

# Pacific Coast Highway Corridor Table of Contents

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# Pacific Coast Highway Corridor

## Rethinking Greater Long Beach

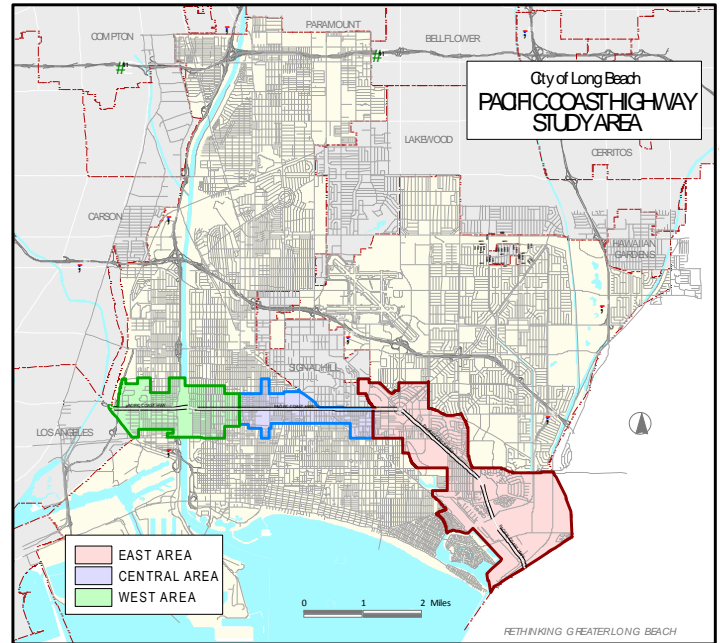
William J. Crampon, Ph.D., John W. (Jack) Humphrey, Ph.D., & Alex J. Norman, DSW

### Introduction

The Pacific Coast Highway Corridor study area is that area of Long Beach, California containing all U.S. Census block groups within one-quarter mile of Pacific Coast Highway. For the purposes of this research the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor is divided into the following three sectors:

- West Area: The area from the west Long Beach City limits to Long Beach Blvd.
- Central Area: The area from Long Beach Blvd. to Termino Ave.
- East Area: The area from Termino Ave. eastward to the Long Beach City limits.

The following report looks at this area of Long Beach with respect to demographics, public safety, and education. In addition to the tables and figures presented in this report, the Appendix includes detailed statistical tables for the areas along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor, as well as for areas located outside of the Corridor.



### Population Demographics

In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 68,380 people, or 15% of the Long Beach population, lived within the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor. Of those people living within the Corridor, 31% (20,861 persons) lived in the West Area, 35% (23,810 persons) in the Central Area, and 35% (23,709 persons) in the East Area. It is estimated that in 2007 the population along the corridor had grown to 71,587 or an increase of approximately five percent. The largest estimated increase in population was in the East Area (5.6% increase), while the smallest was in the West Area (4.1% increase) (See Table C-1).<sup>1</sup> The 2010 Census will give us a more accurate count.

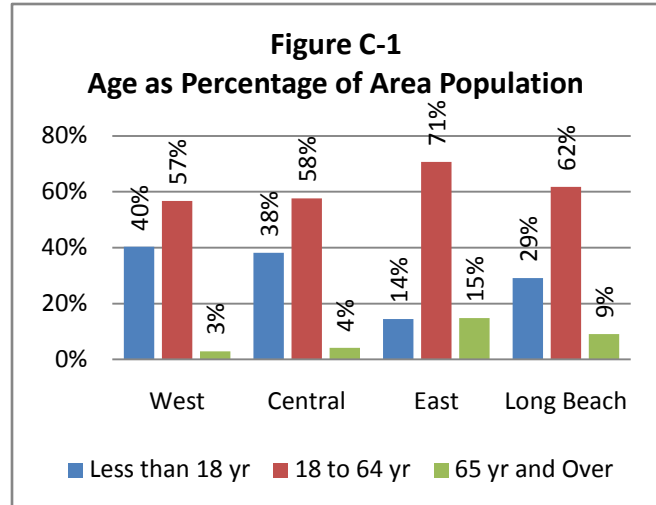
Table C-1  
Atlantic Corridor

Corridor	2000	2007	Change
West	20,861	21,721	4.1%
Central	23,810	24,833	4.3%
East	23,709	25,033	5.6%
Long Beach	461,522	490,293	6.2%

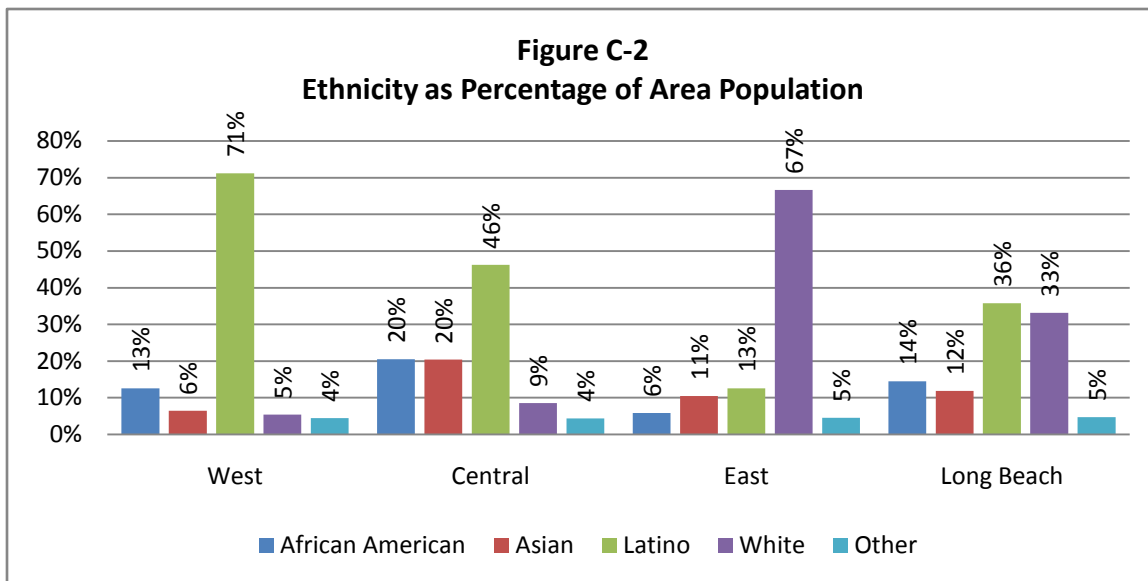
<sup>1</sup> Detailed statistics for both the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2007 estimates can be found on tables C-1 through C-10 in the Appendix.

## Age & Ethnicity

Figure C-1 presents the age distribution of the population along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor and in the City of Long Beach in 2000. Those persons living in the East Area tended to be older than the population in the other two Areas, with the median age in the East Area being 38.8 years, while the median age in the West Area was 23.5 years, and the Central was 23.9 years. For the City of Long Beach the median age was 31.0 years (see Table C-2 in the Appendix). In addition, over a one-third of the residents in the West and Central Areas were under 18 years of age, while only 14% of the residents in the Central Area were under 18 years. The largest percentage of older residents was in the East Area (15%), while less than 4% of the residents in the other two areas were 65 years or older.



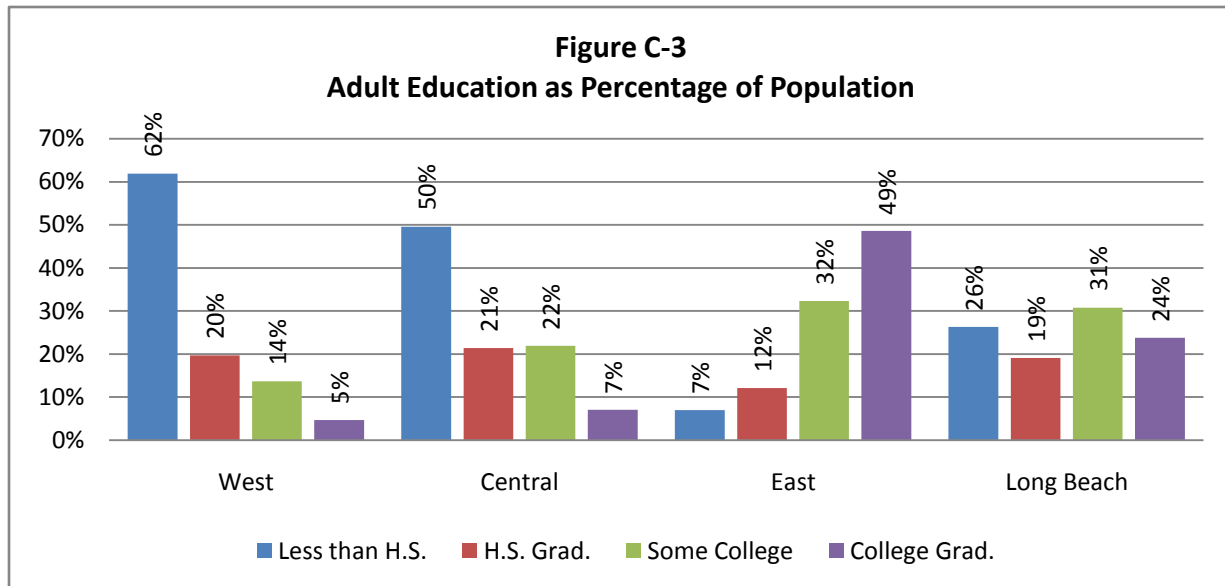
There is also considerable variation in the ethnic group population along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor. In the West Area, for example, over 70% of the population in 2000 was Latino, while in the East Area only 13% of the population was Latino (See Figure C-2). Similarly, in the East Area 67% of the population was White while less than 10% of the population in the other two areas was White. The Central Area has the highest level of ethnic diversity with 46% Latino, 20% African American and Asian, and 9% White. It is estimated that by 2007 the Latino population will have increased to 76% in the West Area,



52% in the Central Area, and 17% in the East Area and to 41% of the population in all of Long Beach. (See Table C-3 in the Appendix).

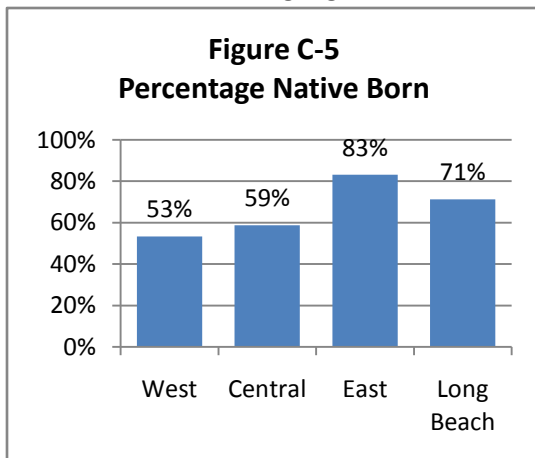
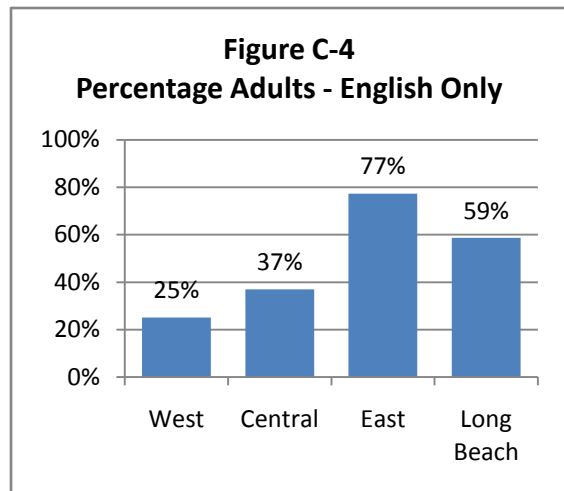
## Adult Education and Language Fluency

Figure C-3 presents a summary of the average education levels of adults along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor in 2000. Over a half of the population age twenty-five years and over had less than a



high school education in the western two areas compared to only 7% in the East Area. In addition, 49% of the population in the East Area had a four-year college degree compared to less than 7% if the other two areas.

