

the state of

# *Black*



2005

# Los Angeles



## *Full Report*



**THE STATE OF  
BLACK LOS ANGELES**

***FULL REPORT***

July 2005

**Los Angeles  
Urban League**

**United Way  
of Greater Los Angeles**

This report was written by Marge Nichols. Marge was Research Director at United Way of Greater Los Angeles until her retirement in July 2005. Marge worked at United Way of Greater Los Angeles for 24 years and was the driving force behind a series of community reports that have framed the social conditions and issues facing Los Angeles County and its residents. We are indebted to the vision and commitment of Marge during her many years of service to this community.

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## ***CONTENTS***

<b>MAIN REPORT</b>	<b>Page</b>
Introduction	7
Timeline of Black Los Angeles History	10
Demographic Trends	16
The Los Angeles Equality Index	23
Economic Index and Indicators	25
Housing Index and Indicators	33
Health Index and Indicators	37
Education Index and Indicators	43
Criminal Justice Index and Indicators	48
Civic Engagement Index and Indicators	53
Action Agenda for Black Los Angeles	57
Methodology, Terminology, and References	61

### **APPENDICES**

Appendix A : “Racial Disparities in Criminal Justice in Los Angeles”

Michael A. Stoll, Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles

Steven Raphael, Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley

Appendix B: “Los Angeles Equality Index” and “Equality Index Spreadsheet”

Michael Donnelly, Global Insight, Inc.

Appendix C: Data Tables

## Tables

Table  
Number

### **Demographic**

- 1 Race/Ethnic Population Trends
- 2 Top U.S. Metropolitan Areas in Black Population
- 3 Characteristics of Asian and Pacific Islander Groups
- 4 Birth Trends by Race/Ethnic Group
- 5 Age Structure by Race/Ethnic Group and Median Age Trend
- 6 Children and Youth by Race/Ethnic and Age Groups
- 7 Elderly Population by Race/Ethnic Group
- 8 Black Diversity
- 9 Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities
- 10 Race/Ethnic Groups by Service Planning Area (SPA)
- 11 Race/Ethnic Groups by City/Community

### **Economic**

- 12 Household and Per Capita Income by Race/Ethnic Group
- 13 Median Household Income by Race/Ethnic Group, by Cities/Communities
- 14 Median and Per Capita Income Trends by Race/Ethnic Group
- 15 Household Wealth and Asset Type by Race/Ethnic Group
- 16 Black Household Income: Los Angeles County and United States
- 17 Family Income by Race/Ethnic Group
- 18 Poverty Status by Age and Race/Ethnic Group
- 19 Poverty by Race/Ethnic Group by Service Planning Area (SPA)
- 20 Employment Status by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group
- 21 Public Assistance Caseload Characteristics
- 22 Key Indicators for African Americans in L.A. and U.S.
- 23 Median Earnings by Work Experience by Sex by Race/Ethnic Group
- 24 Minority Owned Business Metrics
- 25 Minority Owned Business Trends, 1972-1997 with 2005 Projection

### **Housing**

- 26 Home Owners and Renters by Race/Ethnic Group
- 27 Rent by Race/Ethnic Group of Householder

- 28 Percent of Income Spent on Housing by Race/Ethnic Group
- 29 Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units by Race/Ethnic Group
- 30 Mortgage Loans by Race/Ethnic Group
- 31 Children’s Family Type by Race/Ethnic Group

**Health**

- 32 Births by Race and Age of Mother by Service Planning Area (SPA)
- 33 Birth Characteristics by Race/Ethnic Group
- 34 Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity
- 35 Leading Causes of Premature Death by Race/Ethnicity
- 36 Immunization of Toddlers by Race/Ethnic Group
- 37 Key Indicators for Child Health Access by Race/Ethnic Group
- 38 Child Obesity and Fitness by Race/Ethnic Group
- 39 Health Behavior Measures by Race/Ethnic Group

**Education**

- 40 Public School Enrollment Trend by Race/Ethnic Group
- 41 High School Graduation Rate Trends by Race/Ethnic Group
- 42 Public High School Graduates with Completed UC/CSU Admission Requirements by Race/Ethnic Group
- 43 College Degrees Awarded by Race/Ethnic Group
- 44 Educational Attainment of Adults by Race/Ethnic Group
- 45 Black Adult Educational Attainment by City/Community
- 46 Latino Adult Educational Attainment by City/Community
- 47 Asian and Pacific Islander Adult Educational Attainment by City/Community
- 48 White Adult Educational Attainment by City/Community
- 49 Educational Attainment by City/Community

**Criminal Justice**

- 50 Adult and Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnic Group
- 51 Reported Violent Crime Victimization Rate by Race/Ethnic Group
- 52 Victims of Racial Hate Crimes by Race/Ethnic Group

### **Civic Engagement**

- 53 Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English by Race/Ethnic Group
- 54 U.S. and Foreign Born and Citizenship Status by Race/Ethnic Group
- 55 Trends in Ethnic Representation in Most Important Elective Positions
- 56 Unionization Rates by Race/Ethnic Group and Nativity
- 57 Public Policy Institute of California – Los Angeles County Survey

## INTRODUCTION

“We live in this beautiful mosaic of diversity called Los Angeles. I’m firmly convinced that diversity is a make or break issue for Los Angeles in the future. There are some needs, aspirations and challenges that are unique to a given ethnic group, but there are others that we all share in common.”

- John W. Mack, President, Los Angeles Urban League

From the city’s founding in 1781, when more than half the original settlers were Black, African Americans have been vital to the evolution of Los Angeles, influencing every aspect of the city — from industry to culture to politics. Los Angeles is the home of many of the most successful, high-profile African Americans in the nation: politicians, business leaders, entertainers, educators, lawyers and writers. A thriving Black middle class lives and works in Los Angeles County, creating new businesses, educating students, serving in the public sector and building communities of faith.

Yet, for many Blacks in Los Angeles, the American Dream is still out of reach. At the heart of this shortfall is a fundamental issue of equality – not simply equality as a right, but equality as a reality and practice. The story of Black Los Angeles is a tale of two cities: while some are prosperous, shifts in the economic structure have left many Black families struggling with unemployment, poverty and unfulfilled dreams. Others have fallen over the edge and into homelessness or despair.

*The State of Black Los Angeles* aims to paint a picture of this complex community-within-a-community. While the report includes data on all major ethnic groups, the focus is on the conditions and issues that most affect Black Angelenos. This report was sponsored and produced in partnership by the Los Angeles Urban League and United Way of Greater Los Angeles, and is inspired by the National Urban League’s annual *State of Black America* report. The report provides an objective tool to compare the degree to which Blacks in Los Angeles enjoy equal conditions compared with other ethnic groups by using an “Equality Index,” developed by Global Insight Inc., a highly regarded international consulting firm. The index covers six areas: economics, education, health, housing, criminal justice and civic engagement.



The Los Angeles Urban League and United Way sought feedback from the community at each step of the process — surveying community leaders and those involved in key service fields to weigh the issues that would be covered by the report; convening leadership to present the data and receive recommendations for moving forward; and working with agents of change throughout the city to initiate plans to turn information into action.

Although *The State of Black Los Angeles* illustrates the need for dramatic improvement in fundamental areas, it also gives us hope. Information is power — power to make changes in the way we do things as a society. While achieving equality becomes more complex in an increasingly diverse society, more is at stake than the fate of a single ethnic group if we fail to find ways of creating more fair and equitable conditions. As Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. observed in his famous *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*: “We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied into a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.” With this report, we call on all of Los Angeles to recognize that the future of our whole community rests in our ability to promote freedom, justice and equality for all who share in it.

## **BUILDING A LADDER OF HOPE**

The overall well being of any community is determined by many of interrelated factors. Although *The State of Black Los Angeles* separates the categories of health, education, criminal justice, civic engagement, economics and housing for purposes of calculating the Equality Index, every one of these areas is inextricably linked to the others.

Improvements in each area can create a ladder of hope that empowers those most in need to climb and to achieve their dreams of a better life for themselves and their families. On the other hand, neglecting the problems associated with even one of these areas can weaken or dismantle the steps on that ladder, stunting the potential of too many of our citizens.

The fact that these issues are so tightly interwoven is also cause for hope. A meaningful reduction in school dropouts can translate into more rewarding career options and decrease the number who fall into a criminal lifestyle. A more physically fit generation of children can mean lower health costs and better lifetime health.

Just as each critical area measured by the Equality Index is dependent on the others, the overall health of the Southern California region relies on the health and welfare of its

residents. A literate and skilled workforce is key to the long-term strength of the Los Angeles economy. Our success as individuals in this community will be based on Los Angeles becoming a place where every segment of our diverse society not only survives, but also thrives.

## RUNGS ON THE LADDER

- Education that builds 21<sup>st</sup> century skills can lead to more rewarding career options and provide the labor force for sustained economic growth.
- Affordable housing allows families to build savings, develop assets and put down roots, creating more stable communities.
- Development of living-wage jobs helps families to be self-sufficient, provides a stronger consumer market and the tax base to make public services available.
- An environment promoting healthful behaviors can reduce risk factors for chronic illness, promote longer living and minimize public health costs.
- Equal treatment by the criminal justice system builds confidence in law enforcement, minimizes community tension and engages residents in making neighborhoods safer.
- Strong civic engagement ensures government represents the will of those it serves and allows residents to work together to better their community.

“Beyond every statistic there are people who are struggling to improve their lives and the lives of their families. And the truth is that the challenges faced by African Americans in our community ultimately face us all.”

- Elise Buik, President and CEO, United Way of Greater Los Angeles

## ***TIMELINE OF BLACK LOS ANGELES HISTORY***

We begin this report with a timeline of selected events in the history of Black Los Angeles, illustrating the community's progress, challenges and achievements over the years.

**1781** - 26 of the 44 original settlers of the city of Los Angeles are Black or mulatto. A mulatto settler who arrived later, Francisco Reyes, was elected as mayor in 1793.

### ***Original Settlers (Pobladores) of El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles, 1781***

<b>Recorded Family Head</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Name, Age &amp; Race of Spouse</b>	<b>Children</b>
Manuel Camero	30	Mulatto	Nayarit	Maria Tomasa (24, Mulatta)	None
Jose Fernando de Velasco y Lara	50	Spaniard	Spain	Maria Antonia Campos (23, Indian)	3
Antonio Mesa	38	Black	Sinaloa	Ana Gertrudis (27, Mulatto)	2
Jose Cesario Moreno	22	Mulatto	Sinaloa	Maria Guadalupe Gertrudis Perez (19, Mulatta)	None
Jose Antonio Navarro	42	Mestizo	Sinaloa	Maria Regina Dorotea Glorea de Soto (47, Mulatta)	3
Luis Manuel Quintero	55	Black	Jalisco	Maria Petra Rubio (40, Mulatta)	5
Pablo Rodriguez	25	Indian	Sinaloa	Maria Rosalia Noriega (26, Indian)	1
Alejandro Rosas	19	Indian	Sinaloa	Juana Rodriguez (20, Indian)	None
Jose Antonio Basilio Rosas	67	Indian	Durango	Maria Manuela Calixtra Hernandez (43, Mulatta)	6
Jose Maria Vanegas	28	Indian	Jalisco	Maria Bonifacia Maxima Aguilar (20, Indian)	1
Antonio Clemente Felix Villavicencio	30	Spaniard	Chihuahua	Maria de los Santos Flores (26, Indian)	1

Source: <http://www.laalmanac.com/history/hi03c.htm>

**1790** - The population of the Pueblo of Los Angeles is 139.

**1879** - The city's first Black-owned newspaper, *The California Eagle*, is founded as *The California Owl*. It was published until 1964 when it stopped its presses.

**1851** – Biddy Mason arrives in California as a slave, petitions the court and gains her freedom. With savings from her work as a midwife, she successfully invests in real estate, builds the First African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, and provides charity for the needy.

**1886** - The first African American policeman, Robert William Stewart, is hired in 1886, and the first African American member of the Los Angeles Fire Department, George W. Bright, is hired in 1897.

**Late 1800s** - By the end of the 19th century, Los Angeles' population surpasses 100,000

people, including approximately 6,300 Black citizens.

**1903** – The Forum, a group of men from Black churches is established, meeting weekly from 1903 to 1942 to discuss social issues, support community causes and provide scholarships.

**1903** - The Southern Pacific Railroad brought in almost 2,000 African American laborers to break a strike by Mexican American construction workers, effectively doubling the African American population in Los Angeles and sparking lasting interracial tension.

**1910** - Los Angeles has the highest percentage of Black home ownership in the country, with more than 36 percent of Black citizens owning homes.

**1911** - Manhattan Beach closes its beachfront Strand to African-Americans.

**1914** - The Los Angeles branch of the NAACP is founded. In one of its first triumphs, the branch successfully appeals a law barring “colored students” from training as nurses at L.A. County Hospital.

**1918** - Frederick Madison Roberts is elected the first Black California State Assemblyman. Roberts worked to secure civil rights for African Americans through efforts such as a bill he authored in 1921 to prohibit the publication of educational materials that reflected negatively on people of color. In addition, he authored legislation in 1919 and 1923 guaranteeing African Americans access to public accommodations.

**1920s** - When racial restrictions in housing are enacted in the 1920s, Blacks increasingly are confined to communities in South Central Los Angeles.

**1921** - The Los Angeles Urban League is established and begins working immediately to remedy inequalities in jobs, health services and housing for Blacks and other minorities.

**1921-1973** - Paul Revere Williams, one of Southern California’s foremost architects, produces 3,000 projects during a career that spanned nearly 60 years, including the Shrine Auditorium, the theme building of Los Angeles International Airport, the L.A. County Courthouse, as well as opulent residences in wealthy neighborhoods of Pasadena, Beverly Hills and Bel Air.

**1924** – A group of Black civic leaders establishes the resort town of Val Verde in the

Santa Clarita Valley to provide recreational opportunities barred to African Americans in most of Southern California. Known as "the black Palm Springs," Val Verde prospers until the 1960s when once-segregated vacation spots are opened to everyone.

**1925** – The Black-owned Golden State Guarantee Fund Insurance Co. is established to provide life insurance coverage for African Americans denied insurance by White-owned firms.

**1930s** – Nearly half of Black Los Angeles is unemployed as companies go bankrupt during the Great Depression. Some businesses fire Black workers so they can employ out-of-work Whites.

**1933** - Leon Washington founds the city's second Black newspaper, *The Los Angeles Sentinel*.

**1939** - Langston Hughes establishes the New Negro Theater in Los Angeles, which opens with Hughes' play, *Don't You Want to Be Free?*

**1941** - An executive order of President Franklin Roosevelt forbids discrimination in wartime defense industries. Los Angeles becomes a locus of wartime defense plants, attracting thousands of Black women and men from throughout the country for defense industry jobs.

**1940s** – Housing restrictions result in extreme crowding of newly arrived Blacks into the "Bronzeville" section of downtown Los Angeles, some moving into housing vacated by the removal of Japanese Americans to internment camps. During the 1940s the African American population explodes from 75,000 to 218,000.

**1946** - The "Sugar Hill" case rules as unenforceable the restrictive housing covenants of the West Adams Heights Homeowners Association.

**1948** - An African-American man and a Mexican-American woman help overturn California's miscegenation laws, winning a lawsuit brought against the Los Angeles County Clerk and eventually heard by the California Supreme Court.

**1953** - NAACP presses for equality in hiring, transfers, and promotions in the Los Angeles Fire Department. In 1956 all fire stations are finally integrated.

**1954** - In the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education* the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that separate schools for black and white children were unconstitutional.

**1962** - After serving for 28 years in the California State Assembly, Democrat Augustus Hawkins became the first African American from California elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

**1963** – Gilbert Lindsay is the first African American City Councilman of the City of Los Angeles, serving for eight consecutive terms, 1963 to 1989.

**1964** - The Civil Rights Act is signed into law in 1964, prohibiting discrimination in public facilities, government and employment. A survey released by the National Urban League votes Los Angeles the most desirable city to live in for Blacks.

**1964** - The American Civil Liberties Union files a suit against the Los Angeles City Board of Education regarding de facto school segregation. Subsequently, the California Supreme Court rules Pasadena's segregated school system unconstitutional.

**1965** - The Watts Riot erupts after a string of police violence incidents, lasting for six days in August and resulting in widespread burning, looting, 34 deaths, hundreds of injuries and thousands of arrests. The Governor's McCone Commission, appointed to investigate the riot, reports that the underlying causes were high unemployment, inferior schools, housing and medical facilities.

**1966** – Mervyn Dymally, a Los Angeles teacher and political field coordinator, becomes the first African American to serve in the State Senate.

**1966** - Los Angeles attorney Yvonne Brathwaite Burke becomes the first African American woman to hold office in the California Legislature.

**1969** – The City of Compton elects California's first African American mayor, Douglas Dollarhide.

**1970** - In the past 30 years, Los Angeles's Black population has grown faster than that of any other large Northern or Western city, from 63,744 in 1940 to nearly 763,000 in 1970.

**1971** – In *Serrano v. Priest*, the state Supreme Court rules property tax-based school financing systems a violation of equal protection. However, the passing of Proposition 13 in 1978 undermines efforts to equalize school funding.

**1972** – Martin Luther King, Jr. General Hospital (now King/Drew Medical Center) opens to serve residents of the South Los Angeles area.

**1972** – Yvonne Braithwaite Burke becomes the first African American woman elected to the U.S. Congress from California.

**1973** - Tom Bradley is elected Mayor of Los Angeles, the first African-American mayor of a major U.S. city. He will serve five terms, retiring in 1993.

**1974** – Mervyn Dymally is elected as California’s Lieutenant Governor.

**1976** - The California Supreme Court orders the desegregation of the Los Angeles Unified School District.

**1980** - The California African American Museum opens in Exposition Park.

**1980** – Mervyn Dymally runs for Congress representing South Los Angeles County and becomes the first foreign-born black to serve in the United States Congress.

**1992** - In April, white Los Angeles police officers charged with use of excessive force are acquitted in the videotaped beating of motorist Rodney King. Several days of riots in South Los Angeles and across the city follow, ending on May 5 after more than 50 deaths, 2,300 injured, 623 fires and \$785 million in damages.

**1992** - In June, Willie L. Williams becomes the city’s first Black chief of police.

**1994** – Former basketball star Earvin “Magic” Johnson launches a string of business ventures that provide jobs and reinvigorate urban communities.

**1995** – Former football star O. J. Simpson is acquitted in the murder of his former wife and her friend, and with opinions about the decision racially divided, the spotlight is again placed on the city’s police-community and race relations.

**2000** - Although only about 10 percent of the population is Black, Los Angeles County has the seventh-largest African American population among metropolitan areas nationwide.

**2004–2005** – The flashlight beating of fleeing suspect Stanly Miller, fatal shooting of 13 year-old Devin Brown and other incidents involving excessive force by police again generate tensions in the Black community.

- Susan L. Wampler, Communications Consultant

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## DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

*Throughout the history of Los Angeles, African Americans have been a vibrant thread in its cultural tapestry, today one of the nation’s largest Black metropolitan areas.*

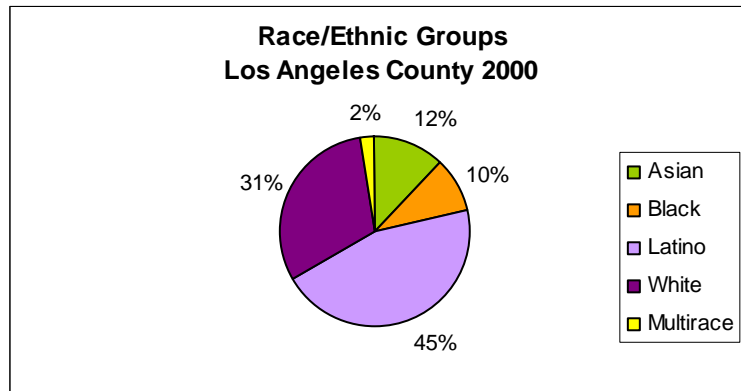
Los Angeles County recorded 916,907 Black residents in 2000, the seventh-largest Black population among U.S. metropolitan areas, although Blacks are just 10% of residents.

### Ten Top U.S. Metros in Black Population, 2000

Metro	Black Population	Percent Black
New York	2,277,210	24.45%
Chicago	1,551,203	18.75%
Washington, DC	1,276,095	25.92%
Atlanta	1,184,059	28.79%
Philadelphia	1,017,761	19.95%
Detroit	1,013,226	22.81%
<b>Los Angeles</b>	<b>916,907</b>	<b>9.63%</b>
Houston	728,824	17.45%
Baltimore	694,779	27.21%
Dallas	525,748	14.94%

Source: 2000 Census

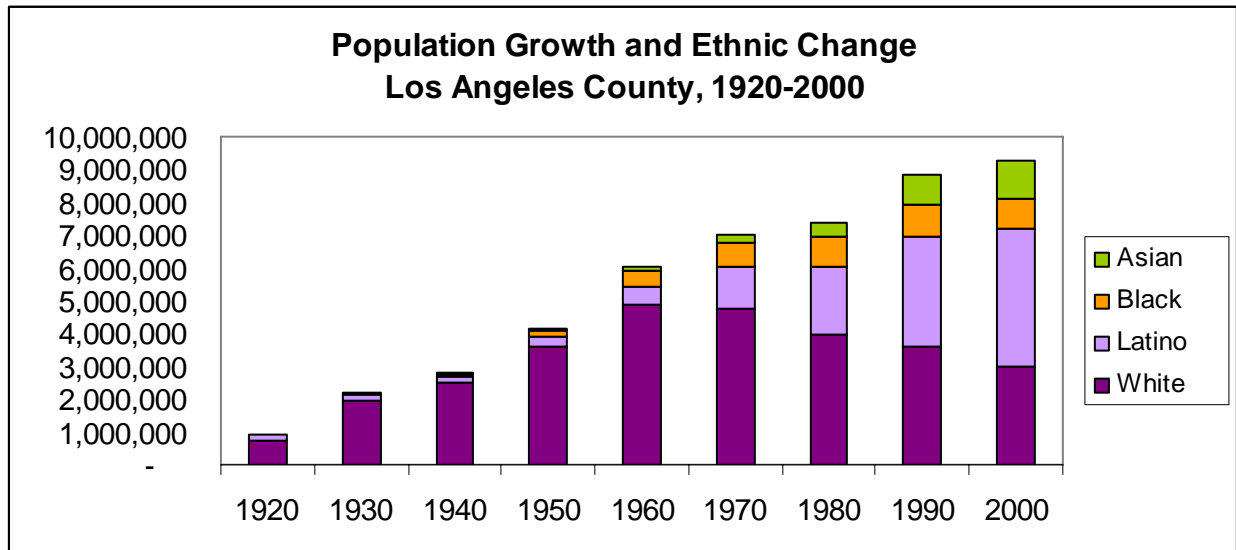
- African Americans are about 10% of Los Angeles County’s population, smallest of the four major race/ethnic groups. Latinos are at 45%, Whites at 31% and Asians 12%, with persons reporting two or more races 2% and other groups less than 1% of the population.



Source: 2000 Census

\* “Black” and “African American” are used interchangeably throughout this report. “Asian” includes Asians and Pacific Islanders. Most data cited is for non-Hispanic Blacks, Asians and Whites. For technical definitions of ethnic groups and data sources, see the Methodology, Terminology and References section.

- The African American population rose from 19,000 or 2% of the county residents in 1920 to a peak of 926,000 or 12% by 1980. With rising immigration, the Black share of population declined to 11% in 1990 and 10% in 2000.



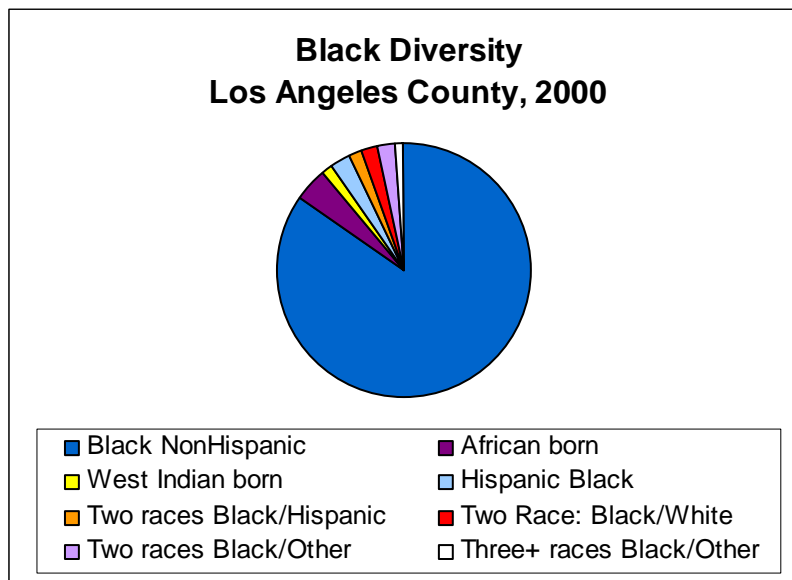
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- During the '80s and '90s the African American population declined as families moved to adjacent areas or out of state in search of affordable housing and safe neighborhoods. The Antelope Valley, San Bernardino and Riverside counties gained 98,000 Black residents between 1990 and 2000.
- African American births fell from 22,000 in 1990 to 11,000 in 2003 due to a smaller, older population and a trend to lower birthrates.
- 29% of Blacks are under 18, compared to 18% of Whites, 38% of Asians and 36% of Latinos. 10% of Blacks are 65 and older, as are 17% of Whites and 11% of Asians. Just 4% of Latinos are over 65. The age structure of ethnic groups has important policy implications, starting with the tax and voter base and extending to services such as schools and public health facilities.
- Median age for African Americans rose from 29.8 years in 1990 to 32.7 in 2000, an increase of 3.9 years. This is nearly the same as the increase in median age for Asians (4.2 years) and Whites (4.0 years). Latinos showed a slower aging trend, gaining just 1.1 years in median age over the decade.

*While African Americans have the lowest proportion of immigrants of all ethnic groups, diversity within the Black community has been growing. Segregation between race/ethnic communities in Los Angeles remains a significant issue more than half a century after legal segregation was prohibited.*

### **Black Diversity**

- Diversity within the Black population includes 45,000 Black Latinos (including 29,000 who are Black and 16,000 Black/Latino multiracial), 43,000 African immigrants and 12,600 from predominantly Black West Indian nations
- 57,000 residents reported Black as part of a bi-racial ancestry in the 2000 census, the first time that this choice was available. Black-White was the largest biracial combination, followed by Black-Latino. An additional 12,000 reported Black as part of a multiracial ancestry including three or more races.



Source: 2000 Census

- Blacks have the highest rate of American-born population of any race/ethnic group at 94%. Some 85% of Whites, 68% of Asians and 49% of Latinos are American born. With nearly universal citizenship and English fluency, African Americans can be termed the most “American” of all race/ethnic groups.

## African American Communities

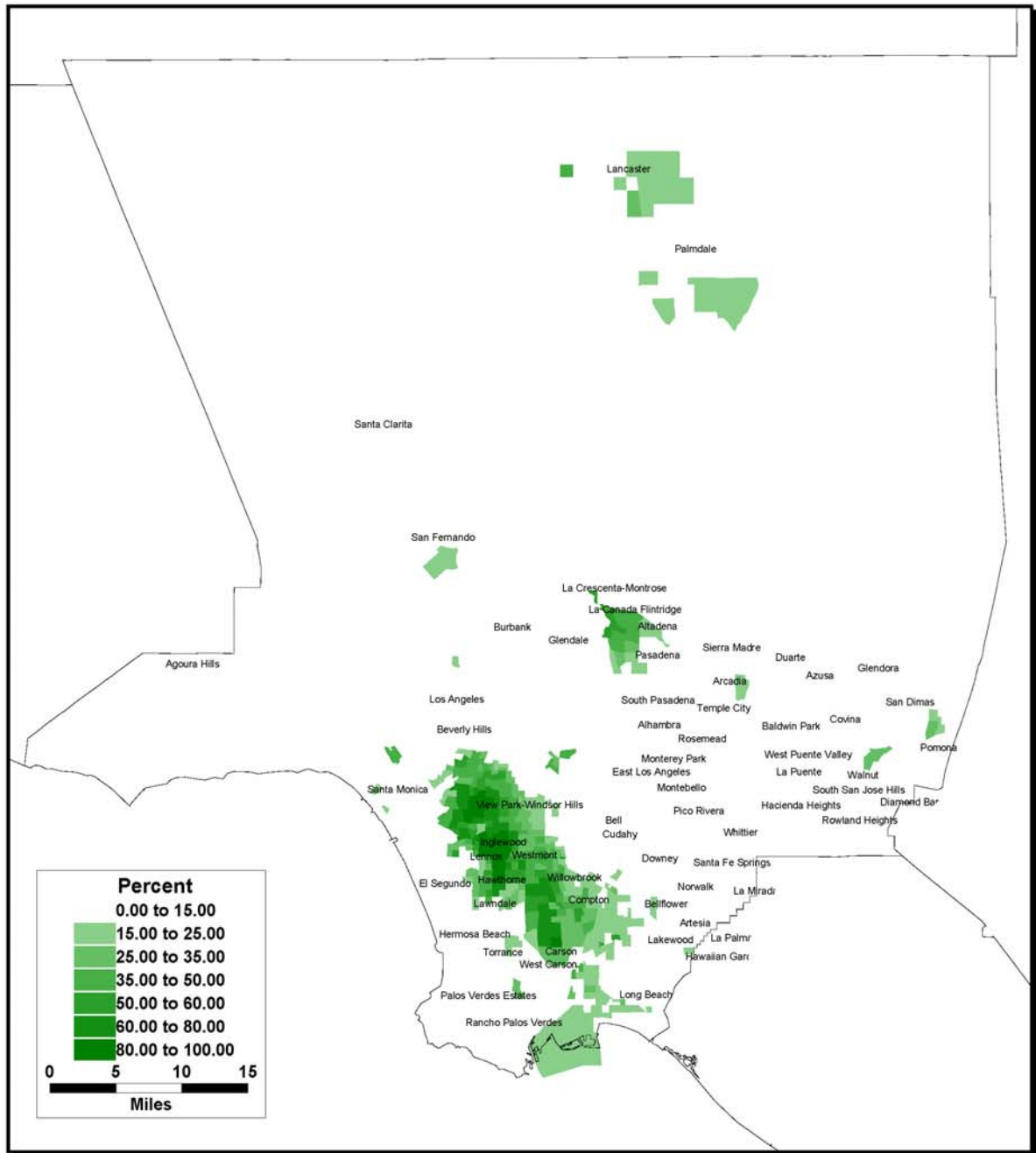
Rank	Ten Largest Black Communities	Black Population	Percent of Total
1	City of Los Angeles	401,986	10.9%
2	Long Beach	66,836	14.5%
3	Inglewood	52,260	46.4%
4	Compton	37,263	39.3%
5	Hawthorne	27,208	32.3%
6	Carson	22,485	25.1%
7	Pasadena	18,711	14.0%
8	Lancaster	18,548	15.6%
9	Westmont (Athens-unincorporated)	18,095	57.2%
10	Palmdale	16,447	14.1%

Source: 2000 Census

- More than 400,000 African Americans live in the City of Los Angeles, although just 11% of the city's total population. Nearly half (45%) of the county's Black population lives in the City of Los Angeles. Long Beach, Inglewood and Compton are also major African American population centers.
- The historically Black neighborhoods of South Los Angeles have undergone major ethnic change: with greater mobility available for African Americans, many have left the area. Meanwhile, Latinos have moved into South Los Angeles in large numbers, accounting for 59% of residents in the county's South Service Planning Area.

# African American Population

## Los Angeles County, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

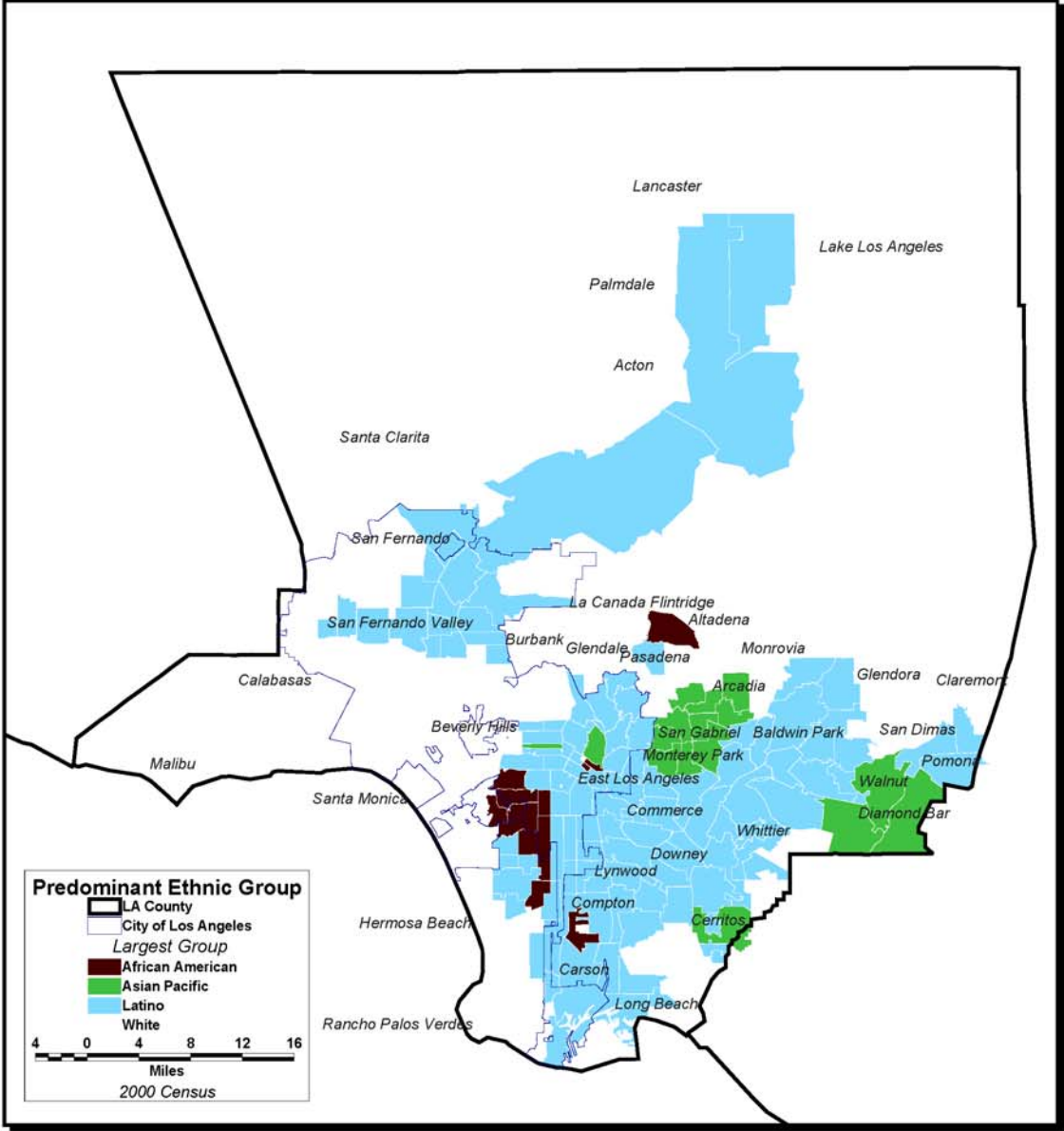
United Way of Greater Los Angeles

## Racial Clusters

- While overt residential segregation was ruled illegal in the 1940s, a high level of racial separation remains, based on a combination of economic and social factors, despite the county's overall ethnic diversity.
- The City of Los Angeles has the second highest segregation rate of all California cities – only the small city of Menlo Park ranks higher. The city's Black-White segregation score on a segregation index is .74, meaning that 74% of African Americans would have to move to another neighborhood in order to achieve a full integration with Whites. Los Angeles County as a whole has a slightly lower segregation score of .70.
- Black-White segregation in Los Angeles County declined slightly from 1990 to 2000, but Latino and Asian populations became somewhat more concentrated as immigration swelled the population of ethnic enclaves that are a haven for newcomers. Predominantly Asian communities, especially in the San Gabriel Valley, emerged on a much larger scale during the 1990s, and predominantly Latino communities expanded over the decade.

# Predominant Race or Ethnic Group

Los Angeles County, 2000



Source: US Census, 2000

United Way of Greater Los Angeles

## ***THE LOS ANGELES EQUALITY INDEX***

The National Urban League created the Equality Index in 2004 to enhance its annual *State of Black America* report. The Index provides an objective tool to measure the equality of conditions for Blacks and Whites in the United States. The index was developed by Global Insight Inc., a highly regarded international consulting firm.

Like other familiar indexes, such as the Dow-Jones and the Consumer Price Index, the Equality Index summarizes a great deal of data into a single figure that can be used to track changes over time. The Index covers six areas:

Economics	Housing
Health	Education
Criminal Justice	Civic Engagement

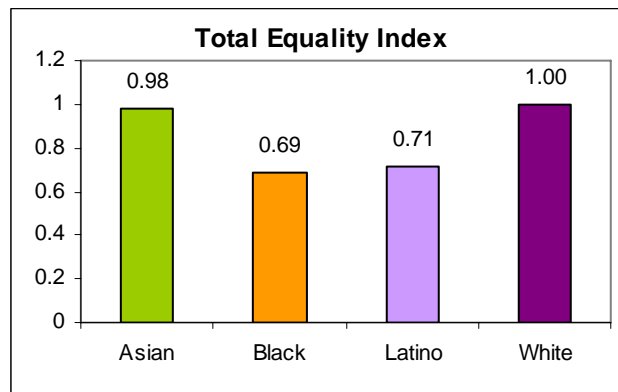
Each area of the Index has a separate score, and these are combined into the total Equality Index to summarize the extent to which different groups enjoy equal conditions.



The Los Angeles Equality Index compares conditions of the county’s four major racial groups: Blacks, Asians, Latinos and Whites. Whites are used as the baseline group in this index, with a constant score of 1.00. A score of less than 1.00 means that another ethnic group is doing relatively worse than Whites, while a score greater than 1.00 means that the group is better off than Whites in that category.

### Equality Index Results

The Equality Index results demonstrate that Blacks fare the worst of any ethnic group in Los Angeles County, with an overall index score of .69. Latinos have a similar score at .71, while Asians\* score at .98, essentially on par with the benchmark of 1.00 for Whites. The national Equality Index score for Blacks is .73, indicating somewhat better conditions nationwide than in Los Angeles County.



The Equality Index provides a sobering picture. The scores in each area indicate how far we have to go, but also clarifies the areas that must be addressed in order to eliminate inequality in Los Angeles County.

\* It is important to recognize that overall statistics for “Asians” mask much lower socioeconomic measures for some Asian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups. Data for specific Asian and Pacific Islander groups illustrating some of these differences are found in the demographic tables in this report.

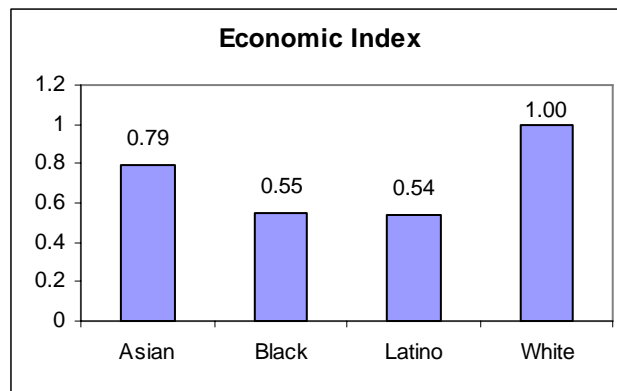
## ECONOMIC INDEX AND INDICATORS

*As a whole, African Americans in Los Angeles are seriously disadvantaged in terms of employment, median income and business ownership. However, the area also has a thriving middle class, and the percentage of high-income Black households exceeds the national average.*

“It’s not about ‘left’ and ‘right’. It’s about top and bottom.”  
- Miguel Contreras, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO

The Economic Index measures:

- Median Income
- Employment
- Poverty
- Business Ownership



The Economic Index score for Los Angeles County’s African Americans is .55, indicating economic standing about half that of Whites. The seriously disadvantaged position of Blacks is on par with that of Latinos at .54 and far lower than the score of .79 for Asians. The national Economic Index score for Blacks is .57, somewhat higher than in Los Angeles. (Note: the national Equality Index provides scores only for Blacks, with Whites at a constant value of 1.00.)

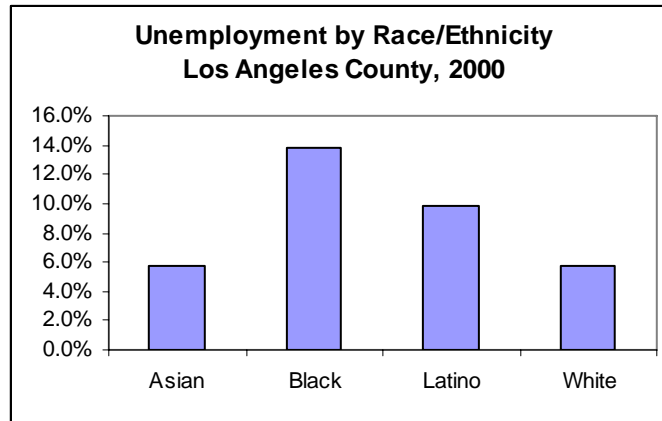
<b>ECONOMIC INDEX METRICS</b>				
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
Median Household Income 2000	\$47,631	\$31,905	\$33,820	\$53,978
Median Family Income	\$54,108	\$37,190	\$33,363	\$69,396
Per Capita Income 2000	\$20,595	\$17,341	\$11,100	\$35,785
Household Income <\$35,000	38%	53%	52%	32%
Household Income >\$100,000	17%	8%	7%	23%
Unemployment Rate	6%	14%	10%	6%
Adults in Labor Force	59%	59%	59%	64%
Adults Unemp. or Not in Labor Force	44%	49%	47%	40%
Persons Below Poverty Level	14%	24%	24%	9%
Owned Businesses	114,462	38,277	136,678	489,284
Business with Paid Employees	37,596	3,359	16,757	127,345
<b>Economics Weighted Index</b>	<b>.79</b>	<b>.55</b>	<b>.54</b>	<b>1.00</b>

### **Business\_Ownership**

- More than 38,000 Black-owned businesses operated in Los Angeles County according to the 1997 Economic Census. If business formation continued at the rate reported for 1992 through 1997, there would be approximately 48,700 Black-owned firms as of 2005.
- Most African American and Latino-owned businesses are very small: only 10% of Black and Latino-owned businesses have paid employees, compared to 26% of White and 33% of Asian businesses.
- The African American business ownership rate of 3.96 is one-quarter of the 15.94 level for Whites, somewhat higher than 3.10 for Latinos and less than the Asian rate of 9.74.

### **Employment**

- At nearly 14%, unemployment for African Americans is more than double the rate for Whites and Asians, with Latinos between the two – a longstanding pattern in Los Angeles County.



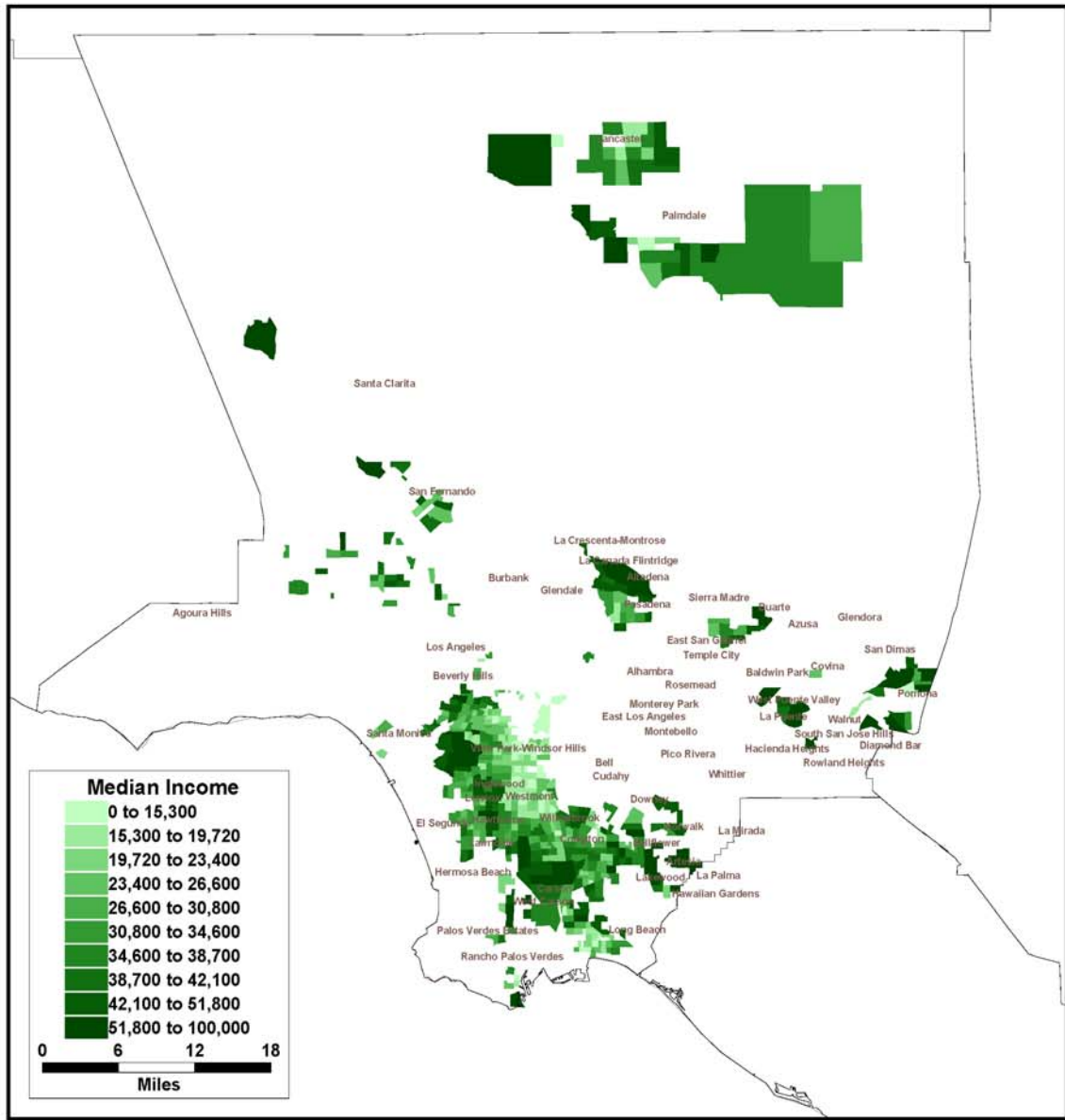
Source: 2000 Census

- Labor force participation for African Americans is 59%, considerably lower than the rate of 64% for Blacks nationwide. Rates are similar for Asians, at 60%, and Latinos at 59%, while the White labor force participation rate is 64%. (“Labor force” includes adults age 16 and over who are working or actively looking for work, and does not include full time students, discouraged workers who have stopped looking for work, retirees, homemakers or the homebound).
- Black men fare worse in employment than Black women: the male unemployment rate is 16% compared to the female unemployment rate of 12%.

### Household Income

- Blacks have the lowest median household income at \$31,905, compared to the median for Latinos at \$33,820, Asians at \$47,631 and Whites at \$53,978.
- More than half of Black households have incomes of less than \$35,000 and fewer than 10% earn more than \$100,000. While Latinos share income levels similar to Blacks, 17% of Asians and 23% of Whites have incomes over \$100,000.
- Los Angeles has more high-income Black households than the national average. 8.1% of Blacks in Los Angeles have incomes of \$100,000 or more, compared to 5.8% nationwide.

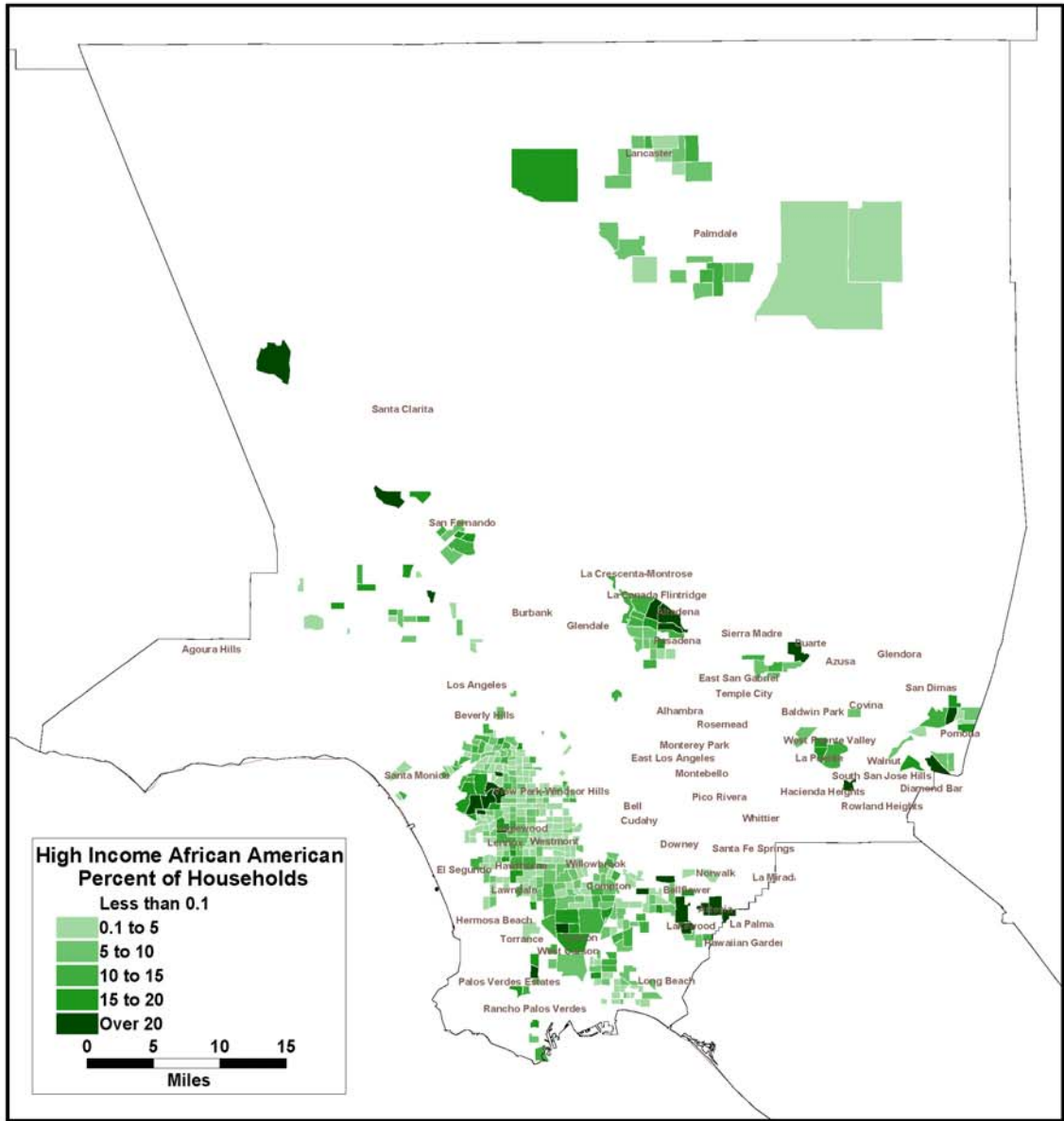
# African American Median Household Income Los Angeles County, Census 2000



# African American High Income

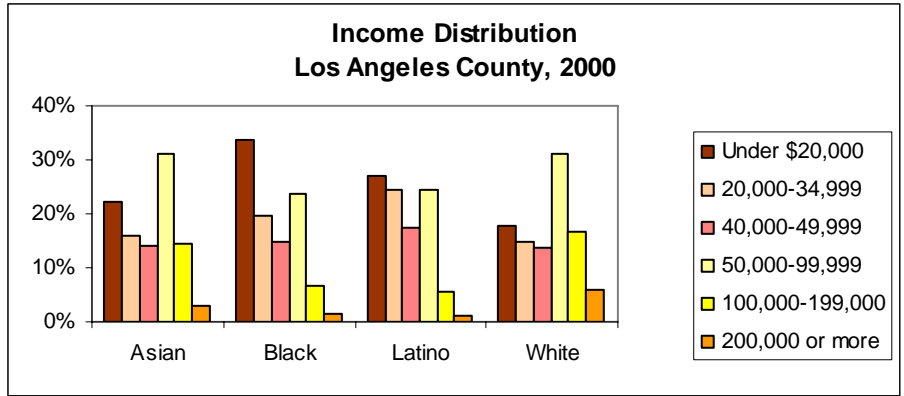
## Los Angeles County, 2000 Census

(Households with Income over \$100,000)



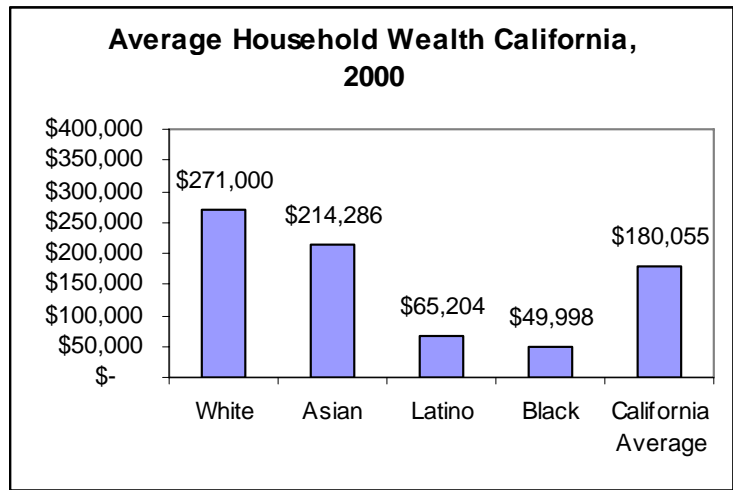
Source: 2000 Census

United Way of Greater Los Angeles



Source: 2000 Census

- Median family income in the wealthier Black neighborhoods ranges from \$80,000 to \$90,000, compared to the overall county average of \$42,000.
- The county also has more low-income and fewer middle-income households than the national average for African Americans. 57% of Black households in Los Angeles have incomes under \$35,000 compared to 53% nationwide, and 37% of Black LA households are in the \$35,000 to \$99,000 income range while 39% of Black households in the U.S. are in this category.



