

Santa Fe Avenue Corridor Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Population Demographics.....	1
Age & Ethnicity.....	1
Adult Education and Language Fluency	3
Families and Households.....	4
Income and Poverty	4
Employment.....	5
Housing	5
Public Safety.....	6
Part I Violent Crime	6
Part I Property Crimes.....	7
Part II Selected Crimes	9
Juvenile Crime	11
Education	12
Students Living in Area.....	12
Student Demographics.....	13
Student Performance	15
Schools Serving the Santa Fe Corridor	17
Student Demographics.....	17
Student Performance	18
Appendix See CD	

Santa Fe Avenue Corridor

Rethinking Greater Long Beach

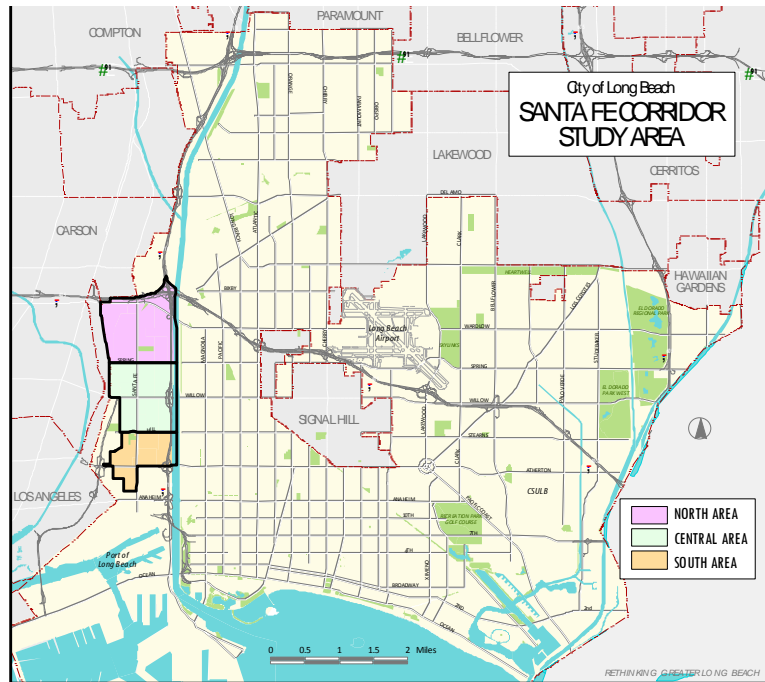
William J. Crampon, Ph.D., John W. (Jack) Humphrey, Ph.D., & Alex J. Norman, DSW

Introduction

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

- North Area: The area from the 405 Freeway south to Spring Street.
- Central Area: The area from Spring Street south to Hill Street.
- South Area: The area from Hill Street to Anaheim Street.

Note: The areas north of the 405 Freeway and south of Anaheim Street are not included in this report because they are industrial or commercial areas with no residential population.



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 Santa Fe Corridor as well as for areas to the east and west of the Corridor.

Population Demographics

In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 28,153 people, or 6% of the Long Beach population, lived within the Santa Fe Corridor. Of those people living within the Corridor, 42% (11,889 persons) lived in the North Area, 38% (10,626 persons) in the Central Area, and 20% (5,638 persons) in the South Area. It is estimated that in 2007 the population along the corridor had grown to 29,401 or an increase of approximately 4.4%. The largest estimated increase (5.6%) in population was in the Central Area while the smallest was in the South Area (3.4% increase) (See Table C-1).¹ The 2010 Census will give us a more accurate count.

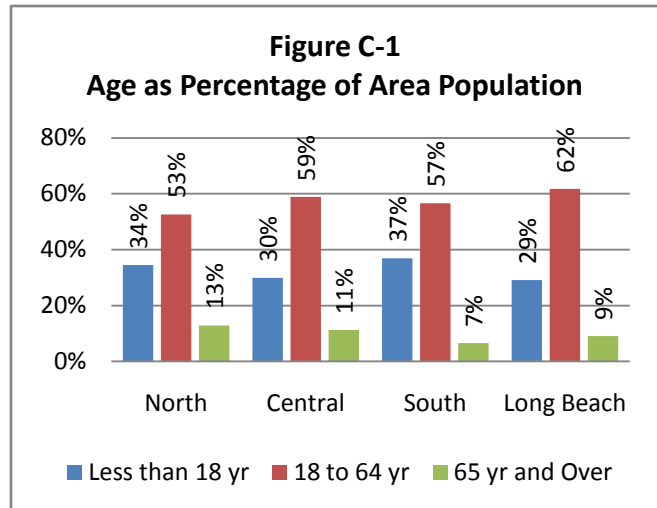
Table C-1
Santa Fe Corridor

Corridor	2000	2007	Change
North	11,889	12,352	3.9%
Central	10,626	11,219	5.6%
South	5,638	5,830	3.4%
Long Beach	461,522	490,293	6.2%

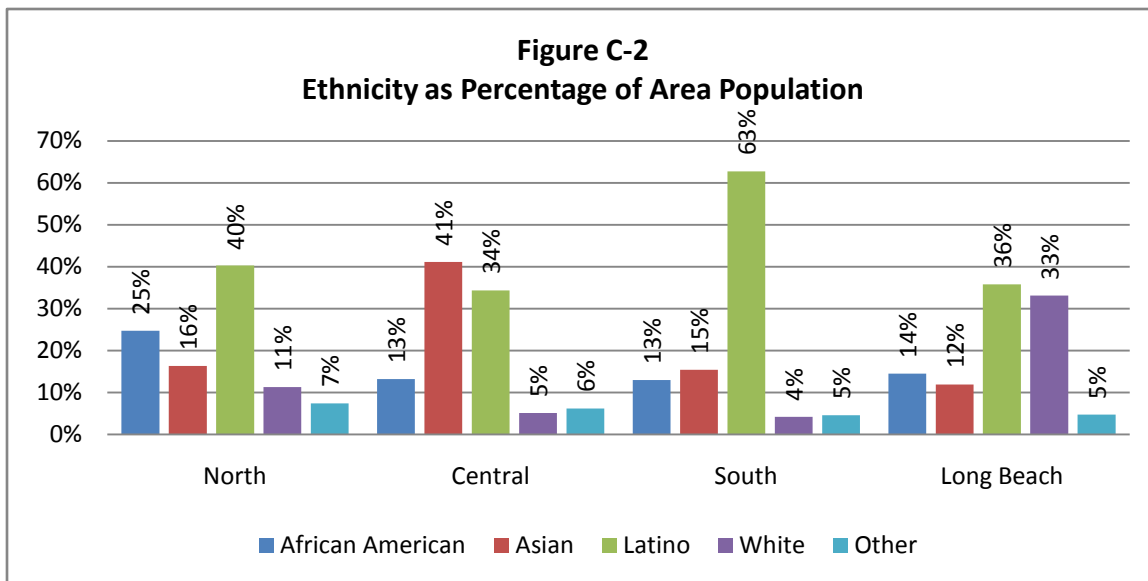
¹ Detailed statistics for both the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2007 estimates can be found on tables C-1 through C-10 in the Appendix.

Age & Ethnicity

Figure C-1 presents the age distribution of the population along the Santa Fe Corridor and the remainder of Long Beach in 2000. Those persons living in the North and South Areas tended to be younger than the population in the Central Area, with the median age in the North Area being 29.2 years and the South Area being 25.7 years, while the median age in the Central Area was 31.7 years and 31.0 years for all of Long Beach. In addition, over one-third of the residents in the North Area were under 18 years of age, while 30% of the residents in the Central Area were under 18 years. The largest percentage of older residents was in the North Area (13%), while only 7% of the residents in the South Area were 65 years or older.



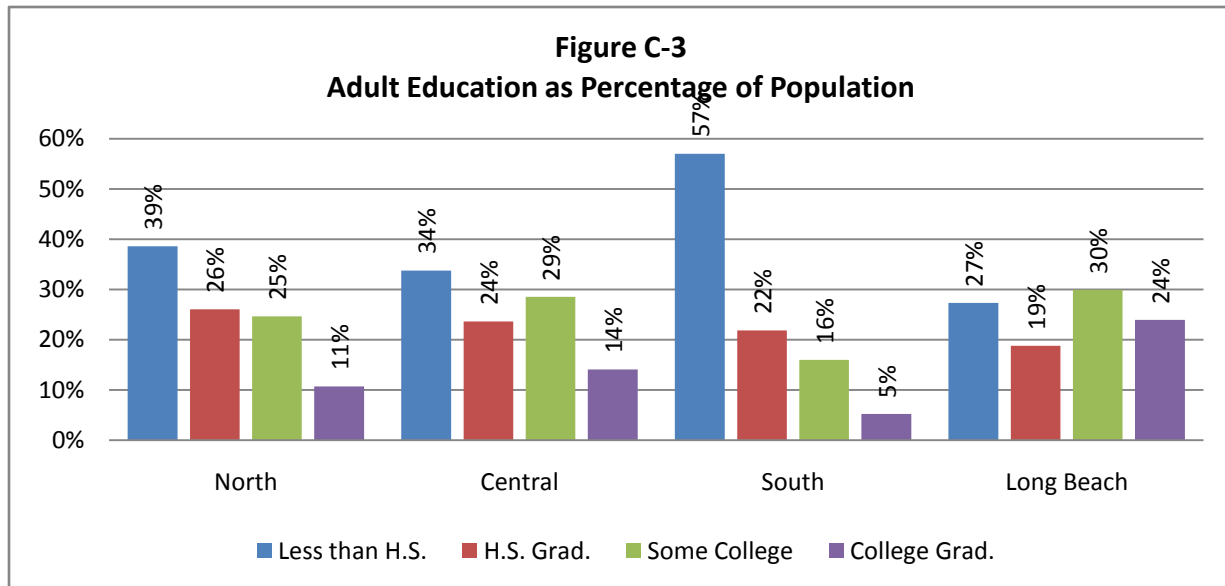
There is also considerable variation in the ethnic group population along the Santa Fe Corridor (See Figure C-2). Latinos comprised 63% of the population in the South Area and 40% of the population in the North Area, while they were only 34% in the Central Area and 36% in all of Long Beach. Conversely, only 16% of the population in the North Area and 15% in the South Area were Asian compared to 41% of the population in the Central Area. While 33% of the Long Beach population is White, in no area along in the Santa Fe Corridor were Whites over 16% of the population. It is estimated that by 2007 the Latino population will have increased to 67% in the South Area and 46% in the North Area, while Latinos will comprise 38% of the population in the Cen-



tral Area and 41% of the population in all of Long Beach. (See Table C-3 in the Appendix).

