Race Contours 2000 Study

A University of Southern California and University of Michigan Collaborative Project

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Racially Balanced Cities in Southern California, 1980-2000[1]

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- Racial balance has emerged in the aftermath of white decline, although a handful of cities have re-segregated as Latinos or Asians grow in predominance in Southern California.
- Cities with more than two significant population groups are more balanced and more stable than those with only two groups.
- Orange County experienced the most dramatic changes in racial balance between 1980 and 1990, as the number of cities with a balance among three racial groups increased from 0 to 7 and the number with a balance between two groups increased from 1 to 8.
- Los Angeles County is the only part of Southern California that contains cities balanced among all four groups, and that number increased from 2 to 9 between 1980 and 2000.

INTRODUCTION

After White Decline

The decline of white majorities is one of the clearest and most-reported findings from data newly reported from census 2000. Population in the entire state of California has fallen to between 46.7% and 48.8% of the total

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that is non-Hispanic white, depending on whether one chooses the minimum or maximum definition for the white racial group[3]. Even though most states still retain white majorities, a recent report from the Brookings Institution found that white proportions had fallen below 50% in more than half the 100-largest cities of the United States (Berube, 2001). Although this finding was exaggerated somewhat by use of the minimum definition for white, Brookings emphasis on *white decline* affords a shortsighted view of the changing population mix.

What happens *after* white decline from majority status? Does a new population group become the majority, forming a new duality of minority-majority? And how stable is the new configuration? Ultimately, how does the widespread context of *multiple* racial or ethnic groups change our concept of majority status and its importance?

In this report we examine the recent experience of cities in Southern California in 1980, 1990, and 2000. The process of population re-composition is more advanced in this area than in any large urban area of the United States. In 2000, Hispanics (40.3%) form the largest racial-ethnic group in Southern California, followed closely by non-Hispanic whites (39.9%), and accompanied also by a significant Asian (11.3%) and non-Hispanic black (7.6%) presence (see APPENDIX A).

These population groups are not distributed equally across cities of the five-county region, and the local shares comprised by each group have not held constant over time. This report summarizes the dynamics of changes that have occurred.

Our emphasis is on growing *racial balance*, rather than on white decline. In our multiracial country, it makes more sense to focus on the relative balance of population groups in each area rather than to focus on a single population group's decline. Scholars of race and ethnicity emphasize that, despite the nation's evident diversity, many Americans are still not able to break out of the white/non-white racial binary. They view the nation as being composed of us and them, where "us" is the white majority and "them" is everyone else lumped together—despite their many differences—as the minority.

We find that racial diversity has become the norm in Southern California, a region of 16.4 million residents in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura. Nonetheless, many cities are still dominated by one population group or another, but that is fading. More and more cities have at least two population groups that comprise a significant presence in the city's population. In 2000, 72 out of the region's 177 incorporated municipalities (40.7%) have a multiracial mix, compared to 33 of 149 cities (22.1%) in 1980. The most dramatic change has been observed in Orange County, formerly considered a predominantly white suburb, where the number of multiracial cities rose from 1 to 15 (out of 31 incorporated cities) in just 20 years.

Definition of Four Major Racial Groups

The four major race-ethnic population groups of the United States all reside in the southern California region—white, black or African American, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic or Latino. American Indians are a group of longstanding importance, but their numbers are extremely small and foreclose detailed analysis in cities. For the present analysis, the four groups were specifically defined in ways that maximize comparability across the databases issued from successive censuses. The imposed definitions integrate Latinos into the racial categorization and the four groups sum to 100% of the total population (excepting a small—1%—residual that comprises American Indian or some other population).

For this analysis, the Hispanic or Latino category includes any persons who were of Hispanic origin. The Census Bureau states that Hispanics are an ethnic group and can be of any race; however, we treat this group as equivalent to a racial group, following popular social understandings and state and federal government practices, as well as the understandings of census respondents themselves.

In our present definitions, the white and black categories include only those who are not of Hispanic origin. The Asian and Pacific Islander category includes all Asians and Pacific Islanders regardless of Hispanic origin (including also Native Hawaiians in 2000). In technical terms, this is a Hispanic dominant categorization scheme, with the exception of Asian dominant coding required by limitations in the 1980 STF 1 census data[4].

The acceptance of multiple race responses, and formation of a multiracial category, in 2000 creates an added technical difficulty. For the 2000 data, we allocated multiracial persons (those checking more than one racial category) to the four groups by the method of equal fractions (Myers and James 2001). For example, persons claiming to be white-black-American Indian were assigned 1/3 to each of the three component racial categories. Any multiracials who were Hispanic were simply placed in the Hispanic category and not allocated to component races.

Overview of the Changing Racial Mix in Southern California

Overall, the region grew more slowly from 1990 to 2000 (+12.7%) than between 1980 and 1990 (+26.4%). That slowdown meant that the pace of racial re-composition also slowed somewhat, but was substantial nonetheless. Details of these changes for the region and its five counties are summarized in APPENDIX A. The non-Hispanic white population's share of the county total in 2000 ranges from 32.0% in Los Angeles to 57.6% in Ventura. Conversely, the Latino share of the total ranges from 44.6% of the total in Los Angeles County down to 30.8% of the total in Orange County. The black share of the total is highest (9.7%) in Los Angeles County followed by 9.1% in San Bernardino County with the lowest in Orange County (1.6%). Among Asians, the share of the county population is highest in Orange

County (14.7%), followed by Los Angeles with 12.9% with the lowest in Riverside County (4.5%).

From 1990 to 2000, the largest changes in each group's share of county population was generally greater in the suburban counties than in Los Angeles: white share declined most steeply in San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange (see APPENDIX A). The Latino share rose most rapidly in the same three counties. Among blacks, share of the county population rose most in San Bernardino and Riverside, failing to rise or even declining elsewhere. Among Asians, the greatest increases were recorded in Orange and Los Angeles counties.

DIVERSITY IN CITIES

In many ways, the localities are the most appropriate geographic domain in which to assess racial or ethnic composition. Unlike the state or region as a whole, or even at the county level, it is the incorporated municipality, which provides the majority of services to residents. Elected officials in localities are responsive to their changing base of constituents (or should be), and along with local civil servants they are charged with planning services to meet local needs. Thus, the localities are the principal locus for planning and policy formation to accommodate a changing population.

The pace of racial change in each county is reflected to varying degrees in the changes observed for specific cities (see APPENDIX B). Multiethnic populations are becoming the norm in much of southern California. Increasing numbers of cities have no majority race group. Even with a majority, many cities have significant presence of other groups.

Defining Balanced Multiracial Cities

Multiracial cities are inhabited by more than a single racial group. These are not simply cities where whites or another group alone comprise less than 100% of the population. Multiracial cities are those where other racial groups constitute a significant presence. What level of population is "significant" represents a judgment, as explained below. We judge these multiracial cities to be roughly balanced when certain proportions are achieved by multiple groups. Applying a common benchmark across all the cities, and across multiple decades, allows us to identify which cities are more balanced and how this has changed over time.

We define "multiracial" cities or racially balanced cities as those achieving a reasonable balance between two or more population groups. According to our definition, a city that is 80% white, 10% Asian, and 10% Latino, although certainly not homogeneous, is not sufficiently balanced to be considered a racially balanced city. On the other hand, it is unreasonable to expect a city to be divided exactly in thirds between three population groups. Virtually no cities would match the profile of 33% white, 33% Asian, and 33% Latino. In our conception of a multiracial city, each group needs to have a significant presence, but this need not require an equal proportional share. Following earlier experimentation after the 1990

census, we began to use the following targets for defining "significant" presence that is sufficient to constitute a racially balanced city.

One-Way Cities. These are cities where one group constitutes a majority and no other group accounts for 30% of the population. In this case, the minority group is a distinct minority.

Two-Way Cities. We define "two-way" multiracial cities as those where there are two population groups that each account for at least 30% of the city's total population. Even if one group forms a majority, we still can think of this city as having a two-way population mix as long as the second group constitutes at least 30% of the total. An example is the city of Compton, which in 2000 had 56.8% Latino residents and 40.1% African Americans.

Three-Way Cities. We define "three-way" multiracial cities as those where there are three population groups, the smallest of which accounts for at least 15% of the city's total population. Even if the city contains two groups with 30% of the total, we still consider this a three-way city as long as the third group meets the minimum threshold. An example is San Gabriel, which in 2000 was 49.8% Asian, 30.7% Latino, and 18.0% non-Hispanic white. The minimum threshold for a group to enter three-way balance (15%) is much lower than the minimum to enter two-way balance (30%). Given that only two groups (whites and Latinos) exceed 30% of the total population in the region, and given that Asians and blacks are both below 15%, a lower standard for judging three-way balance seems warranted. In some cases the third racial group will not be Asian or Hispanic but instead will be white or Latino, as in the San Gabriel case.

Four-Way Cities. The most complete racial balance includes all four major population groups. We define "four-way" cities as those that include all four groups, each of which accounts for at least 10% of the city's total population. An example is Gardena, which has 31.8% Latino residents, 28.7% Asian, 25.9% black, and 13.1% non-Hispanic white. The three largest groups meet the requirements for a three-way city, but we classify Gardena as four-way because its smallest group surpasses the minimum threshold for the more balanced category.

Using these criteria for classification, we will track the racial balance of each city in Southern California.

GROWING NUMBERS OF MULTIRACIAL CITIES

From 1980 to the present, the number of multiracial cities has grown markedly, rising from 33 in 1980 to 51 in 1990 and 72 in 2000. Over the same time period, the total number of cities has grown as well, from 149 to 177, due to incorporations, and almost all of those incorporations have created cities that are not multiethnic.

Overall, the share of cities in the 5-county region that are racially balanced has increased from 22.1% to 40.7% from 1980 through 2000.

Differences Among Counties

As shown in EXHIBIT 1, the growth in multiracial cities in Orange County has been unusually rapid. The percent of multiracial cities in Orange County dramatically increased from 3.8% in 1980 to 48.4% in 2000 (EXHIBIT 2). In 2000, Riverside County has the highest proportion of multiracial cities (50.0%). Ventura County is the only county that actually experienced a decrease in multiracial cities from 3 multiracial cities in 1980 and 1990 to 2 multiracial cities in 2000. Los Angeles County contains approximately half of all the cities in the region and yet it has consistently maintained a significant proportion of multiracial cities with 32.1% in 1980 to 38.6% in 2000. It should also be noted that all of the 4-way cities in the region are in Los Angeles.

Listing the Multiracial Cities and Summary of Status

EXHIBIT 3 lists the multiracial cities in each county of the region, grouping them by their level of racial balance. The exhibit identifies each race-ethnic group's level of presence in the city. A category 1 group comprises more than 50% of the total population. Category 2 group comprises 30% to 49.9%, category 3 comprises 15% to 29.9%, and category 4 comprises 10% to 14.9%. Also shown in the exhibit is whether each city is becoming more or less ethnically balanced over time. Refer to APPENDIX B to view the exact percentages for each group.

