

A RACIAL EQUITY IMPACT STATEMENT¹

Presented to the City Council of Long Beach

Prepared by the Long Beach Language Access Coalition



¹ A racial equity impact statement is an analysis of how different racial and ethnic groups are affected by a proposed action, policy, or decision. A racial equity impact statement seeks to identify ways to maximize equity and inclusion while minimizing adverse and unanticipated impacts on different racial and ethnic groups. See Applied Research Center. www.arc.org

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CITY OF LONG BEACH-PROPOSED LANGUAGE ACCESS POLICY

The City Council of Long Beach will soon take a vote to adopt a City-wide Language Access Policy ("LAP"). The City's proposed LAP will establish standards and procedures for providing equal access to the City services and programs to all residents, including those who speak English less than very well.

The City's cites its compliance with the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act, Government Code 7290, that requires state and local agencies to ensure that information and services are provided in the various languages of their residents.

The City's LAP states it will provide limited language access services to communities that have a "Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons."

The City has defined Substantial Number of Limited English Speaking Persons as 5% or more Limited English Speaking Persons who reside in the City.

SUMMARY OF RACIAL EQUITY IMPACT ON THE RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH

The City of Long Beach is the second largest city in Los Angeles County with 429,593 total residents. The City has a large number of residents who speak English less than very well that would benefit from a comprehensive language access policy.

However, under the City's proposal many Limited English Proficient residents would be overlooked because their community does not meet the 5% threshold adopted by the City. Spanish and Khmer speaking LEP residents would be the only racial and ethnic groups who would qualify under the proposed LAP.

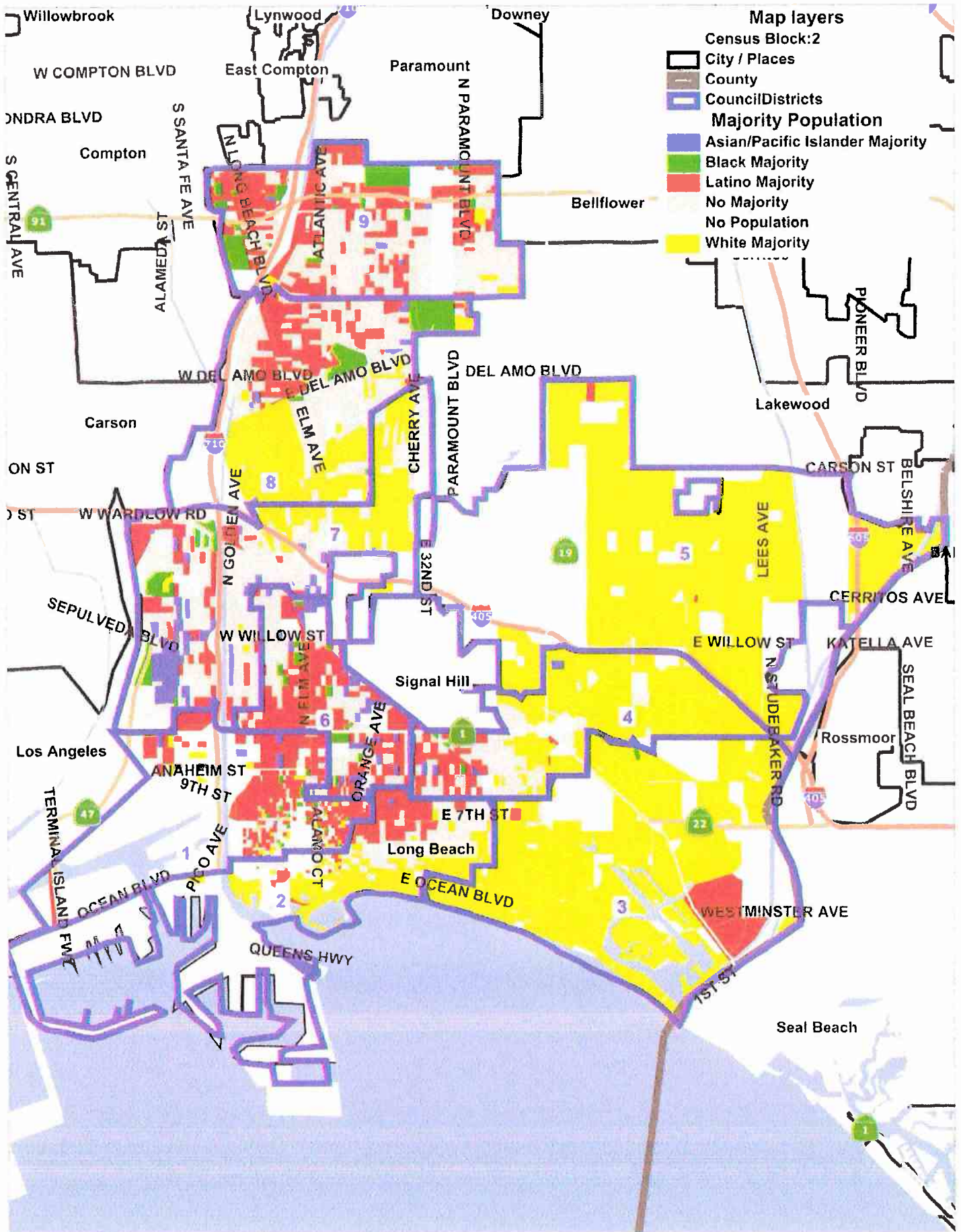
The two largest ethnic groups to be disproportionately impacted by the policy are the Filipino and Vietnamese LEP residents.

