Consultant Report: Redistricting Alternatives for the City of Riviera Beach

April 30, 2024

Ronald R. Schultz, Ph.D. James Gammack-Clark, M.A., Ph.D. candidate Michael Stamm Jr. MURP

Introduction

The City of Riviera Beach contracted with Ronald R. Schultz, PhD, to conduct an analysis of their City Council election districts and, if necessary, to prepare recommended alternatives for City Council consideration. The consulting team of Dr. Schultz, Mr. James-Gammack-Clark, and Mr. Michael Stamm Jr have a long history of performing districting and redistricting options and population analyses for communities in the south Florida area (documented in our Proposal previously submitted to the City). Most recently, since the availability of the 2020 U.S. Census population counts, the consulting team has worked with nine south Florida municipalities in the examination and revision of their city council or commission districts. These analyses reviewed the existing population balance across the city's election districts and, in all but one case, proceeded to the development of several alternative spatial configurations for the city's election districts. The goal was to balance the population across the districts while maintaining other district characteristics as much as possible. Workshops and public meetings were undertaken to seek input to the development of these alternative district shapes. Recommendations were then made for consideration by the city council or commission.

On January 10th, 2024, the consultant team provided the City of Riviera Beach a District Analysis report that evaluated the current population distribution across the existing Riviera Beach Council Districts. The 2020 U.S. Census apportionment dataset (Census Redistricting Summary Files: Public Law 94-171) is the initial population base for this analysis. However, we have added to the Census population counts the impact of new housing development in the city since the Census was undertaken. Our report also reviews some important characteristics of the 2020 U.S. Census and discusses recently adopted Florida legislation that impacts redistricting: this information is included in the appendix.

The consultant team presented the data and contents of the District Analysis Report to the public on April 11, 2024, at the Riveria Beach Marina Event Center during the Redistricting Community Forum. The community forum provided an opportunity for the public to ask questions about the process, data, and methodology as well as to provide comments on the future geographic configuration of election districts. The City has created a webpage (www.rivierabch.com/Redistrict) to share reports, information, and maps with the public. The consulting team strongly recommends adopting a new election district map as the current districts are severely imbalanced. This report outlines the provisions in the City Charter governing redistricting, the evaluation of the current districts, population estimates for 2024, redistricting guidelines, and several map alternatives for consideration by the City Council.

Riviera Beach City Charter

The Charter of the City of Riviera Beach, specifically Article II – Government, Section 2 (Filing and qualifications by districts and groups) provides guidance as it pertains to creation of elections districts and when the City should undertake redistricting. The Charter states:

The City of Riviera Beach shall be divided into four voting districts, however, the election shall be city-wide. The mayor and the candidates in group 5 shall be elected at large and without regard to districts.

The city council shall by ordinance set the boundaries of districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 by January 1, 1975 and either confirm, modify or change the district by January 1, 1985 and every ten years thereafter. Each district shall be as nearly as practicable equal in population and the districts must not vary more than eight percent in population at the time of creating said districts or the adjustment thereof every ten years. Appropriate city staff, as designated by the city manager, shall review the district boundaries and recommend any necessary revisions to the city council.

Current Districts

An Evaluation of the Existing Districts:

The 2020 U.S. Census indicates that the City of Riviera Beach had a population of 37,604 on April 1, 2020. Thus, the mathematical average district would be 9,401 people. The left 3 numerical columns of **Table 1** present the 2020 U.S. Census population of the City's current geographic districts, the percentage each district represents of the City total population, and each district's deviation from the mathematical average district size. District 1 is the largest district with 15,793 people (42.0% of the City) and District 4 is the smallest district with 4,291 people (11.4% of the City population). District 1 exceeds the mathematical average district population by 68.0%, and District 4 is 54.4% below this mathematical average district.

Thus, based on 2020 Census data, the election districts have a mean or average deviation of **40.1%** and a spread between the largest and smallest districts of **122.4%**. Thus, the current districts far exceed the 8% deviation threshold identified in the City's Charter. This extreme population imbalance is a by-product of the City not engaging in the redistricting process since 1979.

Current Districts	2020 Population	% of City	Deviation From Average	2024 Population Estimate	% of City	Deviation From Average
District 1	15,793	42.0	68.0%	17,261	43.3	73.2%
District 2	6,968	18.5	-25.9%	7,229	18.1	-27.5%
District 3	10,552	28.1	12.2%	10,796	27.1	8.3%
District 4	4,291	11.4	-54.4%	4,579	11.5	-54.1%
Total	37,604	100	160.5%	39,865	100	163.0%
Average	9,401	25	40.1%	9,966	25	40.8%

Table 1 – Current Council Districts – City of Riviera Beach2020 Enumeration and 2024 Population Estimate

An Evaluation of Future Growth:

The U.S. Census was conducted 4 years ago, and its data grows older by the day. Thus, to ensure that any recommendations for redistricting reflect the city's growth since Census Day (April 1st, 2020), we have generated a population estimate. To this end, City staff identified housing that was not included in the 2020 Census. These are units that have been completed since then, along with a small number of units that were under construction and expected to be occupied by early 2024. These projects add a total of 817 new units to the city's existing housing stock. Population estimates for each of these projects were calculated by multiplying the number of units by the persons per household (PPH, 2.76) value established by the U.S. Census American Community Survey for the City of Riviera Beach (2017-2021). The number of units and a population estimate are given in **Table 2** below. Note: Population estimates used in the districting analysis were made at the census block level, rather than on a project-by-project basis. Rounding these estimates into whole numbers (persons) produces a difference of 6 people between these two ways of estimating the population impact of the new housing. Thus, the population estimate for the new housing used here is 2,261 people, where most of that growth (1,465 people) has occurred in District 1.

