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INTRODUCTION

**CALIFORNIA IS EXPERIENCING TREMENDOUS GROWTH.** People are moving into the state from across the country and around the world. It is one of the nation’s first states with a people of color majority, and 61 percent of Californians will be people of color within the next six years. Every year, the number of people of color in California will increase by nearly half a million, and by 2050 three of four Californians will be people of color. 

Currently, one in four people living in California is foreign-born.

This is California’s first multiracial report card on the State Legislature and Governor assessing their support for policies that advance racial equity to close disparities, protect against violence and discrimination, and promote civic participation for all Californians. The findings demonstrate the growing significance of California’s changing demographics and the need for racially conscious policy making.

Californians as a whole and communities of color in particular understand that race matters when it comes to removing persistent disparities in poverty, health, education, and employment. For example:

- Black and Latino children are more than three times as likely to live in poverty as whites; Asian/Pacific Islander children are nearly twice as likely.
- While 90 percent of whites have a high school diploma and over a third have a bachelor’s degree or higher, fewer than half of Latinos have graduated from high school, and fewer than eight percent have completed a bachelor’s degree. One-fifth of Blacks have not completed high school, and fewer than one-fifth of Blacks have completed a bachelor’s degree.
- Over half of the state’s 6.5 million uninsured are Latino. More than two out of five noncitizens are uninsured.
- The median Black, Latino, and Native American family earns 55 to 61 percent less than whites; Pacific Islander families earn nearly $15,000 less than white families annually.

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The Changing Face of California

**Latinos**
Currently, one of three Californians is Latino. This will increase to one in two by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Latinos will grow by four million, a 37 percent increase.

**Asians/Pacific Islanders**
Over one in ten Californians are currently Asian/Pacific Islander (API). Between 2000 and 2010, the number of API will increase by over a million, a 26 percent increase.

**Blacks**
Blacks are projected to remain steady at nearly seven percent of the population through 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Blacks will increase by 18 percent.

**Native Americans**
Currently less than one percent of the population, Native Americans are projected to grow to five times their present number by 2050. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Native Americans is expected to double to 400,000.

**Immigrants**
One in four people living in California is foreign-born; two of five have become naturalized. 67 percent of Asians, 44 percent of Latinos, and five percent of Blacks are foreign-born.
RACIAL DISPARITY AS A POLITICAL ISSUE

As the state has become more diverse, there have been a number of attempts to limit the right of entry to key “social ladder” institutions such as access to higher education and to state-funded health services. This racial backlash has been primarily advanced through ballot initiatives such as anti-immigrant Proposition 187, anti-bilingual education Proposition 227, anti-affirmative action Proposition 209, and anti-youth Proposition 21, among others. Fear of “the other” is frequently cited as driving these initiatives, as whites see their numbers and political clout shrinking—by 2010, the number of whites will decrease by over 5 million to 39 percent of state population; by 2050, whites will be less than one quarter of the state population.

The overwhelming defeat of the 2003 Racial Information Ban initiative (Proposition 54), however, indicates that racial justice matters to the electorate. A 2004 survey by the Public Policy Institute of California found that the vast majority of Californians of all races agree that low-income and minority neighborhoods are more likely than other neighborhoods to have school facilities, roads, and other infrastructures in need of repair or replacement. Another 2004 survey by the Institute found that the majority of Californians view immigrants as a benefit to the state, think poor people have hard lives because government benefits do not go far enough to help them live decently, and worry that government will enact new anti-terrorism laws that excessively restrict the average person’s civil liberties.

Three of Four Californians Will Be People of Color by 2050

THE RACIAL EQUITY REPORT CARD

The 2004 Legislative Report Card on Race evaluates and grades each member of the Assembly and Senate, as well as the Governor, based on their votes on key racial equity legislation. Ten pieces of legislation were chosen that, if passed, would have the most direct positive impact on communities of color. These policies represent the top ten racial equity legislative initiatives that were voted on by both the Assembly and Senate in 2004. Five criteria for racial equity were developed in selecting the legislation:

- Does the legislation explicitly address racial outcomes and work to eliminate racial inequities?
- Will the legislation increase access to public benefits and institutions for communities of color?
- Does the legislation advance enfranchisement and full civic participation for all Californians?
- Will the legislation protect against racial violence, racial profiling, and discrimination?
- Is the legislation enforceable? Are there mechanisms in place to ensure accountability?

Bills were chosen that best represented at least one of the above criteria. Policies were selected to ensure that all of California’s communities of color would be represented in this report card.

In addition, the report includes a preliminary list of pending and potential racial equity policies for consideration in 2005 and beyond. In the appendix, the members of the 2005 Assembly and Senate are listed, along with a demographic breakdown for each legislative district.

GRADING METHODOLOGY

Each legislator and the Governor were graded for their votes on each piece of legislation. A letter grade of ‘A’ was awarded for a score of 90 and above; a ‘B’ for a grade of 75 or more; a ‘C’ for 60 or above; a ‘D’ for 50 or above; and an ‘F’ for all scores below 50.

A ✔ indicates a vote in support of racial equity. An ✘ indicates a vote against racial equity. A – indicates that no vote was cast and a ● indicates an excused absence.

Because a legislator has the opportunity to register their vote at the end of the day, a No Vote is counted the same as a vote against racial equity—passage of a bill requires a majority vote of the entire body, not a majority of quorum. In addition, the Assembly and Senate Daily Journal was reviewed to determine whether a No Vote was attributed to an excused absence. Two legislators, Assembly Member Paul Koretz (D-42) and Senator Edward Vincent (D-25), received an incomplete (INC) for more than five no votes and/or excused absences due to illness in the family. Senate District 17 was vacant during all ten votes—on May 10, 2004, Senator William J. Knight (R-17) passed away.

Report Highlights

Both the Senate and Assembly earned a C for support of racial equity for California. However, this grade masks disparities along party lines. 90 percent of Assembly Member Democrats and 76 percent of Senate Democrats received As, while the vast majority of Republican counterparts received an ‘F’—94 percent of Assembly Members and 93 percent of Senators.

