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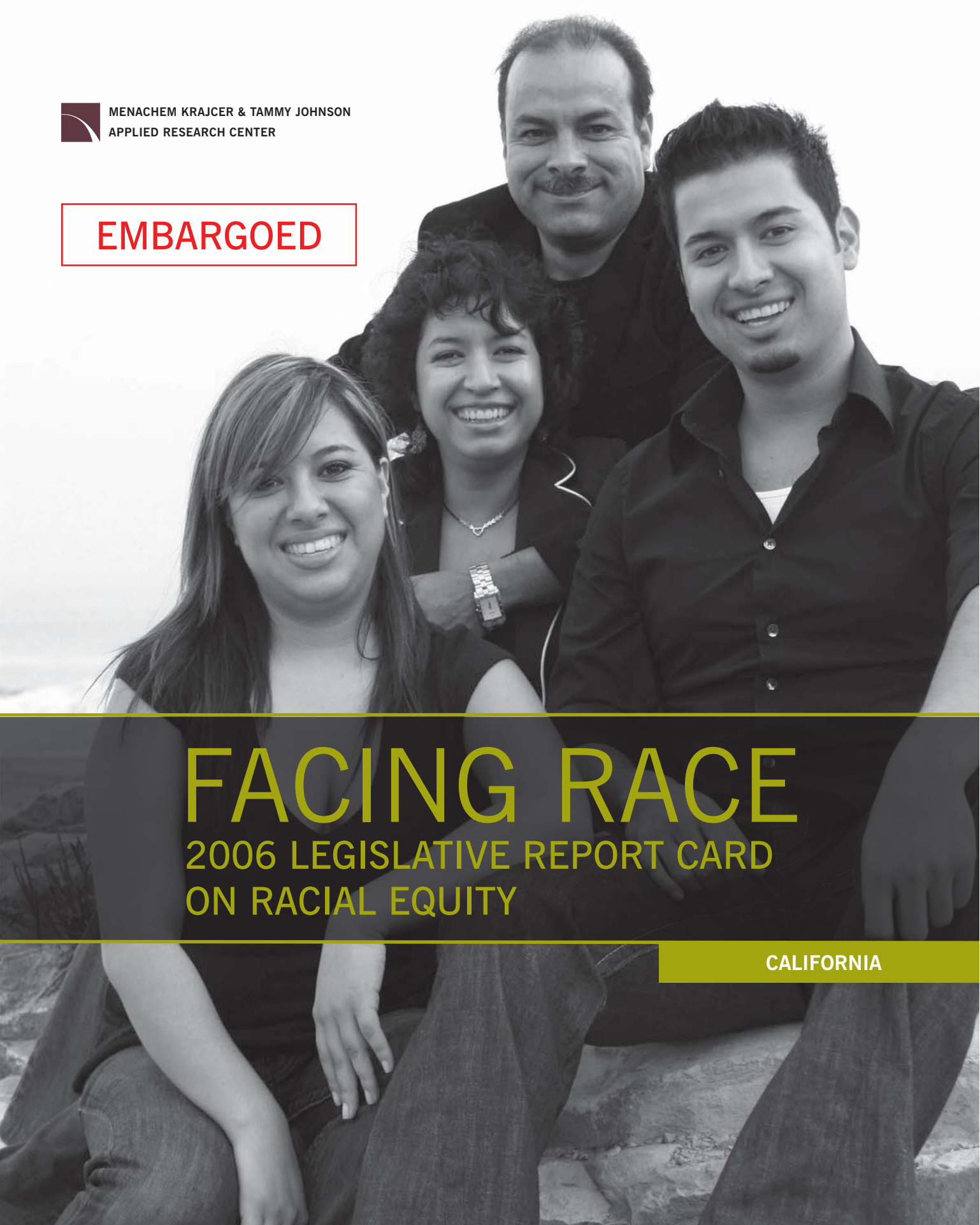


FACING RACE

2006 LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD ON RACIAL EQUITY

CALIFORNIA

APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER

Facing Race: 2006 Legislative Report Card is a project of the Applied Research Center, a public policy institute advancing racial justice through research, advocacy and journalism. The Applied Research Center publishes the award-winning *ColorLines* magazine and has offices in Oakland, Chicago, and New York City.

77%

By 2050, the California Department of Finance projects that 77 percent of Californians will be people of color.[1] Between 2000 and 2005, the number of people of color has grown by over 2.3 million, to 56 percent of the state population. What does this mean for California? This Report Card examines key racial trends in a changing California and assesses the leadership of the legislature and Governor Schwarzenegger in taking the initiative to close disparities and advance equity for all Californians.

As California's population has shifted to a majority of people of color, race has emerged as a political issue. From debates over immigration reform to the lack of diversity in its university system, California is becoming increasingly polarized.

THE POLITICS OF RACE

Receding Backlash

In the two decades before people of color became the new majority, California experienced a resurgence of punitive policies that have negative outcomes for communities of color. These policies included three-strikes Proposition 184, anti-immigrant Proposition 187, anti-affirmative-action Proposition 209, and anti-youth Proposition 21. While these anti-immigrant immigrant and punitive policies have been replicated locally and across the nation, support for advancing such divisive initiatives at the statewide level in California appears to have receded. Most recently voters rejected a 2004 initiative to prohibit racial data collection by state agencies (Proposition 54).

Population Changes

During the 1990s, there was a net loss of about 221,000 per year of California residents when calculating the number of people who moved into California from another state minus the number of people who left California for another state. Since 2000, this number has dropped to an average of 99,000 per year.[2] Higher birth rates among communities of color, however, have primarily fueled California's steady growth.

Immigration Reform

A statewide poll of registered voters found that two thirds of whites and a clear majority of voters of color think that immigration reform is such an important issue that elected officials like the Governor and legislators should take a leadership role.[3] The last several years have seen a resurgence of efforts on both sides of the issue: to confer greater protection on and to further disenfranchise immigrant communities.

College Access

Since the passage of Proposition 209, the University of California has been widely criticized for the lack of diversity on its most prestigious campuses. A new coalition of Black leaders has emerged in Los Angeles to address falling admissions of Black students at UCLA. U.C. Berkeley Chancellor Robert J. Birgeneau has created a vice chancellor position to develop a more diverse faculty and staff and a more open social climate throughout the campus. For the past several years, the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools of the University of California's Academic Senate has examined the impact of admission policies and potential reforms. For example, a comprehensive review looks at a student's entire academic and extracurricular portfolio. No one, however, has discovered the silver-bullet solution to college access for students of color.

While race has become a political flashpoint in California, many policy makers continue to take a "colorblind" or "race-neutral" approach to policy making. Turning a blind

2.3 MILLION INCREASE IN COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

Latinos. By 2050, one in two Californians will be Latino. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of Latinos in California increased by nearly 1.7 million to 35 percent of the state population. In 22 counties, the Latino population grew by 25 percent or more during this period. San Francisco County, where the Latino population fell by nearly 7 percent, was the only county to experience a decrease.

Asians and Pacific Islanders. The number of Asians and Pacific Islanders is currently growing faster than state projections. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of Asians and Pacific Islanders grew by nearly 567,000 to over 12 percent of the state population—this represents 57 percent of the population's projected growth over 10 years in only half that time. Nineteen counties experienced a 25 percent or higher increase in the number of Asians and Pacific Islanders. Glenn County was the only county to experience a decrease, of nearly 14 percent.

Blacks. Blacks are projected to remain a steady proportion of the population at nearly 7 percent through 2050. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of Blacks in California increased by approximately 25,000 (about 1 percent). The number of Blacks declined in 12 counties, including major urban areas such as Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Mateo, and San Francisco counties.

American Indians. American Indians, currently less than 1 percent of the population, were projected to grow to five times their last census number. Since 2000, the number of American Indians has grown by more than 2,300.

Multiracial. California has more multiracial individuals than any other state. Since 2000, the number of multiracial individuals has grown nearly 13 percent, to over 717,000.

Immigrants. Twenty-seven percent of the state population is foreign-born. The number of immigrants in California grew by more than a million, to 9.6 million, between 2000 and 2005.

Percent Change in the Number of People of Color

- Decrease
- 0%–10%
- 10%–20%
- 20%–52%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and California Department of Finance.

eye towards race, however, only continues to exacerbate deep and persistent inequalities in education, income, and health.

Lack of College- or Life-Prep in Schools for Students of Color

Approximately one quarter of American Indian, Pacific Islander, Black, and Latino high school seniors complete the courses they need to be eligible for admission to campuses of the California State University and University of California.[4] Fewer than 60 percent of Black, Latino, and American Indian students graduate from high school.[5] Six Asian/Pacific Islander communities have graduation rates well below average: Hmong (35 percent), Laotian (42 percent), Cambodian (44 percent), Tongan (62 percent), Vietnamese (64 percent), and Fijian (66 percent).[6]

The Color of Poverty

Latinos are nearly two and half times more likely than whites, and Blacks are nearly twice as likely, to have low-level incomes—under 200 percent of the federal poverty level.[7] Southeast Asians have some of the highest poverty rates in the state: 53 percent of Hmong, 40 percent of Cambodians, 32 percent of Laotian, and nearly one fifth of Samoans, Pakistanis, Vietnamese, Tongans, and Thais live below the federal poverty level.[8]

Healthcare Crisis in Communities of Color

Of California's 6.5 million uninsured residents, 71 percent are people of color.[9] Among workers of color, 2.5 million are not provided healthcare benefits.[10]

Decades of neglect have now left California without a plan to address longstanding inequalities. This does not bode well for a state that is 56 percent people of color, with that proportion growing. Race *does* matter in California, and strategic race-based interventions are needed to ensure that all Californians have an equal opportunity to learn, earn a living wage, and live in safe, healthy communities.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD ON RACIAL EQUITY 2006

To analyze state officials' commitment to racial equity, we chose 20 pieces of legislation that, if passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, would have the most direct positive impact on communities of color. Five criteria for racial equity were used to select the legislation:

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

Bills were chosen that best represented at least one of these criteria. Policies were selected with a view toward representing the breadth of California's communities.

The Report Card covers four issue areas: education, economic justice, health, and civil rights. Each section provides an overview of racial disparities, a description of key legislation advanced in 2006, and a summary of grades for the Assembly, Senate, and Governor.

This Report Card also exposes missed opportunities, revealing where and how racial equity policies were undermined throughout the legislative process. An additional section tracks efforts to legislate institutional racism. The end of the report provides a summary of grades; a report on the Governor, Senate President pro Tem, and Assembly Speaker; and a record of individual votes by legislators. Demographics of each legislative district are listed on page 38.

Grading Methodology

Each legislator was graded based on his or her final floor vote. The Governor was graded on whether he signed or vetoed racial equity legislation. A letter grade of *A* was awarded for a score of 90 percent and above; a *B* for 80–89 percent; a *C* for 65–79 percent; a *D* for scores of 50–64 percent; and an *F* for all scores at 49 percent or below.

A checkmark (✔) indicates a vote in support of racial equity. An ✘ indicates a vote against racial equity. A dash (—) indicates that a vote was not cast on the final floor vote. Because legislators may register their votes at the end of the day, "absent," "abstaining," or "not voting" is counted the same as a "no" vote, because the passage of a bill requires a majority vote of the entire body, not a majority of the quorum. In addition, the Assembly and Senate *Daily Journal* was reviewed to determine whether a failure to take an "aye" or "no" position was attributed to an excused absence (EA).

Grading on a Curve

Partisan politics has meant that some of the most important reforms for communities of color do not make it out of committee or are significantly weakened before they reach a vote on the floor of the Assembly or Senate. While partisan politics has meant that many votes in committee and on the floor are along party lines, legislators on both sides of the aisles must put partisanship aside if we hope to achieve racial equity in California.

Key Findings

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger received a D for 55 percent support for racial equity legislation. Despite the Governor's public appeal for compromise, his performance was slightly worse than in 2005.

Both the Assembly and the Senate received a low C for support of racial equity for California. On average, 69 percent of the Assembly and 65 percent of the Senate voted for racial equity.

The strongest leadership for racial equity was in the Assembly: Of the 20 racial equity bills that were passed by the legislature, 12 originated in the Assembly. Assembly Speaker Fabian Nuñez received an A for 100 percent support for racial equity. Senate pro Tem Don Perata, however, received a C, 70 percent, for failure to vote on six racial equity bills.

The higher the racial composition of people of color is in a legislative district, the higher the support for racial equity. Average scores for districts with 75 percent or more people of color were 99 percent in the Assembly and 95 percent in the Senate. On average, districts with white majorities voted for racial equity 44 percent of the time in the Assembly and 43 percent of the time in the Senate.