1. Los Angeles County

Of the 9 cities in Los Angeles County with a 4-way multiethnic balance, four have become more multiethnic, advancing to 4-way status since 1990. It may be surprising, but the city of Los Angeles only achieved 4-way status for the first time in 2000, because its Asian population (10.7%) expanded to just exceed the threshold for 4-way status.

Of the 11 cities with a 3-way balance, 5 have become more multiethnic since 1990. Among the 14 cities with a 2-way balance in 2000, 6 have advanced into multiethnic status for the first time.

Not all the racial change in cities of Los Angeles County has been toward greater multiethnic balance. Of the 14 cities with a 2-way balance, two have actually become less multiethnic than they once were, both falling from 3-way to 2-way status. Alhambra's white population has declined below 15% of the total while the Asian population surged ahead, transforming this city into one with effectively only two major ethnic groups (the other being Latino). The similar transformation of Rosemead to an Asian/Latino community has been more precipitous, as its white population fell below 10% of the total in 2000.

In fact, EXHIBIT 3 lists 19 additional non-multiethnic cities in Los Angeles County that were once considered multiethnic but which have fallen to dominance by a single race-ethnic group (and where no other group accounts for as much as 30% of the total population). Six of these cities lost their multiethnic balance since 1990, principally because of growing Latino populations, but in two cases (Monterey Park and Cerritos) because of growing Asian

population. In 12 cities, this fall from multiethnic balance occurred much earlier—between 1980 and 1990—in every case because of rapid growth in their Latino populations.

Overall, in Los Angeles County, strong movement has occurred toward multiethnic balance, with 15 cities increasing their balance between 1990 and 2000. At the same time, however, 8 cities have experienced decreased balance between 1990 and 2000. An additional 12 cities fell from the ranks of multiethnic cities between 1980 and 1990. On balance, the number of multiethnic cities has grown markedly, especially among the ranks of 3-way and 4-way cities. This is clearly reflected in the graphs of EXHIBIT 3.

2. Orange County

The pattern of growing multiethnic balance is more pronounced in Orange County than anywhere in the 5-county region. Because the black population is so small in the county, it is not likely any city will attain 4-way status. Nonetheless, rapid growth in both Asian and Latino populations has enabled the formation of many more 2-way and 3-way cities than existed in 1990.

Of the 7 cities in Orange County with a 3-way multiethnic balance, 5 have achieved this level of balance since 1990. Similarly, of the 8 cities with a 2-way balance in 2000, 5 have attained that status since 1990.

In Orange County, only one city—Santa Ana—has fallen from multiethnic balance, and that occurred between 1980 and 1990. The recent decade has witnessed only expansion of multiethnic balance. Of course, with continued growth of Asian or Latino populations in different cities, some cities have the potential to fall from balance in the coming decade. However, close examination of the data identifies no city in Orange County where this is an imminent threat.

3. Riverside County

Riverside has fewer cities, 24 in 2000, than Orange or Los Angeles Counties, but half of them are multiethnic, the highest ratio of the five counties. The small size of the county's Asian population largely precludes formation of any 4-way multiethnic cities.

Only two cities that have a 3-way balance, Perris and Moreno Valley, and both advanced to that status from 2-way status in 1990 (EXHIBIT 3). In both, the black share of the population grew just enough to cross the 15% threshold for 3-way status, while the Latino share surged by more than 15 percentage points and the white share fell by more than 20 percentage points. Fully 10 cities have a 2-way multiethnic balance, all a mixture of white and Latino. Six of these cities added enough Latino residents to cross our defined threshold for multiethnic balance.

Only one city in Riverside County has fallen in multiethnic status over the last two decades, and that is Indio. The white population fell from 37.1% of the total in 1980 to 27.1% in 1990 and 19.9% in 2000. In the same period, the Latino share rose from 56.2% to 68.1% and 75.4%. All other groups account for very small shares of the population. According to our definitions, Indio ceased to have a 2-way multiethnic balance in 1990.

4. San Bernardino County

San Bernardino County has the same number of cities as Riverside in 2000, but only 9 instead of 12 are multiethnic balanced. Nonetheless, four cities in San Bernardino County have a 3-way balance (EXHIBIT 3), twice the number in Riverside County. This includes Loma Linda, which joined the ranks of multiethnic balanced cities for the first time when the shares of both Asian and Latino residents increased above the threshold for 3-way status.

Of the 5 cities with a 2-way balance, three have advanced to a more diverse status since 1990 because of a growing Latino share in the local population. The city of Highland has a black population comprising 12.1% of the population in 2000 (up from 10.7% in 1990), and if this group reaches 15% by 2010, Highland would reach the status of a 3-way multiethnic city. In addition, Highland also has a small growing Asian population (rising from 4.5% to 7.1% of the population between 1990 and 2000). Should that group reach 10% of the total population by 2010, Highland could become the first 4-way multiethnic city in San Bernardino County.

San Bernardino County also contains 4 cities that have fallen from multiethnic status since 1990. In Colton, Fontana, Montclair and Ontario, the decline of the white population share by 15 to 21 percentage points eliminated a former 2-way multiethnic status. However, signs of growth in Colton's Asian population, combined with its existing small black population (category 4, i.e., from 10 to 15%), suggest that a new 4-way multiethnic city could be formed where there was formerly two dominant population groups. Similarly, growth of the black population in Fontana suggests it might reach the threshold needed to form a 3-way multiethnic balance in 2010.

5. Ventura County

Finally, Ventura County is by far the smallest, containing 10 cities, only two of which are multiethnic. One of these, Port Hueneme, joined the multiethnic ranks after 1990 because its Latino population grew enough to cross the 30% threshold for inclusion in a 2-way balance. The other city, Fillmore, had a white population equal to 31% of the total in 2000 but the past record of shrinkage suggests Fillmore will fall from the multiethnic ranks by 2010.

Two other cities in Ventura have already fallen from the multiethnic category. In Oxnard and Santa Paula, an 11 to 13 percentage point decline in the white share dropped whites below the threshold for inclusion in a 2-way balance. Unlike the case of San Bernardino, the prospects for growth of black or Asian populations look slim, and so the Ventura cities, all of which were multiethnic because of a white/Latino mix, seem destined to all have very large Latino majorities and only very small white minorities.

Overall, Ventura County stands out in this analysis for the small number of multiethnic cities and for the failure of this group to increase over time. The contrast to the other counties was graphically shown previously in EXHIBIT 1.

Increasing or Decreasing Racial Balance in Selected Cities

With so many different cities in the Southern California region, it is quite difficult to visualize the shifts in racial composition for an individual city and some prevailing trends. EXHIBIT 4 through EXHIBIT 7 show some selected cities and how they have changed in racial balance in the past two decades. EXHIBIT 4 shows some examples of cities that were predominantly one-way (white) cities in 1980 and how they have progressed to two-way cities by 2000. Many of the cities that shift from one-way to two-way cities are experiencing a rapid growth in their Latino population while others like Torrance or Irvine are experiencing growth in their Asian population.

EXHIBIT 5 graphs some selected cities that have actually *decreased* their racial balance. Many two-way cities in 1980 were predominantly white and Latino. As the Latino presence grows, these two-way cities became one-way Latino majority cities by 2000. In rapidly growing cities like Indio, the white population is not necessarily declining in numbers but most of the population growth can be attributed to Latinos, and hence the Latino share increases in the total population.

Monterey Park was one of only six three-way cities in 1980 but instead of becoming even more racially balanced by 2000, it became a one-way city dominated by an Asian majority. Cerritos began as a one-way majority white city in 1980 that turned into a majority Asian city by 2000. Similarly, Ontario was a one-way majority white city in 1980 that turned to a Latino majority city by 2000.

Most of the cities that shift from two-way to three-way in EXHIBIT 6 are cities that have a significant white, Asian and Latino presence. It is also interesting to note that even though these cities are three-way in their racial balance, the white share of the population continues to be the largest. This is with the exception of Perris city in Riverside County in which Latinos have the largest share of the 2000 population as well as having a significant presence of whites, Latinos and blacks.

Lastly, EXHIBIT 7 graphs some of the four-way cities in 2000. Carson city is a long established four-way city experiencing only minor shifts in the white and Latino shares of the population. On the other extreme, Bellflower maintained a one-way status in 1980 and 1990 with a significant but decreasing white population only to leap into four-way status by 2000. No other city in the region experienced such a dramatic shift from 1990 to 2000. In all of the four-way cities in this exhibit except for Pasadena, Latinos have the largest share of the population along with the significant presence of the other three groups.

CONCLUSION: IMPLICATIONS FROM THIS STUDY

The Los Angeles region is settling into an era of multiethnic and racially balanced cities. With whites no longer the dominant majority, other groups are achieving greater numerical parity. One lesson to be gained from the Los Angeles experience is what happens after white decline. Our review of diversity trends from 1980 to 2000 sheds substantial light.

The racial diversity within incorporated cities is strongly affected by the changing overall population in the region. With the regional decline in non-Hispanic whites, that group has diminished as a share of the local population in virtually every municipality. Conversely, the rise in the Latino and Asian regional population has permeated almost every municipality, although it is concentrated more some places than others.

Racially balanced cities are described here as those where more than one racial group has a significant presence. Especially interesting are those where more than two groups are found. "Significant presence" can be achieved with a smaller population size when three or four groups are co-resident in a city. When only two groups prevail, old patterns of majority and minority are re-established. Rapid resegregation is the result when one group expands at the expense of all others.

The emergence of racially balanced cities raises interesting political questions. How much friction is experienced in the transition from an earlier (usually white) majority to a set of balanced new minorities (including white)? Does growing numerical balance translate into a growing political balance of power? How have the different groups formed political coalitions with one another and, if so, around what issues? In cities that have a long experience with racial balance, how have political institutions been altered to accommodate multiple groups? Answers to these and other questions of political consequences need to be found.

A particular challenge is that the electoral political process alone cannot be counted on to resolve issues of growing diversity. Many members of the rapidly growing groups have no direct political clout, either because they are under age 18 or because they are immigrants who have yet to become citizens. Nonetheless, local officials must serve these new residents as well as the local voters, the majority of whom belong to longer-established groups.

One thing that is certain is that local planning and policy making in Southern California requires an explicit orientation to multiple ethnic interest groups. The absence of a single majority group in so many cities prevents planners from relying on old assumptions of homogeneity that may never have been appropriate in the first place. These are very interesting times for local government.

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3 The "minimum" definition includes only those people who selected the white category alone for their racial self-identification; whereas, the "maximum" definition includes all those who chose white alone or in combination with other races, i.e., including white multiracials.