Governor Schwarzenegger received a failing grade for vetoing 70 percent of the racial equity reforms rated in this report. The Governor favored business interests and misinterpreted new protections as duplicative or unconstitutional.

Two racial equity bills received significant support from both parties: Native American Sacred Preservation (SB 18) and Food Stamp Restoration (SB 1399).

Thirty-four Assembly Members and 11 Senators made the honor role for 100% support for racial equity. Assembly Member Shirley Horton (R-78), Assembly Member Keith Stuart Richman (R-38), and Senator Bruce McPherson (R-15) deserve honorable mention as the only Republicans to receive passing grades for their support of racial equity.
TOP 10 RACIAL EQUITY BILLS

AB 2408—Language Access
Vetoed by the Governor, this bill would clarify and strengthen existing state bilingual staffing requirements under the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act passed in 1974 and ensure that state agencies are held accountable for compliance. Forty percent of all Californians speak a language other than English at home.\(^{11}\)

SB 379—Hospital Charity Care
Vetoed by the Governor, this bill would protect California’s 6.5 million uninsured from unfair billing by requiring hospitals to establish charity care and reduced payment policies, setting minimum eligibility at 400 percent of the federal poverty level. Three of four of California’s 6.5 million uninsured are people of color; over half are Latino.\(^{12}\)

AB 1796—Food Stamp Restoration
Signed by the Governor, this restores Food Stamp eligibility to formerly incarcerated individuals convicted of nonviolent drug offenses, with certain exemptions. Approximately 24,100 adults will regain eligibility. Latinos and Blacks each account for approximately one-third of California’s male incarcerated drug offenders.\(^{13}\)

SB 1399—Felon Rehabilitation
Vetoed by the Governor, this legislation would ensure that all new inmates would receive educational, vocational, and psychological assessments and be provided with a comprehensive rehabilitation program to ensure their success upon release (those with life sentences were excluded). Two of three male adult prisoners are Black or Latino.\(^{14}\)

AB 2832—Equity in Pay
Vetoed by the Governor, this legislation would increase the state minimum wage to $7.25 as of July 1, 2005 and $7.75 as of July 1, 2006. The racial pay gap for Blacks and Latinos is between 14 and 26 cents lower per every dollar earned by whites.\(^{15}\)

AB 2275—Equal Opportunity
Vetoed by the Governor, this legislation would require each state agency to establish an equal opportunity program to ensure that the state policy of providing equal opportunity to all job applicants and employees is enforced. Forty-six percent of California’s 220,000-state employees are people of color.

SB 1419—Opportunities to Learn Index
Vetoed by the Governor, SB 1419 would hold the state and schools accountable for providing necessary resources for learning and teaching. A study by the UCLA Institute for Democracy, Education, and Access found that schools with “critical opportunity problems” had, on average, a 93 percent student of color population.

AB 2387—College Access
Vetoed by the Governor, this legislation would authorize UC and CSU to consider race, gender, ethnicity, national origin, geographic origin, and household income in undergraduate and graduate admissions, so long as no preference is given. Between 1997 and 2003, UC admission rates have dropped by five percentage points for Blacks and four percentage points for Latinos, while increasing eight percentage points for whites.

SB 1234—Omnibus Hate Crimes
Signed by the Governor, this bill establishes a statewide standard definition of hate crimes, strengthens penalties for hate crimes, and provides for training of peace officers. Nearly two-thirds of hate crimes in California are racially or ethnically motivated.

SB 18—Native American Sacred Land Preservation
Signed by the Governor, the act ensures that California Native American tribes will be consulted in local land use planning and development decisions impacting Native American places, features, and objects. California has become the nation’s first state to protect tribal sacred sites.

Principles and Guidelines for Racial Equity in 2005 & Beyond

- Focus on Racial Equity Outcomes;
- Uphold Equity, Enfranchisement, and Economic Justice for All;
- Invest in Opportunity and Advancement; and
- Strengthen Protections against Racial Violence, Racial Profiling, and Discrimination.
AB 2408
LANGUAGE ACCESS

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–50, No–26)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–21, No–11)
✘ Vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, 8.30.2004

BACKGROUND
According to the 2000 Census, one in five—6.2 million—California residents are limited-English proficient. Forty percent of all Californians speak a language other than English at home.16 The State Personnel Board found that only two of the ten agencies reviewed were aware of bilingual requirements under the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act.17 Whether intentional or not, inadequate language access translates into language discrimination for thousands of eligible families.

THE LEGISLATION
AB 2408 would clarify and strengthen existing state bilingual staffing requirements under the 1974 Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act and ensure that state agencies are held accountable for compliance. The original act requires state and local public agencies to employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions and to fill positions made vacant by retirement or through normal attrition with bilingual employees.

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
The great majority of limited-English proficient California residents are people of color. AB 2408 is common sense reform that would prioritize the hiring of bilingual staff that are most likely to be in regular contact with limited-English proficient speakers. AB 2408 would ensure statewide accountability through state agency surveys and regular reports to the state Legislature.

NEXT STEPS FOR 2005 & BEYOND
• Equal Access: Across the country, the nation’s most diverse cities—such as New York City, Washington, D.C. and Oakland, CA—are passing innovative language access reforms. In 2005, California should initiate a comprehensive review and upgrade of the 30-year-old Dymally-Alatorre Act.

• Youth Translators: Passed in the Assembly in 2004 and under review in the Senate, AB 292 (Yee) prohibits government agencies and private entities that receive state funding from using children under the age of 15 as interpreters, with specified exceptions for emergencies and simple queries at public benefit agencies.

“The [Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services] Act was passed in recognition that the effective maintenance and development of a free and democratic society depends on the right and ability of its citizens and residents to communicate with their government and the right and ability of the government to communicate with them.”

CALIFORNIA STATE PERSONNEL BOARD
On average, hospitals billed charges at three times their actual costs... In reality, hospitals’ billed charges have little relevance to the amount of payment made for most hospital services.”

