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Introduction

The City of Riverside, California is a diverse community with its roots dating back to its abolitionist founder shortly after the Civil War. In the year 2004 we are even more diverse, and there are efforts underway to celebrate this diversity and create better understanding and cooperation between the various cultural, religious, and ethnic groups in the City.

The City of Riverside Human Relations Commission is charged with the task of reporting annually on the state of inter-group relations and civil rights in the City of Riverside. The Commission has determined that an important element of the report needs to be the ongoing measurement of the actual economic, social, and political progress of minorities and other protected groups within the City. Benchmarks should be established to provide a basis for such measurement. While building trust and improving relations between groups remains a vital goal, the ultimate test is the actual progress toward equality of opportunity and outcome for all the community.

This "Report Card" contains certain factors, which offer a representative sample of areas important to true progress. The factors include Education, Economics, Housing, Health, and Criminal Justice. For each area we have developed a picture of the community, developed data sources to provide an evaluative tool, and identified some of the impacts of the situations described by the data. For this year we have added new data in the areas of Economics, Housing, and Criminal Justice. In addition to this, every effort has been made to present longitudinal data from 2000 to 2003. However, some data were not included due to unavailability. For that reason, there will be efforts to identify additional sources of data in order to broaden the report in future years to include additional factors that are deemed important.

The primary benchmark utilized for this Report was data for the entire State of California. In essence we compared our results in the City of Riverside with the balance of the State of California. In future years we will be able to measure against our own past data and will endeavor to develop measures, which would include similar communities to Riverside.

We trust you will find this "Report Card" a valuable tool as we seek to develop inclusive economic, social, educational, and governmental policies and programs which will result in equality for all.

Demographics

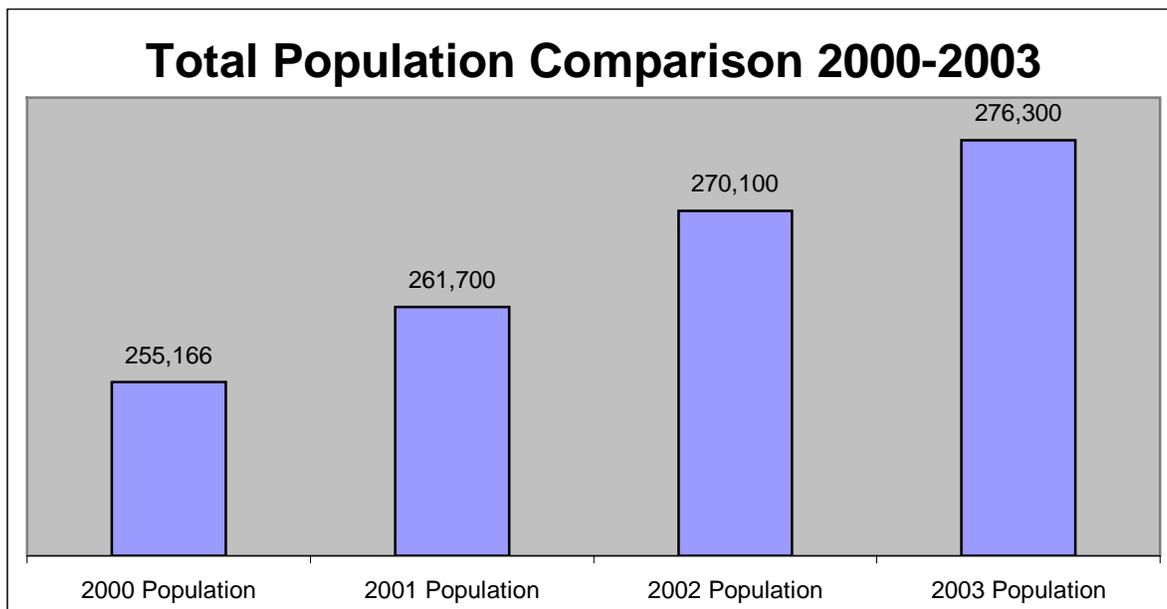
Population Comparison 2000-2003

What does this mean?

Riverside is the largest city in the Inland Empire, the 11th largest city in California, and the 64th largest city in the United States. With the Inland Empire growing at a rate higher than most other areas in the country, Riverside appears to be at the center of this growth.

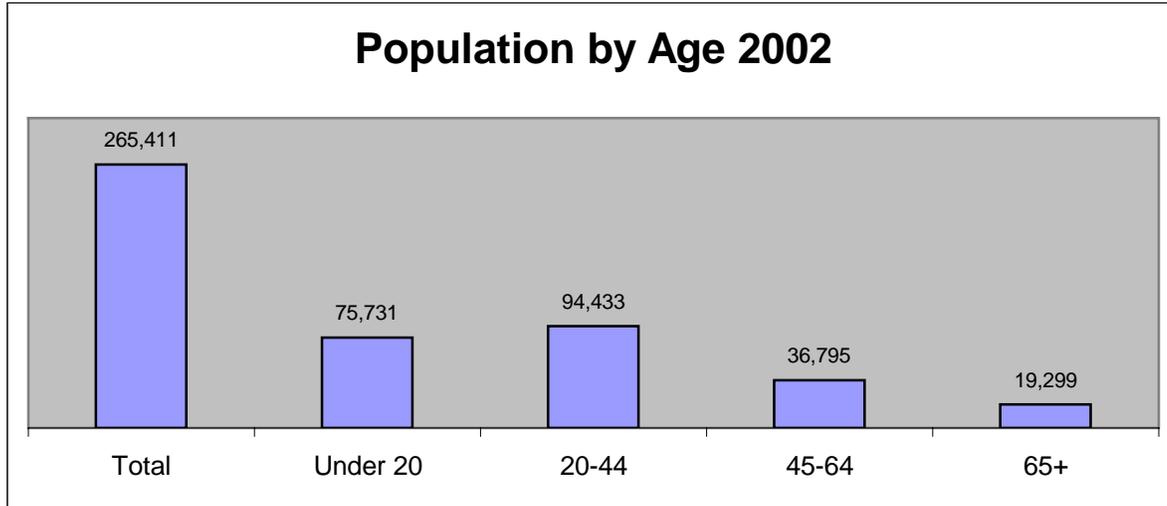
Potential impacts:

Along with population growth comes demographic diversity. Based on Census data estimates from 2004, Riverside is one of the most diverse cities in California. According to these data, the Hispanic population is now the largest ethnic group in Riverside with 42%. The White population decreased 4% from the year 2000 and now make up 41% of our city. African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders remain steady at 7% and 6% respectively. The data also indicate that Riverside is a 'young city' with nearly a third of our city being under 20 years of age and with 64% of our residents being under the age of 44.

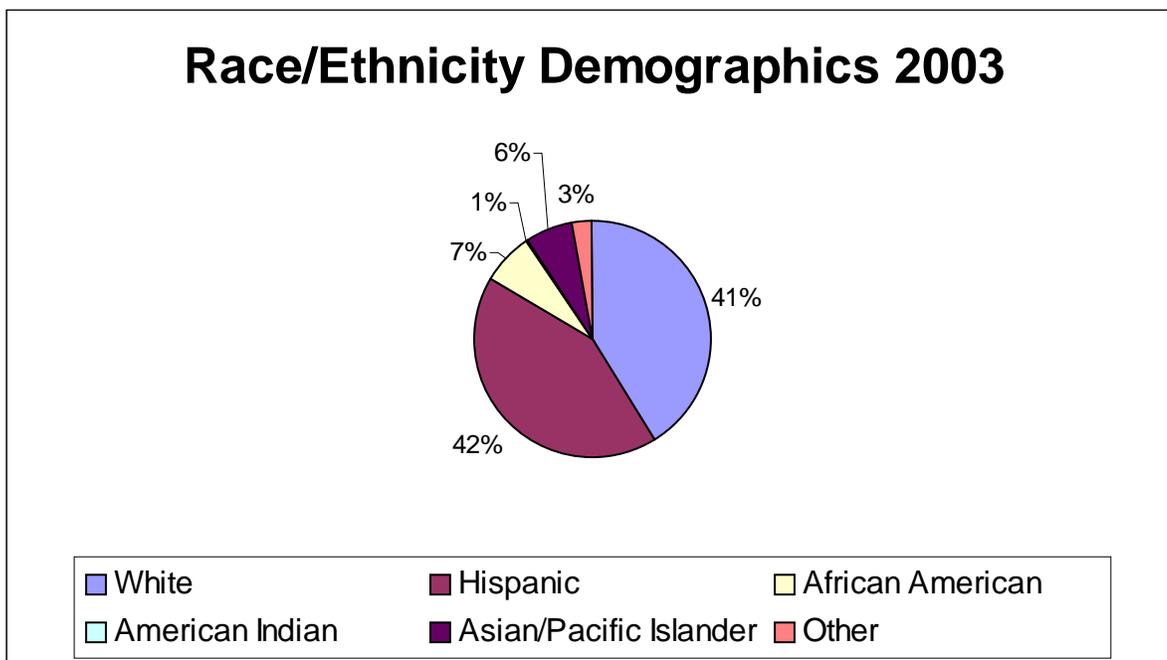


Source: California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit 2004.

Population Comparison 2000-2003 (con't)



Source: US Census Bureau 2002. Data are derived from ACS Profile, lower bound estimates.



Source: U. S. Census Department, 2000*.

*This data is presented as a US Census Bureau estimate based on the study conducted by Larry K. Gaines, Ph.D. California State University, San Bernardino 2003. According to this study, figures were generated by dividing the change from 1990 to 2000, multiplying the quotient by three for each of the three years since the census data were actually collected, and adding the three year change to the 2000 census information.

Persons with Disabilities

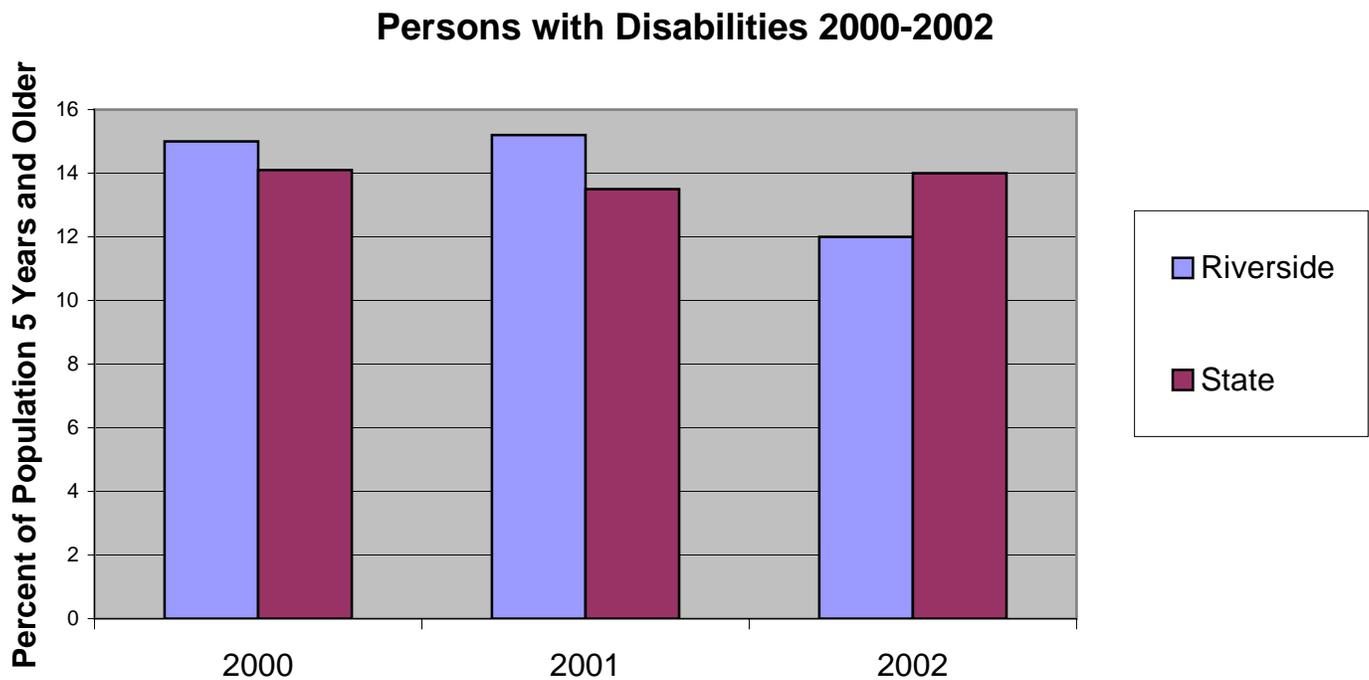
What does this mean?

The following data shows the percentage of our population 5 years and older who have a disability. The U.S. Census does not define the nature or scope of the disability. Data showing state percentages are included for comparison.

Potential impacts:

According to the data, the percentage of persons that are disabled has dropped from 2000 levels. In the year 2002, Riverside had less disabled persons as a percentage of the population than the state.

However, as indicated in the Economics section of this report, Riverside has lagged behind the state in employing persons with disabilities since 2001.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002. ACS Supplementary Survey Profile.

