

Community Profile for Los Angeles County in 2010

Highlights

- In 2010, Los Angeles County had 9,818,605 residents, a gain of nearly 300,000 people from 2000, as reported in the 2010 Census (Table 1).
- The age structure of the county has changed more dramatically than most other demographic characteristics over the last decade. The county's population of children under age 5 declined by 12.5 percent from 2000 to 2010 (Table 2).
- The number of bilingual households increased by 14.5 percent between 2000 and 2010, comprising 45.3 percent of all households countywide (Table 5).
- Poverty levels were highest among children, as 25.6 percent of those under age 6 lived below the federal poverty level in 2010 (Figure 5).



Table 1
Los Angeles County in 2010

	Number	Percent
Total Population	9,818,605	100
Children Under Age 5	645,793	6.6
Total Households	3,241,204	100
Owner Occupied	1,544,749	47.7

Source: Census 2010 SF-1, P12, P19, P38, H4

Background

In 2010, Los Angeles County had 9,818,605 residents, a gain of nearly 300,000 people from 2000, as reported in the 2010 Census (Table 1). The L.A. County population is a diverse mix of Latino, white non-Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander and African American residents. The share of Latinos in the county is inching toward the 50 percent mark. Since 2000, the share of Latinos and Asians in the county increased while the share of whites and African Americans decreased. Over time, the county has seen an increase in bilingual households and a decrease

in households that speak only English at home. According to the new American Community Survey (ACS) data released for 2010, nearly 40 percent of households in the county were bilingual in 2010. Although a higher percentage of households speak English only (about 45 percent), the gap between bilingual and English-only households is narrowing.

The county is home to a significant number of families with children. But it has aged from 2000 to 2010 and the number of children age 14 and under has dropped, especially the number of children ages 5 to 9. The total fertility rate for the county in 2010 was 1.80, below the 2.1 replacement rate needed to maintain a stable population over time, according to the most recent data. Meanwhile, the county has seen a significant increase in the percentage of adults in their 50s and 60s, and also more octogenarians.

Despite the rocky economy and housing crisis in the past few years, homeownership rates in the county remained nearly the same from 2000 to 2010. The homeownership rate was 47.7 percent in 2010, down 0.2 percentage points from 2000. During the great housing boom of the

Note: This community profile of Los Angeles County uses newly released single-year data from the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2010, which provide the latest economic figures.



Table 2
Age of Residents in 2000 and 2010 in Los Angeles County

	2000		2010		2000-10 Change	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent Change
Under 5	737,631	7.7	645,793	6.6	-91,838	-12.5
5-9	802,047	8.4	633,690	6.5	-168,357	-21.0
10-14	723,652	7.6	678,845	6.9	-44,807	-6.2
15-19	683,466	7.2	753,630	7.7	70,164	10.3
20-24	701,837	7.4	752,788	7.7	50,951	7.3
25-29	779,031	8.2	759,602	7.7	-19,429	-2.5
30-34	802,691	8.4	716,129	7.3	-86,562	-10.8
35-39	790,224	8.3	715,635	7.3	-74,589	-9.4
40-44	727,254	7.6	714,691	7.3	-12,563	-1.7
45-49	624,484	6.6	706,742	7.2	82,258	13.2
50-54	524,128	5.5	662,205	6.7	138,077	26.3
55-59	389,457	4.1	560,920	5.7	171,463	44.0
60-64	306,763	3.2	452,236	4.6	145,473	47.4
65-69	258,176	2.7	323,287	3.3	65,111	25.2
70-74	234,657	2.5	245,183	2.5	10,526	4.5
75-79	198,147	2.1	192,881	2.0	-5,266	-2.7
80-84	126,546	1.3	152,722	1.6	26,176	20.7
85 & older	109,147	1.1	151,626	1.5	42,479	38.9
TOTAL	9,519,338	100	9,818,605	100	299,267	3.1

Source: Census 2000 SF-1, P12; Census 2010 SF-1, P12

early 2000s, the county's homeownership rate rose markedly, standing at 52.2 percent in 2006, but it plunged 4.5 percentage points by 2010.

