

CITY OF

# RIVERSIDE

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

**2004 Report Card**

*3rd Annual Benchmark Report on Demographics,  
Education, Economics, Housing, Criminal Justice,  
and Health of the City of Riverside, CA*



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# Letter from the Chair

TO: Mayor and City Council  
FROM: AJ Wilson, Chair  
Human Relations Commission

The Human Relations Commission is pleased to provide this 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual edition of our Community Report Card. It is presented with the intention of highlighting circumstances and realities that impact the people of Riverside and as a measurement of progress toward meeting the goal of equal opportunity for all of the people of our City.

A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court pertaining to an issue of job discrimination based upon age restated a vital principle of civil rights law. In essence, the court found that what should be measured was not the intention of the party involved but the ultimate effect and consequences on a person.

It is this principle that clearly compels us to look at a number of areas in the City of Riverside, from housing to education and from public safety services to economic status, to highlight what is actually occurring on our City.

This report card looks at these areas from three perspectives.

First, from the comparative perspective of different racial and ethnic groups;

Second, from the perspective of comparison with the balance of the State of California; and

Third, from a multi-year perspective to identify trends of improvement or growing problems.

In each area we have developed data which will allow the reader to gain a snap shot to the City of Riverside. In some areas we see decided improvement. In other areas we can identify concerns which need to be addressed.

Finding solutions will require a concerted effort in partnership with other public and private organizations. We trust this report card will serve as a stimulus for community action in areas that need change.

Sincerely yours,



AJ Wilson

# Executive Summary

The City of Riverside population is continuing to increase, though not as quickly as in previous years. This year the Report Card illustrates this increase in the context of regional growth. As the population continues to increase, the racial composition has changed, with Hispanic and African American populations increasing as White populations decrease. Although this growth has changed the racial composition of the city, it has not significantly altered the distribution of the population across age categories. Despite evidence that there is some movement toward an older population, Riverside continues to be a “young” city with the majority of residents under the age of 44. In addition to the traditional Census measures of population diversity, this year the Report Card provides data on the number of same-sex couples in Riverside County as a comparison of neighboring counties.

Just as shifting racial demographics have changed the overall population in Riverside, the school districts also reflect a changing population with the Alvord District as the most dramatic example of the increase in Hispanic residents. This is also evidenced in the number of Alvord students enrolled in the English Learner Program. The Education portion of the Report Card expresses data collected on demographics, dropout rates, educational attainment, higher education demographics, English Learner Program enrollment, Free/Reduced Meal Program enrollment, and standardized test results. The most significant findings for these data categories include a decrease in the overall number of high school dropouts, as well as an increase in the number of college educated residents. Despite evidence that educational attainment has increased, the number of residents without a high school diploma has also increased in 2003. However, according to the STAR test, the number of students that have scored above the 50% range has increased in all school districts, and the number of students enrolled in the Free/Reduced Meal Program has also decreased. This indicates an improvement in overall test scores and a reduction of low-income students.

The 2004 Report Card includes data on various economic factors facing the City of Riverside. This includes data on the average household income as compared with state and national averages. Riverside household income is divided by percentile to accurately assess the percentage of households at each economic benchmark. This is one way to measure the households in poverty. In addition to this poverty information, the Report Card also shows that the overall poverty rate is decreasing. As a measure of the economic situation in Riverside, the Report Card examines the unemployment rate with data on the employment rate for persons with disabilities. Trend data indicates that the unemployment rate is increasing while the rate of employment for persons with disabilities is decreasing.

As a related measure of economics, the Housing section of the Report Card measures homeownership, housing discrimination complaints, and home mortgage disparity rates. The overall homeownership rate has decreased over four years along with an overall increase in the monthly mortgage rates. In addition, housing discrimination by race has continued to be the largest category of housing discrimination in the county and has increased since 2000. Race also appears to play a role in the home loan rejection rates. Although overall rejections have decreased, American Indian and African Americans still have a higher rejection rate than other defined racial groups.

The Criminal Justice report focuses on hate crimes and traffic stop data. Although the overall number of hate crimes has decreased over four years, race continues to be the most prevalent bias, with over half of the reported hate crimes due to an anti-black bias. In addition, the City of Riverside traffic stop data indicates that African Americans are stopped at a higher rate, and stops of Hispanic residents are increasing while stops of White residents are decreasing.

The 2004 Report Card includes measures of health. These include disease, commute time, and air pollution. The most frequently reported communicable diseases were sexually transmitted diseases; however AIDS rates for Hispanic and African American populations have decreased from 2000 to 2002. In addition to traditional measures of health, the Report Card focuses on commute time as a contributing factor in mental and physical health, as well as air pollution. Commuting is of particular concern to Riverside residents, as our time spent in traffic is higher than state and national averages. Air pollution rates are also significantly higher in Riverside than state or national averages, with poor and minority households disproportionately affected by pollution.

As Riverside continues to grow and evolve, the data collected in the Human Relations Commission's Annual Report Card will also continue to improve. The data reported in this document serves as a glimpse into the myriad factors that affect our residents' overall quality of life. The Human Relations Commission will continue to monitor trends expressed in this data. This document is one of the many ways that the Human Relations Commission continues its mission:

**“Advocating for equal opportunity, justice, and access in the City of Riverside to services and opportunities. Fostering mutual understanding and respect between people; encouraging education and outreach; developing and promoting programs, which work to eliminate prejudice and discrimination.”**

# Demographics

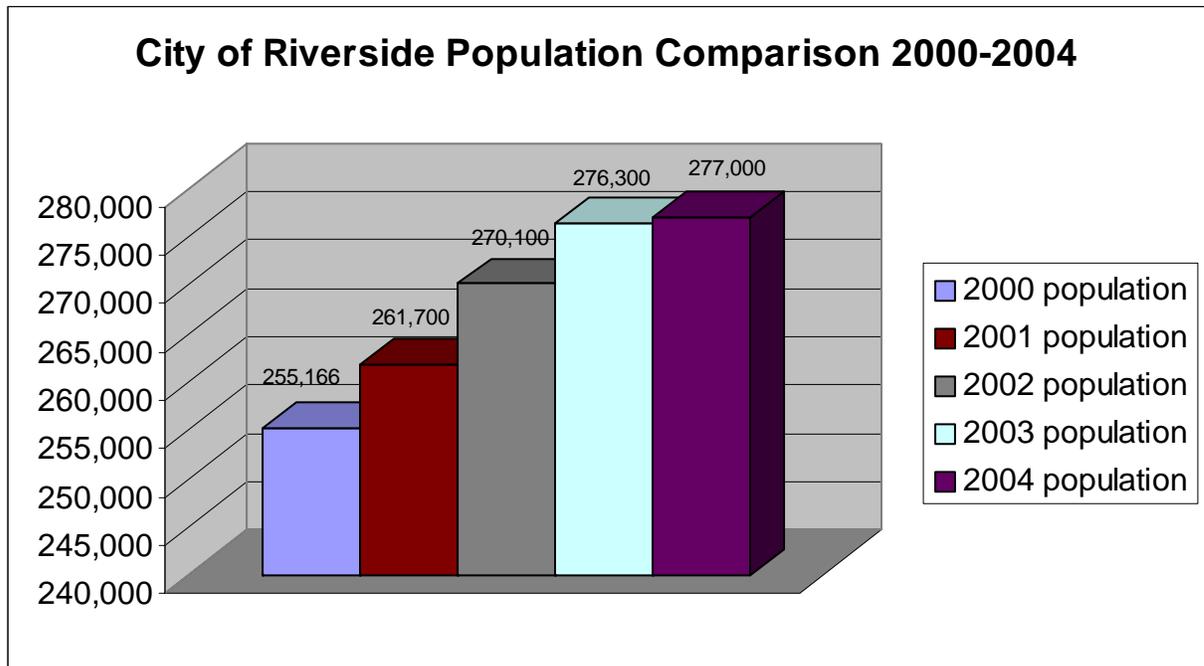
## *Population Comparison 2000-2004*

- **What does this mean?**

Riverside is currently the largest city in the Inland Empire region and the 11<sup>th</sup> largest city in California. Riverside's diverse community is composed of a young population, with the majority of residents under the age of 44. In addition, Riverside County has a larger population of same-sex couples than Orange or San Bernardino County.

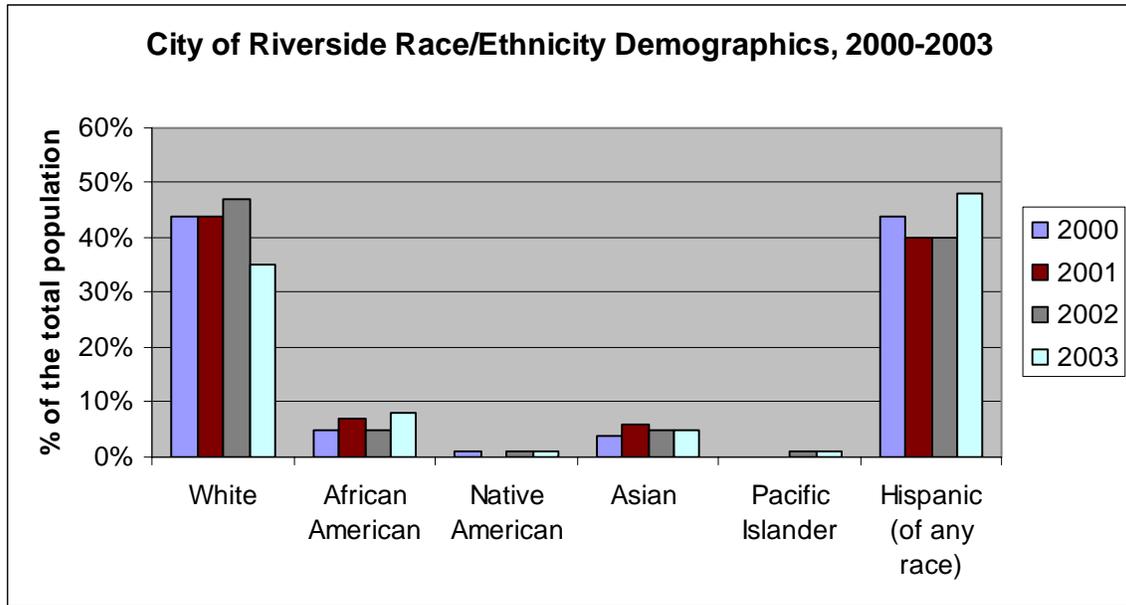
- **Potential impacts:**

Riverside continues to evolve as a diverse city through population growth and immigration of minority populations. Among the minority populations, Hispanics have exhibited significant growth.

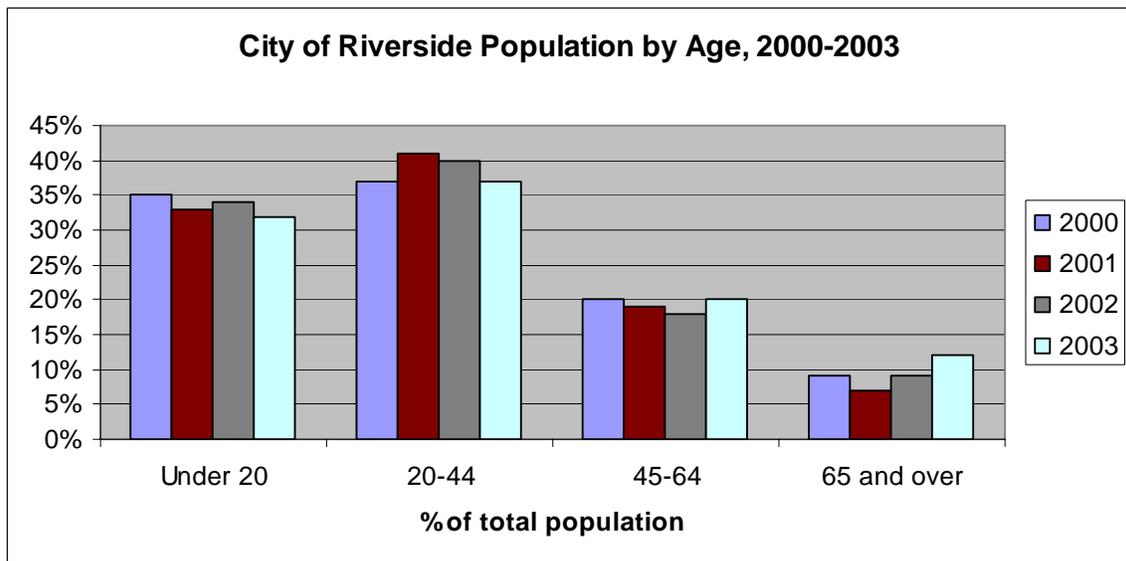


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Supplementary Survey Profile, 2003

*Population Comparison 2000-2004 (continued)*

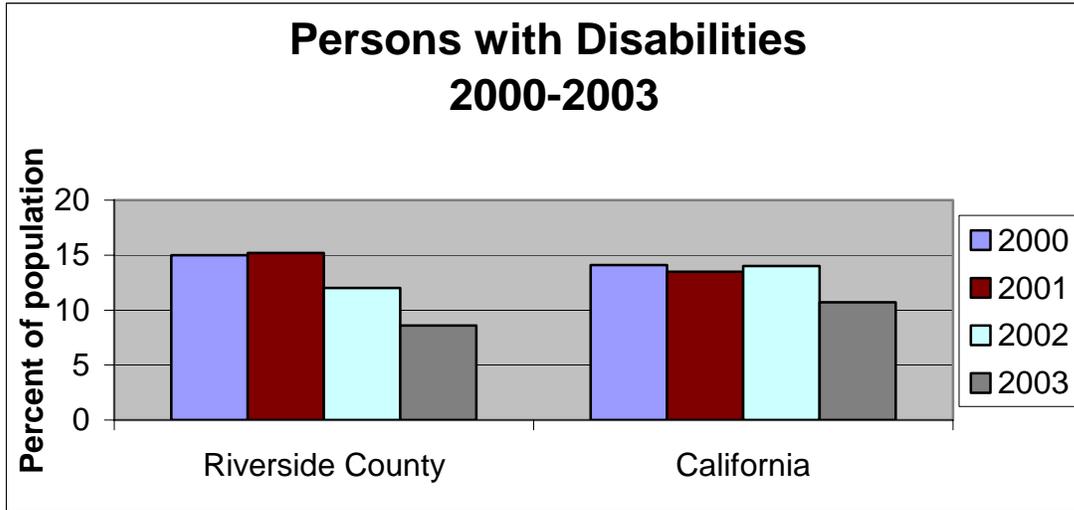


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Supplementary Survey Profile, 2003

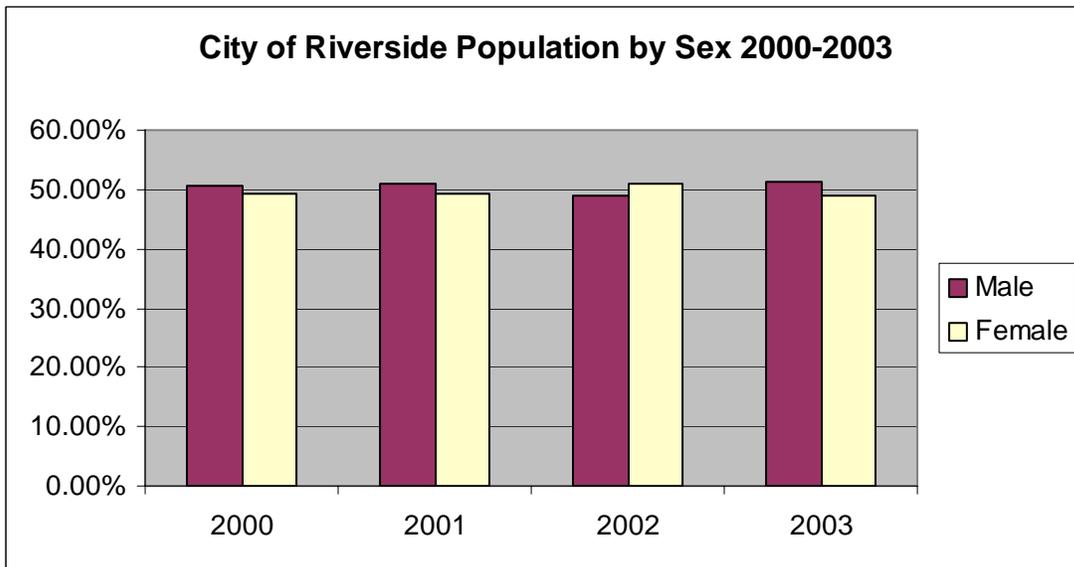


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Supplementary Survey Profile, 2003

*Population Comparison 2000-2004 (continued)*

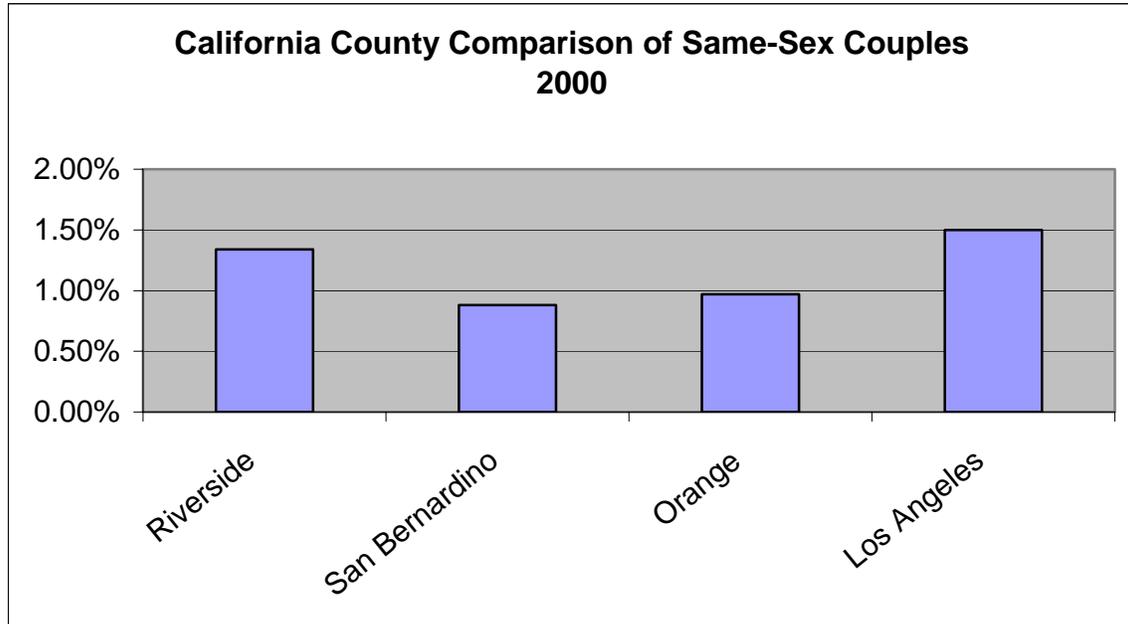


Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2003, ACS Supplementary Survey Profile



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Supplementary Survey Profile, 2003

*Population Comparison 2000-2004 (continued)*



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Supplementary Survey Profile, 2000*

Note: Only information from the 2000 U.S. Census has been used due to a lack of recent same-sex demographic data compilation. The U.S. census is the most comprehensive data collection source.