FRED HARDER, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATION, FEBRUARY 6, 2003, IN WRITTEN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY HEALTH COMMITTEE

SB 379
HOSPITAL CHARITY CARE

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–42, No–34)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–22, No–14)
✘ Vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.22.2004

BACKGROUND
People of color make up three of every four uninsured Californians. Over half of all uninsured are Latino. An Access Foundation study indicated that half the uninsured carry “life-altering” medical debt, and a Harvard Law Review survey showed that medical problems and medical bills were cited as a leading cause of personal bankruptcy. The uninsured may also face unfair over-billing practices by hospitals. According to an article in Investors Business Daily, at Catholic Healthcare West the uninsured accounted for 2.6 percent of all patients, but 77 percent of the total profit; at Tenet Healthcare the uninsured made up 1.5 of the patients and 35 percent of the total profits; and at Sutter Health the uninsured were 3.4 percent of the patients and 45 percent of total profits.

THE LEGISLATION
SB 379 would require hospitals to establish charity care and reduced payment policies, setting minimum eligibility at 400 percent of the federal poverty level ($58,000 for a family of three). Hospitals would be prohibited from overcharging uninsured patients beyond Medi-Cal, Medicare, or worker’s compensation rates; sending families to collections for at least 150 days; and using wage garnishments or liens on homes against patients who qualify for charity care or reduced payments.

THE IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
People of color are less likely than whites to be able to afford health insurance. They are also more likely than whites to hold low-wage jobs that do not offer benefits such as employer-paid health insurance. While the Governor vetoed SB 379 in favor of voluntary guidelines adopted by the California Hospital Association in February 2004, a recent survey by the Health Access Foundation found widespread noncompliance with these voluntary standards.

NEXT STEPS FOR 2005 & BEYOND
• Health Insurance: Under Proposition 72, an additional 1.3 million Californians would have been able to see their own doctor, rather than rely on emergency rooms and clinics. The Governor, who actively opposed Proposition 72, must take leadership in developing health care coverage for the 6.5 million uninsured in California.
• Immigrant Health Care: Forty-four percent of California noncitizen residents are uninsured. Yet, in 2004 the Governor proposed to cap enrollment of immigrants in Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, CalWORKs, CFAP, and CAPI (these proposed cuts were ultimately withdrawn). In 2005, the health and welfare of immigrants should not be jeopardized in order to balance the estimated eight billion dollar budget deficit.
AB 1796

FOOD STAMP RESTORATION

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–43, No–32)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–21, No–12);
✔ Signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.29.2004

BACKGROUND
Under the 1996 federal welfare reform law, states were given the option to ban drug offenders from receiving Food Stamps, which are entirely federally funded and infuse millions of dollars into the state economy. Approximately two-thirds of the families impacted were Blacks and Latinos.22

THE LEGISLATION
AB 1796 restores Food Stamp eligibility to formerly incarcerated individuals convicted of nonviolent drug offenses, with certain exemptions, beginning January 1, 2005. Applicants will have to provide proof of completion of or other affiliation with a government-recognized drug treatment program, or other evidence that the illegal use of controlled substances has ceased.

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
AB 1796 ends eight years of needless discrimination against formerly incarcerated, nonviolent drug offenders, the majority of whom are people of color. Approximately 24,100 adults will regain eligibility for Food Stamps, including 16,300 parents with children.23 In passing this bill, California has joined 31 other states and the District of Columbia in opting out of this lifelong ban that was established under the 1996 welfare reform law.

NEXT STEPS FOR 2005 & BEYOND
• Repeal Welfare Lifetime Ban: In addition to Food Stamps, California must work to repeal the federal lifetime ban on welfare assistance for formerly incarcerated drug felons.
• Treatment, Not Incarceration: Under Proposition 36, passed in 2000, approximately 35,000 drug offenders are diverted each year to drug treatment instead of prisons. Funding under this initiative is due to run out in July 2006. California must continue and increase its investment in treatment, literacy, and job training to ensure that individuals receive the necessary support to reduce or quit drug use.

“...The Governor showed great compassion in signing this bill. There are so many disenfranchised parents out there finding it difficult to get back on their feet. Denying them food stamps instills a feeling of hopelessness that encourages a return to drugs.”

GLENN BACKES, DIRECTOR OF THE DRUG POLICY ALLIANCE’S CALIFORNIA CAPITAL OFFICE
SB 1399

FELON REHABILITATION

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–49, No–29)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–28, No–5)
✘ Vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.24.2004

BACKGROUND
Two of three male adult prisoners in California are Black or Latino.24 There are currently 24,500 more Blacks in California’s adult prisons than in California State University and University of California undergraduate programs.25 An estimated 70–90% of people who have been incarcerated are unemployed, and two of every three prisoners released from the state’s 32 correctional facilities return within 18 months, over twice the national average.26

THE LEGISLATION
SB 1399 would require the State Department of Corrections (DOC) to conduct educational, vocational, and psychological assessments for all new inmates (those with life sentences were exempted). Based on these assessments, the DOC would be required to implement a comprehensive rehabilitation program to ensure that an inmate’s release “will result in a constructive and safe life.”

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
SB 1399 would have marked a shift from incarceration to rehabilitation for California’s increasing number of prisoners of color. A study in Maryland, Minnesota, and Ohio found significant reductions in re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration for prisoners participating in educational activities in comparison to non-participants.27

NEXT STEPS FOR 2005 & BEYOND
• Education vs. Incarceration: No less than 25 percent of prison spending should be directed towards education and rehabilitation. The Little Hoover Commission, an independent state oversight agency created in 1962, notes that every dollar spent on education programs results in two dollars in savings in food and cell space alone. Yet, only 30 percent of eligible inmates have access to education and vocation programs.28

• Barriers to Employment: California must take steps to remove barriers to employment upon reentry. Due to legal barriers and widespread discrimination against ex-convicts, the estimated average lifetime loss due to a felony conviction is nearly $89,000 (2004 inflation-adjusted dollars).29 Calculating for California’s currently incarcerated adult offenders of color, this is an estimated loss of income of $9.4 billion for Black and Latino communities.

