

LIVING CITIES: THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

# LOS ANGELES

IN FOCUS: *A Profile from Census 2000*

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION CENTER ON URBAN AND METROPOLITAN POLICY

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# PREFACE

The United States is undergoing a period of dynamic, volatile change, comparable in scale and complexity to the latter part of the 19th century.

Populations are aging—affecting settlement patterns, lifestyle choices, and consumption trends. Diversity is spreading across the map, thanks to the most significant wave of immigration in 100 years. And the nation continues to shift to a knowledge- and service-based economy, placing new demands on education and workforce systems.

For cities and their leaders, such changes make understanding the census much more than an academic exercise. In fact, Census 2000 data are “setting the paradigm” for major political, policy, and economic choices in the coming years, and defining the social context within which these choices are made.

Information about the residential patterns of poor and working poor families is beginning to shape debates on issues as diverse as federal welfare reform, school equity financing, and suburban job, housing, and transportation access. Data on population and economic decentralization are heightening concerns over metropolitan development patterns and their implications for low income workers and neighborhoods. New findings about the changing composition of city populations are affecting local debates over the appropriate mix of housing and city services. In short, to

understand the policy context for cities and neighborhoods requires understanding the census.

*Los Angeles in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* seeks to promote such understandings.

One of 23 city-focused databooks keyed to the 23 cities in which the Living Cities consortium focuses its investments, this report by the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy seeks to gauge the health of Los Angeles’s neighborhoods and families in an accessible, data-rich format that allows for easy comparisons among cities.

To that end, this and the other databooks has been prepared within a uniform framework. Each book places one of the 23 cities in the context of both the 23 cities in the Living Cities group and the largest 100 cities in the nation. Each organizes demographic and economic data pertaining to ten sets of indicators: population, race and ethnicity, immigration, age, households and families, education, work, commuting, income and poverty, and housing.

At the same time, while each city's databook includes the same indicators and comparisons, each is customized in important ways. The databooks provide tailored presentations and interpretations of every chart, table, and map for the specific city being examined. In addition, each databook presents a localized assessment in the form of an executive summary on how that particular city has performed on key indicators. These assessments focus principally on the central city in each region—in this case the City of Los Angeles—as seen in the context of its region and other cities.

How accurate and current are these statistics and comparisons drawn in large part from Census 2000 in depicting unfolding realities in Los Angeles and its region today? We believe very accurate.

Even though this report appears three years after much of the data was collected and a significant slowing of the national economy had set in, the basic profile etched at the height of the last business cycle remains compelling and relevant. First, many of the indicators assembled here are not subject to a great deal of change within three years. Second, the national slump likely alters the relative position of cities in city-by-city comparison only minimally. And finally, the 2000 data—collected at the culmination of an unprecedented period of expansion—represent a kind of high-water baseline that poses a daunting challenge to cities in the current decade. That also continues to make 2000 data compelling, especially since many of the social indicators were troubling even then prior to the weakening of the economy.

At any rate, as America's cities enter the 21st century, Census 2000 provides a unique window of opportunity to assess recent progress and future direction in Los Angeles. We hope that these databooks provide individuals and organizations a clear picture of the diverse market and social environments in which cities and neighborhoods operate, and that the reports inform their efforts to create strong and sustainable communities for urban families.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Census 2000 reflects Los Angeles's enduring status as a destination for immigrants, but also records a decade of economic difficulty for the city and its region.

Los Angeles's population growth in the 1990s derived almost entirely from its significant immigration flow, which has made the city among the nation's most racially diverse. Over 40 percent of city residents were born outside the U.S., and Mexico, Central America, and East Asian countries all contribute heavily to the city's workforce. These inflows have made Los Angeles one of the nation's most youthful cities, and explain the large number of families with children who call the city home.

Unfortunately, the economic difficulties that plagued southern California for much of the 1990s seem to have further separated Los Angelenos by race and income. The City and County of Los Angeles lost a significant number of white residents over the decade. Median household income fell precipitously between 1990 and 2000, at a faster rate than in any other Living City. Annual household incomes for the city's blacks and Latinos trail those for whites by large margins, mirroring differences in educational attainment by race. Homeownership in Los Angeles, already low by large-city standards, declined overall in the 1990s.

Along these lines and others, then, *Los Angeles in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* concludes that:

**Los Angeles is growing, but not uniformly.** After the 1980s boom, population growth in Los Angeles moderated in the 1990s as the city grew by 6 percent. Only parts of the city shared in this growth in the last

decade, however. Rapid growth was confined primarily to the San Fernando Valley, while several predominantly African American neighborhoods in South Los Angeles lost considerable population. Unlike other western metro areas, though, city and suburbs grew at roughly the same rate in Los Angeles County in the 1990s. Despite its relatively centralized labor market, two-thirds of area workers continue to drive alone to their jobs.

**International migrants continued to arrive in Los Angeles in the 1990s, but other groups left the city and region.** Los Angeles added 180,000 new foreign-born residents over the decade, so that by 2000 immigrants accounted for over 40 percent of the city's population—the second-highest presence among the Living Cities. Mexico is by far the most common country of origin for the city's foreign-born, though populations from El Salvador and Guatemala each number over 100,000. As immigrants grew in number and importance in the 1990s, however, other groups left the city. Most notably, the white population declined by 200,000 in the city, and by 460,000 in the remainder of the county. These population dynamics contributed to separation by race and ethnicity in the region. Los Angeles-Long Beach has the fourth-highest level of segregation between whites and Hispanics among the 100 largest cities in the U.S.

**Young adults and married couples loom large in Los Angeles.** A large share of Angelenos are in their late twenties and early thirties.

Many are recent immigrants to the U.S., evidenced by the fact that males outnumber females in this age range. In addition, with many younger Latinos starting families in the city, Los Angeles has the third-highest proportion of married couples with children among the 23 Living Cities. Still, growth in single-parent families outpaced growth in married-couple families in the 1990s, and married couples without children left both the city and suburbs over the decade. The city does retain its appeal for young singles, though, as can be seen in its addition of more than 25,000 singles and other “nonfamily” households in the 1990s.

**Educational attainment trends point to the emergence of “two economies” in Los Angeles.** Just over one-fourth of Los Angeles adults possess a bachelor’s degree, somewhat higher than the national average. However, the proportion that has graduated from high school fell slightly between 1990 and 2000—one of only a few cities in which this occurred. This trend reflects not only the scale of Latin American immigration to Los Angeles, but also the location—and relocation—of more educated workers in other parts of the region. Education statistics by race and ethnicity further suggest that the city is dividing into “two economies”—a high-skill sector in which whites and Asians are disproportionately represented (over 40 percent hold college degrees), and a low-wage sector composed disproportionately of blacks and Latinos (17 percent and 6 percent, respectively, hold college degrees).

**Los Angeles’s overall economic profile worsened in the 1990s.** The effects of economic recession and restructuring in southern California in the early to mid-1990s are revealed in Los Angeles’s economic profile in Census 2000. Where manufacturing once played a pivotal role in the region’s economic stability, that sector employs fewer than one in seven of the city’s workers today. Meanwhile, only six in ten adults

participate in the labor force, ranking Los Angeles 80th among the top 100 cities. Median household income in the city fell by nearly 12 percent over the decade, reflecting a drop in middle- and higher-income households and rapid growth in low-to-moderate-income households. Racial and ethnic disparities point to a growing economic divide in the region, as the median household income for whites in Los Angeles is nearly double that for the city’s blacks and Latinos.

**Bucking the national trend, homeownership declined in Los Angeles over the decade.** The 1990s were characterized by growing homeownership in the U.S., especially for racial and ethnic minorities, and for cities generally. In Los Angeles, however, the homeownership rate fell by nearly a full percentage point, and declined for African American and Asian families. The city now ranks 92nd among the 100 largest cities on its homeownership rate. While this reflects in part Los Angeles’s large multifamily housing stock (44 percent of all units), it also reflects the difficulty city families face in saving for homeownership. Even with a large decline in the price of rental units in the 1990s, Los Angeles renters rank second among Living Cities in the degree of housing cost burdens they bear.

By presenting the indicators on the following pages, *Los Angeles in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* seeks to give readers a better sense of where Los Angeles and its residents stand in relation to their peers, and how the 1990s shaped the city, its neighborhoods, and the Los Angeles region. Living Cities and the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy hope that this information will prompt a fruitful dialogue among city and community leaders about the direction Los Angeles should take in the coming decade.

# METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The information presented in *Los Angeles in Focus: A Profile from Census 2000* derives almost entirely from the U.S. decennial censuses conducted in April 1990 and April 2000. The decennial census is the most comprehensive source of information on the U.S. population, and because all U.S. households are interviewed, it is unique in its ability to describe population characteristics at very small levels of geography.

The decennial census is comprised of two separate but related surveys. In the “short form” survey, all households in the U.S. are asked a series of basic questions on age, race/ethnicity, sex, the relationships among household members, and whether or not the home was owned or rented.

Approximately one in six households receives a “long form” survey that asks, in addition to the short form questions, more detailed questions on social, economic, and housing characteristics. The Census Bureau employs statistical weighting to extrapolate from the long form data to arrive at a representative portrait of all U.S. households.

Geography provides the framework for interpreting and understanding census data. The Census Bureau tabulates information from the decennial census for a range of geographies. In this databook, we present information for several different levels of geography:

**Cities**—Many of the tables and charts show citywide data. In this databook, Los Angeles is compared to the other 22 Living Cities, to the other 99 cities among the 100 largest in the nation, and to other Living Cities located in the western U.S. (Oakland, Portland, and Seattle).

**Metropolitan areas**—Metro areas are established by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to represent a collection of highly-populated communities that exhibit a high degree of economic interdependence. As such, they roughly characterize regional labor markets. Where metro-area-level data are presented in this databook, those data represent either the OMB-defined Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA—a metro area not closely associated with another) or the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA—a metro area representing one part of a larger area with one million or more people). In this databook, the Los Angeles metro area—which OMB designates as the



Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA—consists of Los Angeles County alone. Other counties in the greater Los Angeles area, including Orange County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, and Ventura County, are considered by OMB to be part of other PMSAs.

**Suburbs**—Information for suburbs is sometimes presented alongside that for cities. We define suburbs as the part of the metro area located outside the central city. In the case of Los Angeles, the suburbs include parts of Los Angeles County outside the City of Los Angeles.

**Census tracts**—Census tracts are subdivisions of counties defined by the Census Bureau to contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people; most contain 3,000 to 4,000 people, and most researchers equate urban census tracts with neighborhoods. We map several indicators at the census tract level to demonstrate differences among neighborhoods in the City of Los Angeles and its suburbs.

This databook primarily focuses on how the population, employment, and housing characteristics of Los Angeles and its neighborhoods compared to those in other cities in 2000, as well as how those characteristics changed between 1990 and 2000. Data from the Census 2000 short form have been available since summer 2001, and data from the long form followed one year later. Thus, many of the tables, charts, and maps shown in this databook derive from survey data collected a little over three years ago.

A note on the timeliness of this data: Though much of it dates to 2000, this data remains accurate, relevant, and compelling. The age profile of the population, characteristics of housing stock, and average size of house-

holds—none of these, for starters, are likely to change significantly within a period of a few years. At the same time, the numerous comparisons of cities on or another on these indicators likely hold. To the extent that larger national trends—aging of the population, or increasing enrollment in higher education—alter city conditions, they alter all cities. That means the relative rankings of cities are not subject to dramatic change. Finally, trends between 1990 and 2000 are important in their own right, as they show the progress cities made during a period of unprecedented economic expansion. That progress establishes a baseline for city performance during the 2000–2010 decade.