Accounting for this growth since the 2020 census results in a 2024 population estimate for the City of Riviera Beach of 39,865. The mathematical average population for each district is 9,966. The **Existing Districts Map** and the 3 right columns of **Table 1** show the geographic boundaries and the estimated population for the current districts. Using the 2024 population estimates, the district with the greatest population is still District 1 with 17,261 residents (43.3% of the city), while the district with the smallest population remains District 4 with 4,579 residents (11.5% of the city). The 2024 population estimates are used for all the Alternative spatial configurations (maps) presented in this report.

Table 2 – City of Riviera Beach

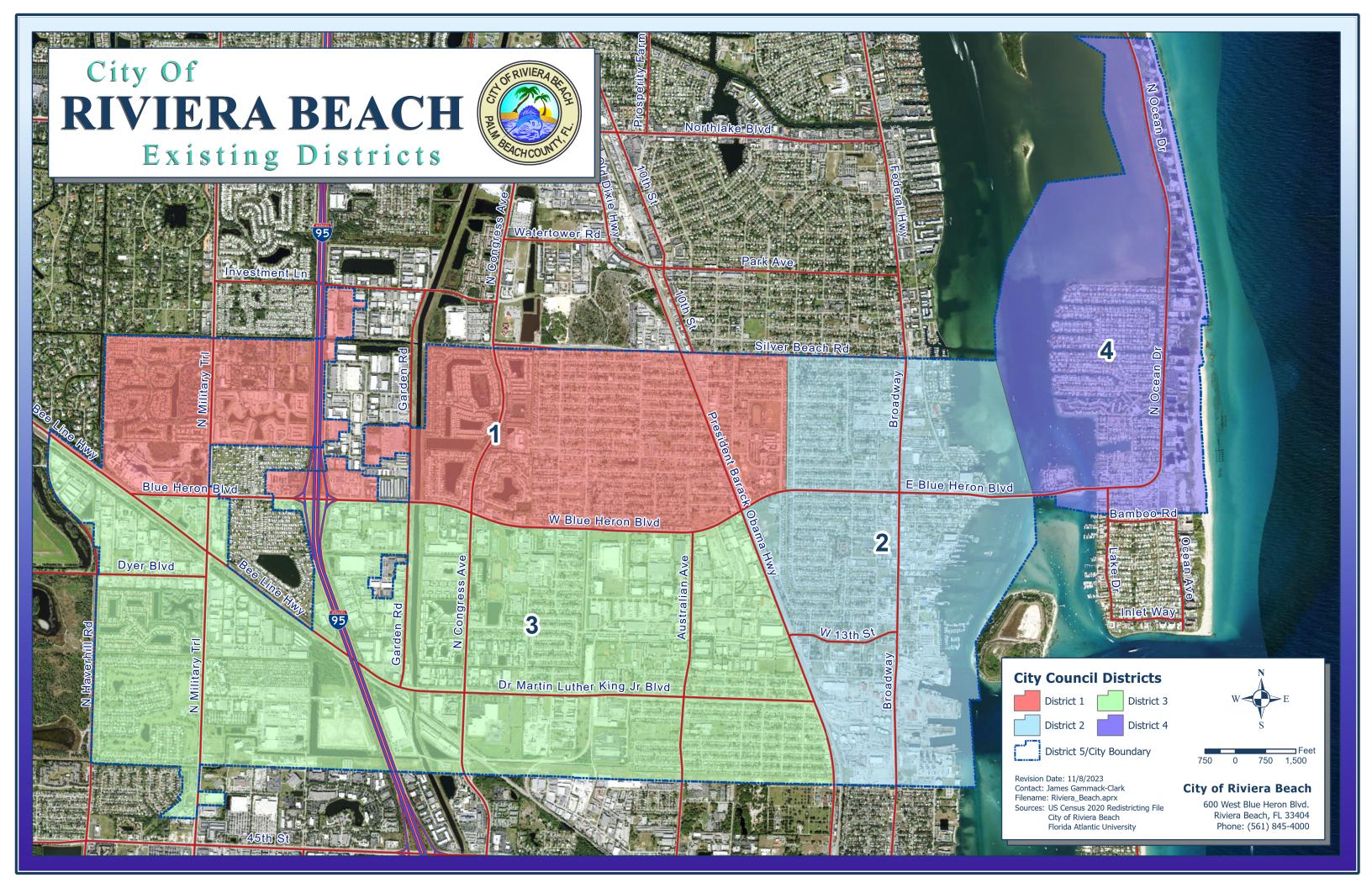
Development	Units	Population Estimate	Current District	Completion Date
Amrit Resort Condo	96	265	4	2024
Arbor Parc (Phase II & III)	500	1380	1	2022
Fontaine Duplexes	12	33	1	2023
Heron Estates	79	218	3	2022
Riviera Cove	89	246	2	2022
District 1 SF Homes	19	52	1	2023
District 2 SF Homes	5	14	2	2023
District 3 SF Homes	9	25	3	2022
District 4 SF Homes	8	22	4	2023
Estimated by Development	817	2,255		
Estimated by Census Block	817	2,261		

Population Estimates for Approved Developments

Note: The U.S. Census average persons per household (2017-2021) for the City of Riviera Beach (2.76) was used to calculate the population estimate, rounded to the nearest whole number.