• Amend Three Strikes: Blacks and Latinos are imprisoned under Three Strikes at far higher rates than their white counterparts.30 California imprisons more people under Three Strikes than all other states combined with similar laws. Proposition 66 to amend Three Strikes failed under a narrow margin after the Governor led opposition to this initiative. California legislators must work with the Governor and communities of color across California to ameliorate the disproportionate harm of Three Strikes.

AB 2832
EQUITY IN PAY

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–46, No–33)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–22, No–14)
✘ Vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.18.2004

BACKGROUND
Seventy-eight percent of low-wage workers earning between $6.75 and $7.74 are people of color, the majority of whom are adults working full time.32 Since 1968, the inflation-adjusted value of the minimum wage has decreased by 28 percent.33 A single parent of two working full time for California’s current minimum wage earns $2,170 less than the 2004 federal poverty level. Black and Latino children are more than three times as likely to live in poverty as whites.34 Six states and the District of Columbia have established minimum wages higher than California: Alaska ($7.15), Connecticut ($7.10), D.C. ($7.00 as of 1/06), New York ($7.15 as of 1/07), Oregon ($7.25), Vermont ($7.00) and Washington ($7.35).35 Washington, Oregon, and San Francisco ($8.50) index the minimum wage to inflation.

THE LEGISLATION
AB 2832 would increase the state minimum wage to $7.25 as of July 1, 2005 and $7.75 as of July 1, 2006.

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
Increasing the minimum wage is critical to closing the wage gap and alleviating poverty in communities of color. The Governor’s veto of AB 2832 denied over 1.4 million Californians working at or near the minimum wage modest wage increases.

NEXT STEPS FOR 2005 & BEYOND
• Community Benefit Agreements: California should better target state subsidies and tax breaks to reward businesses that pay decent wages, provide health insurance, employ a diverse workforce, protect worker’s rights, and comply with local, state, and federal laws.

• Transportation Equity: Poor urban and regional planning exacerbates the isolation of communities of color from economic resources, employment, and educational and social opportunities.36 Introduced by Assembly Member Montañez in 2004, AB 392 would assist local governments in developing community transportation plans that better address the mobility needs of the most underserved neighborhoods.

“The state minimum wage is under the federal poverty line. The [Governor’s] veto is evidence that you can’t serve two masters. You either side with the corporate interests or the people. Schwarzenegger sided with the corporate interests.”

ASSEMBLY MEMBER LIEBER (D-MOUNTAIN VIEW)
AB 2275

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CLARIFIES STATE CIVIL SERVICE ACT

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–49, No–30)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–24, No–14)
✘ Vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.29.2004

BACKGROUND
California employs nearly 220,000 workers, 46 percent of whom are people of color. There are approximately 1,500 job discrimination complaints filed annually by California state workers.37 While the state Personnel Board was only able to collect information from 38 out of 89 departments, the cost of discrimination lawsuits was at least $36.9 million in 2000.38

THE LEGISLATION
AB 2275 would require each state agency to establish an equal opportunity program to ensure that the state policy of providing equal opportunity to all job applicants and employees, based on merit, and prohibiting illegal discrimination in every aspect of personnel policies and employment practices, is fully implemented. Agencies and the State Personnel Board would be required to collect and analyze public employment data on race, ethnicity, gender, and other factors, and to take merit-based, remedial action to address disparities.

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
AB 2275 would clarify and strengthen the current equal opportunity and non-discrimination requirements, as well as ensure accountability through detailed data collection, analysis, and action.

NEXT STEPS IN 2005 & BEYOND
• Reintroduce AB 2275: In March 2004, the Governor issued Executive Order S-6-04 on equal opportunity regulations. This inadequate response does little to hold state agencies accountable or prevent and expedite discrimination complaints.

“Formal discrimination complaints filed by state employees with their department have increased from 387 reported by departments in 1995 prior to Proposition 209, to a high of 691 in 2001 after passage of Proposition 209. This is a 78.6% increase in workload and associated costs.”

SPB TESTIMONY INCORPORATED IN THE AB 2275 ASSEMBLY ANALYSIS
SB 1419

OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN INDEX

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–48, No–28)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–25, No–11);
✘ Vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.14.2004

BACKGROUND
Over 1.8 million California students, nearly three in ten, attend racially isolated schools with 90 to 100 percent students of color. Racially isolated schools, on average, have five times the number of teachers lacking full teaching credentials than low-minority schools. Teachers in schools serving the highest percentage of Black, Latino, and Native American students are twice as likely as those in schools with the fewest students of color to report that the schools’ facilities are “poor” or “only fair” or that they had seen evidence of cockroaches, rats, or mice at school. Eight percent of racially isolated schools are overcrowded—at 150 percent of capacity—compared to zero majority-white schools.

THE LEGISLATION
SB 1419 would establish an opportunities to learn index to evaluate schools annually based on 1) classrooms with fully credentialed teachers; 2) adequate and appropriate instructional materials; 3) physical condition of facilities and capacity for the student population; 4) availability of counseling and academic advising; and 5) availability of postsecondary preparatory, vocational education, and honors courses.

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
A study by the UCLA Institute for Democracy, Education, and Access found that schools with “critical opportunity problems” in all four areas measured—quality teaching, stable staff, essential instructional materials, and safe facilities—had, on average, a 93 percent student of color population. An Opportunity to Learn Index (OTL) would serve as a critical tool for holding the State and schools accountable for providing necessary resources and would balance the outcomes of the Academic Performance Index (API), which is based strictly on test scores. California already collects most of the OTL data through the School Accountability Report Card.

NEXT STEPS IN 2005 & BEYOND
• Adopt Opportunity to Learn Index: In 2004, nearly a billion dollars was allocated to settle a class action lawsuit filed against the state of California for failure to provide an equal opportunity to learn (Eliezer Williams vs. State of California). California must build upon this effort by adopting the OTL index for school accountability to increase student achievement.

• Enhance High School Curriculum: Only 17 percent of California schools offer enough “A-G” core courses that are prerequisites for admission to the University of California and California State University.