At the same time, though, the economy did enter a downturn soon after Census 2000 was conducted, and the effects are still being felt today in the labor market—through increased unemployment, stagnant incomes, and rising poverty. We have used post-census data, where available, to provide a more up-to-date picture of employment in cities. Most demographic surveys conducted between decennial censuses, however, do not include large enough samples to provide descriptions of changing conditions at the local level. In the Current Population Survey, for instance, states (and in some cases, metropolitan areas) are the smallest geographical units for which labor force statistics are available.

Some federal agencies do, however, collect annual demographic and economic data for sub-state levels of geography between decennial censuses. Following is a list of topics and intercensal data sources available from the federal government that individuals and organizations working at the local level can use to track and update changes in the indicators presented in this databook:

**Population**—The Census Bureau’s Intercensal Population Estimates Program provides population estimates for metropolitan areas, counties, cities, and towns between decennial censuses. These estimates are based on population counts from the most recent census, adjusted using data from local records. Data are published annually, delayed approximately one year from the date at which they are estimated. See [eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php).

**Age and race/ethnicity**—The same Census Bureau program publishes population estimates annually by age and race/ethnicity for geographies down to the county level—similar estimates are not available for cities. The first post-census update of these data (estimates as of July 2002) will be made available in summer 2003.

**Migration**—The Internal Revenue Service publishes county-to-county migration files that allow users to track, on an annual basis, the origins, destinations, and incomes of families migrating between counties and metropolitan areas. Data are released annually for migration flows two years prior. See “Tax Stats” at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

**Work**—The Bureau of Labor Statistics, through its Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, publishes monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment for counties, metropolitan areas, and cities with populations of at least 25,000. Data are released monthly on the employment situation two months prior. See [www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm).

**Income and poverty**—The Census Bureau Small Area Estimates Branch employs several federal data sources to produce annual estimates of poverty rates and median household incomes for all states and counties, as well as poverty rates for all school districts. These data are published with an approximate three-year lag. See [www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie.html).

**Housing**—The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council—a consortium of the federal banking regulators—publishes data annually on all mortgages originated in the U.S. by financial institutions, with detail down to the census tract level. These data can be used to track homeownership and home value trends in metro areas, counties, cities, and neighborhoods. Data are released each summer for mortgages originated in the prior year. See [www.ffiec.gov/hmda/publicdata.htm](http://www.ffiec.gov/hmda/publicdata.htm).

**State and local data**—To administer programs and make policy, state and local agencies also track a wealth of administrative data that can reveal much about the social and economic health of individuals and families in cities and neighborhoods. For a comprehensive guide to the types of state and local administrative data that can be used to describe small areas, see “Catalog of Administrative Data Sources,” by Claudia Coulton with Lisa Nelson and Peter Tatian, available at [www.urban.org/nnip/publications.html](http://www.urban.org/nnip/publications.html).

# POPULATION

Population growth does not by itself define a city's health. Nevertheless, the fact that people “vote with their feet” makes population change a good first-order indicator of the appeal of a place. This section accordingly details the basic population trajectory of Los Angeles and its neighborhoods during the 1990s.

Nationwide, the U.S. added 32.7 million people in the 1990s, the largest intercensal population increase in its history. Growth was widespread—Every state in the union added people, the first time this had occurred in the 20th century. Moreover, historically high levels of international immigration supplemented significant “natural increase”—an excess of births over deaths—in fueling the nation's population growth.

And yet, not all places in the U.S. shared equally in the broader population increase. The South and West absorbed more than three-quarters of the nation's growth in the 1990s. Cities added population at a faster rate than they had in either the 1970s or 1980s, but suburbs grew nearly twice as fast. And even within cities, core neighborhoods around the downtown in many cases lost population, while “outer-ring” neighborhoods at the urban periphery expanded rapidly.

The indicators on the following pages begin to display these trends by depicting population change in the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County, in other cities and regions, and in Los Angeles's own neighborhoods.

## POPULATION

**Los Angeles is the nation's second-largest city, located in the nation's largest metropolitan area***Total population, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities*

| Rank     | Living Cities            | Central City      | Metro             | Peer Cities            | Rank     | Central City     | Metro            |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| 1        | New York, NY             | 8,008,278         | 9,314,235         | New York, NY           | 1        | 8,008,278        | 9,314,235        |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>3,694,820</b>  | <b>9,519,338</b>  | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3,694,820</b> | <b>9,519,338</b> |
| 3        | Chicago, IL              | 2,896,016         | 8,272,768         | Chicago, IL            | 3        | 2,896,016        | 8,272,768        |
| 4        | Philadelphia, PA         | 1,517,550         | 5,100,931         | Houston, TX            | 4        | 1,953,631        | 4,177,646        |
| 5        | Phoenix, AZ              | 1,321,045         | 3,251,876         | Philadelphia, PA       | 5        | 1,517,550        | 5,100,931        |
| 6        | Dallas, TX               | 1,188,580         | 3,519,176         | Phoenix, AZ            | 6        | 1,321,045        | 3,251,876        |
| 7        | San Antonio, TX          | 1,144,646         | 1,592,383         | San Diego, CA          | 7        | 1,223,400        | 2,813,833        |
| 8        | Detroit, MI              | 951,270           | 4,441,551         | Dallas, TX             | 8        | 1,188,580        | 3,519,176        |
| 9        | Indianapolis, IN         | 781,870           | 1,607,486         | San Antonio, TX        | 9        | 1,144,646        | 1,592,383        |
| 10       | Columbus, OH             | 711,470           | 1,540,157         | Detroit, MI            | 10       | 951,270          | 4,441,551        |
| 11       | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 669,769           | 2,968,806         | San Jose, CA           | 11       | 894,943          | 1,682,585        |
| 12       | Baltimore, MD            | 651,154           | 2,552,994         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 13       | Boston, MA               | 589,141           | 3,406,829         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 14       | Washington, DC           | 572,059           | 4,923,153         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 15       | Seattle, WA              | 563,374           | 2,414,616         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 16       | Denver, CO               | 554,636           | 2,109,282         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 17       | Portland, OR             | 529,121           | 1,918,009         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 18       | Cleveland, OH            | 478,403           | 2,250,871         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 19       | Kansas City, MO          | 441,545           | 1,776,062         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 20       | Atlanta, GA              | 416,474           | 4,112,198         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 21       | Oakland, CA              | 399,484           | 2,392,557         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 22       | Miami, FL                | 362,470           | 2,253,362         |                        |          |                  |                  |
| 23       | Newark, NJ               | 273,546           | 2,032,989         |                        |          |                  |                  |
|          | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>28,334,103</b> | <b>83,271,629</b> |                        |          |                  |                  |

## Los Angeles's population grew much more rapidly in the 1980s than in the 1990s

Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities

| Rank     | Living Cities            | Population         |                    |                    | Percent Change |              |              |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
|          |                          | 1980               | 1990               | 2000               | 1980–1990      | 1990–2000    | Net          |
| 1        | Phoenix, AZ              | 785,940            | 983,403            | 1,321,045          | 25.1%          | 34.3%        | 68.1%        |
| 2        | San Antonio, TX          | 789,704            | 935,933            | 1,144,646          | 18.5%          | 22.3%        | 44.9%        |
| 3        | Portland, OR             | 368,148            | 437,319            | 529,121            | 18.8%          | 21.0%        | 43.7%        |
| 4        | Dallas, TX               | 904,599            | 1,006,877          | 1,188,580          | 11.3%          | 18.0%        | 31.4%        |
| 5        | Columbus, OH             | 565,021            | 632,910            | 711,470            | 12.0%          | 12.4%        | 25.9%        |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>2,968,528</b>   | <b>3,485,398</b>   | <b>3,694,820</b>   | <b>17.4%</b>   | <b>6.0%</b>  | <b>24.5%</b> |
| 7        | Oakland, CA              | 339,337            | 372,242            | 399,484            | 9.7%           | 7.3%         | 17.7%        |
| 8        | Seattle, WA              | 493,846            | 516,259            | 563,374            | 4.5%           | 9.1%         | 14.1%        |
| 9        | New York, NY             | 7,071,639          | 7,322,564          | 8,008,278          | 3.5%           | 9.4%         | 13.2%        |
| 10       | Denver, CO               | 492,686            | 467,610            | 554,636            | -5.1%          | 18.6%        | 12.6%        |
| 11       | Indianapolis, IN         | 711,539            | 731,327            | 781,870            | 2.8%           | 6.9%         | 9.9%         |
| 12       | Boston, MA               | 562,994            | 574,283            | 589,141            | 2.0%           | 2.6%         | 4.6%         |
| 13       | Miami, FL                | 346,681            | 358,548            | 362,470            | 3.4%           | 1.1%         | 4.6%         |
| 14       | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 641,271            | 640,618            | 669,769            | -0.1%          | 4.6%         | 4.4%         |
| 15       | Kansas City, MO          | 448,028            | 435,146            | 441,545            | -2.9%          | 1.5%         | -1.4%        |
| 16       | Atlanta, GA              | 425,022            | 394,017            | 416,474            | -7.3%          | 5.7%         | -2.0%        |
| 17       | Chicago, IL              | 3,005,072          | 2,783,726          | 2,896,016          | -7.4%          | 4.0%         | -3.6%        |
| 18       | Philadelphia, PA         | 1,688,210          | 1,585,577          | 1,517,550          | -6.1%          | -4.3%        | -10.1%       |
| 19       | Washington, DC           | 638,432            | 606,900            | 572,059            | -4.9%          | -5.7%        | -10.4%       |
| 20       | Cleveland, OH            | 573,822            | 505,616            | 478,403            | -11.9%         | -5.4%        | -16.6%       |
| 21       | Newark, NJ               | 329,248            | 275,221            | 273,546            | -16.4%         | -0.6%        | -16.9%       |
| 22       | Baltimore, MD            | 786,775            | 736,014            | 651,154            | -6.5%          | -11.5%       | -17.2%       |
| 23       | Detroit, MI              | 1,203,368          | 1,027,974          | 951,270            | -14.6%         | -7.5%        | -20.9%       |
|          | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>26,141,890</b>  | <b>26,817,472</b>  | <b>28,718,721</b>  | <b>2.6%</b>    | <b>7.1%</b>  | <b>9.9%</b>  |
|          | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>226,542,199</b> | <b>248,718,301</b> | <b>281,421,906</b> | <b>9.8%</b>    | <b>13.1%</b> | <b>24.2%</b> |