The City Council of Long Beach will be endorsing a city wide policy that determines a resident's ability to access vital services based one's national origin and ethnic identification.

- There are 5,181 Filipino residents who speak English less than very well who may not be able to access the City's services.
- There are 2,332 Vietnamese residents who speak English less than very well who will not have access to vital documents.
- Long Beach Unified School District (K-12) has a total enrollment of 83,691 students. There are approximately 18,680 English Learners which is 22.3% of enrollment.
- There are over 45,000 Long Beach residents who primarily speak an Asian language at home.²

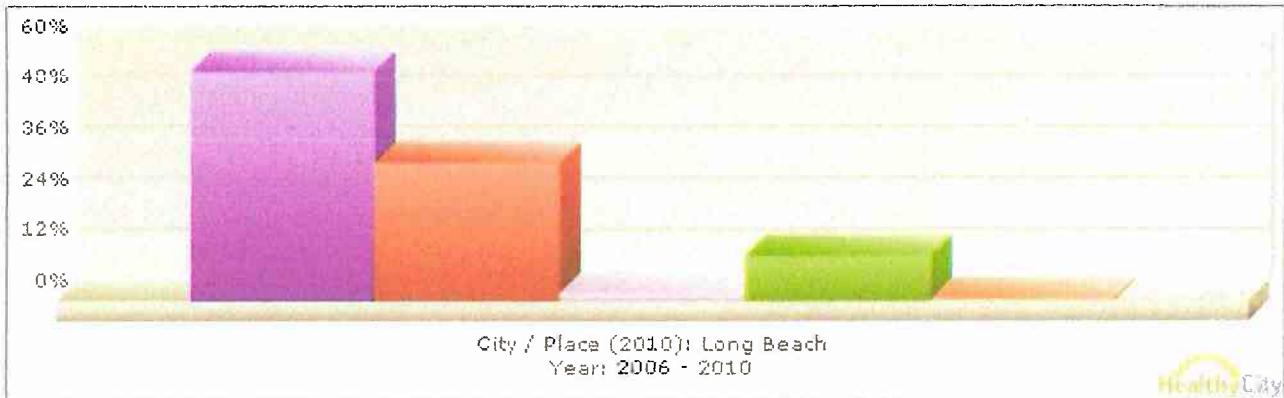
² Asian languages includes Chinese (Cantonese, Formosan, Mandarin), Japanese, Korean, Mon-Khmer, Cambodian, Miao, Hmong, Thai, Laotian, Vietnamese, Other Asian Languages (Turkish and Dravidian languages including Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil), Tagalog, and Other Pacific Island Languages (such as Chamorro, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Indonesian, and Samoan).

Long Beach - Majority Population with City Council Districts



City of Long Beach-Languages Spoken at Home

Population Characteristics » Language Spoken at Home



City / Place (2010):
Long Beach
2006 - 2010

<p>English only Population, age 5 and over, who primarily speak English in the home.</p>	<p>230,885 (227,505 ~ 234,265) 54.1% (53.3 ~ 54.9)</p>
<p>Spanish Population, age 5 and over, who primarily speak Spanish and Spanish creole (Spanish, Ladino) in the home.</p>	<p>139,416 (136,411 ~ 142,421) 32.6% (31.9 ~ 33.3)</p>
<p>Other Indo-European languages Population, age 5 and over, who primarily speak French (French, Cajun, Patois), French Creole (Haitian Creole), Italian, Portuguese and Portuguese creole, German, Yiddish, Other West Germanic languages (such as Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch, Afrikaans), Scandinavian languages (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish), Greek, Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian (Serbo-Croatian, Croatian, Serbian), Other Slavic languages (such as Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian), Armenian, Persian, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Other Indic languages (such as Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Romany) and Other Indo-European languages (such as Albanian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Rumanian) in the home.</p>	<p>8,379 (7,587 ~ 9,171) 2.0% (1.8 ~ 2.2)</p>
<p>Asian and Pacific Islander languages Population, age 5 and over, who primarily speak Chinese (Cantonese, Formosan, Mandarin), Japanese, Korean, Mon-Khmer, Cambodian, Miao, Hmong, Thai, Laotian, Vietnamese, Other Asian languages (Turkish and Dravidian languages including Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil), Tagalog, and Other Pacific Island languages (such as Chamorro, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Indonesian, Samoan) in the home.</p>	<p>45,746 (43,851 ~ 47,641) 10.7% (10.3 ~ 11.1)</p>
<p>Other languages Population, age 5 and over, who primarily speak Navajo, Other Native North American languages (such as Apache, Cherokee, Choctaw, Dakota, Keres, Pima, Yupik), Hungarian, Arabic, Hebrew, African languages (such as Amharic, Ibo, Twi, Yoruba, Bantu, Swahili, Somali), and other an unspecified languages (such as Syriac, Finnish, Other languages of the Americas, not reported) in the home.</p>	<p>2,736 (2,153 ~ 3,319) 0.6% (0.5 ~ 0.7)</p>

- (Hyphen) Indicates that data for this geographic area is not available, cannot be displayed because the number of participants, or sample cases is too small.