In general, the county is both attractive to newcomers from throughout the United States and abroad, while still managing to keep many long-time residents. Significant numbers of people move in and out of the county each year. The profile that follows will attempt to summarize some of the most important trends.

Children and Families

In 2010, 6.6 percent of the county's population was under age 5, compared to 7.7 percent in 2000 (Table 2). Two-thirds (67.7 percent) of the occupied housing units consisted of families, while one-person households comprised 24.2 percent and nonfamily households with two or more persons were only 8.1 percent (Table 3). This breakdown has remained mostly stable for the past decade, with only a slight decrease in the rate of family households from 68.2 percent in 2000 and a 0.9 percentage point increase in nonfamily households.

In L.A. County in 2010, 32.5 percent of all households had children present. Of

the families with children, the majority were married couple households (68.5 percent). Another 22.7 percent were female-headed single-parent households and 8.8 percent were male-headed single-parent households (Table 3). In 2000, there was a slightly smaller percentage of single-parent households and a slightly higher percentage of married couple households with children than in 2010.

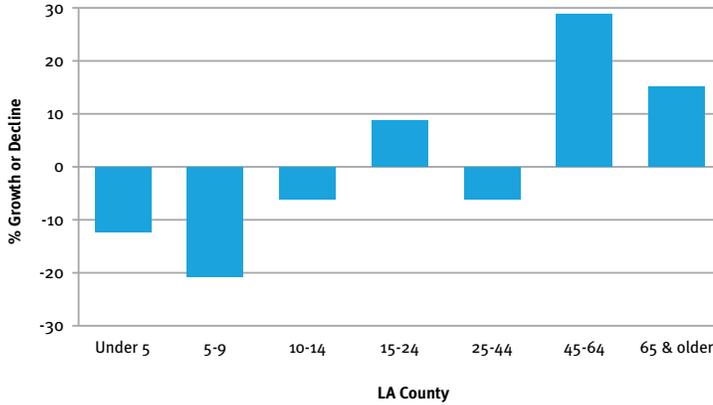
The age structure of the county has changed more dramatically than most other demographic characteristics over the last decade. As shown in Table 2, there was a pronounced decline from 2000 to 2010 in the number of children. The number of children under 5 decreased by 12.5 percent (-91,838) while the number of children ages 5 to

Table 3
Children and Families: Households 2000 and 2010

L.A. County	2000	Percent	2010	Percent
Total Households	3,133,774	100	3,241,204	100
Family Households	2,136,977	68.2	2,194,080	67.7
Total Families with Children	1,178,391	37.6	1,052,977	32.5
Total Families with Children	1,178,391	100	1,052,977	100
Married Couple	839,126	71.2	721,804	68.5
Female Single Parent	252,408	21.4	239,012	22.7
Male Single Parent	86,857	7.4	92,161	8.8

Source: Census 2000 SF-1 P18, P34; Census 2010 SF-1, P19, P38

Fig. 1 Percent Change in Number of Residents at Each Age Group, 2000-10, Los Angeles County



Source: Census 2000 SF-1, P12; Census 2010 SF-1, P12

9 declined by 21.0 percent (-168,357). A decline also occurred in the 10 to 14 age group. Aside from the decrease in total numbers of children, the other prominent trend from 2000 to 2010 was the substantial gain in the percentage of individuals ages 45 and older.

From 2000 to 2010, there was a 15 percent increase in residents that were 65 and older (Figure 1). L.A. County’s senior ratio, or the number of seniors 65 and older divided by those ages 25 to 64, increased from 18.7 seniors per 100 working-aged adults in 2000 to 20.2 in 2010. This indicates the ratio of retirees is rising in relation to the prime working age population. This ratio is expected to rise dramatically in the next decade or two as the large baby boomer population ages past 65.