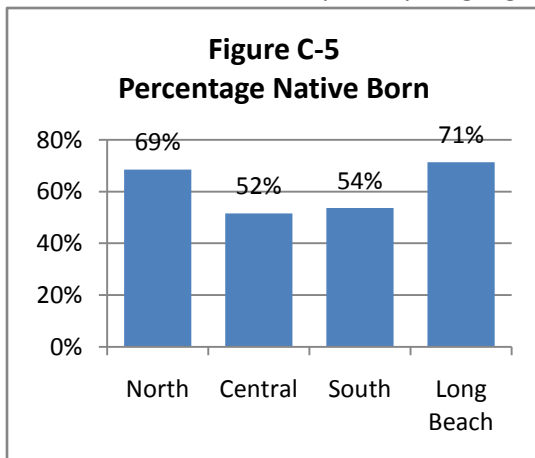
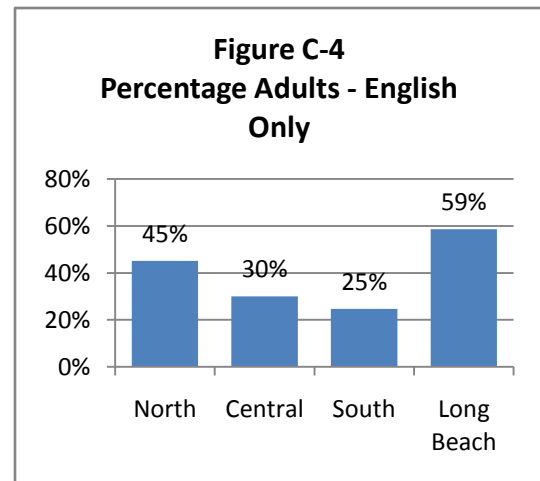
Adult Education and Language Fluency

Figure C-3 presents a summary of the average education levels of adults along the Santa Fe Corridor in 2000. In the North Area 39% of the population age twenty-five years and over had less than a high



school education and only 11% had a four-year college degree. Similarly, in the South Area, 57% had less than a high school education and only 5% had a college degree. In the Central Area, 34% had less than a high school education while 14% had a college degree. In contrast, only 27% of the adult population in Long Beach had less than a high school education and 24% had a college degree.

Figure C-4 presents the percentage of adults within the Corridor that had English as their only language in 2000. Forty-five percent of the adults in the North Area had English as their only language, while 30% of the adults in the Central Area and only 25% in the South Area had English as their only language (See Table C-5 in the Appendix). Of the adults who had a language other than English as their primary language, 17% of the adults in the North Area spoke English either “Not Well” or “Not at All.” In the South Area, 37% of the adults with a primary language other than English spoke



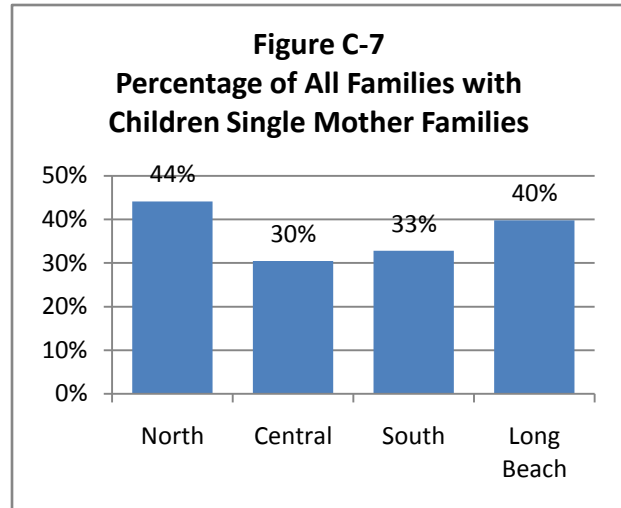
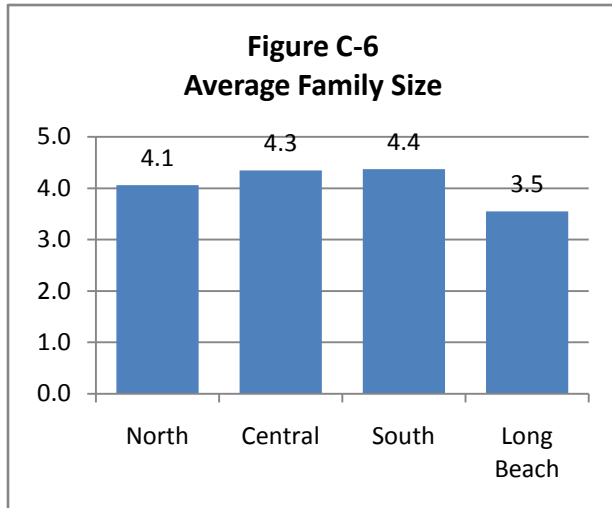
spoke English either “Not Well” or “Not at All.” In the Central Area, 16% of the adults with a language other than English as their primary language spoke English either “Not Well” or “Not at All.” (See Table C-5 in the Appendix).

While 69% of the population in the North Area was native-born, only 54% of the population in the South Area and 54% in the Central Area were native-born (See Figure C-5). Of the foreign-born residents, 25% in the South Area, 40% of the North Area, and 54% in the Central Area were naturalized U.S. Citizens, compared to 35% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-6 in the Appendix).

Families and Households

The average family size in the South Area was 4.4 persons, 4.3 persons in the Central Area, and 4.1 persons in the North Area compared to 3.5 persons in all of Long Beach (See Figure C-6).

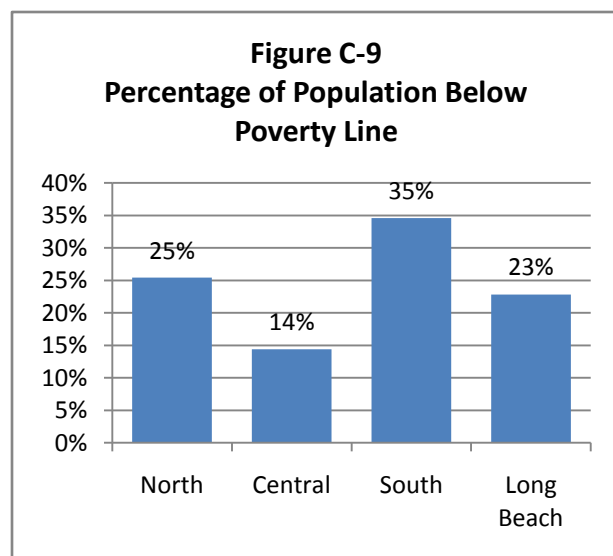
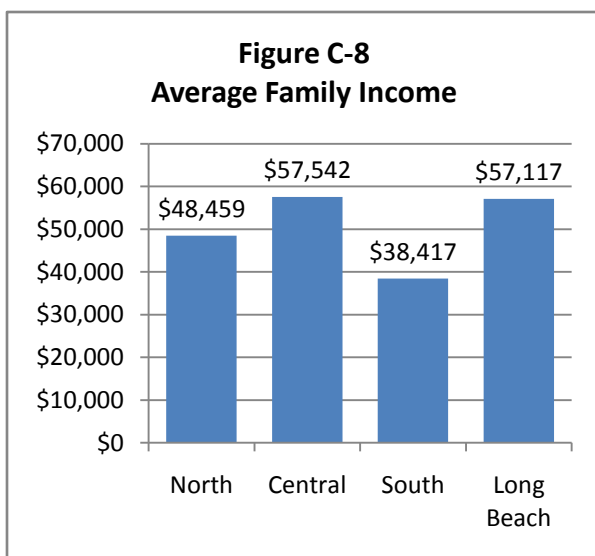
Of all families, 73% in the North Area, 64% in the Central Area, and 74% in the South Area had at least one child under the age of 18. This compares to 66% of all families in Long Beach having at least one child under the age of 18 (See Table C-7 in the Appendix). In Long Beach as a whole, for families hav-



ing 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). Along the Santa Fe Corridor, 44% of the families with children were Female-headed Families in the North Area, 30% in the Central Area, and 33% in the South Area (See Figure C-7)

Income and Poverty

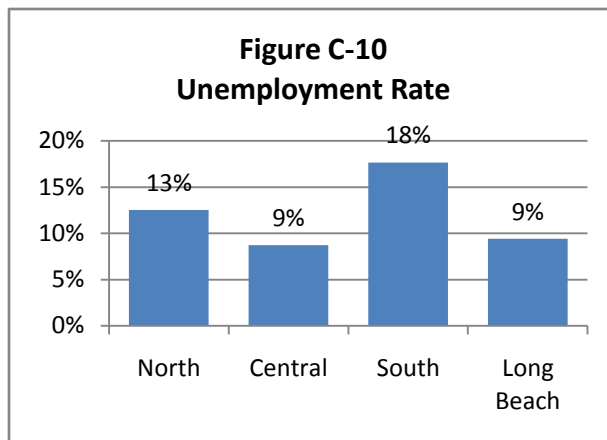
The average family income in the Central Area of the Santa Fe Corridor was \$57,542 in 1999 compared to \$48,459 in the North Area, \$38,417 in the South Area, and \$57,117 in all of Long Beach (see Figure C-8). The per capita income in the Central area was \$13,277 compared to \$12,399 in the North Area, \$9,482 in the South Area, and \$19,032 in all of Long Beach (See Table C-8 in the Appendix).



In 2000, only 14% of the population in the Central Area had incomes below the federal poverty line compared to 25% of the families in the North Area and 35% of the families in the South Area (See Figure C-9). For the population under the age of 18 years, 44% of those in the South Area were at or below poverty, compared to 33% in the North Area, 21% in the Central Area, and 32% in all of Long Beach. In addition, 13% of the households in the North Area and 13% in the South Area received public assistance compared to only 6% in the Central Area and 9% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-8 in the Appendix).