The growth that has occurred since Census Day has served to further exacerbate population inequality between the districts, with the mean deviation rising slightly from 40.1% to **40.8%**, and the spread between the largest and smallest districts growing from 122.4% to **127.3%**. While the current districts spatial configuration is geographically compact and utilizes easy to understand boundaries, the population imbalance greatly exceeds both normal measures of population equity, and the threshold established in the City Charter: "the districts must not vary more than eight percent in population at the time of creating said districts or the adjustment thereof every ten years".

To address this population imbalance, the overall pattern of district boundary changes needs to significantly increase the population of Districts 2 and 4, while also significantly reducing that of District 1. Achieving this goal necessitates large areal changes to those districts, which will impact the surrounding districts in a cascading manner.



Redistricting Criteria and Data Sources

The framework or criteria guiding the development of revised district plans can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Reasonable population equality across districts:
 - Districts should have approximately the same number of people. All residents, regardless
 of age or other characteristics are counted. Ideal district size is based on the total
 population divided by the number of districts. The City of Riviera Beach Charter requires
 that when adjusting the districts for population balance, they should not vary more than
 eight percent.
 - Redistricting should adhere to Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended and interpreted through case law. This criterion requires that minority population clusters be respected in the development of district boundaries. Arbitrary dilution and other discriminatory practices are prohibited.
 - Redistricting should adhere to Florida's Fair Districting Amendment.
- 2) Geographic contiguity and appropriate compactness:
 - District boundaries should follow major natural and manmade features where possible.
 - Districts should maintain the integrity of communities of interest based on race, life cycle/age, income, and other community identity characteristics.
 - Where possible, districts should minimize the degree of change in pre-existing patterns of districts to promote continuity of citizen identification with a district.
 - Districts should be compact and be spatially contiguous to the extent possible.

The first criterion, population equality, is of primary importance. In the case of Riviera Beach equal population across the districts gives district residents an equal opportunity to seek a district council seat and equal access to their district representative. The second criterion, geographic contiguity and appropriate compactness, is significant in guiding decisions in reaching reasonable population balance. Of course, the contiguity and compactness criterion are subject to the reality of city geography.

In developing revised Riviera Beach City Council election districts, the spatial units used in composing or building the districts are residential housing subdivisions (communities) and U.S. Census Blocks. Subdivisions are typically homogeneous in their housing characteristics and thus serve households with broadly similar interests. Therefore, district borders are typically subdivision boundaries and associated major roadways or other obvious physical features. U.S. Census Blocks are typically subunits in subdivisions and are the smallest spatial unit used in tabulating Census data.

In addition to the above criteria, recently enacted legislation by the Florida Legislature specifically states that districts may not be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a candidate for, or a member of, the governing body based on their residential address. House Bill No. 411 created section 166.0321, F. S.: which states:

Each municipality shall, from time to time, fix the boundaries of its districts so as to keep them as nearly equal in proportion to their respective populations as practicable, provided that such changes may not be made in the 270 days before a regular general election for the governing body of the municipality. Districts may not be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a candidate for member of the governing body, or an incumbent member of the governing body based on the candidate's or incumbent's residential address. Any ordinance enacted or adopted by a municipality on or after July 1, 2023, which is in conflict with this section is void.

The City of Riviera Beach will hold its next Municipal General Election on March 11, 2025. Thus, consistent with this statute, new districts should be adopted prior to June 14, 2024.

Map Alternatives

Given the necessity for redistricting, three map alternatives have been developed for review and discussion by the City Council. All the alternatives meet standard districting guidelines and the requirements of the City Charter. They represent alternative ways to better balance district populations, while also keeping with the intent of the other identified guidelines.

The high degree of population inequality across districts means that significant changes to district boundaries are needed to achieve compliance with redistricting standards and the City Charter. Consequently, all the proposed alternatives involve substantial modifications to current boundaries to achieve population equity. The boundaries of District 4 must expand westward across the intracoastal to add population. This will have a cascading impact upon on the boundaries of the other three districts.

Alternative 1

The intent of Alternative 1 is to achieve population balance by changing the existing boundaries as little as possible. However, given the extent of the existing imbalance, that change remains considerable. The impacts of these modifications on the districts' 2024 projected populations and geographic boundaries are reflected in **Table 3**, the **Alternative 1 Map**, and the **Existing vs. Alternative 1 Comparison Map**.