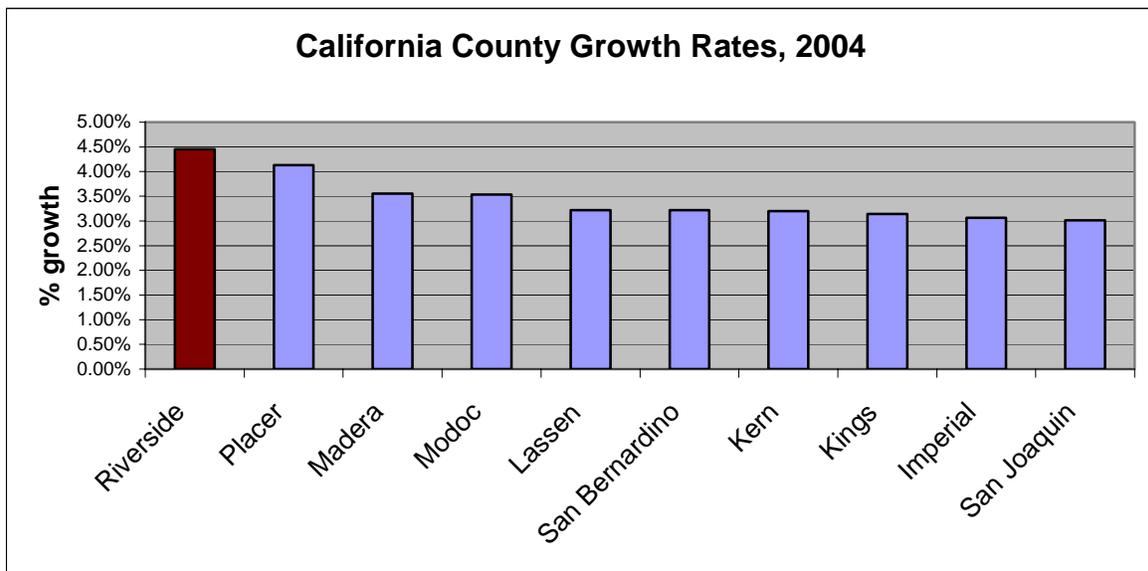
## Population Growth 2004

- **What does this mean?**

The City of Riverside is experiencing rapid growth, adding over 21,800 residents in the past four years alone. Riverside County and the regional area are also experiencing rapid growth. In an examination of all California Counties in 2004, Riverside County has grown at the fastest pace. Despite the attention on immigration as a source of the rapid population growth in the region, according to the Southern California Association of Governments, 51% of the regional growth is attributed to migration and 49% of the growth is due to “natural increase” or births.

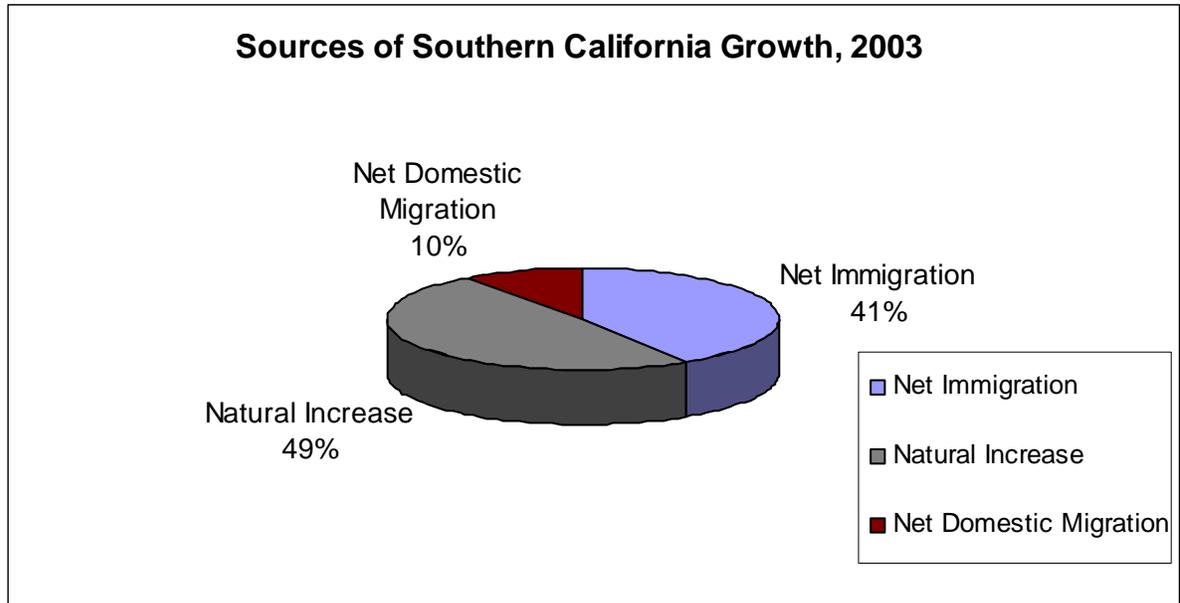
- **Potential impacts:**

Population growth has continued to shift the ethnic composition of the City of Riverside. In addition, regional growth affects the City of Riverside population by placing changes on employment opportunities, housing, and traffic. Although the majority of growth research is directed to regions rather than individual cities, the Human Relations Commission will continue to examine how county and regional growth affects the Riverside population.



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 2004

*Population Growth 2004 (continued)*



*Source: Southern California Association of Governments, The State of the Region 2003 Report*

- **Net Immigration** is a measure of foreign immigration
- **Natural Increase** is a measure of births
- **Net Domestic Migration** is a measure of migration from other U.S. States

# Education

School Districts: Alvord Unified and Riverside Unified

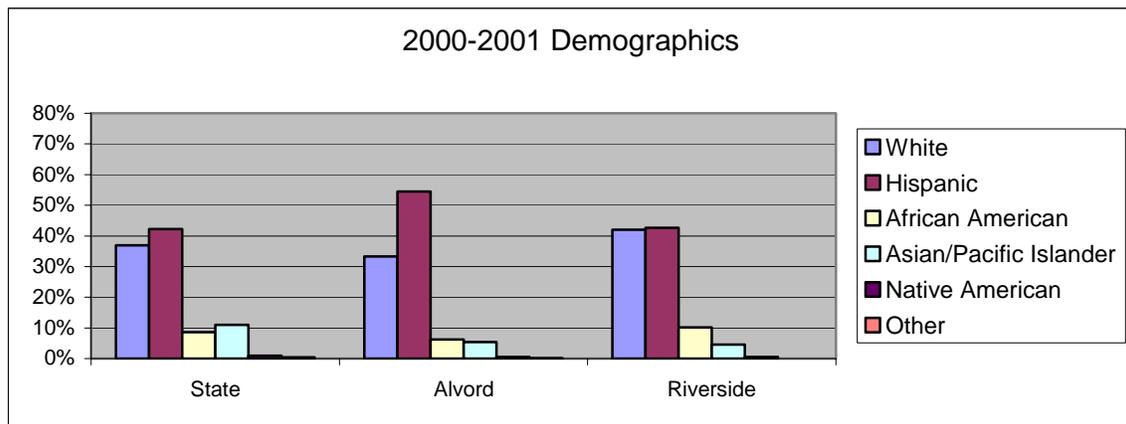
## *Total Enrollment by Ethnicity: 2000-2004*

- **What does this mean?**

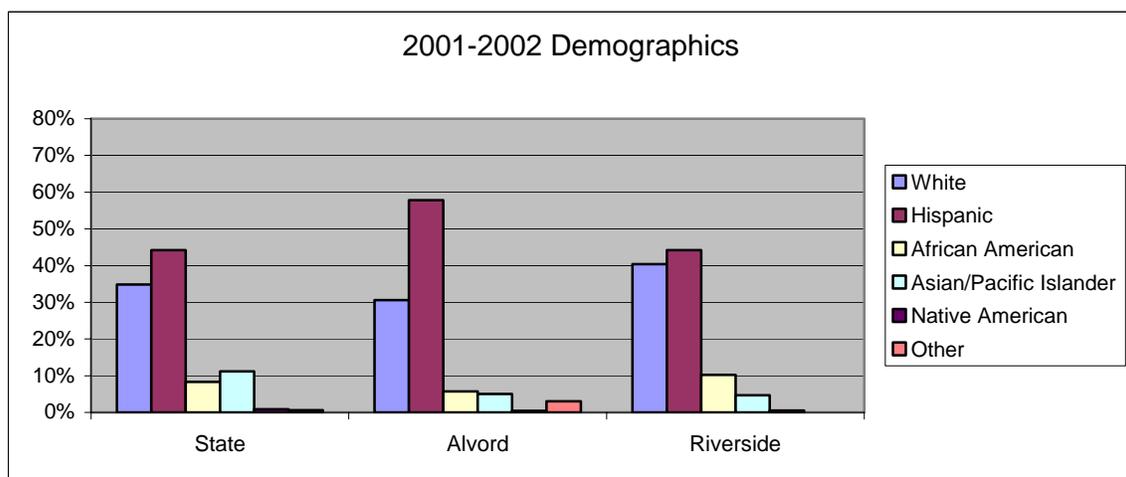
Although the demographics of Riverside Unified closely mirror the State, Alvord Unified consistently has a higher number of Hispanic students. In addition, Alvord bears a larger percentage of English Learner participants.

- **Potential impacts:**

The higher concentration of Hispanic students in the Alvord Unified School District indicates a growing number of minority students. Alvord seems to be experiencing this growth at a faster rate.

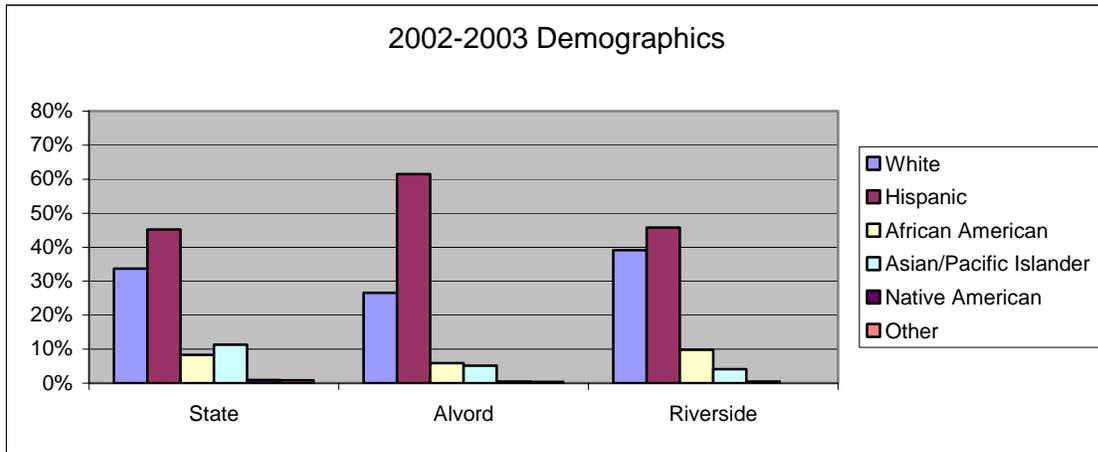


Source: California Department of Education, 2004

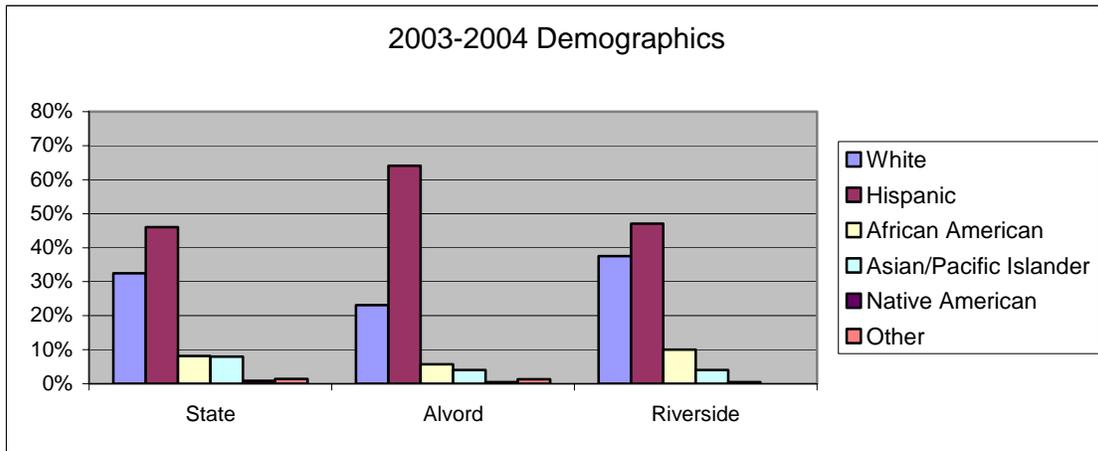


Source: California Department of Education, 2004

*Total Enrollment by Ethnicity: 2000-2004 (continued)*



Source: California Department of Education, 2004



Source: California Department of Education, 2004

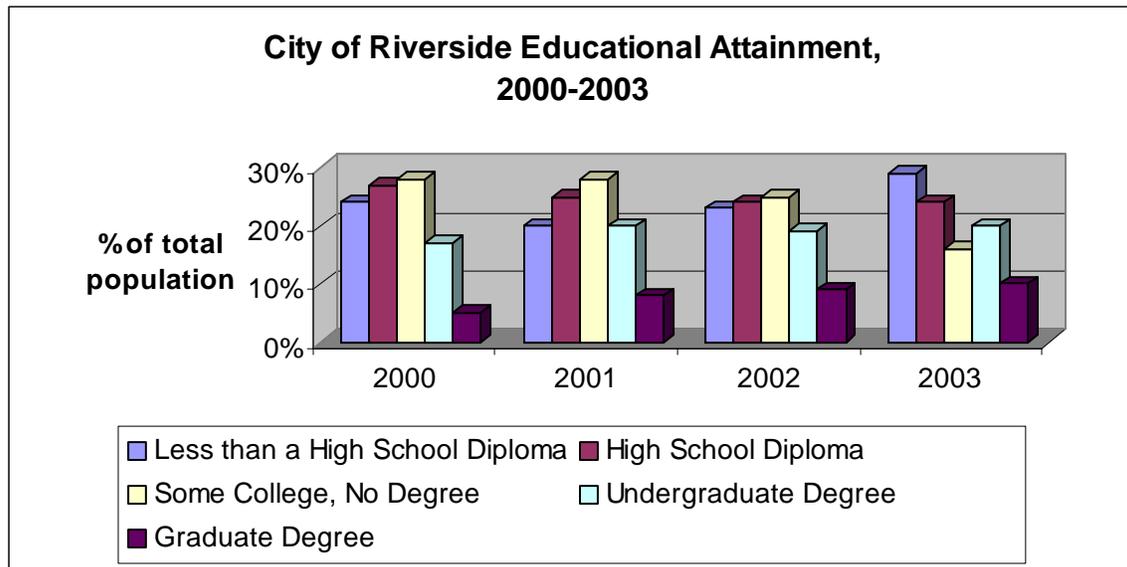
## *Educational Attainment 2000-2003*

- **What does this mean?**

This data compares the education attainment of Riverside residents from 2000 to 2003. The information is collected from residents 25 years and older. The majority of the population continues to have a high school diploma and possibly some college, but no college degree. The number of residents without a high school diploma jumped from the 2000 statistic, 24%, to 29% in 2003; however, the number of residents with a Bachelors or Graduate degree has also increased from 14% to 22% from 2000 to 2003. 2002-2003 marks the largest loss in percent of the population with a high school diploma since 2000.

