

quality of life in los angeles

2007 STATE OF THE COUNTY REPORT

FULL REPORT



CREATING PATHWAYS
OUT OF POVERTY

Quality of Life in Los Angeles 2007 State of the County Report

FULL REPORT

Bill Pitkin
Armando Garcia
Joseph Martinez

Center for Community Research and Solutions
United Way of Greater Los Angeles
523 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 630-2100
research@unitedwayla.org



<http://www.unitedwayla.org>

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For questions or comments regarding this report, please contact:

Bill Pitkin
Director of Research
United Way of Greater Los Angeles
523 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 630-2130
wpitkin@unitedwayla.org

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Background

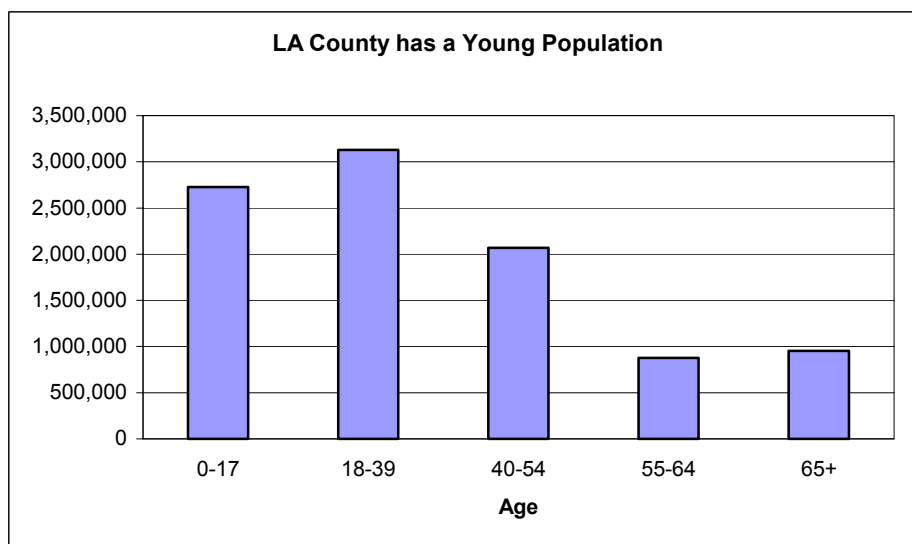
Los Angeles: From a *Tale of Two Cities* to *Great Expectations*

In its first *Tale of Two Cities* report in 2000, United Way of Greater Los Angeles described the stark divides between the haves and have-nots in L.A., between the promise and peril in which its residents live every day.

Recent data and research confirm that Los Angeles County in many ways remains a *Tale of Two Cities*:

- Los Angeles County boasts more than 250,000 millionaires, but is also home to 1.6 million people who live below the poverty line, more than the entire population of Maine.
- It has more than 700,000 homes worth more than a half million dollars, but also sees 250,000 residents sleep on its streets throughout the year.
- It features world-class universities and research institutions, yet it has the most undereducated workforce in the U.S.
- It is the entertainment and international trade capital of the nation, but the vast majority of its workers toil in low-wage jobs that do not provide for basic living costs.
- It includes a rich diversity of races, languages, and cultures, but racial economic and achievement gaps persist and in many cases are worsening.

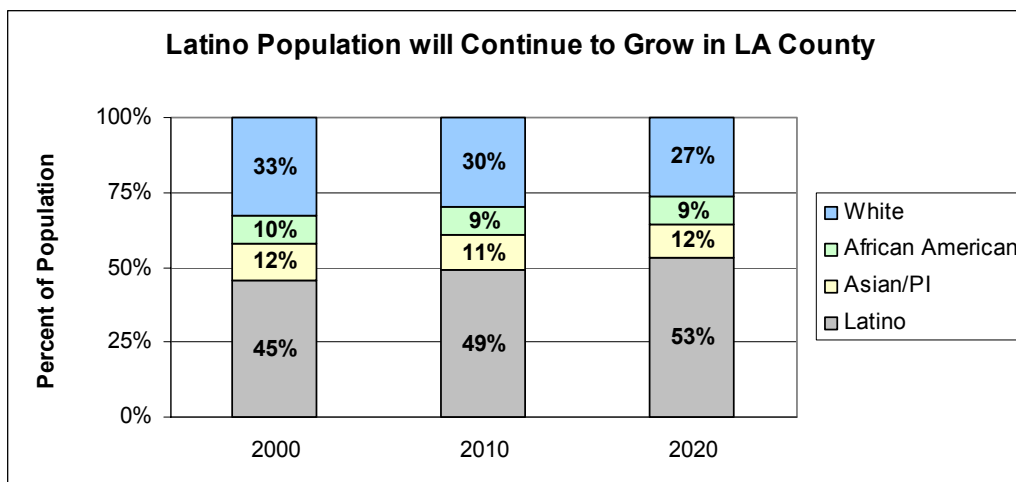
In addition to the growing divide, Los Angeles, like communities throughout the country, is also facing the impending retirement of the “baby boomers” over the next two decades, a highly-educated, highly-skilled generation of workers. More than 800,000 working-age adults will reach retirement age within the next decade in Los Angeles County. In contrast to most regions, however, Los Angeles has the advantage of a relatively young population to replace the boomers in the workforce.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

This future workforce will look different and live through a very different educational and economic environment than before:

- Los Angeles has been a “majority-minority” county since 1990 when racial and ethnic minorities outnumbered whites, and this trend is projected to continue in the future. Latinos are expected to be the majority within the next decade, and 73% of residents will be non-white by 2020.¹
- Whereas 41% of baby boomers today in Los Angeles County are white and 56% have at least some college education, nearly 80% of Angelenos under age 18 are non-white and 25% of people 25-44 have less than a high school education.²
- The good jobs of the future will increasingly be tied to the global economy and will require both high-tech skills and the flexible, “soft” skills – such as communication and teamwork skills – needed to compete in the 21st century economy.³



Source: State of California, Department of Finance, May 2004

Los Angeles has long been a place of promise. But we must capitalize on this promise represented in our young population so that Los Angeles becomes again – to borrow another Charles Dickens phrase – a place of *Great Expectations*.

Our success will depend on our collective ability to address the current divide between the haves and have-nots and provide ample opportunities to all our residents so that we have an educated, skilled and engaged population to weave a strong economic, social and civic fabric for the Los Angeles of the 21st century and beyond.

How to Use this Report

With this 2007 edition of the State of the County Report, we unveil the L.A. Quality of Life Index, a “community report card” which assesses how well Los Angeles is doing in providing a good quality of life for its residents.

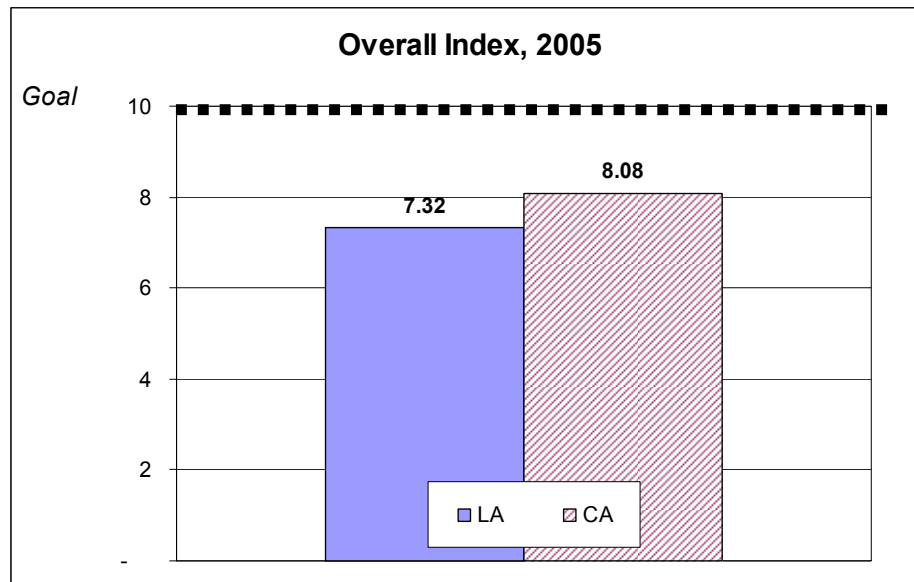
“Quality of life” can include many different things - from levels of social and economic opportunity, to environmental sustainability, access to culture, entertainment, and recreational resources, and everything in between. With the guidance of a diverse Advisory Committee, we have defined our Quality of Life Index along four critical areas: Education, Economic Status, Health and Public Safety. More information on the Advisory Committee, the 36 selected indicators, and how the Index was created are provided in the following sections of this report.

The Index provides an easy-to-understand appraisal of how Los Angeles is faring against benchmarks that represent a good quality of life. It allows us to see how far we have to go to achieve targets for our indicators, where specifically we are making progress and where we are falling behind. It also allows business leaders, community residents, public officials, and leaders from the nonprofit sector to track a common set of core indicators over time to measure how well we are addressing the social and economic divides that threaten our future.

Working with the Advisory Committee and other stakeholders, we also identify key programmatic and policy efforts that could help address major issues facing Los Angeles County. United Way of Greater Los Angeles is committed to tracking these indicators and providing annual updates to this report. We look forward to working with a broad array of partners and stakeholders to ensure that this tool accurately reflects the challenges and opportunities facing Los Angeles both now and in the future.

Overall Quality of Life

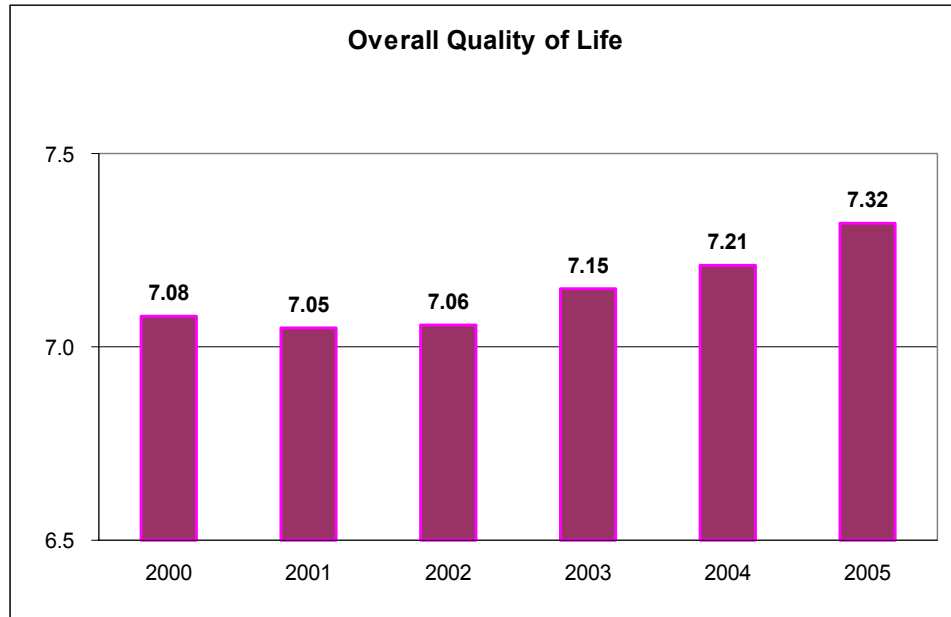
Los Angeles residents have seen improvements in their quality of life over recent years, but indicators overall are well below what would qualify as a good quality of life.



The Los Angeles Quality of Life Index measures life in Los Angeles County across four vital components of concern to its residents: Education, Economic Status, Health and Public Safety. In each case, an Index score of 10 signifies a good quality of life, measured by benchmark values for each of the indicators. By looking at where Los Angeles is on the 10-point scale, we can see how far we need to go to attain a good quality of life.

The scores were calculated based on the indicators in each section e.g. graduation rate, median family income. We have also highlighted whether the trend for that particular indicator is [getting better], [getting worse] or shows [no movement], based on data from 2000-2005. More information on how the scores have been calculated can be found in the Methodology section.

Successive sections of this report provide detail in each of the areas, but by stepping back and viewing the overall index, we can see that with an overall value of 7.32, Los Angeles County lags behind California (8.08) in its quality of life and is just 73% of where it should be to provide a good quality of life for its residents.



Looking at the Index over the past five years, we can see that it declined slightly from 2000 to a low of 7.05 in 2001 and 2002 before rising to 7.32 in 2005. Declines in Public Safety and Health were responsible for the overall Index drop in the early part of the decade. The increase over successive years is due largely to improvements in Public Safety and Education, while the results for Economic Status and Health were more mixed.

Education

- Improvements in most of the educational achievement and infrastructure indicators – particularly Early Reading Level, Teacher Credentials, English Exit Exam and Community College Transfer Rate - led to increases in the Education Index from 2000 to 2005.
- Despite these improvements, there remain large challenges in the educational system, as only 6 in 10 9th graders in the county are likely to graduate from high school, and less than half of those who do graduate are prepared for college. Asians and Whites tend to do much better than Latinos and African-Americans and students in school districts in more affluent areas are more likely to succeed than those in poor urban districts.

Economic Status

- Indicators of Economic Status show that residents of Los Angeles County are struggling to get by financially as housing and transportation consume more and more of household budgets while wages remain relatively stagnant. At least 1 in 4 persons in Los Angeles live in a poor household.
- The Economic Status Index declined from 2002 to 2004, before rising slightly in 2005 - thanks largely to an improving economy and low unemployment rate. However, young, growing groups of the population, such as Latinos and immigrants, continue to exhibit lower levels of economic status.

It seems likely that the principal challenge posed by economic change in California over the next two decades is for increased investment in human capital, on which a modern, technologically advanced, and service-oriented economy increasingly depends.

Health

- Lack of access to affordable health care and high incidence of several chronic diseases leave Los Angeles County well below benchmark values.
- Health indicators contributed to the drop in the overall Index from 2000 to 2001. Its decline was due in particular to negative trends in substance abuse, asthma, obesity and diabetes. Health outcomes are particularly troubling for low-income, Latino and African-American residents.

Public Safety

- After drastic improvements in public safety during the economic boom of the late 1990s, public safety has continued to progress during the early 2000s, though more modestly.
- Declines in violent crime rates, child abuse cases and juvenile arrest rates pushed the Public Safety Index up steadily from 2001 to 2005, despite more fluctuating trends in other indicators such as homicides, property crimes, and gang violence.

Education

There have been improvements in educational achievement over the past few years, but we are still far behind in adequately preparing young people for the 21st century economy

A successful public education system is not only in the best interest of students, parents and teachers, but also important to a strong and vibrant economy.
- California Business Roundtable⁵

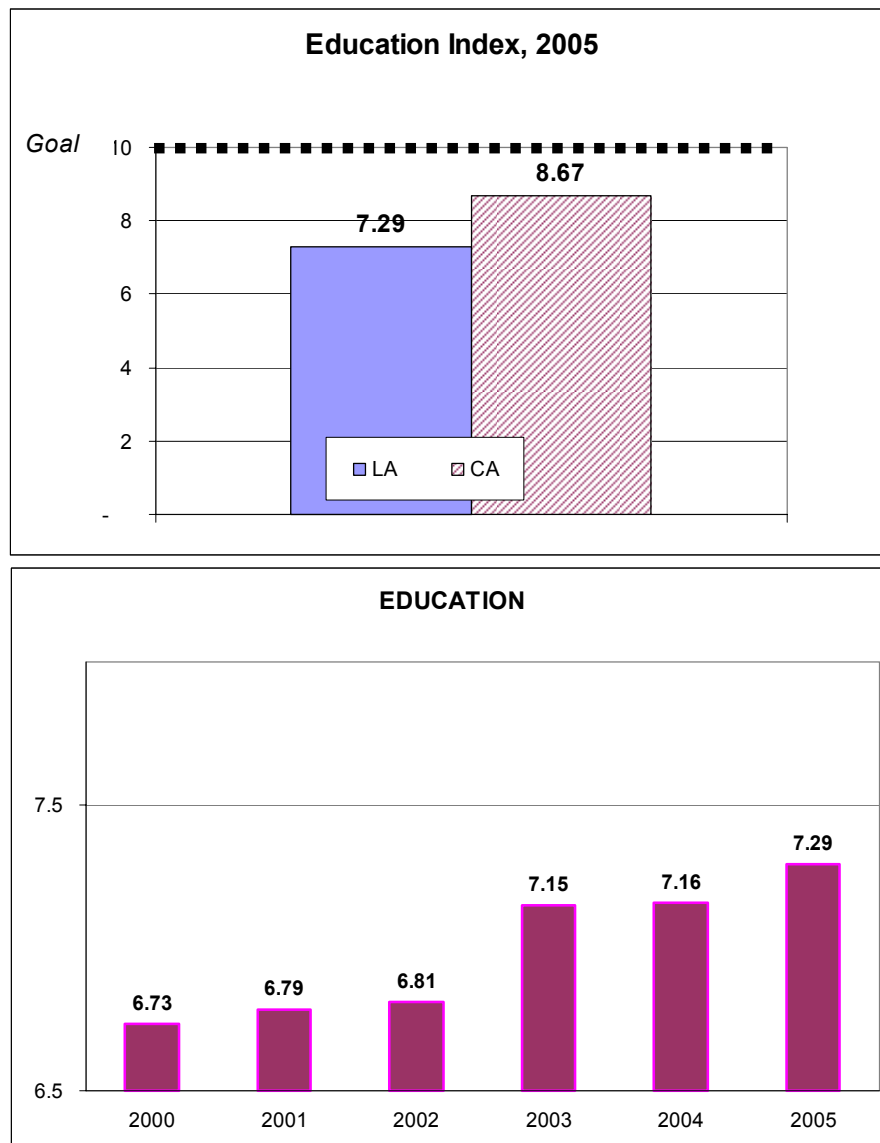
Taxpayer support of a strong educational system is not simply an expenditure but an investment in growing the capacity of future taxpayers.
- Dowell Myers, *Immigrants and Boomers: Forging a New Social Contract for the Future of America*⁶

As students in the U.S. continue to fall behind those in other nations and employers look nervously at the impending retirement of the high-skill, highly educated baby boom generation, all eyes turn to education, in Los Angeles, in California and across the nation. The federal No Child Left Behind legislation and State of California educational standards both emphasize increased accountability to raise academic achievement in public schools.

With low achievement scores and a highly diverse and immigrant populace, Los Angeles County is “ground zero” in many ways for facing these challenges. With a large and relatively young population in its favor, success depends on ensuring that young people have the opportunity to succeed in school.

Approximately 1.7 million young people attend public schools in the County, more than 8 times the number who attend private schools. Charter schools, which receive public funds but have more autonomy than other public schools, have been growing in popularity, but still serve only 3% of public school students in the County. Therefore, the indicators that make up the Education Index are from the public school system.

Education Index



The Education Index is made up of academic achievement, educational attainment and system indicators. At 7.29 on a ten point scale, the Education Index has improved steadily over the past 5 years, (up from 6.73 in 2000), but is still only 73% of where it should be for a good quality of life, compared to 87% for California.

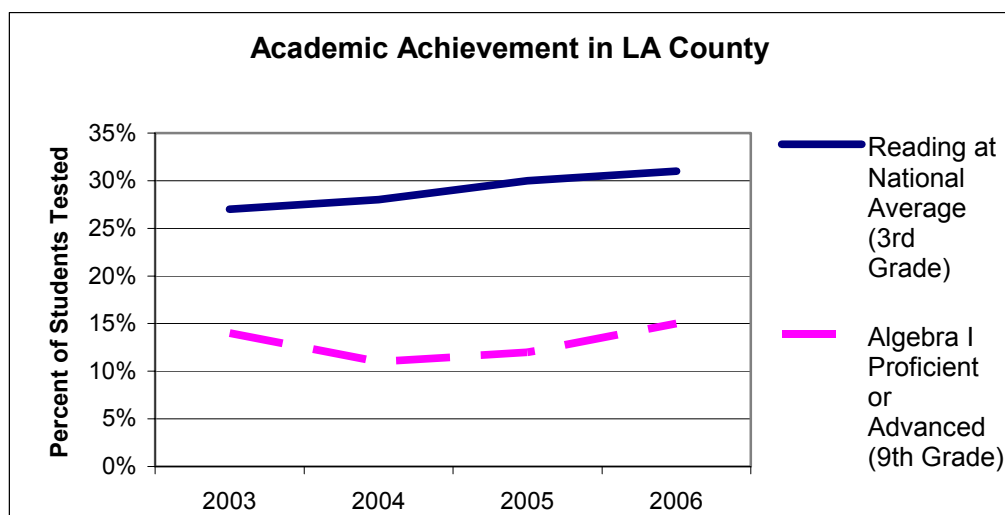
3rd grade reading scores, college readiness, community college transfers, credentialed teachers, and school overcrowding have all improved although proficiency scores in Algebra I have not seen a positive trend and remain an area of concern. And even where there is improvement, L.A. is still well below benchmark values.

Indicators

Early Reading Level [getting better]

30% of 3rd graders at or above the national average in Reading

- Early reading level is an important indicator of later academic achievement, yet less than a third of 3rd graders in L.A. County scored at or above the national average in Reading in the California Achievement Test (CAT/6) in 2005. At the state level, only 36% of 3rd graders were above the national average in Reading in 2004-5.
- With increased emphasis on reading at lower grade levels, there have been marked improvements in reading scores in L.A. County (up from 27% in 2002-3), although they vary widely by population group and school district.
- 3rd grade reading scores are lower than the county average in districts such as Compton (14%), Lynwood (17%) and Los Angeles Unified (24%), while they are much higher in districts such as Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach (81%). Only 21% of Latino, 23% of African-American, and 21% of economically disadvantaged 3rd graders read at the national average, compared to over half of Whites (58%) and Asians (56%).



Source: California Department of Education

Algebra I Proficiency [getting worse]

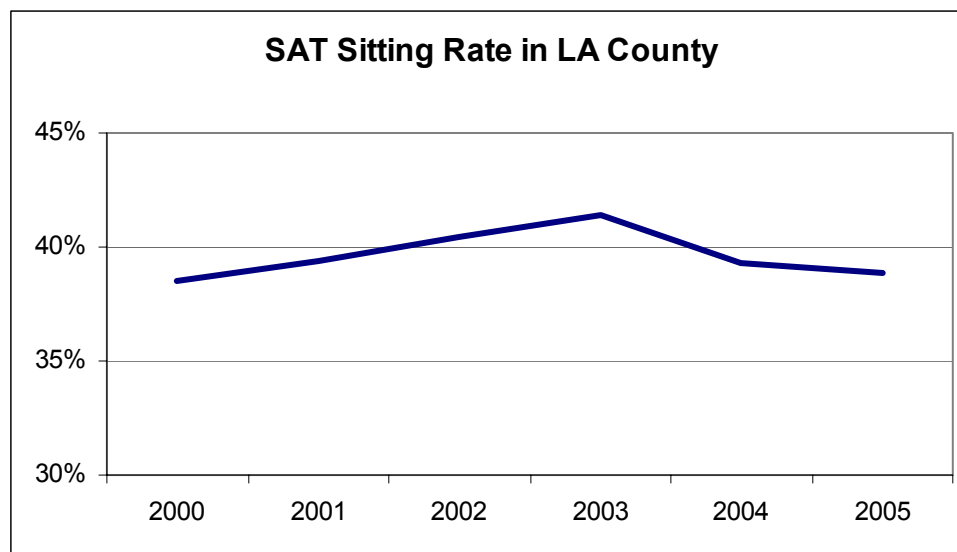
12% of 9th graders proficient or advanced in Algebra I

- Algebra is increasingly important for graduating from high school and successfully entering college and the workforce; yet only 12% of 9th graders in LA County scored proficient or advanced on the 2004-5 California Standards Test.⁷
- The percentage is up from the previous year (11%), but down from 14% in 2002-3, and well below the statewide figure of 19%.
- Only 5% of African American, 5% of English Learners, and 7% of Latino 9th graders are proficient or advanced in Algebra I.
- In 17 school districts in the county, less than 1 in 10 9th graders is proficient or advanced in Algebra I.

The idea of dropping out begins as a quiet secret in the minds of middle-schoolers. If there isn't someone there who reaches them to bust that idea, it will grow and grow.
- Lauren Weiss, Counselor at Sepulveda Middle School⁸

SAT Sitting Rate [no movement]
39% of high school seniors take the SAT

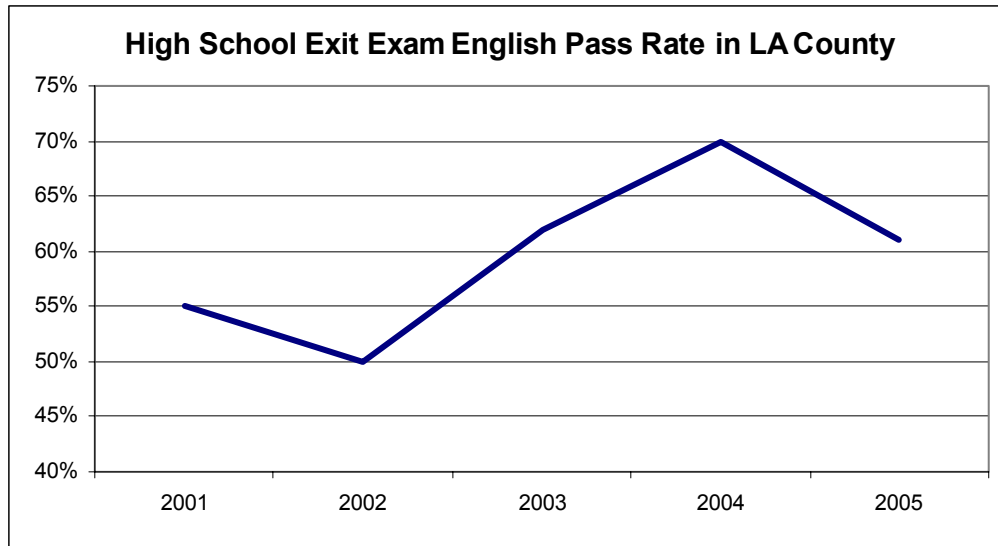
- The Scholastic Assessment Test (S.A.T.) is the most widely taken college entrance exam, and serves as an indicator of students' opportunities and aspirations to pursue post-secondary education.
- About 4 in 10 L.A. County high school seniors took the S.A.T., a figure that has been relatively flat since 2000.
- At 65%, Asians are by far the most likely race/ethnic group in the county to sit for the SAT, compared to a third of Whites and African- Americans and a quarter of Latinos. 1 in 3 males take the SAT, compared to 44% of females.



Source: California Department of Education

High School English Exit Exam [getting better]
61% of high school exit exam takers passed the English test

- The California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) was authorized in California State Senate Bill 2 (O'Connell) in 1999-2000 to "significantly improve pupil achievement in public high schools and to ensure that pupils who graduate from public high schools can demonstrate grade level competency in reading, writing, and mathematics."
- In 2004-5, 61% of students who took the exam passed the English section, up from 2001 (55%), but down from 70% in 2004.
- African-Americans (52%), Latino (54%), and economically disadvantaged students (53%) are least likely to pass the CAHSEE English test.