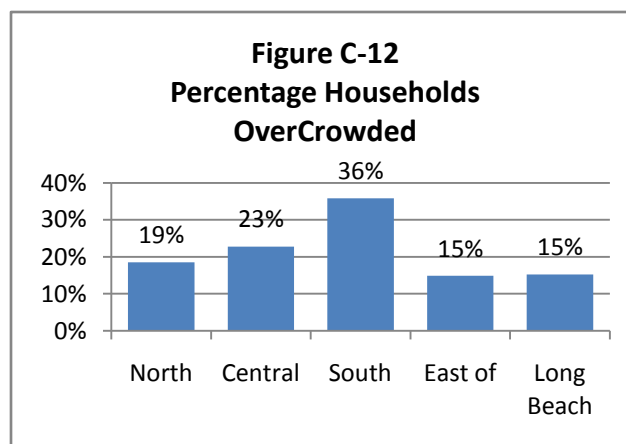
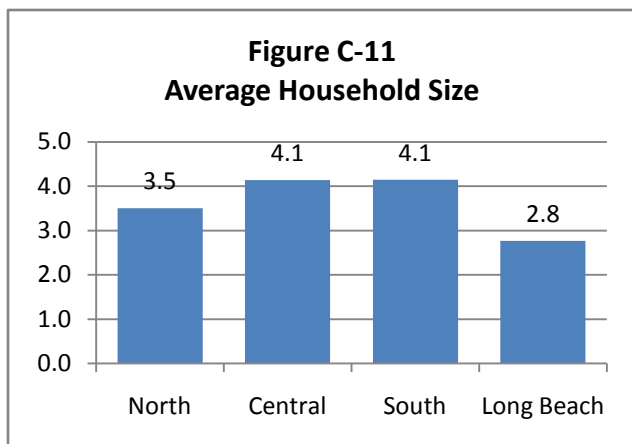
Employment

In 2000, 18% of the adult population in the civilian labor force was unemployed in the South Area compared to 13% in the North Area, 9% in the Central Area, and 9% in all of Long Beach (See Figure C-10). Moreover, in 40% of the married families in the South Area both the husband and wife were working compared to 38% in the North Area, 36% in the Central Area and 43% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-10 in the Appendix).



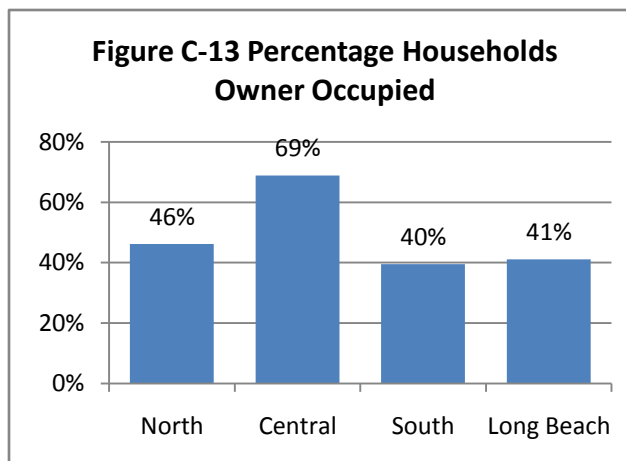
Housing

The average household size in the Central and South Areas was 4.1 persons in 2000, compared to 3.5 persons in the North Area, and 2.8 persons for all of Long Beach (See Figure C-11). In addition, in the South Area 36% of the households were classified as being overcrowded (more than 1.5 persons per



room) compared to 19% in the North Area and 23% in the Central Area (See Figure C-12).

In the Central Area, 69% of the households were owner-occupied compared to 46% in the North Area and 40% in the South Area (See Figure C-13). Additionally, in the Central Area 31% of the households were spending over 30% of their household income on housing compared to 25% in the North Area, 25% in the South Area, and 24% in all of Long Beach (See Table C-11 in the Appendix).

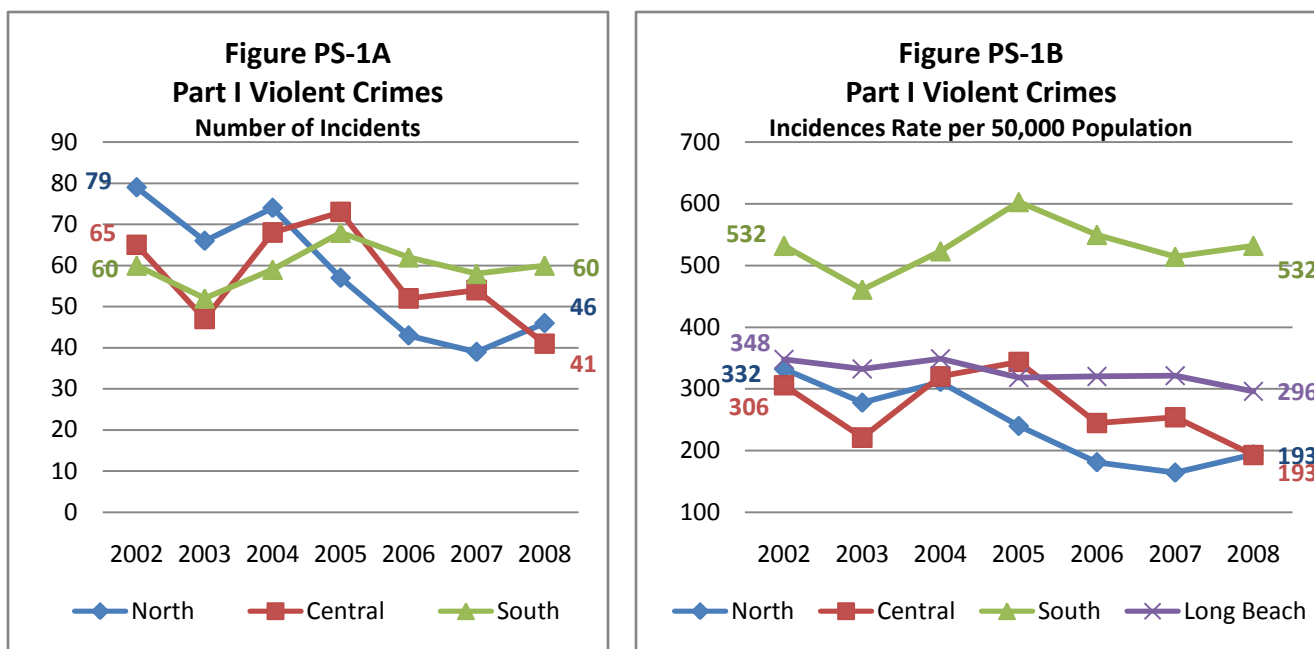


Public Safety

This portion of the study reports on public safety along the Santa Fe 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.

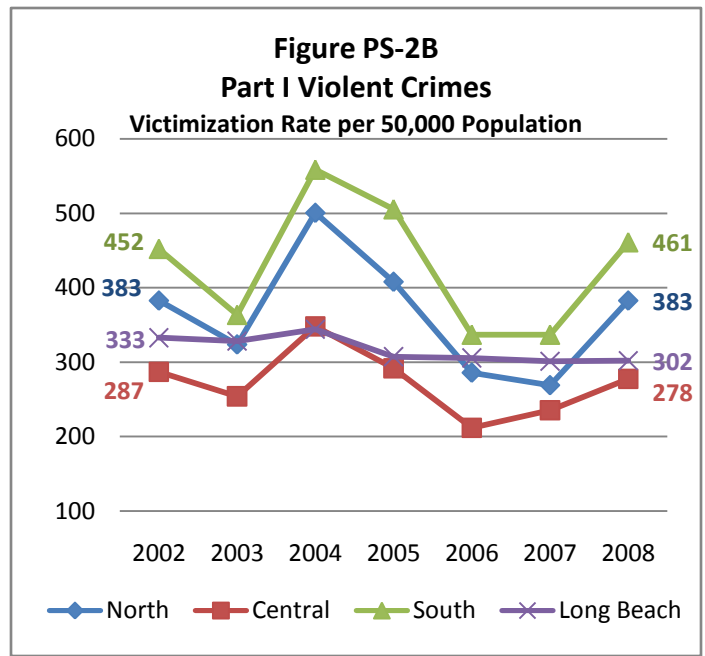
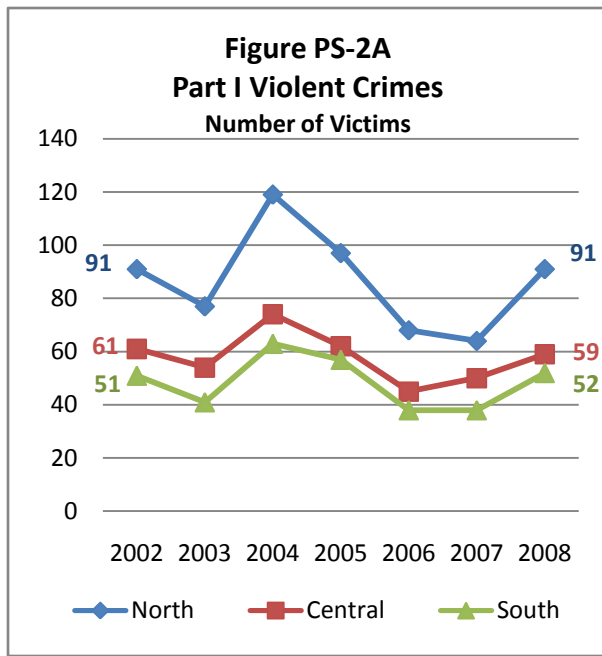
Part I Violent Crime

“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 Santa Fe 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