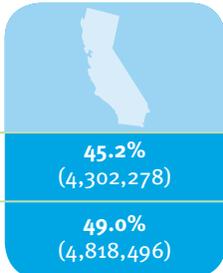
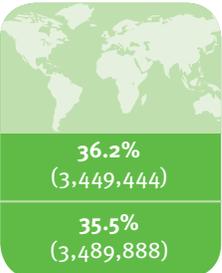
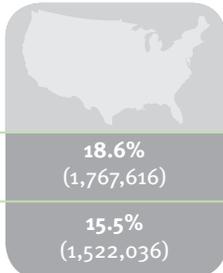
In 2010, the ratio of children under 5 to women ages 15 to 49, commonly known as the child-woman ratio, was 0.25, which equates to 254.4 children per 1,000 women. The most recent data show Los Angeles County with a total fertility rate of 1.80. This is less than the replacement rate of 2.1, which can be translated as the number of babies a woman would need to bear, on average, for the population to maintain a steady state over the generations. Since the L.A. County rate is lower than 2.1, it helps to explain the falling numbers of children. The other part of the explanation is that there were relatively fewer women in prime childbearing years than was true in prior decades.

Social

Latinos comprised the largest racial and ethnic group in 2010 at 47.7 percent of the L.A. County population. White non-Hispanics comprised 27.8 percent of the population, while Asian and Pacific Islanders were 13.7 percent and African Americans were 8.3 percent. Though the racial makeup of the county did not change that much over the decade, the only racial groups that increased were Latinos and Asian/Pacific Islanders. All others decreased in share of population and in total numbers.

Almost half of L.A. County’s residents were born in California, a homegrown share of 49 percent. Another 15.5 percent were born in another state, Puerto Rico, outlying U.S. territory island areas or abroad to American parents. Approximately 35.5 percent were foreign born. Compared to 2000, the percentage of homegrown Californians has increased, while the percentages of foreign born and residents from another state have decreased (Table 4).

**Table 4
Place of Birth, 2000 and 2010**

Year	Place of Birth		
	California	Foreign-Born	*Other U.S.
2000 (Total: 9,519,338)	 45.2% (4,302,278)	 36.2% (3,449,444)	 18.6% (1,767,616)
2010 (Total: 9,830,420)	 49.0% (4,818,496)	 35.5% (3,489,888)	 15.5% (1,522,036)

Source: Census 2000 SF-3, P20, P21; ACS 2010, B05002, B16002

*Other U.S. includes citizens born in Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas and those born abroad to American parents.

Proficiency with English use outside the home is useful for employment and civic interactions, while the preferred language use inside the home is a reflection of personal lifestyle and cultural preference.

English language proficiency is a problem in about 500,000 households in L.A. County.

These households are 14.7 percent of all county households and are considered limited English households where there was not at least one member old enough (assumed to be age 14 or older) to assist the family’s public communication (Table 5). This marks a slight decrease since 2000, when 15.2 percent of households were limited English households.

From 2000 to 2010 the share of households that only spoke English at home decreased while the bilingual share increased. In 2010, 45.3 percent of L.A. County households spoke English only and 39.9 percent were bilingual (Table 5). Households that only spoke English at home decreased by 3.9 percentage points, while bilingual households increased by 4.3 percentage points. The gap between bilingual and English-only households narrowed since 2000.

Language used at home varied in L.A. County between age groups. English-only use was most common among the elderly (52.0 percent), whereas Spanish was most common among residents ages 5 to 17. In this age group, 48.1 percent reported speaking Spanish at home in 2010, compared to 23.8 percent of individuals older than 65 and 40.3 percent of those 18 to 64. Only 41.6 percent of residents ages 5 to 17 spoke English-only at home. For residents ages 18 to 64, English-only use was most prevalent at 41.5 percent, slightly higher than Spanish use at home.

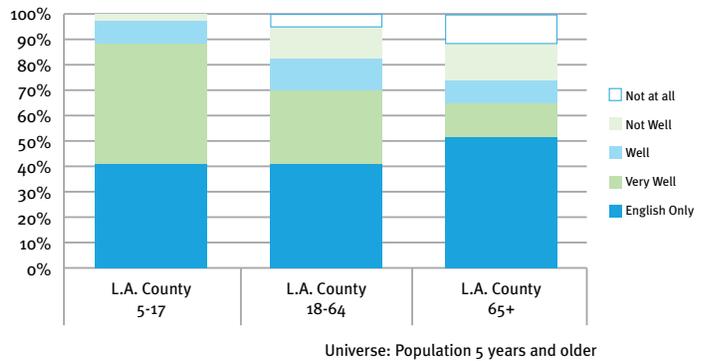
The key measure of English proficiency for people who do not use English at home is how well they can speak it outside the home. In general, children and young adults acquire new languages more readily than older residents. From the Census data it is clear that, though many residents older than 65 speak only English, those who do not use English at home have much poorer English skills than those ages 18 to 64 (Figure 2). Among children ages 5 to 17, fewer speak English only, but a large percentage speak English very well or well. This proficiency is less common when children grow up in a home where English is not spoken. In general, the Census data show that poor English speaking ability is more frequent among Spanish speakers at home than among speakers of Asian or other languages (Figure 3).