Thirty-seven Assembly Members and twelve Senators made the honor roll for 100 percent support for racial equity. Assembly Members Lynn Daucher (R-Brea) and Bonnie Garcia (R-Cathedral City) deserve honorable mention as the only Republicans to receive passing grades.

SUMMARY: 2006 RACIAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION

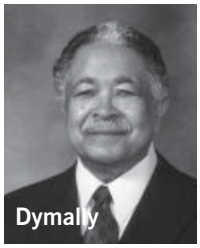
Bass

Chan

Cedillo

Ducheny

Dunn


Dymally

Escutia

Evans

Horton

Jones

EDUCATION EQUITY

SB 160, CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT II (CEDILLO): Would have made state-funded financial aid programs available to all students who are California residents, regardless of immigration status. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor.*

SB 1209, TEACHER CREDENTIALING (SCOTT): Enhances support and compensation for teachers and eliminates barriers to teacher credentialing, to help ensure that all students will have qualified teachers. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 517)*

AB 680, ENFORCING SCHOOL ACCESS TO PARENTS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (CHAN): Strengthens the enforcement of requirements to translate information that schools give to students' parents. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 706)*

SB 1580, FAIR TESTING FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS (DUCHENY): Would have allowed English language learners to take achievement tests in their primary language, to demonstrate their knowledge of the subject matter rather than of English. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

SB 1769, ACCELERATED ENGLISH PROGRAM (ESCUTIA): Would require the State Board of Education to develop an accelerated English program curricula that would provide enhanced English language acquisition, as well as teach the state's English Language Arts standards for grades K–8. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

AB 1835, FAIR MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE (LIEBER): Increases the minimum wage in stages, from the current $6.75 per hour to $7.50 per hour on January 1, 2007, and to $8.00 an hour on January 1, 2008. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 230)*

AB 1840, EMPLOYER HEALTH COVERAGE DISCLOSURE (HORTON, J.): Would have required a calculation of the cost to the state of employers' failure to provide health insurance. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 1897, EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION IN CIVIL SERVICE (DYMALLY): Would have required the state to pay the attorney fees of state workers who prevail in civil service discrimination complaints. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 2536, WAGE PROTECTIONS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS (MONTAÑEZ): Would have restored overtime protections for non-live-in nannies and imposed fines against employers who fail to pay workers who provide in-home care for children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

HEALTH EQUITY

SB 840, CALIFORNIA HEALTH INSURANCE RELIABILITY ACT (KUEHL): Would have created a single-payer health care system to cover all California residents. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 774, FAIR PRICING (CHAN): Establishes consumer protections for uninsured hospital patients. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 755)*

SB 1534 PUBLIC HEALTH FOR ALL (ORTIZ): Affirms the rights of cities, counties, and hospital districts, at their discretion, to provide healthcare and other services to all residents, regardless of immigration status. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 801)*

AB 2283, DIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PHYSICIANS AND THEIR COMMUNITIES (OROPEZA): Improves the collection and assessment of data regarding the ethnicity and primary languages spoke by California physicians and the communities they serve. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 512)*

CIVIL RIGHTS

AB 2302, ACCESS TO INTERPRETER SERVICES IN CIVIL COURT (ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—JONES (CHAIR), EVANS, LAIRD, LEVINE, LIEBER, AND MONTANEZ): Would have required civil courts to make interpreters available to parties with limited English proficiency. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 2060, NEW CALIFORNIANS ACT (DE LA TORRE): Makes the state's Naturalization Services Program permanent and guarantees services for thousands of immigrants in California eligible for naturalization. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 515)*

AB 2800, CIVIL RIGHTS HOUSING DISCRIMINATION (LAIRD): Establishes a common list of groups protected from housing discrimination that applies across all state fair housing statutes. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 578)*

AJR 37, REAUTHORIZATION OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT (RIDLEY-THOMAS): Articulates California's support for reauthorization of the federal Voting Rights Act. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No 59)*

AB 861, REMOVING EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH A CRIMINAL RECORD (BASS): Removes barriers to the ability of ex-offenders to become licensed barbers and cosmetologists. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 411)*

SB 1569, ASSISTANCE FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS (KUEHL): Provides access to services for survivors of human trafficking. ✔ *Signed by the Governor (Chapter No. 672)*

SB 1575, EDUCATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEPORTATION (DUNN): Would have required middle schools and high schools to teach students about California's deportation of state residents to Mexico during the Great Depression. ✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

Kuehl

Laird

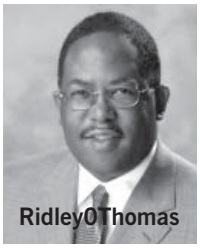
Levine

Lieber

Montanez

Oropeza

Ortiz


Ridley-Thomas

Scott

EDUCATION EQUITY

Two thirds of California's K–12 students in public schools are children of color. By 2050, the number of students will nearly double to over 11 million, and 8 in 10 will be students of color. By 2020, a 19 percent shortage is predicted in the number of employees that need to have at least some college.

There will also be twice as many workers with a high school diploma or less than the job market can absorb.[11] Currently, only 23 percent of Blacks and 9 percent of Latinos age 25 or older in California have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 40 percent of whites.[12] The median income of adults with a bachelor's degree is double that of a high school graduate.[13]

California Schools Remain Separate and Unequal

- California is one of the three most segregated states for Latino and Black students.[14] Forty-seven percent of Latino and 37 percent of Black students attend intensely segregated schools (90–100 percent nonwhite). These schools are four times more likely than majority white schools to have roadblocks to college opportunities such as counselors, teachers, and college preparation classes. Intensely segregated schools are also 27 times more likely to be designated "critically overcrowded" by the state.[15]
- Majority white schools spend $634 more per student, on average, than do intensely segregated schools.[16] The average high school that primarily serves students of color is shortchanged nearly half a million dollars each year.[17]

Schools Do Not Prepare Students of Color for Success in Life or College

- Less than 60 percent of Black, Latino, and American Indian students graduate from high school.[18] Six Asian and Pacific Islander communities have below average graduation rates: Hmong (35 percent), Laotian (42 percent), Cambodian (44 percent), Tongan (62 percent), Vietnamese (64 percent), and Fijian (66 percent).[19]
- Approximately one quarter of American Indian, Pacific Islander, Black, and Latino high school seniors complete the courses they need to be eligible to enter the California State University or University of California system.[20]
- Of the first-time freshman at California State University admitted in fall 2005, only 37 percent of Blacks, slightly under half of Latinos, and approximately a third of Pacific Islanders and American Indians were proficient in math, with even poorer outcomes in English.[21]
- At six of the nine University of California campuses, less than one fifth of the freshmen admitted for the fall 2006 term are students of color.[22]

EDUCATION EQUITY LEGISLATION

SB 160, CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT II (CEDILLO): The federal Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 discourages states from ignoring immigration status in their eligibility criteria for in-state tuition or other higher education benefits. Although California already charges in-state tuition, regardless of immigration status, for all state residents who attend a California high school for three years and graduate, students without legal immigration status are ineligible for federal or state financial aid. Even with in-state tuition rates, a student at the University of California faces over $20,000 per year in expenses. SB 160 would allow undocumented immigrant students who qualify for in-state college tuition to receive a California Community College Board of Governors (BOG) fee waiver. SB 160 also requires the California State University and community colleges to establish procedures enabling these students to participate in state student aid programs, and requests that the University of California do the same. An estimated 18,000 students may be eligible for the BOG fee waiver under this legislation.[23]

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

SB 1209, TEACHER CREDENTIALING (SCOTT): In California, schools with the greatest concentrations of students of color are four times as likely to have a teacher in math or science credentialed in the appropriate subject matter. More than half of intern teachers work in schools that are predominantly attended by students of color, compared to only 3 percent of intern teachers working in schools serve the highest percentage of white students.[24] While California has reduced the number of under-prepared teachers from over 42,000 in 2000–2001 to around 20,000 in 2004–2005, the state will need to replace at least 100,000 teachers who will retire over the next 10 years.[25] SB 1209 will enhance new teacher and intern support through mentoring programs, improve compensation and teacher distribution to reward teachers serving in challenging school settings, and streamline the credentialing process. Nearly $23 million was allocated for these reforms, including $6,000 annual stipends to experienced teachers who mentor new teachers in low-performing schools. This bill will help mitigate the estimated shortage of 27,000 teachers as soon as the 2007–2008 school year.[26]

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

AB 680, ENFORCING SCHOOL ACCESS TO PARENT WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (CHAN): Although existing law requires translation of written notices and reports to parents when 15 percent or more of a school's students speak a single language other than English, many schools fail to comply. AB 680 strengthens the requirements of existing law to improve monitoring and enforcement by the California Department of Education. One in four students in the K–12 public education system in California, or nearly 1.6 million students, are English learners. Of this number, approximately 85 percent speak Spanish, 2.2 percent speak Vietnamese, and 1.5 percent speak Hmong.[27]

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

SB 1580, FAIR TESTING FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS (DUCHENY): California has the largest percentage of English language learners in the nation.[28] These students consistently score lower on the Standardized Test and Results (STAR) and the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) than students who are native English speakers. SB 1580 exempts English language learners who have been in U.S. public

EDUCATIONAL EQUITY REPORT CARD

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
SB 160	58%	60%	✘ *Vetoed*
SB 1209	89%	73%	✔ *Signed*
AB 680	65%	60%	✔ *Signed*
SB 1580	57%	63%	✘ *Vetoed*
SB 1769	61%	25%	✘ *Vetoed*
Total:	67%	64%	33%
Grade:	C	D	F

schools for less than three years from taking the STAR program achievement tests, and instead, requires them to take an achievement test in their primary language. This could be extended by two years for each student if it is believed to result in a more accurate assessment. The results from these tests will be included in determining the school's Annual Yearly Progress report and for the Academic Performance Index. Despite significant amendments in the assembly, the Governor vetoed this legislation. In his veto message, the Governor stated, "As an immigrant myself, I believe strongly that learning English as quickly as possible is essential to success in this state and this country, and therefore want to provide every incentive for our system to promote that goal."

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

SB 1769, ACCELERATED ENGLISH PROGRAM (ESCUTIA): There are currently 71 school districts and 1,387 schools with English learner enrollments of 50 percent or more.[29] English language learners are expected to learn using the same textbooks designed for students who speak fluent English. Advocates and school districts have raised concerns that these textbooks fail to provide adequate instruction of English Language Arts academic content to English language learners. SB 1769 would have required the State Board of Education to develop an accelerated English program curricula that would provide enhanced English language acquisition, as well as teach the state's English Language Arts standards for grades K–8. This new curricula would be included as an additional option in the 2008 Reading/Language Arts/English Language Development Curriculum Frameworks and Criteria. The State Board of Education was defunded in the 2006-07 budget, in part for failing to develop this enhanced curricula. Restoration of the department's funding was tied to the passage of SB 1769. The Governor vetoed this legislation, stating "I cannot endorse any effort which may lead to the creation of separate curricula and textbooks that will isolate these students within our public schools…. It is my hope that the Legislature will approve a bill next session that restores the State Board of Education funding." Once the new 2008 curricula are established, they will not be changed until 2014.

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

AB 1896, RIGOROUS HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM (COTO): Less than a quarter of American Indian, Latino, Black, and Pacific Islander high school seniors have taken the courses required for admission to the California State University and the University of California, compared to 40 percent of white high school seniors.[30] AB 1896 would ensure that all students have equal access to classes that meet the university's "A through G" requirements, beginning with the 2008–09 school year. All students would be enrolled in a new standard curriculum, choosing either college-prep or college-prep *plus* career technical education. The Assembly Appropriations Committee put the legislation in the suspense file.

> "*Having only 33% of our students currently meeting the entrance requirements for the University of California is not going to supply us with the talent to keep this state competitive.*"
>
> —ASSEMBLY MEMBER JOE COTO (D-SAN JOSE)

SB 1709, COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY ACT (SCOTT): Under the 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education, all qualified students in California wishing to pursue a college education were promised access to a public college or university. As the diversity of the state has increased, this commitment has waned. Over the next decade, it is estimated that 1.8 million students will seek access to college, which is more than the system's capacity. The vast majority of those left behind will be students of color.[31] SB 1709 would establish a framework for renewing this commitment, planning for and funding growth in post-secondary education between 2007 and 2015. The bill would also send letters to students in grades 6, 8, and 10 to encourage them to prepare for and participate in higher education, to assure them that California will provide a place in a community college or university for all eligible students, and to notify families of their potential eligibility for financial assistance. This bill was held under submission in the Senate Appropriations Committee, and an attempt to reintroduce the legislation through a second bill was rebuffed.