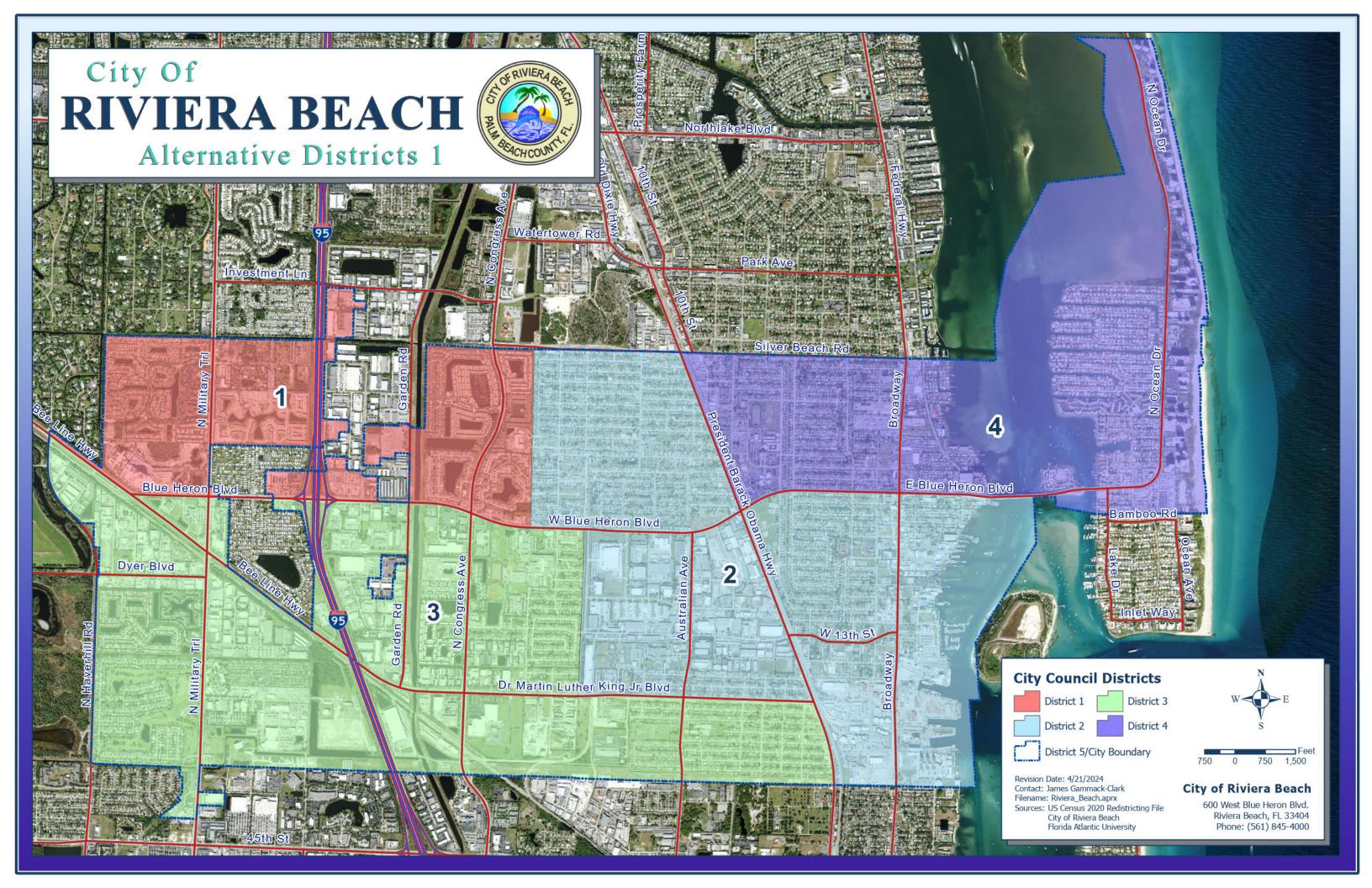
Alternative 1	2024 Population	% of City	Deviation From Average
District 1	10,061	25.24	0.95%
District 2	10,226	25.65	2.61%
District 3	9,900	24.83	-0.66%
District 4	9,678	24.28	-2.89%
Total	39,865	100	7.11%
Average	9,966	25	1.78%

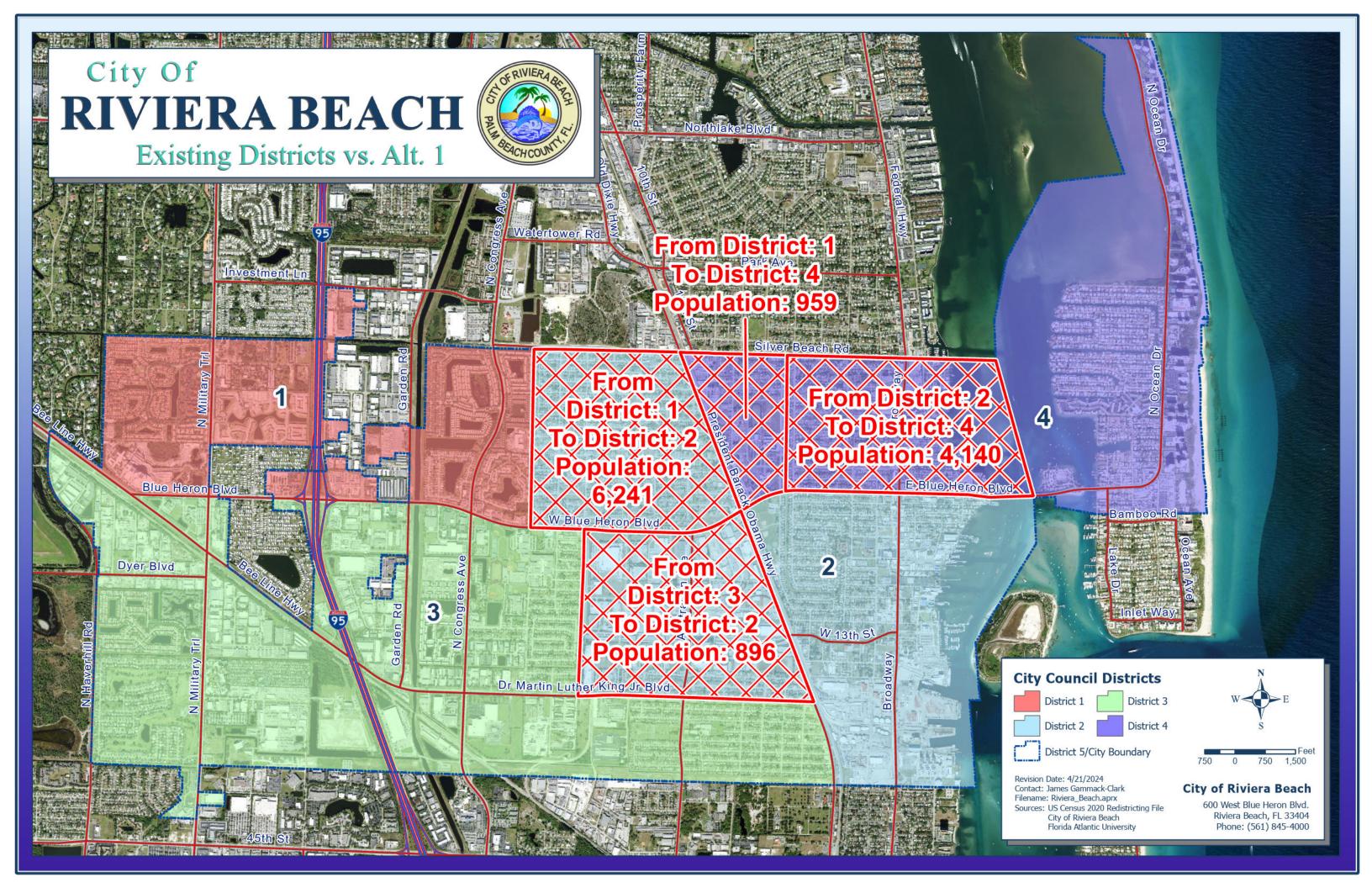
Table 3 – Alternative 1 – City of Riviera Beach