- **Potential impacts:**

Although Riverside has increased its college-educated population, the percentage of residents without a high school diploma has also increased. The disproportional growth could impact the unemployment rate, as well as future job growth, and should continue to be monitored.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Supplementary Survey Profile, 2000

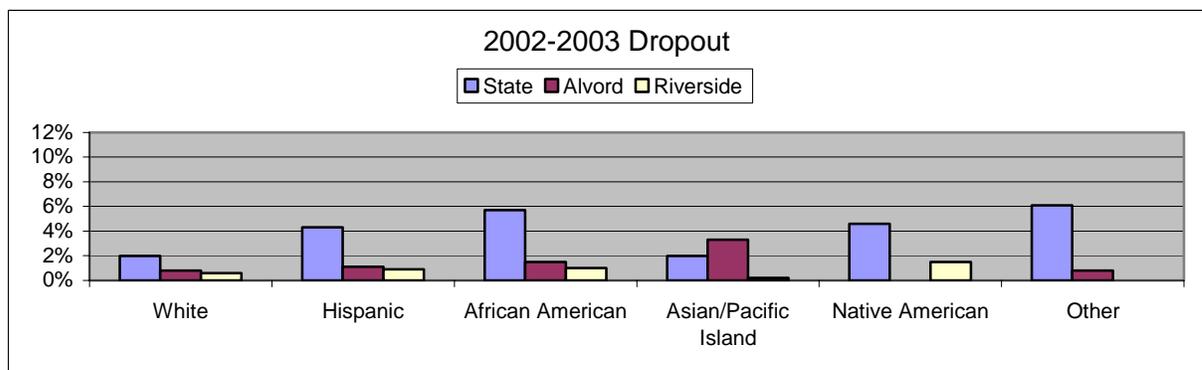
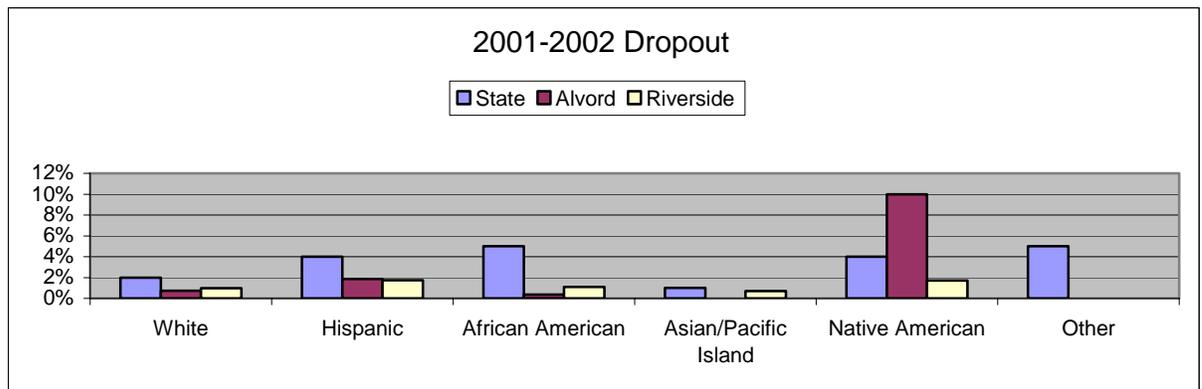
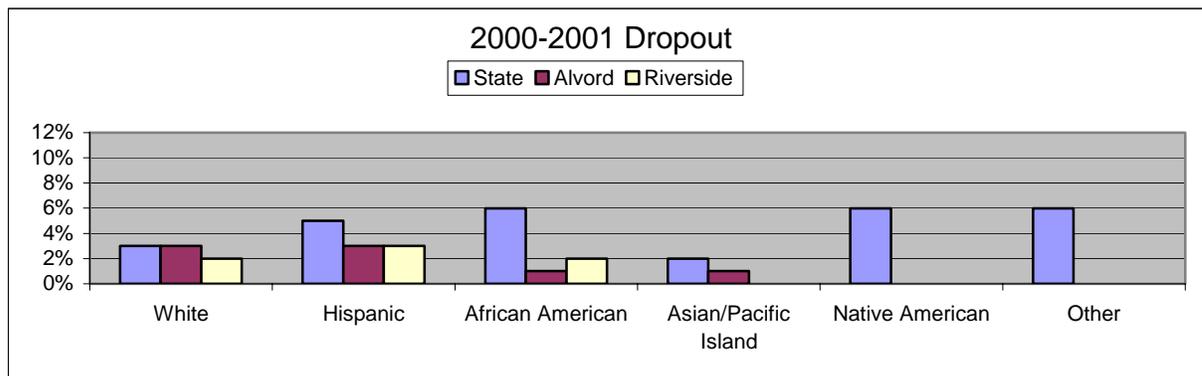
## 9-12<sup>th</sup> Grade Dropouts by Ethnicity: 2000-2003

- **What does this mean?**

Riverside Unified and Alvord Unified show considerably lower dropout rates as compared with the State data.

- **Potential impacts:**

The lower dropout rate in Riverside may be indicative of a greater local effort in student retention. It appears that both school districts are encountering success in retaining most of their minority students.



## Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results Summary by Ethnicity

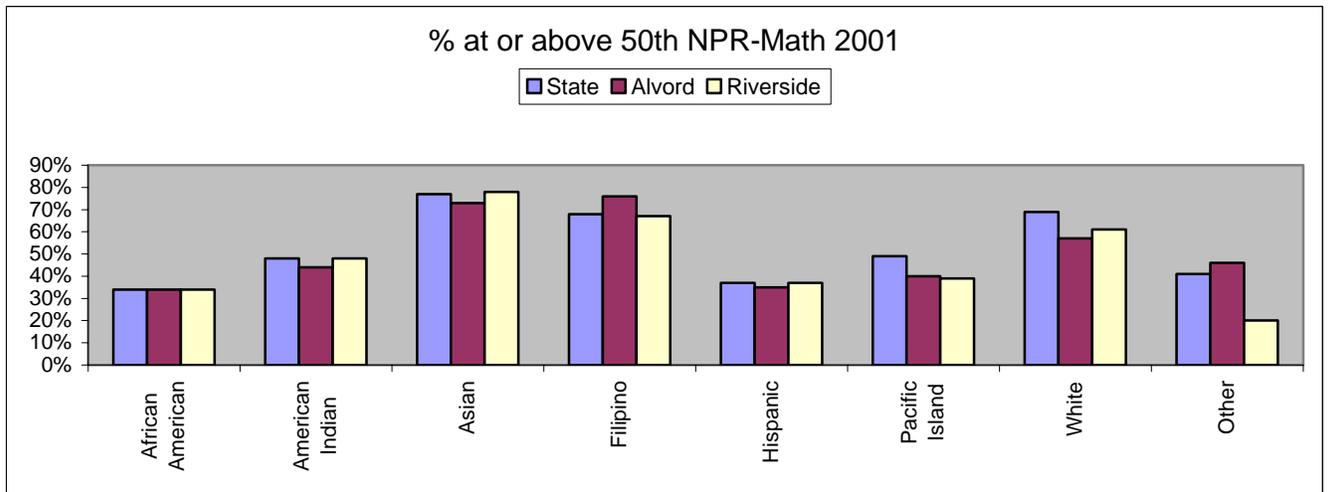
- **What does this mean?**

This data indicates the performance of students on State standardized tests. Although overall test scores in both math and reading have increased from 2001-2004, the disparity between racial groups continues to exist. In addition, the score disparity between Riverside Unified and Alvord Unified has increased between 2003 and 2004.

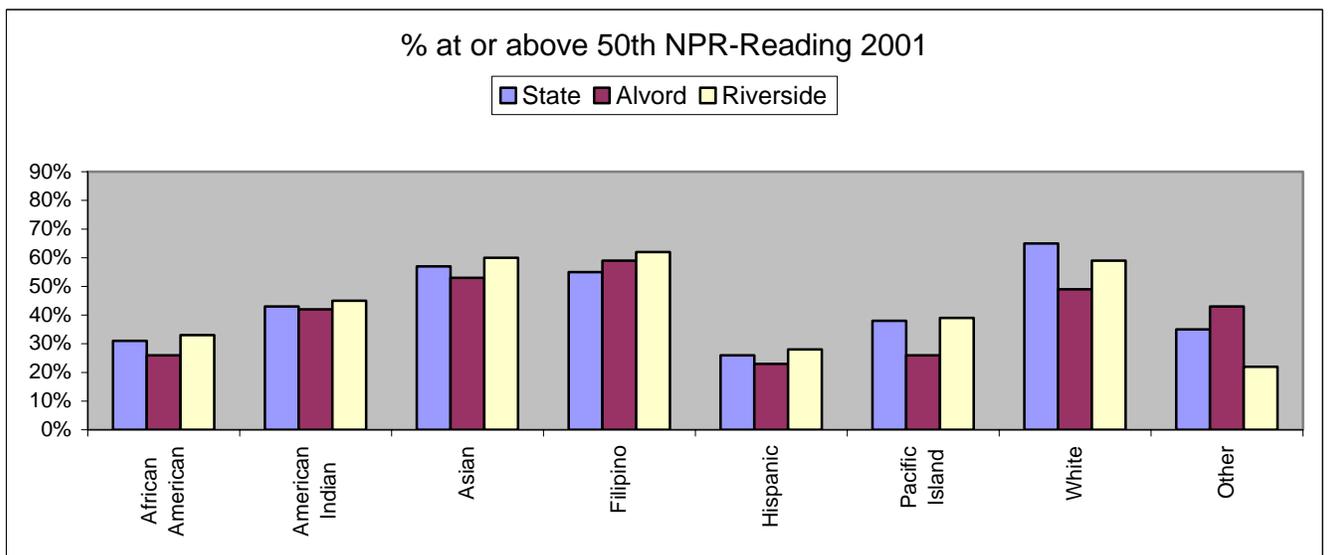
- **Potential impacts:**

Alvord's test scores in some racial groupings are lower than that of Riverside and often lower than the state averages. This data indicates that there may be prevalent differences in the education of students of different races.

**2001**



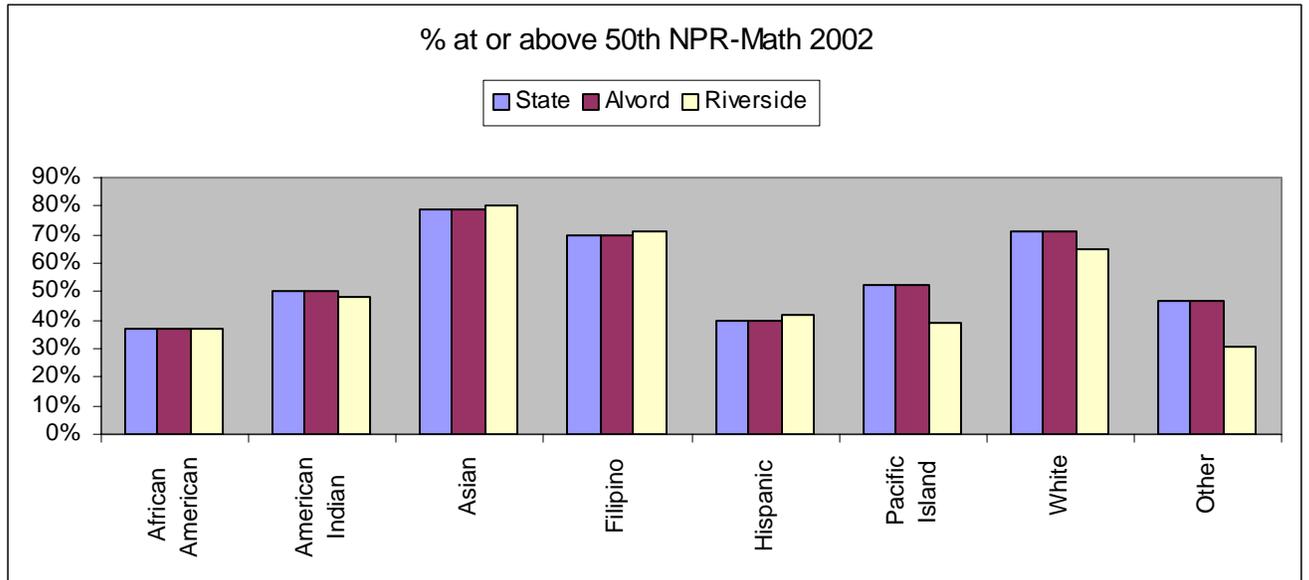
Source: California Department of Education, 2004



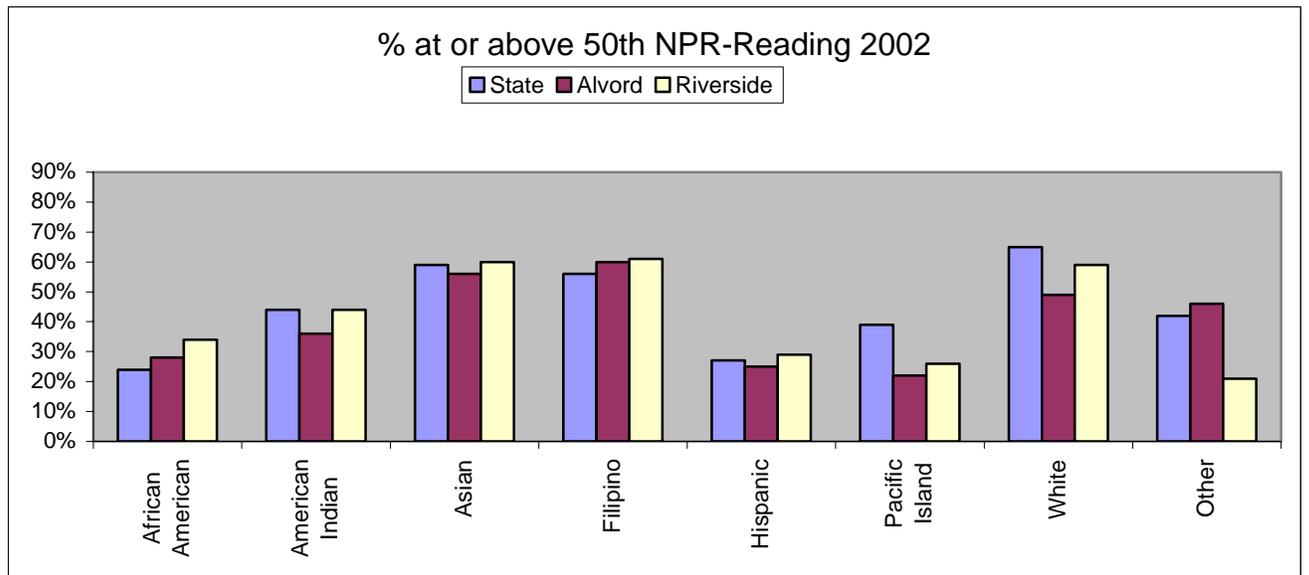
Source: California Department of Education, 2004

*Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results Summary by Ethnicity  
(continued)*

**2002**



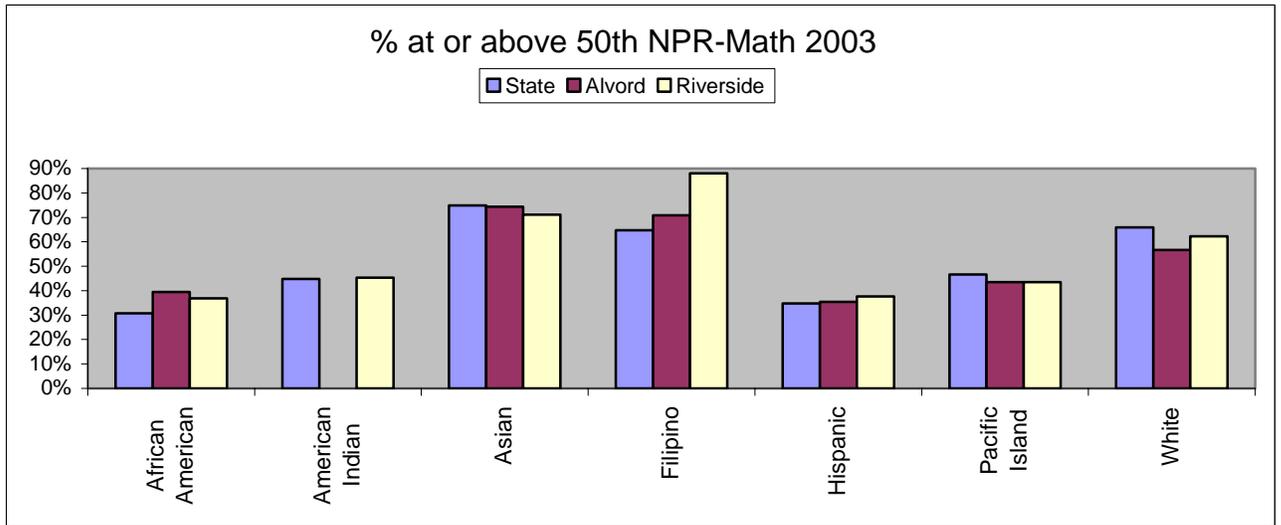
Source: California Department of Education, 2004