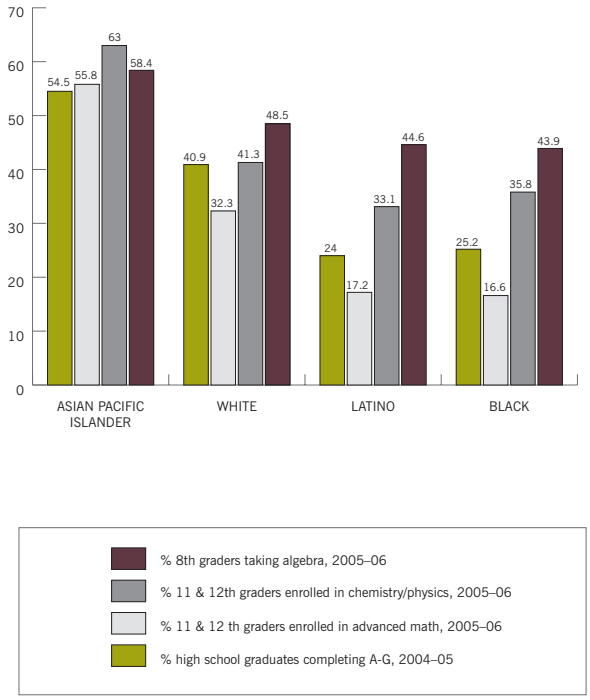
AB 1254, BILINGUAL PRESCHOOL EDUCATION (COTO): Thirty-nine percent of California's preschoolers are English language learners. AB 1254 would increase the number of teachers qualified to teach students with limited English proficiency by providing funds to train new preschool teachers. The bill was introduced in 2005 and was not passed out of the Assembly in a timely manner.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS?

After years of debate over the California High School Exit Exam, the class of 2006 is the first class for which passage of the exam is a graduation requirement. Over 40,000 high school seniors—the vast majority of them students of color and attending schools that provide limited opportunities to learn—did not pass the high school exit exam.[32]

Despite these poor outcomes in communities of color, over 80 percent of parents of color expect their children to obtain an associate or higher degree and want their children to be taught and held to the same standards as other students.[33] The hope is that high expectations will lead to significant education reform. While the 2006 Legislature allocated $275 million to help middle and high school students pass the exam and an additional $178 million in remediation services, we still devote inadequate resources to systemic reform that will ensure equal opportunity to learn and a rigorous K–12 school curriculum and high quality teachers, facilities, and instructional materials for all students.

High school exit exam or not, fewer than 60 percent of Black, Latino, and American Indian students graduate from high school;[34] only a quarter of American Indian, Pacific Islander, Black and Latino high school seniors complete the courses necessary for admission to the California State University or University of California;[35] and many students of color who attend a four-year public university still need to take remediation courses. Of the first-time freshman at California State University admitted in fall 2005, only 36 percent of Blacks, 39 percent of Latinos, 51 percent of Pacific Islanders, and 64 percent of American Indians were proficient in English, compared to nearly three quarters of whites.[36]



Source: Moore, Colleen and Shulock, Nancy. "State of Decline?" Institute for Higher Education and Leadership Policy, California State University. October 2006

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

In California, poverty and wealth are distinct in color. People of color have lower earnings, fewer assets, and are concentrated in low-wage industries that often do not provide healthcare.

In the state's 10 largest counties, for example, people of color are two thirds of workers earning $15,000 or less in industries with the highest number of low-wage earners.[37] Although education is a critical pathway up the ladder of economic opportunity, differences in educational attainment have not erased racial disparities in earnings for working professionals of color.

The Color of Poverty and Wealth

- Latinos are nearly two and a half times more likely than whites, and Blacks nearly twice as likely, to live near or below the poverty level.[38]
- Southeast Asians have some of the highest poverty rates in the state: 53 percent of Hmong; 40 percent of Cambodians; 32 percent of Laotian, and nearly one fifth of Samoans, Pakistanis, Vietnamese, Tongans, and Thais live below the federal poverty level.[39]
- Latinos are 58 percent more likely than white, and blacks nearly three times as likely, to be unemployed.[40]
- White families have 5.7 times the net worth of families of color. From 1995–2004, the median family net worth for white families grew 50 percent, to $141,000, while families of color saw their net worth grow by only 27 percent, to $25,000.[41]

California's Wage Gap

- The average Latino adult earns 56 cents for every dollar earned by the average white adult. Blacks earn 68 cents on the dollar, and Asians earn 83 cents on the dollar compared to the average white adult. Even after accounting for education, wage disparities persist. Blacks and Latinos with a master's degree or higher average nearly $13,000 less per year than their white counterparts.[42]
- The median income of Latino families in California is 55 percent that of white families; the median Black family income is 59 percent that of whites.[43]

California's Future Workforce

- People of color comprise over half of California's workforce. By 2050, over three quarters of California's adult working-age population will be people of color.[44]
- Latino immigrants make up 17 percent of the total workforce, but they constitute 62 percent of agricultural workers, 49 percent of laborers, and 36 percent of service workers. Latinos are only five percent of the state's professional and technical workers.[45]

AME

ECONOMIC JUSTICE LEGISLATION

AB 1835, FAIR MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE (LIEBER): Of the 1.4 million Californians earning less than $7.75 per hour, 73 percent are people of color. Nearly six in 10 are Latino.[46] AB 1835 will increase the minimum wage to $7.50 per hour as of January 1, 2007, and to $8.00 per hour one year later. An eleventh-hour compromise with the governor eliminated an annual cost-of-living adjustment in exchange for higher increases over shorter periods of time. Although the increase to $8 per hour will have a significant impact for low-income families, by January 2008, the minimum-wage earnings of a single working parent of three will still be below the federal poverty level. Indexing the minimum wage to inflation would ensure low-wage jobs maintain their value and help avoid phase-in increases that are often extremely partisan.

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

AB 1840, EMPLOYER HEALTH COVERAGE DISCLOSURE (HORTON, J.): More than 2.5 million workers of color in California do not receive employer-based health care benefits.[47] Increasingly, these adults must turn to the state for assistance. AB 1840 requires the Department of Health Services and the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board to calculate and report the cost to the state of businesses that have 25 or more employees receiving public health benefits. Only 37 percent of Latinos, 47 percent of American Indians, 55 percent of Blacks, and less than a third of Asians under the age of 65 have employer-based health coverage compared to 71 percent of whites.[48]

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 1897, EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION IN CIVIL SERVICE (DYMALLY): Currently, state employees who pursue claims of discrimination bear the cost of legal fees. AB 1897 would have allowed the State Personnel Board to order the state to pay the complainant's attorney's fees if the state engaged in illegal employment discrimination. The state government employs nearly 210,000 workers, 48 percent of whom are people of color.[49] California state workers file approximately 1,500 job discrimination complaints annually.[50]

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 2536, WAGE PROTECTIONS FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS (MONTAÑEZ): AB 2536 restores overtime protections to non-live-in nannies and imposes fines on employers for nonpayment of wages to any household worker. People of color, mainly women, comprise the vast majority of these workers.[51] The initial legislation, which covered a broader range of domestic workers, was amended in the Senate after disability advocates raised concerns about the ability of the elderly and disabled. The Senate excluded overtime protection for caretakers of people with disabilities, for in-home support providers reimbursed under Medi-Cal, childcare providers who are paid through a childcare assistance programs, and employees caring for children or foster youth in 24-hour residential care or a licensed community care facility.

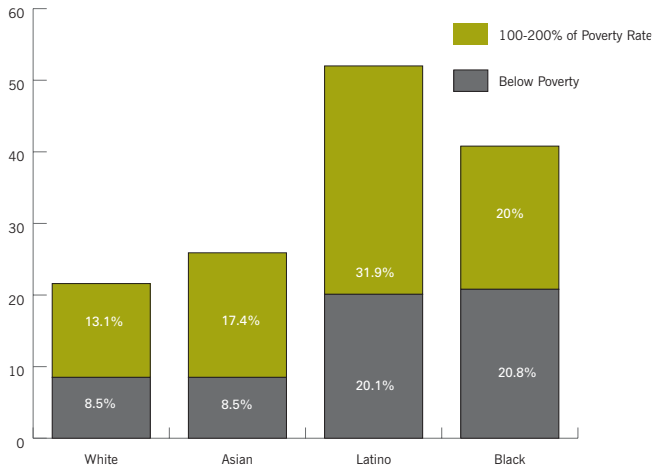
✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

ECONOMIC JUSTICE REPORT CARD

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
AB 1835	63%	63%	✔ *Signed*
AB 1840	61%	55%	✘ *Vetoed*
AB 1897	63%	60%	✘ *Vetoed*
AB 2536	59%	60%	✘ *Vetoed*
Total	62%	60%	25%
Grade	D	D	F

SB 1329, HEALTHY FOOD IN COMMUNITIES OF COLOR (ALQUIST): High-quality, healthy, and nutritious food is rare in poor communities of color. A study in Los Angeles County, for example, found that white communities have more than three times (3.2) as many supermarkets as predominantly Black communities, and nearly twice (1.7) as many as predominantly Latino communities.[52] SB 1329 would have required the Department of Food and Agriculture to offer financial incentives through loans and grants to develop retail markets that would offer healthy, high-quality, and affordable food in underserved communities. Lack of quality food in low-income communities and communities of color causes high levels of nutrition-related disease and tremendous disparities in health problems.[53] A national study found that Blacks living in neighborhoods with at least one supermarket were more likely to meet dietary guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption and for fat intake.[54] The bill failed after an amendment switched the primary source of funding from community block grants to the general fund.

Blacks and Latinos Live Below or Near Poverty



Source: California Department of Finance. "California Current Population Survey, Basic Report, March 2005 Data." Demographic Research Unit. August 2006. www.dof.ca.gov

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

The Success of Welfare Reform: Fact or Fiction?

News headlines across the nation are hailing the 10-year anniversary of welfare reform as a monumental success. Dramatic caseload reductions and an initial drop in poverty have been widely cited as proof positive. A deeper look at the numbers, however, paints a different picture.

Caseload reductions are due to sanctions and time limits, not employment:

- Nearly two thirds of adults receiving CalWORKs, California's cash assistance program, reported *no* earnings in 2005.[55]
- As of January 2006, nearly 141,000 families have lost benefits due to arbitrary time limits.[56]
- Families are nearly 15 times more likely to stop seeking welfare assistance due to sanctions than due to employment—42,455 versus 2,880 in June 2006.[57] In an Alameda County study of sanctioned families receiving legal assistance, 70 percent of the sanctions were imposed on participants who should have been exempt, or as a result of a county welfare office error, or both.[58]

Questionable impact on poverty:

- Although poverty rates were decreasing prior to welfare reform, in recent years the rates have been steadily increasing and are now higher than in 2001.[59] Over a third of Black, Latina, and American Indian female-headed households with children remain in poverty in California.[60]

Welfare discrimination:

- From 2001 to 2004, less than one percent of the state's welfare caseload received domestic violence counseling or services given in any month—studies have found that as many as 83 percent of CalWORKs mothers are domestic violence victims.[61]
- An analysis of U.S. Census Bureau and National Survey of America's Families data found that Black and Latina working mothers were less likely than whites to receive work subsidies such as childcare, transportation, and college degree assistance. In turn, 65 percent of Black and 72 percent of Latina women were forced to work at unpaid jobs in exchange for cash assistance, in comparison to only 46 percent of whites.[62]

HEALTH EQUITY

For millions of Californians, health equity is a matter of life or death. Californians of color are more likely to live, work, and attend schools in areas that are environmentally toxic and hazardous.

People of color are less likely to have access to healthy foods, to have health insurance coverage, and to receive quality care. Closing racial disparities in health requires a multifaceted approach that addresses interpersonal, institutional, and structural racism.