## POPULATION

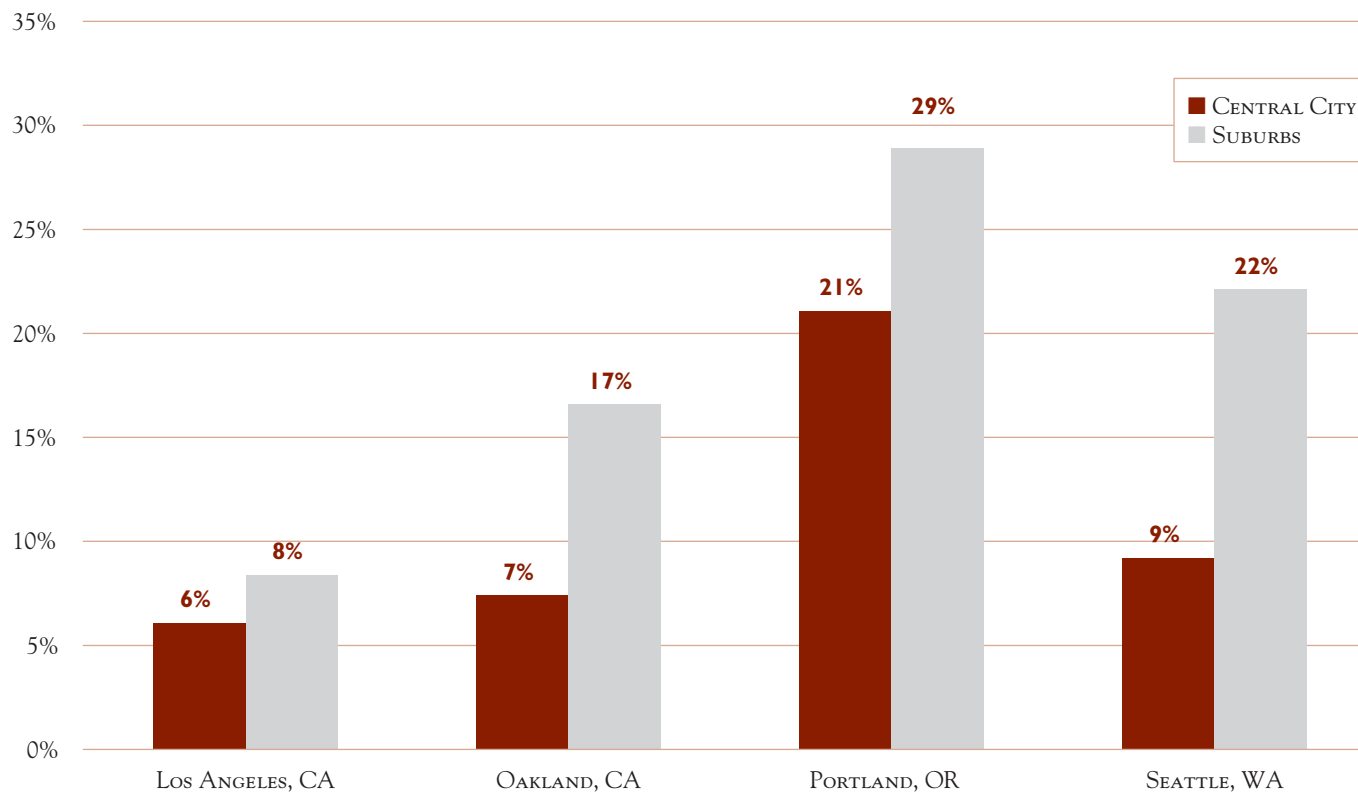
## The Los Angeles metro area grew at about half the rate of the average Living City metro in the 1990s

*Percent population change, 1980–2000: Living Cities metro areas*

| Rank      | Living Cities            | Metro Area   |              | Suburbs      |              |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|           |                          | 1980–1990    | 1990–2000    | 1980–1990    | 1990–2000    |
| 1         | Phoenix, AZ              | 39.9%        | 45.3%        | 54.2%        | 53.8%        |
| 2         | Atlanta, GA              | 32.5%        | 38.9%        | 41.9%        | 44.0%        |
| 3         | Dallas, TX               | 30.2%        | 31.5%        | 45.1%        | 39.6%        |
| 4         | Denver, CO               | 13.6%        | 30.0%        | 23.4%        | 34.6%        |
| 5         | Portland, OR             | 13.6%        | 26.6%        | 11.7%        | 28.8%        |
| 6         | San Antonio, TX          | 21.7%        | 20.2%        | 30.0%        | 15.2%        |
| 7         | Washington, DC           | 21.4%        | 16.6%        | 27.4%        | 20.3%        |
| 8         | Seattle, WA              | 23.1%        | 18.8%        | 31.0%        | 22.0%        |
| 9         | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 15.5%        | 16.9%        | 21.9%        | 21.1%        |
| 10        | Indianapolis, IN         | 5.7%         | 16.4%        | 9.2%         | 27.2%        |
| 11        | Miami, FL                | 19.1%        | 16.3%        | 23.4%        | 19.8%        |
| 12        | Oakland, CA              | 18.2%        | 14.9%        | 20.3%        | 16.5%        |
| 13        | Columbus, OH             | 10.8%        | 14.5%        | 9.7%         | 16.3%        |
| 14        | Kansas City, MO          | 9.2%         | 12.2%        | 14.6%        | 16.3%        |
| 15        | Chicago, IL              | 2.3%         | 11.6%        | 9.1%         | 16.2%        |
| 16        | New York, NY             | 3.3%         | 9.0%         | 1.7%         | 6.7%         |
| <b>17</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>18.5%</b> | <b>7.4%</b>  | <b>19.3%</b> | <b>8.3%</b>  |
| 18        | Baltimore, MD            | 8.3%         | 7.2%         | 16.5%        | 15.5%        |
| 19        | Newark, NJ               | -2.4%        | 6.1%         | 0.4%         | 7.2%         |
| 20        | Boston, MA               | 2.7%         | 5.5%         | 2.8%         | 6.2%         |
| 21        | Detroit, MI              | -2.8%        | 4.1%         | 1.7%         | 7.8%         |
| 22        | Philadelphia, PA         | 2.9%         | 3.6%         | 7.9%         | 7.4%         |
| 23        | Cleveland, OH            | -3.3%        | 2.2%         | -0.5%        | 4.5%         |
|           | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>10.6%</b> | <b>13.8%</b> | <b>15.9%</b> | <b>17.6%</b> |

## In contrast to other Living Cities in the West, Los Angeles and its suburbs grew at nearly the same rate in the 1990s

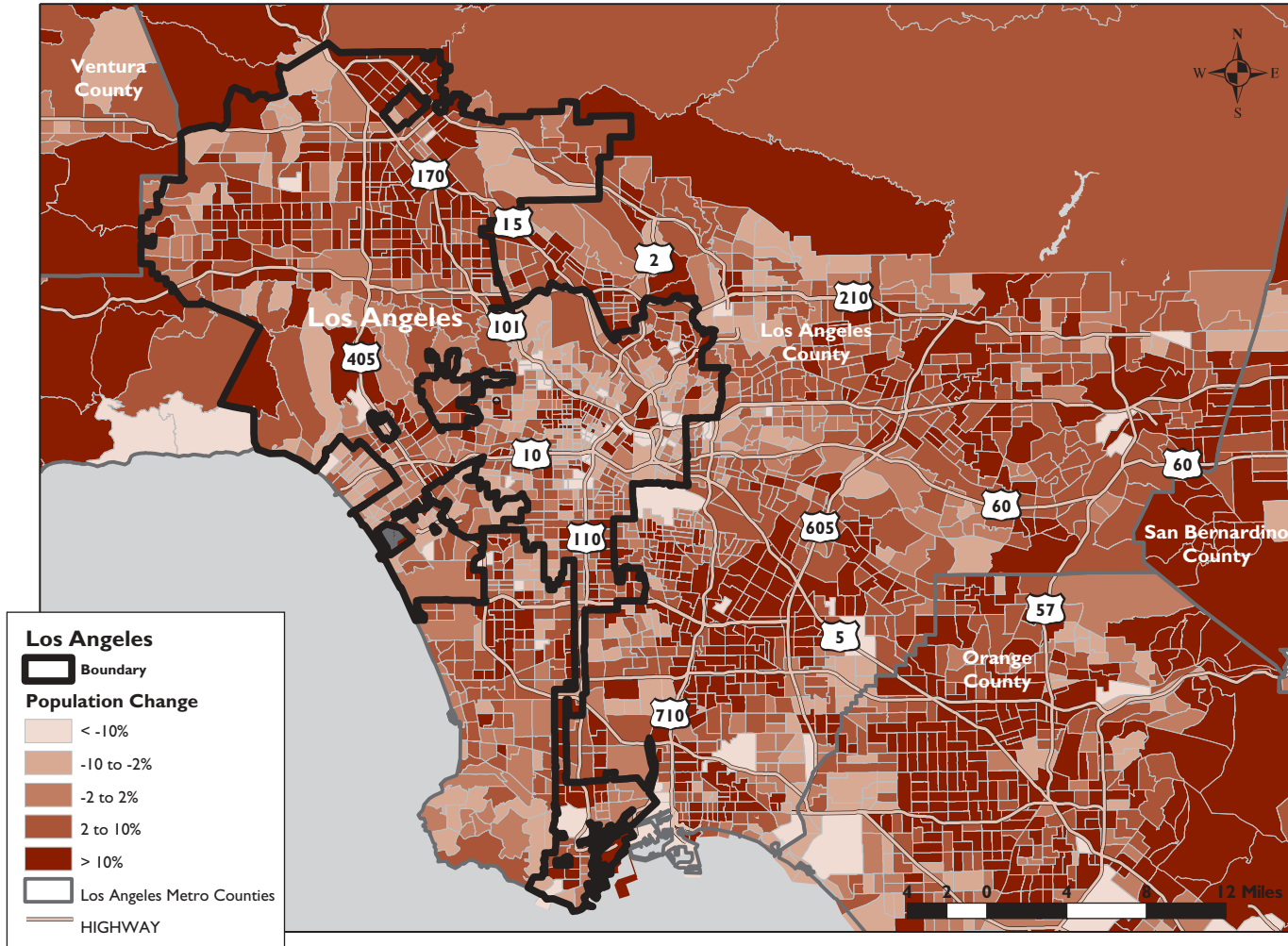
Percent population change, 1990–2000: Western U.S. Living Cities metro areas



POPULATION

# The City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County each contained pockets of population loss and population gain during the 1990s

*Percent population change, 1990–2000: Los Angeles metro area*





# RACE AND ETHNICITY

Cities also need to understand how their racial and ethnic compositions are changing, so they can decide how to fund and deliver services to meet the needs of increasingly diverse populations. In particular, the growing representation of Latinos, whose families tend to be younger and to have more children, suggests cities need to take a closer look at schools, public health, and other programs that primarily serve the young.

The overall racial and ethnic profile of the U.S. population is changing rapidly. Census 2000 confirmed that nationwide, the Hispanic population had grown to roughly the same size as the African American population. Although smaller in size, the Asian population was also on the rise in the U.S. in the 1990s, and grew more than 50 percent over the decade. Adding richness to these trends was the fact that Census 2000 was the first census to offer respondents the option of selecting more than one race category to indicate their family members' racial identity. Nearly 7 million people, or 2.4 percent of the population, reported multiple races.

In keeping with these changes, Census 2000 revealed that for the first time, the 100 largest cities in the U.S. were "majority minority;" that is, more than half of their combined population was either non-white or

Hispanic. This trend owed to large gains in Latino population in nearly all cities, modest growth in Asian and African American populations, and widespread declines in non-Hispanic whites. Growing diversity was not confined to the cities, either. Minority population share in the largest suburbs also rose sharply, from 19 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 2000.

This section compares Los Angeles's racial and ethnic makeup to that of other cities, and examines how it changed in the 1990s. It also probes the differing racial profiles of the city's various age groups and neighborhoods.

## A NOTE ON RACE/ETHNICITY TERMINOLOGY

Many of the tables, charts, and maps presented in this and subsequent sections feature data specified for certain racial and ethnic groups. This note describes in greater detail how those groups are defined and shown in this databook.

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin distinct concepts and therefore captures information on them in two separate questions on census forms. On the Census 2000 survey, respondents were first asked to identify whether they were of “Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” origin, and were then asked whether they are white, black, one of several Asian ethnicities, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or “some other race.” For the first time, respondents could check off more than one race to describe themselves. Combining the race and Hispanic origin responses yields 126 possible race-ethnic combinations.

To simplify the presentation of data, and to conform with many of the tables generated by the Census Bureau itself, this databook uses shorthand terms for the racial and ethnic descriptors respondents chose to characterize themselves and their family members:

- “Hispanic or Latino” is used to refer to individuals or households who indicate Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of their race. Nationally, nine out of ten Census 2000 respondents who indicated Hispanic origin, reported their race as either “white” alone or “some other race” alone.
- Where available, information for individuals who indicate more than one race is presented in a “Two or more races” category. Nationally, only 2.4 percent of Census respondents identified more than one race.

Remaining race categories in this databook include respondents who reported that race alone, not in combination with any other race. However, because Hispanic origin is determined in a separate question, people of these races may also be Hispanic or Latino. Generally, race-specific population and household counts include only non-Hispanics. Race-specific economic variables generally include members of those groups who also reported Hispanic origin.