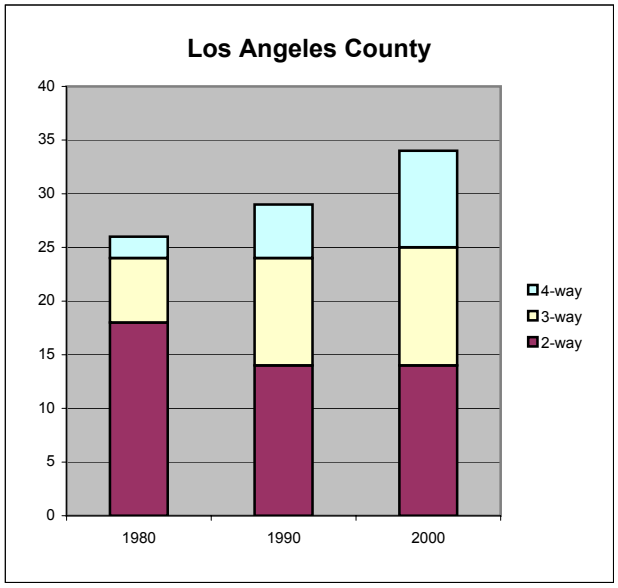
[4] In 1980, Hispanic and non-Hispanic numbers were not reported for Asian and Pacific islanders. To be consistent in analysis of 1990 and 2000, we have kept whole the figures for Asian and Pacific islanders, i.e., the count of those who are Hispanic has not been removed from this category. Due to the limitations of 1980 data, Hispanic Asians are counted twice, once in the Asian category and then once in the Hispanic or Latino category.

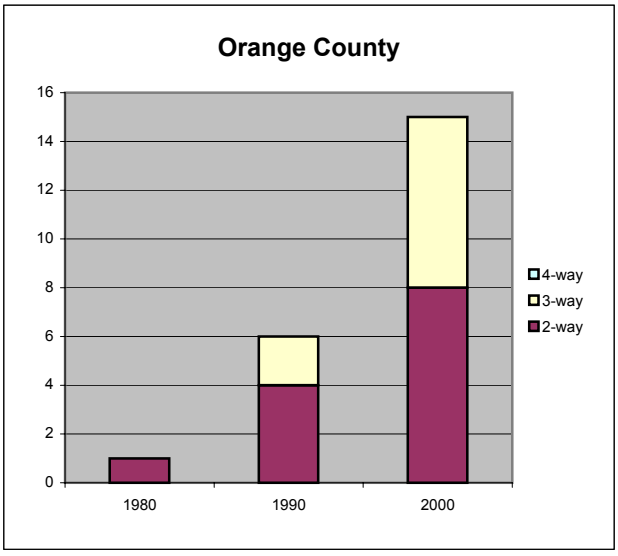
Exhibit 1

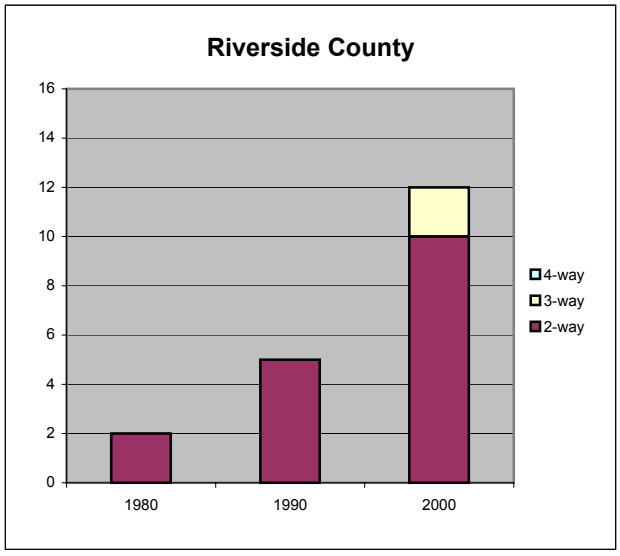
The Number of Balanced Multiethnic Cities In Counties of Southern California 1980-2000

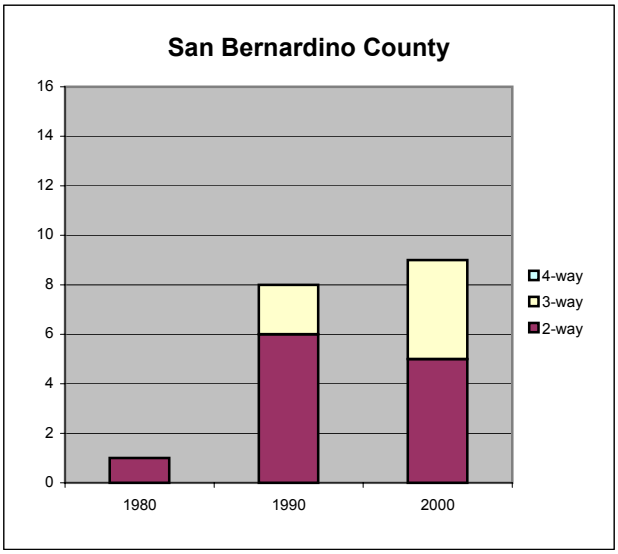
Defining Multiethnic Cities:

2-way cities have at least **30%** population in **two** different race groups
3-way cities have at least **15%** population in **three** different race groups
4-way cities have at least **10%** population in **four** different race groups









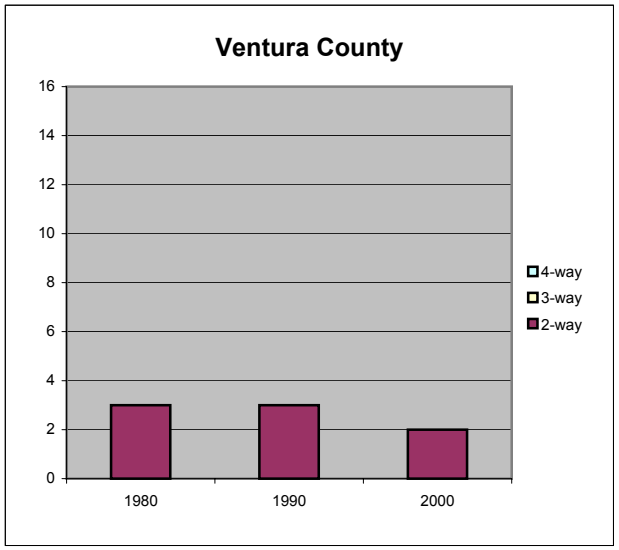


Exhibit 2

Number of Multiethnic Cities, by County, 1980, 1990, and 2000

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

	1-way	2-way	3-way	4-way	All Multiethnic	Total cities	Multiethnic % of Total
1980	55	18	6	2	26	81	32.1
1990	58	14	10	5	29	87	33.3
2000	54	14	11	9	34	88	38.6

ORANGE COUNTY

	1-way	2-way	3-way	4-way	All Multiethnic	Total cities	Multiethnic % of Total
1980	25	1	0	0	1	26	3.8
1990	23	4	2	0	6	29	20.7
2000	16	8	7	0	15	31	48.4

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

	1-way	2-way	3-way	4-way	All Multiethnic	Total cities	Multiethnic % of Total
1980	15	2	0	0	2	17	11.8
1990	16	5	0	0	5	21	23.8
2000	12	10	2	0	12	24	50.0

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

	1-way	2-way	3-way	4-way	All Multiethnic	Total cities	Multiethnic % of Total
1980	15	1	0	0	1	16	6.3
1990	14	6	2	0	8	22	36.4
2000	15	5	4	0	9	24	37.5

VENTURA COUNTY

	1-way	2-way	3-way	4-way	All Multiethnic	Total cities	Multiethnic % of Total
1980	6	3	0	0	3	9	33.3
1990	7	3	0	0	3	10	30.0
2000	8	2	0	0	2	10	20.0

5-COUNTY REGION TOTAL

	1-way	2-way	3-way	4-way	All Multiethnic	Total cities	Multiethnic % of Total
1980	116	25	6	2	33	149	22.1
1990	118	32	14	5	51	169	30.2
2000	105	39	24	9	72	177	40.7

Exhibit 3

List of Cities with Different Levels of Multiethnic Balance

LOS ANGELES COUNTY		**Ethnic Mix in 2000**			
	trend from 1990	White	Black	Asian	Latino
4-Way Cities in 2000					
Bellflower	*more*	2	4	4	2
Carson	--	4	3	3	2
Culver	--	2	4	4	3
Gardena	--	4	3	3	2
Lawndale	*more*	3	4	4	1
Long Beach	--	2	4	4	2
Los Angeles	*more*	2	4	4	2
Pasadena	*more*	2	4	4	2
Signal Hill	--	2	4	3	3
3-Way Cities in 2000					
Artesia	--	3	--	3	2
Diamond Bar	--	2	--	2	3
Glendale	*more*	1	--	3	3
Lakewood	*more*	1	--	3	3
La Mirada	*more*	2	--	3	2
Lancaster	*more*	1	3	--	3
San Gabriel	--	3	--	2	2
South Pasadena	*more*	1	--	3	3
Temple City	--	2	--	2	3
Walnut	--	3	--	1	3
West Covina	--	3	--	3	2
2-Way Cities in 2000					
Alhambra	*LESS*	4	--	2	2
Arcadia	*more*	2	--	2	4
Avalon	--	1	--	--	2
Compton	--	--	2	--	1
Covina	*more*	2	--	4	2
Duarte	--	2	--	4	2
Hawthorne	*more*	4	2	--	2
Inglewood	--	--	2	--	2
Monrovia	*more*	2	--	--	2
Palmdale	*more*	2	4	--	2
Rosemead	*LESS*	--	--	2	2
San Marino	--	2	--	2	--
Torrance	*more*	1	--	2	4
Whittier	--	2	--	--	1
Former Multiethnic Cities					
Monterey Park	*LESS*	--	--	1	3
Azusa	*LESS*	3	--	--	1
Industry	*LESS*	3	--	--	1
Norwalk	*LESS*	3	--	4	1
Cerritos	*LESS*	3	--	1	4
Downey	*LESS*	3	--	--	1

Lynwood	*Less than '80*	--	4	--	1
Pomona	*Less than '80*	3	--	--	1
Baldwin Park	*Less than '80*	--	--	4	1
Bell	*Less than '80*	--	--	--	1
Bell Gardens	*Less than '80*	--	--	--	1
El Monte	*Less than '80*	--	--	3	1
Hawaiian Gardens	*Less than '80*	4	--	4	1
La Puente	*Less than '80*	--	--	--	1
Paramount	*Less than '80*	--	4	--	1
Santa Fe Springs	*Less than '80*	3	--	--	1
South Gate	*Less than '80*	--	--	--	1
Vernon	*Less than '80*	--	--	--	1
Montebello	*LESS*	4	--	4	1

ORANGE COUNTY

		Ethnic Mix in 2000			
	trend from 1990	White	Black	Asian	Latino
3-Way Cities in 2000					
Buena Park	*more*	2	--	3	2
Cypress	*more*	1	--	3	3
Fullerton	*more*	2	--	3	2
Garden Grove	--	2	--	2	2
Stanton	*more*	2	--	3	2
Tustin	*more*	2	--	3	2
Westminster	--	2	--	2	3
2-Way Cities in 2000					
Anaheim	--	2	--	4	2
Costa Mesa	*more*	1	--	--	2
Irvine	*more*	1	--	2	--
La Habra	--	2	--	--	2
La Palma	--	2	--	2	4
Orange	*more*	1	--	4	2
Placentia	*more*	1	--	4	2
San Juan Capistranc	*more*	1	--	--	2
FORMER Multiethnic Cities					
Santa Ana	*Less than '80*	4	--	--	1