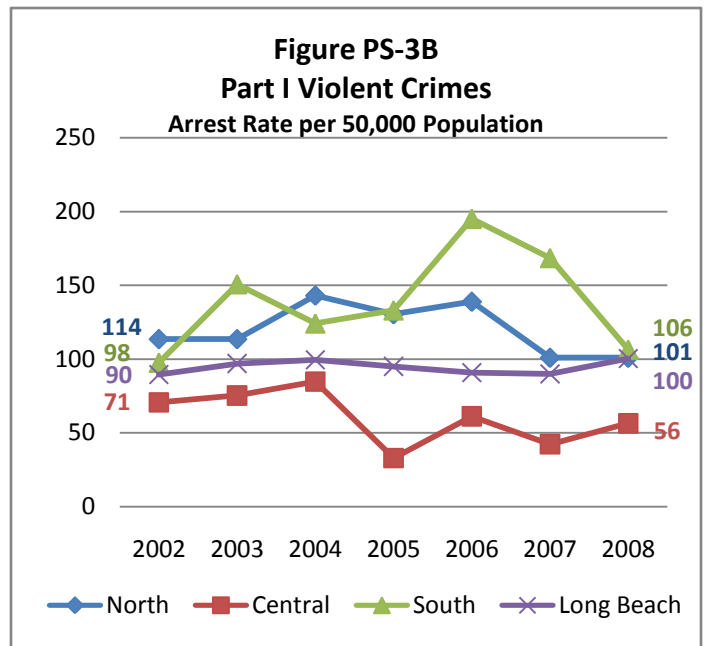
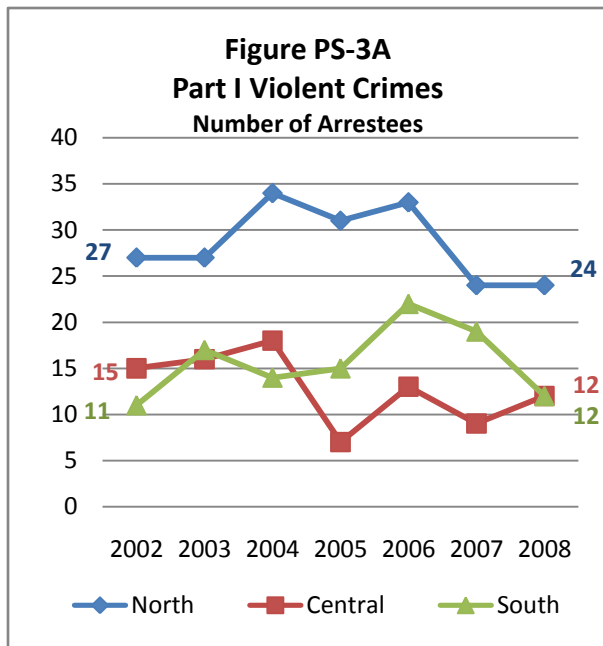


ent criminal incidents that occurred in each of the three areas of the Santa Fe Corridor during the period of study, and Figure PS-1B presents the rate of Part I Violent criminal incidence per 50,000 of the population in each of the three Santa Fe Corridor areas and the three comparative areas. Figure PS-1B shows that the Part I Violent crime rate along the Corridor is highest in the South 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 been decreasing since 2002 in the North and Central Areas.

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. Figure PS-2B shows that the highest victimization rate occurred in the South Area and lowest occurred in the Central Area. Both the number of victims and the victimization rate are at about the same level in 2008 as it was in 2002 in all areas along the Corridor.

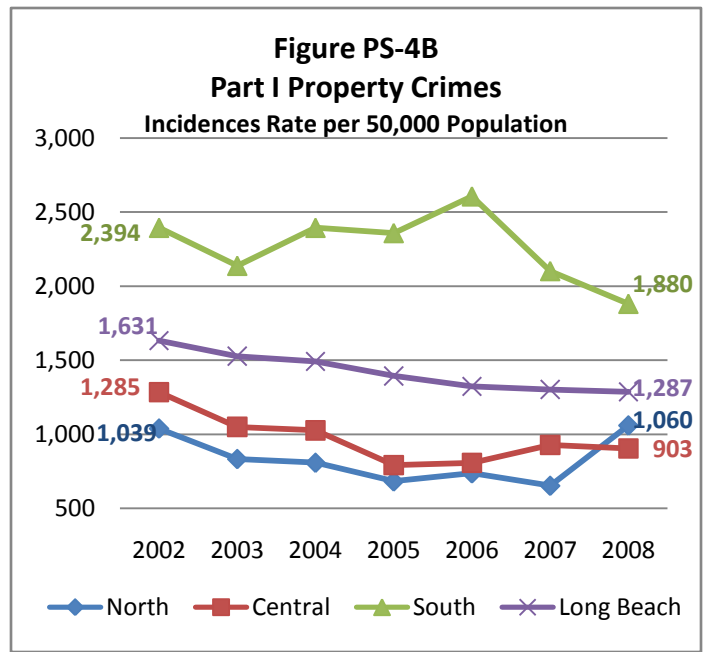
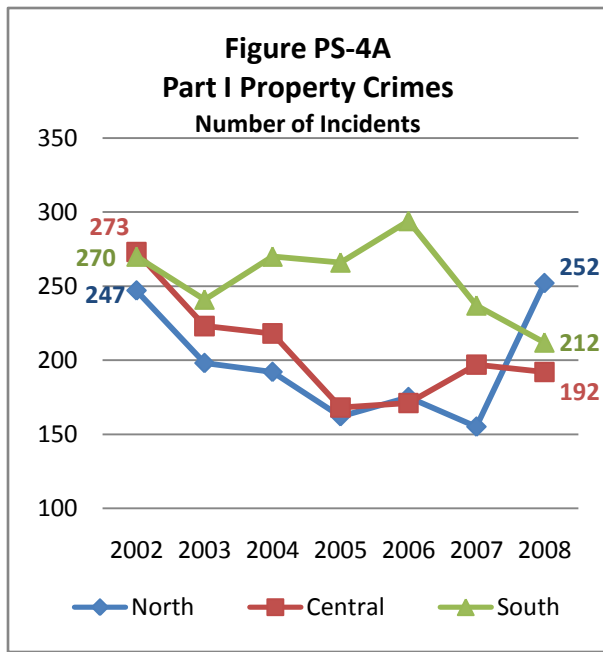


Figures 3A and 3B show the number and rate per 50,000 for arrestees of Part I Violent Crimes who were reported as living in one of the areas of the Santa Fe Corridor. The highest number of Part I Violent Crime arrests was in the North Area, and the Arrest rate was higher in the North and South Areas than in the Central Area.

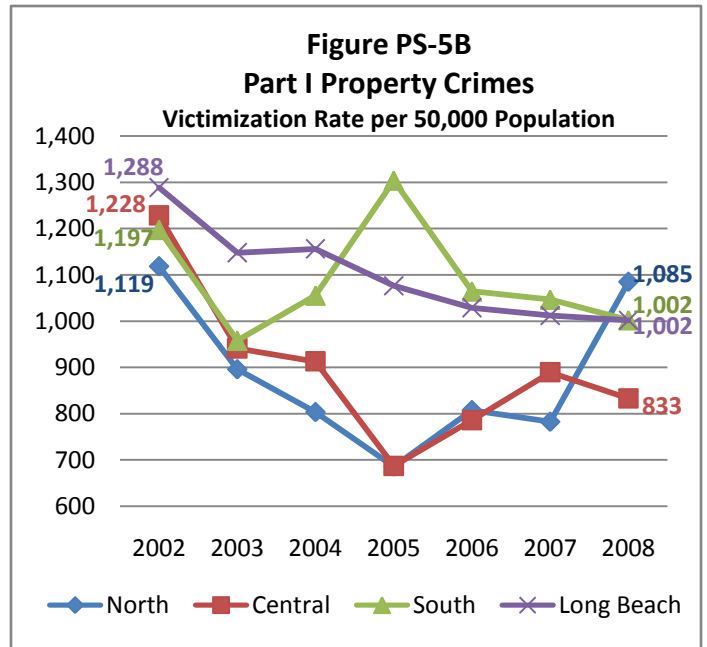
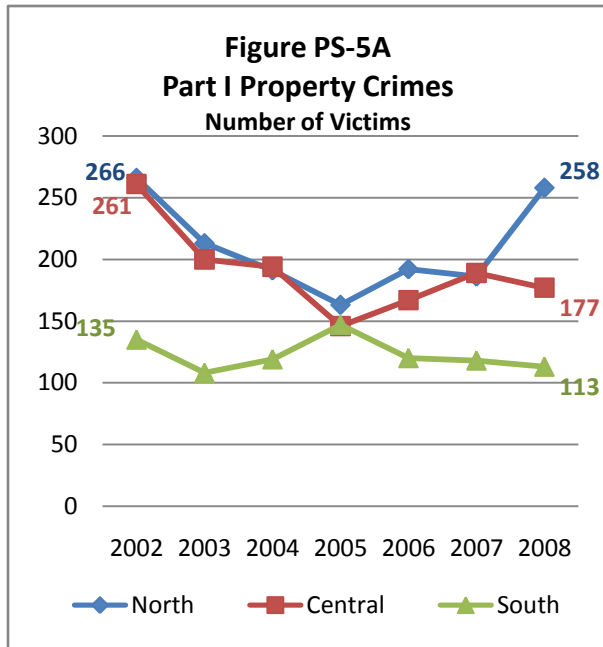