California Healthcare Access:

- Seventy-one percent of California's 6.5 million uninsured are people of color.[63]
- Over 2.5 million workers of color are not offered or eligible for health benefits.[64]

Language Access and Cultural Competency:

- In one survey, 94 percent of healthcare providers indicated that communication is a top priority in delivering quality care. Yet over 70 percent reported that language barriers compromise patients' understanding of treatment advice and their disease, increase the risk of complications, and make it harder for patients to explain their symptoms.[65]
- Language barriers to accessing healthcare services and receiving quality treatment put 1 million adult HMO members with limited English proficiency at risk.[66]

Where People Live and Work Affects Health Disparities:

- A UCLA report links heavy traffic near residences to severe asthma. Asthma sufferers who are ethnic or racial minorities or are from low-income households are particularly affected.[67]
- Blacks are one third more likely and Latinos two thirds more likely than whites to live within one mile of a facility that emits toxic air.[68]
- Latino workers are concentrated in jobs that are three times as dangerous as jobs with the highest concentrations of white workers.[69]

California Racial Disparities in Health Outcomes:

- Latinos, Asians, and African Americans have higher rates of cancer than whites at any income level.[70]
- White women have the highest incidence of breast cancer, but Black women have the highest death rate.[71] Latinas get breast cancer at the same rates as white women, but are less likely to be diagnosed at an early stage.[72]
- Blacks die from prostate cancer at much higher rates than any other racial or ethnic group.[73] Overall, men of color are more likely to have never had a screening for prostate cancer.[74]

HEALTH EQUITY LEGISLATION

Federal Funding Cuts and Discriminatory Eligibility Requirements

The Federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 cuts $26.1 billion from federal Medicaid expenditures and shifts costs to individuals.[84] The Legislative Analyst's Office projected a $3.1 billion loss for California in reduced federal funds and increased state costs through 2010.[85] As a result, Medicaid no longer guarantees coverage even for many of the children, elderly, and poor people who once relied on it. As the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured reports, "For the first time, children could be subject to cost sharing under Medicaid, many adults could face a more limited set of Medicaid benefits… and the elderly could face delays in coverage for nursing home services."[86]

Under the Deficit Reduction Act, Medicaid recipients are now required to prove their citizenship or lose their coverage. Although the new requirement is intended to prevent undocumented immigrants from illegally obtaining benefits, the Health and Human Services Inspector General found no substantial evidence of this occurring. Instead, a national survey found that 3.2 to 4.6 million U.S.-born citizens could lose their Medicaid benefits because they do not have a U.S. passport or birth certificate readily available. For example, 9 percent of Black adults surveyed responded that they lack these documents.[87] In particular, advocates are concerned about children in foster homes, the mentally and physically disabled, senior citizens, the homeless, families with incomes below $25,000 per year, and those living in rural areas. "The citizenship verification will have a disproportionate effect on California," says Sonal Ambagaokar of the National Immigration Law Center.

On July 25, the Health Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate's Finance Committee held a hearing to discuss reauthorization of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), which will be voted on the floor in 2007. The program covers children in families with incomes that are too high for Medicaid eligibility but are under 200 percent of the federal poverty level. The program has been an important source of coverage for many children of color. Senator Kennedy (D-Mass) testified on behalf of the program's success since its inception in 1997, but also called for an expansion of the program to cover more of the 8.4 million children who remain uninsured across the nation.[88] The possibility of cuts in the SCHIP program threatens to deepen the erosion of support for public healthcare programs.

SB 840, CALIFORNIA HEALTH INSURANCE RELIABILITY ACT (KUEHL): Of California' 6.5 million uninsured residents, 71 percent are people of color.[75] Only a third of Latinos and 55 percent of Blacks under the age of 65 receive employment-based health care. Among Asians, health access varies widely across communities: 13.7 percent of Chinese, 8 percent of Filipinos, 5.4 percent of Japanese, 30.1 percent of Koreans, 6.6 percent of South Asians, and 17.9 percent of Vietnamese are uninsured.[76] SB 840 would create the California Health Insurance System, a single-payer healthcare system, to insure all California residents. A study by an independent firm found that a single health insurance coverage program could achieve universal coverage while reducing total healthcare spending in California by $343.6 billion over the next 10 years—mainly by cutting administration and using bulk purchases of drugs and medical equipment.[77]

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 774, FAIR PRICING POLICY (CHAN): People of color are three of every four uninsured Californians. Latinos are over twice as likely as whites to be uninsured.[78] The uninsured face unfair over-billing practices by hospitals. According to an article in *Investors Business Daily*, at Catholic Healthcare West, the uninsured accounted for 2.6 percent of all patients, but 77 percent of the total profit; at Tenet Healthcare, the uninsured made up 1.5 percent of the patients and 35 percent of the profits; and at Sutter Health, the uninsured were 3.4 percent of the patients and 45 percent of the profits.[79] AB 774 gives hospital patients basic consumer financial protections and protects self-pay hospital patients from being charged more than the insured.[80]

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

SB 1534 PUBLIC HEALTH FOR ALL (ORTIZ): The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 prohibits states and counties from providing free or discounted non-emergency healthcare to the undocumented. The 1996 federal law, however, also provides the option for each state to enact legislation to allow benefits to be extended to undocumented families. SB 1534 affirms the rights of cities, counties, and hospital districts, at their discretion, to provide healthcare and other services to all residents, regardless of immigration status.

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

AB 2283, DIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PHYSICIANS AND THEIR COMMUNITIES (OROPEZA): In 2001, legislation authorized the California Medical Board to collect information on physicians' ethnic backgrounds and primary languages (AB 1586, McLeod). AB 2283 will expand upon the 2001 legislation by allowing the Medical Board of California to aggregate data based on the zip code of the doctor's primary practice, to determine the demographics of the community served. In addition, there are new reporting requirements to better assess this data. In 2002, Latinos made up one third of the state population, but were only 4 percent of active patient care physicians. Blacks made up 7 percent of the population, but only 3 percent of the active patient care physicians.[81]

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

HEALTH EQUITY REPORT CARD

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
SB 840	57%	60%	✘ *Vetoed*
AB 774	63%	55%	✔ *Signed*
SB 1534	57%	58%	✔ *Signed*
AB 2283	99%	60%	✔ *Signed*
Total	69%	58%	75%
Grade	C	D	C

SB 1405, TASK FORCE FOR LANGUAGE ACCESS RESOURCES (SOTO). According to the 2000 Census, one in five—6.2 million—California residents is limited in English proficiency. The state has fewer than 500 professional healthcare interpreters and, of these, only a fraction has been formally trained in healthcare interpreting and work full time as healthcare interpreters.[82] Latinos who speak primarily Spanish report poorer health status, are less likely to have a regular doctor, and are more likely to lack insurance and rely on public or community clinics for their healthcare than Latinos who speak primarily English, whites, and Blacks.[83] SB 1405 would have required the Department of Health Services to create the Task Force on Reimbursement for Language Services to develop a mechanism for leveraging federal matching funds from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to pay for language assistance services and to assess model practices in other states. The task force would have comprised health department officials and representatives of hospitals, community clinics, consumer groups, healthcare advocacy organizations, health interpreters, and physicians. The legislation passed the third readings in both the Senate and Assembly, but was placed on inactive file on the request of the author after the Assembly made amendments that changed how the Task Force would be appointed.

Public Health Programs Insure 2.6 million Children of Color in California

	PUBLIC		JOB-BASED/ PRIVATE		UNINSURED	
Latino	52.3%	1,961,000	34.5%	1,299,000	13.0%	486,000
Black	41.5%	336,000	52.4%	422,000	6.1%	49,000
American Indian	39.0%	59,000	52.1%	78,000	8.9%	13,000
Asian	24.5%	249,000	68.5%	698,000	7.0%	72,000
White	17.2%	688,000	79.5%	3,189,000	3.4%	135,000

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. "2003 California Health Interview Survey." www.chis.ucla.edu

CIVIL RIGHTS

Racial violence and discrimination takes many forms. People of color remain the number one target for hate crimes.

Racial profiling by state law enforcement remains a challenge, and federally sanctioned racial profiling against immigrants is on the rise. Disenfranchisement is a less overt, more insidious form of racism. Millions of Californians have no voice in daily decisions that affect their families' lives.

Racial Violence

- Since 1995, there have been nearly 13,000 hate crime events motivated by race and ethnicity in California. These have consistently represented 60 percent or more of all hate crimes.[89]
- In 2005, anti-Latino hate crimes increased 6.5 percent, while anti-Black hate crimes continue to predominate, amounting to 35 percent of all hate crimes.[90]
- Nine states and the District of Columbia accounted for almost 79 percent of all anti-Muslim civil rights incident reports. California ranked at the top.[91]

Criminalization and Racial Profiling of People of Color

- While Blacks and Latinos across all ages use drugs at rates significantly lower than whites,[92] Blacks and Latinos are more likely to be arrested and convicted for drug offenses.[93]
- More than a quarter million youth and adults are ensnared in the criminal justice system—71 percent of the adult prison population[94] and 85 percent of the wards of the California Youth Authority are people of color.[95]

Disenfranchisement

- Despite being 54 percent of the state's total population, people of color accounted for 33 percent of the 2004 vote.[96] Although whites are projected to be only one third of the state's adults by 2040, they are still expected to comprise the majority of voters.[97] Latinos make up about 32 percent of California's adult population, but only 14 percent of voters most likely to turn out in elections.[98]
- According to a survey conducted by the Public Policy Institute of California, Asian political participation is below the overall average in all political participation activities—39 percent of Asians report voting regularly, 34 percent attend local meetings, 24 percent reported write letters to elected officials, and 17 percent contribute money.[99]
- In 2000 and 2004 the percentage of uncounted votes was higher in communities of color with high poverty.[100]
- Millions of Californians are not eligible to vote because of their immigration status.[101]

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

AB 2302, ACCESS TO INTERPRETER SERVICES IN CIVIL COURT (ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—JONES (CHAIR), EVANS, LAIRD, LEVINE, LIEBER, AND MONTAÑEZ): Current law requires a court interpreter in civil cases for people who are deaf or have a hearing impairment that prevents them from speaking or understanding English. However, the law does not provide a court interpreter for people who are not proficient in English. Forty percent of all Californians speak a language other than English at home.[107] AB 2302 would require civil courts to provide interpreters for any proceeding unless notified of arrangements for a private interpreter. This would help ensure equal access for millions of Californians wishing to pursue justice and defend their rights.

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

AB 2060, NEW CALIFORNIANS ACT (DE LA TORRE): California has approximately 2.7 million immigrants who are eligible for naturalization, but not enough services to help them become naturalized.[108] AB 2060 makes the state's Naturalization Services Program a permanent state project and guarantees services for thousands of immigrants in California eligible for naturalization. In 2004, 145,600 Californians were naturalized: 43 percent were from Asia, and 25 percent were from Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador.[109]

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

AB 2800, CIVIL RIGHTS HOUSING DISCRIMINATION (LAIRD): Although protection against discrimination in housing appears in 17 different provisions of state law, the list of protected classes varies from statute to statute. This bill aligns all nondiscrimination provisions throughout California's fair housing laws. The Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, disability, sex (including gender identity), marital status, sexual orientation, familial status, and source of income.

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

AJR 37, REAUTHORIZATION OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT (RIDLEY-THOMAS): This year marks the 41st anniversary of the federal Voting Rights Act, which aimed to curb race-based voter disenfranchisement. Over the past four decades, this hallmark civil rights legislation has abolished discriminatory policies such as literacy tests, poll taxes, and voter intimidation. It has been critical to the federal monitoring of elections and protection of minority voting rights. AJR 37 proposes a statement of support for the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which had key provisions set to expire in 2007, such as requiring language assistance to voters. During the 2004 General Election, 38 percent of Chinese, 48 percent of Korean, and 42 percent of Vietnamese voters in Los Angeles County and 62 percent of Vietnamese voters in Orange County used some form of language assistance to vote.[110] The Governor signed AJR 37 on June 1, 2006, urging Congress to take action. Congress ultimately rejected efforts to dilute the original bill and passed a "clean" reauthorization bill that was signed into law on June 27, 2006.

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

Immigration Facts

Number of immigrants in California: **9,611,356**[102]

Number of non-citizens residing in California: **5,483,219**[103]

California's share of the nation's immigrants eligible for naturalization: **1/3**[104]

Eligible immigrants in California who are naturalized: **53%**[105]

Median number of years of residence between the date of legal immigration and the date of naturalization: **8**[106]

AB 861, REMOVING EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH A CRIMINAL RECORD (BASS): In California, 71 percent of those in adult prisons are people of color,[111] as are 85 percent of the wards of the California Youth Authority.[112] When released, 10 percent of adult parolees are homeless, half are illiterate, and 70 to 80 percent are unemployed.[113] AB 861 removes barriers to ex-offenders' ability to become licensed barbers or cosmetologists. This legislation authorizes the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology to issue probationary licenses to such applicants, requires notice to those applications are denied of what steps they must follow to qualify, and establishes a fair hearing process to challenge denials. The bill also requires the Board to research and report to the legislature the impact of these changes.

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

It was pretty much the first time I saw the intensity of prejudice…This one woman came up to me and said, 'Stop the invasion.' It was that kind of dialogue, and not 'Hey, is there something we can do about immigration?' And I think that's going into a dangerous area.

—GOVERNOR SCHWARZENEGGER, "PROTECTING THE CALIFORNIA DREAM" TOUR, JULY 2006[115]

SB 1569, HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS (KUEHL): Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. Forced labor occurs in at least 90 cities across the United States. At any given time, 10,000 or more people are forced to toil in sweat shops, clean homes, labor on farms, or engage in sex work.[114] The majority of these individuals are people of color from the global south—South/East Asia, Africa, and South America. SB 1569 provides access to critical state and local services, such as medical care, medical health, and basic assistance, for immigrant survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes while they wait for processing by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Homeland Security. The bill serves as a "bridge" for survivors of trafficking, helping a small number of persons in great need as they transition to existing state or federal services.