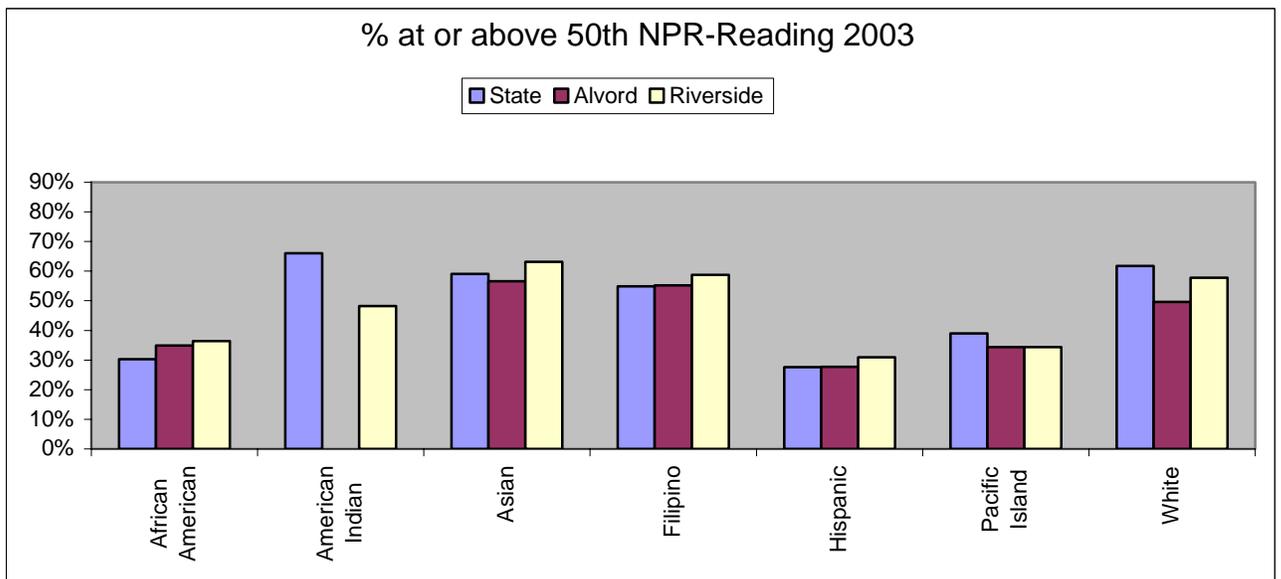
Source: California Department of Education, 2004

*Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results Summary by Ethnicity  
(continued)*

**2003**



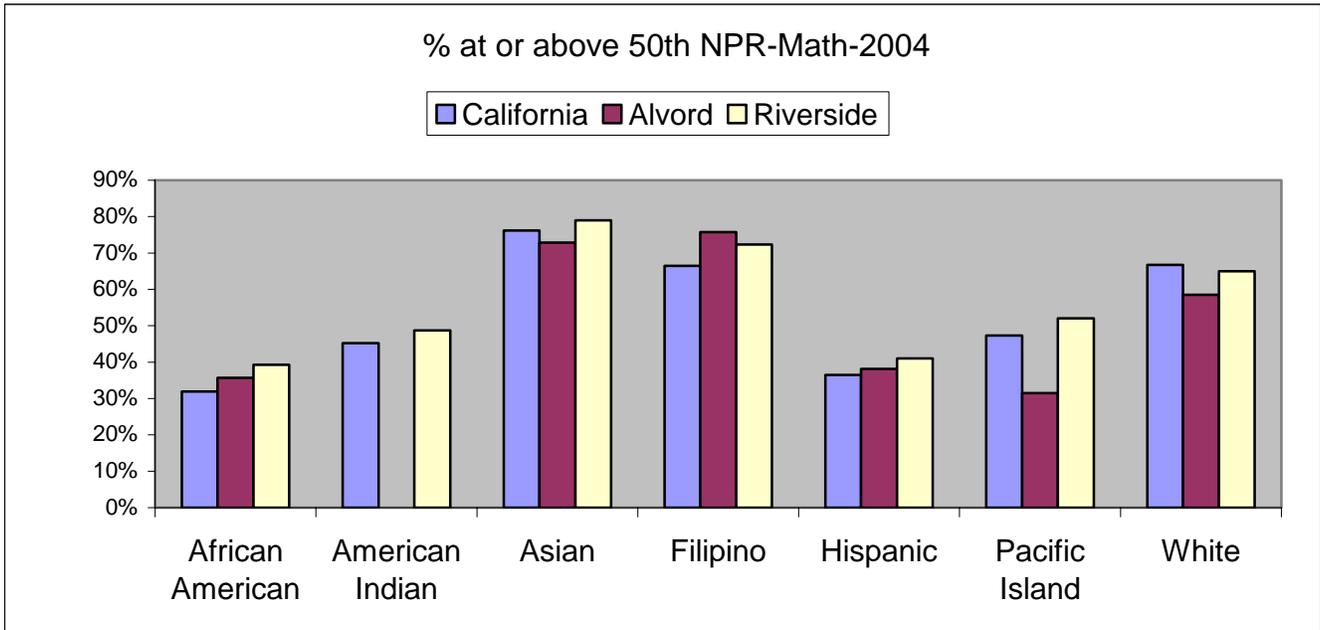
Source: California Department of Education, 2004



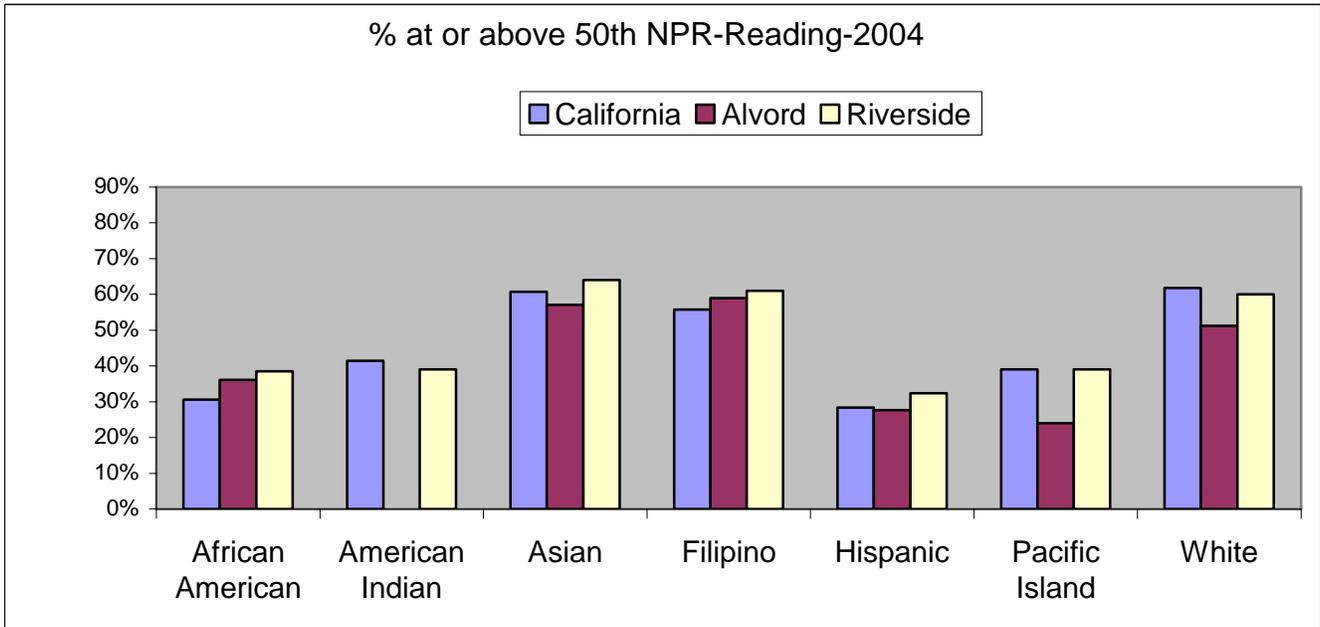
Source: California Department of Education, 2004

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results Summary by Ethnicity  
(continued)

2004



Source: California Department of Education, 2004



Source: California Department of Education, 2004

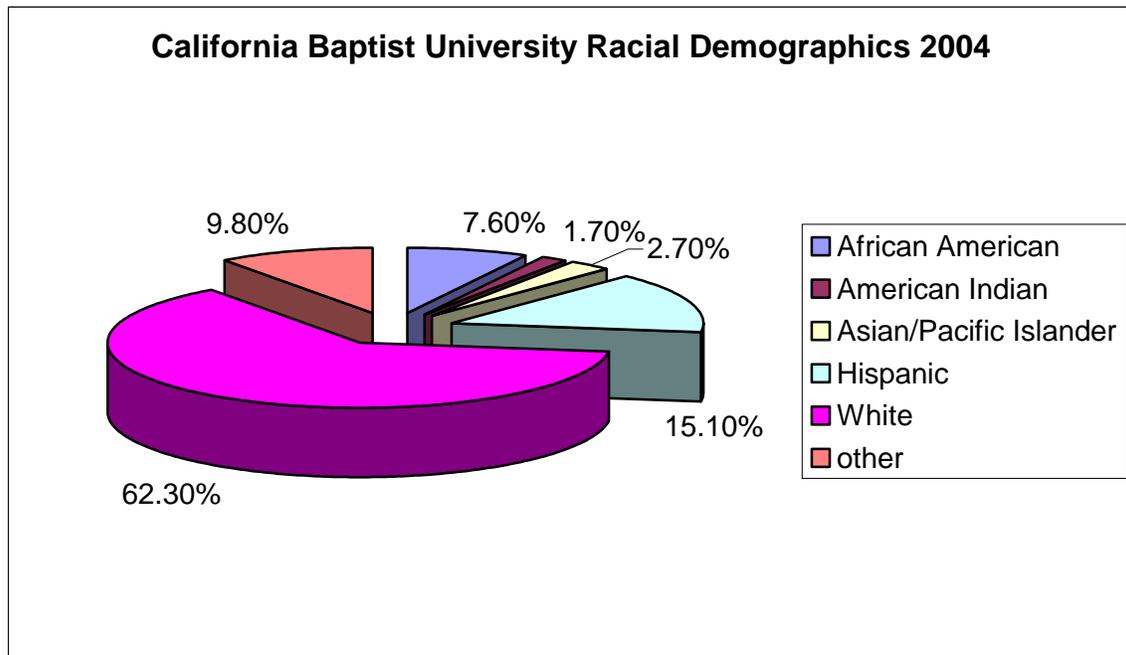
## Higher Education Performance

- **What does this mean?**

The City of Riverside boasts four institutions of higher education. Although not all students are Riverside residents, their temporary presence makes an impact on the community. The ethnic composition of these college campuses can help assess which colleges mirror the diverse Riverside population.

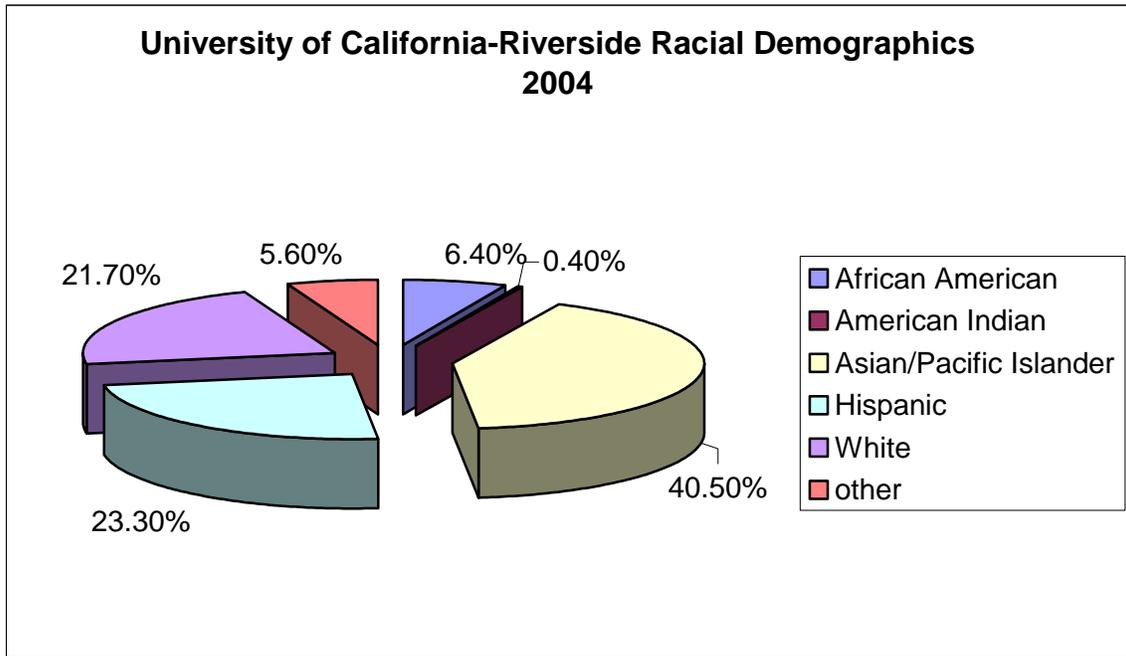
- **Potential impacts:**

Diversity on Riverside College campuses is an important component to the social education of students. The Human Relations Commission encourages demographic diversity for all of Riverside's colleges and universities.

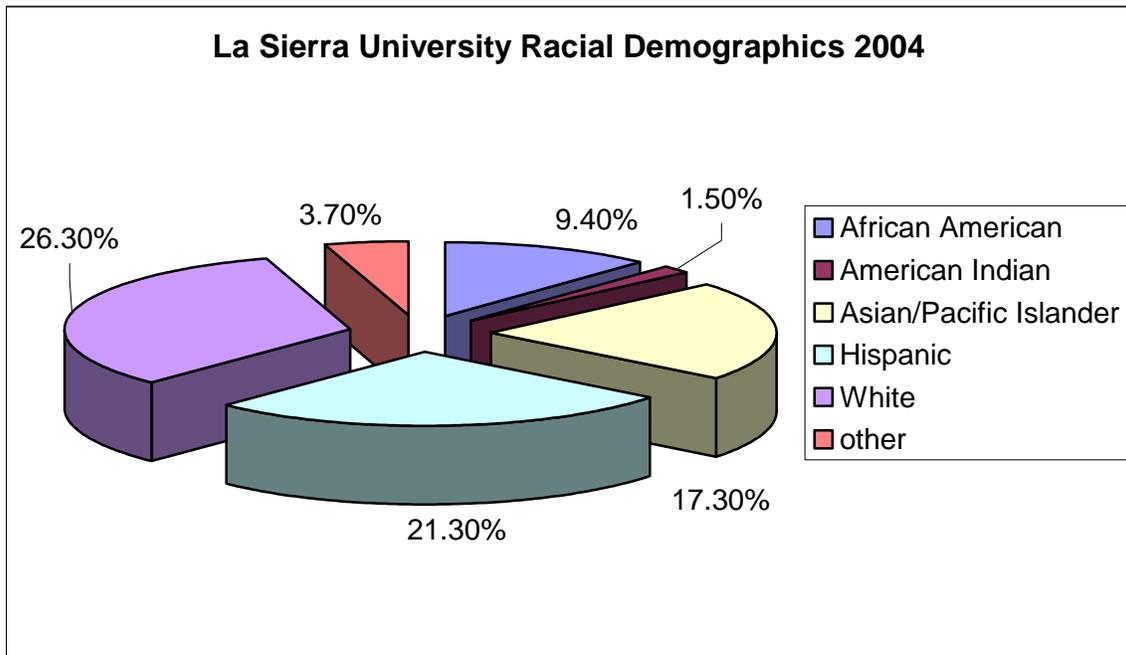


Source: National Center for Educational Statistics. College Demographic Profile, 2004

Higher Education Performance (continued)

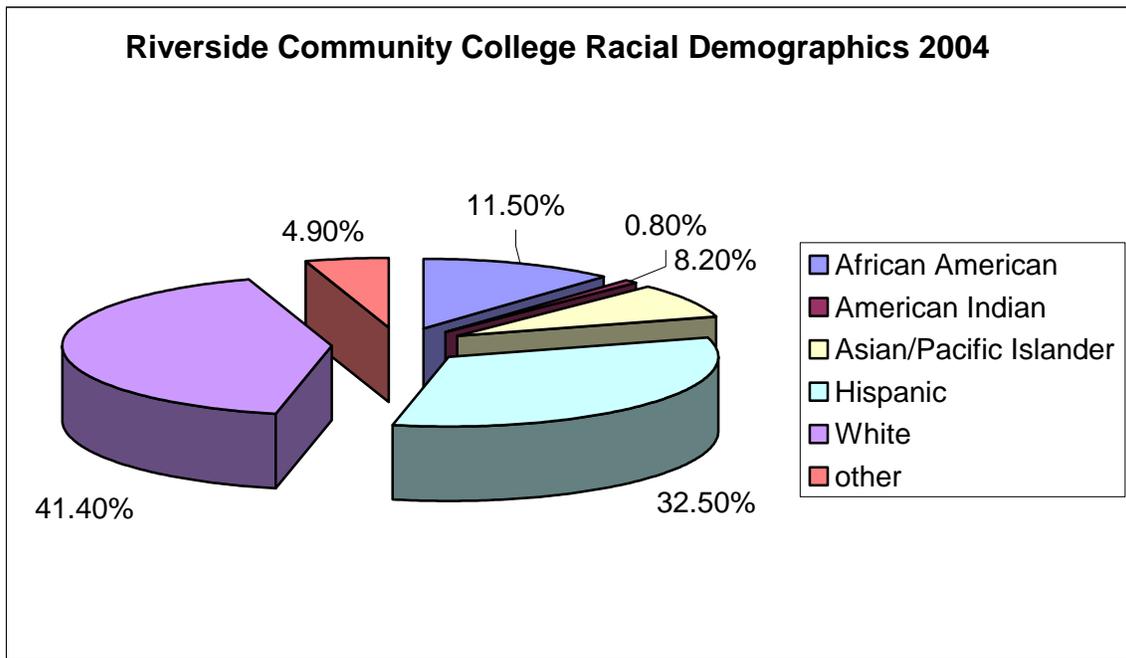


Source: National Center for Educational Statistics. College Demographic Profile, 2004