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

		Ethnic Mix in 2000			
	trend from 1990	White	Black	Asian	Latino
3-Way Cities in 2000					
Perris	*more*	3	3	--	1
Moreno Valley	*more*	2	3	--	2
2-Way Cities in 2000					
Blythe	--	2	--	--	2
Corona	--	2	--	--	2
San Jacinto	--	1	--	--	2
Cathederal	--	2	--	--	2
Banning	*more*	1	--	--	2
Beaumont	*more*	1	--	--	2
Desert Hot Springs	*more*	2	--	--	2

Lake Elsinore	*more*	1	--	--	2
Riverside	*more*	2	--	--	2
La Quinta	*more*	1	--	--	2
FORMER Multiethnic Cities					
Indio	*Less than '80*	3	--	--	1

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

		Ethnic Mix in 2000			
	trend from 1990	White	Black	Asian	Latino
3-Way Cities in 2000					
Rialto	--	3	3	--	1
San Bernardino	--	3	3	--	2
Loma Linda	*more*	2	--	3	3
Chino Hills	*NI*	2	--	3	3
2-Way Cities in 2000					
Barstow	--	2	4	--	2
Chino	--	2	--	--	2
Adelanto	*more*	2	4	--	2
Victorville	*more*	2	4	--	2
Highland	*more*	2	4	--	2
FORMER Multiethnic Cities					
Colton	*LESS*	3	4	--	1
Fontana	*LESS*	3	4	--	1
Montclair	*LESS*	3	--	--	1
Ontario	*LESS*	3	--	--	1

VENTURA COUNTY

		Ethnic Mix in 2000			
	trend from 1990	White	Black	Asian	Latino
2-Way Cities in 2000					
Fillmore	--	2	--	--	1
Port Heuneme	*more*	2	--	--	2
FORMER Multiethnic Cities					
Oxnard	*LESS*	3	--	--	1
Santa Paula	*LESS*	3	--	--	1

NI = not incorporated in 1990

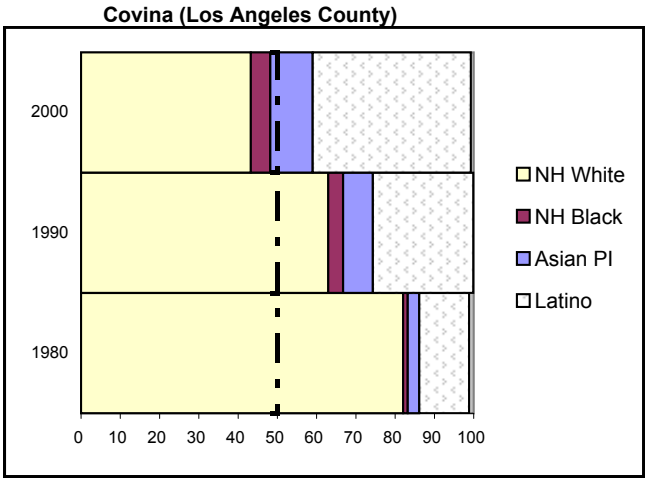
Explanation of category codes

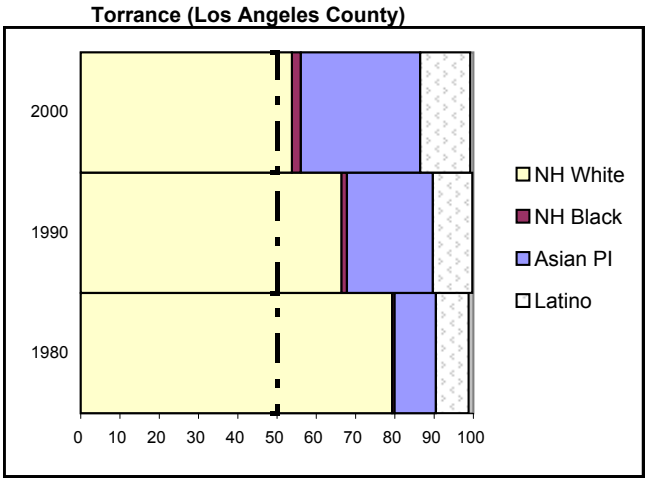
1 = 50% of total population
2 = 30-49.9%
3 = 15-29.9%
4 = 10-14.9%

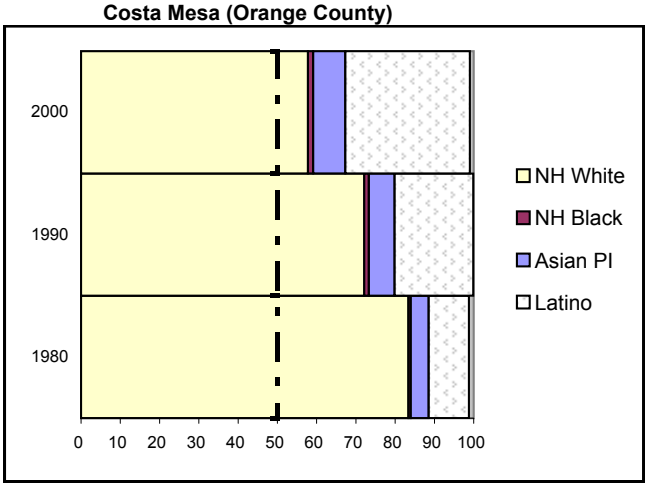
Explanation of multiethnic characterization

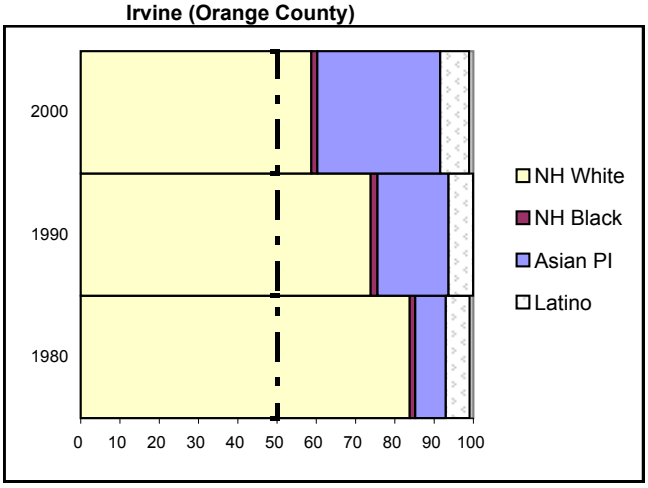
4-way cities have category 4 (or higher proportion) in all race groups
3-way cities have category 3 (or higher proportion) in 3 race groups
2-way cities have category 2 (or higher proportion) in 2 race groups

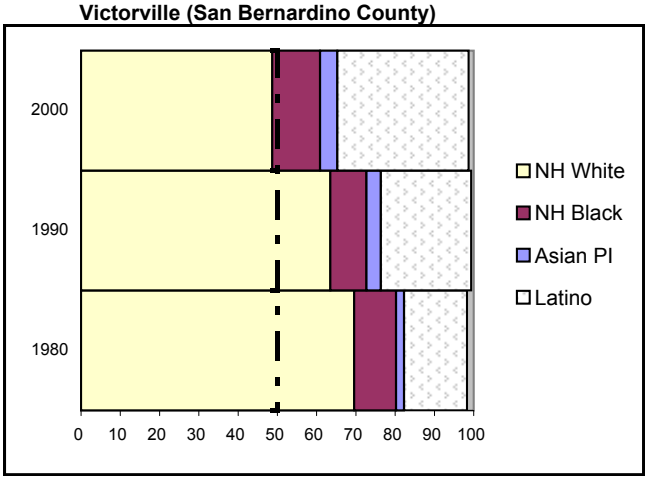
Exhibit 4: Selected Cities with Increasing Racial Balance, From One-Way to Two-Way











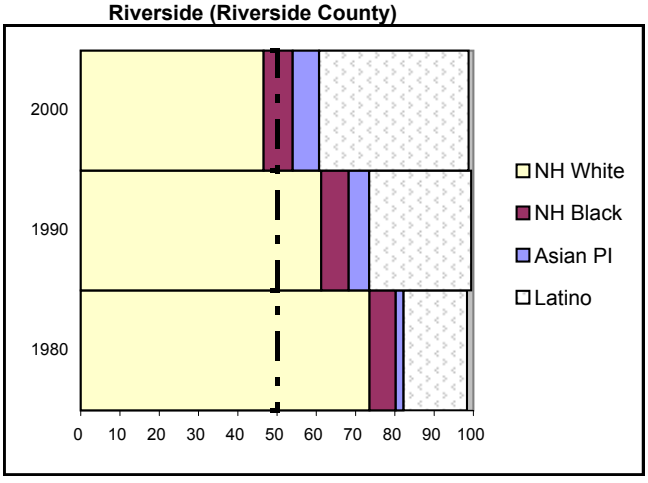
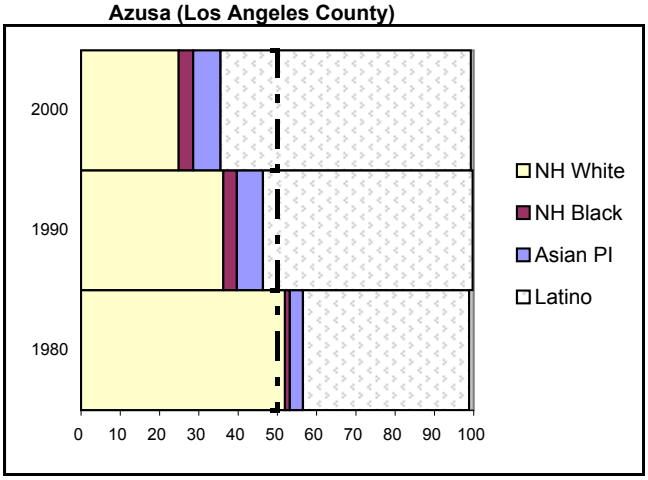
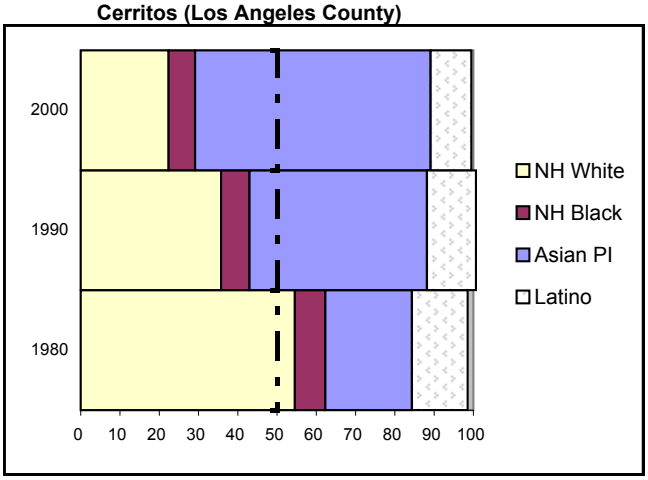