Universe: Population 5 Years and Older

Data Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

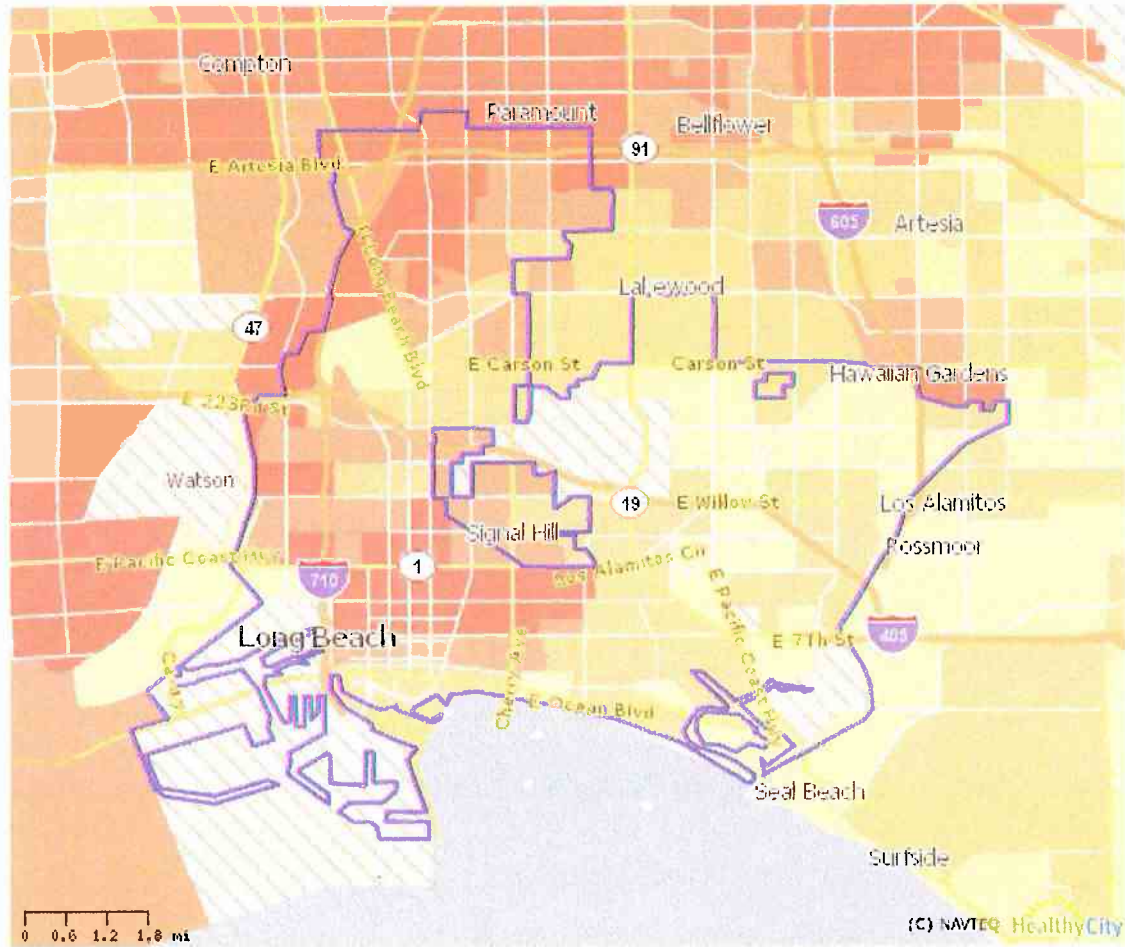
Data Year: 2006 - 2010



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Languages Spoken at Home-Spanish