Part I Property Crimes

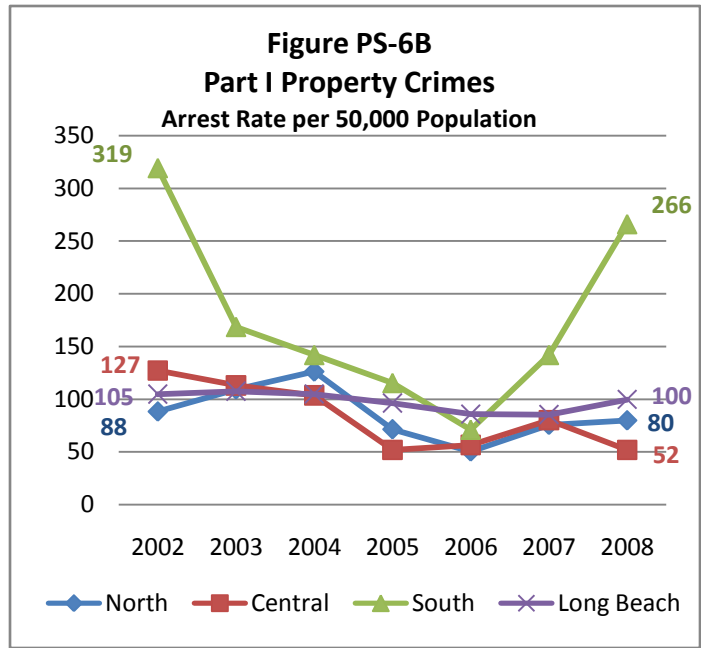
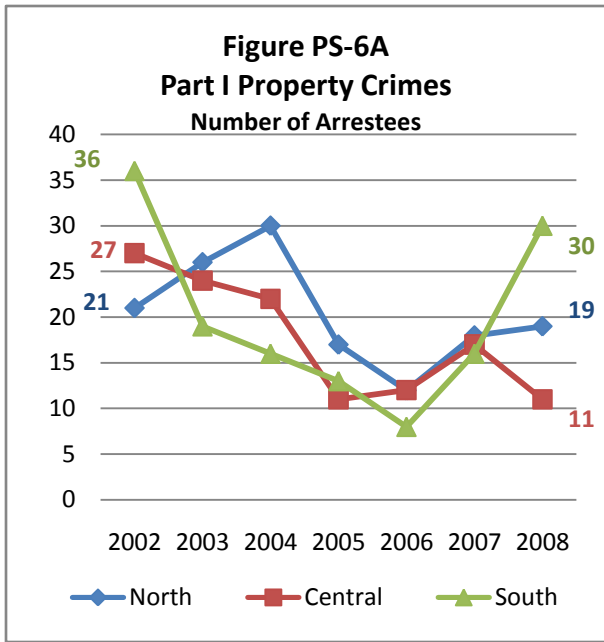
The "Part I Property" Crime (Burglary, Theft, Grand Theft Auto, Arson) incidents along the Corridor are those crimes that were reported to the Long Beach Police Department and classified into one of the Part I Property Crime categories. Figures PS-4A and 4B present the number and rate of Part I Property crime along the Corridor. The highest incident rate was found in the South Area while the North and Central areas were about equal. Since 2002, the incident rate has decreased in the South and Central Areas.



Until 2008, the Part I Property Crimes highest victimization rate per 50,000 population was found in the South Area, while the Central and North were relatively equal (See Figures PS-5A and 5B). Both the number of victims and victimization rates decreased since 2002 in the South and Central Areas of the Santa Fe Corridor.

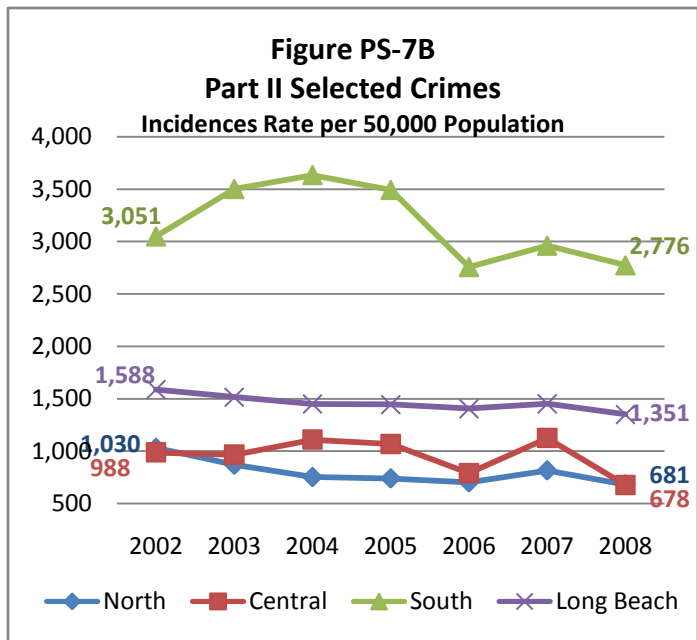
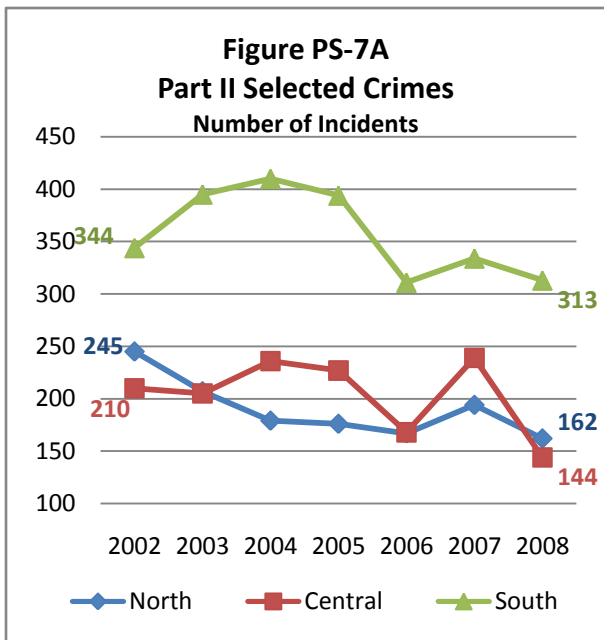


Figures PS-6A and 6B present the number of arrests and the arrest rate for Part I Property Crimes for arrestees living in each of the Santa Fe Corridor areas. Both the highest number of arrests and the highest arrest rate for Part I Property Crime were in the South Area, while the lowest was found in the Central Area.



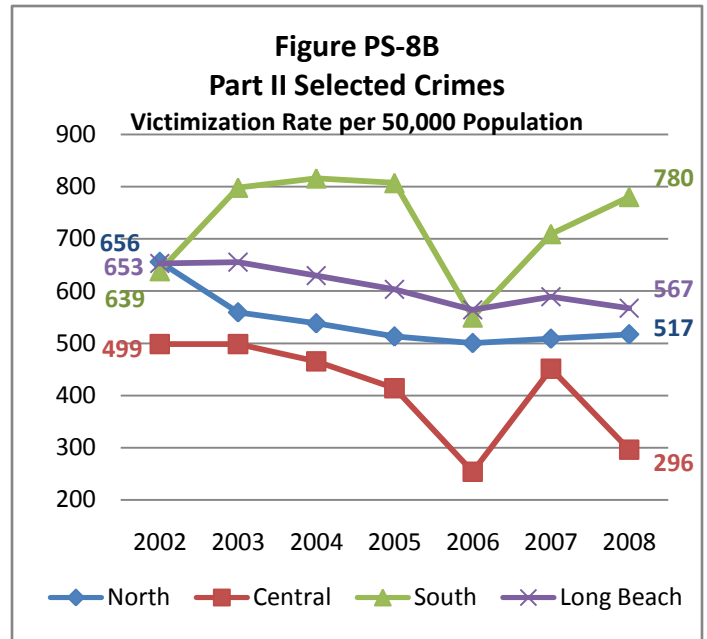
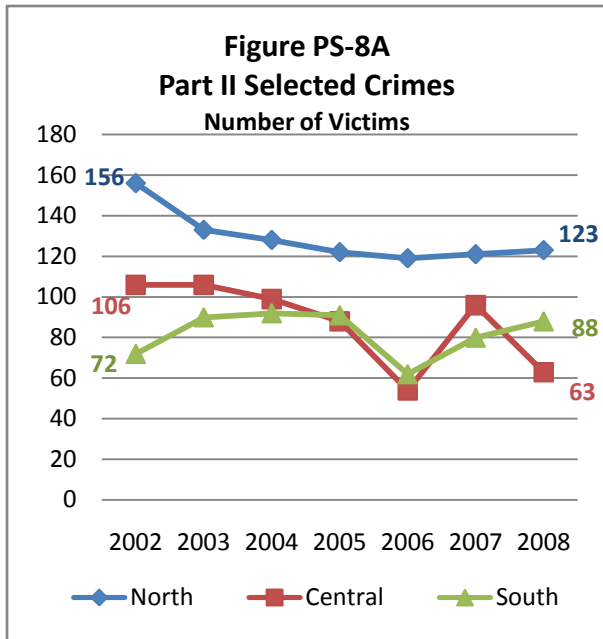
Part II Selected Crimes

“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 cause of the very low number of reported victims of these crimes.

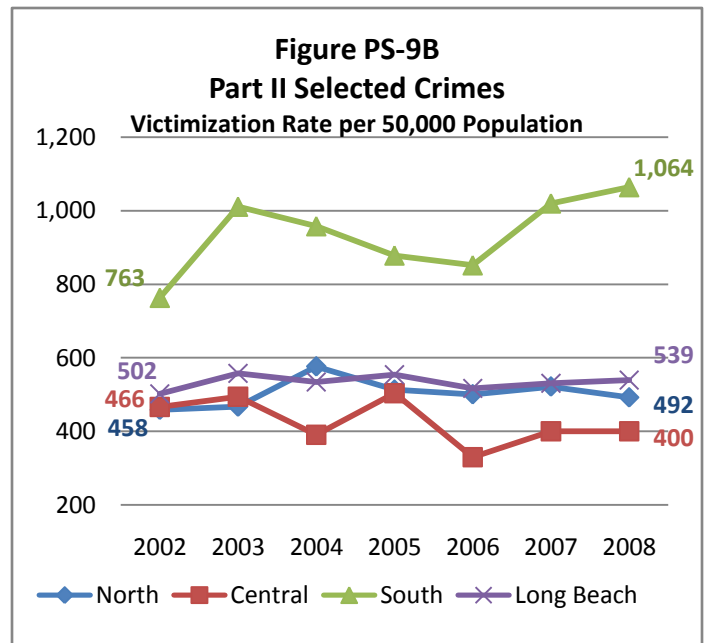
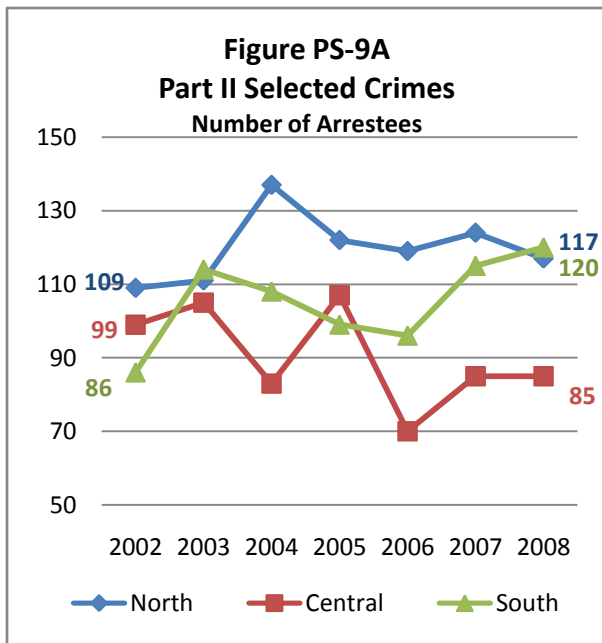


Figures PS-7A and 7B present the number of incidents and the incidence rate for Part II Selected Crimes. The highest number of incidents and the highest incidence rate were found in the South Area. The numbers of Part II Selected Crime incidents and the incidence rates have decreased in all areas since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

Figures PS-8A and 8B present the number of victims and the victimization rate for the Part II Selected Crimes. The greatest number of victims lived in the North Area, while the lowest number resided in the Central Area. The South Area also represented the highest victimization rate while the Central Area has the lowest victimization rate. The number of victims and the victimization rates decreased in the North and Central Areas since 2002.