Figure C-4 presents the percentage of adults within the Corridor that had English as their only language in 2000. Only 25% of the adults in the West Area and 37% in the Central Area had English as their only language while 77% of the adults in the East Area had English as their only language. Of the adults who had a language other than English as their primary language, 50% of the adults in the West Area spoke English either “Not Well” or “Not at All.” In the Central Area, 49% of the adults with a primary language other than English spoke English either “Not Well” or “Not at All.” In the East Area, only 10% of the adults with a language other than English as their

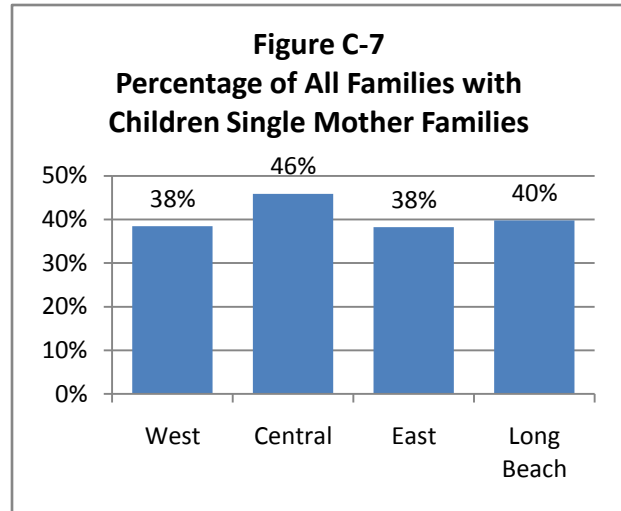
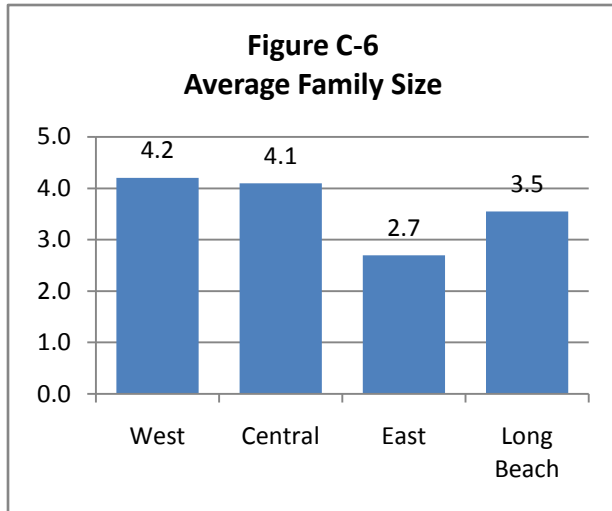


primary language spoke English either “Not Well” or “Not at All” (See Table C-5 in the Appendix).

In the East Area 83% of the population was native-born, while less than 60% of the population in the other two areas was native-born (See Figure C-5). Of the foreign-born residents, only 17% in the West Area and 28% in the Central Area were naturalized U.S. Citizens, compared to 55% in the East Area and 35% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-6 in the Appendix).

## Families and Households

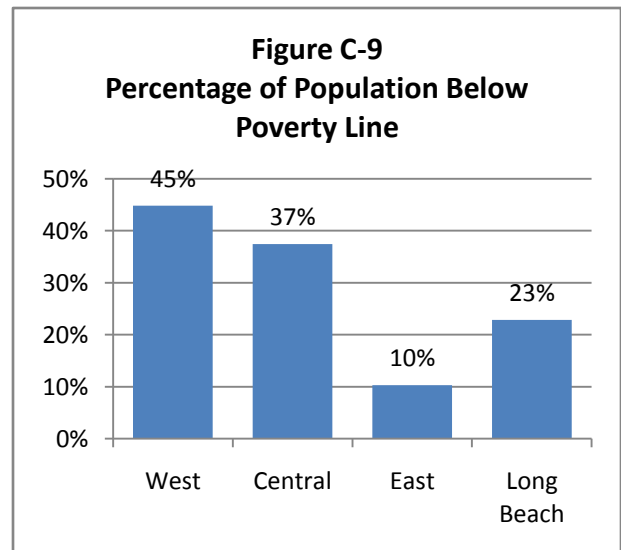
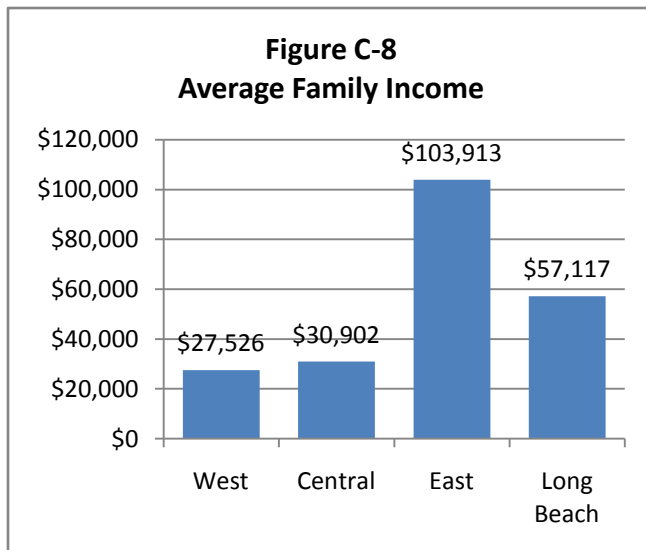
The average family size in the western two areas was over four persons compared with 2.7 persons in the East Area and 3.5 persons in the City of Long Beach Area (See Figure C-6). Similarly, the average household size in the West Area was 3.9 persons and 3.5 in the Central Area compared to 2.0 in the East Area and 2.8 in the City of Long Beach (See Table C-7 in the Appendix).



Of all families, 81% in the West Area, 80% in the Central Area, and 44% in the East Area had at least one child under the age of 18. This compares to 66% of all families in Long Beach having at least one child under the age of 18 (See Table C-7 in the Appendix). In Long Beach as a whole, for families having children, 53% were married families (both husband and wife present), 7% were Male-headed Families (wife not present), and 40% were Female-headed Families (husband not present). While 46% of the families with children along the in the Central Area were Female-headed Families in the Central Area, 38% in the East Area and 33% in the West Area were Female-headed Families (See Figure C-7).

## Income and Poverty

The average family income in the East Area of the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor was \$103,913 in 1999 compared to \$27,526 in the West Area, \$30,902 in the Central Area, and \$57,117 in all of Long Beach (see Figure C-8). The per capita income in the East Area was \$37,832 compared to \$7,460 in the

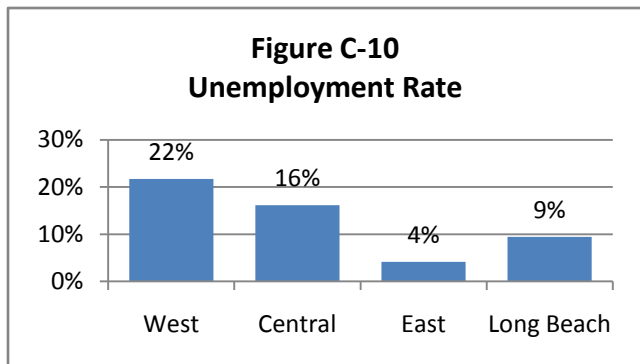


West Area, \$9,344 in the Central Area, and \$19,032 in all of Long Beach (See Table C-8 in the Appendix).

In 2000, only 10% of the population in the East Area had incomes below the federal poverty line compared to 45% of the families in the West Area and 37% of the families in the Central Area (See Figure C-9). For the population under the age of 18 years, 54% of those in the West Area and 47% in the Central Area were at or below poverty, compared to 7% in the East Area and 32% in all of Long Beach. In addition, 21% in the West and Central Areas received public assistance compared to only 1% in the East Area and 9% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-8 in the Appendix).

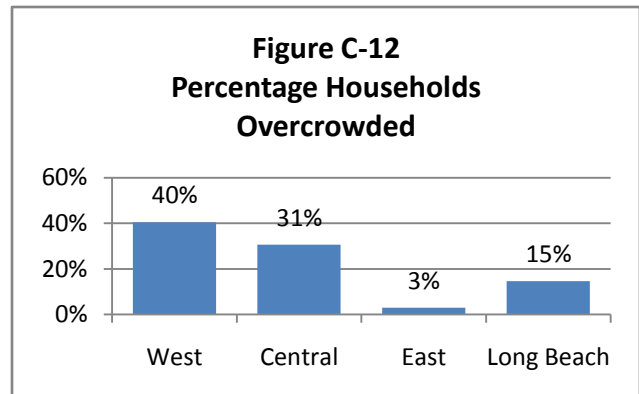
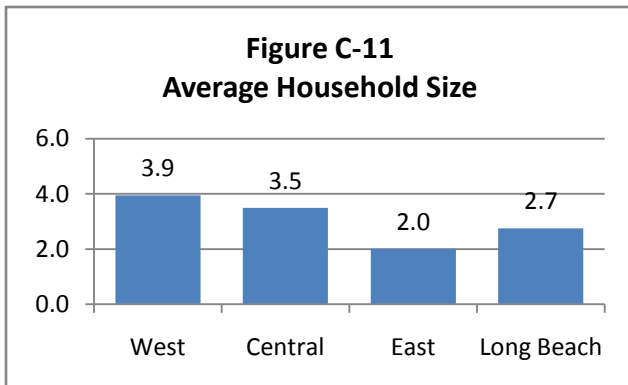
## Employment

In 2000, 22% of the adult population in the civilian labor force in the West Area was unemployed compared to 16% in the Central Area and only 4% in the East Area (See Figure C-10). Moreover, in 55% of the married families in the East Area both the husband and wife were working compared to 26% in the West and Central Areas and 43% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-10 in the Appendix).

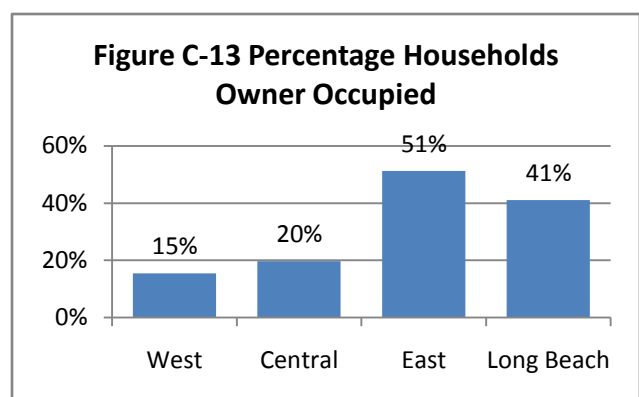


## Housing

The average household size in the West and Central Areas was 3.9 persons in 2000, compared to 2.0 in the East Area, and 2.7 persons for all of Long Beach (See Figure C-11). In addition, in the West Area 40% of the households were classified as being overcrowded (more than 1.5 persons per room) compared to only 3% in the East Area (See Figure C-12).



In the East Area over half (51%) of the households were owner-occupied compared to 15% in the West Area (See Figure C-13). Additionally, in the East Area only 19% of the households were spending over 30% of their household income on housing compared to 30% in the West Area, 28% Central Area and 24% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-11 in the Appendix).