Educational Performance

School Districts: Alvord Unified and Riverside Unified

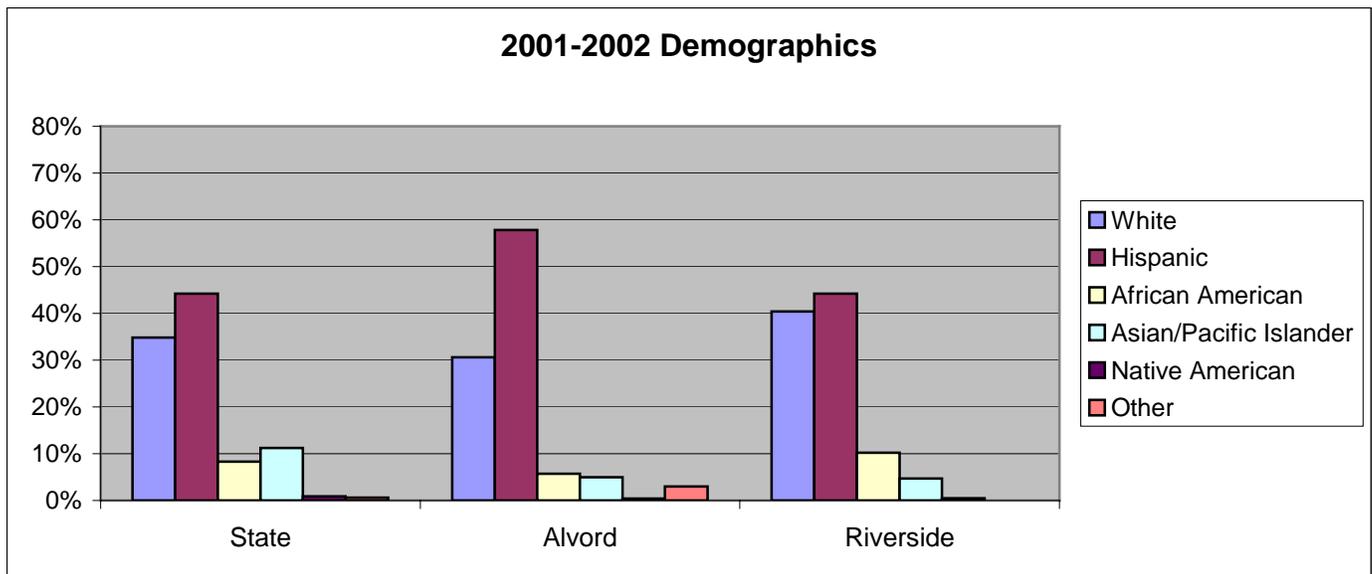
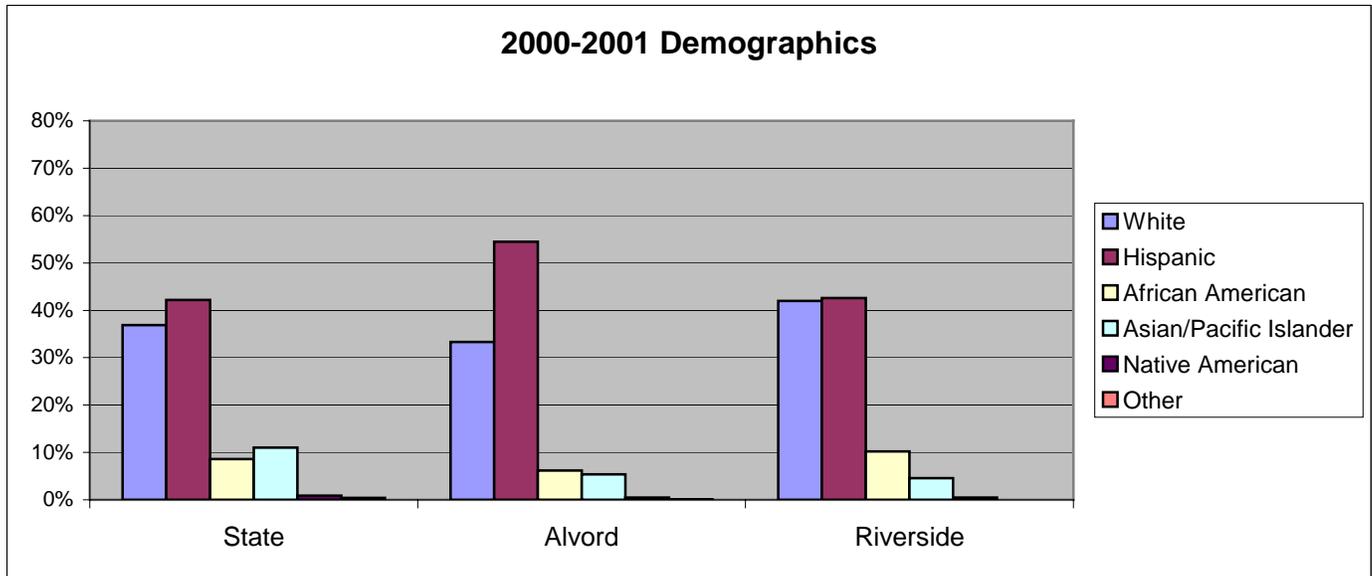
Total Enrollment by Ethnicity: 2000-2003

What does this mean?

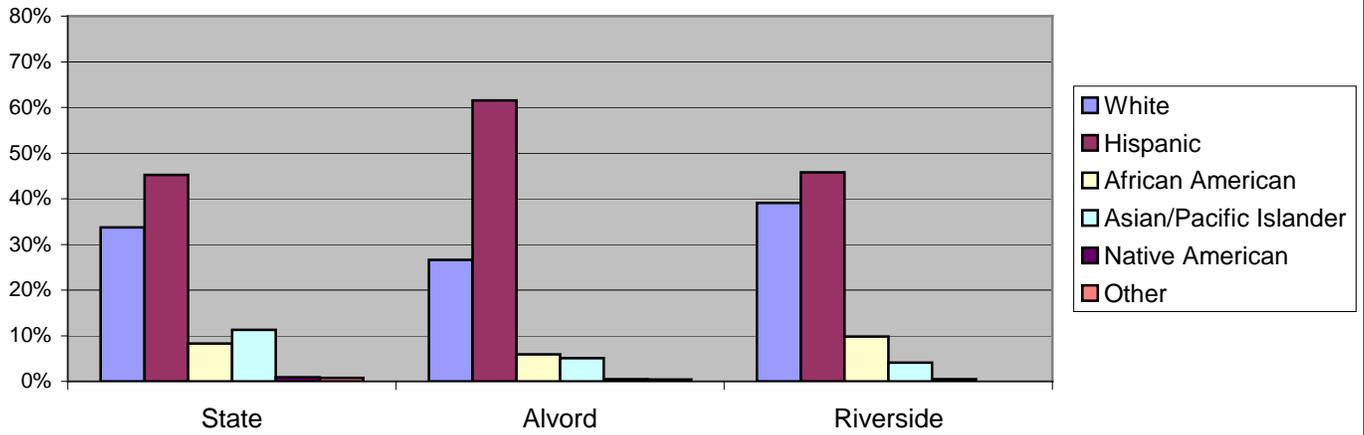
Riverside Unified is comparable to the State for most demographic data. However, Alvord Unified has a consistently higher number of Latino students as well as free/reduced lunch participants.

Potential impacts:

The higher concentration of low income, Latino students in the Alvord Unified School District is indicative of a pattern of unequal ethnic and socioeconomic student distribution in Riverside.



2002-2003 Demographics



Source: California Department of Education, 2004.

Educational Attainment 2000-2002

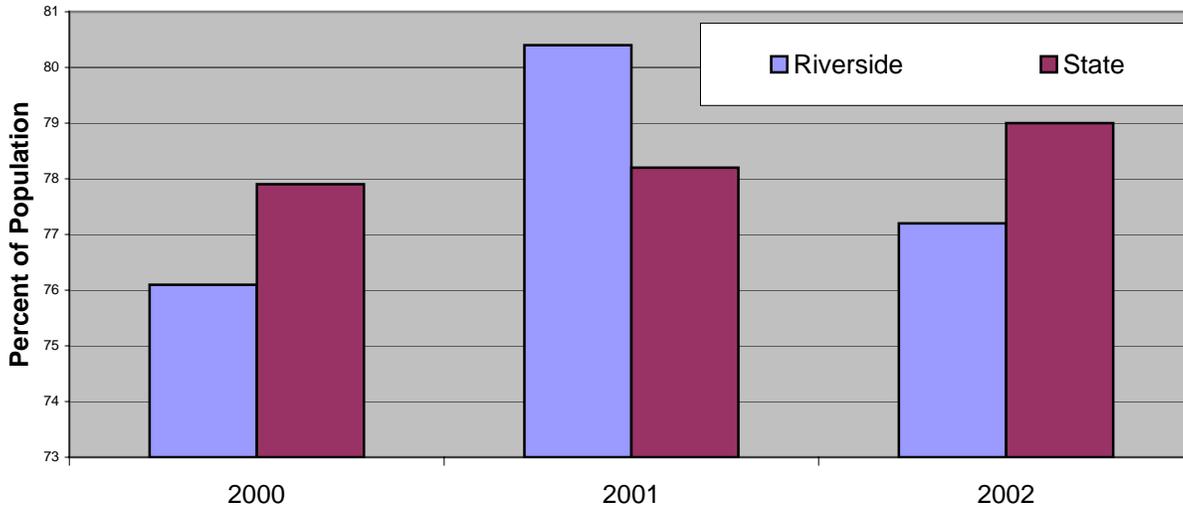
What does this mean?

This data compares the percentage of residents with a high school and bachelors level education compared to the state. Overall, the City of Riverside lags behind the state in the educational attainment of our residents.

Potential impacts:

If this trend continues, Riverside residents will be placed at a disadvantage upon entering the today's competitive employment market.

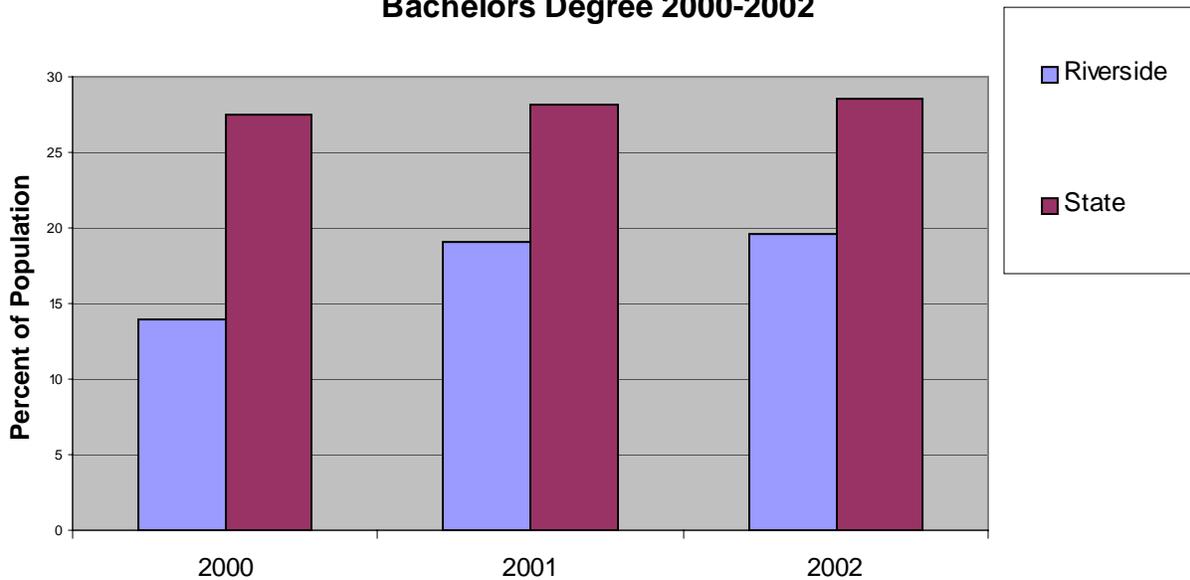
High School Diploma or Equivalent 2000-2002



Source

: U.S. Census Bureau 2002. ACS Supplementary Survey Profile.

Bachelors Degree 2000-2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002. ACS Supplementary Survey Profile.