Language Spoken at Home: Spanish

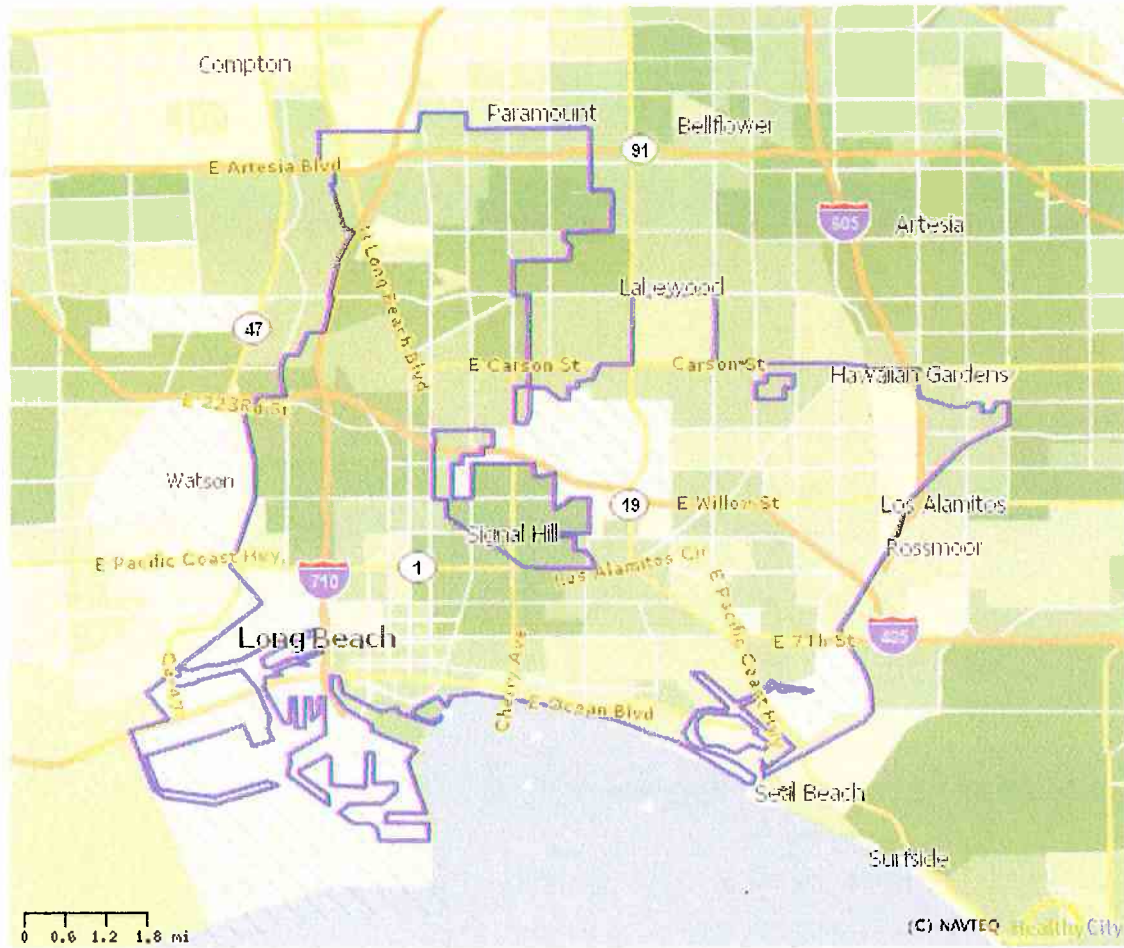
Population, age 5 and over, who primarily speak Spanish and Spanish creole (Spanish, Ladino) in the home.

- 0.0 % - 7.89 %
- 7.9 % - 18.89 %
- 18.9 % - 43.69 %
- 43.7 % - 97.8 %

Universe: Population 5 Years and Older. Datasource: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Data Year: 2006 - 2010. Data Level: Census Tract (2010)

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Languages Spoken at Home-Asian



Language Spoken at Home: Asian and Pacific Islander languages

Population, age 5 and over, who primarily speak Chinese (Cantonese, Formosan, Mandarin), Japanese, Korean, Mon-Khmer, Cambodian, Miao, Hmong, Thai, Laotian, Vietnamese, Other Asian languages (Turkish and Dravidian languages including Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil), Tagalog, and Other Pacific Island languages (such as Chamorro, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Indonesian, Samoan) in the home.

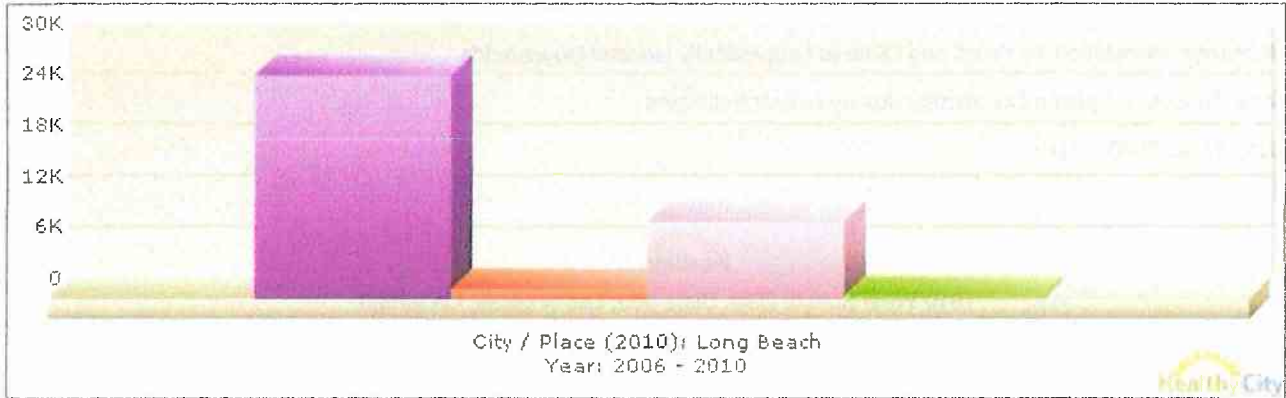
- 0.0 % - 1.49 %
- 1.5 % - 4.79 %
- 4.8 % - 11.59 %
- 11.6 % - 94.1 %

Universe: Population 5 Years and Older. Datasource: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Data Year: 2006 - 2010. Data Level: Census Tract (2010)

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City of Long Beach-Linguistically Isolated Households

Population Characteristics » Linguistic Isolation



City / Place (2010):
Long Beach
2006 - 2010

Spanish Language, 18 Years and Over

Population, 18 years and over, who live in Spanish language linguistically isolated households. This language group includes Spanish and Spanish creole (Spanish, Ladino). A household was classified as "linguistically isolated" if, (1) No household member age 14 years and over spoke only English, and (2) No household member age 14 years and over who spoke another language spoke English "Very well." All members of a linguistically isolated household were tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may have spoken only English.