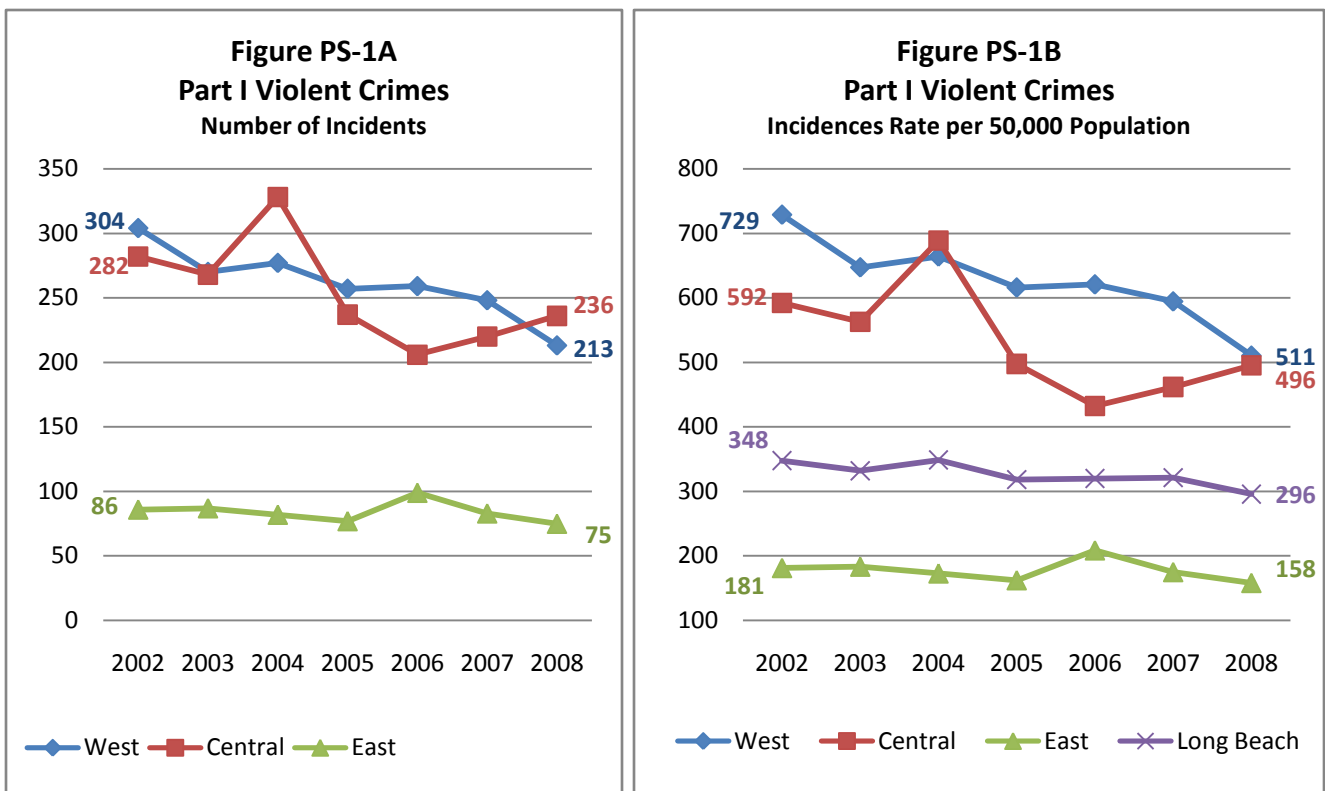


## Public Safety

This portion of the study reports on public safety along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor with respect to the criminal incidents reported within the Corridor, the victims who lived within the Corridor and the arrestees who lived within the Corridor. In addition to looking at changes across time (2002 through 2008) in the number of criminal incidents, victims, and arrestees, the report also looks at changes and differences in the rate of criminal incidence, victims, and arrestees per 50,000 persons in the population. The rates of 50,000 per population are used to control for differences in population size among the various areas.

### Part I Violent Crime

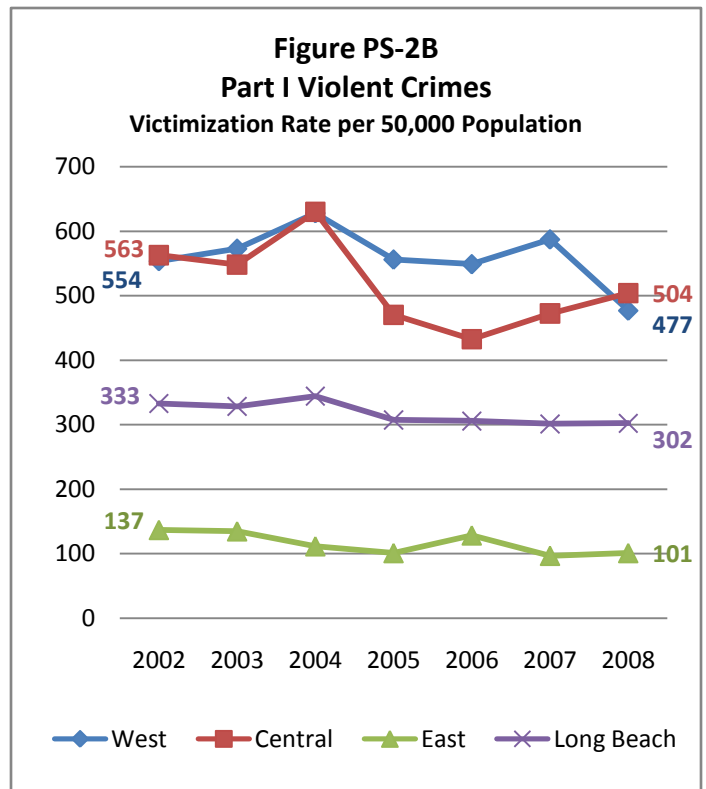
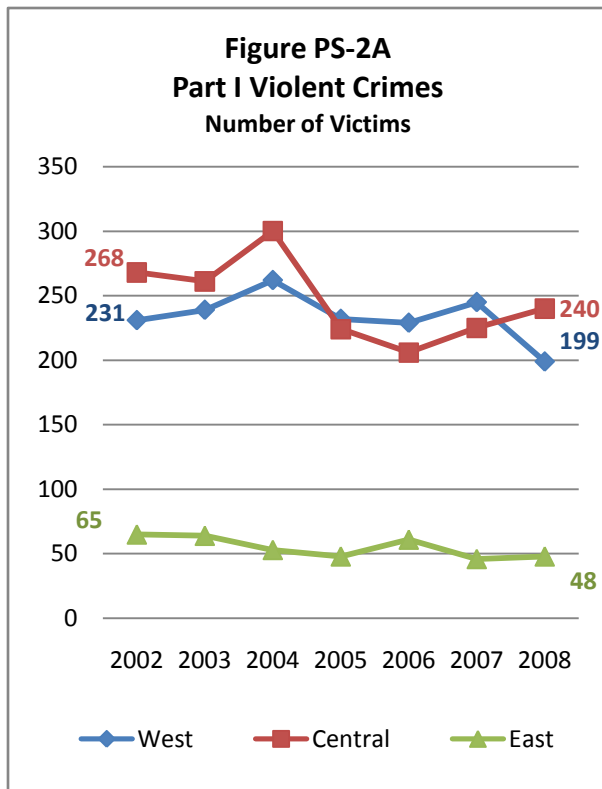
“Part I Violent Crimes” are serious violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and assault) that are reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on an annual basis. The Part I Violent Crime incidents along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor are those that were reported to the Long Beach Police Department and then classified into one of the Part I Violent Crime categories. Figure PS-1A shows the



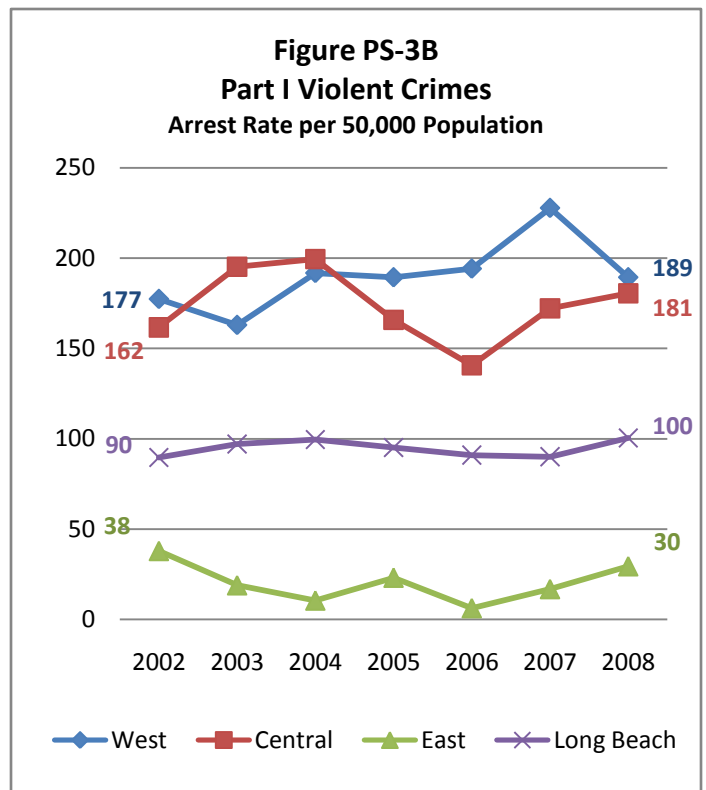
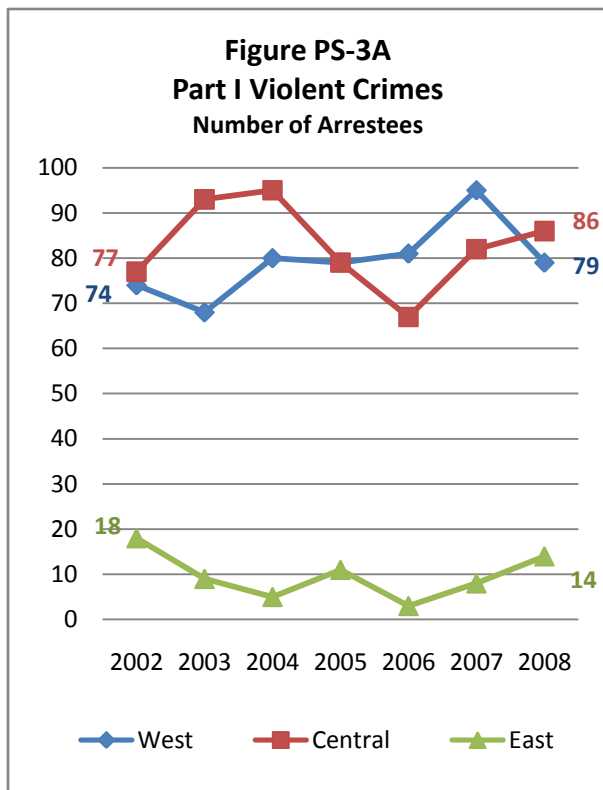
number of Part I Violent criminal incidents that occurred in each of the three areas of the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor during the period of study, and Figure PS-1B presents the rate of Part I Violent criminal incidence per 50,000 of the population in each of the three Pacific Coast Highway Corridor areas and the two comparative areas. Both of these figures show that the Part I Violent crime rate along the Corridor is significantly lower in the East Area. In addition to the differences in the areas Part I Violent Crime rates, the above two figures also show that both the number of incidents and the crime rate had been decreasing since 2002 in all areas, with the greatest decrease in the incident rate being in the West Area.

Figures PS-2A and 2B show the total numbers of victims of Part I Violent Crimes who were reported to be living in one of the areas of the Corridor. These figures also show that the lowest number of victims and the lowest victimization rate occurred in the East Area. Both the number of victims of Part I Violent Crime and the victimization rate decreased in all areas along the Corridor from 20002 to 2008.





