



**2021**

# Community Profile

Fourth District of Riverside County



This report was created by HARC, Inc., (Health Assessment and Research for Communities) for First 5 Riverside County.

To learn more about First 5 Riverside County, visit [www.rccfc.org](http://www.rccfc.org).

To learn more about HARC, visit [www.HARCdata.org](http://www.HARCdata.org).

This report is owned by First 5 Riverside County, copyright 2021.



## Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Methods</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Map of District 4</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Demographics</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<i>Population Size</i> .....	5
<i>Age</i> .....	6
Median Age.....	6
Age Groups.....	8
Household Child Age Cohorts .....	10
<i>Race and Ethnicity</i> .....	14
Race.....	14
Ethnicity .....	16
<i>Language Spoken at Home</i> .....	18
<i>Demographic Focus: Farmworkers</i> .....	20
<b>Access to Care</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<i>Healthcare Coverage</i> .....	22
Age and Health Insurance .....	22
Adults Without Health Insurance .....	23
Children Without Health Insurance .....	24
<b>Education</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<i>Reading Skills</i> .....	26
<i>School Safety</i> .....	27
<i>Bullying</i> .....	28
<i>Student Behaviors of Concern</i> .....	29
School Absenteeism .....	29
School Suspensions .....	30
<i>Degree Attainment</i> .....	32
College-Going Rates .....	32
Associate Degree Attainment.....	33
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher Attainment.....	34
Graduate Degree Attainment .....	35
<b>Environment</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<i>Air Quality</i> .....	36

<i>Walkability</i> .....	37
<i>Park Access</i> .....	39
<b>Economic Stability</b> .....	<b>40</b>
<i>Unemployment</i> .....	40
<i>People Living in Poverty</i> .....	41
<i>Children in Poverty (Ages 0 to 17)</i> .....	44
<i>Internet Access</i> .....	46
<i>Smartphone Access</i> .....	47
<i>Housing</i> .....	48
Housing Cost Burden .....	48
Chronic Homelessness Point-In-Time Count .....	50
Substandard Housing .....	51
Homelessness Among School-Aged Children .....	52
<i>Transportation Access</i> .....	53
<b>Injury and Violence</b> .....	<b>54</b>
<i>Total Crime Index</i> .....	54
<i>Homicides</i> .....	55
<b>Maternal, Infant, and Child Health</b> .....	<b>56</b>
<i>Life Expectancy at Birth</i> .....	56
<i>Total Preterm Live Births</i> .....	57
<i>Teen Pregnancy Rates</i> .....	58
<b>Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<i>Nutrition</i> .....	59
Households Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps .....	59
Households with Children Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps .....	61
<i>Physical Activity</i> .....	62
Regular Exercise Among Adults .....	62
Fitness Among Children .....	63
<b>Sexual Health</b> .....	<b>64</b>
<i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i> .....	64
Chlamydia .....	64
Gonorrhea .....	64
Hepatitis C .....	65
Syphilis .....	65
HIV/AIDS .....	66

**Substance Use..... 67**  
    *Substance Use Among Adolescents ..... 67*  
    *Marijuana Use Among Adolescents..... 68*  
    *Electronic Cigarette Use Among Adolescents..... 69*

**First 5 Referrals and Services..... 70**  
    *Referrals ..... 71*  
    *Services..... 73*

**Conclusion ..... 75**

**Appendices..... 78**

## Acronyms

---

CDP: Census Designated Place

CGR: College-Going Rate

CVUSD: Coachella Valley Unified School District

DSUSD: Desert Sands Unified School District

FRC: Family Resource Center

HARC: Health Assessment and Research for Communities

STD: Sexually Transmitted Disease

PSUSD: Palm Springs Unified School District

PVUSD: Palo Verde Unified School District

SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

## Executive Summary

---

### Introduction

First 5 Riverside County helps connect families with programs that address the needs of young children. Much of a child's physical, emotional, and social development occurs within the first five years. This period establishes a crucial foundation for well-being into adulthood. First 5 Riverside is tasked with ensuring that families in Riverside County have the resources needed to ensure their children are nurtured and thrive.

This report provides an overview of Riverside County's Supervisorial District 4, with data on both the general population and families and children. District 4 is one of five supervisorial county districts. District 4, represented by County Supervisor V. Manuel Perez, primarily encompasses the Coachella Valley and also includes the City of Blythe and its surroundings.

In July 2020, First 5 Riverside hired HARC, Inc. (Health Assessment and Research for Communities), a nonprofit research organization, to write this report. This report contains secondary data drawn from a variety of reputable sources and will serve as a springboard to the collection of primary data to even better understand District 4.

### Methods

First 5 Riverside identified the health and social indicators that are the focus of this report. HARC used publicly available secondary data, including state and federal resources such as the California Department of Education, the California Health Interview Survey, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Census (American Community Survey). HARC also utilized local data provided by the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership and First 5 Riverside. Lastly, HARC utilized its proprietary data from the Coachella Valley Health Survey. When possible, results are presented by city and census-designated place (CDP). In District 4, there are 25 cities/CDPs.

### Demographics

The total population of District 4 is 454,392, which is projected to increase to 493,951 by 2026. Age ranges widely; some cities have either much younger or much older populations. The city/CDP with the highest median age is Desert Palms (74.6 years), and the city/CDP with the lowest median age is Thermal (29.8 years). Cities/CDPs in the Eastern Coachella Valley have a lower median age than other cities/CDPs. In addition, the cities/CDPs where single-parent

households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Sky Valley, Ripley, and Palm Springs. In contrast, the cities/CDPs where married-couple households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Mesa Verde, Thermal, and Mecca.

Approximately half of District 4 residents identify as Hispanic (49.7%), and more than half identify as White (70.1%). Individual cities and CDPs are often highly segregated, with some communities being over 90% Hispanic (e.g., Mecca, Thermal, and Coachella) and other communities being over 90% non-Hispanic (e.g., Desert Center, Desert Palms, and Indian Wells). This report also examines available data on farmworkers, who are among the most vulnerable of populations.

### **Access to Care**

Across all age groups, approximately 8.6% of the population in District 4 has no healthcare coverage. The uninsured population is concentrated among adults below the age of 65, as minors and seniors have universal access to public health insurance. Only 1.2% of residents ages 65 and older have no health insurance, and 3.6% of residents under the age of 19 have no health insurance. In contrast, 13.9% of those aged 19 to 64 have no health insurance.

### **Education**

There are four public school districts in District 4: Coachella Valley Unified, Desert Sands Unified, Palm Springs Unified, and Palo Verde Unified. Across school districts, nearly half or less than half of students meet or exceed grade-level standards for English/language arts, and nearly all school districts are underperforming at all age levels compared to state averages. Regardless of academic performance, these schools are generally perceived as safe. Available measures on bullying at local school districts are largely the same as county and statewide averages. Chronic absenteeism among the four school districts ranges from 15.8% to 18.0%, slightly higher than that of Riverside County (12.9%).

The college-going rate measures how many high school students, within 16 months after graduation, enroll in higher education. This rate ranges from 52.2% to 65.4% among the four school districts, similar to county and state averages. In addition, 18.3% of adults 25 years or older in District 4 have less than a high school education, and 26.4% have earned a bachelor's



degree or higher. Rates of educational attainment are lower in marginalized communities like those in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

### **Environment**

According to air monitoring data from three cities (Blythe, Palm Springs, and Indio), District 4 has marginally better air quality (based on ozone pollution) than Riverside County as a whole. That said, the communities in the Eastern Coachella Valley face local air pollution sources, including agricultural burns and the emissive lakebed of the Salton Sea. In addition, all communities in District 4 have relatively low “walk scores,” requiring the use of a vehicle for at least most daily activities. Park access among communities varies, with Mecca, Coachella, and La Quinta having the highest measures of park accessibility.

### **Economic Stability**

As of 2020, roughly 11.8% of adults in District 4 were unemployed; this rate is much higher than or 2018 (5.4%) or 2019 (5.2%). The city with the highest unemployment rate was Coachella (15.8%). With the rebound in hiring following last summer, it is likely this rate has lowered.

Districtwide, approximately 18.2% of people live in poverty. Most communities lack household income diversity: Some cities are very poor, others very rich. The city/CDP with the lowest annual household median income is Oasis (\$19,457), and the city/CDP with the highest is Indian Wells (\$107,500). In District 4, the poverty rate among children (under 18 years old) is 28.1%. This is higher than the state and national averages (both about 18%). Like other measures, childhood poverty is concentrated in several cities/CDPs, including Oasis (68.4%), Desert Edge (62.1%), and Thermal (52.3%).

In District 4, 53.2% of households are housing cost burdened (with more than 30% of household income spent on rent or mortgage payments). This is slightly higher than the county or state average.

### **Injury and Violence**

The city/CDP with the highest total crime index is Palm Springs (186 crimes per 100,000 people), followed by Thermal (162) and Vista Santa Rosa (154). Communities with the lowest crime indices are Oasis (71), Desert Palms (67), and Desert Edge (50). District 4 has an

average of 3.0 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, which is above the county average but below the state average.

### **Maternal, Infant, and Child Health**

The average life expectancy for a child born in District 4 is 79.4 years, which is very similar to Riverside County (79.0), California (81.3), as well as the national averages (78.7). However, life expectancy varies widely by location. Children born in parts of Desert Hot Springs or Blythe, on average, live 15 years less than their counterparts in Palm Desert or Indian Wells. Approximately 9.2% of all births in District 4 are preterm births (born at less than 37 weeks old); the city with the highest proportion of preterm births is Mecca (31.2%). Although there is no local data available on teen pregnancy rates, the birth rate among teenage mothers in Riverside County is 15.8 per 1,000, slightly higher than that of California (14.2) and slightly lower than the national average (18.8).

### **Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness**

In District 4, 8.1% of households receive CalFresh (also known as SNAP or food stamps), lower than the county (9.3%) and state (8.9%) averages. Regular and consistent exercise is a fundamental component of good health. Data from the California Physical Fitness Test show that more than a quarter of students (27.8%) at Palm Springs Unified maintain a body composition that “needs improvement and health risk” which is considerably higher than peers at Coachella Valley Unified (4.4%), Desert Sands Unified (13.5%), Palo Verde Unified (17.6%), Riverside County (18.7%), and California (18.9%). The percentage of adults who walk 150 minutes per week is high both in Indian Wells (40.2%) as well as in Oasis (42.6%) and Blythe (42.3%). Regular exercise rates among adults are thus not necessarily concentrated according to income.

### **Sexual Health**

Rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis C, syphilis, and HIV/AIDS are all higher in District 4 than in Riverside County. According to the most recently available data (2018), there are approximately 9,515 people living with HIV/AIDS in Riverside County. Of these, a majority—6,319 people—reside in District 4 (mostly in the Coachella Valley).

### **Substance Use**

Current usage (past 30 days) of alcohol or other drugs increases with grade level among students at Desert Sands Unified, Palm Springs Unified, Palo Verde Unified, and to a lesser degree, Coachella Valley Unified. About a quarter (25.0%) of 11<sup>th</sup> graders at Palm Springs Unified and 21.0% at Palo Verde Unified are current alcohol or other drug users. Current marijuana use among adolescents is highest at PSUSD (14%) for 11<sup>th</sup> graders and is the highest at CVUSD (16.0%) for 9<sup>th</sup> graders. The California average among 11<sup>th</sup> graders is 25.0%. As with alcohol or other drug use, rates of e-cigarette smoking in local school districts are largely similar to state averages.

### **First 5 Referrals and Services**

Current data on referrals and services are presented for two Family Resource Centers operated by First 5 in Desert Hot Springs and Mecca. These data were collected from March to June of 2021. The Desert Hot Springs center had a total of 104 visits (95 unduplicated participants) during this period; the Mecca center had over ten times as many, with 1,242 visits (962 participants). The Mecca center's most prevalent referral categories were food and clothing, legal assistance, and healthcare services. The Desert Hot Springs center's most prevalent referral categories were housing and shelter. The Mecca center primarily provided services for benefits and entitlement programs (50.0%), and the Desert Hot Springs center primarily provided services for food and housing assistance (55.8%).

### **Conclusion**

While District 4 compares to be level with the county and state (if not slightly below) on most measures, there are striking differences within the district. Working-class, non-White communities such as those in the Eastern Coachella Valley generally contend with higher rates of housing cost burden, lower incomes, lower education attainment, and lower life expectancy, among other measures.

## Introduction

---

In March of 2020, the Children and Families Commission approved the transition of the five county-operated Family Resource Centers (FRCs) from the Department of Social Services to First 5 Riverside County. FRCs serve an important role in the community in that they connect resources to vulnerable families with the hope of preventing child abuse, child neglect, and other forms of community suffering. These FRCs directly connect families to a variety of services that include quality early childcare and education, parenting education and support, parent-child interaction modalities, home visits, basic needs and social support, health and wellness activities, mental health services, job readiness and adult education, and parent leadership development.

This report is one of a series of reports that explore the current family needs and desired supports in all five Supervisorial Districts in Riverside County. This report provides an overview of Riverside County's Supervisorial District 4, which is represented by County Supervisor V. Manuel Perez and encompasses the Palo Verde and Coachella Valleys. This report presents data on both the general population and families and children.

First 5 Riverside hired HARC, Inc. in April 2020 to conduct a review of available data from secondary sources and to write this report. This report identifies areas of need and helps locate gaps in the available data.

## Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

It is important to note that the present report reflects some data points that illustrate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic should be kept in mind when reviewing certain data points during 2020 and 2021, and it is worth noting some key ways the community has been impacted. We know that COVID-19 has changed the way we live, and our data certainly illustrate that in a number of areas.

As of September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2021, there have been 64,303 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the Fourth District of Riverside County; there have been a total of 1,114 deaths. Furthermore, current

data demonstrate that approximately 64.7% of District 4 is fully vaccinated and 75.7% is either partially or fully vaccinated.<sup>1</sup>

Due to the stay-at-home orders in Riverside County and across the country, there were many subsequent economic consequences. It is estimated that the unemployment rate for the Coachella Valley reached 28.0% during 2020<sup>2</sup> but on average, settled on a rate of 11.8%.<sup>3</sup> It is expected that decreases in employment may have led to subsequent increases in the use of social services.

Between February and June of 2020, hospitality and leisure had a notable decrease in employment, with over 16,000 jobs lost – a 50.0% decrease in employment. Other job sectors with substantial employment decreases include retail and education, and health services. Conversely, there was an increase in government employment in the Coachella Valley during that time frame.<sup>4</sup>

The many ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted District 4 and the entire world are still unfolding. The primary data collection in the next phase of this project might be an ideal opportunity to explore these issues with the residents in District 4.

---

<sup>1</sup> Riverside University Health System Public Health. (2021). District Four – Weekly COVID-19 Report. Available online here: [https://www.rivcoph.org/Portals/0/Documents/CoronaVirus/Reports/WEEKLY\\_BOS\\_REPORT\\_WITH\\_VAX4.pdf?x=1633017858732](https://www.rivcoph.org/Portals/0/Documents/CoronaVirus/Reports/WEEKLY_BOS_REPORT_WITH_VAX4.pdf?x=1633017858732)

<sup>2</sup> Coachella Valley Economic Partnership. (2020). Economic Report for the Coachella Valley.

<sup>3</sup> California Employment Development Department (2020 Annual Average). Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

## Methods

---

HARC compiled secondary data from several sources, including the American Community Survey, California Healthy Kids Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, the Trust for Public Land, Uniform Crime Report, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Census Bureau, among others.

Additional local data for this report was provided by Coachella Valley Economic Partnership, First 5 Riverside, and Riverside County Department of Public Health.

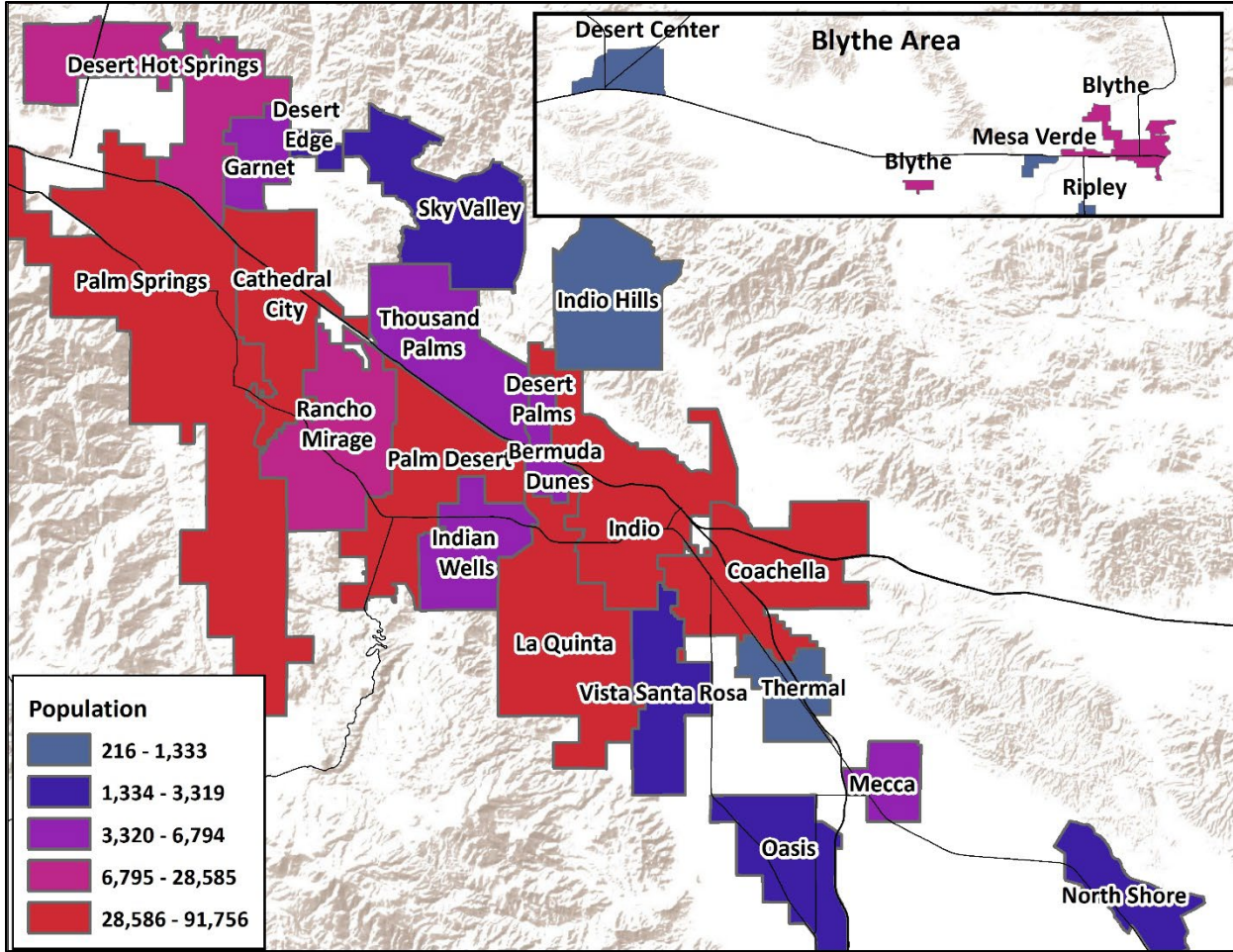
Data were examined at the highest level of detail; whenever possible, the data are reported at the city or census-designated place (CDP) level. This examination of community data at a very granular level is helpful in identifying the areas of highest need.

In an effort to make the student data more comprehensible, data was not examined every single year, but rather on the more momentous years in academic development (i.e., 3<sup>rd</sup> grade, 6<sup>th</sup> grade, 8<sup>th</sup> grade, and 11<sup>th</sup> grade).

# Map of District 4

The map below illustrates the cities and CDPs of District 4. The map shows the major population center of the Coachella Valley, along with an inset that includes Blythe and surrounding communities. The map illustrates the District's 10 cities (Blythe, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage) and 15 CDPs (Bermuda Dunes, Desert Center, Desert Edge, Desert Palms, Garnet, Indio Hills, Mecca, Mesa Verde, North Shore, Oasis, Ripley, Sky Valley, Thermal, Thousand Palms, and Vista Santa Rosa) by population size.

Figure 1. Map of District 4 by Population



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019). Map created by HARC.

# Demographics

## Population Size

Riverside County’s District 4 has a population of 454,392 people and is expected to grow to 493,951 people by 2026. The figure below illustrates the most populated and least populated cities, along with the expected population growth over the next five years.

Indio is the most populated city in District 4, with 91,756 people, and its population is expected to grow by 1.33% over the next five years. The city/CDP with the highest projected growth rate is Indio Hills (2.9%).

See Appendix 1 for population data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 2. Three Most-Populated vs. Three Least-Populated Cities/CDPs with Expected Growth**



Source: Data were pulled from Esri Data Analyst, which utilizes data from the United States Census Bureau and the American Community Survey (2019). 2019 Population data from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates (2015-2019).



## Age

### Median Age

Median age is the exact middle point age of a population. In other words, half of the population is younger than the median, and half of the population is older. The median age for the United States is 38.1 years old and 36.5 years old for California.<sup>5</sup>

The table below illustrates the median age for the cities and CDPs in District 4. There is a large difference between the median age of the oldest city/CDP, Desert Palms (74.6 years old), and the youngest city/CDP, Thermal (29.8 years old). In general, cities/CDPs in the Eastern Coachella Valley tend to have a lower median age.

**Table 1. Median Age by City/CDP**

City/CDP	Median Age
Bermuda Dunes	38.7
Blythe	35.2
Cathedral City	39.4
Coachella	34.5
Desert Center	70.6
Desert Edge	67.2
Desert Hot Springs	36.8
Desert Palms	74.6
Garnet	38.5
Indian Wells	67.9
Indio	40.0
Indio Hills	31.5
La Quinta	47.9
Mecca	30.2
Mesa Verde	36.3
North Shore	38.3
Oasis	31.6
Palm Desert	54.5

<sup>5</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## District 4 Community Profile

Palm Springs	55.4
Rancho Mirage	65.8
Ripley	32.0
Sky Valley	51.1
Thermal	29.8
Thousand Palms	52.0
Vista Santa Rosa	37.7

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Age Groups

In District 4, approximately 19.1% of the population are under 18 years old, and 24.3% are 65 years or older.<sup>6</sup> Age groups for each city/CDP in District 4 are displayed below. The city/CDP with the greatest proportion of children is Ripley. Other cities/CDPs with high proportions of children are Oasis, Mecca, and Thermal. These cities/CDPs with high proportions of children are remote agricultural communities and have among the highest rates of poverty. The cities/CDPs with the greatest proportions of seniors are Desert Palms, Desert Center, and Indian Wells. Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table below for comparison.

**Table 2. Age Groups by City/CDP**

City/CDP	Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 39	40 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Bermuda	4.6%	18.5%	5.3%	24.6%	28.5%	15.5%	3.1%
Dunes							
Blythe	7.0%	13.9%	10.0%	26.5%	32.8%	7.9%	1.8%
Cathedral City	5.8%	17.4%	8.5%	19.1%	32.2%	12.8%	4.3%
Coachella	5.7%	18.3%	8.9%	25.6%	33.2%	6.8%	1.3%
Desert Center	0.0%	2.3%	0.5%	7.0%	12.5%	74.5%	3.3%
Desert Edge	0.3%	7.3%	2.5%	7.6%	25.4%	38.9%	18.0%
Desert Hot Springs	6.3%	18.7%	8.9%	21.1%	31.4%	10.2%	3.3%
Desert Palms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	12.0%	55.3%	31.0%
Garnet	5.4%	22.7%	6.5%	17.7%	35.7%	6.5%	5.5%
Indian Wells	0.9%	4.0%	3.2%	5.2%	28.0%	41.9%	16.8%
Indio	5.7%	16.6%	8.2%	19.5%	30.7%	15.7%	3.6%
Indio Hills	15.7%	12.3%	8.6%	18.4%	37.6%	7.3%	0.1%
La Quinta	4.9%	14.7%	7.4%	14.8%	32.4%	20.8%	5.1%
Mecca	11.0%	23.4%	10.6%	18.6%	29.6%	5.7%	1.0%
Mesa Verde	13.7%	14.7%	5.9%	21.2%	32.3%	8.1%	4.2%
North Shore	0.8%	19.0%	8.1%	22.7%	43.5%	4.7%	1.2%
Oasis	6.2%	25.9%	8.2%	19.8%	30.9%	6.8%	2.1%

<sup>6</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## District 4 Community Profile

Palm Desert	3.7%	10.8%	6.5%	14.3%	28.7%	26.0%	10.0%
Palm Springs	3.3%	8.8%	5.3%	11.9%	38.9%	23.6%	8.0%
Rancho Mirage	1.7%	5.8%	1.5%	8.2%	31.1%	36.4%	15.4%
Ripley	9.2%	31.3%	1.1%	15.7%	27.4%	15.0%	0.0%
Sky Valley	2.0%	14.2%	5.3%	16.1%	33.7%	19.1%	9.5%
Thermal	9.5%	19.5%	12.3%	19.5%	32.5%	6.8%	0.0%
Thousand Palms	2.5%	16.7%	7.1%	17.7%	29.0%	18.1%	9.0%
Vista Santa Rosa	2.3%	23.3%	7.1%	18.5%	34.3%	12.7%	2.0%
<b>District 4</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
Riverside County	6.5%	18.9%	9.8%	20.3%	30.2%	10.7%	3.5%
California	6.2%	16.7%	9.6%	22.0%	31.4%	10.4%	3.5%
United States	6.1%	16.6%	9.4%	20.4%	32.0%	11.8%	3.8%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Household Child Age Cohorts

The table below illustrates married-couple households by the age group of their own children present. Own children, defined by the U.S. Census, is “a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder.”<sup>7</sup>

Overall, among District 4 married-couple families, about 30.2% live with their own children (ages 5 and younger). The cities with the highest percentages of own children (ages 5 and younger) in married-couple households are Mesa Verde (62.2%), Thermal (46.5%), and Mecca (43.9%).

See the table below for married-couple families with their own children by age group, by city, and other geographic comparisons.

**Table 3. Married Couple Families**

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
Bermuda Dunes	9.3%	9.1%	4.7%	43.0%	33.8%
Blythe	21.7%	12.4%	5.3%	27.3%	33.2%
Cathedral City	14.3%	11.7%	5.7%	30.0%	38.3%
Coachella	11.1%	11.1%	5.3%	38.1%	34.4%
Desert Center	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Desert Edge	0.0%	5.9%	27.8%	51.9%	14.4%
Desert Hot Springs	16.8%	7.0%	8.9%	35.9%	31.4%
Desert Palms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Garnet	5.2%	18.5%	0.0%	56.9%	19.5%
Indian Wells	3.2%	10.5%	7.3%	58.7%	20.2%
Indio	13.1%	11.0%	3.9%	38.4%	33.7%
Indio Hills	25.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	58.3%
La Quinta	10.9%	12.2%	7.7%	35.5%	33.7%
Mecca	22.1%	13.2%	8.6%	32.7%	23.4%
Mesa Verde	31.9%	30.4%	0.0%	5.9%	31.9%

<sup>7</sup> American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2019 Subject Definitions [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech\\_docs/subject\\_definitions/2019\\_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf)

## District 4 Community Profile

North Shore	7.0%	0.0%	7.3%	43.0%	42.7%
Oasis	12.5%	3.7%	12.5%	31.6%	39.7%
Palm Desert	17.8%	10.5%	4.9%	31.3%	35.5%
Palm Springs	17.8%	9.7%	5.2%	31.4%	36.0%
Rancho Mirage	15.7%	6.3%	1.7%	25.6%	50.7%
Ripley	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	69.6%	0.0%
Sky Valley	1.9%	5.2%	1.6%	36.2%	55.0%
Thermal	29.4%	3.5%	13.6%	14.0%	39.5%
Thousand Palms	14.5%	0.0%	3.4%	46.2%	35.9%
Vista Santa Rosa	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	41.3%	52.6%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>34.7%</b>
Riverside County	15.7%	11.2%	5.3%	33.8%	34.0%
California	15.5%	11.3%	5.3%	34.0%	34.0%
United States	13.5%	10.5%	4.9%	35.0%	36.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

The table below illustrates single-parent households by the age group of their own children present. Overall, among District 4 single-parent families, about 29.1% live with their own children (ages five and younger). The cities/CDPs with the highest percentages of own children (ages five and younger) in single-parent families are Sky Valley (100.0%), Ripley (44.5%), and Palm Springs (37.7%).

See the table below for single-parent families with their own children by age group, city, and other geographic comparisons.

**Table 4. Single-Parent Families**

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
Bermuda Dunes	14.7%	6.2%	9.4%	29.5%	40.2%
Blythe	17.9%	13.2%	6.5%	31.2%	31.1%
Cathedral City	9.4%	12.9%	6.1%	32.4%	39.1%
Coachella	14.2%	8.8%	7.4%	31.1%	38.4%
Desert Center	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Desert Edge	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.1%	40.9%
Desert Hot Springs	12.6%	10.4%	4.8%	35.3%	36.9%
Desert Palms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Garnet	6.1%	8.0%	7.8%	35.5%	42.6%
Indian Wells	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Indio	17.0%	10.0%	2.4%	34.7%	36.0%
Indio Hills	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
La Quinta	20.2%	3.4%	9.6%	32.1%	34.7%
Mecca	7.2%	7.5%	0.0%	24.1%	61.3%
Mesa Verde	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Shore	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	31.5%	51.4%
Oasis	14.8%	2.8%	1.4%	35.2%	45.8%
Palm Desert	8.0%	8.6%	1.1%	43.0%	39.4%
Palm Springs	21.9%	7.8%	7.9%	35.4%	26.9%
Rancho Mirage	2.5%	13.7%	3.1%	24.6%	56.0%
Ripley	0.0%	30.9%	13.6%	42.7%	12.7%

**District 4 Community Profile**

Sky Valley	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Thermal	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	92.5%	0.0%
Thousand Palms	11.1%	0.0%	5.1%	46.2%	37.5%
Vista Santa Rosa	1.8%	17.0%	11.5%	43.1%	26.6%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>
Riverside County	14.2%	10.4%	5.1%	34.2%	36.0%
California	13.5%	10.4%	5.1%	34.3%	36.7%
United States	13.8%	10.2%	5.0%	33.9%	37.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).