Source: Lopez and Moller, 2003, Figure 5

- African Americans and Latinos in California also have lower levels of wealth or assets, as distinct from income. Assets include real estate, bank accounts, vehicles, stocks and other property

**Allocation of Associated Household Wealth by Type of Asset by Race/Ethnic Group  
California, 2000**

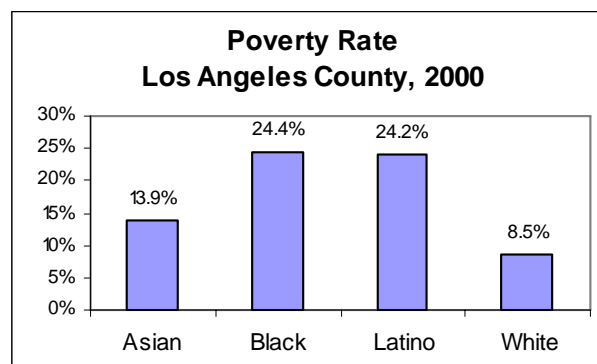
	Home	Stocks	Retirement	Real Estate	Business	Banks	Vehicles	Other
White	36%	20%	16%	8%	5%	6%	3%	6%
Asian	38%	15%	16%	15%	3%	5%	4%	4%
Latino	54%	7%	10%	7%	9%	5%	6%	2%
Black	50%	8%	15%	5%	6%	5%	7%	4%

Source: Lopez and Moller, 2003, Figure 8

- Blacks and Latinos have a larger percentage of their wealth invested in homes, vehicles and businesses while Asians and Whites have more resources in stocks and Asians, in real estate. Much of the difference in patterns of investment is because African Americans and Latinos have lower incomes and therefore less money available to invest.

**Poverty**

- Blacks and Latinos share the same poverty rate at 24% – three times as high as the poverty rate of Whites and nearly twice as high as that of Asians.
- The poverty rate for Black children is 33%, compared to 30% for Latinos, 16% for Asians and just 9% for White children.



Source: 2000 Census

- 16% of Black elderly persons are below the poverty level, more than double the 7% rate for Whites. Latino and Asian senior poverty rates are similar to Blacks.



## **Public Assistance**

- The very low income of the 13% of African Americans receiving public assistance is part of the reason for the overall low median income of Blacks in Los Angeles. In comparison, 5% of Latinos, 2% of Asians and 2% of Whites receive welfare aid.
- Welfare reform efforts to get public assistance recipients into the workforce has had limited success in making families self-sufficient. Four years after leaving the welfare roles, only 10% of all GAIN welfare-to-work participants attained “self-sufficiency” with earnings above 150% of the poverty level. African Americans had a slightly higher self-sufficiency rate at 12%, similar to Latino and White U.S. citizens. 78% of African Americans, 75% of Latinos, and 79% of Whites had earnings under the poverty level.

## HOUSING INDEX AND INDICATORS

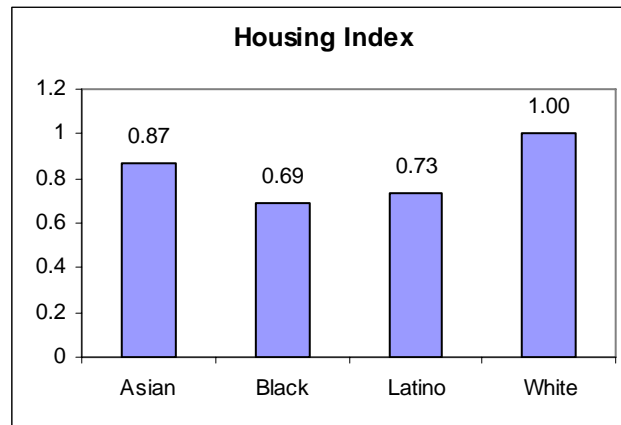
*Home ownership can be a means of wealth creation, while also fostering neighborhood stability and a sense of community, offering much more than shelter alone. However, the current Los Angeles County housing market is stripping inner city communities of financial resources and leadership as many middle class blacks leave in search of affordable homes and safer neighborhoods.*

“Los Angeles has the most affluent African American neighborhood in the county: View Park. But it also has, within a mile, one of the poorest African American neighborhoods, Baldwin Village, known as ‘the Jungle.’”

- Lula Ballton, West Angeles Community Development Corporation

The Housing Index measures:

- Ownership & Housing Condition
- Affordability
- Crowding and Living Situations



Housing conditions measured in the Index are 69% as good for Blacks as for Whites, with Latinos at 73% and Asians at 87%. Housing is part of the Economics area in the national Equality Index, which does not have a separate housing index.

<b>HOUSING INDEX METRICS</b>				
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
Homeowners	45%	38%	39%	57%
Renters	55%	62%	61%	43%
Moderate to Severe Repair Problems	9%	10%	14%	9%
Households Below Poverty Level	17%	28%	24%	11%
Percent of Income Spent on Rent	28%	31%	29%	27%
Rent More Than 30% of Income	45%	52%	43%	47%
Percent Income Spent on Mortgage	24%	26%	27%	21%
Average Family Size	3.57	3.27	4.31	2.94
Crowded Housing	27%	13%	50%	5%
Children Living w/Married Couple	77%	30%	61%	73%
Children Living w/Mother Only	10%	42%	17%	14%
Children Living with Father Only	2.8%	5.7%	6.1%	4.9%
Children Living w/ Grandparents	5.0%	13.1%	7.8%	5.2%
<b>Housing Weighted Index</b>	<b>.87</b>	<b>.69</b>	<b>.73</b>	<b>1.00</b>

### **Residential Segregation in Los Angeles**

- In the post-World War I era, racial restrictions on housing prohibited non-White ownership, confining Blacks in the City of Los Angeles to “Eastside” communities along Central Avenue and to the south
- In the 1946 “Sugar Hill” *Shelley v. Kraemer* case, restrictive covenants of the West Adams Heights Homeowners Association were ruled unenforceable. From the 1950s on, middle-class Blacks moved into West Adams and other “Westside” areas, and the “Eastside” became an almost exclusively low-income Black area.

## **Home Ownership**

- Although housing prices are high throughout Los Angeles County, Blacks pay a somewhat higher percentage of their income for housing and have more difficulty obtaining affordable loans than other ethnic groups. 38% to 39% of Black and Latino households own their homes, somewhat lower than Asians at 45% and Whites at 57%.
- Upper-income Black communities in Los Angeles County have home ownership rates ranging from 54% to 67%, compared to the countywide average of 38% for Blacks.

## **Housing Costs**

- On average, African American homeowners pay 26% of their incomes for mortgage costs, nearly the same as Latinos and slightly more than Asians or Whites.
- More than half (52%) of Blacks pay 30% or more of their income for rent, higher than Whites at 47%, Asians at 45% or Latinos at 43%.
- Skyrocketing home prices continue to have an impact throughout Los Angeles County, making it difficult for even moderate-income families to become homeowners.

## **Overcrowded Housing**

- Blacks are less likely to live in overcrowded housing (13%) than Latinos (50%) or Asians (27%). In comparison, only 5% of White households are crowded. (Overcrowded housing means more than one person per room, not including kitchen or bathroom.)

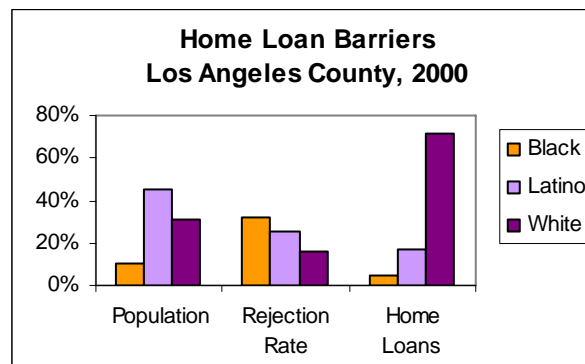
## **Family Living Situations**

- Family size for African Americans is 3.27 persons, compared to 3.57 for Asians, 4.31 for Latinos and 2.94 for Whites.
- Only 30% of Black children live in married-couple families, compared to 61% of Latinos, 77% of Asians and 73% of Whites.

- 42% of African American children live in mother-only households, and 13% live with a grandparent.

### Access to Home Loans

- Blacks receive only 5% of all home loans issued in the county – half as many as their share of the population. Whites are 31% of the total population but receive 72% of all home loans.



Source: ACORN, 2000

- 32% of loan applications for Blacks are rejected, and Blacks in particular receive a much higher proportion of more costly sub-prime loans for purchase and refinancing.

### Homelessness

- African Americans are greatly over-represented among the homeless. Various studies estimate that a range of 17% to 70% of the county’s homeless are African Americans, depending on the area studied. On average, results of these studies suggest that Blacks are 30% or more of the homeless in L.A. County, three times their share of the population.
- Homeless families with children include 44% African Americans, 37% Latinos, 2% Asians and 14% Whites, based on applications for homeless public assistance.

## HEALTH INDEX AND INDICATORS

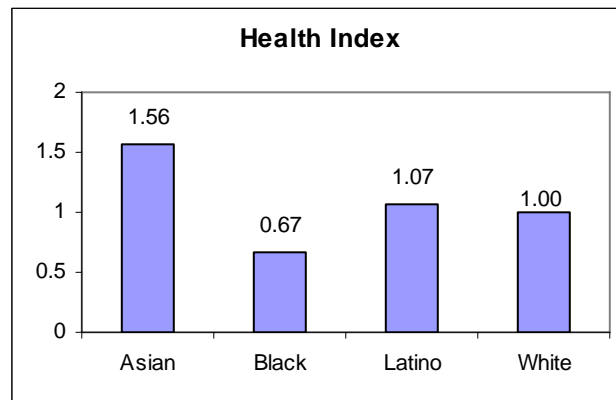
*Healthy communities are built on more than access to quality medical care. Education about healthy behaviors, access to nutritious foods and exercise are all part of living longer, healthier lives. Low-income communities often miss out not only on jobs that provide medical benefits, but resources that support a healthy lifestyle.*

“One in every three black babies born today is destined to become a diabetic. Obesity and diabetes have to do with fitness and nutrition, pathways to health on a much broader range of issues.”

- Dr. Robert K. Ross, The California Endowment

The Health Index measures:

- Life Expectancy
- Birth Outcomes
- Children’s Health
- Adult Physical Condition



The Health Index shows great disparities among ethnic groups, with the lowest score for Blacks at .68. Latinos at 1.05 fare slightly better in health measures than Whites, and Asians show a very high score of 1.56, more than 50% better than Whites. Nationally, the Health Index score for Blacks is .76, substantially better than Los Angeles.

<b>HEALTH INDEX METRICS</b>				
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
Life Expectancy at Birth	83.7	71.7	82.5	77.3
Death Rate – All Causes	445	979	540	700
Adolescent Mortality Rate	58.2	131.4	77.9	61.7
Homicide Rate - Males	5.5	78.0	18.7	6.6
Birth Rate – Married Women	52.8	50.4	87.8	45.5
Birth Rate – Unmarried Women	6.3	33.6	40.6	7.6
Infant Mortality Rate	4.0	13.0	5.0	5.0
Overweight Boys	16%	18%	29%	16%
Overweight Girls	7%	20%	21%	10%
Physical Fitness (aver gr. 5,7,9)	83.4%	63.2%	61.4%	68.0%
Obese Adults	6%	31%	24%	16%
Good Health	86%	80%	69%	86%
<b>Weighted Health Index</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>.68</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.00</b>

### **Death Rates (Per 100,000)**

- Blacks have a far higher death rate than other groups at 979, followed by Whites at 700, Latinos at 540 and Asians at 445. Male death rates are much higher than females in all groups.
- Most dramatic are African American death rates from homicide and HIV/AIDS, more than three times higher than other groups, striking men particularly hard.
- Premature deaths rob African Americans of many years of life: their rate of 106.4 far outstrips that of Latinos at 43.4, Whites at 55.8 and Asians at 28.5.
- The teen death rate is much higher for Blacks due to high homicide rates, often gang-related.

“Seventy-plus percent of what influences your lifespan along with cancer, stroke and heart disease rates are social factors such as poverty, unemployment, housing and the type of neighborhood you live in.”

- Dr. Robert K. Ross, The California Endowment

**Death Rates\* from Leading Causes of Death  
Los Angeles County, 2002**

<b>Cause</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
Heart Disease	135.2	316.3	163.5	222.6
Cancer	117.2	215.3	118.0	172.2
Stroke	40.7	69.6	37.9	44.3
Emphysema	16.4	38.7	16.0	39.7
Pneumonia & Influenza	21.3	31.5	22.4	28.2
Accidents	12.3	34.4	20.4	27.6
Diabetes	17.9	43.7	34.7	18.1
Liver & Cirrhosis	3.1	11.2	18.9	11.3
Homicide – males	5.5	78.0	18.7	6.6
Suicide	6.1	7.8	4.3	11.5
Alzheimer’s	2.3	11.5	5.8	12.6
HIV/AIDS	1.0	15.8	5.0	4.5
Premature death rate per 1,000 (1997)	28.5	106.4	43.4	55.8
Adolescent mortality rate age 13-19	58.2	131.4	77.9	61.7

\*Deaths per 100,000 Population.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services



- Leading causes of premature death differ considerably among ethnic groups, although homicide, heart disease and various cancers are common threads. The leading causes of premature death for African Americans are:

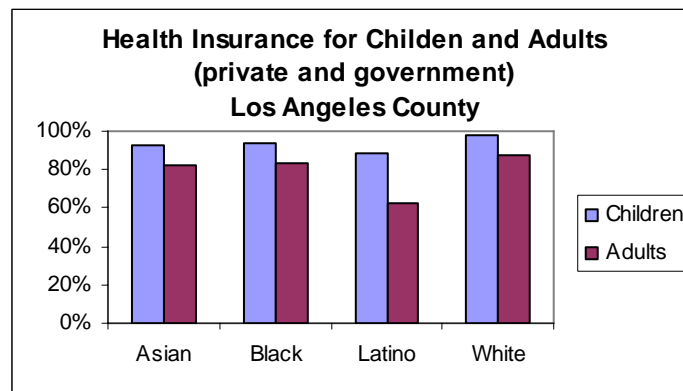
	Number of deaths	Years of life lost
Homicide	393	17,623
Heart disease	2,262	14,518
HIV/AIDS	148	4,632
Stroke	589	4,202
Lung cancer	455	4,072

### Obesity and Fitness

- Child and adult obesity is highest for Blacks and Latinos, corresponding to higher diabetes rates for these groups.
- Black and Latino children have lower fitness scores, and fitness levels for these groups decline between 5<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grades from 70% for Blacks to 57%, and from 64% for Latinos to 55%.

### Health Insurance

- Health insurance coverage rates for children are high for all groups, ranging from 97% for African American children to 89% for Latinos. Even so, 17,000 Black and 152,000 Latino children were uninsured in 2003.



UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, 2003

- Adult coverage rates are lower, at 83% for Blacks, 82% for Asians, and 62% for Latinos, leaving a total of 1.1 million residents of Los Angeles County with no health

insurance. Latinos are more likely to work in industries that do not provide health care as a job benefit, and more frequently have barriers to coverage due to immigration status.

## Health Behavior

- Less than half of adults among all ethnic groups get adequate exercise. Less than 20% of adults meet nutritional guidelines for fruit and vegetables.

<b>Health Behavior Measures Los Angeles County, 2002-03</b>				
	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
<b>Adults</b>				
Exercise – adults meet exercise guidelines	39%	43%	49%	50%
Nutrition – adults eat 5+ fruits/vegetables per day	11%	11%	9%	16%
Smokers – Men	23%	21%	20%	19%
– Women	7%	19%	7%	16%
Binge Drinking-male adults	27%	33%	49%	32%
Adults with no regular source of care	22%	10%	27%	12%
<b>Teens</b>				
Youth age 14-17 who drink alcohol	18%	31%	44%	46%

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, 2002-03

- About 20% of men in all ethnic groups are smokers, but smoking is more prevalent for Black and White women, with rates less than 10% for Asian and Latino women.
- 49% of Latino males reported binge drinking in the L.A. County Health Survey, compared to about 30% for other males. Among teenagers, drinking is most common for Whites and Latinos at about 45%.
- 27% of Latinos have no regular source of medical care, corresponding to their lower levels of health insurance coverage, a barrier to identifying and treating potentially serious conditions at an early stage. 22% of Asians, 12% of Whites and just 10% of African Americans lack a regular source of care.

## **Immunization**

- Only 61% of African American children are fully immunized by age two, despite a high rate of health care coverage. By comparison, 74% of Latino, 77% of Asian and 74% of White children are immunized.
- Among the elderly, immunization to protect against influenza is lowest for African Americans at 42%, with much higher rates for Asians at 83%, Whites, 72% and Latinos, 68%

## **Chronic Conditions: Asthma, Diabetes, Hypertension**

- Diabetes deaths increased 53% in the county from 1990 to 2000. 9% of African American adults and 8% of Latinos have been diagnosed with diabetes, followed by 7% for Whites and 5% for Asians. Rising diabetes rates lead to increased risk of heart disease, strokes, kidney failure, blindness and amputations. Medical care for diabetes costs more than twice as much as care for other diseases, a major threat for public healthcare costs.
- Hypertension (high blood pressure) is a major risk factor for heart attacks and stroke. 28% of Black adults have hypertension, higher than Whites at 22%, Latinos and Asians at 15%.
- Asthma affects more African American children (16%) and adults (10%), with rates about twice as high as the county average of 8%.

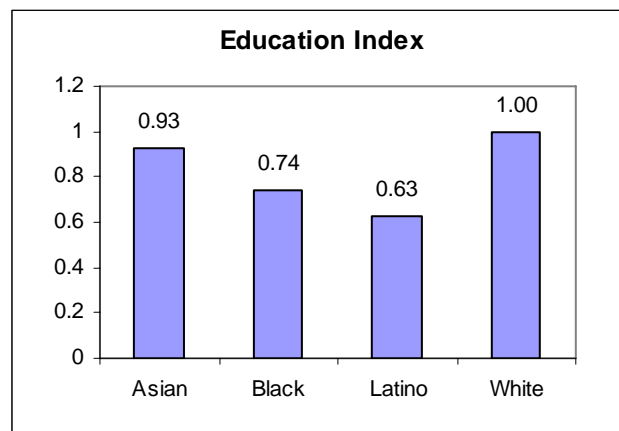
## EDUCATION INDEX AND INDICATORS

*To meet the demands of a worldwide, technology-driven economy, public education must make equal opportunities available to all students and prepare them for the future world of work. As it stands now, many of the public education systems serving predominantly Blacks and Latinos are not prepared to meet this challenge.*

“The need for educated and skilled workers is greater than ever. New jobs will increasingly require a more educated workforce. Even traditional jobs will require workers with a broader, deeper and more flexible portfolio of skills.”  
- “21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Jobs”

The Education Index measures:

- Course Quality
- Adult Education Attainment
- School Achievement Scores
- Enrollment and Dropouts



The Education Index rating for Blacks, at .74, is about three-quarters of the benchmark of 1.00 for Whites. The score for Asians is close to Whites at .94, with Latinos scoring lowest in education at .61. The national Education Index for Blacks is .77, somewhat higher than the Los Angeles score.

<b>EDUCATION INDEX METRICS</b>				
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
3-4 Year Olds in Preschool	63%	63%	42%	74%
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Reading Proficiency	69%	26%	25%	61%
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Math Proficiency	81%	28%	36%	65%
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Reading Proficiency	59%	17%	17%	51%
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade Math Proficiency	65%	10%	12%	39%
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade Reading Proficiency	53%	17%	18%	48%
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade Math Proficiency	60%	12%	14%	45%
9 <sup>th</sup> Graders Finish HS in 4 Years	87%	56%	44%	77%
UC – CSU Graduated in 6 Years	88%	73%	78%	87%
HS Exit Exam Passed –Overall	70%	28%	30%	65%
SAT Average Score	1069	829	864	1070
HS Graduates With A-G Courses	62%	32%	30%	43%
College Freshmen With A-G Courses	57%	25%	16%	40%
Adults – Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10%	5%	36%	3%
Adults – 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> No Diploma	8%	16%	22%	7%
Age 25+ Ever Attended College	59%	47%	20%	63%
Age 25+ With AA degree	8%	9%	4%	7%
Age 25+ With Bachelor’s Degree	30%	12%	5%	23%
Age 25+ With Graduate Degree	12%	6%	2%	15%
<b>Education Weighted Index</b>	<b>.93</b>	<b>.74</b>	<b>.63</b>	<b>1.00</b>

### **Preschool Education**

- Black 3- and 4-year-olds get a good start in schooling, with about the same preschool enrollment rate as Asians and Whites, and much higher than the rate of 42% for Latinos.

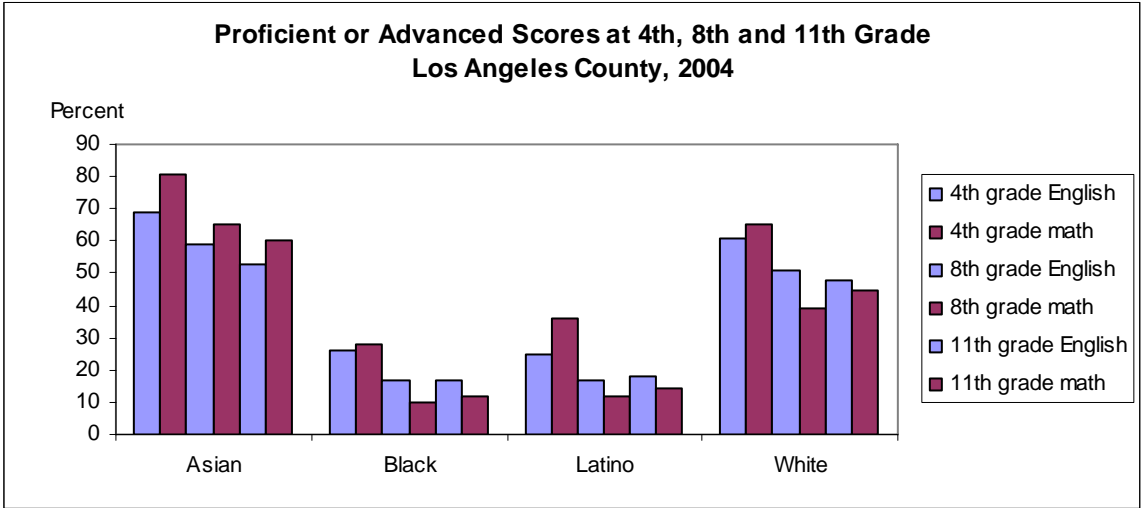
### **Adult Education**

- About 75% of Black and Latino college freshmen at Los Angeles County UC and CSU campuses graduate within six years, compared with nearly 90% of White and Asian students.

- Among adults 25 and older, 47% of Blacks have attended college, compared to 20% of Latinos, 59% of Asians and 63% of Whites.
- However, there is a much lower rate of *completing* a bachelor's or higher degree: 18% of Blacks have a degree, compared to 42% of Asians and 38% of Whites, and 7% of Latinos.
- African American college graduates in Los Angeles County include 66,800 with bachelor's degrees and 33,600 with graduate or professional degrees. In the high-income Black neighborhoods in Los Angeles, about 50% are college graduates, compared with a county average of 18% for Black adults.

**School Test Scores**

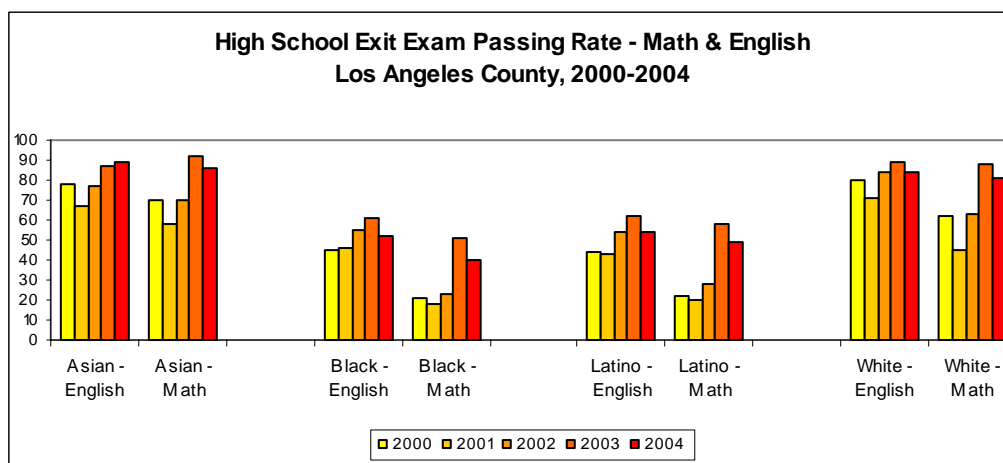
- Reading and math proficiency scores for all ethnic groups are typically highest in elementary schools and lower at the high school level, as measured by the 2004 California Standards Test.
- African American students had the lowest proficiency scores in 2004: reading at a proficient or advanced level declined from 26% in 4<sup>th</sup> grade to 17% in 11<sup>th</sup> grade. Math proficiency declined from 28% in 4<sup>th</sup> grade to 12% in 11<sup>th</sup> grade.



Source: California Department of Education

- Latino proficiency scores were slightly higher than Blacks. Asians scored highest in all grades in both English and math, followed by Whites.

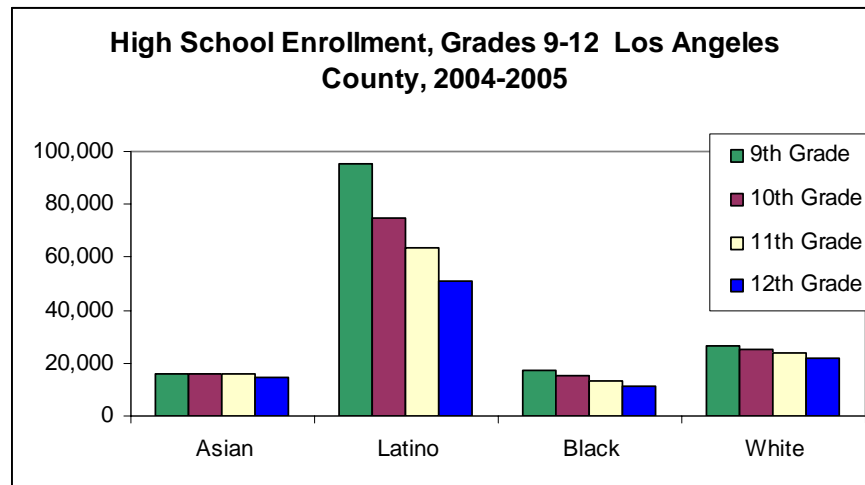
- The California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE), designed to ensure that a high school graduate has basic skills in both English and math, will be required for a high school diploma in 2006. Low passing rates suggest that many Black and Latino students may not graduate when this requirement goes into effect.
- 52% of African American students who took the High School Exit Exam test in 2004-05 passed in English and 40% passed in math. Passing rates for Latinos were 54% and 49% in English and Math respectively, Asian passing rates were 89% and 86%, and White rates were 84% and 81%.
- CAHSEE passing rates have improved since 2000 for all groups, with math showing the greatest improvement, as shown in the following graph.



Source: California Department of Education

## Graduation Rates

- 56% of African Americans and 44% of Latinos graduated with their class in 2003, four years after entering high school. 77% of Whites and 87% of Asian students graduated on time.
- While accurate data on school dropouts isn't available, low African American and Latino graduation rates suggest that a large proportion of high school students "disappear" during their high school years. The striking decline in enrollment across high school grades clearly indicates a major drop-off in youth who should be attending high school.



Source: California Department of Education

## College Education

- College preparation rates also show wide disparities. 32% of Black and 28% of Latino high school graduates took college prep courses, compared to 43% of Whites and 62% of Asians.
- While there are wide gaps for adults between the number who ever attended college and those who received a college degree, there are encouraging signs of better completion rates among students who start their college careers at four-year schools. About 75% of Black and Latino college freshmen at Los Angeles County UC and CSU campuses graduate within six years, compared with nearly 90% of White and Asian students.
- About 60% of high school graduates enroll in community colleges and many don't transfer to four-year schools. This is a large part of the problem of low rates of completing a bachelor's degree.



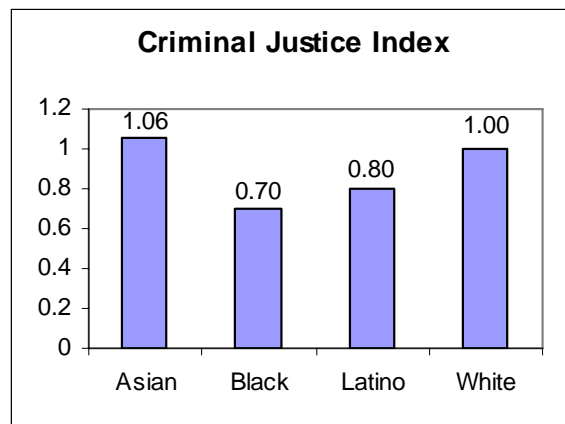
## CRIMINAL JUSTICE INDEX AND INDICATORS

*A justice system that fails to administer the law equally will also fail to gain the confidence of the people it attempts to serve. Action that creates understanding between the criminal justice system and African American communities can improve the safety of neighborhoods, dispel stereotypes on both sides and lead to greater equality in the dispensing of justice.*

“If we have interventions which just eliminate the opportunity for young people to join gangs, without offering them economic opportunity as an alternative, those intervention policies are going to be less effective.”  
- Dr. Michael A. Stoll, University of California, Los Angeles

The Criminal Justice Index measures:

- Equality Before the Law,
- Homicide & Arrest Rates,
- Victimization



In the Criminal Justice area, African Americans, with a score of .70, fare worse than Asians with 1.06 and .80 for Latinos, compared to the benchmark of 1.00 for Whites. Nationally, the Criminal Justice score for Blacks is .68

<b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE INDEX</b>				
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
Stopped While Driving	10%	20%	11%	13%
Average Jail Sentence-Violent Offenses (in months)	35	46	39	13
Average Jail Sentence-Nonviolent Offenses (in months)	5	22	16	18
Average Months of Probation	42	49	43	36
Felony Arrests – Percent of Population	.0046%	3.66%	1.36%	.0080%
Juvenile Felony Arrests – Percent of population <18	n.a.	4.57%	2.01%	1.72%
Hate Crimes - Percent of Population	2.3%	20.3%	1.2%	1.3%
<b>Criminal Justice Weighted Index</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>.70</b>	<b>.80</b>	<b>1.00</b>

### **African Americans in Law Enforcement**

- African Americans have made significant progress in gaining access to careers in law enforcement. At about 10% of the population, Blacks comprise 13.7% of sworn officers in LAPD and 10.2% in the Sheriff’s Department. 14.8% of officers above the rank of sergeant in LAPD and 7.5 in the Sheriff’s Department are African Americans.

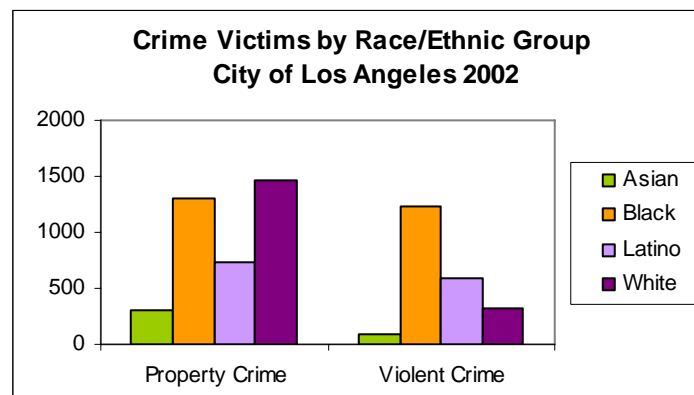
### **Equality Before the Law**

- Blacks are more frequently stopped by law enforcement officials while driving, with a rate of 20% compared to 13% for Whites. This is nearly double the U.S. rate of 12% for Blacks.
- Blacks receive dramatically longer sentences for violent offenses than do Whites. The average sentence is 46 months for Blacks compared to just 13 months for Whites. For nonviolent offenses Blacks average a sentence of 22 months compared to 18 for Whites.

- The Black felony arrest rate of 366 per 1,000 population is more than twice as high as Latinos, more than four times the White rate and eight times as high as Asians. Misdemeanor arrest rates show a similar pattern.
- The juvenile felony arrest rate for Blacks, at 457 per 1,000 youth under 18 is more than twice as high as Latinos at 201 or Whites at 172.

### Victimization

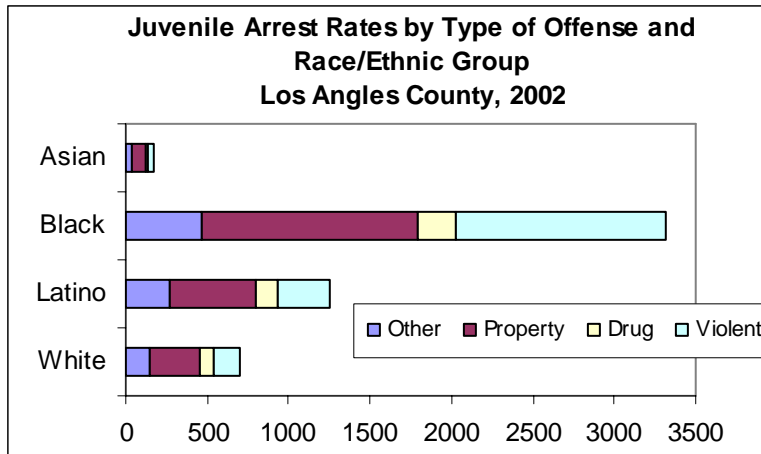
- Blacks experience hate crimes at a rate nearly 10 times higher than any other group at a rate of 48.9 compared to 5.6 for Asians, 2.7 for Whites and 2.3 for Latinos.
- Blacks are victims of violent crime much more frequently than other groups, while Whites and Asians report higher levels of property crime (LAPD).



Source: LAPD

### Juvenile Involvement in Crime

- African American youths have 50% more arrests for violent offenses than other ethnic groups. 39% are arrested for violent offenses, 40% for property crimes, 7% for drugs and 16% for other offenses. Only 22% to 25% of juvenile arrests in other ethnic groups are for violent crimes.



Source: LA County Children's Planning Council, 2004

- An extensive review of police and court data, conducted for this report (see the Appendix) under the direction of Dr. Michael A. Stoll of the UCLA School of Public Affairs, revealed systematic racial disparities in criminal justice, including:
  - Black drivers are stopped by Los Angeles police at a rate of 19.8% of the population compared to the national rate of 12.3%, and compared to Los Angeles rates of 10% to 13% for other ethnic groups
  - Blacks and Latinos are searched by LAPD officers four times more often than Whites or Asians, yet when Blacks are searched police are less likely to find illegal items, an indication of racial profiling. 38% of Blacks who are searched have illegal items, compared with 55% for Whites, 65% for Latinos and 54% for Asians.
  - Blacks are less likely to be convicted (62%) than Whites (70%), again suggesting racially disproportionate targeting.
  - Because Blacks are much likelier to have active criminal justice status at the time of arrest and more extensive criminal histories they face higher bail amounts and are less likely than others to make bail.
  - Incarceration rates for Black men are substantially higher than for other groups. About 13% of Black men age 18 to 40 in California are incarcerated, with rates up to 25% of men who are school dropouts. This represents a sharp increase in African American incarceration since 1970.

- A key factor in the very high rate of Black male incarceration is the rise in drug-related arrests and differential sentences for possession of crack cocaine (more common for Blacks) and powder cocaine (more common for Whites). The median sentence in 2000 for powder cocaine possession was 14 months, while the median for crack cocaine possession was 65 months.
- 32% of Black men born in Los Angeles in 2001 are likely to go to prison during their lifetime, compared to 17% of Latino and 6% of White men, according to projections in this study.

## CIVIC ENGAGEMENT INDEX AND INDICATORS

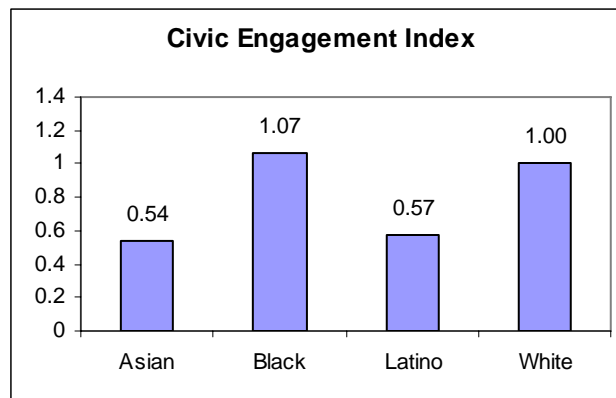
*The past half-century in the civil rights movement has situated Los Angeles County Blacks among the most politically and community engaged of any ethnic group in the region. This strength is an invaluable asset as addressing the issues highlighted in this report will require active participation throughout the political process.*

“Our destiny as Black people is inextricably tied to the destiny of the city. And the city’s destiny is tied to our destiny. These two are not, cannot be disconnected.”

- Tavis Smiley, *Tavis Smiley on PBS*

The Civic Engagement Index measures:

- Voter Participation
- Armed Services Participation
- Union Representation
- English Fluency



Blacks score higher than all other groups in Civic Engagement with a score of 1.07. This is higher than Whites and much higher than Asians or Latinos, largely because lower rates of citizenship and English fluency for Asians and Latinos limit electoral participation. The national Civic Engagement Index score for Blacks is 1.08, highest of all Index values.

<b>CIVIC ENGAGEMENT INDEX</b>				
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
Registered Voters-Percent of Eligible	29%	69%	30%	55%
Voter Turnout-Percent of Registered	36%	40%	40%	51%
Voter Percent of Total Population	10%	28%	12%	33%
Union Members-Percent of Labor Force	13.1%	28.7%	20.3%	18.5%
Not Fluent in English	43%	3%	48%	7%
Armed Service-Percent of Population	.0005%	.0010%	.0004%	.0008%
<b>Civic Engagement Index</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>.57</b>	<b>1.00</b>

- 97% of the Black population are U.S. citizens, including 94% of whom are U.S. born and 6% immigrants. In comparison, 94% of Whites, 69% of Asians and 64% of Latinos are citizens. Citizenship holds the key to full civic engagement through voting.
- English is the native language of most Los Angeles County Blacks, with just 3% reporting that they speak a language other than English at home and do not speak English fluently. 44% of Asians, 48% of Latinos and 7% of Whites are not fluent in English, a barrier to participation in community life.
- Nearly 70% of Blacks and Whites are registered to vote, compared to about 30% of Asians and Latinos. However, of those registered, actual voter turnout was much closer among groups, at about 40% for Blacks, Asians and Latinos, and 50% for Whites.
- Blacks have the highest rate of residents in military service in Los Angeles County, somewhat higher than Whites and about twice the rate for Asians and Latinos.
- Blacks have the highest rate of union membership, 29% of African Americans in the labor force, followed by U.S.-born Latinos at 20%, Whites at 19% and Asians at 13%.

## Elected Officials

- As of the November 2004 elections, 49% of the most important\* elected offices in Los Angeles County were held by racial minorities, up from just 3% in 1960. 14% of these elected officials were Black, 4% Asian, 31% Latino and 51% were White.
- The ethnic composition of elected officials is similar to those who vote, rather than the entire population. The racial composition of voters in the 2002 election was 13% Black, 7% Asian, 23% Latino and 58% White.

Ethnic Representation in the Most Important* Elected Offices Los Angeles County, 1960-2004								
	1960		1980		2000		2004	
<b>Asian</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	3.1%	4	4.1%
<b>Black</b>	1	1.3%	15	14.4%	12	12.5%	14	14.3%
<b>Latino</b>	1	1.3%	6	5.8%	27	28.1%	30	30.6%
<b>White</b>	75	97.4%	83	79.8%	54	56.3%	50	51.0%
<b>Total</b>	77	100.0%	104	100.0%	96	100.0%	98	100.0%

Source: Center for the Study of Los Angeles, Loyola Marymount University.

\*The list of "most important" offices is based on the resources they control, the number of constituents served and their use as steppingstones to higher office. Los Angeles County has more than 2,000 elected offices.

## Ethnic Media

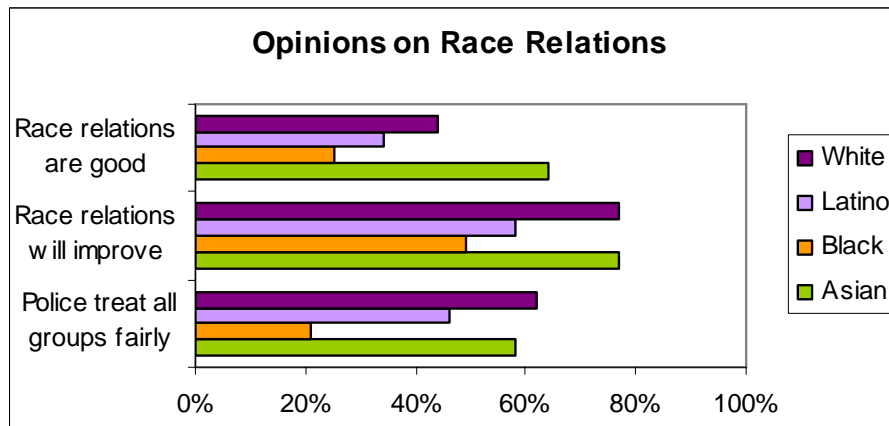
- Today at least three newspapers, two radio stations and numerous web sites (but no local television channels) are oriented to the African American community. Many more ethnic media outlets are found in Asian and Latino communities due to language and cultural preferences.

## Public Opinion Survey

In March 2005 the Public Policy Institute of California conducted a special public opinion survey Los Angeles County that produced findings on the views of adults of different ethnic groups.

- Opinions on major community issues were largely similar among ethnic groups, with education and transportation seen as top public priorities.
- However, there are large differences in perception on race relations, police practices and response to poor conditions in inner-city schools.





Source: Public Policy Institute of California, Los Angeles County Public Opinion Survey, March 2005.

- Just 25% of Blacks in LA County view race relations as “good,” compared to 34% of Latinos, 44% of Whites and 64% of Asians – and Blacks are least likely (49%) to foresee improvement.
- Only 21% of Blacks think police treatment is fair all or most of the time, compared to 46% of Latinos, and about 60% of Asians and Whites.
- 89% of Blacks and about 75% of others groups believe that schools in low income and minority neighborhoods have facilities that need repair and replacement. However, while more than 70% of Blacks and Latinos favor providing more funds for such schools, just 56% of Asians and 46% of Whites would support this if it means less funding for schools in other areas.
- Blacks and Whites are more politically active than Asians or Latinos, including making a contribution to political campaigns, working as volunteers or contacting elected officials.

## ***ACTION AGENDA FOR BLACK LOS ANGELES***

*The State of Black Los Angeles* reveals critical disparities in the key areas of economics, housing, health, education, criminal justice and civic engagement. More importantly, it can serve as a catalyst for solutions – for developing innovative ways to make a real difference in the lives of the individuals behind these statistics.

The Action Agenda combines the ideas and vision of many leaders throughout Los Angeles. It is the first step toward taking responsibility as a region for improving the quality of life of those in greatest need and for securing the very future of this community, recognizing that the challenges faced by Blacks in Los Angeles ultimately face the community as a whole.

The Action Agenda represents the initial thinking of leadership groups that were convened following the March 2005 *State of Black Los Angeles* Leadership Summit to consider actions to be recommended in this report. These recommendations will be further reviewed by a Black Los Angeles Action Team that will start work in Fall 2005 to determine concrete follow-up plans, organization and funding strategies. United Way of Greater Los Angeles has committed \$100,000 to seed this effort, and will continue in partnership with Los Angeles Urban League to ensure that the final action plan is implemented.

“The floor in L.A. keeps sinking. We are in danger of losing the middle class. Public institutions must deliver education and public safety in a way that doesn’t just save the floor, but creates upward mobility.”

- Constance L. Rice, Advancement Project

## *State Of Black Los Angeles Action Agenda*

### ECONOMIC

<b>Key Action Areas</b>	<b>Action Recommendations</b>
<p>Job creation at a variety of skill levels</p> <p>Family asset building in home ownership, business ownership and savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote development of “livable wage” jobs in the regional economy in growth industries such as construction, health, multi-media and security.</li> <li>• Create a South Los Angeles Economic Development Council to promote community economic growth.</li> <li>• Support growth of businesses with \$2 million plus in revenue as a means of increasing available jobs.</li> <li>• Introduce financial literacy training in schools to assist youth in future asset building.</li> <li>• Promote educational programs in prisons that build re-entry skills of inmates to reduce unemployment and support families upon their release.</li> </ul>

### HOUSING

<b>Key Action Areas</b>	<b>Action Recommendations</b>
<p>Affordable rental housing</p> <p>Access to home ownership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify a pilot geographic focus area in Crenshaw Corridor and follow up on the 2004 Crenshaw Summit by engaging stakeholders to develop strategic economic/housing plans for Crenshaw Corridor.</li> <li>• Advocate for inclusionary zoning, mixed-use development and mixed-income housing.</li> <li>• Develop options such as new credit and housing stock products and innovative programs such as enabling public housing residents to buy their units.</li> <li>• Assess feasibility of a Crenshaw Housing Trust Fund to direct financial investment toward creating and/or rehabilitating housing that fits the needs of families.</li> </ul>

<b>HEALTH</b>	
<b>Key Action Areas</b>	<b>Action Recommendations</b>
<p>Health education to reduce risk factors</p> <p>Health care access</p> <p>Holistic approach to community and individual health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver culturally relevant health education through public schools, churches, businesses and the media to reduce risk factors for top causes of death of African Americans: heart disease, cancer, stroke, homicide, diabetes and HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Develop community infrastructure – such as parks, green spaces, farmers’ markets and grocery stores – that assist African Americans in achieving healthier lifestyles and better nutritional options.</li> <li>• Increase the number of African American health professionals to improve the quality of health care provided in the community.</li> <li>• Develop affordable options for small businesses to provide quality health insurance to their employees.</li> </ul>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
<b>Key Action Areas</b>	<b>Action Recommendations</b>
<p>Inadequate educational attainment</p> <p>Inadequate quality of public education</p> <p>Curricula not geared to 21<sup>st</sup> Century workforce needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for college preparation curriculum (A-G courses) for all students to develop 21<sup>st</sup> century skills as a foundation for academic and employment success.</li> <li>• Support concept of Small Learning Communities to provide personalized attention and opportunities for child and parent engagement, including special needs.</li> <li>• Empower parents to access resources, understand child development and advocate for their children.</li> <li>• Promote cultural competence in teachers and cultivate respect for diversity in all aspects of education.</li> <li>• Bring community resources to bear on improving outcomes for youth growing up in foster care.</li> <li>• Support efforts of the newly-created Presidents’ Joint Commission on Los Angeles Unified School District Governance to align the LAUSD governance structure to academic, life skills and workforce demands of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.</li> </ul>

<b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE</b>	
<b>Key Action Areas</b>	<b>Action Recommendations</b>
Prevent criminal youth involvement by youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the presence of Black male role models and mentors in programs for youth.</li> <li>• Pilot holistic Juvenile Assessment Centers for first time offenders with the L.A. Sheriff’s Department</li> <li>• Advocate development of a Community Court system in Los Angeles County.</li> <li>• Track judges’ records on harsh sentencing and hold them accountable through elections.</li> <li>• Expand involvement of churches with youth through Saturday Schools, after school activities and clergy involvement with incarcerated youth.</li> <li>• Monitor implementation of the LAPD Consent Decree.</li> </ul>
Hold criminal justice system accountable	

# ***METHODOLOGY, TERMINOLOGY AND REFERENCES***

## **Methodology**

Community leaders were polled on the importance of key areas of equality, and the results were used to “weight” scores for those areas in calculating the total Equality Index. The weights given to the six areas were:

Economic	26%	Education	27%
Housing	12%	Social Justice	15%
Health	15%	Civic Engagement	5%

Complete detail on development of the Equality Index by Global Insight, Inc. is available in that section of the report. Concepts and methodology for the Equality Index are essentially the same as those developed for the National Urban League Equality Index but using Los Angeles data. Weights for data items in the six index areas are the same used in the NUL index.

Los Angeles County was the geographic area used for most data items in the report. Detailed tables for cities and unincorporated communities are also provided for key indicators.