- “Black/African American” refers to individuals who chose this race designation.
- “Asian/Pacific Islander” was combined from two race totals, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander,” for comparability with the 1990 Census.
- In general, “Other race” is used to refer to individuals who indicated “some other race” or “American Indian or Alaska Native” race.
- “White” at all times (even for economic variables) refers to non-Hispanic whites.

This streamlined set of race/ethnic categories, as well as the format in which the Census Bureau makes the data available, precludes the presentation of data for country-specific groups, such as Mexicans or Vietnamese, or for foreign-born individuals in general. Individuals and households in these groups are included in the broader race/ethnic categories shown here. Readers interested in profiles for many of these groups can access data online through Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF 2) and Summary File 4 (SF 4) at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

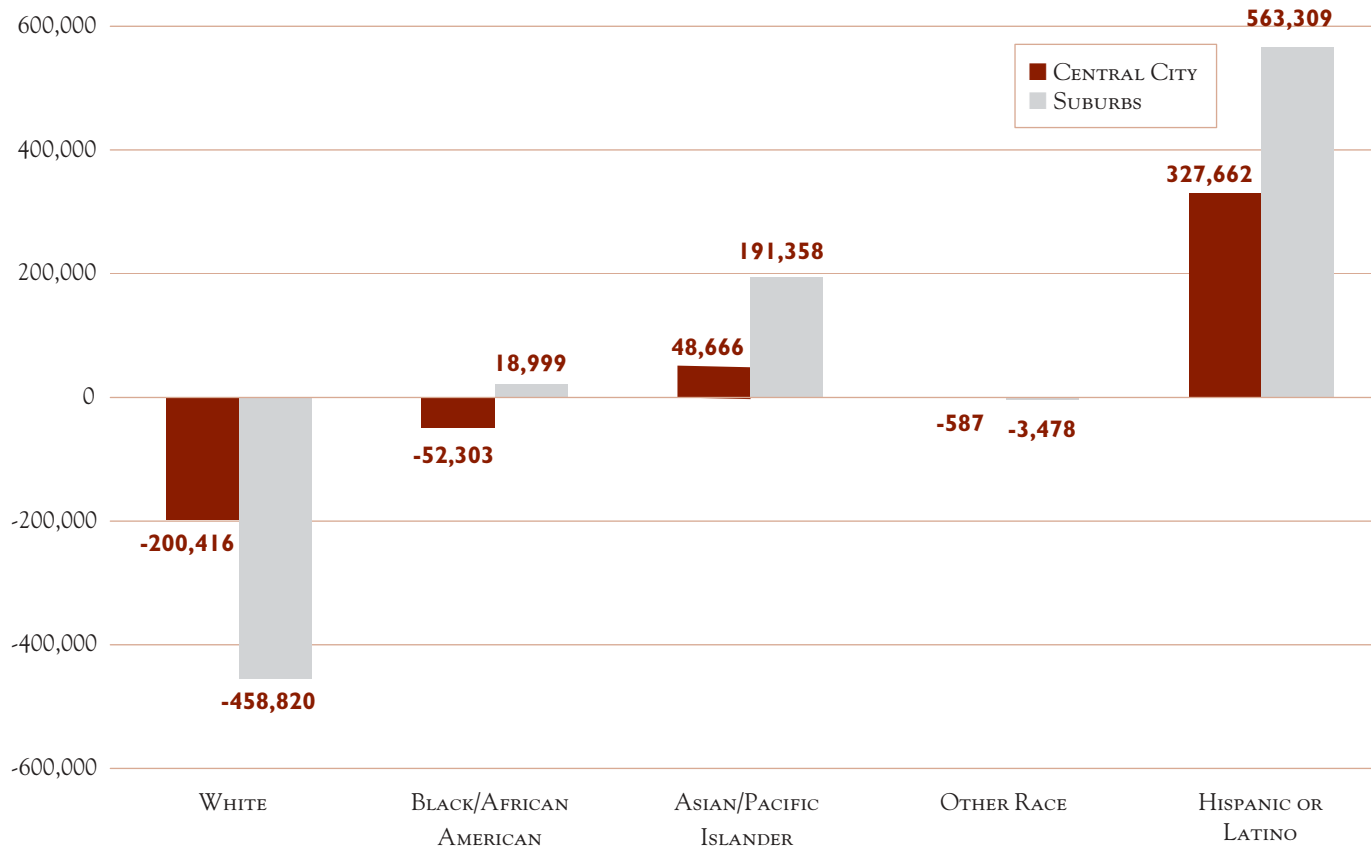
## Los Angeles has the sixth-highest proportion of non-white and Hispanic residents among the 23 Living Cities

Share of population by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities

| Rank     | Living Cities            | Total Non-White or Hispanic | White        | Black/African American | Asian/Pacific Islander | Hispanic or Latino | Other Race  | Two or More Races |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1        | Detroit, MI              | 89.5%                       | 10.5%        | 81.2%                  | 1.0%                   | 5.0%               | 0.2%        | 2.0%              |
| 2        | Miami, FL                | 88.2%                       | 11.8%        | 19.9%                  | 0.6%                   | 65.8%              | 0.1%        | 1.7%              |
| 3        | Newark, NJ               | 85.8%                       | 14.2%        | 51.9%                  | 1.2%                   | 29.5%              | 0.7%        | 2.2%              |
| 4        | Oakland, CA              | 76.5%                       | 23.5%        | 35.1%                  | 15.6%                  | 21.9%              | 0.3%        | 3.2%              |
| 5        | Washington, DC           | 72.2%                       | 27.8%        | 59.4%                  | 2.7%                   | 7.9%               | 0.3%        | 1.7%              |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>70.3%</b>                | <b>29.7%</b> | <b>10.9%</b>           | <b>10.0%</b>           | <b>46.5%</b>       | <b>0.2%</b> | <b>2.4%</b>       |
| 7        | Baltimore, MD            | 69.0%                       | 31.0%        | 64.0%                  | 1.5%                   | 1.7%               | 0.2%        | 1.3%              |
| 8        | Atlanta, GA              | 68.7%                       | 31.3%        | 61.0%                  | 1.9%                   | 4.5%               | 0.2%        | 1.0%              |
| 9        | Chicago, IL              | 68.7%                       | 31.3%        | 36.4%                  | 4.3%                   | 26.0%              | 0.1%        | 1.6%              |
| 10       | San Antonio, TX          | 68.2%                       | 31.8%        | 6.5%                   | 1.6%                   | 58.7%              | 0.1%        | 1.1%              |
| 11       | Dallas, TX               | 65.4%                       | 34.6%        | 25.6%                  | 2.7%                   | 35.6%              | 0.1%        | 1.1%              |
| 12       | New York, NY             | 65.0%                       | 35.0%        | 24.5%                  | 9.8%                   | 27.0%              | 0.7%        | 2.8%              |
| 13       | Cleveland, OH            | 61.2%                       | 38.8%        | 50.5%                  | 1.3%                   | 7.3%               | 0.2%        | 1.7%              |
| 14       | Philadelphia, PA         | 57.5%                       | 42.5%        | 42.6%                  | 4.5%                   | 8.5%               | 0.2%        | 1.6%              |
| 15       | Boston, MA               | 50.5%                       | 49.5%        | 23.8%                  | 7.5%                   | 14.4%              | 1.4%        | 3.1%              |
| 16       | Denver, CO               | 48.1%                       | 51.9%        | 10.8%                  | 2.8%                   | 31.7%              | 0.2%        | 1.9%              |
| 17       | Phoenix, AZ              | 44.2%                       | 55.8%        | 4.8%                   | 2.0%                   | 34.1%              | 0.1%        | 1.6%              |
| 18       | Kansas City, MO          | 42.4%                       | 57.6%        | 31.0%                  | 1.9%                   | 6.9%               | 0.2%        | 1.9%              |
| 19       | Minneapolis-St Paul, MN  | 36.8%                       | 63.2%        | 15.0%                  | 8.8%                   | 7.7%               | 0.2%        | 3.4%              |
| 20       | Columbus, OH             | 33.1%                       | 66.9%        | 24.3%                  | 3.5%                   | 2.5%               | 0.3%        | 2.4%              |
| 21       | Indianapolis, IN         | 32.5%                       | 67.5%        | 25.4%                  | 1.4%                   | 3.9%               | 0.2%        | 1.4%              |
| 22       | Seattle, WA              | 32.1%                       | 67.9%        | 8.3%                   | 13.5%                  | 5.3%               | 0.3%        | 3.9%              |
| 23       | Portland, OR             | 24.5%                       | 75.5%        | 6.5%                   | 6.6%                   | 6.8%               | 0.2%        | 3.5%              |
|          | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>61.8%</b>                | <b>38.2%</b> | <b>27.1%</b>           | <b>6.3%</b>            | <b>25.5%</b>       | <b>0.4%</b> | <b>2.2%</b>       |
|          | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>30.9%</b>                | <b>69.1%</b> | <b>12.1%</b>           | <b>3.7%</b>            | <b>12.5%</b>       | <b>0.9%</b> | <b>2.2%</b>       |

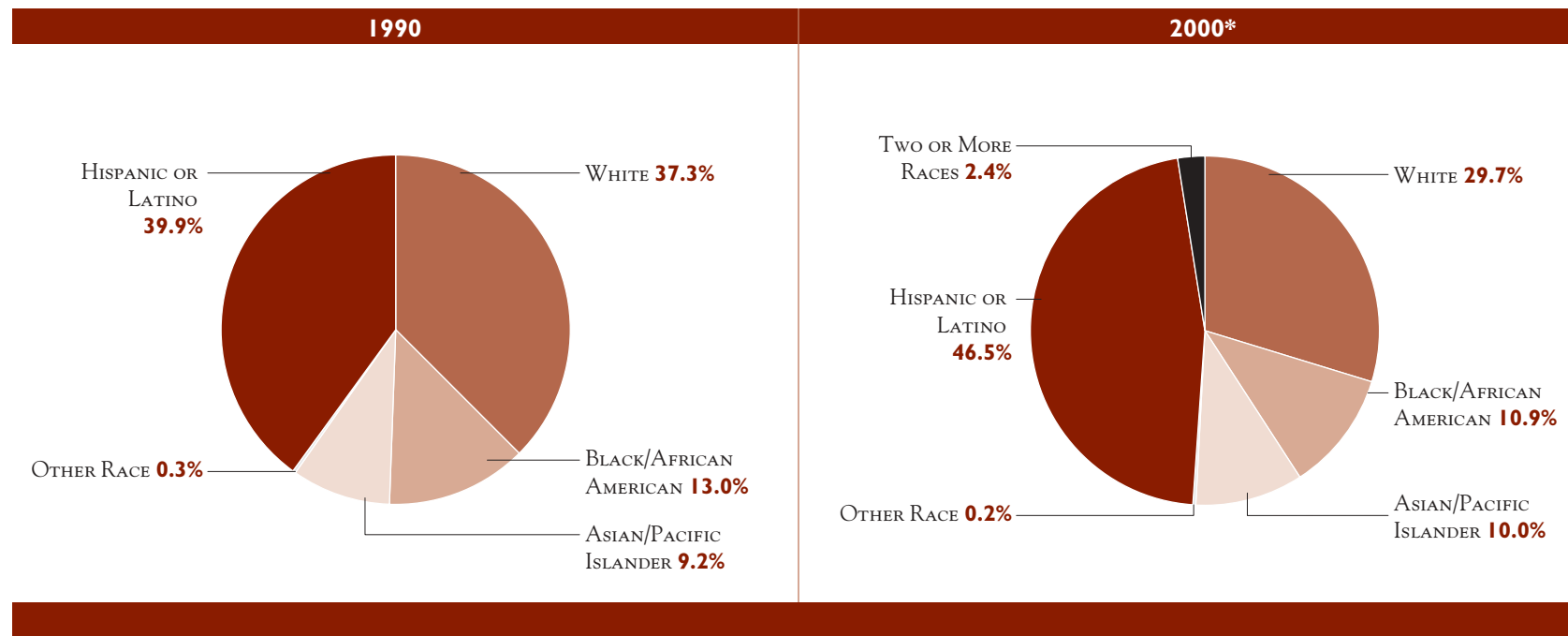
## Population increases in the Los Angeles metro area were driven by gains in Latino and Asian residents in the 1990s; white population declined throughout the region