## Race and Ethnicity

### Race

Approximately 70.1% of residents in District 4 identify as White, higher than Riverside County and California and slightly lower than the rate across the United States.<sup>8</sup> Approximately 4.1% of residents in District 4 identify as Black/African American. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Black/African American residents is Ripley (17.8%), followed by Blythe (11.2%) and Desert Hot Springs (10.0%). Very few District 4 residents identify as Native American/American Indian (0.4%). The city/CDP with the highest proportion of Native American/American Indian residents is Vista Santa Rosa (1.6%). Approximately 3.3% of district residents identify as Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander residents is Cathedral City (6.5%).

Across District 4, approximately 18.9% of residents identify their race as “other,” and 3.0% identify with two or more races. The cities/CDPs with the largest proportions of those who indicate “other” race include North Shore (72.7%), Coachella (69.7%), and Mecca (67.4%). Residents who indicate “other” are typically those who identify as Hispanic as their ethnicity but do not have a racial category they identify with. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of people who identify with two or more races is Blythe (7.7%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table on the next page for comparison.

---

<sup>8</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

Table 5. Race by City/CDP

City/CDP	White	Black/ African American	American Indian	Asian/ Native Hawaiian	Other	2+ Races
Bermuda Dunes	76.4%	2.0%	0.0%	3.5%	11.7%	6.5%
Blythe	51.3%	11.2%	0.8%	2.7%	26.2%	7.7%
Cathedral City	75.6%	2.7%	0.9%	6.5%	11.7%	2.6%
Coachella	27.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	69.7%	0.7%
Desert Center	93.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.2%
Desert Edge	94.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	5.1%	0.0%
Desert Hot Springs	69.9%	10.0%	0.9%	3.1%	12.6%	3.6%
Desert Palms	93.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%
Garnet	70.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.5%	19.5%	3.2%
Indian Wells	91.8%	0.9%	0.0%	4.1%	1.8%	1.4%
Indio	57.0%	3.4%	0.6%	2.2%	34.2%	2.6%
Indio Hills	67.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.1%	27.5%	3.8%
La Quinta	77.9%	2.0%	0.1%	3.6%	12.9%	3.5%
Mecca	31.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67.4%	1.2%
Mesa Verde	29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67.0%	3.7%
North Shore	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	72.7%	2.9%
Oasis	47.1%	0.1%	0.8%	1.9%	50.1%	0.1%
Palm Desert	82.5%	3.0%	0.3%	5.1%	5.2%	3.9%
Palm Springs	81.8%	4.5%	0.8%	5.1%	4.8%	3.0%
Rancho Mirage	88.8%	2.4%	1.0%	4.9%	1.5%	1.4%
Ripley	20.3%	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	59.5%	2.5%
Sky Valley	87.1%	5.3%	0.1%	2.0%	3.9%	1.7%
Thermal	51.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	47.6%	0.6%
Thousand Palms	77.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%	18.9%	0.5%
Vista Santa Rosa	58.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	39.0%	1.3%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Riverside County	59.9%	6.5%	0.8%	6.8%	21.5%	4.4%
California	59.7%	5.8%	0.8%	14.9%	14.0%	4.9%
United States	72.5%	12.7%	0.8%	5.7%	4.9%	3.3%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Ethnicity

In District 4, ethnicity is evenly split between those who identify as Hispanic (49.7%) and those who identify as non-Hispanic (50.3%).<sup>9</sup> Individual cities/CDPs are often highly concentrated with either predominately Hispanic or non-Hispanic populations. For example, Mecca, Thermal, and Coachella are each over 97.0% Hispanic. In contrast, Desert Center, Desert Palms, and Indian Wells are each over 94.0% non-Hispanic. Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table for comparison.

**Table 6. Ethnicity by City/CDP**

City/CDP	Hispanic (of any race)	Not Hispanic (of any race)
Bermuda Dunes	33.8%	66.2%
Blythe	57.2%	42.8%
Cathedral City	58.6%	41.4%
Coachella	97.3%	2.7%
Desert Center	2.3%	97.7%
Desert Edge	31.2%	68.8%
Desert Hot Springs	54.5%	45.5%
Desert Palms	4.0%	96.0%
Garnet	67.8%	32.2%
Indian Wells	5.4%	94.6%
Indio	64.2%	35.8%
Indio Hills	80.1%	19.9%
La Quinta	34.7%	65.3%
Mecca	99.8%	0.2%
Mesa Verde	83.9%	16.1%
North Shore	97.0%	3.0%
Oasis	95.0%	5.0%
Palm Desert	23.5%	76.5%
Palm Springs	26.8%	73.2%
Rancho Mirage	10.0%	90.0%

<sup>9</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## District 4 Community Profile

Ripley	76.6%	23.4%
Sky Valley	36.1%	63.9%
Thermal	99.3%	0.7%
Thousand Palms	51.3%	48.7%
Vista Santa Rosa	87.6%	12.4%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>
Riverside County	48.9%	51.1%
California	39.0%	61.0%
United States	18.0%	82.0%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Language Spoken at Home

Approximately 54.8% of District 4 residents speak English at home, while 44.7% speak a language other than English. This closely mirrors California; 55.8% of California residents speak English at home, while 44.2% speak a language other than English. In the United States, roughly 78.4% speak only English at home, and 21.6% speak a language other than English. District 4 reflects the state’s linguistic diversity, with nearly half of the population speaking a language other than English in the home.

Among those who speak a language other than English at home, the language with the highest percentage of speakers is Spanish (38.5%). In addition, 1.8% of non-English speakers speak another Indo-European language (e.g., French, German, Italian, etc.), and 2.1% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, etc.). Only 0.3% speak other languages (e.g., native languages of North America, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.).<sup>10</sup>

Listed below and on the subsequent page are languages spoken at home by city/CDP. As with ethnic identity, the prevalence of language is concentrated by city/CDP. For example, a large majority (86% or higher) speak only English at home in Desert Palms, Indian Wells, and Rancho Mirage. Conversely, a large majority (92% or higher) in Mecca, Thermal, and North Shore speak a language other than English at home.

**Table 7. Language Spoken at Home by City/CDP**

City/CDP	Only Speak English		Speak a Language Other than English	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Bermuda Dunes	4,944	77.3%	1,454	22.7%
Blythe	10,419	57.0%	7,846	43.0%
Cathedral City	23,253	45.4%	27,949	54.6%
Coachella	4,784	11.2%	37,843	88.8%
Desert Center	152	70.4%	64	29.6%
Desert Edge	2,263	68.4%	1,045	31.6%
Desert Hot Springs	15,140	56.5%	11,641	43.5%

<sup>10</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## District 4 Community Profile

Desert Palms	6,322	93.6%	433	6.4%
Garnet	1,773	35.4%	3,229	64.6%
Indian Wells	4,924	92.5%	400	7.5%
Indio	40,025	47.4%	44,355	52.6%
Indio Hills	284	43.1%	375	56.9%
La Quinta	28,556	73.1%	10,513	26.9%
Mecca	100	1.7%	5,808	98.3%
Mesa Verde	201	25.5%	587	74.5%
North Shore	205	7.5%	2,529	92.5%
Oasis	219	8.2%	2,460	91.8%
Palm Desert	38,229	75.5%	12,423	24.5%
Palm Springs	33,423	72.2%	12,881	27.8%
Rancho Mirage	15,488	86.6%	2,394	13.4%
Ripley	151	37.5%	252	62.5%
Sky Valley	1,523	69.8%	659	30.2%
Thermal	97	8.0%	1,109	92.0%
Thousand Palms	3,533	53.3%	3,093	46.7%
Vista Santa Rosa	776	29.0%	1,900	71.0%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>236,784</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>193,242</b>	<b>44.7%</b>
Riverside County	1,328,492	58.9%	925,348	41.1%
California	20,539,952	55.8%	16,292,017	44.2%
United States	238,982,352	78.4%	65,947,773	21.6%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates Data Profiles (2015-2019).

See Appendix 2 for details on the types of languages spoken at home for all 25 cities/CDPs.

See Appendix 3 for details on United States citizenship status for all 25 cities/CDPs.

## Demographic Focus: Farmworkers

District 4 is home to two major agricultural regions: the Coachella Valley and the Palo Verde Valley. Known for its dates, citrus, vegetables, and grapes, the Coachella Valley represents \$639.6 million in gross agricultural value.<sup>11</sup> Known primarily for cattle feed, cotton, and vegetable crops, the Palo Verde Valley represents \$124.7 million in gross agricultural value.<sup>12</sup> This abundance is made possible by agricultural laborers, who often do not enjoy the fruits of their own labor. In District 4, as elsewhere in the state, the acute and long-term needs of this population are great.

Due to the high mobility among migrant farmworkers, this population is hard to count accurately. The University of California Riverside recently conducted community-based participatory research among farmworkers in the Eastern Coachella Valley (the unincorporated areas of Mecca, Thermal, North Shore, and Oasis). One local leader interviewed estimated that between 3,000 and 10,000 foreign-born Latinos work in the fields of the Eastern Coachella Valley, depending on the season.<sup>13</sup>

Farmworkers are one of the most vulnerable populations in the District, given their exposure to harsh work conditions, low pay, and social marginalization. Heatstroke and pesticide chemical exposure, as well as physically demanding tasks and repetitive motion injuries, all make agricultural labor a demanding and dangerous occupation, one which inevitably wears down and degrades workers' bodies. In exchange for this labor, farmworkers are often compensated by seasonal, low pay. In the United States, approximately 73.7% of farmworkers are foreign-born,<sup>14</sup> and more than a third of U.S. farmworkers (36.1%) have only completed up to a 6<sup>th</sup>-grade education.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup>Agricultural Commissioner's Office. (2016). Coachella Valley Acreage and Agricultural Crop Report. Available online at: <https://www.rivcoawm.org/Portals/0/Publications/District-Crop-Reports/2016-CV-Dist-Crop-Report.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Agricultural Commissioner's Office. (2016). Palo Verde Valley Acreage and Agricultural Crop Report. Available online at: <https://www.rivcoawm.org/Portals/0/Publications/District-Crop-Reports/2016-PV-Dist-Crop-Report.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Cheney, A.M., Newkirk, C., Rodriguez, K., & Montez, A. (2018). Inequality and health among foreign-born Latinos in rural borderland communities. *Social Science & Medicine*, 215, 115-122.

<sup>14</sup> National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS 2014-2015) Hired Crop Worker Demographic Tables. Table D.4. Available online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/aginjury/naws/demotables.html>

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

Occupational hazards, labor exploitation, and low educational attainment are products of a continuing patterns of social marginalization. In addition to being mostly foreign-born, farmworkers often identify as members of Mexican indigenous groups who experience discrimination both in Mexico and the United States. For example, many Coachella Valley farmworkers are Purépecha, some with limited Spanish fluency. Many are forced to live in poverty-stricken conditions in a handful of ad hoc farm labor camps (often unmaintained trailer parks with limited infrastructure).<sup>16</sup>

One Coachella Valley nonprofit, the Galilee Center, serves farmworkers, and their data provide some insight about this population. The Galilee Center operates a migrant shelter, among other services. In 2019, those who sought shelter here consisted of 249 farmworkers—only 3% were local residents, and the remaining 97% came from the south border (Mexicali), Arizona, and Imperial Valley.<sup>17</sup> In addition to the shelter, the Galilee Center also serves local residents. In 2019, the Galilee Center served a total of 8,802 unduplicated clients. The vast majority (76%) earn an annual household income of \$23,999 or less, 20% earn \$24,999 to \$34,999, and only 4% earn more than \$35,000 per year. Approximately 49% were adults, 9% were seniors, and 42% of these individuals were children.

---

<sup>16</sup> Cheney, A.M., Newkirk, C., Rodriguez, K., & Montez, A. (2018). Inequality and health among foreign-born Latinos in rural borderland communities. *Social Science & Medicine*, 215, 115-122.

<sup>17</sup> Data provided by Galilee Center: <https://galileecenter.org/about-us/>



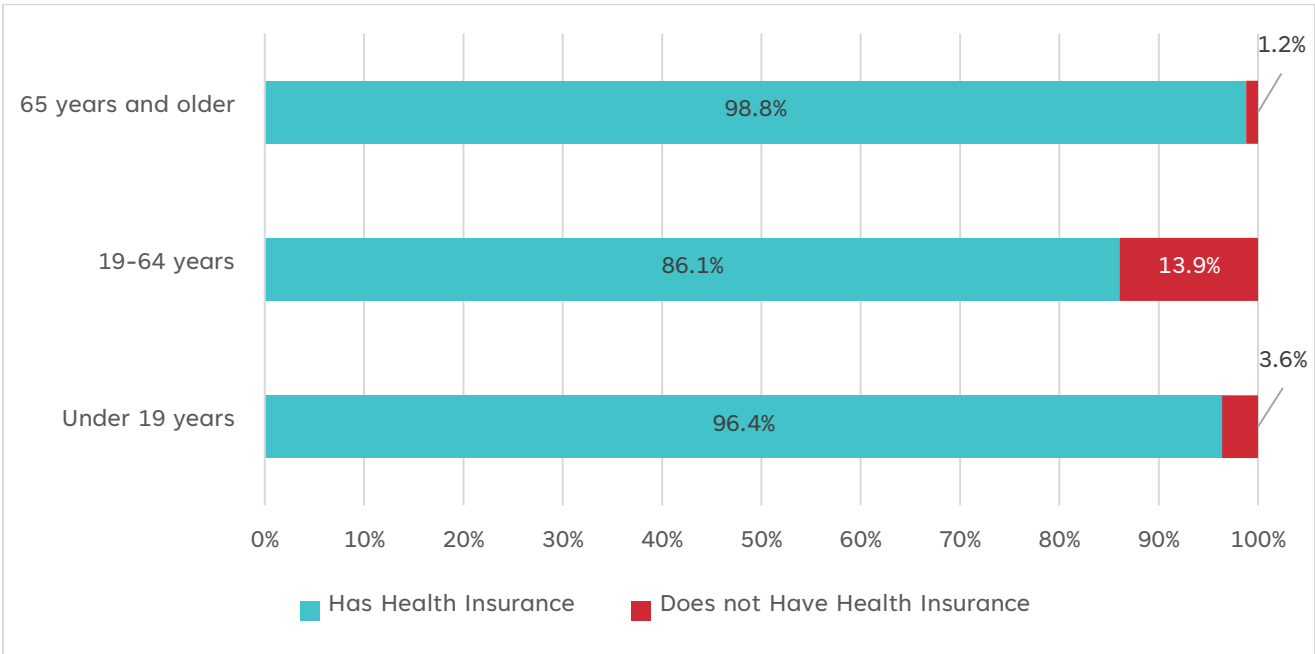
# Access to Care

## Healthcare Coverage

### Age and Health Insurance

Across all age groups in District 4, approximately 8.6% of the population does not have health insurance.<sup>18</sup> Health insurance coverage, however, varies widely by age group. Seniors (65 years and older) have the lowest proportion of people who are not insured (1.2%), followed by those under 19 years old (3.6%). Among those aged 19 to 64 years, 13.9% lack health insurance – which is the age group that is most concerning. Federal and state healthcare programs make coverage nearly universal for children and seniors. Thus, working-age adults are the largest age group that lacks health insurance.

Figure 3. Healthcare Insurance Coverage in District 4 by Age Group



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

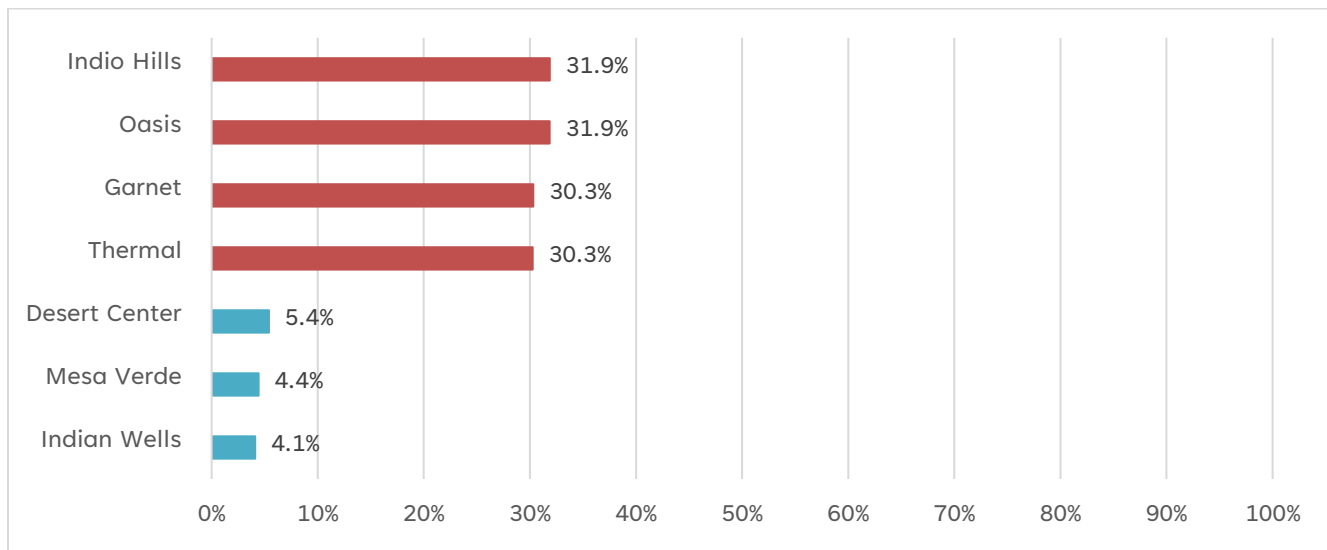
<sup>18</sup> Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Adults Without Health Insurance

As noted above, 13.9% of adults aged 19 to 64 in District 4 are uninsured.<sup>19</sup> This is slightly higher than the rate for Riverside County (12.8%) and noticeably higher than that for California (10.7%). The nationwide rate is 12.4%. The most notable comparative difference is within the district, as uninsured rates vary widely among cities/CDPs. As illustrated below, cities/CDPs with the highest rate of uninsured working-age adults include Indio Hills (31.9%), Oasis (31.9%), Garnet (30.3%), and Thermal (30.3%). These uninsured rates are triple the state average. In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest uninsured rates are Indian Wells (4.1%), Mesa Verde (4.4%), and Desert Center (5.4%). These three cities/CDPs are far lower than the county, state, and national averages.

See Appendix 4 and 5 for uninsured adult data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 4. Adults without Health Insurance (ages 19 to 64) by City/CDP – Top Four vs. Bottom Three**



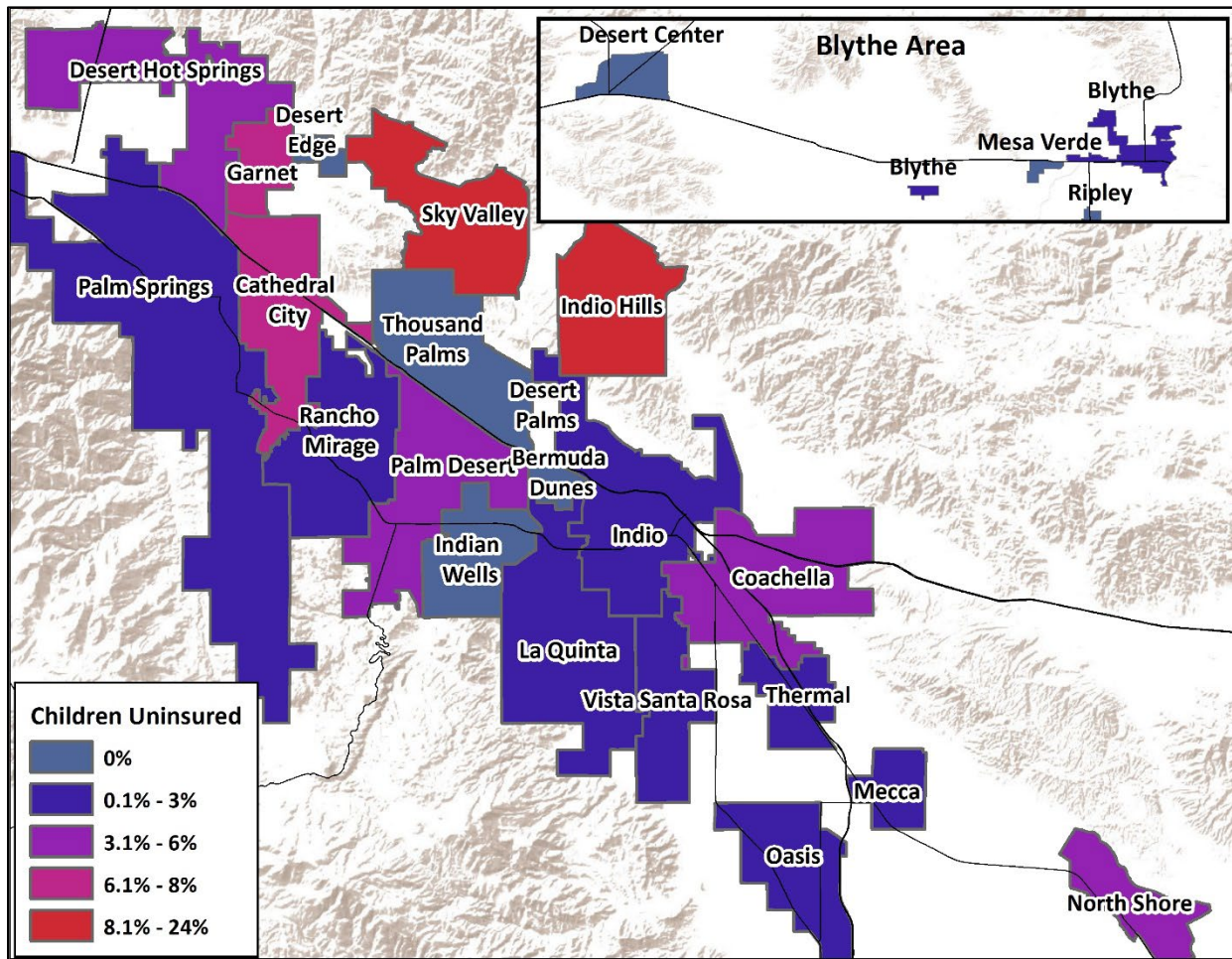
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

### Children Without Health Insurance

District 4’s childhood uninsured rate is slightly better than Riverside County’s and slightly worse than California’s. In District 4, the rate is 3.6% (about 3,214 children).<sup>20</sup> California’s rate is 3.3%; Riverside County’s rate is 4.0%.

Figure 5. Map of District 4: Uninsured Children by City/CDP



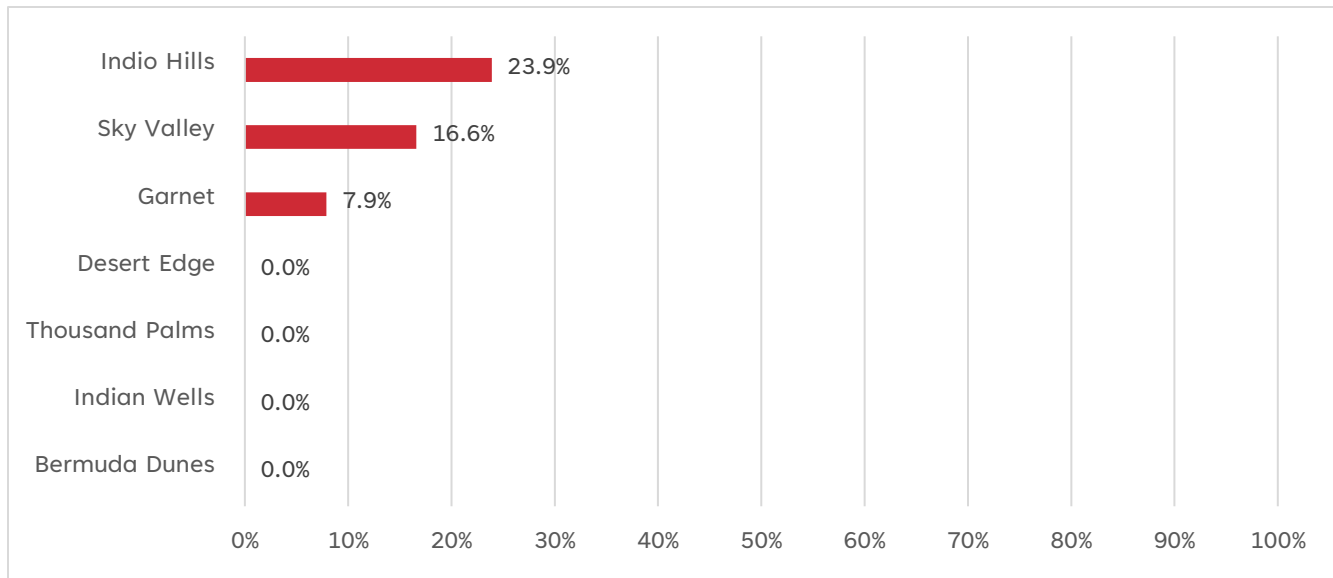
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019). Map created by HARC.

<sup>20</sup> Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

Similar to adult uninsured rates, the childhood uninsured rate differs according to location. The three cities/CDPs with the highest childhood uninsured rates are Indio Hills, where nearly one-fifth (23.9%) of children are uninsured, Sky Valley (16.6%), and Garnet (7.9%). Seven cities/CDPs have no (0.0%) uninsured children: Bermuda Dunes, Indian Wells, Thousand Palms, and Desert Edge, as well as Desert Center, Mesa Verde, and Ripley.

See Appendix 6 for uninsured child data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 6. Percentage of Children Without Health Insurance by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Four**



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

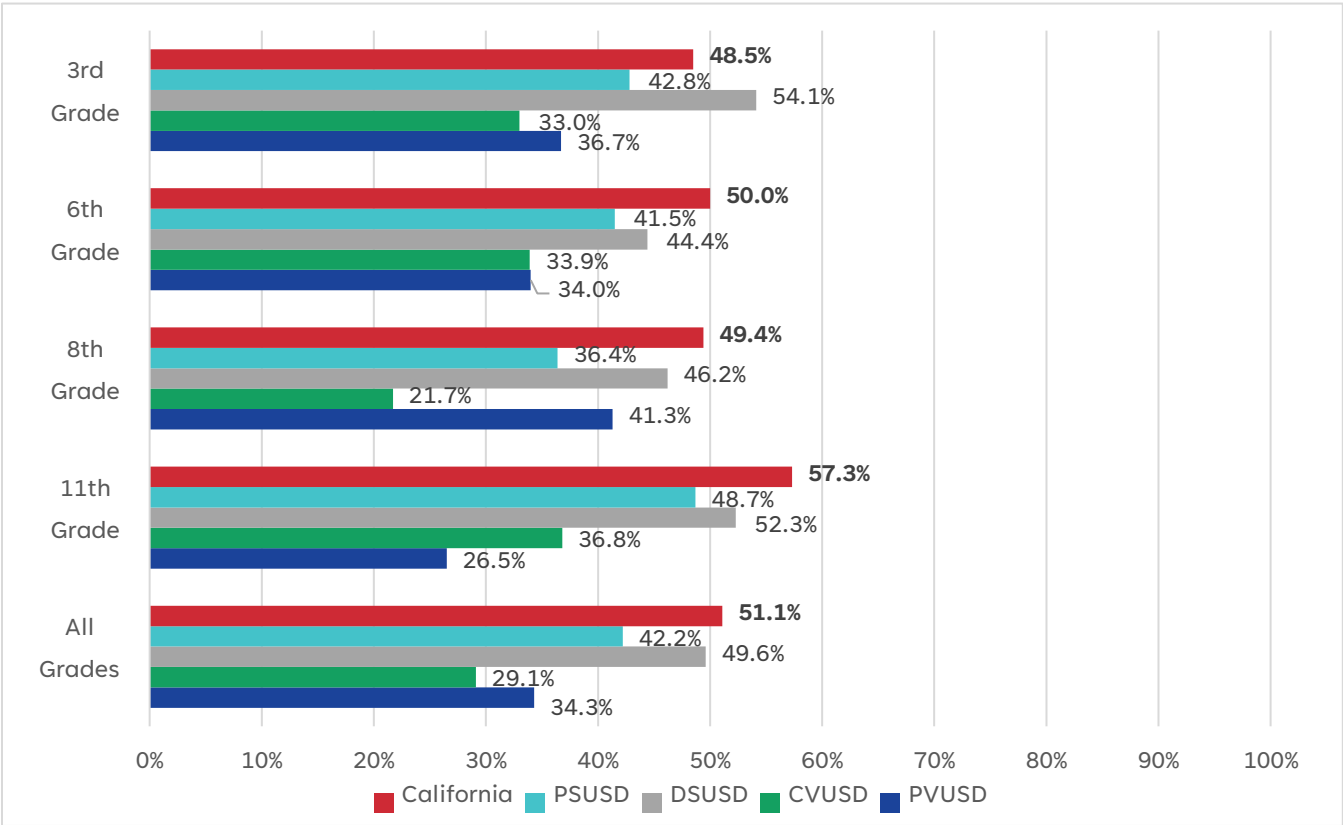
# Education

## Reading Skills

There are four public school districts in District 4: Coachella Valley Unified School District (CVUSD), Palm Springs Unified School District (PSUSD), Desert Sands Unified School District (DSUSD), and Palo Verde Unified School District (PVUSD).

Compared to the state of California, all school districts are underperforming in English/language arts at all grade levels. Almost half of the students (49.6%) at DSUSD and 42.2% at PSUSD met or exceeded standards in English/language arts. However, roughly one-third (34.3%) of students at PVUSD met or exceeded standards for English/language arts, and less than a third (29.1%) of students did so at CVUSD.