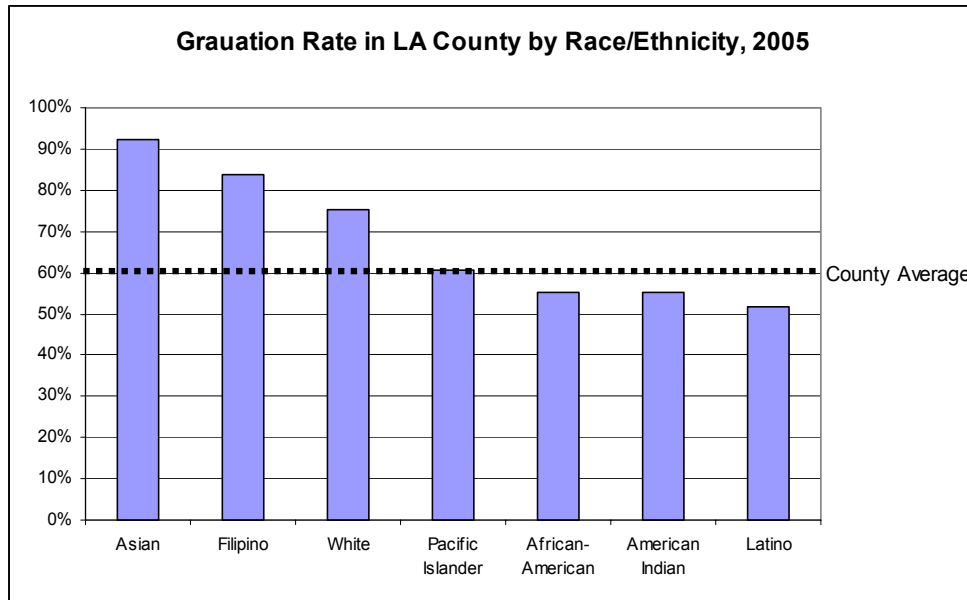


Source: California Department of Education

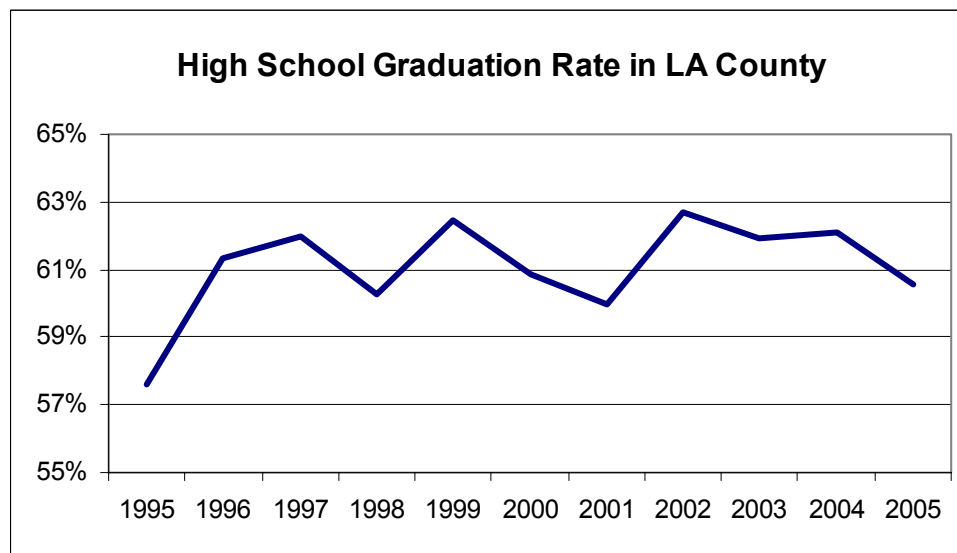
Graduation Rate [no movement]

61% of students entering high school will graduate in 4 years

- A high school diploma is a bare minimum requirement for participating in the 21st century economy yet students entering high school in Los Angeles County have only a 60% probability of getting their diploma within four years, compared to rates of 72% at the state level and 90% nationally.
- The high level of dropouts also creates a cost burden for society. A recent study estimated that efforts to reduce dropouts produce an economic benefit of \$127,000 per new high school graduate, given higher tax revenues and lower governmental spending on health, crime and welfare.⁹
- Graduation rates at particular districts in the county are much lower (e.g. 45% in L.A.U.S.D. and 50% in Pasadena Unified) and vary by race/ethnic group. Graduation rates for Asians and Whites have consistently been well above 75%, while those of African-Americans and Latinos have been closer to 50%.



Source: California Department of Education and Urban Institute



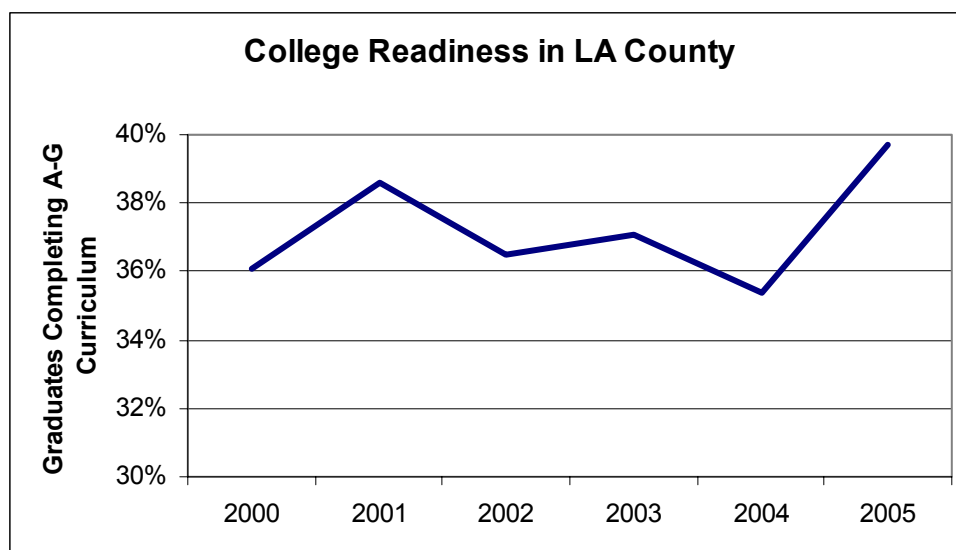
Source: California Department of Education and Urban Institute

College Readiness [getting better]

40% of high school graduates completed college prep curriculum

- The A-G college prep curriculum is the sequence of courses needed to enter into the University of California or California State University systems and represents the basic knowledge and skills necessary for young people to be prepared for the 21st century economy.
- Currently, only 4 in 10 Los Angeles County high school graduates complete the A-G curriculum, a slight improvement over the past few years, but still well below where it needs to be to adequately prepare students to pursue postsecondary opportunities.

- Only a third of African American (33%), Latino (32%) and American Indian (31%) graduates in the county completed college prep courses in 2004-5, and female graduates (44%) are much more likely than males (36%).

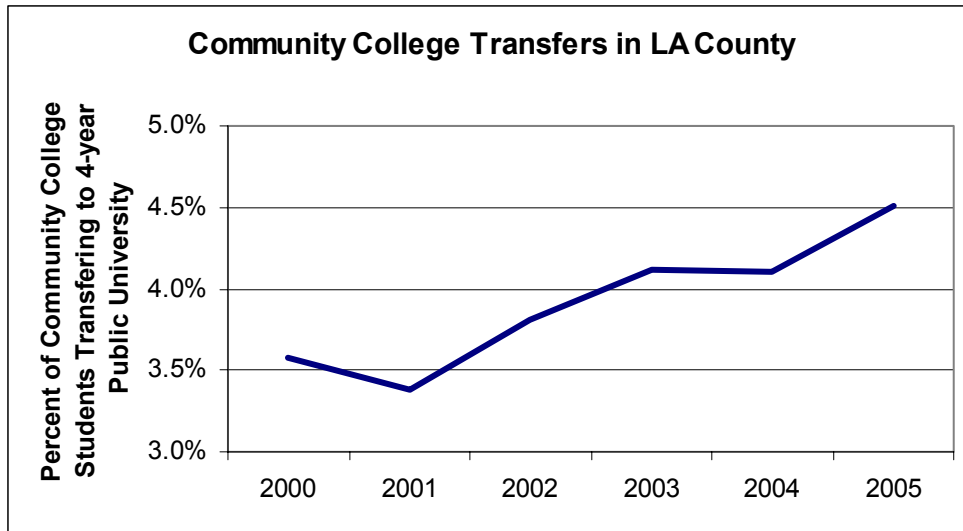


Source: California Department of Education

Community College Transfer Rate [getting better]

4.5% of community college students transferred to 4-year public college or university

- California's community college system is a vital part of the state's education infrastructure. More than 380,000 people were enrolled in community colleges in Los Angeles County in 2005, more than double the number of students in UC and CSU schools in the County.
- While not all students attend community colleges with the purpose of transferring to a 4-year college, this is clearly a primary goal for the system if it is to adequately prepare students for today's economy.¹⁰
- Yet, only 4.5% of community college students in Los Angeles County in 2005 transferred to a 4-year school, up slightly from 3.6% in 2000, but well below Ventura County's figure of 6.4%. African Americans (2.7%) and Latinos (3.5%) have the lowest transfer rates.

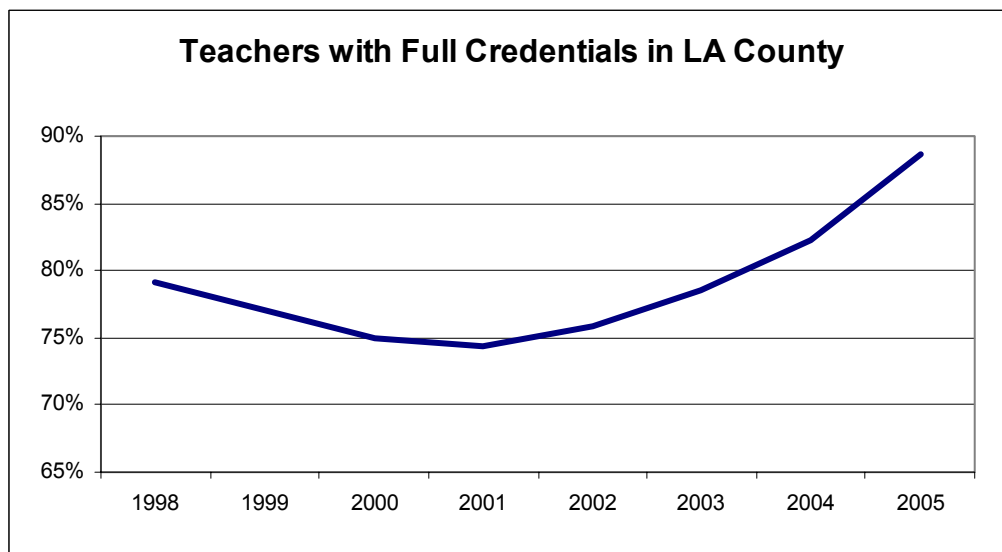


Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Teacher Credential [getting better]

89% of teachers have full teaching credential

- Having prepared teachers in the classroom is one of the most important factors to improving academic achievement, and the County has been making strides in this area recently.
- Almost 90% of teachers are fully credentialed, up from 75% in 2000, but still under the state level (95%).
- Less than 3 out of 4 teachers in Inglewood Unified, Compton Unified, and Centinela Valley Union High school districts have full credentials, compared to over 98% in districts such as Walnut Valley Unified, La Cañada Unified, and Saugus Union Elementary.

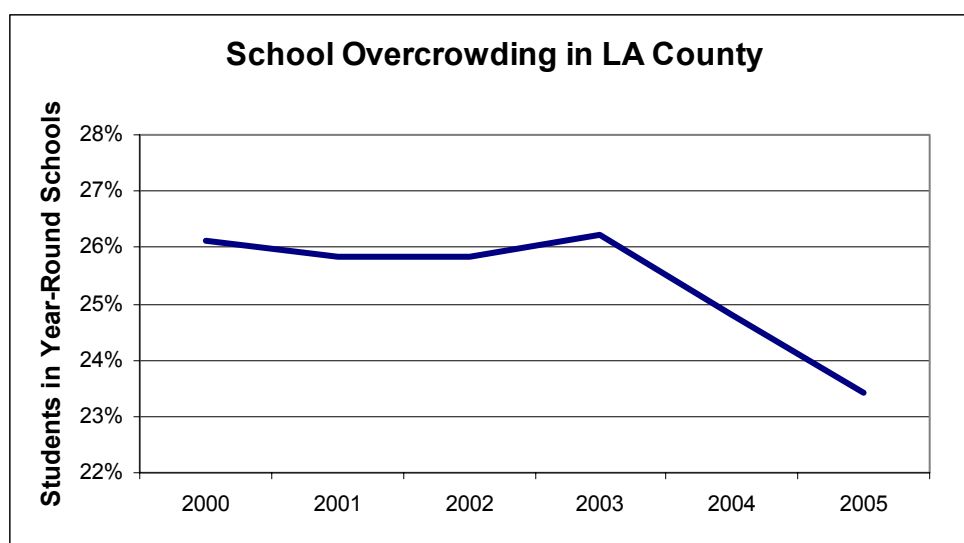


Source: California Department of Education

School Overcrowding [getting better]

23% of students in schools with year-round schedules

- Year round, multi-track schools are indicators of school overcrowding, which hampers consistent student learning.
- In 2004-5, 23% of students were in schools with year-round calendars, down from 26% at the beginning of the decade. These improvements are likely due to a boom in school construction over recent years, which has provided new facilities in many communities. However, the percentage of students attending year-round schools is still nearly double that in the state.
- Latinos are by far the most likely to attend overcrowded schools. Nearly 1 in 3 Latinos attend schools with year-round calendars, compared to 19% of African Americans and just 7% of Whites and Asians. Of the approximately 300,000 students attending year-round schools, 80% are Latino.

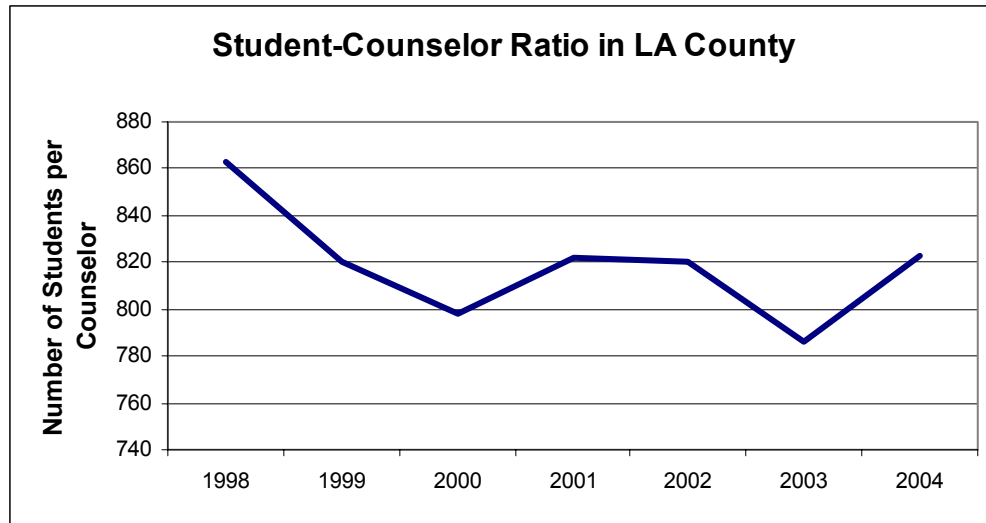


Source: California Department of Education

Student-Counselor Ratio [no movement]

823 students for every school counselor

- School counselors play important roles in providing information on academic options for students to increase their opportunities and aspirations in school and life.
- In Los Angeles County public schools, there is a counselor for approximately 823 students (846 in the state), a ratio that has been basically flat for the past 5 years.
- Student-Counselor ratios are about half the county average in school districts such as Whittier Union High, South Pasadena Unified, Centinela Valley Union High, and William S. Hart Union High



Source: California Department of Education

Economic Status

Los Angeles County remains an economically dynamic region with many employment and financial opportunities, but the high cost of living and stagnant wages make it difficult for an increasing number of people to succeed

Equality of economic opportunity appeals to our sense of fairness, certainly, but it also strengthens our economy.

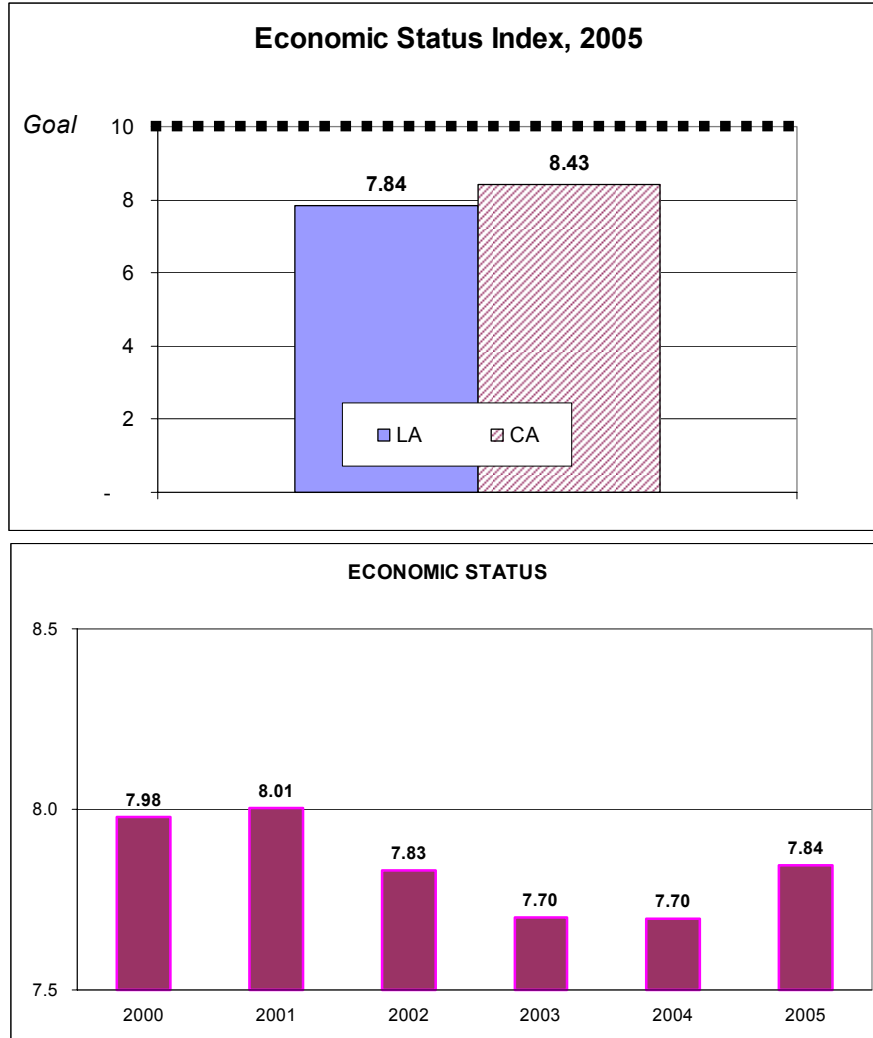
- Ben Bernanke, Federal Reserve Chairman¹¹

Growing economic divides between the haves and have-nots, a hollowing out of the middle class and growth in the working poor and homeless populations mean the vast majority of workers are struggling to survive in a high-cost environment. The economic and demographic shifts responsible for these trends include:

- A steady decline of the manufacturing sector in Los Angeles, which provided stable, well-paying jobs, alongside rapid growth in the low-wage service economy. Today, the fastest growing occupations are Retail Salespersons, Cashiers, and Waiters/Waitresses, which provide low wages.
- An influx of low-skill workers with low levels of education to fill the low-wage jobs. Over half of workers in Los Angeles have low levels of literacy, limiting their ability to advance in the economy.
- A transition from an economy of large corporate firms to one of many small businesses, which provide economic opportunity for many, but are also less likely to provide benefits and career advancement opportunities.
- The continual rise in the cost of living while wages remain relatively stagnant. With vast increases in home prices over the past several years, less than 15% of households in Los Angeles County can afford the median price home.

The Los Angeles region was built on the promise of having access to decent-paying jobs that helped anyone enter the middle class. However, a recent national report found that Los Angeles saw the steepest decline in the middle class neighborhoods among any major U.S. city over the past three decades.¹²

Economic Status Index



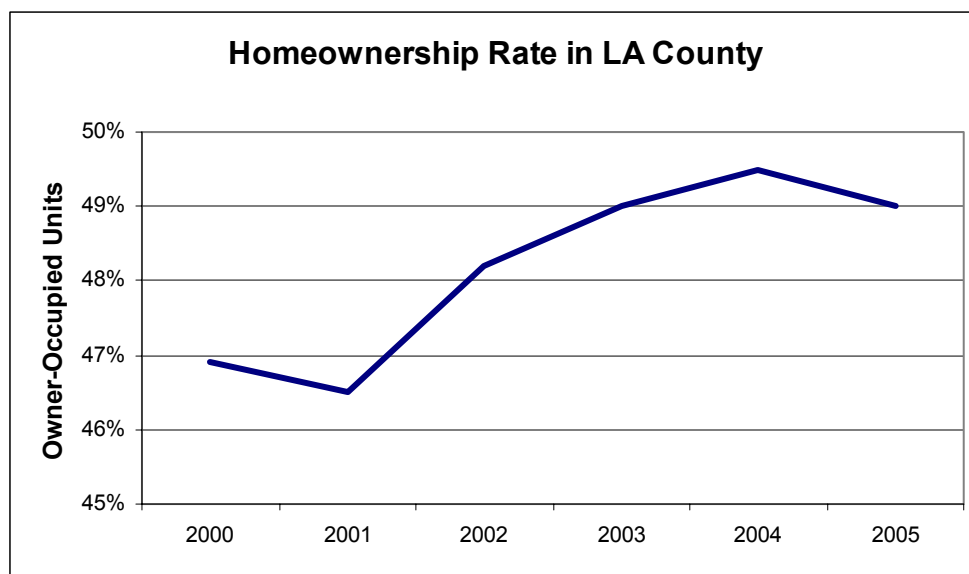
The Economic Status Index is comprised of cost of living, employment and income indicators. In 2005, the Index was 7.84 – compared to 8.43 for California - meaning that the overall economic status of Los Angeles County residents is approximately 78% of where it should be. The Economic Status Index has generally not improved over the past several years, declining substantially from 2001 to 2003 before increasing slightly in 2005. Clearly, the economic status indicators show that we need to do a much better job of ensuring that a wide range of residents have access to good-paying jobs, savings and wealth-building opportunities that will allow them to succeed in L.A.'s high-cost environment.

Indicators

Homeownership [no movement]

49% of occupied housing units are lived in by their owners

- Homeownership is a major source of wealth and a sign of financial stability for families and neighborhoods. Yet Los Angeles has one of the lowest rates of homeownership among metropolitan areas in the U.S.
- Just under half of households in the county live in units they own, though this has improved slightly over the past few years, up from 47% in 2000. Los Angeles County's level of homeownership lags well behind that of California (58%) and the nation (67%).
- African-Americans (39%) and Latinos have the lowest homeownership rates, while Whites have the highest (60%) and Asians are in the middle with 51%.