Table 5
Language Spoken at Home, 2000 and 2010

L.A. County	2000	Percent	2010	Percent
Language Spoken at Home				
Total	3,136,279	100	3,202,353	100
English-Only Household	1,542,064	49.2	1,450,959	45.3
Bilingual Household	1,116,486	35.6	1,279,110	39.9
Limited English Household	477,729	15.2	472,284	14.7

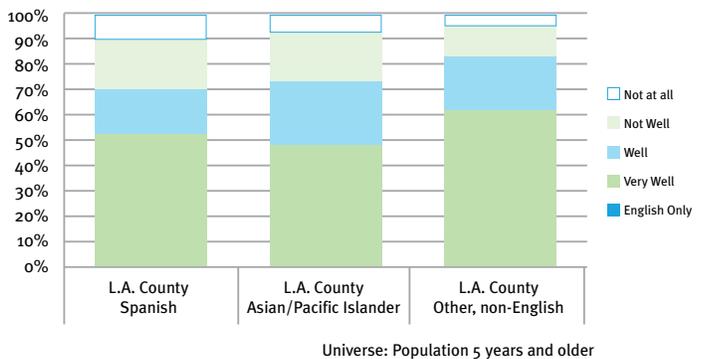
Source: Census 2000 SF-3, P20, P21; ACS 2010, B05002, B16002
 Note: “Limited English” households have no person above age 14 who either A) speaks English-only, or B) speaks English “very well”. “Bilingual” households have at least one person above age 14 who either A) speaks English-only, or B) speaks English “very well”.

Fig. 2 English Proficiency by Age, Los Angeles County, 2010



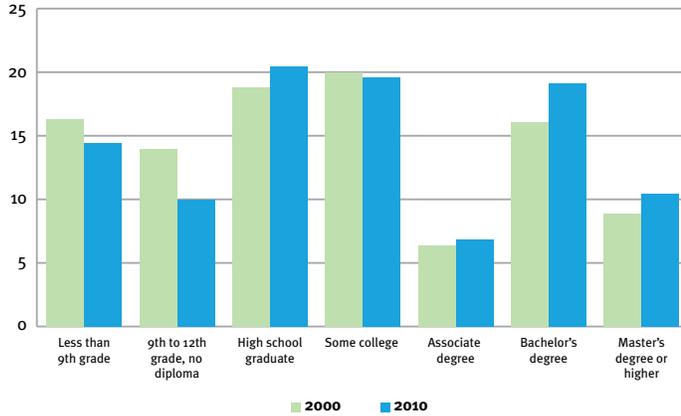
Source: American Community Survey 2010, B16004

Fig. 3 English Proficiency Level by Household Language, Los Angeles County, 2010



Source: American Community Survey 2010, B16004

Fig. 4 Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Older in Los Angeles County, 2000 to 2010



Source: Census 2000 SF-3, P37; American Community Survey 2010, B15002

In 2010, English and Spanish were the two predominant languages spoken in the county. Predominance is determined if a language is spoken by at least 10 percent of the community. About 42.8 percent of the community spoke English, while 39.9 percent spoke Spanish at home. Together, English and Spanish speakers comprise 82.7 percent of the total L.A. County population who are 5 and older.

Educational enrollment and attainment are of paramount importance for advancing the skill level of residents. An important finding is that educational attainment is clearly improving in L.A. County. About 29.2 percent of residents 25 and older had four-year degree or higher in 2010 (Figure 4). That was an improvement from 2000, when only 24.9 percent had reached this level of educational attainment. In 2010, 24.2 percent of L.A. County residents held less than a high school diploma, down from 30.1 percent in 2000.