The 2000 census was the source of most demographic data, using Summary File 1, Summary File 2 and Summary File 4.

Sources are specified at the foot of each data table, including the Internet address if data were obtained from a web site.

## **Terminology**

“African American” and “Black” are used interchangeably throughout this report. Most data is for Non-Hispanic Blacks. The 2000 census is the source for most of the population data in this report, with 2003 figures from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. “Asian” data in this report usually includes Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino, but in some cases only Asian data were used. Because Asian groups are not disaggregated in this report, the usually lower socioeconomic situation of some groups, such as Cambodians, Laotians or Samoans, is obscured by data for larger and more prosperous Asian groups. See Table 3 for key indicators for individual Asian and Pacific Islander groups.

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## **Appendix A**

**“Racial Disparities in Criminal Justice in Los Angeles”**

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# **Racial Disparities in Criminal Justice in Los Angeles**

A Report Prepared for the:

United Way of Greater Los Angeles

and

Los Angeles Urban League

For the:

*State of Black Los Angeles Report*

by

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March 2005

## **1. Introduction**

The interaction between race and the criminal justice system is a particularly salient aspect of racial problems in the United States and it represents one of the crucial issues that must be addressed as the nation deals with its racial conflicts. As a result of these concerns, blacks' pursuit of equal justice in the nation's criminal justice system has been longstanding. Historically, the imprisonment of blacks for crimes that they did not commit, the differential treatment and sentencing of blacks, or the criminal victimization of blacks by whites that went unpunished, has led to sustained fights by African Americans and others for equal treatment under criminal law and for changes in unjust laws.

These issues of social justice are particularly pronounced in Los Angeles, especially in the contemporary period. The Watts rebellion and the now-legendary Rodney King incident, among others, were in part ignited by incidents that dramatized racial unfairness in criminal-law enforcement. One could even argue that the starkly differing views between blacks and whites about OJ Simpson's guilt had its roots in the history and perceptions of differential treatment of blacks in the justice system.

This report documents racial inequalities in criminal justice in Los Angeles in the most recent period. The report is organized according to the process of the criminal justice system, from the point of initial contact with the criminal justice system, such as through arrests or contact with the police while driving, to eventual incarceration. It begins by examining racial differences in arrests for adults and juveniles and the extent to which blacks are racially profiled by police while driving. The report then examines racial differences in treatment and sentencing by the courts, by exploring for example racial differences in whether bail is granted, in bail amount, probation length (if granted),

and conviction rates. Finally, it documents racial disparities in male incarceration, for many the last stage of the criminal justice process once convicted. The report ends by examining racial differences in victimization, especially from homicide and racial hate crime. We conclude by describing the social and economic consequences of blacks' overrepresentation in the criminal justice system.

The data used in the report come from a variety of sources, including the State of California Department of Justice, the Los Angeles Police Department, the U.S. Census, and State Court Processing Statistics, among others. For each source, the most recent year for which the data are available is used. Moreover, except where noted, the data cover the Los Angeles County area, also known as the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area. Where possible, data are included for non-Latino whites, non-Latino blacks, Latinos and non-Latino Asians for comparison purposes.

In sum, the report documents clear racial disparities in criminal justice outcomes in Los Angeles. Black adults and juveniles exhibit much higher arrest rates than other racial groups. Blacks are much more likely than other racial group to be stopped and searched by police while driving. But once searched, police are less likely to discover illegal items on blacks than other groups, implying that police use racial profiling methods on blacks as a surveillance strategy whose result is to include many innocent blacks in the police search net.

Once arrested, the report also documents large racial differences in processing, pre-adjudication, adjudication, and sentencing outcomes. Blacks are much likelier to have an active criminal justice status at time of arrest, have more extensive criminal histories, face higher bail amounts and are less likely to make bail. Blacks, however, are less likely to be convicted once arrested than other groups, a result that is again consistent



with racial profiling police surveillance strategies. Finally and as a consequence of these factors, incarceration rates for black men are substantially higher than those for other groups. The estimates indicate that the lifetime probability of going to prison for men born in 2001 is 32.3 percent for black men and 5.9 and 17.2 percent for white and Latino men, respectively.

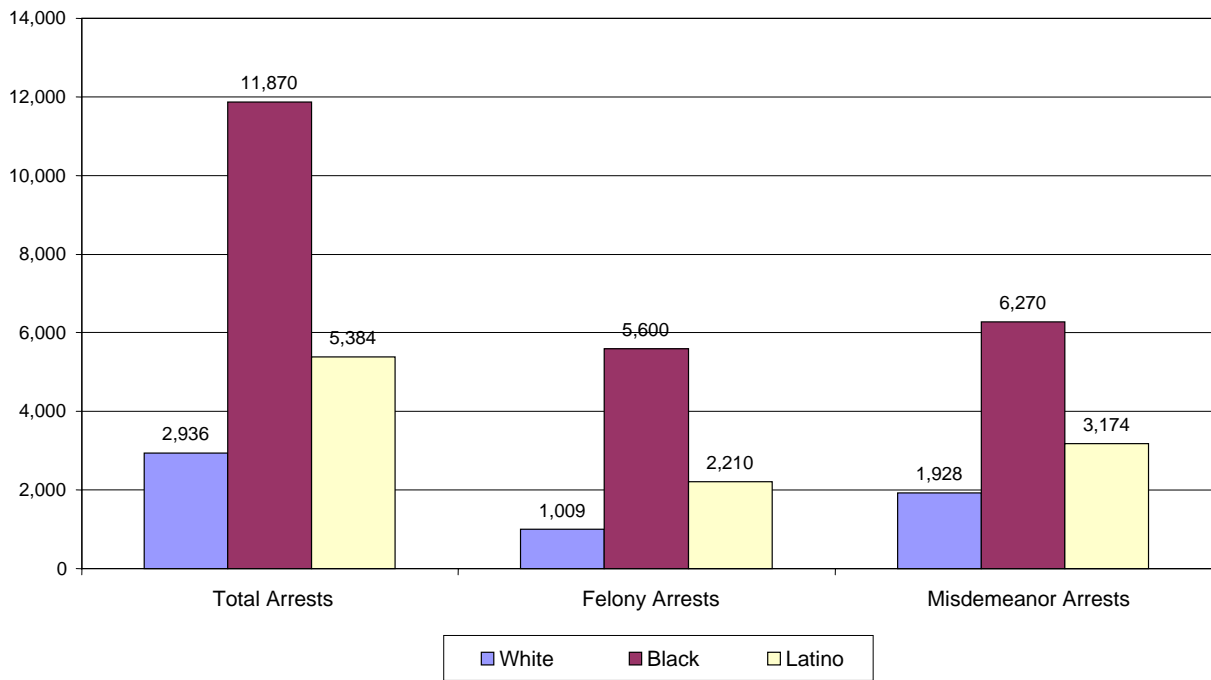
Finally, the report documents sharp racial differences in victimization. Black homicide rates are much higher than those for other racial groups. Indeed, for men, the black homicide rate is nearly eleven and four times higher than that for whites and Latinos respectively. Blacks are also the most likely target in racial hate crimes. Nearly 51 percent of all racial hate crimes were directed at blacks despite the fact that the blacks make up about 10 percent of the population.

## **2. Racial Differences in Criminal Justice**

### **a. Arrests**

Initial contact with the criminal justice system usually occurs with police contact that winds up in an arrest. Figure 1 shows racial differences in adult arrest rates in Los Angeles County in 2003. It shows these for total arrests and for felony and misdemeanor arrests. The figure shows large racial differences in arrests rates across these categories. Black and to a lesser extent Latino arrest rates are much higher than those for whites. For total arrests, black arrest rates (5,600 per 100,000) are nearly five and a half times as high as that for whites (1,009 per 100,000), while that for Latinos (2,210 per 100,000) is nearly two times as high. These racial differences in arrests are much higher for felony than misdemeanor arrests.

**Figure 1**  
**Racial Differences in Adult Arrest Rates 2003**  
 (Rate per 100,000 aged 18 and older)



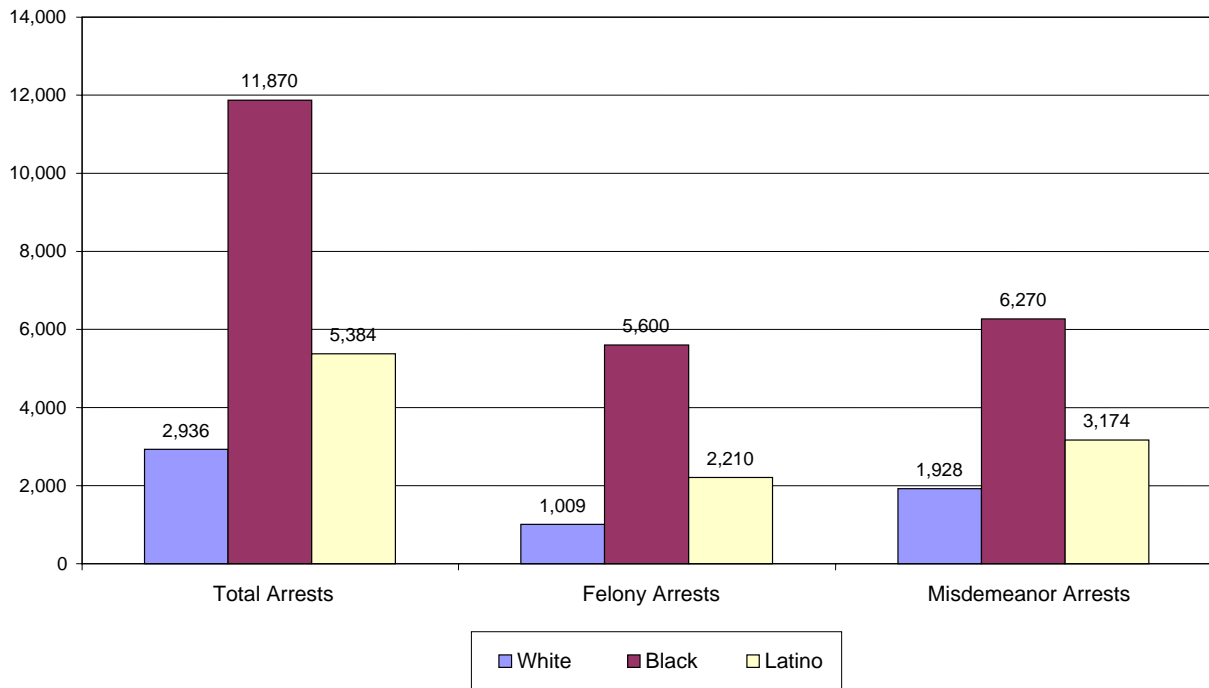
Source: State of California, Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, 2003

Though not shown here, the data from the State of California, Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General in 2003 reports that the types of crimes for which whites, blacks and Latinos are arrested in Los Angeles differs, but only slightly. Whites are more likely to be arrested for possession of dangerous drugs, assault and theft (in that order), while the top three arrest types for blacks include possession of narcotics, assault and theft. For Latinos, the ordering includes arrests for assault, possession of dangerous drugs and narcotics. Still, black and to a lesser extent Latino arrest rates for these are much higher than those for whites, especially for possession of narcotics.

Figure 2 shows racial differences in arrest rates for juveniles in Los Angeles County in 2003. It also shows these for total arrests and for felony and misdemeanor arrests. First, the figure shows that arrests rates (for total, felony and misdemeanor

arrests) for juveniles in Los Angeles, are comparable, though slightly lower, to those for adults. Like adults, the figure shows large racial differences in juvenile arrests rates across these categories. Black and to a lesser extent Latino juvenile arrest rates (9,994 and 5,079 per 100,000 respectively) are much higher than those for whites (3,339 per 100,000), though the racial differences in these are slightly smaller than those for adults. For total arrests, the black arrest rate for juveniles is nearly three times as high as comparable whites, while that for Latinos is nearly one and a half times as high. Again, racial differences in arrests for juveniles are higher for felony than misdemeanor arrests.

**Figure 2**  
**Racial Differences in Juvenile Arrest Rates 2003**  
**(Rate per 100,000 aged 10 to 17)**



Source: State of California, Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, 2003

Though not reported in tabular form here, the data from the State of California, Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General in 2003 also shows that white, black and Latino juveniles are arrested for somewhat similar crimes. White juveniles are more likely to be arrested for burglary, theft, and assault (in that order), while the top

three arrest types for black juveniles include robbery, assault and burglary. For juveniles Latinos, the ordering includes arrests for burglary, assault and motor vehicle theft. Still, like adults, black and to a lesser extent Latino juveniles are arrested for these crimes at much higher rates than their white counterparts.

The higher arrest rates of blacks reflect many different factors, including higher crime rates. It is well known that crime rates are higher amongst blacks than other groups thereby resulting in higher arrests rates.<sup>1</sup> Blacks' higher crime rates also reflect many factors including past and present social and economic opportunities and disadvantages. In particular, many social scientists have documented a fairly strong relationship between economic opportunities and crime, suggesting that groups that are disproportionately poor or located in jobless neighborhoods, such as African Americans, have higher crime rates.<sup>2</sup> Other factors include demographics, as young people are more likely to commit crime and blacks are disproportionately younger as compared to whites, family background, biomedical factors, and crime control strategies among others.<sup>3</sup>

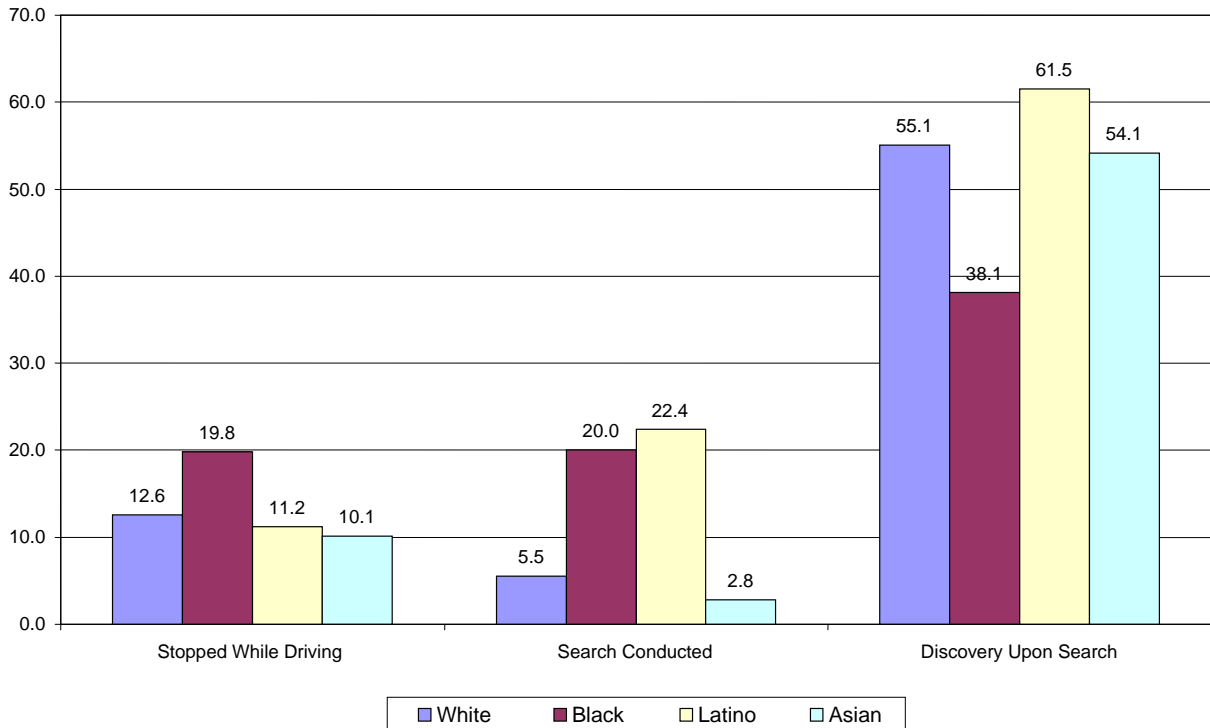
However, differential policing and enforcement by police against blacks can also account for some of the observed higher arrest rates of blacks. Police routinely use a person's race in calculating whether, or to what extent, to subject that person to surveillance, questioning, searching, or some greater level of investigation.<sup>4</sup> Police use of racial characteristics as probabilistic hints of suspiciousness is widely known as "racial profiling," and has been largely viewed by the courts as a legal strategy of policing despite their perverse effects, so long as race is not used as the only factor in determining reasonable suspicion.<sup>5</sup> This practice usually results in many more innocent blacks being arrested than other groups, as police cast their surveillance nets among blacks much wider than probably warranted. This implies that even if blacks are engaged in criminal

activity to the same degree as whites, their arrests rates will be higher than those of whites if racial profiling policing strategies are used to target blacks or black communities.

### **b. Driving While Black**

The concern over racial profiling by police is central to the debate about “driving while black.” Blacks routinely charge that they are disproportionately and in many instances unjustifiably stopped by the police while driving.<sup>6</sup> To examine these questions, Figure 3 shows racial differences in being stopped by the police while driving in the city of Los Angeles in 2004. The data show quite clearly that black motorists are stopped at much higher rates than either white, Latino, or Asian motorists. The latter groups are stopped while driving by the police at similar rates ranging from 10.1 percent for Asians to 12.6 percent for whites. The equivalent rate for blacks is 19.8 percent, nearly two times higher than that for Asians and slightly over one and a half times higher than that for whites.

**Figure 3**  
**Racial Differences in Being Stopped, Searched, and Discovery While Driving 2004**



Source: Los Angeles Police Department Consent Decree Data, 2004

Note: Stopped while driving percent based on 2000 Census data on number in each age group 16 and older that drive (estimated from those who drive to work) in the City of Los Angeles. Note that one person may be stopped multiple times.

Though not shown here, the data from the 2004 Consent Decree Los Angeles Police Department also reveal racial differences in the reasons why police stopped motorists. About 80 percent of the time, whites are stopped by the police for moving violations. The comparable rate for blacks, Latinos, and Asians is about 50 percent. Thus, half the time these latter groups are stopped by police for reasons other than moving vehicle violations including equipment/registration violations, perceived flight risk, or other infractions. Since it can be argued that the latter vehicle code infractions require more police discretion wherein racial profiling by police is more likely to take place, these results are consistent with the idea that police use race to identify potential criminal activity.

Figure 3 also shows racial differences in the rate at which motorists are searched by police once pulled over. Here, the racial differences in search are greater than those for being pulled over initially by police. Latino and black motorists are over four and three and a half times, respectively, more likely to be searched than whites and Asians once pulled over by the police. Latino and black motorists are searched about 22 and 20 percent of the time when pulled over, while the comparable rates are about 6 and 3 percent for whites and Asians, respectively.

Of course, the higher stop and search rates for blacks and to a lesser extent Latinos may also be accounted for by other factors than just racial profiling by police. It could be the case the black motorists commit more violations than others or that blacks are more likely to drive where police concentration is denser such as in central cities. However, there is little empirical evidence to support these contentions, though they remain possible factors. Moreover, the fact that blacks' higher stop rate is driven more by stops for violations that involve more police discretion, such as equipment and registration violations, cast some doubt on the weight of these alternative factors.

To examine questions of racial profiling more deeply, Figure 3 also shows racial differences in the rate at which the police discover or seize something illegal given a search of the motorist or their car, commonly referred to as the "hit" rate. The data reveal that police are much more likely to discover or seize something illegal from whites, Latinos, and Asians than from blacks once they conduct a search. In fact, police discover or seize something about 55, 65, and 54 percent of the time when they search white, Latino, or Asian motorists, respectively, while the comparable figure for black motorist is about 38 percent. These results provide strong evidence of racial profiling of black motorists by police since the accuracy of police perceptions about motorists having

illegal items is much less sharp when blacks as compared to others are searched by the police once stopped.

### c. Processing of Felony Defendants

Once individuals are charged with a crime and arrested, they are processed through the courts wherein their guilt or innocence is determined, and if convicted what their sentence will be. This section documents racial differences in the characteristics of felony defendants charged in Los Angeles County and the corresponding differences in the processing, pre-adjudication, adjudication, and sentencing outcomes. The tabulations in this section draw on the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties data base.<sup>7</sup> In this section, we restrict the analysis to defendants from Los Angeles County in the year 2000, the most recent data available.

**Figure 4**  
**The Racial Distribution of Los Angeles County Felony Defendants, 2000**

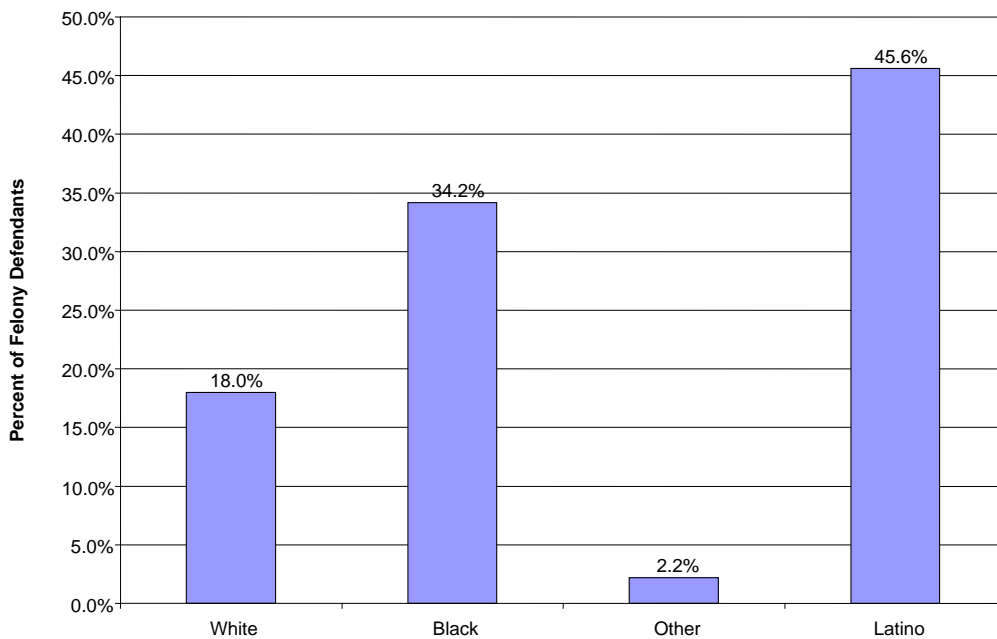


Figure 4 displays the distribution of L.A. felony defendants by race. Roughly 18 percent of felony defendants in L.A. are white, 34 percent are black, while 46 percent are



Latino. A very small portion of felony defendants (approximately 2 percent) are from some other racial group. This distribution of felony defendants by race largely reflect the racial distribution of adult arrests.

Table 1 presents the distribution of felony defendants by the most serious charge against them for each racial group. Roughly one-third of felony defendants are charged with drug crimes. As noted below, despite the similar degree to which racial groups are charged with drug crimes, the potential sentences imposed for such crime is likely to differ by race. Blacks and to a lesser extent Latinos are more likely to be charged with crack, as opposed to cocaine, drug possession. Sentencing for crack possession is much harsher than that for cocaine possession as we note below. Finally, non-white defendants are considerably more likely to be charged with violent offenses.

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
Average # charges	2.23	1.99	2.32	2.28
Most serious charge				
Murder	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03
Rape	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Robbery	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.08
Assault	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.11
Other Violent	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.07
Burglary	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.08
Larceny	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.06
Vehicle theft	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.05
Forgery	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
Fraud	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.02
Other Prop.	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
Drug Sales	0.18	0.14	0.05	0.16
Other drug	0.31	0.26	0.32	0.25
Weapons	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03
Driv. Related	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.01
Other public Order	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.03
Most Serious Charge Attempt	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sample Size	179	340	22	454

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

Table 2 displays the average values of variables that are indicative of the criminal justice status of the defendant at the time of the arrest as well as the criminal history records of the defendants. Of all the groups listed, black defendants are the most likely to have an active criminal justice status at the time of arrest. Approximately 35 percent of black defendants are on probation at time of arrest while 19 percent are on parole. The comparable figures for whites are 34 and 9 percent, while the comparable figures for Latinos are 31 and 7 percent. In addition, black defendants have, on average, more extensive criminal histories. Black defendants have more prior arrests, more prior convictions, are more likely to have served time in prison and jail (and on average have served more terms), and are more likely to have been previously convicted of a violent offense. There are also notable differences in the proportion of defendants with prior “failure-to-appears” (65 percent for whites, 71 percent for blacks, 27 percent for others, and 50 percent for Latinos).

**Table 2**  
**Criminal Justice Status at Time of Arrest and The Average Criminal History Records of Felony Defendants in Los Angeles County by Race, 2000**

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
Status at time of arrest				
Released from				
Prior Case	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02
On probation	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.31
On parole	0.09	0.19	0.00	0.07
In Custody	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
Fugitive	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
# of prior felony arrests	3.05	4.93	1.59	1.82
# of prior misdemeanor Arrests	4.31	4.60	2.18	2.79
# of prior felony convictions	1.02	2.20	0.59	0.73

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# of prior misdemeanor convictions	3.11	3.25	1.73	2.12
Proportion with prior violent felony conviction	0.07	0.20	0.05	0.09
# of prior prison terms served	0.52	1.07	0.14	0.30
# of prior jail terms served	2.98	3.61	1.82	2.12
Proportion with a prior failure to appear	0.65	0.71	0.27	0.50
Sample Size	179	340	22	454

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Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

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Table 3 displays average values for the pre-trial release and bail outcomes for each group of defendants. While there are no measurable differences in the fraction of defendants that are denied bail, there are substantial differences in the fraction of defendants that are released prior to trial. This is driven largely by differences in the propensity to make bail. Specifically, 47 percent of white defendants and 45 percent of other defendants are held in jail pre-trial due to not making bail. The comparable figures for blacks and Latinos are 62 percent and 59 percent, respectively.

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
Financial Release <sup>a</sup>	0.29	0.13	0.31	0.13
Non-financial Release <sup>b</sup>	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.26
Held on bail	0.47	0.62	0.45	0.59
Denied bail	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
Case closed before hearing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Detained, reason unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sample Size	179	340	22	454

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

a. Financial release includes release through surety bonds, full cash bonds, bail deposits, and property bonds.

b. Non-financial releases includes released on own recognizance/citation release, conditional releases, and releases via unsecured bonds.

Table 4 compares the distributions of the set bail amounts for defendants by race. There are large differences in the average bail amount (\$94,000 for whites, \$195,000 for blacks, \$70,000 for others, and \$152,000 for Latinos). However, these large differences in the average are driven for the most part by a few very large bail amounts. A comparison of median bail amount also reveals differences, but of more modest magnitude. The median bail amount was \$45,000 for whites, \$55,000 for blacks, \$30,000 for others, and \$50,000 for Latinos. A number of factors in setting bail amounts are likely to account for these racial differences including racial differences the criminal history of the defendant and possibly racial bias by the courts.

**Table 4**  
**Average Set Bail Amount and Key Percentiles of the Bail Amounts Set for Felony Defendants in Los Angeles County by Race, 2000**

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
Average Bail	\$94,154	\$195,481	\$70,588	\$152,700
Key Percentiles				
10 <sup>th</sup>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
25 <sup>th</sup>	15,000	30,000	15,000	25,000
Median	45,000	55,000	30,000	50,000
75 <sup>th</sup>	72,500	100,000	75,000	105,000
90 <sup>th</sup>	175,000	945,000	150,000	250,000
Sample Size	179	340	22	454

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

Tables 5 through 9 present average adjudication outcomes by race.

**Table 5**  
**Proportion of Felony Defendants that are Eventually Convicted and Incarcerated in Los Angeles County by Race, 2000**

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
All	0.70	0.62	0.68	0.67

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

Table 5 presents the proportion of each group of defendants that are eventually convicted and incarcerated. This proportion is notably lower for black defendants (62 percent) relative to white defendants (70 percent). Although seemingly counterintuitive given the higher arrest rates of blacks, this result is consistent with racially profiling of blacks by police. By casting search and surveillance nets wider for blacks than other groups, the police are much more likely to arrest innocent blacks, whose charges are much more likely to be thrown out. In addition, the table also shows a larger fraction of black defendants that are convicted receive probation for their most serious offense (Table 6).

**Table 6**  
**Proportion of Those Convicted of a Felony that Receive Probation in Los Angeles County by Race and Conviction Offense, 2000**

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
All	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.06
Non-Violent Offenses	0.08	0.10	0.22	0.04
Violent Offense	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

Among those receiving probation, the average probation length is longer for blacks (Table 7).

**Table 7**  
**Average Probation Length in Months for those Convicted of a Felony and Receiving a Probation Sentence in Los Angeles County by Race, 2000 (Sample size in parentheses)**

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
All	36 (9)	49 (22)	48 (2)	43 (17)
Non-Violent Offenses	36 (9)	40.6 (18)	48 (2)	42 (8)
Violent Offense	-	39 (4)	-	44 (9)

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

Note, however, the sample size for these comparisons is quite low, and thus the precision of these estimates is quite low.

Table 8 presents comparisons of the proportion of the convicted defendants that are eventually sentenced to serve either a prison or a jail sentence. The averages across groups are for the most part comparable. African Americans and Latinos convicted of violent felonies are somewhat less likely to be sentenced to prison. However, since most of the convictions are for non-violent offenses, the overall differences are across group are quite small.

**Table 8**  
**Proportion of Those Convicted of a Felony that are Eventually Incarcerated in Either Prison or Jail in Los Angeles County by Race, 2000**

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
All	0.91	0.88	0.87	0.92
Non-Violent Offenses	0.89	0.89	0.78	0.94
Violent Offense	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.85

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

Finally, Table 9 presents comparisons of average sentence lengths in months for those who are sentenced to prison and jail time. Here there are substantial differences between groups, with notably longer sentences for black felons. These differences are particularly large among those convicted of violent offenses.

**Table 9**  
**Average Sentence Length in Months for those Convicted of a Felony that are Eventually Incarcerated in Either Prison or Jail in Los Angeles County by Race, 2000**

	White Defendants	Black Defendants	Other Defendants	Latino Defendants
All	17	25	19	20
Non-Violent Offenses	18	22	5	16
Violent Offense	13	46	39	35

Author tabulations from the State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-2000: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties Data Base, ICPSR Study Number 2038.

**d. Male Incarceration Trends in California**

Many individuals who are charged with a crime and convicted serve sentences in prison. This section documents California incarceration trends for men over the past three decades. We focus on California for this section since it is not possible to estimate incarceration rates in Los Angeles County. First, the Census does not collect data on the counties from which the incarcerated originate, only the current location in which they are imprisoned. Second, there is a tremendous amount of cross-county mobility of ex-felons such that identifying their more general residential location even with California prison data is difficult. However, the concerns about whether these data sufficiently reflect trends in Los Angeles County are tempered somewhat by the fact that about 30 to 40 percent of California prisoners have locations in Los Angeles County.

We focus on two measures of incarceration: the proportion of men institutionalized at a given point in time and the proportion of men that are either currently incarcerated or have served time at some point in the past. As we will see, the large fraction of currently incarcerated black men suggests that a much larger fraction of



this population is in a non-productive status than the traditional focus on the employment rates of the non-institutionalized would suggest. In addition, the increasing proportion of black men with previous prison experience indicates that many non-institutionalized blacks face the employment barriers specific to ex-offenders. We focus on men because they represent the lion's share of blacks who are incarcerated in California, about 90 percent.

#### *Documenting Trends in Institutionalization from the U.S. Census*

The decennial Census of Population and Housing enumerates both the institutionalized as well as the non-institutionalized population. The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) for each census includes a flag for the institutionalized as well as micro-level information on age, education, race and all other information available for non-institutionalized long-form respondents. Within the institutionalized population, one can separately identify individuals residing in non-military institutions. This category includes inmates of federal and state prisons, local jail inmates, residents of inpatient mental hospitals, and residents of other non-aged institutions. We use residence in a non-military institution as the principal indicator of incarceration.

To gauge the validity of using the census data in this manner, Figure 5 compares estimates of the U.S. institutionalized population from the census to estimates of the incarcerated populations from other sources. The figure presents a comparison of the number of institutionalized adult black, white, and Latino males from the 2000 Census to counts of the number of prison and jail inmates at midyear 2001 calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).<sup>8,9</sup> Given the inclusive nature of the census definition of institutionalization, the census estimates are slightly larger than the BJS numbers for

all groups. Nonetheless, the two sets of estimates correspond quite closely and the differences are small.

Table 10 documents employment and incarceration trends by race and educational attainment. We tabulate these figures using data from the 1970 and 2000 one percent PUMS. The table presents the proportion of California white, black, other race, and Latino males 18 to 65 years of age that are employed, that are not working yet not institutionalized, that are in the armed forces, and that are institutionalized. For all black men, the proportion employed declines markedly over this 30-year period, from 0.66 in 1970 to 0.54 in the 2000. This decline occurs within all education groups, although the drop is largest for black high school dropouts (from 0.50 to 0.24). Employment rates decline slightly for white males overall and for Non-Latino other males, and decline substantially for high school dropouts within these groups. There are slightly larger declines for Latinos. However, these changes are small in comparison to those observed for blacks.

**Table 10**  
**Employment and Institutionalization Status for Men in California by Race and Education, 1970 and 2000**

	White		Black		Other		Latino	
	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000
All Education Levels Combined								
Employed	0.79	0.78	0.66	0.54	0.76	0.71	0.74	0.67
NILF	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.33	0.18	0.27	0.18	0.30
Armed Forces	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.01
Institutionalized	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
Less than high school								
Employed	0.73	0.50	0.60	0.24	0.70	0.51	0.74	0.62
NILF	0.21	0.43	0.31	0.56	0.23	0.46	0.20	0.36
Armed Forces	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00
Institutionalized	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.20	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02
High school graduate								
Employed	0.77	0.70	0.67	0.44	0.76	0.62	0.73	0.65
NILF	0.12	0.25	0.19	0.38	0.15	0.35	0.15	0.30
Armed Forces	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.10	0.01
Institutionalized	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04
Some College								
Employed	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.62	0.72	0.70	0.74	0.75
NILF	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.29	0.22	0.28	0.18	0.22
Armed Forces	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.01
Institutionalized	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
College Plus								
Employed	0.87	0.88	0.86	0.79	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.84
NILF	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.19	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.15
Armed Forces	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.00
Institutionalized	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01

Figures are tabulated from the 1970 and 2000 public use micro data samples from the U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

Over the thirty year period, the proportion of black men that are institutionalized increases considerably, especially for less educated black men. For all California black males, the proportion institutionalized increases three-fold from 0.03 in 1970 to 0.10 in 2000. For black high school dropouts, the institutionalization rate increases nearly four-fold. At the end of the century, one fifth of black men in California with less than a high school degree are institutionalized. There is no increase in institutionalization among black males with at least a college degree. Among whites, there is a sizable increase in institutionalization rates among white high school dropouts (from 0.02 to 0.07). Changes in institutionalization rates, overall and within educational groups, are small in the remaining comparisons.

Table 11 presents similar tabulations by age. For black men, the proportion institutionalized increases within every age group, with the most pronounced increases for the young. In 2000, roughly 13 percent of black men between 18 and 40 are institutionalized. Again, while there are slight increases in the proportion institutionalized among young men in other racial and ethnic group, the changes are small in comparison to what we observe among African-Americans.

**Table 11**  
**Employment and Institutionalization Status for Men in California by Race and Age, 1970 and 2000**

Age	White		Black		Other		Latino	
	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000
18 to 25 years								
Employed	0.56	0.64	0.46	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.63
NILF	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.44	0.39	0.45	0.25	0.33
Armed Forces	0.17	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.02
Institutionalized	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
26 to 30 years								
Employed	0.84	0.81	0.72	0.58	0.77	0.78	0.84	0.70
NILF	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.25	0.15	0.21	0.10	0.26
Armed Forces	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.01
Institutionalized	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03
31 to 40								
Employed	0.88	0.85	0.74	0.60	0.85	0.79	0.83	0.70
NILF	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.25	0.07	0.20	0.11	0.27
Armed Forces	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.00
Institutionalized	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
41 to 50								
Employed	0.90	0.84	0.77	0.59	0.90	0.78	0.83	0.70
NILF	0.08	0.14	0.19	0.32	0.08	0.21	0.13	0.28
Armed Forces	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
Institutionalized	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
51 to 65								
Employed	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.50	0.81	0.66	0.72	0.59
NILF	0.20	0.28	0.29	0.46	0.18	0.34	0.25	0.40
Armed Forces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Institutionalized	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01

Figures are tabulated from the 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 public use micro data samples from the U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

Tables 10 and 11 indicate that both age and educational attainment are strong predictors of current incarceration. Table 12a-b (see pg. 29-30) explores the interaction between these two dimensions for black men only. The table presents comparable tabulations for the subset of relatively young (under 40) and relatively less educated (dropouts and high school graduates) men. For the most part, increases in the proportions institutionalized are much larger among young high school dropout than those observed for dropouts overall. For black dropouts between 18 and 25, the institutionalization rate increases from 11 percent to 26 percent. For those between 26 and 40, the institutionalization rates increases from approximately 8 percent to 25 percent. For all dropouts less than 40 years of age, the institutionalized population is only slightly smaller than the population of employed men from this demographic group. For black dropouts between 18 and 30, there are actually more institutionalized than employed. Comparable, although somewhat muted, patterns are observed for black high school graduates.

Among men of other racial groups, there are larger increases among this young relatively less educated group, relative to the patterns presented in Table 11, however, these changes are small relative to the changes for blacks. The one notable exception is the substantial increase in the fraction of white high school dropouts 26 to 36 years of age that is institutionalized (an increase from 0.03 in 1970 to 0.20 in 2000).

What accounts for the rapid rise in black male incarceration over the 1980s and 1990s? First, some would ask whether this increase is accounted for by a rise in blacks' propensity to commit crimes. The data indicate that this is not the case. Indeed, tabulations from the U.S Department of Justice's Uniform FBI Crime Reports indicate that from 1976 to 1999 the percentage of crime committed by African Americans was fairly stable over this period. In fact, over this period, African Americans committed

between 43 to 47 percent of violent crime (down to 40 percent in 1999) and 33 to 37 percent of overall crime (down to 29 percent in 1999).<sup>10</sup> Thus, the rise in black incarceration over this period was not fully accounted for by any increase in black criminality. Moreover, if anything, the strong economy should have helped to lower black incarceration rates, as well as others, all else equal, because of the relationship between economic opportunities and crime.

Alternatively, some indicate that the spread of mandatory sentencing laws across states including California and the increasing use of plea-bargaining over the 1980s and 90s may have increased incarceration, but that this factor is likely to account more for the rise in incarceration overall than the disproportionate rise in black incarceration specifically.

What appears to have fueled black male incarceration the most over this period is the rise in drug-related arrests and convictions and the differential sentences imposed on those in possession of crack versus powder cocaine. Although violent and property crimes declined over the 1990s, drug-related crimes rose rapidly, and by the end of the decade became slightly more prevalent than violent crime. This increase is due partly to enactments of stricter drug laws and enforcement such as that which occurred during the “War on Drugs,” which became prevalent during the Reagan, first Bush and Clinton administrations.

In particular, the harsher penalties on those in possession of crack cocaine, which is disproportionately possessed by blacks, versus powder cocaine, which is disproportionately held by whites, has contributed mightily to the recent run up in black male incarceration. In 2000, for example, the median cocaine possession sentence (for 25 grams of cocaine or less) is about 14 months for powder cocaine versus 65 months for

crack cocaine.<sup>11</sup> This sentencing differential for apparently equal substances has led to the question of whether blacks are receiving equal treatment under the law because of the clear racially disparate impacts of these drug laws on incarceration.

Nevertheless, the rising contribution of drug offenders to the prison population has disproportionately affected black men. It is estimated that over the 1990s black men accounted for 35 percent of arrests, 55 percent of convictions, and 74 percent of prison sentences for drug-related crimes such as possession. These events have occurred despite the fact blacks are estimated to represent about 13 percent of monthly drug users in the U.S. Moreover, the rise in the number of drug offenders over the late 1980s and early 1990s accounted for 42 percent of the total growth among black inmates but only 26 percent of the growth among white inmates.<sup>12</sup>

*Estimating the proportion with prior prison experience*

While a sizable minority of California black men is currently incarcerated, the fraction of this population that has ever served time is certainly larger. Turnover rates in the state prison system and the median sentences fairly short. Moreover, many inmates will serve considerably less time than their maximum sentences.

Gauging the population of former prison inmates is difficult due to the fact that none of the major household surveys with data on California ask respondents whether they have served time. Thus, estimating the size of this population requires indirect methods. The BJS estimates the number of former inmates for the nation as a whole by combining population data, birth cohort estimates of the likelihood of entering prison for the first time at each age (often separately by race and gender), and cohort and age-specific mortality rates.<sup>13,14</sup> Based on this methodology, the BJS estimates that in addition to the 1.3 million current inmates in 2001, an additional 4.3 million non-



institutionalized persons had served a prison term in the past. Combined, current and former prison inmates account for 4.9 percent of the adult male population in 2001. Of course, there are large differences by race. The same set of estimates indicate that 2.6 percent of white males, 16.6 percent of black males, and 7.7 percent of Latino males have served prison time, figures that are roughly double the current incarceration rates for these groups. The comparable figures for whites, blacks, and Latinos for 1974 were 1.4, 8.7, and 2.3 percent, respectively.

**Table 12a****Employment and Institutionalization Status for White and Black Men in California with a High School Education or Less, 1970 and 2000**

	Whites				Blacks			
	High School Dropouts		High School Graduate		High School Dropouts		High School Graduates	
	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000
18 to 25 years								
Employed	0.52	0.48	0.55	0.63	0.33	0.20	0.48	0.36
NILF	0.30	0.46	0.20	0.26	0.48	0.55	0.28	0.44
Armed Forced	0.15	0.01	0.24	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.21	0.07
Institutionalized	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.26	0.04	0.13
26 to 30 years								
Employed	0.78	0.48	0.83	0.75	0.60	0.23	0.75	0.48
NILF	0.13	0.31	0.07	0.18	0.27	0.50	0.13	0.30
Armed Forced	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.09	0.03
Institutionalized	0.03	0.20	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.27	0.03	0.18
31 to 40								
Employed	0.82	0.58	0.86	0.77	0.63	0.27	0.75	0.48
NILF	0.11	0.34	0.05	0.18	0.22	0.49	0.12	0.30
Armed Forced	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.01
Institutionalized	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.24	0.02	0.21

Figures are tabulated from the 1970 and 2000 public use micro data samples from the U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

**Table 12b****Employment and Institutionalization Status for Other and Latino Men in California with a High School Education or Less, 1970 and 2000**

	Other				Latino			
	High School Dropouts		High School Graduate		High School Dropouts		High School Graduates	
	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000	1970	2000
18 to 25 years								
Employed	0.33	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.58	0.62	0.56	0.61
NILF	0.42	0.54	0.36	0.46	0.27	0.35	0.22	0.32
Armed Forces	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.18	0.03
Institutionalized	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05
26 to 30 years								
Employed	0.75	0.50	0.74	0.71	0.82	0.66	0.85	0.68
NILF	0.16	0.46	0.11	0.25	0.13	0.31	0.09	0.26
Armed Forces	0.06	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.01
Institutionalized	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.05
31 to 40								
Employed	0.71	0.60	0.83	0.71	0.81	0.65	0.82	0.70
NILF	0.15	0.47	0.06	0.27	0.13	0.33	0.08	0.26
Armed Forces	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00
Institutionalized	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04

Figures are tabulated from the 1970 and 2000 public use micro data samples from the U.S. Census of Population and Housing.

The BJS also uses this methodology to calculate lifetime probabilities of entering either the state or federal prison system. Given that the risk of incarceration has increased over the past three decades, lifetime probabilities should exceed the current proportion of a specific population that is either currently incarcerated or formerly incarcerated.<sup>15</sup> For whites, the lifetime likelihood of going to prison for men born in 1974 is estimated to be 2.2 percent. For those born in 2001, the risk increases to 5.9 percent. For black males, this likelihood increases from 13.2 to 32.2 percent, while for Latinos the likelihood increases from 4 to 17.2 percent.

The analysis of institutionalization rates revealed large differences within racial groups between less educated and more educated men and between groups of men stratified by age. While the BJS does provide race-specific estimates of the proportion that has ever served time by age, there are no estimates of how this proportion varies by level of educational attainment. Moreover, the results presented above indicate that education is a stronger predictor of current incarceration than is age, and thus, education is also likely to be more strongly associated with ever having served time.

Here we partially fill this information gap with administrative prison data from California. Using administrative records on all prison terms served during the 1990s in a California state prison, we first calculate an unduplicated count of prisoners entering the system during the 1990s, by race and by how old each prisoner would be in the year 2000.<sup>16</sup> We then use the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correction Facilities to estimate the distribution of inmates across age-education cells within racial and ethnic groups. These distribution estimates are then used to allocate the number of unduplicated prisoners within each age-race cell across educational attainment groups.<sup>17</sup> Dividing these counts by the estimated 2000 California population (institutional plus non-

institutional) within each age-race-educational attainment group yields estimates of the proportion of males in each cell serving a prison term during the 1990s.

Table 13 presents these results. The first column presents national estimates of the proportion ever serving time by race/ethnicity and age from the BJS. The second column presents comparable estimates of the proportion serving time in California. The final four columns present estimates by level of educational attainment that allot prisoner within race-age cells across education groups according to the estimated educational distributions of inmates during the late 1990s.

<b>Table 13</b>						
<b>BJS Estimates of the Proportion of the Male Population Ever Having Served Time in a State or Federal Prison by Race and Age and Estimates of the Proportion Serving Time in a California State Prison During the 1990s, by Race, Age and Educational Attainment</b>						
	BJS estimates for the nation <sup>a</sup>	Estimates for California from CDC Administrative Records				
		All <sup>b</sup>	High school dropouts <sup>c</sup>	High school graduates <sup>c</sup>	Some college <sup>c</sup>	College plus <sup>c</sup>
<b>White Males</b>						
18 to 24	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
25 to 34	0.03	0.03	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.00
35 to 44	0.04	0.03	0.30	0.04	0.02	0.01
45 to 54	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.01
55 to 65	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
<b>Black Males</b>						
18 to 24	0.09	0.04	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.00
25 to 34	0.20	0.19	1.14	0.15	0.05	0.03
35 to 44	0.22	0.19	1.23	0.16	0.07	0.04
45 to 54	0.18	0.15	0.90	0.12	0.06	0.05
55 to 65	0.13	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.02
<b>Latino Males</b>						
18 to 24	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
25 to 34	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02
35 to 44	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03
45 to 54	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
55 to 65	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01

- a. Estimates drawn from Table 7 of Bonczar (2003)
- b. Estimates in this column are calculated as follows. The administrative term-records for all terms served in California were sorted by a CDC internal id number. The first term for each unique id was selected out to construct a sample of unduplicated prisoners. For each prisoner, we calculate

how old the prisoner would be in the year 2000. We then calculated counts of prisoners by age and race for 2000. Using the 2000 one percent PUMS, we then estimate the California population size for each age/race cell listed in the table. The figures in the table are the ratio of the prisoner counts to the 2000 census population estimate for each cell.

- c. Estimates in this column are calculated as follows. We first calculate the counts of unduplicated prisoners by age and race following the procedures in note b. We then use data from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Corrections Facilities to estimate the educational attainment of prison inmates in the United States by race/ethnicity and age. We use these estimates to allocate the number of unduplicated prisoners within each age-race cell across the four educational groups (the CDC administrative data does not contain information on educational attainment). We then use the 2000 one percent PUMS to estimate the California population size of each age/race/education cell in the table. The figures in the table are the ratio of the prisoner counts hypothetically allocated across education groups to the 2000 census population estimate for each cell.

The tabulations by age indicate that the California estimates and the BJS estimates are fairly similar for males between the ages of 18 and 54. For older males, the California estimates indicate a smaller proportion ever having served time. This is sensible considering that the California administrative records only cover the 1990s, and that former prisoners over 54 in the year 2000 are likely to have served time prior to the 1990s. Both sets of estimates indicate that the proportion ever having served time increases with age through the late 30 and early 40s and then declines. Black men between 25 and 44 have the highest rates of current or previous incarceration (roughly one-fifth of this group using both the California and BJS estimates).

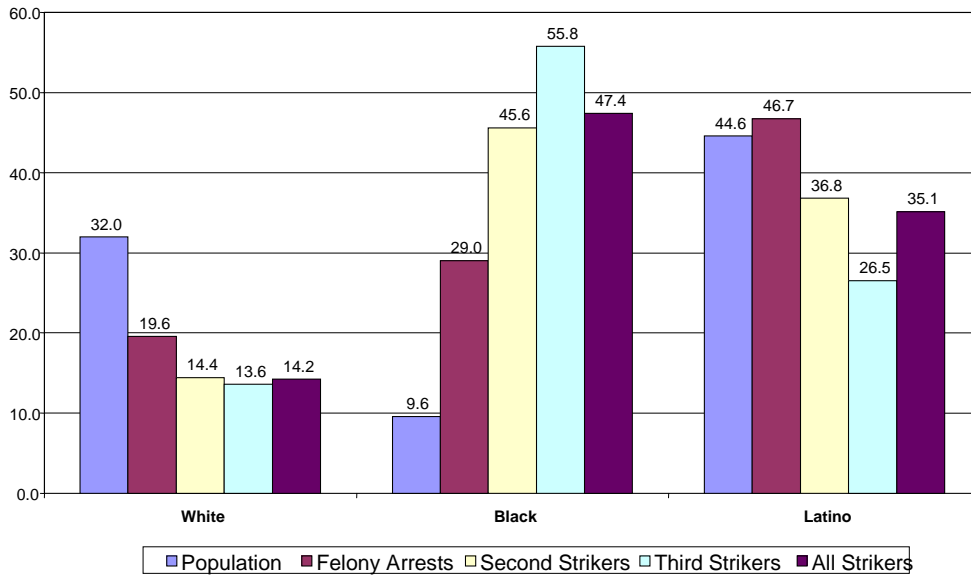
The estimates by race, age, and education reveal dramatic differences. For black high school dropouts between the ages of 25 and 44, the number of unduplicated prisoners serving time during the previous decade exceeds census population counts (—i.e., the ratio is greater than one).<sup>18</sup> For black high school dropouts between 45 and 54, 90 percent are estimated to have served a prison term during the past decade. These figures suggest that for black high school dropouts, serving time in prison is practically a certainty. The proportion of blacks with prison time in the past decade is considerably lower for those with higher levels of educational attainment, although the figures for black high school graduates are

still quite high (between 0.12 and 0.16). By contrast, the comparable fractions of whites as well as Latinos with prison time in the previous 10 years are smaller for all comparisons.

#### **e. Three Strikes Laws**

Many of those incarcerated are released from prison in a relatively short period of time. The average prison sentence in California is about two to three years.<sup>19</sup> Many of those released from prison however recidivate either because of technical violations of their parole or because of the commission of new crimes. For those who re-offend, many are subject to Three Strike laws. Since being enacted over a decade ago, California's Three Strikes law has raised serious questions about racial fairness because of its perceived racially disparate impacts. In California, those convicted of their third felony offense, either of a violent nature or not, can be sentenced to prison for life. Figure 5 documents empirically the racially disparate impacts of three strikes sentences in Los Angeles County in 2002. The data show a clear pattern in which blacks are disproportionately represented amongst those charged with a third strike (and even second strike) while whites and Latinos are underrepresented. For example, whites represent 32 percent of the population in Los Angeles County, but only 14.4 and 13.6 percent of those charged with their second and third strike respectively. The comparable figures for Latinos are 44.6 percent of the population and 36.8 and 26.5 percent of second and third strikers, respectively. On the other hand, blacks share the population is 9.6 percent, but they make up 45.6 and 55.8 percent of the second and third strikers, respectively.