26,283
(24,563 ~ 28,003)

Indo-European Languages, 18 Years and Over

Population, 18 years and over, who live in Indo-European language linguistically isolated households. This language group includes French (French, Cajun, Patois), French Creole (Haitian Creole), Italian, Portuguese and Portuguese creole, German, Yiddish, Other West Germanic languages (such as Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch, Afrikaans), Scandinavian languages (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish), Greek, Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian (Serbo-Croatian, Croatian, Serbian), Other Slavic languages (such as Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian), Armenian, Persian, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Other Indic languages (such as Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Romany) and Other Indo-European languages (such as Albanian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Rumanian). A household was classified as "linguistically isolated" if, (1) No household member age 14 years and over spoke only English, and (2) No household member age 14 years and over who spoke another language spoke English "Very well." All members of a linguistically isolated household were tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may have spoken only English.

1,099
(780 ~ 1,418)

Asian and Pacific Island Languages, 18 Years and Over

Population, 18 years and over, who live in Asian and Pacific Island language linguistically isolated households. This language group includes Chinese (Cantonese, Formosan, Mandarin), Japanese, Korean, Mon-Khmer, Cambodian, Miao, Hmong, Thai, Laotian, Vietnamese, Other Asian languages (Turkish and Dravidian languages including Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil), Tagalog, and Other Pacific Island languages (such as Chamorro, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Indonesian, Samoan). A household was classified as "linguistically isolated" if, (1) No household member age 14 years and over spoke only English, and (2) No household member age 14 years and over who spoke another language spoke English "Very well." All members of a linguistically isolated household were tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may have spoken only English.

9,105
(8,136 ~ 10,074)

Other Languages, 18 Years and Over

Population, 18 years and over, who live in linguistically isolated households where other languages are spoken. This language group includes Navajo, Other Native North American languages (such as Apache, Cherokee, Choctaw, Dakota, Keres, Pima, Yupik), Hungarian, Arabic, Hebrew, African languages (such as Amharic, Ibo, Twi, Yoruba, Bantu, Swahili, Somali), and other unspecified languages (such as Syriac, Finnish, Other languages of the Americas, not reported). A household was classified as "linguistically isolated" if, (1) No household member age 14 years and over spoke only

297
(156 ~ 438)

English, and (2) No household member age 14 years and over who spoke another language spoke English "Very well." All members of a linguistically isolated household were tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may have spoken only English.

- **(Hyphen)** Indicates that data for this geographic area is not available, cannot be displayed because the number of participants, or sample cases is too small.