Source: National Center for Educational Statistics. College Demographic Profile, 2004

*Higher Education Performance (continued)*



Source: National Center for Educational Statistics. College Demographic Profile, 2004

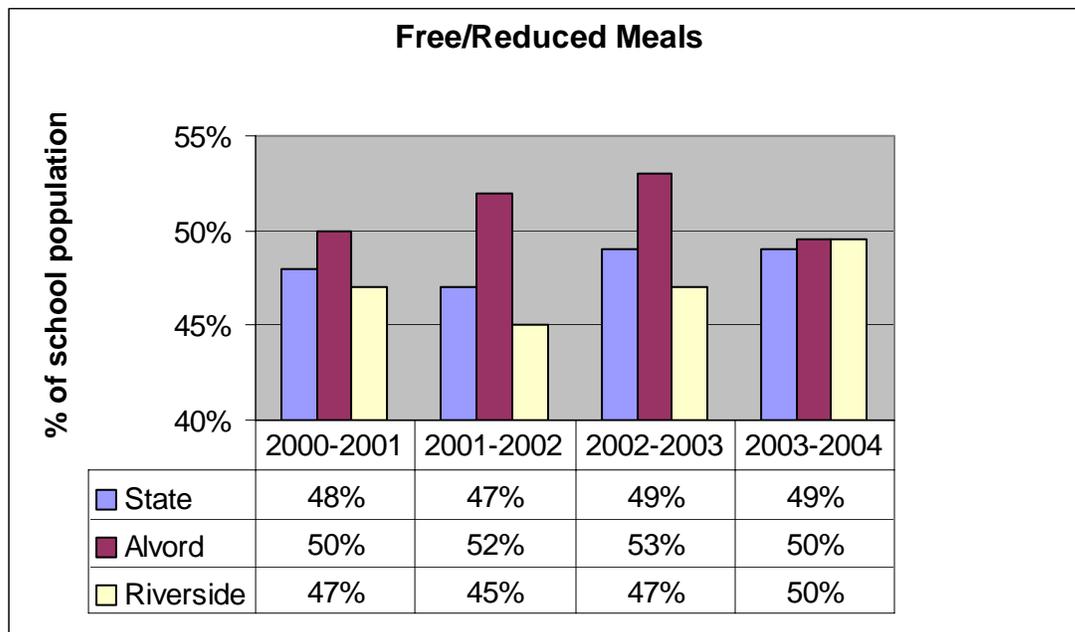
## High School Special Programs: 2000-2004 Free/Reduced Meal Program

- **What does this mean?**

The charts below describe the percentage of students in Alvord, Riverside Unified, and in the state who receive free or reduced-price meals during lunch. Although Alvord has reduced the percentage of students receiving free or reduced meals to 2000 levels, Riverside Unified has increased its number of students receiving the service by almost 5%. Both districts have a higher percentage of students in this program than the state.

- **Potential impacts:**

2003-2004 data shows an evolving trend in the two school districts. Although Alvord was being impacted by low-income students at a greater rate than Riverside or the state, it appears that the number of low-income students has shifted more evenly across the two districts.



Source: California Department of Education, 2005

## *High School Special Programs: 2000-2004*

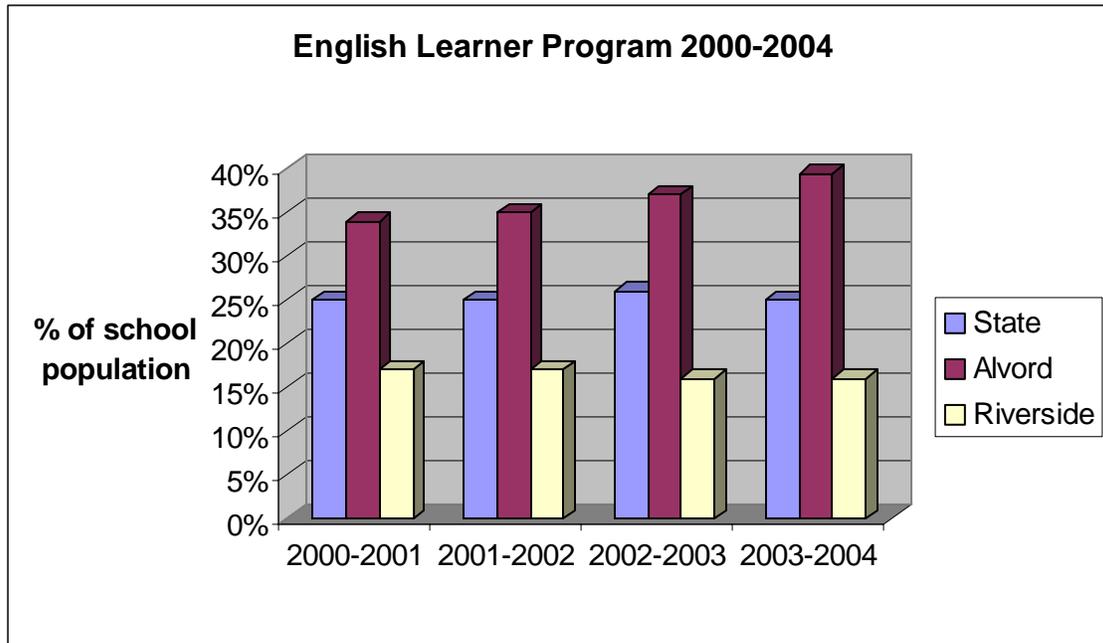
### *English Learner Program*

- **What does this mean?**

Alvord School district continues to increase the number of students in its English Learner Program. Whereas State and Riverside levels have remained steady since 2000, Alvord has experienced a 5% increase. Currently, Alvord has 24% more students involved in the English Learner Program than does Riverside Unified.

- **Potential impacts:**

It appears that the Alvord school district is being impacted by more first-generation immigrant students than Riverside School District. When viewed in conjunction with other indicators of student poverty, this situation may be indicative of a disparate socioeconomic trend.



Source: California Department of Education, 2005

# Economics

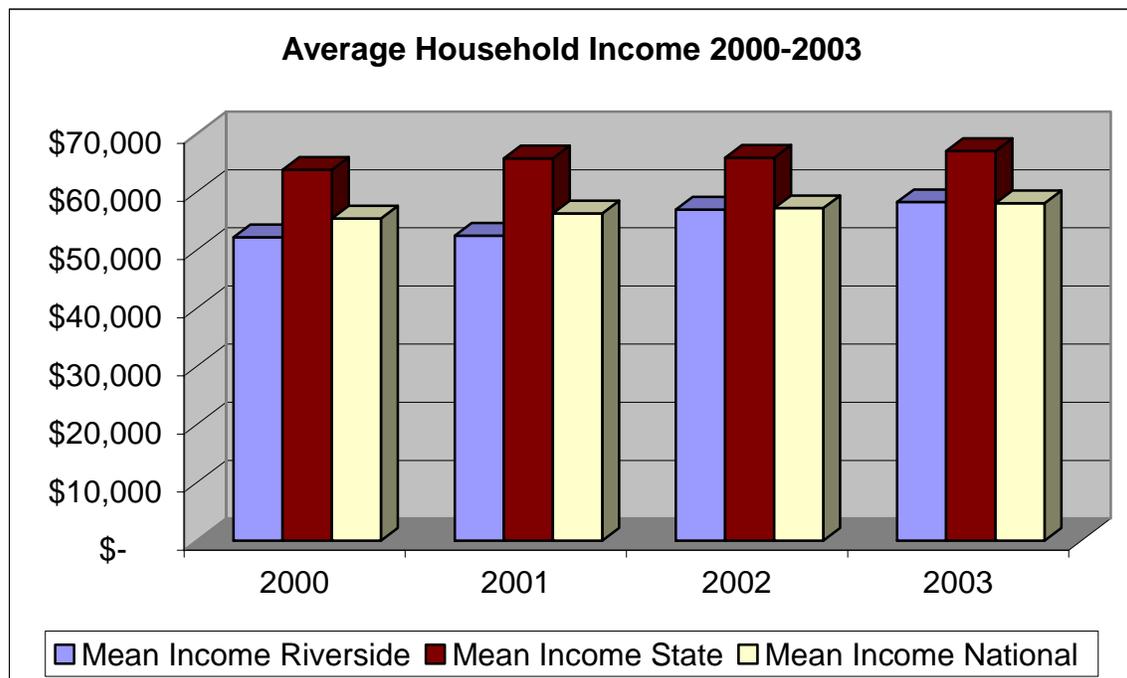
## *Income*

- **What does this mean?**

The average household income for residents of the City of Riverside has increased steadily with that of the state and of the nation. In 2003, the average household income was nearly identical to the national average; however, that average is still below the California average. Despite the apparent income disparity, the individual poverty rate in Riverside was lower in 2003 than the state rate. This marks a significant drop from previous year's rates that were above state averages.

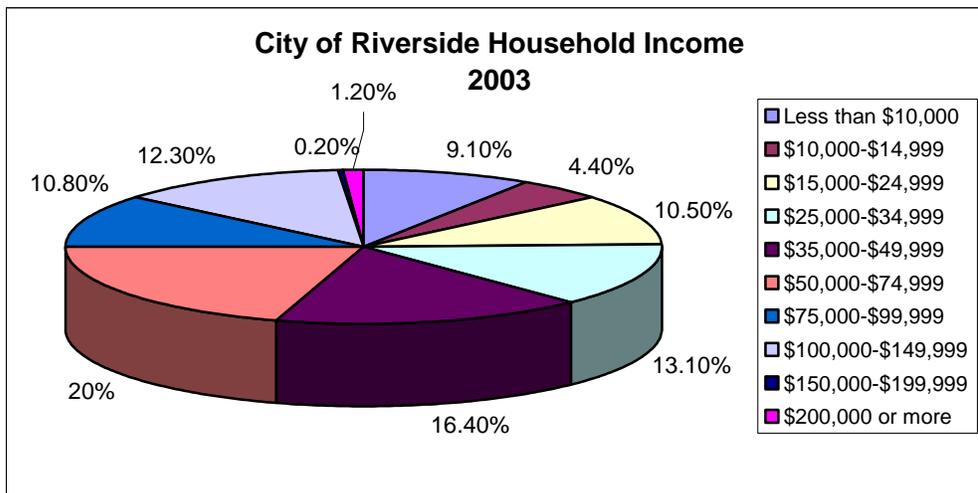
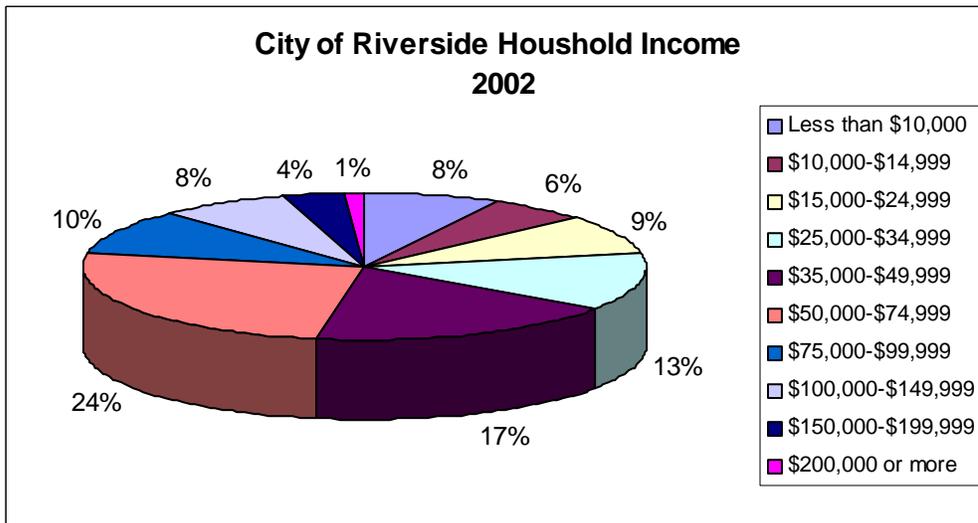
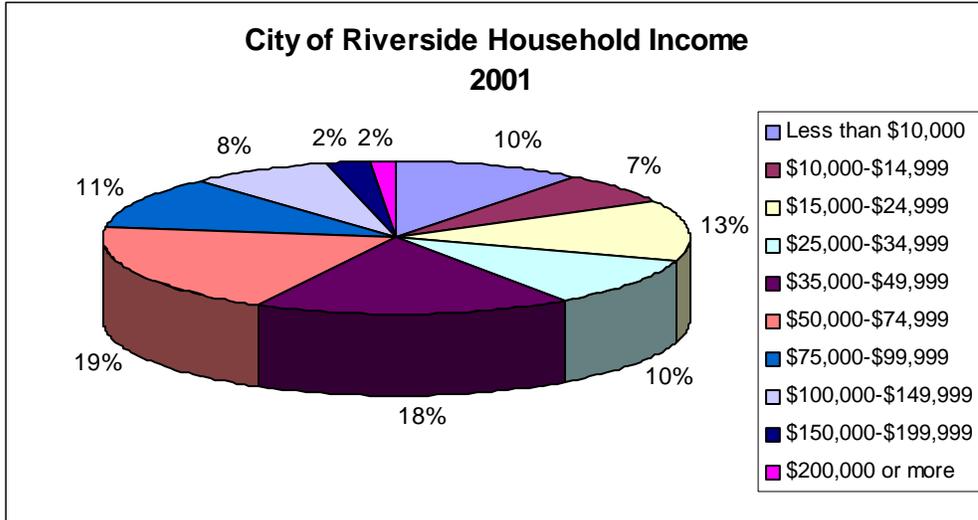
- **Potential impacts:**

Although the majority of Riverside residents earn an income between \$35,000-\$75,000, over 24% of residents report earning less than \$35,000 a year. Although the U.S. Census defines "poverty" based on a formula of family size and age, an income less than \$35,000 generally encompasses all individuals and families that would qualify under the poverty threshold. These residents have an income considerably lower than the regional and state average.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003

*Income (continued)*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003

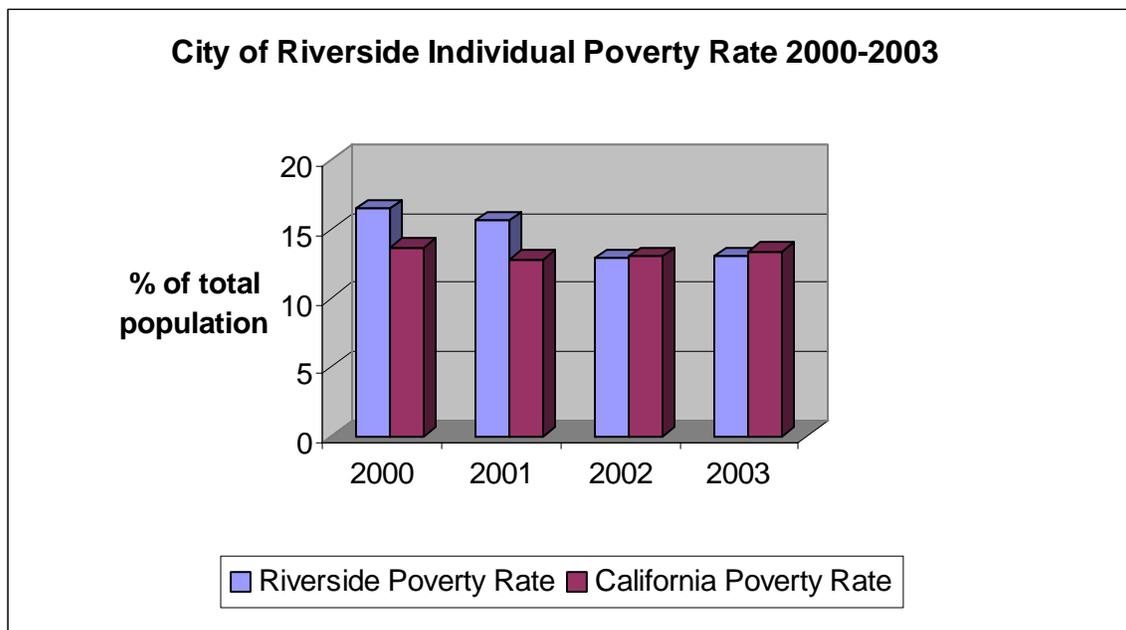
## Poverty

- **What does this mean?**

Riverside's poverty rate has continued to decline from 2000 to 2003 at a sharper rate than the state. 2003 continues to place Riverside's poverty rate below that of the state. In addition, of families below the poverty line, 54% are two-parent homes.