Exhibit 5: Selected Cities with DECREASING Racial Balance

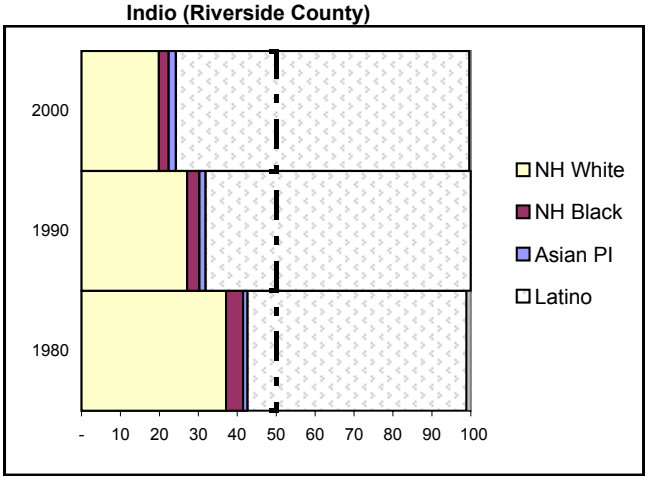
Azusa (Los Angeles County)



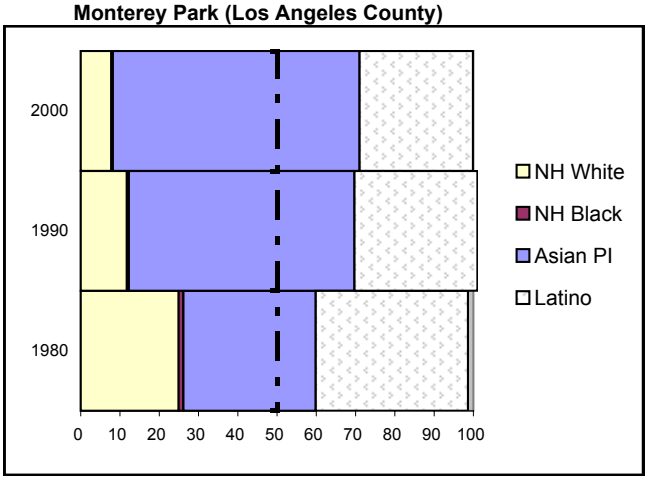
Cerritos (Los Angeles County)



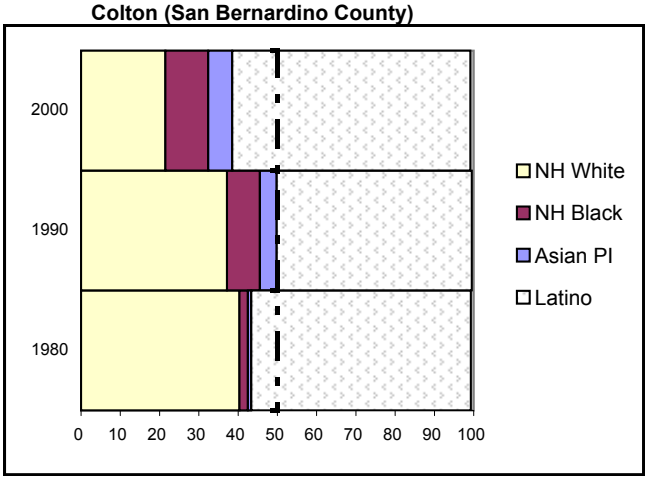
Indio (Riverside County)



Monterey Park (Los Angeles County)



Colton (San Bernardino County)



Ontario (San Bernardino County)

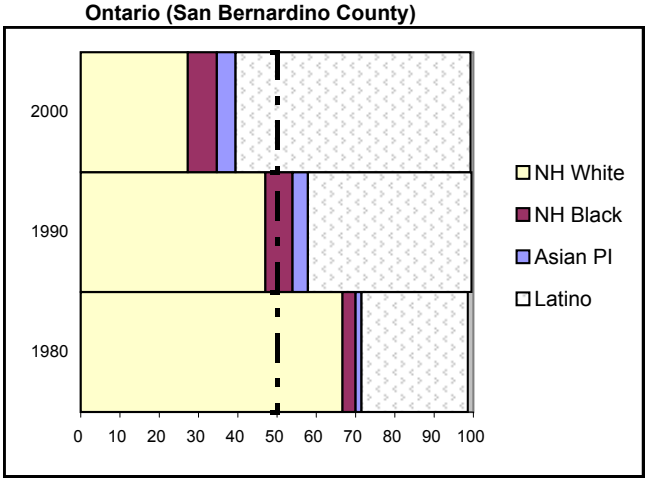
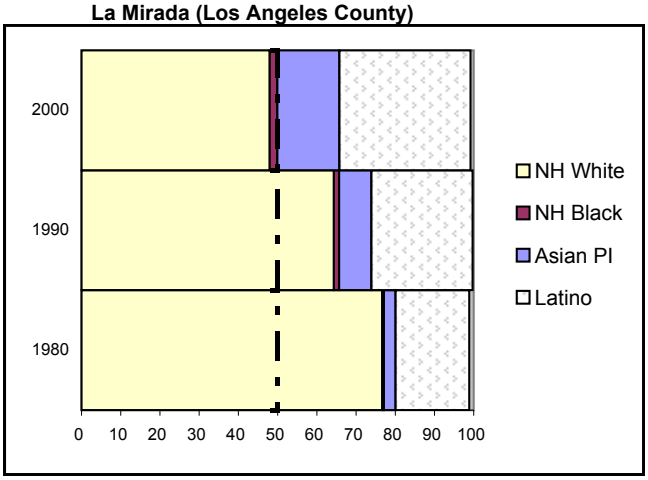
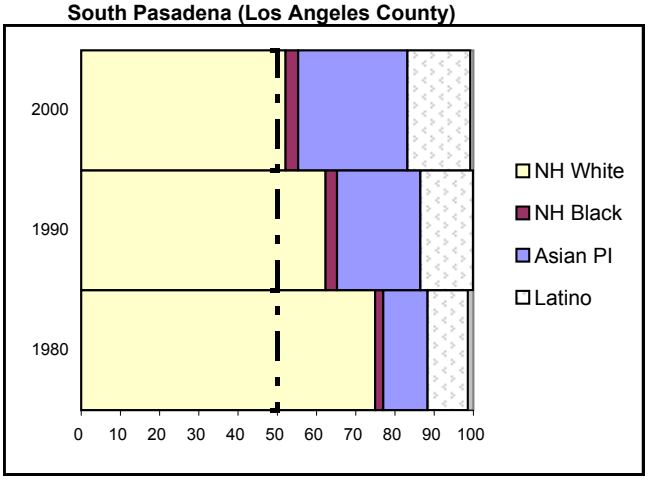


Exhibit 6: Selected Cities with Increasing Racial Balance to THREE-WAY Status

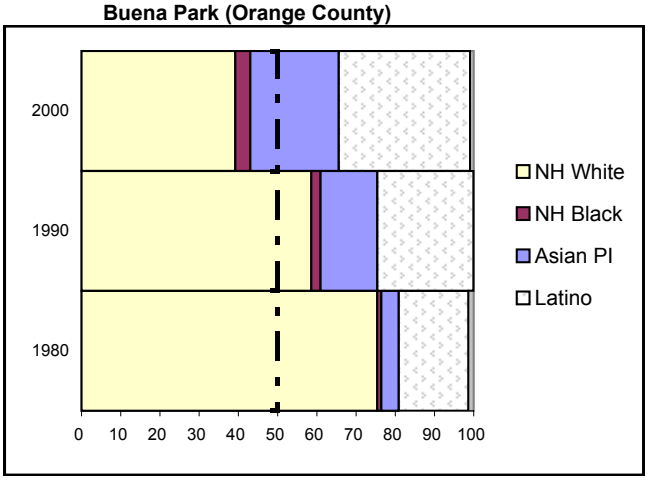
La Mirada (Los Angeles County)



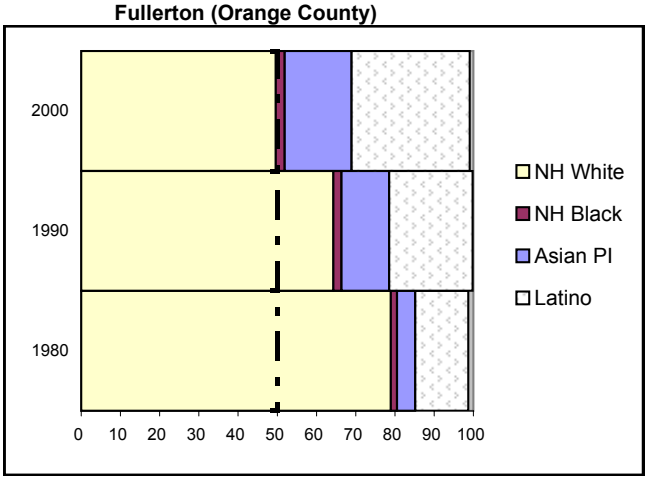
South Pasadena (Los Angeles County)



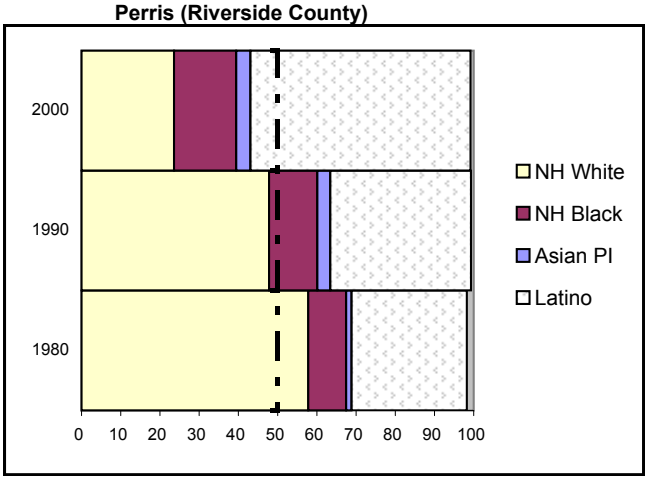
Buena Park (Orange County)



Fullerton (Orange County)



Perris (Riverside County)



Loma Linda (San Bernardino County)