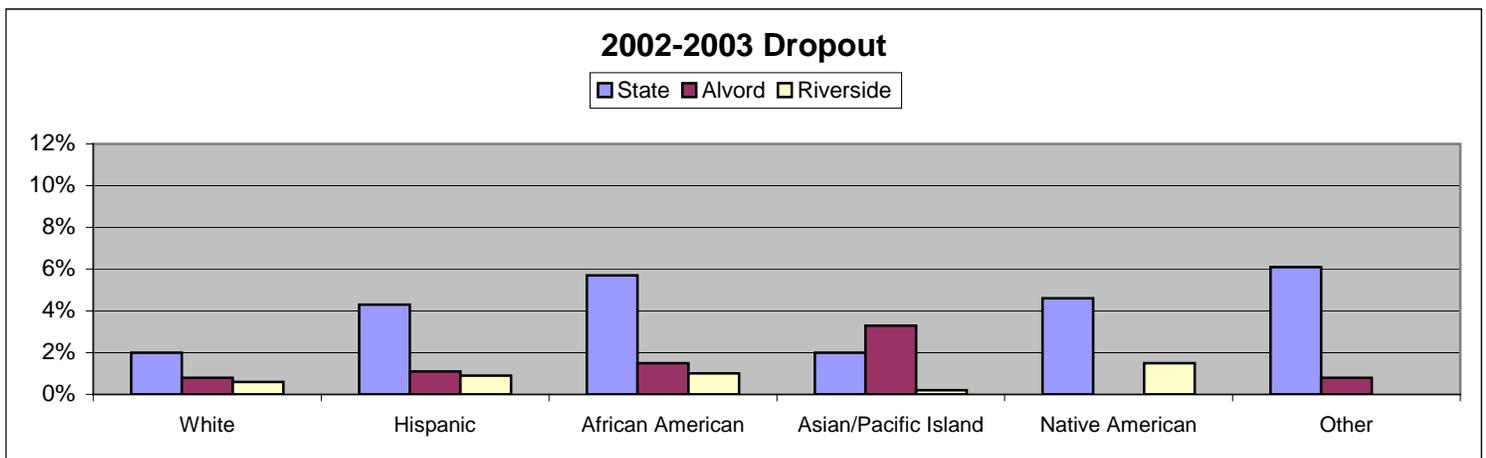
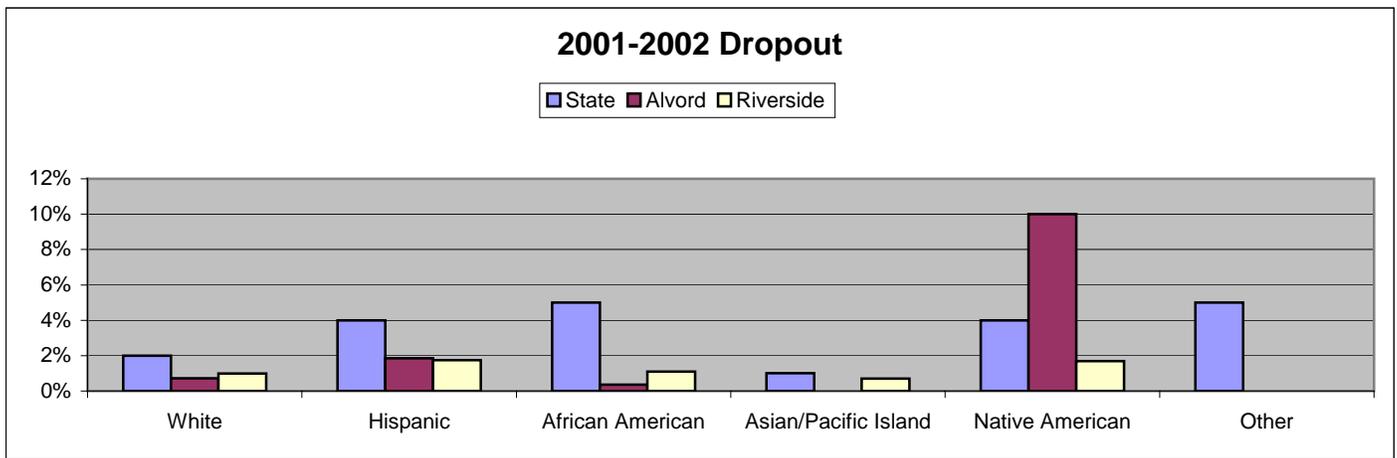
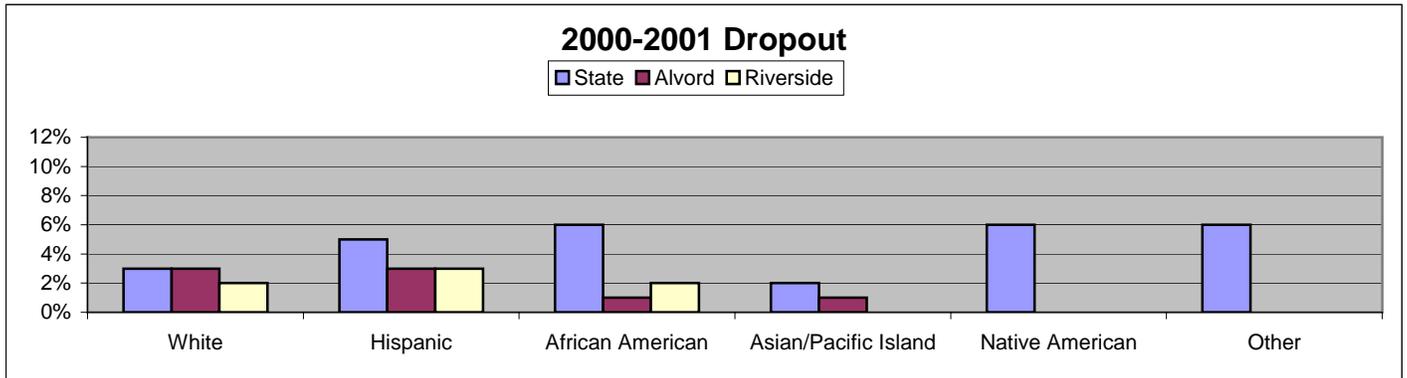
9-12th Grade Dropouts by Ethnicity: 2000-2002

What does this mean?

Overall, Riverside Unified and Alvord Unified show considerably lower dropout rate when compared to the State.

Potential impacts:

The significantly lower dropout rate in Riverside may be indicative of a greater local effort to retain our students as compared to the State. Exceptions to this pattern are Native American students in 2001/02 and Asian/Pacific Islander students in 2002/03.



Source: California Department of Education, 2004.

9-12th Special Programs: 2000-2003

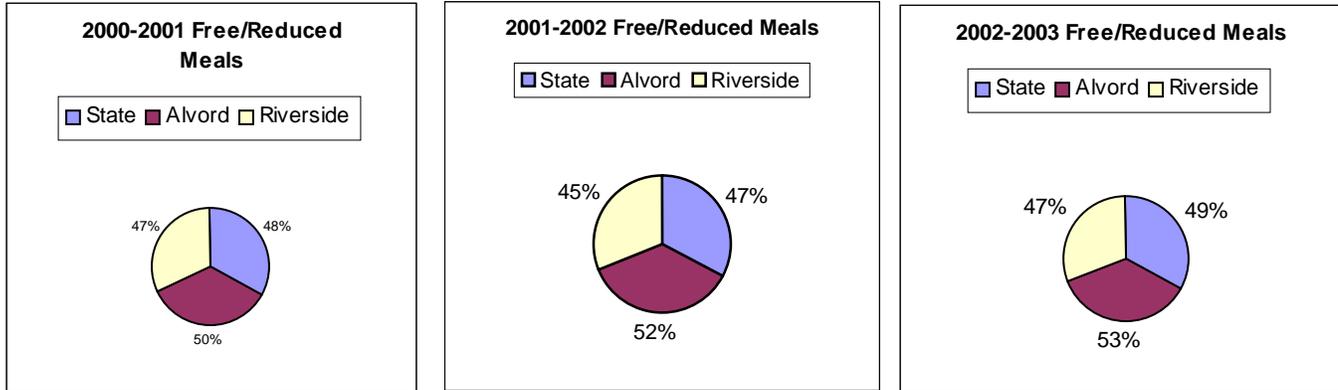
Free/Reduced Meal Program

What does this mean?

The charts below indicate the percentage of students receiving free or reduced meals in the school districts. The State, and both Alvord and Riverside show a 1 – 2% increase from 2000-2003, with Alvord being the highest recipient of free/reduced meal programs.

Potential impacts:

The Alvord Unified School District is being impacted by low income students at a greater rate than the Riverside Unified School District.



Source: California Department of Education, 2004.

9-12th Special Programs: 2000-2003

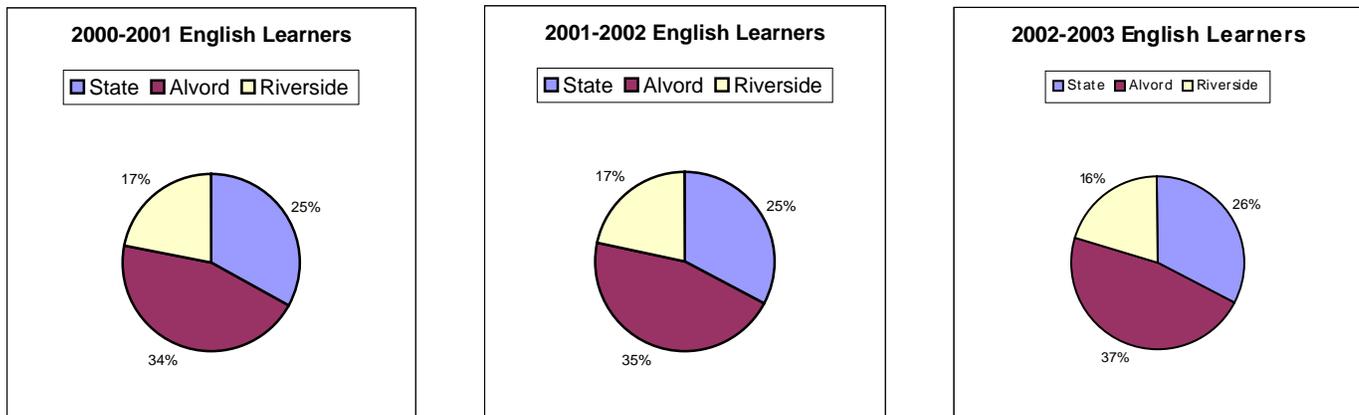
English Learner Program

What does this mean?

In reviewing the district versus the State in English Learners Program, Riverside is significantly lower in the area of English Learners, as high as 10% lower than the State in 02/03. Conversely, Alvord is significantly higher for the English Learners, as high as 11% higher than the State in 02/03.

Potential impacts:

The data may be indicative that Alvord is being impacted more by 1st generation immigrant students than the Riverside School District. When combined with a lower income level, this situation may be symptomatic of a potential socioeconomic segregation trend.



Source: California Department of Education, 2004.

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results Summary by Ethnicity

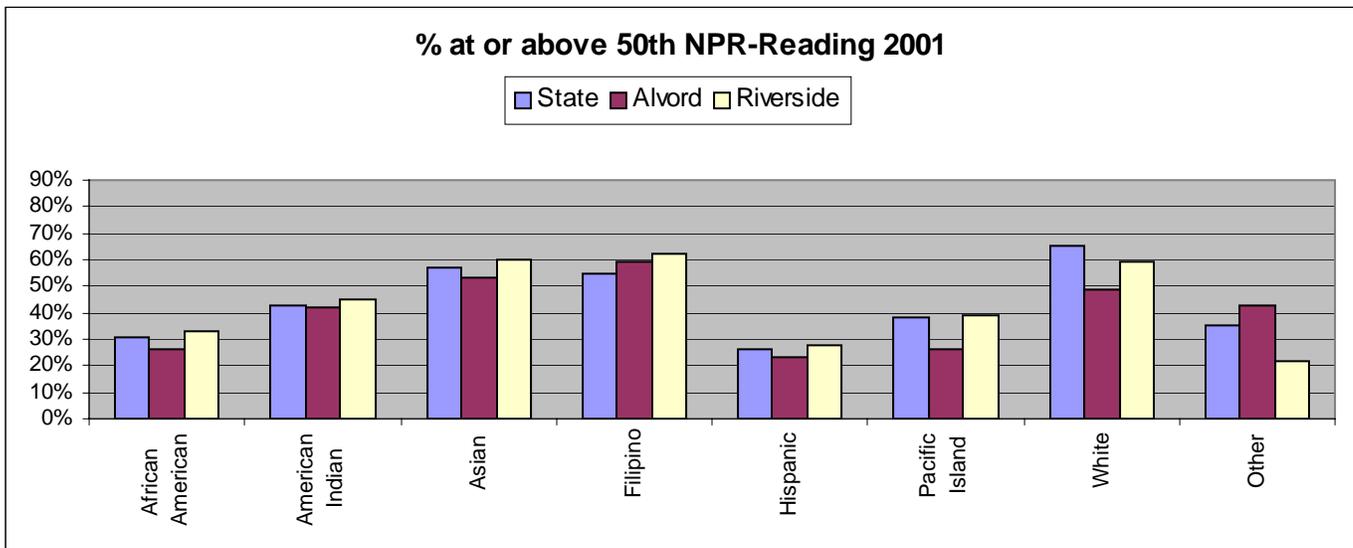
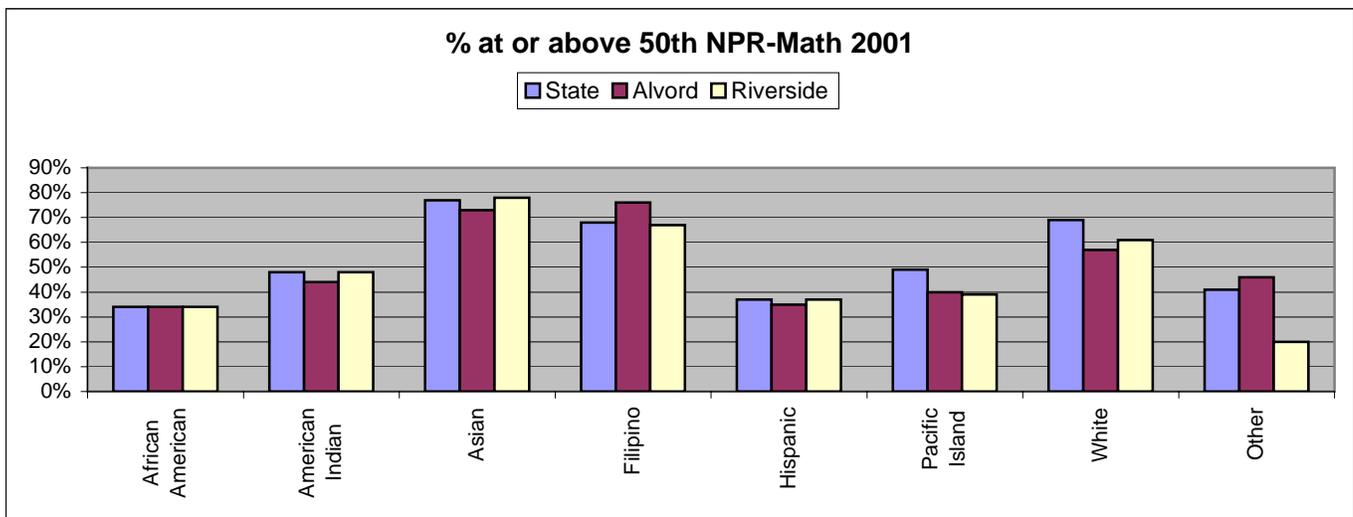
What does this mean?