**Figure 7. Meeting or Exceeding Standards in English/Language Arts by Grade Level for 2018/2019**

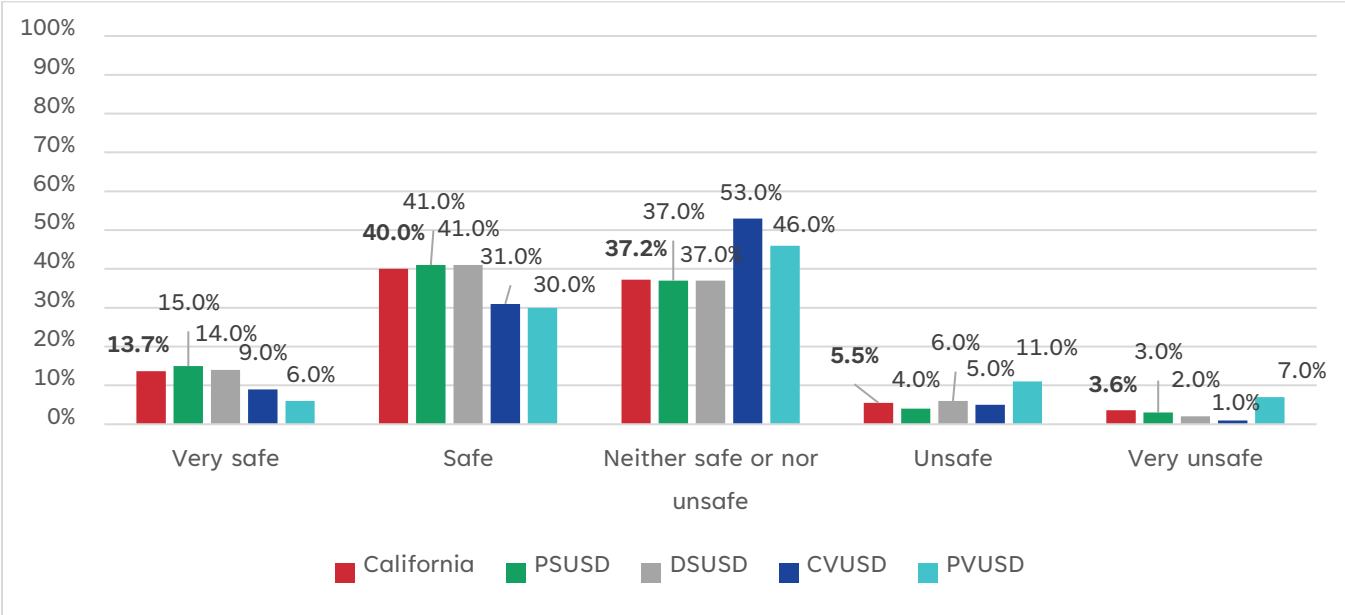


Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress.

### School Safety

On measures of school safety, local school districts do not vary widely from statewide averages. Survey responses from 11<sup>th</sup> graders are used as a proxy for perceived school safety. In District 4, 11<sup>th</sup> graders mostly perceived their schools as either “safe” or “neither safe nor unsafe.” As illustrated below, over half (53.0%) of 11<sup>th</sup> graders at CVUSD characterized their schools as “neither safe nor unsafe.” CVUSD and PVUSD have a lower percentage of students who feel “very safe” compared to DSUSD and PSUSD. Among all local school districts, PVUSD has the highest percentage of students who characterize their schools as “unsafe” or “very unsafe.”

Figure 8. Perceived School Safety – Grade 11



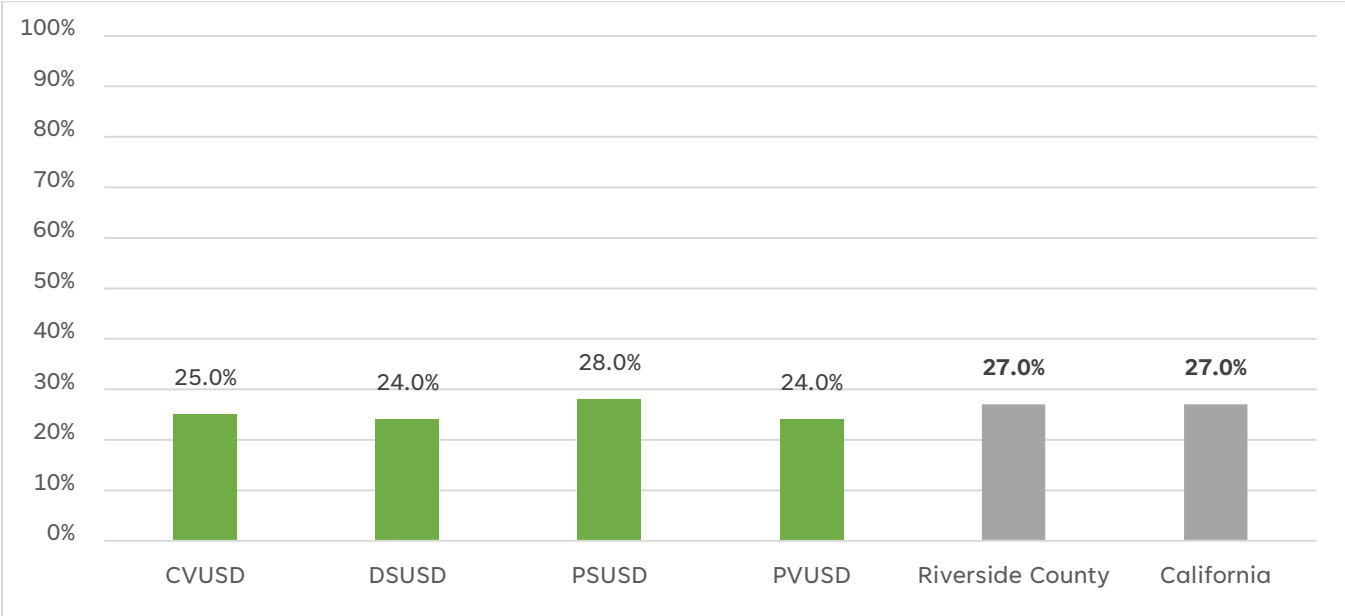
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note that each district and California have different years of data available. The most recently available year for each district was utilized: CVUSD (2018-2019), DSUSD (2019-2020), PSUSD (2015-2016), California (2017-2019), PVUSD (2017-2018).

### Bullying

Available measures on bullying at local school districts are largely the same as county and statewide averages. In District 4, similar to the county and state, three-quarters or more of elementary school students (Grade 5) agreed (“Yes, most of the time” or “Yes, all the time”) that their school fosters an anti-bullying climate. The school district with the highest measure was PVUSD, where 80.0% of 5<sup>th</sup> graders agreed their school has an anti-bullying climate. The school district with the lowest rating on this measure was CVUSD, where 74.0% agreed. At PSUSD, 77.0% agree, and at DSUSD, 75.0% agree. These measures do not vary greatly from averages for the county (77.0%) or state (76.0%).

For secondary schools in District 4, roughly a quarter of 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported having experienced any harassment or bullying. As illustrated below, these figures are similar to Riverside County and California (both 27.0%). The school district with the highest percentage of 11<sup>th</sup> graders who report being bullied is PSUSD (28.0%). The school districts with the lowest percentage are DSUSD and PVUSD (both 24.0%).

**Figure 9. Students Reporting Being Bullied – Grade 11 by School District, County, and State**



Source: California Department of Education CalSCHLS Data Dashboard (2017-2019).

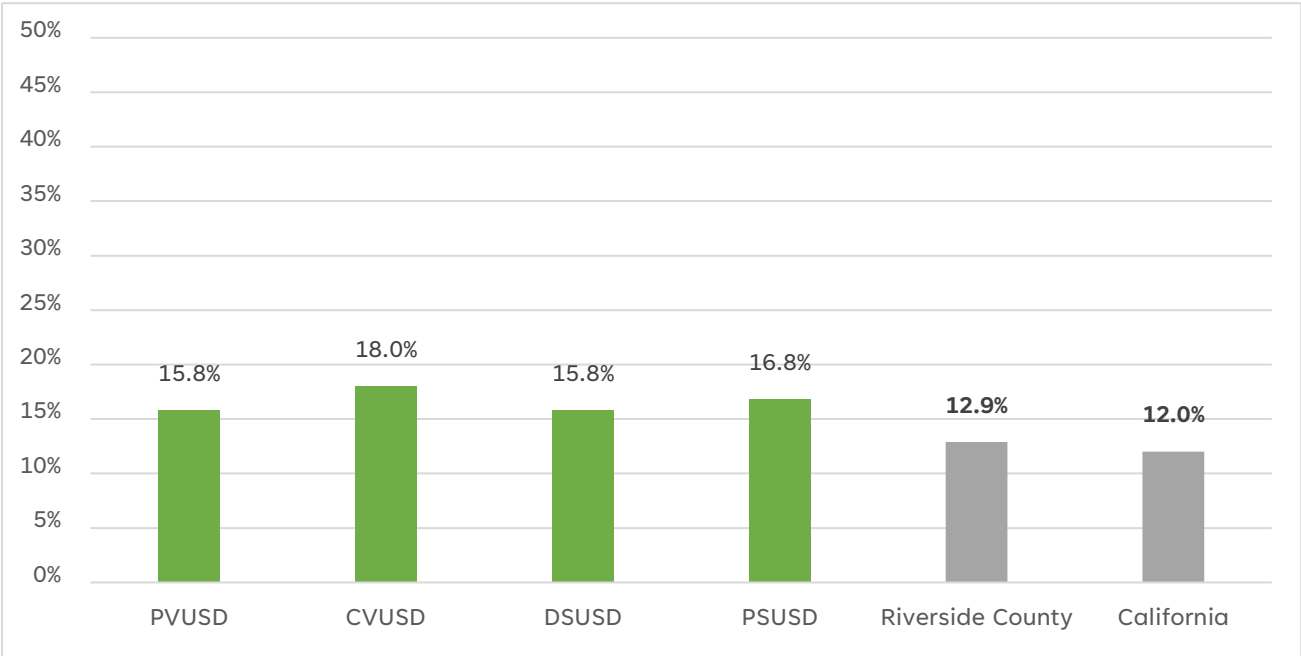
### Student Behaviors of Concern

#### School Absenteeism

The chronic absenteeism rates among the four districts are relatively similar, as illustrated below. Among the four school districts, rates of chronic absenteeism range from 15.8% (DSUSD and PVUSD) to 18.0% (CVUSD).

Chronic absenteeism makes it difficult for students to keep up with their peers and increases the chances of a student dropping out. Local rates of chronic absenteeism are slightly higher than county and state averages.

Figure 10. Chronic Absenteeism by School District, County, and State



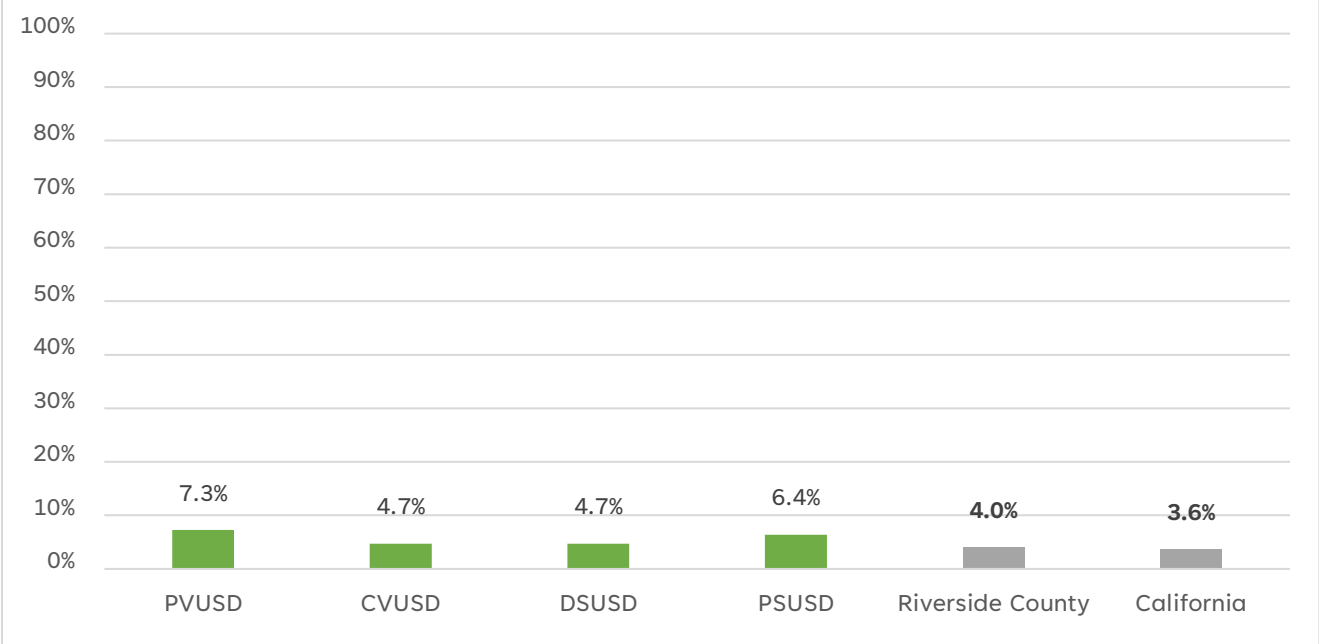
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).



### School Suspensions

School suspension rates range from 4.7% to 7.3%. PVUSD had the highest suspension rate in District 4, with 7.3% of students being suspended in the 2018-2019 school year, as illustrated below. PSUSD also had a high suspension rate of 6.4%. Suspension rates for all four school districts are higher than those for Riverside County (4.0%) and California (3.6%).

**Figure 11. Unduplicated Student Suspensions by School District**



Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).

As illustrated in the table below, the most common reasons for suspensions are violent incidents, which include bullying, causing physical injury, committing an act of hate violence, hazing, and sexual harassment. PVUSD has the highest percentage of suspensions due to violent incidents (79.1%), higher than the violent incident rate for Riverside County (64.4%) and California (61.2%).

**Table 8. Reasons for Suspension – Most Serious Offense Categories**

Name	Number of Suspensions	Violent Incident	Weapon Possession	Illicit Drug Related	Defiance Only	Other Reasons
CVUSD	1,329	62.5%	3.1%	31.6%	0.0%	2.8%
DSUSD	1,970	54.0%	5.6%	26.1%	11.8%	2.6%
PSUSD	2,526	62.6%	2.7%	20.3%	11.9%	2.5%
PVUSD	401	79.1%	1.5%	8.7%	7.2%	3.5%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Riverside County	424,621	64.4%	3.3%	19.6%	9.9%	2.8%
California	5,678,140	61.2%	2.9%	17.7%	14.6%	3.5%

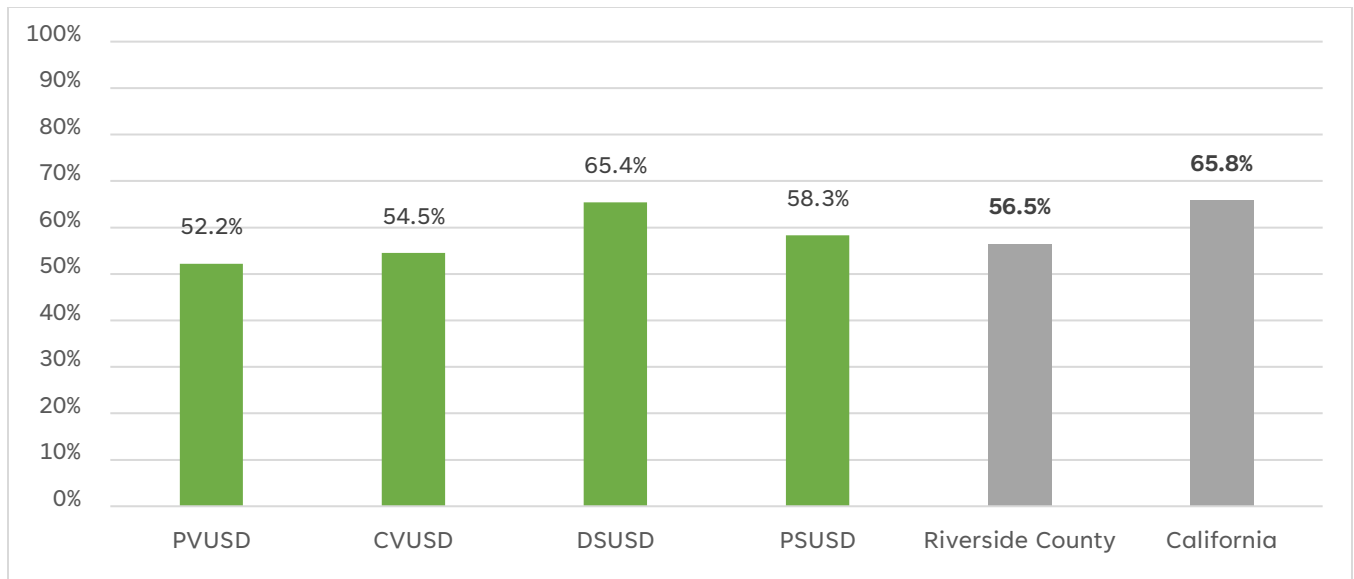
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).

## Degree Attainment

### College-Going Rates

The college-going rate (CGR) is the percentage of high school students who complete high school and then, within 12 to 16 months, enroll in a postsecondary institution in the United States. The school district with the highest CGR is DSUSD, and the district with the lowest CGR is PVUSD. These local rates are similar to county and state averages, as illustrated below.

**Figure 12. College-Going Rate for High School Students**



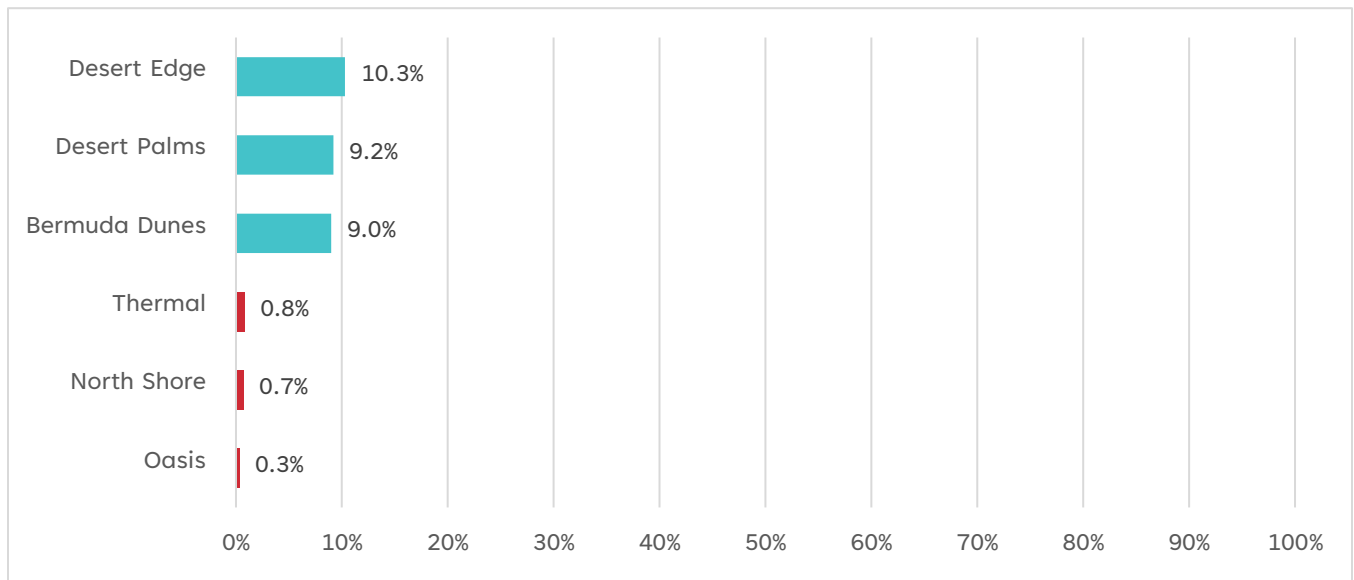
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2017-2018).

### Associate Degree Attainment

The three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults aged 25 and over with an associate degree are Desert Edge (10.3%), Desert Palms (9.2%), and Bermuda Dunes (9.0%). These rates of associate degree attainment are slightly above the average for the United States (8.5%) and California (7.8%).<sup>21</sup> In contrast, less than one percent of adults in Thermal (0.8%), North Shore (0.7%), and Oasis (0.3%) have an associate degree, as illustrated below.

See Appendix 9 for associate degree attainment data for all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 13. Associate Degree (Ages 25+) by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three**



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

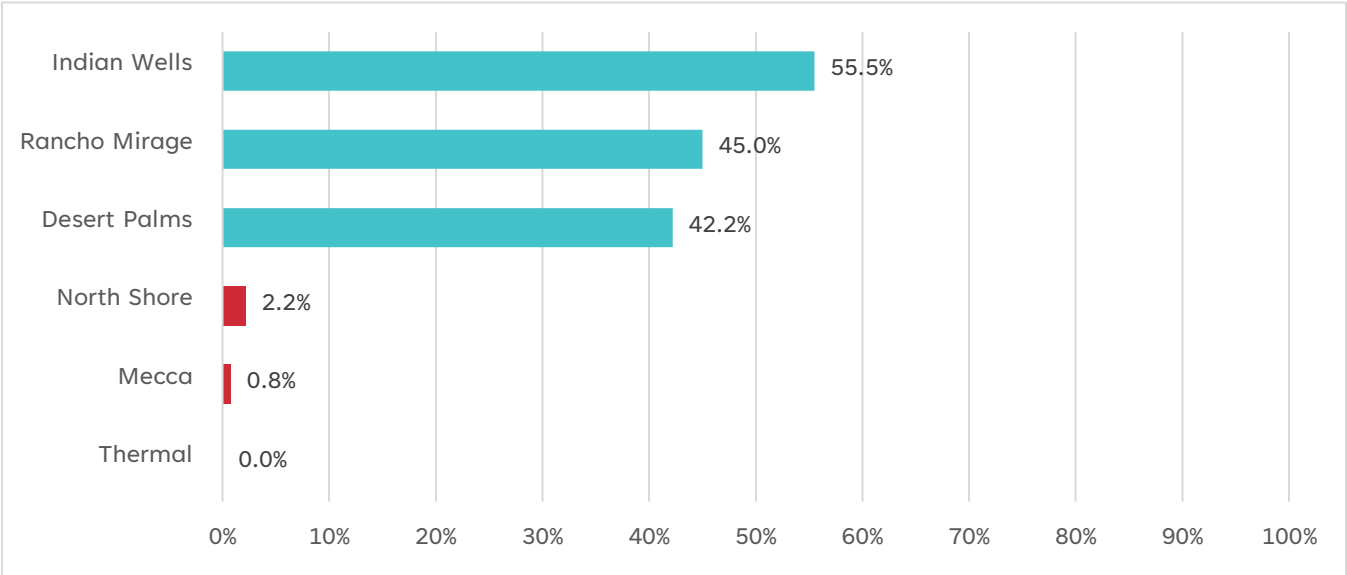
<sup>21</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015 - 2019).

**Bachelor’s Degree or Higher Attainment**

Nationally, 32.2% of adults aged 25 or older have a bachelor’s degree or higher, and statewide 34.0% of adults have a bachelor’s degree or higher. In District 4 of Riverside County, 26.4% of adults have a bachelor’s degree or higher – which is more than the county’s overall rate (22.3%) but lower than the national and state averages.<sup>22</sup> As with other social measures, attainment of a bachelor’s degree or higher is distributed unequally among cities/CDPs. The three cities/CDPs with the highest rates are Indian Wells (55.5%), Rancho Mirage (45.0%), and Desert Palms (42.2%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentages of bachelor’s degree attainment are North Shore (2.2%), Mecca (0.8%), and Thermal (0.0%). These cities/CDPs have only a handful of residents with four-year college degrees.

See Appendix 9 for bachelor’s degree or higher attainment data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 14. Bachelor’s Degree or Higher (Ages 25+) by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three**



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

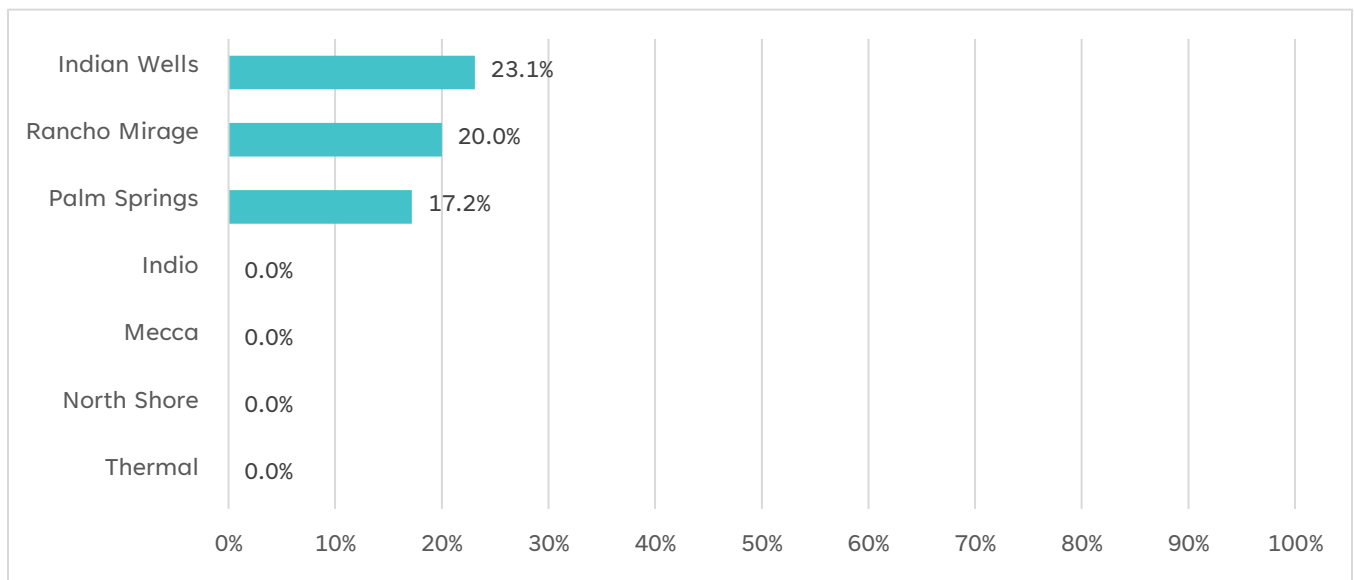
<sup>22</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Graduate Degree Attainment

In District 4, 10.3% of adults over 25 have a graduate degree, which is higher than the rate for Riverside County (8.1%). The three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults with a graduate degree are Indian Wells (23.1%), Rancho Mirage (20.0%), and Palm Springs (17.2%). These rates are much higher than the rates for California (12.8%) or the United States (12.4%).<sup>23</sup> In comparison, no adults (0.0%) are recorded as having a graduate degree in Indio, Mecca, North Shore, and Thermal, as illustrated below.

See Appendix 9 for graduate degree attainment data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 15. Graduate Degree (Ages 25+) by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Four**



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

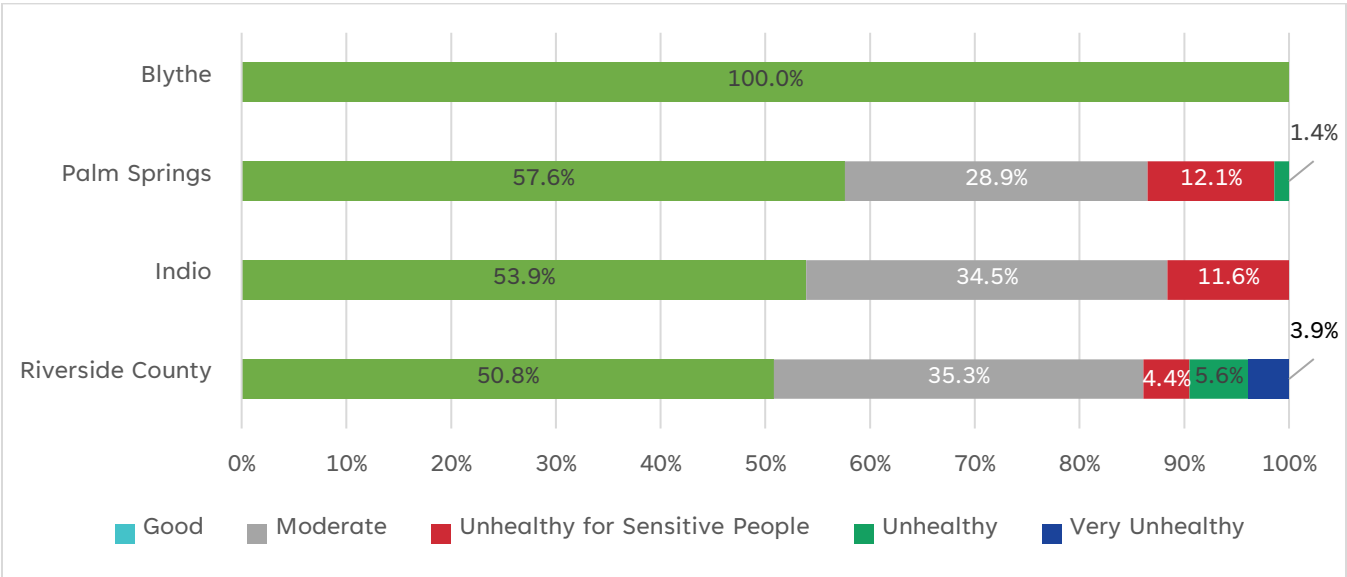
<sup>23</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015 - 2019).

# Environment

## Air Quality

Data are presented below for three ozone pollution air quality monitoring stations in District 4 (in Palm Springs, Indio, and Blythe). As illustrated below, all of the days in 2020 had “good” air quality at the Blythe monitoring station. The majority of days in 2020 were in the “good” or “moderate” category at the Indio and Palm Springs stations. Indio had 11.6% of days considered “unhealthy for sensitive populations,” while Palm Springs had slightly more (12.1%). None of the days recorded in Indio had “unhealthy” air quality, and only 1.4% of the days recorded in Palm Springs had “unhealthy” air quality. These local ozone levels are better than the county average.

Figure 16. Air Quality Based on Ozone Pollution



Source: US Environmental Protection Agency AQS (2020).