• End the High School Exit Exam Penalty: Denying diplomas to students who fail the exam has been delayed until the class of 2006. Recent test data found that approximately 37 percent of Blacks, 27 percent of Native Americans, and 61 percent of English Learners would be stripped of their diplomas, compared to five percent of whites. A new assessment system must be developed that meets ethical standards of fairness and does not rely on a single high-stakes test.

“Recent reports show that there is a relationship between high levels of racial segregation and unequal opportunity in California...SB 1419 will help the State close this opportunity gap.”

LIZ GUILLEN, PUBLIC ADVOCATES, INC. 
“STATE POLICY UPDATE,” TEACHING TO CHANGE LA, ISSUE 3
**AB 2387**

**COLLEGE ACCESS**

- Passed in Assembly (Yes–47, No–27)
- Passed in Senate (Yes–22, No–13)
- Vetoed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.29.2004

**BACKGROUND**

Blacks and Latinos are underrepresented in the California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) systems. While the California Postsecondary Eligibility Commission found a significant growth in eligibility rates of Blacks and Latinos between 1996 and 2003, the admission rates actually dropped by five percentage points for Blacks to 68 percent and four percentage points for Latinos to 79 percent. In comparison, UC admission rates for whites increased by eight percentage points, with nine out of ten white applicants being accepted.

**THE LEGISLATION**

AB 2387 would authorize the University of California and California State University systems to consider race, gender, ethnicity, national origin, geographic origin, and household income in undergraduate and graduate admissions, in addition to grade point average and test scores, so long as no preference is given.

**IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY**

AB 2387 would increase the likelihood of equitable educational opportunity for students of color. However, due to budget cuts and efforts to decrease California’s current eligibility rates to match the 12.5 percent outlined in the 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education, the California Postsecondary Education Commission anticipates a 19 to 53 percent decrease in UC eligibility for Blacks and a 17 to 20 percent decrease for Latinos.

**NEXT STEPS FOR 2005 & BEYOND**

- **Fairness in Admissions:** In 2004, UC, CSU, and the Governor agreed to the Higher Education Compact to fund a 2.5 percent annual enrollment growth through 2010/11, ensuring educational opportunities for an additional 8,000 CSU students and 5,000 UC students per year. Half of this funding and eligibility growth should be used to incrementally increase eligibility slots for California high school students graduating in the top of their class—only the top four percent of graduating high school students are currently eligible for UC admissions.

- **Cap Tuition and Fee Hikes:** California’s state colleges and universities must be accessible to all Californians. Tuition and fees should be indexed to the annual inflation rate. Since 2001, the cost of tuition at the UC/CSU level has increased by over 75 percent.

- **Financial Assistance:** In 2004, Assembly Member Calderon introduced legislation to make financial aid available to undocumented students who are eligible for nonresident tuition status (AB 153). In addition, advocates are working to introduce Cal Grant B PLUS, a parent-friendly program that provides a modest living stipend, in addition to financial aid for tuition and fees, to support low-income parents attempting to complete college while raising a family.

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**AB 2387 GRADE**

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"Our hope is that when the UC system does its comprehensive system, it will now know that this [ethnicity and gender] is one of the factors they can use. [AB 2387] will give them the ability to comfortably and uncontroversially say diversity is something they seek.”

MARIA BLANCO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE LAWYERS’ COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
SB 1234
OMNIBUS HATE CRIMES
✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–51, No–23)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–24, No–14)
✔ Signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.22.2004

BACKGROUND
Since 1995, there have been nearly 11,000 hate crimes events in California motivated by race and ethnicity. Racial and ethnic violence ranged from 60 to 68 percent of all hate crimes, and anti-Black hate has always been the number one bias motivation, around 30 percent, since California first began collecting data in 1995. While racial and ethnic violence is currently 25 percent lower than in 1995, the events of September 11, 2001 resulted in record highs in hate crimes—anti-Arab and anti-Middle Eastern violence increased 346 percent, and the number of anti-Islamic hate crimes increased from 3 to 73.46

THE LEGISLATION
SB 1234 expands hate crime protections in California. The legislation establishes a statewide definition of “hate crime” to include criminal acts committed in whole or in part because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: disability; gender; nationality; race or ethnicity; religion; sexual orientation; association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. The legislation strengthens penalties for hate crimes and provides for training for police officers regarding persons who are homeless, disabled, and/or mentally ill.

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
SB 1234 strengthens hate crime protections and penalties, which could reduce racist violence against people of color and ameliorate the increase in violence against people who are or are perceived to be Muslim and/or of Arab or Middle Eastern descent. California must continue to take a strong stand against racial violence by enhancing efforts to prevent hate crimes. This includes public education and strong public support by policy makers and community leaders.

NEXT STEPS FOR 2005 & BEYOND
• Direct Homeland Security Funding to Hate Crime Prevention: In 2003, California received $266 million in homeland security grants—$164 million for first responders and critical infrastructure protection and an additional $102 million in discretionary funds. California should dedicate a portion of this funding to hate crime prevention, educational activities such as trainings in high schools, and public service announcements.
SB 18
NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LAND PRESERVATION

✔ Passed in Assembly (Yes–72, No–4)
✔ Passed in Senate (Yes–30, No–4)
✔ Signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger 9.30.2004

BACKGROUND
According to the U.S. Census, there are 333,500 Native Americans in California, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs lists over 100 federally recognized tribes in the state. Much of California’s Native American historic and sacred sites has been destroyed by development. The California Cultural Resource Preservation Alliance—an alliance of Native Americans, archaeologists, and scientists—estimates that in Orange County alone 90 percent of the known archaeological sites have been ruined by development and that nine of 13 important ancient sites are under threat of development.

THE LEGISLATION
SB 18 ensures that California Native American tribes will receive early notice and will be consulted in local land use planning and development decisions that have an impact on Native American historic, cultural, and sacred sites. It allows tribes to buy land and put it under cultural easements that will protect threatened sites from development.

IMPACT ON RACIAL EQUITY
With the passage and signing of SB 18, California has become the first state in the country with specific rules to protect tribal sacred sites (federal law already includes safeguards for federal land). This important, historic legislation took three years to pass, with earlier versions facing heavy opposition from developers, builders, and local governments because they gave tribes more power in determining how privately owned land could be developed.