Figures PS-9A and 9B show the number of arrestees and the arrest rate for the Part II Selected Crimes. Again, the highest arrest rates were found in the South Area while the lowest was found in the Central Area. Since 2002, the number of arrestees and the arrest rate both increased in the South Area, while decreasing slightly in the Central Area.



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.

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

Crime	Area	Victims		Arrestees	
		Rate	Change since 2002	Rate	Change since 2002
Part I Violent					
North	Juvenile	327	1.5%	113	25.5%
	Adult	392	-7.4%	95	-28.3%
Central	Juvenile	189	-27.5%	31	-61.3%
	Adult	289	-8.2%	67	-6.1%
South	Juvenile	155	-35.7%	103	-44.9%
	Adult	622	8.7%	108	93.7%
Long Beach	Juvenile	250	-23.3%	93	-15.6%
	Adult	320	-11.1%	103	15.4%
Part I Property					
North	Juvenile	88	-47.4%	126	-18.6%
	Adult	1,497	-9.4%	51	-15.1%
Central	Juvenile	79	-3.4%	47	-71.0%
	Adult	1,088	-38.9%	47	-61.3%
South	Juvenile	129	-3.6%	258	-62.9%
	Adult	1,312	-26.0%	270	93.7%
Long Beach	Juvenile	99	-45.0%	110	-36.9%
	Adult	1,287	-28.4%	93	9.5%
Part II Selected					
North	Juvenile	352	-45.3%	201	-29.0%
	Adult	374	-15.5%	619	7.7%
Central	Juvenile	204	-26.1%	189	5.4%
	Adult	163	-47.2%	490	-22.1%
South	Juvenile	335	25.4%	386	11.3%
	Adult	182	19.3%	1,379	35.3%
Long Beach	Juvenile	300	-15.7%	215	2.8%
	Adult	666	-28.0%	666	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, among the three Santa Fe Corridor areas, both the juvenile and adult rates tend to be lowest in the Central Area.

Education

The following section examines both the demographic characteristics and the educational attainment of students living within the Santa Fe 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 12th 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 Santa Fe 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 Santa Fe Corridor, 70% of the students living in the North Area, 67% in the Central Areas, and 73% in the South Area attend the school serving their geographic areas (See Table Ed-1).

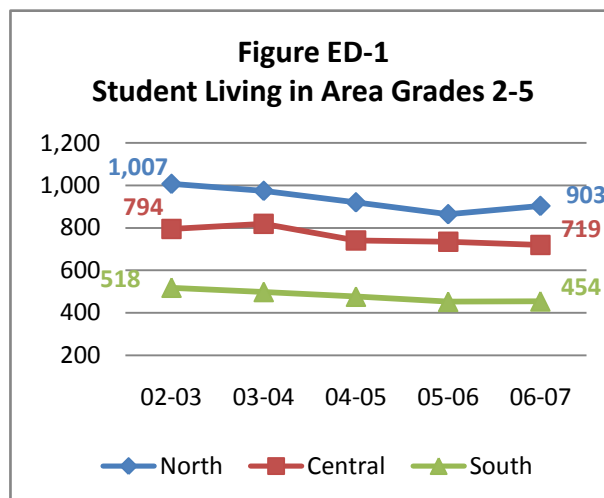
Table Ed-1
Students Attending Home School - 2006-07
(Grades 2-11 Only)

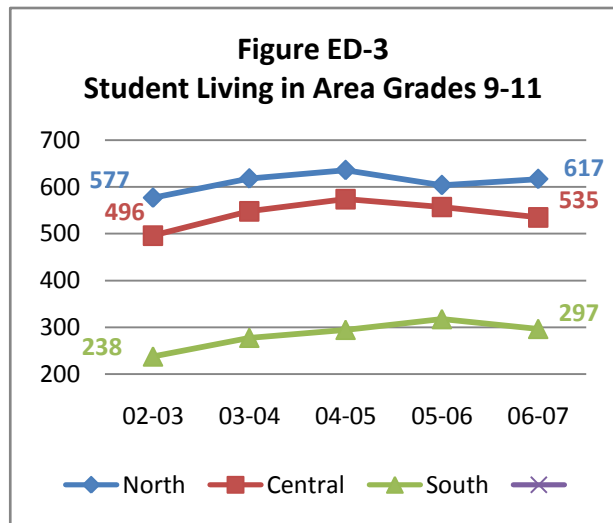
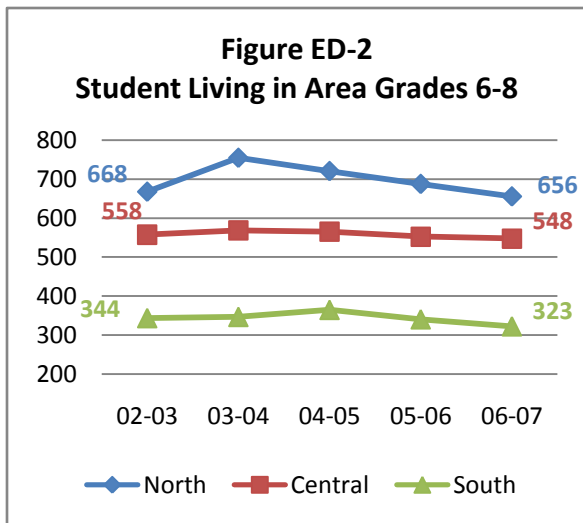
Area	Students in Area	Attend Home School		Attend Other School	
		No.	%	No.	%
North	2,205	1,542	70%	663	30%
Central	1,823	1,215	67%	608	33%
South	1,081	785	73%	296	27%
East of	55,748	30,331	54%	25,417	46%

Students Living in Area

The analyses of students living within the Santa Fe 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, which 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 North Area and that the total number of elementary age students living in all three areas had decreased each of the past five years.

For middle school students (grades 6-8), the greatest numbers of students also lived in the North Area, and the total number of students in each 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 North Area and the numbers of students living in each area have increased 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 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 02-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03
Grade 2-5	North	227	25%	-10%	16	2%	45%	487	54%	-13%	17	2%	-29%
	Central	95	13%	-9%	27	4%	-21%	354	49%	-10%	5	1%	-67%
	South	39	9%	-35%	8	2%	300%	359	79%	-10%	7	2%	-30%
Grade 6-8	North	147	22%	-24%	8	1%	-27%	370	56%	17%	10	2%	-55%
	Central	67	12%	-29%	12	2%	-25%	282	51%	9%	9	2%	-25%
	South	37	11%	-18%	1	0%	-83%	247	76%	0%	3	1%	-63%
Grade 9-11	North	144	23%	-11%	8	1%	-47%	340	55%	21%	12	2%	-37%
	Central	78	15%	-1%	16	3%	-52%	251	47%	26%	6	1%	-50%
	South	36	12%	33%	6	2%	-57%	213	72%	31%	4	1%	-20%

For the students in all three grade spans, the majority living in the North and South Areas and the area west of the Santa Fe Corridor were Latinos. The heaviest concentration of African American students was in the North and Central Areas, and very few White students live in any of the areas.

Table ED-3 summarizes the distribution of students living in the Corridor area with respect to their language fluency. At all three grade levels, the highest percentage of English Language Learners was found in the South Area, while the highest percentage of English Only students was found in the North 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 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03
Grade 2-5	North	441	49%	-2%	201	22%	3%	258	29%	-28%
	Central	331	46%	9%	170	24%	-3%	212	29%	-33%
	South	127	28%	2%	78	17%	-20%	249	55%	-16%
Grade 6-8	North	278	42%	-11%	259	39%	54%	119	18%	-37%
	Central	203	37%	-6%	236	43%	36%	103	19%	-39%
	South	79	24%	-12%	145	45%	73%	98	30%	-42%
Grade 9-11	North	255	41%	-2%	258	42%	62%	104	17%	-35%
	Central	213	40%	10%	244	46%	27%	77	14%	-31%
	South	80	27%	60%	148	50%	76%	68	23%	-34%

Over 80% of the elementary and middle school students and two-thirds of the high school students in the North and South Areas were classified as coming from socio-economically disadvantaged² families, and over half of the students in the Central area were so classified (See Table ED-3). After 2002-03, there was a significant decrease in the number of socio-economically disadvantaged elementary school students in all areas, while there was a significant increase in the number of high school students classified as socio-economically disadvantaged.

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	North	758	84%	-19%	145	16%	101%
	Central	541	75%	-19%	178	25%	45%
	South	407	90%	-13%	47	10%	-6%
Grade 6-8	North	528	80%	0%	128	20%	-9%
	Central	400	73%	-4%	148	27%	3%
	South	284	88%	0%	39	12%	-34%
Grade 9-11	North	435	71%	74%	182	29%	-44%
	Central	309	58%	102%	226	42%	-34%
	South	216	73%	106%	81	27%	-39%

The final demographic table (Table ED-4) presents the distribution of the students living in the Corridor areas in respect to their parent's education. Students living in the North and South 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 are more likely to have parents who continued their formal education beyond high school.