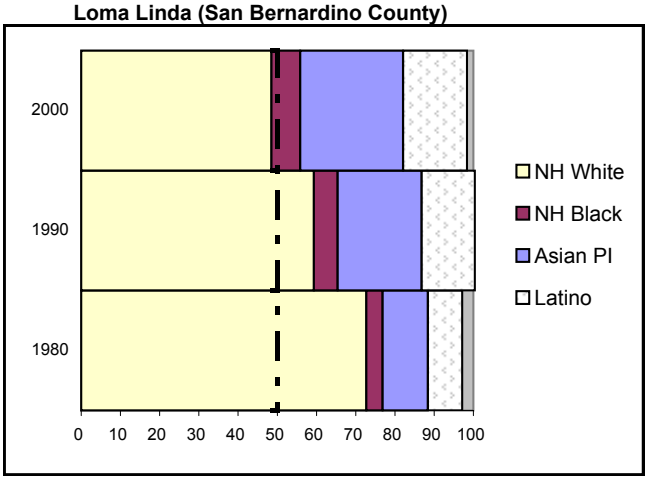
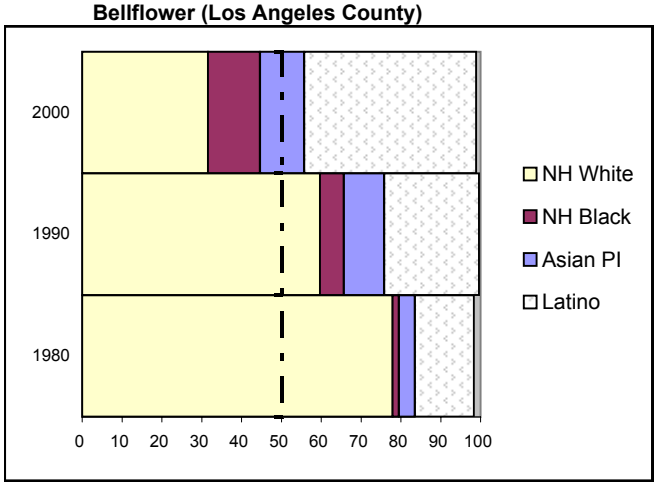
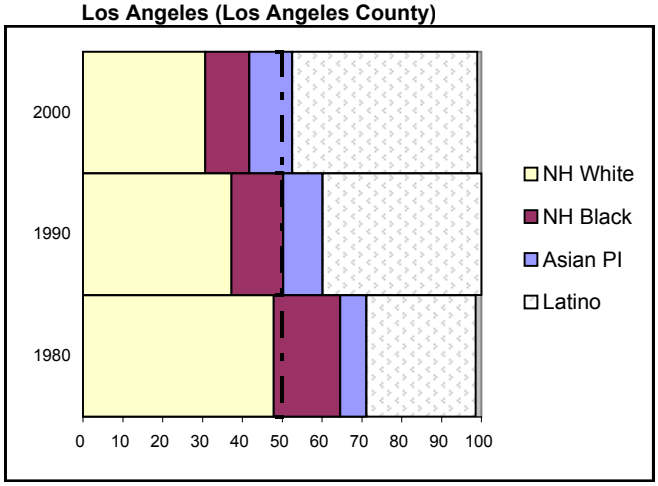


Exhibit 7: Selected Cities with Increasing Racial Balance to FOUR-WAY Status

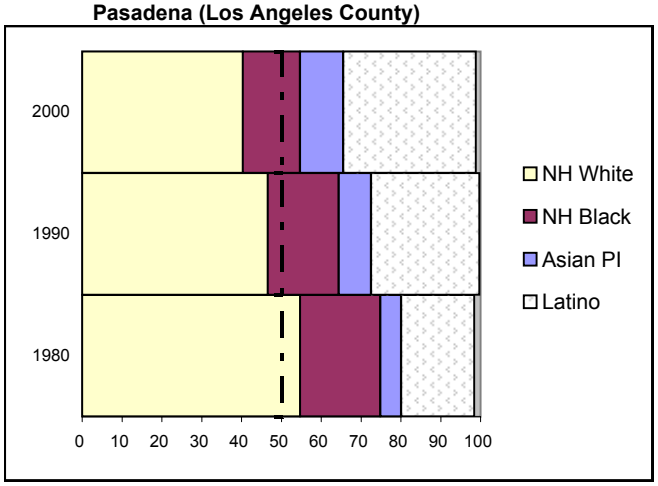
Bellflower (Los Angeles County)



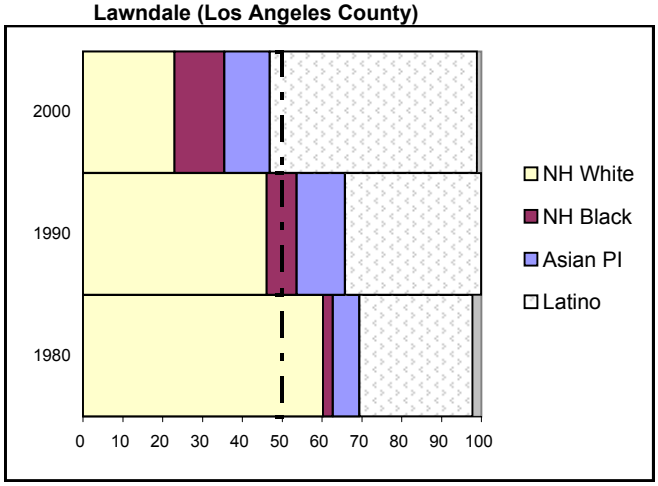
Los Angeles (Los Angeles County)



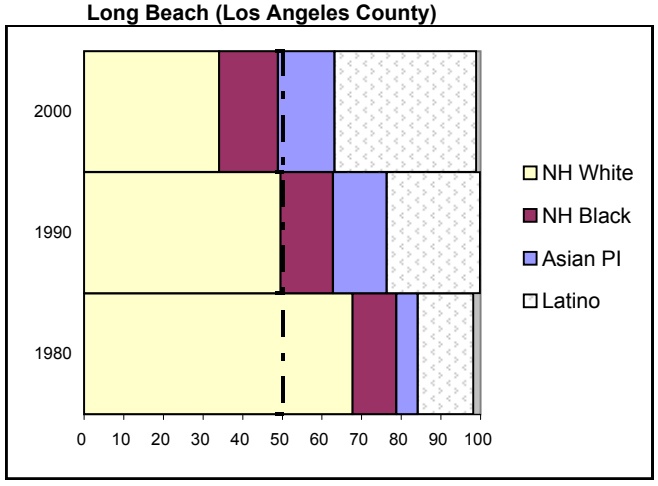
Pasadena (Los Angeles County)



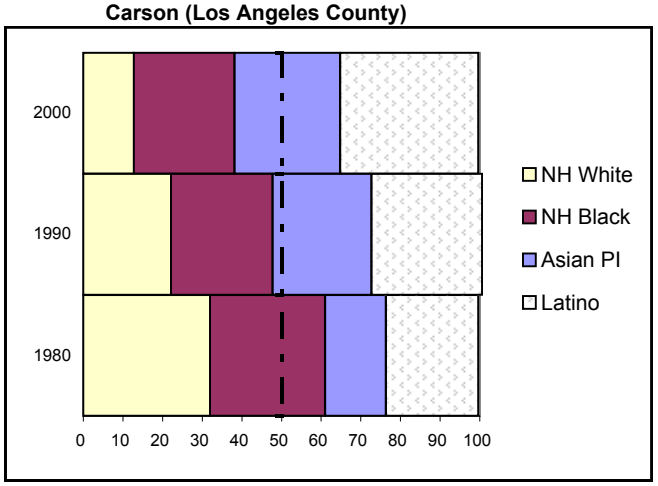
Lawndale (Los Angeles County)



Long Beach (Los Angeles County)



Carson (Los Angeles County)



Appendix A: Racial Composition and Changing Share of the Total, Five County Southern California Region, 1980 to 2000

Total	1980	1990	2000	1980 to 1990 % change	1990 to 2000 % change	1980 to 2000 % change
Los Angeles County	7,477,503	8,863,164	9,519,338	18.5	7.4	27.3
Orange County	1,932,709	2,410,556	2,846,289	24.7	18.1	47.3
Riverside County	663,166	1,170,413	1,545,387	76.5	32.0	133.0
San Bernardino County	895,016	1,418,380	1,709,434	58.5	20.5	91.0
Ventura County	529,174	669,016	753,197	26.4	12.6	42.3
Southern California	11,497,568	14,531,529	16,373,645	26.4	12.7	42.4
Racial Composition				Percentage Point Change		
				1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	1980 to 2000
White, non-Hispanic						
Los Angeles County	3,953,603	3,618,850	3,043,840			
% of county total	52.9	40.8	32.0	-12.0	-8.9	-20.9
Orange County	1,510,698	1,554,501	1,485,302			
% of county total	78.2	64.5	52.2	-13.7	-12.3	-26.0
Riverside County	490,144	754,140	802,322			
% of county total	73.9	64.4	51.9	-9.5	-12.5	-22.0
San Bernardino County	653,303	862,113	768,549			
% of county total	73.0	60.8	45.0	-12.2	-15.8	-28.0
Ventura County	383,064	440,555	434,013			
% of county total	72.4	65.9	57.6	-6.5	-8.2	-14.8
Southern California	6,990,812	7,230,159	6,534,025			
% of region total	60.8	49.8	39.9	-11.0	-9.8	-20.9
Hispanic						
Los Angeles County	2,066,103	3,351,242	4,242,213			
% of county total	27.6	37.8	44.6	10.2	6.8	16.9
Orange County	286,339	564,828	875,579			
% of county total	14.8	23.4	30.8	8.6	7.3	15.9
Riverside County	124,417	307,514	559,575			
% of county total	18.8	26.3	36.2	7.5	9.9	17.4
San Bernardino County	165,863	378,582	669,387			
% of county total	18.5	26.7	39.2	8.2	12.5	20.6
Ventura County	113,192	176,952	251,734			
% of county total	21.4	26.4	33.4	5.1	7.0	12.0
Southern California	2,755,914	4,779,118	6,598,488			
% of region total	24.0	32.9	40.3	8.9	7.4	16.3

Black, non-Hispanic						
Los Angeles County	926,360	934,776	924,518			
% of county total	12.4	10.5	9.7	-1.8	-0.8	-2.7
Orange County	24,411	39,159	46,587			
% of county total	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
Riverside County	30,088	59,966	96,673			
% of county total	4.5	5.1	6.3	0.6	1.1	1.7
San Bernardino County	46,615	109,162	155,845			
% of county total	5.2	7.7	9.1	2.5	1.4	3.9
Ventura County	10,832	14,559	14,693			
% of county total	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Southern California	1,038,306	1,157,622	1,238,316			
% of region total	9.0	8.0	7.6	-1.1	-0.4	-1.5
Asian and Pacific Islander						
Los Angeles County	434,850	954,485	1,226,552			
% of county total	5.8	10.8	12.9	5.0	2.1	7.1
Orange County	86,893	249,192	417,161			
% of county total	4.5	10.3	14.7	5.8	4.3	10.2
Riverside County	9,120	41,591	69,358			
% of county total	1.4	3.6	4.5	2.2	0.9	3.1
San Bernardino County	14,929	59,201	95,453			
% of county total	1.7	4.2	5.6	2.5	1.4	3.9
Ventura County	15,994	34,579	46,891			
% of county total	3.0	5.2	6.2	2.1	1.1	3.2
Southern California	561,876	1,339,048	1,855,416			
% of region total	4.9	9.2	11.3	4.3	2.1	6.4