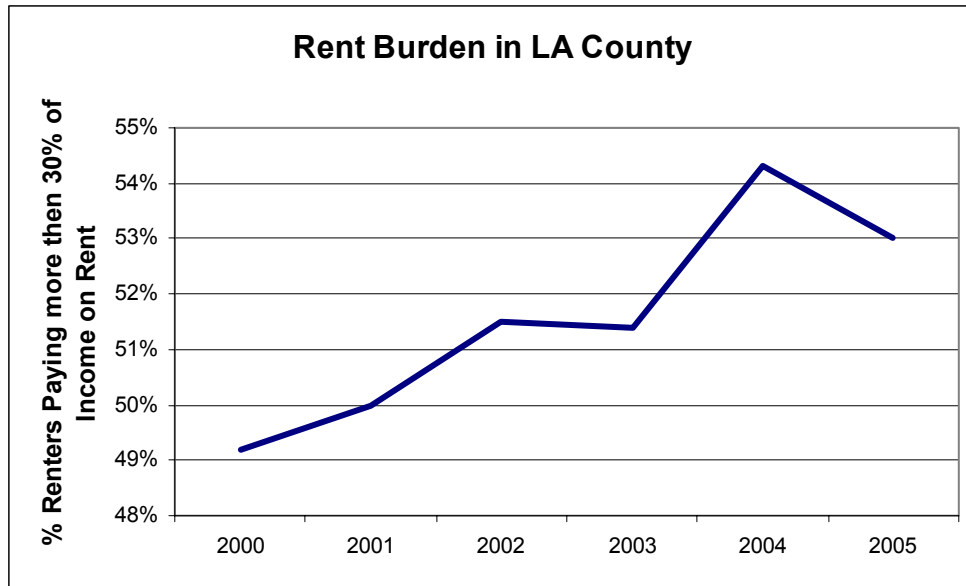


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2001-2005 American Community Survey

Rent Burden [getting worse]

53% of renters pay more than 30% of income on rent

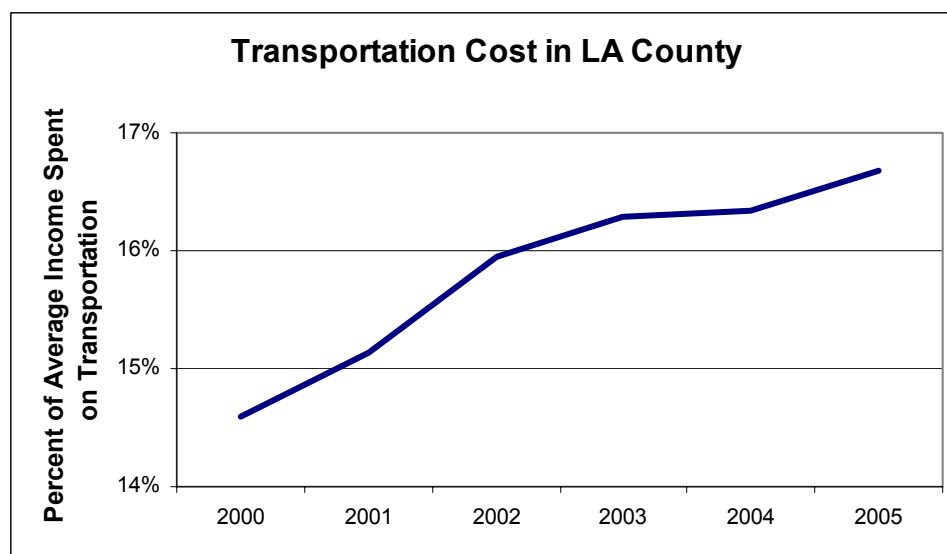
- Federal government guidelines suggest that housing costs should not exceed more than a third of household income.
- The majority of households Los Angeles County are renters, and more than half pay over 30% of their income toward rent.
- Recent rising housing costs have created hardship for renters across the nation, but the rent burdens in the state (47%) and the U.S. (41%) are still much lower than in Los Angeles, one of the most expensive housing markets in the nation.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2001-2005 American Community Survey

Transportation Cost [getting worse]
17% of average income spent on transportation

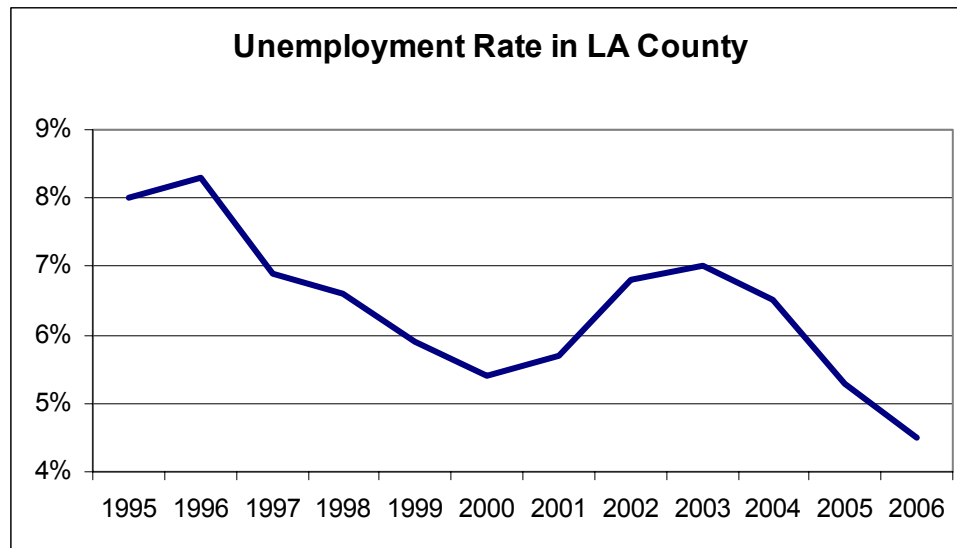
- Los Angeles consistently ranks as the most congested metropolitan area in the nation, and transportation costs take up an increasing proportion of household budgets.
- According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey, transportation costs in 2000 accounted for less than 15% of the average income before taxes, rising to 17% by 2005
- Among urban residents across the nation, transportation costs account for less than 14% of average income.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey

Unemployment [no movement]
5.3% of persons in the labor force unemployed

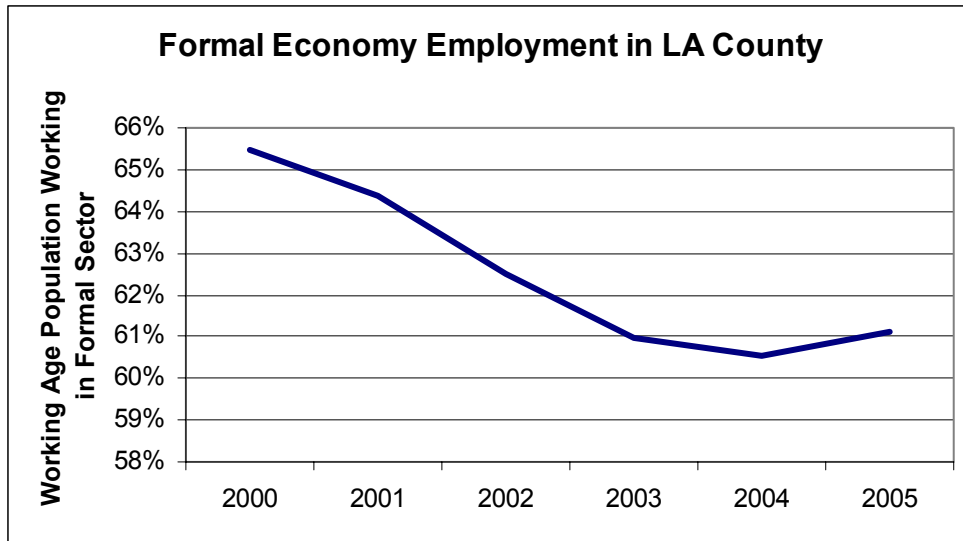
- The unemployment rate in Los Angeles County in 2005 is at its lowest level in over 10 years, after a slight increase during a recession in the earlier part of this decade.
- While overall unemployment in the county is low, it remains high for certain population groups and communities (e.g. above 8% in cities such as Compton and Lynwood).
- The unemployment rate is under 2% in affluent cities such as Malibu, Manhattan Beach, and Sierra Madre.



Source: California Employment Development Department

Formal Economy Employment [getting worse]
61% of working age adults in the formal employment sector

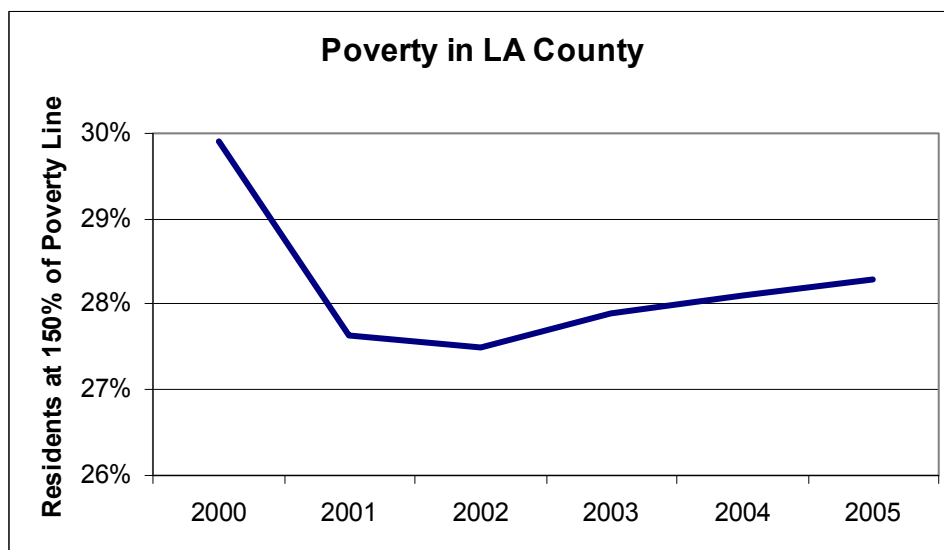
- While unemployment is relatively low, there remain concerns about the types of jobs available, especially for low-wage workers. Jobs in the formal economy tend to provide better pay, benefits and security than those in the informal, or “off-the-books” economy.
- The number of jobs in the formal economy, relative to the size of the working-age population, has been steadily decreasing over the past few years, from 66% in 2000 to 61% in 2005.
- In the state as a whole, more than 70% of working-age adults are employed in the formal economy.



Source: California Employment Development Department and Department of Finance

Poverty [no movement]
28% of people live in poor households

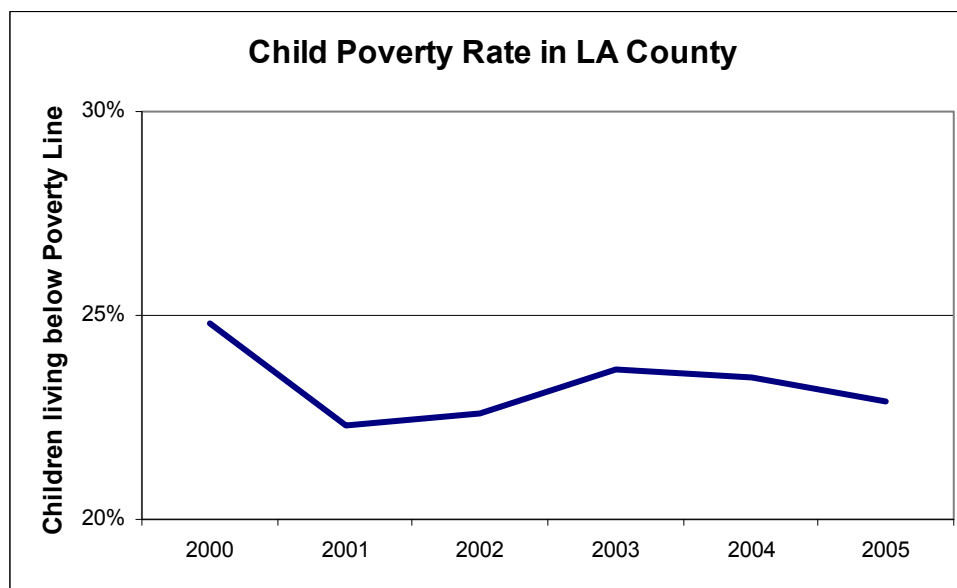
- Because of limitations of the federal poverty line as an accurate measure of poverty in Los Angeles, we consider persons in households living at 150% of the poverty line to be poor e.g. about \$30,000 for a family of four.
- More than 1 in 4 persons in Los Angeles live in a poor household, according to this measure.
- In California, approximately 23% of people live in poverty, compared to 21% across the nation.
- About 40% of female-headed households in Los Angeles County are poor, compared to just 25% of male-headed households. Almost 5 out of 10 people living in Lynwood are poor, compared to less than 1 out of 10 in Redondo Beach.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2001-2005 American Community Survey

Childhood Poverty [no movement]
23% of children live in poor households

- Children living in poor families have limited access to health care, a good education, and a safe environment that are necessary for them to reach their potential
- Almost 1 in 4 of children under age 18 in Los Angeles County live below the poverty line (e.g. \$20,000 for a family of four), a rate that have been fairly stable over the past several years. Latino and African-American children are four times as likely as White children to live in poverty.
- The childhood poverty rate in Los Angeles County is well above that in California and the U.S. (both 19% in 2005).



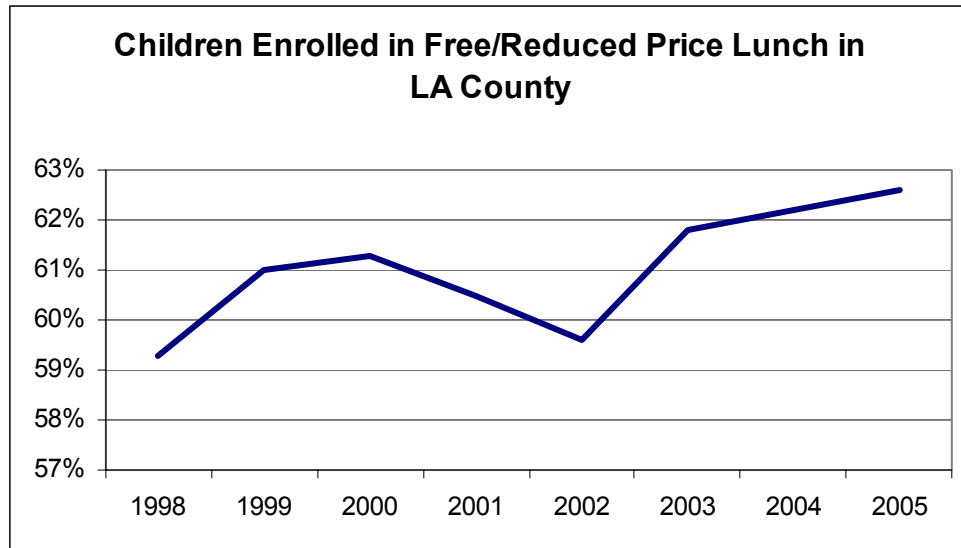
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2001-2005 American Community Survey

Will we remain a city of unparalleled opportunity if we continue to witness the removal of the middle rungs on the economic ladder? And, friends, we need to ask ourselves an even harder question... whether we can consider truly ourselves "rich" in the midst of such profound and persistent poverty.
- Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa¹³

Students in Free/Reduced Meal Program [no movement]
63% of children in public schools enrolled in the Free or Reduced Price Meal Programs

- The Free or Reduced Price Meal Program is a federal program available for students from families meeting low-income eligibility thresholds.
- Around 6 out of 10 students in Los Angeles County schools are enrolled in the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program, a figure that has been consistent over the past 5 years. Less than half of students across California are enrolled in the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program.
- About 75% of students in Los Angeles Unified School District and 95% of those in Compton Unified School District are in the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program. No students in

Beverly Hills Unified, La Cañada Unified, Paramount Unified, and San Marino Unified districts are in the program.



Source: California Department of Education

Median Family Income [no movement]

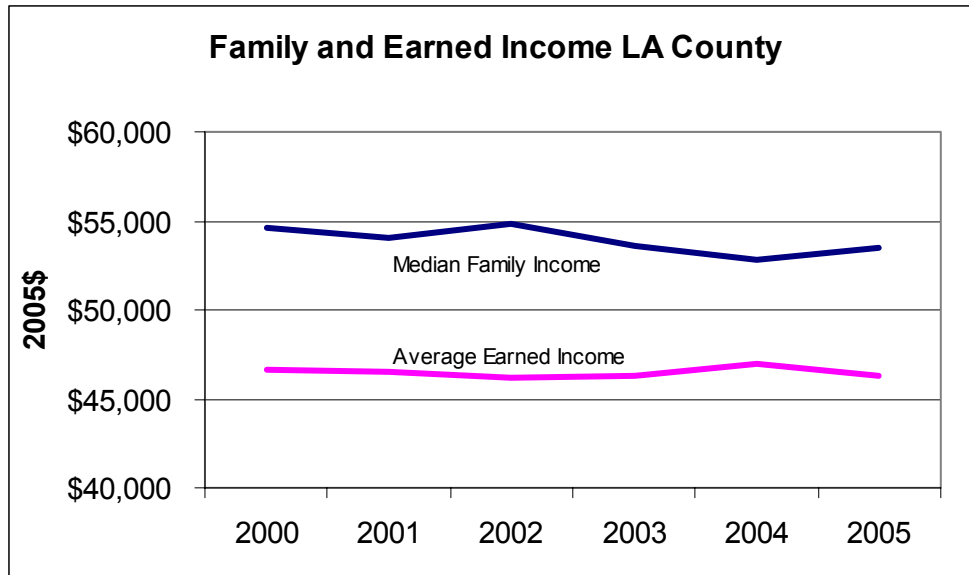
\$53,431 is the median income of families

- Given the high cost of living in Los Angeles, increasing income is important for ensuring that workers and their families can be financially independent and secure for their future.
- Half of families in the county make less than \$53,431, about \$10,000 below what a family of two working parents with two children needs to pay for basic costs of housing, food, transportation, health care, and child care.¹⁴ Latino (\$38,819) and African-American (\$45,381) families have much lower median incomes than White families (\$82,260). The California median family income is \$61,476.
- When accounting for inflation, median family income in Los Angeles County actually declined slightly from 2000 to 2005.

Average Earned Income [no movement]

\$46,332 is the average income earned per worker

- On average, workers in Los Angeles County earn \$46,332, a figure that has not increased significantly over recent years when you account for inflation.
- The average worker earns just 86% of what a single parent with two children needs to pay for basic costs such as housing, food, child care, transportation, and health care.¹⁵
- Los Angeles County's average earned income is actually slightly higher than that in California as a whole.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2001-2005 American Community Survey

Health

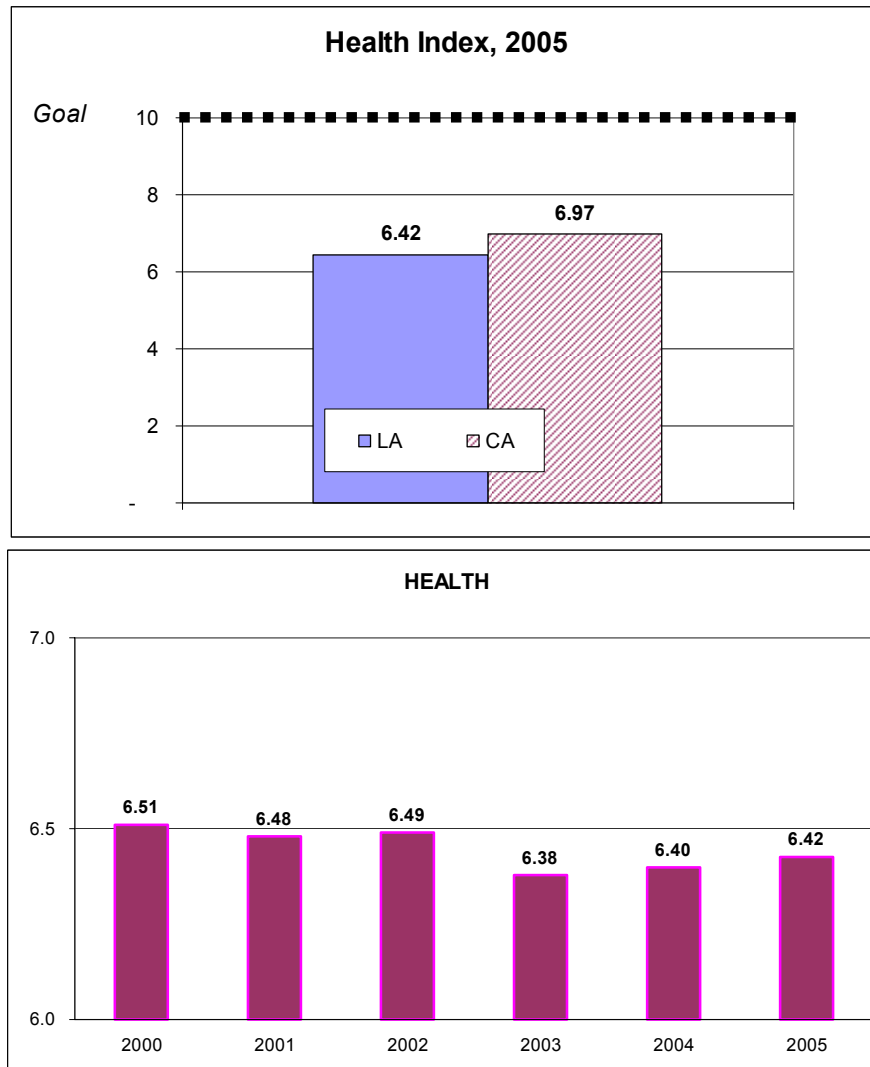
Access to affordable health care is a growing concern in Los Angeles as it is across the nation, and there are worrying trends in rising rates of chronic disease and other negative health indicators

Prices for health care and insurance are rising twice as fast as inflation, twice as fast as wages. That is a terrible drain on everyone and it is a drain on our economy.”
- Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger¹⁶

Health care has become an important political issue, with rising costs and enduring disparities in health conditions. Currently, there are a number of proposals and advocacy efforts in California to increase health insurance coverage. Governor Schwarzenegger, for example, has proposed requiring all California residents to have health insurance, arguing that the high level of uninsured is hurting the economy in the state.

Many of the leading health indicators show slight declines in health status among Los Angeles County residents over the past five years, particularly with regard to obesity, chronic diseases, and substance abuse. Trends are even worse for low-income and minority communities, with Latinos and African-Americans having a higher incidence of many health problems. At the same time, there have been strides in addressing infectious diseases over the past few years, and we clearly need to build on these successes to improve overall health for all populations.

Health Index



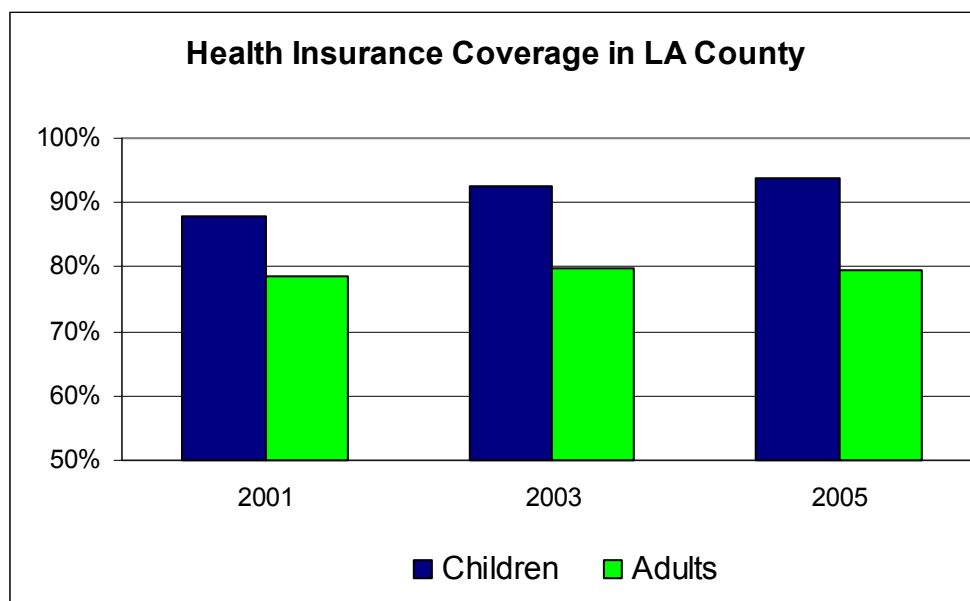
The Health Index is made up of health care access, chronic disease, and infectious disease indicators. The 2005 Health Index is 6.42 – compared to 6.97 for California - meaning that overall the health indicators are about two-thirds of where they should be to signify a good quality of life. Overall, the indicators have been on a downward trend over recent years, declining from a Health Index high of 6.51 in 2000 to 6.38 in 2003 before rising to 6.42 in 2005.

Indicators

Child Health Insurance [getting better]

94% of youth under age 18 have health insurance

- Health insurance coverage is an important indicator of access to health care, and there have been heightened advocacy and policy efforts in recent years to increase rates of insurance, especially for children.
- Thanks to programs such as Healthy Families and Healthy Kids,¹⁷ the percentage of youth in Los Angeles County with health insurance has increased substantially, from 88% in 2001 to 94% in 2005. An estimated 170,000 children still do not have coverage.
- 90% of Latino children have health insurance, up from 82% in 2001.



Source: California Health Interview Survey

Adult Health Insurance [no movement]

80% of adults have health insurance

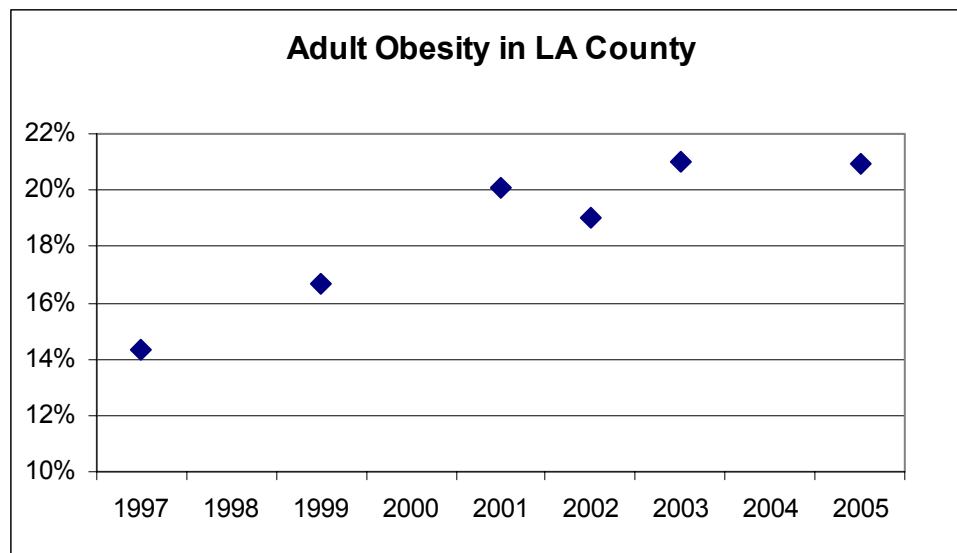
- Adults are less likely to have health insurance than children, as current public programs such as Healthy Families do not extend to adults.
- Approximately 8 in 10 adults in the county have health insurance, a rate that has been stable over the past several years.
- The level of health insurance coverage varies for different groups and in different communities. Only 63% of poor adults, 77% of working-age adults, and 66% of Latino adults have health insurance. In areas such as Central and South Los Angeles, Lennox, East Los Angeles, and many of the Southeast Los Angeles County cities, less than 6 in 10 adults have health insurance.

While lack of health insurance is a problem throughout Los Angeles County and the state, it is at crisis levels in some of these communities where as many as half of the residents may be uninsured and not have access to health care.

- E. Richard Brown, Ph.D., UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and School of Public Health¹⁸

Adult Obesity [getting worse]
21% of adults are obese

- Obesity is a rising concern, especially with its association with a number of chronic diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease, arthritis, asthma, hypertension, high cholesterol, and depression, leading to increased health care costs (estimated to be \$90 billion in health care costs in the U.S).¹⁹
- 21% of adults in the county are considered obese, a rate that has risen substantially from 14% in 1997, but has been relatively flat for the last five years. Latinos and African-Americans are most likely to be obese - Latinos have seen the greatest increase in obesity rates (from 17% in 1997 to 29% in 2005).
- The level of obesity in Los Angeles County is over a third higher than the benchmark value of 15% set by the federal Healthy People 2010 Objectives.²⁰



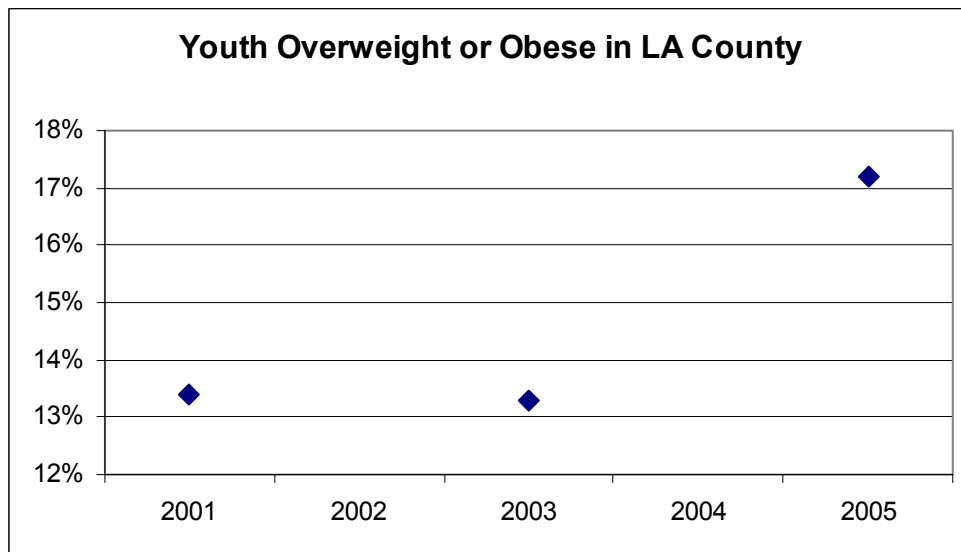
Source: California Health Interview Survey and Los Angeles County Health Survey

As recent studies have shown, the obesity epidemic is more than just a public health crisis; it is an economic crisis that costs California \$28 billion a year in medical bills, injuries and lost productivity.