*Population change by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Los Angeles metro area*



# The proportion of Latinos and Asians in Los Angeles rose from 49 percent in 1990 to 57 percent in 2000

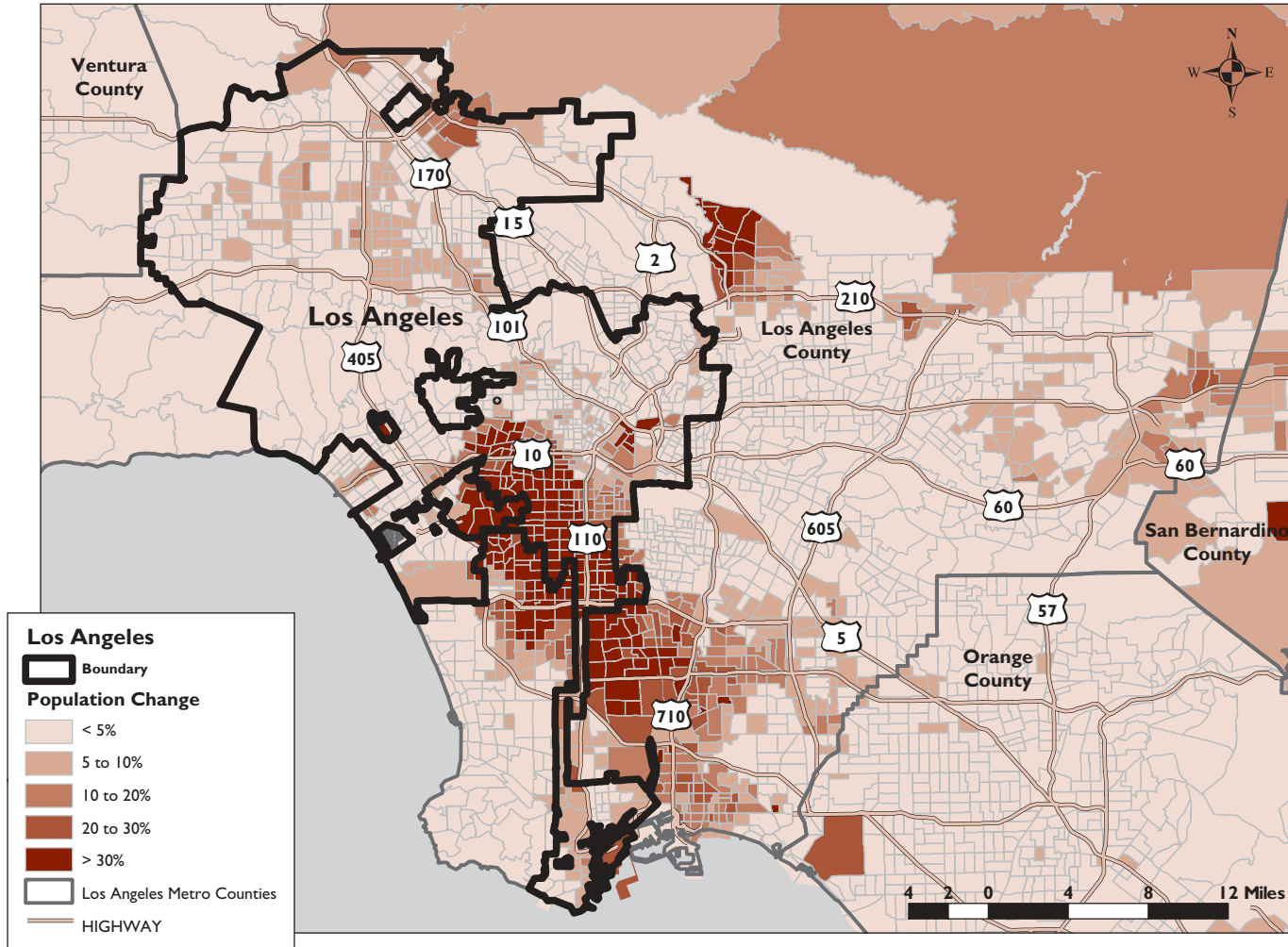
Population share by race/ethnicity, 1990–2000: Los Angeles



\*Census 2000 was the first census in which respondents could choose more than one race to classify themselves.

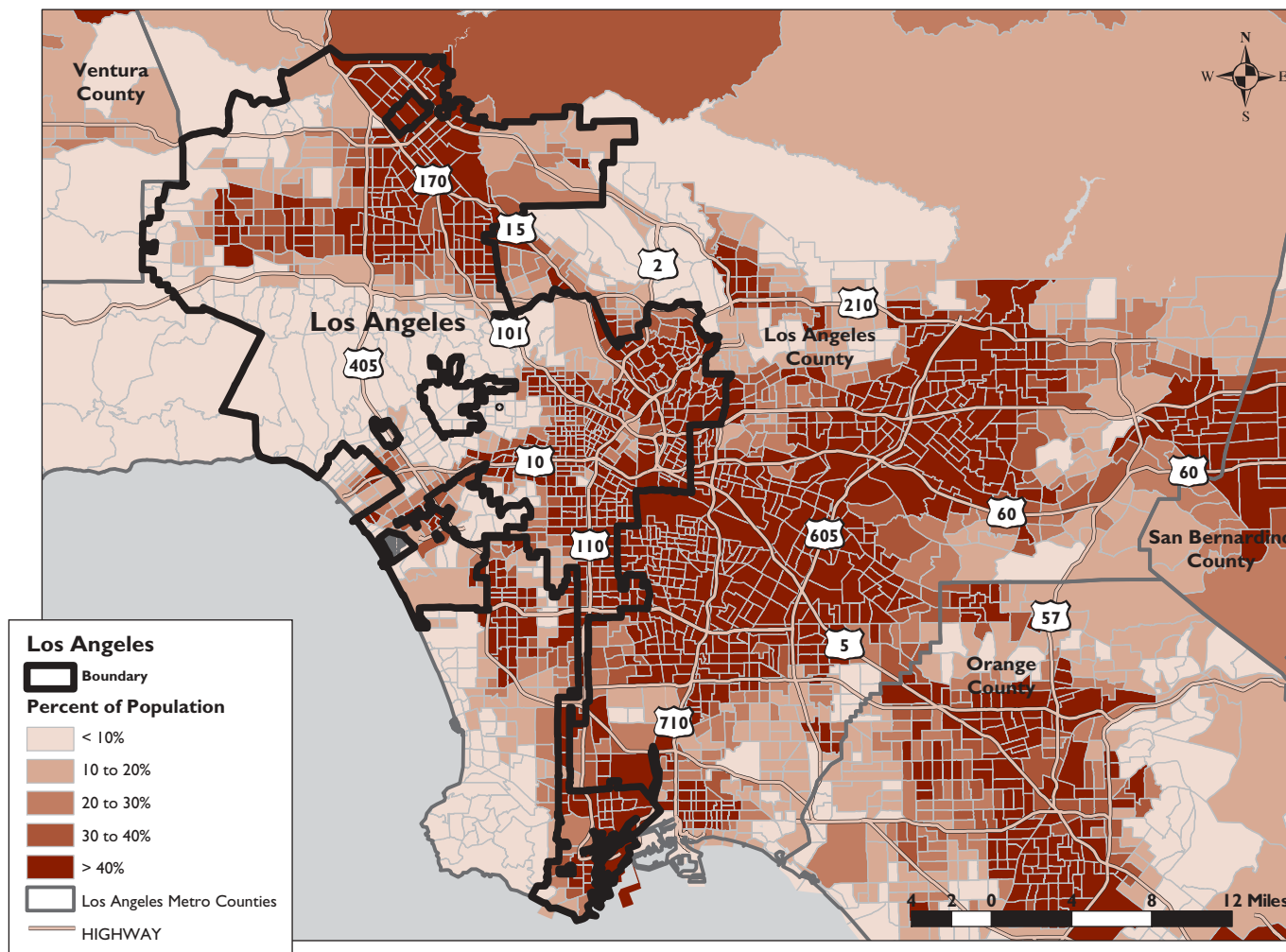
# African Americans in the Los Angeles area live primarily south of downtown and in the city of Long Beach

*Black/African American population share, 2000: Los Angeles metro area*



# Latinos in Los Angeles live primarily on the eastern side of the city and Los Angeles County, and in the San Fernando Valley

*Hispanic or Latino population share, 2000: Los Angeles metro area*



## Segregation between whites and Hispanics in Los Angeles is fourth highest among the 100 largest U.S. cities

*Dissimilarity index\* by race/ethnicity, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities*

| Rank     | Living Cities            | Black -<br>White | Black -<br>Hispanic | Hispanic -<br>White | Peer Cities                       | Rank     | Black -<br>Wht | Black -<br>Hisp | Hispanic -<br>Wht |
|----------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1        | Philadelphia, PA         | 76.7             | 70.1                | 68.2                | Philadelphia, PA                  | 1        | 76.7           | 70.1            | 68.2              |
| 2        | New York, NY             | 82.9             | 57.1                | 66.9                | New York, NY                      | 2        | 82.9           | 57.1            | 66.9              |
| 3        | Oakland, CA              | 63.3             | 35.3                | 65.2                | Oakland, CA                       | 3        | 63.3           | 35.3            | 65.2              |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>67.5</b>      | <b>49.7</b>         | <b>64.5</b>         | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>            | <b>4</b> | <b>67.5</b>    | <b>49.7</b>     | <b>64.5</b>       |
| 5        | Detroit, MI              | 72.8             | 80.9                | 60.0                | Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI | 5        | 56.4           | 23.2            | 62.6              |
| 6        | Chicago, IL              | 82.5             | 81.4                | 59.2                | Wilmington-Newark, DE             | 6        | 68.0           | 50.5            | 60.5              |
| 7        | Atlanta, GA              | 81.6             | 62.5                | 57.8                | Detroit, MI                       | 7        | 72.8           | 80.9            | 60.0              |
| 8        | Dallas, TX               | 64.8             | 57.1                | 57.1                | Chicago, IL                       | 8        | 82.5           | 81.4            | 59.2              |
| 9        | Denver, CO               | 63.0             | 62.3                | 57.1                | Orange County, CA                 | 9        | 32.1           | 45.1            | 58.9              |
| 10       | Washington, DC           | 79.4             | 66.2                | 55.3                | Hartford, CT                      | 10       | 62.6           | 52.2            | 58.7              |
| 11       | Phoenix, AZ              | 46.4             | 30.4                | 55.0                | Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI            | 11       | 72.1           | 79.4            | 58.7              |
| 12       | Kansas City, MO          | 63.8             | 62.5                | 51.6                | <b>100-City Average</b>           |          | <b>56.9</b>    | <b>46.6</b>     | <b>44.5</b>       |
| 13       | Boston, MA               | 66.4             | 43.8                | 51.1                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 14       | San Antonio, TX          | 48.9             | 50.9                | 50.7                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 15       | Miami, FL                | 79.3             | 80.6                | 49.6                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 16       | Newark, NJ               | 77.8             | 67.7                | 46.6                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 17       | Minneapolis-St Paul, MN  | 50.4             | 38.0                | 46.5                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 18       | Cleveland, OH            | 74.8             | 77.9                | 45.4                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 19       | Indianapolis, IN         | 61.8             | 50.7                | 40.4                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 20       | Baltimore, MD            | 70.7             | 58.2                | 39.9                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 21       | Seattle, WA              | 54.9             | 38.1                | 32.9                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 22       | Columbus, OH             | 59.2             | 45.6                | 30.7                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
| 23       | Portland, OR             | 48.9             | 38.6                | 28.5                |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |
|          | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>67.2</b>      | <b>56.7</b>         | <b>51.3</b>         |                                   |          |                |                 |                   |

Source: Lewis Mumford Center on Urban and Regional Research. 2002. "Segregation - Whole Population." SUNY Albany (<http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cen2000/data.html> [January, 2003]).