Current school enrollment is of crucial importance for elevating the work skills of the younger generation. The school enrollment rate was 54.8 percent in 2010 for children 3 to 4. For ages 5 to 17, enrollment exceeds 96 percent, but the rate drops to 76.3 percent at age 18, when students can decide whether or not to pursue higher education. Compared to 2000, almost all age groups under 18 saw an increase in the share of county residents enrolled in school.

Economic

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Great Recession officially started in 2007 and has had a serious impact on the unemployment rate in Los Angeles County. The rate was 12.4 percent in 2010, which marked a sharp increase from 2000, when it was 8.2 percent (Table 6).

In 2010, the median household income was \$52,684, up from \$42,189 a decade earlier. About 33.7 percent of L.A. County's households had income lower than \$35,000 in 2010, a decrease from 2000 when the percentage was 41.9 percent. These figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Poverty decreased slightly in the county from 2000 to 2010. In 2010, 17.5 percent of county residents lived below the poverty line, down from 17.9 percent in 2000 (Table 7). This increase, however, is surprisingly small compared to the 23.8 percent level recorded in 1993, during the last severe recession. It is fortunate, although not clear why, poverty did not rise more substantially in 2010.

**Table 6
Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Older**

	Los Angeles County 2000	2010
Total (16 years and older):	7,122,525	7,728,674
In labor force:	4,312,264	5,019,215
In Armed Forces	4,502	4,533
Employed	3,953,415	4,391,268
Unemployed	354,347	623,414
Not in labor force	2,810,261	2,709,459
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	12.4
Labor force participation rate (%)	60.5	66.7
Employment-to-Population Ratio	55.5	58.3

Source: Census 2000 SF-3, P43; ACS 2010, B23001

**Table 7
Household Income and Poverty Rate in Los Angeles County**

	2000	2010
Total Households	3,136,279	3,202,353
Less than \$35,000	1,313,177	1,080,633
\$35,000 to \$74,999	1,030,856	991,216
\$75,000 or more	792,246	1,130,504
Median household income	\$42,189	\$52,684
Total Poverty Rate	17.9	17.5

Source: Census 2000 SF-3, P52, P53; ACS 2010, B19001, B19013, B19013

Poverty levels were highest among children, as 25.6 percent of those under 6 and 24 percent of those 6 to 17 lived below the federal poverty level in 2010 (Figure 5). The numbers are even higher when looking at 1.5 times the poverty level, at which more than four in 10 children (41.2 percent) under age 6 are living in L.A. County. In 2010, the federal poverty line was equal to \$22,050 for a family of four.

Housing

Housing market stresses have been a challenge in Los Angeles County in the past decade. Nonetheless, the homeownership rate of 47.7 percent in 2010 changed little from 2000 (Table 8). Vacancy rates were virtually unchanged for homeowners in this period, rising from 1.6 percent to 1.7 percent. In rental housing, the change was more drastic, rising from 3.3 percent to 5.8 percent.

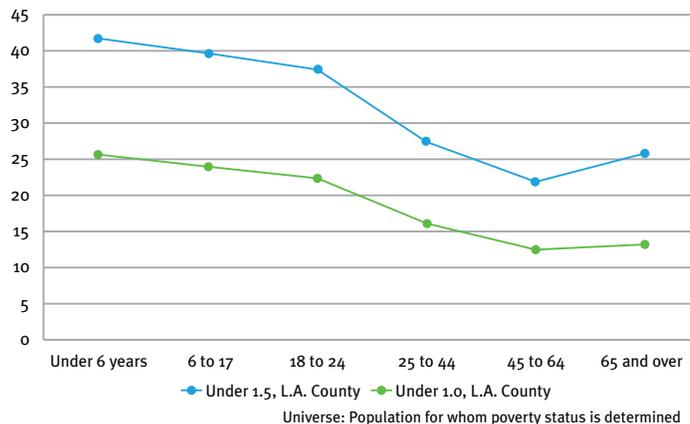
Up to date figures on home values and rents are lacking for L.A. County because the 2010 Census did not ask for this information. The most recent data (2010), however, is available from the American Community Survey. In 2007, the county's median house value was \$521,900 and the median gross rent was \$1,076. Three years later, the median home value dropped to \$429,500 but the median gross rent increased to \$1,147 (Table 9).