This data indicates the performance of our students on standardized tests. Compared with the scores for 2000/01, statewide percentages were up approximately 2-3 points in all subgroups in both reading and math. Alvord posted greater gains in both reading and math as compared with Riverside's more moderate gains from 2000/01. Since 2002, all ethnic groups in both school districts have performed at or above state levels, with the exception of white students.

Potential impacts:

Alvord is closing the gap with Riverside in both math and reading scores. The data indicates that there is a need to improve the standardized test performance of white students in both school districts.

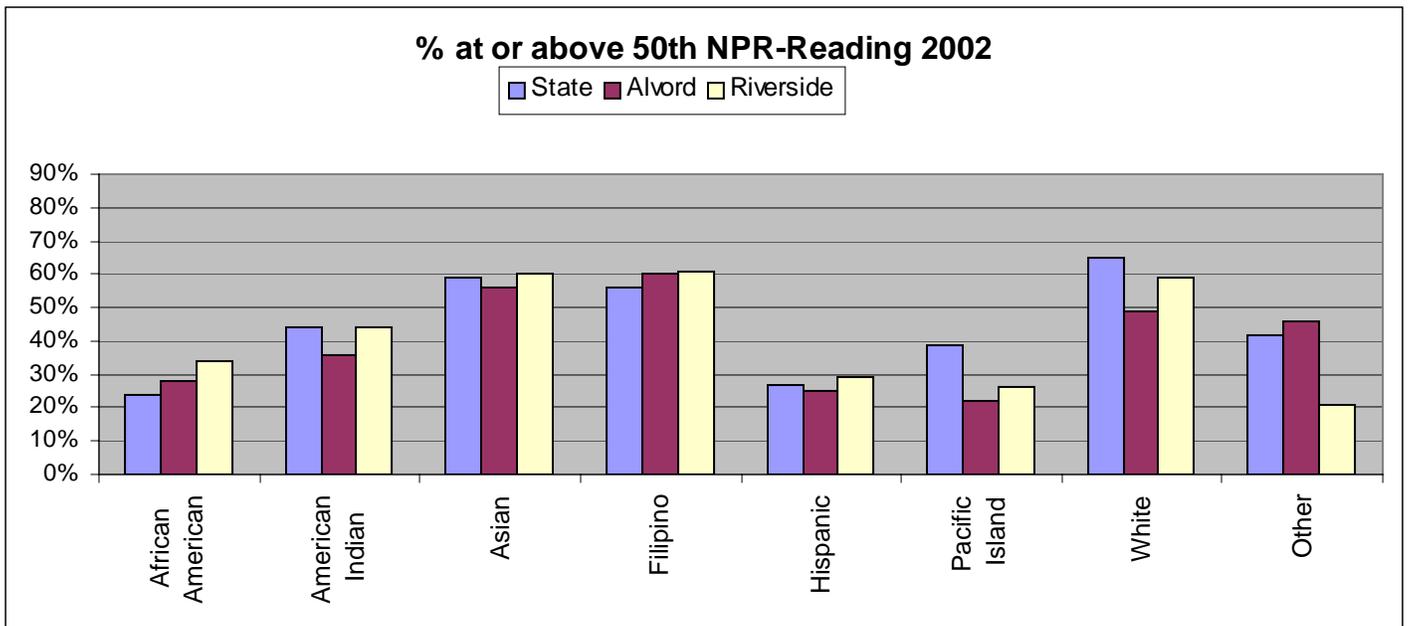
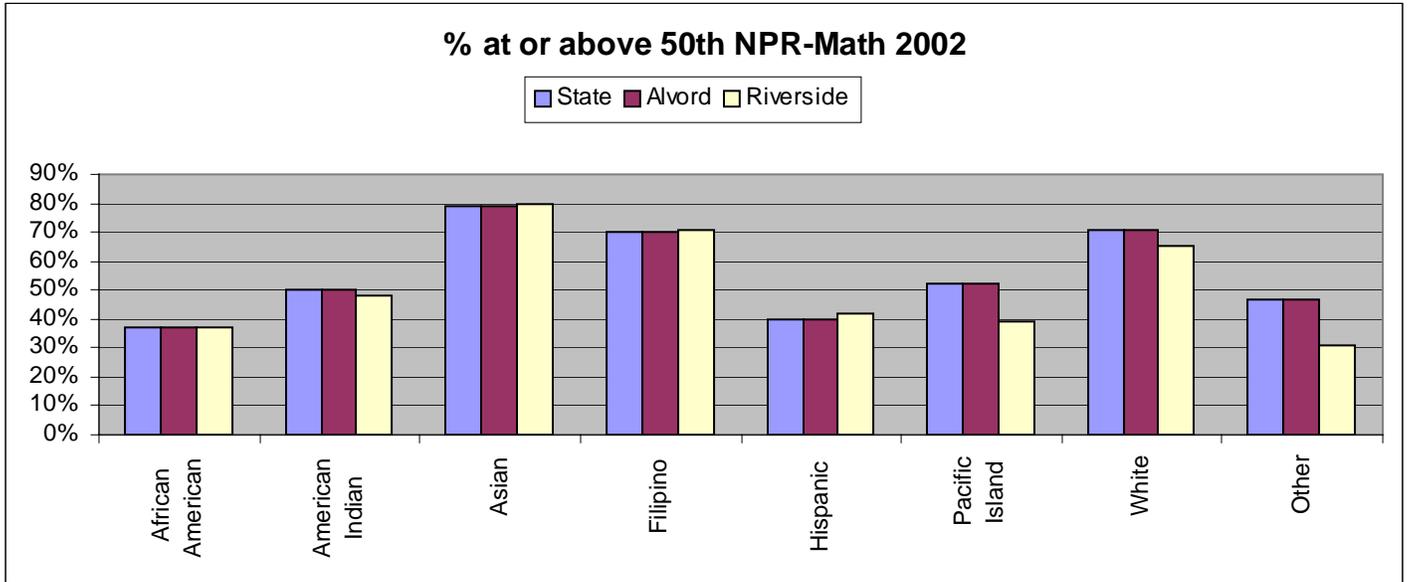
2001



Source: California Department of Education, 2004.

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results Summary by Ethnicity (con't)

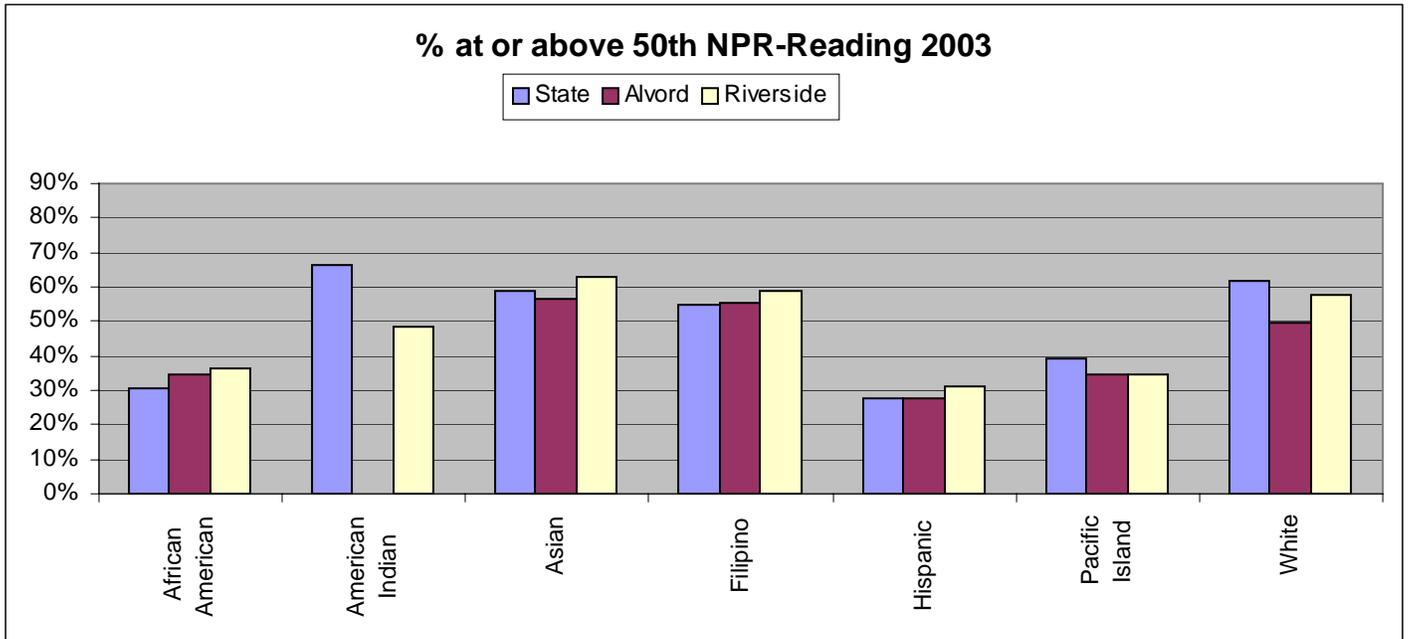
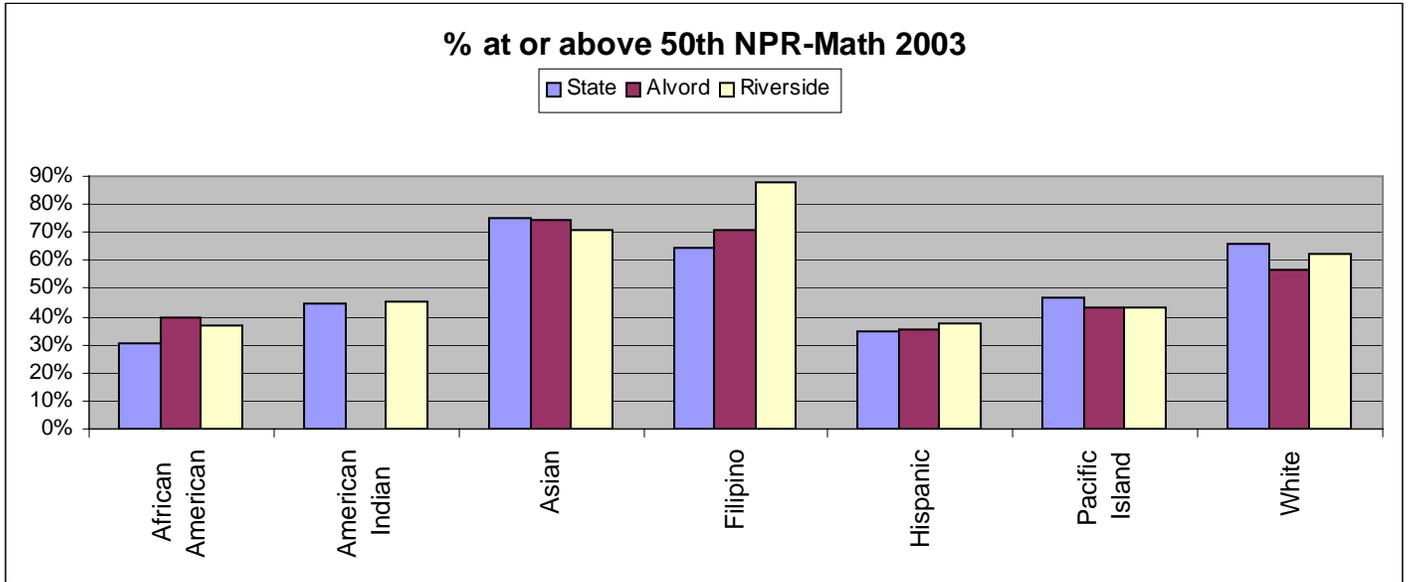
2002



Source: California Department of Education, 2004.

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Results Summary by Ethnicity (con't)

2003



Source: California Department of Education, 2004.