Universe: Population 18 Years and Older in Linguistically Isolated Households

Data Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

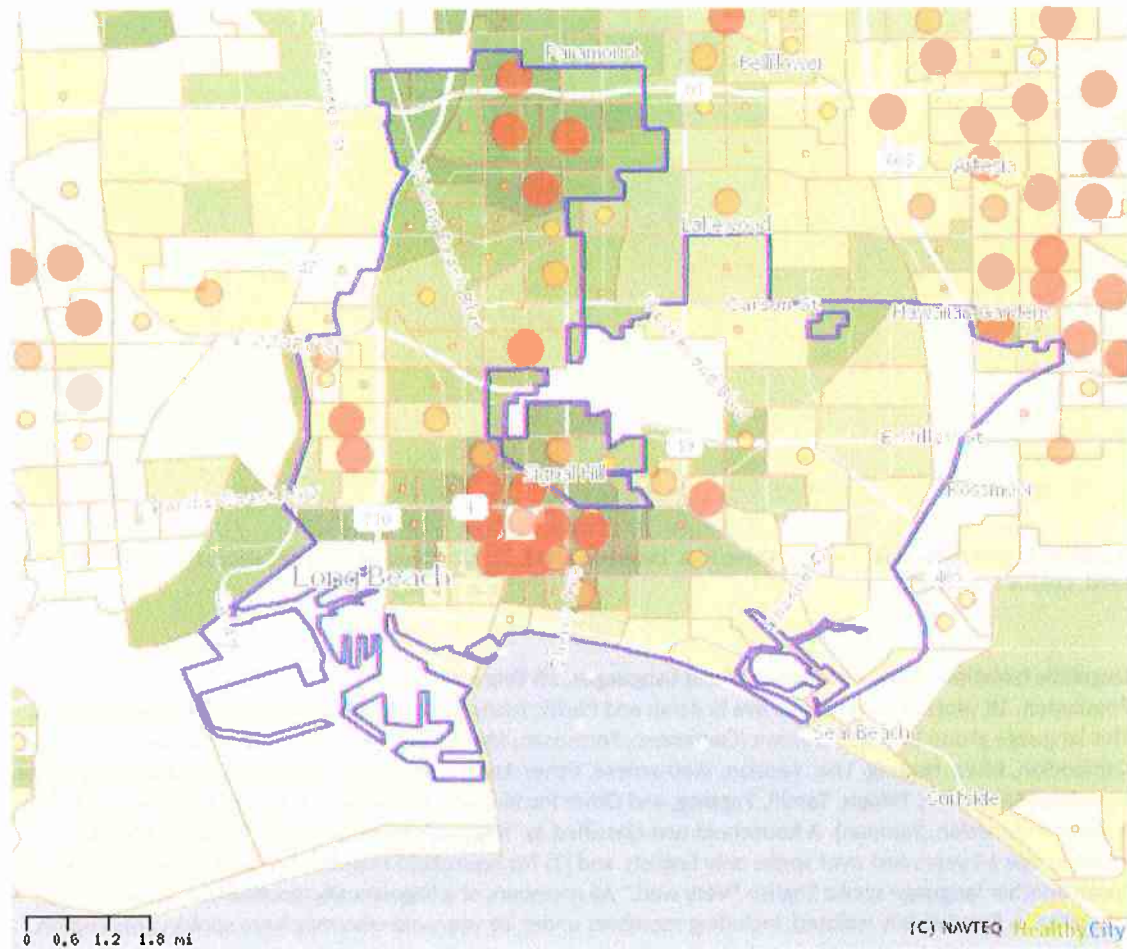
Data Year: 2006 - 2010



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Long Beach: Cambodian + Linguistic Isolation

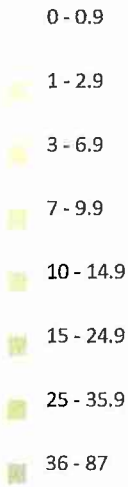


KEY FINDINGS:

1. The City of Long Beach is home to the largest number of Cambodians outside of Cambodia.
2. Cambodian residents are well represented in every district in Long Beach.
3. The dark green zones designate the neighborhoods with large percentage of Cambodian residents.
4. The large red circles indicate neighborhoods with a high number of linguistically isolated households.

Ethnicity / Race: Asian by Specific Origin: Cambodian, Alone

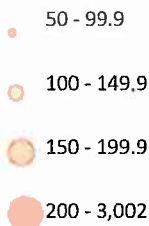
Includes people who provide a response such as Cambodian or Cambodia, and chose only one race/ethnic category.



Universe: Asian Population in Selected Categories. Datasource: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census. Data Year: 2010. Data Level: Census Tract (2010)

Linguistic Isolation: Asian and Pacific Island Languages, 18 Years and Over

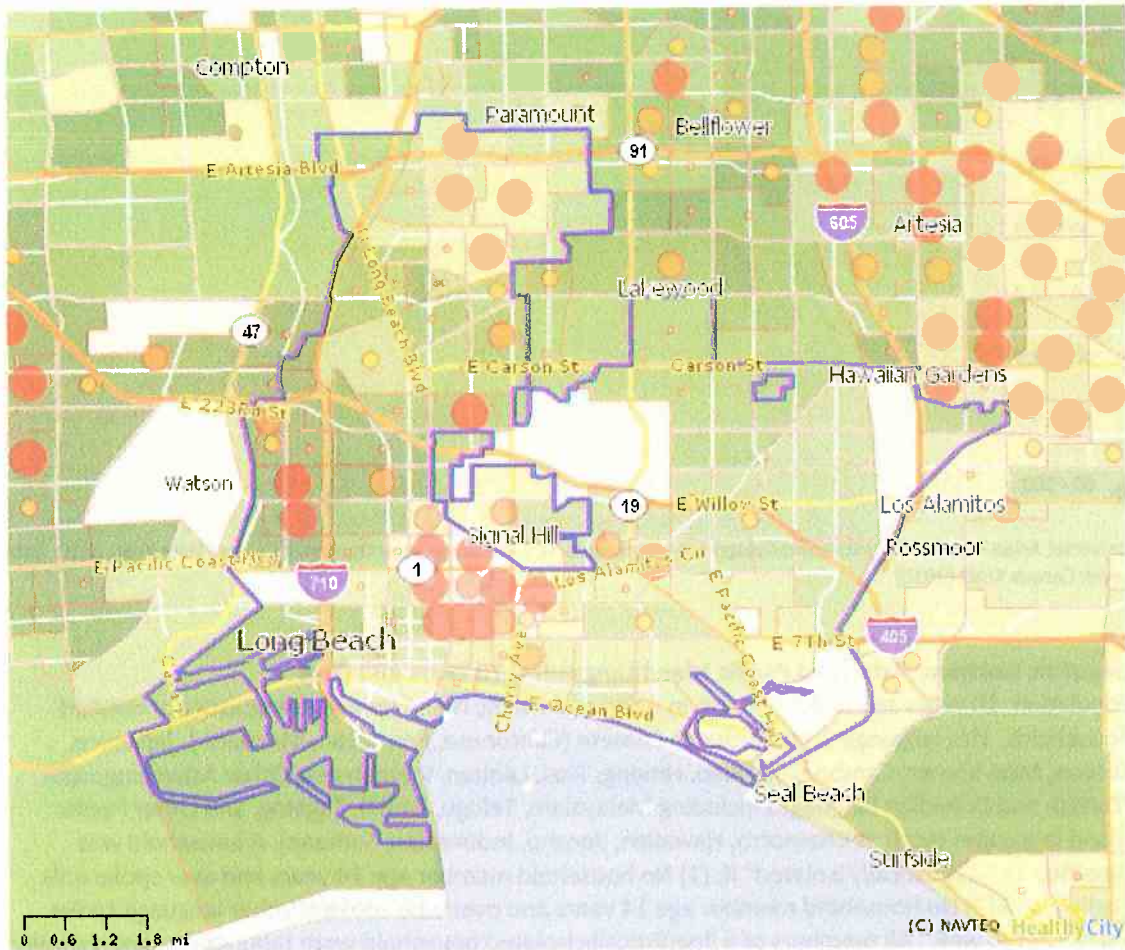
Population, 18 years and over, who live in Asian and Pacific Island language linguistically isolated households. This language group includes Chinese (Cantonese, Formosan, Mandarin), Japanese, Korean, Mon-Khmer, Cambodian, Miao, Hmong, Thai, Laotian, Vietnamese, Other Asian languages (Turkish and Dravidian languages including Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil), Tagalog, and Other Pacific Island languages (such as Chamorro, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Indonesian, Samoan). A household was classified as "linguistically isolated" if, (1) No household member age 14 years and over spoke only English, and (2) No household member age 14 years and over who spoke another language spoke English "Very well." All members of a linguistically isolated household were tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may have spoken only English.