Residents living on lower incomes face a particular burden of high housing costs. The standard measure of housing affordability is spending no more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs. Among renters in L.A. County, 33.2 percent of income in 2007 was paid for housing expenses; in 2010, renters spent 35.1 percent of their income on housing. This proportion was moderately lower for homeowners in 2007 (27.7 percent) and 2010 (28.2 percent) (Table 9). Both percentages have increased since 2000.

L.A. County's housing stock is dominated by one-unit structures. In 2010, single-family homes made up 56.2 percent of the residences, while 8.1 percent were in two-to-four unit structures and 34.1 percent were in five or more unit structures (apartment buildings). A slim percentage were mobile homes (1.5 percent), or units that were boats, RVs or vans (0.1 percent). Since 2000, the housing structure distribution has remained largely unchanged.

Additionally, housing density (the presence of more than two adults [18 and older] in a household) provides some insight to a family's structure. Of all households in L.A. County in 2010, 5.3 percent contained children under age 6 and also had more

Fig. 5 Percentage of People Living Below or Near the Poverty Level in Los Angeles County, 2010



Source: Census 2000 SF-3, PCT 50; ACS 2010, B17024

Table 8 Homeownership Rate and Vacancy Rate in Los Angeles County

	2000	2010
Total:		
Owner occupied	3,133,774	3,241,204
Renter occupied	1,499,744	1,544,749
	1,634,030	1,696,455
Homeownership rate	47.9	47.7
Vacancy rate of homeowners	1.6	1.7
Vacancy rate of renters	3.3	5.8

Source: Census 2000 SF-1, H4, H5; Census 2010 SF-1, H4, H5

Table 9 Median House Value and Rent and Percentage of Income Spent on Housing in Los Angeles County

	2000	2010
Median house value (dollars)	\$209,300	\$429,500
Percentage of Income Spent on Owner costs	23.4	28.2
Median gross rent (dollars)	\$704	\$1,147
Percentage of Income Spent on Rent	28.3	35.1

Source: Census 2000 SF-3, H63, H70, H76, H95; ACS 2010, B25064, B25071, B25077, B25092

than two adults over age 18. The presence of extra adults in the household could affect the privacy or decision-making of mothers of young children. Among only the households with children under age 6, 33.8 percent contained more than two adults, an increase from 29.0 percent in 2007.

Turnover of Residents

Census data provide only a data picture that is a snapshot in time, often masking dynamic social processes. Substantial turnover can occur in a local population that is not reflected in the net change recorded for the community. For example, Los Angeles County grew by 299,267 persons between 2000 and 2010,

a total increase of 3.1 percent in 10 years, or an average of 29,927 persons per year. Yet, we know that in a single year, in 2010, a total of 266,655 people (2.7 percent) moved into L.A. County from elsewhere in the U.S. (from another county in California or from another state) or from abroad (see Figure 6). Thus, the number of new residents in a single year in L.A. County is roughly nine times greater than the annual net change in total county population. This difference is because other people are moving out at the same time.

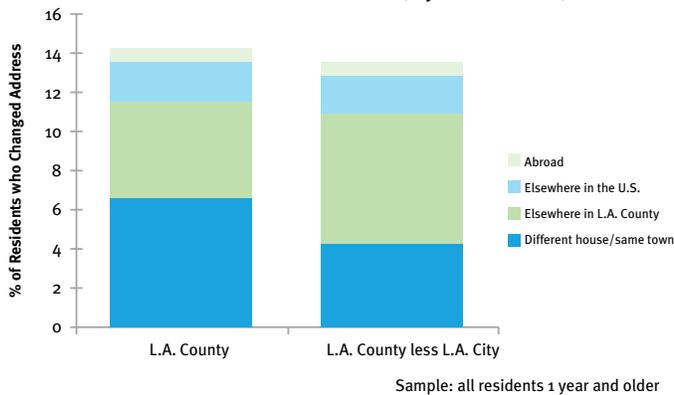
At more local levels it is much more likely that people will relocate across community boundaries. An additional 4.9 percent moved between cities within the county and another 6.6 percent had changed residence within the same city in L.A. County (for example, a person who stayed in the same city but changed his/her address). Accordingly, the average change of residents between housing units in a single year is much greater than the county's net change in population, approximating as much as 46 times greater than the annual net change in total population.