The vast majority (95.0%) of District 4’s population resides in the Coachella Valley. According to Tracking California,<sup>24</sup> the two pollutants that are of most concern for the Coachella Valley are ozone and PM<sub>10</sub>. The Coachella Valley’s ozone has been deemed “extreme” by the South Coast Air Quality Management District, with 20 days per year exceeding ozone standards, higher than that recorded by EPA monitors. Additionally, PM<sub>10</sub> levels in the Coachella Valley exceed recommended standards for approximately one-third of each year.

<sup>24</sup> English, P. & Carpenter, C. (2021). *Tracking California*. Air Pollution Trends in the Coachella Valley – 2017 to 2019.

## Walkability

A walk score measures the number of amenities in a city within a five-minute (or quarter-mile) walk. The higher walk score a city has, the more amenities that are nearby and, thus, the more pedestrian-friendly the city is. Amenities include grocery stores, retail stores, restaurants, schools, and parks. Amenities within a five-minute walk are given maximum points, and fewer points are given for amenities that are farther (no points given after a 30-minute walk). The walkability score is based on a scale that ranges from zero to 100 points.<sup>25</sup> A low score means a city requires a car for *almost all* errands. A high score means *most* or *all* errands can be done on foot. However, weather, such as extreme heat, is not factored into the walk score but is a major issue in District 4. Thus, the walk scores may be over-estimates of walkability in the district.

As illustrated on the subsequent page, the cities with the highest (best) walk scores are Coachella (38), Cathedral City (36), and Palm Springs (35). The cities with the lowest (worst) walk scores are Blythe (22), La Quinta (22), and Rancho Mirage (16). For comparison, the city of Riverside has a walk score of 41.9; California cities with the highest scores include Oakland (73.8) and San Francisco (87.4). Cities with the best walk scores in District 4 are still relatively low. The highest-scoring city (Coachella; 38) still requires a car for *most* errands (whereas the lowest scoring cities require a car for *almost all* errands).

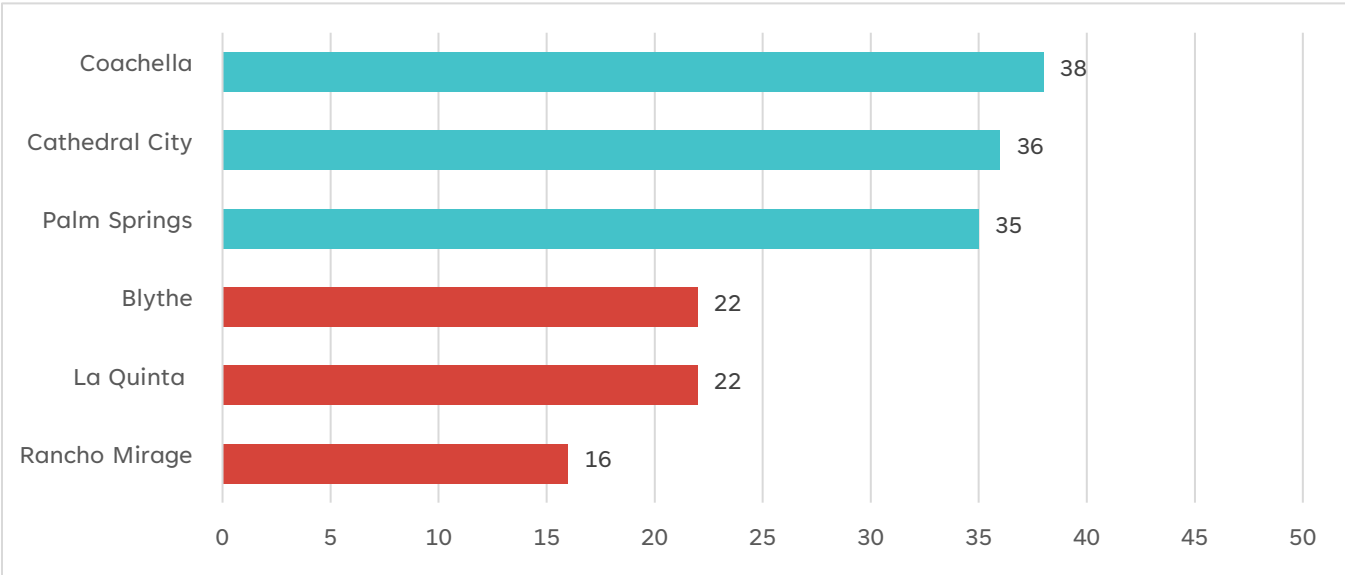
See Appendix 10 for walk scores on nine cities/CDPs.

---

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.walkscore.com/>



Figure 17. Walk Score in District 4 by City – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



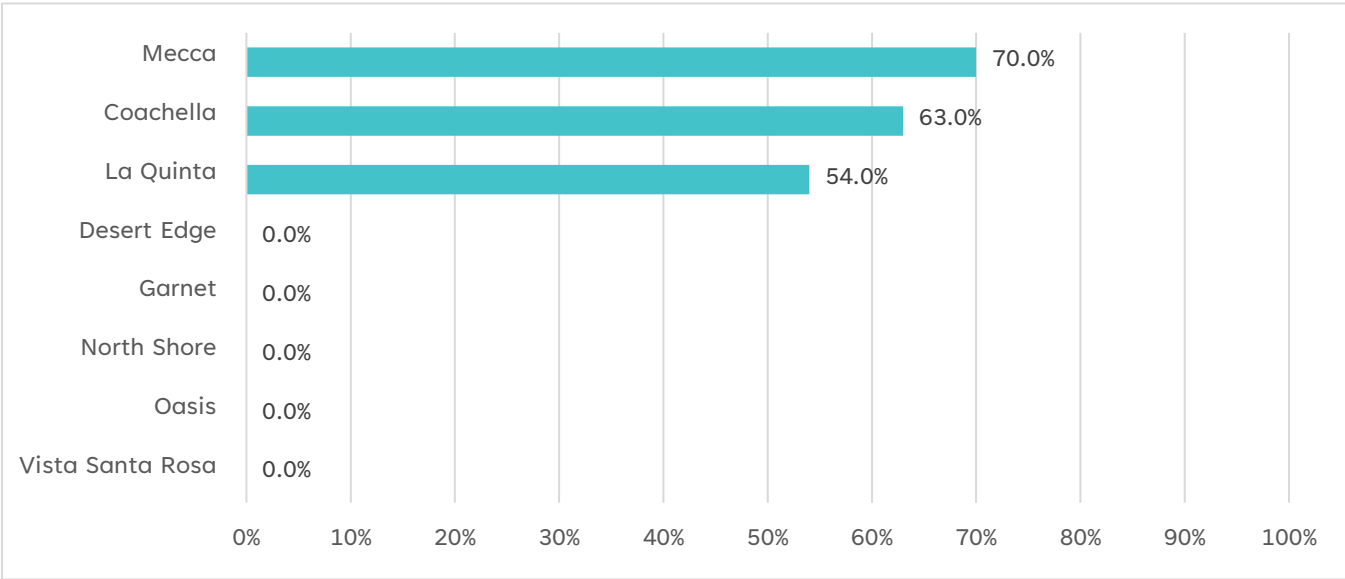
Source: Walkscore.com (2020).

### Park Access

Having access to a nearby park benefits a community in many aspects. For example, regular physical activity can improve health and reduce the risks of disease. According to the Trust for Public Land, 55.0% of residents nationally live within a 10-minute walk of a park.<sup>26</sup> The cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park are Mecca (70.0%), Coachella (63.0%), and La Quinta (54.0%). In contrast, there are five cities/CDPs where no residents (0.0%) have access to a park within a 10-minute walk, as illustrated below.

See Appendix 11 for park access data on 21 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 18. Percent of Residents Within a 10-minute Walk of a Park by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Five**



Source: The Trust for Public Land (2019).

<sup>26</sup> The Trust for Public Land (2019). <https://www.tpl.org/parkscore>.

# Economic Stability

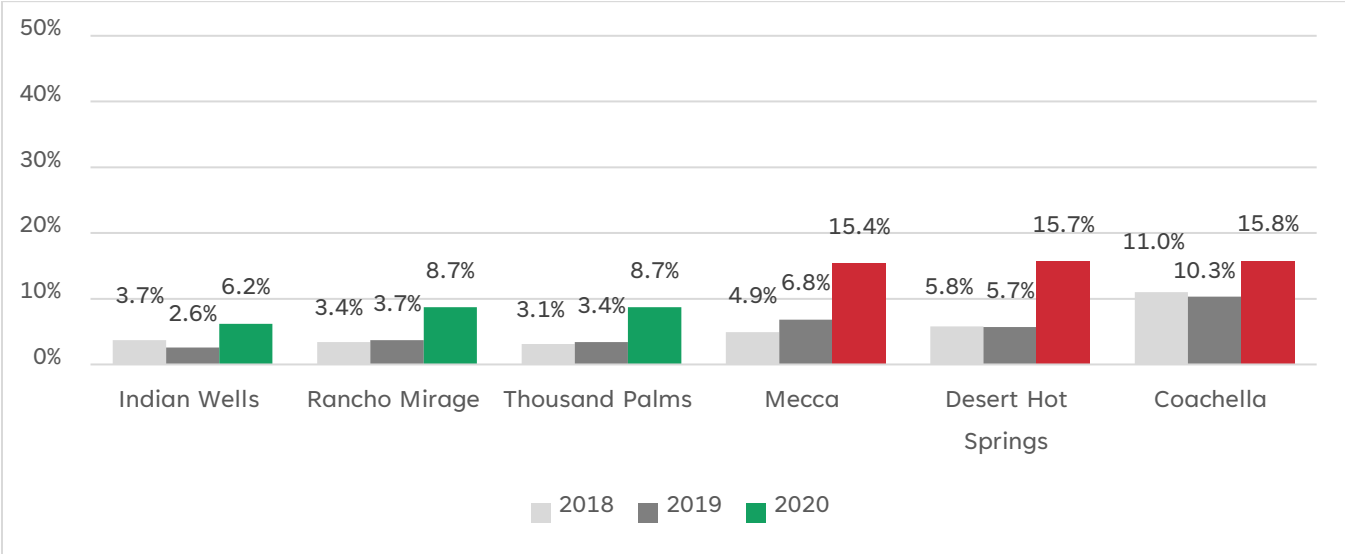
## Unemployment

Based on the annual average, roughly 11.8% of adults in District 4 were unemployed in 2020. The 2020 unemployment rate in the Coachella Valley is much higher than it was in previous years (5.4% for 2018 and 5.2% for 2019). Unemployment data for 2020 is similar to Riverside County (9.9%) and California (10.1%).

It should be noted that city unemployment rates are higher than usual compared to previous years, which are noted below in shades of grey. For the year 2020, the city of Coachella has the highest unemployment rate at 15.8%, followed by Desert Hot Springs (15.7%) and Mecca (15.4%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest unemployment rates are Indian Wells (6.2%), Rancho Mirage (8.7%), and Thousand Palms (8.7%), as illustrated below.

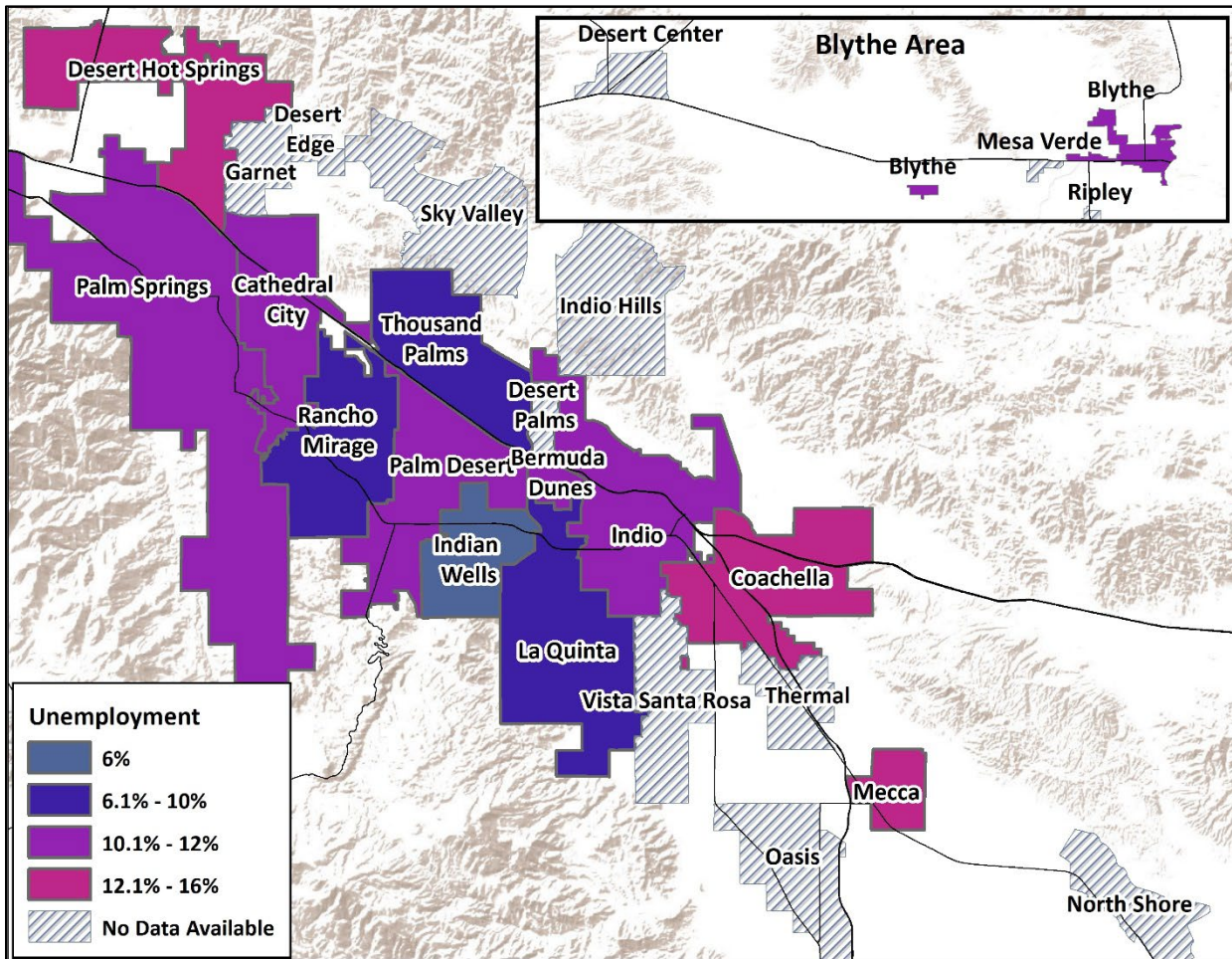
See Appendix 12 for unemployment rates on the 14 cities/CDPs.

Figure 19. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020 Annual Average) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

Figure 20. Map of District 4: 2020 Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

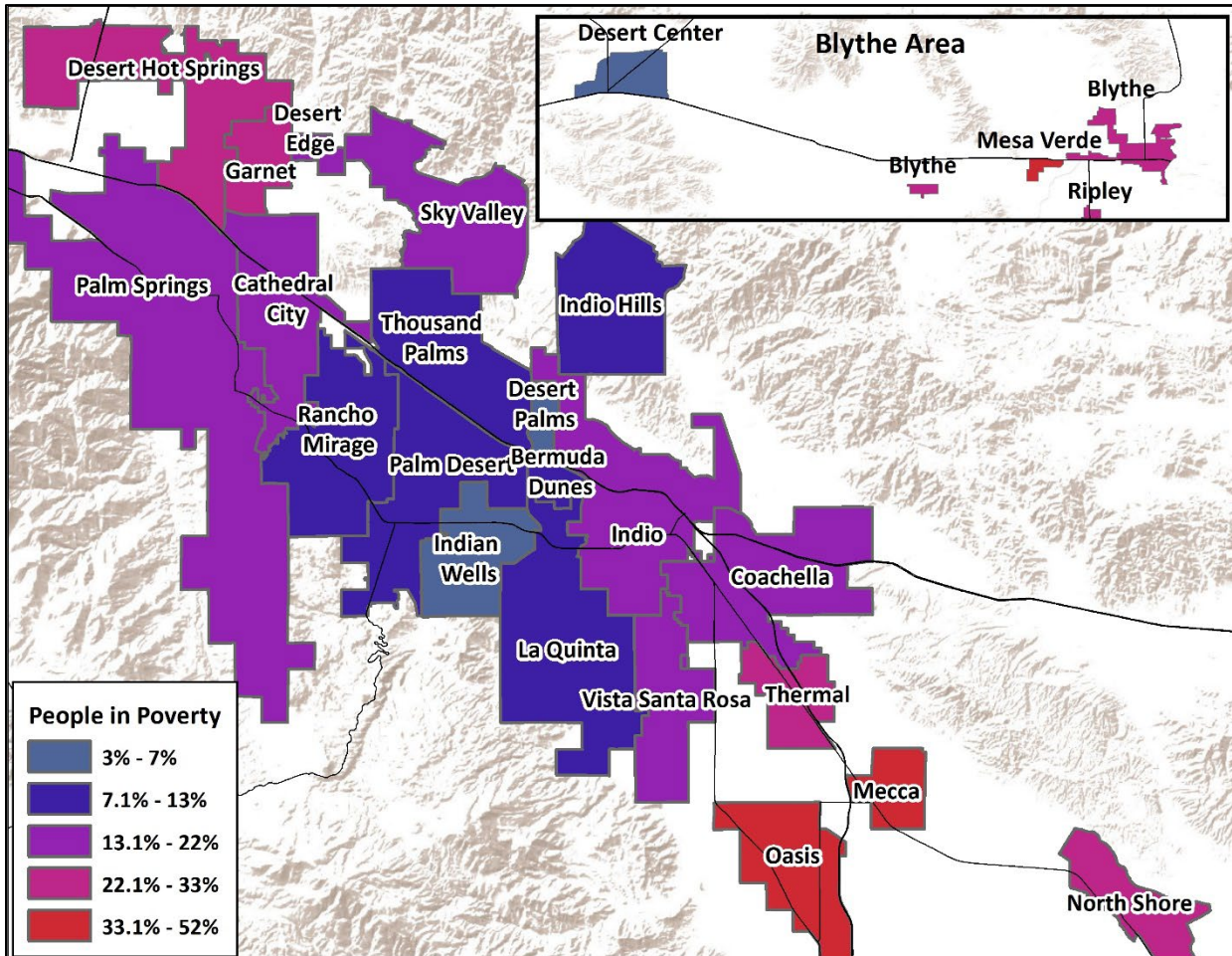


Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020 Annual Average) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

## People Living in Poverty

The federal poverty line is a threshold that depends on both a household’s size and income. In 2020, a single individual under 65 years of age was living in poverty if their income was below \$13,465. For a family of two, the poverty line was \$17,331; for a family of three, the poverty line was \$20,244.

Figure 21. Map of District 4: People in Poverty by City/CDP

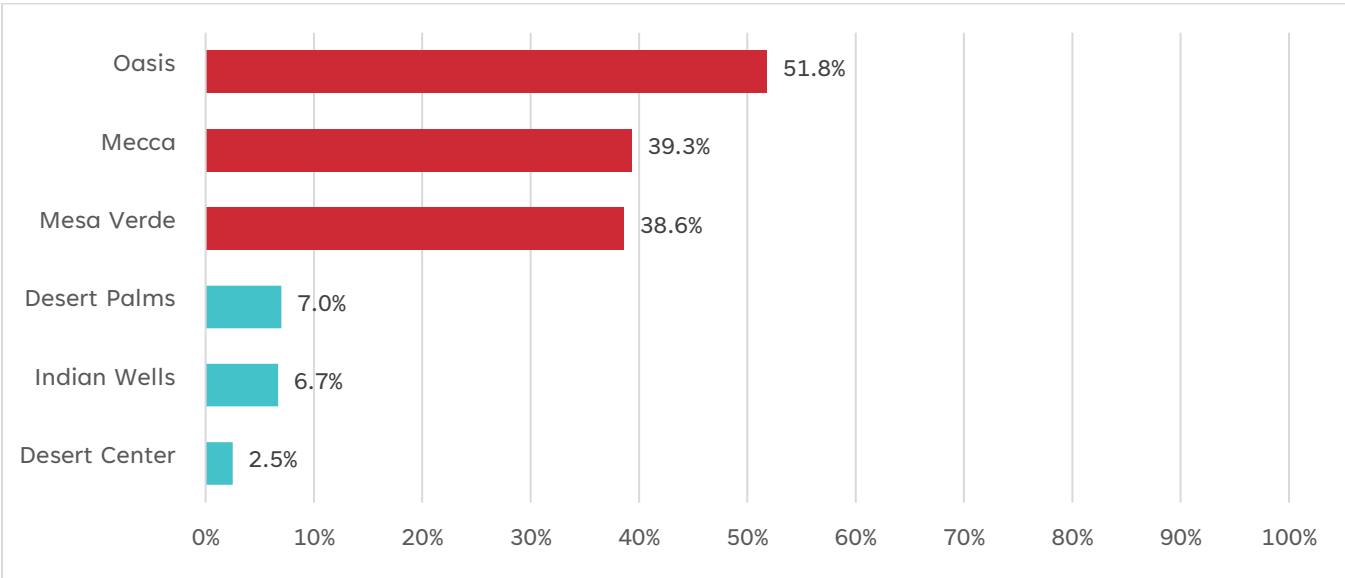


Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019). Map created by HARC.

In District 4, approximately 18.2% of households are below the federal poverty line. This is slightly higher than that of Riverside County (13.7%) and the state and national poverty rates (both 13.4%). Some cities/CDPs lie either far above or below District 4's average poverty rate. As illustrated below, the cities/CDPs with the highest poverty rates are Oasis (51.8%), Mecca (39.3%), and Mesa Verde (38.6%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest poverty rates are Desert Center (2.5%), Indian Wells (6.7%), and Desert Palms (7.0%).

See Appendix 13 for poverty data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

Figure 22. Poverty by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



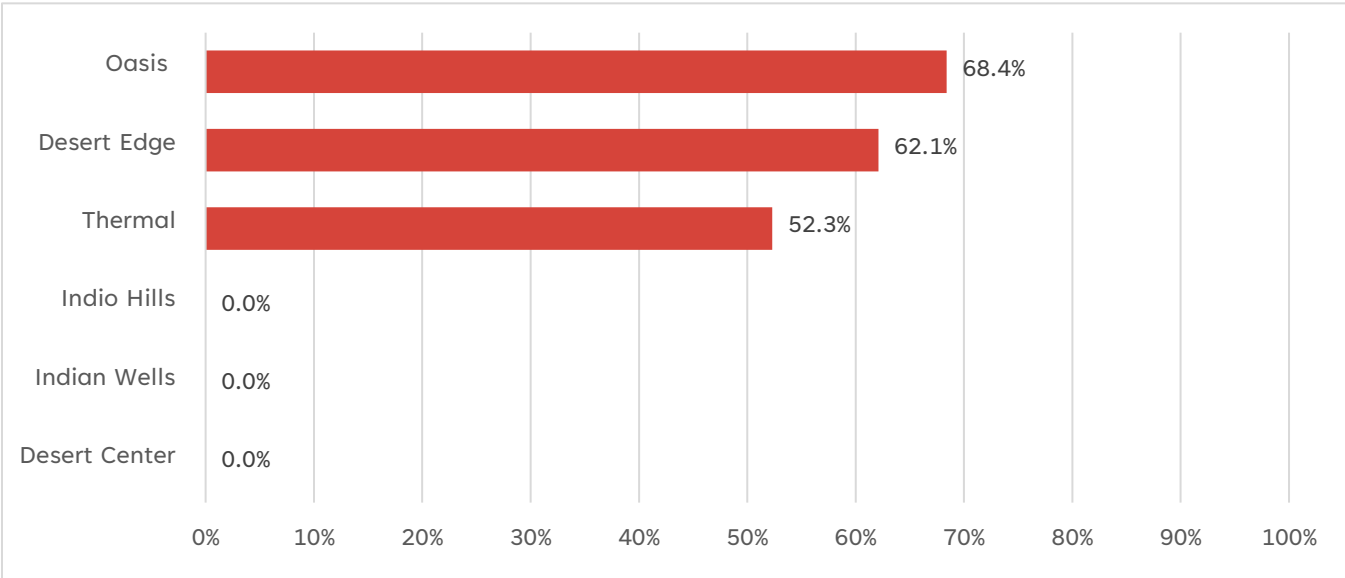
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Children in Poverty (Ages 0 to 17)

Child poverty rates at all levels are higher than the general poverty rate. The child poverty rate is 18.5% for the United States, 18.1% for California, and 18.2% for Riverside County.

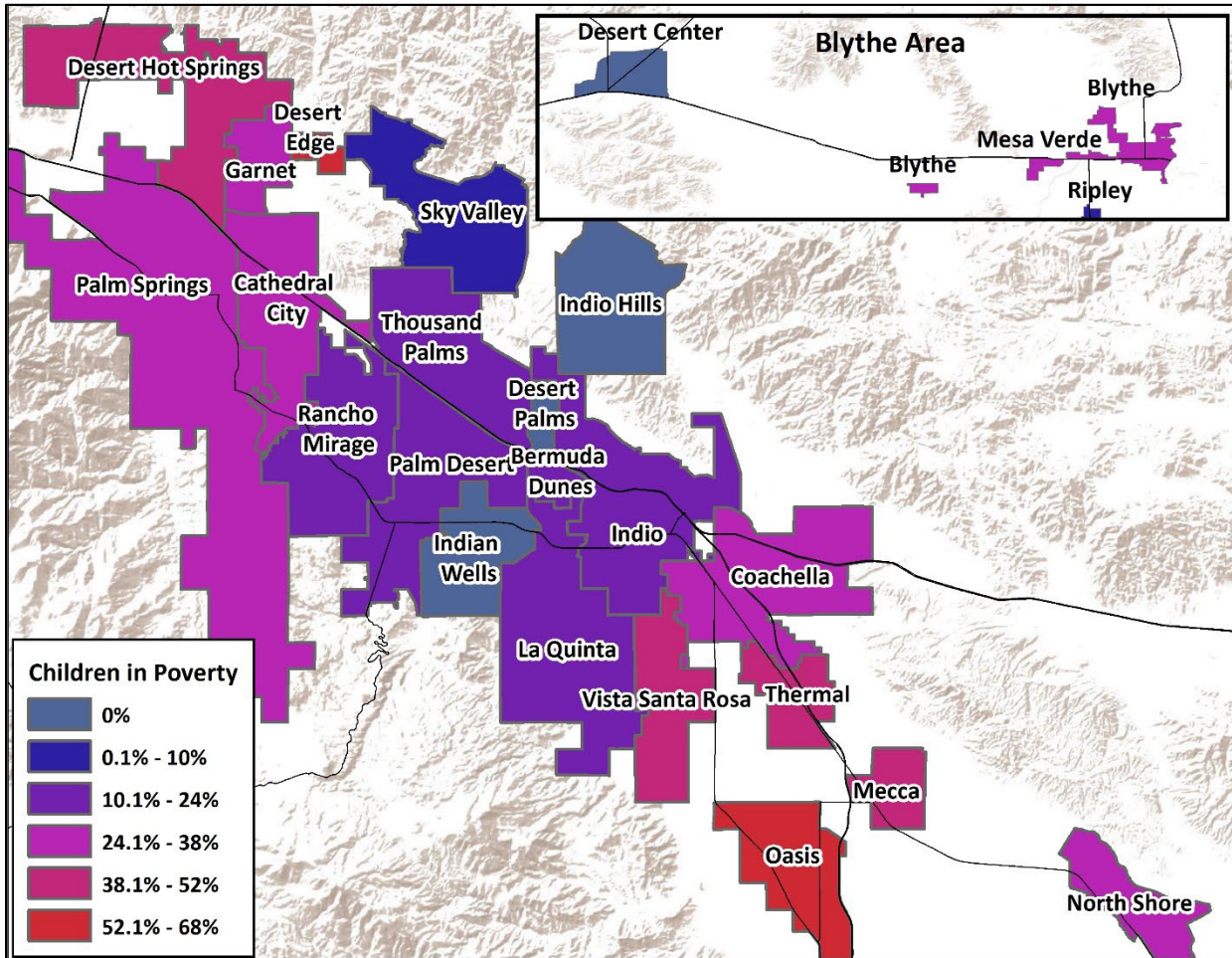
For District 4, the child poverty rate is 28.1% -- much higher than the aforementioned regional rates. As with other economic and social measures, child poverty varies sharply by location. The cities/CDPs with the highest rates of child poverty are Oasis (68.4%), Desert Edge (62.1%), and Thermal (52.3%). In these cities/CDPs, over half of all children live in poverty. The cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of child poverty are Indio Hills (0.0%), Indian Wells (0.0%), and Desert Center (0.0%), where few if any children live in poverty.

Figure 23. Children Living in Poverty by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

Figure 24. Map of District 4: Children in Poverty by City/CDP



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019). Map created by HARC.

See Appendix 14 for child poverty data on all 25 cities/CDPs.