✔ *Signed by the Governor*

SB 1575, EDUCATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEPORTATION (DUNN): Although two thirds of California's K–12 students are children of color, few are taught about the history of human rights in California. SB 1575 would have required the social studies curriculum for grades 7–12 to include instruction on unconstitutional deportations of California residents to Mexico during the Great Depression, an often-neglected piece of the state's history. It is critical that California's children fully understand our state's history to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past. The Governor signed an apology for the deportations in 2005, but vetoed establishing a Commission on the Unconstitutional Deportation of American Citizens and a 1930's Reparations Fund.

✘ *Vetoed by the Governor*

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

AJR 51, STATE RESOLUTION FOR IMMIGRANT RIGHTS (NUÑEZ): In the spring and summer of 2006, several million Californians participated in marches and school walkouts to protest proposed federal legislation (H.R. 4437) that would criminalize any individual or group that assists undocumented immigrants and authorize a wall across the southern border. Assembly Joint Resolution 51 would have called on President Bush and the United States Congress to reject all immigration reform efforts that seek to criminalize an individual due to immigration status. Although the resolution passed both houses of the Legislature, the bill was pulled before a final Assembly concurrence vote on Senate amendments. In a statewide poll of California registered voters, nearly 8 percent of registered voters supported a pathway to citizenship, while nearly two thirds opposed felony charges for those who aid undocumented immigrants and opposed deportation of the 11 million undocumented immigrants estimated to live in the United States.[116]

CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT CARD

	ASSEMBLY	SENATE	GOVERNOR
AB 2302	67%	63%	✘ *Vetoed*
AB 2060	66%	68%	✔ *Signed*
AB 2800	62%	60%	✔ *Signed*
AJR 37	100%	100%	✔ *Signed*
AB 861	100%	83%	✔ *Signed*
SB 1569	72%	83%	✔ *Signed*
SB 1575	61%	64%	✘ *Vetoed*
Total	75%	74%	71%
Grade	C	C	D

Most people think of racism as intentional and overt acts between individuals. But the most profound forms of racism are institutional rather than interpersonal. Institutional racism is evident when the actions and policies of major institutions—public or private—have adverse outcomes for communities of color, regardless of the intent.

LEGISLATING INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

In 2006, a number of policies were introduced that had explicit or implicit racist outcomes. Immigrants are currently the primary scapegoats under these policies. Although none of these bills passed out of the Legislature, racism was used as a tool to undermine legislative and budgetary reforms that would benefit all Californians.

2006 INSTITUTIONAL RACISM LEGISLATION

SB 1137, INCARCERATION OVER DRUG TREATMENT (DUCHENY): In 2000, 61 percent of California voters approved the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act (Proposition 36). Since then, 30,000 to 37,000 individuals convicted of nonviolent drug use or drug possession charges each year receive drug treatment instead of prison sentences—more than one in three complete their treatment.[117] Fifty-five percent of those receiving treatment under Proposition 36 are people of color. Funding for drug treatment under Proposition 36 was set to sunset in July 2006.

In 2005, the State Legislature began to debate over future funding for drug treatment programs. Prosecutors and police groups threatened to defeat any bill that did not include new exclusions that would limit participation in drug treatment, family counseling, and literacy programs; divert drug treatment funding to drug testing; and lock up more people in prison. In 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger threatened to withhold funding for Proposition 36 this year if reforms weren't made.

Despite legal advice that the proposed changes to Proposition 36 were likely unconstitutional, Senator Denise Moreno Ducheny (D-San Diego) introduced and passed legislation, as part of the budget package, to allow judges to issue up to five days of jail time for drug-use relapse. "Lawmakers knew they could appease law enforcement and look tough on crime, but the law itself might not go anywhere," reflects Daniel Abrahamson, director of legal affairs for the Drug Policy Alliance.[118] One day after the Governor signed the law, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Winifred Smith issued a temporary restraining order against the legislation. On September 14, 2006, Judge Smith issued a preliminary injunction to block adverse changes to Proposition 36 until the constitutional challenge is settled.

AB 2450, HEALTH CARE MANDATES (RICHMAN): AB 2450 imposes an individual mandate for all Californians to have minimum healthcare coverage for themselves and their dependents with a maximum deductible of $5,000 per person. The legislation would also require the State Franchise Board to retain overpaid taxes of anyone in violation of this individual mandate. Kaiser Permanente, Blue Shield, the California Nurses Association, the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), Health Access California, and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees all oppose this mandate, stating that it places the burden of healthcare coverage on each Californian without requiring employers to provide coverage.[119] And as Dr. Anthony Iton, Health Officer for the Alameda County Public Health Department, stated, "Anything that is an individual mandate will adversely affect people of color and poor people."

Earlier this year, Massachusetts passed the Health Care Access and Affordability Act, touted across the nation as a model universal healthcare plan. The bill requires all Massachusetts residents between 18 and 65 to obtain health insurance. Rather than a publicly financed guarantee of universal coverage, the bill only mandates that everyone have health insurance just as all car owners are required to insure their cars. "This legislation leaves middle-income families dangling without a safety net, jeopardizes families who currently have employer-sponsored healthcare, and gives employers a free ride," said John Sweeney, AFL-CIO President. Those who do not buy coverage face monetary, tax-based penalties. For those families above the federal poverty level who cannot qualify for Medicaid, the prospect of buying expensive private healthcare can be impossible, and many are forced to purchase inadequate yet affordable insurance. Carly Burton of the Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition is one of the many health and immigrant advocates who have criticized the bill, stating that it "excludes undocumented immigrants from getting access to insurance." This exclusion follows the federal level trend toward restrictions on immigrant access to publicly administered programs.

While similar legislation is under consideration in Connecticut, New Jersey, Washington, and Wisconsin, many questions arise about the feasibility of replicating the Massachusetts model in other states. For example, the Massachusetts model is based on high levels of employed-based health coverage. In that state, 68 percent of non-elderly residents have insurance coverage through their employer.[120] In California, only 63 percent of non-elderly Asians, 55 percent of non-elderly Blacks, and 37 percent of non-elderly Latinos have employer-based health coverage.[121] There are also more uninsured Californians than the entire state population of Massachusetts. Seventy-one percent of California's 6.5 million uninsured are people of color, and 2.5 million workers of color are not provided healthcare benefits.[122]

Persistent institutional racism not only made recovery from Hurricane Katrina more difficult, it created the conditions that allowed the horrors to happen.

—EMMA DIXON, FINANCIAL LITERACY EDUCATOR, UNITED FOR A FAIR ECONOMY, MANDEVILLE, LOUISIANA

AB 2508, EVOKING STATE OF EMERGENCY OVER IMMIGRATION (HAYNES): A state of emergency is usually declared during war, natural disasters, and other situations of extreme civil unrest. In the summer of 2005, Governor Bill Richardson of New Mexico and Governor Janet Napolitano of Arizona declared a state of emergency over illegal immigration, which fueled divisive debate over immigration reform. In California, Governor Schwarzenegger wrote the following in his decision regarding this proposed bill: "A declaration of emergency is not authorized in the absence of conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons or property beyond the means of local government to address… Despite the dangers which exist to those who seek to cross the border illegally... the current situation in California doesn't rise to that level."[123]

AB 2508 attempted to amend the state Emergency Services Act to add "illegal immigration" as a cause for conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property which are beyond the magnitude of state or local efforts to combat. The legislation died in committee under significant opposition from civil rights groups. The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, for example, argued "equating an ongoing situation that needs reform with the extreme situation caused by a natural or man-made disaster is absurd."

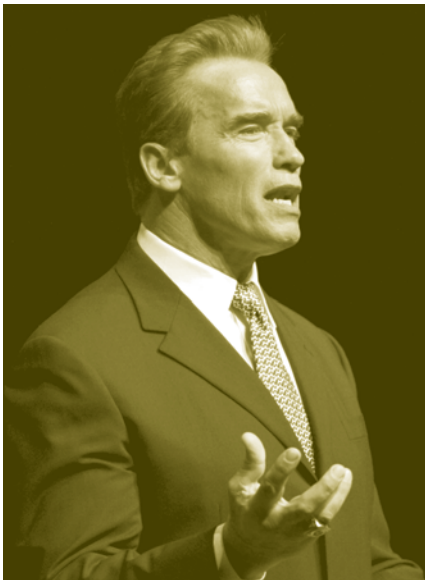
AB 2679, LIMITING LEGAL AID FOR IMMIGRANTS (HARMAN): Civil legal assistance for poor people in the United States began in 1876, when the German Society of New York founded an organization to protect recent German immigrants from exploitation and became the Legal Aid Society of New York in 1890.[124] Since 1964, the United States government has supported its commitment to "equal justice under the law" with federal funding for civil legal assistance to low-income people. In the last three decades, these programs have come under attack for advocating for the rights of the poor and disenfranchised. In 2004, President Helaine Barnett of the Legal Services Corporation claimed that all legal aid offices nationwide, LSC-funded or not, are together able to meet only about 20 percent of the estimated legal needs of low-income people in the United States.

AB 2679 would prohibit attorneys or law firms, including Legal Aid, from using state funds to provide legal assistance to undocumented immigrants, unless under emergency situations such as battery or extreme cruelty. All clients seeking legal assistance would have to attest to being citizens, lawyers would be required to demand verification in certain situations, and immigrants would be required to submit additional documents to verify eligibility. The State Bar would be required to audit recipients of state funds to ensure compliance and impose penalties for violations. In opposition, Evelyn Abouhassan, Legislative Advocate for Protection and Advocacy Inc. wrote, "Many individuals rely on [state supported] legal assistance for the kinds of fundamental programs… such as benefits issues, housing discrimination and essential services. The bill would make such assistance unavailable, creating a dual system of justice that would leave these populations more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation." Senator Harman also introduced legislation to disallow business deductions for wages paid to undocumented immigrants (AB 2680).

Immigration Reform Divides California

Across the state, efforts are underway either to strengthen protections and increase civic participation of immigrant communities, or to criminalize and disenfranchise immigrants. Two thirds of whites and a clear majority of voters of color indicate that immigration reform is so important that state-elected officials like the Governor and legislators should take a leadership role.[125] Two thirds of Blacks and whites and over 80 percent of Latinos and Asians surveyed expressed the view that poor treatment of immigrants is a serious problem, with worker exploitation being a particular concern. In Maywood, the city council ordered the police department to end its practice of impounding the cars of undocumented immigrants. Although the state legislature failed to pass AJR 51 to oppose discrimination against immigrants, it did pass legislation affirming the right of counties and cities to choose to provide healthcare to undocumented immigrants without the threat of lawsuits (SB 1534). At the same time, an attempt was made in San Bernardino to make it illegal to rent to undocumented tenants.

Disagreement over immigration is likely to continue. During the 2006–07 budget process, for example, the legislature rejected a proposal by Governor Schwarzenegger to extend the waiting time for an immigrant family to be eligible for cash assistance from 10 years of sponsor-deeming to 15 years. At the same time, objections over coverage for undocumented children prevented the legislature from providing assistance to 18 counties that offer universal healthcare to children up to 300–400 percent of the federal poverty level.



"I've thought a lot about the last year and the mistakes I made and the lessons I've learned. I have absorbed my defeat and I have learned my lesson. And the people, who always have the last word, sent a clear message—cut the warfare, cool the rhetoric, find common ground and fix the problems together. So to my fellow Californians, I say—message received."

—GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS, JANUARY 5, 2006

REPORT ON CALIFORNIA'S LEADERS

GOVERNOR, SENATE PRO TEM, AND ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

Has California's leadership found common ground on advancing racial equity? The answer is both "yes" and "no." While the governor and legislative leadership have begun to compromise on issues important to communities of color, such as restoring funding for education and raising the minimum wage, Governor Schwarzenegger has not improved on his record for supporting racial equity A number of racial equity bills were also significantly weakened through this process. Senator Martha Escutia's SB 437, for example, was originally crafted to expand health insurance to children up to 300 percent of the poverty level. This legislation was redrafted after the Governor indicated that he was unwilling to expand healthcare to more children but would support legislation and funding to increase enrollment in public health programs for families that were already qualified. Although this legislation was signed into law and may have positive outcomes for thousands families of color, we view this as a half-measure and a missed opportunity for advancing healthcare for all uninsured children. This legislation was not scored in the report card.