**Figure 5**  
**Racial Disproportionality in Three Strikes Sentences 2002**



Source: Justice Policy Institute, 2004

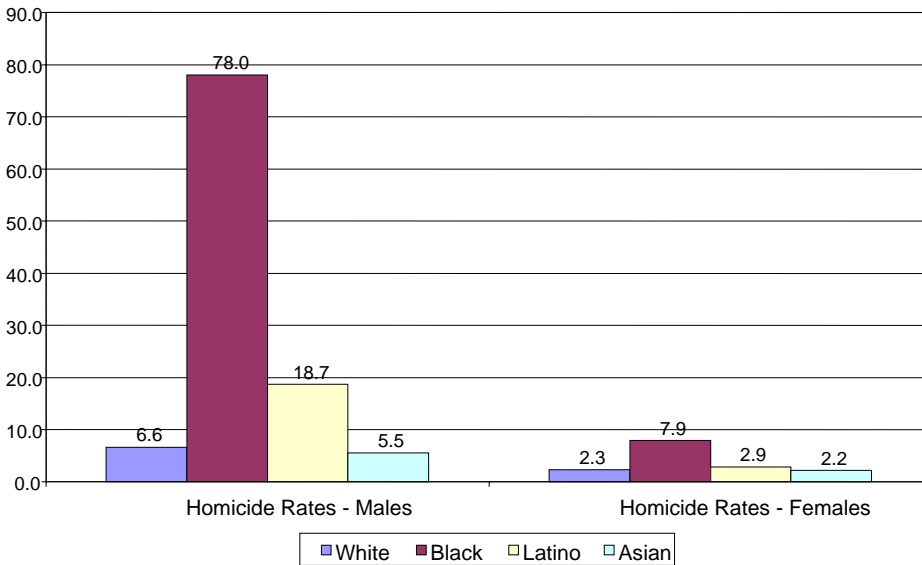
These racial differences in the impact of three strike sentences are also evident when examining racial differences in the rates at which people are charged with their third strike. In Los Angeles County in 2002, the rate at which blacks are charged with their third strike (per 100,000 residents) is 13.7 times higher than that for whites, while the comparable figure for Latinos is 1.4. 13 whites per 100,000 residents are charged with their third strike while the comparable figure for blacks and Latinos is 178 and 18 respectively.<sup>20</sup>

#### **f. Victimization**

The final section examines racial differences in victimization paying close attention to differences in homicide rates and hate crimes. One consequence of high black crime rates is high black homicide rates. Since most homicides are committed by members of the victim's own racial group, the high black homicide rate is usually committed through "black on black" violence.<sup>21</sup>



**Figure 6**  
**Racial Differences in Male and Female Homicide Rates 2001**



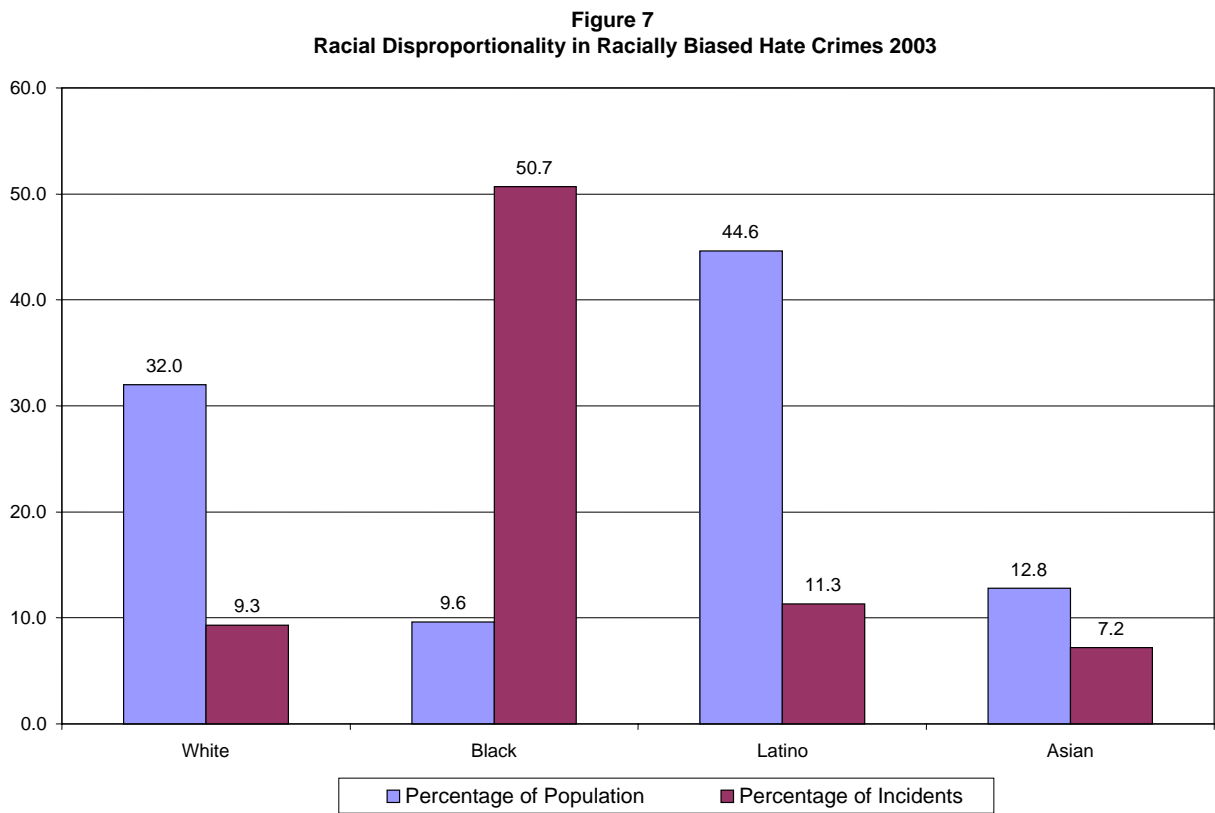
Source: Linked Mortality Files, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.

Figure 6 shows racial differences in homicide rates for men and women in Los Angeles County in 2001. The data show large racial differences in homicide rates for men and women, with the racial differences in these greatest for men. Black and to a lesser extent Latino homicide rates are much higher than those for whites and Asians. For men, the homicide rate for blacks (78 per 100,000) is nearly eleven times as high as that for whites (6.6 per 100,000), while that for Latinos (18.7 per 100,000) is nearly three times as high. For women, the homicide rate for blacks (7.9 per 100,000) is nearly three and a half times as high as that for whites (2.3 per 100,000), while that for Latinos (2.9 per 100,000) is nearly one and a half times as high. Note also that consistent with national trends, homicide rates for males are much higher than those for females irrespective of racial or ethnic background.

Black victimization is not only perpetuated by blacks but by others as well. One such source of racial victimization occurs through racial hate crimes. Hate crimes are those crimes against individuals that are motivated by bias against superficial characteristics, many of which

are protected by law such as race/national origin, sexual orientation, religion, gender, and disability. Of all hate crimes committed in Los Angeles County in 2003, a vast majority, 61.3 percent, were racially motivated hate crimes.<sup>22</sup>

Figure 7 present data on the racial disproportionality of racially motivated hate crimes in Los Angeles in 2003. During this period, there were 914 racially motivated hate crimes reported. Of these, a majority, or 50.7 percent, was directed at blacks, though African Americans represent about 9.6 percent of the population. Indeed, blacks were the only racial group that was overrepresented amongst those victimized by racially motivated hate crimes.



Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice

### **3. Conclusions and Implications**

The report reveals very large racial disparities in criminal justice outcomes in Los Angeles. Black adults and juveniles exhibit much higher arrest rates than other racial groups. Black adult arrest rates are nearly four and two and a half times higher than that for whites and Latinos respectively. Blacks are much more likely than other racial group to be stopped and searched by police while driving. But once searched, police are less likely to discover illegal items on blacks than other groups, implying that police use racial profiling methods on blacks as a surveillance strategy whose result is to include many innocent blacks in the police search net.

The report documents large racial differences in processing, pre-adjudication, adjudication, and sentencing outcomes for those arrested. Blacks are much likelier to have an active criminal justice status at time of arrest, have more extensive criminal histories, face higher bail amounts and are less likely to make bail. Blacks, however, are less likely to be convicted once arrested than other groups, a result that is again consistent with racial profiling police surveillance strategies. Finally and as a consequence of these factors, incarceration rates for black men are substantially higher than those for other groups. The estimates indicate that the lifetime probability of going to prison for men born in 2001 is 32.3 percent for black men and 5.9 and 17.2 percent for white and Latino men, respectively.

Finally, the report documents sharp racial differences in victimization. Black homicide rates are much higher than those for other racial groups. Indeed, for men, the black homicide rate is nearly eleven and four times higher than that for whites and Latinos respectively. Blacks are also the most likely target in racial hate crimes. Nearly, 51 percent of all racial hate crimes were directed at blacks despite the fact that the blacks make up about 10 percent of the population.

In sum, the report identifies the racial disproportionality of blacks' contact with the criminal justice system and the growing problem on incarceration in black communities. Given that the median time served for imprisoned offenders over the 1990s was about 2 to 3 years, this suggests that a large share California black male prisoners will be reentering Los Angeles over the coming decade. Most of these ex-offenders return to poor, mostly black communities such as South Los Angeles or downtown, where job opportunities are already limited. Plus, if those who were incarcerated had some skills that were in demand by some employers, the stigma of their ex-offender status is likely to dampen any of these labor market opportunities that they may have had. Many ex-offenders have other disadvantages including personal deficits that may have limited these labor market opportunities in the first place and may have influenced their incarceration. Nevertheless, to the extent that policy supports are not in place to assist ex-offenders rehabilitate and successfully reintegrate into society, this suggests that further stress will be put on these already vulnerable urban and minority communities in Los Angeles over the coming decade.

The disproportionately high rate of involvement in the criminal justice system has other consequences for African Americans and others as well. As a result of the growing presence of ex-offenders in society combined with America's appetite for get tough crime policies, many states have enacted punitive, and in some cases even draconian policies limiting the degree of economic, social and civic participation of ex-felons. Fortunately, California has not been at the lead of these policies and is seen by some as being relatively civil in enacting state laws limiting ex-felon rights. Indeed, a recent report from the Legal Action Center that graded the severity of state legal barriers faced by those with criminal records ranked California as the third least punitive state, behind New York and Hawaii.<sup>23</sup>

Still, even in California, there are a number of state and federal laws that severely impact the ability of ex-felons to reintegrate successfully into society. We focus on those affecting employment, housing and public assistance, and voting since, at least in the case of employment and housing, these factors have been cited by policy makers and practitioners as most critical to successful reintegration of ex-felons.<sup>24</sup>

### **Employment:**

California law with regard to the employment of ex-felons is uneven but compared with other states relatively progressive. On the one hand, California state law does restrict people with criminal records from employment in certain fields, for example health care, especially if the type of conviction with which an individual was charged is relevant to the job tasks. Since health care jobs and others represent growing employment opportunities in California, restriction from these jobs severely limits employment opportunities for ex-offenders.

Similarly, employers are allowed to check the criminal backgrounds of potential employees and refuse employment to ex-felons if they can demonstrate “business necessity. Since a “business necessity” rationale appears sufficiently broad and easily justifiable, this clause is likely to lead to broad exclusion of ex-felons from employment even if they possess the job skills and experience required for the job. To compound these problems, California does not have standards prohibiting employment discrimination by private employers of those with criminal records.

Given the stigma of a criminal record and state law, employers are unlikely to be willing to hire ex-offenders. Employer concerns about the trustworthiness of ex-felons and potential legal liability from negligent hiring lawsuits may also lead to an unwillingness to hire

these mostly young, black men. A recent survey of employers in Los Angeles indicates that less than 40 percent of them would be willing to fill a job with an ex-offender, while over 80 percent of employers indicate that they would be willing to hire a welfare recipient, a worker with a GED, or others unemployed for more than a year.<sup>25</sup>

On the other hand, California does not allow access to arrest records for those doing criminal background checks. It allows only records of conviction. This law is likely to better protect blacks since for a variety of reasons including racial profiling, many more innocent blacks than others are likely to be arrested but are unlikely to be convicted of any crime. Moreover, California does offer a Certificate of Rehabilitation that declares that an individual convicted of a felony is rehabilitated. This certificate in theory should remove many employment barriers, including those for which state law bars ex-felons from employment. However, there is little empirical data on the fraction of ex-felons that apply and receive this certificate or on its effectiveness in minimizing or removing employment barriers faced by this group.

What is less well known is that even black men who are not ex-felons are harmed in employment from the high rates of crime and incarceration among young black men. This might occur because employers frequently cannot accurately distinguish between those who do and do not have criminal backgrounds, so they might tend to avoid hiring those whom they *suspect* of having criminal records. Recent research indicates that about 50 to 60 percent of employers in Los Angeles regularly check the criminal backgrounds of those whom they hire. So, about half of employers don't know the criminal backgrounds of their applicants.<sup>26</sup>

Because employers have very imperfect information on exactly which applicants engage in crime, they may become more reluctant to hire any young black men because of perceived

criminality amongst this group. This would be a form of *statistical discrimination*, in which employers make employment decisions based on the perceived or real characteristics of the groups to which individuals belong, when it is too costly to gain more information about the individuals themselves, such as through a criminal background check. Interestingly, recent research documents that the more information available to employers about the criminal histories of individuals, the less likely the potential discrimination against young black men in general, even if there will be greater reluctance to hire individuals with criminal records under these circumstances. The research shows that employers that use criminal background checks hire more black men than those that do not. This implies that employers who do not check for criminal backgrounds engage in a form of “statistical discrimination” against black men more broadly, based on their aversion to hiring offenders as well as their very limited information about exactly which individuals in their applicant pool have this characteristic. This pattern occurred despite the fact that young black men are overrepresented among those with ex-offender backgrounds. Given this fact, we should have expected the hiring of black men to decline with employer’s use criminal background checks. Apparently, the additional information spurred by background checks lessens employer perceptions of the criminality of black men.

### **Housing and Public Assistance:**

California law prohibits individuals with criminal records from receiving public housing assistance. Since housing is a key determinant of successful reintegration, such bars are likely to have serious consequences for ex-felons. Most are released from prison or probation with little resources to begin with and have few employment opportunities. Thus many are unlikely to afford private market rents, especially in a high cost of living city like Los Angeles. If such ex-

felons are unable to secure housing with family or friends, such laws are likely to contribute to homelessness amongst this population as well as “doubling up” in other housing units, perhaps even with partners who rent with public assistance.

Fortunately, California law does not prevent public housing to those with arrest records. For reasons cited above, the law is likely to have disproportionately positive benefits on blacks. Also, public housing assistance can be provided to ex-felons if evidence of rehabilitation, such as the Certificate of Rehabilitation, is demonstrated.

Following the federal drug felon ban, in California, those with drug-felony conviction dated after 1996 are ineligible from receiving TANF funds or food stamps. These barriers are likely to significantly impact blacks, especially black women, since black incarceration rates have been driven largely by drug-felony convictions and since black women represent a small but growing share of the incarcerated. These barriers are likely to have significant harmful effects on black families headed by women who have felony drug convictions, such as housing and food insecurity for children.

### **Voting:**

Fortunately, unlike many states, California does grant people with criminal records the right to vote. However, it bars those completing their sentence or on probation from voting. Given the large number of blacks incarcerated or on probation at any one point in time, such exclusion is likely to have broad impacts on political representation in mostly black communities. Of course, many note the low voter participation rates of those with socio-economic characteristics like ex-felons as evidence that such barring would have little effect on electoral results.<sup>27</sup> Still, broad exclusion of these thousands of potential votes is likely to generate concerns of unfairness.



## ENDNOTES

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<sup>1</sup> See Darnell F. Hawkins, and Cedric Herring, 2000, "Race, Crime, and Punishment: Old Controversies and New Challenges," in James S. Jackson (ed.) *New Directions: African Americans in a Diversifying Nation*, Washington, DC: National Policy Association.

<sup>2</sup> A number of economists and others who have investigated this question have found that economic conditions, especially the levels of wages paid to individuals and the extent of unemployment conditions they face, is associated with crime. For example, Grogger (1998) estimates that a one percent drop in wages yielded a one percent increase in time devoted to property crime for young men. See E. D. Gould, B. A. Weinberg, and D. B. Mustard, 2002, "[Crime Rates and Local Labor Market Opportunities in the United States: 1979-1997](#)," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, v84, n1: 45-61; Jeff Grogger, 1998, "Market Wages and Youth Crime" *Journal of Labor Economics*, v16 (4): 756-791; Steve Raphael, and R. Winter-Ebmer, 2001, "[Identifying the Effect of Unemployment on Crime](#)," *Journal of Law and Economics*, v44, n1: 259-283.

<sup>3</sup> See James Wilson and Joan Petersilia, 1995, *Crime* (eds.), San Francisco: Institute for Contemporary Studies.

<sup>4</sup> See Randall Kennedy, 1997, *Race, Crime and the Law*, New York: Patheon Books; D. Cole, 1998, *No Equal Justice: Race and Class in the American Criminal Justice System*, New York: New Press; D. Harris, 1997, "Driving While Black" and All Other Traffic Offenses: The Supreme Court and Pretextual Traffic Stops, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 87(2): 544-582.

<sup>5</sup> See Randall Kennedy, 2001, "Racial Trends in the Administration of Criminal Justice," in Neil J. Smelser, William Julius Wilson, and Faith Mitchell (eds.) *America Becoming*, Washington, DC: National Academy Press: 1-20.

<sup>6</sup> See D. Harris, 1997, "Driving While Black" and All Other Traffic Offenses: The Supreme Court and Pretextual Traffic Stops, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 87(2): 544-582.

<sup>7</sup> The State Court Processing Statistics presents micro-level data on a sample of individuals charged with felony offenses in May of a given year for large urban counties. The survey follows each case for up to a year and contains detailed information on the characteristics of the charge, the criminal history records of the defendants, pre-adjudication outcomes, and ultimate sentencing and conviction outcomes.

<sup>8</sup> The BJS population estimates come from custody counts from the National Prisoner Statistics database and the 2001 Annual Survey of Jails. Thus, the census data and the BJS data come from entirely different sources.

<sup>9</sup> See Allen J. Beck, Jennifer C. Karberg, and Paige M. Harrison, 2002, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, NCJ 191702.

<sup>10</sup> The FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) collects reliable, uniform crime statistics. The data reported here are collected from the FBI's UCR website for the relevant years: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> See Darnell F. Hawkins, and Cedric Herring, 2000, "Race, Crime, and Punishment: Old Controversies and New Challenges," in James S. Jackson (ed.) *New Directions: African Americans in a Diversifying Nation*, Washington, DC: National Policy Association; Harry J. Holzer, Steve Raphael, and Michael A. Stoll, Forthcoming. "How do Crime and Incarceration Affect the Employment Prospects of Less-Educated Young Black Men?" in Ronald Mincy (ed.) *Extending Opportunities to Young, Less-Skilled Men*; Travis, Jeremy; Amy Solomon and Michelle Waul, 2001, *From Prison to Home: The Dimensions and Consequences of Prisoner Reentry*. Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute; United States Sentencing Commission, 2002, *Report to Congress: Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy*, Washington DC: The United States Sentencing Commission.

<sup>12</sup> Marc Mauer and Tracy Huling. 1996. *Young Black Men and the Criminal Justice System: A Growing National Problem*, Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.

<sup>13</sup> The likelihood of entering prison is estimated from annual surveys of recent prison admissions while mortality rates are based on mortality rates for the entire population adjusted upwards by a fixed factor to account for observed average differences in mortality rates between ex-offenders and the general population.

<sup>14</sup> Thomas P. Bonczar, 2003, *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, NCJ 197976.

<sup>15</sup> This is due to the fact that earlier cohorts faced lower risks of incarceration during the high-criminal-activity portion of their lifecycle.

<sup>16</sup> Each record contains information on an internal California Department of Corrections id number that can be used to uniquely identify inmates. Thus, the administrative records can be purged of inmates that serve multiple prison spells. See Steven Raphael and David Weiman, 2003, "The Impact of Local Labor Market Conditions on the Likelihood That Parolees are Returned to Custody," Working Paper, Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley, for a complete description of this administrative data set.

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<sup>17</sup> The prisoner survey estimates of the joint age-education-race density is needed due to the fact that the California administrative records do not contain information on educational attainment.

<sup>18</sup> To be sure, this does not mean that more than 100 percent of black men in this cell have served time in the past 10 years. There are a number of factors that are likely to bias upwards the count of unduplicated prisoners relative to the 2000 population. First, we calculated prisoner counts by age in 2000 without taking into account neither the likely mortality of many of the inmates serving time during the 1990s nor the likelihood that many of these inmates may have moved to another state after being released. In addition, a prisoner may be assigned additional internal CDC prisoner identification numbers for subsequent prison terms, thus artificially inflating the number of unduplicated spells. This however, is unlikely to be a substantial source of bias since tabulation based on prisoner SSN's yield quite similar counts to the tabulations based on CDC identification codes. Finally, an undercount of black males in the census will suppress the denominator of this ratio below its actual level and inflate the rates reported above.

<sup>19</sup> See Steven Raphael and David Weiman, 2003, "The Impact of Local Labor Market Conditions on the Likelihood That Parolees are Returned to Custody," Working Paper, Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley.

<sup>20</sup> *Racial Divide: An Examination of the Impact of California's Three Strikes Law on African-Americans and Latinos*, Justice Policy Institute, Washington, DC.

<sup>21</sup> Darnell F. Hawkins, and Cedric Herring, 2000, "Race, Crime, and Punishment: Old Controversies and New Challenges," in James S. Jackson (ed.) *New Directions: African Americans in a Diversifying Nation*, Washington, DC: National Policy Association

<sup>22</sup> California Department of Justice, 2003, *Hate Crime in California 2003*, Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

<sup>23</sup> See Legal Action Center, 2004, *After Prison: Roadblocks to Reentry: A Report on State Legal Barriers Facing People with Criminal Records*, New York, NY.

<sup>24</sup> See Legal Action Center, 2004, *After Prison: Roadblocks to Reentry: A Report on State Legal Barriers Facing People with Criminal Records*, New York, NY.

<sup>25</sup> See Harry J. Holzer, Steve Raphael, and Michael A. Stoll, 2004, "Will Employers Hire Ex-Offenders? Employer Preferences, Background Checks and their Determinants," in Mary Patillo-McCoy, David Weiman, and Bruce Western (eds.) *The Consequences of Mass Incarceration on Families and Communities*, New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation; and Harry J. Holzer, Steve Raphael, and Michael A. Stoll, 2003, "Employment Barriers Facing Ex-Offenders," *The Urban Institute*, Roundtable on Prisoner Reentry.

<sup>26</sup> Harry J. Holzer, Steve Raphael, and Michael A. Stoll, 2003, "Employer Demand for Ex-Offenders," Working Paper, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

<sup>27</sup> Christopher Uggen and Jeff Manza, 2002, "Democratic Contraction? The Political Consequences of Felon Disenfranchisement in the United States," *American Sociological Review* 67: 777-803.

## **Appendix B**

**“Los Angeles Equality Index” and “Equality Index Spreadsheet”  
Michael Donnelly, Global Insight, Inc.**

# The Los Angeles Equality Index

By Michael Donnelly of Global Insight, Inc.

March 2005

The Los Angeles Equality Index is used to compare the overall conditions amongst the four major racial groups of the Los Angeles County. To what degree do Asians, African Americans and Latinos approach the overall welfare of the relatively higher standard of the White population? This index attempts to answer this question. Whites have been used as the control (comparison group) in this index, so an index number of less than one means that Asians, Blacks and Latinos are doing relatively worse than Whites in that category. An index value of greater than one means that another group is better off than Whites in that category.

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States counted an African American as 3/5 of a person for purposes of taxation and state representation in Congress, equivalent to an Index value of 0.60. How much progress has been made in the United States in the last 217 years? The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, ratified in 1865, corrected the 3/5 injustice, but according to the L.A Equality Index, by 2005, African American America's index value stands at only 0.68, *nearly unchanged* over 200 years. A more recent immigrant group, Asians, have fared well in America and in L.A. in particular, their index valuation is 0.99, essentially equal to the White valuation of 1.00. Latinos scored a 0.70, slightly better than the African American population but still significantly trailing Asians and Whites.

The L.A. Equality Index is a compilation of six sub-indices, Housing, Health, Education, Economics, Criminal Justice, and Civic Engagement. Each of these subcomponents has an index value of its own. The sections below summarize how each of the individual sub-indices was constructed, the data available, and the weights used. Global Insight, Inc. (GII) attempted to use the most recent data available across these 6 indices to create the most current index value. GII employs weighting schemes to rank the relative importance of the data and to aid in managing any shortcoming in the data. Index weights are represented within the text as either a percentage of the sub-index: "Life expectancy is weighted at 15 percent," or a shorthand percentage follows the description of the data: "Live births per 1000 women was given the greatest value (0.05) in the micro-index of delivery issues." In all cases, the percentage is referring to the percent of the sub index (Health in this case) being discussed. When referring to the entire Equality Index itself, the text will directly mention this, for example. "The Education sub-index comprises 27 percent of the Equality Index."

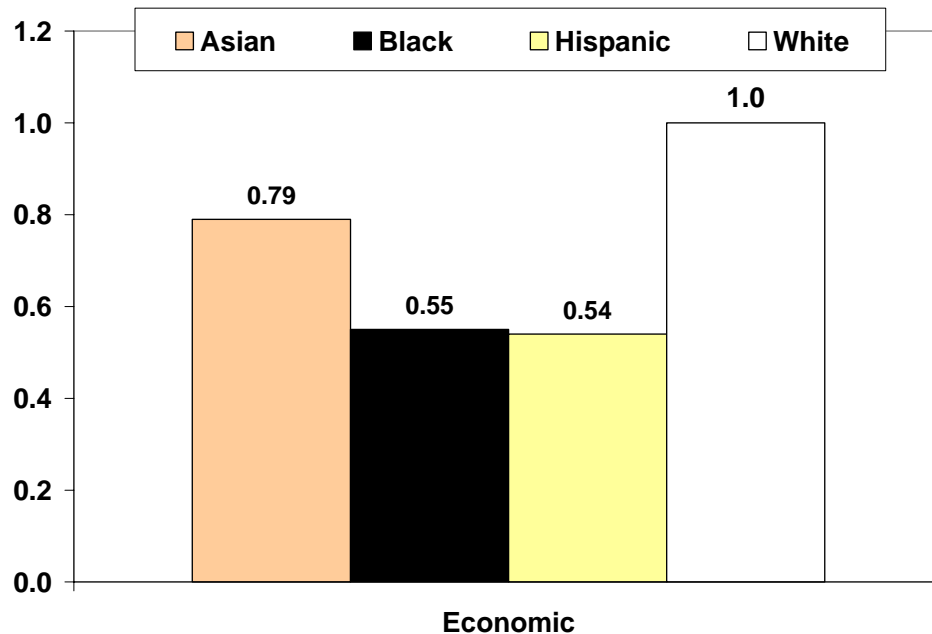
The L.A. Equality Index weights are based on a poll of those invited to participate in a Leadership Summit convened to prepare for the State of African American Los Angeles report:

Economics	26%
Housing	12%
Health	15%
Education	27%
Criminal Justice	15%
Civic Engagement	5%

### Economics – 26% of the Equality Index

The Economics sub-index is divided into four separate categories: Median Income, Employment Issues, Poverty, and Ownership of Business Firms. The weight of each category is based on relative importance and the quality of the data that was available. Of the four, Median Income was given the strongest weight (50%), as it is the best measure of economic security and represents the current economic performance of the employed populations.

**Figure 1**



Employment Issues was given half that weight (30%), followed closely by Poverty (15%). Firm Ownership was given a low weight of (5%). Although this is an interesting area of study, much of what is contained here is more directly represented in the first two categories, and furthermore the data is older than other data in the study, since it comes from the 1997 Census of Businesses.

As shown in Figure 1, the Economic Index score for the Asian population is nearest White while Black and Latino are nearly equally disadvantaged. A closer look at the sub-indices that make up the Economics index will reveal the reasons for the low index number.

### **Median Income – 50% of Economics**

The index for Median Income is broken out into three components: Household Median Income (20%), Per Capita Income (15%), and Family Income (15%). Household Median Income is a slightly better data set with more detailed disaggregate available, and so was given a slightly larger weighting in the index. Household Median Income produced an index value of 0.88 for Asians, 0.59 for African Americans, and 0.63 for Latinos. African Americans trail the most, and would have to see their mean income increase by \$22,073 annually for their index to equal 1.0.

Most of the discrepancy between White and Black is in the upper income levels. Twice as many Whites as Blacks earn between \$100 - \$200,000 per year, and six times as many Whites earn over \$200,000. Interestingly, Latinos have a larger middle class than African Americans. There is a higher percentage of Blacks than Latinos in the extreme ends of the income distribution: more Blacks over \$100,000, and more Blacks under \$20,000.

### **Employment Issues – 30% of Economics**

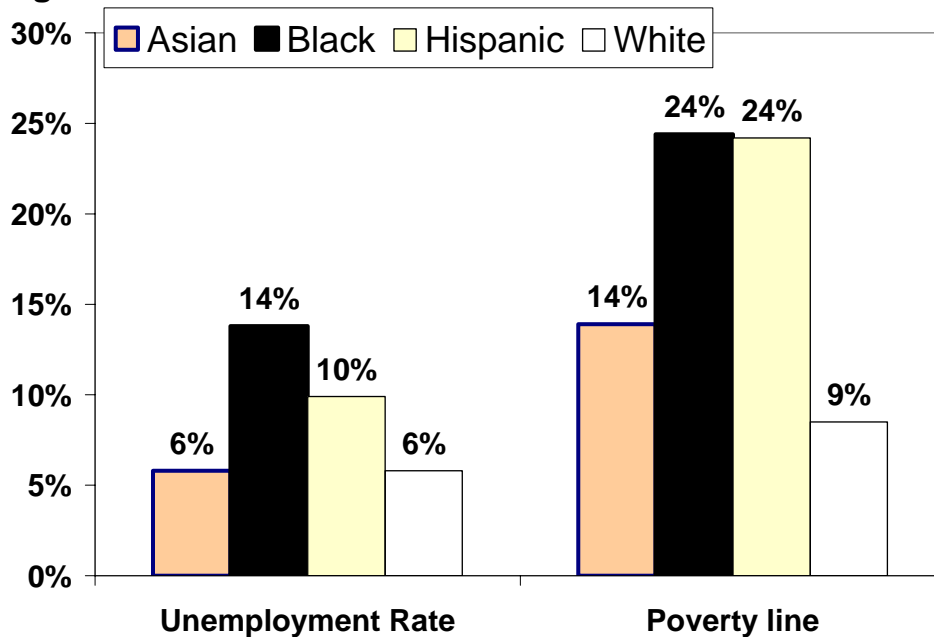
Employment Issues is comprised of three items, each equally weighted: the Unemployment Rate, Unemployed or Not in the Workforce, and Labor Force Participation. The Unemployment Rate for African Americans is more than twice their White counterparts, as is depicted in Figure 3, below. 31,000 African Americans would have to land a job to decrease the African American unemployment rate to equal that of the Asian and White rate. Even larger—69,000 Latino jobs would equalize the Latino unemployment rate to the Asian and White rate.

The Labor Force Participation (LFP) rate, on the other hand, showed little racial difference. LFP is the number of people in a population that are either working or looking for work. The index figure illustrates only a slightly higher labor force participation rate for Whites, and indicates a slightly higher number of discouraged Asian, African American and Latino workers. If people feel that there is little probability of finding employment, there is a higher chance that they will drop out of the labor force. The slightly higher number of minorities not in the labor force may be linked to a relatively high concentration of minorities in blue-collar positions. Historically, blue-collar jobs tend to see more attrition in times of economic hardship than white-collar jobs. In addition, the duration of a job search is higher for blue-collar jobs.

### Poverty – 15% of Economics

Poverty is weighted as only half the relative importance of Employment Issues because the category only consists of one item – Persons living beneath the poverty line. Detail by age cohort is available. As a percentage of their population, almost 3 times as many Blacks and Latinos live below the poverty line as Whites, whereas the Asian poverty population is less than double.

**Figure 2**



### Ownership of Business Firms - 5% of Economics

White Americans own nearly ½ million business firms in L.A. County, and African Americans own 38,277, adjusted for their relative share of the population in L.A. Whites are four times as likely to own a firm as a African American and about five times as likely to own a firm as a Latino. Asians are much closer to the White rate, at 61% or about three times as likely as a Latino to own a firm. This data is further disaggregated in industry detail by race. In Wholesale and Retail trade firms Asians ownership ratios are higher than White. Latinos are best represented in Agricultural Services and Transportation firms. Blacks have their highest concentration in Service Industries, but even in this industry trail White by a ratio of more than three to one.

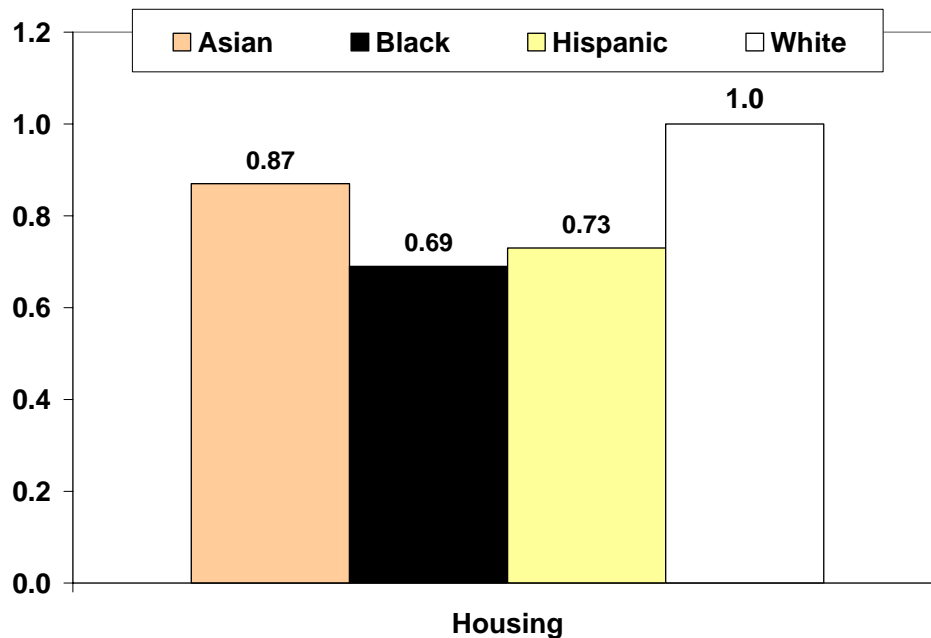
Why aren't African American and Latinos setting up more firms? Global Insight believes these firms either are not getting the seed money needed to create private wealth, and/or there is less entrepreneurial risk-taking in the Black and Latino populations. Both of these suppositions are supported in the Equality Index. In the national statistics, Blacks are being rejected for home loans at a much higher rate than Whites, and self-financing is far more difficult since the average African American home is worth less than the average White home. The risk-taking argument can be supported by the higher numbers of Blacks in jobs that have more security. African Americans are more likely to work in Government (Civilian and Armed Forces) and Union jobs and Blacks and

Latinos are both far more likely to seek degrees that lead to Government & Union jobs such as Protective Services (Police, Jails, Armed Services), Public Administration (Government), Vocational Home Economics (Teaching) and Mechanics & Repairers (Unions); which all have greater job security than the average private sector job. However, persistent discrimination forced African Americans into fields where the Government or a Union guaranteed equal treatment, so finding overrepresentation of Blacks in these fields may merely be holdover legacy effects. Of the two arguments, the index shows a greater influence is upon the first supposition and mitigating circumstances in the second, but possibly both theories are in operation.

### Housing – 12% of the Equality Index

Housing in the L.A. Equality index is a separate sub index. (For those that are aware of the National Urban League Equality Index, in that index the Housing component is a part of Economics) In both the L.A. and national versions, Housing receives a very similar weighting in the overall index.

**Figure 3**



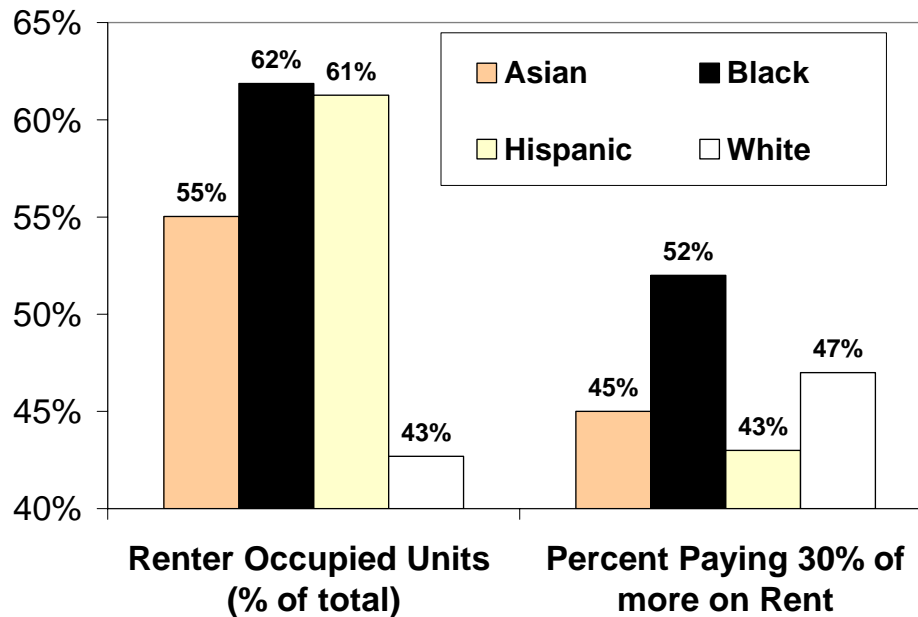
The Housing Economics sub-index is divided into three separate categories: Housing Ownership, Housing Affordability, and Housing Crowding. The weight of each category is based on relative importance and the quality of the data that was available. Of the three, Housing Ownership and Conditions was given the strongest weight (55%), as it contains the highest quality data series and the most diverse set of data as well. Housing Affordability, assigned the second highest weight (30%), measures one concept but utilizes three types of data to arrive at the index value. Housing Crowding was only given a 5% weight.



### Home Ownership – 55% of Housing

Measures of ownership are one of the most important building blocks of wealth, a foundation of credit and the ability to self-finance a business. The first concept was given the greatest weight: Home Ownership (28%) includes the inverse relationship of Renting a housing unit (Figure 5). The Quality of the unit was considered at 14%, and the number of households that are below the Poverty level was included as well at 14%.

**Figure 4**



At the national level, part of the reason why African American and Latinos have lower home ownership is higher rates mortgage denial. Nationally, African Americans experience over twice as many mortgage denials as Whites. Interestingly, limited local data shows L.A. denial rates virtually the same as national rates. L.A. County rejection rates of 31.9% for Blacks, 25.0% for Latinos and 16.4% for White. Partially the differential is due to income, partly to location of the home, but these factors do not explain the all the local and national discrepancies.

### Housing Affordability – 30% of Housing

The three measurements of Affordability were all equally weighted at 10%: Percent of income spent on rent, Percent of income paying more than 30% of rent, and Percent of income spent on the Mortgage. Whites paid the least of the four racial groups but the disparity was not very wide.

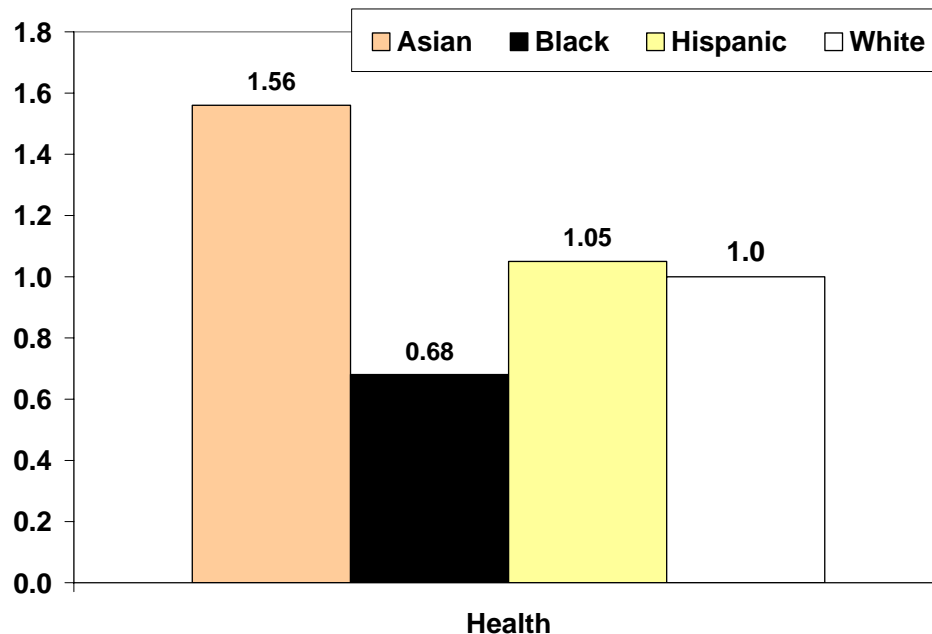
### Housing Crowding – 15% of Housing

Affordability does not consider how many people are living in the house or how many potential caregivers reside in the house (single parent vs. dual parent home). This subcategory measures housing units with more than 1.5 persons per room, 1%, the average size of the family, 4%, and the composition of those living together, 10%.

## Health – 15% of the Equality Index

The Health sub-index is divided into four major categories: Life Expectancy, Mothers’ Health, Children’s Health, and Physical Condition.

**Figure 5**



Of the three categories, Life Expectancy is the most important, so it has a weight of 60% within the Health Index. Physical Condition, which attempts to measure the struggles of individuals with failing or impaired health, was given a weight of 15%. Mothers’ Health is key for the conditions of Reproduction and a Healthy Start on new life, and was given an equal weight at 15%. Lastly, Children’s Health was given a weight of 10%, since this stage of development sets the table for one’s entire life, but is not always directly correlated to the health problems experienced later.

### **Death Rates and Life Expectancy – 60% of Health**

The Asian population in L.A. lives longer and has a far lower death rate than any other of the four major race populations. Latinos as a group are the next well off, followed by Whites and then Blacks. In the index we use the Death Rate for all causes to avoid "cherry picking" any sub-causes that would skew the measurement. Overall California life expectancy as measured in 1995-97 showed similar results: Asians living 83.7 years, Blacks 71.7 years, Latino 82.5 years, and Whites 77.3. years.

Asians rank best in overall Health Status, scoring very high in all nine subcategories. Latinos fare the best in three categories, including Suicide, Emphysema, and Strokes. Only in one category, Liver and Cirrhosis, do Latinos rank the worst.

Whites are in the middle; they neither have the best or worst performance in any category. African Americans trail in every category save two. In the two worst categories, Homicide and AIDS, African Americans' death rates are ten to fifteen times that of Asians, the group with the lowest death rates. Whereas the purpose of the Equality Index was to document the interracial disparities, statistics suggest Homicide is largely an *intra*racial issue. Nationally from 1976 to 2002, 86% of White victims were killed by Whites and 94% of African American victims were killed by Blacks.

#### **Physical Condition– 15% of Health**

An attempt was made to measure the relative lifetime health of each of the four racial groups in L.A. County. Obesity was the most important measure, and was weighted at 10%. The remaining 5% was equally split among the three self-reported health items within the category.

#### **Mother's Health/Status & Births – 15% of Health**

Under Birthing and Mothers' Conditions three items were utilized, Infant Death Rates, Live births to unmarried and married women, all were given equal weighting within the category.

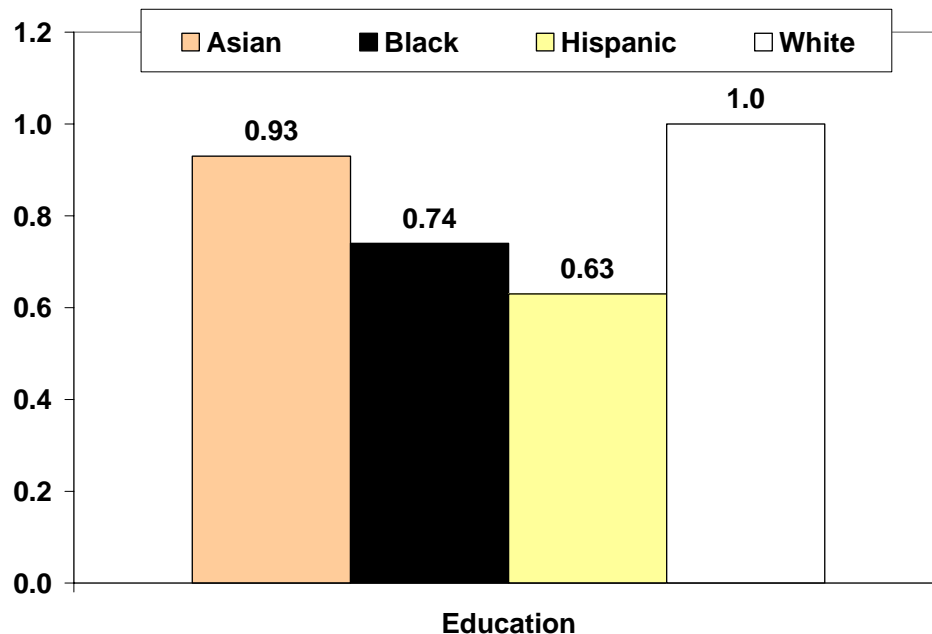
#### **Children's Health – 10% of Health**

Just as Obesity is the most important factor in lifetime health, obesity in children is one of the greatest health challenges. This index includes obesity in grades 5, 7, and 9 for Boys and Girls, and Physical fitness tests as well. The weights are equally spread throughout the data series Global Insight found.

### **Education – 27% of the Equality Index**

The Education sub-index is divided into five major categories: Course Quality, Attainment, Scores, Enrollment, and Student Status. Of the five categories, Quality is the most important, but only has one data series measurement point, so it was given a weight of 15%. Attainment (35%) is the second most important, but the huge number of measurements items increased our weighting consideration. Test scores are a good indication of how well a student is doing, but students considered in this data had not yet achieved the final goal of graduation, so a slightly lower weighting of 30% was assigned. Enrollment, which takes into account the benefits of education but obscures issues such as the "warehousing" of students, was given a weight of 10%. Lastly, Student Status and Risk Factors (10%) were considered important measures of behavior, student confidence, and future accomplishment in life, but since these are very closely related to attainment, a weighting of only 10% was assigned. Throughout the Education index data was only available from the public school systems so the Equality index could not measure private and parochial differences.

**Figure 6**



**Course Quality – 15% of Education**

The quality of the product being received within the different communities is not equal. This fact dominates how each population fares in high schools, colleges, and their jobs across America. In the national study, two broad themes emerged from Education Quality: the quality, skills, and experience of the teacher; and the course curriculum of the student. Teacher Quality was consistently linked to student performance, but data was not available at the county level. At the national level, the most interesting linkage appeared between this category and scores. The teacher quality indexes ratios were strikingly similar to the score ratios. Both hover between 0.80 and 0.90. This seemed to indicate African American scores would improve if their teachers improved.

There was a Californian state-wide survey in 2002 that asked what percentage of teachers in minority schools are under-prepared – that is, had not completed the California preparation program and obtained a full credential before beginning to teach. In this survey minority children in California were 5 times as likely receive instruction from an under-qualified teacher.

In this L.A. County survey, the second measure of quality scored was the quality of courses taken by students. The data asked what percentage of college entrants had a strong High School Curriculum. Asians led this survey, followed by Whites, Blacks, and lastly Latinos.

**Attainment – 35% of Education**

To measure attainment, two different sub micro indexes were created. The first is Traditional Completion of schooling (25%), the second was Type of College Degree Earned (10%). In Traditional Completion, eleven different gauges were used to create a range of "attained education." Each of these gauges was given an equal weight. Six measured various measurements of college degrees conferred. Three measured High School attainment and the remaining 2 measured less than HS educational attainment.

The other micro category was the Percent of Persons over 18 who hold different types of college degrees. In some cases – Liberal Arts, Vocational Home Economics, Protective Services, Public Administration and Services, Mechanics and Repairers, and Personal Services – African Americans and Latinos were twice as likely to chose these fields than Whites or Asians, while Whites were twice as likely to select Visual and Performing Arts, English Language, and Religion & Philosophy. Asians dominated the Hard Sciences and Computing.

#### **Scores – 30% of Education**

Test scores measure the progress the student is making, and this makes the category more important than simple enrollment, but not as important as achieving the ultimate goal of receiving a diploma. Four measures were found at the elementary school level seven additional measures at the high school level. All scores were given an equal weight for Blacks and Latinos but Asian scores were not reported on five of the series used, so Asian scores had to be weighted equally among the remaining six measures where data was available. Interestingly, with the exception of the high school exit exam, all remaining eight test scores showed little deviation between the races.

#### **Enrollment – 10% of Education**

Simple enrollment is mandatory and as such was given the least consideration. Of some interest was the Public Enrollment data—Whites are significantly under represented, and are clearly voting with their feet and opting out of the public school system.

#### **Student Status and Risk Factors – 10% of Education**

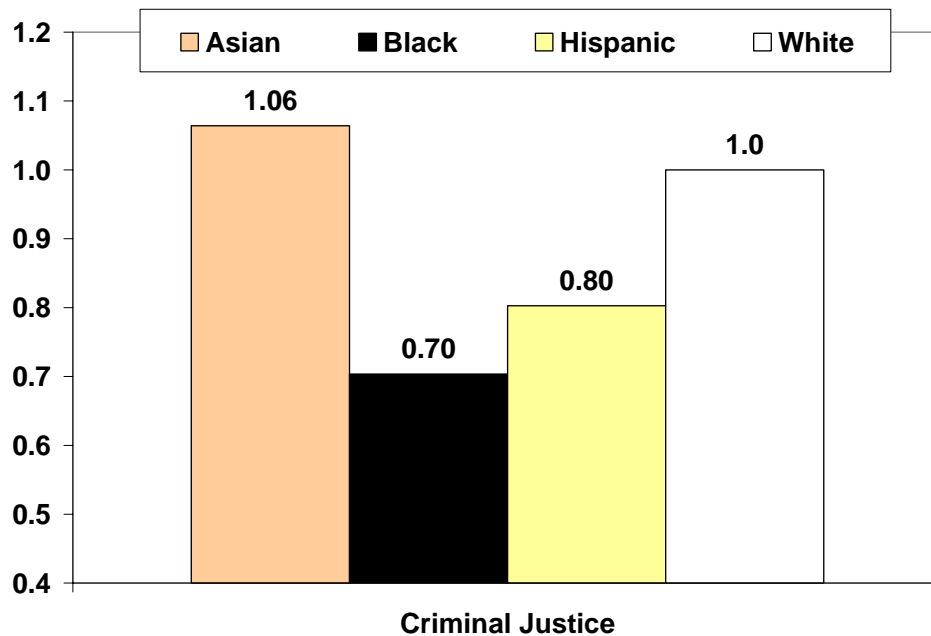
Dropping out of school is an important and widely followed statistic. Not only does it indicate students who have left the school system and thus don't "attain" the products of an education, it is also an indicator that the schools themselves are failing.