- Kim Belshé, Secretary of California Health and Human Services Agency²¹

Youth Overweight or Obese [getting worse]
17% of youth ages 12-17 are overweight or obese

- Adolescents are considered "overweight or obese" if they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) in the highest 95 percentile with respect to their age and gender.
- Unlike adult obesity, the percentage of adolescents overweight or obese has increased in recent years, from 13% in 2001 to 17% in 2005 - more than 3 times the Healthy People 2010 Objective of 5%.
- Low-income and minority youth are most likely to be overweight or obese: 20% of Latino and African-American youth in Los Angeles County are overweight or obese, compared to 9% of Whites and Asians. 26% of poor youth are overweight or obese, compared to 15% living above the poverty line.



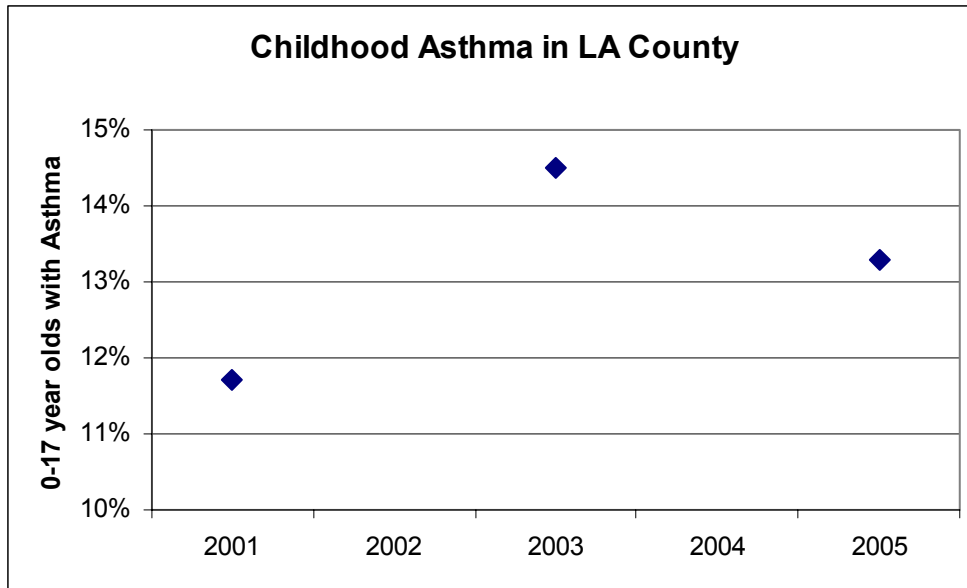
Source: California Health Interview Survey

An unprecedented number of children are carrying excess body weight. That excess weight significantly increases our kids' risk factors for a range of health problems, including diabetes, heart disease, asthma, and emotional and mental health problems.
 - Dr. Richard Carmona, Surgeon General of the United States²²

Childhood Asthma [getting worse]

13% of youth under age 18 have been diagnosed with asthma

- With poor air quality and other environmental triggers in the home, asthma is a concern for families because it means visits to the emergency room, high health care costs and can also lead to children missing time in school and limiting the physical activity they need.²³
- Currently, approximately 13% of young people have asthma, down slightly from 2003 (14.5%), but above the 2001 level (11.7%). African-American youth are the most likely to have asthma (21%).
- The Los Angeles County level of childhood asthma is more than double the Healthy People 2010 Objective of 5%.

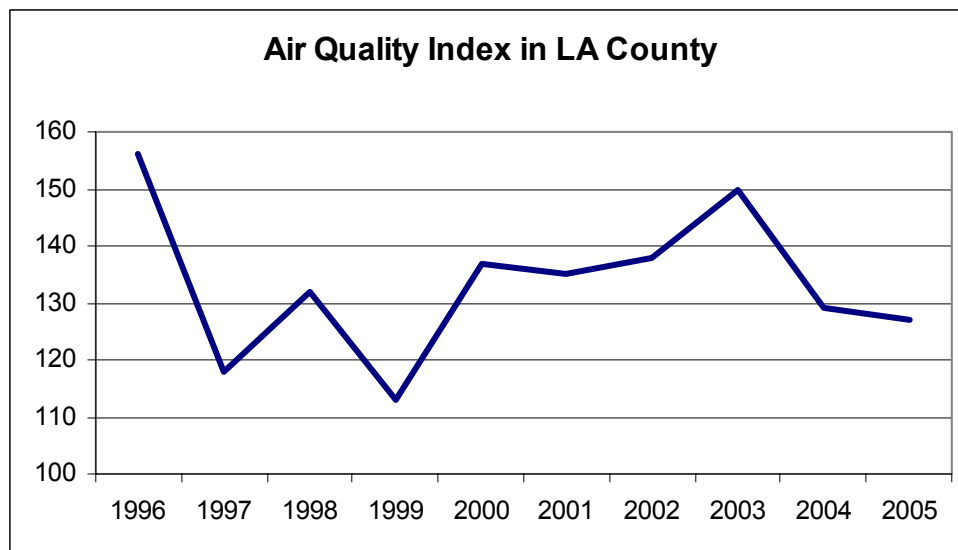


Source: California Health Interview Survey

Air Quality Index [getting better]

Los Angeles County scored **127** on the Air Quality Index for 9 out of 10 days during the year

- Los Angeles has the worst air quality in the nation, and smog in the region has been linked to respiratory problems, especially in infants and children. The Environmental Protection Agency's Air Quality Index measures the presence of five major pollutants that threaten human health: an index value above 100 is considered Unhealthy.²⁴
- Areas of the county with the worst air quality include the Santa Clarita Valley, the East San Gabriel Valley, and the West San Fernando Valley.
- The Air Quality Index for 2005 was well below the 2003 figure of 150 but had risen from a decade low of 113 in 1999.

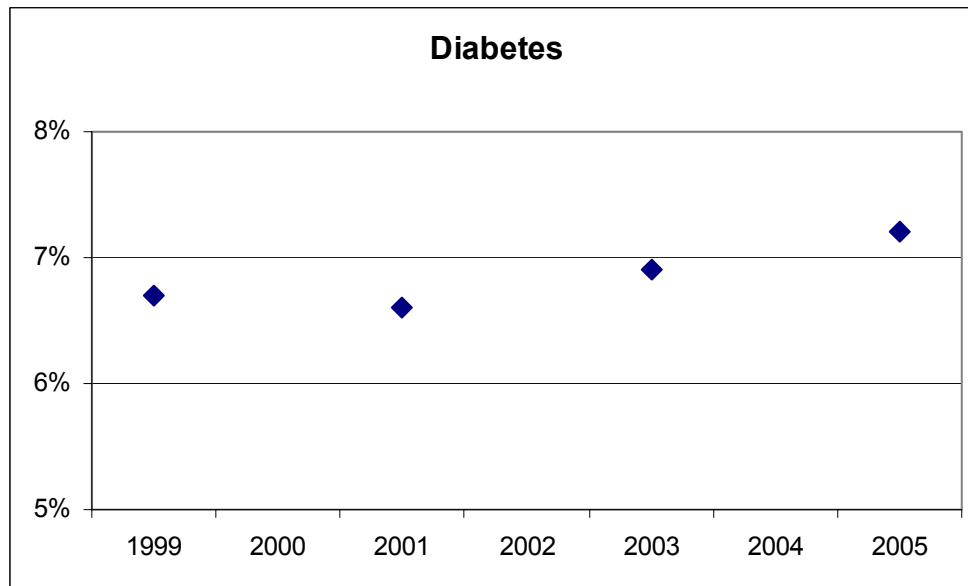


Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Diabetes [getting worse]

7% of residents have been diagnosed with diabetes

- Diabetes is a condition of abnormally high blood sugar and can lead to kidney failure, blindness, and limb amputation and is growing cause of death. Type II diabetes – which accounts for 90% of diabetes cases - is largely preventable through weight loss, exercise and other lifestyle changes.²⁵
- Overall, about 7% of L.A. residents have diabetes, almost three times the 2010 Health People Objective.
- Latinos (8%) and African-Americans (9%) are more likely than Whites and Asians (both 6%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes.

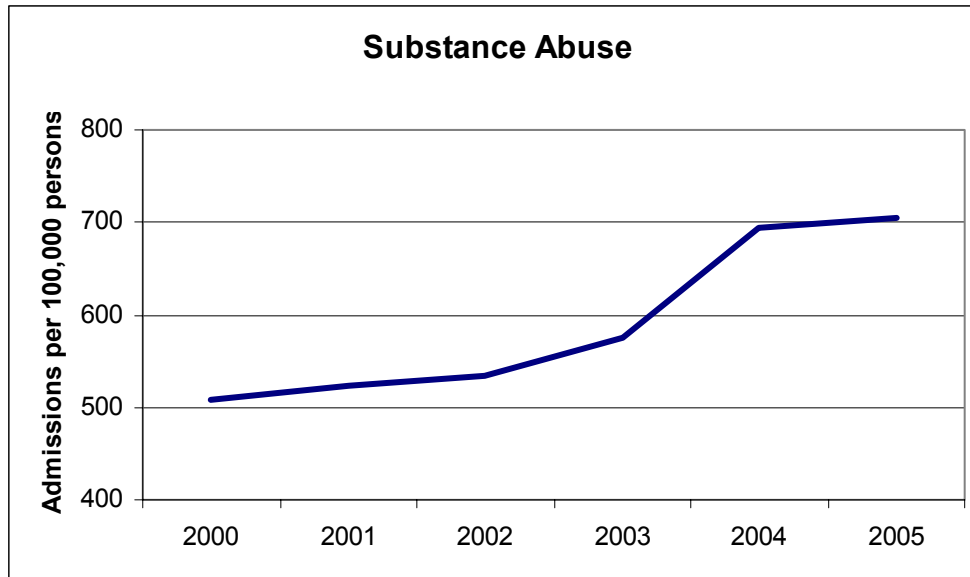


Source: California Health Interview Survey and Los Angeles County Health Survey

Substance Abuse [getting worse]

705 substance abuse admissions for every 100,000 persons

- Abuse of alcohol and drugs can lead to both deteriorated health conditions and increased costs for treatment.
- The number of admissions for substance abuse treatment in Los Angeles County has risen significantly over recent years, up 40% from 508 per 100,000 people in 2000 to 705 in 2005). Of particular alarm is methamphetamine use, which now accounts for 30% of admissions (10% in 2000).²⁶
- While African-Americans account for around 9% of the Los Angeles County population, they made up 24% of those in substance abuse treatment in 2004-5.

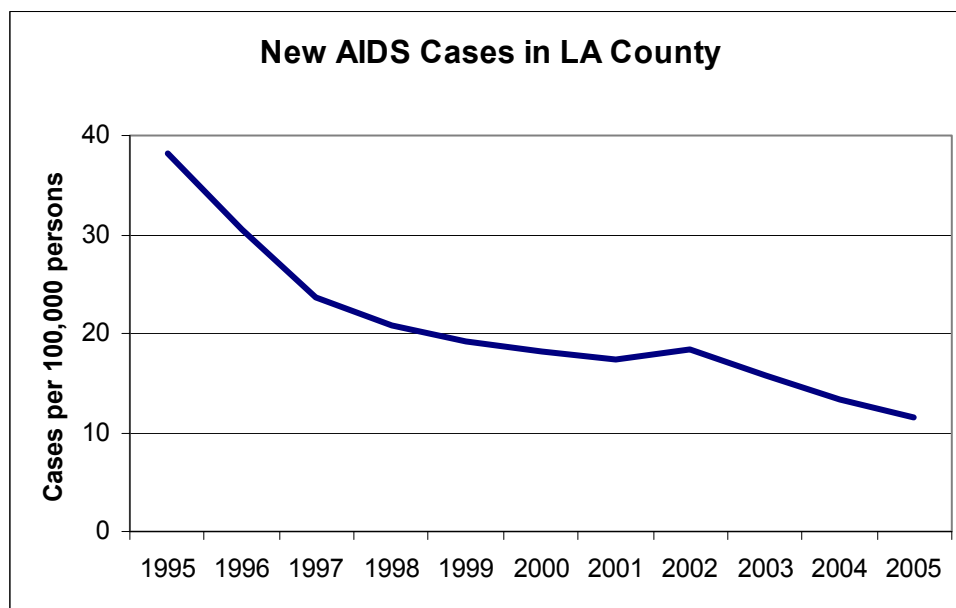


Source: Los Angeles County Alcohol & Drug Program Administration

AIDS Cases [getting better]

12 new cases of AIDS for every 100,000 persons

- Despite declining rates of HIV infection, AIDS remains a significant cause of death and premature death, especially among young minority populations.
- Overall, there were 12 new cases of AIDS per 100,000 persons in 2005 in Los Angeles County, a rate that has been steadily declining from 38 in 1995.
- Despite these improvements, the rate is still well over the California rate of 6.6 and the 2010 Healthy People Objective of 1 new AIDS case per 100,000 persons.

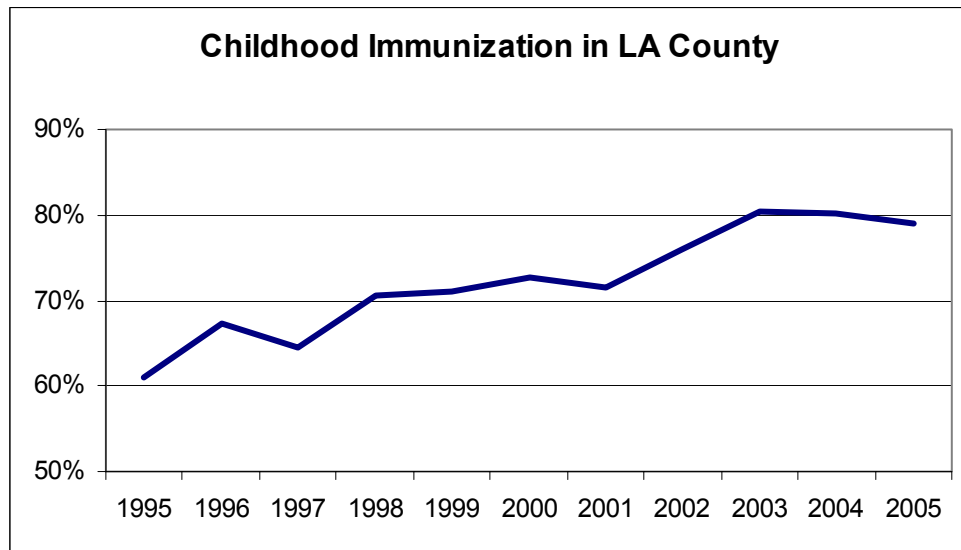


Source: Los Angeles County Office of AIDS Programs and Policy

Immunization [getting better]

80% of children have the necessary immunizations against disease

- Immunization for childhood diseases such as polio, mumps, and measles are a critical part of preventing outbreaks and preserving the public health of residents.
- According to the National Immunization Survey, 80% of children in Los Angeles County have received the most commonly recommended series of vaccinations, up from 73% in 2000.²⁷
- Even with these improvements over recent years, Los Angeles is still below the Healthy People 2010 Objective of at least 90% immunization coverage.



Source: U.S. Center for Disease Control, National Immunization Survey

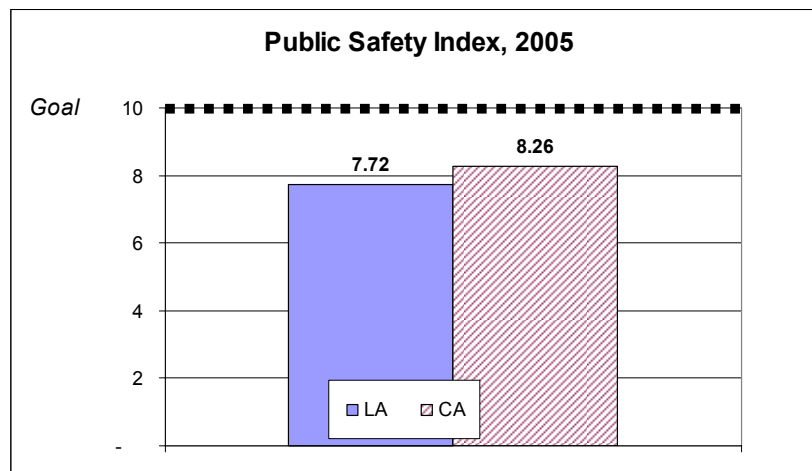
Public Safety

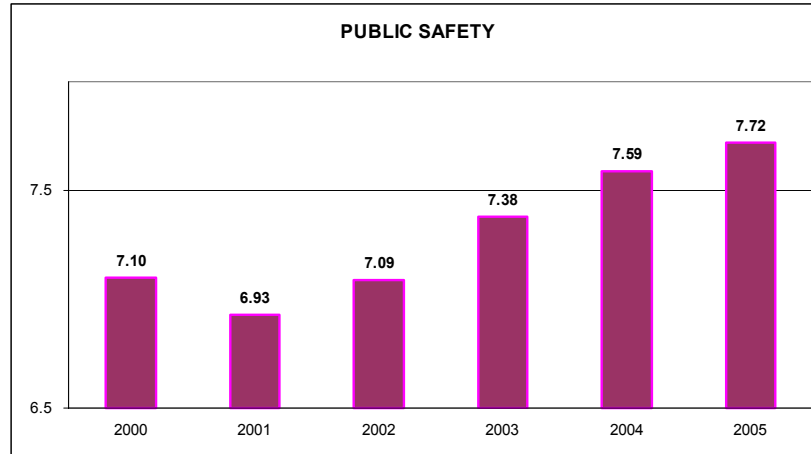
Public Safety in Los Angeles has generally improved over recent years, though not equally in all communities and among all population groups.

Although by many measures crime is at its lowest level in Los Angeles County and many parts of the country, public safety is consistently listed as a major concern of residents in polls and surveys, especially in urban areas such as Los Angeles, which tend to be much more unsafe than suburban and rural areas. Public safety indicators also vary widely for different populations and communities, with low-income communities of color bearing the brunt of crime and unsafe activities.

Public safety has improved dramatically over the past decade, due in part to increased resources toward law enforcement and community policing. The region's recovery from a major recession during the early 1990s has also played a significant role. However, several negative trends in the past few years do raise concerns, especially in the area of gang activity.

Public Safety Index





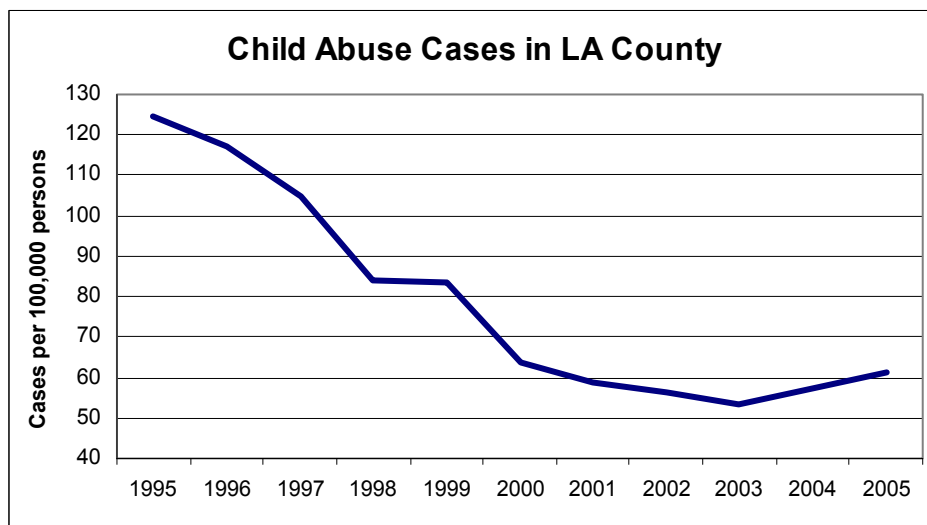
The Public Safety Index includes personal, family and community safety indicators. The 2005 Public Safety Index for Los Angeles County is 7.72 – compared to 8.26 for California - meaning that overall, public safety indicators are close to 77% of a good quality of life. This is the highest value over the past five years, and has increased substantially since 2001.

Indicators

Child Abuse [no movement]

61 reported cases of child abuse for every 100,000 persons

- The County Department of Child and Family Services is in charge of managing cases of child abuse.
- There are 61 cases of child abuse for every 100,000 children in the county, a rate that has been relatively stable over the past 5 years and half of what it was a decade earlier.
- California has a rate of 63 cases per 100,000 children.



Source: CA Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center and RAND California

Violent Crime [getting better]

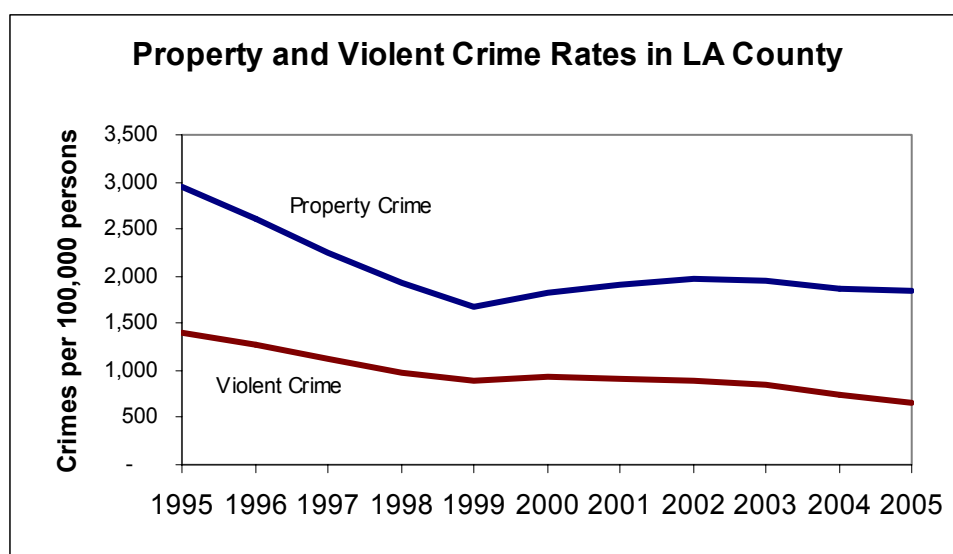
649 violent crimes for every 100,000 persons

- The rate of violent crimes - homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault - is at its lowest level in the past decade, having declined steadily over the past five years.
- There were 66,350 violent crimes in Los Angeles County in 2005. About 45% of those violent crimes occurred in the City of Los Angeles, a figure which is down more than 30% from 2003-2005.
- While still above the violent crime rate in the nation (469) and in California (512), the decline from 2004 to 2005 did go against the national trend which saw a slight increase.

Property Crime [no movement]

1,846 property crimes for every 100,000 persons

- The rate of property crimes - burglary, auto theft and larceny - declined sharply during the last half of the 1990s, rose slightly during the first part of this decade and declined again in 2004 and 2005.
- Communities with a particularly high incidence of property crimes in Los Angeles County include Inglewood and Compton.
- The property crime rate in Los Angeles County is actually 6% lower than that of California (1,952 in 2005), which saw a 16% increase in its property crime rate from 2000 to 2005.



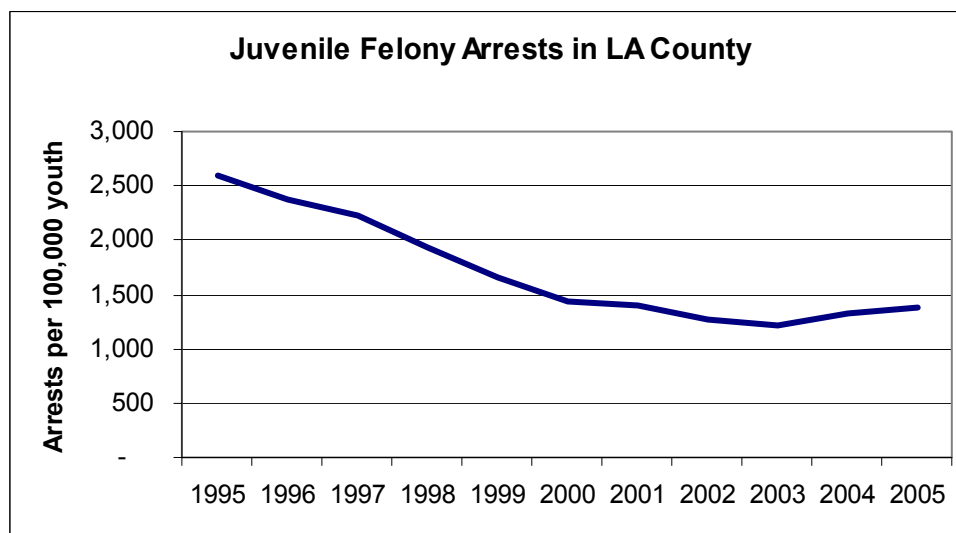
Source: CA Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Juvenile Felony Arrests [no movement]

1,385 juvenile arrests for felony offenses for every 100,000 young persons

- With a relatively young population and a high number of gangs, juvenile crime is a particular area of concern for Los Angeles County. In 2005, there were over 17,000 juvenile arrests for felony crimes (violent, property, drug, and sex offenses).
- Juvenile arrest rates for felonies have dropped in half over the past decade, from a high of 2,600 for every 100,000 10 to 17-year-olds in 1995 to a low of under 1,300 in 2003. The rate rose again slightly in 2004 and 2005 to its current level of 1,385 - a rate that compares favorably to the state level of 1,361.

- Latinos (56%) and African-Americans (30%) are most likely to be arrested as juveniles for felony offences in Los Angeles County.