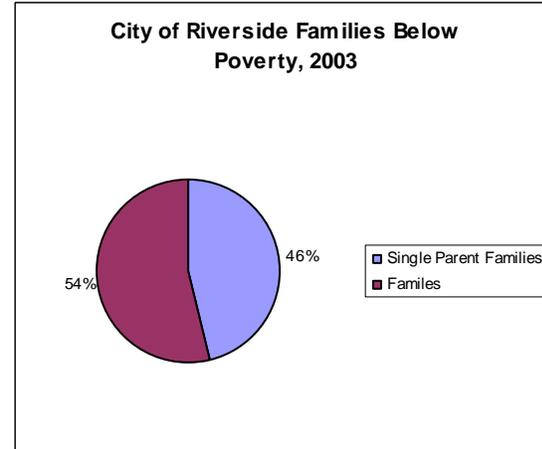
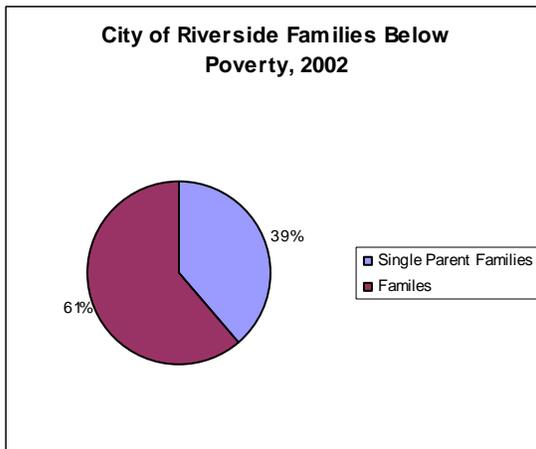
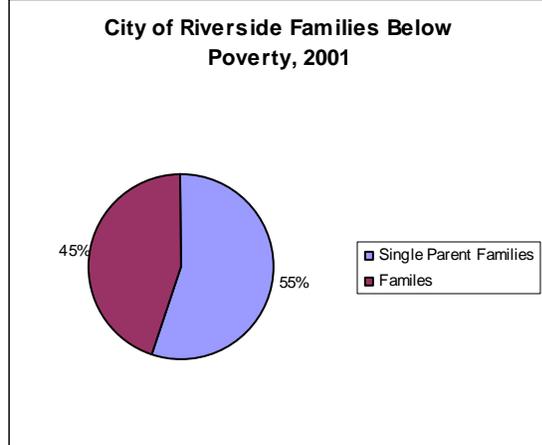
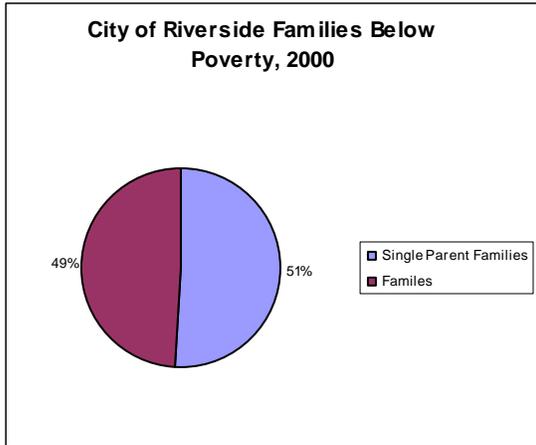
- **Potential impacts:**

According to the trend in local poverty rates, Riverside has slowly but steadily reduced its poverty rates since 2000. If this trend continues, it may be indicative of a local economic recovery.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003

Poverty (continued)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2003

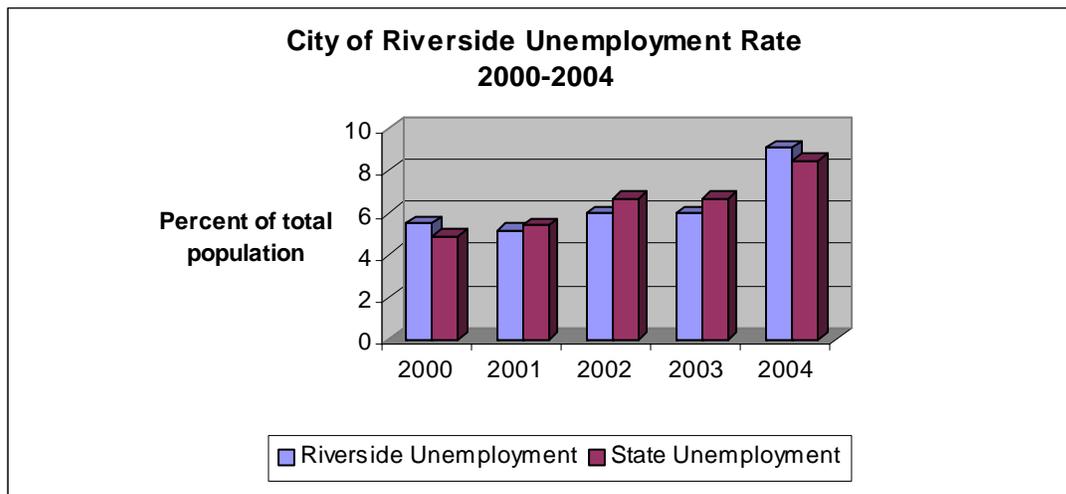
## Unemployment

- **What does this mean?**

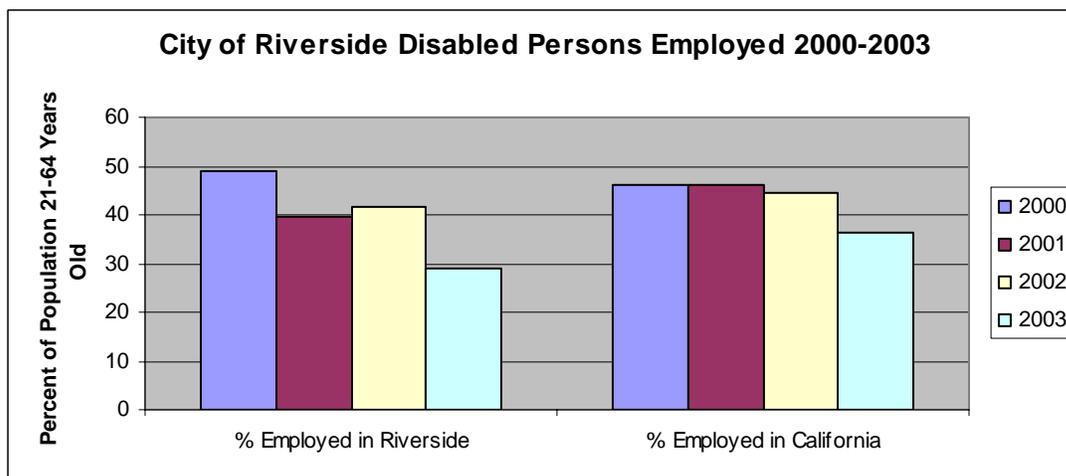
The unemployment rate in Riverside and in the state increased significantly from 2003-2004. Despite earlier trends, Riverside's unemployment rate is now higher than that of the state. Employment for persons with disabilities has also decreased in both Riverside and California. From 2000-2003, Riverside reduced the number of employed persons with disabilities at a faster rate than the state.

- **Potential Impacts:**

According to Economist John Husing, the Inland Empire region accounted for 35% of the new jobs created in the state last year. He states that 2004 saw a 7% increase in the number of jobs. Given the data, it is troubling that unemployment remains high. This may be an indication that the job rate is not in a sector that would employ those who need jobs the most.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2003

# Housing

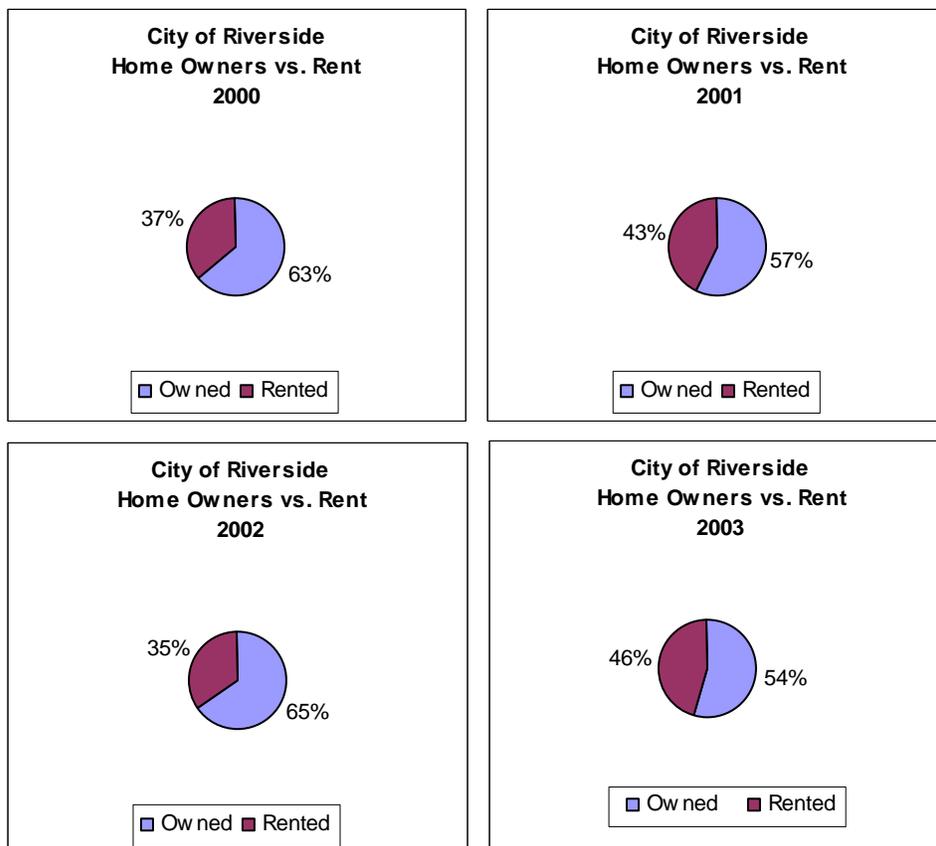
## Home Ownership 2000-2004

- **What does this mean?**

Despite earlier trends indicating that homeownership in Riverside was increasing, the homeownership rate plunged from 65% in 2002, to 54% in 2003. However, the year-to-year fluctuations suggest that it may be premature to draw trend data conclusions. For those who do own their own home, the average monthly mortgage costs were between \$1,000 and \$1,500.

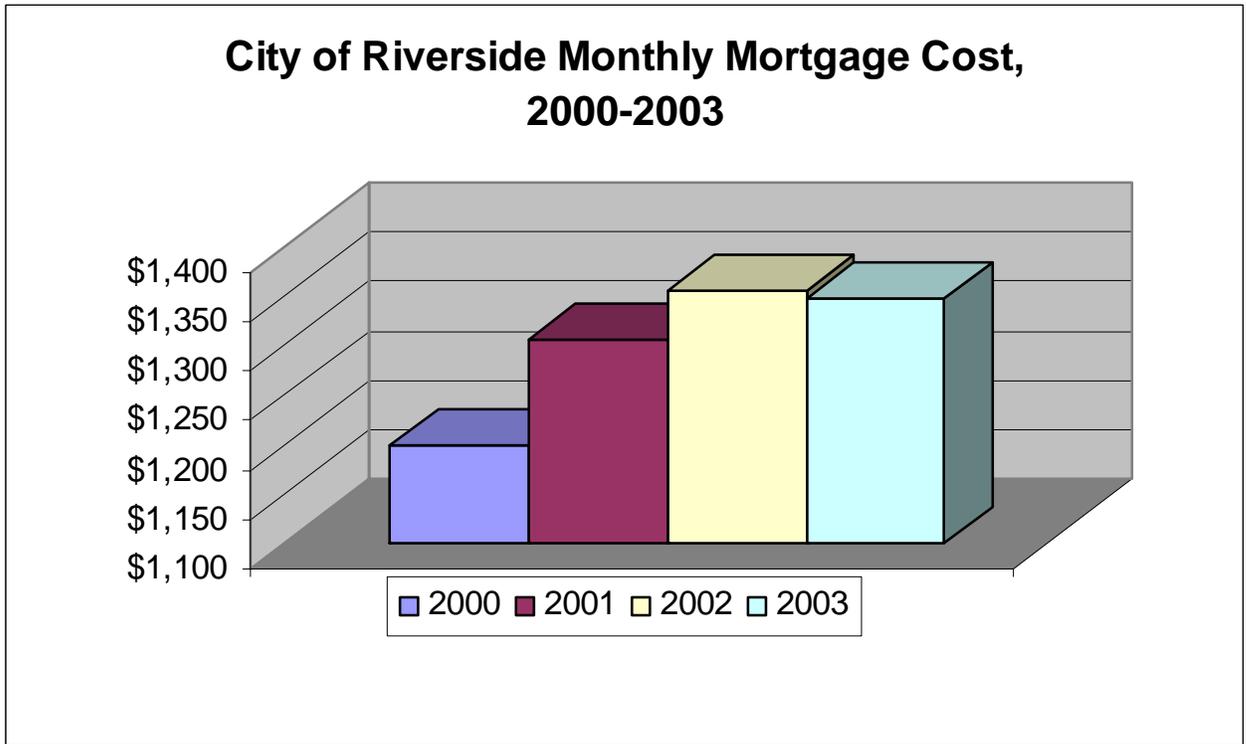
- **Potential impacts:**

Home ownership contributes to the stability of a community and the commitment of families to their community. Increased home ownership contributes indirectly to the economic strength of a community through home improvements and property development. The drop in home ownership rates may be indicative that the increase in home prices is out pacing the increase in average household income.



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2003

*Home Ownership 2000-2004 (continued)*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003

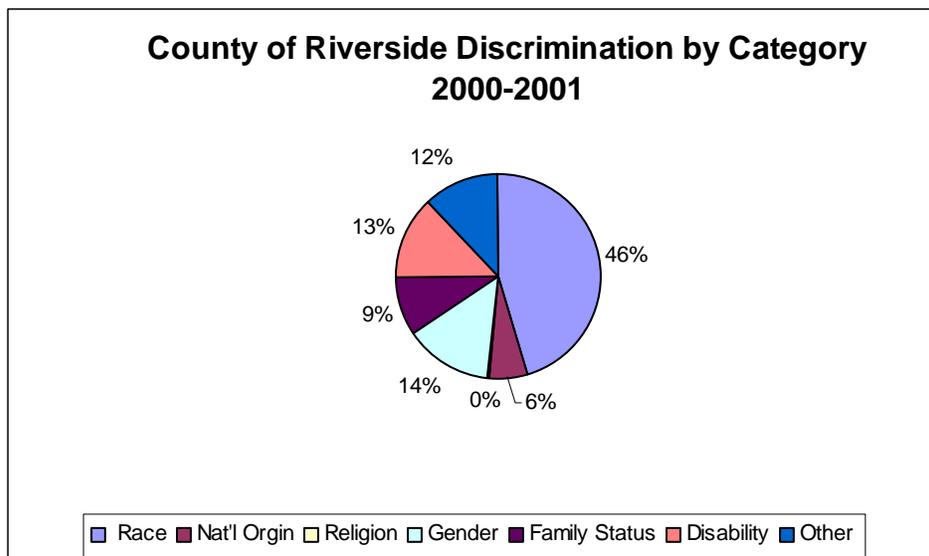
## Housing Discrimination Complaints by Category

- **What does this mean?**

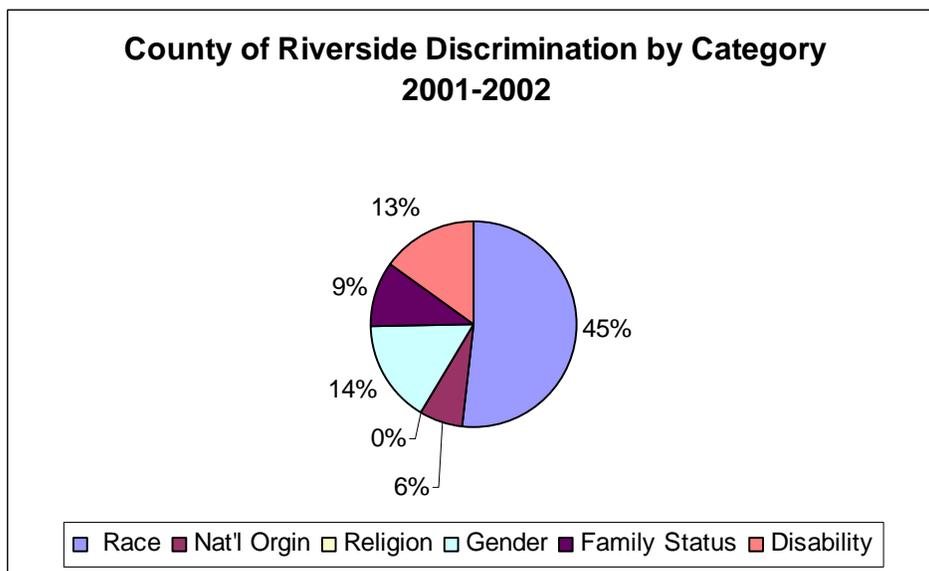
Although housing discrimination rates on the basis of national origin, gender, and family status have decreased, discrimination based on disability and race have increased significantly. The rate of discrimination based on race has increased 22% in the past four years.

- **Potential impacts:**

Discrimination on the basis of race has become almost half of all discrimination complaints. The high number of complaints based on race may be indicative of negative underlying race perceptions.