Appendix B: Racial Composition of Southern California Cities
1980 to 2000

	1980 CENSUS STF1				1990 CENSUS STF1				2000 CENSUS PL94-171 DATA			
Los Angeles County	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic
Agoura Hills					85.70	1.12	6.85	6.10	83.76	1.42	7.29	6.85
Alhambra	47.84	0.91	12.45	37.59	24.27	1.80	38.14	36.08	14.41	1.57	48.20	35.49
Arcadia	88.20	0.16	3.83	6.88	65.04	0.73	23.45	10.66	40.86	1.20	46.54	10.61
Artesia	56.97	1.37	4.30	34.69	41.48	2.45	16.26	40.05	28.22	3.58	28.94	38.29
Avalon	74.93	-	0.45	23.94	58.57	0.14	0.82	40.10	51.23	0.38	1.24	45.95
Azusa	51.92	1.26	3.36	42.33	36.24	3.44	6.63	53.45	24.87	3.71	6.94	63.79
Baldwin Park	35.45	1.17	4.25	58.08	15.19	2.08	12.27	70.75	7.51	1.45	12.16	78.67
Bell	33.58	0.30	1.61	62.98	11.58	0.58	1.37	86.08	6.24	0.86	1.28	90.90
Bellflower	77.87	1.65	3.99	14.85	59.67	6.05	10.09	23.90	31.60	13.03	11.12	43.23
Bell Gardens	32.47	0.42	0.72	64.28	10.09	0.37	1.29	87.53	4.85	0.58	0.89	93.37
Beverly Hills	91.01	1.52	2.43	4.19	90.08	0.34	5.46	7.85	84.00	1.86	7.93	4.63
Bradbury	82.51	3.78	4.37	8.16	69.00	2.05	15.20	14.23	63.68	1.52	20.00	13.92
Burbank	79.25	0.47	2.74	16.26	68.83	1.60	6.77	22.61	61.31	2.09	10.02	24.87
Calabasas									84.86	1.27	8.47	4.74
Carson	31.98	29.04	15.34	23.30	22.14	25.65	24.97	27.87	12.73	25.48	26.58	34.92
Cerritos	54.50	7.80	22.07	14.21	35.75	7.23	45.19	12.52	22.36	6.78	59.98	10.39
Claremont	82.72	4.31	4.25	7.37	76.12	4.82	8.51	10.26	66.21	5.15	12.55	15.36
Commerce	13.24	0.32	0.62	85.04	6.78	0.65	1.29	90.70	4.26	0.52	1.32	93.61
Compton	2.59	73.94	1.74	21.08	1.46	52.71	1.93	43.68	1.17	40.13	1.50	56.84
Covina	82.01	1.20	2.93	12.70	62.95	3.80	7.59	25.56	43.24	4.98	10.79	40.29
Cudahy	25.23	1.02	1.91	69.55	7.85	0.85	1.76	88.92	3.76	0.79	1.11	94.14
Culver	65.63	7.99	8.10	16.85	57.78	10.00	12.04	19.76	49.48	12.32	13.30	23.70
Diamond Bar					52.70	5.47	24.89	17.02	32.01	4.85	44.02	18.46
Downey	77.37	0.94	3.53	16.84	55.42	3.15	8.83	32.34	29.40	3.58	8.45	57.85
Duarte	55.13	8.85	4.63	30.05	45.34	8.54	11.68	34.61	33.05	9.10	13.46	43.41
El Monte	34.25	0.56	2.83	61.37	15.18	0.77	11.76	72.49	7.62	0.60	19.03	72.39
El Segundo	88.77	0.36	1.81	7.87	84.72	0.87	5.02	9.08	78.51	1.38	7.80	11.01
Gardena	31.37	22.49	27.66	17.13	21.01	22.96	33.23	23.08	13.10	25.87	28.74	31.82
Glendale	74.39	0.31	5.65	17.75	63.74	1.15	14.14	20.96	58.24	1.25	16.99	19.72
Glendora	87.37	0.49	2.21	9.00	77.90	1.04	5.62	15.16	68.92	1.53	7.00	21.73
Hawaiian Gardens	38.63	1.07	5.82	52.29	19.76	4.25	9.42	66.56	11.27	4.34	10.28	73.54
Hawthorne	57.49	12.96	7.22	20.61	30.68	27.17	10.96	31.14	13.69	32.82	8.22	44.26
Hermosa Beach	89.38	1.00	2.29	6.21	87.71	1.08	3.80	6.95	86.19	0.94	5.36	6.75
Hidden Hills	92.84	1.08	1.25	4.77	89.24	0.40	2.78	7.35	89.46	0.80	2.42	6.67
Huntington Park	17.14	0.32	1.22	80.76	5.43	0.77	1.85	91.85	2.79	0.51	1.00	95.58
Industry	62.20	0.90	0.90	33.13	42.47	3.01	3.49	50.55	28.31	4.18	5.02	60.23
Inglewood	20.86	56.37	1.77	19.16	8.51	50.12	2.51	38.55	4.44	47.00	1.78	46.04
Irwindale	11.65	0.49	0.49	87.09	12.00	0.10	2.29	85.62	9.02	0.35	1.90	88.31
La Canada Flitridge	92.99	0.12	2.84	3.36	82.61	0.41	12.37	4.60	72.38	0.42	21.58	4.80

Los Angeles County	1980 CENSUS STF1				1990 CENSUS STF1				2000 CENSUS PL94-171 DATA			
	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic
La Habra Heights	91.33	0.10	2.13	5.29	81.75	0.31	6.83	10.89	64.78	1.26	19.53	13.64
Lakewood	81.82	2.00	3.29	11.56	72.29	3.52	9.36	14.63	53.60	7.44	15.35	22.78
La Mirada	76.64	0.47	2.97	18.82	64.36	1.32	8.24	25.86	47.98	1.94	15.83	33.47
Lancaster	85.97	3.26	2.30	7.15	73.20	7.18	3.72	15.23	53.64	16.16	4.63	24.13
La Puente	30.10	3.60	2.78	62.47	14.48	3.07	7.84	74.86	7.00	1.78	7.76	83.10
La Verne	77.18	2.48	3.10	15.75	71.33	2.84	7.18	18.37	64.71	3.26	8.08	23.12
Lawndale	60.22	2.55	6.66	28.41	46.08	7.60	12.11	34.24	22.98	12.50	11.39	52.08
Lomita	77.26	0.87	5.44	15.30	68.48	2.74	9.09	19.38	55.11	4.39	13.28	26.20
Long Beach	67.69	11.08	5.43	14.03	49.54	13.23	13.57	23.62	34.03	14.90	14.28	35.77
Los Angeles	47.84	16.71	6.61	27.51	37.29	13.03	9.81	39.92	30.64	11.14	10.74	46.53
Lynwood	19.29	34.14	1.76	43.24	6.39	21.00	2.22	70.33	3.04	13.16	1.32	82.33
Malibu									89.51	0.97	3.19	5.48
Manhattan Beach	92.10	0.39	2.50	4.33	89.60	0.62	4.40	5.13	86.45	0.75	7.02	5.19
Maywood	17.28	0.18	1.07	80.45	5.63	0.17	0.76	93.11	2.73	0.16	0.58	96.33
Monrovia	68.76	9.53	1.99	18.33	57.07	9.63	4.53	28.46	47.52	8.61	7.86	35.24
Montebello	25.07	0.50	13.59	59.30	16.76	0.82	15.11	67.60	11.92	0.66	12.20	74.57
Monterey Park	24.94	1.22	33.70	38.79	11.74	0.54	57.46	31.33	7.80	0.38	62.86	28.91
Norwalk	52.89	1.38	4.06	40.14	36.73	3.02	12.41	47.86	19.47	4.51	12.52	62.89
Palmdale	84.36	3.29	1.22	9.34	66.82	6.10	4.40	22.01	42.00	14.55	4.63	37.71
Palos Verdes Estates	91.56	0.93	4.55	2.30	82.19	1.14	13.62	2.95	77.15	1.07	18.24	2.83
Paramount	46.05	3.36	2.44	46.17	22.86	10.20	5.75	60.83	9.38	13.23	4.58	72.28
Pasadena	54.67	20.21	5.19	18.37	46.60	17.78	8.11	27.29	40.29	14.40	10.81	33.40
Pico Rivera	21.64	0.18	1.56	76.14	13.06	0.51	3.16	83.20	7.97	0.53	3.05	88.29
Pomona	46.71	18.60	2.72	30.50	28.20	13.67	6.67	51.27	17.48	9.53	7.99	64.47
Ranch Palos Verdes	84.06	2.00	9.94	2.97	72.16	1.85	20.51	5.32	64.38	2.13	27.05	5.68
Redondo Beach	82.45	1.07	3.64	11.46	79.79	1.53	6.83	11.50	72.29	2.64	10.60	13.47
Rolling Hills	88.78	1.22	5.03	4.49	84.29	1.39	10.05	4.22	77.53	2.17	15.21	4.54
Rolling Hills Estates	88.69	1.05	5.74	3.86	78.69	0.77	16.23	4.35	71.77	1.31	21.28	4.77
Rosemead	32.61	0.30	8.83	57.40	15.87	0.51	34.33	49.66	8.36	0.55	49.54	41.30
San Dimas	77.63	4.00	3.85	13.03	70.21	3.65	8.56	17.32	62.17	3.37	10.36	23.34
San Fernando	28.86	0.51	1.00	68.91	14.71	0.91	1.43	82.74	8.12	0.80	1.41	89.28
San Gabriel	51.89	0.49	8.48	38.17	30.43	0.96	32.45	36.29	17.96	0.97	49.85	30.71
San Marino	87.72	0.23	6.68	4.70	62.43	0.22	32.33	5.05	45.29	0.25	49.69	4.41
Santa Clarita					80.62	1.46	4.16	13.35	70.31	2.16	6.15	20.50
Santa Fe Springs	36.80	0.37	1.97	60.23	26.12	1.69	4.87	67.37	19.70	3.82	4.60	71.38
Santa Monica	77.49	3.95	4.04	13.00	75.01	4.29	6.39	14.05	73.24	3.93	8.12	13.44
Sierra Madre	88.46	0.62	2.89	6.88	84.18	0.84	5.10	9.76	81.03	1.31	6.46	9.96
Signal Hill	68.68	11.96	5.58	12.09	56.28	10.33	11.35	21.77	37.01	13.02	19.82	29.00
South El Monte	19.76	0.16	1.70	77.77	9.86	0.36	5.22	84.57	4.88	0.16	8.91	86.03
South Gate	37.55	1.75	1.43	58.35	13.68	1.32	1.62	83.13	6.10	0.68	1.11	92.00
South Pasadena	74.94	2.07	11.33	10.27	62.29	2.95	21.25	13.42	52.12	3.20	27.85	16.07
Temple City	80.93	0.18	5.07	12.91	60.95	0.54	19.51	18.85	38.47	0.94	39.74	20.48
Torrance	79.28	0.67	10.52	8.35	66.41	1.41	21.86	10.07	53.77	2.31	30.37	12.79