Along with this population turnover there is also likelihood of significant upward mobility that is not readily visible in the snapshots. Lower-income residents moving into a community often may be working their way upward, while others are passing through the community during one phase in their lifecycle. Accordingly, we must try to peer beneath the surface of change to better gauge the dynamics of turnover.

Turnover is much more common in rental units than in owner-occupied housing. As can be seen in Table 10, more than one-third (42.1 percent) of units occupied by homeowners and 76.8 percent of units occupied by renters were not made up of the same occupants from 2000 to 2010—meaning households in these units who were present in 2000 had left by 2010. This turnover rate is more than twice as high for renter households as for owner households, in part because renters are significantly younger than owners and young people move much more frequently. Rental leases are also structured to turnover annually, unlike home purchases.

The total number of occupied housing units in L.A. County grew only slowly over the decade, on an annual average increasing 4,501 owner-occupied units and 6,243 renter-occupied units per year (based on data in Table 8 shown earlier). Once again, that total change disguises much greater dwelling turnover. In a single year on average: 63,443 homeowner households per year newly occupied their homes, offset by roughly the same number of departures; and 137,396 renter households per year moved into their homes, again offset by tenants moving out (Table 10). This annual flux is a great many times larger than the net change in number of households.

**Fig. 6 One-Year Mobility of Residents:
Percent Who Lived Elsewhere, by Prior Location, 2010**



Source: American Community Survey 2010, B07204

**Table 10
Residential Turnover in Owned and Rented Housing Units, 2000 to 2010**

L.A. County		
Since 2000	Owners	Renters
Household Exits Total: -60.6% (-1,939,810)	-42.1% (-632,678)	-76.8% (-1,307,132)
Household Arrivals Total: 62.7% (3,202,353)	42.3% (634,432)	80.8% (1,373,957)

Source: Census 2000 SF-3, H38; ACS 2010, B25038

Note: Exits are defined by losses from occupancy cohort counted in 2000 at time of 2010. Entrances are defined by occupancy post-2000 estimated in 2010. Percentage (%) is the recorded number divided by the total number of owners, renters or households, respectively, as estimated in 2010.

Much of this flux occurs among the more recent arrivals in the community. Residents that moved into L.A. County in the 1970s and 1980s are likely to remain. This is visible when we look at the percentage remaining in the same home based on how long they had already lived there by 2000. The results for owners and renters in Figure 7 show that the county's staying power was different for homeowners and renters. Among homeowners, the percentage remaining in their homes is about the same among the longtime residents and the newest arrivals. But homeowners who have resided longer than one decade are more likely to stay in the same home for another decade. For renters, the percentage remaining is much lower for the most recent occupants, but once residents have resided longer than one decade, they are also more likely to stay in the same home for another decade.



Another view of the population turnover comes from immigrants who have moved from abroad and then stay in L.A. County. In total, between 2000 and the 2007 MYE, the number of foreign-born, or immigrants, increased by 3.1 percent. From 2000 to 2010, i.e., for the whole of the decade, the number of immigrants increased by only 1.2 percent. This reflects a sharp slowdown in immigration during the Great Recession years. Yet many more immigrants came to stay in L.A. County than these net changes reflect. These newcomers are most clearly identified by those who came to the U.S. to live after 2000 (Table 11). In L.A. County, a great many more people came to live in the county than is indicated by the net change in the total number of foreign born.