Figures 3A and 3B show the number and rate per 50,000 for arrestees of Part I Violent Crimes who were reported as living in one of the areas of the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor. Again the lowest num-

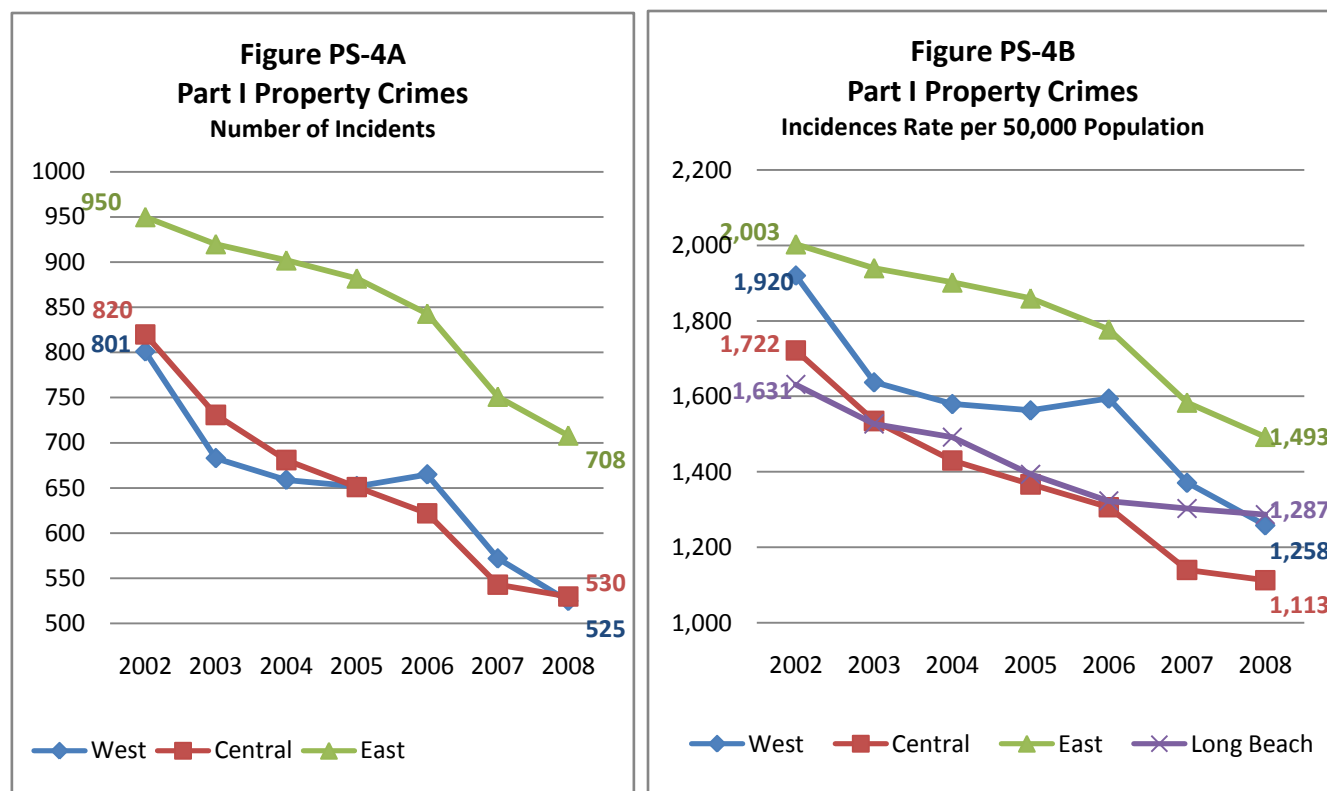


ber of Part I Violent Crime arrests and the lowest arrest rate was found in the East Area. Unlike incidents and victims, the number of arrests and the arrest rate for Part I violent crime has increased in the West

and Central Areas since 2002 indicating that not only has the crime rate dropped, but the number of arrests per crime has increased.

## Part I Property Crimes

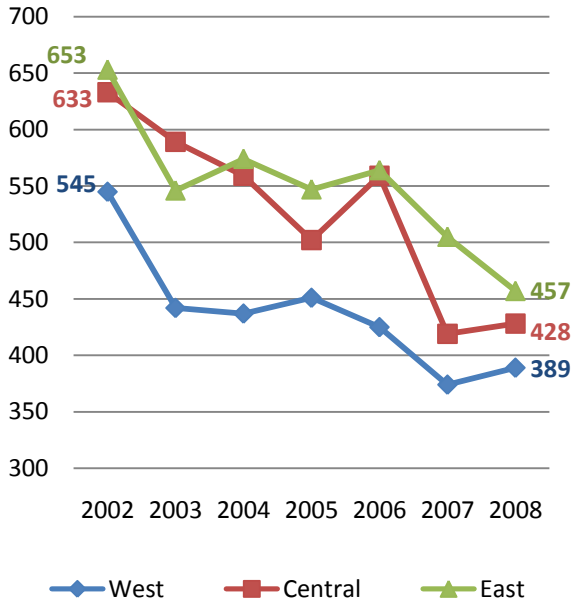
The “Part I Property” Crime (Burglary, Theft, Grand Theft Auto, Arson) incidents along the Corridor are those crimes that were reported to the Long Beach Police Department and classified into one of the Part I Property Crime categories. Figures PS-4A and 4B present the number and rate of Part I Property crime along the Corridor. In respect to the number of incidents, the highest number was in the East Area. Turning to the rate of Part I Property Crimes per 50,000 of the population, the East Area reported the highest rate of Part I Property Crime incidence while the Central Area reported the lowest. In all cases, both the number of incidents and crime rates decreased since 2002, with the largest decrease in both the number of incidents and rate occurring in the West Area.



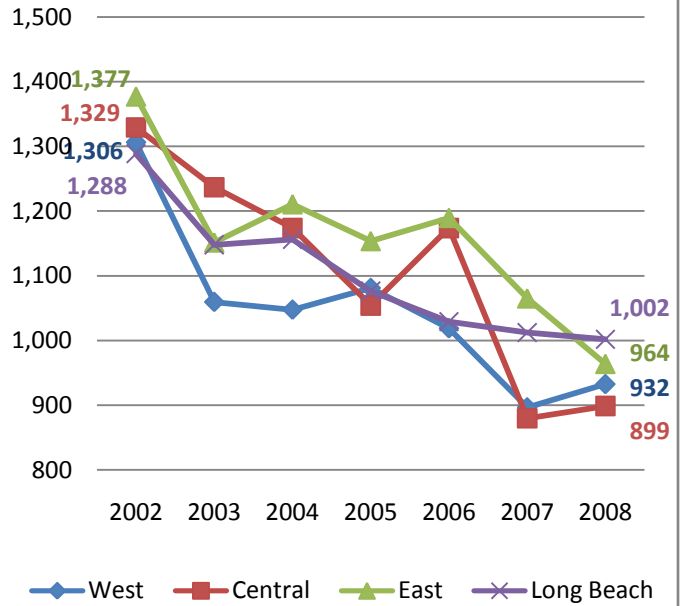
The largest numbers of victims of Part I Property Crimes lived in the East and Central Areas while the lowest numbers lived in the West Area. With respect to the victimization rate per 50,000 of the population, there was not much variation among the areas (See Figures PS-5A and 5B). Both the number of victims and victimization rates decreased in all areas since 2002, with the greatest decrease reported in the Central Area of the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor.

Figures PS-6A and 6B present the number of arrests and the arrest rate for Part I Property Crimes for arrestees living in each of the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor areas. Both the lowest number of arrests and the lowest arrest rate for Part I Property Crime were in the East Area.

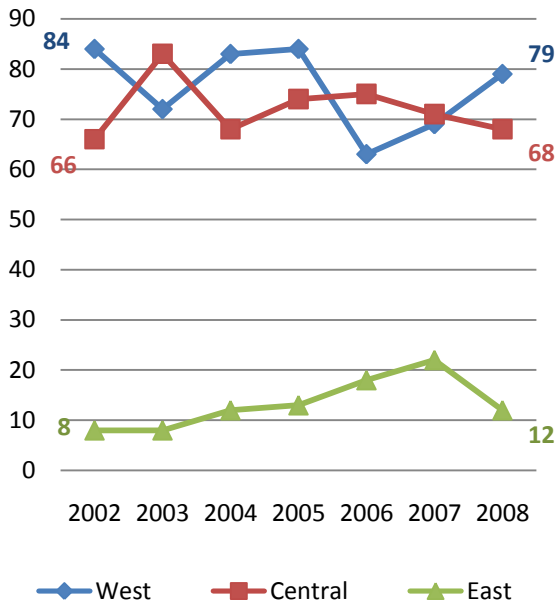
**Figure PS-5A**  
Part I Property Crimes  
Number of Victims



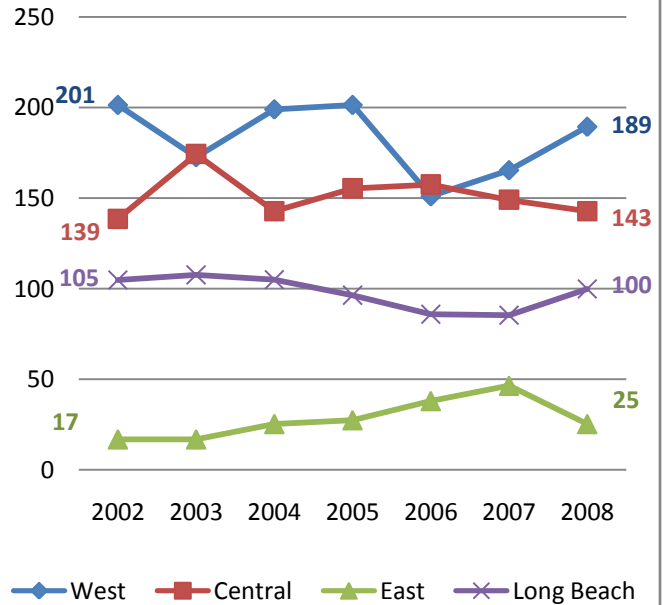
**Figure PS-5B**  
Part I Property Crimes  
Victimization Rate per 50,000 Population