\*The dissimilarity index can be interpreted as the proportion of one group that would have to move to another neighborhood to achieve the same population distribution as the other group. Indices are based on census tracts for all central cities in each Living City's respective metro area.

For Los Angeles, indices include residents of Los Angeles and Long Beach.



# IMMIGRATION

At the turn of the 21st century, understanding the characteristics of growing foreign-born populations is central to understanding the social, economic, and political dynamics of cities. The following pages, for this reason, chart the magnitude, recency, and sources of international immigration to Los Angeles and its suburbs.

A growing foreign-born population in U.S. cities and suburbs underlies Census 2000 findings on race and ethnicity. An influx of immigrants, mostly from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia, helped to sustain population growth in a majority of the nation's largest cities in the 1990s. All told, Census 2000 identified 31 million foreign-born individuals living in the U.S., representing approximately 11 percent of the population. This was up dramatically from 1970, when slightly less than 5 percent of the U.S. population was foreign-born. Overall, just over one-half of the total foreign-born population in the U.S. came from Latin America, and more than 40 percent of U.S. immigrants arrived after 1990. In 2000, the 100 largest cities alone were home to over 11 million immigrants, accounting for one in five residents.

While immigrant populations grew in nearly every large U.S. city in the 1990s, a growing proportion of the foreign-born are living in suburbs. The suburbanization of immigrants is especially pronounced in fast-growing "emerging gateway" metropolitan areas in the South and West, including Atlanta, Dallas, and Washington, D.C. In these metros, a majority of recent immigrants to the area are bypassing cities and settling directly in the suburbs. Even central cities with a long-established and continuing immigrant presence, like New York and Los Angeles, are witnessing rapid growth of foreign-born populations in their own suburbs.

## Los Angeles has the second-highest proportion of foreign-born residents among the 23 Living Cities

Foreign-born population share, 2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

| Rank     | Living Cities            | Total Population   | Foreign-born Population | Percent      | Peer Cities             | Rank     | Percent Foreign-born |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1        | Miami, FL                | 362,470            | 215,739                 | 59.5%        | Hialeah, FL             | 1        | 72.1%                |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>3,694,820</b>   | <b>1,512,720</b>        | <b>40.9%</b> | Miami, FL               | 2        | 59.5%                |
| 3        | New York, NY             | 8,008,278          | 2,871,032               | 35.9%        | Glendale, CA            | 3        | 54.4%                |
| 4        | Oakland, CA              | 399,484            | 106,116                 | 26.6%        | Santa Ana, CA           | 4        | 53.3%                |
| 5        | Boston, MA               | 589,141            | 151,836                 | 25.8%        | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>  | <b>5</b> | <b>40.9%</b>         |
| 6        | Dallas, TX               | 1,188,580          | 290,436                 | 24.4%        | Anaheim, CA             | 6        | 37.9%                |
| 7        | Newark, NJ               | 273,546            | 66,057                  | 24.1%        | Fremont, CA             | 7        | 37.1%                |
| 8        | Chicago, IL              | 2,896,016          | 628,903                 | 21.7%        | San Jose, CA            | 8        | 36.9%                |
| 9        | Phoenix, AZ              | 1,321,045          | 257,325                 | 19.5%        | San Francisco, CA       | 9        | 36.8%                |
| 10       | Denver, CO               | 554,636            | 96,601                  | 17.4%        | New York, NY            | 10       | 35.9%                |
| 11       | Seattle, WA              | 563,374            | 94,952                  | 16.9%        | Jersey City, NJ         | 11       | 34.0%                |
| 12       | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 669,769            | 96,613                  | 14.4%        | <b>100-City Average</b> |          | <b>20.4%</b>         |
| 13       | Portland, OR             | 529,121            | 68,976                  | 13.0%        |                         |          |                      |
| 14       | Washington, DC           | 572,059            | 73,561                  | 12.9%        |                         |          |                      |
| 15       | San Antonio, TX          | 1,144,646          | 133,675                 | 11.7%        |                         |          |                      |
| 16       | Philadelphia, PA         | 1,517,550          | 137,205                 | 9.0%         |                         |          |                      |
| 17       | Columbus, OH             | 711,470            | 47,713                  | 6.7%         |                         |          |                      |
| 18       | Atlanta, GA              | 416,474            | 27,352                  | 6.6%         |                         |          |                      |
| 19       | Kansas City, MO          | 441,545            | 25,632                  | 5.8%         |                         |          |                      |
| 20       | Detroit, MI              | 951,270            | 45,541                  | 4.8%         |                         |          |                      |
| 21       | Indianapolis, IN         | 781,870            | 36,067                  | 4.6%         |                         |          |                      |
| 22       | Baltimore, MD            | 651,154            | 29,638                  | 4.6%         |                         |          |                      |
| 23       | Cleveland, OH            | 478,403            | 21,372                  | 4.5%         |                         |          |                      |
|          | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>28,716,721</b>  | <b>7,035,062</b>        | <b>24.5%</b> |                         |          |                      |
|          | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>281,421,906</b> | <b>31,107,889</b>       | <b>11.1%</b> |                         |          |                      |

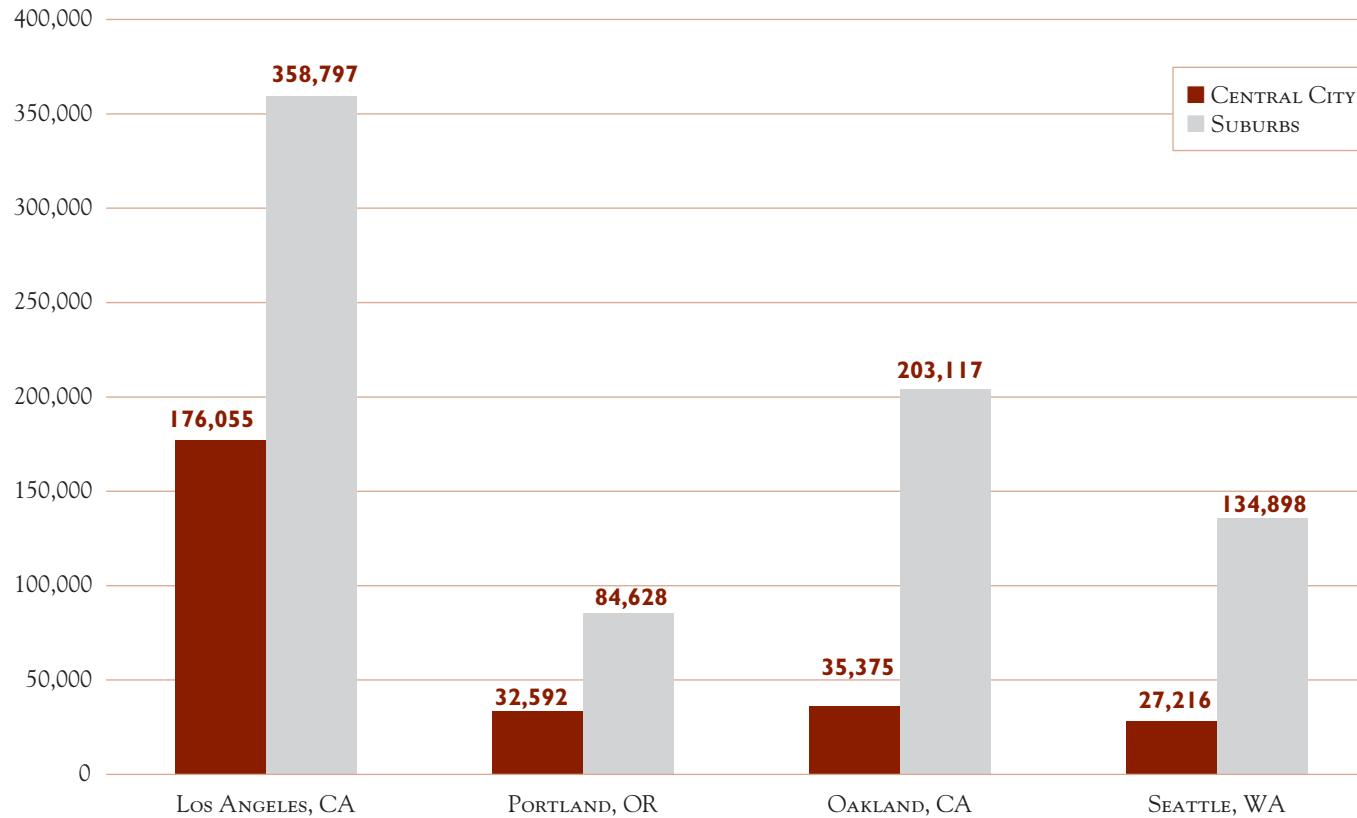
## Los Angeles experienced only a modest increase in its large foreign-born population during the 1990s

Percent change in foreign-born population, 1990–2000: Living Cities and 100 largest cities

| Rank | Living Cities            | Foreign-born<br>1990 | Foreign-born<br>2000 | Percent<br>Change | Peer Cities             | Rank      | Percent<br>Change |
|------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1    | Phoenix, AZ              | 84,672               | 257,325              | 203.9%            | Santa Ana, CA           | 87        | 20.4%             |
| 2    | Denver, CO               | 34,715               | 96,601               | 178.3%            | Honolulu, HI            | 88        | 19.9%             |
| 3    | Indianapolis, IN         | 13,963               | 36,067               | 158.3%            | Norfolk, VA             | 89        | 19.1%             |
| 4    | Dallas, TX               | 125,862              | 290,436              | 130.8%            | San Francisco, CA       | 90        | 16.1%             |
| 5    | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 42,517               | 96,613               | 127.2%            | Lubbock, TX             | 91        | 15.5%             |
| 6    | Kansas City, MO          | 12,387               | 25,632               | 106.9%            | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>  | <b>92</b> | <b>13.2%</b>      |
| 7    | Portland, OR             | 33,601               | 68,976               | 105.3%            | Rochester, NY           | 93        | 11.5%             |
| 8    | Atlanta, GA              | 13,354               | 27,352               | 104.8%            | Pittsburgh, PA          | 94        | 11.4%             |
| 9    | Columbus, OH             | 23,471               | 47,713               | 103.3%            | Toledo, OH              | 95        | 2.3%              |
| 10   | San Antonio, TX          | 87,549               | 133,675              | 52.7%             | Cleveland, OH           | 96        | 1.9%              |
| 11   | Oakland, CA              | 73,524               | 106,116              | 44.3%             | Akron, OH               | 97        | 1.5%              |
| 12   | Seattle, WA              | 67,736               | 94,952               | 40.2%             | <b>100-City Average</b> |           | <b>45.5%</b>      |
| 13   | New York, NY             | 2,082,931            | 2,871,032            | 37.8%             |                         |           |                   |
| 14   | Chicago, IL              | 469,187              | 628,903              | 34.0%             |                         |           |                   |
| 15   | Boston, MA               | 114,597              | 151,836              | 32.5%             |                         |           |                   |
| 16   | Detroit, MI              | 34,490               | 45,541               | 32.0%             |                         |           |                   |
| 17   | Philadelphia, PA         | 104,814              | 137,205              | 30.9%             |                         |           |                   |
| 18   | Newark, NJ               | 51,423               | 66,057               | 28.5%             |                         |           |                   |
| 19   | Baltimore, MD            | 23,467               | 29,638               | 26.3%             |                         |           |                   |
| 20   | Washington, DC           | 58,887               | 73,561               | 24.9%             |                         |           |                   |
| 21   | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>1,336,665</b>     | <b>1,512,720</b>     | <b>13.2%</b>      |                         |           |                   |
| 22   | Cleveland, OH            | 20,975               | 21,372               | 1.9%              |                         |           |                   |
| 23   | Miami, FL                | 214,128              | 215,739              | 0.8%              |                         |           |                   |
|      | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>5,124,915</b>     | <b>7,035,062</b>     | <b>37.3%</b>      |                         |           |                   |
|      | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>19,767,316</b>    | <b>31,107,889</b>    | <b>57.4%</b>      |                         |           |                   |