NEXT STEPS IN 2005 & BEYOND
• Ban Racial Mascots: Public schools should be prohibited from using racial stereotypes, images, or identities as mascots. One hundred and eighty-four California schools currently have Native American mascots. In 2004, Assembly Member Goldberg introduced AB 858 to phase out the “Redskins” mascots in California’s public schools. Though fewer than ten schools use this term, the Governor vetoed this bill. The initial language of this bill, which should be reintroduced in its original form, would have banned all racial terms for use as school mascots.

“We’ve worked long and hard for many years to save sites—religious sites, sacred sites, ceremonial sites that are within our traditional territories...[Most sites] are now on private land, state-owned land, federal land, and this is [SB 18] another mechanism to help us save these sites.”

LAURA MIRANDA, AN ATTORNEY FOR THE PECHANGA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
“BILL TO PRESERVE SACRED TRIBE SITES” ASSOCIATED PRESS, 8.19.04
REPORTING ON THE GOVERNOR

To those who have no power...to those who’ve dropped out—too weary or disappointed with politics as usual—I took this oath to serve YOU...I enter this office beholden to NO ONE except YOU, my fellow citizens. I pledge my governorship to YOUR interests, not to special interests. ...And I will not REST until the people of California come to see their government as a PARTNER in their LIVES...not a ROADBLOCK to their dreams.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, INAUGURAL REMARKS [EMPHASIS IN ORIGINAL], 11.17.2003

TO WHAT EXTENT DID GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER KEEP HIS PROMISE IN 2004? The Governor received a failing grade for voting against seven out of ten racial equity reforms rated in this report card. Governor Schwarzenegger favored business interests and misinterpreted new protections as duplicative or unconstitutional. On the positive side, the Governor supported legislation to restore Food Stamp eligibility (AB 1796) for formerly incarcerated persons and their families, establish new hate crime protections (SB 1234), and protect Native American sacred sites (SB 18).

FAVORED BUSINESS INTERESTS
- Governor Schwarzenegger favored hospital profits over the interests of California’s 6.5 million uninsured by vetoing SB 379, which would protect against hospital over-billing. In his veto message, he reasoned “[Voluntary] guidelines, in lieu of a statutory mandate, ensures that hospitals retain individual flexibility in

Driver’s License Gridlock
Five days after taking office, Governor Schwarzenegger met with Senator Gil Cedillo (D-Los Angeles) to offer him a compromise on the issue of immigrants’ driver’s licenses. Senator Cedillo agreed to repeal the license bill signed by former Governor Davis, and Governor Schwarzenegger agreed in principle to a 2004 version, which included licenses for the entire undocumented community, no discriminatory mark on licenses, and the governor’s securing of a two-thirds vote to make it become law immediately upon his signature.

Throughout 2004, Senator Cedillo was unable to get a clear response from the governor on proposed changes to the “Immigrant Responsibility and Security Act” (AB 2895), which included further compromises that jeopardized applicants’ privacy, subjected individuals to potential racial profiling by the Department of Homeland Security, and excluded Californians based on past criminal history. The resulting legislation violated basic racial equity principles and therefore was not rated in this report. Despite these compromises, the Governor vetoed this legislation, stating that “[AB 2895] does not adequately address the security concerns that my Department of Homeland Security and I have, and I cannot support it.”
A recent survey by Health Access Foundation, however, found widespread noncompliance with these voluntary standards.

- The Governor vetoed a pay raise for over 1.4 million Californians working for wages below the federal poverty level, claiming that it would “increase the cost to California employers” and that “the high cost of doing business in California has driven away jobs.” An analysis by the California Budget Project, however, found that the state and federal minimum wage increases from 1996 to 1998 did not result in job losses in the retail industry, which accounts for one-third of minimum wage workers, and that the employment rate grew by 1.8 percentage points for Latinos and 6.5 percentage points for adults over 20 years old without a high school degree.49

### MISINTERPRETATION OF CALIFORNIA POLICY

Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed four bills under the belief that existing law adequately protects Californians:

- Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed AB 2408, stating that, “State agencies are monitored by the State Personnel Board (SPB) for compliance with the guidelines and procedures of the [Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services] Act and [SPB] has authority to ensure compliance.” Yet, in its most recent audit on bilingual language access, the State Personnel Board found that only two of the ten agencies reviewed were aware of bilingual requirements under this Act.50

- The Governor vetoed AB 2275, stating that he did not want to “impose additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements,” even after the State Personnel Board reported that they were only able to collect information from 38 out of 89 of California’s governmental departments about discrimination lawsuits.

- Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed the Opportunity to Learn Index (SB 1419), claiming that, “this bill is redundant to the School Accountability Report Card [SARC].” SARC’s, however, are individualized school report cards for local use, whereas the OTL Index uses similar data for statewide comparisons and accountability—the fact that common data is collected makes the proposed OTL Index easier to implement.

- The Governor vetoed AB 2387 because it “would be contrary to the will of the people who voted to approve Proposition 209 in 1996.” Considering race in admissions, however, does not violate the Proposition 209 ban on affirmative action, nor does it violate the U.S. Equal Protection Clause (see U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Gritter v. Bollinger*, 2003).
OVERVIEW OF RESULTS:
2004 LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD ON RACE

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**GOVERNOR**

| 30% | Veto | F | Veto | F | Veto | F | Sign | A | Veto | F | Veto | F | Veto | F | Veto | F | Sign | A | Sign | A |