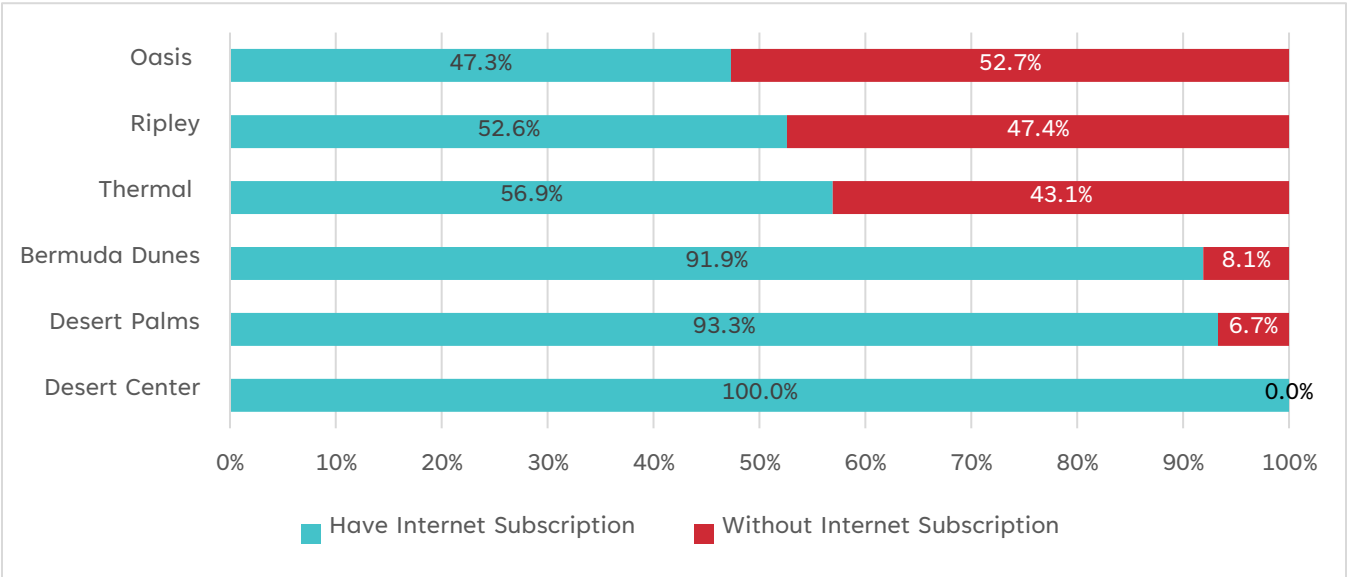
### Internet Access

Those with an Internet subscription may have broadband services such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL. Those without an Internet subscription include people who access the Internet without a subscription or do not have any Internet access. This measure is increasingly important as the Internet is a necessity for accessing economic, educational, and other resources.

In District 4, about 82.8% of households have Internet access. This is slightly lower than the county and state averages (both 86.9%) as well as the national average (83.0%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of home Internet access are Thermal (56.9%), Ripley (52.6%), and Oasis (47.3%), which are all substantially lower than District 4’s average. In contrast, the cities/CDPs with the highest rates of home Internet access are Desert Center (100.0%), Desert Palms (93.3%), and Bermuda Dunes (91.9%). Lack of Internet access corresponds to other measures, such as higher poverty rates, reflecting the overlapping social and economic challenges faced by these communities.

See Appendix 15 for Internet access data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

Figure 25. Home Internet Access by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



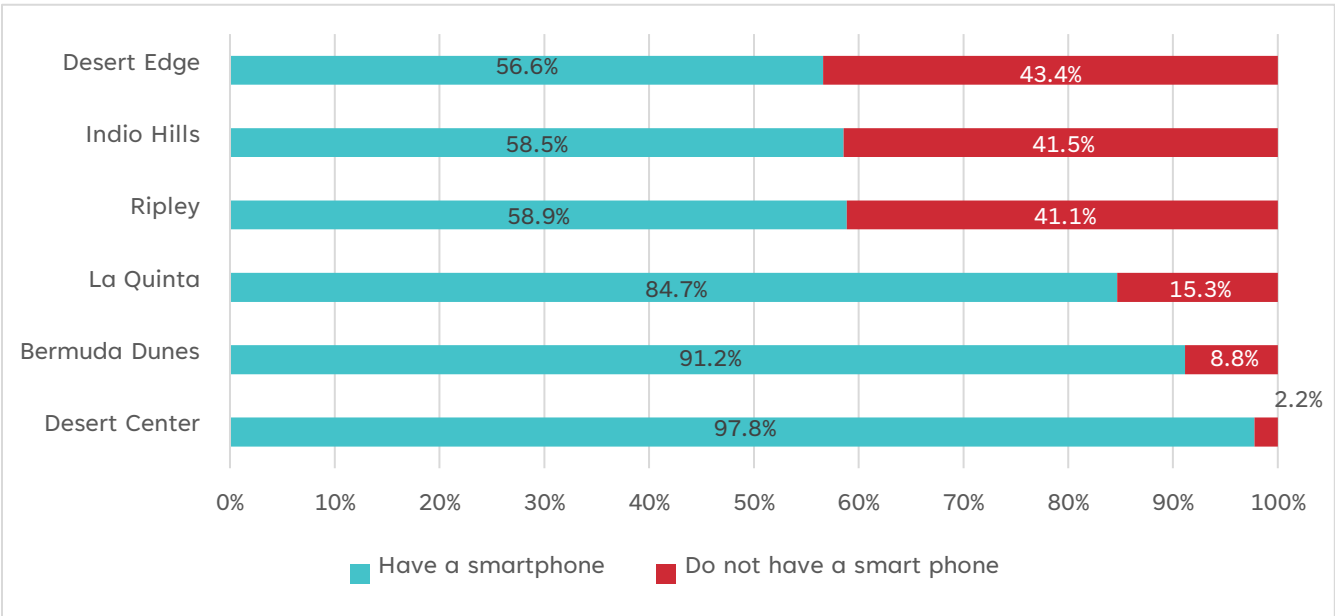
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Smartphone Access

In District 4, 77.5% of residents have a smartphone, fewer than the proportion of residents in Riverside County (83.5%) and the state (84.6%). For individuals who do not have a computer or home Internet, a smartphone is often the only connection to the Internet. The three cities/CDPs with the lowest smartphone access rates are Desert Edge (56.6%), Indio Hills (58.5%), and Ripley (58.9%). In contrast, most residents in Desert Center (97.8%), Bermuda Dunes (91.2%), and La Quinta (84.7%) have smartphones.

See Appendix 16 for smartphone data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

Figure 26. Have a Smartphone by City/CDPs – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



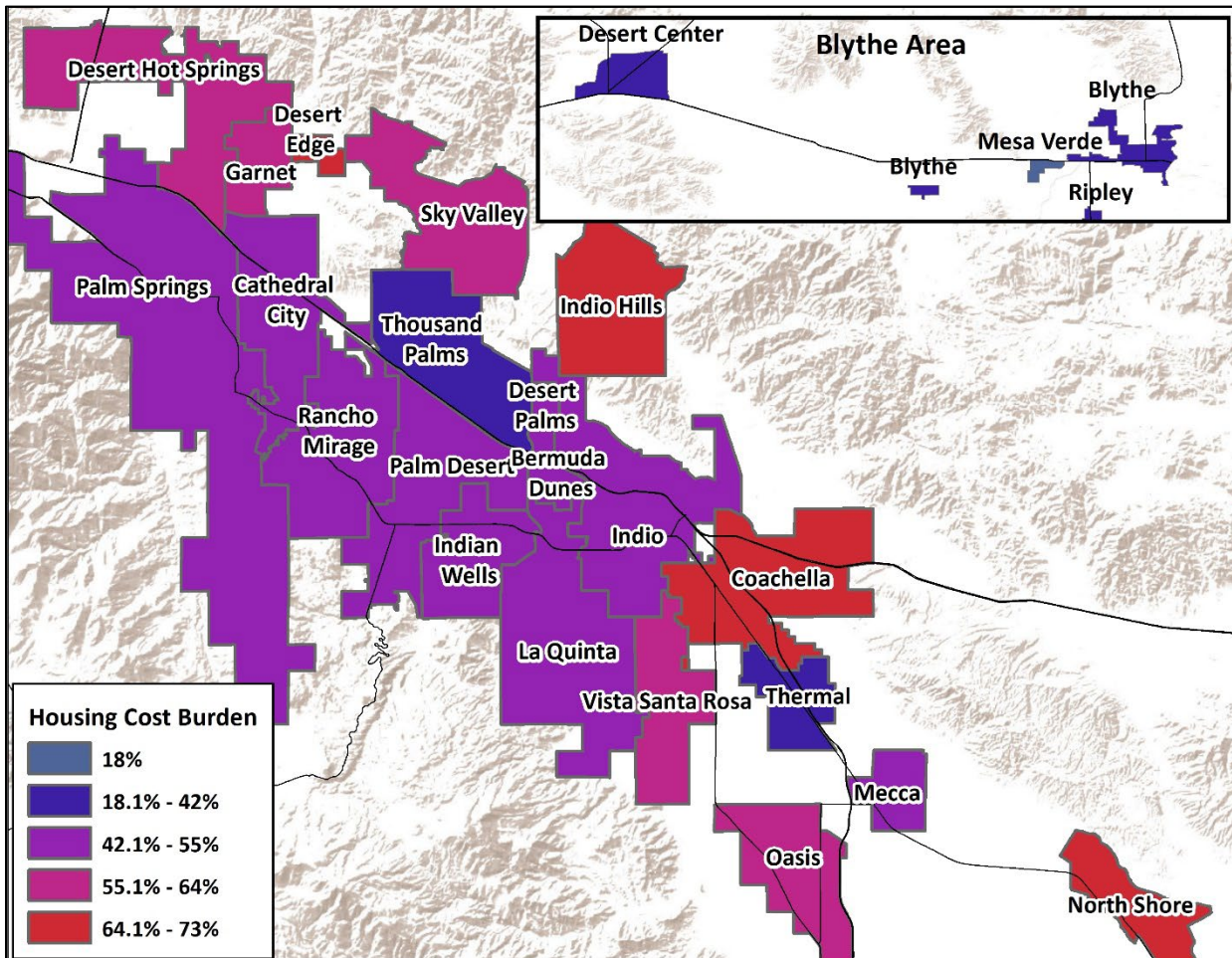
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019)

## Housing

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing cost-burdened households are those with rent or mortgage payments that are more than 30% of total household income.<sup>27</sup> Households that spend less than 30% of income on rent or mortgage payments can more readily afford other necessities and absorb emergency costs than those who spend more on housing. Note that housing cost burden is affected by both housing costs and income. That is, some communities with a high housing cost burden may have relatively inexpensive housing, but incomes may be very low.

Figure 27. Map of District 4: Housing Cost Burden by City/CDP



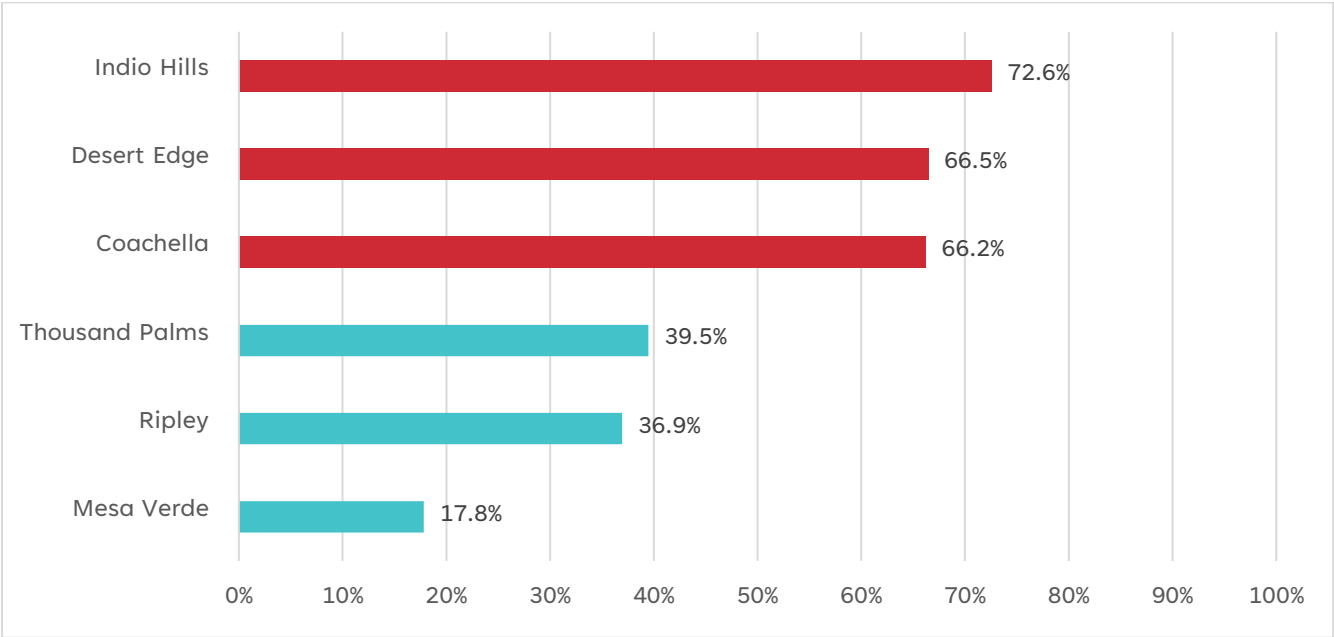
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015–2019). Map created by HARC.

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Affordable Housing. Available online here: [https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/comm\\_planning/affordablehousing/](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/)

In District 4, 53.2% of households are housing cost burdened – this rate is far higher than the national rate (37.7%) and California rate (47.0%).<sup>28</sup> The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of households that experience housing cost burden are Indian Hills (72.6%), Desert Edge (66.5%), and Coachella (66.2%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest proportion are Mesa Verde (17.8%), Ripley (36.9%), and Thousand Palms (39.5%).

See Appendix 17 for housing cost burden on all 25 cities/CDPs. The appendix includes separated data for renters and homeowners in addition to the combined data.

**Figure 28. Households Spending 30%+ of Income on Housing by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three**



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

<sup>28</sup> American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

### Chronic Homelessness Point-In-Time Count

Data on homelessness are drawn from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which annually conducts a national homeless point-in-time count throughout all counties. Data on those experiencing unsheltered homelessness are collected via a street-based, in-person count.<sup>29</sup> The table below shows the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in District 4. Palm Springs has the highest total number of unsheltered homeless, with a total of 196 people. Other areas with high counts include unincorporated areas of District 4 (98 people) and Cathedral City (82 people).

**Table 9. Number of Unsheltered Homeless People**

City/CDP	Total Number
Palm Springs	196
Unincorporated areas of District 4	98
Cathedral City	82
Indio	52
Coachella	51
Blythe	48
Desert Hot Springs	45
Palm Desert	23
La Quinta	9
Rancho Mirage	6
Indian Wells	2
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>612</b>

Source: Riverside County Point-in-Time Count (2019).

---

<sup>29</sup> Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (April 2019). County of Riverside 2019 Point-In-Time Count. Available online at <http://dpss.co.riverside.ca.us/files/pit/pit-count-report-final.pdf>

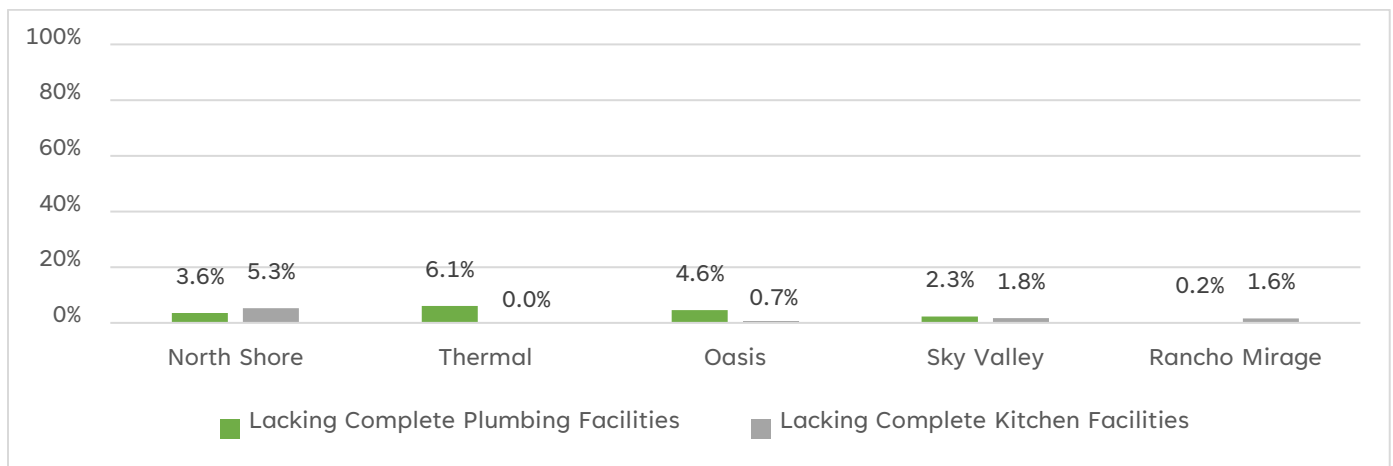
### Substandard Housing

Substandard housing is defined by state and local governments as housing that has an incomplete bathroom and/or kitchen facilities.<sup>30</sup> The U.S. Census (American Community Survey) tracks data on the number of households with complete plumbing facilities (i.e., hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower). The U.S. Census also tracks data on the number of households with complete kitchen facilities (i.e., a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator).<sup>31</sup>

In District 4, 0.2% of homes lack complete plumbing and 0.5% lack complete kitchen facilities. In Riverside County, the figures are 0.4% for plumbing and 0.7% for kitchen facilities. These figures are comparable to statewide and national averages. However, several District 4 communities have much higher percentages of substandard housing. Thermal has the highest percentage of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities (6.1%), while North Shore has the highest percentage lacking kitchen facilities (5.3%). Other cities/CDPs with substandard facilities include Oasis, Sky Valley, and Rancho Mirage.

See Appendix 18 for substandard housing data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 29. Top Five Cities/CDPs Lacking Complete Kitchen and/or Plumbing Facilities**



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

<sup>30</sup> American Community Survey. Why We Ask: Acreage, Agricultural Sales, and Business on Property. Available online here: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about/qbyqfact/Housing.pdf>

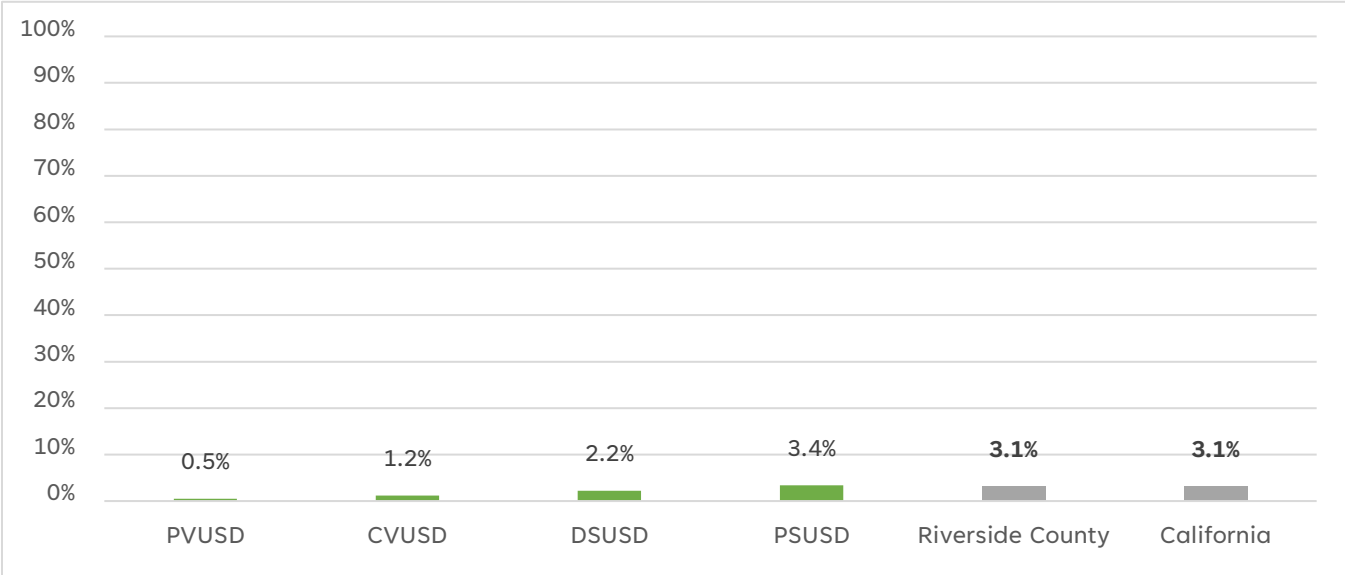
<sup>31</sup> American Community Survey. “We asked... you told us.” Complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. Available online here: <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1990/cq/cq-25.pdf>

### Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

The California Department of Education defines homeless children and youths as those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.<sup>32</sup> This would include, for example, children and youths living in motels, shelters, or substandard housing and those who are sharing a home with other persons due to economic or other hardship.

As illustrated below, the highest proportion of homeless students is found in PSUSD (3.4%). There are fewer homeless youth in DSUSD (2.2%), CVUSD (1.2%), and PVUSD (0.5%). The rates for local school districts, with the exception of PSUSD, are lower than that for the county and state. The total numbers of homeless youth in each school district are as follows: 732 at PSUSD, 585 at DSUSD, 216 at CVUSD, and 18 at PVUSD.

Figure 30. Homelessness Among School-Aged Children



Source: California Department of Education (2019-2020). California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) UPC Source File for grades K–12.

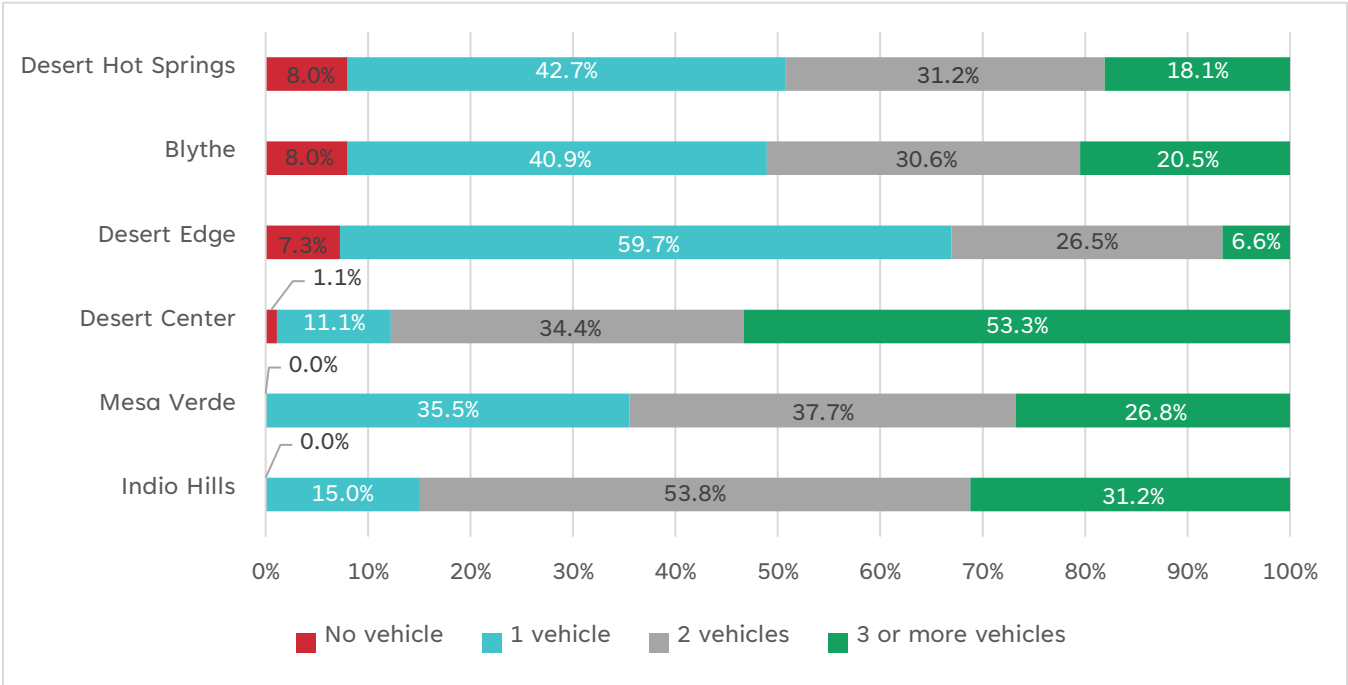
<sup>32</sup> California Department of Education (2020). Definition of Homelessness. Available online here: <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/homelessdef.asp>

### Transportation Access

With limited bus routes or other public transportation, District 4 residents are heavily reliant on personal automobiles. In District 4, 4.9% of households have no available vehicle. As illustrated below, 8.0% of households in Desert Hot Springs have no access to a vehicle. This is followed by Blythe (8.0%) and Desert Edge (7.3%). In contrast, virtually no households in Indio Hills or Mesa Verde lack access to a vehicle.

See Appendix 19 for vehicle access data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

Figure 31. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).



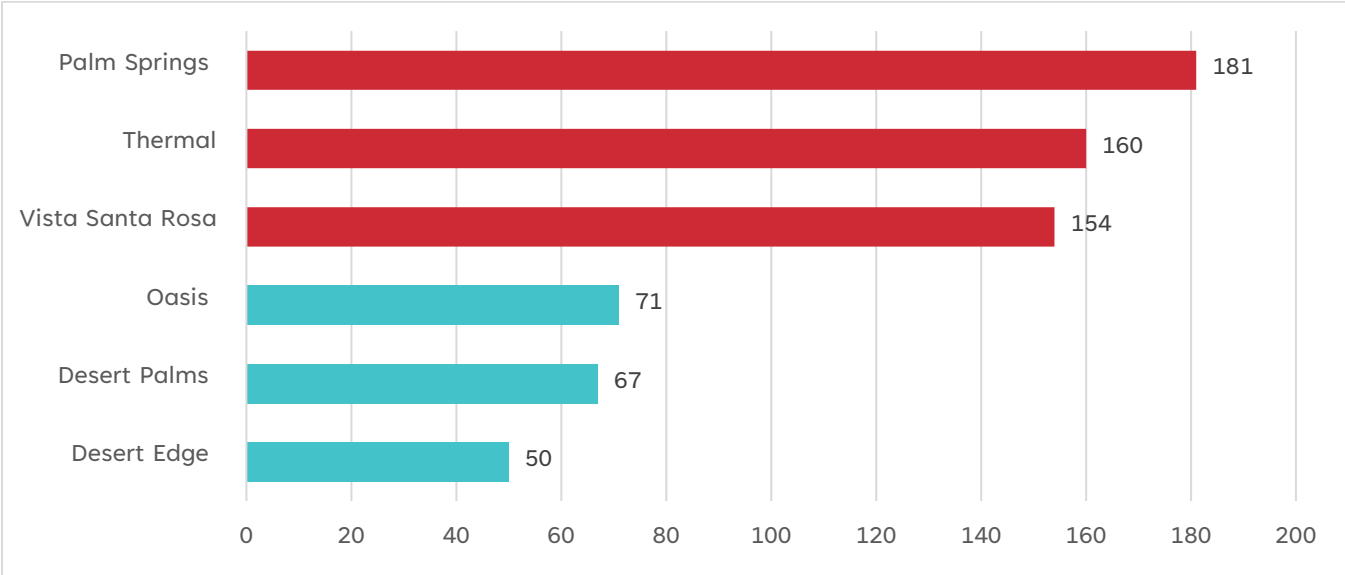
# Injury and Violence

## Total Crime Index

The total crime index is an aggregate of all crimes, both personal and property crimes, per 100,000 people in a year. As illustrated below, the city/CDP with the highest total crime index is Palm Springs (181), followed by Thermal (160) and Vista Santa Rosa (154). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Oasis (71), Desert Palms (67), and Desert Edge (50).

See Appendix 20 for crime data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 32. Total Crimes per 100,000 Population Per Year by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three**



Source: Data from Applied Geographic Solutions, which utilizes data from Uniform Crime Report. (2021).

## Homicides

Data on homicide and non-negligent manslaughter can be obtained from the FBI, which draws its data from municipal police departments. In District 4, there are seven police departments that have data available. For the latest data (2019), District 4 had on average of 3.0 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, slightly below the state average (3.4 per 100,000). Desert Hot Springs had the highest rate (7.0 per 100,000), over twice as high as the District 4 and state averages. Similarly, the rate for La Quinta (4.9), Palm Springs (4.2), Palm Desert (3.8), and Cathedral City (3.7) are all higher than that for Riverside County (2.6), California (3.4), and the United States (2.9).

**Table 10. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Arrest Rate per 100,000**

Reporting Agency	Number of Arrests	Population	Rate per 100,000
Blythe City Police Department	-	19,643	-
Cathedral City Police Department	2	54,357	3.7
Coachella Police Department	1	45,181	2.2
Desert Hot Springs Police Department	2	28,585	7.0
Indian Wells Police Department	-	5,370	-
Indio Police Department	1	89,469	1.1
La Quinta Police Department	2	41,076	4.9
Palm Desert Police Department	2	52,575	3.8
Palm Springs Police Department	2	47,897	4.2
Rancho Mirage Police Department	-	18,193	-
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>402,346</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Riverside County	63	2,411,439	2.6
California	1,320	39,283,497	3.4
United States	9,352	24,697,795	2.9

Source: 2019 Crime data are from Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer. Population data are from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates (2015-2019) and were used to calculate the rate per 100,000. California data are from 730 law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data of 743 total number of law enforcement agencies in California. United States data are from 11,788 law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data out of 18,671 total number of law enforcement agencies in the country.

## Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

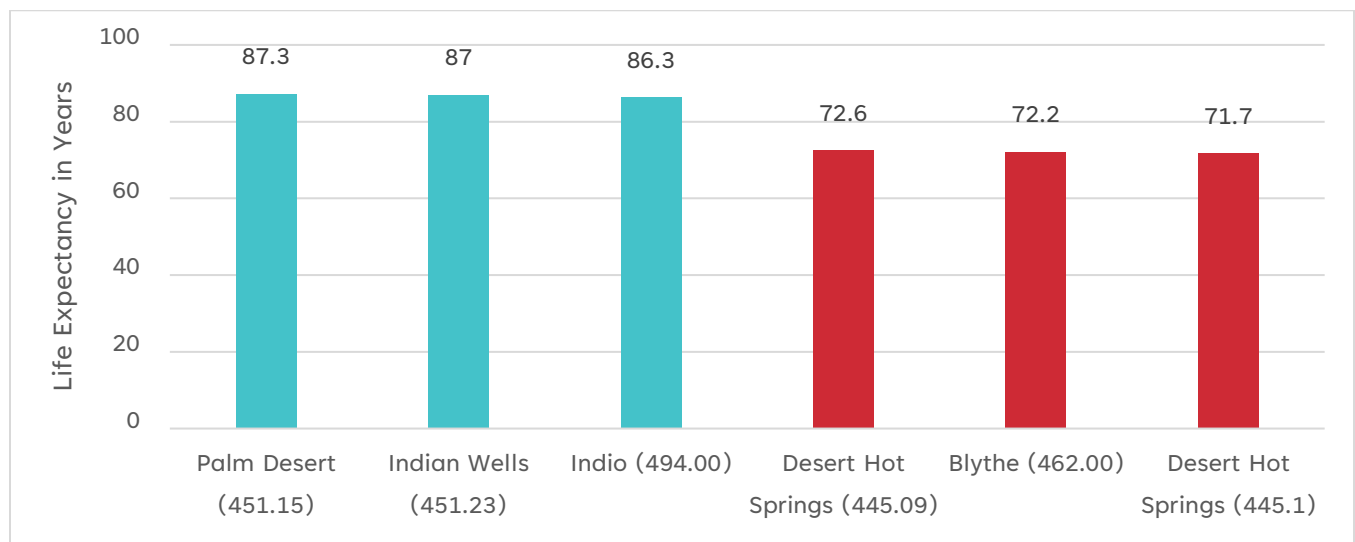
### Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy can be influenced by lifestyle behaviors as well as environmental conditions. In District 4, the average life expectancy at birth is 79.4 years, similar to Riverside County’s average (79.0), California’s average (81.3), and the U.S. average (78.7).

Differences in life expectancy can be found according to census tract, as illustrated below. Those born in certain neighborhoods of Palm Desert (census tract 451.15) and Indian Wells (census tract 451.23) have the highest life expectancy at birth of 87.3 and 87.0 years, respectively. These rates are substantially higher than the county, state, and national rates. In contrast, the lowest life expectancy at birth is found in Desert Hot Springs (census tracts 445.09 and 445.1) and Blythe (census tract 462.00), which have average life expectancies of 72.6, 72.2, and 71.7 years, respectively. Thus, children born in parts of Desert Hot Springs or Blythe, on average, live 15 years less than their counterparts in Palm Desert or Indian Wells.

See Appendix 21 for a list of census tracts, nearest city, and life expectancy at birth for District 4.

**Figure 33. Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract – Top Three vs. Bottom Three**



Source: Tejada-Vera B, Bastian B, Arias E, Escobedo LA., Salant B, Life Expectancy Estimates by U.S. Census Tract, 2010-2015. National Center for Health Statistics. (2020). Available online here: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/>. Note that averages (Coachella Valley, Riverside County, and United States) were calculated by HARC.

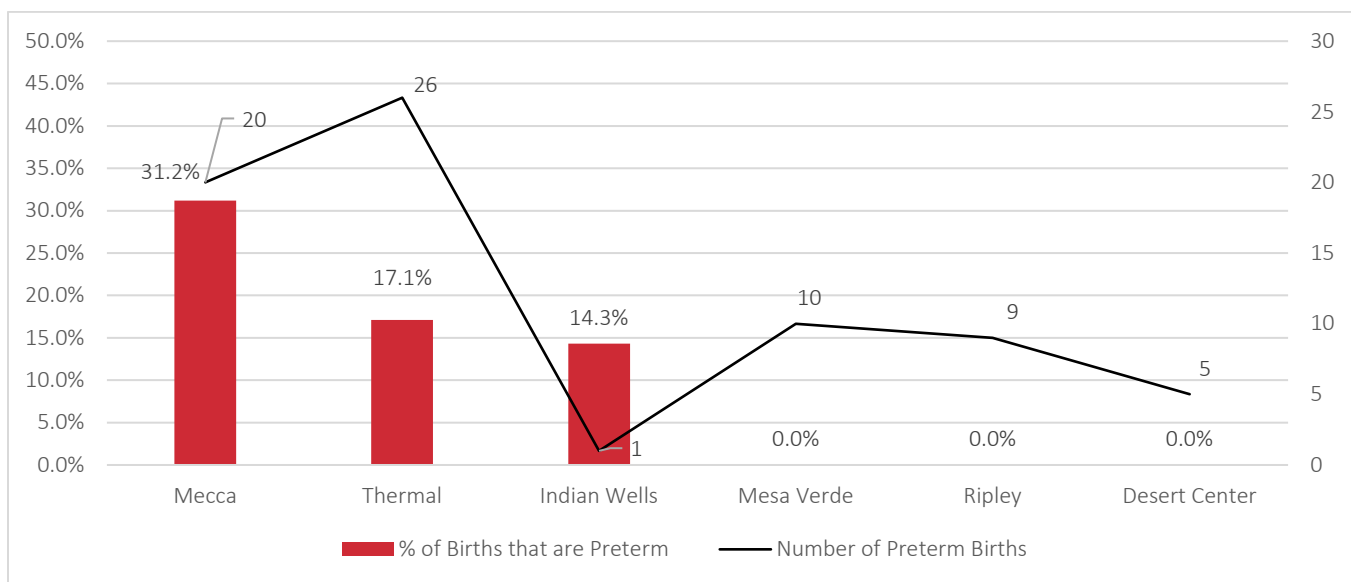
### Total Preterm Live Births

A preterm birth takes place before 37 weeks of pregnancy—typically, full-term pregnancy lasts 40 weeks. Pre-term babies face obstacles as their bodies are less prepared for the outside world.<sup>33</sup> Nationally, 10.0% of births are preterm<sup>34</sup>, as are 8.7% in California.<sup>35</sup> In District 4, approximately 9.2% of all births are preterm births.

The figure below highlights the total number of preterm births as well as the percentage of preterm births (out of all births) by city/CDP. The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of preterm births include Mecca (31.2%), Thermal (17.1%), and Indian Wells (14.3%). The cities with the lowest proportion of preterm births include Mesa Verde (0.0%), Ripley (0.0%), and Desert Center (0.0%).

See Appendix 22 for preterm birth data on 18 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 34. Number & Percent of Preterm Births by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three**



Source: Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2019).

<sup>33</sup> World Health Organization. What Health Challenges do Pre-Term Babies Face? November (2013). Available online at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/what-health-challenges-do-preterm-babies-face>

<sup>34</sup> Centers for Disease Control. National Vital Statistics Report. (2018). Available online here: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr68/nvsr68\\_13-508.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr68/nvsr68_13-508.pdf)

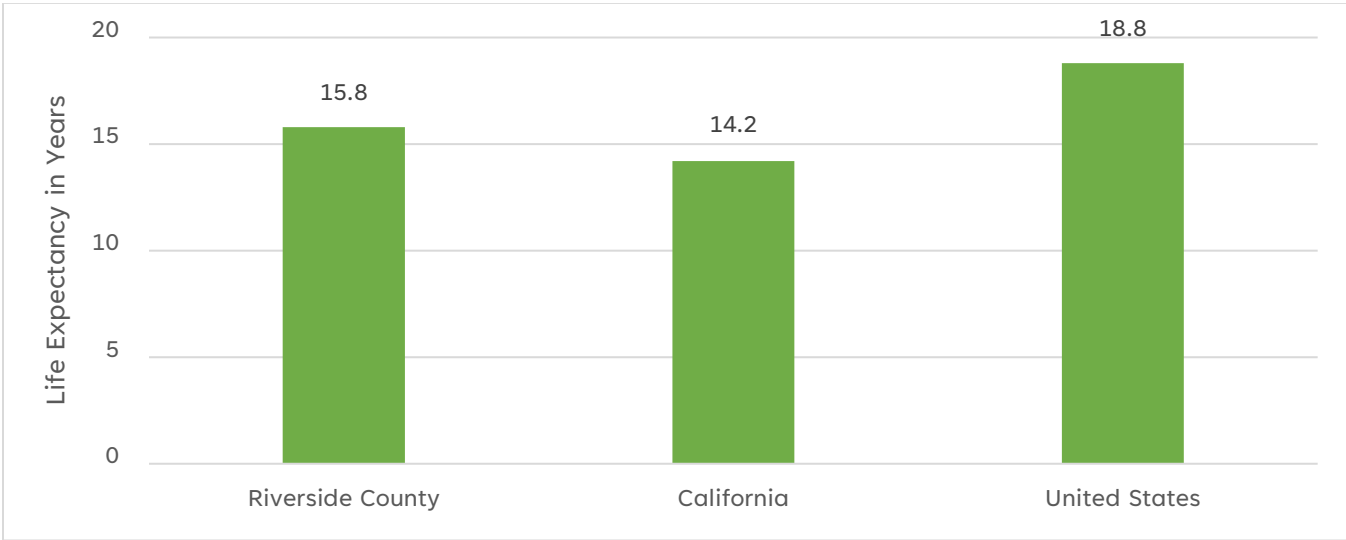
<sup>35</sup> California Department of Public Health (2019). Birth Statistical Master Files; CDC WONDER, Natality Public-Use Data.

### Teen Pregnancy Rates

Teen pregnancy rates are important due to differences in health outcomes for the mother and child. For example, teen mothers are more likely than mothers in their 20s and early 30s to have premature births, infants with low birthweight, and higher rates of infancy deaths.<sup>36</sup> The children of teen mothers are also at increased risk for physical, behavioral, cognitive, and academic challenges later in life.<sup>37</sup>

Although there is no local data available for teen pregnancy rates, there are data on teen mothers at the county, state, and national levels. As illustrated below, the birth rate among teenage mothers per 1,000 for Riverside County (15.8) is slightly higher than that of California (14.2) and slightly lower than that of the United States (18.8).

Figure 35. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000



Source: California Department of Public Health (2016-2018).

<sup>36</sup> <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/pregnancy-prevention/adverse-effects-teen-pregnancy>

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/family-planning?topicid=13>

## Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness

---

This section explores physical activity by age group and food insecurity. Regular exercise is fundamental to reducing health risks. Additionally, food insecurity is an indicator not only of physical health but also of broader household challenges of securing sufficient resources.

### Nutrition

Food insecurity is defined by U.S. Department of Agriculture as a lack of consistent access to enough food to be active and healthy. Food insecurity is an important marker because it is not an isolated health issue, as it often overlaps with poverty and the lack of other basic needs.

### Households Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

The federal food stamp program is known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); in California, SNAP is known as CalFresh.<sup>38</sup> Individuals are eligible for CalFresh if they have a maximum gross household income of up to 200% of the federal poverty level.<sup>39</sup> Eligible households can receive up to \$194 per month in food.<sup>40</sup> The American Community Survey provides data on the percentage of households enrolled in CalFresh/SNAP/food stamps.

In District 4, roughly 8.1% of households receive CalFresh benefits, which is lower than the county, state, and national rates. Countywide, 9.3% of households receive CalFresh, statewide it is 8.9%, and nationwide it is 11.7%. As illustrated below, Ripley (31.4%), Mesa Verde (27.2%), and Indio Hills (23.9%) have the highest proportions of households receiving CalFresh. In contrast, Desert Palms (0.8%), Indian Wells (1.7%), and Desert Center (3.3%) have the lowest CalFresh rates.

See Appendix 23 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data in all 25 cities/CDPs.

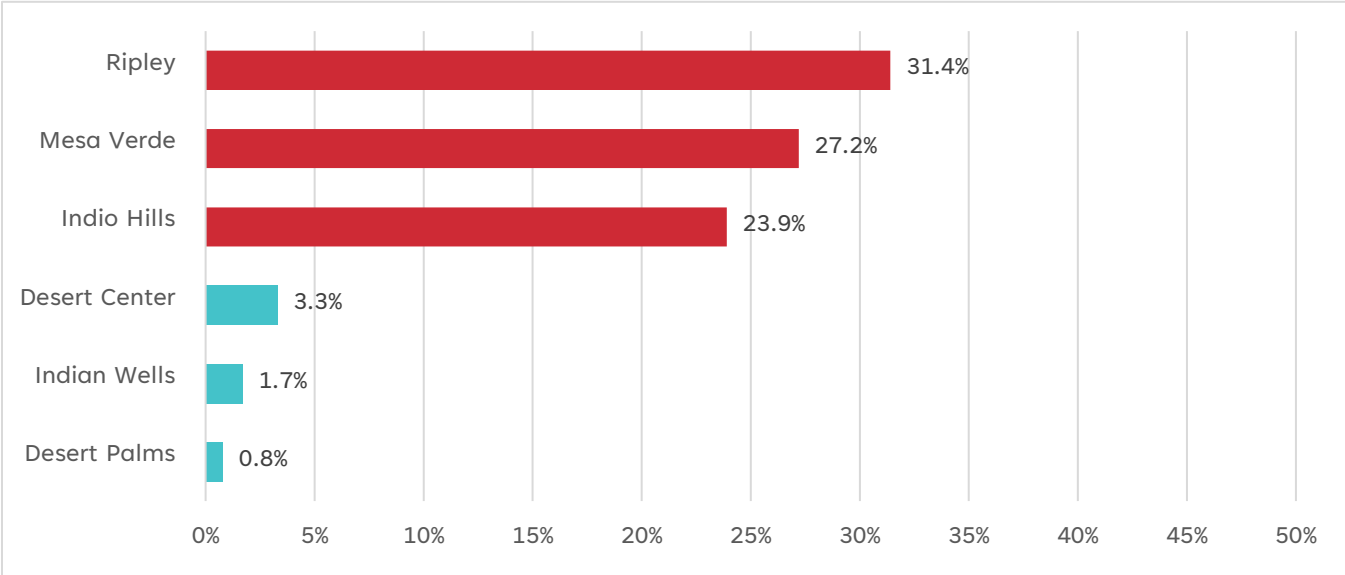
---

<sup>38</sup> CalFresh. California Department of Social Services. Available online at: <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/calfresh>

<sup>39</sup> Eligibility and Issuance Requirements. California Department of Social Services. Available online at: <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/calfresh/eligibility-and-issuance-requirements>

<sup>40</sup> Food Stamps EBT Card Guidelines. Available online at: <https://foodstampsebt.com/food-stamps-eligibility/>

Figure 36. Households Receiving Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits



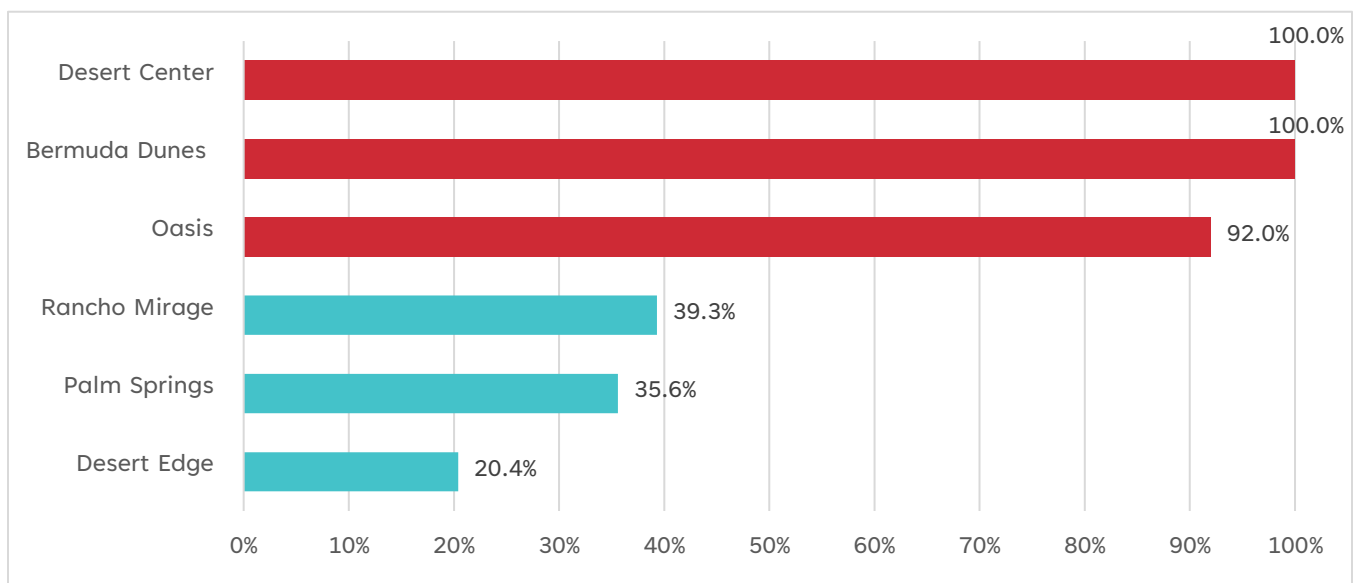
Note: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019). Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

### Households with Children Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

CalFresh participation rates are more than three times as high among households with children than among all households. In District 4, 24.1% of households with children receive CalFresh. In the county, 66.6% of households with children receive CalFresh, slightly higher than in California (64.2%) and the United States (50.1%). As illustrated below, Desert Center (100%), Bermuda Dunes (100%), and Oasis (92.0%) have the highest rates of households with children receiving CalFresh. In contrast, Rancho Mirage (39.3%), Palm Springs (35.6%), and Desert Edge (20.4%) have the lowest rates.

See Appendix 24 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data for children in all 25 cities/CDPs.

**Figure 37. Households with Children Under 18 Receiving Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits**



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).



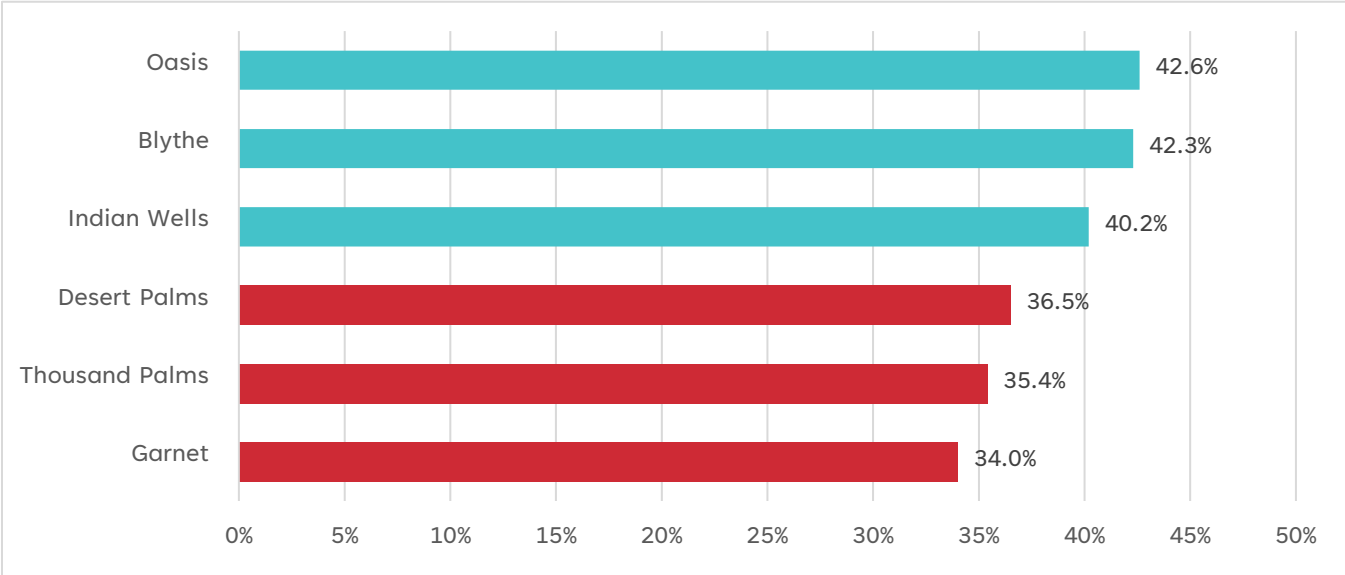
### Physical Activity

#### Regular Exercise Among Adults

One measure of regular exercise is the percentage of adults who walked at least 150 minutes (2.5 hours) in the prior week, a measure that is tracked by the California Health Interview Survey. In California, 38.9% of adults walk at least 150 minutes per week, and in Riverside County, the rate is 36.9%.<sup>41</sup> As illustrated below, Oasis (42.6%), Blythe (42.3%), and Indian Wells (40.2%) had the highest percentages of adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week, all of which are higher than county and state figures. In contrast, Desert Palms (36.5%), Thousand Palms (35.4%), and Garnet (34.0%) had the lowest rates of regular walking.

See Appendix 25 for walking data for adults in 19 cities/CDPs.

Figure 38. Walking (Adults) – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Neighborhood Edition (2016). Adults ages 18+ who walked for transportation or leisure for at least 150 minutes in the past week.

<sup>41</sup> California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Neighborhood Edition (2016).

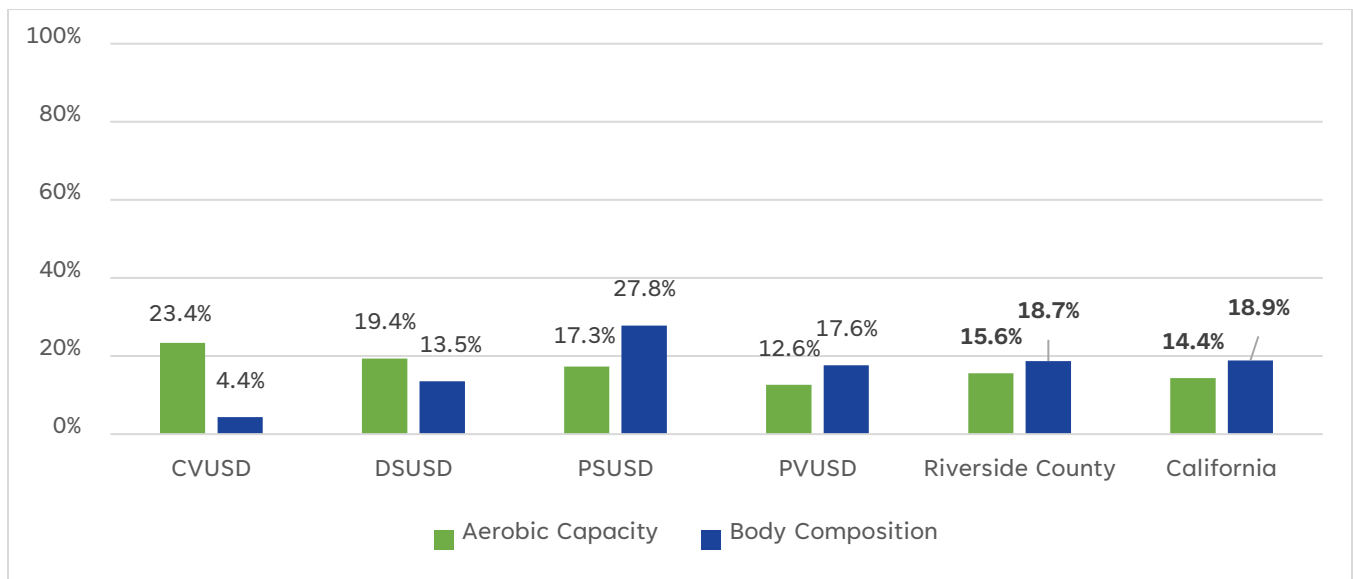
### Fitness Among Children

Data on regular exercise among children are gathered and provided by the California Physical Fitness Test, which is administered annually for public school students in fifth, seventh, and ninth grades.<sup>42</sup> The Physical Fitness Test includes a range of comprehensive assessments, including aerobic capacity and body composition.<sup>43</sup> If a student’s fitness falls far enough to indicate a possible health risk, this is marked as “needs improvement—health risk.”

Almost a quarter of CVUSD ninth graders (23.4%) were graded as “need improvement—health risk” in aerobic capacity, which is considerably higher than Riverside County (15.6%) and California (14.4%).

In addition, more than a quarter of ninth-graders (27.8%) at PSUSD were marked as “need improvement—health risk” in body composition, which is higher than ninth-graders at all other regions including CVUSD (4.4%), DSUSD (13.5%), Riverside County (18.7%), and California (18.9%).

**Figure 39. Percent of Ninth Graders: “Needs Improvement - Health Risk”**



Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).

<sup>42</sup> Physical Fitness Test. (2018). Available online here: <https://pftdata.org/files/pft-factsheet.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Physical Fitness Test Reference Guide. (2020). Available online here: [https://pftdata.org/files/Reference\\_Guide.pdf](https://pftdata.org/files/Reference_Guide.pdf)

## Sexual Health

---

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Data on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are provided by Riverside County Behavioral Health. STDs are among the most common infections. Furthermore, nearly half of STD infections, worldwide, affect people under the age of 25. STDs are those infections that are spread primarily by sexual conduct, but they can also be spread during child delivery and breastfeeding. Pregnant women with STDs may have an increased risk of low birth weight, miscarriage, and premature delivery.<sup>44</sup>

### Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most reported STD in Riverside County. In 2018, the rate of reported cases was approximately 474.3 per 100,000 in Riverside County. The incident rate in District 4 is slightly higher, at approximately 488.1 per 100,000.<sup>45</sup> Given that chlamydia is often asymptomatic, the number of actual cases is likely much higher than those reported.

### Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is the second most reported STD in Riverside County. In 2018, the rate of reported cases was approximately 167.3 per 100,000 in Riverside County. The incident rate in District 4 is noticeably higher, at approximately 228.5 per 100,000.<sup>46</sup>

---

<sup>44</sup> Riverside County Behavioral Health. (2020). "Sexually Transmitted Infections."

<https://riverside.networkofcare.org/mh/library/article.aspx?hwid=stdis>

<sup>45</sup> Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation. *Communicable Disease Report 2018*.

[https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018\\_CD\\_Rpt\\_Final\\_for\\_Printing.pdf](https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018_CD_Rpt_Final_for_Printing.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation. *Communicable Disease Report 2018*.

[https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018\\_CD\\_Rpt\\_Final\\_for\\_Printing.pdf](https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018_CD_Rpt_Final_for_Printing.pdf)

## Hepatitis C

In 2018, the rate of reported cases for chronic Hepatitis C was approximately 111.6 per 100,000 in Riverside County. Hepatitis C rates countywide have increased 84.0% since 2014. The incident rate in District 4 is near the county average, at approximately 121.0 per 100,000 people.<sup>47</sup>

## Syphilis

In 2018, the rate of reported cases for syphilis in Riverside County was approximately 12.7 per 100,000 people. The incident rate in District 4 is higher, at approximately 18.7 per 100,000 people.<sup>48</sup> Palm Springs had the second-highest increase in reported cases, making it a “hotspot” in the county.

---

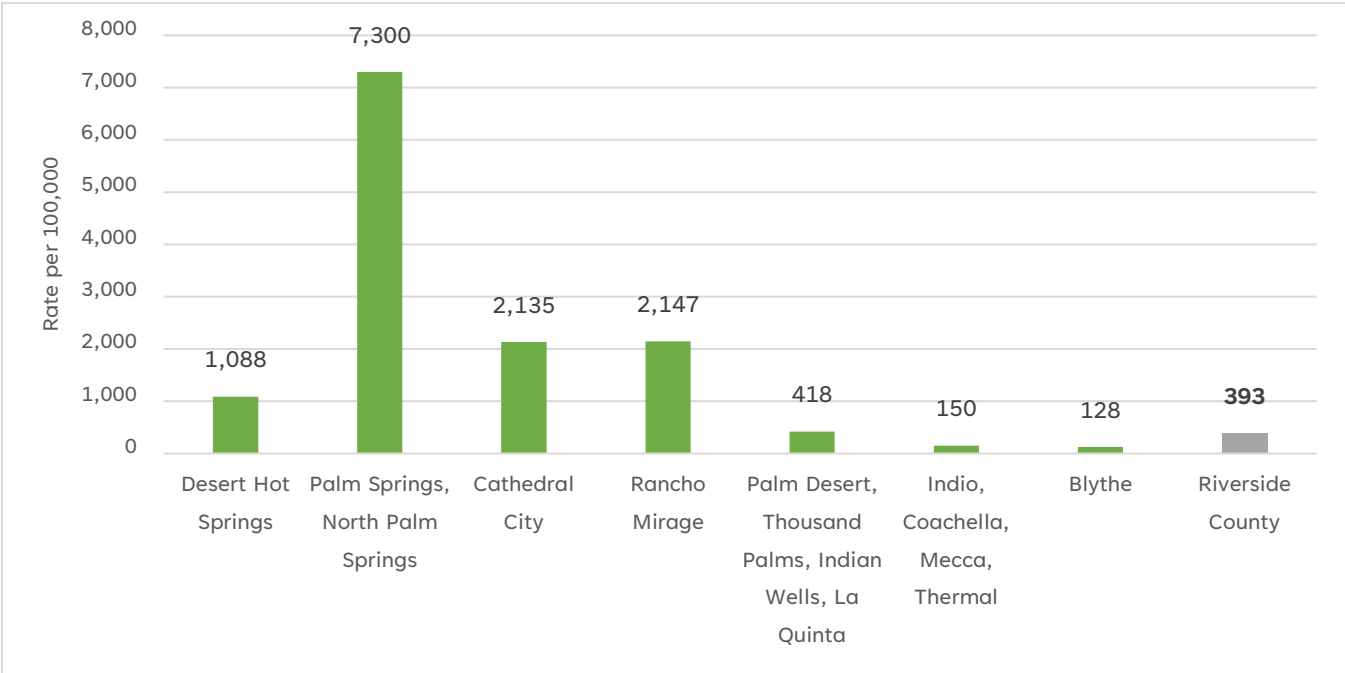
<sup>47</sup> Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation. *Communicable Disease Report 2018*. [https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018\\_CD\\_Rpt\\_Final\\_for\\_Printing.pdf](https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018_CD_Rpt_Final_for_Printing.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation. *Communicable Disease Report 2018*. [https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018\\_CD\\_Rpt\\_Final\\_for\\_Printing.pdf](https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018_CD_Rpt_Final_for_Printing.pdf)

### HIV/AIDS

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), which causes AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), is an STD of concern due to its relatively high prevalence locally. According to data from Riverside University Health System, Riverside County is home to approximately 9,515 people living with HIV/AIDS. Of these, the majority—6,319 people—live in District 4. As illustrated below, the rate of people living with HIV/AIDS in Palm Springs and North Palm Springs is 7,300 cases per 100,000, which is over 20 times higher than the California rate (340 cases per 100,000).<sup>49</sup>

Figure 40. Prevalence of People Living with HIV/AIDS



Source: Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation (December 2019). *Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County, 2018*.