**Figure PS-6A**  
Part I Property Crimes  
Number of Arrestees

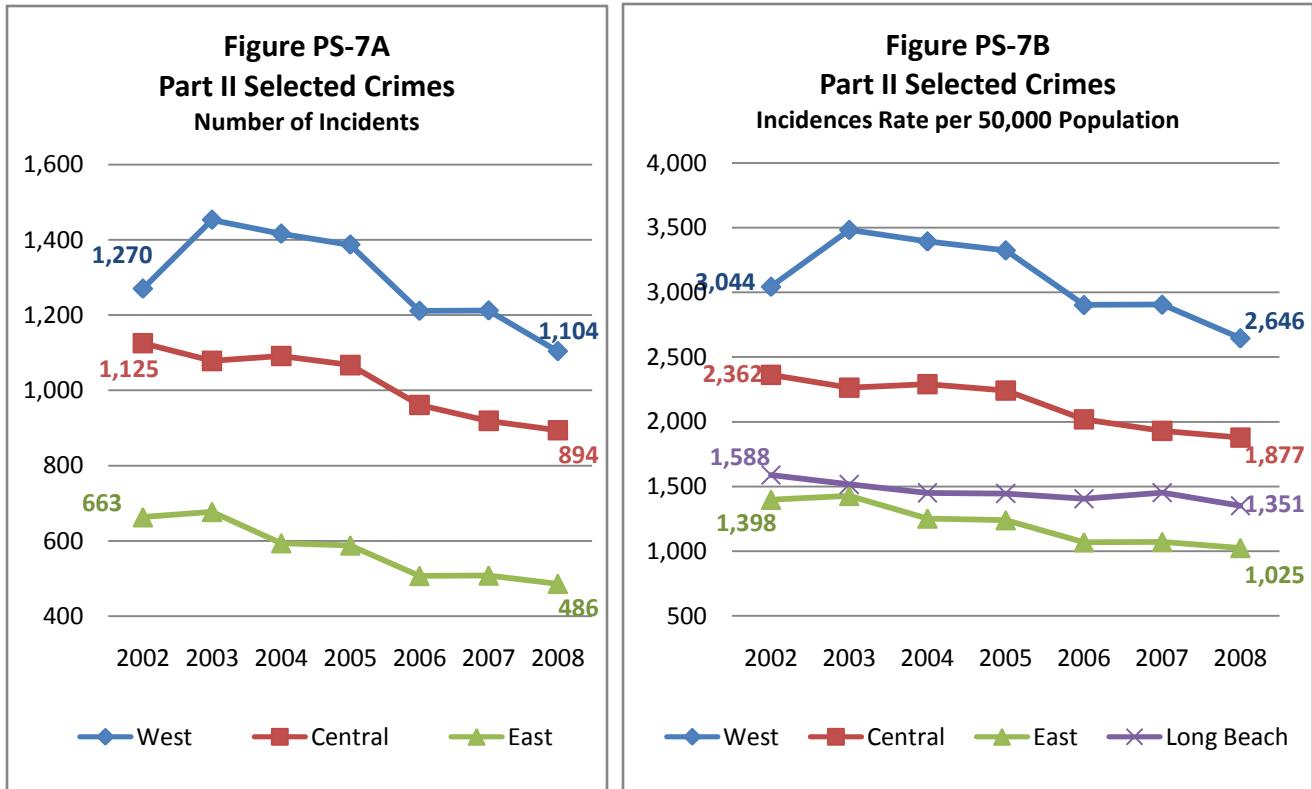


**Figure PS-6B**  
Part I Property Crimes  
Arrest Rate per 50,000 Population



## Part II Selected Crimes

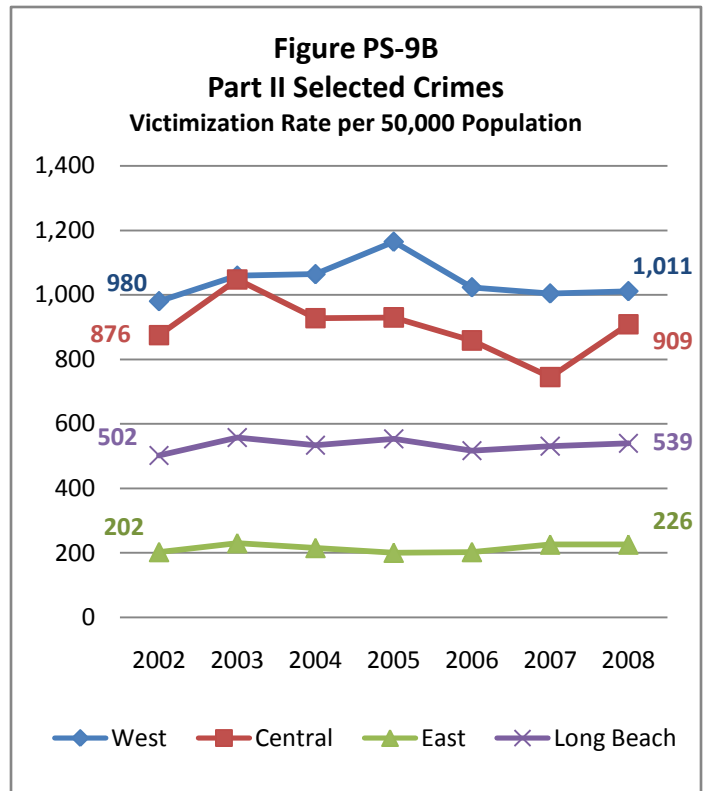
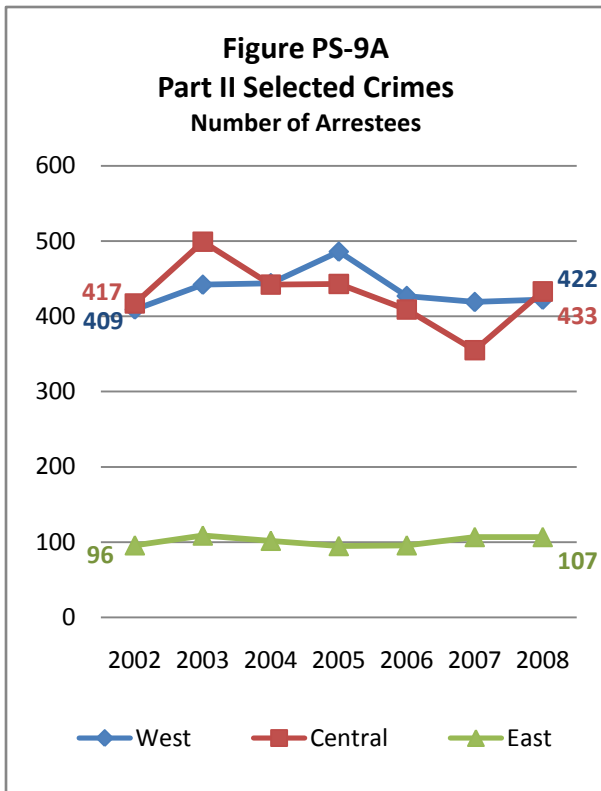
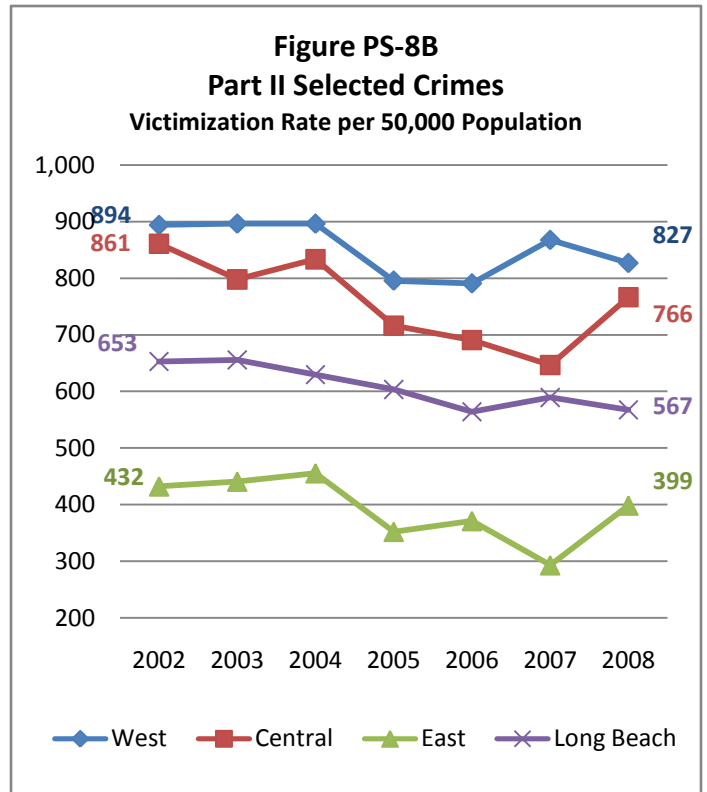
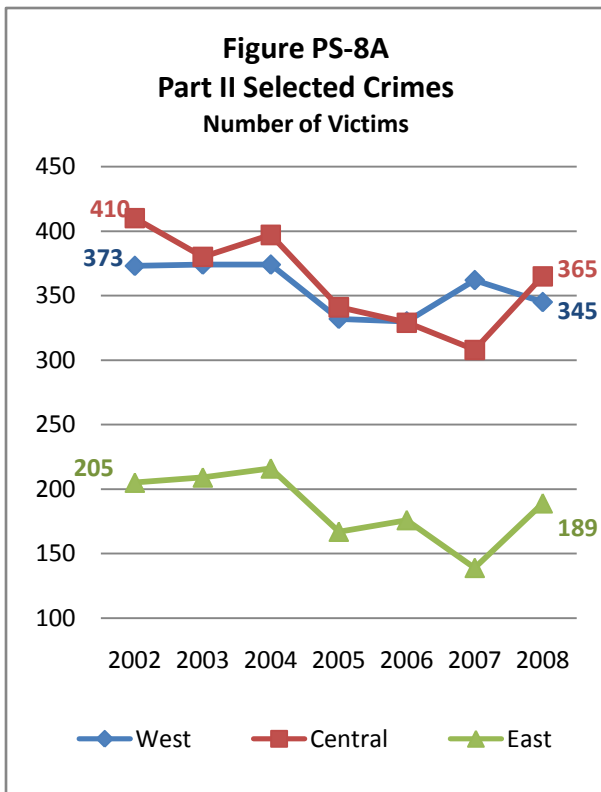
“Part II Crimes” are less serious crimes than Part I crimes and are not required to be reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For incidents and arrestees, the Part II Crimes include battery, crimes against child or family, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, other sex crimes, fraud/forgery/embezzlement, narcotics, and alcohol-related crimes. For the number of victims and victimization rates, crime reports involving weapons, prostitution, narcotics, and alcohol-related crimes were not included because of the very low number of reported victims of these crimes.



Figures PS-7A and 7B present the number of incidents and the incidence rate for Part II Selected Crimes. The highest number of incidents and the highest incidence rate were found in the West Area and the lowest in the East Area. The numbers of Part II Selected Crime incidents and the incidence rates have decreased in all areas since their high point in 2002.

Figures PS-8A and 8B present the number of victims and the victimization rate for Part II Selected Crimes. The lowest number of victims lived in the East Area. The East Area also represented the lowest victimization rate while the highest was found in the West Area. The number of victims and the victimization rates decreased in all areas after 2002.

Figures PS-9A and 9B show the number of arrestees and the arrest rate for the Part II Selected Crimes. Again, both the lowest number of arrestees and the lowest arrest rates were found in the East Area. Since 2002, the number of arrestees and the arrest rate both increased in all areas of the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor.



## Juvenile Crime

The final public safety category researched in this report concerns the differences between juvenile (under 18 years of age) and adult (18 years and over) victimization and arrest rates. Table PS-1 presents a summary of these rates for 2008 and the changes since 2002. For complete tables, refer to the appendix.

Table PS-1  
Rate of Reported Criminal Victims and Arrestees per 50,000 Population 2002-2008  
Atlantic Avenue Corridor

Crime	Area	Victims		Arrestees	
		Rate	Change since 2002	Rate	Change since 2002
<b>Part I Violent</b>					
West	Juvenile	278	-29.0%	193	-15.0%
	Adult	607	-10.8%	185	16.5%
Central	Juvenile	347	-14.3%	121	-16.8%
	Adult	594	-15.3%	217	18.3%
East	Juvenile	101	-69.1%	68	-25.9%
	Adult	101	-13.4%	25	-26.8%
Long Beach	Juvenile	250	-23.3%	196	70.6%
	Adult	324	-10.6%	104	15.7%
<b>Part I Property</b>					
West	Juvenile	85	-21.2%	157	-37.8%
	Adult	1,398	-33.1%	209	13.8%
Central	Juvenile	94	-40.2%	99	-40.7%
	Adult	1,277	-40.5%	166	29.4%
East	Juvenile	101	-73.5%	68	-7.4%
	Adult	1,036	-33.8%	17	66.4%
Long Beach	Juvenile	99	-45.0%	231	27.2%
	Adult	1,304	-28.0%	94	9.5%
<b>Part II Selected</b>					
West	Juvenile	362	-33.3%	344	-4.4%
	Adult	1,101	-5.8%	1,427	-2.9%
Central	Juvenile	369	-22.3%	242	-30.9%
	Adult	982	-16.0%	1,297	0.3%
East	Juvenile	254	-46.6%	68	-47.1%
	Adult	414	-8.7%	249	7.9%
Long Beach	Juvenile	300	-15.7%	451	2.4%
	Adult	666	-28.0%	668	9.5%

The above table shows that in most cases, both the juvenile victimization and arrest rates per 50,000 of the population are lower than the corresponding adult rates. In addition, since 2002, the victimization rate has decreased for both juveniles and adults in all areas with the greatest decrease generally relating to Juvenile victims.

## Education

The following section examines both the demographic characteristics and the educational attainment of students living within the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor. This discussion is limited to only those students attending schools operated by the Long Beach Unified School District and does not include students attending private schools or schools located outside the district. In 2000, private schools accounted for only 7% of all grades kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> students within Long Beach and only 5% of the North Area students, 15% of the Central Area students, and 3% of the South Area students (See Table C-4 in the Appendix).

In researching the education of the students who live along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor, it is necessary to look not only at the students who live along the corridor, but the schools that directly serve them. The reason for this is that within the Long Beach Unified School District about 40% of the students attend a school other than the one directly serving the geographic area in which they live. Along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor, 66% in the East Area attend the school serving their geographic areas, while only 43% of the students living in the Central Area and 51% in the West Area do so (See Table Ed-1). The reason for this relatively high mobility of students is a combination of the District's school choice program and the fact that the schools in the West and Central Areas have insufficient space to accommodate all of the students living in the area.