Honor Roll: 100% Support of Racial Equity

**ASSEMBLY**

- Patty Berg (D)
- Hannah-Beth Jackson (D)
- Gloria Negrete McLeod (D)
- Rudy Berrum (D)
- Christine Kehoe (D)
- Fabian Núñez (D)
- Wilma Chan (D)
- John Laird (D)
- Jenny Oropesa (D)
- Ed Chavez (D)
- Mark Leno (D)
- Sarah Reyes (D)*
- Judy Chu (D)
- Lloyd E. Levine (D)
- Mark Ridley-Thomas (D)
- Ellen M. Corbett (D)
- Sally Lieber (D)
- Simon Salinas (D)
- John A. Dutra (D)
- Carol Liu (D)
- S. Joseph Simitian (D)**
- Mervyn M. Dymally (D)
- John Longville (D)*
- Juan Vargas (D)
- Marco A. Firebaugh (D)
- Alan Lowenthal (D)**
- Herb J. Wesson, Jr. (D)*
- Jackie Goldberg (D)
- Cindy Montañez (D)
- Patricia Wiggins (D)*
- Loni Hancock (D)
- Gene Mullin (D)
- Leland Y. Yee (D)
- Jerome Horton (D)

**SENATE**

- Richard Alarcón (D)
- Liz Figueroa (D)
- Byron Sher (D)*
- Debra Bowen (D)
- Sheila James Kuehl (D)
- Neil Soto (D)
- John Burton (D)*
- Deborah Ortiz (D)
- Tom Torlakson (D)
- Wesley Chesbro (D)
- Gloria Romero (D)

Who Supports Racial Equity?

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Grading System

- A ✔ indicates a vote in support of racial equity.
- An ✗ indicates a vote against racial equity.
- A – indicates that no vote was cast and a ● indicates an excused absence.

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* 2003–2004 Last Term as Assembly Member or Senator
** Switched from Assembly to Senate or vice versa for 2005–2006 term
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* Last term served    ** Elected to Senate in 2005    POC = People of Color
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<td>✗</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>Tom McClintock</td>
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<td>✗</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kevin Murray</td>
<td>D-26</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>✔</td>
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### REPORT CARD: SENATE

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<th>2004 SENATE</th>
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<th>% POC</th>
<th>GRADE</th>
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<th>SB 379</th>
<th>AB 1796</th>
<th>SB 1399</th>
<th>AB 2832</th>
<th>AB 2275</th>
<th>SB 1419</th>
<th>AB 2387</th>
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<td>F</td>
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<td>✘</td>
<td>✘</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
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<td>Deborah Ortiz</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>✗</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<td>D-32</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<td>D-8</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Vincent</td>
<td>D-25</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>INC</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>63%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>64%</td>
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* Last term served  ** Elected to Assembly in 2005
SUMMARY

IN 2004, A NUMBER OF INNOVATIVE RACIAL EQUITY REFORMS WERE PASSED by California’s legislature. These bills had common themes of increasing access, closing racial disparities, and protecting against discrimination and hate. While these policies would have a positive impact on communities of color, all Californians would benefit from these reforms. For example, an increase in the minimum wage (AB 2832) would help all low-income earners, while also helping close the equity pay gap. The felon rehabilitation act (SB 1399), directly affecting the majority Black and Latino ex-offenders, would increase public safety by decreasing California’s abhorrent recidivism rate.

SUMMARY OF GRADES

Both the Senate and Assembly earned a C for support of racial equity for California. However, this grade masks disparities along party lines. 90 percent of Assembly Member Democrats and 76 percent of Senate Democrats received As, while the vast majority of Republican counterparts received an F—94 percent of Assembly Members and 93 percent of Senators. Despite this partisan divide, two racial equity initiatives received significant support from both parties: Native American Sacred Sites Preservation Act (SB 18) and the Food Stamp Restoration Act (AB 1796).

Thirty-four Assembly Members and 11 Senators made the honor role for 100 percent support for racial equity. Assembly Member Shirley Horton (R-78), Assembly Member Keith Stuart Richman (R-38), and Senator Bruce McPherson (R-15) were the only Republicans to receive passing grades for their support of racial equity.

Governor Schwarzenegger received a failing grade for vetoing 70 percent of the racial equity reforms rated in this report. The Governor favored business interests and misinterpreted new protections as duplicative or unconstitutional.

GRADING ON A CURVE

Rating legislators and the Governor only on bills that make it to a floor vote is similar to grading on a curve. Racial equity legislation often is weakened or killed in committees before going to a floor vote. This allows legislators to avoid taking a position on strong racial equity issues. In addition, legislators and the Governor were not graded on the state budget. Future report cards will track racial equity legislation from start to finish.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF DISTRICTS

Over the next five years, the majority of legislative districts will have people of color majorities. Half of California’s Senate districts already have people of color majorities, and Senators from those districts voted for Racial Equity policies 78 percent of the time, whereas Senators from the remaining districts voted for Racial Equity policies only 42 percent of the time.

Forty-five percent of California’s Assembly Districts (36) have people of color majorities. An additional 11 districts have 45 percent or more people of color. In these 47 districts, Assembly Members voted for Racial Equity policies 80 percent of the time, whereas Members from the remaining districts voted for Racial Equity policies only 38 percent of the time.

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR RACIAL EQUITY IN 2005 & BEYOND

In 2005, California policy makers should advance and support a proactive racial equity agenda. Racial equity focuses on policy outcomes and works to eliminate disparities in areas such as poverty, health, education, and employment. Key principles and guidelines for racial equity include:

- **Focus on Racial Equity Outcomes.** As one of the nation’s first states with a majority of people of color, California must advance a proactive policy agenda that honors and addresses the diverse needs of all residents. Good intentions are
not enough. Ambitious policy solutions must promote accountability and work to overcome longstanding racial disparities and inequities.

- **Uphold Equity, Enfranchisement and Economic Justice for All.** California residents must have a right to full participation and access to benefits and institutions, including quality education, viable employment, affordable housing and health care, and the right to vote. Language, immigration status, income, and criminal history should never be used as tools to discriminate, deny access, and violate rights.

- **Invest in Opportunity and Advancement.** The state must invest in improving education, increasing access to services, strengthening our workforce, and building community and state infrastructure to ensure a brighter, stronger California. Revenues and investments should be based on a vision for our collective future.

- **Strengthen Protections against Racial Violence, Racial Profiling, and Discrimination.** In a post-September 11 environment, communities of color are subject to individual acts of hate and government-sanctioned acts of profiling and discrimination. California must strengthen and enforce anti-discrimination protections, while also ensuring that no state resources are misused to target Californians based on race, ethnicity, or immigration status.