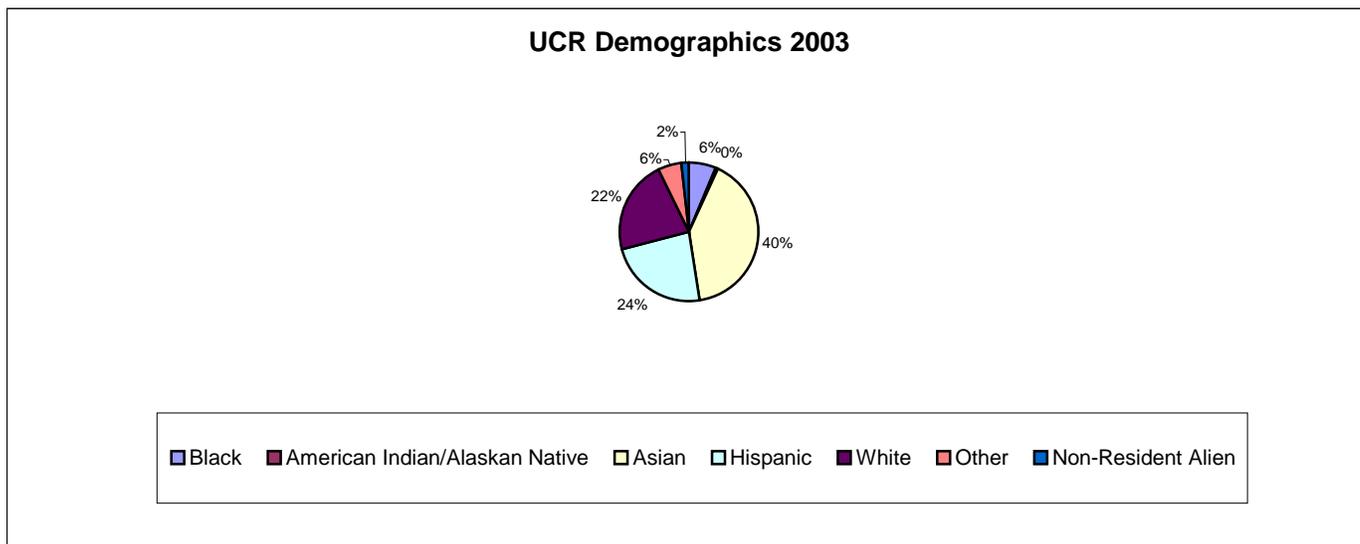
Higher Education Performance

What does this mean?

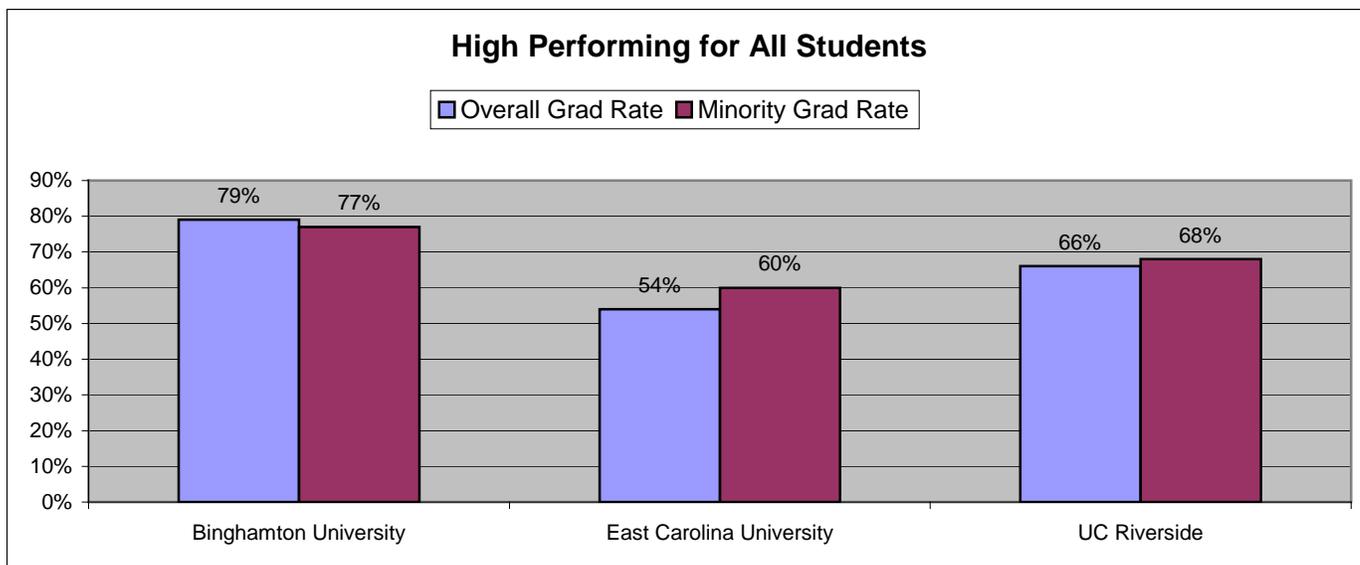
A report released by the Education Trust in May 2004, shows that the University of California, Riverside, is performing well when graduating minority students. According to the report, UCR has an overall graduation rate of 66%, 15 percentage points better than the 51% median rate of its 33 peer institutions. The report finds the median graduation rate for Latino students at the peer schools is much lower, less than 39%. By contrast, success at UCR is equally distributed across groups. The graduation rate is 65% for white students, 67% for Asian students, and 68% for Latino students.

Potential impacts:

UCR is an example of what is working in Riverside in the area of educational diversity. UCR prides itself in the various services and programs, i.e., peer-mentoring and tutoring, that work to the success of its minority students that are graduating. The challenge faced by the city is to offer competitive employment to these students after their education is complete.



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, 2003.



Source: The Education Trust, 2004.

Economics

Income

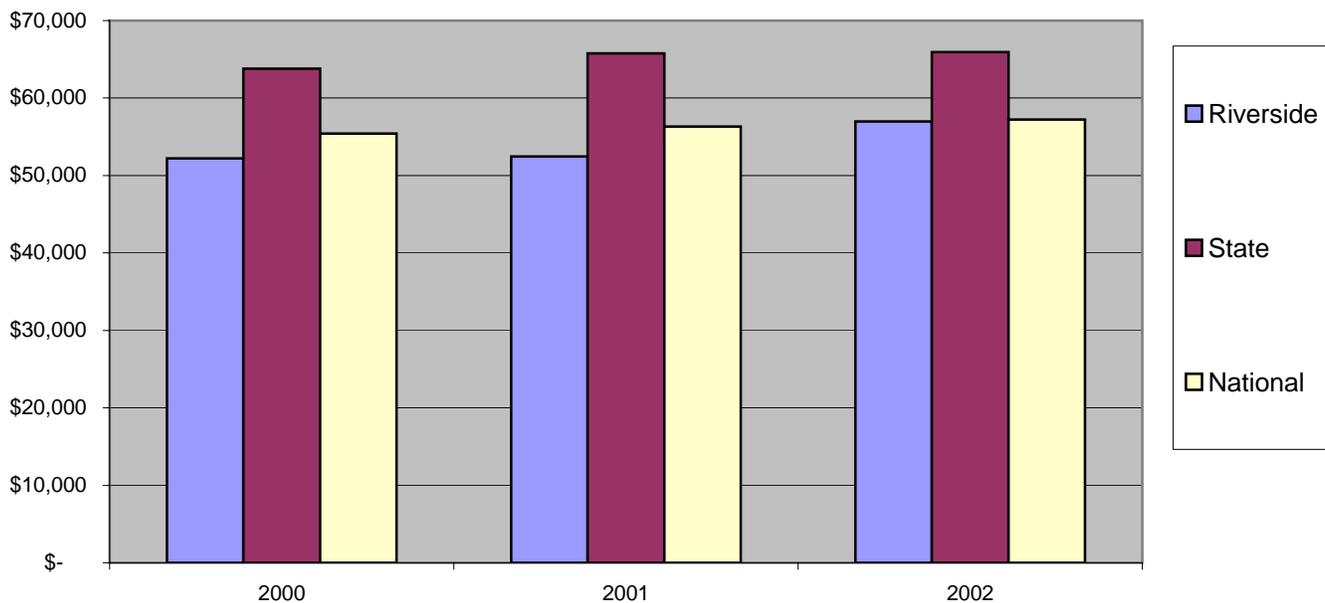
What does this mean?

The average household income for the City of Riverside has increased steadily along with that of the state and the nation. The average household income for Riverside was \$56,985 for 2002. Prior to 2002, our city lagged behind both the state and national average incomes. However, as of 2002, our city's average household income was nearly identical to the national average.

Potential impacts:

Despite modest gains in average household incomes, over 53% of the city's households still earn less than \$50,000/year. Of those earning less than the national average, 22% earn less than \$25,000/year.

Average Household Income 2000-2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Office, 2002.

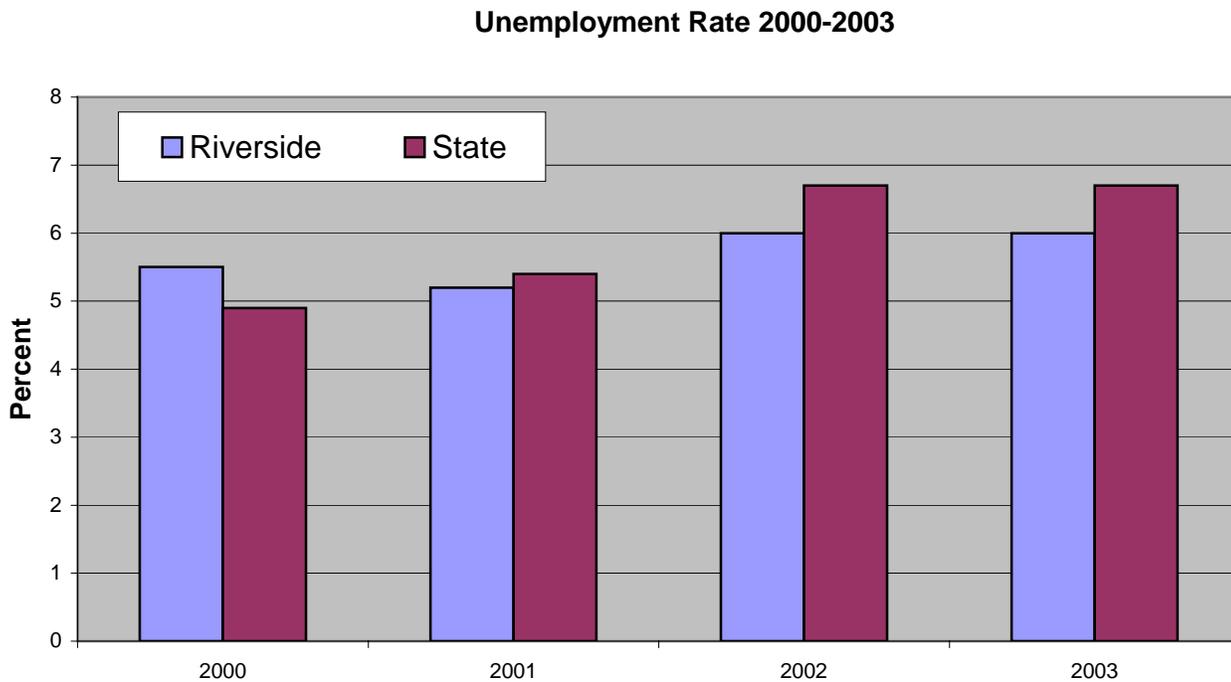
Unemployment

What does this mean?

The unemployment rate in Riverside was higher than the state unemployment rate for 2000. However, from 2001 to the present, our unemployment rate has remained below the state level.

Potential impacts:

As one of the indicators of our local economy, our unemployment rate points to a lack of available jobs in our community. This trend could affect the quality of life of our residents as well as their ability to purchase local goods and services.



Source: State of California Employment Development Department. Labor Market Information Division, 2004.

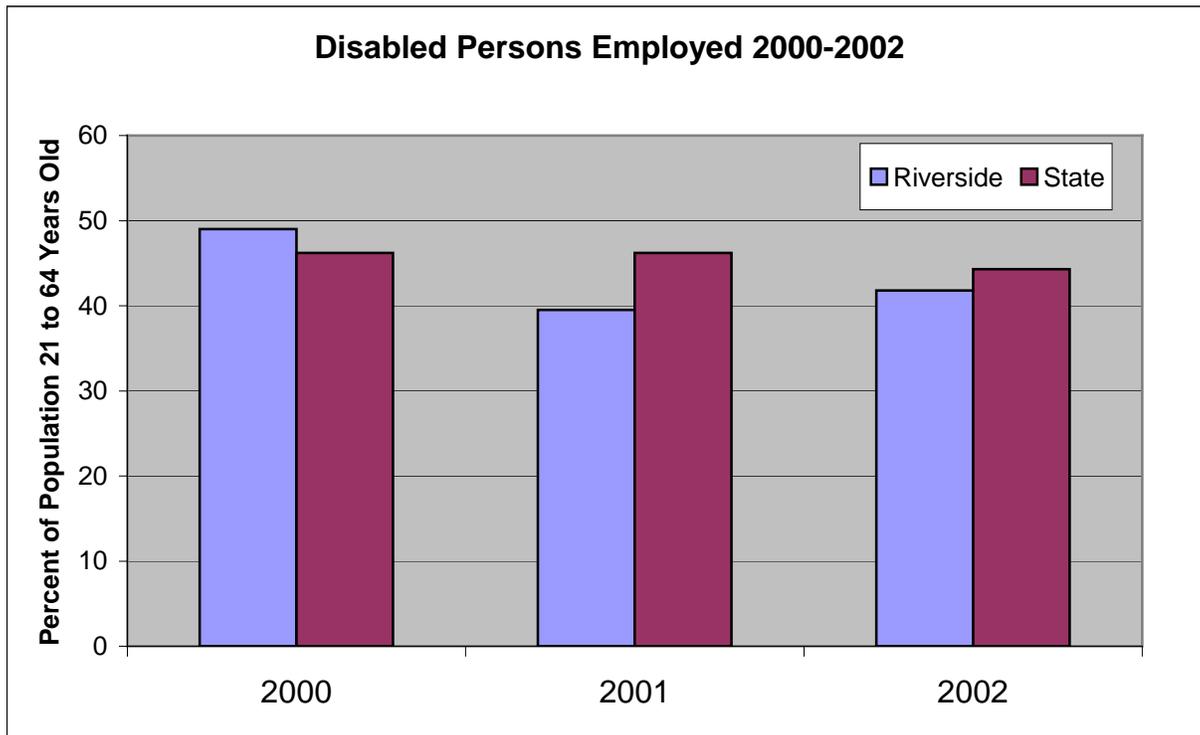
Disabled Persons Employment 2000-2002

What does this mean?