### **Criminal Justice\* – 15% of the Equality Index**

The Criminal Justice index contains three categories: Equality Before the Law (85%), Arrest Rates (5%), and Victimization & Mental Anguish (10%).

*\*All data for the Equality Before the Law sub-index and half the data for the Victimization & Mental Anguish sub index were prepared for this project by Michael Stoll, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Public Policy, School of Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, and Stevel Raphael, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Public Policy, Goldman School of Public Policy Studies, University of California, Berkeley.*

**Figure 7**



**Equality Before the Law\* – 85% of Criminal Justice**

The first and most important category in the Criminal Justice sub-index is the equal treatment of all races before the law in our society. This is the essence of a fair and colorblind nation. Four data series captured this idea best: Stopped While Driving, Average Jail Sentence, and two Probation series.

Stopped While Driving (21%) measures the percentage of drivers being pulled over for a variety of reasons. We did not use the simple total percentage, because not all cars are stopped for equal reasons. Speeding and Pedestrian Violations do not involve subjective thinking, and as expected the difference between the races is minimal. Therefore these items were given only a small 2% weight. Vehicle Defect, Registration Violations, Suspected Flight, and "Other" were weighted far more heavily, at 19%. As expected, these weights caused the index value to decline – their results are less favorable for the Asian and Latino populations and particularly less favorable to the African American population.

Average Jail Sentence (21%) showed minorities, on average, receive a slightly longer felony sentence relative to Whites for similar offenses. A Black person's average sentence for all felonies is eight months longer than a White's. Obviously, this series could be open to criticism, since not all felonies are equally serious crimes. Nonviolent jail sentences showed a very different pattern as Asians and Latinos serve less time than Whites, and Whites serve less time than African Americans.

Probation for Felons was weighted at 21%. Interestingly, White felons are less likely to get probation than African American felons, which is the reverse of the Nationwide data where African Americans are less likely to get probation. For Violent felons African Americans and Latinos are six times as likely to be granted a probation release than a White Felony. Time spent on probation (21%) is similar at the national

level as in L.A., with a shorter time on probation for Whites. On average, a White felon's probation is 36 months long, and African American felon's is 49 months long.

### **Arrest Rates– 5% of Criminal Justice**

The weight of this index is split evenly between its two items: Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests, which are further qualified by share of the population. Both Felony Arrests (2.5%) and Misdemeanor Arrests (2.5%) are controversial data series, and as such were given relatively low weightings. For example, in this index for L.A., Blacks are arrested five times more frequently than Whites. However it is difficult to determine the degree to which this represents a higher level of crimes committed by Blacks, harassment by police, or a combination of factors. Global Insight does not want to ignore this data point; giving it a low weight was a solution.

### **Victimization & Mental Anguish – 10% of Criminal Justice**

Murder Victimization historically has been accurately recorded as compared to other criminal victimization. The White homicide rate in LA (6.6 per 100,000) as reported by the U. of California is roughly equal to the National data as reported by the National Center for Health Statistics (7.2 per 100,000), although nationally 9/11 was an outlier and since then data for 2002 has become available and lowered the rate to 3.7 per 100,000 placing the LA rate about double the national rate. LA rates for Asians were lower, 5.5, and much higher for Hispanics 18.7 but Black rates were more than double the national rate. (78 vs. 38 per 100,000) Los Angeles remains a dangerous place to live for African Americans. Within the LA index the same weight was given to Male and Female Homicide as in the National Index – 2.5% for both.

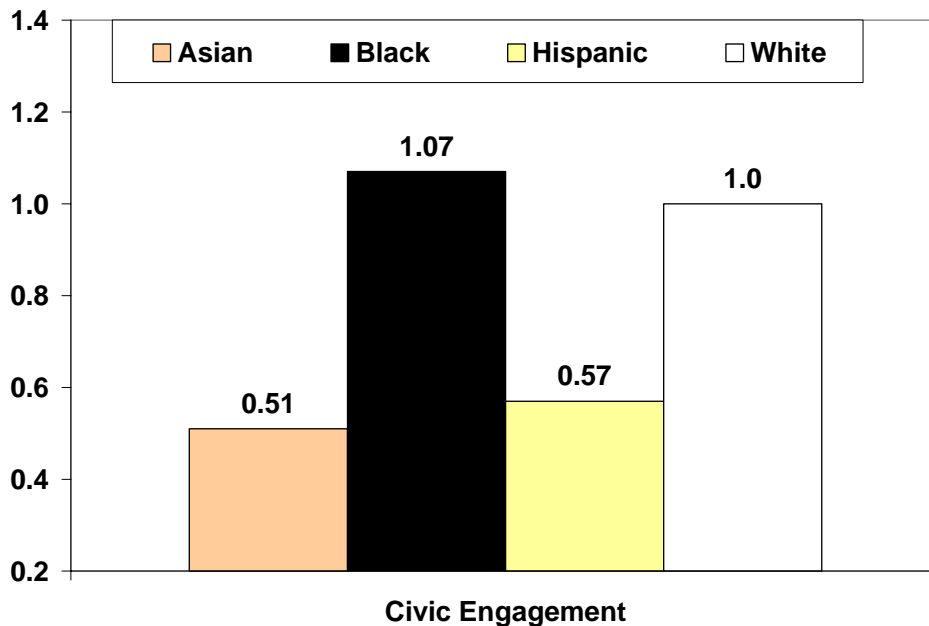
L.A. County Human Relation Commission defines Hate Crimes as “a crime in which bias, hatred, or prejudice based on the victim's real or perceived race, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation are substantial factors in the commission of the crime. When the evidence of bias is based on speech alone, the speech must have threatened violence against a specific person or group of persons.” <http://lahumanrelations.org/hatecrime/index.htm>

Hate crimes are a special sort of Victimization that points to a sickness and corruption in society where one racial group is targeted for no other reason than their personal appearance and group identification. Global Insight discovered two different sources that measured Hate Crimes and concluded their results were different enough to both warrant inclusion. As such the weighting was equally divided between the two.

### **Civic Engagement – 5% of the Equality Index**

Measurement scarcity and relative unimportance gives the Civic Engagement category a very low weight of 5%. The only sub-indexes were created in Democratic Process (75%) and Unions, Volunteering & Other (25%).

**Figure 8**



**The Democratic Process – 75% of Civic Engagement**

This category attempts to measure the degree to which the populations exercise their right to vote. Registering to vote and the act of voting itself are excellent proxies for how invested people are in the fabric of their nation and to what extent they feel engaged in their society. Citizens generally don’t vote when they express little interest in their representatives, or when the issues being decided aren’t perceived to be of consequence to their daily life. Registered voters (25%), Voter Turnout (25%), and actual voters (25%) are weighted evenly within this group. Interestingly, despite the tremendous effort it took to gain the right to vote, African American turnout and actual voting is somewhat less than Whites. This is true in L.A. and nationwide.

**Unions, Volunteering & Other – 25% of Civic Engagement**

Collective Bargaining is a good indication of the level of participation at the workforce level, Union Representation was included at 10%. Volunteering only had one component: Military Volunteerism, signing up to join the armed forces, this too was weighted at 10%. Volunteering to join the Armed Services showed African Americans signing up at a far greater rate than all other races and more than double Asians and Latinos. Lastly the ability to speak English was added (5%), as the ability to communicate is essential to join into the larger society.

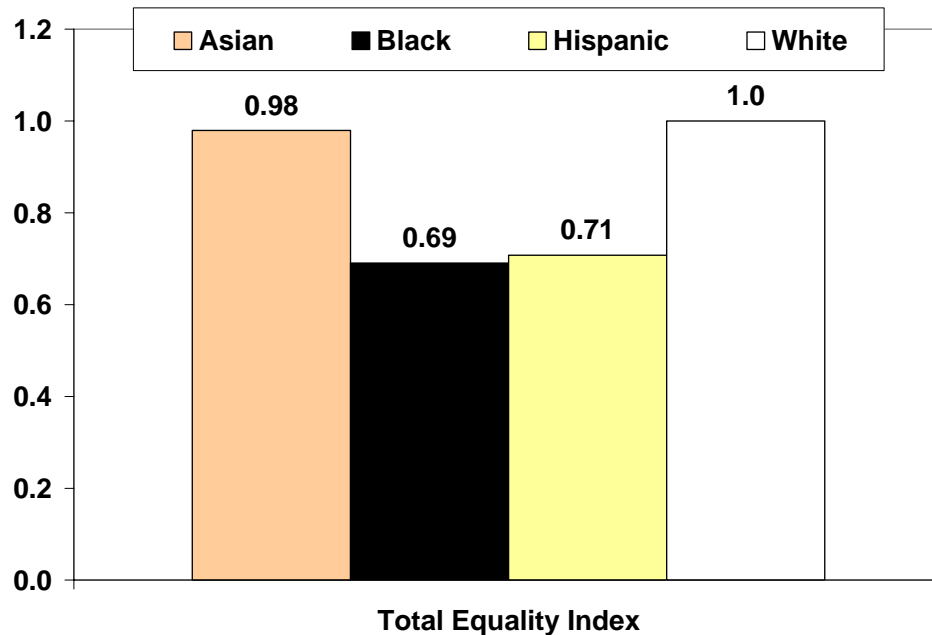
**Conclusion**

This study for L.A. County was similar in size and scope to the National Equality Index commissioned by the National Urban League in 2004. Compared to the National Index,



Blacks nationwide fared slightly better than the African American community in Los Angeles, although the figures reported in the L.A. study cannot be used for direct comparison, as the L.A. report uses fewer and somewhat different measures, and weights the various subindexes slightly differently from the National report.

**Figure 9**



Overall Asian Equality is essentially identical to that of the White population, and Black and Latino Equality is nearly equal as well, although the composition of each racial group is quite different at the sub-index level.

Asian Equality is so close to that of White Equality, they can be considered as equal to that of the more established White population. Indeed, the gap is so narrow, had all Asians registered to voted actually voted Asians would have surpassed Whites in the overall Equality Index. Asians are far superior to Whites in the Health category, and with a massive focus on Education and a near absence of crime, they have bootstrapped their way into the American dream.

Latinos as a group exceed the richer White population in terms of Health. However, of all the four race groups, they lag all racial groups in terms of both economics and education. Focusing on improving educational enrollment and scores would go a long way towards improving Education ranking, in turn help increase employment and income lifting the Economics score and would propel Latinos towards Equality with the rest of society. Civic scores would have risen to 0.65 if the same percentage of Latino registered voters went to the polls as do Whites. To close this gap, another 90,000 already registered Latinos would have needed to go vote. Integrating into society via the ballot box and by speaking English at home would rapidly improve Latinos lot.

African Americans substantially lagged behind the rest of L.A. in Health. The only good news in this observation is some of what is wrong in the African American community on this score can be fixed from within – homicide rates, AIDS and unwed mothers are the three worst cases within Health. Even more distressing, African Americans living within the confines of the nation’s second largest city have far worse Health on average than Blacks nationwide, largely reflecting L.A.’s intercity violence.

Criminal Justice is another major challenge; interestingly, the score for African Americans in L.A. and in the National Index are nearly identical. Of all the sub-indexes African Americans fared better than Whites and all other groups in Civic engagement, mirroring an identical performance in the National Index.

Education is a relative bright spot for the African American child, who scores much higher than Latino children. But again L.A.’s Black youth scored lower than the African American national average. Clearly, L.A. schools can do better. Most worrisome in the entire index was the poor performance of African Americans in Economics. Despite having far superior Education and key Civic results, Latinos fare just as well economically as do Blacks, Global Insight expected a closer correlation to education results and economic well being.

The Equality Index of LA						Ratio		
Total GII Equality Weighted Index	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Asian	Black	Hispanic
<b>Economics, Housing, Education, Health, Social Justice, Civic Engagement</b>								
<b>Total GII Equality Weighted Index</b>						<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.70</b>

<b>Economics (26%)</b>						<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>
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#### 0.50 Median Income

Household Median Income	2000	47,631	31,905	33,820	53,978	0.88	0.59	0.63	0.50	0.20
Less than \$20,000	2000	22.1	33.6	27.2	17.6	1.26	1.91	1.55		
\$20,000 - \$34,999	2000	15.8	19.7	24.3	14.8	1.07	1.33	1.64		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	2000	13.9	14.9	17.3	13.8	1.01	1.08	1.25		
\$50,000 - \$99,999	2000	31.0	23.6	24.4	31.0	1.00	0.76	0.79		
\$100,000 - \$199,999	2000	14.3	6.8	5.7	16.7	0.86	0.41	0.34		
\$200,000 & over	2000	2.8	1.3	1.1	6.1	0.46	0.21	0.18		
Per Capita Income	2000	20,595	17,341	11,100	35,785	0.58	0.48	0.31		0.15
Family Income (Median)	2000	54,108	37,190	33,363	69,396	0.78	0.54	0.48		0.15

#### 0.3 Employment Issues

Number of Unemployed	2000	31,033	53,353	166,052	91,095				0.30	
Number of New Jobs needed to equal White Unemployment Rate	2000	(204)	30,938	69,239	-					
Unemployment Rate	2000	5.8%	13.8%	9.9%	5.8%	1.0	0.4	0.58		0.10
Unemployed or not in Workforce	2000	44.3%	49.3%	47.2%	40.1%	0.9	0.8	0.85		0.10
Labor Force Par.	2000	59.1%	58.8%	58.7%	63.6%	0.9	0.9	0.92		0.10

#### 0.15 Poverty

Population living below poverty line (Total)	2000	13.90	24.40	24.20	8.50	0.61	0.35	0.35	0.15	0.15
Population living below poverty line (Under 18)	2000	16.00	33.00	30.00	9.00	0.56	0.27	0.30		
Population living below poverty line (18-64)	2000	13.00	21.00	21.00	9.00	0.69	0.43	0.43		
Population living under poverty line (65 and older)	2000	12.40	16.30	15.10	7.10	0.57	0.44	0.47		

#### 0.05 Ownership of Business Firms

Total Firms	1997	114,462	38,277	136,678	489,284					
Firms w/ paid employees	1997	37,596	3,359	16,757	127,345					
Total LA Firms by Race (% compared to population share)	1997	9.74	3.96	3.10	15.94	0.61	0.25	0.19		0.05
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and mining	1997	0.12	0.03	0.16	0.18	0.66	0.14	0.87		

**The Equality Index of LA**

**Total GII Equality Weighted Index**

	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Ratio			
						Asian	Black	Hispanic	
Construction industries and subdividers and developers	1997	0.33	0.15	0.28	1.07	0.31	0.14	0.26	
Manufacturing	1997	0.36	0.04	0.09	0.71	0.50	0.05	0.12	
Transportation, communications, & utilities	1997	0.34	0.12	0.20	0.50	0.68	0.23	0.40	
Wholesale trade	1997	1.17	0.02	0.06	0.74	1.57	0.02	0.09	
Retail trade	1997	1.79	0.33	0.38	1.60	1.12	0.20	0.24	
Finance, insurance and real estate industries (ex sub & dev)	1997	0.94	0.14	0.13	1.93	0.49	0.07	0.07	
Service industries (exc membership org & private households)	1997	4.24	2.36	1.46	8.37	0.51	0.28	0.17	
Firms w/ paid employees in proportion to total population	1997	3.20	0.35	0.38	4.15	0.77	0.08	0.09	

**Economic Weighted Index**

**0.79 0.55 0.54**

1.00

**Housing (12%)**

**0.87 0.69 0.72**

**0.55 Housing Ownership**

0.550

Total Occupied Units	1999	368	324	682	1,337				
Owner Occupied Units	1999	165	123	264	766				
Renter Occupied Units	1999	202	200	418	571				
Severe Physical Problems with Unit	1999	12	7	47	31				
Moderate Physical Problems with Unit	1999	21	25	46	87				
Household below Poverty Level	1999	62	92	161	143				
Owner Occupied Units (% of total)	1999	45%	38%	39%	57%	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.28
Renter Occupied Units (% of total)	1999	55%	62%	61%	43%	0.8	0.7	0.7	
Severe or Moderate Physical Problems with Unit (% of total)	1999	9%	10%	14%	9%	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.14
Household below Poverty Level (% of total)	1999	17%	28%	24%	11%	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.14

**0.30 Housing Affordability**

0.30

Median Monthly Rent	2001	746	663	632	825				
Percent of Income spent on Rent	2001	28%	31%	29%	27%	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.10
Percent Paying 30% or more on Rent	2001	45%	52%	43%	47%	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.10
Median Monthly Mortgage	2001	1,643	1,363	1,350	1,709				
Percent of Income spent on Mortgage	2001	24%	26%	27%	21%	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.10

**0.15 Housing Crowding**

0.10

Housing Units with More than 1.0 Persons per Room (%)	2000	0.28	0.18	0.5	0.05	0.18	0.28	0.10	0.01
Average Family Size	2000	3.57	3.27	4.31	2.94	0.82	0.90	0.68	0.04
Children Living with: Married Couple	2000	76.70	29.80	60.90	73.10	1.05	0.41	0.83	0.07

**The Equality Index of LA**

**Total GII Equality Weighted Index**

	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Ratio			
						Asian	Black	Hispanic	
Children Living with: Mother Only	2000	10.20	41.90	16.60	13.50	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.01
Children Living with: Father Only	2000	2.80	5.70	6.10	4.90	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.00
Children Living with: Grandparent	2000	5.00	13.10	7.80	5.20	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.01
Children Living with: Other Relative	2000	3.80	4.60	5.80	1.30	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Children Living with: Non-Relative	2000	1.20	3.50	2.40	1.60	1.3	0.5	0.7	
Children Living with: Institutionalized	2000	0.10	0.60	0.20	0.10	1.0	0.2	0.5	
Children Living with: Other Group Quarters	2000	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.30	1.5	3.0	1.5	

**Housing Weighted Index**

**0.87 0.69 0.72**

**1.00**

**Health Index (15%)**

**1.56 0.68 1.05**

**0.60 Life Expectancy & Death Rates**

California life expectancy	1997	83.7	71.7	82.5	77.3				
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (per 100,000)- all causes	2002	445.0	979.0	540.0	700.0	1.57	0.72	1.30	0.60
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Strokes	2002	40.7	69.6	37.9	44.3	1.09	0.64	1.17	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Cancer	2002	117.2	215.3	118.0	172.2	1.47	0.80	1.46	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Heart Disease	2002	135.2	316.3	163.5	222.6	1.65	0.70	1.36	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Chronic Lower Respiratory	2002	16.4	38.7	16.0	39.7	2.42	1.03	2.48	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Pneumonia & Influenza	2002	21.3	31.5	22.4	28.2	1.32	0.90	1.26	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Unintentional Injury	2002	12.3	34.4	20.4	27.6	2.25	0.80	1.35	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Diabetes	2002	17.9	43.7	34.7	18.1	1.01	0.41	0.52	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Liver & Cirrhosis	2002	3.1	11.2	18.9	11.3	3.65	1.02	0.60	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Homicide	2002	3.8	40.6	11.0	4.5	1.19	0.11	0.41	
Adolescent Mortality ages 13-19 (All Injury Deaths and Rates per 1 Children 0-17)	2001	58.2	131.4	77.9	61.7	1.06	0.47	0.79	
Children's Homicides	2002	5	32	68	5				
Homicide Rate 0-17 (per 100,000)	2002	1.8	11.4	4.1	0.1	0.06	0.01	0.02	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Suicide	2002	6.1	7.8	4.3	11.5	1.89	1.47	2.67	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: Alzheimer's	2002	2.3	11.5	5.8	12.6	5.50	1.10	2.18	
Age Adjusted Death Rates: HIV & AIDS	2002	1.0	15.8	5.0	4.5	4.31	0.28	0.89	
Premature Death Rate (Years of life lost per 1000 population)	1997	28.5	106.4	43.3	55.8	1.96	0.52	1.29	
Years Living with Disability (per 1000 population)	1997	48.5	83.9	50.7	56.7	1.17	0.68	1.12	
Death & Disability per 1,000 (Top 10 only)									
Coronary Heart Disease	1997	4.24	12.6	2.9	13.6				
Alcohol Dependence	1997	6.78	7.7	6.7	6.2				

**The Equality Index of LA**

**Total GII Equality Weighted Index**

	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Ratio				
						Asian	Black	Hispanic		
Homicide / Violence	1997		5.8	5.7						
Depression	1997	5	4.6	4.4	4.5					
Diabetes	1997	3.35	10.8	3.6	4.7					
Osteoarthritis	1997	4.68		3.5	4.7					
Stroke (Cerebrovascular)	1997	3.49	7.7	2.1	4.6					
Cancer: Trachea, bronchus, and lung	1997		6.1		5.9					
Emphysema	1997	2.45	4.9		6.3					
Motor vehicle-related injuries	1997	2.23		3.4						
Drug Overdose	1997			2.3	4.4					
Alzheimer's Disease	1997	3.14			5.7					
HIV / AIDS	1997		6.1							
Cirrhosis	1997			1.9						
Asthma	1997		5.2							
<b>0.15 Mothers Health/Status &amp; Births</b>										
Live Births to Unmarried Women	2003	1,848	7,534	43,921	4,596					
% of Total	2003	3%	13%	75%	8%					
Live Births	2003	15,412	11,296	95,070	27,670					
% of Total	2003	10%	7%	62%	18%				0.15	
Infant Death Rate: Neonatal and Post (per 1000 live births)	2002	4.0	13.0	5.0	5.0	1.25	0.38	1.00		0.05
Women aged 14-44	2000	292,170	224,276	1,082,503	607,865					
Live Births to Unmarried Women (Births per 1000 Women)	2000-2003	6.3	33.6	40.6	7.6	1.20	0.23	0.19		0.05
Live Births to Married Women (Births per 1000 Women)	2000-2003	52.8	50.4	87.8	45.5	0.86	0.90	0.52		0.05
<b>0.10 Children Health</b>										
Prevalance of Overweight Among Children Grades 5,7,9 Boys	2001	16%	18%	29%	16%	1.00	0.89	0.55		0.02
Prevalance of Overweight Among Children Grades 5,7,9 Girls	2001	7%	20%	21%	10%	1.43	0.50	0.48		0.02
Physical Fitness Test - Can perform at least 4 of 6 standards: % Gi	2004	81.4	69.9	64.3	79.1	1.03	0.88	0.81		0.02
Physical Fitness Test - Can perform at least 4 of 6 standards: Grad	2004	85.1	63.0	64.7	78.9	1.08	0.80	0.82		0.02
Physical Fitness Test - Can perform at least 4 of 6 standards: Grad	2004	83.6	56.8	55.2	75.9	1.10	0.75	0.73		0.02
<b>0.15 Physical Condition</b>										
Obese (% of population)	2002	6%	31%	24%	16%	2.67	0.52	0.67		0.100
Self reported Good to Excellent Health	1999	86%	80%	69%	86%	1.00	0.93	0.80		0.017
Average number of Unhealth days in past month	1999	4.80	8.40	5.60	7.10	1.48	0.85	1.27		0.017
Average number of Activity Limitation days in past month	1999	1.70	3.50	2.10	2.70	1.59	0.77	1.29		0.017

The Equality Index of LA

Total GII Equality Weighted Index

	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Ratio				
						Asian	Black	Hispanic		
<b>Health Weighted Index</b>						<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.05</b>	1.00	
<b>Education (27%)</b>						<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.63</b>		
<b>0.15 Course Quality</b>										
All College Entrants what percent have strong HS Curriculum (A-G	2003	57.0	25.0	16.0	40.0	1.43	0.63	0.40	0.15	0.08
Graduates Completing Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. En	2003	58.4	31.9	27.9	43.4	1.35	0.74	0.64		0.08
<b>0.35 Attainment</b>										
UCLA College Freshmen Graduating within 6 years	2002	88.0	73.0	78.0	87.0	1.01	0.84	0.90	0.25	0.02
Less than 9th Grade: Persons over 25	2000	10.3	4.6	35.5	3.1	0.30	0.67	0.09		0.02
9-12th Grade, did not graduate: Persons over 25	2000	7.5	16.0	22.4	7.4	0.99	0.46	0.33		0.02
Any College Education less than bachelor's degree	2000	16.3	29.3	13.6	24.9	0.65	1.18	0.55		0.02
Degrees Earned (Assoc) over 25	2000	8.2	8.6	3.6	7.4	1.11	1.16	0.49		0.02
Degrees Earned (Bach) over 25	2000	30.2	11.9	4.5	23.1	1.31	0.52	0.19		0.02
Degrees Earned (Master) over 25	2000	12.1	6.0	2.3	14.6	0.83	0.41	0.16		0.02
HS Graduation Rates by race	2001	92.5	54.2	54.2	78.4	1.18	0.69	0.69		0.02
HS Educational Attainment (LA City 9th graders finish HS in 4 year	2003	87.0	56.0	44.0	77.0	1.13	0.73	0.57		0.02
HS Educational Attainment (LA County 9th graders finish HS in 4 y	2003	87.4	69.1	51.4	78.3	1.12	0.88	0.66		0.02
HS Graduates (% of total enrolled K-12)	2003	7.4	5.0	4.5	6.7	1.09	0.74	0.67		0.02
Any College Educational Attainment (25 and over)	2003	58.6	47.2	20.4	62.6	0.94	0.75	0.33		0.02
<b>Degree Holders (% of Graduates by Race) Sorted most to least degrees</b>										
0.10										
Hard Science & Math Degrees	2003	25.16	14.69	15.34	16.23	1.55	0.90	0.94		0.005
Business Management and Admin & Marketing	2003	22.31	13.64	12.32	16.71	1.33	0.82	0.74		0.005
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	2003	6.02	17.78	18.83	8.77	0.69	2.03	2.15		0.005
Visual and Performing Arts	2003	7.18	4.81	4.97	9.79	0.73	0.49	0.51		0.005
Social Sciences and History	2003	7.11	5.84	6.43	8.18	0.87	0.71	0.79		0.005
Education	2003	3.15	5.07	6.17	7.41	0.43	0.68	0.83		0.005
Psychology	2003	3.26	4.04	3.59	4.93	0.66	0.82	0.73		0.005
Vocational Home Economics	2003	1.96	8.63	6.18	1.64	1.19	5.25	3.76		0.005
Computer and Information Sciences	2003	6.73	2.68	2.47	2.64	2.54	1.01	0.94		0.005
Multi, Interdisciplinary Studies	2003	5.11	2.29	3.43	2.73	1.87	0.84	1.26		0.005

**The Equality Index of LA**

**Total GII Equality Weighted Index**

	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Ratio			
						Asian	Black	Hispanic	
Protective Services	2003	0.94	3.56	5.17	2.17	0.43	1.64	2.39	0.005
Other Social/Soft Studies	2003	2.15	2.10	3.00	2.90	0.74	0.72	1.03	0.005
English Language and Literature, Letters	2003	1.37	2.07	1.79	3.62	0.38	0.57	0.49	0.005
Law and Legal Studies	2003	1.97	2.52	1.31	3.13	0.63	0.81	0.42	0.005
Communications	2003	1.09	1.94	1.20	2.69	0.41	0.72	0.45	0.005
Religion & Philosophy	2003	1.25	0.71	0.40	2.82	0.44	0.25	0.14	0.005
Public Administration and Services	2003	0.96	2.69	1.98	1.24	0.77	2.17	1.60	0.005
Mechanics and Repairers	2003	1.09	1.81	2.40	0.76	1.44	2.40	3.17	0.005
Miscellaneous	2003	0.75	1.07	1.43	0.96	0.78	1.12	1.49	0.005
Personal and Miscellaneous Services	2003	0.45	2.04	1.58	0.67	0.67	3.05	2.36	0.005
<b>.30 Scores</b>									0.30
- Proficiency Test Scores for Selected Subjects (NAEP) Elementary ages									
Math 13 yr old (8th Grade)	2003		234.00	240.00	277.00		0.84	0.87	0.03
Math 9 yr old (4th Grade)	2003		208.00	211.00	241.00		0.86	0.88	0.03
Reading 13 yr old (8th Grade)	2003		233.00	228.00	266.00		0.88	0.86	0.03
Reading 9 yr old (4th grade)	2003		187.00	189.00	217.00		0.86	0.87	0.03
CAT/6 Reading Scores (11th grade)	2003		679	677	711		0.95	0.95	0.03
High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: English	2002	78	50	49	78	1.00	0.64	0.63	0.05 0.03
High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Math	2002	76	30	33	68	1.12	0.44	0.49	0.05 0.03
High School Exit Exam Passing Rate: Overall	2002	70	28	30	65	1.08	0.43	0.46	0.05 0.03
SAT	2004	1,069	829	864	1,070	1.00	0.77	0.81	0.05 0.03
ACT	2004	22.2	17.3	17.9	23.6	0.94	0.73	0.76	0.05 0.03
HS Grads with UC / CSU Required Courses	2003	61.80	31.90	27.80	43.40	1.42	0.74	0.64	0.05 0.03
<b>0.10 Enrollment</b>									0.10
Nursery/Preschool Enrollment (% of 3 and 4 year olds)	2000	0.63	0.63	0.42	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.57	0.03
Total Population		1,124,569	901,472	4,242,213	2,959,614				
Population 0-17	2000	241,412	265,178	1,534,979	528,353	63.87	96.91	122.22	
% of Population	2000	0.094	0.103	0.597	0.206	74.52	116.30	118.87	
Public school enrollment: Grade 4 (% percent of 0-17 population)	2003	6.00	10.00	73.00	11.00	0.84	0.55	0.44	0.03
Public school enrollment: Grade 8 (% percent of 0-17 population)	2003	7.00	12.00	71.00	10.00	0.65	0.42	0.41	0.03
<b>.10 Student Status &amp; Risk Factors</b>									0.10
High School Dropouts: 1 Year Rate	2003	1.60	7.20	5.90	2.10	1.31	0.29	0.36	0.05
High School Dropouts: 4 Year Rate	2003	6.30	27.80	23.90	8.50	1.35	0.31	0.36	0.05



The Equality Index of LA

Total GII Equality Weighted Index

	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Ratio			
						Asian	Black	Hispanic	
<b>Education Weighted Index</b>						<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.63</b>	1.00
<b>Criminal Justice (15%)</b>						<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.80</b>	
<b>.85 Equality before the law</b>									0.85
Stopped while driving	2004	10.1	19.8	11.2	12.6	1.25	0.64	1.13	0.213
Moving/Pedestrian Violation	2004	5.6	10.5	5.8	9.1	1.63	0.87	1.57	0.02
Vehicle Defect/Registration Violation/Suspected Flight/Other	2004	4.9	8.6	4.1	2.4	0.49	0.28	0.59	0.19
Average Jail Sentence (in average months)	2000	19	25	20	17	0.89	0.68	0.85	0.21
Average Sentence for Violent	2000	35	46	39	13				
Average Sentence for Nonviolent	2000	5	22	16	18				
Probation Granted for Felons ( % granted )	2000	13.0	10.0	6.0	7.0	1.86	1.43	0.86	0.21
Probation Granted for Violent	2000	1.0	12.0	12.0	2.0				
Probation Granted for Nonviolent	2000	22.0	10.0	6.0	7.0				
Average Probation Length (in average months)	2000	42	49	43	36	0.86	0.73	0.84	0.21
Average Length for Violent	2000	--	--	--	--				
Average Length for Nonviolent	2000	42	50	44	36				
<b>.05 Arrest Rates</b>									0.05
Felony Arrests (% population)	2003	0.46	3.66	1.36	0.80	1.73	0.22	0.59	0.025
Misdemeanour Arrests (% Population)	2003	0.84	4.10	1.95	1.52	1.80	0.37	0.78	0.025
<b>.10 Victimization &amp; Mental Anguish</b>									0.10
Homicide Rates - Males	2001	5.5	78.0	18.7	6.6	1.20	0.08	0.35	0.025
Homicide Rates - Females	2001	2.2	7.9	2.9	2.3	1.05	0.29	0.79	0.025
Homicide rate per 100,000: Firearm (aged 15-34)	2001	N/A	38.6	N/A	4.6				
Homicide rate per 100,000: Vehicular (aged 15-34)	2001	N/A	20.3	N/A	23.1				
Population mix by municipality	2000	11.81	9.47	44.60	31.10				
Hate Crimes Against (Incidents / % of Pop.) LA Commission	2000	3.6	21.4	1.7	1.5	0.42	0.07	0.87	0.025
Hate Crimes Against (Incidents / % of Pop.) LA Commission	2003	2.3	20.4	1.2	1.3	0.55	0.06	1.04	0.025
<b>Criminal Justice Weighted Index</b>						<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.80</b>	1.00
<b>Civic Engagement (5%)</b>						<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.57</b>	
<b>0.75 Democratic Process</b>									
Registered to Vote	2002	256,980	438,416	825,499	1,599,848				

The Equality Index of LA						Ratio			
Total GII Equality Weighted Index						Asian	Black	Hispanic	
	Year	Asian	Black	Latino	White				
Voted in 2002	2002	91,562	177,060	328,029	810,565				0.75
Additional registered voters needed to turn out to equal White Rate		38,637	45,064	90,211	-				
Voter Turnout	2002	36%	40%	40%	51%	0.70	0.80	0.78	0.25
Total Pop	2000	1,124,569	901,472	4,242,213	2,959,614				
0-17	2000	241,412	265,178	1,534,979	528,353				
18+ Pop	2000	883,157	636,294	2,707,234	2,431,261				
Registered Voters % of Population	2000-02	29%	69%	30%	66%	0.44	1.05	0.46	0.25
Actually Voted % of Population	2000-02	10%	28%	12%	33%	0.31	0.83	0.36	0.25
<b>.25 Unions, Volunteering &amp; Other</b>									
Union Representation (union members as % of labor force)	2003	13.1	28.7	20.3	18.5	0.71	1.55	1.10	0.10
Speak a Language Other than English at Home; - Speak English Less than "Very Well"	2000	43	3	48	7	0.16	2.33	0.15	0.05
Persons in Armed Services (% of population)	2000	0.05%	0.10%	0.04%	0.08%	0.69	1.25	0.50	0.10
<b>Civic Engagement Weighted Index</b>						<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>The Equality Index of LA</b>									
<b>Economics, Housing, Education, Health, Social Justice, Civic Engagement</b>									
<b>Total GII Equality Weighted Index</b>						<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.70</b>	

## **Appendix C**

### **Data Tables**

**Table 1. Race/Ethnic Population Trends**

Los Angeles County, 1920-2000

Year	Race/Ethnic Group														Total
	African American	%	American Indian	%	Asian Pacific	%	Latino	%	White	%	Two or More	%	Other	%	
1920	18,738	2.0	281	0.0	22,502	2.4	142,177	15.2	752,330	80.3	n/a		427	0.0	936,455
1930	46,425	2.1	997	0.0	38,962	1.8	167,024	7.6	1,949,882	88.3	n/a		5,202	0.2	2,208,492
1940	75,209	2.7	1,378	0.0	42,196	1.5	190,020	6.8	2,470,022	88.7	n/a		6,818	0.2	2,785,643
1950	217,881	5.2	1,671	0.0	51,366	1.2	287,614	6.9	3,590,330	86.5	n/a		2,825	0.1	4,151,687
1960	461,546	7.6	8,109	0.1	108,722	1.8	576,716	9.6	4,877,150	80.8	n/a		6,528	0.1	6,038,771
1970	762,844	10.8	24,509	0.3	238,223	3.4	1,228,595	17.5	4,777,904	67.9	n/a		-		7,032,075
1980	926,360	12.4	17,382	0.2	434,850	5.8	2,066,103	27.6	3,953,603	52.9	n/a		79,205	1.1	7,477,503
1990	934,776	10.5	29,159	0.3	907,810	10.2	3,351,242	37.8	3,618,850	40.8	n/a		21,327	0.2	8,863,164
2000	901,472	9.5	25,609	0.3	1,147,834	12.1	4,242,213	44.6	2,959,614	31.1	222,661	2.3	19,935	0.2	9,519,338

Note: Race/ethnic groups for 1990-2000 include Latino/Hispanic and non-Hispanic African American, American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander, and White.

Sources: U.S. Census of Population 1920-2000.

**Table 2. Top U.S. Metropolitan Areas in Black Population**

United States, 2000 Census

	<b>Metro</b>	<b>Black Population</b>	<b>Black Percent of Total Population</b>
1	New York	2,277,210	24.5%
2	Chicago	1,551,203	18.8%
3	Washington, DC	1,276,095	25.9%
4	Atlanta	1,184,059	28.8%
5	Philadelphia	1,017,761	20.0%
6	Detroit	1,013,226	22.8%
7	Los Angeles	916,907	9.6%
8	Houston	728,824	17.5%
9	Baltimore	694,779	27.2%
10	Dallas	525,748	14.9%

*Source: 2000 Census from Social Science Data Analysis Network. <[www.censusscope.org](http://www.censusscope.org)>*

Table 3. Characteristics of Asian and Pacific Islander Groups  
Los Angeles County, 2000 Census

Asian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups shown in rank order for each characteristic, in comparison with non-Hispanic Whites. \*

Median Age	Average Household Size	Home Ownership	Less than High School degree	Below Federal Poverty Line	200% of Federal Poverty Line	Public Assistance Income	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Foreign Born	Naturalization Rate for Foreign Born	Speak other than English at home	Speak English less than very well	Linguistically Isolated Households														
<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Occupied Housing</i>	<i>25 Years and Older</i>	<i>Population Defined</i>	<i>Population Defined</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Foreign Born</i>	<i>5 Years and Older</i>	<i>5 Years and Older</i>	<i>Households</i>														
Hmong	19	Tongan	5.5	Hmong	15%	Cambodian	56%	Hmong	51%	Hmong	76%	Cambodian	39%	Hmong	22,279	Hmong	6,508	Bangladeshi	83%	Hmong	24%	Hmong	100%	Vietnamese	63%	Taiwanese	47%
Tongan	20	Cambodian	4.6	Bangladeshi	18%	Hmong	41%	Cambodian	38%	Cambodian	68%	Laotian	20%	Cambodian	27,074	Cambodian	8,489	Taiwanese	81%	Bangladeshi	26%	Taiwanese	96%	Taiwanese	63%	Korean	47%
Samoan	21	Samoan	4.6	Cambodian	25%	Tongan	41%	Tongan	28%	Tongan	58%	Vietnamese	18%	Bangladeshi	28,382	Tongan	8,762	Malaysian	80%	Japanese	28%	Laotian	93%	Korean	59%	Vietnamese	45%
Cambodian	24	Hmong	4.3	Samoan	30%	Vietnamese	39%	Samoan	26%	Bangladeshi	53%	Tongan	15%	Tongan	33,750	Samoan	10,103	Sri Lankan	80%	Guamanian	32%	Vietnamese	93%	Hmong	58%	Chinese	39%
Guamanian	26	Laotian	4.2	Laotian	31%	Laotian	36%	Bangladeshi	25%	Laotian	51%	Samoan	14%	Korean	35,594	Laotian	11,242	Vietnamese	76%	Tongan	33%	Cambodian	92%	Cambodian	57%	Chinese excl	38%
Laotian	27	Vietnamese	3.8	Korean	33%	Guamanian	30%	Laotian	23%	Samoan	51%	Hmong	12%	Pakistani	38,016	Bangladeshi	12,084	Korean	75%	Indonesian	33%	Bangladeshi	91%	Thai	54%	Thai	38%
Nat. Hawaiian	29	Guamanian	3.6	Pakistani	34%	Chinese excl	25%	Pakistani	22%	Vietnamese	44%	Nat. Hawaiian	7%	Indonesian	38,417	Vietnamese	14,079	Indonesian	72%	Malaysian	35%	Korean	90%	Chinese	54%	Cambodian	33%
Pakistani	29	Pakistani	3.5	Malaysian	39%	Samoan	25%	Vietnamese	21%	Pakistani	42%	Guamanian	7%	Laotian	38,977	Guamanian	14,388	Thai	72%	Sri Lankan	39%	Thai	89%	Laotian	53%	Hmong	32%
Indonesian	30	Filipino	3.4	Guamanian	42%	Chinese	24%	Indonesian	19%	Guamanian	37%	Chinese excl	6%	Vietnamese	40,496	Pakistani	14,544	Asian Indian	71%	Nat. Hawaiian	42%	Chinese	86%	Chinese excl	53%	Malaysian	31%
Bangladeshi	32	Bangladeshi	3.4	Tongan	42%	Bangladeshi	21%	Thai	17%	Korean	36%	Chinese	5%	Samoan	41,233	Thai	16,899	Chinese	70%	Korean	46%	Pakistani	86%	Bangladeshi	52%	Bangladeshi	31%
Asian Indian	32	Thai	3.2	Vietnamese	43%	Thai	19%	Malaysian	16%	Thai	35%	Bangladeshi	5%	Thai	44,978	Indonesian	17,660	Pakistani	70%	Thai	46%	Chinese excl	85%	Indonesian	38%	Laotian	28%
Vietnamese	32	Taiwanese	3.2	Nat. Hawaiian	45%	Sri Lankan	19%	Korean	16%	Indonesian	35%	Korean	4%	Chinese excl	46,339	Korean	18,127	Chinese excl	69%	Pakistani	47%	Tongan	80%	Malaysian	36%	Indonesian	28%
Filipino	34	Chinese	3.1	Indonesian	45%	Pakistani	15%	Guamanian	15%	Chinese excl	33%	Thai	4%	Chinese	46,638	Nat. Hawaiian	18,997	Laotian	67%	Asian Indian	49%	Asian Indian	79%	Tongan	33%	Tongan	22%
Korean	35	Chinese excl	3.1	Asian Indian	46%	Nat. Hawaiian	14%	Taiwanese	15%	Chinese	32%	Filipino	3%	Nat. Hawaiian	48,161	Filipino	19,506	Filipino	66%	Cambodian	51%	Indonesian	77%	Japanese	25%	Japanese	22%
Taiwanese	35	Asian Indian	3.0	Sri Lankan	50%	Asian Indian	13%	Chinese	15%	Nat. Hawaiian	31%	Pakistani	2%	Taiwanese	50,116	Chinese excl	20,401	Cambodian	65%	Taiwanese	53%	Sri Lankan	73%	Pakistani	25%	Filipino	11%
Thai	35	Sri Lankan	3.0	Filipino	52%	Malaysian	13%	Chinese excl	15%	Taiwanese	29%	Taiwanese	2%	Malaysian	50,990	Chinese	20,558	Hmong	48%	Chinese	58%	Filipino	73%	Filipino	23%	Asian Indian	11%
Malaysian	36	Indonesian	3.0	Thai	52%	Korean	12%	Nat. Hawaiian	13%	Malaysian	27%	Asian Indian	2%	Sri Lankan	51,146	Malaysian	21,860	Tongan	47%	Chinese excl	59%	Malaysian	73%	Samoan	19%	Guamanian	9%
Chinese	36	Nat. Hawaiian	2.9	Chinese excl	58%	Indonesian	12%	Asian Indian	12%	Asian Indian	25%	Japanese	1%	Japanese	51,825	Taiwanese	21,939	Japanese	30%	Filipino	61%	Samoan	65%	Sri Lankan	18%	Pakistani	9%
Chinese excl	36	Korean	2.8	Chinese	59%	Filipino	10%	Japanese	9%	Sri Lankan	22%	Sri Lankan	1%	Guamanian	52,019	Sri Lankan	23,170	Samoan	22%	Samoan	63%	Japanese	45%	Guamanian	16%	Sri Lankan	8%
Sri Lankan	36	Malaysian	2.7	Japanese	60%	Taiwanese	9%	Filipino	7%	Filipino	20%	Indonesian	1%	Asian Indian	55,594	Asian Indian	25,377	Guamanian	17%	Laotian	63%	Guamanian	39%	Asian Indian	15%	Samoan	6%
Japanese	39	Japanese	2.2	Taiwanese	69%	Japanese	7%	Sri Lankan	7%	Japanese	17%	Malaysian	0%	Filipino	57,655	Japanese	28,153	Nat. Hawaiian	6%	Vietnamese	67%	Nat. Hawaiian	19%	Nat. Hawaiian	5%	Nat. Hawaiian	1%

\* Grey = Faring below non-Hispanic whites for socioeconomic measures  
**Bold = Faring below the county average for socioeconomic measures**

Source: "The Diverse Face of Asians and Pacific Islanders in Los Angeles County," Asian Pacific American Legal Center, 2004. Data from 2000 Census

**Table 4. Birth Trends by Race/Ethnic Group**

Los Angeles County, 1990-2003

	Births								
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Total Births</b>	204,124	197,415	180,394	168,973	158,604	157,391	153,523	151,167	152,192
Birth Rate*	22.9	21.8	19.8	18.6	17.1	16.4	15.7	15.3	15.2
<b>Mother's Race</b>									
African American	10.8%	10.0%	9.6%	9.3%	8.9%	8.2%	7.9%	7.6%	7.4%
Asian Pacific	8.1%	8.5%	9.1%	9.1%	9.5%	10.2%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%
Latino	55.5%	58.8%	60.6%	61.6%	61.4%	61.8%	62.7%	62.7%	62.5%
White	24.8%	22.0%	20.4%	19.0%	19.8%	18.5%	18.1%	18.1%	18.2%

\*Crude birth rate per 1,000 population. Rates calculated with State Department of Finance July annual estimate (adjusted following 2000 census).

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Data Collection and Analysis.  
California Department of Health Services. <[dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/ohir/tables](http://dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/ohir/tables)>

**Table 5. Age Structure by Race/Ethnic Group and Median Age Trend 1960-2000**

Los Angeles County, 2000

Age Group	Persons														Total
	African American	%	American Indian	%	Asian Pacific	%	White	%	Latino	%	Two or More	%	Other	%	
0-4	65,016	7.2	1,621	6.3	59,826	5.2	133,659	4.5	451,849	10.7	23,655	10.6	2,005	10.1	737,631
5-9	79,390	8.8	1,880	7.3	68,971	6.0	152,785	5.2	474,348	11.2	22,604	10.2	2,069	10.4	802,047
10-14	79,283	8.8	1,868	7.3	72,934	6.4	154,630	5.2	392,951	9.3	20,203	9.1	1,783	8.9	723,652
15-24	123,507	13.7	3,480	13.6	167,064	14.6	297,628	10.1	755,097	17.8	35,513	15.9	3,014	15.1	1,385,303
25-29	60,640	6.7	1,921	7.5	95,892	8.4	189,751	6.4	411,938	9.7	17,172	7.7	1,717	8.6	779,031
30-34	70,858	7.9	2,213	8.6	93,489	8.1	224,405	7.6	392,782	9.3	17,206	7.7	1,738	8.7	802,691
35-39	77,391	8.6	2,245	8.8	97,491	8.5	256,036	8.7	338,305	8.0	17,020	7.6	1,736	8.7	790,224
40-44	73,135	8.1	2,305	9.0	100,100	8.7	258,497	8.7	276,135	6.5	15,646	7.0	1,436	7.2	727,254
45-49	60,318	6.7	2,036	8.0	92,813	8.1	241,755	8.2	213,071	5.0	13,306	6.0	1,185	5.9	624,484
50-54	51,294	5.7	1,731	6.8	78,923	6.9	223,236	7.5	157,446	3.7	10,543	4.7	955	4.8	524,128
55-59	40,013	4.4	1,361	5.3	55,513	4.8	175,252	5.9	109,121	2.6	7,563	3.4	634	3.2	389,457
60-64	34,567	3.8	1,003	3.9	44,593	3.9	138,378	4.7	81,723	1.9	6,048	2.7	451	2.3	306,763
65-69	27,583	3.1	682	2.7	37,450	3.3	122,802	4.1	64,053	1.5	5,203	2.3	403	2.0	258,176
70-74	21,372	2.4	475	1.9	32,587	2.8	123,490	4.2	52,129	1.2	4,334	1.9	270	1.4	234,657
75-79	17,074	1.9	366	1.4	25,295	2.2	116,052	3.9	35,823	0.8	3,292	1.5	245	1.2	198,147
80-84	10,644	1.2	230	0.9	14,876	1.3	79,586	2.7	19,237	0.5	1,826	0.8	147	0.7	126,546
85+	9,387	1.0	192	0.7	10,017	0.9	71,672	2.4	16,205	0.4	1,527	0.7	147	0.7	109,147
<b>Total</b>	<b>901,472</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,609</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,147,834</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,959,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,242,213</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>222,661</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,935</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,519,338</b>

**Median Age Trend by Race/Ethnic Group, 1960-2000**

Race	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
African American			26.3	29.8	32.7
American Indian			26.4	29.3	28.3
Asian Pacific			29.7	31.4	35.8 ***
Latino			23.0	24.5	25.6
White			**	37.3	41.3
<b>Total Pop.</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>

\* Race and Hispanic origin ("Latino") are mutually exclusive in this table. Race categories are non-Hispanic, and Latino includes persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

\*\* Not available for non-Hispanic White

\*\*\*Asian alone

Source: U.S. Census of Population 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000



**Table 6. Children and Youth by Race/Ethnic and Age Groups**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Age Group	Persons										Total	%
	African American	%	American Indian	%	Asian Pacific	%	White	%	Latino	%		
0-4	68,847	9.5%	6,847	0.9%	62,137	8.6%	133,659	18.5%	451,849	62.5%	723,339	100%
5-9	83,278	10.6%	7,673	1.0%	71,174	9.0%	152,785	19.4%	474,348	60.1%	789,258	100%
10-14	82,409	11.6%	6,999	1.0%	74,637	10.5%	154,630	21.7%	392,951	55.2%	711,626	100%
15-19	68,937	10.3%	6,281	0.9%	82,996	12.3%	147,472	21.9%	366,627	54.5%	672,313	100%
<b>Total 0-19</b>	<b>303,471</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>290,944</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>588,546</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>1,685,775</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>2,896,536</b>	<b>30.4%</b>
<b>Total All Ages</b>	<b>930,957</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76,988</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,164,553</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,959,614</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,242,213</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,519,338</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: There is some overlap between race and Hispanic/Latino origin for African American, American Indian, Asian Pacific and Two or More Races. Latino and Non-Hispanic White are mutually exclusive. Total is unduplicated.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 7. Elderly Population by Race/Ethnic Group**  
**Los Angeles County, 1960-2000**

Race/Ethnic Group	Persons 65 and Over									
	1960	%	1970	%	1980	%	1990	%	2000	%
African American	-		39,119	6.0	62,239	8.4	81,779	9.5	86,060	9.3
American Indian	-		-		2,230	0.3	2,630	0.3	1,945	0.2
Asian Pacific	-		-		27,425	3.7	71,801	8.3	120,225	13.0
Latino	-		52,609	8.1	78,295	10.5	132,278	15.4	187,447	20.2
White/Other	-		560,671	85.9	623,123	83.9	572,099	66.5	514,814	55.6
Two or More Races			n/a		n/a		n/a		16,182	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>553,238</b>		<b>652,399</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>743,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>860,587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>926,673</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Sources: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 Summary File 1.

In this table race and Hispanic origin overlap for 1970-1990 since Latinos may be of any race. For 2000, race categories are non-Hispanic.