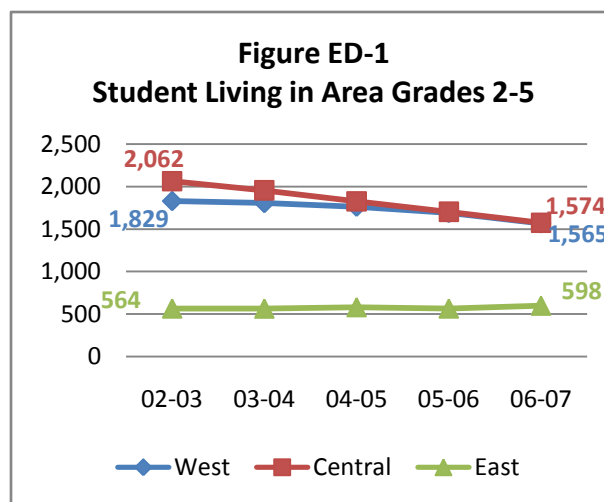
Table ED-1  
Students Attending Home School - 2006-07  
(Grades 2-11 Only)

Area	Students in Area	Attend Home School		Attend Other School	
		No.	%	No.	%
West	3,737	1,902	51%	1,835	49%
Central	4,239	1,831	43%	2,408	57%
East	1,517	1,000	66%	517	34%

Another thing to note in Table ED-1 is that while the total population in the three areas are relatively equal (see table C-1), there is a wide disparity in the number of students living in each area with the Central Area having almost three times as many students as the East Area.

### Students Living in Area

The analyses of students living within the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor are limited to only those students in grades 2 through 12 who participated in the California Standards Testing program during the period of study. The reason for this limitation is that these data were provided by the Long Beach Unified School District for a larger study that focused specifically on student performance. Since students in grades kindergarten, 1, and 12 do not participate in the California Standards Testing they were not included in the original sample. In addition to this grade level limitation, the data presented in this section are also limited to those students living within the Long Beach City Limits and thus do not include students living in Lakewood, Signal Hill, and Avalon that are also served by the Long Beach Unified School District



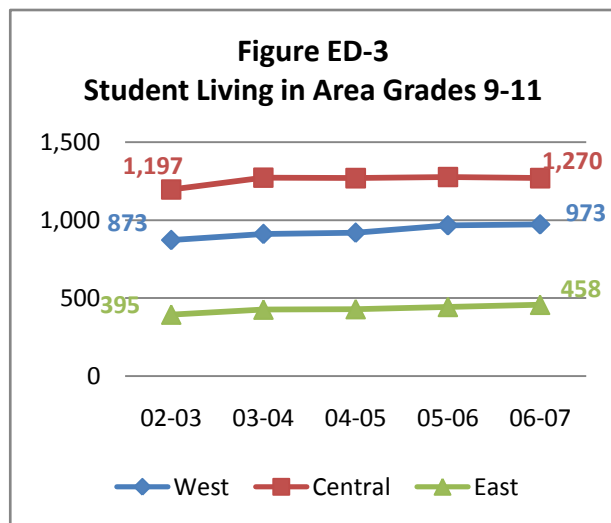
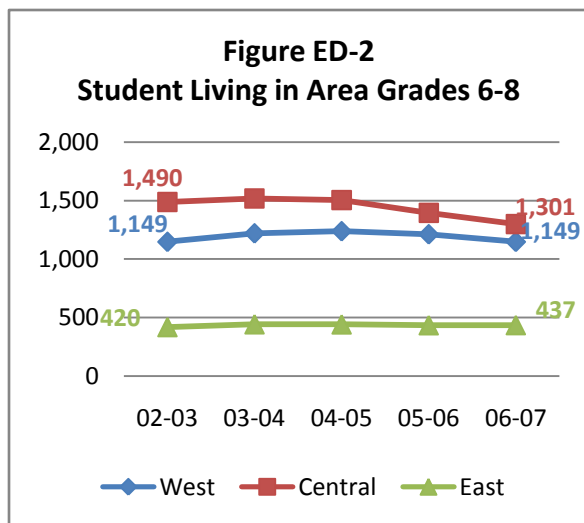


Figure ED-1 shows that the greatest numbers of elementary age students lived in the Central Area and that the total number of elementary age students living in the West and the Central Areas had decreased during each of the past five years. For middle school students (grades 6-8), the greatest numbers of students also lived in the Central Area, and the total number of students in the West Area decreased slightly over the five years reported here (See Figure ED-2). For high school students (grades 9-11), the greatest numbers of students lived in the Central Area and the numbers of students living in each area have increased slightly over the five year-period (See Figure ED-3).

### Student Demographics

Table ED-2 presents the distribution of students living in Long Beach with respect to ethnicity, the percentage of students in each ethnic classification living in the area, and the changes in the total number of students since the 2002-03 school-year.

Table ED-2  
Ethnicity of Students Living in Area  
2006-07 Grades 2-11 Only

		African Am			Asian			Latino			White		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03
Grade 2-5	West	193	12%	-19%	48	3%	-8%	1,261	81%	-12%	24	2%	-25%
	Central	269	17%	-40%	270	17%	-37%	979	62%	-11%	40	3%	-29%
	East	71	12%	8%	51	9%	16%	119	20%	10%	333	56%	4%
	LBUSD	3,541	18%	-16%	1,362	7%	-28%	11,046	55%	-13%	2,918	14%	-14%
Grade 6-8	West	160	14%	-1%	38	3%	-16%	893	78%	2%	20	2%	-5%
	Central	257	20%	-29%	208	16%	-45%	708	54%	4%	31	2%	-24%
	East	46	11%	-8%	17	4%	-59%	96	22%	32%	243	56%	3%
	LBUSD	2,972	19%	-9%	856	5%	-49%	8,487	53%	10%	2,303	14%	-9%
Grade 9-11	West	142	15%	8%	34	3%	-44%	744	76%	19%	12	1%	0%
	Central	286	23%	-1%	326	26%	-11%	606	48%	24%	33	3%	27%
	East	52	11%	-2%	40	9%	43%	83	18%	22%	267	58%	15%
	LBUSD	2,756	19%	3%	1,473	10%	-14%	6,701	47%	20%	2,344	16%	2%

For the students in all three grade spans, a majority of those living in the West and Central Areas were Latinos. The heaviest concentration of African American students was in the Central Area and the heaviest concentration of White students was in the East Area.



Table ED-3 summarizes the distribution of students living in the Corridor area in respect to their language fluency. At all three grade levels, the highest percentage of English Language Learners was found in the West Area, while the highest percentage of English Only students was found in the East Area. Following the academic year 2002-03, there was a significant decrease in the number of English Language Learners in all areas of the city, while at the middle school and high school levels there was a significant increase in the percentage of students, whose primary language is other than English, being classified as Fluent English Proficient.

Table ED-3  
Language Fluency of Students Living in Area  
2006-07 Grades 2-11 Only

		English Only			Fluent Eng. Prof.			Eng. Learners		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03
Grade 2-5	West	390	25%	-4%	334	21%	8%	836	53%	-25%
	Central	499	32%	-23%	399	25%	9%	674	43%	-36%
	East	524	88%	11%	49	8%	2%	25	4%	-43%
	LBUSD	10,264	51%	-4%	3,849	19%	2%	6,004	30%	-34%
Grade 6-8	West	274	24%	7%	510	44%	66%	361	31%	-38%
	Central	402	31%	-16%	584	45%	28%	311	24%	-44%
	East	359	82%	6%	63	14%	17%	15	3%	-44%
	LBUSD	7,587	47%	-1%	5,601	35%	41%	2,767	17%	-40%
Grade 9-11	West	230	24%	17%	471	48%	72%	270	28%	-33%
	Central	382	30%	4%	630	50%	43%	253	20%	-35%
	East	372	81%	11%	59	13%	44%	25	5%	32%
	LBUSD	6,981	49%	8%	5,232	37%	48%	2,072	14%	-35%

Table ED-4  
Socio-Economic Disadvantaged Students Living in Area  
2006-07 Grades 2-11 Only

		Yes			No.		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03
Grade 2-5	West	1,356	87%	-22%	209	13%	113%
	Central	1,184	75%	-39%	390	25%	233%
	East	162	27%	-1%	436	73%	9%
	LBUSD	13,736	68%	-25%	6,467	32%	23%
Grade 6-8	West	1,039	90%	-1%	110	10%	11%
	Central	1,099	84%	-17%	202	16%	19%
	East	106	24%	0%	331	76%	5%
	LBUSD	10,958	68%	-2%	5,047	32%	1%
Grade 9-11	West	763	78%	77%	210	22%	-53%
	Central	942	74%	36%	328	26%	-35%
	East	83	18%	63%	375	82%	9%
	LBUSD	7,891	55%	49%	6,426	45%	-19%

Over 75% of the students in the West and Central Areas were classified as coming from socio-economically disadvantaged<sup>2</sup> families; over 75% of the students in the East area were not classified as being from socio-economically disadvantaged families (See Table ED-4). After 2002-03, there was a significant decrease in the number of socio-economically disadvantage elementary age students in the West and Central areas, indicating that the decrease in the number of students shown in Figure ED-1 was primarily due to a reduction in the number of socio-economically disadvantaged students.

Table ED-5  
Parent Education of Students Living in Area  
2006-07 Grades 2-11 Only

		Less Than H.S.			H.S. Grad.			Some College			College Grad.		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03
Grade 2-5	West	553	35%	-38%	438	28%	-9%	197	13%	-14%	126	8%	3%
	Central	414	26%	-47%	417	26%	-25%	268	17%	-32%	180	11%	-24%
	East	19	3%	-39%	55	9%	-19%	100	17%	-7%	379	63%	-8%
	LBUSD	4,389	22%	-31%	4,568	23%	-29%	3,539	18%	-23%	4,359	22%	-16%
Grade 6-8	West	403	35%	-17%	275	24%	-9%	107	9%	-18%	102	9%	-17%
	Central	373	29%	-11%	329	25%	-18%	191	15%	-32%	178	14%	-33%
	East	19	4%	27%	43	10%	-12%	71	16%	-19%	281	64%	6%
	LBUSD	4,608	29%	8%	3,379	21%	-8%	2,307	14%	-22%	3,471	22%	-18%
Grade 9-11	West	309	32%	1%	216	22%	3%	82	8%	-24%	92	9%	-5%
	Central	275	22%	-10%	242	19%	3%	184	14%	-18%	146	11%	-9%
	East	19	4%	0%	49	11%	36%	68	15%	-6%	264	58%	21%
	LBUSD	2,334	16%	-10%	2,897	20%	5%	2,139	15%	-9%	3,466	24%	-3%

The final demographic table (Table ED-5) presents the distribution of the students living in the Corridor areas with respect to their parent's education. Students living in the West and Central Areas were more likely to have parents who had not completed high school or only had a high school diploma, while those in the Central Area were more likely to have parents who continued their formal education beyond high school. For example, 35% of the parents of the elementary school students living in the West Area did not have a high school education, while 63% of the parents of students living in the East Area had a four-year college degree.

In summary, these four analyses indicate that students living in the West and Central Areas of the Corridor were more likely to be minorities, have a primary language other than English, come from low-income families, and have parents with little formal education. In sharp contrast, those living in the East Area are more likely to be White, have English as their primary language, come from higher income families and have parents with a college education.