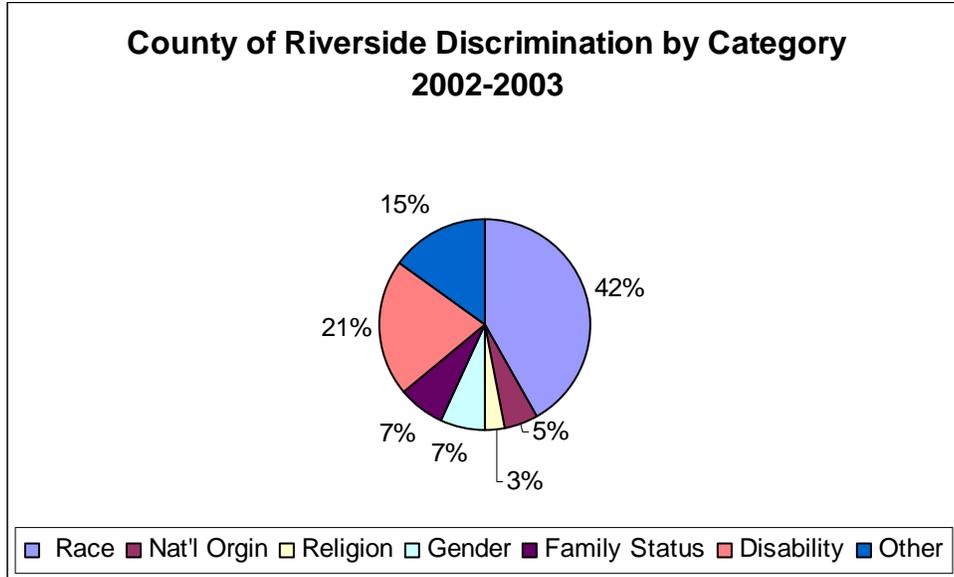


Source: Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Annual Report, 2001

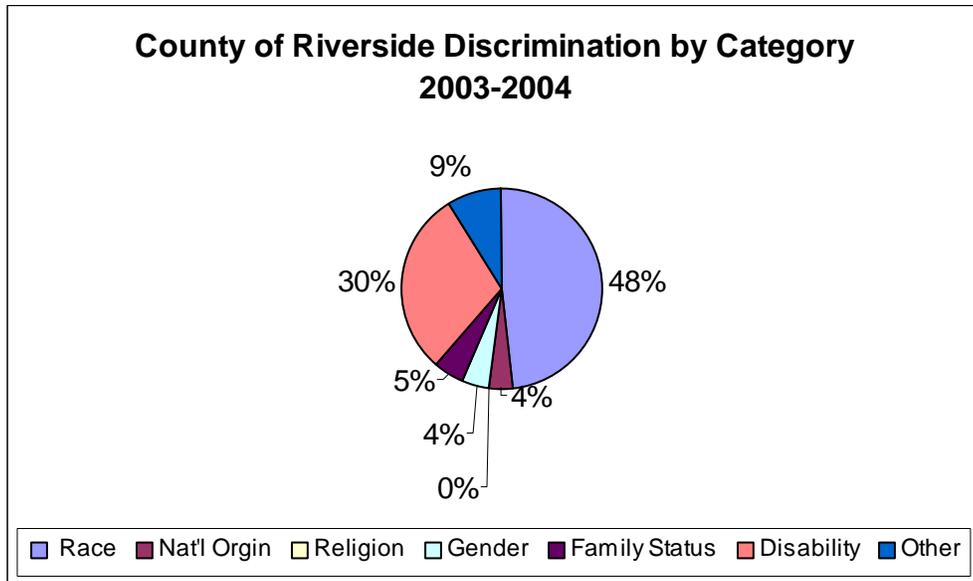


Source: Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Annual Report, 2002

*Housing Discrimination Complaints by Category (continued)*



Source: Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Annual Report, 2003



Source: Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Annual Report, 2004

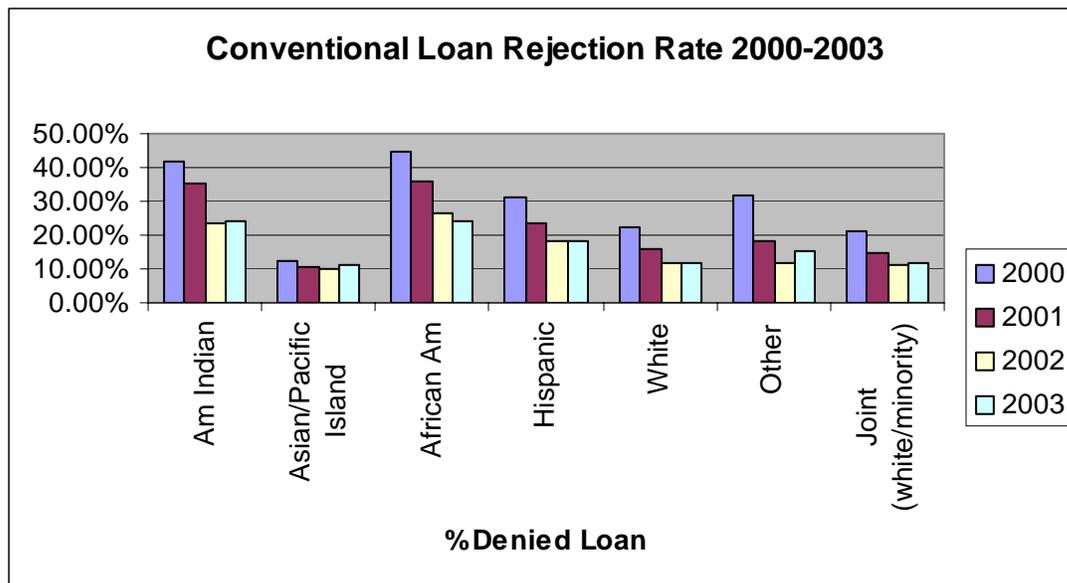
## Home Mortgage Disparity Rates 2000-2003

- **What does this mean?**

According to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, the loan rejection rate has decreased over the past four years. African Americans have been the group most likely to be rejected for a home loan; however, the past four years have seen the sharpest decline in those rejections.

- **Potential impacts:**

Lenders should be more active in making quality loans in minority communities and in eradicating any possible discrimination in their lending and outreach practices. Homeownership is positively correlated with quality of life and the unequal rejection rate creates unfair disparities between racial groups. However, the trend data is a positive indicator that efforts to end unequal loan rejection appear to be succeeding.



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, 2004 *\*\**(National data)

Denial Rates for Conventional Purchase Loans by Applicant Race and Income			
	African-American	Latino	White
Low-Income	33%	28%	22%
Moderate-Income	23%	20%	13%
Middle Income	20%	17%	9%
Upper-Income	20%	16%	8%

Source: The Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN). *The Great Divide*, 2004.

*\*\*This information includes data for both Riverside and San Bernardino County.*

# Criminal Justice

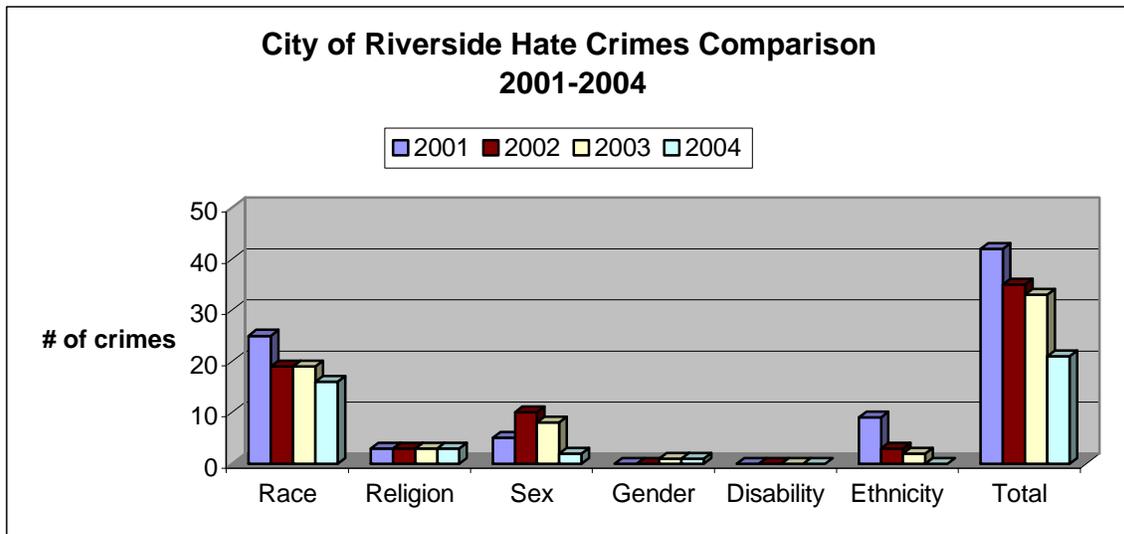
## *Hate Crimes Comparison 2001-2004*

- **What does this mean?**

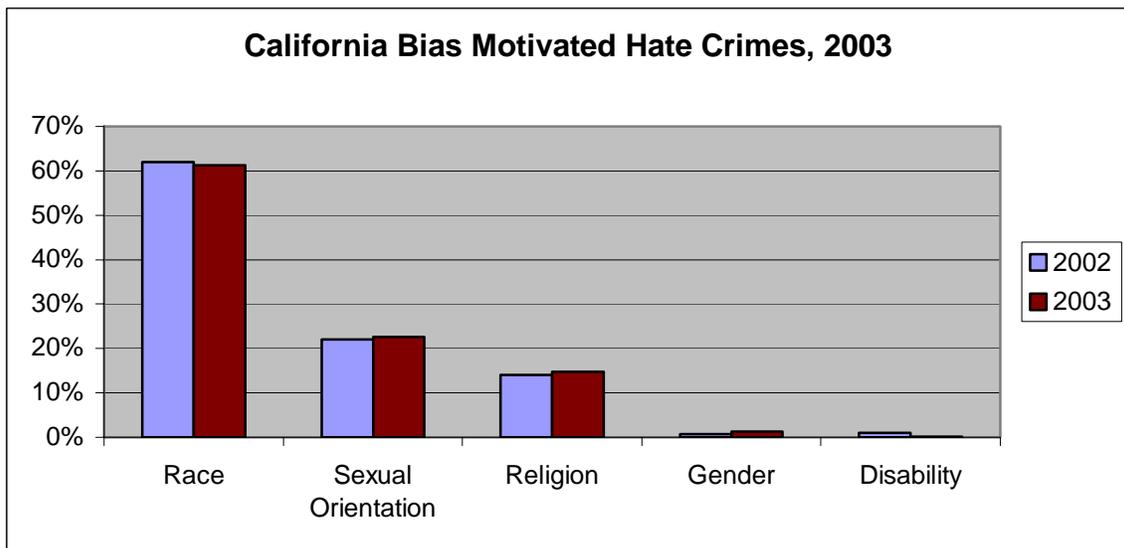
Hate Crimes in the City of Riverside have decreased from 2001 to 2004. In fact, the total number of hate crimes has decreased from 42 in 2001, to 21 in 2004. This marks a 50% decrease in overall hate crime. Despite the overall decrease, hate crimes based on gender have increase slightly and those based on religion and disability have not decreased at all.

- **Potential impacts:**

Although hate crimes on the basis of race have decreased, race remains the primary bias for hate crimes. Joint opportunities between the Human Relations Commission, local community groups, and the police, should be explored to help continue the decrease in overall crime.

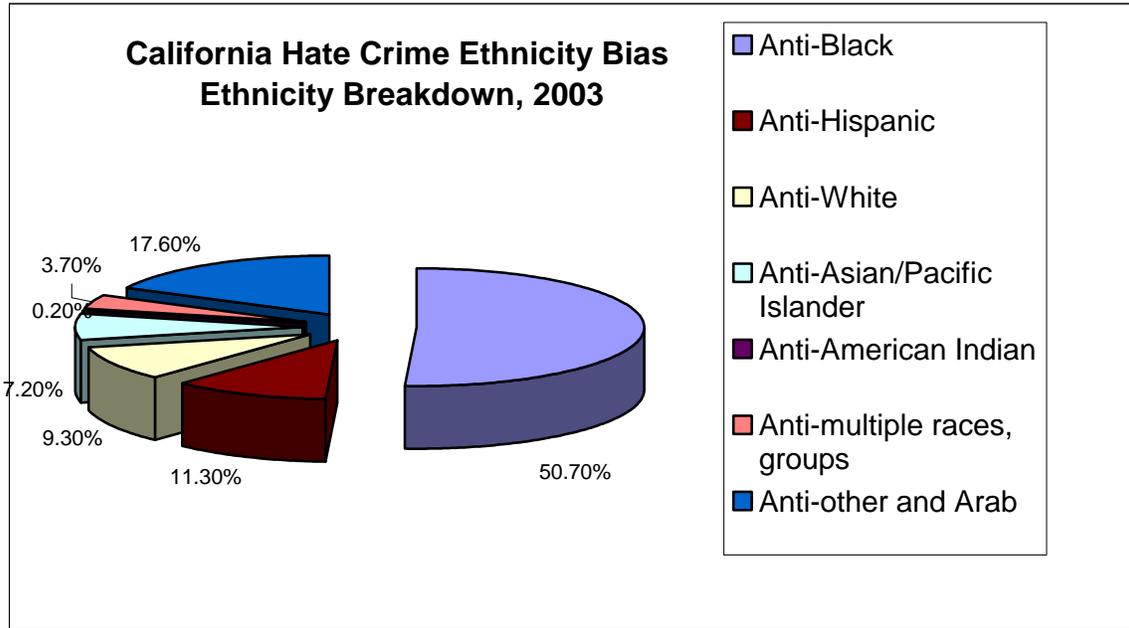


Source: City of Riverside Police Department, 2004



Source: California Department of Justice, Hate Crime in California, 2003 \*(statistics for the state)

*Hate Crimes Comparison 2001-2004 (continued)*



Source: California Department of Justice, *Hate Crime in California, 2003* \*(statistics for the state)

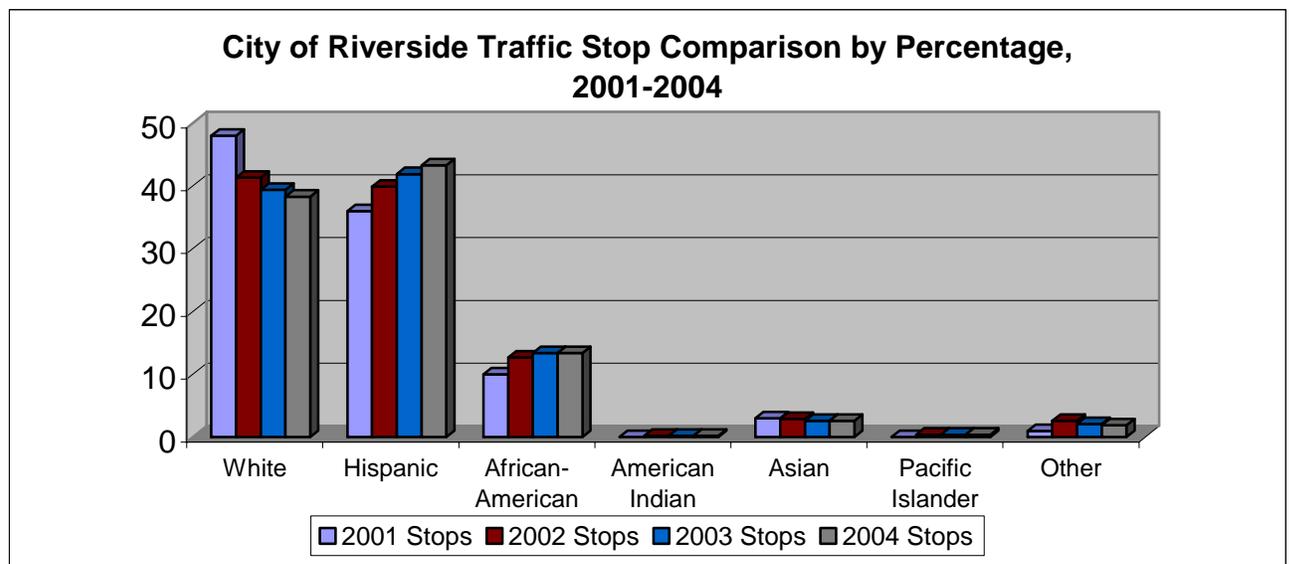
## Traffic Stop Comparison 2001-2004

- **What does this mean?**

This is the fourth year of study for traffic stop data in the City of Riverside. Each year African Americans have been over-represented, compared to population representation, in the study. Although African Americans are only 7% of the total population, they represent 13% of those stopped by Police. Further analysis of crime statistics and calls for service in minority neighborhoods needs to be explored in order to explain this discrepancy.

- **Potential impacts:**

This study continues to verify the discrepancy between how local law enforcement and minority community members experience traffic stops in Riverside. The police department views the results as an indication that they are fulfilling law enforcement responsibilities. However, African American community members view the results as verification that police unfairly stop them. Deeper investigation and attention to this discrepancy should be taken seriously in light of the sensitive history between the police department and minority communities. The police department has undergone significant change in an effort to build functional relationships with all community members. Continued acceptance of this discrepancy may hinder those community-policing efforts.