The specific changes from the existing district boundaries to those of Alternative 1 are as follows:

- District 4 expands west across the intracoastal to President Barack Obama Highway, north of Blue Heron Boulevard. This move adds 4,140 people to District 4 from District 2 and an additional 959 people from District 1.
- 2. District 1 contracts west to the easterly boundary of the Wedgewood Plaza subdivision, thus reducing its population by 6,241 people. District 3 loses 896 people by contracting south to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr Boulevard, east of the Acrehome Park, Federal Gardens, and Harmony Heights subdivisions. These areas, and their residents, are absorbed by District 2.

Alternative 1 establishes reasonable population equity in the City of Riviera Beach council districts. The total deviation falls from **163.0%** to **7.11%**, while the mean deviation falls from **40.8%** to **1.78%**. The spread drops from **127.30%** to **5.50%**.





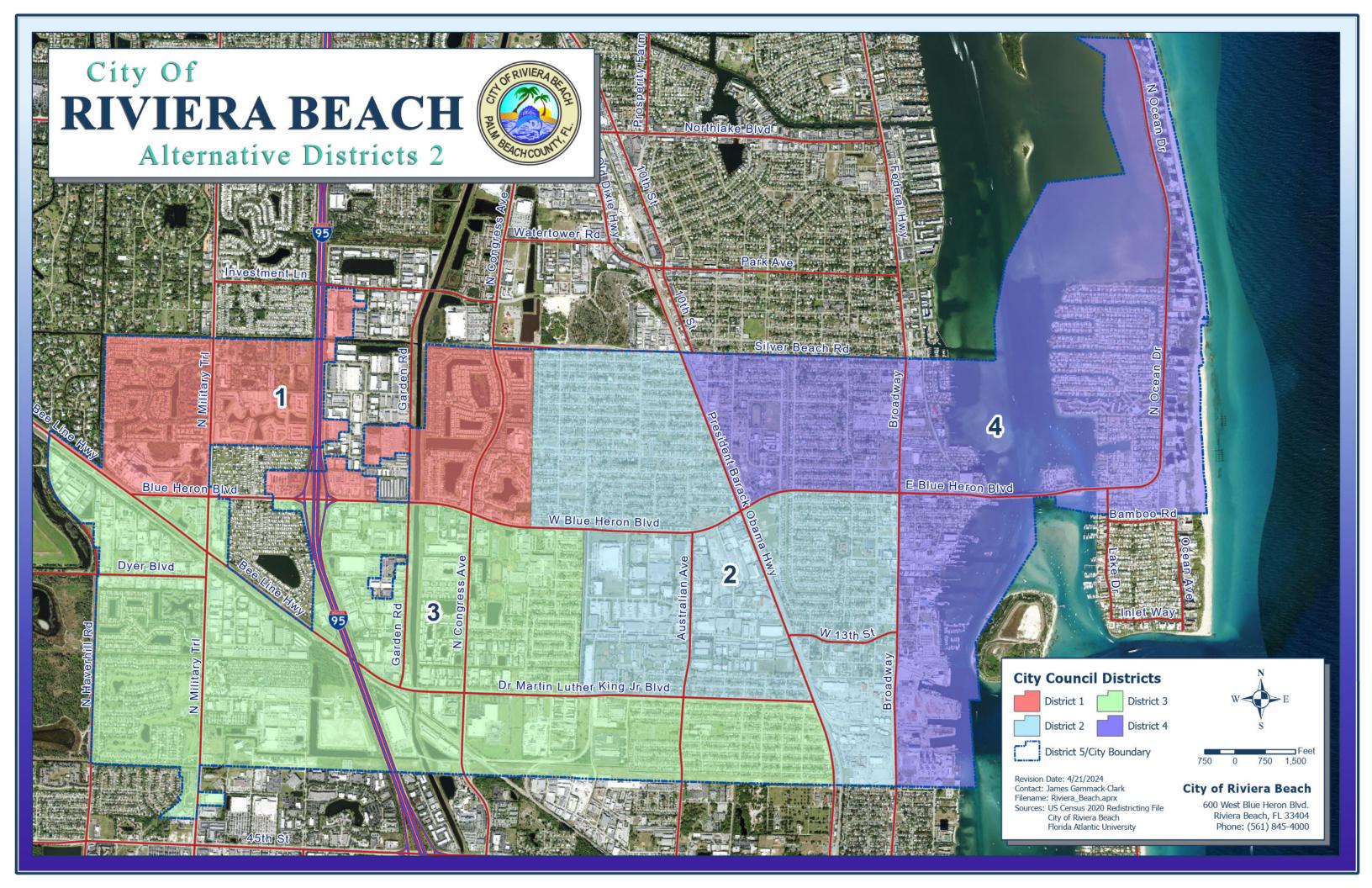
Alternative 2

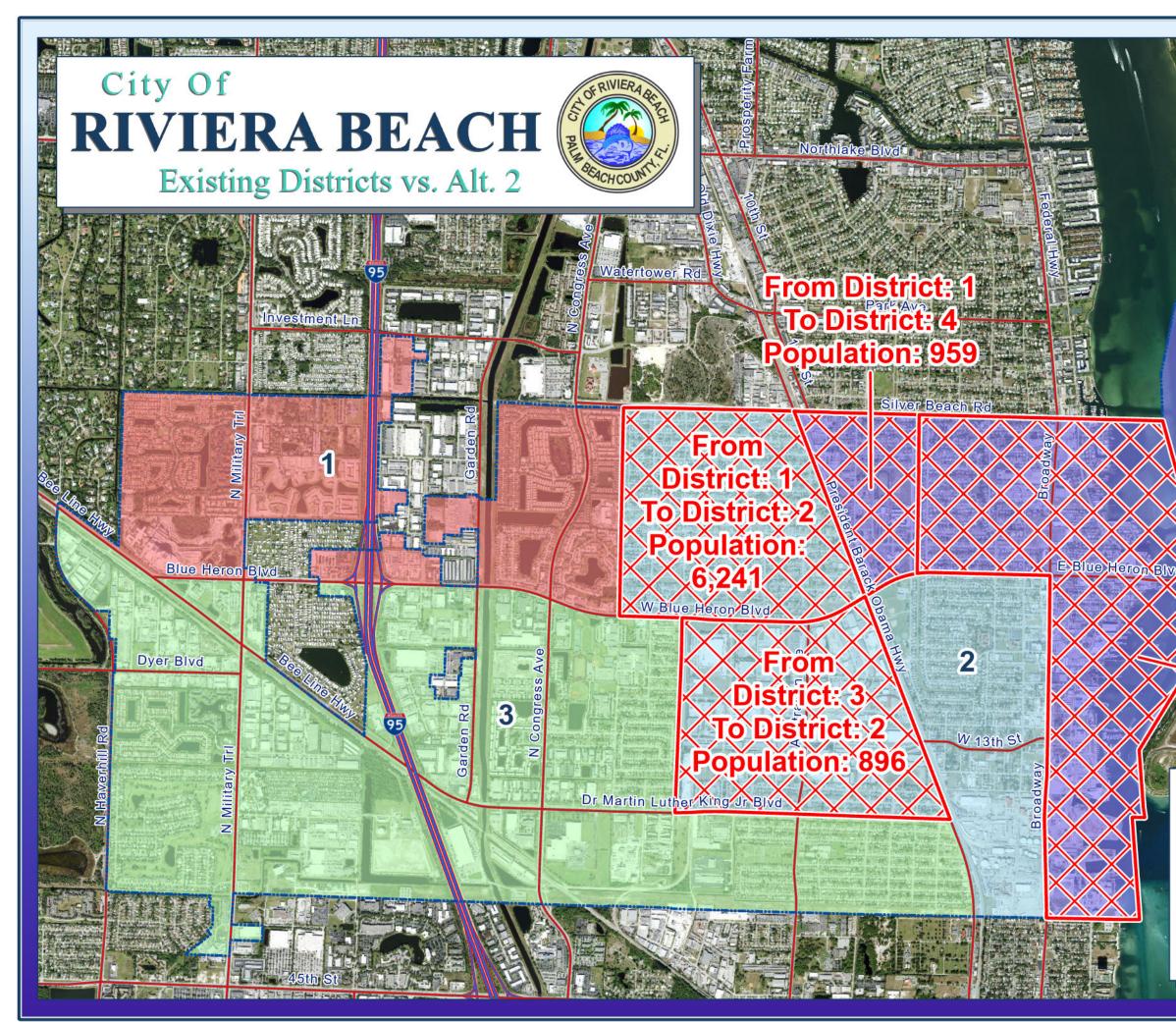
Alternative 2 is a variant of Alternative 1 that seeks additional population balance by including a southerly expansion for District 4 along the eastern side of Broadway. As a result, District 2 becomes more compact as its eastern boundary, south of Blue Heron Blvd, moves westward to Broadway. The boundaries of Districts 1 and 3 remain unchanged from those of Alternative 1. The impacts of these modifications on the districts' populations and geographic boundaries are reflected in **Table 4**, the **Alternative 2 Map**, and the **Existing vs. Alternative 2 Comparison Map**.