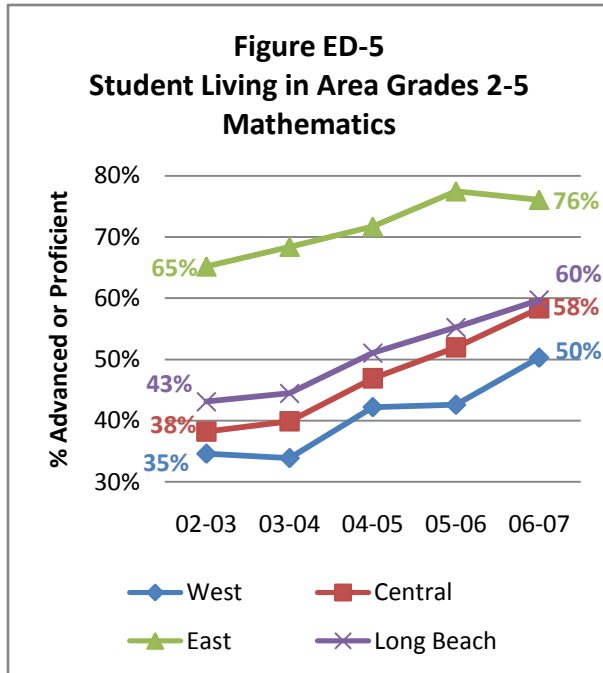
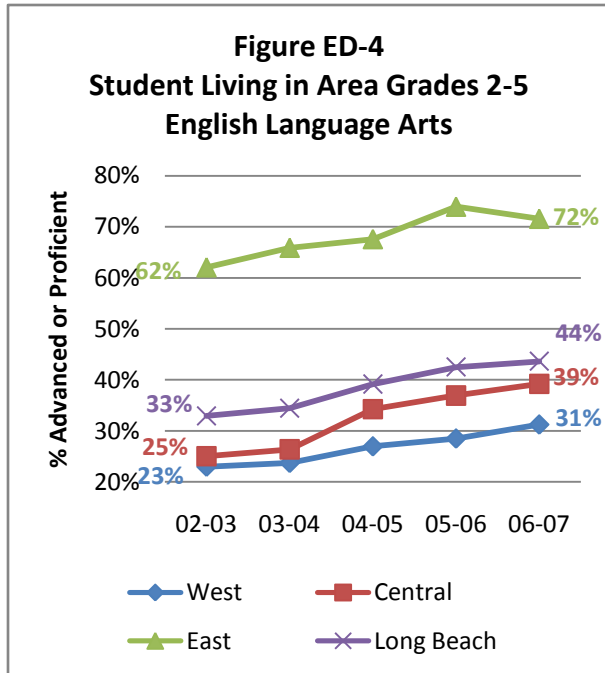
### Student Performance

For the purposes of this report, student performance is measured by the performance of students on the California Standards Test for grade level proficiency in English Language Arts and Mathematics. While we recognize that there are limitations in using standardized test results as a measure of student performance, the California Standards Test is the only uniform measure used in California and therefore the only tool available to compare the performance of students in different areas. The following figures relating to student performance and the tables in the Appendix report the percentage of students per-

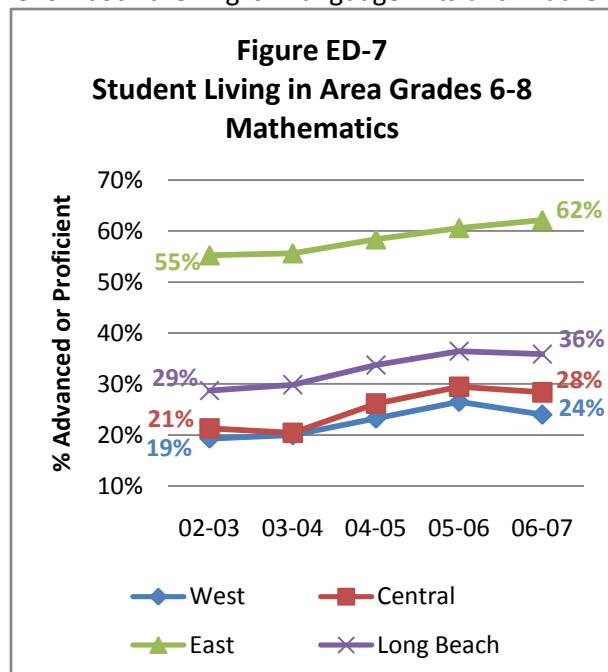
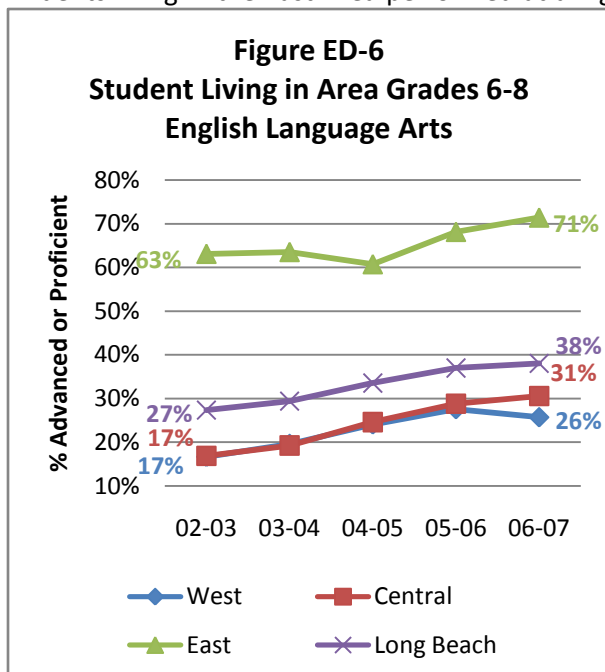
<sup>2</sup> Classification as "Socio-Economic Disadvantaged" is based on family income level, family size, and/or parents not having a high school education.

forming at the “Advanced” or “Proficient” level on the California Standards Test. This level is classified by the State of California as performance at “Grade Level or Above.”

Figures ED-4 and ED-5 present the percentage of grades 2-5 students in each of the corridor areas performing at the Advanced or Proficient level on the English Language Arts and the Mathematics parts of the California Standards Test. These two tables indicate that a higher percentage of students in the East Area performed at grade level or above than students in the West and Central Areas. In addition, both tables show that over the past five years the percentage of students living in all areas of the Corridor performing at grade level or above increased significantly.

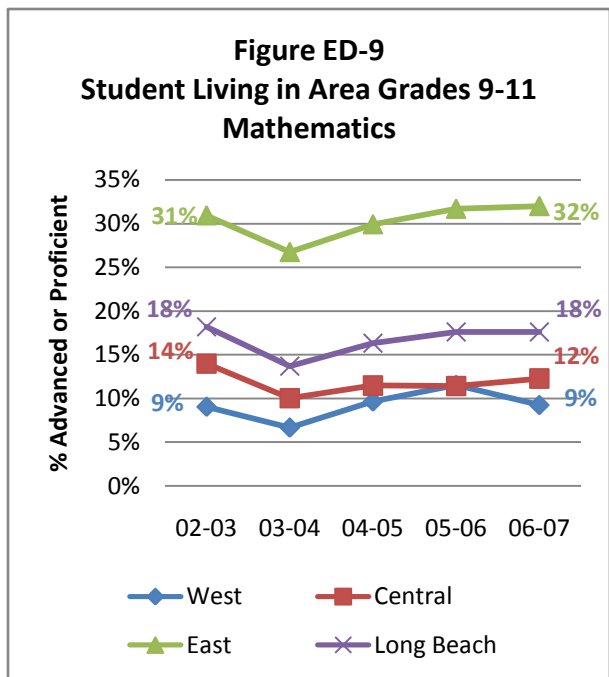
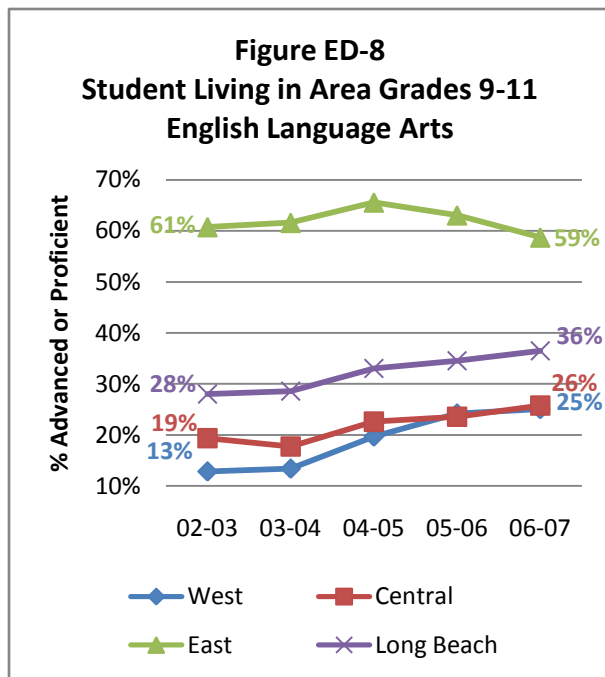


At the middle school level, a higher percentage of students living in the East Area performed at grade level or above than students in the West or Central Areas (see Figures ED-6 and ED-7). The students living in the East Area performed at a higher level on both the English Language Arts and Mathe-



matics tests than did the students in the West and Central Areas. As was the case for the elementary school students, the percentage of students performing at grade level or above increased over the past five years in all three areas.

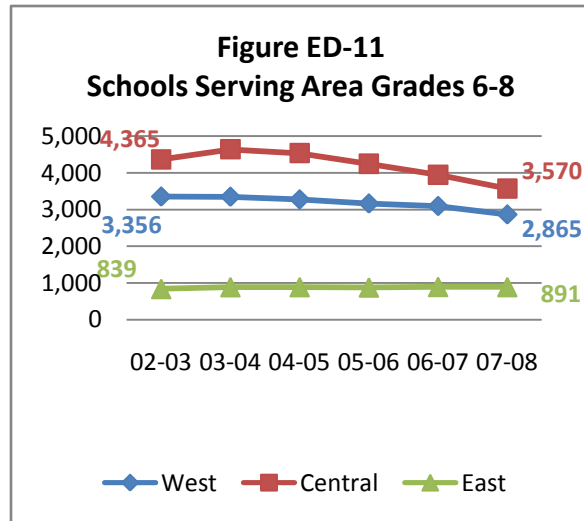
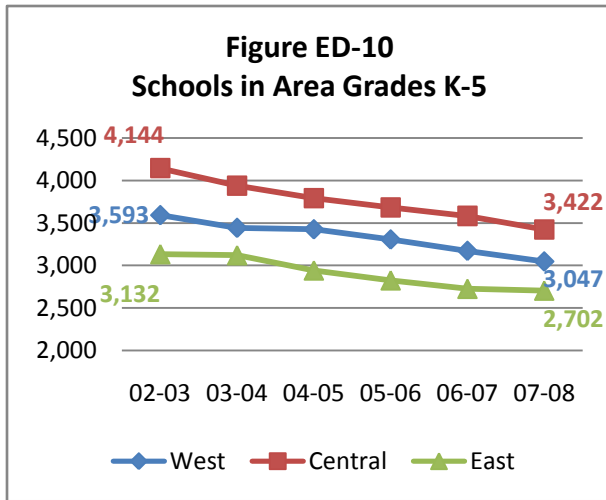
The high school students living in the East Area performed at a significantly higher level than those living in the West and Central Areas, with fewer than 30% of the students in the West and Central Area performing at grade level or above in English Language Arts and fewer than 12% performing at grade level or above in Mathematics (See Tables ED-8 and ED-9). While significant improvements were reported in the past five years for the elementary and middle school students in both English Language Arts and Mathematics, for high school students the only improvements reported in English Language Arts were in the West and Central Areas, and the percentage of high school students performing at grade level or above in Mathematics either remained constant or were slightly decreased.



### Schools Serving the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor

A second way of looking at education along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor is to look at the schools that serve this geographic area. For the following discussion, the schools used for each of the three areas along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor are those the students living in each area are assigned to attend as their “home” school. This means that the school may be located outside of the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor, but still serves the students living within the corridor. In addition, since in some cases the geographic boundaries of schools do not necessarily match the boundaries of the corridor areas, a school may be included in more than one area. For example, while all of the high school students living in the East Area are assigned to Wilson High School, those living in the Central Area can be assigned to either Wilson or Poly and those in the West Area can be assigned to either Cabrillo or Poly depending upon where they live.

The Figure ED-10 shows the changes in enrollment of the elementary schools serving the students along the Pacific Coast Highway Corridor. The total enrollment for schools located in the three areas decreased over the past five years.