This data indicates the number of disabled persons ages 21 to 64 who are employed. Since 2001, the City of Riverside has been unable to match state levels of employment for disabled persons.

Potential impacts:

The inability of disabled persons to gain employment in our city may affect not only their quality of life, but also their ability to contribute to the health of our local economy.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002. ACS Supplementary Survey Profile.

Poverty Rates

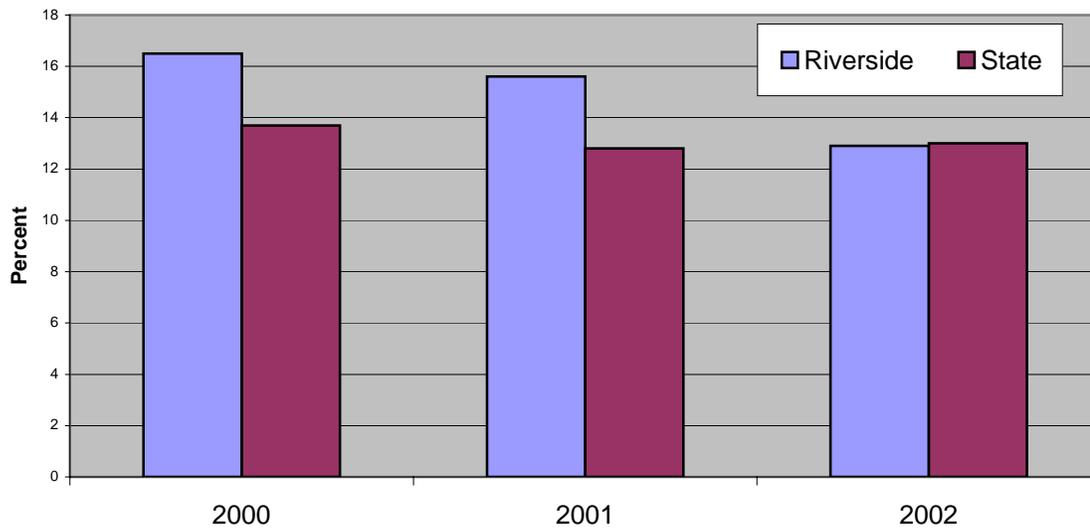
What does this mean?

In previous years Riverside's individual poverty rate has exceeded the poverty rate of the state. However, in 2002, Riverside posted a poverty rate below that the state level.

Potential impacts:

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

Individual Poverty Rate 2000-2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Office, 2002.

Housing

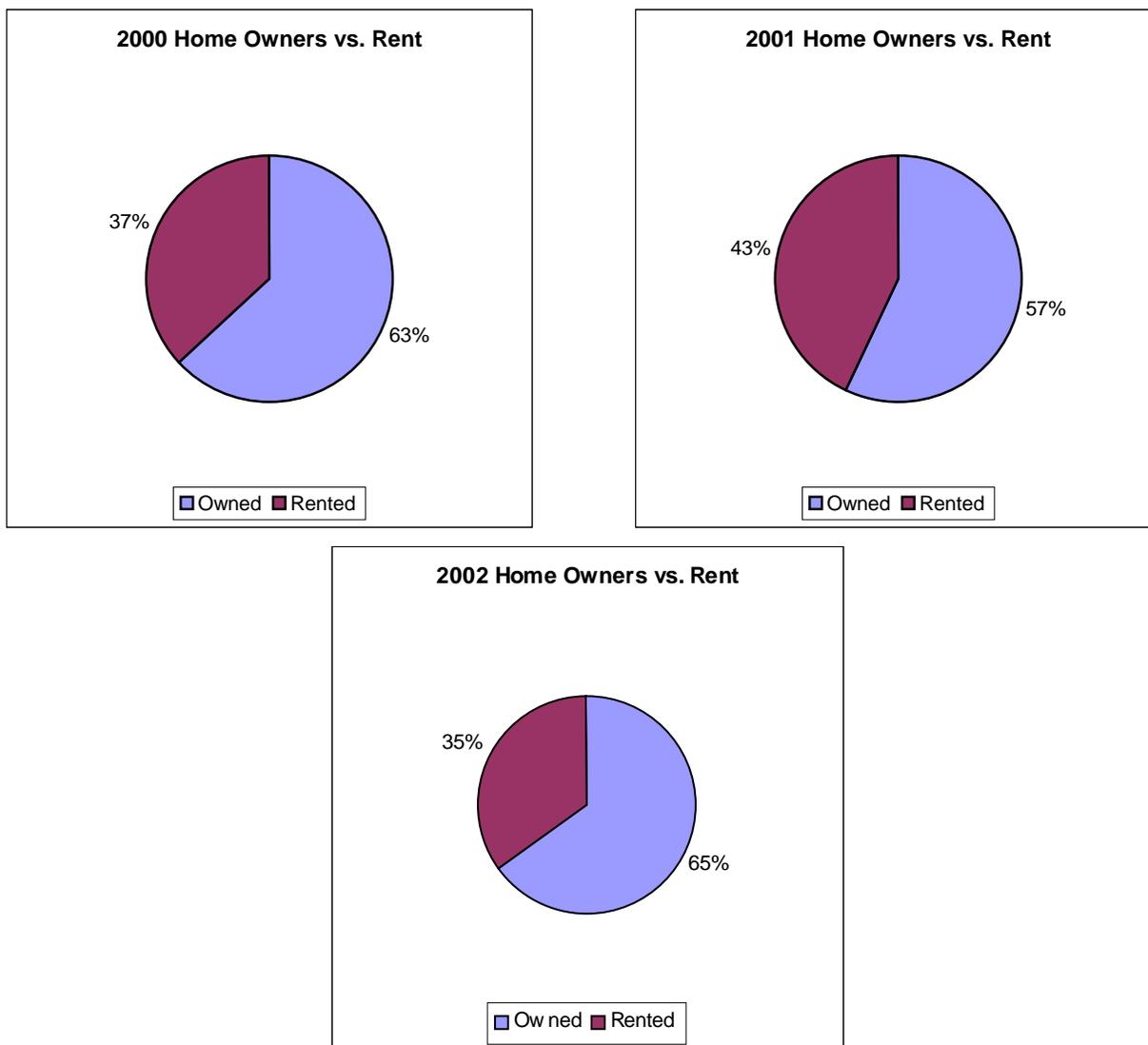
Home Ownership 2000-2002

What does this mean?

The rate of home ownership in Riverside continues to rise, with the exception of the data for the 2001 year. 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 improvement and property development.

Potential impacts:

The trend is positive as it stands now. The rate of increase could be adversely affected by the continued higher priced housing in Riverside.



Source: US Census-American Community Survey Office, 2002.

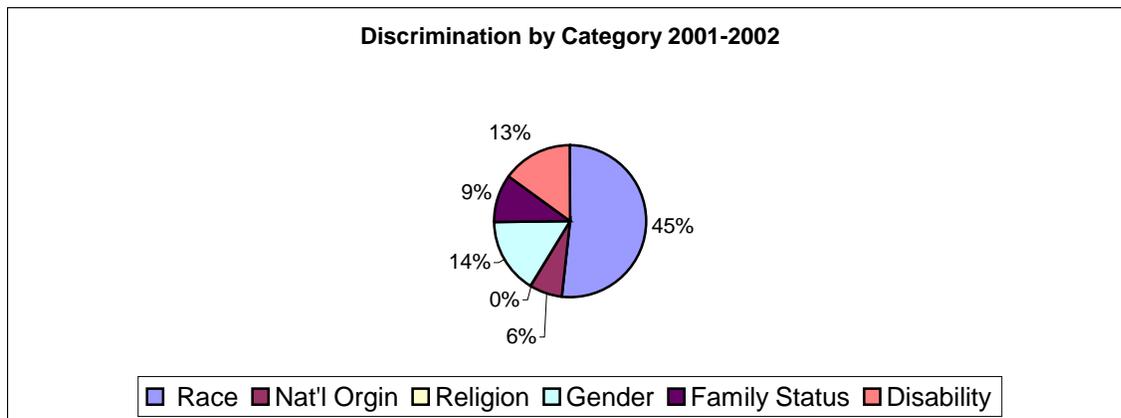
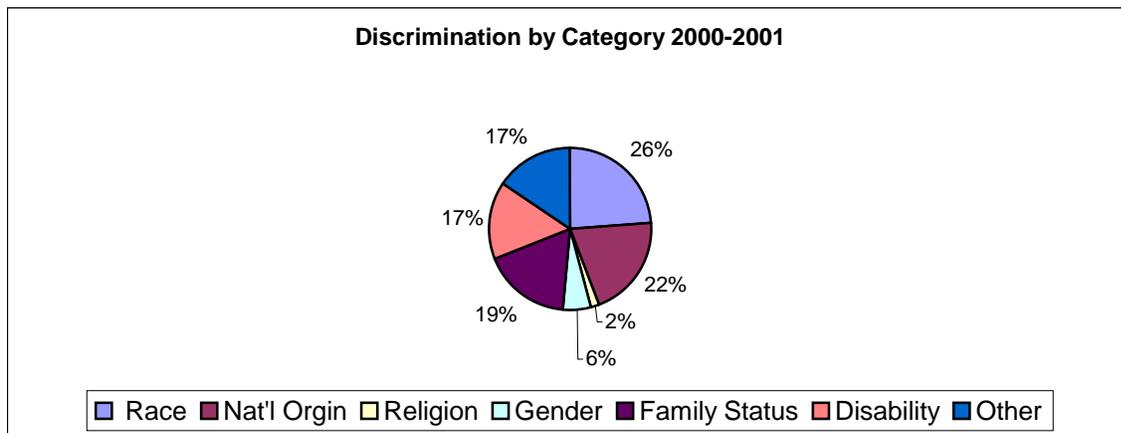
Housing Discrimination Complaints by Category

What does this mean?

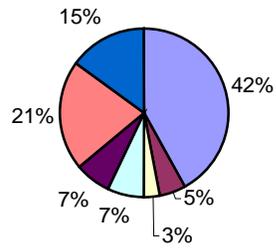
Housing discrimination showed a reduction in complaints due to race. However, discrimination complaints due to disability increase from the year 2002 to 2003. Discrimination complaints due to gender was reduced by half from the year 2002 to 2003. Overall, discrimination complaints increased from 76 in 2002, to 151 for 2003.

Potential impacts:

Although housing discrimination complaints based on race decreased slightly from 2001-2002 levels, it still remains high as compared to 2000 levels. The high number of housing complaints based on race may be indicative of underlying race perceptions that could affect the quality of life of all our residents.



Discrimination by Category 2002-2003



■ Race ■ Nat'l Origin ■ Religion ■ Gender ■ Family Status ■ Disability ■ Other

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

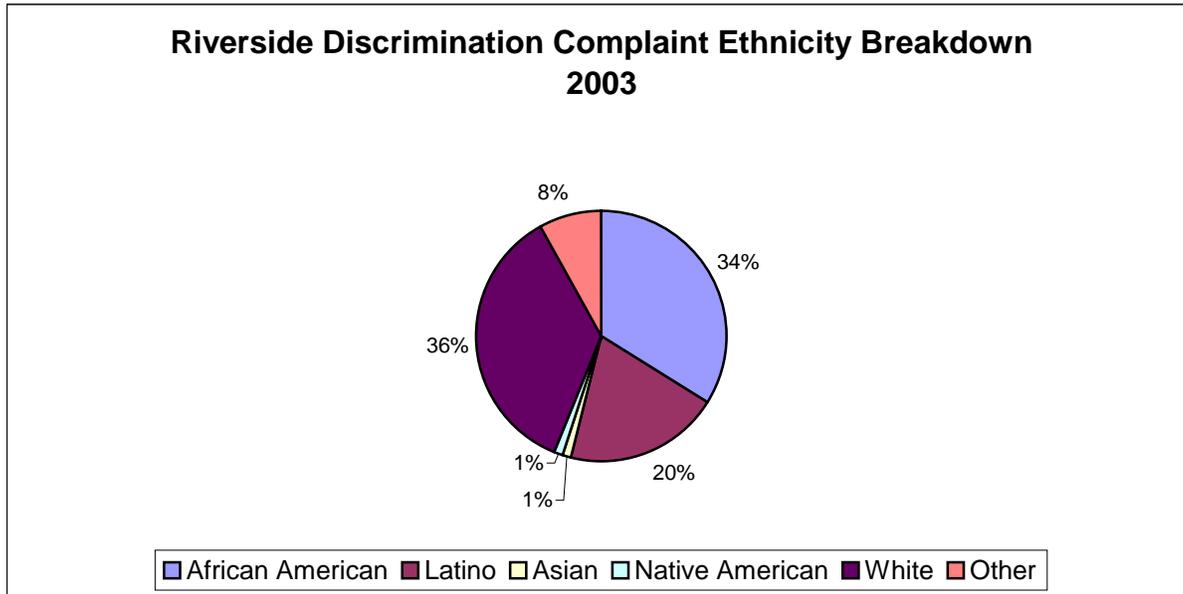
Housing Discrimination Complaints by Ethnicity

What does this mean?