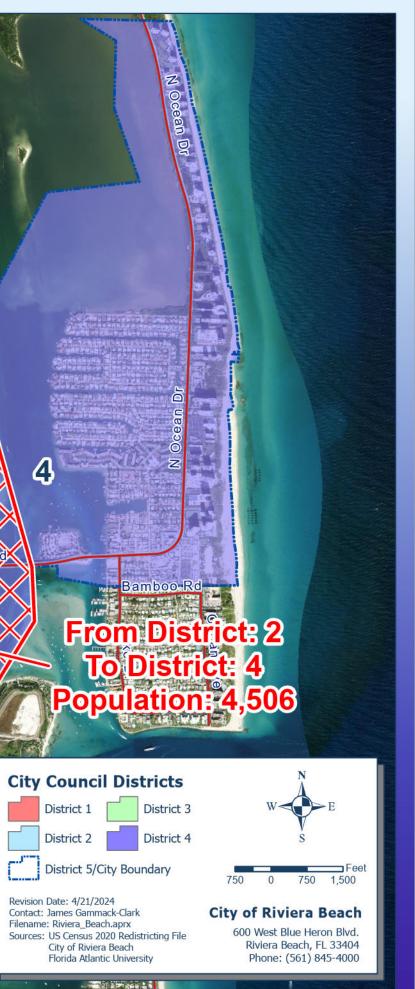
Alternative 2	2024 Population	% of City	Deviation From Average
District 1	10,061	25.24	0.95%
District 2	9,860	24.73	-1.07%
District 3	9,900	24.83	-0.66%
District 4	10,044	25.20	0.78%
Total	39,865	100	3.46%
Average	9,966	25	0.87%

Table 4 – Alternative 2 – City of Riviera Beach

Alternative 2 improves population equity across the City of Riviera Beach council districts. The total deviation falls from 163.0% for the current districts to **3.46% in Alternative 2**, while the mean deviation falls from 40.80% to **0.87%**. The spread between the largest district (District 1) and the smallest district (District 2) drops from 127.3% for the existing districts to **2.02%**. Alternative 2 has the most balanced population of the three alternatives presented in this report.







Alternative 3

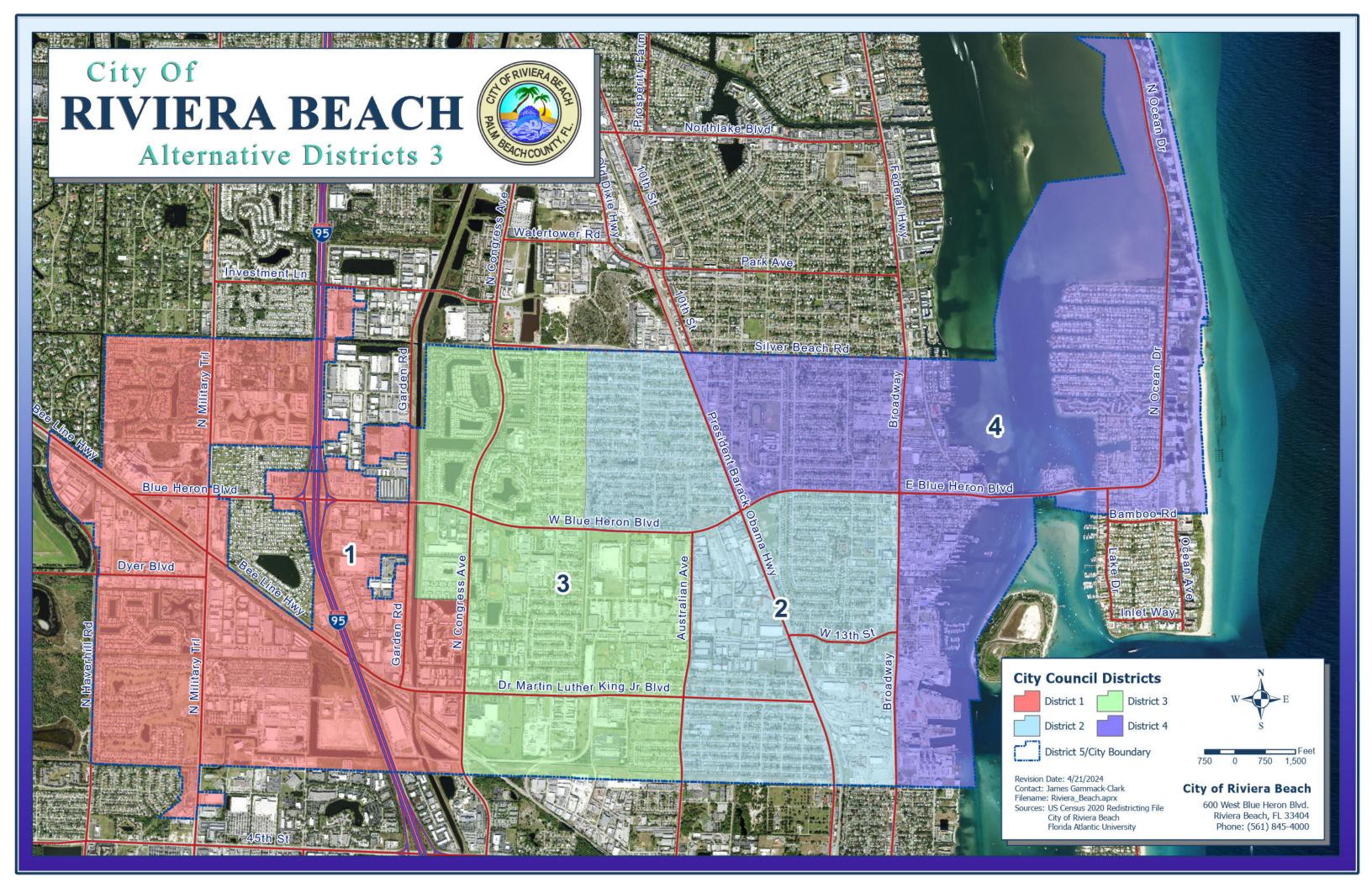
In response to public feedback given at the May 11th Redistricting Community Forum, Alternative 3 configures council districts into four (4) north-south oriented districts. The numerical and visual impact of this Alternative is seen in **Table 5**, the **Alternative 3 Map**, and the **Existing vs. Alternative 3 Comparison Map**.