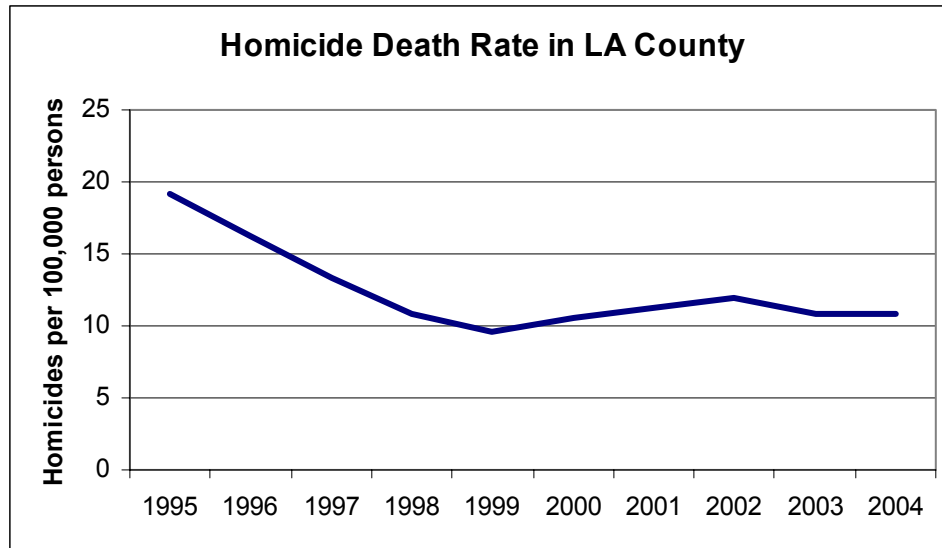


Source: CA Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Homicide Deaths [getting worse]

11 homicides for every 100,000 persons

- According to vital statistics reports, homicides include murders, acts of terrorism, and deaths resulting from self-defense, though the vast majority are murders.
- The homicide rate in Los Angeles County is about 11 for every 100,000 persons, a rate that has been relatively flat over the past five years, after declining by nearly 100% from 1995 to 1999. African-American males have by far the highest likelihood of dying due to a homicide (72 per 100,000 compared to 18 for Latino males and 6 for White and Asian/Pacific Islander males).
- The homicide rate in the county is almost double that of California (6.2 per 100,000) and 4 times the Healthy People 2010 Objective (2.8).



Source: CA Department of Vital Statistics and RAND California

Gang-Related Crime [getting better]
6,668 gang-related crimes in the City of Los Angeles

- The Los Angeles region is home to some of the most notorious criminal gangs in the nation, with an estimated 85,000 gang members in the county.²⁸
- In the City of Los Angeles, the number of gang-related crimes in 2005 was 6,668, the lowest level over the past five years.
- In 2006, however, gang-related crime increased by 15%, causing great concern among community residents and public officials. The majority of gang-related crimes are in the Central and South regions of the city, but neighborhoods that have seen the greatest increase over the past year include some in the San Fernando Valley and West areas of the city.

This epidemic [of gang violence] is largely immune to general declines in crime. And it is spreading to formerly safe middle class neighborhoods. Law enforcement officials now warn that they are arriving at the end of their ability to contain it to poor minority and immigrant hot zones.

- The Advancement Project²⁹



Source: Los Angeles Police Department

Key Actions

As we can see from the report, many negative trends continue to plague Los Angeles County. Rising living costs and limited incomes have fuelled the growth of the working poor. Most public school students are below basic achievement levels and aren't prepared for college and the workforce. Lack of affordable health care and rising rates of obesity are threatening both the public and financial health of residents and the local economy. And conditions for nearly all of the indicators are worse for low-income and minority persons, especially Latinos and African-Americans, who make up 56% of residents and 68% of children in the county.

Yet, as several indicators show, we **can** make positive change. Substantial improvements in early reading, school overcrowding, health insurance for children and rates of violent crime show the promise this region can provide. And with our relatively young population and other natural advantages, we have a great opportunity to ensure that the Los Angeles of the future is not just a place of great expectations, but a prosperous, competitive region that delivers a great quality of life for its skilled, innovative and thriving population.

What We as a Community Can Do to Improve Our Quality of Life

Improving our quality of life will require powerful collaboration by businesses, educational bodies, public officials, and community organizations. Below are several recommendations that we believe will show benefits in the Quality of Life Index over the coming years. Several were developed as part of The Innovations Roundtable, a project conceptualized by Stewart Kwoh, United Way board member and Executive Director of the Asian American Legal Center, which was hosted by United Way, with financial support from the California Endowment. More information on the listings below are available on our website at <http://www.unitedwayla.org>.

ISSUES

Education

Young people lack academic and social skills needed to graduate from high school prepared for college and workforce.

Parents often disconnected from schools; schools may be unwelcoming and lack opportunities for parent engagement and leadership.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Develop 21st century curriculum to better engage middle and high school students and create pathways to careers.

Develop parent engagement campaign encouraging parents to be more involved in education of children and to advocate for parents to have key roles in decision-making bodies at school site and district levels. (Promising Practices: Parents United for Responsible Education, Chicago and Parent Organizing Network, Boston).

Economic Status

Incomes for vast majority of workers are stagnant while cost of living rises. Many employers also say they cannot find qualified workers.

Coordinate training providers - community colleges, workforce investment boards and community organizations - with employers to develop sectoral job training and placement. (Promising Practice: Petrochemical Career Pathway Program in the Harbor area of Los Angeles County).

Help people access income supports such as Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit and provide financial education and support needed to build savings and assets for their families. (Promising Practices: New York City EITC Coalition, Center for Economic Progress in Chicago).

Lack of affordable housing results in high rent burden and puts homeownership out of reach for most residents. It also hurts ability of employers to recruit and retain employees and leads to long commutes for workers.

Provide incentives for the development of mixed use shopping, office space and housing near transit stops, promoting mixed income housing which would also encourage walking and use of public transit. (Promising Practices: New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts and San Francisco).

Health

Lack of regular access to health care drains economy and threatens public health.

Provide health insurance to 100% of children through public and private efforts. (See Cover California's Kids, <http://www.covercaliforniakids.org/>).

Rising obesity threaten personal and financial health of individuals, and public and fiscal health of region.

Utilize zoning to facilitate healthy behaviors, including joint use of public facilities, smart growth, transit-oriented development and restriction of fast food establishments. (Promising Practices: Carlsbad, Detroit, San Francisco). Partner with school districts to collaborate on strategies including joint use of public facilities to promote physical activity and "junk free zones" to limit unhealthy eating.

Public Safety

Certain communities subject to high levels of crime and violence. Youth at risk of involvement or victimization by gangs, and need positive alternatives.

Increase school-based and nonprofit community involvement in violence prevention strategies, including "safe zones," "safe passage" to and from school and school and community partnerships.

Develop agreements between city agencies, non-profit organizations, and law enforcement to engage in community policing along with effective prevention or diversion strategies at neighborhood level to achieve crime reduction and stronger police/community relationships. (Promising Practices: Anaheim, Long Beach, and Stockton).

What you as an Individual Can Do to Improve Our Quality Of Life

1. Volunteer to tutor and mentor youth for an extended period of time to have the most impact.
2. Read to your children every day.
3. Get your company involved in the development of relevant curriculum and project-based learning with community colleges and school districts.
4. Ensure that your school is accountable for fostering parent involvement and that your voice is heard.
5. Volunteer to help low-income residents strengthen their literacy and financial literacy skills.
6. Do your HomeWalk on November 17, 2007 to raise funds and awareness around ending homelessness in Greater Los Angeles (www.homewalkla.org).
7. Promote healthy eating in your family and community.
8. Find out more about the proposals in California for healthcare coverage and how you can become an advocate for a final plan that meets the needs of employers and residents.
9. Pledge to reduce automobile emissions by walking, biking or taking public transit at least one time a week.
10. Become educated on the options around affordable housing and advocate for affordable housing in your neighborhood.

What Your United Way Is Doing To Improve the Quality of Life

New Vision: Improve the quality of life for all in Greater Los Angeles by creating pathways out of poverty for those in need.

The best way to help children out of poverty is to first help their parents get out of poverty. Everyone deserves a fair shot at a good education, a decent paying job and a safe place to live. We intend to do our part in providing the paths to get there.

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

Our Values

- 1) All people will have access to the **basic needs** services they need to succeed in school and life.
- 2) All young people will have a **quality education** and graduate from high school prepared for college and the workforce.
- 3) All working adults will have access to the employment and **economic opportunities** they need to provide for their families.

Our Goals over the next 10 years:

- 1) Reduce the number of homeless people
- 2) Ensure children have access to health insurance
- 3) Increase capacity of organizations to better integrate services for low-income children and families
- 4) Increase the high school graduation rate
- 5) Help students successfully transition from middle school to high school
- 6) Promote parent, school and community partnerships that improve student performance
- 7) Increase access to and successful completion of college prep courses
- 8) Link job training to jobs in stable industries with career ladders
- 9) Improve literacy and basic skills levels in current and future workforce
- 10) Facilitate greater access to existing income supports, financial literacy and asset-building strategies

How we will do it:

- Fund and work with partner organizations toward concrete program results
- Collaborate with key partners on broader community-wide goals
- Engage thousands of county residents in meaningful ways including volunteerism and advocacy.

Join United Way in improving the quality of life for all in Greater Los Angeles!

More information on UWGLA's new Action Plan is available at www.unitedwayla.org

Methodology

How the Index was Created

The Los Angeles Quality of Life Index serves as an assessment of how county residents are faring in the key areas of Education, Economic Status, Health and Public Safety. The 36 indicators were selected by the Advisory Committee, using the following criteria:

- *Simple*: can be easily understood with little explanation
- *Outcome-focused*: clearly improves or worsens the quality of life for residents
- *Policy-relevant*: can be changed by action
- *Readily available*: In the public domain and available for multiple years

The indicator metrics for each year were evaluated against a benchmark value which also serves as a target for that particular indicator. This produced an Indicator Score – a ratio between 0 to 1 (except in the rare cases where the value for LA County was better than the benchmark, in which case the ratio was over 1) - per year for each indicator: the closer to a score of 1.0, the closer Los Angeles County is to the benchmark. Indicator scores were then summed up and scaled to 10 to produce the Index values for each area and for the overall quality of life. An index was created with the same methodology for California for comparison.

For example, the table below shows how the 2005 Education Index of 7.29 for Los Angeles was created using this methodology.

Indicator	2005 Value	Benchmark	Indicator Score
Reading Level (3rd Grade)	30.0%	50.0%	0.60
Algebra I Proficiency (9th Grade)	12.0%	19.0%	0.63
SAT Sitting Rate	38.9%	60.4%	0.64
English Exit Exam Pass Rate	61.0%	75.0%	0.81
Graduation Rate	60.6%	75.0%	0.81
College Readiness Rate	39.7%	60.0%	0.66
Community College Transfer Rate	4.5%	6.4%	0.71
Teacher Credential	88.7%	93.3%	0.95
School Overcrowding	23.4%	12.3%	0.53
Student-Counselor Ratio	823	786	0.96
2005 Education Index (sum of Ratios scaled to 10)			7.29

The benchmark values came from a variety of sources, such as state and national figures and widely-accepted figures such as the Healthy People 2010 Objectives (see the full data on indicators, benchmarks and data sources in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 in the Appendix).

Indications of Trend

After each indicator in the body of this report, there is an indication of the recent trend with regard to the particular indicator (getting better, getting worse, no movement). These labels were assigned by calculating the average annual percent change in the Indicator Score from 2000-2005. The trend for indicators with average annual percent change in the Indicator Score of 1% or more was labeled as “getting better”; those with -1% or more were labeled as “getting worse”; and those in which the change was between -1% and +1% were labeled as “no movement.”

Acknowledgements

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Susie Baldwin, M.D., M.P.H.
LA County Department of Public Health

Alvertha Penny
California Community Foundation

E. Richard Brown, Ph.D.
UCLA Center for Health Policy Research

Alonzo Plough, Ph.D.
The California Endowment

Lisa Cleri Reale
Cleri Reale Associates

Rogéair Purnell, Ph.D.
James Irvine Foundation

Denise Fairchild, Ph.D.
Community Development Technologies Center

David Rattray
LA Area Chamber of Commerce and UNITE-LA

Dan Flaming, Ph.D.
Economic Roundtable

Sue Schatz
LA County Office of Education

J. Eugene Grigsby, III, Ph.D.
National Health Foundation

Lari Sheehan
LA County CAO Office

Jack Kyser
LA Economic Development Corporation

Paul Simon, M.D., M.P.H.
LA County Department of Public Health

Maribel Marin
211 LA County

Michael Stoll, Ph.D.
UCLA School of Public Affairs

Sandra Martinez
California Wellness Foundation

Robin Toma
LA County Human Relations Commission

Jacquelyn McCroskey, D.S.W.
USC School of Social Work

Tara Westman
Weingart Foundation

Julie Mendoza, Ed.D.
UC College Prep Onilne

Goetz Wolff
UCLA Department of Urban Planning

Ali Modarres, Ph.D.
Pat Brown Institute, CSULA

Estela Zárate, Ph.D.
Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, USC

Jeannie Oakes, Ph.D.
UCLA IDEA and UC ACCORD

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Notes

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CREATING PATHWAYS
OUT OF POVERTY

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2007 STATE OF THE COUNTY REPORT

Table Appendix

Bill Pitkin
Armando Garcia
Joseph Martinez

Center for Community Research and Solutions
United Way of Greater Los Angeles
523 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 630-2100
research@unitedwayla.org



<http://www.unitedwayla.org>

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Los Angeles County, 2000-2005

Indicators	Values				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005
Education					
Reading Level (3rd Grade)	25.8% *	26.3% *	26.9% *	27.0%	30.0%
Algebra I Proficiency (9th Grade)	12.1% *	12.2% *	12.4% *	14.0%	12.0%
SAT Sitting Rate	38.5%	39.4%	40.4%	41.4%	38.9%
English Exit Exam Pass Rate	55.3% *	55.0%	50.0%	62.0%	61.0%
Graduation Rate	60.9%	60.0%	62.7%	61.9%	60.6%
College Readiness Rate	36.1%	38.6%	36.5%	37.1%	39.7%
Community College Transfer Rate	3.6%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%
Teacher Credential	75.0%	74.7%	75.8%	78.6%	88.7%
School Overcrowding	26.1%	25.8%	25.8%	26.2%	23.4%
Student-Counselor Ratio	820	798	822	820	823
Economic Status					
Homeownership Rate	46.9%	46.5%	48.2%	49.0%	49.0%
Rent Burden	49.2%	50.0%	51.5%	51.4%	53.0%
Transportation Cost	14.6%	15.1%	16.0%	16.3%	16.7%
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.7%	6.8%	7.0%	5.3%
Formal Economy Employment	65.5%	64.4%	62.5%	61.0%	61.1%
Poverty (150% of FPL)	29.9%	27.6%	27.5%	27.9%	28.3%
Child Poverty Rate	24.8%	22.3%	22.6%	23.7%	22.9%
Median Family Income (\$2005)	\$54,627	\$54,099	\$54,785	\$53,630	\$53,431
Students in Free/Reduced Meals	61.3%	60.5%	59.6%	61.8%	62.6%
Average Earned Income (\$2005)	\$46,659	\$46,520	\$46,190	\$46,295	\$46,332

Indicators		Values					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Health							
	Child Health Insurance Rate	87.9% *	87.9%	90.3% *	92.6%	93.8% *	93.8%
	Adult Health Insurance Rate	78.5% *	78.5%	79.1% *	79.7%	80.0% *	79.5%
	Adult Obesity	19.6% *	20.1%	19.0%	21.0%	20.7% *	20.9%
	Youth Overweight or Obese	13.4% *	13.4%	13.4% *	13.3%	15.3% *	17.2%
	Childhood Asthma	11.7% *	11.7%	13.1% *	14.5%	13.9% *	13.3%
	Air Quality Index	137	135	138	150	129	127
	Diabetes	6.6% *	6.6%	6.8% *	6.9%	7.1% *	7.2%
	Substance Abuse	508.0	522.8	533.3	575.7	694.7	704.8
	AIDS Cases (per 100,000)	18.1	17.3	18.4	15.8	13.3	11.5
	Immunization	72.6%	71.6%	76.0%	80.3%	80.1%	79.0%
Public Safety							
	Child Abuse Cases (per 100,000)	63.7	58.8	56.5	53.4	57.3	61.2
	Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)	926.7	921.3	899.3	842.7	753.0	649.0
	Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	1,827.3	1,915.4	1,964.0	1,959.6	1,876.6	1,846.4
	Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate (per 100,000)	1,429.5	1,405.0	1,275.2	1,220.4	1,325.9	1,384.7
	Gang-Related Crimes	7,588	8,934	8,978	8,829	7,203	6,668
	Homicide Death Rate (per 100,000)	10.6	11.2	12.0	10.8	10.8	11.3

* = Estimated Value

All currency figures in 2005 dollars

Table 1.2 Quality of Life Index Benchmarks and Data Sources

Indicator	Benchmark	Data Sources
Education		
Reading Level (3rd Grade)	50.0% (National Average)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
Algebra I Proficiency (9th Grade)	19.0% (CA, 2003)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
SAT Sitting Rate	60.4% (Marin County, 2005)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
English Exit Exam Pass Rate	75.0% (CA, 2004)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
Graduation Rate	75.0% (UWGLA Goal)	CA Department of Education and Urban Institute (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)**
College Readiness Rate	60.0% (UWGLA Goal)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
Community College Transfer Rate	6.4% (Ventura County, 2005)	California Postsecondary Education Commission (http://www.cpec.ca.gov/)
Teacher Credential	93.3% (CA, 2005)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
School Overcrowding	12.3% (CA, 2005)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
Student-Counselor Ratio	786 (Best Value)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
Economic Status		
Homeownership Rate	67.1% (U.S., 2005)	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (http://factfinder.census.gov)
Rent Burden	41.2% (U.S., 2005)	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (http://factfinder.census.gov)
Transportation Cost	13.5% (Urban Consumers, 2005)	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey (http://www.bls.gov/ceex/)
Unemployment Rate	4.0% (U.S., 2000)	CA Employment Development Department (http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/)
Formal Economy Employment	72.4% (CA, 2000)	CA Employment Development Department (http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/)***
Poverty (150% of FPL)	20.9% (U.S., 2001)	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (http://factfinder.census.gov)
Child Poverty Rate	16.9% (U.S., 2001)	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (http://factfinder.census.gov)
Median Family Income (\$2005)	\$ 63,079 (CBP Family Budget, 2005)*	US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (http://factfinder.census.gov)
Students in Free/Reduced Meals	46.8% (CA, 2001)	CA Department of Education (http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)
Average Earned Income (\$2005)	\$ 54,091 (CBP Family Budget, 2005)*	US Bureau of Labor Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/data/)

Indicator	Benchmark	Data Sources
Health		
Child Health Insurance Rate	100.0% (Healthy People 2010)	California Health Interview Survey (http://www.chis.ucla.edu)
Adult Health Insurance Rate	100.0% (Healthy People 2010)	California Health Interview Survey (http://www.chis.ucla.edu)
Adult Obesity	15.0% (Healthy People 2010)	California Health Interview Survey and LA County Health Survey (http://www.chis.ucla.edu ; http://www.lapublichealth.org)
Youth Overweight or Obese	5.0% (Healthy People 2010)	California Health Interview Survey (http://www.chis.ucla.edu)
Childhood Asthma	5.0% (Healthy People 2010)	California Health Interview Survey (http://www.chis.ucla.edu)
Air Quality Index	100 (US EPA)	US Environmental Protection Agency (http://www.epa.gov/airnow/)
Diabetes	2.5% (Healthy People 2010)	California Health Interview Survey (http://www.chis.ucla.edu)
Substance Abuse	508 (Healthy People 2010)	LA County Alcohol & Drug Program Administration (http://lapublichealth.org/adpa/)
AIDS Cases (per 100,000)	6.6 (CA, 2005)	LA County Office of AIDS Programs and Policy (http://lapublichealth.org/aids/)
Immunization	90.0% (Healthy People 2010)	National Immunization Survey (http://www.cdc.gov/nis/)
Public Safety		
Child Abuse Cases (per 100,000)	53.4 (State of CA)	CA Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/) and RAND California (http://ca.rand.org/)
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)	469.0 (State of CA)	CA Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/)
Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	1677.0 (State of CA)	CA Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/)
Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate (per 100,000)	1220.4 (State of CA)	CA Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/)
Gang-Related Crimes	6,668 (Lowest Value)	Los Angeles Police Department (http://www.lapdonline.org)
Homicide Death Rate (per 100,000)	2.8 (Healthy People 2010)	CA Department of Vital Statistics and RAND California (http://ca.rand.org/)

* For these benchmarks we used data on family budgets from California Budget Project's Making Ends Meet report. For Median Family Income, we used the budget for a 2 working parent with 2 children family as the benchmark and for Average Earned Income we used the budget for a single parent with 2 children.

** We calculated the Graduation Rate using enrollment data from the CA Department of Education and the Cumulative Promotion Index methodology developed by the Urban Institute. For more information on this methodology, see Who Graduates? Who Doesn't? by Christopher Swanson, <http://www.urban.org/>

*** To calculate the Formal Economy Employment, we divided the number of persons employed according to official Employment Development Department records by the number of working age persons using detailed population estimates from the State Department of Finance Demographic Unit.

Education Tables

**Table 2.1.1 Third Grade Reading Level by Population Group
Los Angeles County, 2003 - 2005**

	Percent Above 50th Percentile			Students Tested
	2003	2004	2005	
Race or Ethnicity				
African American	21.0%	22.0%	23.0%	12,670
American Indian or Alaska Native	37.0%	33.0%	38.0%	389
Asian	52.0%	52.0%	56.0%	9,531
Filipino	42.0%	43.0%	47.0%	2,874
Pacific Islander	29.0%	30.0%	32.0%	518
Latino	19.0%	19.0%	21.0%	86,235
White (not Latino)	55.0%	55.0%	58.0%	19,714
Declined to State	n/a	n/a	40.0%	420
English Language Classification				
Fluent-English Proficient and English Only	42.0%	40.0%	43.0%	72,266
English Learner	13.0%	13.0%	15.0%	60,032
Parents Education				
Not a High School Graduate	14.0%	15.0%	16.0%	26,569
High School Graduate	23.0%	24.0%	25.0%	27,605
Some College	34.0%	34.0%	37.0%	19,490
College Graduate	48.0%	49.0%	52.0%	14,768
Graduate School / Post Graduate	58.0%	59.0%	63.0%	7,872
Parent Education Declined to State	22.0%	22.0%	24.0%	35,534
Economic Status				
Economically Disadvantaged	18.0%	19.0%	21.0%	96,745
Not Economically Disadvantaged	52.0%	52.0%	56.0%	35,542

	Percent Above 50th Percentile			Students Tested
	2003	2004	2005	2005
Gender				
Males	25.0%	25.0%	27.0%	67,638
Females	30.0%	31.0%	33.0%	64,861
Los Angeles County Total	27.0%	28.0%	30.0%	132,523

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.1.2 Third Grade Reading Level by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

District	Students Tested	Percent Above 50th Percentile
ABC Unified	1,496	41.0%
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	150	59.0%
Alhambra Unified	1,126	39.0%
Arcadia Unified	724	65.0%
Azusa Unified	994	22.0%
Baldwin Park Unified	1,401	21.0%
Bassett Unified	489	21.0%
Bellflower Unified	1,157	38.0%
Beverly Hills Unified	279	51.0%
Bonita Unified	667	54.0%
Burbank Unified	1,031	45.0%
Castaic Union Elementary	406	49.0%
Charter Oak Unified	507	44.0%
Claremont Unified	447	53.0%
Compton Unified	2,896	14.0%
Covina-Valley Unified	1,066	30.0%
Culver City Unified	466	44.0%
Downey Unified	1,676	35.0%
Duarte Unified	373	32.0%
East Whittier City Elementary	1,020	35.0%
Eastside Union Elementary	312	21.0%
El Monte City Elementary	1,296	25.0%
El Monte Union High	908	22.0%
El Rancho Unified	178	61.0%
Garvey Elementary	731	29.0%
Glendale Unified	1,930	40.0%
Glendora Unified	513	59.0%
Gorman Elementary	2	n/a
Hacienda la Puente Unified	1,813	33.0%
Hawthorne Elementary	1,097	22.0%
Hermosa Beach City Elementary	104	81.0%
Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes Union Elementary	42	62.0%

District	Students Tested	Percent Above 50th Percentile
Inglewood Unified	1,471	28.0%
Keppel Union Elementary	327	25.0%
La Canada Unified	280	77.0%
Lancaster Elementary	1,759	25.0%
Las Virgenes Unified	799	72.0%
Lawndale Elementary	699	23.0%
Lennox Elementary	747	16.0%
Little Lake City Elementary	524	26.0%
Long Beach Unified	7,361	33.0%
Los Angeles Cnty. Office of Education	60	8.0%
Los Angeles Unified	58,780	24.0%
Los Nietos Elementary	275	23.0%
Lowell Joint	352	57.0%
Lynwood Unified	1,472	17.0%
Manhattan Beach Unified	386	81.0%
Monrovia Unified	474	34.0%
Montebello Unified	2,737	22.0%
Mountain View Elementary	1,112	20.0%
Newhall Elementary	929	54.0%
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	1,795	30.0%
Palmdale Elementary	2,501	25.0%
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	880	75.0%
Paramount Unified	1,363	20.0%
Pasadena Unified	1,726	30.0%
Pomona Unified	2,717	23.0%
Redondo Beach Unified	579	59.0%
Rosemead Elementary	406	35.0%
Rowland Unified	1,462	29.0%
San Gabriel Unified	438	45.0%
San Marino Unified	235	79.0%
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	868	60.0%
Saugus Union Elementary	1,500	58.0%
South Pasadena Unified	298	72.0%
South Whittier Elementary	483	27.0%

District	Students Tested	Percent Above 50th Percentile
Sulphur Springs Union Elementary	827	48.0%
Temple City Unified	393	62.0%
Torrance Unified	1,681	55.0%
Valle Lindo Elementary	146	31.0%
Walnut Valley Unified	944	58.0%
West Covina Unified	777	36.0%
Westside Union Elementary	797	52.0%
Whittier City Elementary	776	27.0%
Wilsona Elementary	202	30.0%
Wiseburn Elementary	197	52.0%
LA County	132,523	30.0%

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.2.1 Ninth Grade Algebra I Proficiency by Population Group
Los Angeles County, 2003 - 2005**

Race or Ethnicity	Percent Who Scored Proficient or Better			Tested 2005
	2003	2004	2005	
African American	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	8,938
American Indian	11.0%	12.0%	14.0%	248
Asian	45.0%	41.0%	42.0%	3,651
Filipino	22.0%	21.0%	22.0%	1,483
Latino	8.0%	6.0%	7.0%	50,026
Pacific Islander	17.0%	11.0%	11.0%	348
White	28.0%	23.0%	26.0%	11,110
Ethnicity Declined to State	n/a	n/a	12.0%	292
English Language Classification				
Fluent-English Proficient and English Only	17.0%	13.0%	15.0%	54,319
English Learner	9.0%	5.0%	5.0%	21,786
Parents Education				
Not a High School Graduate	9.0%	6.0%	7.0%	14,056
High School Graduate	13.0%	10.0%	11.0%	13,729
Some College	17.0%	14.0%	16.0%	9,921
College Graduate	24.0%	19.0%	21.0%	8,641
Graduate School / Post Graduate	32.0%	29.0%	30.0%	2,875
Parent Education Declined to State	11.0%	9.0%	8.0%	26,336
Economic Status				
Economically Disadvantaged	10.0%	7.0%	9.0%	48,260
Non Economically Disadvantaged	20.0%	16.0%	19.0%	27,804
Gender				
Males	15.0%	12.0%	12.0%	39,078
Females	15.0%	11.0%	12.0%	37,083
Los Angeles County Total	14.0%	11.0%	12.0%	76,174