Source: Larry K. Gaines, Ph.D., The California State University, San Bernardino, 2001-2004

# Health

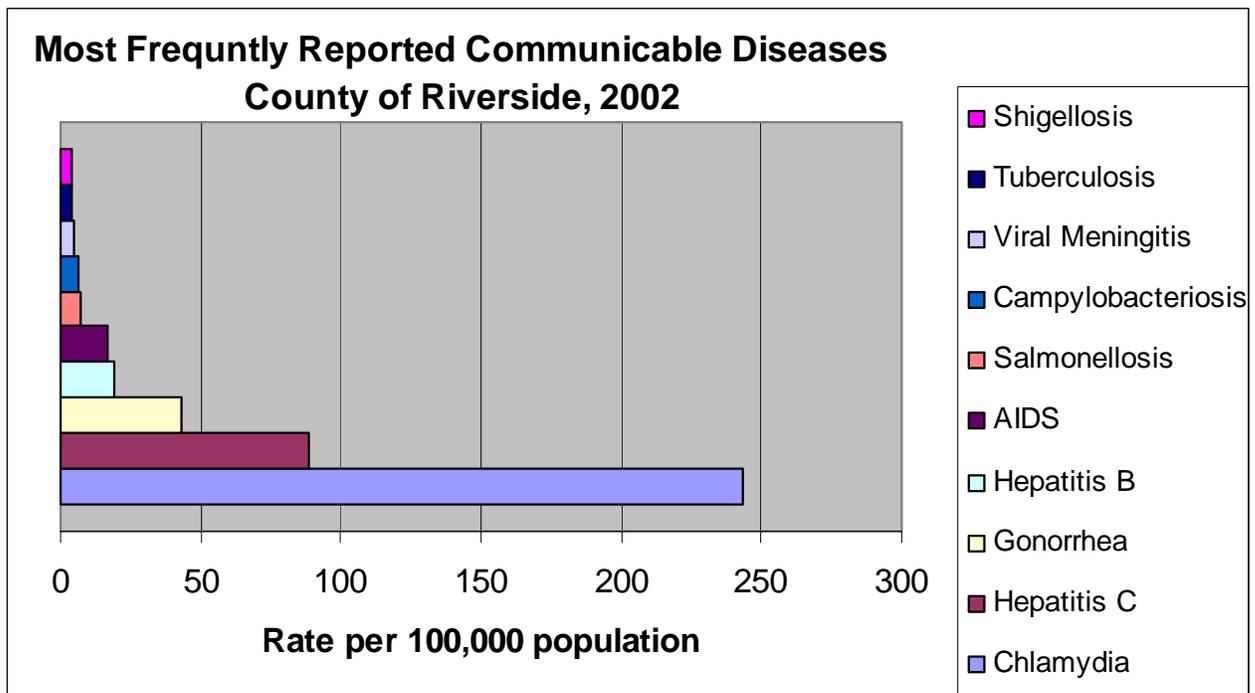
## *Disease*

- **What does this mean?**

According to the Riverside County Department of Health, the most frequently reported communicable diseases in 2002 were Chlamydia, Hepatitis C, Gonorrhea, Hepatitis B, and AIDS. Despite disparities in AIDS rates by race/ethnicity in 2000, 2002 saw the number of African American AIDS cases decline sharply.

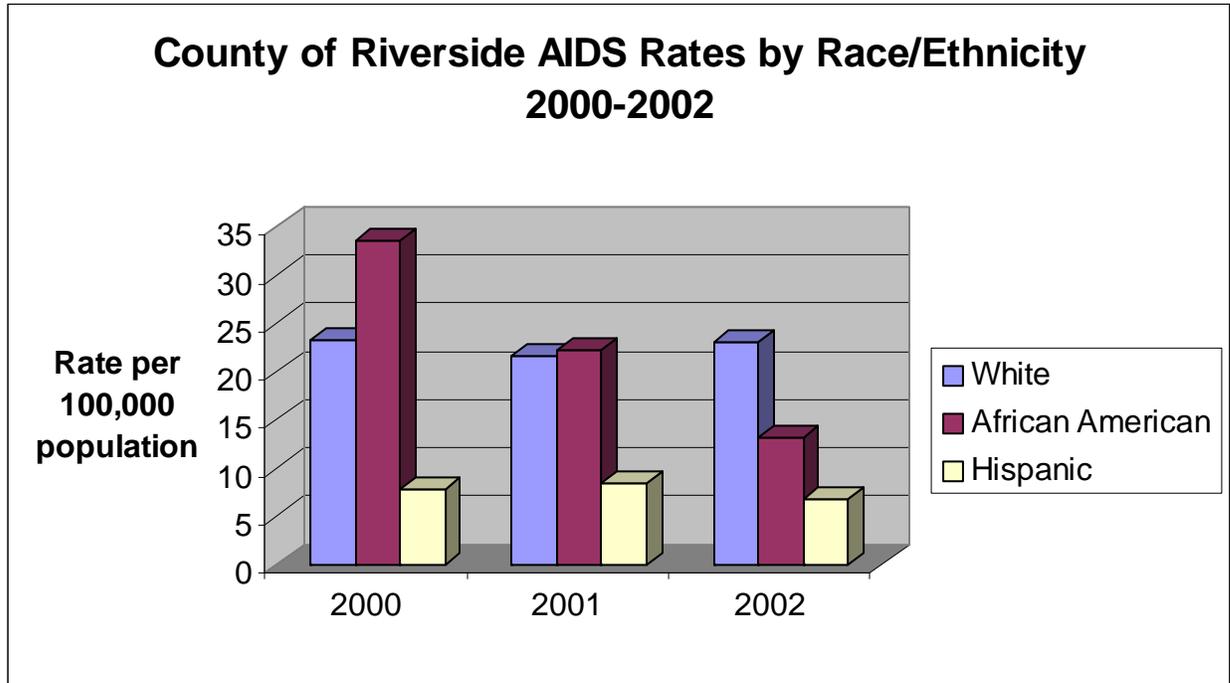
- **Potential impacts:**

These commonly sexually transmitted diseases can be prevented through improving health education to the public. Although between 2000-2002 African American AIDS rates dropped, the rate of AIDS transmission remains high in the African American population.



Source: Riverside County Department of Health, Health Report 2002

*Disease (continued)*



*Source: Riverside County Department of Health, Health Report 2002*

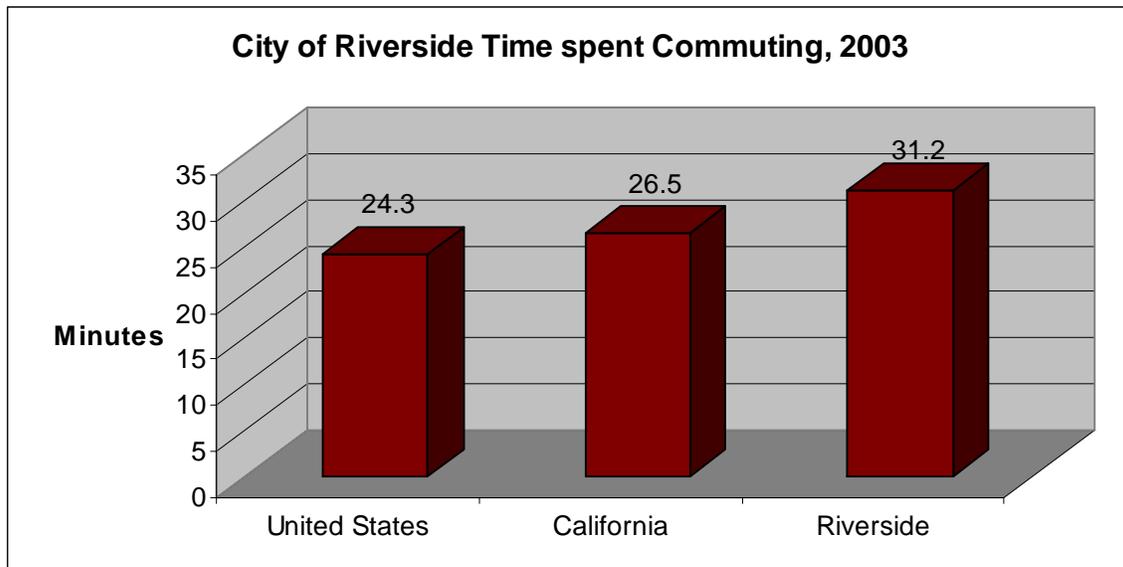
## Commuting

- **What does this mean?**

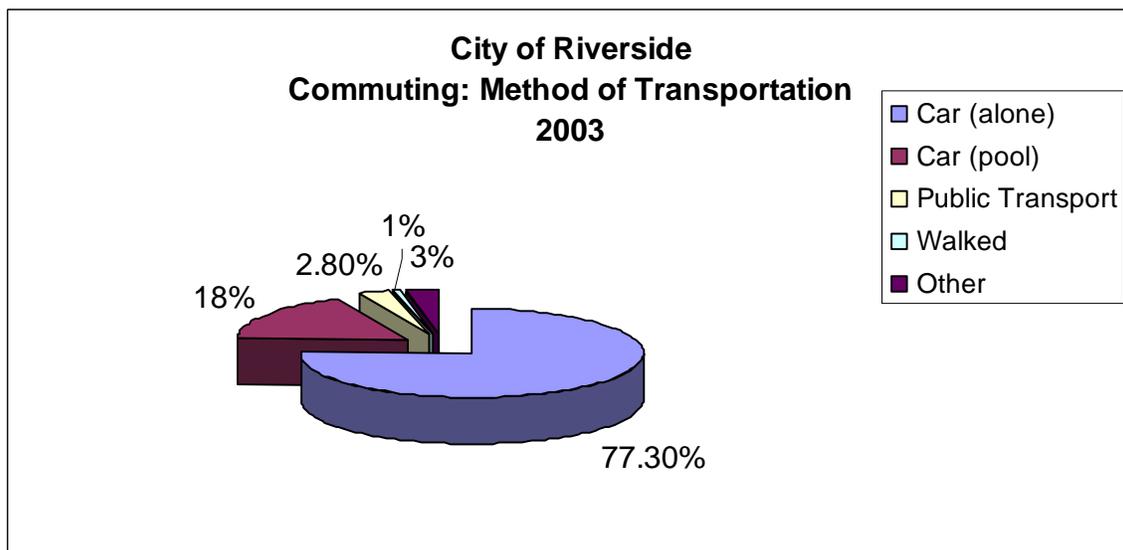
According to the International Stress Management Association, commuting is the single largest source of stress for most individuals. This stress leads to chronic health conditions such as heart disease and high blood pressure. Most Riverside citizens drive to work, exposing themselves to injury risks on the congested roads and freeways.

- **Potential impacts:**

Riverside citizens spend almost 7 minutes longer commuting to work than the national average, exposing them to increased stress and increasing the amount of air pollution that is released into the atmosphere. Overwhelmingly, Riverside citizens drive alone to work. By increasing the amount of available alternative transportation, many of these risks might be mitigated.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003

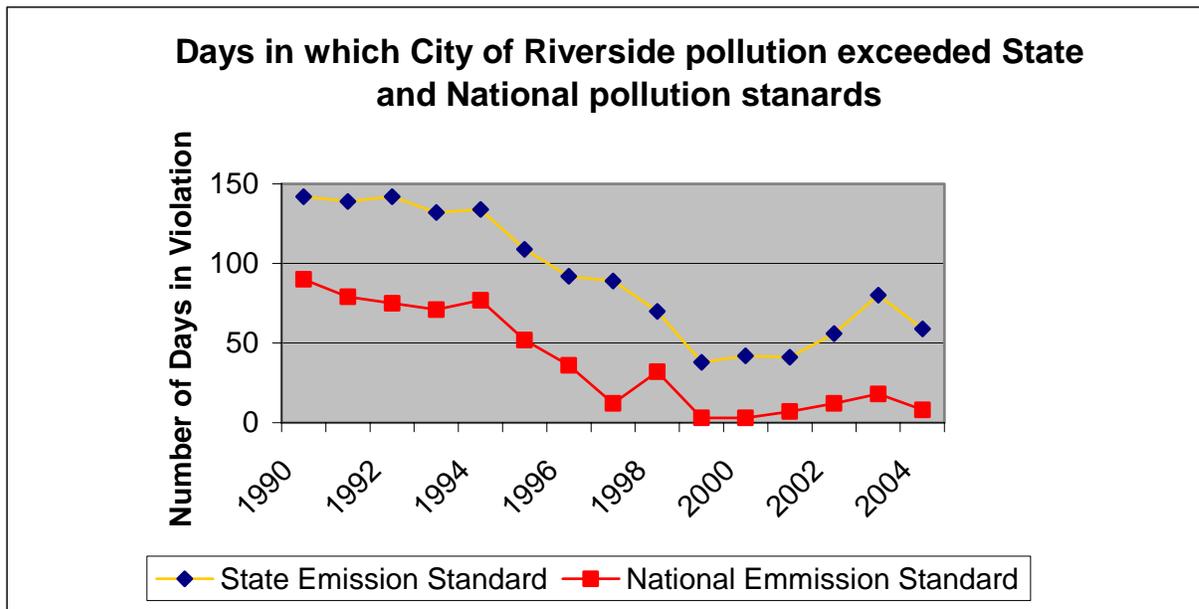
## Air Pollution

- **What does this mean?**

The American Lung Association ranked Riverside as the most polluted county in the nation for the past 5 years. The annual particle pollution grossly exceeds both state and national emission standards every year, exposing the citizens of Riverside to health risks from asthma to cancer. In addition, according to Environmental Defense's Environmental Justice Report, Riverside County ranks low on all indicators of environmental justice. This includes the cancer risk from hazardous air and the presence of pollution emanating facilities, such as factories or manufacturing plants that are located in minority and low-income neighborhoods. The total burden of health risks associated with pollution is unfairly distributed to minority and low-income persons.

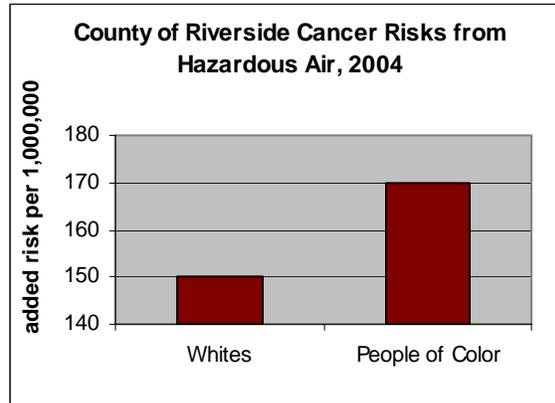
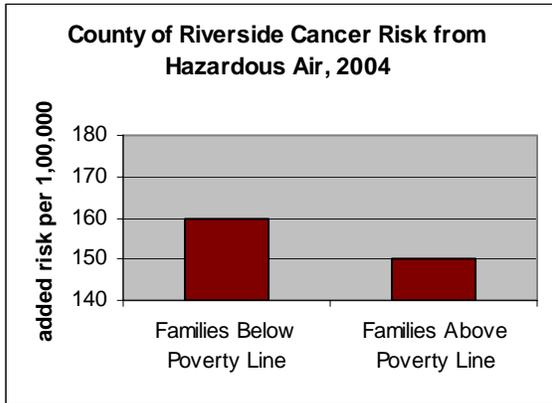
- **Potential impacts?**

The unequal distribution of health risks from air pollution must be addressed. As can be seen in the following charts, minority and low-income citizens of Riverside endure higher pollution rates. That unequal burden can be understood as a detriment to their quality of life.

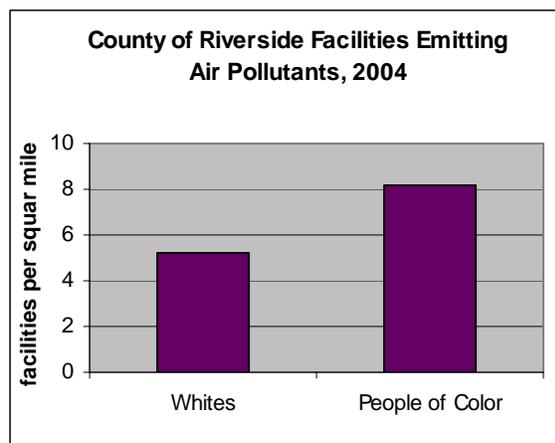
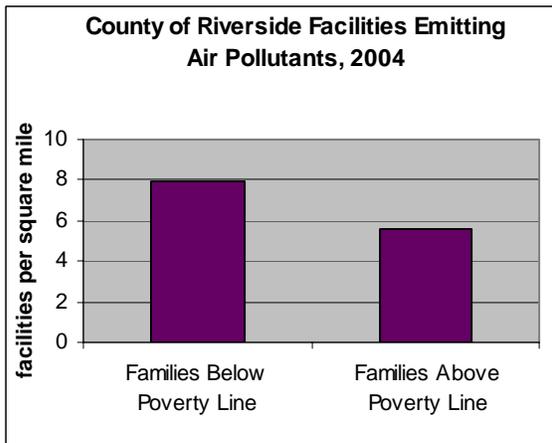


Source: California Air Resources Board, 2004

## Air Pollution (continued)



Source: Environmental Defense, Environmental Justice Report, 2005



Source: Environmental Defense, Environmental Justice Report, 2005

# Summary

The Kerner Commission Report, which was established to determine the causes that led to the racial rioting in the urban areas of our nation in the 1960s, warned that our society was on a course to establish two separate societies--one of opportunity and affluence, the other of limited opportunity and poverty. Almost four decades later we can now look back and recognize two important facts. First, we were able to intervene and change the realities of opportunity and progress for many who at the time were in the "second society" of poverty. Second, we find that new challenges have arisen which find new generations impacted by poverty, low educational achievement, differential compensation, and limited access to social services. This creates further perpetuating of an under-class in our community. The good news is that it appears the City of Riverside is taking the proper steps to mitigate these trends. However, this "Report Card" has highlighted important issues which, among others, need to be addressed in our community:

- The unequal ethnic student distribution between both school districts. There is a higher percentage of English Learner participants in Alvord Unified School Districts.
- Inability of disabled persons to gain employment as compared to state figures.
- High level of housing discrimination based on race.
- Unequal county loan denial rates based on race.
- Unequal representation of African Americans in traffic stops.
- Unequal distribution of pollution hazards in low-income and minority neighborhoods in our county.

The challenge for all public and private institutions...in fact for all citizens...is to renew our efforts to break these cycles of poverty and disadvantage and create a community of equal outcomes for all of our community members.

# Acknowledgment

The Human Relations Commission would like to thank the following for their input and assistance to this 3<sup>nd</sup> Annual Report Card:

- The numerous agencies and organizations providing data sources
- Human Relations Commission Governmental Affairs Committee
- Human Relations Commission Staff
- Riverside Police Department
- Community Police Review Commission
- Fair Housing of Riverside County
- Dr. John Husing for providing Economic analysis