Universe: Population 18 Years and Older in Linguistically Isolated Households. Datasource: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Data Year: 2006 - 2010. Data Level: Census Tract (2010)

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Long Beach: Filipino +Linguistic Isolation

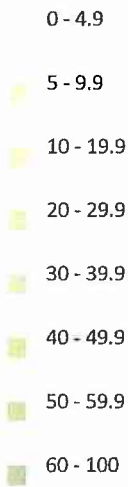


KEY FINDINGS:

1. The Filipino community is one of the largest Asian Pacific Islander communities in Southern California.
2. Filipino residents are well represented in every district in Long Beach.
3. The dark green zones designate the neighborhoods with a large percentage of Filipino residents.
4. The large red circles indicate neighborhoods with a high number of linguistically isolated households.

Ethnicity / Race: Asian by Specific Origin: Filipino, Alone

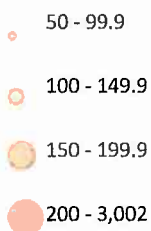
Includes people who indicate their race as "Filipino" or report entries such as Philippines or Filipino American, and chose only one race/ethnic category.



Universe: Asian Population in Selected Categories. Datasource: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census. Data Year: 2010. Data Level: Census Tract (2010)

Linguistic Isolation: Asian and Pacific Island Languages, 18 Years and Over

Population, 18 years and over, who live in Asian and Pacific Island language linguistically isolated households. This language group includes Chinese (Cantonese, Formosan, Mandarin), Japanese, Korean, Mon-Khmer, Cambodian, Miao, Hmong, Thai, Laotian, Vietnamese, Other Asian languages (Turkish and Dravidian languages including Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil), Tagalog, and Other Pacific Island languages (such as Chamorro, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Indonesian, Samoan). A household was classified as "linguistically isolated" if, (1) No household member age 14 years and over spoke only English, and (2) No household member age 14 years and over who spoke another language spoke English "Very well." All members of a linguistically isolated household were tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may have spoken only English.



Universe: Population 18 Years and Older in Linguistically Isolated Households. Datasource: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Data Year: 2006 - 2010. Data Level: Census Tract (2010)

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TABLE A: Asian Population in Long Beach Police Districts

Police District	Total Number of Precincts	Number of Precincts with at least 10% Asian Population	Number of Precincts with at least 25% Asian Population
North	48	22	2
West	103	60	29
East	96	23	3

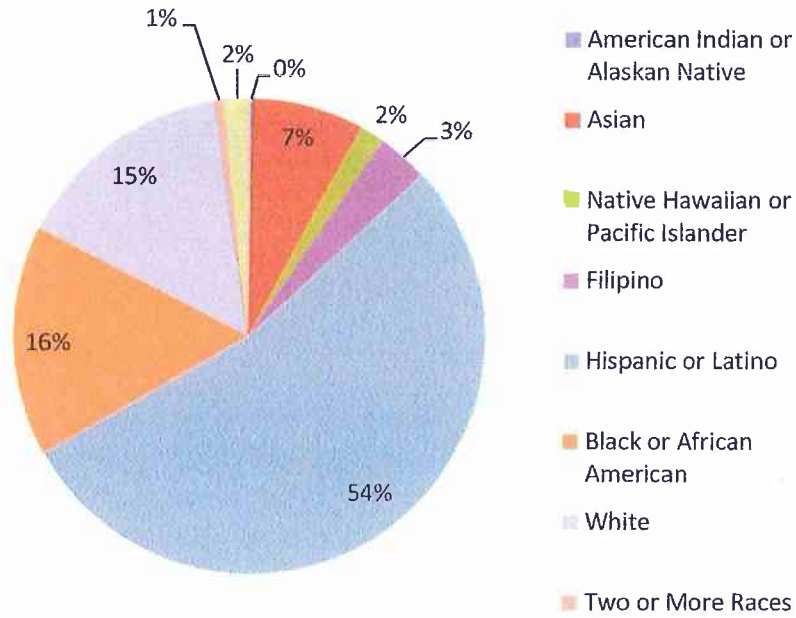
Source: City of Long Beach; Note: Table includes only police precincts with at least 100 residents.