<sup>49</sup> Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation (September 2019). *Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County, 2018*.

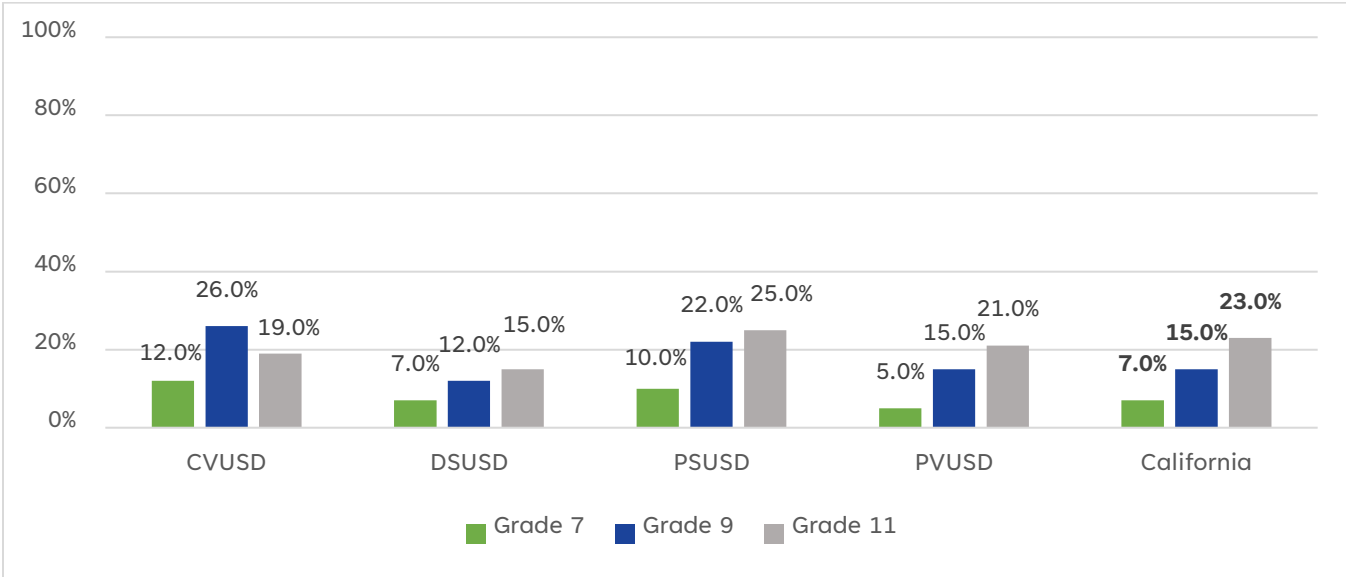
## Substance Use

Substance use refers to the use of recreational drugs or alcohol, which include substances such as cigarettes, illegal drugs, prescription drugs, inhalants, and solvents. Substance use may lead to addiction and other mental health disorders, impacting quality of life and other social indicators. Stopping or preventing drug use at a young age can secure a lifetime of greater health and well-being.

### Substance Use Among Adolescents

Data on current (in the past 30 days) drug use are provided by the California Healthy Kids Survey. At DSUSD, PSUSD, and PVUSD, alcohol or other drug usage increases with grade level; this pattern is not precisely replicated at CVUSD, where drug use decreases in 11<sup>th</sup> grade. The school districts with the highest proportion of 11<sup>th</sup> graders who are current alcohol or other drug users are PSUSD (25.0%) and PVUSD (21.0%). Slightly smaller proportions of 11<sup>th</sup> graders at CVUSD (19.0%) and DSUSD (15.0%) are current alcohol or other drug users. The school districts with the highest proportion of 9<sup>th</sup> graders who are current alcohol or other drug users are CVUSD (26.0%) and PSUSD (22.0%), followed by PVUSD (15.0%) and DSUSD (12.0%). See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

Figure 41. Adolescent Use of Alcohol or Drugs in Past 30 Days by School District



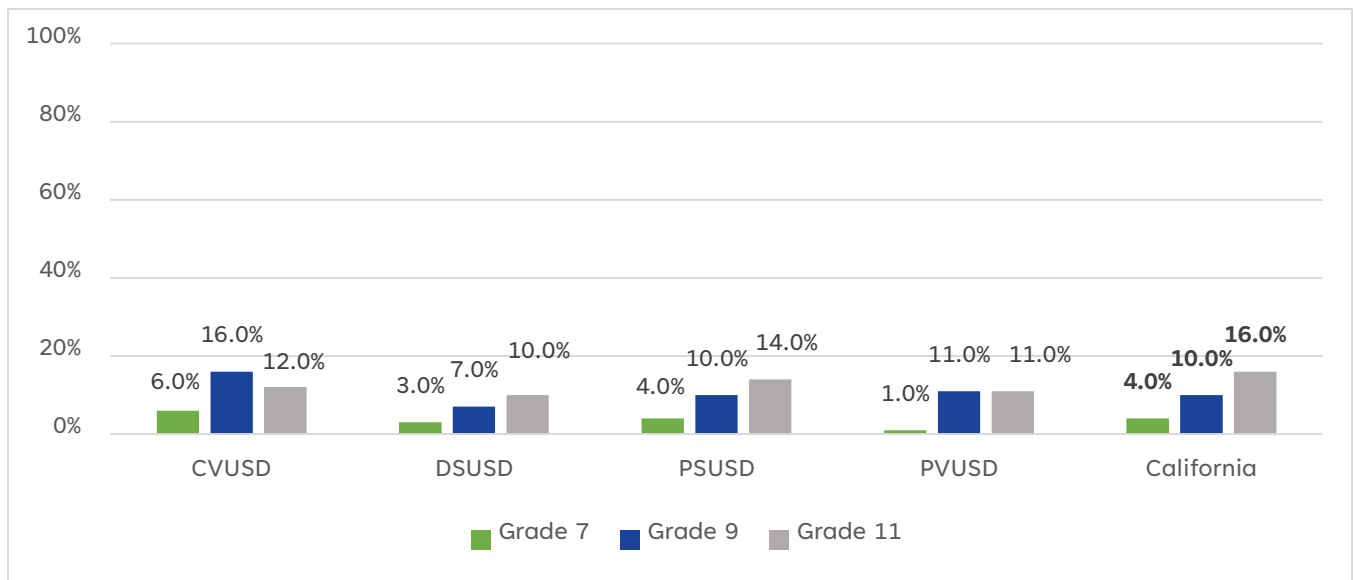
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; CVUSD (2018-2019), DSUSD (2019-2020), PSUSD (2015-2016), and PVUSD (2017-2018).

### Marijuana Use Among Adolescents

Data on current (in the past 30 days) marijuana use are provided by the California Healthy Kids Survey. At DSUSD, PSUSD, and PVUSD, marijuana usage increases with grade level; this pattern is not precisely replicated at CVUSD, where marijuana use decreases in 11<sup>th</sup> grade. These patterns mirror the patterns of adolescent drug and alcohol use.

The school district with the highest proportion of 11<sup>th</sup> graders who are current marijuana users is PSUSD (14.0%); however, this rate is still lower than the state of California overall (16.0%). Slightly smaller proportions of 11<sup>th</sup> graders at CVUSD (12.0%) and DSUSD (10.0%) are current marijuana users. The school district with the highest proportion of 9<sup>th</sup> graders who are current marijuana users is CVUSD (16.0%) which is quite a bit higher than the other school districts. See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

**Figure 42. Adolescent Use of Marijuana in Past 30 Days by School District**

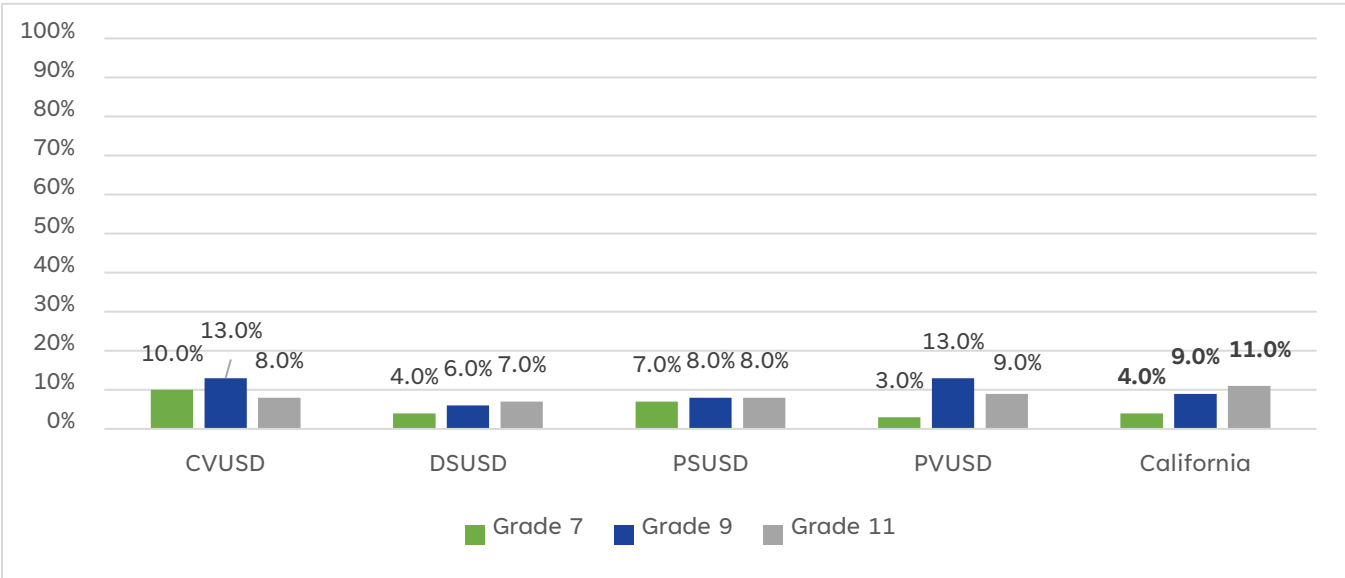


Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; CVUSD (2018-2019), DSUSD (2019-2020), PSUSD (2015-2016), and PVUSD (2017-2018).

### Electronic Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

The California Healthy Kids Survey also offers data on adolescents’ use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes). It should be noted that, generally, e-cigarette smoking is more common than cigarette smoking, as adolescents may view e-cigarettes as less harmful than traditional cigarettes even though e-cigarette smoking risks addiction and other health problems. As with alcohol or other drug use, rates of e-cigarette smoking at local school districts are similar to the statewide average. There are, however, higher rates of e-cigarette smoking among seventh and ninth graders at CVUSD as well as among ninth-graders at PVUSD, in comparison to state averages. PSUSD also has a higher rate of e-cigarette smoking among seventh-graders than the state average, as illustrated below.

Figure 43. Adolescent Electronic Cigarette Smoking in Past 30 Days by School District



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; CVUSD (2018-2019), DSUSD (2019-2020), PSUSD (2015-2016), and PVUSD (2017-2018).



## First 5 Referrals and Services

---

First 5 Riverside operates five FRCs, which provide referrals and social services, such as parenting classes, crisis intervention, childcare, case management, and care coordination. District 4 is home to two FRCs: the Desert Hot Springs Family Resource Center and the Mecca Family and Farmworkers' Service Center. First 5 launched a new platform in spring 2021 to track client-level data at FRCs. The data presented here are from March 9, 2021 (the platform's inception) through June 30, 2021. The Mecca FRC had over ten times as many client visits as did the Desert Hot Springs FRC. These data illustrate that, while each center differs by the types of referrals made and the number of clients, both FRCs provide the same type of services.

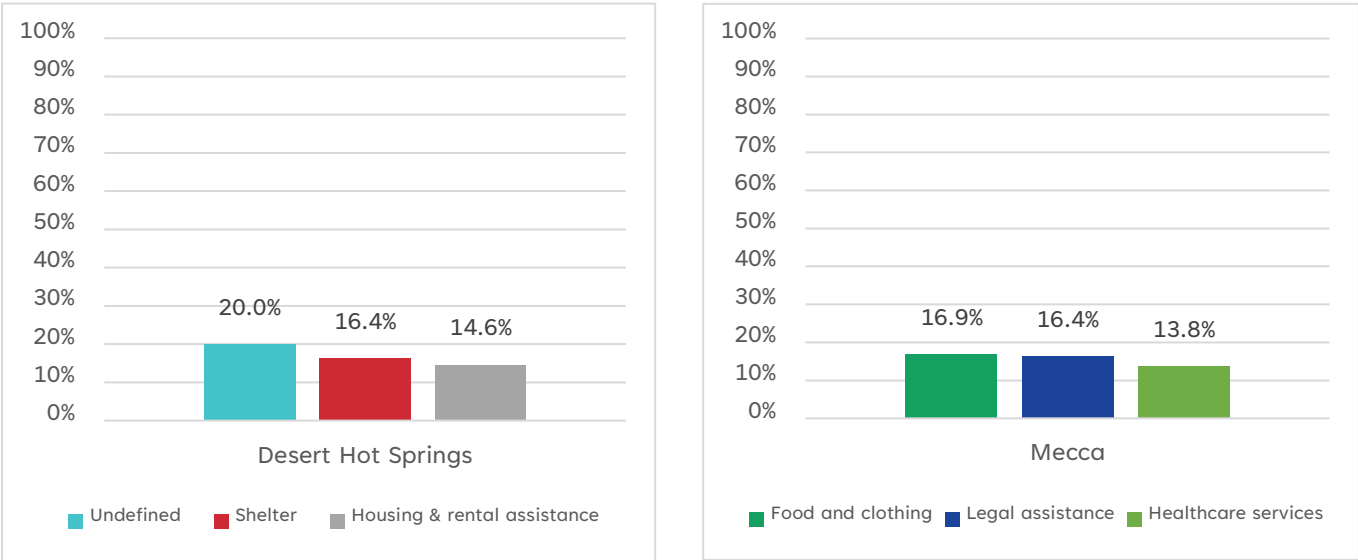
The Desert Hot Springs FRC, during the 16-week timeframe, had a total of 104 visits (95 unduplicated participants). Among these 104 visits, 75.0% (78 visits) were walk-in visits, and 25% (26 visits) were by phone.

The Mecca FRC had a total of 1,242 visits (962 unduplicated participants). Among these 1,242 visits, 77.0% (956 visits) were walk-ins, and 22.9% (284 visits) were by phone; in addition, less than one percent (2 visits) were by email or website contact. Thus, both FRCs had about three-quarters of visits as walk-ins and one-quarter of visits by phone. It should be noted that, because of the pandemic, it is possible that the proportion of visits by phone is higher than would be otherwise.

### Referrals

The most prevalent referral categories at the Desert Hot Springs FRC were housing and shelter, while the Mecca FRC’s most prevalent referral categories were food and clothing, legal assistance, and healthcare services, as illustrated below. This difference reflects the demographic makeup of each community. Desert Hot Springs has a higher percentage of households that are rent-burdened (70.0%) than does Mecca (52.2%), likely corresponding to a greater need for housing assistance.<sup>50</sup> However, Mecca has a higher percentage of non-U.S. citizens (47.1%) than does Desert Hot Springs (16.5%), many of whom may be undocumented and farmworkers (corresponding to a greater need for legal and other external aid).<sup>51</sup>

Figure 44. Family Resource Centers: Referrals by Category (Most Prevalent)



Source: First 5 Riverside County. Note: n = 55 for Desert Hot Springs and n = 727 for Mecca.

Referrals were made to various local organizations. For the Desert Hot Springs FRC, the top five referred organizations were Community Action Partnership (14.6% of all referrals), Jewish Family Services of the Desert (9.1%), Martha’s Village & Kitchen—Desert Hot Springs (9.1%), FIND Food Bank—Food Distribution (7.3%), and MarSell Consulting & Mental Health Services (7.3%). In comparison, for the Mecca FRC, the top five referred organizations were California Rural Legal Assistance (15.7% of all referrals), Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo’s Promotoras

<sup>50</sup> For housing burden by city/CDP, see Appendix Error! Main Document Only..

<sup>51</sup> For U.S. citizenship by city/CDP, see Appendix Error! Main Document Only..

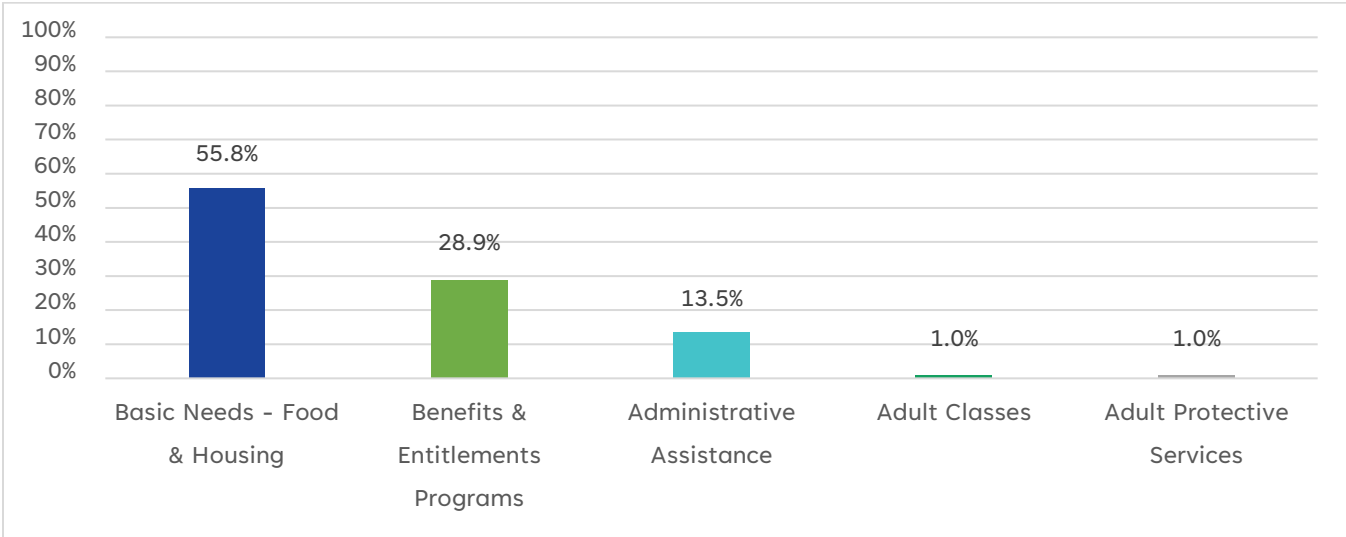
Programs (12.2%), United Farmworkers Foundation (10.3%), Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia—District 56 (9.9%), and Martha’s Village & Kitchen—Indio (9.6%).

### Services

For services provided, First 5 tracks the service type. For the Desert Hot Springs FRC, among services by type, the majority (55.8%) were basic needs—food and housing. Over a quarter (28.9%) were benefits and entitlement programs, followed by administrative assistance (13.5%), adult classes (1.0%), and adult protective services (1.0%), as illustrated below.

In addition, service practice methods were civic engagement (43.3%), well-being services (40.4%), and growth and development (16.4%).

Figure 45. Desert Hot Springs Family Resource Center: Services by Type

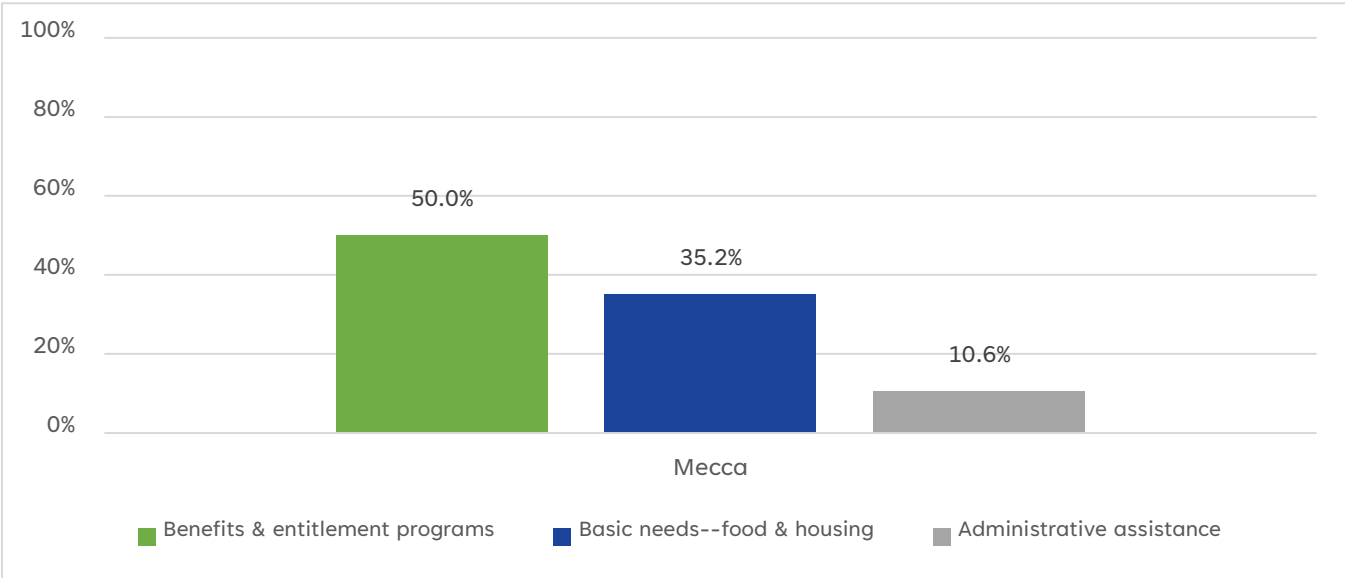


Note: *n* = 104; Source: First 5 Riverside County.

For the Mecca FRC, among services by type, half (50.0%) were benefits and entitlement programs, followed by basic needs—food and housing (35.2%) and administrative assistance (10.6%), as illustrated below.

In addition, the service practice methods were well-being services (36.4%), growth and development (35.0%), and civic engagement (28.6%).

Figure 46. Mecca Family Resource Center: Services by Type



Note: *n* = 957; Source: First 5 Riverside County.

In summary, for both FRCs, over 80% of services were either benefits and entitlement programs or basic needs—food and housing. While the Desert Hot Springs FRC primarily provided services for basic needs (55.8%), the Mecca FRC provided services mostly for benefits and entitlement programs (50.0%).

## Conclusion

---

District 4 is geographically the largest supervisorial district in Riverside County, a desert expanse stretching from the San Jacinto Mountains to the Colorado River. Nearly a half of a million people call this area home, with most living in either the Palo Verde Valley or Coachella Valley. When examined more closely, District 4 reveals a diverse population: roughly half are Hispanic, with a large portion of seniors, and a mix of high-, middle-, and low-income households. Despite this diversity, the region is defined by social division. Non-white and working-class residents are concentrated in agricultural areas with fewer resources (primarily in the Palo Verde and Eastern Coachella Valleys). These historically marginalized communities are also younger and more likely to have households with children. Tending to the needs of District 4's children and families thus requires programs that are culturally competent, historically aware, and locally engaged.

Across most measures, District 4 is below if not near county and state averages. About 9.3% of the population has no health insurance, which increases to 15.0% among working-age adults. Across all four school districts, less than half of students meet grade-level standards for English/language arts, lower than state averages at all age levels. However, these schools are generally perceived as safe. About 18.3% of District 4 adults have less than a high school education -- however, this rate is as high as 60.0% in the Eastern Coachella Valley CDP of Thermal and as low as 0.7% in the retirement community of Desert Palms. In addition, 26.4% of adults have earned a bachelor's degree or more, higher than in the county but far lower than in the state. District 4's unemployment rate is approximately 11.8%, slightly higher than in the county or state. About 53.2% of households are burdened by the cost of housing, which is greater than the already high county and state averages. Such burdens are again concentrated in agricultural communities like those in the Eastern Coachella Valley, where households are also less likely to have smartphones or internet and where some homes lack adequate kitchen facilities or plumbing. Life expectancy for a baby born in District 4 is 79.4 years, roughly equal to the county average, slightly below the state, and above the national average. Yet again, this measure differs according to place. For example, a child born in Desert Hot Springs or Blythe has a life expectancy 15 years shorter than a child born in Palm Desert or Indian Wells. All of these metrics paint District 4 as a region that broadly meets or falls slightly below county and state averages, yet most of District 4's lowest metrics are concentrated in working-class, non-white communities. Thus, District 4's key social feature is perhaps not how

it compares to places beyond the region, but instead how it is defined by striking inequalities within the district itself.

For questions or concerns please contact First 5 or HARC:

**First 5 Riverside County**

Javier Blanco, DPA

Supervising Program Specialist

Riverside County Children & Families Commission

First 5 Riverside

Email: [jblanco@rivco.org](mailto:jblanco@rivco.org)

**HARC, Inc.**

[www.HARCdata.org](http://www.HARCdata.org)

Cassandra Leier, PhD

Director of Research and Evaluation

Email: [CLeier@HARCdata.org](mailto:CLeier@HARCdata.org)

Phone: 760-404-1945



## Appendices

---

Appendix 1. Population Size and Expected Growth by City/CDP.....	79
Appendix 2. Language Spoken at Home by Non-English Speakers.....	80
Appendix 3. United States Citizenship by City/CDP.....	82
Appendix 4. Adults (19 to 64) Health Insurance by City/CDP.....	83
Appendix 5. Seniors (65 Years or Older) Health Insurance by City/CDP.....	84
Appendix 6. Child (Under 19 Years of Age) Health Insurance by City/CDP.....	85
Appendix 7. People in Poverty Who Are Uninsured by City/CDP.....	86
Appendix 8. Medicaid/Medi-Cal by City/CDP.....	87
Appendix 9. Educational Attainment (Ages 25+) by City/CDP.....	88
Appendix 10. Walkability by City.....	90
Appendix 11. Park Access by City/CDP.....	91
Appendix 12. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP.....	92
Appendix 13. Median Household Income and Poverty Rate by City/CDP.....	93
Appendix 14. Children in Poverty by City/CDP.....	94
Appendix 15. Internet Access by City/CDP.....	95
Appendix 16. Smartphone Ownership by City/CDP.....	96
Appendix 17. Percent of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Housing by City/CDP.....	97
Appendix 18. Substandard Housing by City/CDP.....	98
Appendix 19. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP.....	99
Appendix 20. Total Crime Index by City/CDP.....	100
Appendix 21. Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract.....	101
Appendix 22. CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps by City/CDP.....	104
Appendix 23. CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps for Children by City/CDP.....	106
Appendix 24. Walking (18+) by City/CDP.....	107

## Appendix 1. Population Size and Expected Growth by City/CDP

City/CDP	2019 total population	2021 total population	2026 predicted population	2021-2026 annual growth rate
Bermuda Dunes	6,704	7,909	8,278	0.92%
Blythe	19,643	20,240	20,475	0.23%
Cathedral City	54,357	54,130	56,420	0.83%
Coachella	45,181	45,043	47,529	1.08%
Desert Center	216	212	219	0.65%
Desert Edge	3,319	4,579	4,822	1.04%
Desert Hot Springs	28,585	29,351	31,274	1.28%
Desert Palms	6,755	6,971	7,142	0.49%
Garnet	5,285	6,879	7,199	0.91%
Indian Wells	5,370	5,672	5,948	0.95%
Indio	91,756	89,551	95,660	1.33%
Indio Hills	782	1,016	1,172	2.90%
La Quinta	41,076	40,382	42,297	0.93%
Mecca	6,635	9,536	10,078	1.11%
Mesa Verde	913	1,064	1,100	0.67%
North Shore	2,756	3,701	3,855	0.82%
Oasis	2,857	7,632	8,079	1.14%
Palm Desert	52,575	52,530	55,079	0.95%
Palm Springs	47,897	47,567	49,708	0.88%
Rancho Mirage	18,193	18,307	19,588	1.36%
Ripley	444	750	788	0.99%
Sky Valley	2,227	2,559	2,650	0.70%
Thermal	1,333	2,913	3,000	0.59%
Thousand Palms	6,794	8,143	8,442	0.72%
Vista Santa Rosa	2,739	3,024	3,149	0.81%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>454,392</b>	<b>469,661</b>	<b>493,951</b>	<b>1.01%</b>

Source: Esri Data Analyst which uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey (2020). 2019 total population data from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 2. Language Spoken at Home by Non-English Speakers

City/CDP	Spanish		Other Indo-European languages		Asian and Pacific Island languages		Other languages	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
Bermuda Dunes	1,309	20.5%	36	0.6%	109	1.7%	0	0.0%
Blythe	7,201	39.4%	131	0.7%	450	2.5%	64	0.4%
Cathedral City	24,522	47.9%	950	1.9%	2,410	4.7%	67	0.1%
Coachella	37,658	88.3%	50	0.1%	60	0.1%	75	0.2%
Desert Center	53	24.5%	11	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Desert Edge	884	26.7%	142	4.3%	19	0.6%	0	0.0%
Desert Hot Springs	10,391	38.8%	329	1.2%	658	2.5%	263	1.0%
Desert Palms	217	3.2%	143	2.1%	73	1.1%	0	0.0%
Garnet	3,165	63.3%	31	0.6%	7	0.1%	26	0.5%
Indian Wells	161	3.0%	118	2.2%	121	2.3%	0	0.0%
Indio	42,427	50.3%	741	0.9%	1,052	1.2%	135	0.2%
Indio Hills	365	55.4%	10	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
La Quinta	8,467	21.7%	957	2.4%	908	2.3%	181	0.5%
Mecca	5,808	98.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mesa Verde	587	74.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
North Shore	2,529	92.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Oasis	2,441	91.1%	3	0.1%	12	0.4%	4	0.1%
Palm Desert	8,446	16.7%	1,896	3.7%	1,747	3.4%	334	0.7%
Palm Springs	9,376	20.2%	1,741	3.8%	1,456	3.1%	308	0.7%
Rancho Mirage	1,012	5.7%	830	4.6%	456	2.6%	96	0.5%
Ripley	252	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sky Valley	638	29.2%	0	0.0%	21	1.0%	0	0.0%
Thermal	1,103	91.5%	6	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

District 4 Community Profile

Thousand Palms	2,967	44.8%	80	1.2%	46	0.7%	0	0.0%
Vista Santa Rosa	1,899	71.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>173,878</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>9,605</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	768,866	34.1%	43,546	1.9%	96,395	4.3%	16,541	0.7%
Comparison: California	10,578,516	28.7%	1,660,914	4.5%	3,669,314	10.0%	383,273	1.0%
Comparison: United States	40,709,597	13.4%	11,136,849	3.7%	10,727,303	3.5%	3,374,024	1.1%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 3. United States Citizenship by City/CDP

City/CDP	U.S. citizen		Not a U.S. citizen	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Bermuda Dunes	6,289	93.8%	415	6.2%
Blythe	17,565	89.4%	2,078	10.6%
Cathedral City	44,779	82.4%	9,578	17.6%
Coachella	33,652	74.5%	11,529	25.5%
Desert Center	212	98.2%	4	1.9%
Desert Edge	2,672	80.5%	647	19.5%
Desert Hot Springs	23,861	83.5%	4,724	16.5%
Desert Palms	6,450	95.5%	305	4.5%
Garnet	4,528	85.7%	757	14.3%
Indian Wells	5,110	95.2%	260	4.8%
Indio	78,903	88.2%	10,566	11.8%
Indio Hills	616	78.8%	166	21.2%
La Quinta	38,356	93.4%	2,720	6.6%
Mecca	3,510	52.9%	3,125	47.1%
Mesa Verde	838	91.8%	75	8.2%
North Shore	1,469	53.3%	1,287	46.7%
Oasis	1,490	52.2%	1,367	47.8%
Palm Desert	47,981	91.3%	4,594	8.7%
Palm Springs	42,678	89.1%	5,219	10.9%
Rancho Mirage	16,829	92.5%	1,364	7.5%
Ripley	337	75.9%	107	24.1%
Sky Valley	1,982	89.0%	245	11.0%
Thermal	933	70.0%	400	30.0%
Thousand Palms	5,975	87.9%	819	12.1%
Vista Santa Rosa	2,238	81.7%	501	18.3%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>389,253</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>62,852</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	2,155,487	89.4%	255,952	10.6%
Comparison: California	34,187,373	87.0%	5,096,124	13.0%
Comparison: United States	306,489,539	93.4%	21,749,984	6.6%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019). Percentages calculated by HARC.