Rating the Governor

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger received a D for 55 percent support for racial equity legislation. Despite the Governor's public appeal for compromise, his performance was slightly worse than in 2005. In particular, the Governor sent mixed messages on his support for low-income communities of color and immigrants.

Strong Leadership for Racial Equity in the Assembly

Twelve of the 20 racial equity bills that the legislature passed originated in the Assembly. Assembly Speaker Fabian Nuñez received an A for 100 percent support for racial equity bills in votes on the Assembly floor. Senate pro Tem Don Perata, however, received a low C, 70 percent, for failure to vote on six racial equity bills. Although he voted yes on one of these (SB 1569) during the third reading, he failed to record a vote when it was returned to the Senate for approval of amendments.

Education Equity

California's leaders restored Proposition 98 funding for education after Governor Schwarzenegger was sued by the California Teachers Association. Key support programs for students were also expanded (see the "Budget and Revenue" sidebar). Comprehensive teacher credentialing reform (SB 1209) was passed and signed into law that will increase the number of quality of teachers in low-income and low-performing schools. Although legislation enforces school access to parents who have limited English proficiency (AB 680), the Governor vetoed legislation for fair testing of English language learners (SB 1580) and accelerated English acquisition curricula. He also opposed state financial aide for students in undocumented families, stating that, "While I do not believe that undocumented children should be penalized for the acts of their parents, this bill would penalize students here legally by reducing the financial aid they rely on to allow them to go to college and pursue their dreams." Education equity, however, is not an "either-or" situation.

Economic Justice

California's leadership was able to work out a compromise on raising the minimum wage (AB 1835), after the Governor vetoed previous efforts two years in a row. Over 1.4 million Californians, 73 percent of whom are workers of color, will receive a $1.25 pay raise over the next year and a half, but the new minimum wage still fails to lift a family of three out of poverty. The minimum wage will continue to lose its value every year, because the wage index that is critical to addressing ongoing inflation was removed from the legislation. The Governor also rejected wage protections for domestic workers (AB 2536), despite significant compromises made to limit overtime compensation to non-live-in nannies. In his veto message, the Governor wrote "[AB 2536] creates new liquidated damage penalties against employers of all household workers, not merely nannies… This bill subjects seniors and the severely disabled who hire household workers to a new cause for civil litigation." Only employers who fail to pay wages earned by domestic workers, however, would be subject to fines.

Health Equity

The Governor and Legislature made significant progress towards health equity. After vetoing similar legislation in 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger signed a fair pricing policy to protect the uninsured from overbilling (AB 774). The Governor also supported tracking the diversity of California's physicians and the communities they serve (AB 2283), and agreed with the Legislature in reaffirming the rights of cities, counties, and hospital districts to provide health and support services to undocumented families. However, California's leaders have been unable to agree on reforms to provide quality healthcare for all Californians. The Governor vetoed SB 840, stating "I cannot support a government-run health care system. Socialized medicine is not the solution to our state's health care problems." Without a public health system, over 14 million Californians would currently be uninsured.[126]

Civil Rights

California's leaders continue to find the most common ground around civil rights reform. There was bipartisan support for four civil rights bills in the Assembly and three in the Senate. The Governor supported five out of seven civil rights bills. Together, the Legislature and the Governor passed legislation to make the Naturalization Services Program permanent (AB 2060), align housing discrimination provisions (AB 2800), support reauthorization of the federal Voting Rights Act (AJR 37), remove employment barriers for individuals with a criminal record (AB 861), and provide assistance to survivors of human trafficking (SB 1569). The Governor vetoed legislation to ensure access to interpreters in civil court (AB 2302) and to teach our children about human rights and the illegal deportation of California residents to Mexico during the Great Depression (SB 1575).

Budget and Revenue

Stronger-than-expected growth in general fund revenues has allowed state leaders to restore and increase support for key public programs. However, with no plans for new state revenues and only $2.1 billion in reserve, future support is in question. Key 2006-07 budget highlights include:

K-12 education: $7 billion in new funds features an 11-percent increase in per-pupil funding to $8,244. In addition, $426 million has been allocated for the Proposition 49 After School Program and $200 million for counselors. Implementing the terms of the settlement in *CTA v. Schwarzenegger*, $2.9 billion in block grants over seven years is to be targeted at California's lowest-performing schools.

Higher education: General fund support for higher education increased by more than 9 percent to $10.8 billion. The budget provides $112 million to support anticipated enrollment growth of 2.5 percent at the University of California (5,149 new full-time students) and California State University (8,490 new full-time students). UC and CSU students will receive no fee increases, while community college fees will increase by $6 per unit. The Legislature rejected the governor's proposal to eliminate support for student academic preparation and outreach programs at UC and CSU.

Health and social services: The budget increases health funding by 10 percent, to $19.5 billion. The plan includes $50 million for new activities to enroll eligible children in Medi-Cal and the Healthy Families program and to retain coverage for children already enrolled. The budget supports various expansions of public health programs, such as $6 million in additional funds for AIDS prevention and education. An additional $25 million was allocated to improve Proposition 36 drug treatment performance and outcomes. The 2006–07 budget increases support for foster care by nearly $100 million and restores the federal cost of living adjustment during the first three months of 2007 for recipients of Supplemental Security Income. Significant new funds were allocated to CalWORKs to increase worker participation rates as required by Congressional reauthorization of welfare reform.

Access for immigrants: Three million dollars was allocated for the Naturalization Service Program to help immigrants become citizens. The budget includes millions in new funding to streamline and increase enrollment in the Healthy Families program and provide coverage for new enrollees—428,000 children are eligible, but not enrolled.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

In 2006, the California Legislature considered over 2,000 bills, resolutions, and constitutional amendments. Research for this Report Card tracked the progress of nearly 40 racial equity bills, and the report reviews 20 key reforms to reach the Governor's desk. These bills had common themes of increasing access, reducing disparities, and protecting against discrimination and hate. While these policies would have a particularly positive impact on communities of color because of the structural disadvantages they face, all Californians would benefit from these reforms.

Both the Senate and Assembly received a C grade for their support of racial equity for California. This grade, however, masks disparities along party lines and by the racial demographics of legislative districts. Despite this party divide, five racial equity bills received strong bipartisan support in the Assembly, and four of these bills were also strongly supported in the Senate.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The entire Legislature backs Assembly Joint Resolution 37 (Ridley-Thomas) to support reauthorization of the federal Voting Rights Act. One hundred percent of the Assembly and 83 percent of the Senate support legislation to enable ex-offenders to obtain probationary barber and cosmetology licenses (AB 861, Bass)—no senators voted against this legislation.

Nine in ten Assembly Members and one in seven Senators approve of comprehensive teacher credentialing reform (SB 1209, Torlakson), **and three quarters of the legislators support state assistance for survivors of human trafficking** (SB 1569). While 99 percent of the Assembly approves of legislation to better track the diversity of physicians and the communities they serve (AB 2283), the issue remains partisan in the Senate. Senator Tom Harman, for example, voted for AB 2283 as an Assembly Member, but against the same bill after winning a special election to the Senate.

Thirty-seven assembly members and twelve senators made the honor roll for 100 percent support for racial equity—a 23 percent increase from 2005. Assembly Members Lynn Daucher (R-Brea) and Bonnie Garcia (R-Cathedral City) deserve honorable mentions as the only Republicans to receive passing grades for their support of racial equity legislation.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF DISTRICTS

Data analysis shows that the higher the proportion of people of color in a legislative district, the more support there is for racial equity legislation. This correlation, however, does not always hold true. In districts with majority white populations, including several districts with 25 percent or less constituents of color—15 Assembly Members and 7 Senators received an A for their support for racial equity. The report also found that some legislators who represent districts where residents are primarily people of color nonetheless ignore the needs of these communities. Senators Huff, Tran, and Horton, S. and Assembly Members Margett and Denham were the only five legislators representing districts with people of color majorities to receive a failing grade on this Report Card.

Districts with a Majority of People of Color Supported Racial Equity Most Strongly

	TOTAL SCORE	GRADE	EDUCATION EQUITY	ECONOMIC JUSTICE	HEALTH EQUITY	CIVIL RIGHTS
Assembly Total	69%	C	66%	62%	69%	75%
Districts 50–100% White (44 Districts)	44%	F	46%	40%	53%	59%
Districts 50–75% People of Color (19 Districts)	84%	B	81%	76%	82%	92%
Districts 75–100% People of Color (17 Districts)	99%	A	99%	100%	97%	99%
Senate Total	65%	C	64%	60%	58%	74%
Districts 50–100% White (20 Districts)	43%	F	38%	36%	34%	57%
Districts 50–75% People of Color (10 Districts)	79%	C	82%	68%	78%	84%
Districts 75–100% People of Color (10 Districts)	95%	A	96%	98%	88%	97%
Governor	55%	D	40%	25%	75%	71%

The racial composition of California legislative districts is as follows:

Districts with white majorities: Whites are the majority in 44 Assembly districts and in 20 Senate districts. On average, districts with white majorities voted for racial equity 44 percent of the time in the Assembly and 43 percent of the time in the Senate. In this category, 26 Assembly members and 13 Senators failed, with the vast majority receiving scores well under 25 percent.

Districts where people of color are the majority: People of color are the majority in 36 Assembly districts and in half the Senate districts. The populations of an additional 10 Assembly districts and three Senate districts were 45 percent or more people of color at the time of the 2000 Census, and in those districts, people of color may soon be the majority. Seventeen assembly districts and 10 senate districts have populations that are 75 percent or more people of color. Legislators from districts with 50 to 75 percent people of color received an average score of 84 percent in the Assembly and 79 percent in the Senate. Average scores for districts with 75 percent or more people of color were 99 percent in the Assembly and 95 percent in the Senate.

DO LEGISLATORS OF COLOR SUPPORT RACIAL EQUITY?

California has 42 legislators of color: six members of the Asian Pacific Islander Legislative Caucus (APILC), six members of the California Legislative Black Caucus, and 27 members of the Latino Legislative Caucus (LLC). Assembly Member Alberto Torrico

(D-Fremont) is a member of both APILC and LLC. There are four Republicans of color: two are Asians/Pacific Islanders, and two are Latino. While it is important that communities of color have elected representatives that share their cultural experiences and ethnic backgrounds, the voting patterns of those representatives must also be a factor in measuring the effectiveness of their representation:

- All three ethnic caucuses received an A for nearly 100 percent support for racial equity.
- While people of color make up 35 percent of the legislators, 61 percent of honor role members with a score of 100 percent were legislators of color. All six APILC members received a perfect score. Twenty-one of the 27 members of the LLC received perfect scores. Four out of six California Legislative Black Caucus members received perfect scores, and that caucus as a whole received an A for 97 percent support for racial equity.
- Republicans of color received a cumulative failing grade of 40 percent support for racial equity, with passing grades in civil rights.

Did Legislators of Color Support Racial Equity

	TOTAL SCORE	GRADE	EDUCATION EQUITY	ECONOMIC JUSTICE	HEALTH EQUITY	CIVIL RIGHTS
Asian Pacific Islander Legislative Caucus (6 Legislators)*	100%	A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Latino Legislative Caucus (27 Legislators)	98%	A	99%	99%	94%	99%
California Legislative Black Caucus (6 Legislators)	97%	A	97%	100%	92%	98%
Republicans of Color (4 Legislators)**	40%	F	25%	19%	23%	71%

* Assembly Member Alberto Torrico (D-Fremont) is a member of both the APILC and the LLC.
** Assembly Member Bonnie Garcia (R-Cathedral City), Assembly Member Alan Nakanishi (R-Lodi), Assembly Member Van Tran (R-Costa Mesa), and Senator Abel Maldonado (R-Santa Maria).

CONCLUSION

Whether or not public policy explicitly focuses on race, the impact on communities of color should be considered to ensure equitable outcomes. We hope that the *2006 California Legislative Report Card on Racial Equity* will serve as a tool for California's communities of color and immigrants in determining whether policymakers are representing their interests. We believe California can lead a national effort to advance racial equity and overcome the effects of individual, institutional, and structural racism.

WORKING PRINCIPLES FOR RACIAL EQUITY

Over 80 community-based organizations, churches, labor groups, and civil rights organizations, as well as hundreds of individuals across California, have come together and signed a joint pledge for racial equity. Racial equity focuses on policy outcomes and works to eliminate disparities in areas such as poverty, health, education, and employment. Key principles and guidelines for racial equity include:

Focus on Racial Equity Outcomes

As one of the nation's first states where people of color are the majority, we must advance a proactive policy agenda that honors and addresses the diverse needs of all Californians. Good intentions are not enough. We must stand for what we believe in and never compromise our values. Ambitious policy solutions must promote accountability and work to overcome long-standing racial disparities and inequities.