More than half of the police precincts in the North and West Long Beach Police Department Policing Districts have Asian populations that exceed ten percent. (Table A). In the West Policing District, 28% of precincts have an Asian population that exceeds a quarter of the total precinct population. These North and West District communities are home to many of the city's Khmer and Tagalog speaking LEP residents.

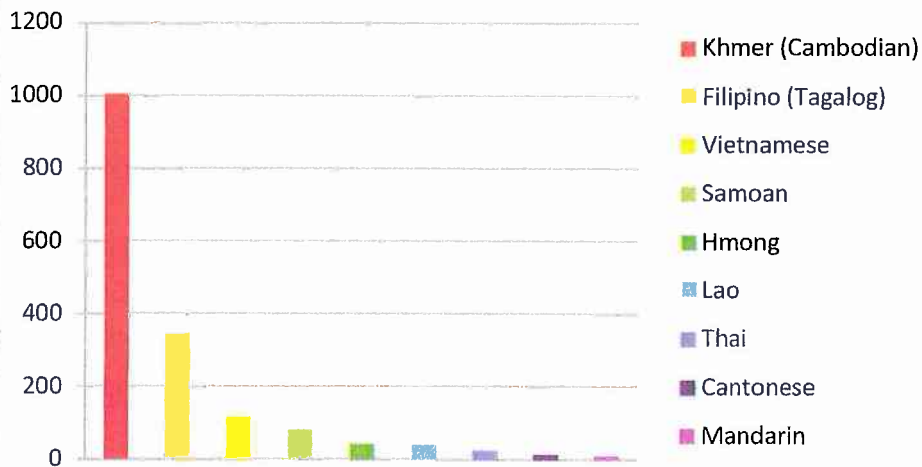
Language barriers to government agencies and services can lead to unsolved crimes and compromise public health and safety. These barriers can inhibit LEP residents from accessing and / or understanding important rights, obligations, and services, or from communicating accurately and effectively in extremely difficult situations. Further, police work is often complicated by hampered communication with LEP victims, witnesses, or community members. Police services are strengthened and communities are made safer when LEP residents enjoy meaningful access to these services.

It is particularly important that access policies are institutionalized so that the residents of racial and language-segregated areas of Long Beach enjoy unfettered access to police services. Access to the justice system should not depend on the ability to read or write English.

Racial Breakdown of Students K-12 in Long Beach Unified



English Learners by Language



COMMUNITY NARRATIVES

"There are folks like my mom who came here from the Philippines years ago that need it, not having English as a first language. It's hard for her to access certain things in the city, if she has questions about things like MediCal. She has a barrier in language. Every time she struggles to speak in English, I would always have to be the one to translate and go with her everywhere, and make things clear for her to understand. Long Beach is one of the most diverse cities around, and me and my mom being Filipino- we support having a language access policy in Long Beach."

- Joshua Jimenez Long Beach Resident, 20 years old

Joshua's mother is originally from Mindanao, Philippines and has lived in Long Beach for over 20 years. As a single mother, she raised two sons and for many years has worked as a live-in caregiver taking care of the elderly.

Maria Lopez is 37 years old. She is a resident of Long Beach currently living in the 6th Council District. Maria is a hardworking mother with four children. Her primary language that is spoken in her home is Spanish. All of her children speak English very well. Maria shared that her employer mistreats the employees. Maria says the Spanish speaking employees are paid less than minimum wage and are not paid for any overtime work. She cannot speak out against the employer who only speaks English. She stays silent despite the abuse.

Thierry and Bach Mai Ly opened their French bakery, Baguette Paris, on April 15, 1994 in the heart of Cambodia Town. They speak Vietnamese, Khmer, French, and English. They were born in Cambodia, and immigrated to the United States in 1993. For almost 20 years they have been a fixture in the community creating delicious Vietnamese Ban Mi sandwiches. They are our LEP residents. Their voice matters.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

A language access policy should set consistent standards and procedures to ensure that Limited English Proficiency (“LEP”) residents have timely and meaningful access to the City’s meetings, services, and vital documents.

The city of Long Beach is one of the most racially diverse cities in the nation. It is home to the largest population of Cambodians outside of Cambodia and is home to the first of its kind Pacific Island Ethnic Art Museum.

The City cannot afford to adopt a policy that will discriminate and marginalize a community based on the language that they speak.

Engagement of our LEP residents will lead to safer neighborhoods and schools. There are many benefits of having an engaged community where all residents matter.

The City should collaborate with its diverse community stakeholders to develop a policy that includes its LEP residents because our LEP residents make up the diversity of Long Beach.

1. The City should work to incorporate Tagalog into the LAP.
2. The City should utilize Language Line to provide a baseline level of assistance to all LEP residents.
3. Hiring of Bi-Lingual staff for Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog.
4. Translation of vital documents in Spanish, Khmer and Tagalog.
5. Interpretation at City sponsored meetings.
6. Annual compliance review of the policy at a public hearing.