For the middle school students (grades 6-8), enrollment in schools serving the East Area remained relatively constant over the past six years, while there was a drop in enrollment in the West and Central Areas (See Figure 11). For high school students, enrollment at the schools serving all the East and Central Areas remained relatively constant, but it increased in the West Area.

**Student Demographics**

Table ED-6 presents the distribution of students in the schools serving the Corridor with respect to ethnicity, the percentage of students in each ethnic classification and the changes in the total number of students since the 2002-03 academic year. At least 65% of the students attending elementary and middle schools serving the West and Central Areas were Latino, while less 25% of the students attending elementary or middle schools serving the Central Area were Latino.

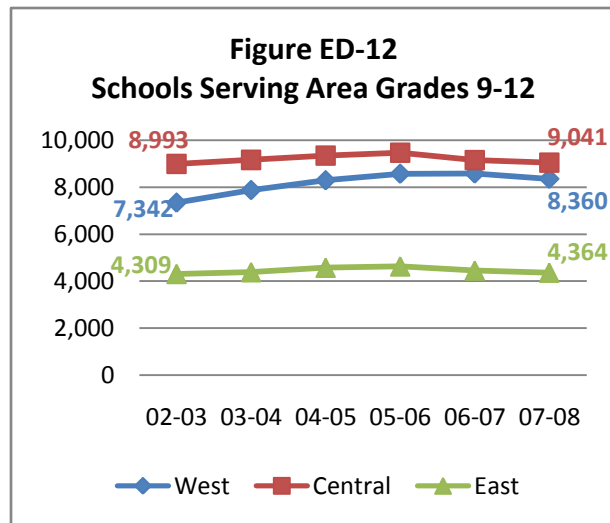


Table ED-6 presents the distribution of students in the schools serving the Corridor with respect to ethnicity, the percentage of students in each ethnic classification and the changes in the total number of students since the 2002-03 academic year. At least 65% of the students attending elementary and middle schools serving the West and Central Areas were Latino, while less 25% of the students attending elementary or middle schools serving the Central Area were Latino.

Table ED-6  
Ethnicity of Schools Serving Area  
2006-07 Grades K-12

		African Am			Asian			Latino			White		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03
Grade K-5	West	550	18%	-20%	87	3%	-26%	1,954	64%	-13%	38	1%	-56%
	Central	412	12%	-15%	545	16%	-32%	2,341	68%	-13%	72	2%	-34%
	East	347	13%	-32%	224	8%	-10%	670	25%	-16%	1,332	49%	-10%
	LBUSD	6,388	16%	-21%	2,341	68%	-13%	21,343	54%	-16%	6,203	16%	-18%
Grade 6-8	West	510	18%	-31%	88	3%	-40%	1,809	63%	-6%	56	2%	-46%
	Central	582	16%	-29%	476	13%	-35%	2,307	65%	-10%	111	3%	-28%
	East	94	11%	-17%	52	6%	-43%	218	24%	5%	492	55%	20%
	LBUSD	3,699	18%	-18%	1,596	8%	-33%	10,722	52%	3%	3,350	16%	-16%
Grade 9-12	West	1,964	23%	-3%	1,288	15%	-13%	3,624	43%	54%	601	7%	-11%
	Central	1,887	21%	-7%	1,654	18%	-17%	2,928	32%	17%	1,968	22%	4%
	East	599	14%	-9%	463	11%	-26%	1,692	39%	4%	1,442	33%	12%
	LBUSD	5,350	19%	-7%	2,848	10%	-22%	13,070	46%	18%	4,921	17%	-4%

Table ED-7  
Language Fluency of Schools Serving Area  
2006-07 Grades K-12

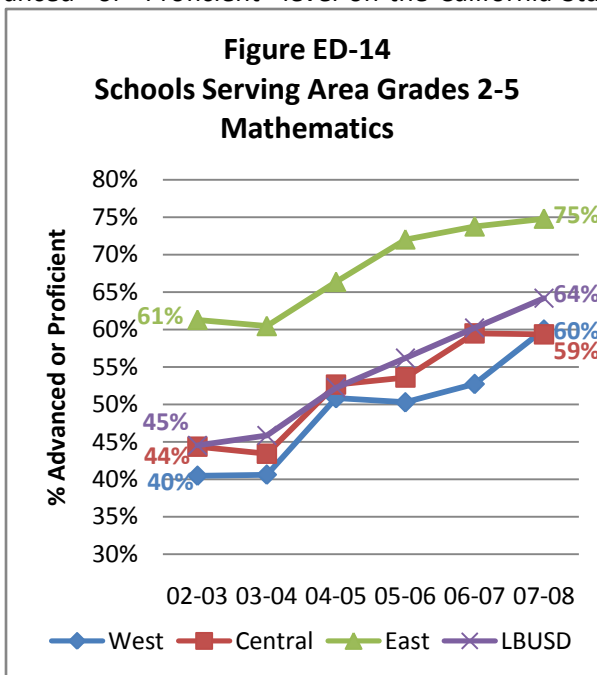
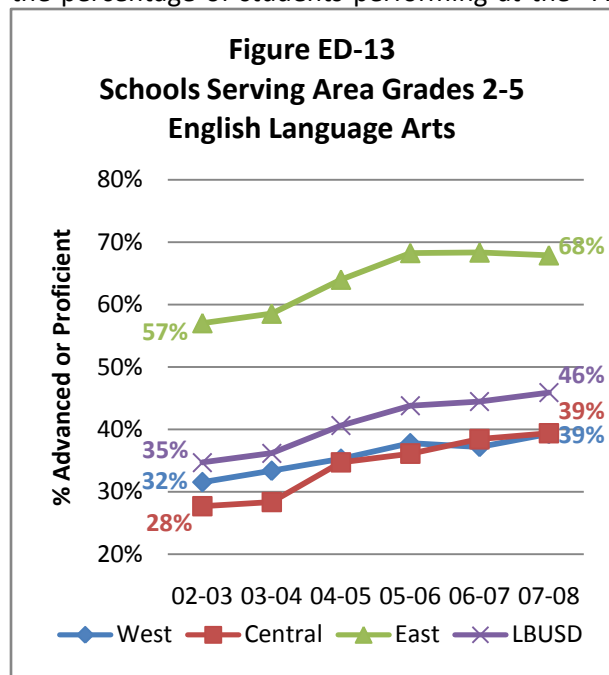
		English Only			Fluent Eng. Prof.			Eng. Learners		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03
Grade K-5	West	1,281	42%	-6%	369	12%	-28%	1,397	46%	-19%
	Central	907	27%	0%	615	18%	29%	1,900	56%	-31%
	East	2,334	86%	-9%	117	4%	-35%	251	9%	-36%
	LBUSD	20,635	52%	-9%	4,715	12%	-7%	13,986	36%	-28%
Grade 6-8	West	973	34%	-24%	988	34%	27%	904	32%	-30%
	Central	940	26%	-22%	1,328	37%	33%	1,302	36%	-40%
	East	703	79%	13%	147	16%	1%	41	5%	-42%
	LBUSD	10,330	50%	-8%	6,452	31%	26%	3,893	19%	-38%
Grade 9-12	West	3,788	45%	5%	3,241	39%	71%	1,331	16%	-27%
	Central	5,172	57%	4%	2,948	33%	20%	921	10%	-42%
	East	2,650	61%	8%	1,287	29%	27%	427	10%	-49%
	LBUSD	14,745	52%	1%	9,686	34%	45%	3,744	13%	-39%

Table ED-7 summarizes the distribution of students attending schools serving the Corridor in respect to their language fluency. At the elementary school level, 56% of the students attending schools serving the Central Area were English Language Learners while only 9% of the students attending schools serving the East Area were so designated. At the middle school level, over 30% of the students attending schools serving the West and Central Areas were English Language Learners while only 5% of the students attending schools serving the East Area were English Language Learners. At the high school level, 16% of the students attending schools serving the West Area are English Language Learners while

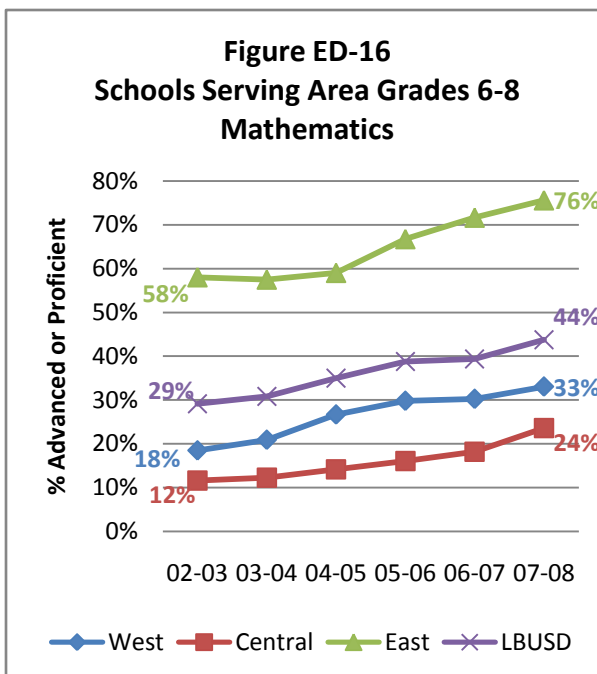
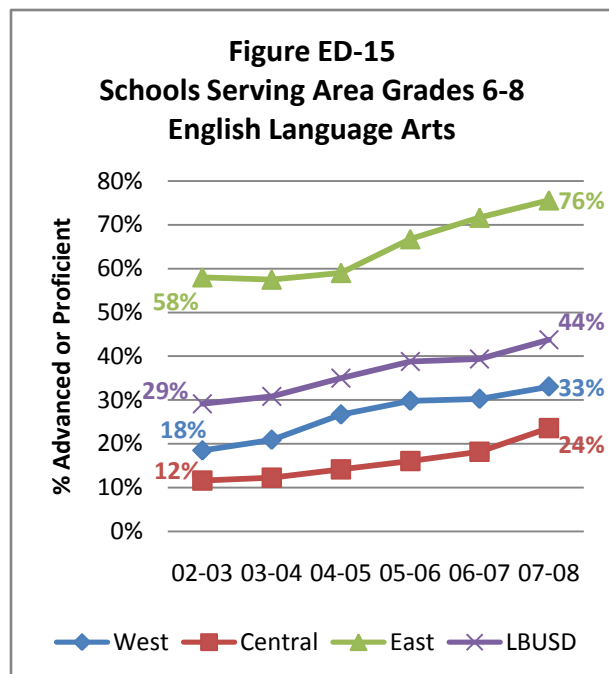
only 10% of the students attending schools serving the Central or East Areas were English Language Learners. As was the case for students living in the Corridor, the percentage of students who are English Language Learners decreased since 2002-03 for both grade levels and in all areas.

### Student Performance

For the purposes of this report, student performance is once again measured by the performance of students on the California Standards Test for grade level proficiency in English Language Arts and Mathematics. The following figures relating to student performance and the tables in the Appendix report the percentage of students performing at the “Advanced” or “Proficient” level on the California Stan-



dards Test. Figures ED-13 and ED-14 present the percentage of grades 2-5 students served by schools in each of the Corridor areas and the Long Beach Unified Schools District performing at the Advanced or Proficient level on the English Language Arts and Mathematics tests. These two tables indicate that a



higher percentage of students in the East Area performed at grade level or above than did students in the West and Central Areas in both English Language Arts and Mathematics tests. In addition, both tables show that over the past five years the percentage of students living in all areas of the corridor performing at grade level or above increased significantly, with the greatest increases occurring in the West and Central Areas.

At the middle school level, a higher percentage of students at schools serving the East Area performed at grade level or above than students in the West or Central Areas (See Figures ED-15 and ED-16). As was the case for the elementary school students, the percentage of students performing at grade level or above significantly increased over the past five years.

At the high school level, the school serving the Central and East Areas performed at a significantly higher level than the school serving the West Area in English Language Arts and relatively equal in Mathematics. Over the past five years, the percentage of students scoring at grade level or above in all areas increased in English Language Arts while remaining at about the same level or slightly lower in Mathematics.