The following data indicates the ethnicity of the complainants of 2003. The data does not indicate whether the complaints were valid or frivolous.

Potential impacts:

The data may be indicative of a perception, real or imagined, on the part of African Americans that there is a lack of equity in terms of housing practices in our city.



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

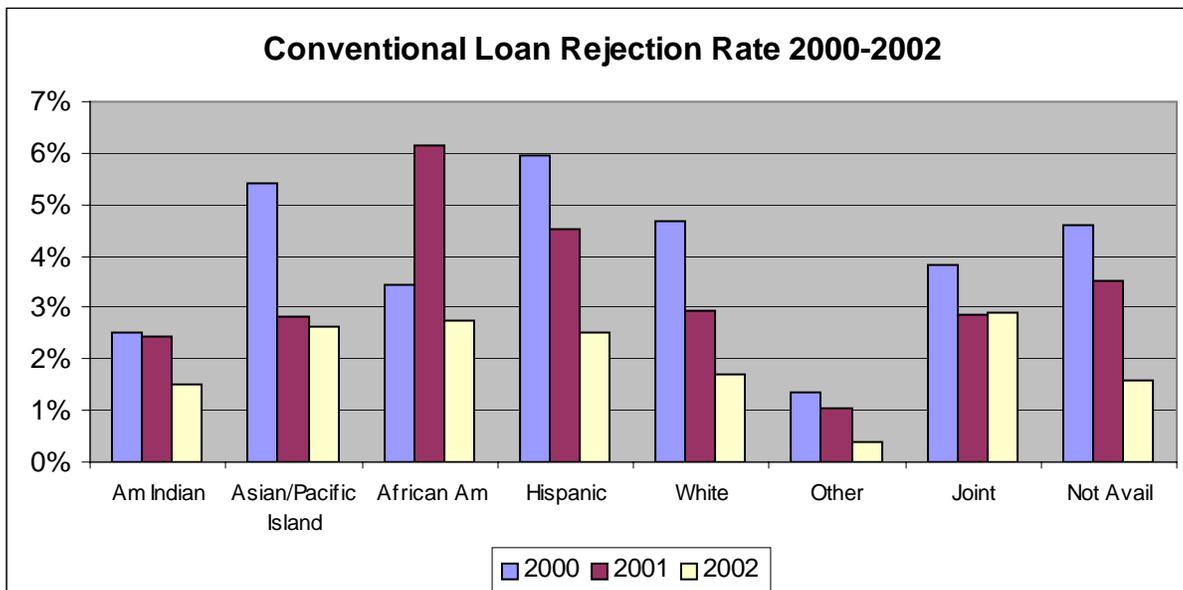
Home Mortgage Disparity Rates 2000-2002

What does this mean?

According to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), in the Riverside-San Bernardino, African-American applicants were 2.03 times more likely to be denied a conventional mortgage loan than white applicants in 2002. Even when comparing applicants of the same income, the disparities in rejection ratios remain the same. African-Americans earning more than 120% of the median income (considered upper-income) were denied 2.18 times more often than upper-income whites. For Latinos, upper-income Latinos were 1.61 times more likely to be rejected than upper-income whites.

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. The unequal denial rates by race, prevents African Americans and Latinos from enjoying the same quality of life as whites. Investigating this alarming trend should be a high priority for our city.



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). This information includes data for both Riverside and San Bernardino County, 2003.

Denial Rates for Conventional Purchase Loans by Applicant Race and Income

	African-American	Latino	White
Low-Income	39%	32%	23%
Moderate-Income	31%	24%	17%
Lower-Middle Income	28%	18%	13%
Upper-Middle Income	20%	17%	12%
Upper-Income	21%	15%	10%

The Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), *The Great Divide*, 2003. This information includes data for both Riverside and San Bernardino County, 2003.

Criminal Justice

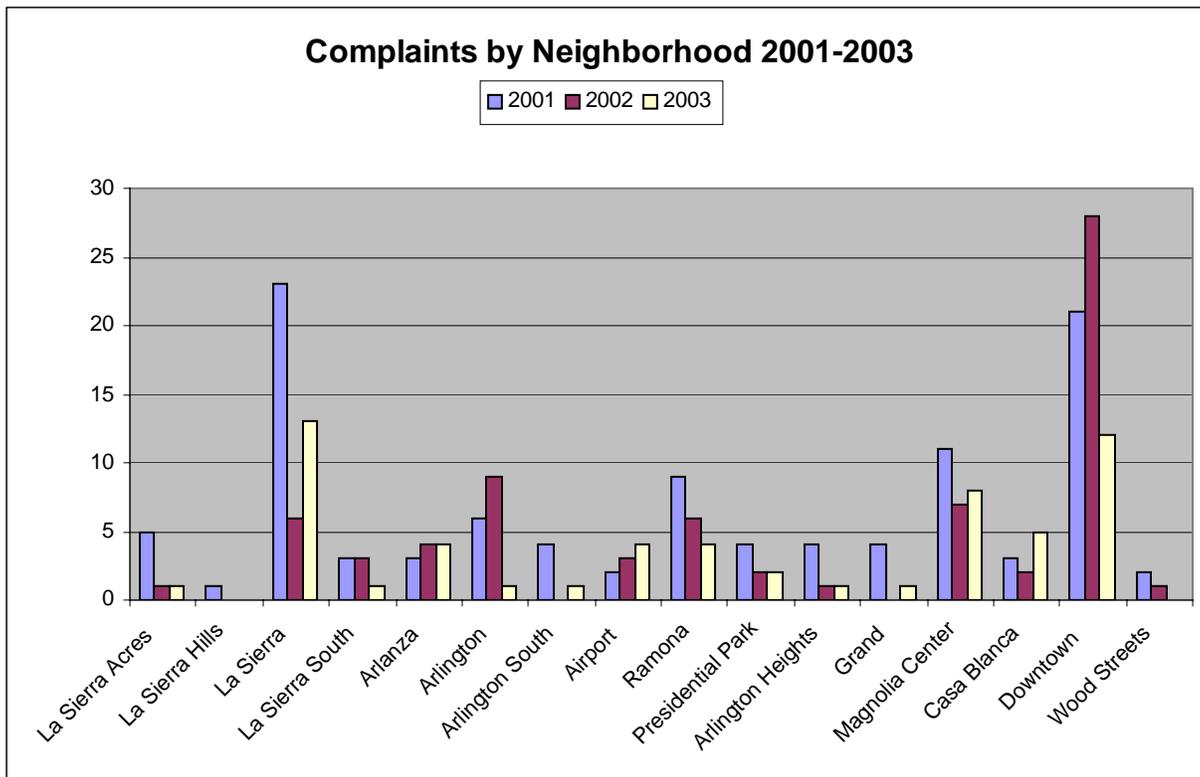
Complaint Comparison 2001-2003

What does this mean?

The complaints received from the Community Police Review Commission has consistently decreased from 2001 to 2003. The first year figure was 174 cases, the last 2003 figure was 97. Consistently, the highest number of complaints in neighborhoods has been in the Downtown and La Sierra areas.

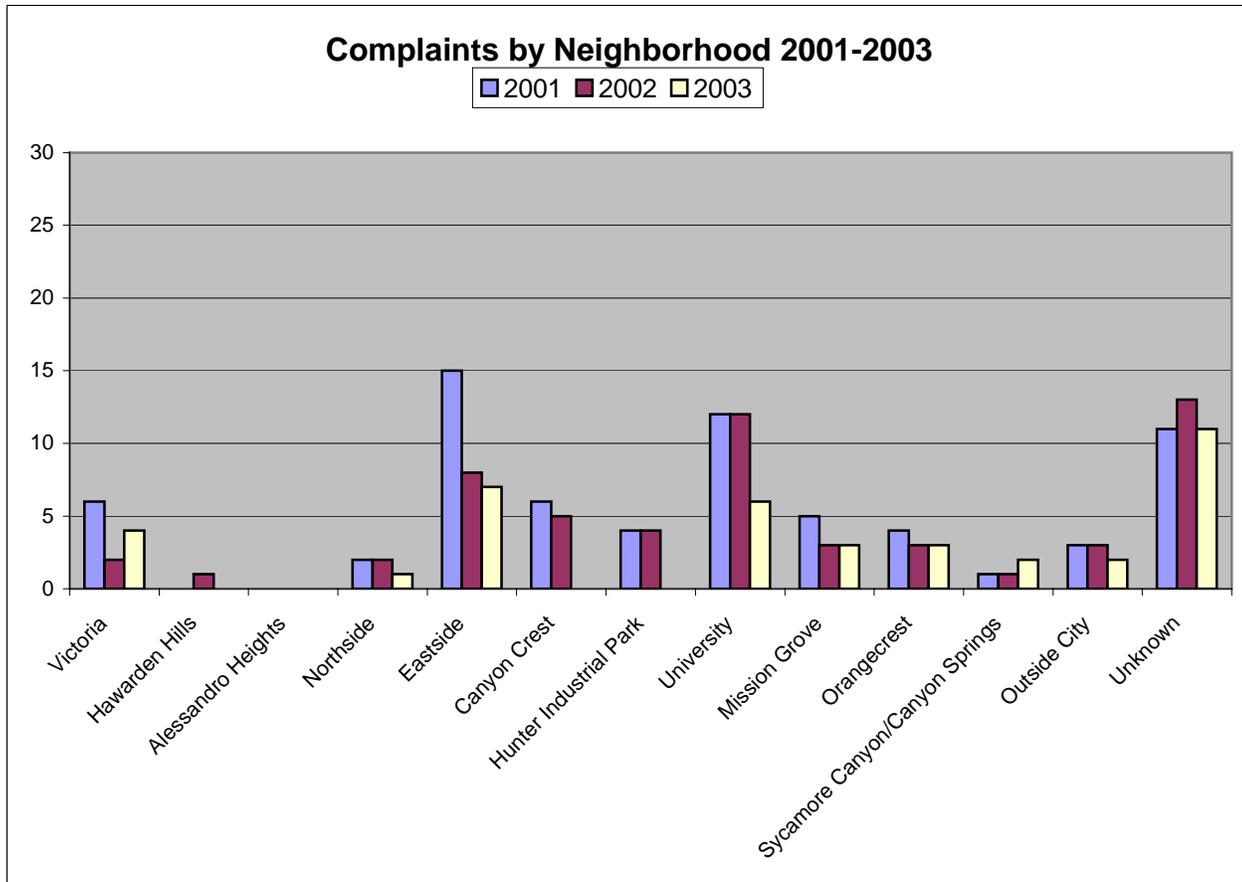
Potential impacts:

The decrease in complaints against the police may be indicative the Riverside Police Department's increased efforts to carry out their duties in a professional and courteous manner. It is uncertain why Downtown and La Sierra significantly exceed those of other areas in the city.



Source: City of Riverside, Community Police Review Commission Annual Report, 2003.

Complaint Comparison 2001-2003 (con't)



Source: City of Riverside, Community Police Review Commission Annual Report, 2003.

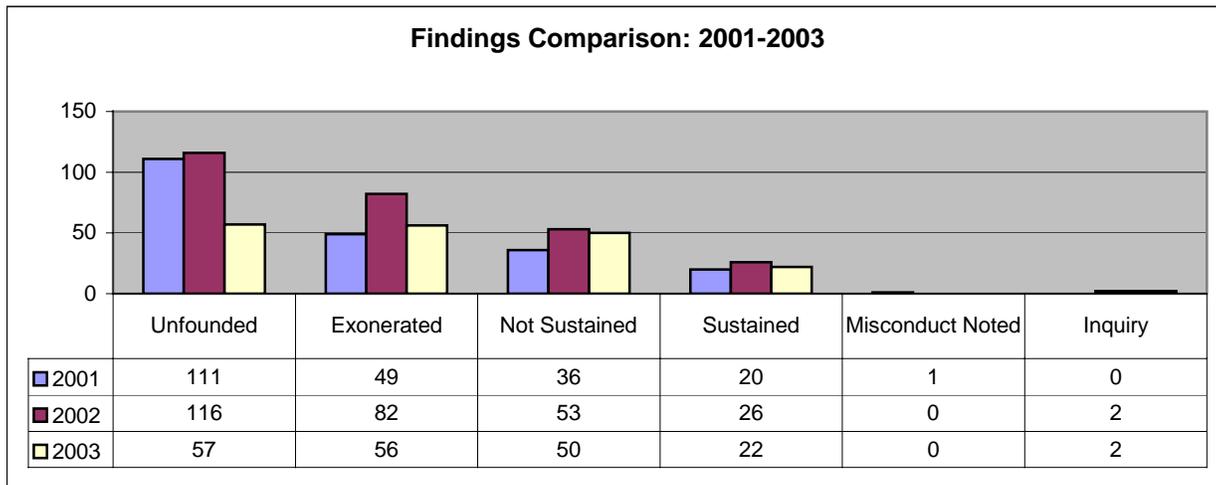
Findings Comparison 2001-2003

What does this mean?