Equity, Enfranchisement, and Economic Justice for All

California residents must have a right to full participation and access to benefits and institutions, including quality education, viable employment, affordable housing and health care, healthy environments, and the right to vote. Language, immigration status, income, and criminal history should never be used as tools to discriminate, deny access, and violate rights.

Invest in Opportunity and Advancement

We must invest in improving education, increasing access to services, strengthening our work force, and building community and state infrastructure to ensure a brighter, stronger California. Revenues and investments should be based on a vision for our collective future.

Strengthen Protections Against Racial Violence, Racial Profiling, and Discrimination

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

HONOR ROLL

Assembly

Juan Arambula (D)
Joe Baca Jr. (D)
Karen Bass (D
Patty Berg (D)
Rudy Bermúdez (D)
Wilma Chan (D)
Ed Chavez (D)
Judy Chu (D)
Joe Coto (D)
Hector De La Torre (D)
Noreen Evans (D)
Dario J. Frommer (D)
Jackie Goldberg (D)
Loni Hancock (D)
Jerome Horton (D)
Dave Jones (D)
John Laird (D)
Mark Leno (D)
Lloyd E. Levine (D)
Sally Lieber (D)
Ted W. Lieu (D)
Carol Liu (D)
Cindy Montañez (D)
Gene Mullin (D)
Pedro Nava (D)
Gloria Negrete McLeod (D)
Fabian Nuñez (D)
Jenny Oropeza (D)
Fran Pavley (D)
Mark Ridley-Thomas (D)
Ira Ruskin (D)
Lori Saldaña (D)
Simon Salinas (D)
Alberto Torrico (D)
Juan Vargas (D)
Lois Wolk (D)
Leland Yee (D)

Senate

Richard Alarcón (D)
Elaine Alquist (D)
Debra Bowen (D)
Wesley Chesbro (D)
Joseph Dunn (D)
Martha Escutia (D)
Liz Figueroa (D)
Sheila James Kuehl (D)
Deborah Ortiz (D)
Gloria Romero (D)
Tom Torlakson (D)
Edward Vincent (D)

ASSEMBLY

				EDUCATION EQUITY					ECONOMIC JUSTICE				HEALTH	
2006 ASSEMBLY	CITY/COUNTY	GRADE	PERCENT	SB 160	SB 1209	AB 680	SB 1580	SB 1769	AB 1835	AB 2536	AB 1897	AB 1840	SB 840	AB 774
Greg Aghazarian	R-26, Stockton	F	26%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Juan Arambula	D-31, Fresno	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Joe Baca, Jr.	D-62, San Bernardino	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Karen Bass	D-47, Los Angeles	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
John J. Benoit	R-64, Palm Desert	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Patty Berg	D-1, Eureka	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Rudy Bermúdez	D-56, Norwalk	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Sam Blakeslee	R-33, San Luis Obispo	F	25%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Russ Bogh	R-65, Yucaipa	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Ronald S. Calderón	D-58, Montebello	A	90%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Joseph Canciamilla	D-11, Pittsburg	B	80%	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Wilma Chan	D-16, Oakland	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Ed Chavez	D-57, La Puente	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Judy Chu	D-49, Monterey Park	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Dave Cogdill	R-25, Modesto	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Rebecca Cohn	D-24, Saratoga	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Joe Coto	D-23, San Jose	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Lynn Daucher	R-72 Brea	D	55%	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔
Hector De La Torre	D-50, South Gate	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Chuck DeVore	R-70, Irvine	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Mervyn M. Dymally	D-52, Los Angeles	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/

EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS							PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE OF COLOR (POC)						
SB 1534	AB 2283	AB 2302	AB 2060	AB 2800	AJR 37	AB 861	SB 1569	SB 1575	% POC	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN PAC.	NAT. AM.	LEP	IMMIGRANT
✘	✔	✘	✔	✘	●	✔	✔	✘	47.3%	32.6%	4.1%	8.2%	1.4%	18.0%	19.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	77.5%	61.5%	5.8%	8.6%	1.0%	30.0%	29.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	78.6%	59.8%	13.8%	3.7%	0.8%	25.0%	26.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	70.1%	26.0%	31.0%	11.6%	0.3%	20.0%	30.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	44.6%	29.2%	8.6%	5.2%	0.9%	12.0%	16.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	21.3%	12.5%	1.3%	2.0%	5.0%	6.0%	8.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	75.5%	52.5%	3.9%	17.9%	0.6%	27.0%	35.0%
✘	✔	✘	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	35.6%	27.3%	2.7%	3.9%	1.2%	12.0%	14.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	38.0%	26.7%	6.4%	3.0%	1.5%	10.0%	13.0%
/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	81.4%	67.4%	1.1%	11.8%	0.4%	32.0%	37.0%
✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	45.4%	21.5%	9.1%	12.8%	1.1%	13.0%	20.0%
✔	●	✔	✔	✔	●	✔	✔	✔	71.5%	21.0%	29.7%	19.4%	0.6%	23.0%	28.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	80.0%	62.8%	3.7%	12.4%	0.5%	29.0%	35.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	87.3%	46.6%	0.8%	39.2%	0.3%	45.0%	51.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	/	✘	28.5%	19.1%	2.7%	3.5%	2.2%	8.0%	10.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	42.9%	17.5%	3.0%	20.7%	0.7%	15.0%	26.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	79.7%	47.2%	3.7%	27.6%	0.5%	37.0%	44.0%
✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	53.2%	38.4%	2.0%	11.6%	0.6%	23.0%	29.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	88.9%	79.5%	5.5%	3.1%	0.4%	43.0%	44.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	33.1%	13.1%	1.6%	17.0%	0.4%	13.0%	14.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	96.2%	65.0%	28.7%	2.1%	0.2%	39.0%	37.0%

✔ = support of racial equity; ✘ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; / = did not vote

ASSEMBLY

				EDUCATION EQUITY					ECONOMIC JUSTICE				HEALTH	
2006 ASSEMBLY	CITY/COUNTY	GRADE	PERCENT	SB 160	SB 1209	AB 680	SB 1580	SB 1769	AB 1835	AB 2536	AB 1897	AB 1840	SB 840	AB 774
Bill Emmerson	R-63 Redlands	F	25%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Noreen Evans	D-7, Santa Rosa	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Dario J. Frommer	D-43, Glendale	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Bonnie Garcia	R-80, Cathedral City	D	53%	/	✔	✔	/	✘	✔	/	✔	/	✘	✘
Jackie Goldberg	D-45, Los Angeles	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Loni Hancock	D-14, Berkeley	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Ray Haynes	R-66, Murrieta	F	6%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Jerome E. Horton	D-51, Inglewood	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Shirley Horton	R-78, San Diego	F	45%	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔
Guy S. Houston	R-15, San Ramon	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Robert (Bob) Huff	R-60, Diamond Bar	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Dave Jones	D-9, Sacramento	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Betty Karnette	D-54, Long Beach	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Rick Keene	R-3, Chico	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Johan Klehs	D-18, San Leandro	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Paul Koretz	D-42, West Hollywood	B	90%	●	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Doug La Malfa	R-2, Biggs	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Jay La Suer	R-77, La Mesa	F	10%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
John Laird	D-27, Santa Cruz	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mark Leno	D-13, San Francisco	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Tim Leslie	R-4, Roseville	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘

EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS							PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE OF COLOR (POC)						
SB 1534	AB 2283	AB 2302	AB 2060	AB 2800	AJR 37	AB 861	SB 1569	SB 1575	% POC	LATINO	BLACK	ASIAN PAC.	NAT. AM.	LEP	IMMIGRANT
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	48.4%	30.1%	9.4%	7.2%	0.9%	11.0%	16.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	40.1%	19.7%	8.2%	10.3%	1.3%	13.0%	19.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	49.3%	28.9%	2.8%	12.5%	0.4%	30.0%	46.0%
✘	●	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	67.2%	60.0%	3.5%	2.1%	1.2%	29.0%	30.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	87.6%	67.6%	2.3%	16.3%	0.4%	48.0%	55.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	47.9%	15.1%	15.8%	15.4%	0.6%	12.0%	22.0%
✘	●	✘	✘	✘	●	✔	✘	✘	43.4%	33.3%	3.9%	4.1%	1.6%	14.0%	18.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	85.3%	43.8%	31.6%	9.0%	0.3%	27.0%	32.0%
✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	59.5%	27.8%	13.1%	17.3%	0.7%	17.0%	26.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	26.4%	13.6%	2.3%	8.8%	0.9%	7.0%	14.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	52.8%	24.0%	2.9%	24.7%	0.5%	18.0%	28.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	60.9%	23.3%	16.6%	18.8%	1.3%	18.0%	22.0%
/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	49.2%	26.2%	8.8%	12.8%	0.7%	17.0%	24.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	19.1%	10.0%	2.1%	3.5%	2.8%	5.0%	7.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	56.3%	23.5%	12.9%	18.0%	0.8%	17.0%	25.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	24.6%	10.4%	3.8%	8.1%	0.4%	16.0%	32.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	23.7%	14.8%	1.1%	3.8%	3.4%	8.0%	10.0%
✘	/	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	24.9%	15.0%	3.4%	4.2%	1.4%	7.0%	12.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	30.1%	18.4%	3.1%	6.7%	1.0%	10.0%	15.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	50.0%	16.3%	10.1%	22.0%	0.6%	21.0%	32.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	20.1%	10.8%	2.5%	4.5%	1.7%	5.0%	9.0%

✔ = support of racial equity; ✘ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; / = did not vote

ASSEMBLY

				EDUCATION EQUITY					ECONOMIC JUSTICE				HEALTH	
2006 ASSEMBLY	CITY/COUNTY	GRADE	PERCENT	SB 160	SB 1209	AB 680	SB 1580	SB 1769	AB 1835	AB 2536	AB 1897	AB 1840	SB 840	AB 774
Lloyd E. Levine	D-40, Van Nuys	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Sally J. Lieber	D-22, Mountain View	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Ted W. Lieu	D-53, Torrance	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Carol Liu	D-44, LaCanada Flintridge	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Barbara S. Matthews	D-17, Tracy	A	90%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔
Bill Maze	R-34, Visalia	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Kevin McCarthy	R-32, Bakersfield	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Cindy Montañez	D-39, San Fernando	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Dennis Mountjoy	R-59, Monrovia	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Gene Mullin	D-19, S. San Francisco	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Alan Nakanishi	R-10, Lodi	F	30%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Joe Nation	D-6, San Rafael	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔
Pedro Nava	D-35, Santa Barbara	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Gloria Negrete McLeod	D-61, Chino	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Roger Niello	R-5, Sacramento	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Fabian Núñez	D-46, Los Angeles	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Jenny Oropeza	D-55, Long Beach	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Nicole Parra	D-30, Hanford	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔
Fran Pavley	D-41, Agoura Hills	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
George A. Plescia	R-75, San Diego	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Keith Stuart Richman	R-38, Granada Hills	F	30%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘

EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS							PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE OF COLOR (POC)						
SB 1534	AB 2283	AB 2302	AB 2060	AB 2800	AJR 37	AB 861	SB 1569	SB 1575	% POC	LATINO2	BLACK2	API2	NAT. AM.2	LEP	IMMIGRANT
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	57.1%	38.8%	4.7%	11.8%	0.5%	28.0%	38.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	52.7%	14.2%	2.4%	34.7%	0.5%	21.0%	39.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	38.3%	16.8%	3.0%	16.9%	0.6%	13.0%	23.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	●	✔	✔	✔	61.0%	29.7%	9.6%	20.2%	0.5%	22.0%	33.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	62.2%	43.3%	6.3%	10.5%	1.1%	23.0%	25.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	47.4%	37.6%	3.5%	3.3%	2.1%	15.0%	16.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	35.0%	24.0%	5.0%	3.5%	1.9%	9.0%	10.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	86.3%	74.0%	4.0%	7.2%	0.4%	44.0%	49.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	/	✔	✔	✘	✘	34.7%	21.2%	4.9%	6.8%	1.0%	8.0%	13.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	46.9%	17.7%	2.5%	25.1%	0.5%	16.0%	31.0%
/	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	/	35.3%	14.5%	6.9%	11.7%	1.3%	10.0%	15.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	21.7%	12.7%	2.4%	5.1%	0.8%	8.0%	15.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	45.6%	37.9%	1.8%	4.5%	0.9%	18.0%	23.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	74.4%	59.3%	8.0%	6.0%	0.6%	29.0%	31.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	23.9%	10.4%	5.4%	5.8%	1.5%	7.0%	11.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	95.9%	85.4%	5.6%	4.4%	0.3%	56.0%	55.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	77.8%	44.5%	15.2%	17.0%	0.5%	28.0%	34.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	73.3%	61.3%	6.6%	3.7%	1.0%	29.0%	27.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	32.6%	20.0%	3.1%	7.8%	0.5%	14.0%	25.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	35.0%	12.5%	2.3%	18.8%	0.6%	12.0%	23.0%
/	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	34.3%	20.2%	2.9%	9.5%	0.7%	12.0%	21.0%