## As in other western metro areas, immigrants in the Los Angeles metro were more likely to settle in the suburbs than in the central city in the 1990s

*Foreign-born population change, 1990–2000: Western U.S. Living Cities metro areas*



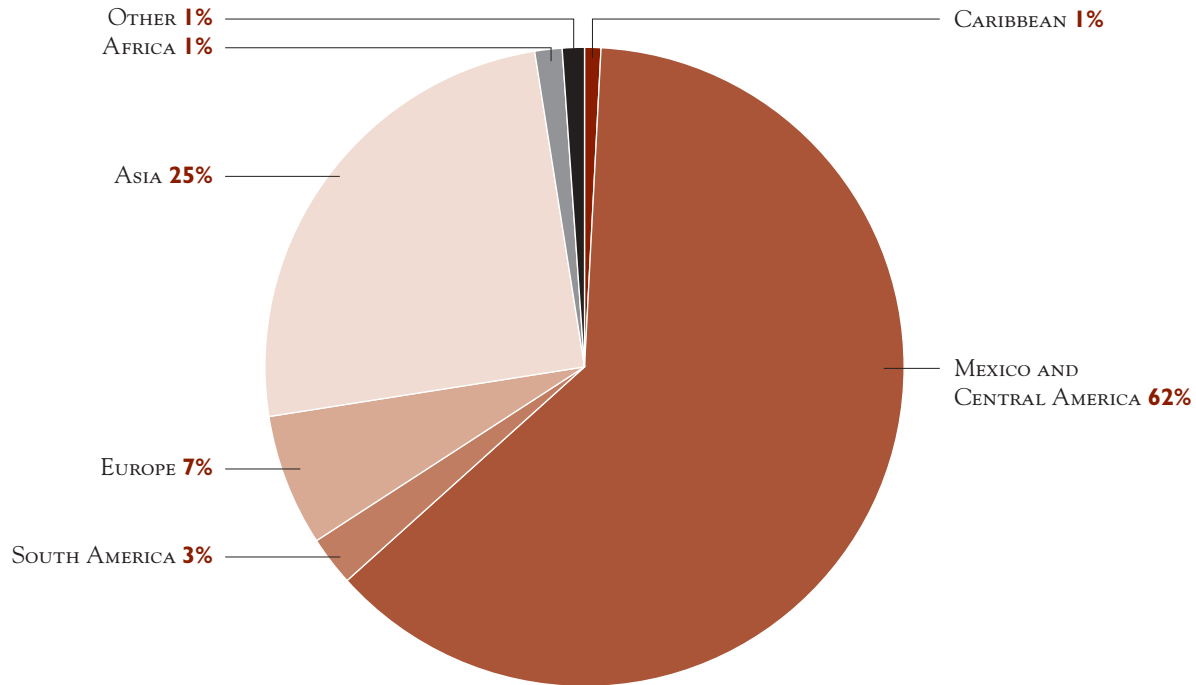
## One in three foreign-born residents of Los Angeles is a naturalized U.S. citizen, and a slightly higher proportion entered the U.S. during the 1990s

*Foreign-born population by citizenship and year of entry, 2000: Living Cities*

| Rank      | Living Cities            | Foreign-born Population | Foreign-born that are Naturalized | Percent      | Foreign-born Entering U.S. in 1990s | Percent      |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1         | Philadelphia, PA         | 137,205                 | 64,786                            | 47.2%        | 63,624                              | 46.4%        |
| 2         | Seattle, WA              | 94,952                  | 44,334                            | 46.7%        | 44,145                              | 46.5%        |
| 3         | Cleveland, OH            | 21,372                  | 9,755                             | 45.6%        | 9,267                               | 43.4%        |
| 4         | Baltimore, MD            | 29,638                  | 13,521                            | 45.6%        | 14,057                              | 47.4%        |
| 5         | New York, NY             | 2,871,032               | 1,278,687                         | 44.5%        | 1,224,524                           | 42.7%        |
| 6         | Miami, FL                | 215,739                 | 89,727                            | 41.6%        | 80,911                              | 37.5%        |
| 7         | San Antonio, TX          | 133,675                 | 54,322                            | 40.6%        | 47,309                              | 35.4%        |
| 8         | Boston, MA               | 151,836                 | 56,681                            | 37.3%        | 73,670                              | 48.5%        |
| 9         | Portland, OR             | 68,976                  | 24,617                            | 35.7%        | 37,624                              | 54.5%        |
| 10        | Chicago, IL              | 628,903                 | 223,984                           | 35.6%        | 291,785                             | 46.4%        |
| 11        | Oakland, CA              | 106,116                 | 37,783                            | 35.6%        | 46,805                              | 44.1%        |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>1,512,720</b>        | <b>509,841</b>                    | <b>33.7%</b> | <b>569,771</b>                      | <b>37.7%</b> |
| 13        | Detroit, MI              | 45,541                  | 15,320                            | 33.6%        | 25,720                              | 56.5%        |
| 14        | Indianapolis, IN         | 36,067                  | 12,100                            | 33.5%        | 21,821                              | 60.5%        |
| 15        | Kansas City, MO          | 25,632                  | 8,392                             | 32.7%        | 15,032                              | 58.6%        |
| 16        | Newark, NJ               | 66,057                  | 21,412                            | 32.4%        | 33,680                              | 51.0%        |
| 17        | Washington, DC           | 73,561                  | 22,050                            | 30.0%        | 37,533                              | 51.0%        |
| 18        | Columbus, OH             | 47,713                  | 14,197                            | 29.8%        | 30,409                              | 63.7%        |
| 19        | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN | 96,613                  | 25,910                            | 26.8%        | 59,546                              | 61.6%        |
| 20        | Atlanta, GA              | 27,352                  | 6,715                             | 24.6%        | 18,326                              | 67.0%        |
| 21        | Denver, CO               | 96,601                  | 22,144                            | 22.9%        | 60,316                              | 62.4%        |
| 22        | Phoenix, AZ              | 257,325                 | 52,874                            | 20.5%        | 150,406                             | 58.4%        |
| 23        | Dallas, TX               | 290,436                 | 55,607                            | 19.1%        | 174,351                             | 60.0%        |
|           | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>7,035,062</b>        | <b>2,664,759</b>                  | <b>37.9%</b> | <b>3,130,632</b>                    | <b>44.5%</b> |
|           | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>31,107,889</b>       | <b>12,542,626</b>                 | <b>40.3%</b> | <b>13,178,276</b>                   | <b>42.4%</b> |

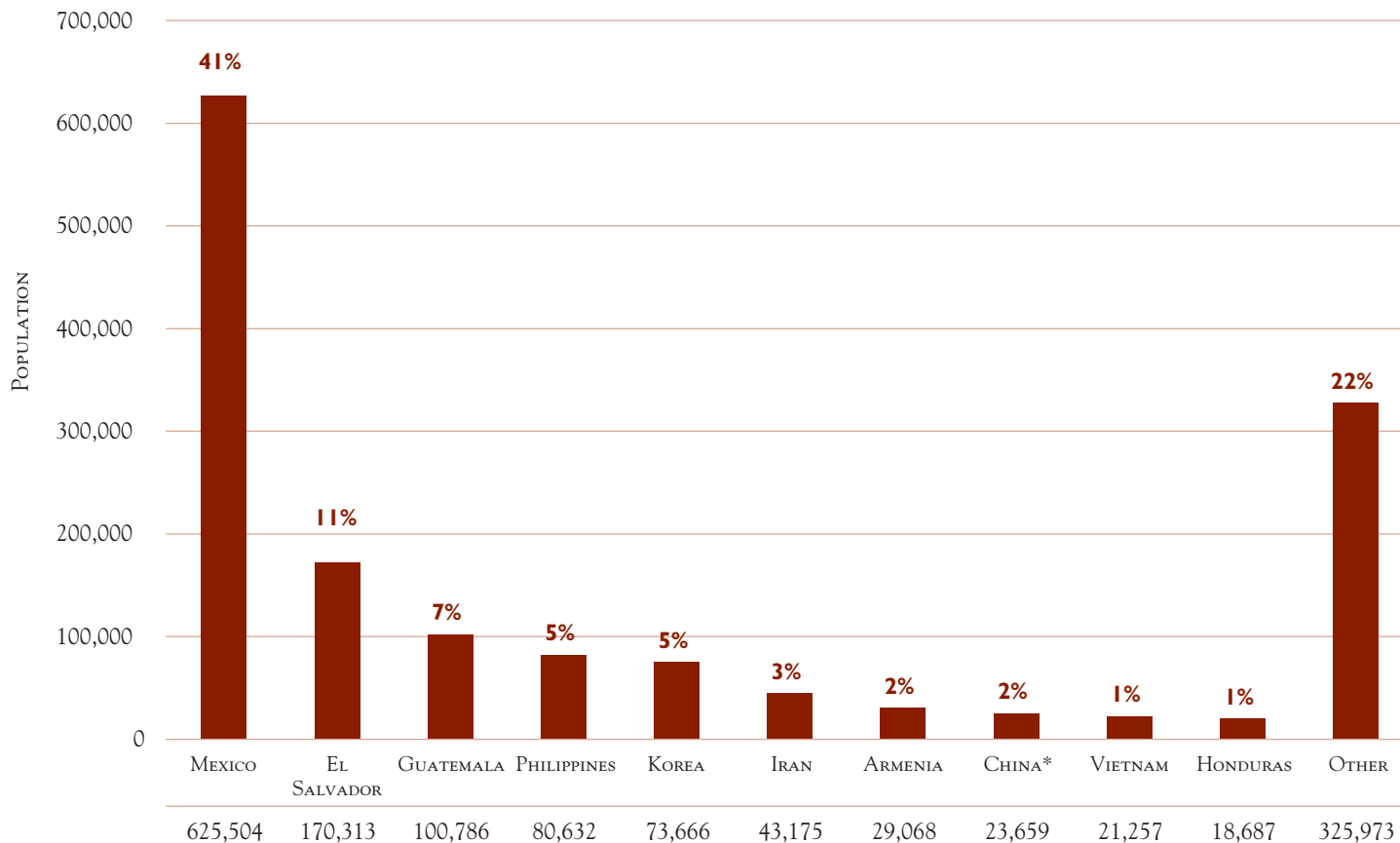
## Latin Americans account for nearly two-thirds, and Asians one-fourth, of Los Angeles's foreign-born population

*Share of foreign-born by region of birth, 2000: Los Angeles*



## Mexico is by far the most common country of origin for Los Angeles’s foreign-born residents

Population and share of foreign-born by country of birth, 2000: Los Angeles



\*Excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan

# AGE

The age profile of a city's population can answer some very basic questions about a city's ability to provide for its residents.

For instance, the number of working-age residents from whom the city can raise revenue influences the level of services it can provide for more “dependent” residents like the elderly and children. Likewise, the city's ability to “compete” nationally, within its region, and within its neighborhoods for younger workers may hint at its prospects for continued vitality in the future.

Age profiles nationwide, and in most cities and metro areas, are dominated by the aging of the Baby Boom generation. In 2000, that generation roughly corresponded with the 35-to-54 year-old age group, which represented nearly 30 percent of the U.S. population. The movement of Baby Boomers into these age groups in the 1990s meant that by Census 2000, for the first time, more than half the nation's population was age 35 and over. The Northeast was the nation's oldest region, with a median age just under 37; the West was the youngest, with a median age under 34.