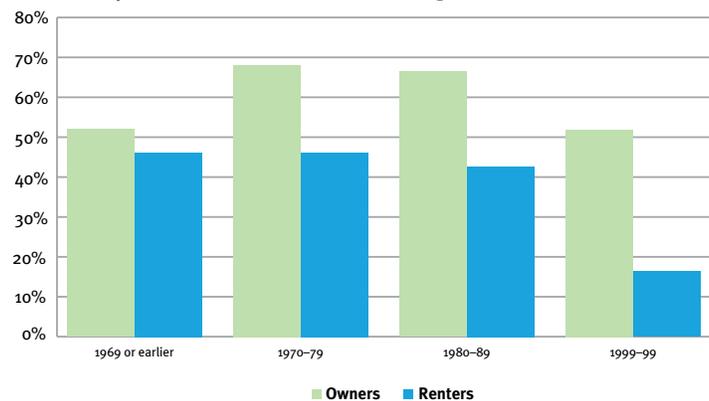
The reason that there was so little change in the foreign-born population despite all these newcomers is that an almost equal number of previous immigrants moved away, either to other areas of California or the rest of the U.S., or possibly back to their home countries.

We also can learn from Table 11 that the county has a weaker staying power holding recent immigrant arrivals, while it has stronger retention of immigrants that are settled longer. For example, 74.2 percent of the recent immigrant arrivals in the 1990s were still residents in the county in 2010. Among immigrants from earlier and longer settled waves, L.A. County

Table 11
Immigrant Arrivals and Departures, 2000 to 2010

	L.A. County
Total Foreign Born	
2000	3,449,444
2010	3,489,888
Change 2000 to 2010	40,444
% Change 2000 to 2010	1.2%
New Arrivals Post-2000	899,664
Percent of All Foreign Born	25.8
Percent of Total Population	9.2
Departures from Previous Waves	-859,220
Percent of All Foreign Born	-24.6
Percent of Total Population	-8.7
Retention Share of Previous Waves	
Arrivals 2000 and later	100%
Arrivals 1990-99	74.2%
Arrivals 1980-89	74.5%
Arrivals 1979 or earlier	76.8%

Fig. 7 Staying Power of Owners and Renters:
Proportion of Residents in Same Housing Unit from 2000 to 2010



Source: Census 2000 SF-3, H38; American Community Survey 2010, B07204



has progressively stronger attractions, increasing to 82.3 percent among those who arrived in the 1980s and 86.5 percent among those who arrived in 1979 or earlier.

Comparing 2000 to 2010 data reveals a further diminishment of retention of immigrants in L.A. County, due to the additional three years for departures. By 2010, 74.2 percent of the immigrant arrivals in the 1990s were still living in the county, a percentage similar to that of immigrants who arrived in the 1980s (74.5 percent). The longest settled immigrants, those who arrived in 1979 or earlier, had a slightly higher retention rate (76.8 percent).

From our available data, all we can tell about the difference of these recent immigrants compared to those who are longer settled is that the longer settled ones are two or three decades older than when they arrived. It is the 1990s and 2000s arrivals who are most likely to be parents of young children.

About the Census Data Mining Project

The Census Data Mining Project was approved as part of the First 5 LA Research & Evaluation Department's revised Accountability and Learning Framework. The study will examine the recent and likely future demographic trends in Los Angeles County and include data on the children and families and their social, economic and housing environments. This profile provides the first comparison of Census 2000 to Census 2010 and American Community Survey data for L.A. County. The data provided will be used for planning purposes and to provide context for First 5 LA programs.

Staff has contracted with Dr. Dowell Myers, director of the Population Dynamics Research Group and professor at the USC Price School of Public Policy. Dr. Myers is a well-respected and established urban demographer who has served as an advisor to the Bureau of the Census and has authored widely referenced

publications on Census analysis. For more information about this study or First 5 LA's Research and Evaluation work please e-mail First5LAResearch@First5LA.org or visit www.First5LA.org.

First 5 LA would like to thank the following individuals at USC for their contributions to this brief:

- *Principal Investigator: Dowell Myers, Ph.D.*
- *Project Managers: Linda Lou and Edward Flores, Ph.D.*
- *GIS Consultant: Chris Williamson, Ph.D.*
- *Project Team: Hyojung Lee, Anthony Guardado, Stephanie Young*

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First 5 LA oversees the Los Angeles County allocation of funds from Proposition 10, which added a 50-cent tax on tobacco products sold in California. Funds raised help pay for health care, education and child development programs for children from the prenatal stage to age 5 and their families. First 5 LA's mission is to increase the number of young children who are physically and emotionally healthy, safe and ready to learn. For more information, please visit www.First5LA.org.

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