Source: California Department of Education

Note: Current Algebra 1 Test Result Data Classifications were adopted in 2003

**Table 2.2.2 Ninth Grade Algebra I Proficiency by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

School District	Percentage At Or Above Proficient	Students Tested
ABC Unified	48.0%	544
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	15.0%	57
Alhambra Unified	54.0%	891
Antelope Valley Union High	9.0%	4,092
Arcadia Unified	39.0%	183
Azusa Unified	4.0%	361
Baldwin Park Unified	8.0%	501
Bassett Unified	7.0%	168
Bellflower Unified	19.0%	371
Beverly Hills Unified	72.0%	190
Bonita Unified	15.0%	222
Burbank Unified	43.0%	385
Centinel Valley Union High	22.0%	644
Charter Oak Unified	17.0%	236
Claremont Unified	33.0%	197
Compton Unified	2.0%	1,041
Covina-Valley Unified	13.0%	493
Culver City Unified	5.0%	148
Downey Unified	21.0%	597
Duarte Unified	2.0%	97
El Monte Union High	28.0%	576
El Rancho Unified	15.0%	300
El Segundo Unified	18.0%	142
Glendale Unified	39.0%	1,369
Glendora Unified	50.0%	306
Hacienda la Puente Unified	13.0%	1,438
Hawthorne Elementary	35.0%	99
Inglewood Unified	4.0%	777
La Canada Unified	36.0%	141
Las Virgenes Unified	59.0%	495
Lennox Elementary	34.0%	93

School District	Percentage At Or Above Proficient	Students Tested
Long Beach Unified	18.0%	3,035
Los Angeles Cnty. Office of Education	8.0%	272
Los Angeles Unified	6.0%	38,053
Lynwood Unified	2.0%	1,210
Manhattan Beach Unified	38.0%	265
Monrovia Unified	3.0%	369
Montebello Unified	14.0%	1,232
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	3.0%	1,291
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	18.0%	272
Paramount Unified	21.0%	1,179
Pasadena Unified	5.0%	934
Pomona Unified	6.0%	1,787
Redondo Beach Unified	42.0%	237
Rowland Unified	6.0%	789
San Gabriel Unified	33.0%	220
San Marino Unified	70.0%	79
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	20.0%	427
South Pasadena Unified	63.0%	115
Temple City Unified	51.0%	149
Torrance Unified	14.0%	791
Walnut Valley Unified	49.0%	322
West Covina Unified	5.0%	662
Whittier Union High	15.0%	2,379
William S Hart Union High	30.0%	1,403
LA County	12.0%	76,174

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.3.1 SAT Sitting Rate by Population Group
Los Angeles County, 2004, 2005**

<i>Percent of High School Seniors Who Took the SAT</i>			
Race or Ethnicity	2004		Total test Takers
	2005		2005
	American Indian	52.9%	146
	Asian	51.7%	9,231
	Latino	23.9%	12,800
	African-American	31.8%	3,677
	White (not Latino)	27.8%	7,282
Gender	Male	34.4%	16,866
	Female	44.2%	22,052
Los Angeles County Total	39.3%		38,918

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.3.2 SAT Sitting Rate by School District
Los Angeles County School Districts, 2005**

District	Percent of Senior Who Took the SAT	Number Tested
Los Angeles County Office Of Education	5.8%	207
Los Angeles Co Cya District	0.0%	0
ABC Unified	44.4%	827
Antelope Valley Union High	22.4%	1,103
Arcadia Unified	75.0%	667
Azusa Unified	23.2%	146
Baldwin Park Unified	16.4%	207
Bassett Unified	21.4%	96
Bellflower Unified	24.8%	267
Beverly Hills Unified	74.0%	378
Bonita Unified	41.1%	337
Burbank Unified	32.0%	464
Centinel Valley Union High	26.7%	483
Charter Oak Unified	36.0%	209
Claremont Unified	60.9%	337
Covina-Valley Unified	36.7%	428
Culver City Unified	41.1%	211
Downey Unified	26.2%	457
Duarte Unified	37.6%	108
El Monte Union High	25.1%	607
El Rancho Unified	37.0%	286
El Segundo Unified	59.5%	163
Glendale Unified	44.0%	1,129
Glendora Unified	53.4%	326
Gorman Elementary	11.2%	20
Inglewood Unified	30.5%	288
La Canada Unified	89.6%	319
Las Virgenes Unified	67.5%	692
Lawndale Elementary	58.8%	30
Lennox Elementary	86.0%	104
Long Beach Unified	31.0%	2,017

District	Percent of Senior Who Took the SAT	Number Tested
Los Angeles Unified	45.7%	13,585
Lynwood Unified	23.0%	237
Monrovia Unified	37.0%	171
Montebello Unified	23.5%	580
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	30.5%	437
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	83.1%	720
Paramount Unified	16.7%	166
Pasadena Unified	37.5%	528
Pomona Unified	40.9%	605
San Marino Unified	97.8%	268
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	60.9%	676
South Pasadena Unified	72.4%	249
Temple City Unified	58.9%	294
Torrance Unified	62.2%	1,203
West Covina Unified	28.7%	218
Whittier Union High	38.1%	851
William S. Hart Union High	34.0%	1,137
Compton Unified	19.3%	237
Hacienda La Puente Unified	31.4%	584
Rowland Unified	37.3%	474
Walnut Valley Unified	74.3%	1,040
San Gabriel Unified	37.6%	193
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	38.1%	48
Manhattan Beach Unified	72.7%	397
Redondo Beach Unified	45.8%	251
Alhambra Unified	41.5%	856
LA County	39.0%	38,918

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.4.1 English Exam Pass Rate by Population Group
Los Angeles County, 2001 - 2005**

Percent Passing the CASHEE English Exit Exam		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Race or Ethnicity						
	American Indian	64.0%	50.0%	62.0%	70.0%	65.0%
	Asian	80.0%	66.0%	76.0%	87.0%	78.0%
	Pac-Islander	58.0%	54.0%	65.0%	72.0%	63.0%
	Filipino	77.0%	76.0%	83.0%	88.0%	82.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	44.0%	43.0%	54.0%	62.0%	54.0%
	African-American	45.0%	46.0%	55.0%	61.0%	52.0%
	White (not Latino)	80.0%	71.0%	84.0%	89.0%	84.0%
English Language Classification						
	English Only Students	66.0%	59.0%	71.0%	78.0%	68.0%
	Initially Fluent English Proficient (IFEP)	71.0%	62.0%	78.0%	84.0%	78.0%
	Redesignated Fluent English Proficient (RFEP)	46.0%	67.0%	81.0%	85.0%	82.0%
	English Learner Students	24.0%	27.0%	33.0%	42.0%	37.0%
	Unknown	54.0%	40.0%	45.0%	47.0%	53.0%
Economic Status						
	Economically Disadvantaged	42.0%	41.0%	53.0%	61.0%	53.0%
	Not Economically Disadvantaged	68.0%	60.0%	71.0%	85.0%	77.0%
Gender						
	Male	48.0%	47.0%	57.0%	66.0%	57.0%
	Female	61.0%	54.0%	67.0%	75.0%	66.0%
Los Angeles County Total		55.0%	50.0%	62.0%	70.0%	61.0%

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.4.2 English Exam Pass Rate by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

School District	2005
ABC Unified	68.0%
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	88.0%
Alhambra City High	37.0%
Alhambra Unified	67.0%
Animo Inglewood Charter	76.0%
Animo Leadership High	68.0%
Antelope Valley Union High	61.0%
Arcadia Unified	83.0%
Azusa Unified	50.0%
Baldwin Park Unified	48.0%
Bassett Unified	53.0%
Bellflower Unified	62.0%
Beverly Hills Unified	90.0%
Bonita Unified	80.0%
Burbank Unified	77.0%
California Academy of Liberal Arts	88.0%
Centinela Valley Union High	51.0%
Central City Value School	73.0%
Charter Oak Unified	72.0%
Claremont Unified	85.0%
Compton Unified	43.0%
Covina-Valley Unified	69.0%
Crenshaw Arts-Technology High	35.0%
Culver City Unified	74.0%
Desert Sands Charter High	54.0%
Downey Unified	65.0%
Duarte Unified	60.0%
El Monte Union High	54.0%
El Rancho Unified	60.0%
El Segundo Unified	90.0%
Environmental Charter	60.0%
Glendale Unified	75.0%
Glendora Unified	87.0%
Gorman Learning Center	83.0%

School District	2005
Granada Hills Senior High	88.0%
Hacienda la Puente Unified	56.0%
Hawthorne School District	94.0%
Imagine Academy	91.0%
Inglewood Unified	47.0%
La Canada Unified	96.0%
Las Virgenes Unified	94.0%
Lennox Math Science and Technology	85.0%
Lifeline Education Charter	60.0%
Long Beach Unified	61.0%
Los Angeles Co. Office of Education	33.0%
Los Angeles Unified	56.0%
Lynwood Unified	50.0%
Magnolia Science Academy	84.0%
Manhattan Beach Unified	95.0%
Media Arts Academy	25.0%
Monrovia Unified	73.0%
Montebello Unified	49.0%
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	59.0%
OFL-Hacienda La Puente	66.0%
Opportunities for Learning	73.0%
Opportunities for Learning	72.0%
Options for Youth-Burbank	75.0%
Options for Youth-San Gabriel	82.0%
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	95.0%
Paramount Unified	50.0%
Pasadena Unified	57.0%
Pomona Unified	58.0%
Redondo Beach Unified	88.0%
Rowland Unified	61.0%
San Gabriel Unified	68.0%
San Marino Unified	93.0%
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	82.0%
School of Arts and Enterprise	79.0%
Soledad Enrichment Action (Charter)	38.0%
South Pasadena Unified	93.0%

State Board Of Education	26.0%
Temple City Unified	79.0%
Torrance Unified	82.0%
View Park Preparatory Accelerated	91.0%
Walnut Valley Unified	87.0%
West Covina Unified	67.0%
Whittier Union High	66.0%
William S. Hart Union High	80.0%

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.5.1 High School Graduation Rate Commulative Promotion Index (CPI) by Population Group
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005**

	Graduation Rate					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Race or Ethnicity						
American Indian	70.8%	73.7%	54.8%	64.3%	44.1%	55.0%
Asian	88.1%	94.8%	92.6%	88.8%	93.2%	92.2%
Pac-Islander	78.8%	53.4%	80.4%	60.1%	66.0%	60.6%
Filipino	96.6%	93.4%	90.7%	88.7%	83.5%	83.6%
Latino	49.7%	49.2%	52.9%	52.3%	52.9%	51.7%
African-American	60.7%	53.1%	57.3%	55.5%	58.1%	55.0%
White	79.0%	78.8%	78.7%	79.1%	77.1%	75.3%
Gender						
Male	56.2%	54.8%	57.5%	57.0%	57.0%	55.6%
Female	65.9%	65.6%	68.4%	67.2%	67.5%	65.8%
Los Angeles County Total	60.9%	60.0%	62.7%	61.9%	62.1%	60.6%

Source: California Department of Education and Urban Institute

Note : We calculated the Graduation Rate using enrollment data from the CA Department of Education and the Cumulative Promotion Index methodology developed by the Urban Institute. For more information on this methodology, see *Who Doesn't? by Christopher Swanson*,

Table 2.5.2 High School Graduation Rate by School District*
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005

<i>District</i>	<i>Graduation Rate</i>					<i>2005 Number of Graduates</i>
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
ABC Unified	84.6%	92.3%	97.4%	92.8%	89.7%	89.3%
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	74.8%	87.4%	80.3%	68.9%	84.7%	72.3%
Alhambra City High	85.2%	86.9%	85.6%	82.0%	N/A	N/A
Alhambra Unified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,709
Antelope Valley Union High	96.0%	69.3%	67.6%	63.6%	67.3%	64.8%
Azusa Unified	62.7%	65.2%	75.9%	67.4%	74.9%	65.4%
Bassett Unified	60.2%	97.6%	81.1%	89.6%	85.3%	87.6%
Bellflower Unified	67.5%	74.0%	69.5%	73.8%	75.3%	75.3%
Bonita Unified	87.2%	86.9%	98.7%	86.4%	91.1%	83.8%
Burbank Unified	85.9%	64.2%	90.8%	89.2%	71.5%	73.7%
Centinela Valley Union High	50.6%	57.8%	63.3%	58.6%	70.4%	45.1%
Charter Oak Unified	93.8%	87.5%	83.8%	89.5%	87.7%	77.2%
Compton Unified	33.1%	35.6%	65.6%	54.0%	39.9%	70.6%
Culver City Unified	69.8%	74.3%	69.9%	85.3%	75.1%	76.1%
Downey Unified	68.1%	71.8%	70.4%	79.8%	71.2%	72.6%
El Rancho Unified	78.6%	76.0%	68.2%	79.0%	78.3%	82.2%
Glendale Unified	86.3%	84.4%	88.8%	79.3%	80.7%	80.3%
Glendora Unified	89.6%	95.6%	91.3%	86.0%	83.6%	86.9%
Hacienda La Puente Unified	51.7%	69.3%	71.9%	79.0%	73.3%	43.5%
Inglewood Unified	57.8%	62.2%	58.1%	61.9%	56.6%	65.3%
La Canada Unified	91.3%	94.6%	94.9%	94.0%	97.2%	96.0%
Las Virgenes Unified	85.7%	92.9%	94.4%	83.9%	88.6%	83.1%
Long Beach Unified	74.6%	74.8%	69.1%	68.1%	63.5%	64.0%
Los Angeles Unified	45.3%	46.4%	45.3%	45.0%	47.7%	44.5%
Lynwood Unified	62.2%	66.5%	75.3%	68.6%	54.2%	61.7%
Manhattan Beach Unified	98.5%	87.9%	87.1%	81.4%	82.8%	84.6%
Monrovia Unified	67.8%	79.8%	84.0%	74.1%	80.9%	74.2%
Montebello Unified	64.6%	67.4%	58.2%	73.2%	69.8%	66.5%
						1,800

<i>District</i>	<i>Graduation Rate</i>					<i>2005 Number of Graduates</i>
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	61.0%	84.9%	77.6%	72.9%	74.4%	1,293
Paramount Unified	54.8%	50.4%	59.1%	55.8%	55.3%	660
Pasadena Unified	55.3%	49.0%	57.0%	57.4%	61.1%	1,117
Pomona Unified	55.1%	59.4%	53.8%	57.2%	60.4%	1,383
Redondo Beach Unified	84.8%	87.0%	83.9%	84.1%	79.3%	501
Rowland Unified	75.6%	82.5%	80.3%	78.1%	71.9%	971
San Gabriel Unified	96.9%	90.3%	95.2%	88.0%	71.7%	447
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	85.7%	85.2%	90.7%	86.3%	76.2%	969
South Pasadena Unified	80.4%	83.5%	98.4%	90.5%	87.6%	313
West Covina Unified	85.0%	82.9%	88.3%	79.6%	75.2%	649
Whittier Union High	70.6%	82.0%	86.9%	77.6%	78.0%	2,336
William S. Hart Union High	91.9%	98.4%	90.2%	89.2%	85.0%	3,062
Los Angeles County Total	60.9%	60.0%	62.7%	61.9%	62.1%	87,530

Source: California Department of Education

*A few school districts were excluded because of unstable percentages (over 100%).

These school districts did not have data available for the whole 4 yrs of high school, had very low high school enrollment (i.e. 60 students), or had large variances of enrollment over one year due to the gain or loss of schools in the district.

**Table 2.6.1 College Readiness by Population Group
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005**

<i>Percent of High School Graduates Who Completed A-G Courses</i>						
Race or Ethnicity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						2005 Total Number of Graduates
American Indian	29.0%	35.7%	23.8%	30.5%	31.9%	31.3%
Asian	63.7%	65.5%	63.8%	61.8%	60.0%	64.9%
Pacific Islander	26.5%	31.0%	25.1%	29.5%	33.6%	37.0%
Filipino	48.4%	53.4%	48.8%	49.7%	48.1%	28.0%
Hispanic/Latino	25.9%	28.8%	26.2%	27.9%	26.3%	31.9%
African-American	28.6%	31.9%	30.9%	31.9%	30.7%	33.6%
White (not Latino)	42.8%	44.1%	43.6%	43.4%	42.6%	45.0%
Gender						
Male	33.5%	35.3%	33.4%	33.9%	31.8%	35.5%
Female	38.6%	41.7%	39.4%	39.9%	38.5%	43.7%
Los Angeles County Total	36.1%	38.6%	36.5%	37.1%	35.4%	39.7%
						87,530

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.6.2 College Readiness by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

District	Percent of High School		2005
	Graduates Who	Completed A-G	
	Courses	Graduates	
ABC Unified	38.0%	1,639	
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	24.4%	119	
Alhambra Unified	35.0%	1,709	
Antelope Valley Union High	23.2%	3,505	
Arcadia Unified	48.4%	831	
Azusa Unified	18.0%	633	
Baldwin Park Unified	21.5%	1,027	
Bassett Unified	22.4%	380	
Bellflower Unified	20.2%	882	
Beverly Hills Unified	77.7%	498	
Bonita Unified	14.9%	725	
Burbank Unified	27.7%	1,202	
Centinela Valley Union High	29.3%	1,114	
Charter Oak Unified	32.9%	526	
Claremont Unified	50.0%	544	
Compton Unified	22.5%	1,161	
Covina-Valley Unified	25.1%	1,061	
Culver City Unified	26.5%	400	
Downey Unified	28.5%	1,332	
Duarte Unified	23.6%	364	
El Monte Union High	27.1%	1,700	
El Rancho Unified	24.5%	673	
El Segundo Unified	59.8%	276	
Glendale Unified	38.4%	2,133	
Glendora Unified	56.9%	608	
Gorman Elementary	4.3%	N/A	
Hacienda La Puente Unified	25.6%	1,556	
Inglewood Unified	87.3%	684	
La Canada Unified	78.0%	345	
Las Virgenes Unified	23.3%	901	

District	Percent of High School Graduates Who Completed A-G Courses	2005 Graduates
Lawndale Elementary	94.6%	N/A
Lennox Elementary	100.0%	N/A
Long Beach Unified	35.3%	4,956
Los Angeles Co. Office Of Education	36.0%	N/A
Los Angeles Unified	47.6%	29,741
Lynwood Unified	41.3%	993
Manhattan Beach Unified	55.1%	532
Monrovia Unified	22.5%	404
Montebello Unified	31.6%	1,800
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	26.8%	1,293
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	76.2%	849
Paramount Unified	24.7%	660
Pasadena Unified	51.7%	1,117
Pomona Unified	24.2%	1,383
Redondo Beach Unified	40.7%	501
Rowland Unified	33.9%	971
San Gabriel Unified	25.5%	447
San Marino Unified	78.9%	261
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	69.2%	969
South Pasadena Unified	55.3%	313
Temple City Unified	45.8%	465
Torrance Unified	45.0%	2,131
Walnut Valley Unified	66.6%	1,380
West Covina Unified	12.5%	649
Whittier Union High	29.3%	2,336
William S. Hart Union High	33.9%	3,062
LA County Total	39.7%	87,530

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.7.1 Community College Transfers by Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2002 - 2005**

Race or Ethnicity	Percent of Community College Students who Transferred to 4 Year College or University			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
American Indian	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%
Asian	5.9%	6.2%	6.7%	7.5%
Filipino	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%
Hispanic/Latino	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.5%
African-American	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%
White (not Latino)	3.6%	4.0%	4.0%	4.4%
Other	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Gender				
Los Angeles County Total	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.5%

Source: California Post-Secondary Education Commission

Note: Transfer rate is derived from dividing the total transfers for a given year (by race)/total enrollment for a given year (by race)
For example, Asian transfers for 2003 divided by Asian enrollment for 2003.

**Table 2.7.2 Community College Transfers by Community College District
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005**

Community College District	Percent of Community College Students who Transferred to 4 Year College or University					Number of Transfers	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
Antelope Valley District	3.9%	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	4.0%	5.1%	616
Cerritos District	3.3%	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%	4.4%	1,042
Citrus District	5.0%	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%	4.9%	661
Compton District	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%	138
El Camino District	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.7%	4.5%	5.4%	1,327
Glendale District	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%	784
Long Beach District	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.7%	4.2%	1,051
Los Angeles District	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4,597
Mt San Antonio District	4.0%	3.5%	4.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.7%	1,590
Pasadena District	5.4%	4.5%	6.2%	5.5%	5.5%	6.4%	1,816
Rio Hondo District	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	559
Santa Clarita District	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%	661
Santa Monica District	5.5%	5.0%	5.8%	7.3%	6.7%	7.0%	2,234
Los Angeles County Total	3.6%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.5%	17,233

Source: California Post-Secondary Education Commission

Note: Transfer rate is derived from dividing the total transfers for a given year (by race)/total enrollment for a given year (by race)

For example, Asian transfers for 2003 divided by Asian enrollment for 2003.

**Table 2.8.1 Teacher Credential by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

School District	Number of Teachers	Full Credential Teachers	Percent Full Credential
ABC Unified	998	967	96.9 %
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	87	77	88.5 %
Alhambra Unified	882	843	95.6 %
Antelope Valley Union High	915	704	76.9 %
Arcadia Unified	451	428	94.9 %
Azusa Unified	592	553	93.4 %
Baldwin Park Unified	812	730	89.9 %
Bassett Unified	261	219	83.9 %
Bellflower Unified	695	640	92.1 %
Beverly Hills Unified	283	275	97.2 %
Bonita Unified	461	438	95.0 %
Burbank Unified	755	675	89.4 %
Castaic Union Elementary	181	174	96.1 %
Centinel Valley Union High	341	259	76.0 %
Charter Oak Unified	305	296	97.0 %
Claremont Unified	330	312	94.5 %
Compton Unified	1,307	876	67.0 %
Covina-Valley Unified	673	584	86.8 %
Culver City Unified	316	299	94.6 %
Downey Unified	1008	875	86.8 %
Duarte Unified	221	185	83.7 %
East Whittier City Elementary	445	415	93.3 %
Eastside Union Elementary	125	113	90.4 %
El Monte City Elementary	568	532	93.7 %
El Monte Union High	425	343	80.7 %
El Rancho Unified	546	455	83.3 %
El Segundo Unified	149	141	94.6 %
Garvey Elementary	313	290	92.7 %
Glendale Unified	1,337	1,291	96.6 %
Glendora Unified	365	341	93.4 %

School District	Number of Teachers	Full Credential Teachers	Percent Full Credential
Gorman Elementary	115	103	89.6 %
Hacienda La Puente Unified	1,239	1,045	84.3 %
Hawthorne Elementary	461	418	90.7 %
Hermosa Beach City Elementary	57	57	100.0 %
Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes Union Elementary	20	18	90.0 %
Inglewood Unified	925	604	65.3 %
Keppel Union Elementary	144	132	91.7 %
La Canada Unified	174	171	98.3 %
Lancaster Elementary	758	689	90.9 %
Las Virgenes Unified	547	527	96.3 %
Lawndale Elementary	312	299	95.8 %
Lennox Elementary	371	302	81.4 %
Little Lake City Elementary	234	211	90.2 %
Long Beach Unified	4,500	4,088	90.8 %
Los Angeles Co Cya District	17	16	94.1 %
Los Angeles Co. Office Of Education	906	800	88.3 %
Los Angeles Unified	35,807	31,536	88.1 %
Los Nietos Elementary	109	102	93.6 %
Lowell Joint	151	144	95.4 %
Lynwood Unified	735	523	71.2 %
Manhattan Beach Unified	317	307	96.8 %
Monrovia Unified	316	292	92.4 %
Montebello Unified	1,507	1,309	86.9 %
Mountain View Elementary	478	467	97.7 %
Newhall Elementary	328	323	98.5 %
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	1,071	956	89.3 %
Palmdale Elementary	947	822	86.8 %
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	558	525	94.1 %
Paramount Unified	797	671	84.2 %
Pasadena Unified	1,114	908	81.5 %
Pomona Unified	1,484	1,382	93.1 %
Redondo Beach Unified	384	369	96.1 %
Rosemead Elementary	151	143	94.7 %
Rowland Unified	845	777	92.0 %

School District	Number of Teachers	Full Credential Teachers	Percent Full Credential
San Gabriel Unified	286	254	88.8 %
San Marino Unified	160	153	95.6 %
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	614	570	92.8 %
Saugus Union Elementary	517	511	98.8 %
South Pasadena Unified	188	185	98.4 %
South Whittier Elementary	204	194	95.1 %
State Board Of Education Charter	13	8	61.5 %
State Board Of Education Charter	18	8	44.4 %
State Board Of Education Charter	11	9	81.8 %
Sulphur Springs Union Elementary	285	272	95.4 %
Temple City Unified	280	262	93.6 %
Torrance Unified	1,189	1,112	93.5 %
Valle Lindo Elementary	57	51	89.5 %
Walnut Valley Unified	667	654	98.1 %
West Covina Unified	471	440	93.4 %
Westside Union Elementary	357	305	85.4 %
Whittier City Elementary	345	310	89.9 %
Whittier Union High	514	436	84.8 %
William S. Hart Union High	903	801	88.7 %
Wilsona Elementary	96	84	87.5 %
Wiseburn Elementary	108	106	98.1 %
Los Angeles Total	81,309	72,091	88.7 %
State Total	306,548	286,149	93.3 %

Source: California Department of Education

Note: Teacher credential data may not have been submitted or a teacher may hold one or more types of credential.

As a result, percentages on this report may not add up to 100%.