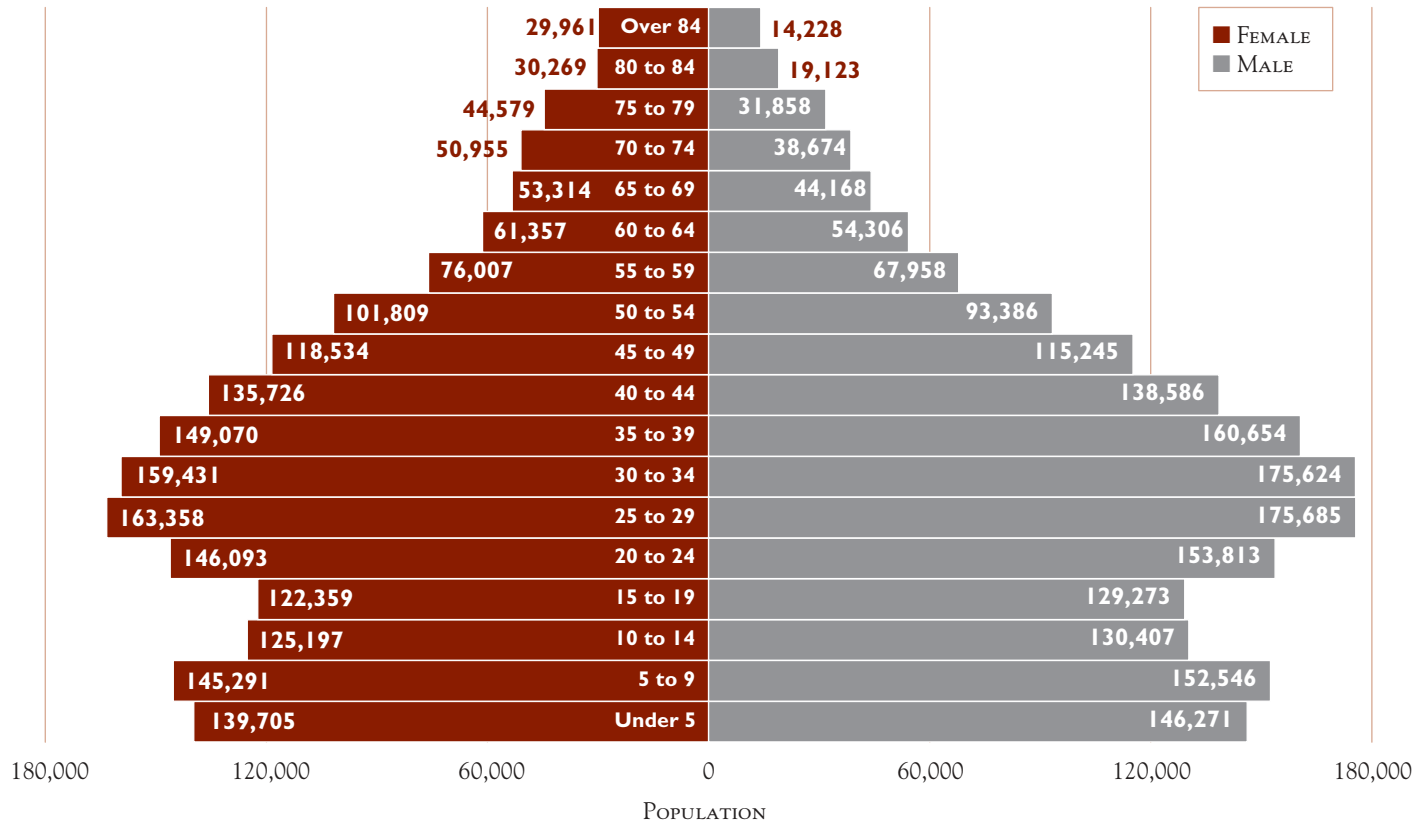
Cities are younger places in general than suburbs—46 percent of central city residents in 2000 were more than 35 years old, compared to 51 percent of suburban residents. And the older population in cities barely grew at all in the 1990s, due in large part to the earlier migration of pre-retirees and seniors to suburbs. Despite the continued appeal of cities for young professionals, in 2000 a majority (63 percent) of 25-to-34 year-olds in major metro areas lived in the suburbs. Over the 1990s, though, the number of children in cities rose, thanks to higher birth rates among the growing population of younger immigrant families.

To probe such trends, the following indicators profile the relative size and age of Los Angeles's population and its sub-groups in the city and its neighborhoods, and identify changes over the 1990s.



## Women and men aged 25–34 make up Los Angeles’s largest age groups

Population by 5-year age groups, 2000: Los Angeles



## Every 100 working-age adults in Los Angeles help support 57 children and seniors, similar to the average Living City

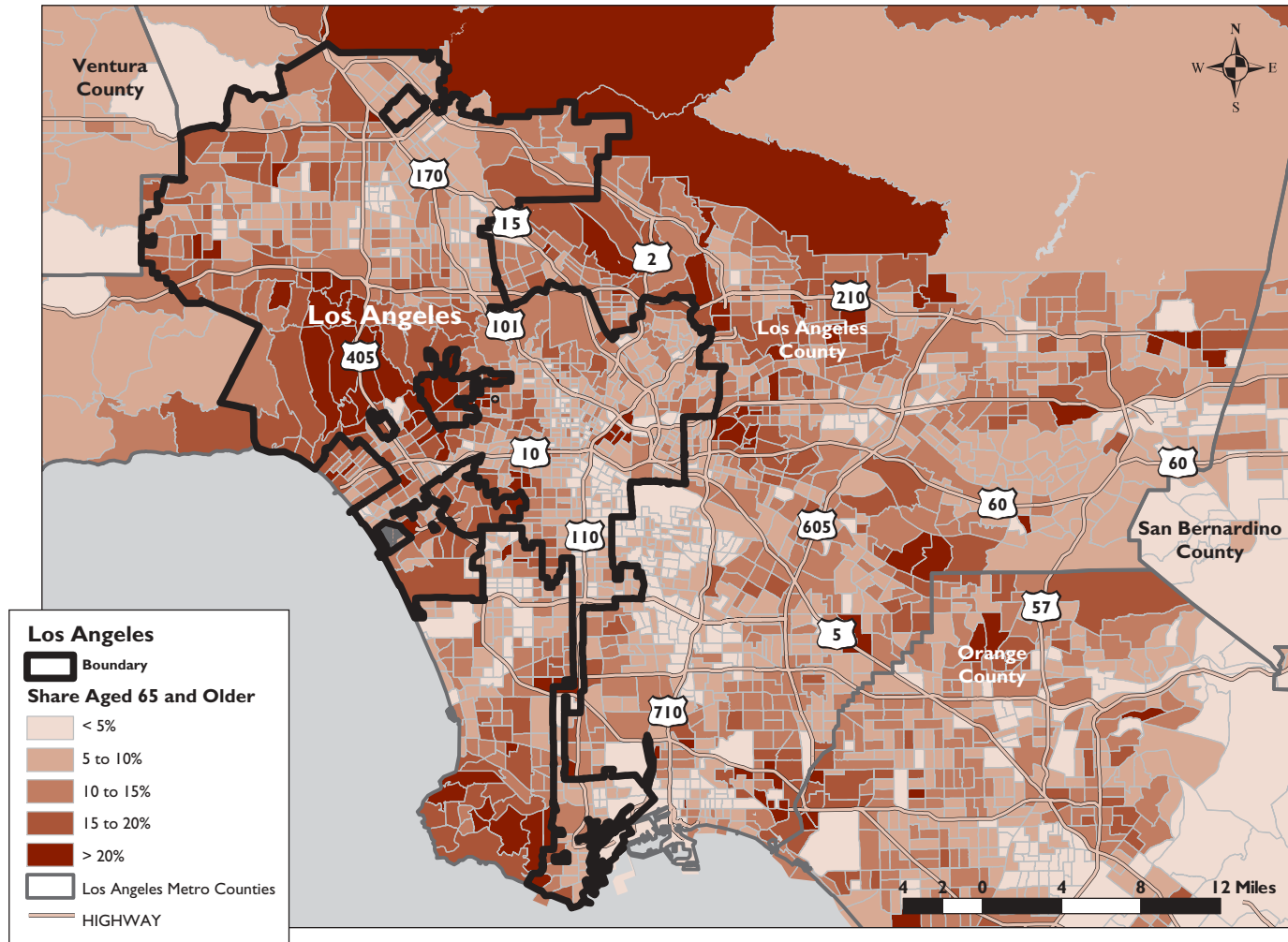
*Dependency ratio\* and share of population by age group, 2000: Living Cities*

| Rank      | Living Cities            | Dependency Ratio | Children (0–17) | Working-age (18–64) | Elderly (65+) |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1         | Detroit, MI              | 71               | 31.1%           | 58.5%               | 10.4%         |
| 2         | Cleveland, OH            | 70               | 28.5%           | 59.0%               | 12.5%         |
| 3         | Philadelphia, PA         | 65               | 25.3%           | 60.6%               | 14.1%         |
| 4         | San Antonio, TX          | 64               | 28.5%           | 61.0%               | 10.4%         |
| 5         | Miami, FL                | 63               | 21.7%           | 61.2%               | 17.0%         |
| 6         | Baltimore, MD            | 61               | 24.8%           | 62.0%               | 13.2%         |
| 7         | Newark, NJ               | 59               | 27.9%           | 62.8%               | 9.3%          |
| 8         | Kansas City, MO          | 59               | 25.4%           | 62.9%               | 11.7%         |
| 9         | Phoenix, AZ              | 59               | 28.9%           | 63.0%               | 8.1%          |
| 10        | Indianapolis, IN         | 58               | 25.7%           | 63.4%               | 11.0%         |
| 11        | Chicago, IL              | 58               | 26.2%           | 63.4%               | 10.3%         |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Los Angeles, CA</b>   | <b>57</b>        | <b>26.6%</b>    | <b>63.8%</b>        | <b>9.7%</b>   |
| 13        | New York, NY             | 56               | 24.2%           | 64.1%               | 11.7%         |
| 14        | Oakland, CA              | 55               | 25.0%           | 64.6%               | 10.5%         |
| 15        | Dallas, TX               | 54               | 26.6%           | 64.8%               | 8.6%          |
| 16        | Minneapolis-St Paul, MN  | 51               | 24.2%           | 66.2%               | 9.6%          |
| 17        | Denver, CO               | 50               | 22.0%           | 66.8%               | 11.3%         |
| 18        | Columbus, OH             | 49               | 24.2%           | 67.0%               | 8.9%          |
| 19        | Portland, OR             | 48               | 21.1%           | 67.4%               | 11.6%         |
| 20        | Washington, DC           | 48               | 20.1%           | 67.7%               | 12.2%         |
| 21        | Atlanta, GA              | 47               | 22.3%           | 67.9%               | 9.7%          |
| 22        | Boston, MA               | 43               | 19.8%           | 69.8%               | 10.4%         |
| 23        | Seattle, WA              | 38               | 15.6%           | 72.4%               | 12.0%         |
|           | <b>All Living Cities</b> | <b>57</b>        | <b>25.2%</b>    | <b>63.9%</b>        | <b>10.9%</b>  |
|           | <b>Nation</b>            | <b>62</b>        | <b>25.7%</b>    | <b>61.9%</b>        | <b>12.4%</b>  |

\*The dependency ratio represents the number of children and seniors for every 100 adults age 18 to 64.

# The elderly make up a significant share of population on the city's west side, and in Los Angeles County neighborhoods to the south and east

Share of population 65 and older, 2000: Los Angeles metro area



## AGE

## Relative to the nation, Los Angeles experienced faster growth in children (age 5 to 14), but a decline in young adults (age 15 to 24) and younger seniors (age 65 to 74)

*Percent population change by age group, 1990–2000: Los Angeles and U.S.*