Los Angeles County	1980 CENSUS STF1				1990 CENSUS STF1				2000 CENSUS PL94-171 DATA			
	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic
Vernon	43.33	1.11	10.00	45.56	19.08	0.66	2.63	78.29	9.89	-	1.10	89.01
Walnut	63.46	3.92	10.51	20.53	33.48	6.37	37.48	23.49	18.89	4.26	56.97	19.34
West Covina	64.82	5.63	7.29	20.99	40.41	8.08	17.20	34.61	23.66	6.25	23.79	45.73
West Hollywood					84.71	3.20	3.10	8.73	82.49	3.15	4.45	8.80
Westlake Village					89.32	0.75	5.71	4.20	87.39	0.91	6.80	4.61
Whittier	73.18	0.55	1.86	23.35	56.28	1.18	3.32	38.98	38.36	1.08	3.96	55.89
Orange County												
Anaheim	76.50	1.11	4.02	17.18	56.63	2.37	9.39	31.44	36.74	2.59	13.12	46.76
Brea	84.44	0.44	2.35	11.59	77.14	1.01	6.22	15.45	67.47	1.28	9.96	20.35
Buena Park	75.40	1.04	4.46	17.74	58.59	2.38	14.45	24.54	39.22	3.82	22.55	33.50
Costa Mesa	83.37	0.62	4.58	10.27	72.12	1.18	6.56	20.05	57.80	1.35	8.18	31.75
Cypress	79.80	1.25	6.83	10.94	70.80	1.89	13.69	13.52	58.26	2.93	22.33	15.65
Dana Point					82.94	0.53	2.25	13.87	79.59	0.84	3.18	15.49
Fountain Valley	83.78	0.72	7.20	6.79	72.94	0.90	17.73	8.11	59.85	1.20	27.29	10.68
Fullerton	78.96	1.59	4.64	13.53	64.31	2.06	12.18	21.29	49.62	2.26	17.05	30.17
Garden Grove	78.29	0.80	5.99	13.45	54.65	1.35	20.51	23.47	33.35	1.28	32.36	32.45
Huntington Beach	85.03	0.69	4.96	7.87	79.25	0.89	8.29	11.24	73.02	0.86	10.45	14.66
Irvine	83.78	1.45	7.78	6.04	73.85	1.73	18.10	6.26	58.71	1.54	31.32	7.37
Laguna Beach	93.28	0.50	1.17	4.29	90.57	0.67	1.74	6.86	88.99	0.90	2.69	6.62
Laguna Hills									70.01	1.47	11.23	16.40
Laguna Niguel					83.08	1.27	7.70	5.72	78.69	1.31	8.64	10.38
La Habra	74.21	0.29	2.19	22.22	60.88	0.83	4.06	33.93	42.09	1.50	6.70	49.04
Lake Forest									67.91	1.89	10.81	18.59
La Palma	71.65	2.45	12.75	11.83	52.75	4.11	31.11	12.16	37.13	4.66	46.24	11.27
Los Alamitos	81.57	1.40	3.76	12.13	77.42	2.89	7.18	12.50	69.10	3.30	10.83	16.02
Mission Viejo					85.01	0.90	6.25	7.71	77.14	1.27	8.77	12.10
Newport Beach	95.15	0.22	1.29	2.72	92.62	0.32	2.89	3.97	89.64	0.55	4.58	4.71
Orange	82.00	0.91	3.48	12.39	67.81	1.24	7.90	22.84	55.40	1.55	10.17	32.16
Placentia	73.64	1.05	4.04	20.32	65.23	1.69	8.19	24.66	54.50	1.73	11.94	31.10
San Clemente	88.10	0.87	1.69	8.40	83.51	0.61	2.71	12.86	79.22	0.74	3.35	15.89
San Juan Capistrano	86.23	0.34	1.38	10.81	75.45	0.34	2.15	21.78	63.02	0.54	2.47	33.13
Santa Ana	44.49	3.89	5.22	44.50	23.11	2.20	9.73	65.15	12.73	1.35	9.55	76.07
Seal Beach	92.69	0.69	2.42	3.50	89.70	0.97	4.21	4.99	85.11	1.44	6.56	6.43
Stanton	70.46	1.17	6.57	20.47	52.45	2.13	12.08	33.48	31.04	2.06	17.19	48.89
Tustin	83.26	2.58	4.12	8.74	63.40	5.44	10.38	20.73	45.87	2.86	16.05	34.24
Villa Park	90.54	0.29	4.68	3.77	83.66	0.43	10.57	5.25	79.09	0.77	13.62	5.90
Westminster	77.42	0.68	8.25	12.01	57.49	1.02	22.55	19.07	37.15	0.98	39.36	21.70
Yorba Linda	87.42	0.40	2.97	8.21	79.19	1.05	10.12	9.44	75.76	1.19	11.95	10.26
Riverside County												
Banning	65.99	12.06	1.11	18.27	59.59	9.04	7.39	23.22	53.17	8.41	5.94	30.21
Beaumont	77.65	0.25	0.72	19.71	70.16	2.42	2.01	23.99	56.55	2.97	2.03	36.21

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Riverside County	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic
Blythe	53.61	5.23	0.59	39.84	44.35	7.80	0.70	46.38	42.72	8.36	1.84	45.83
Calimesa									82.71	0.71	1.60	14.12
Canyon Lake									87.91	0.81	2.14	8.52
Cathederal					56.95	2.05	3.63	37.22	42.54	2.65	4.20	49.97
Coachella	8.57	0.99	0.95	89.25	3.23	0.41	0.92	95.33	1.66	0.29	0.52	97.39
Corona	69.41	0.84	1.11	27.56	59.62	2.55	7.10	30.36	48.16	6.44	8.70	35.66
Desert Hot Springs	88.81	0.59	0.57	8.65	72.69	3.81	1.94	20.38	49.67	6.07	2.52	40.40
Hemet	91.23	0.08	0.60	7.23	82.65	0.63	1.18	14.91	71.11	2.59	1.98	23.10
Indian Wells	95.41	0.72	1.36	2.15	96.26	0.34	1.36	2.04	94.33	0.38	1.81	2.96
Indio	37.13	4.40	1.13	56.23	27.13	3.15	1.60	68.13	19.86	2.53	1.87	75.39
Lake Elsinore	72.37	8.09	0.33	17.95	67.33	3.68	2.29	26.02	52.38	5.32	2.99	38.05
La Quinta					69.70	1.68	1.52	26.25	63.60	1.38	2.33	32.01
Moreno Valley					57.09	13.18	6.65	22.87	33.37	19.98	7.29	38.41
Murrieta									73.06	3.44	5.08	17.48
Norco	83.14	2.28	0.74	12.27	70.74	7.60	1.36	19.55	68.41	6.16	1.62	22.78
Palm Desert	88.31	0.52	0.86	9.27	83.26	0.85	1.81	13.75	78.12	1.19	3.00	17.08
Palm Springs	83.60	4.38	2.42	8.97	73.18	4.30	3.34	18.68	67.12	3.95	4.31	23.72
Perris	57.83	9.67	1.38	29.41	47.83	12.29	3.32	35.90	23.56	15.87	3.64	56.16
Rancho Mirage	94.22	0.24	0.38	4.59	90.56	1.28	0.91	6.89	87.56	1.03	1.52	9.44
Riverside	73.56	6.70	1.98	16.15	61.26	7.02	5.22	25.97	46.57	7.43	6.69	38.14
San Jacinto	66.55	0.11	1.03	29.73	62.64	1.12	0.96	33.65	53.49	2.65	1.70	40.30
Temecula					80.75	1.46	2.80	14.54	70.48	3.58	5.94	19.01
San Bernardino County												
Adelanto	76.16	7.21	3.00	9.01	63.75	13.57	4.17	17.32	37.42	13.16	2.39	45.77
Apple Valley Town					80.42	3.75	2.47	12.62	68.94	8.00	2.90	18.56
Barstow	57.78	7.45	2.07	29.84	53.79	9.87	3.44	31.32	44.65	11.60	4.76	36.50
Big Bear Lake					87.38	1.65	0.65	4.11	82.56	0.85	1.09	13.70
Chino	66.01	4.62	1.50	26.72	52.43	7.64	3.44	36.17	38.38	7.75	5.74	47.39
Chino Hills									44.83	5.56	23.31	25.68
Colton	40.36	2.13	0.86	55.96	37.14	8.41	4.27	49.74	21.49	10.90	6.10	60.71
Fontana	74.67	3.56	1.18	18.61	50.30	8.34	4.53	36.10	24.65	11.71	5.23	57.72
Grand Terrace	81.74	1.89	2.71	12.39	71.89	3.62	5.87	18.19	61.99	4.89	6.59	25.41
Hesperia					76.58	2.35	1.41	18.99	63.42	4.07	1.72	29.40
Highland					61.04	10.68	4.81	22.76	42.83	12.15	7.12	36.64
Loma Linda	72.71	4.13	11.57	8.76	59.32	6.07	21.41	13.59	48.52	7.35	26.22	16.33
Montclair	69.17	6.61	1.92	20.07	45.56	9.05	6.79	38.16	24.14	6.17	9.00	59.98
Needles	74.49	0.78	1.48	18.01	75.25	1.10	1.64	17.09	70.87	1.85	1.93	18.36
Ontario	66.67	3.34	1.52	27.10	47.02	6.93	3.89	41.70	27.27	7.40	4.76	59.88
Rancho Cucamonga	78.06	2.16	2.11	16.32	68.58	5.65	5.44	20.02	56.06	8.03	7.05	27.78
Redlands	77.14	2.33	2.31	16.90	72.49	3.65	4.42	18.96	64.36	4.43	6.07	24.07
Rialto	67.30	10.97	1.32	18.83	44.79	19.56	3.53	31.48	22.20	22.24	3.40	51.21
San Bernardino	57.06	14.55	1.47	25.41	45.52	15.26	4.00	34.57	29.77	16.45	5.08	47.48

	1980 CENSUS STF1				1990 CENSUS STF1				2000 CENSUS PL94-171 DATA			
San Bernardino County	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	Asian PI	Hispanic
Twentynine Palms					75.79	8.44	4.30	10.31	66.53	9.64	6.83	14.91
Upland	82.18	1.77	2.82	12.05	70.01	5.14	7.03	17.54	55.79	7.60	8.08	27.53
Victorville	69.54	10.71	2.01	16.05	63.50	9.22	3.67	23.00	48.71	12.17	4.40	33.46
Yucaipa					86.80	0.51	0.98	11.00	77.66	0.97	1.70	18.35
Yucca Valley									82.90	2.34	1.88	11.40
Ventura County												
Camarillo	84.08	1.07	3.70	10.06	79.77	1.51	6.35	12.09	73.86	1.57	8.27	15.54
Fillmore	50.54	0.05	0.60	47.93	39.40	0.06	0.87	59.30	31.13	0.23	1.45	66.63
Moorpark					69.60	1.43	6.63	22.02	63.43	1.52	6.48	27.81
Ojai	89.88	0.04	0.85	8.01	85.31	0.22	1.66	12.19	80.41	0.72	2.17	15.84
Oxnard	42.65	5.88	6.15	44.40	32.34	4.84	8.58	54.37	21.22	3.65	8.51	66.22
Port Heuneme	66.30	4.41	5.32	22.66	57.87	5.13	6.80	29.84	43.95	5.99	7.97	41.02
San Buenaventura	83.91	1.08	1.52	12.06	77.44	1.55	2.71	17.55	69.20	1.49	3.78	24.35
Santa Paula	47.68	0.10	0.76	50.49	39.28	0.25	1.03	58.87	26.79	0.31	1.18	71.19
Simi Valley	86.21	1.06	2.20	9.31	79.92	1.47	5.46	12.68	73.69	1.36	7.19	16.82
Thousand Oaks	89.76	0.81	2.60	5.80	84.17	1.16	4.78	9.60	78.50	1.13	6.60	13.10