## Appendix 4. Adults (19 to 64) Health Insurance by City/CDP

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Bermuda Dunes	12.8%	87.2%
Blythe	13.4%	86.6%
Cathedral City	18.3%	81.7%
Coachella	19.7%	80.3%
Desert Center	5.4%	94.6%
Desert Edge	27.4%	72.6%
Desert Hot Springs	20.4%	79.6%
Desert Palms	13.4%	86.6%
Garnet	30.3%	69.7%
Indian Wells	4.1%	95.9%
Indio	12.5%	87.5%
Indio Hills	31.9%	68.1%
La Quinta	9.8%	90.2%
Mecca	25.4%	74.6%
Mesa Verde	4.4%	95.6%
North Shore	23.9%	76.1%
Oasis	31.9%	68.1%
Palm Desert	10.8%	89.2%
Palm Springs	12.3%	87.7%
Rancho Mirage	7.5%	92.5%
Ripley	14.7%	85.3%
Sky Valley	23.4%	76.6%
Thermal	30.3%	69.7%
Thousand Palms	14.5%	85.5%
Vista Santa Rosa	13.4%	86.6%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>86.1%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	12.8%	87.2%
Comparison: California	10.7%	89.3%
Comparison: United States	12.4%	87.6%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 5. Seniors (65 Years or Older) Health Insurance by City/CDP

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Bermuda Dunes	0.0%	100.0%
Blythe	1.7%	98.3%
Cathedral City	1.6%	98.4%
Coachella	2.7%	97.3%
Desert Center	0.0%	100.0%
Desert Edge	0.0%	100.0%
Desert Hot Springs	3.9%	96.1%
Desert Palms	0.0%	100.0%
Garnet	4.3%	95.7%
Indian Wells	0.0%	100.0%
Indio	1.1%	98.9%
Indio Hills	0.0%	100.0%
La Quinta	0.9%	99.1%
Mecca	6.2%	93.8%
Mesa Verde	0.0%	100.0%
North Shore	0.0%	100.0%
Oasis	15.6%	84.4%
Palm Desert	1.2%	98.8%
Palm Springs	1.1%	98.9%
Rancho Mirage	0.9%	99.1%
Ripley	0.0%	100.0%
Sky Valley	1.1%	98.9%
Thermal	0.0%	100.0%
Thousand Palms	3.4%	96.6%
Vista Santa Rosa	0.0%	100.0%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	0.9%	99.1%
Comparison: California	1.0%	99.0%
Comparison: United States	0.8%	99.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 6. Child (Under 19 Years of Age) Health Insurance by City/CDP

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Bermuda Dunes	0.0%	100.0%
Blythe	1.8%	98.2%
Cathedral City	6.8%	93.2%
Coachella	5.1%	94.9%
Desert Center	0.0%	100%
Desert Edge	0.0%	100.0%
Desert Hot Springs	3.5%	96.5%
Desert Palms	-	-
Garnet	7.9%	92.1%
Indian Wells	0.0%	100.0%
Indio	2.2%	97.8%
Indio Hills	23.9%	76.1%
La Quinta	2.8%	97.2%
Mecca	3.3%	96.7%
Mesa Verde	0.0%	100.0%
North Shore	5.5%	94.5%
Oasis	3.2%	96.8%
Palm Desert	3.5%	96.5%
Palm Springs	1.8%	98.2%
Rancho Mirage	2.5%	97.5%
Ripley	0.0%	100.0%
Sky Valley	16.6%	83.4%
Thermal	2.5%	97.5%
Thousand Palms	0.0%	100.0%
Vista Santa Rosa	1.6%	98.4%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>96.4%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	4.0%	96.0%
Comparison: California	3.3%	96.7%
Comparison: United States	5.1%	94.9%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).



## Appendix 7. People in Poverty Who Are Uninsured by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of people in poverty who are uninsured	Percent of people in poverty who are uninsured
Bermuda Dunes	89	10.8%
Blythe	287	8.5%
Cathedral City	2,091	19.2%
Coachella	1,493	15.2%
Desert Center	0	0.0%
Desert Edge	75	10.9%
Desert Hot Springs	1,530	17.3%
Desert Palms	0	0.0%
Garnet	426	30.9%
Indian Wells	0	0.0%
Indio	1,931	13.2%
Indio Hills	30	31.6%
La Quinta	361	7.9%
Mecca	651	24.9%
Mesa Verde	24	6.8%
North Shore	290	35.5%
Oasis	281	19.0%
Palm Desert	770	11.2%
Palm Springs	852	10.3%
Rancho Mirage	162	7.7%
Ripley	15	12.9%
Sky Valley	75	21.7%
Thermal	65	14.9%
Thousand Palms	178	20.5%
Vista Santa Rosa	80	14.4%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>11,756</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	44,025	13.5%
Comparison: California	627,126	12.2%
Comparison: United States	6,873,704	16.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015–2019). Indicator: “In Poverty” is defined as those at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL).

## Appendix 8. Medicaid/Medi-Cal by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of people on Medicaid (alone or in combination)	Percent of people on Medicaid (alone or in combination)
Bermuda Dunes	1,109	16.5%
Blythe	5,193	39.1%
Cathedral City	18,140	33.4%
Coachella	23,360	51.7%
Desert Center	18	8.8%
Desert Edge	765	23.0%
Desert Hot Springs	14,201	49.7%
Desert Palms	384	5.7%
Garnet	2,499	47.5%
Indian Wells	319	5.9%
Indio	30,841	34.7%
Indio Hills	349	44.6%
La Quinta	8,894	21.7%
Mecca	4,792	72.2%
Mesa Verde	458	50.2%
North Shore	1,545	56.1%
Oasis	1,866	65.3%
Palm Desert	10,273	19.6%
Palm Springs	11,661	24.5%
Rancho Mirage	2,332	12.9%
Ripley	251	56.5%
Sky Valley	638	28.8%
Thermal	756	56.7%
Thousand Palms	2,334	34.4%
Vista Santa Rosa	1,501	54.8%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>144,479</b>	<b>32.5%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	687,634	28.8%
Comparison: California	10,137,605	26.1%
Comparison: United States	64,716,091	20.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 9. Educational Attainment (Ages 25+) by City/CDP

City/CDP	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
Bermuda Dunes	7.9%	29.5%	25.6%	9.0%	18.6%	9.3%
Blythe	28.4%	28.4%	27.5%	8.0%	5.1%	2.6%
Cathedral City	21.7%	28.4%	21.2%	7.1%	13.9%	7.7%
Coachella	41.8%	40.6%	11.9%	2.1%	2.8%	0.9%
Desert Center	3.8%	12.9%	15.7%	10.5%	7.1%	50.0%
Desert Edge	21.5%	26.0%	25.6%	10.3%	10.0%	6.7%
Desert Hot Springs	24.8%	34.2%	22.2%	6.4%	8.1%	4.2%
Desert Palms	1.8%	19.8%	27.0%	9.2%	25.8%	16.4%
Garnet	38.4%	30.0%	17.0%	3.8%	5.6%	5.3%
Indian Wells	2.9%	13.6%	23.0%	4.9%	32.4%	23.1%
Indio	19.8%	35.1%	22.0%	6.0%	10.9%	6.2%
Indio Hills	44.8%	23.4%	25.0%	2.4%	4.4%	0.0%
La Quinta	9.3%	20.1%	26.5%	7.9%	22.7%	13.5%
Mecca	75.6%	19.4%	3.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Mesa Verde	31.5%	37.0%	20.7%	6.7%	0.8%	3.3%
North Shore	62.8%	31.5%	2.8%	0.7%	2.2%	0.0%
Oasis	71.9%	18.1%	6.7%	0.3%	1.6%	1.4%
Palm Desert	7.8%	20.0%	27.3%	8.1%	22.5%	14.4%
Palm Springs	9.2%	18.9%	24.1%	8.0%	22.7%	17.2%
Rancho Mirage	4.3%	16.8%	28.1%	5.8%	25.0%	20.0%
Ripley	56.7%	32.8%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sky Valley	13.6%	29.3%	32.5%	8.1%	10.7%	5.7%
Thermal	62.2%	24.1%	12.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Thousand Palms	16.8%	39.9%	24.0%	7.0%	6.8%	5.5%

District 4 Community Profile

Vista Santa Rosa	39.4%	39.1%	11.8%	2.7%	3.7%	3.3%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	17.9%	26.9%	24.8%	8.1%	14.2%	8.1%
Comparison: California	16.7%	20.5%	21.1%	7.8%	21.2%	12.8%
Comparison: United States	12.0%	27.0%	20.4%	8.5%	19.8%	12.4%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

Appendix 10. Walkability by City

City	Walk score
Blythe	22
Cathedral City	36
Coachella	38
Desert Hot Springs	34
Indio	31
La Quinta	22
Palm Desert	27
Palm Springs	35
Rancho Mirage	16

Source: 2020 Walkscore.

## Appendix 11. Park Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park
Bermuda Dunes	5.0%
Blythe	34.0%
Cathedral City	31.0%
Coachella	63.0%
Desert Edge	0.0%
Desert Hot Springs	32.0%
Desert Palms	26.0%
Garnet	0.0%
Indian Wells	10.0%
Indio	31.0%
La Quinta	55.0%
Mecca	70.0%
North Shore	0.0%
Oasis	0.0%
Palm Desert	28.0%
Palm Springs	31.0%
Rancho Mirage	13.0%
Sky Valley	36.0%
Thermal	6.0%
Thousand Palms	12.0%
Vista Santa Rosa	0.0%

Source: The Trust for Public Land (2019.)

## Appendix 12. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

City/CDP	Unemployment rate		
	2018	2019	2020
Bermuda Dunes	4.0%	4.8%	11.2%
Blythe	4.6%	4.8%	11.0%
Cathedral City	4.1%	3.9%	11.5%
Coachella	11.0%	10.3%	15.8%
Desert Hot Springs	5.8%	5.7%	15.7%
Indian Wells	3.7%	2.6%	6.2%
Indio	5.6%	5.3%	11.9%
La Quinta	4.5%	4.1%	10.3%
Mecca	4.9%	6.8%	15.4%
Palm Desert	4.4%	4.3%	10.8%
Palm Springs	4.1%	3.8%	10.7%
Rancho Mirage	3.4%	3.7%	8.7%
Thousand Palms	3.4	3.1%	8.7%
<b>District 4 Total (for cities/CDPs listed above)</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	4.5%	4.2%	9.9%
Comparison: California	4.3%	4.2%	10.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020 Annual Average) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

## Appendix 13. Median Household Income and Poverty Rate by City/CDP

City/CDP	Median household income	Poverty rate
Bermuda Dunes	\$59,860	12.4%
Blythe	\$45,385	25.5%
Cathedral City	\$46,521	20.1%
Coachella	\$34,224	21.8%
Desert Center	\$32,292	2.5%
Desert Edge	\$31,604	20.7%
Desert Hot Springs	\$33,046	31.1%
Desert Palms	\$60,221	7.0%
Garnet	\$38,654	26.4%
Indian Wells	\$107,500	6.7%
Indio	\$53,669	16.5%
Indio Hills	\$45,729	12.2%
La Quinta	\$77,839	11.2%
Mecca	\$23,600	39.3%
Mesa Verde	\$42,500	38.6%
North Shore	\$22,000	29.6%
Oasis	\$19,457	51.8%
Palm Desert	\$59,977	13.1%
Palm Springs	\$53,441	17.3%
Rancho Mirage	\$78,682	11.6%
Ripley	\$21,103	26.1%
Sky Valley	\$32,367	15.5%
Thermal	\$30,433	32.6%
Thousand Palms	\$52,697	12.8%
Vista Santa Rosa	\$39,805	20.3%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	-	<b>18.2%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	\$67,005	13.7%
Comparison: California	\$75,235	13.4%
Comparison United States	\$62,843	13.4%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019). Indicator: “Poverty Rate” is the percent of households with an income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL).



## Appendix 14. Children in Poverty by City/CDP

City/CDP	Children in poverty (under 18 years old)
Bermuda Dunes	18.7%
Blythe	37.0%
Cathedral City	29.1%
Coachella	30.0%
Desert Center	0.0%
Desert Edge	62.1%
Desert Hot Springs	42.2%
Desert Palms	-
Garnet	28.3%
Indian Wells	0.0%
Indio	24.0%
Indio Hills	0.0%
La Quinta	16.6%
Mecca	45.2%
Mesa Verde	37.8%
North Shore	31.2%
Oasis	68.4%
Palm Desert	18.8%
Palm Springs	32.2%
Rancho Mirage	24.1%
Ripley	3.9%
Sky Valley	9.9%
Thermal	52.3%
Thousand Palms	20.2%
Vista Santa Rosa	45.6%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	18.2%
Comparison: California	18.1%
Comparison United States	18.5%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015–2019). “Poverty Rate” is the percent of households with an income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL).

## Appendix 15. Internet Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Have Internet subscription	Without Internet subscription
Bermuda Dunes	91.9%	8.1%
Blythe	74.0%	26.0%
Cathedral City	82.9%	17.1%
Coachella	73.3%	26.7%
Desert Center	100.0%	0.0%
Desert Edge	76.7%	23.3%
Desert Hot Springs	76.2%	23.8%
Desert Palms	93.3%	6.7%
Garnet	74.3%	25.7%
Indian Wells	88.8%	11.2%
Indio	82.8%	17.2%
Indio Hills	66.7%	33.3%
La Quinta	90.6%	9.4%
Mecca	66.7%	33.3%
Mesa Verde	75.4%	24.6%
North Shore	64.7%	35.3%
Oasis	47.3%	52.7%
Palm Desert	85.2%	14.8%
Palm Springs	86.3%	13.7%
Rancho Mirage	90.0%	10.0%
Ripley	52.6%	47.4%
Sky Valley	81.7%	18.3%
Thermal	56.9%	43.1%
Thousand Palms	76.1%	23.9%
Vista Santa Rosa	68.6%	31.4%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	86.9%	13.1%
Comparison: California	86.9%	13.1%
Comparison: United States	83.0%	17.0%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 16. Smartphone Ownership by City/CDP

City/CDP	Have a smartphone	Do not have a smartphone
Bermuda Dunes	91.2%	8.8%
Blythe	73.5%	26.5%
Cathedral City	70.6%	29.4%
Coachella	79.1%	20.9%
Desert Center	97.8%	2.2%
Desert Edge	56.6%	43.4%
Desert Hot Springs	69.2%	30.8%
Desert Palms	75.3%	24.7%
Garnet	78.5%	21.5%
Indian Wells	83.7%	16.3%
Indio	81.7%	18.3%
Indio Hills	58.5%	41.5%
La Quinta	84.7%	15.3%
Mecca	66.2%	33.8%
Mesa Verde	65.8%	34.2%
North Shore	74.2%	25.8%
Oasis	59.9%	40.1%
Palm Desert	78.0%	22.0%
Palm Springs	77.9%	22.1%
Rancho Mirage	80.0%	20.0%
Ripley	58.9%	41.1%
Sky Valley	70.5%	29.5%
Thermal	64.3%	35.7%
Thousand Palms	65.2%	34.8%
Vista Santa Rosa	77.1%	22.9%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	83.5%	16.5%
Comparison: California	84.6%	15.4%
Comparison: United States	79.9%	20.1%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019)

### Appendix 17. Percent of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Housing by City/CDP

City/CDP	Renters	Homeowners	Combined
Bermuda Dunes	46.3%	47.7%	47.0%
Blythe	45.3%	37.3%	41.8%
Cathedral City	64.8%	45.9%	55.3%
Coachella	73.6%	62.2%	66.2%
Desert Center	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%
Desert Edge	75.9%	46.3%	66.5%
Desert Hot Springs	70.0%	51.0%	63.5%
Desert Palms	63.0%	43.9%	48.6%
Garnet	63.0%	57.3%	59.8%
Indian Wells	81.9%	41.1%	53.2%
Indio	59.9%	48.4%	52.7%
Indio Hills	100%	68.1%	72.6%
La Quinta	48.0%	48.0%	45.7%
Mecca	52.2%	54.8%	52.9%
Mesa Verde	47.4%	7.4%	17.8%
North Shore	36.4%	69.8%	65.6%
Oasis	55.2%	87.5%	61.4%
Palm Desert	54.1%	44.4%	49.3%
Palm Springs	58.9%	42.8%	51.3%
Rancho Mirage	57.5%	49.5%	51.8%
Ripley	42.3%	0.0%	36.9%
Sky Valley	87.5%	39.1%	60.0%
Thermal	35.2%	48.7%	40.7%
Thousand Palms	44.7%	36.3%	39.5%
Vista Santa Rosa	73.9%	57.5%	61.5%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>53.2%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	58.6%	39.9%	47.5%
Comparison: California	54.8%	38.2%	47.0%
Comparison: United States	49.6%	27.8%	37.7%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015–2019).

## Appendix 18. Substandard Housing by City/CDP

City/CDP	Lacking plumbing facilities	Lacking kitchen facilities
Bermuda Dunes	0.0%	0.0%
Blythe	0.5%	0.8%
Cathedral City	0.2%	0.2%
Coachella	0.1%	0.3%
Desert Center	0.0%	0.0%
Desert Edge	0.0%	0.0%
Desert Hot Springs	0.0%	0.5%
Desert Palms	0.0%	0.0%
Garnet	0.0%	0.0%
Indian Wells	0.0%	0.0%
Indio	0.1%	0.3%
Indio Hills	0.0%	0.0%
La Quinta	0.1%	0.2%
Mecca	0.0%	0.0%
Mesa Verde	0.0%	0.0%
North Shore	3.6%	5.3%
Oasis	4.6%	0.7%
Palm Desert	0.1%	0.8%
Palm Springs	0.2%	1.2%
Rancho Mirage	0.2%	1.6%
Ripley	0.0%	0.0%
Sky Valley	2.3%	1.8%
Thermal	6.1%	0.0%
Thousand Palms	0.6%	0.4%
Vista Santa Rosa	1.1%	0.0%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	0.4%	0.7%
Comparison: California	0.4%	1.1%
Comparison United States	0.4%	0.8%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 19. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP

City/CDP	No vehicle	1 vehicle	2 vehicles	3 or more vehicles
Bermuda Dunes	2.9%	38.7%	37.9%	20.4%
Blythe	8.0%	40.9%	30.6%	20.5%
Cathedral City	5.6%	36.9%	35.6%	21.9%
Coachella	2.1%	23.6%	40.8%	33.5%
Desert Center	1.1%	11.1%	34.4%	53.3%
Desert Edge	7.3%	59.7%	26.5%	6.6%
Desert Hot Springs	8.0%	42.7%	31.2%	18.1%
Desert Palms	3.9%	54.8%	36.4%	4.9%
Garnet	6.1%	26.6%	35.1%	32.3%
Indian Wells	1.1%	45.6%	41.8%	11.4%
Indio	4.0%	32.6%	41.3%	22.2%
Indio Hills	0.0%	15.0%	53.8%	31.2%
La Quinta	3.3%	31.0%	47.8%	17.9%
Mecca	3.4%	32.5%	45.1%	19.0%
Mesa Verde	0.0%	35.5%	37.7%	26.8%
North Shore	6.8%	16.1%	41.6%	35.5%
Oasis	1.2%	37.3%	48.5%	13.0%
Palm Desert	5.0%	49.8%	33.8%	11.5%
Palm Springs	7.1%	51.6%	31.5%	9.8%
Rancho Mirage	5.1%	43.5%	38.2%	13.2%
Ripley	6.9%	48.0%	37.1%	8.0%
Sky Valley	2.9%	42.7%	28.6%	25.9%
Thermal	7.0%	47.3%	21.9%	23.8%
Thousand Palms	3.8%	45.1%	30.7%	20.3%
Vista Santa Rosa	1.1%	28.0%	28.1%	42.9%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	4.2%	28.2%	37.6%	30.0%
Comparison: California	7.1%	30.4%	37.2%	25.3%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 20. Total Crime Index by City/CDP

City/CDP	2021 crimes per 100,000
Bermuda Dunes	95
Blythe	153
Cathedral City	80
Coachella	119
Desert Center	105
Desert Edge	50
Desert Hot Springs	123
Desert Palms	67
Garnet	93
Indian Wells	130
Indio	110
Indio Hills	90
La Quinta	107
Mecca	102
Messa Verde	105
North Shore	85
Oasis	71
Palm Desert	148
Palm Springs	181
Rancho Mirage	133
Ripley	125
Sky Valley	72
Thermal	160
Thousand Palms	134
Vista Santa Rosa	154

Source: Data pulled from Applied Geographic Solutions which utilizes data from Uniform Crime Report (2021).

## Appendix 21. Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at birth (years)
Blythe	461.03	79.1
Blythe	461.01	77.9
Blythe	459	76.4
Blythe	461.02	76
Blythe	470	75
Blythe	462	72.2
Cathedral City	449.23	81
Cathedral City	449.24	80.7
Cathedral City	449.26	79.6
Cathedral City	450	79.6
Cathedral City	449.16	78.3
Cathedral City	449.25	76.7
Cathedral City	449.15	76.2
Cathedral City	449.07	76
Cathedral City	447.02	75.9
Coachella	457.06	81.2
Coachella	457.07	81.2
Coachella	452.22	80.2
Coachella	457.04	78.6
Coachella	457.05	77.3
Coachella	457.03	77
Desert Center	469	77.8
Desert Hot Springs	445.22	81.8
Desert Hot Springs	452.28	81.7
Desert Hot Springs	472.02	81.1
Desert Hot Springs	445.17	78.5
Desert Hot Springs	472.01	78.3
Desert Hot Springs	445.15	76.9
Desert Hot Springs	445.16	75.8
Desert Hot Springs	445.18	75.1
Desert Hot Springs	445.07	74.9
Desert Hot Springs	445.09	72.6



District 4 Community Profile

Desert Hot Springs	445.1	71.7
Indian Wells	451.23	87
Indio	494	86.3
Indio	452.12	84.2
Indio	456.06	82.9
Indio	491	82.5
Indio	452.14	81.8
Indio	495	81.3
Indio	453.04	81.1
Indio	452.17	80.9
Indio	452.24	80.5
Indio	452.13	79.2
Indio	452.07	78.8
Indio	452.16	77.8
Indio	452.33	77.6
Indio	453.02	76.8
Indio	455.01	76.7
Indio	452.09	76.6
Indio	455.02	76.1
Indio	453.03	75.5
La Quinta	456.08	81.9
La Quinta	451.21	81.5
La Quinta	451.2	81
La Quinta	451.09	80.9
La Quinta	452.15	80.3
La Quinta	451.1	78.4
Mecca	456.04	77.8
Palm Desert	451.15	87.3
Palm Desert	451.25	85.6
Palm Desert	449.22	84.7
Palm Desert	449.29	83.1
Palm Desert	451.17	82.7
Palm Desert	449.28	82.5
Palm Desert	451.19	82.4

## District 4 Community Profile

Palm Desert	449.27	81.8
Palm Desert	451.18	81.2
Palm Desert	451.08	80.9
Palm Desert	449.3	79.4
Palm Desert	451.16	78.1
Palm Springs	446.04	81.3
Palm Springs	448.05	80.1
Palm Springs	448.06	79.9
Palm Springs	446.06	78.9
Palm Springs	449.04	77.9
Palm Springs	448.04	77.1
Palm Springs	446.05	76.5
Palm Springs	446.02	76.4
Palm Springs	447.01	74.2
Rancho Mirage	449.21	83.7
Rancho Mirage	449.17	81.9
Rancho Mirage	451.03	79.3
Thermal	456.05	85.2
Thermal	456.09	81.1
Thousand Palms	445.05	80.8
Thousand Palms	445.2	79.3
<b>District 4 Average</b>	-	<b>79.4</b>
Comparison: Riverside County average	-	79.0
Comparison: California estimate	-	81.3
Comparison: United States average	-	78.7

Source: Tejada-Vera B, Bastian B, Arias E, Escobedo LA., Salant B, Life Expectancy Estimates by U.S. Census Tract, 2010-2015. National Center for Health Statistics. (2020). Available online here: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/>. HARC averaged the census tract data to create averages for District 4, Riverside County, and national geographies. California is the only geography beyond Census Tracts with an estimates life expectancy.

## Appendix 22. Preterm Births by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of Preterm Births	Number of Total Births	Percent of Births
Bermuda Dunes	6	81	7.4%
Blythe	15	171	8.8%
Cathedral City	48	531	9.0%
Coachella	59	672	8.8%
Desert Center	0	5	0.0%
Desert Hot Springs	54	474	11.4%
Indian Wells	1	7	14.3%
Indio	87	1,009	8.6%
La Quinta	17	277	6.1%
Mecca	20	152	13.2%
Mesa Verde	0	10	0.0%
North Shore	1	58	1.7%
Palm Desert	24	345	7.0%
Palm Springs	25	198	12.6%
Rancho Mirage	3	49	6.1%
Ripley	0	9	0.0%
Thermal	26	152	17.1%
Thousand Palms	8	74	10.8%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

Source. Riverside County Public Health (2019). "Preterm births" is defined as those less than 37 weeks.

## Appendix 23. CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of Households	Percent of Households
	Receiving SNAP	Receiving SNAP
Bermuda Dunes	107	3.8%
Blythe	847	17.2%
Cathedral City	1,687	9.0%
Coachella	1,658	10.7%
Desert Center	3	3.3%
Desert Edge	167	9.3%
Desert Hot Springs	1,868	17.8%
Desert Palms	31	0.8%
Garnet	174	10.5%
Indian Wells	46	1.7%
Indio city	2,549	7.9%
Indio Hills	56	23.9%
La Quinta	587	3.7%
Mecca	301	16.2%
Mesa Verde	62	27.2%
North Shore	64	6.8%
Oasis	174	17.5%
Palm Desert	1,273	5.2%
Palm Springs	1,840	7.6%
Rancho Mirage	336	3.6%
Ripley	55	31.4%
Sky Valley	60	6.2%
Thermal	68	15.9%
Thousand Palms	368	14.1%
Vista Santa Rosa	79	9.8%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	67,436	9.3%
Comparison: California	1,164,713	8.9%
Comparison: United States	14,171,567	11.7%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 24. CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps for Children by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits
Bermuda Dunes	107	100.0%
Blythe	576	68.0%
Cathedral City	973	57.7%
Coachella	1,215	73.3%
Desert Center	3	100.0%
Desert Edge	34	20.4%
Desert Hot Springs	1,129	60.4%
Desert Palms	0	0.0%
Garnet	133	76.4%
Indian Wells	0	0.0%
Indio	1,691	66.3%
Indio Hills	47	83.9%
La Quinta	420	71.6%
Mecca	270	89.7%
Mesa Verde	39	62.9%
North Shore	0	0.0%
Oasis	160	92.0%
Palm Desert	691	54.3%
Palm Springs	655	35.6%
Rancho Mirage	132	39.3%
Ripley	47	85.5%
Sky Valley	0	0.0%
Thermal	45	66.2%
Thousand Palms	179	48.6%
Vista Santa Rosa	69	87.3%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	<b>9,733</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
Comparison: Riverside County	44,904	66.6%
Comparison: California	747,180	64.2%
Comparison: United States	7,105,912	50.1%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2015-2019).

## Appendix 25. Walking (18+) by City/CDP

City/CDP	Percent of adults who walked at least 150 minutes in past week
Bermuda Dunes	37.8%
Blythe	42.3%
Cathedral City	36.9%
Coachella	39.4%
Desert Center	36.6%
Desert Edge	36.8%
Desert Hot Springs	37.5%
Garnet	34.0%
Indian Wells	40.2%
Indio	36.9%
Indio Hills	37.9%
La Quinta	37.8%
Oasis	42.6%
Palm Desert	37.6%
Palm Springs	38.1%
Rancho Mirage	39.1%
Sky Valley	37.5%
Thermal	39.3%
Thousand Palms	35.4%
Vista Santa Rosa	39.0%
<b>District 4 Total</b>	-
Comparison: Riverside County	36.9%
Comparison: California	38.9%

Source: CHIS Neighborhood Edition (2016).