While the number of complaints filed by the Community Police Review Commission has decreased since 2001, the number of complaints ruled “sustained” has increased from 9% in 2001, to 12% in 2003. Also noteworthy, in 2001, 51% of complaints were ruled “unfounded” as compared to 2003 when 31% were ruled “unfounded.”

Potential impacts:

The data may reflect the police department’s efforts to reduce the number of ‘frivolous’ complaints. Although overall complaints have decreased, continued efforts on the part of police remains to be done in order to effect a reduction in the number of ‘Sustained’ cases.



Source: City of Riverside, Community Police Review Commission Annual Report, 2003.

Unfounded = The alleged act did not occur.

Exonerated = The alleged act occurred but was justified, legal, and proper.

Not Sustained = The investigation produced insufficient information to prove or disprove the allegation.

Sustained = The Department member committed all or part of the alleged acts of misconduct or poor service.

Misconduct Noted = The Department member violated a section of the Department Policies, Rules, or Regulations not originally noted in the complaint.

Inquiry = During the process of the investigation, it was determined that the member of the member of the public was only requesting clarification of a policy or procedure.

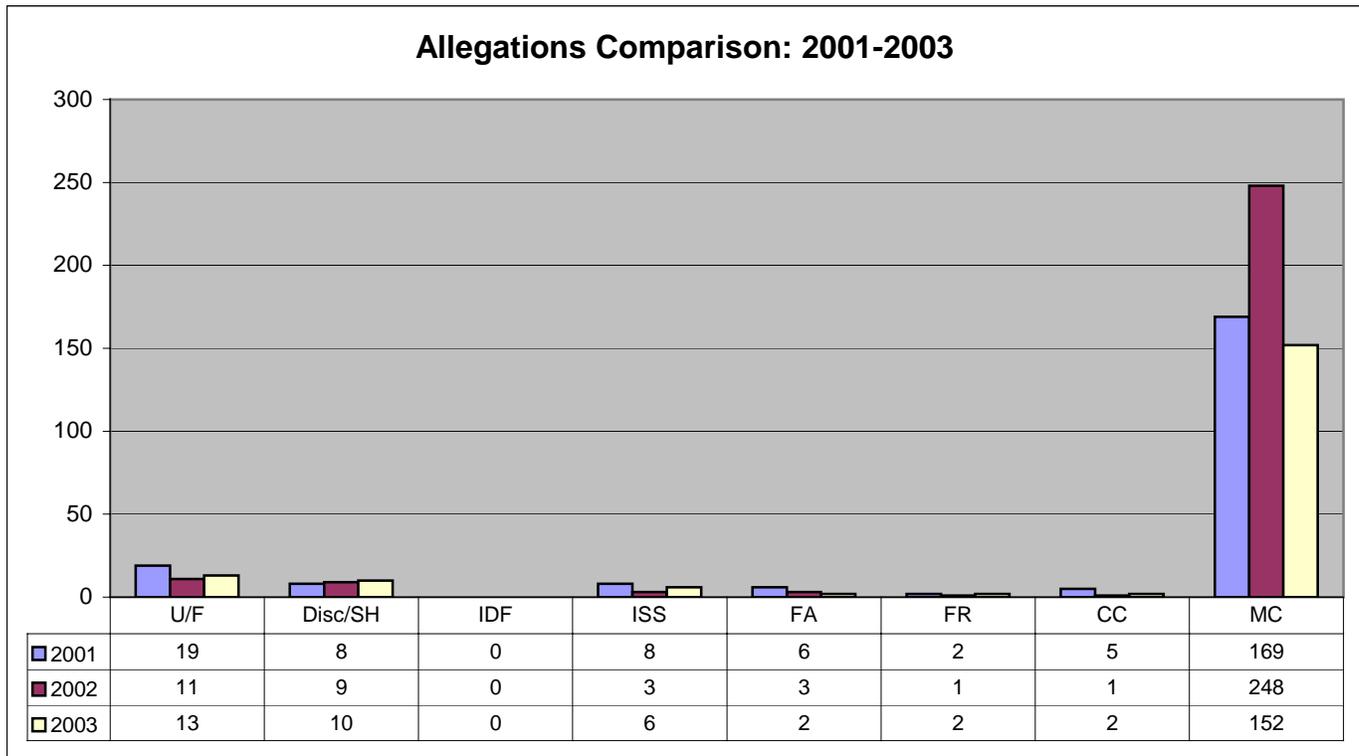
Allegations Comparison 2001-2003

What does this mean?

Consistently, from 2001 through 2003, the highest percentage (as high as 90%) of complaints fell within the area of misconduct. In 2003, the second category of complaints was in use of force at 7%.

Potential impacts:

The data indicates a reduction of allegations in the categories of illegal search/seizure, misconduct, and false arrests. Also, 'use of force' allegations have decreased overall from 2001 levels. For local law enforcement, allegations of 'misconduct' may represent a possible area of focus for 2004.



Source: City of Riverside, Community Police Review Commission Annual Report, 2003.

U/F = Use of Force

Disc/SH = Discrimination/Sexual Harassment

IDF = Improper Discharge of Firearm

ISS = Illegal Search or Seizure

FA = False Arrest

FR = False Reporting

CC = Criminal Conduct

MC = Misconduct

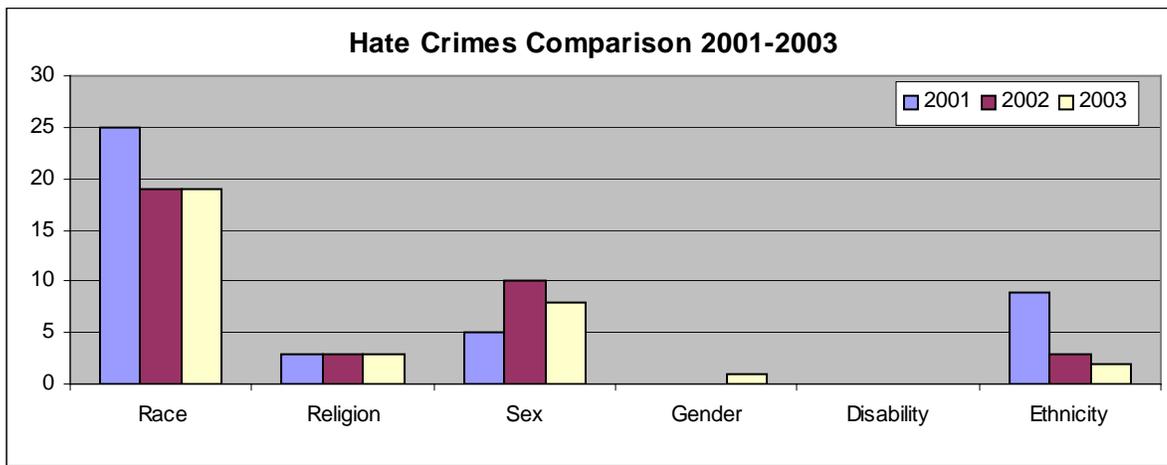
Hate Crimes Comparison 2001-2003

What does this mean?

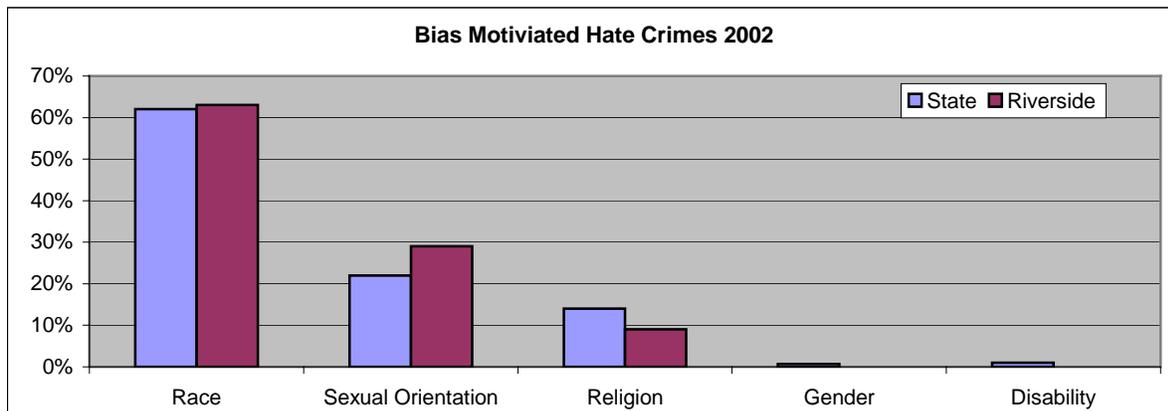
Hate crimes in Riverside have decreased since the year 2001 from 42 to 33 in the 2003 year. Hate crimes based on race continues to be the largest area of hate crimes. The latest figures available for the state as a whole indicate a similar trend to Riverside. Race makes up the largest category of hate crimes at 62%, followed by sexual orientation at 22%. In the chart that compares the state to Riverside, the figures for race and ethnicity for the city are combined.

Potential impacts:

The city of Riverside exhibited a greater percentage of hate crimes motivated by race or sexual orientation as compared to state levels. Joint opportunities between the Human Relations Commission, local community groups, and the police should be explored to help reverse this trend.



Source: City of Riverside, Police Department, 2004.



Source: City of Riverside, Police Department, 2004 (statistics for Riverside.)

Source: CA Department of Justice, Hate Crime in California, 2002 (statistics for state.)

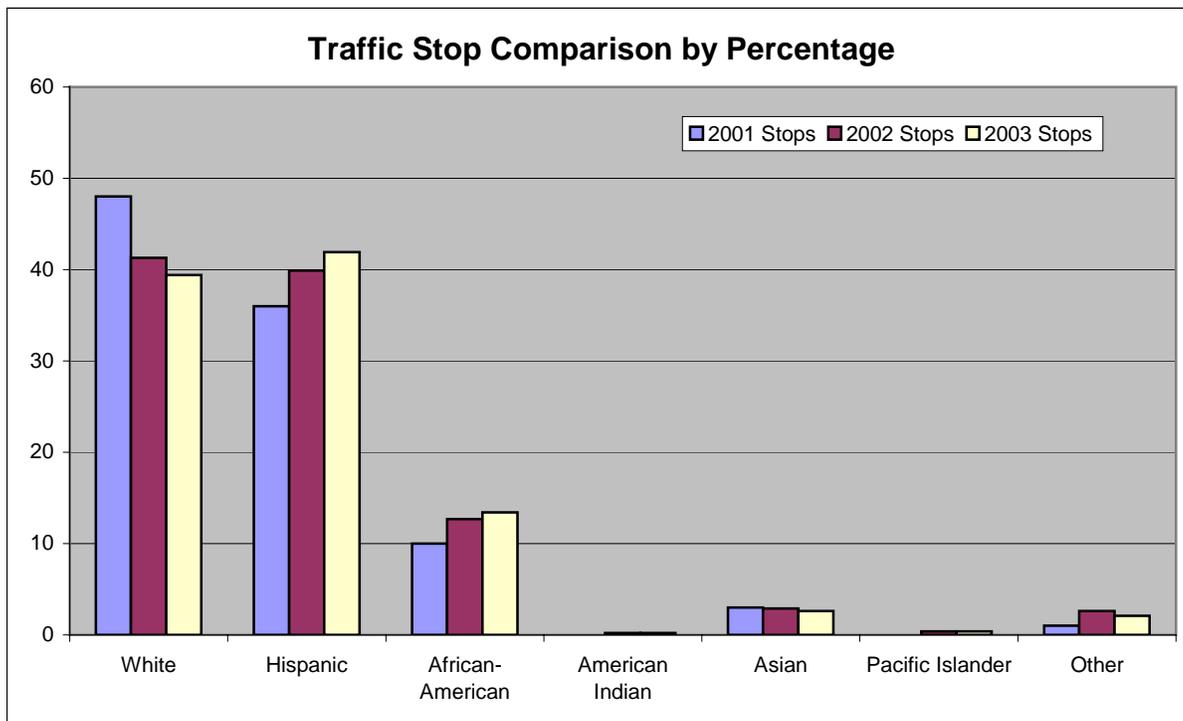
Traffic Stop Comparison 2001-2003

What does this mean?

This is the third 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. This year saw a .7% increase in traffic stops for African Americans. 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 the Riverside Police Department 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 historically poor 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

Due to the unavailability of significant racial or ethnic data in health care trends, the Human Relations Commission has decided to forgo the presentation of health data for this current addition of this report card. Every effort is being made to identify the necessary sources of data that will enable us to present a more thorough report in the area of health for our protected groups. For additional inquiry or comments in this area, please contact the Office of Human Relations at (909) 826-5709. Thank you.

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 and socioeconomic student distribution between both school districts.
 - Higher free/reduced meal participants in Alvord Unified School Districts.
 - Higher English learner participants in Alvord Unified School Districts.
- Low educational attainment in our city as compared to the state.
- Low standardized testing performance for white students.
- Inability of disabled persons to gain employment as compared to state figures.
- High level of housing discrimination based on race.
- Unequal loan denial rates based on race.
- Unequal representation of African Americans in traffic stops.

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.

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