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

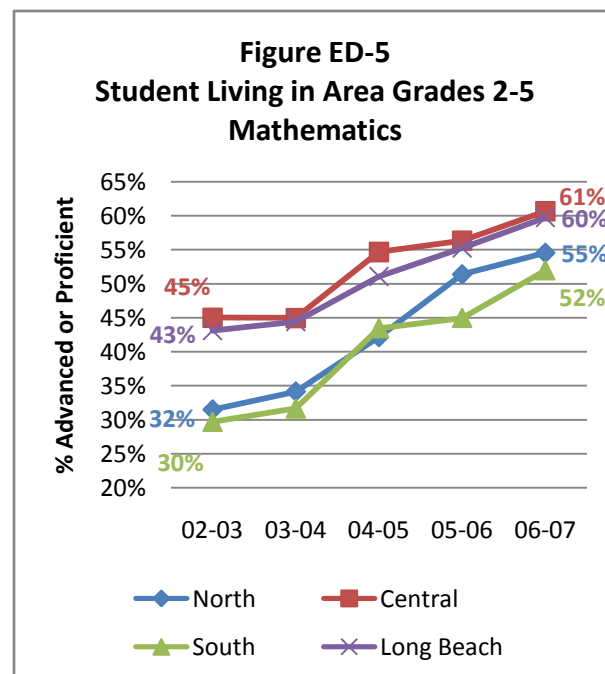
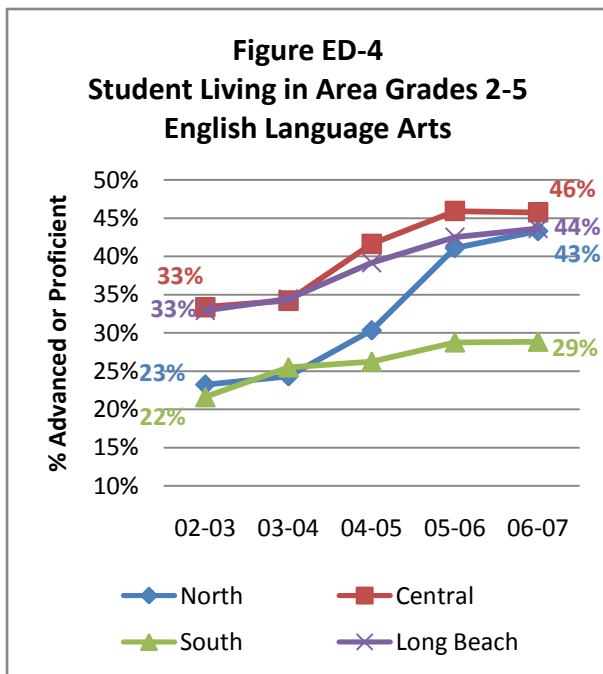
Table ED-5
Parent Education of Students Living in Area
2006-07 Grades 2-11 Only

		Less Than H.S.			H.S. Grad.			Some College			College Grad.		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03
Grade 2-5	North	132	15%	-50%	224	25%	-17%	165	18%	-18%	177	20%	-7%
	Central	101	14%	-37%	145	20%	-24%	146	20%	-18%	172	24%	-9%
	South	118	26%	-49%	148	33%	17%	64	14%	-17%	52	11%	0%
Grade 6-8	North	124	19%	-32%	168	26%	-18%	88	13%	-26%	130	20%	-11%
	Central	100	18%	-22%	133	24%	-10%	76	14%	-40%	123	22%	-10%
	South	95	29%	-26%	66	20%	-36%	30	9%	-40%	48	15%	-5%
Grade 9-11	North	128	21%	-2%	178	29%	14%	77	12%	-25%	103	17%	-23%
	Central	90	17%	0%	110	21%	-3%	80	15%	-10%	145	27%	-9%
	South	81	27%	0%	68	23%	13%	33	11%	-20%	44	15%	33%

In summary, these four analyses indicate that students living in the North and South 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 Central 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

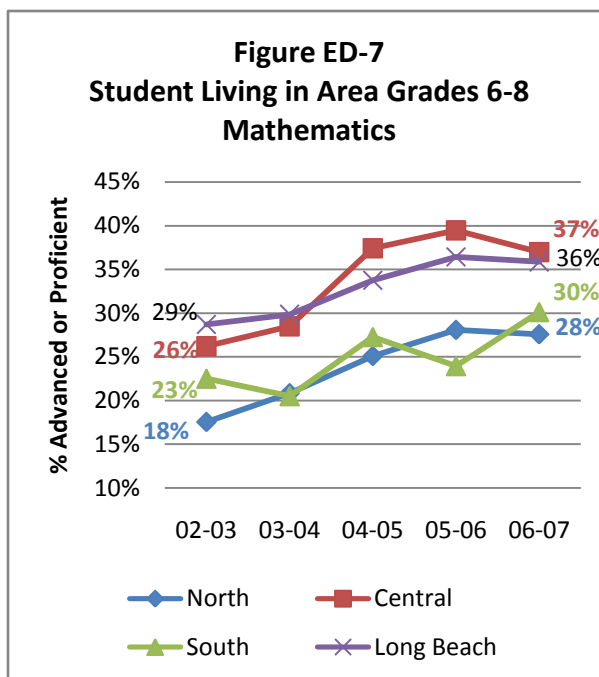
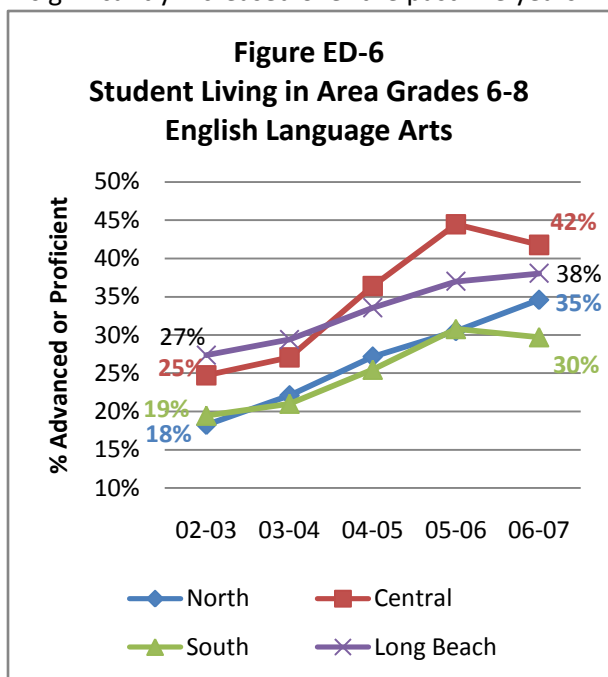
For the purposes of this report, student performance is measured by the performance of students on the California Standards Test for grade level proficiency in English Language Arts and Mathematics. While we recognize that there are limitations in using standardized test results as a measure of student 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



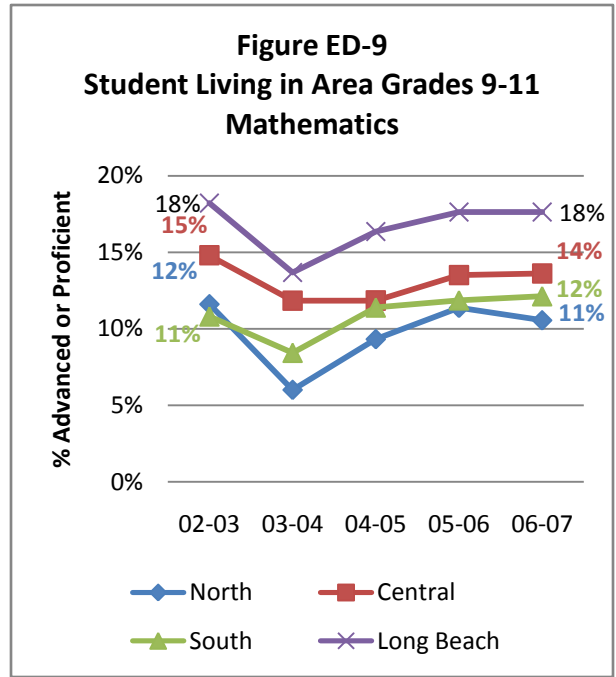
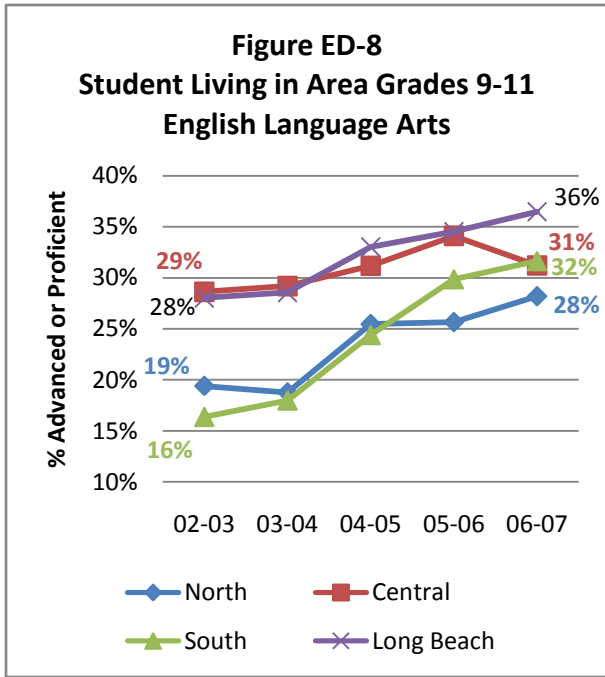
relating to student performance and the tables in the Appendix report the percentage of students performing at the “Advanced” or “Proficient” level on the California Standards Test. This level is classified by the State of California as performance at “Grade Level or Above.”

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 Central Area performed at grade level or above than students in the North and South Areas. In addition, both tables show that over the past five years the percentage of students living in all areas of the corridor performed at grade level or above increased significantly.

At the middle school level, a higher percentage of students living in the Central Area performed at grade level or above than students in the North or South Areas (see Figures ED-6 and ED-7). 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.