**IN CONCLUSION**

Whether or not public policy explicitly focuses on race, the impact on communities of color should be considered to ensure equitable outcomes. We hope that *California’s New Majority: 2004 Legislative Report Card on Race* will serve as a tool for California’s communities of color and immigrants in determining whether policy makers are representing their interests. We believe California can lead the national effort to advance racial equity and overcome the effects of individual, institutional, and structural racism.
### DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS: ASSEMBLY

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<th>DISTRICT OFFICE</th>
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<th>% POC</th>
<th>LATINO</th>
<th>BLACK</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>HAWAIIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER</th>
<th>NATIVE AMERICAN</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
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<td>Greg Aghazarian</td>
<td>R-26</td>
<td>Stockton</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
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<td>32.6%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
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<td>D-31</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
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<td>77.5%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
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<td>D-23</td>
<td>Redwood City</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
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<td>Lynn Daucher</td>
<td>R-72</td>
<td>Brea</td>
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<td>Hector De La Torre*</td>
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<td>Chuck DeVore*</td>
<td>R-70</td>
<td>Irvine</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mervyn M. Dymally</td>
<td>D-52</td>
<td>Compton</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>96.2%</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
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<td>0.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Emmerson*</td>
<td>R-63</td>
<td>Rancho Cucamonga</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noreen Evans*</td>
<td>D-7</td>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
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<td>19.7%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dario J. Frommer</td>
<td>D-43</td>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnie Garcia</td>
<td>R-80</td>
<td>Cathedral City</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackie Goldberg</td>
<td>D-45</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Gordon*</td>
<td>D-53</td>
<td>El Segundo</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
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### 2005 Assembly District Demographics on Race

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<th>2005 Assembly</th>
<th>Dist.</th>
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<th>White</th>
<th>% POC</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<td>Loni Hancock</td>
<td>D-14</td>
<td>El Cerrito</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Harman</td>
<td>R-67</td>
<td>Huntington Beach</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray Haynes</td>
<td>R-66</td>
<td>Murrieta</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome E. Horton</td>
<td>D-51</td>
<td>Inglewood</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>85.3%</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
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<td>0.3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirley Horton</td>
<td>R-78</td>
<td>Inglewood</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guy S. Houston</td>
<td>R-15</td>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
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<td>13.6%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert (Bob) Huff*</td>
<td>R-60</td>
<td>Diamond Bar</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
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<td>24.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dave Jones*</td>
<td>D-9</td>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Karnette**</td>
<td>D-54</td>
<td>Long Beach</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
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<td>26.2%</td>
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<td>Rick Keene</td>
<td>R-3</td>
<td>Chico</td>
<td>80.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johan Klehs*</td>
<td>D-18</td>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Koretz</td>
<td>D-42</td>
<td>West Hollywood</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doug La Malfa</td>
<td>R-2</td>
<td>Redding</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jay La Suer</td>
<td>R-77</td>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>74.6%</td>
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<td>15.0%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Laird</td>
<td>D-27</td>
<td>Santa Cruz</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Leno</td>
<td>D-13</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tim Leslie</td>
<td>R-4</td>
<td>Roseville</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
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<td>10.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyd E. Levine</td>
<td>D-40</td>
<td>Van Nuys</td>
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<td>Sally J. Lieber</td>
<td>D-22</td>
<td>San Jose</td>
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<td>D-44</td>
<td>Pasadena</td>
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<td>Barbara S. Matthews</td>
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<td>Bill Maze</td>
<td>R-34</td>
<td>Visalia</td>
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<td>R-32</td>
<td>Bakersfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cindy Montañez</td>
<td>D-39</td>
<td>Mission Hills</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>86.3%</td>
<td>74.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
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<td>Dennis Mountjoy</td>
<td>R-59</td>
<td>Arcadia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gene Mullin</td>
<td>D-19</td>
<td>San Mateo</td>
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<td>Alan Nakanishi</td>
<td>R-10</td>
<td>Lodi</td>
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<td>BLACK</td>
<td>ASIAN</td>
<td>HAWAIIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER</td>
<td>NATIVE AMERICAN</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
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<td>Pedro Nava*</td>
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<td>Roger Niello*</td>
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<td>Fabian Nuñez</td>
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<td>Carson</td>
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<td>29.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ira Ruskin*</td>
<td>D-21</td>
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<td>Lori Saldana*</td>
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<td>Orange</td>
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<td>23.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audra Strickland</td>
<td>R-37</td>
<td>Thousand Oaks</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
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<td>Fremont</td>
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<td>Van Tran</td>
<td>R-68</td>
<td>Dana Point</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tom Umberg*</td>
<td>D-69</td>
<td>Garden Grove</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juan Vargas</td>
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**TOTALS** | 46.7% | 52.6% | 32.4% | 6.7%  | 11.4%  | 0.4%  | 0.9%  | 0.8%  

* New Legislator  ** Switched from Senate Seat  POC = People of Color
## DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHICS: SENATE

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<th>DIST.</th>
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<td>Redondo Beach</td>
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<td>Rancho Cucamonga</td>
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REFERENCES


6. Ibid.


25. Analysis of UC, CSU, and DOC 2003 data.


31. Ibid.


40. Ibid.


The California Racial Equity Initiative is a statewide effort that seeks to shift the public discourse around race and public policy, to one that is informed by a racial justice framework. The initiative’s focus includes:

- Advancing a proactive racial justice agenda that demand public policies that benefit communities of color, and counters the ongoing curtailments of civil rights and racial equity;
- Building a racial justice alliance among civil rights, immigrant rights, and single issue advocates and;
- Developing an inventory of of model racial justice polices and assessment tools that can be used to hold decision makers accountable to racial equity principles.

The California Racial Equity Initiative is an initiative of the Race and Public Policy program of the Applied Research Center (ARC). ARC is public policy, education, and research institute whose work emphasizes issues of race and social change. ARC publishes the award-winning ColorLines magazine and operates RaceWire, an online news service for ethnic media. ARC has offices in Oakland, Chicago, and New York.

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