*Source: 2000 Census*

**Table 8. Black Diversity**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Black or African American Groups*	Persons		
	Total	Not Hispanic	Hispanic
African American alone	875,323	845,838	29,485
African-born	43,024	43,024	na
West Indian-born	12,610	12,610	na
Two races including Black:			
White-Black	23,884	19,427	4,457
Black-American Indian	8,065	7,310	755
Black-Asian	6,245	5,856	389
Black-Pacific Islander	1,181	1,077	104
Black-Other race	17,283	6,730	10,553
Three or more races including Black:			
Three races including Black	10,322	na	na
Four races including Black	1,464	na	na
Five races including Black	315	na	na
Six races including Black	31	na	na
Total with Black/African ancestry	999,747	941,872	45,743

\*This table is drawn from census data on race, Hispanic ethnicity and place of birth. It assumes that immigrants from African and West Indian nations (except Cuba) are Black. While not fully accurate due to lack of data on race of foreign born, this approach helps to paint a picture of the full range of diversity among the Black population. Includes data on population of three or more races including Black not shown in State of Black Los Angeles Executive Summary publication.

Source: 2000 Census

Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population			Dissimilarity Index**
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	
1	Menlo Park city	2,124	20,452	30,785	87.2
2	Los Angeles city	401,986	1,099,188	3,694,820	74.0
3	Folsom city	3,086	38,500	51,884	72.5
4	Dublin City	2,995	18,669	29,973	64.9
5	San Diego city	92,830	603,892	1,223,400	63.6
6	San Francisco city	58,791	338,909	776,733	62.2
7	Long Beach city	66,836	152,899	461,522	60.9
8	Richmond city	35,279	21,081	99,216	60.5
9	Oakland city	140,139	93,953	399,484	60.2
10	Pasadena city	18,711	52,381	133,936	60.1
11	Carson city	22,485	10,767	89,730	59.8
12	Berkeley city	13,707	56,691	102,743	59.8
13	Bell city*	307	2,132	36,664	57.8
14	Gardena city	14,701	7,064	57,746	57.6
15	Atascadero city*	603	21,850	26,411	56.5
16	El Centro city	1,042	6,837	37,835	54.9
17	San Gabriel city*	360	6,930	39,804	54.1
18	Huntington Park city*	304	1,657	61,348	51.2
19	Hawthorne city	27,208	10,937	84,112	49.7
20	Pacifica city	1,219	23,549	38,390	49.4
21	Seaside city	3,836	11,526	31,696	49.3
22	East Palo Alto city	6,641	1,930	29,506	49.3
23	Fresno city	34,357	159,473	427,652	49.1
24	Sacramento city	61,136	164,974	407,018	49.1
25	Palm Springs city	1,621	28,474	42,807	48.8
26	Madera city	1,426	10,859	43,207	48.7
27	Montebello city*	395	6,911	62,150	48.4
28	Culver City city	4,536	18,675	38,816	48.3
29	Paradise town*	50	24,080	26,408	48.2
30	Maywood city*	43	739	28,083	47.7
31	Santa Monica city	3,081	60,482	84,084	47.4
32	Redwood City city	1,791	40,656	75,402	47.3
33	Delano city	1,997	3,556	38,824	47.2

Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population			Dissimilarity Index**
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	
34	Bakersfield city	21,987	126,183	247,057	46.6
35	Lakewood city	5,663	41,577	79,345	46.4
36	Monrovia city	3,074	17,211	36,929	46.1
37	Stockton city	26,359	78,539	243,771	45.9
38	Whittier city*	838	31,475	83,680	45.8
39	Redlands city	2,625	40,265	63,591	45.6
40	San Rafael city	1,175	36,960	56,063	45.4
41	San Mateo city	2,273	52,260	92,482	44.5
42	San Jose city	29,495	322,534	894,943	44.0
43	Paramount city	7,184	4,982	55,266	43.9
44	South San Francisco city	1,621	18,487	60,552	43.3
45	Chino city	5,100	25,267	67,168	42.8
46	San Bernardino city	29,654	53,630	185,401	42.7
47	Santa Paula city*	69	7,551	28,598	42.0
48	Downey city	3,717	30,851	107,323	41.9
48	El Monte city*	640	8,542	115,965	41.9
50	Fullerton city	2,675	61,420	126,003	41.9
51	Monterey Park city*	182	4,362	60,051	41.7
52	Saratoga city*	110	19,434	29,843	40.9
53	Santa Barbara city	1,418	53,849	92,325	40.7
54	Alameda city	4,350	37,921	72,259	39.8
55	South Gate city*	632	5,755	96,375	39.7
56	West Sacramento city*	737	17,271	31,615	39.6
57	Santee city*	751	42,803	52,975	39.3
58	Orange city	1,798	70,292	128,821	39.2
59	Torrance city	2,911	72,234	137,946	39.1
60	Santa Rosa city	3,023	104,581	147,595	39.1
61	Rosemead city*	262	4,295	53,505	39.0
62	Alhambra city	1,255	11,881	85,804	38.5
63	Salinas city	4,569	36,535	151,060	37.8
64	Newport Beach city*	354	62,342	70,032	37.8
65	Tustin city	1,785	30,264	67,504	37.5
66	Upland city	4,990	37,456	68,393	37.4

Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population			Dissimilarity
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	Index**
67	Irvine city	1,977	81,613	143,072	37.3
68	Lompoc city	2,887	19,696	41,103	37.2
69	Martinez city	1,181	27,096	35,866	37.2
69	Merced city	3,864	24,121	63,893	37.2
71	Colton city	5,031	9,911	47,662	37.0
72	Pico Rivera city*	313	4,914	63,428	37.0
73	Inglewood city	52,260	4,628	112,580	36.9
74	Escondido city	2,734	69,305	133,559	36.9
75	Hanford city	1,989	20,794	41,686	36.6
76	San Buenaventura (Ventura) city	1,284	68,710	100,916	36.5
77	Tulare city	2,051	19,276	43,994	36.4
78	Ceres city*	889	17,361	34,609	36.3
79	Lodi city*	260	36,200	56,999	36.3
80	El Cajon city	4,828	61,188	94,869	36.0
81	Fountain Valley city*	584	32,144	54,978	35.9
82	Costa Mesa city	1,313	61,778	108,724	35.9
83	Vacaville city	8,691	56,031	88,625	35.7
84	Concord city	3,530	74,119	121,780	35.4
85	Vista city	3,535	44,844	89,857	35.2
86	Vallejo city	27,201	35,533	116,760	35.2
87	Anaheim city	7,939	117,607	328,014	35.1
88	Santa Ana city	4,309	41,984	337,977	34.6
89	Pleasant Hill city*	493	25,139	32,837	34.4
90	Marina city	3,494	9,500	25,101	34.0
91	West Covina city	6,314	24,124	105,080	34.0
92	Oceanside city	9,504	86,310	161,029	34.0
93	Garden Grove city	1,873	53,735	165,196	33.9
94	Highland city	5,226	18,619	44,605	33.8
95	Santa Maria city	1,246	24,742	77,423	33.8
96	Napa city*	304	49,536	72,585	33.7
97	Claremont city	1,642	22,098	33,998	33.7
98	Riverside city	18,051	116,254	255,166	33.7
99	San Juan Capistrano city*	151	21,084	33,826	33.5

Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population			Dissimilarity
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	Index**
100	Glendale city	2,230	105,597	194,973	33.5
101	San Leandro city	7,622	33,646	79,452	33.4
102	Pomona city	13,834	25,348	149,473	33.2
103	Modesto city	7,013	112,466	188,856	33.2
104	Sunnyvale city	2,790	61,221	131,760	33.0
105	Huntington Beach city	1,383	136,237	189,594	32.9
106	Los Gatos town*	217	23,821	28,592	32.9
107	Arcadia city*	574	21,259	53,054	32.6
107	Campbell city*	932	25,168	38,138	32.6
109	Cypress city	1,251	26,400	46,229	32.6
110	Poway city*	752	37,092	48,044	32.6
111	Imperial Beach city	1,343	11,737	26,992	32.5
112	Compton city	37,263	954	93,493	32.4
113	Porterville city*	406	16,649	39,615	32.4
114	Visalia city	1,558	50,269	91,565	32.2
115	Covina city	2,245	19,801	46,837	32.1
115	San Marcos city	1,001	29,617	54,977	32.1
117	La Mesa city	2,561	40,371	54,749	32.1
118	Turlock city*	728	33,717	55,810	32.0
119	Buena Park city	2,826	29,885	78,282	31.7
120	Monterey city*	716	22,246	29,674	31.7
121	Brea city*	409	23,541	35,410	31.6
122	Placentia city*	746	24,967	46,488	31.5
123	Palo Alto city	1,166	42,682	58,598	31.3
124	Burbank city	1,915	59,590	100,316	31.3
125	Indio city	1,199	9,586	49,116	31.3
126	Cathedral City city	1,049	17,908	42,647	31.1
127	Pittsburg city	10,457	17,697	56,769	31.1
128	Bell Gardens city*	251	2,085	44,054	31.1
129	Norwalk city	4,529	19,574	103,298	31.0
130	Lynwood city	9,118	2,044	69,845	30.9
131	Antioch city	8,551	50,644	90,532	30.9
132	San Clemente city*	320	39,155	49,936	30.8

Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population		Dissimilarity	
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	Index**
133	Watsonville city*	206	8,574	44,265	30.4
134	Walnut Creek city*	666	51,834	64,296	30.4
135	Carlsbad city*	691	63,013	78,247	30.3
136	Mission Viejo city	1,032	70,735	93,102	30.2
137	Laguna Niguel city*	723	47,916	61,891	30.2
138	Bellflower city	9,239	22,403	72,878	30.0
139	Chula Vista city	7,517	55,042	173,556	29.9
140	Daly City city	4,482	18,344	103,621	29.7
141	Cupertino city*	319	24,181	50,546	29.6
141	San Bruno city*	753	18,822	40,165	29.6
143	Mountain View city	1,674	39,029	70,708	29.5
144	Clovis city	1,207	46,186	68,468	29.3
145	National City city	2,823	7,653	54,260	29.3
146	Los Altos city*	127	21,656	27,693	28.9
147	Walnut city	1,237	5,463	30,004	28.9
148	Stanton city*	721	11,295	37,403	28.8
149	Hemet city	1,407	41,345	58,812	28.6
150	Ontario city	11,317	42,048	158,007	28.4
151	Woodland city*	527	26,064	49,151	28.4
152	Santa Clarita city	2,957	104,646	151,088	28.2
153	Santa Clara city	2,237	49,392	102,361	28.1
154	Chico city	1,174	46,258	59,954	28.0
155	Manhattan Beach city*	206	28,913	33,852	28.0
156	Oxnard city	5,923	35,049	170,358	28.0
157	Glendora city*	704	33,564	49,415	27.9
158	Dana Point city*	252	27,658	35,110	27.9
159	Burlingame city*	266	20,063	28,158	27.9
160	Baldwin Park city	1,071	5,508	75,837	27.8
161	Rialto city	19,954	19,713	91,873	27.7
162	Rancho Cucamonga city	9,789	70,028	127,743	27.7
163	La Verne city*	975	20,129	31,638	27.4
164	Fontana city	14,629	30,865	128,929	27.4
165	Fremont city	6,084	84,149	203,413	27.3



Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population			Dissimilarity
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	Index**
166	Lancaster city	18,548	62,256	118,718	27.2
167	Milpitas city	2,187	14,917	62,698	26.9
168	Montclair city	1,986	7,784	33,049	26.9
169	Petaluma city*	581	41,996	54,548	26.4
170	Pleasanton city*	845	48,253	63,654	26.4
171	Westminster city*	764	31,962	88,207	26.3
172	Lawndale city	3,852	6,946	31,711	26.2
173	Yorba Linda city*	638	44,071	58,918	26.1
174	San Luis Obispo city*	594	34,756	44,174	26.0
175	Eureka city*	399	20,548	26,128	26.0
176	Santa Cruz city*	871	39,304	54,593	25.9
177	Calexico city*	37	642	27,109	25.8
178	Palm Desert city*	446	31,919	41,155	25.8
179	Lake Forest city*	998	39,161	58,707	25.7
180	Hayward city	14,846	40,896	140,030	25.4
181	Azusa city	1,576	10,824	44,712	25.3
182	Camarillo city*	802	41,543	57,077	25.2
183	Redding city*	828	69,293	80,865	25.2
184	Fairfield city	14,097	47,094	96,178	25.1
185	Corona city	7,704	58,784	124,966	25.0
186	La Habra city*	808	24,399	58,974	25.0
187	San Carlos city*	193	22,234	27,718	24.9
188	Laguna Hills city*	404	21,471	31,178	24.6
188	Los Banos city	1,007	10,290	25,869	24.6
190	Livermore city	1,094	54,587	73,345	24.5
191	Redondo Beach city	1,531	44,819	63,261	24.5
192	Palmdale city	16,447	47,831	116,670	24.3
193	Morgan Hill city*	537	20,583	33,556	23.5
194	Temple City city*	289	12,589	33,377	23.3
195	Thousand Oaks city	1,162	90,862	117,005	23.2
196	Belmont city*	389	17,696	25,123	23.1
197	Rohnert Park city*	799	31,266	42,236	22.7
198	Temecula city	1,874	40,007	57,716	22.6

Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population			Dissimilarity
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	Index**
199	Yucaipa city*	353	31,626	41,207	22.5
200	Chino Hills city	3,573	29,247	66,787	22.4
201	Novato city*	893	36,336	47,630	22.3
202	San Dimas city	1,114	21,381	34,980	22.2
203	Perris city	5,574	8,243	36,189	22.2
204	Moreno Valley city	27,536	45,881	142,381	22.2
205	Apple Valley town	4,141	36,710	54,239	21.9
205	Simi Valley city	1,348	80,908	111,351	21.9
207	Danville town*	375	34,618	41,715	21.7
208	Rancho Santa Margarita city*	787	35,132	47,214	21.4
209	Citrus Heights city	2,334	67,809	85,071	21.3
210	La Puente city*	688	2,749	41,063	20.9
211	Yuba City city*	976	21,693	36,758	20.8
212	Manteca city	1,336	31,556	49,258	20.6
213	Gilroy city*	615	15,767	41,464	20.5
214	Encinitas city*	302	45,852	58,014	20.4
215	Union City city	4,321	13,610	66,869	20.3
216	San Pablo city	5,403	4,886	30,215	19.6
217	Rocklin city*	317	30,315	36,330	19.3
218	Davis city	1,354	39,714	60,308	19.3
219	Roseville city*	992	63,737	79,921	19.2
220	Hesperia city	2,388	39,057	62,582	18.9
221	Benicia city	1,253	19,853	26,865	18.9
222	Rancho Palos Verdes city*	803	25,979	41,145	18.7
223	Oakley city*	832	16,469	25,619	18.6
224	Tracy city	2,976	30,723	56,929	18.2
225	Newark city	1,639	17,103	42,471	18.0
226	Beverly Hills city*	584	27,717	33,784	17.9
227	La Mirada city*	851	22,058	46,783	17.5
228	Suisun City city	4,904	10,091	26,118	17.5
228	West Hollywood city	1,033	29,064	35,716	17.5
230	Moorpark city*	435	19,611	31,415	17.2
231	Lake Elsinore city	1,434	14,877	28,928	14.7

Table 9. Segregation: Dissimilarity Indices for California Cities

California Cities Ranked by White/Black Dissimilarity Index		Population			Dissimilarity Index**
Rank	City	Black	White	Total *	
232	Hollister city*	387	13,246	34,413	14.6
233	San Ramon city*	842	32,356	44,722	14.5
234	Diamond Bar city	2,624	17,471	56,287	13.6
235	Victorville city	7,431	30,382	64,029	13.3
236	Foster City city*	595	16,090	28,803	13.3
237	Cerritos city	3,386	11,040	51,488	9.1
238	Murrieta city	1,401	31,811	44,282	8.9

\*Total includes all ethnic groups, such as Asians.

\*\*When a group's population is small, its dissimilarity index may be high even if the group's members are evenly distributed throughout the area. Thus, when a group's population is less than 1,000, exercise caution in interpreting its dissimilarity index.

Source: 2000 Census. Downloaded from Social Science Data Analysis Network (SSDAN) based on William H. Frey and Dowell Myers' analysis of Census 2000.  
[www.censuscope.org](http://www.censuscope.org)

**Table 10. Race/Ethnic Groups by Service Planning Area (SPA)**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

Service Planning Areas	Persons							Total
	African American	American Indian	Asian Pacific	Latino	White	Two or More Races	Other	
1 - Antelope Valley	39,063	1,801	10,089	88,426	152,325	8,153	836	300,693
2 - San Fernando Valley	69,066	5,040	182,337	709,438	945,274	66,811	4,282	1,982,248
3 - San Gabriel Valley	81,755	4,622	393,613	752,615	459,598	35,100	2,729	1,730,032
4 - Metro	64,324	3,024	175,318	616,822	251,883	23,518	2,557	1,137,446
5 - West	42,542	1,243	66,610	100,005	387,007	21,703	2,228	621,338
6 - South	355,402	1,745	15,753	598,005	26,355	10,412	2,221	1,009,893
7 - East	34,162	3,810	102,165	867,563	245,155	17,100	1,693	1,271,648
8 - South Bay/Harbor	215,153	4,324	201,946	509,314	491,852	39,861	3,389	1,465,839
<b>L.A. County Total</b>	<b>901,742</b>	<b>25,609</b>	<b>1,147,834</b>	<b>4,242,213</b>	<b>2,959,614</b>	<b>222,661</b>	<b>19,935</b>	<b>9,519,338</b>

Note: Race/ethnic groups do not overlap with Latino in this table, which shows non-Hispanic African American, American Indian, etc.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 11. Race/Ethnic Population by City/Community**

Los Angeles County, 2000

*(Cities and census defined unincorporated communities)*

Community	Latino	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Total Population
Acton	n/a	1,740	n/a	n/a	422	2,162
Agoura Hills	1,430	16,831	n/a	1,242	821	20,324
Alhambra	30,546	11,879	1,175	40,399	1,962	85,961
Alondra Park	3,475	2,297	933	1,324	438	8,467
Altadena	8,622	16,820	13,235	1,722	2,151	42,550
Arcadia	5,240	21,365	434	23,959	1,953	52,951
Artesia	6,268	4,267	493	4,519	833	16,380
Avalon	1,457	1,577	n/a	n/a	147	3,181
Avocado Heights	11,828	1,711	n/a	1,315	286	15,140
Azusa	28,702	10,459	1,514	2,424	1,272	44,371
Baldwin Park	59,654	5,583	1,030	8,810	676	75,753
Bell	33,273	2,146	n/a	417	831	36,667
Bellflower	31,202	22,464	8,992	7,122	3,049	72,829
Bell Gardens	41,290	2,050	n/a	n/a	714	44,054
Beverly Hills	1,613	27,678	461	2,517	1,560	33,829
Bradbury	114	537	n/a	179	32	862
Burbank	24,882	58,936	1,628	8,981	5,889	100,316
Calabasas	1,029	16,765	n/a	1,652	654	20,100
Carson	31,256	10,723	22,217	21,887	3,466	89,549
Cerritos	5,344	10,786	3,303	30,065	2,009	51,507
Charter Oak	3,453	4,236	n/a	660	865	9,214
Citrus	6,811	2,610	n/a	780	447	10,648
Claremont	5,323	21,831	1,603	3,913	1,308	33,978
Commerce	11,753	552	n/a	n/a	278	12,583
Compton	53,302	747	36,723	1,346	1,108	93,226
Covina	18,711	19,775	2,248	4,508	1,902	47,144
Cudahy	22,715	1,071	n/a	n/a	422	24,208
Culver City	9,227	18,759	4,171	4,707	1,952	38,816
Del Aire	3,723	3,704	373	746	444	8,990
Desert View Highlands	834	1,073	n/a	n/a	168	2,075
Diamond Bar	10,501	17,479	2,585	23,709	2,075	56,349

**Table 11. Race/Ethnic Population by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

*(Cities and census defined unincorporated communities)*

Community	Latino	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Total Population
Downey	62,049	30,668	3,738	7,774	3,094	107,323
Duarte	9,268	6,853	1,865	2,698	802	21,486
East Compton	6,974	n/a	1,804	n/a	302	9,080
East La Mirada	3,622	5,156	n/a	354	406	9,538
East Los Angeles	120,614	2,028	311	813	600	124,366
East Pasadena	2,124	2,260	n/a	1,199	453	6,036
East San Gabriel	3,319	4,503	n/a	6,072	694	14,588
El Monte	84,231	8,501	632	21,411	1,474	116,249
El Segundo	1,652	12,397	n/a	1,056	865	15,970
Florence-Graham	51,751	482	7,671	n/a	228	60,132
Gardena	18,407	7,184	14,168	15,397	2,662	57,818
Glendale	38,186	105,444	2,009	31,688	17,720	195,047
Glendora	11,017	33,380	664	3,212	1,446	49,719
Hacienda Heights	20,214	11,844	643	19,137	1,274	53,112
Hawaiian Gardens	10,978	1,621	689	1,233	394	14,915
Hawthorne	37,148	10,940	27,106	6,333	2,436	83,963
Hermosa Beach	1,281	15,652	n/a	864	645	18,442
Hidden Hills	117	1,664	n/a	n/a	94	1,875
Huntington Park	58,387	1,848	n/a	411	724	61,370
Industry	626	n/a	n/a	n/a	378	1,004
Inglewood	51,751	4,448	52,186	966	3,131	112,482
Irwindale	1,301	n/a	n/a	n/a	171	1,472
La Canada Flintridge	966	14,419	n/a	3,960	1,036	20,381
La Crescenta-Montrose	1,812	12,304	n/a	3,476	816	18,408
Ladera Heights	n/a	1,227	4,658	n/a	645	6,530
La Habra Heights	627	3,431	n/a	1,068	276	5,402
Lake Los Angeles	4,208	5,508	1,092	n/a	975	11,783
Lakewood	18,172	41,498	5,542	10,962	3,238	79,412
La Mirada	15,675	21,944	812	6,927	1,424	46,782
Lancaster	28,846	62,101	18,387	4,422	5,027	118,783

**Table 11. Race/Ethnic Population by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

*(Cities and census defined unincorporated communities)*

<b>Community</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian and Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
La Puente	33,915	2,754	793	2,850	697	41,009
La Verne	7,230	20,443	879	2,348	945	31,845
Lawndale	16,628	7,007	3,672	3,321	1,101	31,729
Lennox	20,839	846	876	n/a	629	23,190
Littlerock	n/a	817	n/a	n/a	470	1,287
Lomita	5,211	10,727	821	2,226	999	19,984
Long Beach	164,927	153,009	66,725	59,493	17,227	461,381
Los Angeles	1,719,916	1,093,447	399,057	370,289	112,125	3,694,834
Lynwood	57,320	1,996	9,265	640	678	69,899
Malibu	686	11,111	n/a	n/a	717	12,514
Manhattan Beach	1,751	29,100	n/a	2,017	1,171	34,039
Marina del Rey	n/a	6,375	n/a	673	1,128	8,176
Mayflower Village	1,236	2,733	n/a	825	186	4,980
Maywood	27,083	778	n/a	n/a	222	28,083
Monrovia	12,977	17,017	2,984	2,480	1,359	36,817
Montebello	46,257	6,757	n/a	6,959	1,987	61,960
Monterey Park	17,269	4,462	n/a	36,538	1,664	59,933
North El Monte	1,084	1,734	n/a	977	115	3,910
Norwalk	64,818	19,579	4,474	11,927	2,425	103,223
Palmdale	43,725	47,512	16,201	4,245	4,890	116,573
Palos Verdes Estates	385	10,073	n/a	2,311	571	13,340
Paramount	40,312	4,938	6,609	1,732	1,728	55,319
Pasadena	44,804	51,998	18,672	13,261	5,136	133,871
Pico Rivera	55,499	4,754	n/a	1,389	1,509	63,151
Pomona	96,517	25,189	13,541	10,598	3,799	149,644
Quartz Hill	1,586	7,517	343	n/a	430	9,876
Rancho Palos Verdes	2,314	25,926	861	10,372	1,828	41,301
Redondo Beach	8,495	44,557	1,423	5,809	2,977	63,261
Rolling Hills	n/a	1,446	n/a	268	157	1,871
Rolling Hills Estates	432	5,323	n/a	1,548	366	7,669

**Table 11. Race/Ethnic Population by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

*(Cities and census defined unincorporated communities)*

<b>Community</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian and Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
Rosemead	21,846	4,272	329	25,830	1,003	53,280
Rowland Heights	13,354	7,626	1,057	24,730	1,562	48,329
San Dimas	8,235	21,306	946	3,136	1,441	35,064
San Fernando	21,074	1,882	n/a	n/a	578	23,534
San Gabriel	11,940	6,838	n/a	19,133	1,395	39,306
San Marino	623	5,708	n/a	6,062	580	12,973
Santa Clarita	31,243	104,729	2,959	7,487	4,963	151,381
Santa Fe Springs	12,761	3,428	590	560	495	17,834
Santa Monica	11,351	59,975	2,949	5,935	3,874	84,084
Sierra Madre	1,051	8,410	n/a	549	568	10,578
Signal Hill	2,689	3,333	986	1,647	618	9,273
South El Monte	18,054	1,075	n/a	1,597	209	20,935
South Gate	88,844	5,663	623	766	522	96,418
South Pasadena	3,915	12,241	659	6,224	1,264	24,303
South San Gabriel	3,744	680	n/a	3,373	131	7,928
South San Jose Hills	16,918	1,297	n/a	1,237	738	20,190
South Whittier	38,175	13,402	538	1,598	1,334	55,047
Temple City	6,749	12,694	n/a	12,807	1,046	33,296
Torrance	17,761	71,813	2,625	39,218	6,516	137,933
Valinda	16,464	2,552	501	1,891	381	21,789
Val Verde	867	530	n/a	n/a	190	1,587
View Park-Windsor Hills	n/a	551	9,482	n/a	925	10,958
Vincent	9,635	3,640	n/a	1,044	775	15,094
Walnut	5,729	5,547	1,144	16,826	758	30,004
Walnut Park	15,433	607	n/a	n/a	140	16,180
West Athens	3,575	n/a	5,136	n/a	539	9,250
West Carson	6,255	6,147	2,229	5,026	1,481	21,138
West Compton	1,871	n/a	3,198	n/a	349	5,418
West Covina	47,748	24,510	6,237	23,431	2,967	104,893
West Hollywood	3,203	28,995	1,000	1,401	1,117	35,716



**Table 11. Race/Ethnic Population by City/Community**

Los Angeles County, 2000

*(Cities and census defined unincorporated communities)*

Community	Latino	White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Total Population
Westlake Village	n/a	7,411	n/a	n/a	1,252	8,663
Westmont	12,400	403	18,142	n/a	597	31,542
West Puente Valley	18,902	1,640	505	1,733	163	22,943
West Whittier-Los Nietos	21,093	3,483	n/a	n/a	573	25,149
Whittier	46,791	31,144	769	3,112	2,022	83,838
Willowbrook	18,367	n/a	14,844	n/a	927	34,138

Source: 2000 Census

Note: Table shows non-Hispanic White, Black and Asian/PI. "Other" category includes Multiracial, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Other groups as well as all categories for which confidentiality non-reporting rules are applied.

**Table 12. Population Projections by Race/Ethnic Group, 2000-2050**  
 Los Angeles County

Year	Race/Ethnic Group							Total
	Black	Asian	White	Hispanic	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Multirace	
2000	916,140	1,139,396	3,056,684	4,264,140	24,132	27,691	131,452	9,559,635
2010	969,868	1,131,189	3,078,169	5,060,274	24,842	35,866	160,799	10,461,007
2020	942,273	1,197,401	2,832,727	5,650,010	27,606	54,961	180,114	10,885,092
2030	886,468	1,214,042	2,614,550	6,221,668	29,101	73,120	197,785	11,236,734
2040	807,261	1,183,877	2,373,749	6,689,252	29,517	89,334	207,851	11,380,841
2050	717,093	1,121,185	2,163,318	7,079,074	29,314	104,295	208,919	11,423,198

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, *Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age for California and Its Counties 2000-2050*, Sacramento, California, May 2004.

[http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/DRU\\_Publications/Projections/P3/P3.htm](http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/DRU_Publications/Projections/P3/P3.htm)

**Table 12. Household and Per Capita Income by Race/Ethnic Group\***  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

Household Income	Households											
	African American	%	American Indian	%	Asian**	%	Latino	%	White Non-Hispanic	%	Total*	%
Less than \$20,000	116,062	33.6	5,318	26.2	81,636	22.1	275,901	27.2	233,124	17.6	730,550	23.3
\$20,000 - \$34,999	68,005	19.7	4,543	22.4	58,218	15.8	245,759	24.3	196,148	14.8	582,627	18.6
\$35,000 - \$49,999	51,338	14.9	3,386	16.7	51,245	13.9	175,356	17.3	182,739	13.8	472,306	15.1
\$50,000 - \$99,999	81,614	23.6	5,166	25.5	114,391	31.0	246,858	24.4	411,368	31.0	877,071	28.0
\$100,000 - \$199,999	23,506	6.8	1,572	7.8	52,829	14.3	57,984	5.7	221,299	16.7	364,836	11.6
\$200,000 or more	4,628	1.3	279	1.4	10,245	2.8	10,697	1.1	81,207	6.1	108,889	3.5
<b>Total households</b>	<b>345,153</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,264</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>368,564</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,012,555</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,325,885</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,136,279</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Median household income</b>	<b>\$31,905</b>		<b>\$36,201</b>		<b>\$47,631**</b>		<b>\$33,820</b>		<b>\$53,978</b>		<b>\$42,189</b>	
<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>\$17,341</b>		<b>\$14,629</b>		<b>\$20,595</b>		<b>\$11,100</b>		<b>\$35,785</b>		<b>\$20,683</b>	

\* Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

\*\*Does not include Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 13. Median Household Income by Race/Ethnic Group, by Cities/Communities**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Community Median	Race/Ethnic Group				
		Latino	White	Black	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
Acton	\$63,156	n/a	\$64,732	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agoura Hills	\$87,008	\$67,750	\$90,278	n/a	\$80,399	n/a
Alhambra	\$39,213	\$40,028	\$42,485	\$35,221	\$36,916	n/a
Alondra Park	\$39,722	\$31,759	\$49,034	\$22,100	\$62,009	n/a
Altadena	\$60,549	\$41,563	\$74,407	\$55,044	\$59,479	n/a
Arcadia	\$56,100	\$46,424	\$57,158	\$34,917	\$59,614	n/a
Artesia	\$44,500	\$46,250	\$41,535	\$38,077	\$48,438	n/a
Avalon	\$39,327	\$32,586	\$42,273	n/a	n/a	n/a
Avocado Heights	\$48,712	\$45,575	\$42,165	n/a	\$61,953	n/a
Azusa	\$39,191	\$36,458	\$42,444	\$38,804	\$50,368	n/a
Baldwin Park	\$41,629	\$41,451	\$34,833	\$33,102	\$52,530	n/a
Bell	\$29,946	\$29,863	\$30,859	n/a	\$52,434	n/a
Bellflower	\$39,362	\$37,118	\$38,750	\$39,881	\$48,750	n/a
Bell Gardens	\$30,597	\$31,122	\$24,200	n/a	n/a	n/a
Beverly Hills	\$70,945	\$53,125	\$72,399	\$70,536	\$65,536	n/a
Bradbury	\$100,454	\$53,750	\$102,747	n/a	\$130,846	n/a
Burbank	\$47,467	\$40,734	\$49,733	\$40,167	\$56,186	n/a
Calabasas	\$93,860	\$74,539	\$94,838	n/a	\$87,760	n/a
Carson	\$52,284	\$47,351	\$41,353	\$61,340	\$60,208	\$54,013
Cerritos	\$73,030	\$62,270	\$72,011	\$72,500	\$75,192	n/a
Charter Oak	\$50,744	\$47,465	\$51,127	n/a	\$49,821	n/a
Citrus	\$55,110	\$57,485	\$47,372	n/a	\$58,036	n/a
Claremont	\$65,910	\$55,000	\$70,130	\$47,222	\$65,417	n/a
Commerce	\$34,040	\$34,067	\$36,750	n/a	n/a	n/a
Compton	\$31,819	\$31,866	\$33,229	\$32,020	\$21,250	\$28,750
Covina	\$48,474	\$45,722	\$50,984	\$39,764	\$58,158	n/a
Cudahy	\$29,040	\$29,365	\$21,094	n/a	n/a	n/a
Culver City	\$51,792	\$36,735	\$56,493	\$48,560	\$53,479	n/a
Del Aire	\$55,186	\$50,647	\$59,773	\$70,714	\$53,417	n/a
Desert View Highlands	\$37,341	\$37,069	\$44,808	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Table 13. Median Household Income by Race/Ethnic Group, by Cities/Communities**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Community Median	Race/Ethnic Group				
		Latino	White	Black	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
Diamond Bar	\$68,871	\$65,997	\$69,945	\$81,740	\$66,789	n/a
Downey	\$45,667	\$45,336	\$46,533	\$29,837	\$55,827	n/a
Duarte	\$50,744	\$45,794	\$49,300	\$50,000	\$72,000	n/a
East Compton	\$31,398	\$29,275	n/a	\$35,714	n/a	n/a
East La Mirada	\$51,440	\$52,095	\$50,483	n/a	\$66,818	n/a
East Los Angeles	\$28,544	\$28,571	\$28,208	\$25,893	\$28,913	n/a
East Pasadena	\$53,378	\$43,929	\$55,898	n/a	\$63,750	n/a
East San Gabriel	\$51,301	\$45,871	\$52,821	n/a	\$58,125	n/a
El Monte	\$32,439	\$32,200	\$30,261	\$23,872	\$38,197	n/a
El Segundo	\$61,341	\$57,258	\$61,988	n/a	\$56,806	n/a
Florence-Graham	\$25,425	\$26,645	\$24,412	\$19,808	n/a	n/a
Gardena	\$38,988	\$33,938	\$41,497	\$37,731	\$42,740	n/a
Glendale	\$41,805	\$35,977	\$42,869	\$44,444	\$52,103	n/a
Glendora	\$60,013	\$52,586	\$60,960	\$60,568	\$77,682	n/a
Hacienda Heights	\$59,485	\$60,995	\$60,783	\$73,125	\$54,548	n/a
Hawaiian Gardens	\$34,500	\$41,224	\$33,633	\$18,017	\$21,321	n/a
Hawthorne	\$31,887	\$31,240	\$42,346	\$29,134	\$41,545	\$33,056
Hermosa Beach	\$81,153	\$87,500	\$81,447	n/a	\$61,964	n/a
Hidden Hills	200,000+	\$37,083	200,000+	n/a	n/a	n/a
Huntington Park	\$28,941	\$29,081	\$25,375	n/a	\$66,429	n/a
Industry	\$49,423	\$41,731	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Inglewood	\$34,269	\$31,412	\$34,286	\$36,247	\$35,441	n/a
Irwindale	\$45,000	\$45,735	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
La Canada Flintridge	\$109,989	\$100,214	\$111,969	n/a	\$106,816	n/a
La Crescenta-Montrose	\$60,089	\$56,417	\$62,372	n/a	\$57,039	n/a
Ladera Heights	\$90,233	n/a	\$78,373	\$94,639	n/a	n/a
La Habra Heights	\$101,080	\$96,936	\$99,725	n/a	\$119,146	n/a
Lake Los Angeles	\$38,794	\$35,321	\$45,392	\$27,353	n/a	n/a
Lakewood	\$58,214	\$56,993	\$59,867	\$51,211	\$58,231	\$56,250
La Mirada	\$61,632	\$64,411	\$58,029	\$75,521	\$67,348	n/a

**Table 13. Median Household Income by Race/Ethnic Group, by Cities/Communities**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Community Median	Race/Ethnic Group				
		Latino	White	Black	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
Lancaster	\$41,127	\$35,676	\$44,834	\$30,287	\$50,911	n/a
La Puente	\$41,222	\$40,919	\$39,234	\$59,306	\$42,930	n/a
La Verne	\$61,326	\$56,492	\$61,552	\$62,955	\$69,554	n/a
Lawndale	\$39,012	\$36,425	\$41,938	\$36,373	\$50,103	\$47,500
Lennox	\$28,273	\$28,905	\$22,167	\$21,324	n/a	n/a
Littlerock	\$39,000	n/a	\$42,361	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lomita	\$43,303	\$37,696	\$46,638	\$28,854	\$42,005	n/a
Long Beach	\$37,270	\$29,359	\$49,418	\$27,623	\$36,566	\$31,313
Los Angeles	\$36,687	\$28,759	\$51,516	\$27,236	\$37,195	\$44,740
Lynwood	\$35,888	\$35,493	\$25,888	\$39,063	\$45,455	n/a
Malibu	\$102,031	\$57,250	\$104,756	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manhattan Beach	\$100,750	\$61,172	\$102,124	n/a	\$107,770	n/a
Marina del Rey	\$68,447	n/a	\$68,649	n/a	\$62,273	n/a
Mayflower Village	\$55,547	\$43,516	\$55,708	n/a	\$71,250	n/a
Maywood	\$30,480	\$30,688	\$23,792	n/a	n/a	n/a
Monrovia	\$45,375	\$35,935	\$52,627	\$32,313	\$54,875	n/a
Montebello	\$38,805	\$36,159	\$41,109	n/a	\$61,672	n/a
Monterey Park	\$40,724	\$41,005	\$43,231	n/a	\$40,045	n/a
North El Monte	\$48,583	\$57,188	\$37,261	n/a	\$70,188	n/a
Norwalk	\$46,047	\$45,552	\$44,993	\$44,679	\$52,434	n/a
Palmdale	\$46,941	\$39,190	\$55,086	\$36,773	\$64,250	n/a
Palos Verdes Estates	\$123,534	\$85,670	\$126,752	n/a	\$114,521	n/a
Paramount	\$36,749	\$36,667	\$34,086	\$36,319	\$48,147	n/a
Pasadena	\$46,012	\$34,842	\$58,614	\$31,869	\$48,950	n/a
Pico Rivera	\$41,564	\$42,109	\$34,009	n/a	\$53,125	n/a
Pomona	\$40,021	\$37,282	\$46,987	\$39,656	\$46,884	n/a
Quartz Hill	\$49,098	\$31,575	\$54,602	\$75,938	n/a	n/a
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$95,503	\$78,024	\$94,158	\$108,201	\$103,493	n/a
Redondo Beach	\$69,173	\$52,973	\$70,407	\$66,429	\$80,233	n/a
Rolling Hills	200,000+	n/a	200,000+	n/a	200,000+	n/a

**Table 13. Median Household Income by Race/Ethnic Group, by Cities/Communities**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Community Median	Race/Ethnic Group				
		Latino	White	Black	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
Rolling Hills Estates	\$109,010	\$83,406	\$111,921	n/a	\$111,337	n/a
Rosemead	\$36,181	\$35,162	\$40,149	\$25,357	\$36,926	n/a
Rowland Heights	\$52,270	\$52,532	\$58,438	\$50,522	\$50,863	n/a
San Dimas	\$62,885	\$63,322	\$61,764	\$51,641	\$75,828	n/a
San Fernando	\$39,909	\$40,185	\$37,854	n/a	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	\$41,791	\$38,571	\$50,606	n/a	\$38,620	n/a
San Marino	\$117,267	\$97,574	\$132,779	n/a	\$108,078	n/a
Santa Clarita	\$66,717	\$55,841	\$69,735	\$70,871	\$69,250	n/a
Santa Fe Springs	\$44,540	\$44,920	\$41,689	\$50,609	\$55,000	n/a
Santa Monica	\$50,714	\$36,683	\$54,688	\$29,511	\$47,470	n/a
Sierra Madre	\$65,900	\$47,438	\$68,585	n/a	\$78,055	n/a
Signal Hill	\$48,938	\$41,824	\$57,772	\$48,750	\$46,167	n/a
South El Monte	\$34,656	\$35,317	\$24,441	n/a	\$37,500	n/a
South Gate	\$35,695	\$35,829	\$33,639	\$29,239	\$53,681	n/a
South Pasadena	\$55,728	\$47,064	\$60,013	\$46,902	\$57,183	n/a
South San Gabriel	\$51,136	\$53,176	\$49,375	n/a	\$49,583	n/a
South San Jose Hills	\$48,655	\$47,267	\$48,920	n/a	\$61,750	n/a
South Whittier	\$47,378	\$47,630	\$46,898	\$58,750	\$52,321	n/a
Temple City	\$48,722	\$43,646	\$49,971	n/a	\$50,675	n/a
Torrance	\$56,489	\$50,467	\$57,090	\$42,740	\$60,855	n/a
Valinda	\$49,578	\$50,414	\$41,130	\$76,261	\$55,893	n/a
Val Verde	\$52,593	\$42,298	\$61,333	n/a	n/a	n/a
View Park-Windsor Hills	\$59,961	n/a	\$32,198	\$59,219	n/a	n/a
Vincent	\$52,349	\$53,495	\$49,071	n/a	\$60,764	n/a
Walnut	\$81,015	\$79,853	\$86,963	\$98,935	\$79,258	n/a
Walnut Park	\$35,837	\$35,487	\$42,917	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Athens	\$35,423	\$28,295	n/a	\$40,070	n/a	n/a
West Carson	\$49,118	\$43,015	\$44,183	\$61,809	\$60,860	n/a
West Compton	\$38,000	\$38,009	n/a	\$37,540	n/a	n/a
West Covina	\$53,002	\$52,035	\$51,628	\$47,683	\$58,233	n/a

**Table 13. Median Household Income by Race/Ethnic Group, by Cities/Communities**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

Community	Community Median	Race/Ethnic Group				
		Latino	White	Black	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander
West Hollywood	\$38,914	\$39,743	\$38,954	\$33,384	\$47,018	n/a
Westlake Village	\$94,571	n/a	\$93,219	n/a	n/a	n/a
Westmont	\$23,323	\$26,558	\$19,250	\$21,419	n/a	n/a
West Puente Valley	\$49,923	\$51,944	\$36,797	\$38,681	\$57,344	n/a
West Whittier-Los Nietos	\$45,921	\$48,061	\$38,173	n/a	n/a	n/a
Whittier	\$49,256	\$46,760	\$51,160	\$60,714	\$67,383	n/a
Willowbrook	\$27,811	\$31,148	n/a	\$25,863	n/a	n/a

"n/a" indicates no data, or data suppressed due to confidentiality rules for small numbers.

Source: 2000 Census



**Table 14. Median and Per Capita Income Trends by Race/Ethnic Group\***  
 Los Angeles County, 1980-2000

Race/Ethnic Group	1980				1990				2000			
	1980 Median Income	Percent of County Median	Per Capita Income	Percent of County Per Capita	1990 Median Income	Percent of County Median	Per Capita Income	Percent of County Per Capita	2000 Median Income	Percent of County Median	Per Capita Income	Percent of County Per Capita
African American	\$12,423	70.8%	\$5,714	68.8%	\$25,827	73.9%	\$12,018	74.4%	\$31,905	75.6%	\$17,341	83.8%
American Indian	\$15,374	87.6%	\$6,570	79.1%	\$30,933	88.5%	\$12,986	80.4%	\$36,201	85.8%	\$14,629	70.7%
Asian*	\$20,580	117.3%	\$7,654	92.2%	\$39,296	112.4%	\$14,584	90.3%	\$47,631	112.9%	\$20,595	99.6%
Latino	\$14,645	83.4%	\$4,627	55.7%	\$27,361	78.3%	\$8,066	49.9%	\$33,820	80.2%	\$11,100	53.7%
White**	\$19,051*	108.5%	\$9,560*	115.1%	\$41,222	117.9%	\$24,938	154.4%	\$53,978	127.9%	\$35,785	173.0%
County Total	\$17,551	100.0%	\$8,303	100.0%	\$34,965	100.0%	\$16,149	100.0%	\$42,189	100.0%	\$20,683	100.0%

\*Asian only: does not include Pacific Islanders due to changes in the way groups were combined or separated in different censuses.

\*\* White in 1980 includes Hispanic, while 1990 and 2000 is Non-Hispanic White. This accounts for part of the 1980-2000 increase in White income, since the 1980 figure is skewed downward by the lower incomes of Hispanic Whites.