**Table 2.9.1 School Overcrowding by Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Group	Percent of Students in Year Round Schools 2005
African American	19.3 %
American Indian	11.0 %
Asian	7.0 %
Filipino	15.0 %
Latino	31.1 %
Pacific Islander	12.4 %
White	7.0 %

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.9.2 School Overcrowding by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

School District	Percent of Students in Year-Round Schools	Total Enrollment (2005)
ABC Unified	0.0%	21,944
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	0.0%	1,986
Alhambra Unified	0.0%	19,673
Antelope Valley Union High	0.0%	23,900
Arcadia Unified	4.7%	10,135
Azusa Unified	0.0%	11,989
Baldwin Park Unified	2.3%	19,187
Bassett Unified	0.0%	5,962
Bellflower Unified	0.0%	15,456
Beverly Hills Unified	0.0%	5,167
Bonita Unified	0.0%	10,159
Burbank Unified	4.8%	16,783
Castaic Union Elementary	100.0%	3,577
Centinel Valley Union High	18.5%	8,145
Charter Oak Unified	0.0%	7,206
Claremont Unified	0.0%	6,936
Compton Unified	0.0%	31,449
Covina-Valley Unified	0.0%	15,110
Culver City Unified	0.0%	6,773
Downey Unified	0.0%	22,800
Duarte Unified	0.0%	4,584
East Whittier City Elementary	0.0%	9,100
Eastside Union Elementary	0.0%	2,871
El Monte City Elementary	0.0%	11,271
El Monte Union High	0.0%	10,446
El Rancho Unified	0.0%	12,026
El Segundo Unified	0.0%	3,253
Garvey Elementary	0.0%	6,455

School District	Percent of Students in Year-Round Schools	Total Enrollment (2005)
Glendale Unified	24.7%	28,816
Glendora Unified	0.0%	7,820
Gorman Elementary	0.0%	2,282
Hacienda La Puente Unified	1.7%	24,955
Hawthorne Elementary	0.0%	9,786
Hermosa Beach City Elementary	0.0%	1,055
Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes Union Elementary	0.0%	421
Inglewood Unified	50.7%	17,458
Keppel Union Elementary	0.0%	3,055
La Canada Unified	0.0%	4,302
Lancaster Elementary	64.0%	15,933
Las Virgenes Unified	0.0%	12,121
Lawndale Elementary	0.0%	6,518
Lennox Elementary	0.0%	7,704
Little Lake City Elementary	0.0%	4,947
Long Beach Unified	21.4%	96,319
Los Angeles Co. Office Of Education	0.0%	12,077
Los Angeles Unified	46.1%	741,367
Los Nietos Elementary	0.0%	2,310
Lowell Joint	0.0%	3,288
Lynwood Unified	0.0%	19,072
Manhattan Beach Unified	0.0%	6,380
Monrovia Unified	0.0%	6,451
Montebello Unified	8.6%	36,000
Mountain View Elementary	0.0%	9,961
Newhall Elementary	0.0%	6,849
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	0.0%	23,769
Palmdale Elementary	0.0%	22,704
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	0.0%	11,805
Paramount Unified	68.1%	16,823
Pasadena Unified	0.0%	22,336

School District	Percent of Students in Year-Round Schools	Total Enrollment (2005)
Pomona Unified	0.0%	34,657
Redondo Beach Unified	0.0%	8,029
Rosemead Elementary	0.0%	3,302
Rowland Unified	0.0%	17,945
San Gabriel Unified	7.5%	6,172
San Marino Unified	0.0%	3,301
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	0.0%	12,545
Saugus Union Elementary	0.0%	10,533
South Pasadena Unified	0.0%	4,254
South Whittier Elementary	0.0%	4,432
Sulphur Springs Union Elementary	0.0%	5,740
Temple City Unified	0.0%	5,665
Torrance Unified	0.0%	25,447
Valle Lindo Elementary	0.0%	1,347
Walnut Valley Unified	0.0%	15,467
West Covina Unified	0.0%	10,427
Westside Union Elementary	0.0%	7,837
Whittier City Elementary	0.0%	7,160
Whittier Union High	0.0%	13,231
William S. Hart Union High	3.1%	22,226
Wilsona Elementary	0.0%	2,052
Wiseburn Elementary	0.0%	2,102

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 2.10.1 Student Counselor Ratio by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

District*	Counselors	Enrollment	Students Per Counselor
ABC Unified	21	21,944	1,045.0
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	1	1,986	1,986.0
Alhambra Unified	19	19,673	1,035.4
Antelope Valley Union High	41	23,900	582.9
Arcadia Unified	12	10,135	844.6
Azusa Unified	11	11,989	1,089.9
Baldwin Park Unified	11	19,187	1,744.3
Bassett Unified	5	5,962	1,192.4
Bellflower Unified	9	15,456	1,717.3
Beverly Hills Unified	10	5,167	516.7
Bonita Unified	18	10,159	564.4
Burbank Unified	17	16,783	987.2
Centinel Valley Union High	19	8,145	428.7
Charter Oak Unified	4	7,206	1,801.5
Claremont Unified	6	6,936	1,156.0
Compton Unified	56	31,449	561.6
Covina-Valley Unified	14	15,110	1,079.3
Culver City Unified	9	6,773	752.6
Downey Unified	24	22,800	950.0
Duarte Unified	2	4,584	2,292.0
El Monte Union High	23	10,446	454.2
El Rancho Unified	10	12,026	1,202.6
El Segundo Unified	3	3,253	1,084.3
Glendale Unified	35	28,816	823.3
Glendora Unified	9	7,820	868.9
Hacienda La Puente Unified	27	24,955	924.3
Inglewood Unified	14	17,458	1,247.0
La Canada Unified	8	4,302	537.8
Las Virgenes Unified	11	12,121	1,101.9
Lawndale Elementary	3	6,518	2,172.7
Long Beach Unified	171	96,319	563.3

District*	Counselor	Enrollment	Students Per Counselor
Los Angeles Co. Office Of Education	27	12,077	447.3
Los Angeles Unified	975	741,367	760.4
Lynwood Unified	20	19,072	953.6
Manhattan Beach Unified	11	6,380	580.0
Monrovia Unified	6	6,451	1,075.2
Montebello Unified	41	36,000	878.0
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	27	23,769	880.3
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	18	11,805	655.8
Paramount Unified	30	16,823	560.8
Pasadena Unified	26	22,336	859.1
Pomona Unified	12	34,657	2,888.1
Redondo Beach Unified	14	8,029	573.5
Rowland Unified	15	17,945	1,196.3
San Gabriel Unified	12	6,172	514.3
San Marino Unified	5	3,301	660.2
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	25	12,545	501.8
South Pasadena Unified	10	4,254	425.4
State Board Of Education Charter	1	285	285.0
Temple City Unified	9	5,665	629.4
Torrance Unified	33	25,447	771.1
Walnut Valley Unified	18	15,467	859.3
West Covina Unified	10	10,427	1,042.7
Whittier Union High	33	13,231	400.9
William S. Hart Union High	51	22,226	435.8
Los Angeles County	2,107	1,734,125	823.0
State of California	6,977	6,322,141	906.1

Source: California Department of Education

*Elementary school districts were excluded because these districts have few, if any counselors.

In addition, readers are cautioned that some districts with high counselor per student ratios are a result of elementary schools comprising half or more of that district. As stated above, elementary schools tend to have little if any counselors and would therefore skew the data for the whole district.

Economic Status Tables

**Table 3.1.1 Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2002 - 2005**

Race or Ethnic Group	Percent Homeowners			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Black	38.1%	37.9%	38.9%	38.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	52.1%	57.9%	50.2%	47.0%
Asian	50.5%	51.7%	50.4%	50.5%
Pacific Islander	41.3%	42.8%	54.1%	52.1%
White Non-Latino	59.9%	59.3%	61.1%	59.7%
Latino	37.4%	39.2%	39.3%	39.9%
Other Race	35.6%	41.2%	39.1%	37.7%
Two Races or More	40.9%	41.9%	47.4%	45.1%
Los Angeles County	48.2%	49.0%	49.5%	49.1%

Source: 2005 American Community Survey

Note: Universe is Occupied Housing Units, the data above does not include the population living in group quarters

Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.1.2 Homeownership Rate by Selected Cities and Places
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Community	Owner occupied	
	Number	Percent Homeowners
Alhambra city	12,669	45.9%
Baldwin Park city	12,727	66.4%
Bellflower city	9,536	40.0%
Burbank city	17,850	45.3%
Carson city	20,239	80.4%
Compton city	13,913	57.8%
Downey city	18,076	51.9%
East Los Angeles CDP	11,473	35.7%
El Monte city	10,693	37.0%
Florence-Graham CDP	6,694	43.2%
Glendale city	27,337	38.6%
Hawthorne city	7,938	25.8%
Inglewood city	13,863	35.4%
Lakewood city	19,855	74.3%
Lancaster city	24,872	58.9%
Long Beach city	66,272	40.5%
Los Angeles city	512,799	39.9%
Lynwood city	7,095	48.9%
Norwalk city	18,838	69.1%
Palmdale city	27,301	70.9%
Pasadena city	24,716	47.0%
Pomona city	26,204	62.4%
Redondo Beach city	13,747	54.3%
Santa Clarita city	39,373	74.0%
Santa Monica city	13,518	30.3%
South Gate city	13,368	56.6%
Torrance city	29,403	54.5%
West Covina city	20,062	60.8%
Whittier city	16,409	58.2%

Source: 2005 American Community Survey

Note: Universe is Occupied Housing Units, the data above does not include the population living in group quarters

Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.2.1 Rent Burden by Selected Cities and Places
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Community	Renters paying more than 30% of income on rent
Alhambra city	44.0%
Baldwin Park city	48.3%
Bellflower city	52.6%
Burbank city	46.2%
Compton city	60.4%
Downey city	55.3%
East Los Angeles CDP	51.8%
El Monte city	54.5%
Florence-Graham CDP	53.6%
Glendale city	56.2%
Hawthorne city	48.8%
Inglewood city	52.0%
Lakewood city	47.4%
Lancaster city	60.4%
Long Beach city	51.5%
Los Angeles city	54.8%
Lynwood city	61.6%
Norwalk city	58.9%
Palmdale city	57.2%
Pasadena city	50.6%
Pomona city	67.6%
Redondo Beach city	31.4%
Santa Clarita city	57.8%
Santa Monica city	43.9%
South Gate city	53.5%
Torrance city	42.5%
West Covina city	67.8%
Whittier city	49.5%

Source: 2005 American Community Survey

Note: Universe is Renter Occupied Housing Units

Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.3.1 Unemployment Rate by Selected Cities and Places
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Area Name	Unemployment Rate
Acton CDP	3.3%
Agoura Hills city	2.1%
Alhambra city	4.4%
Alondra Park CDP	5.4%
Altadena CDP	3.6%
Arcadia city	2.8%
Artesia city	3.6%
Avalon city	2.3%
Avocado Heights CDP	4.4%
Azusa city	5.9%
Baldwin Park city	6.4%
Bell city	7.1%
Bellflower city	5.2%
Bell Gardens city	8.3%
Beverly Hills city	3.4%
Bradbury city	2.4%
Burbank city	4.0%
Calabasas city	2.2%
Carson city	5.1%
Cerritos city	2.6%
Charter Oak CDP	2.8%
Citrus CDP	4.8%
Claremont city	5.6%
Commerce city	9.9%
Compton city	9.0%
Covina city	3.7%
Cudahy city	7.1%
Culver City city	3.4%
Del Aire CDP	2.8%
Desert View Highlands CDP	7.0%
Diamond Bar city	3.6%
Downey city	4.2%
Duarte city	3.4%
East Compton CDP	9.5%

Area Name	Unemployment Rate
East La Mirada CDP	3.7%
East Los Angeles CDP	7.4%
East Pasadena CDP	3.3%
East San Gabriel CDP	3.0%
El Monte city	6.5%
El Segundo city	2.4%
Florence Graham CDP	10.6%
Gardena city	4.8%
Glendale city	4.6%
Glendora city	2.7%
Hacienda Heights CDP	3.7%
Hawaiian Gardens city	5.7%
Hawthorne city	6.8%
Hermosa Beach city	2.1%
Hidden Hills city	1.3%
Huntington Park city	7.7%
Industry city	9.2%
Inglewood city	6.6%
Inwindale city	5.3%
La Canada Flintridge city	1.9%
La Crescenta Montrose CDP	2.4%
Ladera Heights CDP	2.5%
La Habra Heights city	1.9%
Lake Los Angeles CDP	7.7%
Lakewood city	3.2%
La Mirada city	3.5%
Lancaster city	7.3%
La Puente city	6.0%
La Verne city	3.3%
Lawndale city	5.0%
Lennox CDP	6.9%
Littlerock CDP	7.4%
Lomita city	3.6%
Long Beach city	6.1%
Los Angeles city	6.0%
Lynwood city	8.5%

Area Name	Unemployment Rate
Malibu city	1.8%
Manhattan Beach city	1.7%
Marina del Rey CDP	2.7%
Mayflower Village CDP	2.7%
Maywood city	7.5%
Monrovia city	4.5%
Montebello city	5.6%
Monterey Park city	3.7%
North El Monte CDP	1.7%
Norwalk city	5.4%
Palmdale city	6.4%
Palos Verdes Estates city	1.0%
Paramount city	7.5%
Pasadena city	4.3%
Pico Rivera city	4.7%
Pomona city	6.4%
Quartz Hill CDP	5.4%
Rancho Palos Verdes city	1.6%
Redondo Beach city	2.6%
Rolling Hills city	0.5%
Rolling Hills Estates city	1.3%
Rosemead city	4.8%
Rowland Heights CDP	3.4%
San Dimas city	3.5%
San Fernando city	5.1%
San Gabriel city	4.2%
San Marino city	2.3%
Santa Clarita city	3.1%
Santa Fe Springs city	4.4%
Santa Monica city	4.8%
Sierra Madre city	1.5%
Signal Hill city	3.9%
South El Monte city	6.5%
South Gate city	6.5%
South Pasadena city	2.6%
South San Gabriel CDP	5.3%

Area Name	Unemployment Rate
South San Jose Hills CDP	6.3%
South Whittier CDP	4.7%
Temple City city	3.2%
Torrance city	2.5%
Valinda CDP	7.1%
Val Verde CDP	3.5%
Vernon city	0.0%
View Park Windsor Hills CDP	4.4%
Vincent CDP	4.1%
Walnut city	2.4%
Walnut Park CDP	6.8%
West Athens CDP	5.8%
West Carson CDP	3.9%
West Compton CDP	8.6%
West Covina city	4.5%
West Hollywood city	4.3%
Westlake Village city	2.6%
Westmont CDP	10.8%
West Puente Valley CDP	5.2%
West Whittier Los Nietos CDP	5.7%
Whittier city	3.8%
Willowbrook CDP	9.6%
Los Angeles County	5.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department

Note: CDP stands for Census Designated Place.

County Data are for Annual Average (Revised) 2005

**Table 3.3.2 Unemployment Rate by LWIA
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Local Workforce Investment Area	Unemployment Rate
Carson-Lomita-Torrance Cities	3.4%
Foothill Consortium	3.7%
Long Beach City	6.1%
Los Angeles City	6.0%
Los Angeles County Consortium	5.1%
South Bay Consortium	4.6%
Southeast LA County (SELACO) Consortium	4.2%
Verdugo Consortium	4.2%

Source: California Employment Development Department
County Data are for Annual Average (Revised) 2005

**Table 3.3.3. Unemployment Rate by Gender by Age
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Group	16 to 19 years:	Percent of Labor Force Unemployed					Total
		20 to 24 years:	25 to 54 years:	55 to 64 years:	65 to 69 years:	70 years and over:	
Male	26.2%	11.6%	5.2%	5.2%	3.6%	3.8%	6.6%
Female	27.7%	11.8%	7.3%	5.7%	4.9%	4.2%	8.7%
All	27.0%	11.7%	6.2%	5.4%	4.2%	4.0%	7.5%

Source: American Community Survey 2005

Note: The Unemployment Rate is computed as the ratio between Unemployed and Civilian Employment

Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.3.4. Unemployment Rate by Gender by Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Group	Male	Female	All
African American	12.7%	12.8%	12.7%
Asian	5.6%	5.9%	5.7%
Pacific Islander	6.4%	10.8%	8.2%
Two or More Races	7.9%	9.5%	8.7%
Latino	6.7%	10.6%	8.3%
White Non-Latino	5.6%	5.3%	5.4%

Source: American Community Survey 2005

Note: The Unemployment Rate is computed as the ratio between Unemployed and Civilian Employment

Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.4.1 Poverty by Household Type
Los Angeles County, 2004, 2005**

	Percent of Households under 150% of FPL	
	2004	2005
Female Headed Household	42.1%	39.8%
Male Headed Households	25.3%	24.7%

Source: US Census, ACS (American Community Survey)

* From the Decennial Census, FPL is Federal Poverty Level

Note: Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.4.2 Poverty by Selected Cities and Places
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Cities	Percent of Households Under 150% of FPL
Alhambra city	23.4%
Baldwin Park city	34.3%
Bellflower city	31.5%
Burbank city	16.2%
Carson city	18.7%
Compton city	36.9%
Downey city	24.8%
East Los Angeles CDP	48.6%
El Monte city	41.1%
Florence-Graham CDP	46.2%
Glendale city	20.5%
Hawthorne city	32.5%
Inglewood city	32.4%
Lakewood city	12.8%
Lancaster city	32.9%
Long Beach city	32.1%
Los Angeles city	33.2%
Lynwood city	48.2%
Norwalk city	19.7%
Palmdale city	28.7%
Pasadena city	27.2%
Pomona city	34.5%
Redondo Beach city	5.2%
Santa Clarita city	12.9%
Santa Monica city	14.2%
South Gate city	35.9%
Torrance city	10.2%
West Covina city	26.0%
Whittier city	20.0%
Los Angeles County	28.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

Note: FPL is Federal Poverty Level

Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.5.1 Child Poverty by Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005**

	Percent of Children Living Under 100% of Poverty Level				
	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2005
Asian	15.6%	12.4%	15.2%	19.7%	12.3%
Latino	30.1%	28.1%	28.1%	29.1%	30.1%
African-American	33.1%	24.5%	32.4%	27.3%	28.7%
White Non-Latino	9.4%	10.2%	6.5%	7.5%	6.9%
Los Angeles County	24.5%	22.3%	22.6%	23.7%	22.9%

Source: US Census, ACS (American Community Survey)

* 2000 Decennial Census, FPL is Federal Poverty Level

Note: Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.6.1 Median Family Income by Type of Family
Los Angeles County, 2002 - 2005**

Type of Family	2002	2003	2004	2005
All Families	\$49,464	\$49,697	\$50,598	\$53,431
Married-couple family --				
Total	\$59,719	\$61,206	\$61,351	\$65,507
With own children under 18 years	\$55,841	\$55,766	\$58,320	\$60,211
No own children under 18 years	\$63,907	\$68,183	\$64,467	\$71,735
Male householder, no wife present --				
Total	\$40,782	\$39,584	\$43,196	\$43,380
With own children under 18 years	\$33,925	\$34,132	\$32,084	\$34,088
No own children under 18 years	\$45,973	\$41,946	\$52,188	\$50,675
Female householder, no husband present --				
Total	\$27,995	\$28,723	\$30,224	\$31,570
With own children under 18 years	\$20,897	\$20,609	\$21,360	\$23,967
No own children under 18 years	\$38,230	\$41,368	\$42,653	\$43,378

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Note: Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.6.2 Median Family Income by Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Race/Ethnicity of Householder	Median Family Income
African American	\$45,381
American Indian Alaska Native	\$65,692
Asian	\$61,825
Pacific Islander	\$58,108
Other Race	\$37,863
Two Races Plus	\$59,183
White Not Latino	\$82,260
Latino	\$38,819
Los Angeles County	\$53,431

Source: 2005 American Community Survey

Note: Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.6.3 Median Family Income by Selected Cities and Places
Los Angeles County, 2005**

City or Place	Median Family Income
Alhambra city	\$52,332
Baldwin Park city	\$41,176
Bellflower city	\$43,617
Burbank city	\$70,324
Carson city	\$70,659
Compton city	\$42,800
Downey city	\$51,312
East Los Angeles CDP	\$32,888
El Monte city	\$37,882
Florence-Graham CDP	\$33,740
Glendale city	\$61,315
Hawthorne city	\$36,488
Inglewood city	\$37,509
Lakewood city	\$71,790
Lancaster city	\$49,108
Long Beach city	\$46,477
Los Angeles city	\$47,434
Lynwood city	\$33,492
Norwalk city	\$51,780
Palmdale city	\$52,320
Pasadena city	\$62,627
Pomona city	\$43,328
Redondo Beach city	\$98,341
Santa Clarita city	\$82,628
Santa Monica city	\$87,748
South Gate city	\$42,289
Torrance city	\$82,048
West Covina city	\$54,169
Whittier city	\$65,382

Source: 2005 American Community Survey

Note: Data in this table are from the American Community Survey (ACS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. The Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>) publishes margins of error for the ACS that show where the actual values may lie.

**Table 3.7.1 Free/Reduced Meal Program Enrollment by School District
Los Angeles County, 2005**

District	Percent of Students in Free or Reduced		Total Enrollment
	Meal Program		
ABC Unified	41.7%		21,944
Acton-Agua Dulce Unified	17.7%		1,986
Alhambra Unified	61.6%		19,673
Antelope Valley Union High	33.5%		23,900
Arcadia Unified	9.0%		10,135
Azusa Unified	70.3%		11,989
Baldwin Park Unified	77.2%		19,187
Bassett Unified	78.0%		5,962
Bellflower Unified	53.2%		15,456
Beverly Hills Unified	0.0%		5,167
Bonita Unified	22.2%		10,159
Burbank Unified	33.3%		16,783
Castaic Union Elementary	14.5%		3,577
Centinela Valley Union High	56.6%		8,145
Charter Oak Unified	26.1%		7,206
Claremont Unified	23.3%		6,936
Compton Unified	95.2%		31,449
Covina-Valley Unified	44.5%		15,110
Culver City Unified	29.6%		6,773
Downey Unified	54.3%		22,800
Duarte Unified	61.4%		4,584
East Whittier City Elementary	34.9%		9,100
Eastside Union Elementary	79.2%		2,871
El Monte City Elementary	92.1%		11,271
El Monte Union High	66.0%		10,446
El Rancho Unified	64.5%		12,026
El Segundo Unified	13.5%		3,253
Garvey Elementary	76.7%		6,455
Glendale Unified	41.3%		28,816
Glendora Unified	14.9%		7,820
Gorman Elementary	42.6%		2,282

District	Percent of Students in Free or Reduced Meal Program		Total Enrollment
	Free or Reduced	Meal Program	
Hacienda la Puente Unified	59.3%		24,955
Hawthorne Elementary	87.1%		9,786
Hermosa Beach City Elementary	3.7%		1,055
Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes Union Elementary	16.6%		421
Inglewood Unified	60.9%		17,458
Keppel Union Elementary	76.9%		3,055
La Canada Unified	0.0%		4,302
Lancaster Elementary	66.2%		15,933
Las Virgenes Unified	2.9%		12,121
Lawndale Elementary	78.6%		6,518
Lennox Elementary	90.9%		7,704
Little Lake City Elementary	71.3%		4,947
Long Beach Unified	65.9%		96,319
Los Angeles Unified	75.1%		741,283
Los Nietos Elementary	100.0%		2,310
Lowell Joint	18.9%		3,288
Lynwood Unified	71.4%		19,072
Manhattan Beach Unified	2.4%		6,380
Monrovia Unified	55.2%		6,451
Montebello Unified	72.2%		35,999
Mountain View Elementary	80.9%		9,961
Newhall Elementary	25.1%		6,849
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	50.2%		23,769
Palmdale Elementary	65.2%		22,704
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	1.4%		11,805
Paramount Unified	0.0%		16,823
Pasadena Unified	67.7%		22,336
Pomona Unified	57.1%		34,657
Redondo Beach Unified	19.0%		8,029
Rosemead Elementary	81.1%		3,302
Rowland Unified	58.6%		17,945
San Gabriel Unified	50.9%		6,172
San Marino Unified	0.0%		3,301
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified	21.8%		12,545

District	Percent of Students in Free or Reduced		Total Enrollment
	Meal Program		
Saugus Union Elementary	11.3%		10,533
SBE - Animo Inglewood Charter	91.7%		411
SBE - New West Charter Middle	0.0%		285
SBE - The School of Arts and Enterprise	30.7%		261
South Pasadena Unified	9.4%		4,254
South Whittier Elementary	79.7%		4,432
Sulphur Springs Union Elementary	33.0%		5,740
Temple City Unified	29.6%		5,665
Torrance Unified	16.8%		25,447
Valle Lindo Elementary	70.6%		1,347
Walnut Valley Unified	10.3%		15,467
West Covina Unified	50.7%		10,427
Westside Union Elementary	25.4%		7,837
Whittier City Elementary	61.5%		7,160
Whittier Union High	38.3%		13,231
William S Hart Union High	10.0%		22,226
Wilsona Elementary	64.6%		2,052
Wiseburn Elementary	41.3%		2,102
Los Angeles County	62.6%		1,734,125

Source: California Department of Education

Health Tables

**Table 4.1 Adult Health Insurance Coverage by Population Group and SPA
Los Angeles County, 2001, 2003, 2005**

	Percent of Adults with Health Insurance Coverage		
	2001	2003	2005
Race or Ethnicity			
Native American	77.8%	84.2%	81.2%
Asian	81.1%	84.7%	81.4%
Hispanic/Latino	61.3%	61.4%	65.8%
African-American	86.8%	85.5%	88.8%
White (not Latino)	89.6%	90.9%	90.0%
Other	79.7%	78.9%	80.3%
Gender			
Male	76.5%	78.0%	75.1%
Female	80.3%	81.4%	83.7%
Age			
18-64	75.2%	76.4%	76.5%
65+	99.1%	99.2%	99.1%
Income			
0-99% of the Federal Poverty Level	60.5%	60.4%	62.5%
100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level	67.3%	70.2%	65.9%
200-299% of the Federal Poverty Level	82.1%	80.1%	78.1%
300% of the Federal Poverty Level and Above	91.4%	91.6%	90.9%

		Percent of Adults with Health Insurance Coverage		
		2001	2003	2005
Service Planning Area				
SPA 1	Antelope Valley	82.5%	86.1%	80.4%
SPA 2	San Fernando	80.0%	83.3%	82.7%
SPA 3	San Gabriel	83.7%	80.6%	81.7%
SPA 4	Metro	66.3%*	71.4%	71.0%
SPA 5	West	85.0%	84.6%	89.1%
SPA 6	South	71.2%	69.8%	69.8%
SPA 7	East	76.8%	80.4%	76.9%
SPA 8	South Bay			
Los Angeles County Total		78.5%	79.7%	79.5%

Source: CHIS (California Health Interview Survey)

Note: Data in this table are from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. CHIS (<http://www.askchis.org>) publishes confidence intervals that show where the actual values may lie.

* This estimate is statistically unstable and should be viewed with extreme caution according to CHIS

**Table 4.2 Child Health Insurance Coverage by Population Group and SPA
Los Angeles County, 2001, 2003, 2005**

	Percent of Children Covered by Health Insurance		
	2001	2003	2005
Race or Ethnicity			
Native American	94.9%	94.0%	98.5%
Asian	92.6%	93.4%	94.2%
Hispanic/Latino	81.6%	88.9%	90.2%
African-American	96.3%	94.2%	99.2%
White (not Latino)	95.1%	97.8%	98.9%
Other	86.2%	98.0%	90.4%
Gender			
Male	87.5%	92.1%	94.4%
Female	88.3%	93.1%	93.2%
Age			
Ages 0-11	89.7%	94.2%	94.3%
Ages 12-17	84.0%	89.2%	92.8%
Income			
0-99% of the Federal Poverty Level	79.8%	87.0%	87.6%
100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level	83.4%	89.6%	92.7%
200-299% of the Federal Poverty Level	92.4%	94.5%	96.3%
300% of the Federal Poverty Level and Above	96.9%	98.8%	98.5%

		Percent of Children Covered by Health Insurance		
		2001	2003	2005
Service Planning Area				
SPA 1	Antelope Valley	93.4%	93.5%	92.1%
SPA 2	San Fernando	88.6%	91.7%	96.9%
SPA 3	San Gabriel	93.0%	93.1%	94.6%
SPA 4	Metro	76.9%	91.7%	95.0%
SPA 5	West	92.4%	97.4%	94.6%
SPA 6	South	84.2%	89.2%	92.5%
SPA 7	East	87.3%	91.8%	90.2%
SPA 8	South Bay	88.4%	95.0%	93.2%
Los Angeles County Total		87.9%	92.6%	93.8%

Source: CHIS (California Health Interview Survey)

Note: Data in this table are from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. CHIS (<http://www.askchis.org>) publishes confidence intervals that show where the actual values may lie.