✔ = support of racial equity; ✘ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; / = did not vote

ASSEMBLY

				EDUCATION EQUITY					ECONOMIC JUSTICE				HEALTH	
2006 ASSEMBLY	CITY/COUNTY	GRADE	PERCENT	SB 160	SB 1209	AB 680	SB 1580	SB 1769	AB 1835	AB 2536	AB 1897	AB 1840	SB 840	AB 774
Mark Ridley-Thomas	D-48, Los Angeles	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Sharon Runner	R-36, Lancaster	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Ira Ruskin	D-21, Redwood City	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Lori Saldaña	D-76, San Diego	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Simon Salinas	D-28, Salinas	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Todd Spitzer	R-71, Orange	F	26%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘
Audra Strickland	R-37, Camarillo	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Alberto Torrico	D-20, Fremont	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Van Tran	R-68, Costa Mesa	F	40%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔
Tom Umberg	D-69, Santa Ana	A	95%	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Juan Vargas	D-79, San Diego	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Michael N. Villines	R-29, Clovis	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Mimi Walters	R-73, Laguna Niguel	F	11%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Lois Wolk	D-8, Davis	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Mark Wyland	R-74, Carlsbad	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Leland Yee Ph.D.	D-12, San Francisco	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Tom Harman*	R-67, Huntington Beach	See Senate	N/A	VAC	VAC	VAC	VAC	VAC	VAC	VAC	✘	VAC	VAC	VAC
TOTAL		C	69%	58%	89%	65%	57%	61%	63%	59%	63%	61%	57%	63%

Source: Senate Office of Demographics Analysis of SF1 File 2000 U.S. Census; Kikuo, Daniel and Yu, Hongjian. "California Speaks: Language Diversity and English Proficiency by Legislative District." Asian Pacific American Legal Foundation and UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. February 2006. www.demographics.apalc.org

* Former Assembly Member Tom Harman was voted into the Senate during a special election in June 2006.

EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS							PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE OF COLOR (POC)						
SB 1534	AB 2283	AB 2302	AB 2060	AB 2800	AJR 37	AB 861	SB 1569	SB 1575	% POC	LATINO	BLACK	API	NAT. AM.	LEP	IMMIGRANT
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	94.6%	51.5%	30.5%	11.9%	0.2%	40.0%	45.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	47.6%	29.7%	12.2%	3.7%	1.2%	11.0%	14.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	35.3%	17.3%	3.6%	13.3%	0.4%	13.0%	25.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	37.3%	20.5%	6.4%	8.8%	0.9%	13.0%	19.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	71.5%	59.0%	2.0%	9.2%	0.7%	33.0%	34.0%
✘	●	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	37.0%	23.8%	3.3%	8.5%	0.6%	11.0%	18.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	32.8%	23.1%	2.0%	6.4%	0.8%	12.0%	18.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	60.8%	16.9%	4.3%	37.9%	0.6%	21.0%	37.0%
✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	57.3%	28.7%	1.4%	25.9%	0.6%	31.0%	38.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	86.4%	74.0%	1.4%	10.3%	0.4%	51.0%	52.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	75.5%	57.3%	7.7%	9.6%	0.6%	29.0%	33.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	44.1%	30.2%	4.1%	7.5%	1.5%	13.0%	15.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	●	✔	✘	✘	34.6%	22.4%	4.1%	6.7%	0.8%	11.0%	18.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	41.6%	20.9%	8.1%	10.6%	1.2%	11.0%	16.0%
✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	34.6%	26.3%	2.1%	5.0%	0.7%	14.0%	20.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	64.8%	14.2%	4.9%	44.4%	0.3%	30.0%	45.0%
VAC	✔	VAC	✘	VAC	✔	VAC	VAC	VAC	37.1%	18.5%	2.0%	15.1%	0.8%	14.0%	22.0%
57%	99%	67%	64%	62%	100%	100%	72%	61%	52.6%	32.4%	6.7%	11.4%	1.3%	20%	26%

✔ = support of racial equity; ✘ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; / = did not vote

SENATE

				EDUCATION EQUITY					ECONOMIC JUSTICE				HEALTH	
2005 SENATE	CITY/COUNTY	GRADE	PERCENT	SB 160	SB 1209	AB 680	SB1580	SB 1769	AB 1835	AB 2536	AB 1897	AB 1840	SB 840	AB 774
Sam Aanestad	R-4, Grass Valley	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	/	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Dick Ackerman	R-33, Irvine	F	10%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Richard Alarcón	D-20, Sun Valley	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Elaine Alquist*	D-13, San Jose	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Roy Ashburn	R-18, Bakersfield	F	10%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
James P. Battin	R-37, La Quinta	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	/
Debra Bowen	D-28, Marina del Rey	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Gilbert Cedillo	D-22, Los Angeles	B	85%	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔
Wesley Chesbro	D-2, Arcata	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Dave Cox *	R-1, Fair Oaks	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Jeff Denham	R-12, Merced	F	40%	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	/	✘
Denise Moreno Ducheny	D-40, San Diego	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/
Joseph Dunn	D-34, Santa Ana	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Robert Dutton*	R-31, Rancho Cucamonga	F	15%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Martha M. Escutia	D-30, Whittier	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Liz Figueroa	D-10, Sunol	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Dean Florez	D-16, Shafter	A	90%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	/
Tom Harman*	R-35, Irvine	F	21%	✘	✔	✘	✘	/	✘	✘	✘	✘	/	✘
Dennis Hollingsworth	R-36, Murrieta	F	10%	✘	✘	✘	✘	/	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Christine Kehoe *	D-39, San Diego	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Sheila James Kuehl	D-23, Santa Monica	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Alan S. Lowenthal*	D-27, Long Beach	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS							PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE OF COLOR (POC)						
SB 1534	AB 2283	AB 2302	AB 2060	AB 2800	AJR 37	AB 861	SB 1569	SB 1575	% POC	LATINO	BLACK	API	NAT. AM.	LEP	IMMIGRANT
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	21.7%	12.1%	1.2%	3.5%	1.9%	7.0%	8.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	36.2%	20.2%	1.6%	11.4%	0.3%	13.0%	22.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	77.0%	61.4%	4.5%	8.4%	0.3%	38.0%	45.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	67.7%	34.9%	3.0%	26.6%	0.3%	29.0%	40.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	/	✔	✘	38.2%	27.2%	4.1%	3.0%	1.2%	10.0%	12.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	44.8%	31.0%	7.0%	3.7%	0.7%	13.0%	17.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	55.3%	30.4%	6.6%	14.9%	0.3%	20.0%	30.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	92.1%	72.8%	5.1%	12.8%	0.2%	52.0%	54.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	31.4%	16.2%	4.5%	5.7%	1.8%	9.0%	14.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	20.1%	9.9%	2.4%	4.0%	0.9%	5.0%	8.0%
✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	60.3%	49.2%	2.7%	5.0%	0.6%	25.0%	26.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	75.9%	60.5%	5.5%	7.4%	0.6%	30.0%	33.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	78.4%	58.5%	1.8%	16.1%	0.3%	43.0%	47.0%
/	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	46.2%	31.0%	6.3%	5.5%	0.5%	12.0%	16.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	84.4%	75.4%	1.8%	5.7%	0.3%	36.0%	38.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	61.9%	20.6%	6.0%	30.6%	0.4%	21.0%	34.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	77.7%	63.2%	6.4%	5.5%	0.7%	31.0%	29.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	VAC*	35.5%	15.0%	1.2%	16.2%	0.3%	14.0%	24.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	28.1%	15.9%	2.9%	5.4%	0.9%	8.0%	13.0%
/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	45.6%	19.4%	8.8%	13.2%	0.4%	14.0%	23.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	35.5%	21.2%	2.9%	7.9%	0.2%	16.0%	28.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	69.9%	45.1%	9.9%	12.1%	0.3%	27.0%	32.0%

✔ = support of racial equity; ✘ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; / = did not vote

SENATE

				EDUCATION EQUITY					ECONOMIC JUSTICE				HEALTH	
2005 SENATE	CITY/COUNTY	GRADE	PERCENT	SB 160	SB 1209	AB 680	SB 1580	SB 1769	AB 1835	AB 2536	AB 1897	AB 1840	SB 840	AB 774
Michael J. Machado	D-5, Linden	C	75%	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	✘	✔	✔
Abel Maldonado*	R-15, Santa Maria	F	37%	✘	✔	✔	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Bob Margett	R-29, Arcadia	F	20%	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Tom McClintock	R-19, Thousand Oaks	F	10%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Carole Migden*	D-3, San Francisco	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Bill Morrow	R-38, Oceanside	F	5%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	/	✘	✘	✘
Kevin Murray	D-26, Los Angeles	B	85%	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Deborah Ortiz	D-6, Sacramento	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Don Perata	D-9, Oakland	C	70%	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	/	✔	✔
Charles Poochigian	R-14, Fresno	F	5%	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘
Gloria Romero	D-24, Los Angeles	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
George C. Runner*	R-17, Antelope Valley	F	10%	✘	✘	/	✘	✘	✘	/	✘	/	✘	✘
Jack Scott	D-21, Altadena	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
S. Joseph Simitian*	D-11, Palo Alto	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Nell Soto	D-32, Pomona	A	95%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/
Jackie Speier	D-8, Hillsborough	A	95%	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Tom Torlakson	D-7, Antioch	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Edward Vincent	D-25, Inglewood	A	100%	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
TOTAL		C	65%	60%	73%	60%	63%	63%	63%	60%	60%	55%	60%	55%

Source: Senate Office of Demographics Analysis of SF1 File 2000 U.S. Census; Kikuo, Daniel and Yu, Hongjian. "California Speaks: Language Diversity and English Proficiency by Legislative District." Asian Pacific American Legal Foundation and UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. February 2006. www.demographics.apalc.org

* Former Assembly Member Tom Harman was voted into the Senate during a special election in June 2006. He voted yes on AJR 37 in the Assembly--he voted yes on AB 2283 in the Assembly, but changed his vote to a no in the Senate.

EQUITY		CIVIL RIGHTS							PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE OF COLOR (POC)						
SB 1534	AB 2283	AB 2302	AB 2060	AB 2800	AJR 37	AB 861	SB 1569	SB 1575	% POC	LATINO	BLACK	API	NAT. AM.	LEP	IMMIGRANT
✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	51.9%	27.1%	8.0%	12.0%	0.6%	15.0%	19.0%
✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	L	/	✔	✔	36.8%	24.4%	2.1%	7.1%	0.5%	14.0%	19.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✔	✘	51.4%	25.9%	3.3%	19.3%	0.3%	18.0%	26.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔	✘	/	30.8%	21.5%	1.6%	4.9%	0.5%	10.0%	16.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	✔	37.8%	14.5%	6.6%	13.3%	0.3%	15.0%	24.0%
✘	✘	/	✘	✘	✔	/	/	✘	37.8%	25.7%	3.0%	6.1%	0.4%	14.0%	20.0%
/	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	78.7%	36.8%	27.8%	10.9%	0.2%	31.0%	39.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	48.9%	18.3%	12.0%	13.0%	0.8%	14.0%	18.0%
✔	✔	/	✔	✔	✔	/	/	✔	62.1%	19.0%	23.4%	15.4%	0.4%	17.0%	24.0%
✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✔	/	/	/	36.7%	24.8%	2.8%	5.1%	1.0%	11.0%	13.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	87.1%	64.7%	2.4%	18.3%	0.3%	38.0%	42.0%
✘	/	✘	✘	✘	✔	/	✔	✘	43.0%	27.4%	7.4%	4.8%	0.5%	12.0%	17.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	/	✔	53.3%	26.0%	5.6%	16.7%	0.2%	26.0%	39.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	37.9%	17.0%	3.0%	14.3%	0.3%	13.0%	24.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	77.3%	58.8%	11.6%	4.4%	0.4%	27.0%	28.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	55.4%	15.6%	2.9%	32.9%	0.2%	22.0%	37.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	37.0%	15.4%	6.3%	11.2%	0.4%	10.0%	18.0%
✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	84.0%	41.0%	31.6%	8.9%	0.2%	26.0%	30.0%
58%	60%	63%	68%	60%	100%	83%	83%	64%	53.3%	32.4%	6.4%	11.1%	0.5%	20%	26%

✔ = support of racial equity; ✘ = vote against racial equity; ● = excused absence; / = did not vote

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