Note: Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

**Table 15. Household Wealth and Asset Type by Race/Ethnic Group  
California, 2000**

Average Household Wealth	
White	\$271,000
Asian	\$214,286
Latino	\$65,204
Black	\$49,998
California Average	\$180,055

*Source: "The Distribution of Wealth in California, 2000," California Research Bureau, California State Library, November 2003, p.17.*

	Household Wealth* by Type of Asset							
	Home	Stocks	Retirement	Real Estate	Business	Banks	Vehicles	Other
White	0.36	0.2	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.06
Asian	0.38	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04
Latino	0.54	0.07	0.1	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.02
Black	0.5	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.04

\*Household wealth assigned to all persons in California

*Source: "The Distribution of Wealth in California, 2000," California Research Bureau, California State Library, November 2003, p.20.*

**Table 16. Black Household Income**  
Los Angeles County and United States

Household Income	Households*			
	United States		Los Angeles County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	12,023,966	100.0%	345,153	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	2,293,890	19.1%	64,830	18.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,038,360	8.6%	27,201	7.9%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	959,680	8.0%	24,031	7.0%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	934,783	7.8%	24,079	7.0%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	874,249	7.3%	22,558	6.5%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	787,384	6.5%	21,368	6.2%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	697,230	5.8%	19,172	5.6%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	624,259	5.2%	17,682	5.1%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	521,514	4.3%	14,484	4.2%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	878,583	7.3%	25,218	7.3%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	918,284	7.6%	29,073	8.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	797,301	6.6%	27,323	7.9%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	342,882	2.9%	12,673	3.7%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	147,771	1.2%	6,136	1.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	105,509	0.9%	4,697	1.4%
\$200,000 or more	102,287	0.9%	4,628	1.3%

\*Households with Black (one race) householder. Race and Hispanic ethnicity overlap, since Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 17. Family Income by Race/Ethnic Group**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Income	Families											
	African American	%	American Indian	%	Asian**	%	Latino	%	White Non-Hispanic	%	Total*	%
Less than \$20,000	62,242	28.5	3,644	24.4	45,554	16.5	233,048	27.1	73,913	9.9	426,277	19.8
\$20,000 - \$34,999	41,024	18.8	3,564	23.8	42,610	15.4	215,831	25.1	85,735	11.5	393,134	18.2
\$35,000 - \$49,999	33,032	15.1	2,348	15.7	39,378	14.2	149,179	17.3	94,957	12.7	323,690	15.0
\$50,000 - \$99,999	59,709	27.4	3,877	25.9	93,720	33.9	206,258	24.0	264,016	35.3	639,872	29.7
\$100,000 - \$199,999	18,783	8.6	1,304	8.7	46,323	16.8	47,236	5.5	166,119	22.2	285,575	13.3
\$200,000 or more	3,304	1.5	211	1.4	8,926	3.2	8,643	1.0	63,223	8.5	85,763	4.0
<b>Total households</b>	<b>218,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,948</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>276,511</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>860,195</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>747,963</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,154,311</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Median family income</b>	<b>\$37,190</b>		<b>\$36,522</b>		<b>\$54,108</b>		<b>\$33,363</b>		<b>\$69,396</b>		<b>\$42,189</b>	
<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>\$17,341</b>		<b>\$14,629</b>		<b>\$20,595</b>		<b>\$11,100</b>		<b>\$35,785</b>		<b>\$20,683</b>	

\* Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

\*\*Does not include Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 18. Poverty Status by Age and Race Ethnic Group\***  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Age Group	Persons Above/Below Poverty Level									
	African American		American Indian		Asian Pacific		Latino		White Non-Hispanic	
	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
0 to 5 Years	27,429	50,135	2,006	4,632	10,632	63,232	165,084	364,306	14,867	143,642
<i>Percent</i>	35%	65%	30%	70%	14%	86%	31%	69%	9%	91%
6 to 11 Years	32,992	64,625	1,997	5,505	14,455	73,822	166,688	374,494	16,851	168,826
<i>Percent</i>	34%	66%	27%	73%	16%	84%	31%	69%	9%	91%
12 to 17 Years	26,546	59,057	1,839	4,820	15,718	75,273	121,042	308,132	16,752	155,708
<i>Percent</i>	31%	69%	28%	72%	17%	83%	28%	72%	10%	90%
Subtotal 0-17	86,967	173,817	5,842	14,957	40,805	212,327	452,814	1,046,932	48,470	468,172
<i>Percent</i>	33%	67%	28%	72%	16%	84%	30%	70%	9%	91%
18 to 64 Years	115,987	428,137	8,672	34,132	104,164	669,958	532,351	1,972,480	162,332	1,713,298
<i>Percent</i>	21%	79%	20%	80%	13%	87%	21%	79%	9%	91%
65+ Over	13,673	70,063	582	2,929	14,705	103,753	27,290	153,329	34,717	456,363
<i>Percent</i>	16%	84%	17%	83%	12%	88%	15%	85%	7%	93%
County Total	216,627	672,017	15,096	52,018	159,674	986,038	1,012,455	3,172,741	293,989	3,106,009
<i>Percent</i>	24%	76%	22%	78%	14%	86%	24%	76%	9%	91%

\* Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

Note: This table reports persons for whom poverty status was determined, which is usually slightly less than total population due to missing data in some cases.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 19. Poverty by Race/Ethnic Group by Service Planning Area (SPA)**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

Service Planning Area	Persons Below Poverty Level						Total
	African American	American Indian	Asian and Pacific Islander	Latino	White	Two or More Races Poor	
1 - Antelope Valley	10,636	502	964	17,466	15,481	3,239	291,767
2 - San Fernando Valley	11,770	2,122	17,161	149,075	75,871	21,285	1,952,360
3 - San Gabriel Valley	13,788	2,322	52,564	135,689	30,190	12,211	1,697,630
4 - Metro	17,469	2,992	34,718	198,105	34,930	17,398	1,112,012
5 - West	6,119	495	11,548	20,396	30,728	4,917	601,692
6 - South	104,108	2,312	5,884	201,544	6,731	12,136	992,391
7 - East	5,440	2,080	9,284	165,063	17,640	11,118	1,256,030
8 - South Bay	47,297	2,271	27,551	125,117	33,937	13,928	1,445,780
LA County Total	216,627	15,096	159,674	1,012,455	245,508	96,232	9,349,662

Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.  
 This table reports persons for whom poverty status was determined, which is usually less than total population due to missing data in some cases.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 20. Employment Status by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Labor Force Status	Persons, 16 Years and Older							
	African American	American Indian	Asian Pacific	Latino	White Non-Hispanic	Other	Two or More	Total
<b>Male:</b>	301,874	24,622	435,944	1,422,272	1,215,641	757,172	162,833	3,465,768
In Labor Force:	181,376	16,243	284,329	961,761	869,852	528,025	107,522	2,358,802
In Armed Forces	492	59	507	977	1,652	394	190	3,771
Civilian:	180,884	16,184	283,822	960,784	868,200	527,631	107,332	2,355,031
Employed	152,728	14,593	266,018	877,052	817,200	481,706	97,227	2,169,112
Unemployed	28,156	1,591	17,804	83,732	50,872	45,925	10,105	185,919
Percent unemployed	15.6%	9.8%	6.3%	8.7%	5.9%	8.7%	9.4%	7.9%
Not in Labor Force	120,498	8,379	151,615	460,511	345,789	229,147	55,311	1,106,966
<b>Female:</b>	371,915	24,530	502,613	1,428,584	1,261,724	752,695	165,959	3,656,757
In Labor Force:	215,314	13,049	274,979	710,550	705,656	382,180	87,451	1,953,462
In Armed Forces	181	7	41	155	317	65	45	731
Civilian:	215,133	13,042	270,643	710,395	705,339	382,115	87,406	1,952,731
Employed	188,737	11,486	255,514	628,075	665,116	335,376	78,341	1,784,303
Unemployed	26,396	1,556	15,129	82,320	40,223	46,739	9,065	168,428
Percent unemployed	12.3%	11.9%	5.6%	11.6%	5.7%	12.2%	10.4%	8.6%
Not in Labor Force	156,601	11,481	231,929	718,034	556,068	370,515	78,508	1,703,295
<b>Total 16 and Over:</b>	<b>673,789</b>	<b>49,152</b>	<b>938,557</b>	<b>2,850,856</b>	<b>2,477,365</b>	<b>1,509,867</b>	<b>328,792</b>	<b>7,122,525</b>

Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

Labor force includes persons age 16 and over who are working or actively looking for work. It does not include persons who are retired, homemakers, students, discouraged workers who are no longer looking for work, or homebound.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 21. Public Assistance Caseload Characteristics**

Los Angeles County, April 2005

	CalWorks	%	General Relief	%	Refugee	%	CAPI	%	Medical Assistance Only	%	Food Stamps	%	In-Home Supportive Services	%
<b>Ethnic origin of aided person</b>														
American Indian/Alaskan	391	0.1%	371	0.6%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1,332	0.1%	1,231	0.2%	317	0.2%
Asian	20,931	5.1%	2,276	3.5%	52	11.5%	863	31.9%	101,405	7.5%	38,696	5.8%	25,574	17.6%
Black	100,244	24.5%	33,516	51.3%	13	2.9%	36	1.3%	91,757	6.8%	167,128	25.1%	29,410	20.2%
Hispanic	246,200	60.1%	16,724	25.6%	23	5.1%	1,004	37.1%	1,026,640	76.2%	387,159	58.2%	36,771	25.3%
White	39,934	9.8%	11,948	18.3%	362	79.9%	772	28.5%	117,232	8.7%	68,317	10.3%	53,483	36.7%
Other	1,694	0.4%	474	0.7%	2	0.4%	30	1.1%	8,598	0.6%	3,158	0.5%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>409,394</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,346,964</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>665,689</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>145,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Primary language - cases</b>														
Armenian	4,071	2.4%	1,407	2.2%	220	54.3%	417	15.4%	6,582	1.2%	6,584	2.3%	23,191	15.9%
Cambodian	1,808	1.1%	102	0.2%	0	0.0%	17	0.6%	1,077	0.2%	2,101	0.7%	1,757	1.2%
Chinese	1,017	0.6%	253	0.4%	36	8.9%	258	9.5%	11,413	2.1%	2,452	0.9%	10,110	6.9%
English	95,702	57.3%	57,002	88.2%	20	4.9%	195	7.2%	231,983	42.8%	171,654	60.4%	60,329	41.4%
Korean	132	0.1%	245	0.4%	0	0.0%	228	8.4%	4,318	0.8%	605	0.2%	2,841	2.0%
Russian	406	0.2%	166	0.3%	40	9.9%	175	6.5%	1,224	0.2%	756	0.3%	7,206	5.0%
Spanish	61,297	36.7%	4,825	7.5%	19	4.7%	980	36.2%	273,603	50.5%	94,942	33.4%	26,236	18.0%
Vietnamese	1,671	1.0%	339	0.5%	1	0.2%	57	2.1%	4,586	0.8%	3,162	1.1%	3,103	2.1%
Other	814	0.5%	291	0.5%	69	17.0%	378	14.0%	7,415	1.4%	1,784	0.6%	10,782	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,918</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>64,630</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>542,201</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>284,040</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>145,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Citizenship status - aided person</b>														
Citizen	384,322	93.9%	57,565	88.1%	1	0.2%	11	0.4%	876,750	65.1%	600,919	90.3%	N/A	0.0%
Legal immigrants	25,072	6.1%	7,744	11.9%	452	99.8%	2,694	99.6%	415,489	30.8%	64,770	9.7%	N/A	0.0%
Undocumented Immigrants	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	54,725	4.1%	0	0.0%	N/A	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>409,394</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,346,964</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>665,689</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Source: LA Co. Dept. of Public Social Services <[www.ladpss.org/dpss/reqad/pdf/2005](http://www.ladpss.org/dpss/reqad/pdf/2005)>



**Table 22. Key Indicators for African Americans in L.A. and U.S.**  
 Los Angeles and United States, 2000

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>African Americans</b>	
	<b>Los Angeles</b>	<b>United States</b>
Unemployment Rate	13.8%	10.8%
Labor Force Participation	58.8%	63.8%
Median Household Income	\$31,905	\$33,325
Household Income Under \$35,000	53.3%	50.7%
Household Income Over \$100,000	8.1%	5.8%
Home Ownership	38%	48%
Per Capita Income	\$17,341	\$14,437
Poverty Rate	24.4%	24.1%

*Source: 2000 Census*

**Table 23. Median Earnings by Work Experience by Sex by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

	All Races	Black/Afr American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Latino	White Non-Hispanic
Worked full-time, year-round in 1999						
Total	\$33,387	\$34,175	\$36,191	\$30,878	\$22,448	\$46,210
Male	\$36,299	\$36,313	\$39,105	\$32,575	\$23,739	\$51,778
Female	\$31,981	\$32,180	\$32,493	\$28,482	\$20,960	\$39,085
Worked part time, part year, or not at all in 1999						
Total	\$12,239	\$12,229	\$12,930	\$10,753	\$11,305	\$15,734
Male	\$14,350	\$12,319	\$15,178	\$12,629	\$13,045	\$18,270
Female	\$11,000	\$12,161	\$11,794	\$8,663	\$9,502	\$13,655

\* Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 24. Minority Owned Business Metrics\***

Los Angeles County, 1997

	All Firms	Sales and Receipts (in \$1,000)	Firms with Paid Employees	Number of Employees
<b>Black-Owned Firms</b>	<b>38,277</b>	<b>3,321,671</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>32,268</b>
Agriculture services	244	19,181	12	na
Construction	1,499	84,350	231	589
Manufacturing	373	128,041	94	989
Transportation, communications, utilities	1,134	56,269	30	na
Wholesale trade	168	729,622	37	509
Retail trade	3,151	191,619	203	1,710
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,328	104,551	310	643
Services	22,843	1,511,527	1,914	23,998
Other Industries	7,539	496,511	531	3,276
<b>Latino-Owned Firms</b>	<b>136,678</b>	<b>16,245,931</b>	<b>16,757</b>	<b>134,048</b>
Agriculture services	7,102	na	222	na
Construction	12,157	1,100,323	2,139	9,146
Manufacturing	3,807	4,964,071	1,761	35,070
Transportation, communications, utilities	8,886	1,043,044	1,309	21,459
Wholesale trade	2,831	2,509,747	1,236	10,074
Retail trade	16,654	2,362,194	2,912	15,690
Finance, insurance, real estate	5,560	615,983	643	na
Services	64,262	3,191,213	6,546	38,351
Other Industries	15,432	na	1	na
<b>Asian-Owned Firms</b>	<b>114,462</b>	<b>55,113,170</b>	<b>37,596</b>	<b>309,469</b>
Agriculture services	1,424	63,714	131	na
Construction	3,891	663,729	889	3,669
Manufacturing	4,176	4,497,197	2,505	61,917
Transportation, communications, utilities	4,008	963,478	1,689	12,078
Wholesale trade	13,734	28,335,119	8,800	70,550
Retail trade	21,012	10,657,694	11,856	69,471
Finance, insurance, real estate	11,038	1,721,665	900	5,157
Services	49,762	7,028,589	10,566	79,367
Other Industries	5,435	1,181,986	280	na

\* Table shows minority business data from 1997 Economic Census exactly as presented in census publication. Data from 2002 Economic Census on ethnicity of business owners not yet available.

"na" indicates data not available, often due to confidentiality rules for small numbers.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census: Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises.

**Table 25. Minority-Owned Business Trends 1972-1997 with 2005 Projection  
Los Angeles County**

Owners	Firms and Receipts*												2005 Projection Firms**
	1972		1977		1982		1987		1992		1997		
	Firms	Receipts	Firms	Receipts	Firms	Receipts	Firms	Receipts	Firms	Receipts	Firms	Receipts	
African American	\$11,057	\$359	\$14,699	\$550	\$23,520	\$775	\$23,932	\$1,300	\$32,645	\$3,618	\$38,227	\$3,322	48,685
Latino	\$12,084	\$532	\$17,177	\$867	\$29,982	\$1,717	\$56,679	\$3,346	\$109,104	\$7,844	\$136,678	\$16,246	191,947
Asian/American Indian	\$11,721	\$579	\$18,382	\$1,201	\$38,331	\$2,956	\$63,139	\$6,873	\$92,209	\$16,890	\$114,462	\$5,513	158,659
All Minorities	\$34,862	\$1,470	\$50,258	\$2,618	\$91,833	\$5,448	\$143,750	\$11,519	\$233,958	\$28,352	\$289,367	\$25,081	399,291

Receipts are shown in millions, i.e. 1,300 indicates \$1.3 billion.

\*Includes individual proprietorship and self-employed.

\*\*2005 projection based on straight-line estimate of 1992-97 growth rate.

Source: U.S. Economic Census, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997. Data not yet available from 2002 Economic Census

**Table 26. Home Owners and Renters by Race/Ethnic Group  
Los Angeles County, 2000**

Householder	Occupied Housing Units		
	Total	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
White Alone	1,747,061	952,077	794,984
Black/Afr American Alone	341,659	135,640	216,019
American Indian/Alaska Native Alone	19,922	7,378	12,544
Asian	362,618	184,327	178,291
Asian Pacific Islander	6,543	2,493	4,050
Other Race	517,748	176,302	341,446
Hispanic or Latino	1,012,351	381,339	631,012
White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino	1,326,892	772,853	554,039
Two or More Races	138,223	51,477	86,746
<b>Total Housing Units:</b>	<b>3,133,774</b>	<b>1,499,694</b>	<b>1,634,080</b>

Race and Hispanic Ethnicity overlap in this table except for Non-Hispanic White.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 27. Rent by Race/Ethnic Group of Householder**

Los Angeles County, 2000

	Householders						
	Gross Rent Total	African American	American Indian	Asian Pacific Islander	Latino	White	
Housing Units	1,630,542	215,449	12,502	177,988	4,043	629,094	553,372
Cash Rent	1,598,541	212,402	12,289	173,515	4,014	620,977	538,118
Under \$100	6,524	2,508	32	454	0	2,066	1,336
\$100-\$149	6,789	2,267	46	604	40	2,324	1,356
\$150-\$199	23,655	5,432	95	4,721	52	6,382	6,355
\$200-\$249	20,896	5,686	172	2,338	35	6,752	5,616
\$250-\$299	17,299	3,966	164	1,499	11	7,628	3,708
\$300-\$349	27,051	4,435	225	3,091	55	12,966	5,917
\$350-\$399	43,954	6,083	526	3,687	149	25,323	7,758
\$400-\$439	60,611	8,699	590	5,169	71	33,535	11,819
\$450-\$499	77,338	11,145	652	5,878	189	42,850	15,598
\$500-\$549	111,802	14,179	986	8,756	221	63,099	23,046
\$550-\$599	132,337	18,249	1,044	11,909	421	67,807	30,399
\$600-\$649	133,175	18,974	1,038	12,898	314	62,506	34,617
\$650-\$699	129,438	16,982	1,190	13,542	275	58,648	36,046
\$700-\$749	119,056	15,539	975	13,151	331	50,217	36,202
\$750-\$799	102,063	14,073	832	11,755	232	38,934	33,818
\$800-\$899	164,501	21,880	1,130	20,049	555	53,837	62,252
\$900-\$999	119,056	14,806	893	16,576	274	32,106	50,641
\$1,000-\$1,249	157,074	17,412	1,019	20,116	426	34,844	78,163
\$1,250-\$1,499	73,216	6,277	401	9,180	221	12,167	42,627
\$1,500-\$1,999	50,378	3,163	205	5,617	108	5,698	33,805
\$2,000 or more	22,328	647	74	2,525	34	1,288	17,039
No Cash Rent	32,001	3,047	213	4,473	29	8,117	15,254
Median Rent	\$704	\$663	\$674	\$746	\$726	\$632	\$825
Mean Rent	\$758	\$679	\$706	\$782	\$776	\$656	\$892

\* Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 28. Percent of Income Spent on Housing by Race/Ethnic Group  
Los Angeles County, 2000**

	Households			
	Black	Asian	Latino	White
Median Household Income	\$31,905	\$47,631	\$33,820	\$53,978
Median Monthly Rent	\$663	\$746	\$632	\$825
Percent of Income Spent on Rent	31%	28%	29%	27%
Percent Paying 30%+ for Rent	52%	45%	43%	47%
Median Monthly Mortgage	\$1,363	\$1,643	\$1,350	\$1,709
Percent of Income Spent on Mortgage	26%	24%	27%	21%

Source: Data from "Latino Scorecard 2003 Full Report," United Way of Greater Los Angeles  
<http://www.unitedwayla.org>

**Table 29. Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000 Census

Value	Total	African American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Latino	White Non-Hispanic
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>1,287,679</b>	<b>109,002</b>	<b>160,980</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>336,795</b>	<b>651,433</b>
Under \$10,000	1,028	151	131	0	404	294
\$10,000-14,999	1,550	122	782	0	426	207
\$15,000-19,999	3,053	142	2,025	7	441	392
\$20,000-24,999	3,259	145	2,271	0	412	360
\$25,000-29,999	3,012	172	1,879	0	507	407
\$30,000-34,999	2,496	149	1,543	0	342	430
\$35,000-39,999	2,052	133	1,048	0	437	389
\$40,000-49,999	2,883	264	1,137	0	513	910
\$50,000-59,999	3,764	449	583	9	1,165	1,505
\$60,000-69,999	6,492	665	471	5	2,341	2,844
\$70,000-79,999	10,397	1,248	668	28	3,967	4,183
\$80,000-89,999	15,554	2,647	926	37	5,690	6,000
\$90,000-99,999	21,138	3,607	1,163	38	8,357	7,530
\$100,000-124,999	67,707	11,035	4,906	187	29,968	21,410
\$125,000-149,999	139,000	20,709	10,309	294	67,717	38,062
\$150,000-174,999	172,624	20,116	17,848	449	76,815	54,428
\$175,000-199,999	151,431	14,776	18,425	524	51,971	62,651
\$200,000-249,999	189,620	13,152	27,182	314	41,024	103,321
\$250,000-299,999	127,266	7,556	20,919	139	19,821	75,595
\$300,000-399,999	142,171	6,039	22,059	120	13,765	96,408
\$400,000-499,999	75,526	2,675	10,178	27	5,091	55,756
\$500,000-749,999	79,535	2,012	9,104	35	3,737	62,820
\$750,000-999,999	31,937	460	2,894	3	928	27,089
\$1,000,000 & over	33,184	578	2,529	11	956	28,442
Median Value	\$209,300	\$166,000	\$226,400	\$177,800	\$164,900	\$263,500
Mean Value	\$286,633	\$198,427	\$276,236	\$199,258	\$186,826	\$355,412

\* Race and Latino ethnicity overlap since Latinos may be of any race, except for White Non-Hispanic. The total is unduplicated.

Source: 2000 Census



**Table 30. Mortgage Loans by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

<b>Loan</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
Share of Total Home Loans	4.9%	16.9%	72.0%
Share of Total Population	9.8%	44.6%	30.9%
Total Home Loan Rejections	31.9%	25.0%	16.4%
Subprime Purchase Loans	27.0%	15.0%	10.9%
Subprime Refinance Loans	41.5%	25.7%	16.9%

*Source: "Latino Scorecard 2003 Full Report," United Way of Greater Los Angeles, 2003.*  
<http://www.unitedwayla.org>

**Table 31. Children's Family Type by Race/Ethnic Group**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Children's Family/Household Type*	Persons Age 0-17													
	African American	%	American Indian	%	Asian Pacific	%	Latino	%	White	%	Two or More Races	%	Total	%
Living with parents:														
Married couple family	82,634	29.8	14,082	55.7	196,476	76.7	935,082	60.9	386,395	73.1	108,020	61.8	1,648,001	61.8
Mother only	116,395	41.9	5,022	19.9	26,023	10.2	254,317	16.6	71,160	13.5	32,768	18.8	480,204	18.0
Father only	15,752	5.7	1,812	7.2	7,180	2.8	93,749	6.1	25,834	4.9	9,864	5.6	146,085	5.5
Living with:														
Grandparent	36,440	13.1	2,288	9.1	12,910	5.0	119,777	7.8	27,668	5.2	13,498	7.7	201,614	7.6
Other relatives	12,800	4.6	1,262	5.0	9,639	3.8	88,549	5.8	6,739	1.3	6,304	3.6	119,217	4.5
Non-relatives	9,655	3.5	634	2.5	3,060	1.2	36,255	2.4	8,264	1.6	3,259	1.9	58,262	2.2
Institutionalized	1,598	0.6	76	0.3	210	0.1	2,735	0.2	580	0.1	336	0.2	5,240	0.2
Other group quarters	1,966	0.1	85	0.3	433	0.2	3,158	0.2	1,391	0.3	490	0.3	7,221	0.3
Married or living on own	230	0.1	19	0.1	186	0.1	1,357	0.1	322	0.1	129	0.1	2,132	0.1
<b>Total under 18</b>	<b>277,470</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,280</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>256,117</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,534,979</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>528,353</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>174,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,667,976</b>	<b>100.0</b>

There is some overlap between race and Hispanic/Latino origin for African American, American Indian, Asian Pacific and Two or More Races. Latino and Not Hispanic White are

\*Family type specifies child's relationship to householder, e.g. "Grandparent" means that child lives in a household where grandparent is identified as the householder (equivalent to "head of household" in earlier censuses).

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 32. Births by Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother by Service Planning Area (SPA)**  
 Los Angeles County, 2001

Service Planning Area*	Race of Mother							Age of Mother					Total Births
	African American	American Indian	Asian Pacific	Latino	White	Two or More	Other/Unknown	<20	20-29	30-34	35+	Unknown	
<b>1 - Antelope Valley</b>	734	11	116	2,048	1,767	131	7	647	2,543	949	675	0	4,814
<b>2 - San Fernando Valley</b>	859	35	2,677	16,053	9,766	248	103	2,268	13,589	8,011	5,872	1	29,741
<b>3 - San Gabriel Valley</b>	971	55	5,025	16,093	3,955	261	94	2,502	12,641	6,738	4,571	2	26,454
<b>4- Metro</b>	611	22	2,085	13,030	1,882	127	49	1,910	9,105	3,984	2,803	4	17,806
<b>5 West</b>	447	7	761	1,682	3,636	126	95	195	2,031	2,272	2,255	1	6,754
<b>6 - South</b>	4,911	12	173	16,533	236	161	109	3,522	12,329	3,800	2,475	9	22,135
<b>7 - East</b>	570	44	1,551	19,455	2,573	107	21	2,726	13,039	5,395	3,160	1	24,321
<b>8 - South Bay</b>	3,047	36	2,924	11,968	4,791	359	102	2,136	11,156	5,842	4,092	1	23,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,175</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>15,223</b>	<b>96,288</b>	<b>27,817</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>15,819</b>	<b>75,722</b>	<b>36,421</b>	<b>25,541</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>153,523</b>

Source: California Department of Health Services.

<http://dhs.ca.gov>

\*Based on zip codes

**Table 33. Birth Characteristics by Race/Ethnic Group**  
**Los Angeles County, 2002**

	<b>African American</b>	<b>American Indian</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total Births</b>	11,483	209	15,555	94,742	27,289	151,167
<b>Low Birthweight (under 2500 grams)</b>						
Number	1,456	18	1,151	5,700	1,832	10,222
Percent	12%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%
<b>Prenatal care in first trimester of pregnancy</b>						
Number	9,951	217	14,291	81,913	25,686	132,493
Percent	83%	86%	90%	86%	93%	88%
<b>Infant deaths</b>						
Number	157	0	63	459	5	825
Rate per 1,000 live births	13%	0%	4%	5%	5%	6%

Source: Los Angeles County Children's Planning Council, "2004 Children's ScoreCard."  
<http://www.childpc.org>

**Table 34. Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnic Group  
Los Angeles County, 2002**

Cause of Death*	Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		Latino		White	
	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**	Number	Rate**
Heart Disease	2,700	316.3	1,560	135.2	3,048	163.5	11,621	222.6
Cancer	1,831	215.3	1,434	117.2	2,487	118.0	7,644	172.2
Stroke	589	69.6	473	40.7	711	37.9	2,381	44.3
Homicide	393	40.6	51	3.8	566	11.0	133	4.5
Diabetes	374	43.7	212	17.9	678	34.7	840	18.1
Emphysema	329	38.7	187	16.4	286	16.0	1,957	39.7
Unintentional Injuries	319	34.4	152	12.3	750	20.4	968	27.6
Pneumonia and Influenza	269	31.5	236	21.3	383	22.4	1,595	28.2
Hypertensive/renal disease	165	19.3	56	5.8	106	5.8	359	6.6
HIV	148	15.8	14	1.0	187	5.0	151	4.5
Nephritis	126	14.6	99	8.5	179	8.9	311	6.3
Liver Disease	100	11.2	39	3.1	503	9.0	431	11.3
Perinatal Period Conditions	99	10.2	27	2.7	204	3.1	79	4.1
Alzheimer's	97	11.5	25	2.3	93	5.8	755	12.6
Suicide	72	7.8	81	6.1	171	4.3	401	11.5
Atherosclerosis	40	4.8	24	2.1	64	3.7	357	6.2
In situ/benign Neoplasms	39	4.6	21	1.8	55	2.6	144	3.1
Congenital Anomalies	38	4.0	28	2.6	216	3.6	104	4.0
Aortic aneurysm	35	4.1	35	3.0	33	1.6	178	3.8
Viral hepatitis	24	2.7	36	2.8	65	2.5	90	2.3

\*Causes are ranked by number of African American deaths.

\*\*Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Data Collection Unit.

**Table 35. Leading Cause of Premature Death by Race/Ethnic Group  
Los Angeles County, 2002**

Leading Causes of Death*	Premature Deaths Before Age 75											
	Black			Asian			Latino			White		
	Years Lost***	Number	Median Age at Death	Years Lost***	Number	Median Age at Death	Years Lost***	Number	Median Age at Death	Years Lost***	Number	Median Age at Death
Homicide	17,623	393	28	2,170	51	23	27,099	567	24	4,926	133	37
Coronary heart disease	14,518	2,262	76	5,192	1,365	80	14,895	2,600	77	29,392	10,016	83
HIV	4,638	148	42		NLC**		6,125	187	42	4,195	151	46
Stroke	4,202	589	76	2,311	473	78	5,084	711	76	4,986	2,382	84
Cancer-trachea, bronchus, lung	4,072	455	68	2,078	306	73	2,575	363	73	12,190	1,950	73
Motor vehicle accident	3,748	108	39	2,482	75	39	15,610	373	29	8,427	292	45.5
Drug overdose	3,687	133	47		NLC**		5,759	172	42	9,975	305	43
Diabetes	3,582	374	70	1,202	212	75	5,826	678	71	4,512	840	78
Suicide	2,279	72	41.5	2,318	81	46	6,510	171	33	9,422	401	52
Cancer-breast	2,152	150	64	1,725	114	57.5	2,991	179	58	5,677	619	71
Chronic liver disease	1,888	100	54.5		NLC**		10,439	504	53	6,923	432	58
Emphysema	1,648	293	76		NLC**			NCL**		4,919	1,877	79
Cancer-colorectal	1,473	192	72	1,417	148	71	2,091	206	69	3,914	763	77
Hypertension/renal disease	1,391	165	74		NLC**			NLC**			NLC**	
Nephritis	1,220	126	70	585	99	79		NLC**			NLC**	
Cancer-liver, bile ducts		NLC**		1,901	159	67		NLC**			NLC**	
Cancer-stomach		NLC**		1,149	125	71		NLC**			NLC**	
Birth defect		NLC**		648	28	0	3,246	216	0		NLC**	
Cancer-lymphoma		NLC**		583	60	71		NLC**			NLC**	
Cancer-leukemia		NLC**		560	44	67.5	3,848	132	46		NLC**	
Cancer-brain/CNS		NLC**			NLC**		2,107	77	51	2,854	214	66
Cancer-pancreas		NLC**			NLC**			NLC**		2,764	455	74

\*Causes ranked by Years of Productive Life Lost (YPLL) for Blacks. Table shows top 15 causes of premature death for each ethnic group.

\*\*Not a leading cause of premature death (years of life lost) for this group.

\*\*\*Years of Productive Life Lost is calculated by subtracting age at death from average life expectancy.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Data Collection Unit.

**Table 36. Immunization of Toddlers by Race/Ethnic Group  
Los Angeles County, 2003**

<b>Race/Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Percent Fully Immunized by 24 Months of Age</b>
African American	56.5%
Asian	71.4%
Latino	71.7%
White	78.6%
Other/Unknown	72.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.8%</b>

*Source: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Data Collection Unit.  
Kindergarten Retrospective Survey, 2003.*

<http://www.lapublichealth.org>

**Table 37. Key Indicators for Child Health Access by Race/Ethnic Group**  
**Los Angeles County, 2002**

Race/Ethnicity	Newborns with Low Birthweight		Children with Health Insurance			Children with Asthma			Children Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home			Children with Special Health Needs			Overweight Children (5th, 7th, & 9th grades)
	Number	Percent	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-5	6-11	12-17	
African American	1,456	12.2%	97.1%	96.9%	96.8%	11.7%	19.5%	16.0%	10.0%	13.8%	25.3%	18.2%	25.9%	30.9%	19.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,151	7.2%	95.4%	85.2%	90.0%	5.9%	8.6%	11.1%	4.4%	4.2%	5.2%	7.8%	10.1%	10.5%	12.8%
Latino	5,700	6.0%	92.1%	84.5%	81.0%	4.6%	6.0%	7.6%	3.6%	4.5%	6.2%	8.6%	11.8%	15.9%	26.0%
White	1,832	6.6%	99.0%	96.2%	94.1%	7.3%	6.2%	12.9%	4.1%	8.6%	14.2%	12.7%	23.4%	26.6%	13.3%

Source: Los Angeles County Children's Planning Council Scorecard 2004 and California Department of Health Services.

<http://www.childpc.org>



**Table 38. Child Obesity and Fitness by Race/Ethnic Group  
Los Angeles County, 2004**

	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
<b>Obesity - 2001</b>				
Overweight Boys Grades 5,7,9	16%	18%	29%	16%
Overweight Girls Grades 5,7,9	7%	20%	21%	10%
<b>Fitness Test - 2004</b>				
Can perform at least 4 of 6 standards: Grade 5	81.4%	69.9%	64.3%	79.1%
Can perform at least 4 of 6 standards: Grade 7	85.1%	63.0%	64.7%	78.9%
Can perform at least 4 of 6 standards: Grade 9	83.6%	56.8%	55.2%	75.9%

Source: California Department of Education  
<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

**Table 39. Health Behavior Measures by Race/Ethnic Group**  
**Los Angeles County, 2002-2003**

<b>Health Behavior</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>White</b>
<i>Adults</i>				
<b>Exercise</b>				
Meet exercise guidelines	39%	43%	49%	50%
Some activity - does not meet guidelines	12%	9%	9%	10%
Sedentary – little or no exercise	49%	47%	40%	40%
<b>Nutrition</b>				
Eat 5+ fruits/vegetables per day	11%	11%	9%	16%
Eat no fruits/vegetables	8%	17%	19%	10%
<b>Tobacco</b>				
Smokers – men	23%	21%	20%	19%
- women	7%	19%	7%	16%
<b>Alcohol</b>				
Binge Drinking - males	27%	33%	49%	32%
<b>Immunization</b>				
Elderly with influenza immunization	83%	42%	68%	72%
<b>Health Care</b>				
No regular source of care	22%	10%	27%	12%
Women had Pap smears	76%	90%	89%	84%
<i>Teenagers</i>				
Drank alcohol in last 30 days	18%	31%	44%	46%

Source: L.A. County Department of Health Services, LA County Health Survey, 2002-2003.  
<http://www.lapublichealth.org>

**Table 40. Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnic Group**

Los Angeles County, 1970-2004

Race/Ethnic Group	Enrollment											
	1970-71 %	1979-80* %	1990-91 %	1992-93 %	1994-95 %	1996-97 %	1998-99 %	2000-01 %	2001-02 %	2002-03 %	2003-04 %	2004-05 %
African American	15.0	16.9	12.3	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.4
American Indian	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Asian Pacific**	2.9	6.2	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2
Latino	19.1	35.0	51.8	53.3	54.8	56.4	57.7	59.4	60.1	60.7	61.3	61.7
White	62.8	41.5	24.9	23.3	21.9	20.8	19.8	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.5
Multiple or No Response	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>1,465,895</b>	<b>1,227,063</b>	<b>1,406,718</b>	<b>1,455,867</b>	<b>1,473,717</b>	<b>1,549,833</b>	<b>1,617,764</b>	<b>1,681,787</b>	<b>1,711,034</b>	<b>1,736,248</b>	<b>1,742,873</b>	<b>1,734,040</b>

\* 1979-80. No ethnic census in 1980-81.

\*\* Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Filipino and other Non-White

Source: California Department of Education

<http://www.cde.ca.gov>

**Table 41. High School Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County Public Schools, 1981-2002

Class	Total	Graduation Rate*						
		African American	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Filipino	Hispanic	White
1981	64%							
1982	65%							
1983	67%							
1984	67%							
1985	65%							
1986	64%							
1987	63%							
1988	63%							
1989	60%	51%	92%	71%		96%	48%	69%
1990	62%	49%	99%	62%		89%	50%	72%
1991	62%	50%	94%	64%		84%	52%	71%
1992	63%	52%	98%	73%		89%	54%	70%
1993	62%	55%	98%	65%		90%	53%	70%
1994	61%	57%	98%	64%		89%	51%	70%
1995	59%	54%	58%	90%	60%	92%	50%	69%
1996	61%	53%	51%	91%	83%	86%	52%	72%
1997	62%	56%	63%	92%	100%	88%	53%	75%
1998	62.6%	54.6%	51.8%	95.0%	70.1%	87.8%	53.1%	73.9%
1999	62.6%	54.0%	55.7%	92.6%	63.3%	83.7%	54.0%	76.7%
2000	62.5%	56.8%	54.2%	91.5%	69.2%	88.9%	56.8%	77.4%
2001	62.1%	54.2%	57.2%	92.5%	63.6%	89.6%	54.2%	78.4%
2002	61.9%	56.2%	82.9%	92.7%	82.8%	92.8%	52.1%	75.4%

\*Graduation rate is percent of students entering 9th grade who graduate four years later.  
 Data by race/ethnic group not available before 1989; not available separately for Pacific Islanders before 1995.

Source: California Department of Education  
<http://www.cde.ca.gov>

**Table 42. Public High School Graduates with Completed UC/CSU Admission Requirements by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County Public Schools, 1986-2004

Race/Ethnic Group	Percent of Graduates Completed California 4-Year College Admission Requirements**											
	1986-87	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
African American	22%	30%	34%	35%	41%	38%	36%	34%	32%	31%	32%	31%
American Indian	13%	29%	20%	13%	20%	28%	26%	25%	36%	24%	31%	32%
Asian	53%*	60%	61%	62%	65%	67%	63%	64%	66%	64%	62%	60%
Pacific Islander	na	23%	46%	22%	41%	50%	29%	29%	31%	25%	30%	34%
Filipino	40%	47%	53%	88%	41%	51%	44%	52%	53%	48%	50%	48%
Latino	16%	22%	26%	24%	26%	30%	24%	28%	29%	26%	28%	26%
White	32%	34%	37%	38%	39%	43%	41%	44%	44%	44%	43%	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>35%</b>

\*Asian and Pacific Islanders for 1986-87.

\*\*Graduates with courses required for University of California or California State University admission (A through G courses).

Source: California Department of Education

<http://www.cde.ca.gov>

**Table 43. College Degrees Awarded by Race/Ethnic Group**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Degree Type	Degrees Awarded by Race/Ethnic Group								Total
	Asian Pacific	African American	Latino	Native American	White	Other	Non-Resident Alien	Unknown	
Associate Degrees	2,663	1,766	5,500	140	4,721	0	1,023	1,031	16,844
Pre-Baccalaureate Certificate - Less than 2 Years	570	473	1,338	33	864	0	127	162	3,567
Pre-Baccalaureate Certificate - Less than 4 Years	157	31	134	2	152	0	16	38	530
Bachelors Degrees	6,311	2,049	5,866	228	10,883	596	1,495	1,626	29,054
Certificate	606	369	1,219	38	971	0	40	213	3,456
Post-Baccalaureate Certificate	148	211	596	22	2,330	0	2	85	3,394
Post-Baccalaureate Certificate - Less than 2 Years	14	17	24	1	53	0	0	10	119
Post-Baccalaureate Certificate - Less than 4 Years	2	10	4	0	5	0	0	2	23
Intermediate Degrees	44	9	20	2	143	6	77	5	306
Masters Degrees	1,460	806	1,447	62	6,603	166	1,330	921	12,795
Post-Masters Certificate	4	0	2	0	1	0	11	0	18
Degrees in Chiropractic Medicine	30	2	6	0	69	0	10	14	131
Degrees in Dentistry	52	2	10	0	30	0	1	8	103
Degrees in Medicine	32	19	29	1	50	1	0	33	165
Degrees in Optometry	40	1	3	1	44	0	1	0	90
Degree in Theology	24	0	5	5	12	9	5	2	62
Law Degrees	186	77	131	12	698	15	7	143	1,269
Doctorates	141	51	50	8	522	10	168	34	984
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,487</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>16,384</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>28,158</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>72,915</b>
Percent of Total	17%	8%	22%	1%	39%	1%	6%	6%	100%

\* This table shows information available on degrees awarded. Late, missing or incomplete reporting by institutions make this count incomplete.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

<http://www.cpec.ca.gov/>

**Table 44. Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnic Group**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Completed	Persons Age 25 and Over															
	African American	%	American Indian	%	Asian Pacific	%	Latino*	%	White	%	Two or More Races	%	Other	%	Total*	%
Less than 9th grade	26,125	4.6	8,468	21.5	80,764	10.3	770,570	35.5	69,609	3.1	50,692	19.7	432,106	38.9	955,932	16.2
9-12th grade, did not graduate	90,323	16.0	7,555	19.2	59,128	7.5	485,494	22.4	164,903	7.4	39,253	15.3	256,607	23.1	814,592	13.8
High school diploma	133,035	23.6	8,055	20.5	121,224	15.4	393,010	18.1	430,349	19.4	49,693	19.3	195,262	17.6	1,108,314	18.8
Some college, less than a bachelor's degree	164,996	29.3	8,327	21.1	128,523	16.3	295,203	13.6	550,650	24.9	49,993	19.4	135,264	12.2	1,174,477	20.0
Associate degree	48,198	8.6	2,416	6.1	64,312	8.2	77,772	3.6	164,848	7.4	15,787	6.1	35,037	3.2	367,244	6.2
Bachelor's degree	66,829	11.9	3,114	7.9	238,282	30.2	97,620	4.5	512,881	23.1	34,402	13.4	39,860	3.6	945,634	16.1
Graduate or professional degree	33,620	6.0	1,439	3.7	95,583	12.1	49,588	2.3	322,644	14.6	17,221	6.7	16,799	1.5	516,755	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>563,126</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,374</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>787,816</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,169,257</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,215,884</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>257,041</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,110,935</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,882,948</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Race and Latino ethnicity overlap for all groups except Non-Hispanic White, since Latinos may be of any race. The total is unduplicated.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 45. Black Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Alhambra	682	11	71	77	262	68	154	29	10
Alondra Park	473	0	101	74	180	46	40	12	20
Altadena	8,649	159	899	1,755	2,510	1,012	1,355	647	312
Arcadia	276	11	30	66	47	28	64	30	0
Artesia	301	0	21	112	72	15	56	25	0
Azusa	793	67	51	162	317	48	130	13	5
Baldwin Park	559	60	94	99	141	55	91	19	0
Bellflower	4,778	55	518	1,313	1,832	449	446	88	77
Beverly Hills	347	15	9	43	38	59	118	26	39
Burbank	1,196	7	51	202	374	134	306	108	14
Carson	14,022	381	1,428	2,517	4,796	1,749	1,978	978	195
Cerritos	2,119	39	104	311	659	314	450	184	58
Claremont	925	8	119	140	281	35	156	145	41
Compton	21,775	1,434	4,305	6,232	6,141	1,653	1,449	405	156
Covina	1,234	0	164	263	481	107	165	47	7
Culver City	3,184	75	64	265	853	280	842	530	275
Del Aire	227	12	22	60	67	19	26	21	0
Diamond Bar	1,745	17	47	243	485	257	442	166	88
Downey	2,140	31	275	594	664	172	291	80	33
Duarte	1,167	45	137	388	238	84	199	76	0
East Compton	1,012	77	129	280	335	88	76	19	8
East Los Angeles	232	0	35	98	55	12	5	23	4
El Monte	311	43	90	101	50	14	0	0	13
Florence-Graham	4,694	510	1,277	1,431	943	291	147	50	45
Gardena	8,886	260	1,049	2,314	3,202	705	980	281	95
Glendale	1,478	8	122	256	510	157	225	92	108
Glendora	413	7	14	95	119	41	79	33	25
Hacienda Heights	399	0	28	56	110	31	102	23	49
Hawaiian Gardens	338	6	44	48	134	60	40	6	0
Hawthorne	15,281	576	2,251	4,144	5,047	1,393	1,229	442	199
Inglewood	33,302	935	3,908	7,235	11,303	3,418	4,176	1,857	470



**Table 45. Black Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Ladera Heights	3,224	11	56	295	780	285	915	526	356
Lake Los Angeles	576	50	131	133	151	43	26	42	0
Lakewood	3,157	84	209	528	1,246	421	475	135	59
La Mirada	462	21	34	58	140	48	100	52	9
Lancaster	9,429	216	1,732	2,445	3,125	762	791	293	65
La Puente	446	5	39	174	114	34	80	0	0
La Verne	553	12	5	126	141	52	95	100	22
Lawndale	1,915	20	294	421	599	202	257	83	39
Lennox	484	22	110	111	165	34	25	17	0
Lomita	438	9	63	109	126	57	45	29	0
Long Beach	36,070	1,204	5,564	9,545	11,675	3,095	3,471	1,095	421
Los Angeles	256,498	13,035	47,318	61,871	70,425	19,778	30,200	9,425	4,446
Lynwood	5,528	260	919	1,626	1,649	433	417	133	91
Monrovia	1,794	121	386	426	541	130	129	43	18
Norwalk	2,632	56	399	469	1,007	309	238	111	43
Palmdale	8,193	243	1,388	2,266	2,579	698	810	117	92
Paramount	3,657	53	310	956	1,311	512	339	131	45
Pasadena	11,984	500	1,645	2,606	3,540	1,117	1,576	650	350
Pomona	8,278	408	1,427	1,852	2,510	752	1,000	299	30
Quartz Hill	190	6	0	32	49	23	67	0	13
Rancho Palos Verdes	614	14	32	50	119	63	108	91	137
Redondo Beach	987	0	31	51	267	163	266	87	122
Rosemead	149	15	13	63	31	0	27	0	0
Rowland Heights	640	0	32	160	177	66	159	24	22
San Dimas	659	18	59	81	234	80	131	33	23
Santa Clarita	1,793	7	77	267	638	278	341	142	43
Santa Fe Springs	407	17	82	86	118	14	68	22	0
Santa Monica	2,253	118	212	433	698	207	388	92	105
Signal Hill	652	32	60	62	266	63	133	36	0
South Gate	451	24	124	94	143	45	8	8	5

**Table 45. Black Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
South Pasadena	502	20	31	97	129	39	110	34	42
South Whittier	339	19	8	76	109	27	75	14	11
Torrance	1,778	16	79	275	663	134	353	165	93
Valinda	304	22	38	135	52	31	18	8	0
View Park-Windsor Hills	7,010	168	280	793	1,794	730	1,882	1,000	363
Walnut	718	15	21	66	267	97	159	52	41
West Athens	3,026	148	467	607	1,017	253	448	73	13
West Carson	1,608	49	219	281	372	176	250	182	79
West Compton	2,034	112	349	517	608	203	201	41	3
West Covina	3,838	130	435	760	1,229	477	488	248	71
West Hollywood	886	0	46	183	292	112	215	18	20
Westmont	10,131	431	2,462	2,945	2,779	730	653	82	49
West Puente Valley	307	11	45	62	123	27	8	31	0
Whittier	333	0	39	110	85	37	37	21	4
Willowbrook	8,894	610	1,991	2,389	2,332	755	611	163	43

Note: Data not available for some communities with small numbers due to Census confidentiality rules.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 46. Latino Educational Attainment by City/Community**

Los Angeles County, 2000

Persons 25 Years and Over

Community	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Agoura Hills	832	135	83	114	244	75	106	46	29
Alhambra	17,907	2,857	2,998	4,184	3,833	1,260	1,960	483	332
Alondra Park	1,772	521	428	366	299	60	63	29	6
Altadena	4,594	1,196	889	740	873	179	424	180	113
Arcadia	3,151	400	362	572	807	326	408	165	111
Artesia	3,270	1,028	726	703	471	150	113	53	26
Avalon	697	249	144	156	93	20	16	9	10
Avocado Heights	6,401	1,768	1,480	1,260	1,208	339	231	98	17
Azusa	14,260	4,767	3,158	2,774	2,204	598	541	97	121
Baldwin Park	29,385	10,964	7,176	6,065	3,430	648	842	101	159
Bell	16,628	6,999	4,471	2,733	1,556	435	289	76	69
Bellflower	15,193	3,843	3,478	3,556	2,678	785	568	122	163
Bell Gardens	18,952	8,668	4,977	2,750	1,536	420	282	119	200
Beverly Hills	1,274	244	126	219	200	58	244	54	129
Bradbury	77	20	10	11	6	5	13	8	4
Burbank	14,608	2,919	2,415	2,967	3,431	975	1,375	264	262
Calabasas	597	46	54	89	125	73	151	51	8
Carson	16,209	5,319	4,030	3,292	2,209	524	592	100	143
Cerritos	3,393	174	515	850	919	356	375	139	65
Charter Oak	1,829	179	278	430	528	237	157	7	13
Citrus	3,279	941	837	738	485	178	89	0	11
Claremont	2,792	215	373	578	595	251	424	221	135
Commerce	6,292	2,011	1,527	1,327	972	230	158	27	40
Compton	22,999	12,295	5,535	3,172	1,236	275	296	91	99
Covina	9,907	1,108	1,631	2,848	2,518	709	815	221	57
Cudahy	10,517	4,419	2,928	1,696	1,009	189	169	49	58
Culver City	5,583	1,227	884	1,023	1,264	246	584	165	190
Del Aire	2,118	344	388	492	569	146	153	17	9
Desert View Highlands	419	77	63	82	98	82	17	0	0
Diamond Bar	6,158	364	893	1,458	1,679	598	830	227	109
Downey	33,039	6,929	6,645	7,195	6,721	2,110	2,272	642	525

**Table 46. Latino Educational Attainment by City/Community**

Los Angeles County, 2000

Persons 25 Years and Over

Community	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Duarte	4,977	1,287	944	1,143	1,003	245	238	60	57
East Compton	2,882	1,586	689	315	224	48	0	20	0
East La Mirada	1,993	186	284	596	549	178	178	22	0
East Los Angeles	62,820	28,010	14,577	10,599	5,948	1,666	1,428	251	341
East Pasadena	1,228	281	234	222	213	76	160	10	32
East San Gabriel	1,945	263	332	397	460	130	250	83	30
El Monte	40,778	16,649	10,033	7,430	4,200	1,133	888	203	242
El Segundo	1,024	36	89	192	250	129	225	73	30
Florence-Graham	23,166	12,304	5,760	3,018	1,432	242	292	47	71
Gardena	9,883	2,917	2,469	2,007	1,645	343	374	47	81
Glendale	22,915	5,367	3,965	4,065	4,877	1,447	2,015	594	585
Glendora	5,901	714	963	1,157	1,721	551	535	179	81
Hacienda Heights	11,344	1,676	2,117	2,932	2,449	819	875	328	148
Hawaiian Gardens	5,076	2,269	1,243	970	399	72	65	29	29
Hawthorne	19,120	5,778	4,866	3,874	2,814	660	627	267	234
Hermosa Beach	1,014	8	41	79	260	48	372	96	110
Hidden Hills	80	18	27	15	7	4	0	5	4
Huntington Park	29,429	13,218	7,405	4,236	2,802	645	711	144	268
Industry	308	54	119	74	32	0	12	6	11
Inglewood	24,993	10,622	6,475	4,072	2,269	641	587	129	198
Irwindale	711	160	149	201	125	36	21	19	0
La Canada Flintridge	619	0	81	73	108	56	151	57	93
La Crescenta-Montrose	997	43	106	176	366	49	170	82	5
La Habra Heights	341	18	32	68	47	26	83	20	47
Lake Los Angeles	1,931	725	379	436	296	45	35	6	9
Lakewood	9,668	1,270	1,531	2,421	2,555	750	910	161	70
La Mirada	8,658	1,168	1,300	2,023	2,432	657	708	221	149
Lancaster	13,715	2,518	3,338	3,564	2,783	679	598	106	129
La Puente	17,439	6,020	3,976	3,898	2,277	566	479	79	144
La Verne	4,011	449	546	884	1,193	354	441	112	32
Lawndale	8,700	2,614	1,982	2,170	1,167	245	270	90	162

**Table 46. Latino Educational Attainment by City/Community**

Los Angeles County, 2000

Persons 25 Years and Over

Community	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Lennox	9,910	5,171	2,192	1,473	705	150	157	5	57
Lomita	2,851	596	684	598	512	222	206	18	15
Long Beach	78,083	27,464	17,696	13,634	10,412	2,570	4,338	1,128	841
Los Angeles	879,544	364,819	202,448	137,651	96,916	23,877	34,882	9,214	9,737
Lynwood	26,180	12,021	6,929	4,248	1,898	526	344	67	147
Malibu	443	46	59	83	159	18	64	10	4
Manhattan Beach	1,190	5	107	157	209	81	387	125	119
Mayflower Village	708	95	93	140	230	72	58	16	4
Maywood	13,082	6,325	3,110	1,994	1,151	232	197	41	32
Monrovia	6,759	1,619	1,308	1,425	1,337	389	457	176	48
Montebello	26,063	6,091	5,728	6,450	4,543	1,272	1,362	335	282
Monterey Park	10,600	1,663	1,916	2,883	2,550	693	647	125	123
North El Monte	583	61	74	136	223	37	40	12	0
Norwalk	32,802	9,504	7,462	8,111	5,224	1,237	872	129	263
Palmdale	19,914	5,122	4,902	4,103	4,150	705	673	163	96
Palos Verdes Estates	273	27	12	30	42	21	84	30	27
Paramount	18,712	7,768	4,531	3,145	2,172	455	323	67	251
Pasadena	24,225	7,925	4,510	3,931	3,825	947	1,903	654	530
Pico Rivera	31,237	7,920	7,427	7,810	5,042	1,327	1,213	219	279
Pomona	44,753	17,811	10,911	7,394	5,355	1,350	1,420	223	289
Quartz Hill	757	115	112	226	206	54	37	7	0
Rancho Palos Verdes	1,542	29	154	290	409	96	298	119	147
Redondo Beach	5,529	478	771	996	1,240	450	1,070	363	161
Rolling Hills Estates	232	21	19	53	18	28	36	32	25
Rosemead	11,865	3,850	2,503	2,581	1,874	542	368	87	60
Rowland Heights	7,092	1,225	1,282	1,835	1,550	435	476	104	185
San Dimas	4,602	387	680	732	1,539	498	499	177	90
San Fernando	10,967	4,226	2,884	2,013	1,152	296	242	99	55
San Gabriel	7,214	1,593	1,288	1,580	1,486	483	489	114	181
San Marino	394	41	16	59	96	56	76	14	36
Santa Clarita	16,352	3,366	2,921	3,271	3,601	1,113	1,451	331	298

**Table 46. Latino Educational Attainment by City/Community**

Los Angeles County, 2000

Persons 25 Years and Over

Community	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Santa Fe Springs	7,125	1,519	1,507	1,938	1,328	278	457	30	68
Santa Monica	7,504	1,620	1,011	1,367	1,296	452	1,102	375	281
Sierra Madre	697	41	68	177	178	38	86	81	28
Signal Hill	1,354	322	313	166	308	80	97	22	46
South El Monte	9,112	3,928	2,326	1,400	895	349	163	8	43
South Gate	44,183	17,748	10,834	8,305	4,385	1,223	1,114	328	246
South Pasadena	2,430	121	191	390	649	193	477	271	138
South San Gabriel	2,238	510	439	551	376	130	170	43	19
South San Jose Hills	8,410	3,426	2,179	1,439	821	236	166	66	77
South Whittier	19,342	4,777	4,062	4,765	3,598	944	872	172	152
Temple City	3,690	368	568	862	1,085	294	395	67	51
Torrance	10,553	1,179	1,501	2,349	3,129	648	1,187	318	242
Valinda	8,252	2,376	1,779	2,054	1,280	388	243	57	75
Val Verde	369	108	102	119	23	17	0	0	0
Vincent	4,648	1,134	927	1,372	775	169	177	68	26
Walnut	3,298	343	456	643	1,052	364	353	52	35
Walnut Park	8,093	3,620	1,672	1,424	785	220	318	28	26
West Athens	1,532	773	379	199	122	39	0	7	13
West Carson	3,468	1,074	739	604	649	72	260	53	17
West Compton	846	437	181	111	84	14	8	11	0
West Covina	25,408	3,618	4,658	6,539	6,306	1,718	1,848	421	300
West Hollywood	2,556	160	276	480	728	155	544	122	91
Westmont	5,491	2,817	1,402	869	346	15	26	0	16
West Puente Valley	10,055	3,268	2,436	2,338	1,194	298	355	87	79
West Whittier-Los Nietos	11,637	2,820	2,473	2,907	1,943	778	573	87	56
Whittier	24,839	3,413	4,701	6,074	5,939	1,830	1,911	625	346
Willowbrook	8,212	4,119	2,267	1,044	458	130	122	31	41

Note: Data not available for some communities with small numbers due to Census confidentiality rules.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 47. Asian and Pacific Islander Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

*Note: Data for Pacific Islanders is shown at end of table.*

Persons 25 Years and Over									
ASIAN									
Community	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Agoura Hills	912	10	8	87	152	105	349	129	72
Alhambra	28,885	5,301	3,167	4,555	3,969	2,366	6,703	1,676	1,148
Alondra Park	994	126	106	175	183	73	206	90	35
Altadena	1,407	23	71	249	253	75	504	115	117
Arcadia	15,116	748	806	1,883	1,931	1,368	5,071	2,257	1,052
Artesia	2,992	237	270	531	529	187	956	196	86
Avocado Heights	959	113	85	140	258	111	203	30	19
Azusa	1,531	79	98	131	319	195	547	103	59
Baldwin Park	5,878	823	493	905	1,190	455	1,781	168	63
Bell	340	113	10	37	54	21	79	15	11
Bellflower	4,595	402	385	693	1,002	374	1,423	141	175
Beverly Hills	1,756	50	48	240	239	64	610	291	214
Bradbury	109	0	3	18	6	6	44	14	18
Burbank	6,154	385	316	701	1,004	535	2,451	473	289
Calabasas	1,100	8	23	63	119	82	489	150	166
Carson	13,401	1,251	940	2,246	2,980	1,367	4,019	281	317
Cerritos	19,381	893	605	2,509	2,851	1,746	7,392	2,158	1,227
Charter Oak	384	23	48	46	57	32	122	26	30
Citrus	542	40	31	133	100	53	146	15	24
Claremont	2,137	130	76	223	231	115	626	380	356
Compton	279	53	16	52	74	10	49	16	9
Covina	2,928	180	220	446	554	235	992	210	91
Culver City	3,605	164	169	417	637	277	1,340	336	265
Del Aire	534	47	38	96	126	33	157	29	8
Diamond Bar	14,939	471	628	1,884	1,964	1,403	6,125	1,519	945
Downey	5,420	315	231	905	1,012	567	1,830	354	206
Duarte	1,829	114	113	181	240	139	774	140	128
East La Mirada	201	6	7	22	24	36	80	19	7
East Los Angeles	669	115	64	167	135	58	124	6	0