*Metro: "Results for 2001 data may have excluded survey responses for which answers were not provided or are unknown. For all

**Table 4.3 Adult Obesity by Population Group and SPA
Los Angeles County, 2001, 2003, 2005**

	Percent of Adults Obese		
Race or Ethnicity	2001	2003	2005
Native American	45.3%	23.7%	31.2%
Asian	5.0%	6.4%	5.3%
Hispanic/Latino	26.1%	27.4%	27.1%
African-American	30.1%	28.6%	33.1%
White (not Latino)	16.8%	17.9%	16.8%
Other	23.9%	20.5%	23.9%
Gender			
Male	19.4%	20.9%	20.9%
Female	20.7%	21.1%	20.4%
Age			
18-64	20.6%	21.7%	21.0%
65+	16.4%	16.9%	17.9%
Income			
0-99% of the Federal Poverty Level	28.0%	24.9%	21.7%
100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level	21.0%	24.1%	24.8%
200-299% of the Federal Poverty Level	19.1%	23.6%	23.4%
300% of the Federal Poverty Level and Above	16.6%	17.3%	18.0%

		Percent of Adults Obese		
		2001	2003	2005
Serv ice Planning Area				
SPA 1	Antelope Valley	28.8%	24.4%	28.0%
SPA 2	San Fernando	16.8%	19.1%	19.0%
SPA 3	San Gabriel	19.3%	21.4%	19.5%
SPA 4	Metro	15.9%	17.4%	17.9%
SPA 5	West	13.7%	13.7%	11.7%
SPA 6	South	30.0%	25.9%	21.6%
SPA 7	East	25.6%	25.5%	27.9%
SPA 8	South Bay	21.0%	23.1%	22.8%
Los Angeles County Total		20.1%	21.0%	20.7%

Source: CHIS (California Health Interview Survey)

Note: Data in this table are from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. CHIS (<http://www.askchis.org>) publishes confidence intervals that show where the where the actual values may lie.

**Table 4.4 Youth Overweight or Obese by Population Group and SPA
Los Angeles County, 2001, 2003, 2005**

Percent of Youth 12 - 17 Overweight or Obese			
Race or Ethnicity	2001	2003	2005
Native American	N/A	N/A	38.7%*
Asian	1.9%*	1.7%*	9.4%*
Hispanic/Latino	16.9%	19.2%	20.4%
African-American	20.4%	8.7%*	19.7%
White (not Latino)	10.3%	7.9%	9.2%
Other	9.9%*	22.5%*	26.8%
Gender			
Male	17.6%	15.1%	22.8%
Female	9.0%	11.5%	11.4%
Income			
0-99% of the Federal Poverty Level	23.3%	18.3%	26.3%
100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level	11.2%	17.9%	20.3%
200-299% of the Federal Poverty Level	9.5%	12.9%*	18.5%
300% of the Federal Poverty Level and Above	8.4%	6.4%	8.4%

		Percent of Youth 12 - 17 Overweight or Obese		
		2001	2003	2005
Service Planning Area				
SPA 1	Antelope Valley	8.9%*	21.3%*	3.6%*
SPA 2	San Fernando	16.0%	12.3%	8.2%*
SPA 3	San Gabriel	14.0%	18.5%	11.6%*
SPA 4	Metro	19.2%*	13.5%*	19.6%*
SPA 5	West	8.2%	6.1%	4.1%*
SPA 6	South	25.3%*	15.9%	32.7%
SPA 7	East	9.0%	9.5%	26.0%
SPA 8	South Bay	5.6%	10.1%	20.1%
Los Angeles County Total		13.4%	13.3%	17.2%

Source: CHIS (California Health Interview Survey)

Note: Data in this table are from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. CHIS (<http://www.askchis.org>) publishes confidence intervals that show where the where the actual values may lie.

* This estimate is statistically unstable and should be viewed with extreme caution according to CHIS

**Table 4.5 Childhood Asthma by Population Group and SPA
Los Angeles County, 2001, 2003, 2005**

Percent of youth (ages 0-17) Diagnosed with Asthma			
Race or Ethnicity	2001	2003	2005
Native American	14%*	N/A	13.7%*
Asian	13.8%	10.7%	15.3%
Hispanic/Latino	8.3%	12.5%	11.1%
African-American	20.5%	25.3%	21.4%
White (not Latino)	13.6%	14.2%	16.9%
Other	15.5%	24.0%	12.5%
Gender			
Male	12.4%	17.6%	16.6%
Female	10.9%	11.2%	11.7%
Age			
0-12	10.9%	12.4%	12.2%
13-17	13.8%	19.9%	18.9%
Income			
0-99% of the Federal Poverty Level	9.2%	15.1%	10.4%
100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level	11.3%	13.6%	11.6%
200-299% of the Federal Poverty Level	12.3%	14.0%	18.9%
300% of the Federal Poverty Level and Above	14.2%	14.8%	17.1%

		Percent of youth (ages 0-17) Diagnosed with Asthma		
		2001	2003	2005
Service Planning Area				
SPA 1	Antelope Valley	16.4%	17.1%	14.3%
SPA 2	San Fernando	12.3%	12.4%	15.9%
SPA 3	San Gabriel	13.2%	15.7%	14.4%
SPA 4	Metro	10.6%	11.0%	8.8%
SPA 5	West	8.1%	20.5%	10.7%*
SPA 6	South	9.2%	14.4%	10.3%
SPA 7	East	11.4%	15.3%	13.4%
SPA 8	South Bay	11.7%	15.0%	20.4%
Los Angeles County Total		11.7%	14.5%	14.2%

Source: CHIS (California Health Interview Survey)

Note: Data in this table are from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. CHIS (<http://www.askchis.org>) publishes confidence intervals that show where the where the actual values may lie.

* This estimate is statistically unstable and should be viewed with extreme caution according to CHIS

Table 4.6 Los Angeles County Days With Bad Air Quality, 2000 to 2005
South Coast Air Quality Management District Air Monitoring Areas
Number of Days Federal Ozone Standard Exceeded*

Monitoring Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Central LA	4	1	0	2	1	1
Northwest Coastal LA County	0	0	0	1	1	1
Southwest Coastal LA County	0	0	0	0	4	0
South Coastal LA County	0	0	0	0	0	0
West San Fernando Valley	0	7	27	49	29	12
East San Fernando Valley	11	5	6	20	7	2
West San Gabriel Valley	14	9	10	28	9	5
East San Gabriel Valley 1	16	18	12	21	10	6
East San Gabriel Valley 2	22	31	23	41	16	13
Pomona/Walnut Valley	5	3	15	24	13	11
South San Gabriel Valley	4	2	0	2	0	0
South Central LA County	4	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clarita Valley	16	27	56	69	52	47

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District

*The federal ozone standard is defined as a concentration of greater than 0.08 parts per million (air by volume) of Ozone (O₃) during an 8 hour period.

**Table 4.7 Diabetes by Population Group and SPA
Los Angeles County, 2001, 2003, 2005**

	Percent of Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes		
	2001	2003	2005
Race or Ethnicity			
Native American	12.3%	12.3%	6.5%
Asian	4.6%	6.8%	6.3%
Hispanic/Latino	6.0%	7.7%	8.2%
African-American	7.5%	8.8%	9.3%
White (not Latino)	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%
Other	9.4%	6.8%	8.0%
Gender			
Male	6.0%	7.5%	8.0%
Female	5.8%	6.4%	6.4%
Age			
18-64	5.2%	5.3%	5.8%
65+	16.5%	17.0%	16.3%
Income			
0-99% of the Federal Poverty Level	8.0%	8.8%	8.5%
100-199% of the Federal Poverty Level	6.9%	9.2%	10.6%
200-299% of the Federal Poverty Level	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%
300% of the Federal Poverty Level and Above	4.2%	5.2%	5.3%

		Percent of Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes		
		2001	2003	2005
Service Planning Area				
SPA 1	Antelope Valley	9.1%	5.1%	6.6%
SPA 2	San Fernando	5.8%	7.2%	6.6%
SPA 3	San Gabriel	6.2%	6.3%	7.2%
SPA 4	Metro	4.0%	6.2%	7.3%
SPA 5	West	3.0%	4.1%	3.3%
SPA 6	South	9.5%	9.6%	10.3%
SPA 7	East	6.6%	8.3%	8.3%
SPA 8	South Bay	5.7%	7.2%	6.8%
Los Angeles County Total		5.9%	6.9%	7.2%

Source: CHIS (California Health Interview Survey)

Note: Data in this table are from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) and are therefore estimated values based on a sample of the overall population. CHIS (<http://www.askchis.org>) publishes confidence intervals that show where the where the actual values may lie.

**Table 4.8 Substance Abuse Admissions by Age and Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2001 - 2005**

Year Age	2001			2002			2003			2005			2005		
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
Under 18 Years	3,540	130.9		5,188	189.8		7,476	270.3		7,434	268.3		8,787	316.1	
18 to 20	2,301	556.2		2,840	698.7		2,705	669.9		3,999	987.7		4,194	1,017.7	
21 to 24	3,401	616.7		3,987	726.6		4,854	883.7		5,683	1,034.1		6,164	1,132.7	
25 to 44	29,518	948.9		28,581	919.3		29,898	965.2		34,906	1,137.5		33,983	1,116.8	
45 to 64	10,418	532.0		10,506	512.4		10,643	496.3		15,371	695.6		15,220	665.8	
65 and Over	292	29.4		261	25.1		238	21.9		418	38.7		437	40.4	
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
White	15,010	478.4		15,115	471.2		15,932	484.6		20,750	638.8		20,005	621.5	
African American	15,235	1,635.6		14,701	1,556.6		15,047	1,562.2		16,478	1,712.1		16,626	1,724.8	
Latino	16,763	385.2		18,940	426.9		21,454	474.8		26,932	587.2		27,595	591.5	
Native American	503	1,757.1		529	1,798.5		567	1,911.3		637	2,089.3		699	2,226.3	
Asian/Pacific Islander	894	78.2		910	80.8		1,081	98.2		1,301	117.5		1,645	147.4	
Other	1,065	770.8		1,168	805.6		1,733	1,176.6		1,713	1,150.2		2,215	1,467.6	
LA County Total	49,470	508.4		51,363	519.4		55,814	555.5		67,811	672.5		68,785	678.0	

Source: Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System

Note: Total Substance Abuse Cases include Alcohol Abuse and Methamphetamine and Other Drug Abuse

Rates are for number of admissions per 100,000 population

**Table 4.9 AIDS Cases by Gender and Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005**

Male	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
White	37	34	40	37	25	18
African American	99	95	94	70	58	56
Latino	41	38	39	34	31	25
Asian	6	9	11	10	8	7
Native American	73	64	64	40	46	n/a
Total	40	38	41	35	29	23

Female	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
White	3	2	3	2	2	1
African American	20	19	18	16	15	14
Latino	6	6	6	5	4	3
Asian	n/a	1	1	n/a	1	1
Native American	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	6	6	6	5	4	3

Source: County of Los Angeles Public Health, HIV Epidemiology Program
HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Surveillance Summary, July 2006
Rates are per 100,000 population

**Table 4.10.1 Immunizations by Latino and Total Population
California and Los Angeles County 2001 to 2005**

		Percent of Children Immunized				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
California						
Latino		76.1%	75.7%	76.6%	81.9%	73.9%
All		72.6%	73.2%	77.2%	81.3%	77.9%
Los Angeles County						
Latino		74.8%	82.2%	79.7%	80.8%	79.7%
All		71.6%	76.0%	80.3%	80.1%	79.0%

Source: United States National Immunization Survey, National Center for Health Statistics

Note: This is the 4:3:1:3 immunization series, which includes: four or more doses of DTaP/DTP, three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, one or more doses of MMR, three or more doses of Hib, and three or more doses of hepatitis B.
Estimated Vaccination Coverage with 4:3:1:3:3 Among Children 19 to 35 Months of Age

Public Safety Tables

**Table 5.1.1 Child Abuse Cases by Type of Abuse
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005**

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total abuse cases	6,146	5,674	5,543	5,321	5,790	6,217
Total abuse cases per 100,000 persons	63.7	58.8	56.5	53.4	57.3	61.2
Physical abuse cases per 100,000 persons	34.0	29.7	26.7	28.7	26.6	29.2
Mental abuse cases per 100,000 persons	9.1	9.6	10.3	8.1	10.7	11.4
Neglect abuse cases per 100,000 persons	1.5	1.7	1.5	1	1	0.9
Sex abuse cases per 100,000 persons	19.2	17.8	18	15.6	19	19.7
Deaths reported from abuse per 100,000 persons	0	0	0.1	0	0	0

Source: RAND California

**Table 5.2.1 Violent Crime Rate by City
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Community	Violent Crimes	Rate (per 100,000 Population)
Agoura Hills	47	202.7
Alhambra	321	356.5
Arcadia	136	242.9
Artesia	118	685.6
Avalon	20	573.4
Azusa	198	410.4
Baldwin Park	353	437.2
Bell	166	428.6
Bell Gardens	284	616.9
Bellflower	537	696.9
Beverly Hills	134	374.8
Bradbury	0	0.0
Burbank	246	231.8
Calabasas	16	69.6
Carson	646	660.9
Cerritos	175	319.7
Claremont	60	164.6
Commerce	147	1,095.0
Compton	1,731	1,762.5
Covina	213	432.3
Cudahy	132	513.8
Culver City	183	450.4
Diamond Bar	106	177.9
Downey	448	396.7
Duarte	77	339.2
El Monte	711	568.4
El Segundo	42	248.2
Gardena	496	812.3
Glendale	350	170.1
Glendora	56	107.6
Hawaiian Gardens	142	900.0

Community	Violent Crimes	Rate (per 100,000 Population)
Hawthorne	520	589.2
Hermosa Beach	48	246.3
Hidden Hills	1	49.4
Huntington Park	577	894.0
Industry	140	17,500.0
Inglewood	1,057	899.8
Inwindale	23	1,540.5
La Canada-Flintridge	28	130.4
La Habra Heights	6	97.5
La Mirada	125	249.1
La Puente	237	549.9
La Verne	67	201.3
Lakewood	371	446.0
Lancaster	1,186	892.1
Lawndale	208	625.4
Lomita	104	493.7
Long Beach	3,399	695.5
Los Angeles	31,767	807.4
Lynwood	676	928.7
Malibu	23	168.8
Manhattan Beach	73	199.3
Maywood	158	537.1
Monrovia	118	303.2
Montebello	282	432.0
Monterey Park	149	232.0
Norwalk	473	431.8
Palmdale	1,042	767.1
Palos Verdes Estates	9	63.7
Paramount	452	782.5
Pasadena	803	552.6
Pico Rivera	373	557.7
Pomona	1,235	772.6
Rancho Palos Verdes	45	104.0
Redondo Beach	178	266.0
Rolling Hills	1	50.7

Community	Violent Crimes	Rate (per 100,000 Population)
Rolling Hills Estates	16	196.5
Rosemead	195	343.0
San Dimas	74	201.1
San Fernando	123	495.8
San Gabriel	202	479.5
San Marino	9	66.2
Santa Clarita	336	201.2
Santa Fe Springs	174	979.7
Santa Monica	551	607.6
Sierra Madre	5	45.1
Signal Hill	57	523.8
South El Monte	130	583.4
South Gate	527	518.9
South Pasadena	42	163.8
Temple City	76	214.5
Torrance	320	218.4
Vernon	48	50,526.3
Walnut	45	141.9
West Covina	350	313.2
West Hollywood	342	904.5
Westlake Village	16	180.8
Whittier	307	353.9

Source: California Department of Justice, California Department of Finance

Note: Some communities (such as Vernon) which are largely industrial may reflect unusually high rates per 100,000 population due to the low number of residents in the city.

**Table 5.3.1 Juvenile Felony Arrests by Gender
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2005**

Year	All	Male	Female
2000	1,429.5	1,166.9	262.6
2001	1,405.0	1,129.5	275.5
2002	1,275.2	1,038.4	236.8
2003	1,220.4	1,001.5	218.9
2004	1,325.9	1,079.2	246.7
2005	1,384.7	1,117.3	267.4

Source: California Department of Justice
Rates are per 100,000 population

**Table 5.3.2 Juvenile Felony Arrests by Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Group	Rate
White	1,816.0
Hispanic	9,914.0
Black	5,229.0
Other	689.0
All	1,384.7

Source: California Department of Justice
Rates are per 100,000 population

**Table 5.4.1 Homicide Rates By Gender, Race/Ethnic Group
Los Angeles County, 2000 - 2004**

Race or Ethnicity	Homicides per 100,000			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.4
Hispanic/Latino*	11.5	11.9	12.6	11.4
African-American	34.5	35.5	35.2	35.2
White (not Latino)	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.1
Gender				
Male	18.3	19.5	21.1	19.1
Female	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7
Los Angeles County Rate	10.6	11.2	12.0	10.8

Source: Rand California, Population and Statistics

*Latino source numbers from Rand are suspect

**Table 5.4.2 Homicide Rate by City
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Community	Homicides	Rate (per 100,000 Population)
Agoura Hills	0	0.0
Alhambra	1	1.1
Arcadia	2	3.6
Artesia	1	5.8
Avalon	0	0.0
Azusa	0	0.0
Baldwin Park	5	6.2
Bell	5	12.9
Bell Gardens	5	10.9
Bellflower	9	11.7
Beverly Hills	1	2.8
Bradbury	0	0.0
Burbank	3	2.8
Calabasas	0	0.0
Carson	7	7.2
Cerritos	1	1.8
Claremont	3	8.2
Commerce	2	14.9
Compton	65	66.2
Covina	0	0.0
Cudahy	4	15.6
Culver City	1	2.5
Diamond Bar	1	1.7
Downey	7	6.2
Duarte	0	0.0
El Monte	4	3.2
El Segundo	0	0.0
Gardena	3	4.9
Glendale	19	9.2
Glendora	0	0.0

Community	Rate (per 100,000)	
	Homicides	Population
Hawaiian Gardens	3	19.0
Hawthorne	10	11.3
Hermosa Beach	1	5.1
Hidden Hills	0	0.0
Huntington Park	2	3.1
Industry	3	375.0
Inglewood	26	22.1
Inwindale	0	0.0
La Canada-Flintridge	0	0.0
La Habra Heights	0	0.0
La Mirada	1	2.0
La Puente	4	9.3
La Verne	0	0.0
Lakewood	0	0.0
Lancaster	16	12.0
Lawndale	1	3.0
Lomita	0	0.0
Long Beach	42	8.6
Los Angeles	489	12.4
Lynwood	21	28.9
Malibu	1	7.3
Manhattan Beach	1	2.7
Maywood	4	13.6
Monrovia	0	0.0
Montebello	5	7.7
Monterey Park	2	3.1
Norwalk	11	10.0
Palmdale	15	11.0
Palos Verdes Estates	0	0.0
Paramount	10	17.3
Pasadena	6	4.1
Pico Rivera	15	22.4
Pomona	21	13.1
Rancho Palos Verdes	2	4.6

Community	Rate (per 100,000)	
	Homicides	Population
Redondo Beach	0	0.0
Rolling Hills	0	0.0
Rolling Hills Estate:	0	0.0
Rosemead	3	5.3
San Dimas	1	2.7
San Fernando	0	0.0
San Gabriel	4	9.5
San Marino	0	0.0
Santa Clarita	3	1.8
Santa Fe Springs	1	5.6
Santa Monica	4	4.4
Sierra Madre	0	0.0
Signal Hill	0	0.0
South El Monte	3	13.5
South Gate	6	5.9
South Pasadena	0	0.0
Temple City	0	0.0
Torrance	1	0.7
Vernon	0	0.0
Walnut	0	0.0
West Covina	6	5.4
West Hollywood	2	5.3
Westlake Village	0	0.0
Whittier	5	5.8

Source: California Department of Justice, California Department of Finance

Note: Some communities (such as Vernon) which are largely industrial may reflect unusually high rates per 100,000 population due to the low number of residences in the city.

**Table 5.5.1 Property Crime Rate by City
Los Angeles County, 2005**

Community	Number	Rate (per 100,000 Population)
Agoura Hills	225	970.2
Alhambra	1,564	1,737.2
Arcadia	998	1,782.5
Artesia	239	1,388.6
Avalon	114	3,268.3
Azusa	841	1,743.3
Baldwin Park	1,403	1,737.6
Bell	382	986.3
Bell Gardens	739	1,605.3
Bellflower	1,769	2,295.9
Beverly Hills	776	2,170.4
Bradbury	8	846.6
Burbank	1,665	1,569.2
Calabasas	202	878.8
Carson	1,634	1,671.7
Cerritos	1,192	2,177.3
Claremont	636	1,745.0
Commerce	807	6,011.2
Compton	1,986	2,022.1
Covina	1,169	2,372.5
Cudahy	351	1,366.2
Culver City	681	1,676.1
Diamond Bar	664	1,114.2
Downey	2,366	2,095.0
Duarte	343	1,510.9
El Monte	2,434	1,945.9
El Segundo	468	2,765.5
Gardena	1,184	1,939.0
Glendale	2,184	1,061.3
Glendora	581	1,115.9
Hawaiian Gardens	341	2,161.4

Community	Number	Rate (per 100,000 Population)
Hawthorne	1,625	1,841.1
Hermosa Beach	338	1,734.1
Hidden Hills	17	839.1
Huntington Park	1,718	2,661.9
Industry	1,056	132,000.0
Inglewood	2,283	1,943.5
Irwindale	171	11,453.4
La Canada-Flintridge	177	824.1
La Habra Heights	54	877.2
La Mirada	827	1,647.8
La Puente	557	1,292.4
La Verne	429	1,288.9
Lakewood	1,513	1,819.1
Lancaster	3,143	2,364.0
Lawndale	443	1,331.9
Lomita	245	1,163.1
Long Beach	8,629	1,765.7
Los Angeles	78,004	1,982.5
Lynwood	1,550	2,129.5
Malibu	205	1,504.7
Manhattan Beach	541	1,477.2
Maywood	351	1,193.1
Monrovia	566	1,454.5
Montebello	1,464	2,242.6
Monterey Park	981	1,527.3
Norwalk	1,922	1,754.7
Palmdale	2,553	1,879.5
Palos Verdes Estates	69	488.5
Paramount	1,487	2,574.4
Pasadena	2,419	1,664.7
Pico Rivera	1,023	1,529.4
Pomona	3,449	2,157.6
Rancho Palos Verdes	272	628.6
Redondo Beach	907	1,355.2
Rolling Hills	12	608.2

Community	Number	Rate (per 100,000 Population)
Rolling Hills Estates	79	970.3
Rosemead	1,144	2,012.3
San Dimas	579	1,573.8
San Fernando	361	1,455.1
San Gabriel	722	1,713.9
San Marino	160	1,177.1
Santa Clarita	2,282	1,366.8
Santa Fe Springs	1,051	5,917.5
Santa Monica	1,656	1,826.2
Sierra Madre	117	1,056.0
Signal Hill	344	3,160.9
South El Monte	598	2,683.4
South Gate	2,168	2,134.8
South Pasadena	354	1,381.0
Temple City	368	1,038.5
Torrance	1,999	1,364.2
Vernon	406	427,368.4
Walnut	358	1,129.0
West Covina	2,435	2,179.0
West Hollywood	1,101	2,911.9
Westlake Village	104	1,174.9
Whittier	1,425	1,642.9

Source: California Department of Justice, California Department of Finance

Note: Some communities (such as Vernon) which are largely industrial may reflect unusually high rates per 100,000 population due to the low number of residences in the city.

**Table 5.6.1 Gang Membership by Type of Gang
City of Los Angeles, 2000 - 2005**

Type	Number of Group Members				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Hispanic	36,071	33,762	30,517	28,827	22,514
Crip	13,186	13,109	12,016	11,661	10,187
Blood	5,377	5,317	4,700	4,620	4,205
Asian	1,728	1,749	1,701	1,599	1,117
Stoner	808	787	704	656	752
White	190	661	859	926	791
Total	57,360	55,385	50,497	48,289	39,566
					38,974

Source: City of Los Angeles Police Department, Citywide Gang Crime Summary

**Table 5.6.2 Gang Related Crimes by Bureaus and Divisions
City of Los Angeles, 2000 - 2006**

Bureaus and Divisions	Year						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Geographic Bureau: Central							
Central	92	69	68	111	92	152	150
Hollenbeck	617	673	819	768	608	590	795
Newton	544	875	711	1,331	639	724	747
Northeast	805	979	983	761	655	696	597
Rampart	544	680	700	651	619	641	609
Bureau Totals:	2,602	3,276	3,281	3,622	2,613	2,803	2,898
Geographic Bureau: South							
77th Street	1,012	945	1,015	1,002	828	564	793
Harbor	346	590	368	371	268	289	349
Southeast	867	1,020	1,132	723	654	532	657
Southwest	424	538	512	587	837	650	799
Bureau Totals:	2,649	3,093	3,027	2,683	2,587	2,035	2,598
Geographic Bureau: Valley							
Devonshire	6	265	247	246	208	135	126
Foothill	334	394	386	437	322	287	336
No. Hollywood	166	213	241	233	184	167	245
Van Nuys	188	226	296	262	212	150	214
West Valley	244	215	134	128	157	137	201
Mission	-	-	-	-	-	132	355
Bureau Totals:	1,226	1,313	1,304	1,306	1,083	1,008	1,477
Geographic Bureau: West							
Hollywood	361	384	433	356	140	153	242
Pacific	203	225	180	192	112	121	101
West Los Angeles	69	99	117	79	94	73	95
Wilshire	476	515	628	691	526	424	303
Bureau Totals:	1,109	1,223	1,358	1,318	872	771	741
City of Los Angeles Total	7,586	8,905	8,970	8,929	7,155	6,617	7,714

Source: City of Los Angeles Police Department, Citywide Gang Crime Summary

For questions or comments regarding this report, please contact:

Bill Pitkin
Director of Research
United Way of Greater Los Angeles
523 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 630-2130
wpitkin@unitedwayla.org

Any corrections to this report will be posted at: <http://www.unitedwayla.org/getinformed/rr/socialreports>