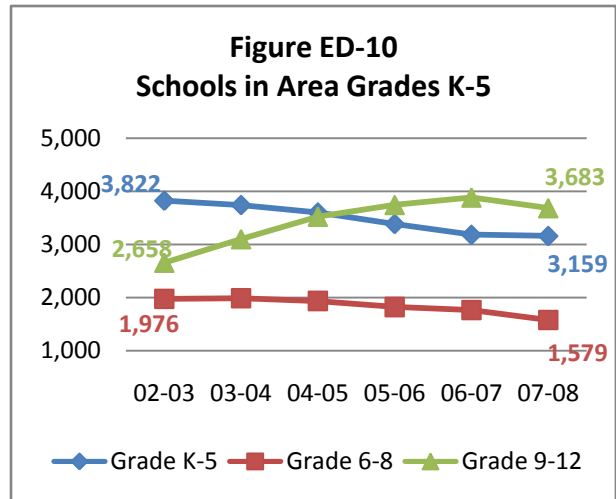
The high school students living in the Central Area performed at a slightly higher level than those living in the North and South Areas, with fewer than one-third of the students in the North and South Area performing at grade level or above in English Language Arts and fewer than 15% performing at grade 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 were reported in English Language Arts; the percentage of high school students performing at grade level or above in Mathematics either remained constant or was slightly decreased.



Schools Serving the Santa Fe Corridor

A second way of looking at education along the Santa Fe Corridor is to look at the schools that serve this geographic area. For the following discussion, the schools located in the Santa Fe Corridor will be used as a group since no individual school serves only one of the three areas.

The Figure ED-10 shows the changes in enrollment of schools serving the students along the Santa Fe Corridor. Since 2002-03 the enrollment at the elementary and middle school levels have decreased while the enrollment at the high school level has increased.



Student Demographics

Table ED-6 presents the distribution of students in the schools serving the Corridor in 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. Over half of the students attending the schools in the Santa Fe Corridor were Latino, while only 2% were White.

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

Grade	Area	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
K-5	Santa Fe	579	18%	-26%	86	3%	-25%	1,845	58%	-16%	51	2%	-35%
	LBUSD	6,388	16%	-21%	2,888	7%	-25%	21,343	54%	-16%	6,203	16%	-18%
6-8	Santa Fe	278	18%	-41%	33	2%	-51%	911	58%	-9%	31	2%	-50%
	LBUSD	3,699	18%	-18%	1,596	8%	-33%	10,722	52%	3%	3,350	16%	-16%
9-12	Santa Fe	676	18%	4%	97	3%	-13%	2,388	65%	62%	75	2%	-7%
	LBUSD	5,350	19%	-7%	2,848	10%	-22%	13,070	46%	18%	4,921	17%	-4%

Table ED-7 presents the distribution of students along the Corridor in respect to their language fluency. Note that the percentage for students attending the schools along the corridor who were English Only students were lower than the percentage for the district. Since 2002-03, the percentage of students attending schools along the Corridor who were classified as Fluent English Proficient had significantly increased at the middle and high school level, while the percentage of students classified as English Language Learners had decreased at all three grade levels.

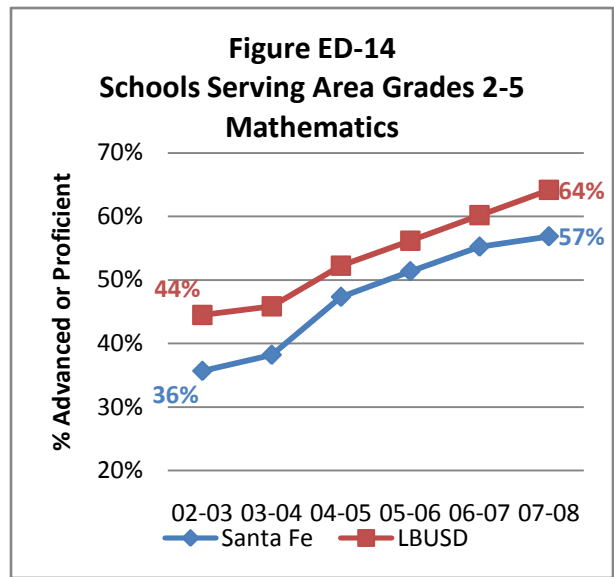
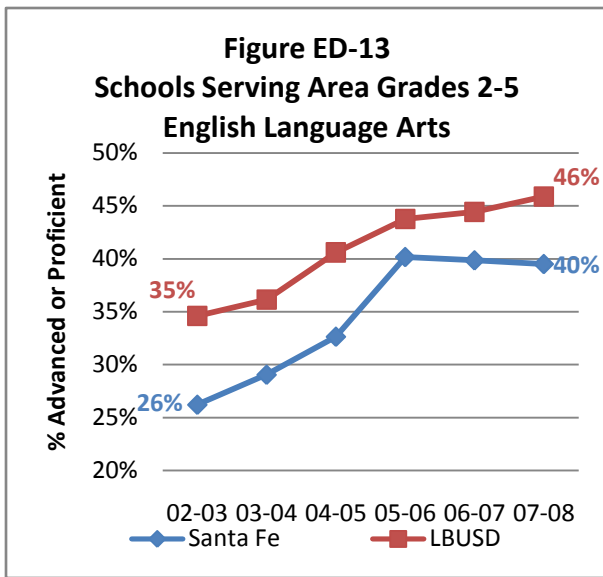
Table ED-7
Language Fluency of Schools Serving Area
2006-07 Grades K-12

Grade	Area	English Only			Fluent Eng. Prof.			Eng. Learners		
		No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03	No.	% Total	Chg. from 2-03
K-5	Santa Fe	1,465	46%	-6%	421	13%	-22%	1,273	40%	-26%
	LBUSD	20,635	52%	-9%	4,715	12%	-7%	13,986	36%	-28%
6-8	Santa Fe	597	38%	-29%	555	35%	16%	427	27%	-35%
	LBUSD	10,330	50%	-8%	6,452	31%	26%	3,893	19%	-38%
9-12	Santa Fe	1,266	34%	14%	1,580	43%	248%	837	23%	-23%
	LBUSD	14,745	52%	1%	9,686	34%	45%	3,744	13%	-39%

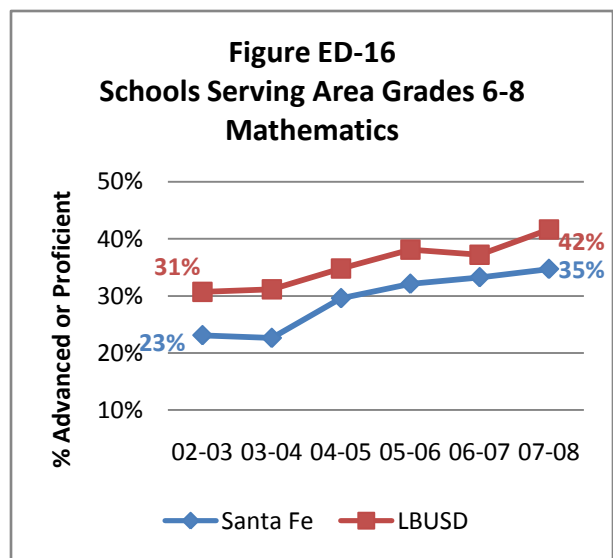
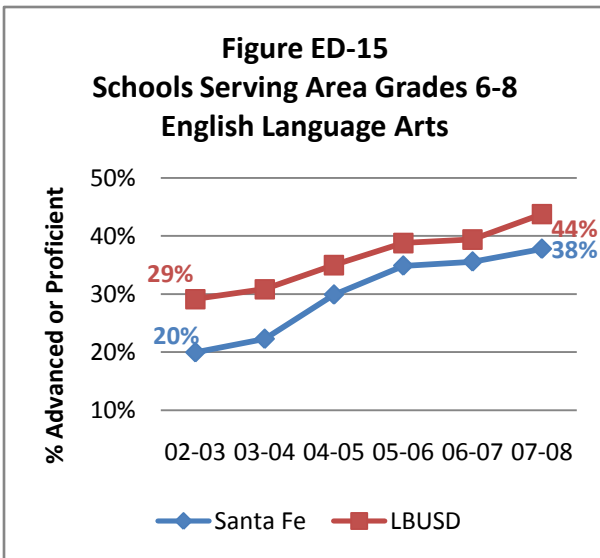
Student Performance

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 Standards Test.

Figures ED-13 and ED-14 present the percentage of grades 2-5 students served by schools in the Corridor and the Long Beach Unified Schools District performing at the Advanced or Proficient level on the English Language Arts and Mathematics. These two tables indicate that a lower percentage of students in the corridor schools performed at the Advanced or Proficient level than did all elementary school students in the district. Since 2002-03, the percentage of elementary school students attending the schools in the Santa Fe Corridor performing at the Advanced or Proficient level significantly increased in both English Language Arts and Mathematics.



At the middle school level, a lower percentage of students at schools serving the corridor performed at grade level than all the students in the district (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 Santa Fe Corridor performed at a significantly lower level than the rest of the district in both English Language Arts and Mathematics (See Figures ED-17 and ED-18). Since 2002-03, the percentage of students performing at the Advanced or Proficient level increased for high schools students in English Language Arts and decreased in Mathematics.

Figure ED-17
Schools Serving Area Grades 9-11
English Language Arts

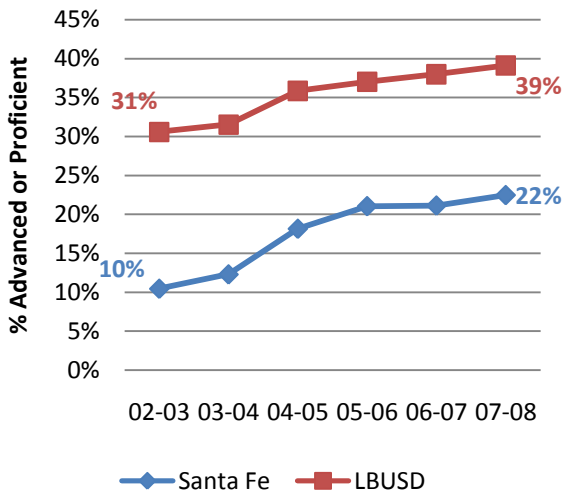


Figure ED-18
Schools Serving Area Grades 9-11
Mathematics