**Table 47. Asian and Pacific Islander Educational Attainment by City/Community**

Los Angeles County, 2000

*Note: Data for Pacific Islanders is shown at end of table.*

Persons 25 Years and Over									
ASIAN									
Community	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
East Pasadena	855	35	34	93	120	99	358	70	46
East San Gabriel	4,104	300	278	679	571	509	1,181	383	203
El Monte	14,019	3,570	2,481	2,321	2,314	916	1,815	394	208
El Segundo	794	9	0	78	109	8	438	107	45
Gardena	12,318	746	1,148	3,325	2,681	1,113	2,692	445	168
Glendale	21,785	980	800	2,654	3,597	1,971	9,034	1,492	1,257
Glendora	2,175	96	150	265	408	113	785	275	83
Hacienda Heights	12,922	760	694	2,120	1,724	1,311	4,442	1,427	444
Hawaiian Gardens	804	68	66	249	105	105	147	25	39
Hawthorne	4,035	430	494	800	769	395	906	176	65
Hermosa Beach	733	11	0	40	38	41	391	126	86
Huntington Park	242	39	27	55	23	26	36	23	13
Inglewood	706	85	73	151	117	57	167	47	9
La Canada Flintridge	2,334	54	76	233	230	136	927	416	262
La Crescenta-Montrose	2,183	119	97	272	288	301	838	182	86
La Habra Heights	747	24	41	82	33	80	283	94	110
Lakewood	6,689	542	318	999	1,341	705	2,198	372	214
La Mirada	4,662	194	179	575	715	414	1,768	491	326
Lancaster	2,988	133	265	611	587	256	800	193	143
La Puente	2,024	295	191	279	354	219	497	94	95
La Verne	1,563	32	47	123	271	124	588	247	131
Lawndale	1,946	274	185	404	338	170	440	93	42
Lomita	1,655	90	107	276	352	154	497	127	52
Long Beach	32,361	7,015	2,816	4,728	6,423	2,107	6,945	1,410	917
Los Angeles	256,313	26,611	19,204	41,496	41,968	18,170	79,246	17,782	11,836
Lynwood	404	68	66	68	73	33	65	31	0
Manhattan Beach	1,576	42	18	71	184	164	452	344	301
Marina del Rey	583	0	0	47	60	17	240	133	86
Mayflower Village	588	86	6	150	90	67	115	53	21



**Table 47. Asian and Pacific Islander Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

*Note: Data for Pacific Islanders is shown at end of table.*

ASIAN Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Monrovia	1,783	87	83	196	357	213	646	150	51
Montebello	5,279	423	470	735	1,004	304	1,731	448	164
Monterey Park	26,846	4,629	2,996	4,644	3,896	2,341	5,961	1,537	842
North El Monte	702	32	32	30	153	122	281	43	9
Norwalk	7,928	732	480	1,492	1,407	757	2,557	251	252
Palmdale	2,960	144	182	479	714	189	946	168	138
Palos Verdes Estates	1,531	21	7	135	120	61	662	279	246
Paramount	1,138	148	86	237	273	71	234	51	38
Pasadena	9,909	326	330	729	1,426	816	3,795	1,445	1,042
Pico Rivera	974	100	71	143	92	157	365	10	36
Pomona	5,818	774	601	688	1,086	435	1,705	351	178
Rancho Palos Verdes	7,013	88	112	688	762	371	2,809	1,138	1,045
Redondo Beach	4,572	47	61	449	646	489	1,817	697	366
Rolling Hills	201	0	8	14	24	5	76	40	34
Rolling Hills Estates	1,009	7	47	129	144	51	371	168	92
Rosemead	16,751	5,612	2,525	2,449	2,056	1,310	2,209	421	169
Rowland Heights	16,516	987	961	2,799	2,511	1,532	5,362	1,810	554
San Dimas	2,165	90	60	193	384	189	891	226	132
San Gabriel	13,401	2,758	1,766	2,013	1,930	1,050	2,874	581	429
San Marino	3,644	94	65	266	348	253	1,355	627	636
Santa Clarita	5,097	163	140	468	866	540	2,119	554	247
Santa Fe Springs	391	18	52	92	112	33	57	8	19
Santa Monica	4,619	65	132	520	535	444	1,625	843	455
Sierra Madre	455	15	7	61	31	41	181	75	44
Signal Hill	984	234	63	144	219	131	133	60	0
South El Monte	1,061	353	304	140	142	66	46	0	10
South Gate	514	97	24	26	53	109	131	54	20
South Pasadena	4,245	81	159	354	628	303	1,576	635	509
South San Gabriel	2,381	420	304	540	345	198	427	86	61

**Table 47. Asian and Pacific Islander Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

*Note: Data for Pacific Islanders is shown at end of table.*

Persons 25 Years and Over									
ASIAN									
Community	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
South San Jose Hills	783	68	44	50	204	104	244	38	31
South Whittier	1,078	106	96	170	231	73	287	81	34
Temple City	8,427	917	638	1,130	1,345	805	2,415	877	300
Torrance	27,135	937	1,069	4,342	4,240	2,795	9,686	2,900	1,166
Valinda	1,282	81	196	244	176	156	417	8	4
Vincent	726	101	37	91	127	68	279	11	12
Walnut	10,442	548	427	1,178	1,652	902	4,096	1,171	468
West Carson	3,722	147	272	604	719	384	1,269	206	121
West Covina	15,479	1,524	1,257	1,744	2,678	1,564	5,437	795	480
West Hollywood	1,250	7	53	108	133	104	559	175	111
West Puente Valley	1,156	219	104	174	226	76	297	42	18
Whittier	2,155	124	108	248	329	217	804	138	187
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PACIFIC ISLANDER									
Carson	934	63	189	282	190	110	77	16	7
Compton	366	31	84	130	55	7	29	12	18
Hawthorne	289	10	48	118	95	18	0	0	0
Lakewood	403	10	36	148	45	64	100	0	0
Lawndale	207	7	43	78	51	12	10	0	6
Long Beach	2,375	212	469	959	491	141	92	0	11
Los Angeles	3,339	218	437	1,064	768	216	451	122	63

*Note: Data not available for some communities with small numbers due to Census confidentiality rules.*

*Source: 2000 Census*

**Table 48. White Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over									
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate	
Acton	1,121	26	98	306	464	80	84	31	32	
Agoura Hills	10,750	48	360	1,296	2,907	825	3,388	1,161	765	
Alhambra	10,024	296	846	2,527	2,328	764	2,104	807	352	
Alondra Park	1,770	56	195	541	494	158	257	55	14	
Altadena	12,691	433	508	1,413	2,381	1,037	3,710	1,969	1,240	
Arcadia	17,101	375	941	3,414	4,071	1,591	4,122	1,503	1,084	
Artesia	3,264	597	532	917	670	197	214	96	41	
Avalon	1,179	4	79	309	360	103	235	71	18	
Avocado Heights	1,361	129	140	417	322	134	141	64	14	
Azusa	6,410	293	702	1,528	1,865	470	957	407	188	
Baldwin Park	4,256	476	1,003	1,366	777	249	258	88	39	
Bell	1,543	191	374	490	268	75	96	45	4	
Bellflower	16,236	736	2,593	5,292	4,462	1,166	1,515	306	166	
Bell Gardens	1,507	243	315	450	264	101	101	19	14	
Beverly Hills	20,650	441	1,189	2,558	3,992	979	6,197	2,334	2,960	
Bradbury	392	3	15	67	107	18	98	36	48	
Burbank	44,843	1,633	3,517	10,245	11,952	3,668	9,627	2,953	1,248	
Calabasas	11,239	53	180	1,262	2,467	808	3,699	1,453	1,317	
Carson	8,808	529	1,635	3,072	2,135	499	643	229	66	
Cerritos	8,567	237	533	1,747	2,480	935	1,692	668	275	
Charter Oak	2,997	105	401	857	873	313	279	140	29	
Citrus	1,896	97	287	576	510	179	190	46	11	
Claremont	14,460	214	417	2,007	2,636	977	3,735	2,574	1,900	
Commerce	456	46	109	107	82	47	45	20	0	
Compton	581	183	121	106	84	25	35	16	11	
Covina	14,248	309	1,549	4,002	4,337	1,366	1,768	707	210	
Cudahy	648	85	182	209	113	14	32	13	0	
Culver City	15,027	214	725	2,452	3,805	986	3,814	1,918	1,113	
Del Aire	2,858	79	328	808	898	218	312	155	60	
Desert View Highlands	709	3	118	239	140	80	75	33	21	
Diamond Bar	12,465	182	669	2,370	3,513	1,164	2,927	1,135	505	
Downey	23,483	892	2,565	7,370	6,417	1,523	3,155	1,005	556	
Duarte	5,187	250	457	1,259	1,353	454	937	321	156	
East La Mirada	3,578	109	361	1,182	1,055	331	400	128	12	
East Los Angeles	1,390	205	341	442	242	43	90	27	0	
East Pasadena	1,791	77	138	167	396	123	477	215	198	

**Table 48. White Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over									
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate	
East San Gabriel	3,510	30	292	581	934	358	750	451	114	
El Monte	6,511	381	1,259	2,303	1,503	456	417	137	55	
El Segundo	9,108	63	578	1,440	2,638	874	2,330	883	302	
Florence-Graham	276	77	35	95	42	11	9	2	5	
Gardena	5,847	239	838	1,792	1,488	427	777	237	49	
Glendale	77,536	7,350	6,887	15,889	16,314	6,004	15,242	6,025	3,825	
Glendora	22,959	445	1,623	5,299	7,047	2,502	3,850	1,556	637	
Hacienda Heights	9,292	160	815	2,349	2,507	875	1,650	646	290	
Hawaiian Gardens	1,239	75	317	360	351	35	68	27	6	
Hawthorne	8,377	357	1,026	2,195	2,430	615	1,204	393	157	
Hermosa Beach	12,950	40	271	977	2,260	614	5,796	1,924	1,068	
Hidden Hills	1,056	2	41	85	250	40	335	111	192	
Huntington Park	1,251	162	259	317	238	87	124	47	17	
Inglewood	3,811	286	572	1,109	844	326	415	143	116	
La Canada Flintridge	9,859	124	177	776	1,838	705	3,266	1,729	1,244	
La Crescenta-Montrose	8,850	169	427	1,645	2,219	881	2,132	924	453	
Ladera Heights	1,104	19	20	166	286	94	252	146	121	
La Habra Heights	2,606	11	146	553	573	149	598	395	181	
Lake Los Angeles	3,195	129	607	934	1,013	171	224	103	14	
Lakewood	29,661	792	2,577	8,025	9,731	3,002	4,020	1,138	376	
La Mirada	15,019	352	1,222	4,419	4,387	1,206	2,291	863	279	
Lancaster	40,636	1,127	5,136	10,665	12,503	3,739	4,672	2,169	625	
La Puente	2,142	180	479	603	489	165	160	45	21	
La Verne	13,886	220	974	2,735	4,015	1,357	2,785	1,318	482	
Lawndale	4,950	246	893	1,503	1,266	321	534	84	103	
Lennox	549	58	115	216	109	19	20	6	6	
Littleton	494	29	108	147	174	31	5	0	0	
Lomita	7,963	231	804	2,074	2,233	637	1,276	502	206	
Long Beach	119,317	2,820	8,699	21,577	32,193	10,614	27,284	10,835	5,295	
Los Angeles	845,489	27,818	56,089	145,789	199,630	55,907	220,255	80,528	59,473	
Lynwood	1,560	235	311	436	333	40	103	31	71	
Malibu	8,222	11	195	704	1,836	353	2,813	992	1,318	

**Table 48. White Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over									
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate	
Manhattan Beach	21,695	127	486	1,733	3,324	1,147	8,721	3,663	2,494	
Marina del Rey	5,780	23	140	451	1,176	406	2,268	684	632	
Mayflower Village	2,026	53	177	475	692	222	240	120	47	
Maywood	536	134	84	220	80	6	0	4	8	
Monrovia	12,533	391	1,092	2,444	3,535	1,047	2,616	917	491	
Montebello	5,244	523	645	1,557	1,226	371	618	209	95	
Monterey Park	3,822	179	391	863	971	300	708	223	187	
North El Monte	1,341	29	118	481	409	48	157	24	75	
Norwalk	14,667	634	2,398	5,208	3,956	1,096	958	227	190	
Palmdale	29,585	490	3,491	8,253	9,852	2,633	3,294	1,243	329	
Palos Verdes Estates	7,574	27	66	511	1,132	481	3,042	1,392	923	
Paramount	3,829	284	588	1,325	946	288	261	81	56	
Pasadena	41,624	1,377	1,616	4,401	7,324	2,493	13,393	6,469	4,551	
Pico Rivera	3,829	301	594	1,462	967	195	211	84	15	
Pomona	18,127	1,125	2,026	4,286	4,988	1,420	2,747	953	582	
Quartz Hill	4,788	67	531	1,228	1,709	473	531	226	23	
Rancho Palos Verdes	20,006	193	595	2,432	4,245	1,469	6,047	3,203	1,822	
Redondo Beach	35,061	440	1,592	4,954	7,953	2,783	10,951	4,533	1,855	
Rolling Hills	1,041	3	0	89	185	71	349	139	205	
Rolling Hills Estates	3,846	0	72	371	770	235	1,250	774	374	
Rosemead	3,561	216	487	1,010	821	222	600	149	56	
Rowland Heights	5,693	154	740	1,633	1,451	476	701	375	163	
San Dimas	14,976	341	1,243	3,038	4,741	1,437	2,797	940	439	
San Fernando	1,576	65	274	422	447	112	182	42	32	
San Gabriel	5,488	200	490	1,174	1,371	510	1,079	490	174	
San Marino	4,408	31	97	210	657	230	1,726	778	679	
Santa Clarita	67,783	766	3,893	14,403	21,129	6,710	14,556	4,642	1,684	
Santa Fe Springs	2,670	169	587	885	692	104	150	30	53	
Santa Monica	50,204	710	2,026	5,412	9,295	2,701	17,174	7,460	5,426	
Sierra Madre	6,553	8	303	721	1,584	533	1,905	1,019	480	
Signal Hill	2,817	9	221	455	918	340	568	269	37	
South El Monte	858	72	159	349	188	35	4	36	15	

**Table 48. White Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over									
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate	
South Gate	4,526	297	793	1,751	935	247	312	130	61	
South Pasadena	9,312	83	373	847	1,817	683	3,001	1,492	1,016	
South San Gabriel	559	39	85	198	121	5	74	33	4	
South San Jose Hills	1,007	38	158	341	256	73	107	7	27	
South Whittier	9,563	293	1,258	3,350	2,704	691	908	252	107	
Temple City	9,593	313	781	2,492	2,951	964	1,459	396	237	
Torrance	54,333	914	3,057	12,070	15,374	4,779	12,060	4,340	1,739	
Valinda	1,835	104	344	724	440	102	81	16	24	
Val Verde	332	5	9	79	117	52	60	10	0	
View Park-Windsor Hills	467	11	45	97	135	14	87	68	10	
Vincent	2,623	52	383	1,011	737	184	190	55	11	
Walnut	3,834	46	203	734	1,035	530	790	377	119	
Walnut Park	495	89	127	155	78	12	16	12	6	
West Carson	5,084	221	852	1,335	1,483	338	574	210	71	
West Covina	18,665	441	1,854	5,302	5,434	1,827	2,568	785	454	
West Hollywood	26,148	810	1,374	4,344	5,392	1,616	8,334	2,675	1,603	
Westlake Village	5,460	31	192	563	1,486	394	1,567	706	521	
Westmont	267	59	48	70	39	41	10	0	0	
West Puente Valley	1,305	93	216	524	354	45	38	22	13	
West Whittier-Los Nietos	2,779	171	487	911	709	110	298	76	17	
Whittier	23,201	621	1,758	5,437	6,507	1,867	4,557	1,580	874	

Note: Data not available for some communities with small numbers due to Census confidentiality rules.

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 49. Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Acton	1,359	30	126	350	511	113	125	72	32
Agoura Hills	12,860	199	474	1,537	3,400	1,020	3,924	1,416	890
Alhambra	58,579	8,585	7,232	11,482	10,632	4,559	11,191	3,048	1,850
Alondra Park	5,232	729	850	1,209	1,201	359	608	196	80
Altadena	28,489	1,910	2,456	4,369	6,298	2,385	6,198	3,039	1,834
Arcadia	36,799	1,578	2,229	6,150	7,108	3,379	9,979	4,039	2,337
Artesia	10,301	1,933	1,573	2,407	1,899	554	1,401	375	159
Avalon	1,957	253	225	476	475	132	273	95	28
Avocado Heights	8,864	2,047	1,705	1,863	1,831	588	588	192	50
Azusa	23,725	5,242	4,075	4,722	4,902	1,404	2,353	654	373
Baldwin Park	40,417	12,359	8,847	8,527	5,638	1,417	2,992	376	261
Bell	19,045	7,358	4,996	3,401	1,954	575	517	151	93
Bellflower	42,270	5,180	7,143	11,260	10,391	2,853	4,140	681	622
Bell Gardens	20,942	8,950	5,428	3,236	1,904	589	465	156	214
Beverly Hills	25,078	780	1,536	3,259	4,623	1,223	7,442	2,799	3,416
Bradbury	605	23	30	96	129	31	163	58	75
Burbank	70,523	5,318	6,602	15,033	17,516	5,610	14,543	3,950	1,951
Calabasas	13,263	107	265	1,495	2,720	996	4,447	1,720	1,513
Carson	55,241	7,689	8,528	11,840	12,773	4,429	7,585	1,637	760
Cerritos	34,351	1,373	1,834	5,539	7,165	3,445	10,092	3,211	1,692
Charter Oak	5,675	322	791	1,411	1,642	612	612	190	95
Citrus	5,994	1,081	1,184	1,533	1,192	449	436	66	53
Claremont	20,829	567	1,012	2,999	3,923	1,421	5,022	3,361	2,524
Commerce	6,876	2,080	1,646	1,476	1,078	277	212	67	40
Compton	46,604	14,051	10,174	9,845	7,773	2,014	1,898	544	305
Covina	29,422	1,659	3,676	7,808	8,229	2,508	3,931	1,210	401
Cudahy	11,453	4,533	3,182	1,969	1,185	236	225	65	58
Culver City	28,340	1,714	1,915	4,344	6,824	1,859	6,774	2,988	1,922
Del Aire	5,954	494	790	1,524	1,714	435	691	222	84
Desert View Highlands	1,245	80	193	354	248	162	133	54	21
Diamond Bar	36,322	1,064	2,307	6,158	7,838	3,573	10,530	3,140	1,712

**Table 49. Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Downey	65,773	8,345	9,865	16,403	15,216	4,581	7,842	2,128	1,393
Duarte	13,617	1,757	1,726	3,033	2,933	952	2,217	638	361
East Compton	4,091	1,700	831	626	599	184	88	55	8
East La Mirada	6,000	301	679	1,841	1,680	603	690	176	30
East Los Angeles	65,491	28,355	15,097	11,406	6,472	1,803	1,699	314	345
East Pasadena	4,090	406	421	526	766	340	1,047	300	284
East San Gabriel	9,946	605	912	1,766	2,061	1,037	2,251	960	354
El Monte	62,422	20,795	14,018	12,416	8,208	2,544	3,175	739	527
El Segundo	11,420	121	698	1,771	3,117	1,050	3,176	1,099	388
Florence-Graham	28,230	12,911	7,090	4,576	2,437	544	452	99	121
Gardena	38,196	4,237	5,700	9,841	9,389	2,675	4,904	1,048	402
Glendale	135,054	15,255	13,134	25,871	27,126	10,380	28,149	8,963	6,176
Glendora	32,253	1,320	2,839	7,012	9,526	3,282	5,334	2,071	869
Hacienda Heights	34,646	2,622	3,755	7,558	6,954	3,117	7,186	2,515	939
Hawaiian Gardens	7,631	2,446	1,703	1,671	1,007	291	352	87	74
Hawthorne	48,336	7,232	8,804	11,448	11,536	3,193	4,134	1,313	676
Hermosa Beach	15,207	64	318	1,148	2,670	723	6,748	2,230	1,306
Hidden Hills	1,184	23	68	104	259	44	354	116	216
Huntington Park	31,390	13,534	7,757	4,676	3,166	767	936	228	326
Industry	619	65	142	199	95	44	48	6	20
Inglewood	64,589	12,073	11,346	12,979	15,021	4,562	5,536	2,261	811
Irwindale	806	169	153	207	156	62	40	19	0
La Canada Flintridge	13,303	178	371	1,163	2,223	921	4,511	2,270	1,666
La Crescenta-Montrose	12,445	352	680	2,187	2,965	1,263	3,235	1,219	544
Ladera Heights	4,784	38	92	499	1,226	409	1,260	722	538
La Habra Heights	3,850	53	225	728	678	271	1,030	527	338
Lake Los Angeles	6,136	922	1,141	1,630	1,566	334	343	177	23
Lakewood	51,138	2,756	4,872	12,458	15,411	5,075	7,945	1,887	734
La Mirada	29,489	1,744	2,832	7,258	7,860	2,365	4,997	1,659	774
Lancaster	69,282	4,148	10,869	18,001	19,675	5,638	7,088	2,858	1,005



**Table 49. Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
**Los Angeles County, 2000**

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
La Puente	22,423	6,520	4,769	5,036	3,353	990	1,274	218	263
La Verne	20,448	733	1,584	3,972	5,769	1,922	3,973	1,810	685
Lawndale	18,353	3,207	3,513	4,785	3,561	989	1,561	376	361
Lennox	11,234	5,306	2,454	1,879	1,048	212	237	28	70
Littlerock	722	85	134	238	192	60	5	8	0
Lomita	13,424	938	1,719	3,185	3,413	1,101	2,095	676	297
Long Beach	277,410	39,482	36,350	52,198	63,628	19,328	43,696	14,944	7,784
Los Angeles	2,308,887	437,758	332,414	401,938	424,785	122,931	379,630	121,319	88,112
Lynwood	34,029	12,617	8,296	6,482	4,002	1,084	947	262	339
Malibu	9,149	57	321	870	2,068	398	2,993	1,053	1,389
Manhattan Beach	25,067	174	623	2,028	3,876	1,420	9,765	4,227	2,954
Marina del Rey	7,241	41	164	555	1,462	506	2,849	887	777
Mayflower Village	3,439	234	285	790	1,032	390	447	189	72
Maywood	13,756	6,474	3,213	2,247	1,259	245	211	45	62
Monrovia	23,634	2,253	2,937	4,635	6,008	1,859	3,994	1,310	638
Montebello	37,862	7,230	7,121	9,044	6,969	2,073	3,830	1,042	553
Monterey Park	42,271	6,614	5,404	8,596	7,609	3,445	7,482	1,925	1,196
North El Monte	2,666	122	224	671	785	223	478	79	84
Norwalk	59,257	10,976	10,942	15,683	11,856	3,499	4,799	732	770
Palmdale	63,006	6,065	10,290	15,695	18,125	4,441	5,968	1,719	703
Palos Verdes Estates	9,716	75	85	720	1,369	583	3,873	1,748	1,263
Paramount	28,128	8,324	5,739	5,837	4,879	1,383	1,197	379	390
Pasadena	90,934	10,312	8,341	12,180	16,828	5,683	21,397	9,596	6,597
Pico Rivera	37,044	8,384	8,251	9,644	6,406	1,731	1,897	365	366
Pomona	78,809	20,323	15,206	14,643	14,423	4,133	7,099	1,875	1,107
Quartz Hill	6,015	194	649	1,533	2,089	584	692	238	36
Rancho Palos Verdes	30,023	331	939	3,575	5,686	2,082	9,537	4,643	3,230
Redondo Beach	47,851	1,047	2,520	6,651	10,643	4,027	14,621	5,778	2,564
Rolling Hills	1,334	32	11	112	230	81	435	179	254
Rolling Hills Estates	5,287	28	138	595	986	328	1,703	980	529

**Table 49. Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
Los Angeles County, 2000

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Rosemead	32,879	9,756	5,634	6,198	4,941	2,110	3,292	663	285
Rowland Heights	30,674	2,378	3,118	6,574	5,826	2,560	6,864	2,373	981
San Dimas	23,056	843	2,090	4,119	7,166	2,284	4,434	1,402	718
San Fernando	12,932	4,301	3,207	2,558	1,742	421	462	149	92
San Gabriel	26,962	4,621	3,690	4,922	5,024	2,075	4,603	1,231	796
San Marino	8,737	180	219	548	1,150	553	3,207	1,493	1,387
Santa Clarita	93,648	4,359	7,223	18,934	27,070	8,853	18,976	5,863	2,370
Santa Fe Springs	10,903	1,723	2,318	3,073	2,317	466	756	90	160
Santa Monica	67,176	2,535	3,527	8,040	12,259	4,000	21,228	9,080	6,507
Sierra Madre	8,094	64	385	1,035	1,932	654	2,275	1,197	552
Signal Hill	6,090	597	682	921	1,768	624	979	405	114
South El Monte	11,137	4,374	2,797	1,930	1,241	450	229	44	72
South Gate	50,032	18,223	11,857	10,251	5,594	1,667	1,582	526	332
South Pasadena	17,064	305	785	1,772	3,366	1,259	5,311	2,490	1,776
South San Gabriel	5,252	973	843	1,304	853	345	682	168	84
South San Jose Hills	10,659	3,585	2,408	1,949	1,403	461	546	151	156
South Whittier	31,067	5,235	5,493	8,490	6,955	1,828	2,243	519	304
Temple City	22,330	1,652	2,022	4,597	5,591	2,093	4,386	1,390	599
Torrance	97,014	3,191	5,926	19,643	24,137	8,783	24,019	7,956	3,359
Valinda	11,863	2,596	2,397	3,180	1,993	702	778	102	115
Val Verde	833	127	141	232	168	90	65	10	0
View Park-Windsor Hills	8,097	247	334	1,009	2,089	780	2,122	1,082	434
Vincent	8,456	1,305	1,376	2,590	1,768	475	726	153	63
Walnut	18,699	982	1,121	2,674	4,114	1,974	5,498	1,673	663
Walnut Park	8,693	3,724	1,805	1,584	911	237	351	40	41
West Athens	4,997	985	906	931	1,230	339	487	93	26
West Carson	14,700	1,497	2,228	3,059	3,381	1,040	2,518	689	288
West Compton	3,081	549	586	657	738	236	250	62	3
West Covina	65,008	5,783	8,421	14,639	16,174	5,729	10,577	2,322	1,363
West Hollywood	31,725	1,019	1,791	5,260	6,735	2,067	9,864	3,108	1,881

**Table 49. Educational Attainment by City/Community**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

Community	Persons 25 Years and Over								
	Total	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High school graduate	Some College	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional or Doctorate
Westlake Village	6,327	70	229	668	1,638	471	1,827	827	597
Westmont	16,192	3,334	3,967	3,925	3,224	827	743	101	71
West Puente Valley	12,912	3,601	2,810	3,119	1,909	459	714	190	110
West Whittier-Los Nietos	14,855	3,025	3,003	3,894	2,797	912	969	182	73
Whittier	51,648	4,227	6,733	12,090	13,230	4,070	7,453	2,422	1,423
Willowbrook	17,648	4,821	4,346	3,564	2,912	901	761	194	149

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 50. Adults and Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County, 2003

Offense	Total	Adult									Juvenile								
		Total	White	%	Latino	%	Black	%	Other	%	Total	White	%	Latino	%	Black	%	Other	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360,868</b>	<b>307,038</b>	<b>71,111</b>		<b>145,629</b>		<b>75,008</b>		<b>15,290</b>		<b>53,830</b>	<b>8,005</b>		<b>30,697</b>		<b>12,207</b>		<b>2,921</b>	
<b>FELONY TOTAL</b>	<b>140,938</b>	<b>124,967</b>	<b>24,408</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>59,785</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>35,388</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>15,971</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>8,855</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Homicide	681	612	69	0.1%	324	0.3%	189	0.2%	30	0.0%	69	8	0.1%	32	0.2%	25	0.2%	4	0.0%
Murder	665	599	67	0.1%	317	0.3%	186	0.1%	29	0.0%	66	7	0.0%	30	0.2%	25	0.2%	4	0.0%
Mansl N/Veh	16	13	2	0.0%	7	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mansl Veh	56	49	13	0.0%	25	0.0%	8	0.0%	3	0.0%	7	1	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Forcibl Rape	697	592	82	0.1%	330	0.3%	158	0.1%	22	0.0%	105	7	0.0%	61	0.4%	31	0.2%	6	0.0%
Robbery	7,216	5,484	608	0.5%	2,446	2.0%	2,286	1.8%	144	0.1%	1,732	78	0.5%	615	3.9%	979	6.1%	60	0.4%
Assault	30,472	27,667	4,755	3.8%	14,246	11.4%	7,191	5.8%	1,475	1.2%	2,805	322	2.0%	1,429	8.9%	884	5.5%	170	1.1%
Kidnapping	567	531	61	0.0%	336	0.3%	112	0.1%	22	0.0%	36	6	0.0%	20	0.1%	9	0.1%	1	0.0%
Burglary	12,584	9,548	1,977	1.6%	4,505	3.6%	2,605	2.1%	461	0.4%	3,036	412	2.6%	1,584	9.9%	874	5.5%	166	1.0%
Theft	12,405	11,287	1,188	1.0%	4,768	3.8%	3,204	2.6%	658	0.5%	1,118	155	1.0%	558	3.5%	345	2.2%	60	0.4%
M-Veh Theft	9,527	7,704	832	0.7%	4,448	3.6%	1,803	1.4%	265	0.2%	1,823	124	0.8%	1,236	7.7%	395	2.5%	68	0.4%
Forg-Cks-Ac	4,153	4,011	47	0.0%	1,719	1.4%	1,166	0.9%	294	0.2%	142	34	0.2%	55	0.3%	46	0.3%	7	0.0%
Arson	3,043	196	2,667	2.1%	70	0.1%	63	0.1%	16	0.0%	108	26	0.2%	54	0.3%	21	0.1%	7	0.0%
Narcotics	22,162	21,617	446	0.4%	8,436	6.8%	10,083	8.1%	431	0.3%	545	52	0.3%	287	1.8%	194	1.2%	12	0.1%
Marijuana	3,492	2,951	5,629	4.5%	1,018	0.8%	1,392	1.1%	95	0.1%	541	79	0.5%	289	1.8%	135	0.8%	38	0.2%
Danger Drugs	15,916	15,284	159	0.1%	8,113	6.5%	877	0.7%	665	0.5%	632	111	0.7%	481	3.0%	16	0.1%	24	0.2%
Oth Drug Vio	432	428	105	0.1%	190	0.2%	62	0.0%	17	0.0%	4	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewd Or Lasc	1,115	878	176	0.1%	623	0.5%	104	0.1%	46	0.0%	237	30	0.2%	141	0.9%	59	0.4%	7	0.0%
Other Sex	1,078	943	746	0.6%	440	0.4%	277	0.2%	50	0.0%	135	12	0.1%	60	0.4%	61	0.4%	2	0.0%
Weapons	6,808	5,136	393	0.3%	2,567	2.1%	1,615	1.3%	208	0.2%	1,672	132	0.8%	1,077	6.7%	359	2.2%	104	0.7%
Drive U/Infl	1,568	1,557	56	0.0%	885	0.7%	173	0.1%	106	0.1%	11	7	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hit-And-Run	435	410	26	0.0%	280	0.2%	44	0.0%	30	0.0%	25	2	0.0%	20	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
Escape	142	12	5	0.0%	77	0.1%	18	0.0%	5	0.0%	16	1	0.0%	11	0.1%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bookmaking	17	17	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Oth Felonies	9,111	7,939	1,711	1.4%	3,936	3.1%	1,955	1.6%	337	0.3%	1,172	157	1.0%	834	5.2%	135	0.8%	46	0.3%
<b>MISDEMEANOR TOTAL</b>	<b>206,630</b>	<b>182,071</b>	<b>46,703</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>85,844</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>39,620</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>9,904</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>24,559</b>	<b>4,372</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
Mansl-Misd	5	5	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asslt-Batt	15,524	12,584	2,906	3.2%	5,741	3.2%	3,187	1.8%	750	0.4%	2,940	435	1.8%	1,499	6.1%	877	3.6%	129	0.8%
Burg Misd	72	42	8	0.0%	21	0.0%	8	0.0%	5	0.0%	30	4	0.0%	17	0.1%	5	0.0%	4	0.0%
Petty Theft	16,222	11,437	2,567	3.2%	5,810	3.2%	2,163	1.2%	897	0.5%	4,785	673	2.7%	2,512	10.2%	1,253	5.1%	347	2.2%
Other Theft	1,005	935	257	0.2%	321	0.2%	261	0.1%	96	0.1%	70	18	0.1%	36	0.1%	15	0.1%	1	0.0%
Cks/Acc-Cds	133	123	29	0.0%	52	0.0%	28	0.0%	14	0.0%	10	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marijuana	13,181	9,816	2,388	2.2%	3,920	2.2%	3,109	1.7%	399	0.2%	3,365	625	2.5%	1,984	8.1%	612	2.5%	144	0.9%
Other Drugs	16,608	16,153	4,565	3.8%	6,841	3.8%	4,308	2.4%	439	0.2%	455	112	0.5%	317	1.3%	13	0.1%	13	0.1%

**Table 50. Adults and Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnic Group**  
Los Angeles County, 2003

Offense	Total	Adult									Juvenile								
		Total	White	%	Latino	%	Black	%	Other	%	Total	White	%	Latino	%	Black	%	Other	%
Indecent Exp	394	371	112	0.1%	149	0.1%	87	0.0%	23	0.0%	23	13	0.1%	8	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Annoy Child	136	125	27	0.0%	68	0.0%	21	0.0%	9	0.0%	11	1	0.0%	8	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Obscene Matt	9	9	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewd Conduct	1,892	1,764	516	0.3%	552	0.3%	588	0.3%	108	0.1%	128	12	0.0%	59	0.2%	51	0.2%	6	0.0%
Prostitution	6,434	6,293	1,467	1.2%	2,116	1.2%	2,104	1.2%	606	0.3%	141	18	0.1%	25	0.1%	95	0.4%	6	0.0%
Cont Del Min	107	103	22	0.0%	65	0.0%	13	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Drunk	11,478	11,296	4,022	3.1%	5,632	3.1%	1,266	0.7%	376	0.2%	182	48	0.2%	120	0.5%	9	0.0%	5	0.0%
Liquor Laws	8,951	8,358	2,718	2.0%	3,726	2.0%	1,297	0.7%	617	0.3%	593	249	1.0%	279	1.1%	39	0.2%	26	0.2%
Disord Cond	382	344	103	0.1%	122	0.1%	104	0.1%	15	0.0%	38	4	0.0%	15	0.1%	18	0.1%	1	0.0%
Disturb Peac	3,166	1,076	383	0.2%	342	0.2%	264	0.1%	87	0.0%	2,090	307	1.3%	915	3.7%	761	3.1%	107	0.7%
Vandalism	3,426	1,356	328	0.4%	738	0.4%	240	0.1%	50	0.0%	2,070	230	0.9%	1,547	6.3%	207	0.8%	86	0.5%
Malicious Mischief	129	96	15	0.0%	50	0.0%	26	0.0%	5	0.0%	33	5	0.0%	17	0.1%	4	0.0%	7	0.0%
Trespassing	3,892	3,313	1,052	0.6%	1,114	0.6%	1,043	0.6%	104	0.1%	579	105	0.4%	246	1.0%	209	0.9%	19	0.1%
Weapons	1,149	808	161	0.2%	391	0.2%	220	0.1%	36	0.0%	341	47	0.2%	199	0.8%	58	0.2%	37	0.2%
Drive U/Infl	37,645	37,502	9,106	11.8%	21,465	11.8%	3,882	2.1%	3,049	1.7%	143	60	0.2%	67	0.3%	9	0.0%	7	0.0%
Hit-And-Run	1,064	994	207	0.3%	593	0.3%	102	0.1%	92	0.1%	70	23	0.1%	33	0.1%	8	0.0%	6	0.0%
Sel Traffic	3,881	3,714	914	1.0%	1,777	1.0%	796	0.4%	227	0.1%	167	55	0.2%	71	0.3%	14	0.1%	27	0.2%
Joy Riding	150	114	20	0.0%	58	0.0%	32	0.0%	4	0.0%	36	3	0.0%	23	0.1%	8	0.0%	2	0.0%
Gambling	294	264	5	0.1%	146	0.1%	84	0.0%	29	0.0%	30	1	0.0%	9	0.0%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%
Nonsupport	31	31	3	0.0%	21	0.0%	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Glue Sniff	141	119	18	0.1%	95	0.1%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	22	3	0.0%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Ci/Co Ordin	30,268	27,189	6,846	6.2%	11,230	6.2%	8,048	4.4%	1,065	0.6%	3,079	706	2.9%	1,558	6.3%	602	2.5%	213	1.3%
Fta-Non Traf	18,318	18,242	4,355	4.9%	8,970	4.9%	4,440	2.4%	477	0.3%	76	7	0.0%	52	0.2%	14	0.1%	3	0.0%
Other Misd	10,543	7,495	1,577	2.0%	3,715	2.0%	1,887	1.0%	316	0.2%	3,048	605	2.5%	1,744	7.1%	514	2.1%	185	1.2%
<b>STATUS OFFENSES TOTAL</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>13,300</b>	<b>1,875</b>		<b>8,457</b>		<b>2,214</b>		<b>754</b>	
Truancy	1,311	0	0		0		0		0		1,311	279		711		226		95	
Runaway	427	0	0		0		0		0		427	121		177		111		18	
Curfew	11,444	0	0		0		0		0		11,444	1,457		7,499		1,849		639	
Incorrigible	63	0	0		0		0		0		63	11		32		19		1	
Oth Status Offenses	55	0	0		0		0		0		55	7		38		9		1	

Source: State of California, Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center  
<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/index.htm>

**Table 51. Crime Victimization Rate by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 City of Los Angeles, 2001

<b>Types of Crimes</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Latino</b>	<b>City</b>
Aggravated Assaults	780.3	36.3	144.6	264.5	263.7
Robberies	356.4	55.8	161.8	299.9	239.2
Forcible Rapes	52.9	2.7	16.0	18.0	19.8
Homicide	37.2	0.5	2.5	10.2	10.0
Burglary	927.5	218.1	1001.9	521.5	638.8
Theft	357.2	86.9	434.9	194.1	275.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	19.1	4.9	20.2	15.4	16.2

Victimization Rate is per 100,000 residents of each population group

Source: Los Angeles Police Department, 2002

<http://www.unitedwayla.org>

**Table 52. Victims of Racial Hate Crimes by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County, 2001-2003

<b>Group</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Black	232	279	220	203	193
Latino	85	132	100	76	54
White (not including Russian or Armenian)	81	93	74	46	39
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	30	42	42	27
Middle Eastern	10	12	12	32	21
Armenian	N/A	N/A	9	12	6
Multi-racial	N/A	N/A	3	2	2
Russian	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
Other Groups	N/A	N/A		8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>343</b>

Source: L.A. County Human Relations Commission  
<http://lahumanrelations.org/>

**Table 53. Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

Persons age 5 and over	Race/Ethnic Group													
	Total	Black	American Indian		Asian/Pacific		Two or More Races		Latino* (any race)		Non-Hispanic White			
Total population age 5 and over	8,791,096	100%	851,685	100%	63,026	100%	1,101,007	100%	434,107	100%	3,795,068	100%	2,814,702	100%
Speak only English	4,032,614	46%	784,113	92%	29,245	39%	199,959	18%	170,384	39%	594,722	16%	2,319,817	82%
Speak other languages**:	4,758,482	54%	67,572	8%	33,781	61%	901,048	82%	263,723	61%	3,200,346	84%	494,885	18%
Speak English "very well"	2,215,977	47%	46,189	68%	16,406	68%	412,432	46%	127,397	48%	1,393,732	44%	306,170	62%
Speak English "well"	1,147,158	24%	11,980	18%	7,750	21%	259,519	29%	31,261	12%	747,281	23%	106,794	22%
Speak English "not well"	931,298	20%	7,320	11%	6,270	9%	183,424	20%	49,456	19%	667,493	21%	31,198	6%
Speak English "not at all"	464,049	10%	2,083	3%	3,355	2%	45,673	5%	25,609	10%	391,840	12%	20,723	4%

\*Latino includes all races except Non-Hispanic White. Total is unduplicated and includes groups not shown here (Other race, Two or more races).

\*\*Ability to speak English as self-reported in census.

Source: 2000 Census



**Table 54. U.S. and Foreign Born and Citizenship Status by Race/Ethnic Group**  
 Los Angeles County, 2000

	Persons												
	Total	Black		American Indian		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Two or More Races		Latino		White Non-Hispanic	
Total:	9,519,338	916,907	100%	68,471	100%	1,161,484	100%	486,792	100%	4,243,487	100%	2,946,145	100%
Born in United States:	6,069,894	865,469	94%	49,157	72%	363,940	74%	291,290	60%	2,157,674	51%	2,512,943	85%
Foreign born:	3,449,444	51,438	6%	19,314	28%	797,544	26%	195,502	40%	2,085,813	49%	433,202	15%
Naturalized citizen	1,311,755	22,712	44%	4,955	26%	432,154	54%	75,720	39%	562,672	27%	251,770	58%
Not a citizen	2,137,689	28,726	56%	14,359	74%	365,390	46%	119,782	61%	1,523,141	73%	181,432	42%
Total U.S. Citizen	7,381,649	888,181	97%	54,112	79%	796,094	69%	367,010	75%	2,720,346	64%	2,764,713	94%

\*Latino includes all races except Non-Hispanic White. Total is unduplicated and includes groups not shown here (American Indian, Other race, Two or more races).

Source: 2000 Census

**Table 55. Trends in Ethnic Representation in Most Important Elective Positions**

Los Angeles County, Selected Jurisdictions, 1960-2004

A. Number in Most Significant Elective Positions* by Race/Ethnic Group												
Ethnic Group	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004
Asian	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	4	3	3	4
Black	1	6	8	10	13	15	15	15	15	12	12	14
Latino	1	2	3	6	8	6	10	13	19	24	27	30
White	75	71	83	85	80	83	77	72	60	57	54	50

B. Percent in Most Significant Elective Positions* by Race/Ethnic Group												
Ethnic Group	1960		1972		1980		1992		2000		2004	
Asian	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	4	4.1%	3	3.1%	4	4.1%
Black	1	1.3%	10	9.8%	15	14.4%	15	15.3%	12	12.5%	14	14.3%
Latino	1	1.3%	6	5.9%	6	5.8%	19	19.4%	27	28.1%	30	30.6%
White	75	97.4%	85	83.3%	83	79.8%	60	61.2%	54	56.3%	50	51.0%
Total	77	100.0%	102	100.0%	104	100.0%	98	100.0%	96	100.0%	98	100.0%

\* Due to shifting circumstances the 100 most significant positions have varied in number, as described below.

"The examination of minority representation in the elective arena of Los Angeles County would have to take into consideration over 2,000 positions. These positions are at federal, state and local level. With Los Angeles County having 84 cities, 95 school districts, and 45 special districts which elect governing bodies, most of the 2,000 positions are at the local level. The elective arena of Los Angeles County also includes numerous judicial and party positions. Of these 2,000 positions, 100 emerge as significant because of the resources they control, the number of constituents served, and their use as stepping stones to higher office by individual office holders. The 100 most elective positions in Los Angeles County are as follows: the 16 U.S. House of Representatives; the 14 California State Senate; the 30 California Assembly; five Assembly; the five Supervisors, District Attorney, Sheriff and Assessor of Los Angeles County; the Mayor, City Attorney, Controller and 15 Council members of the City of Los Angeles; the seven Los Angeles School Board members; and the seven Los Angeles College Board members. Due to reapportionment or, in one case, the creation of a governing body, these significant positions have not always totaled 100: From 1960 to 1961 there were 77 positions; from 1962 to 1965, 80 positions; from 1966 to 1968, 93 positions; from 1969 to 1981, 100 positions; and from 1982 to 1986, 96 positions."

Source: "Ethnic Officeholders and Party Activists in Los Angeles County" by Fernando J. Guerra and Dwaine Marvick, May 1986, as updated by Center for the Study of Los Angeles, Loyola Marymount University.

**Table 56. Unionization Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Nativity**  
California Regions, 2001-2002

Race/Ethnicity/Nativity	Percent of Labor Force Represented by Unions		
	Los Angeles Area	San Francisco Bay Area	California
African Americans	28.7%	30.7%	26.4%
Native-Born Anglos	18.5%	18.8%	17.4%
Native-Born Latinos	20.3%	19.0%	22.6%
Foreign-Born Latinos	10.6%	9.5%	14.1%
Foreign-Born Asians	13.1%	12.0%	11.7%

Source: Milkman & Rooks, "California Union Membership" in *The State of California Labor*, University of California Press, 2003.  
<http://iir.ucla.edu/scl/scl2003.html>

**Table 57. Public Policy Institute of California - Los Angeles County Survey**

Los Angeles County, March 2005

This table shows responses to selected questions with data provided by race in the March 2005 survey of Los Angeles County residents.

	All Adults	Blacks	Asians	Latinos	Whites
<b>A. What do you think is the most important issue facing L.A. County today?</b>					
Top four issues mentioned:					
Crimes, gangs	21%	21%	14%	31%	11%
Education, schools	17	18	21	14	18
Traffic, transportation	10	9	12	6	15
Jobs, economy	6	8	6	5	5
<b>B. Rating of Local Public Services as "excellent" or "good"</b>					
Parks, beaches, and recreation	58%	40%	59%	53%	70%
Police protection	57	34	63	53	67
Public schools	36	15	46	43	34
Streets and roads	32	15	35	36	32
<b>C. How big a problem is <u>(issue specified)</u> in your part of L.A. County?</b>					
Traffic congestion on freeways and major roads	74%	71%	68%	70%	79%
Availability of housing that you can afford	64	66	49	68	62
Availability of healthcare that you can afford	42	46	36	49	34
Crime	41	52	34	55	26
Lack of opportunities for well-paying jobs	39	47	25	52	25
Air pollution	38	42	43	45	30
<b>D. Are low-income minority neighborhoods more likely than other neighborhoods in L.A. County to have school facilities that are in need of repair and replacement?</b>					
Yes	77%	89%	78%	75%	76%
No	14	7	10	19	12
Don't Know	9	4	12	6	12

	All Adults	Blacks	Asians	Latinos	Whites
<b>E. Should school districts in low-income and minority neighborhoods receive more public funding for school facilities, even if it means less funding for other school districts?</b>					
Yes	60%	73%	56%	71%	46%
No	30	17	34	21	42
Other (volunteered)	2	4	1	3	2
Don't Know	1	6	9	5	10

	All Adults	Blacks	Asians	Latinos	Whites
<b>F. Are low-income and minority neighborhoods more like than other neighborhoods in L.A. County to have less than their fair share of well-maintained parks and recreation facilities?</b>					
Yes, more likely to have less	64%	78%	59%	69%	56%
No, not more likely to have less	25	14	31	24	29
Don't Know	11	8	10	7	15

<b>G. Are low-income and minority neighborhoods more like than other neighborhoods in L.A. County to have more than their fair share of well-maintained parks and recreation facilities?</b>					
Yes, more likely to have less	56%	65%	47%	62%	49%
No, not more likely to have less	27	19	34	30	26
Don't Know	17	16	19	8	25

<b>H. How would you rate race relations in L.A. County today?</b>					
Excellent	3%	2%	8%	3%	2%
Good	36	23	56	31	42
Not so good	41	45	28	43	40
Poor	17	25	8	21	12
Don't know	3	5	0	2	4

<b>I. Do you think the police in your community treat all racial and ethnic groups fairly almost always, most of the time only some of the time, or almost never?</b>					
Almost always	20%	5%	23%	21%	24%
Most of the time	30	16	35	25	38
Only some of the time	29	43	29	31	24
Almost never	14	30	9	19	6
Don't know	7	6	4	4	8

	All Adults	Blacks	Asians	Latinos	Whites
<b>J. Political engagement: In the past twelve months have you:</b>					
(percent answering yes)					
Given money to a political party, candidate, or initiative campaign	23%	27%	15%	16%	30%
Worked as a volunteer for a political party, candidate, or initiative campaign	7	9	4	5	8
Initiated any contacts with an elected official or their staff	21	27	12	10	32

page 3 of 4

<b>K. Civic engagement:</b>					
(percent answering yes)					
In the past 12 months have you volunteered your own time to work with others in your community	35%	45%	38%	23%	43%
In the past 12 months have you contributed money to any charitable organization?	65	64	75	48	81
Not including membership in a local church, temple, or mosque, are you a member of any organization?	35	41	25	19	49

<b>L. If you had to pick one top priority for L.A. County over the next 20 years, what would it be?</b>					
Traffic, transportation	18%	14%	21%	9%	29%
Education, schools	18	21	26	18	16
Crime, gangs	10	15	6	13	7
Housing	7	7	4	7	8
Jobs, economy	7	10	10	9	4
Immigration	5	2	3	5	6

<b>M. Looking ahead 20 years from now, which is more likely to happen in L.A. County?</b>					
Race and ethnic relations will					
Improve	61%	49%	77%	58%	64%
Get Worse	30	45	15	33	25
The public education system will					
Improve	51	45	57	60	44
Get Worse	40	49	36	34	45
Job opportunities and economic conditions will					
Improve	47	47	56	46	47
Get Worse	45	48	38	49	43

	All Adults	Blacks	Asians	Latinos	Whites
<b>M. Looking ahead 20 years from now, which is more likely to happen in L.A. County, cont.</b>					
Traffic conditions on freeways and major roads will					
Improve	20	26	22	27	11
Get Worse	77	73	75	68	87
The quality of the natural environment will					
Improve	29	33	31	28	30
Get Worse	65	65	63	67	64

page 4 of 4

<b>O. In 20 years, do you think that Los Angeles County will be a better place to live than it is now, a worse place to live than it is now, or will there be no change?</b>					
Better place	24%	23%	26%	26%	22%
Worse place	37	37	28	34	40
No change	35	34	44	35	34
Don't know	4	6	2	5	4

<b>P. Five years from now, do you see yourself living in Los Angeles County or living somewhere else?"</b>					
Yes, living in L.A. County	62%	55%	73%	59%	67%
No, somewhere else in California	15	15	14	17	12
No, somewhere else outside of California	18	26	11	17	18
Don't know	5	4	2	7	3

Source: Public Policy Institute of California, March 2005.

<http://www.ppic.org>