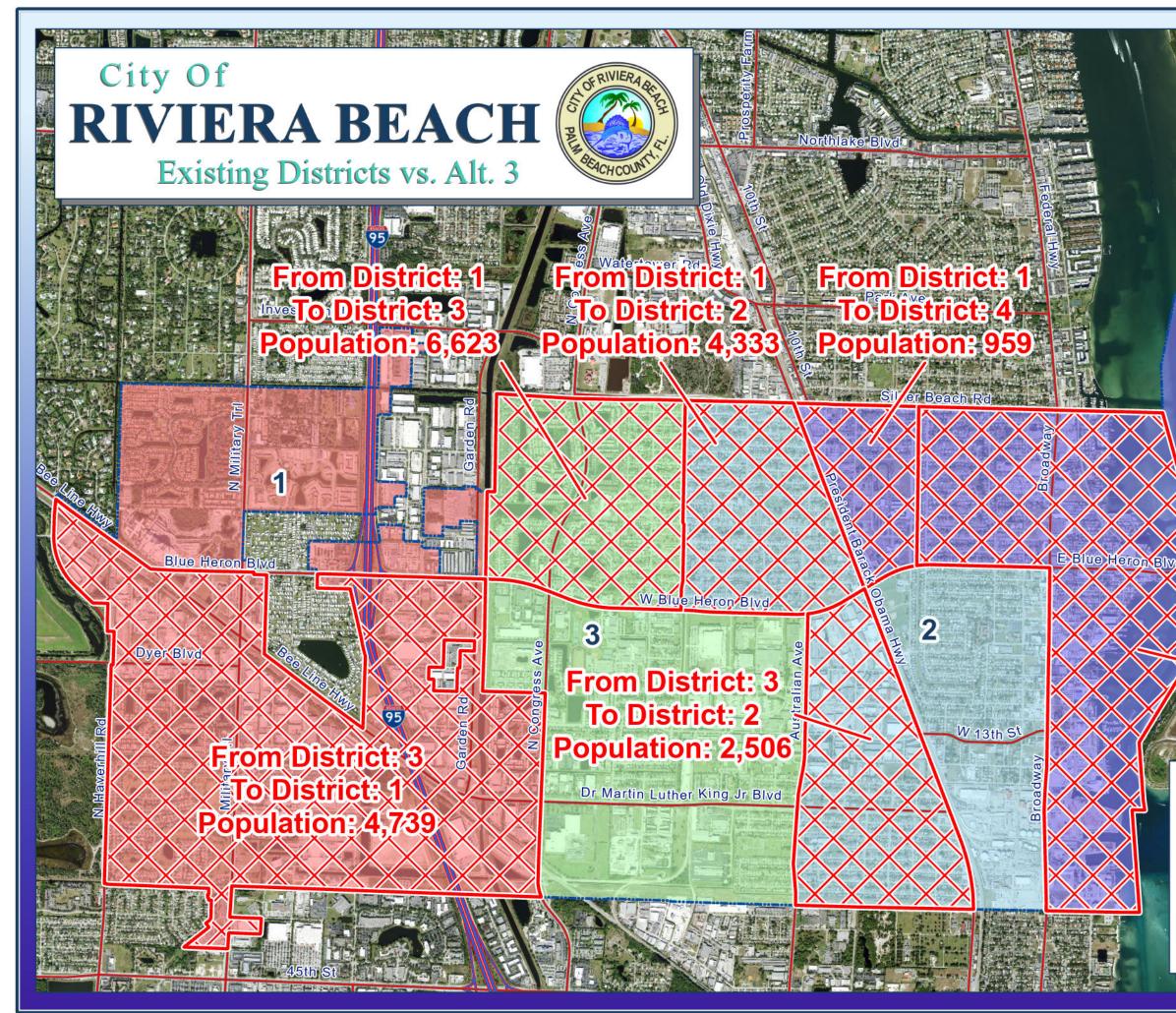
Alternative 3	2024 Population	% of City	Deviation From Average
District 1	10,085	25.30	1.19%
District 2	9,562	23.99	-4.06%
District 3	10,174	25.52	2.08%
District 4	10,044	25.20	0.78%
Total	39,865	100	8.11%
Average	9,966	25	2.03%

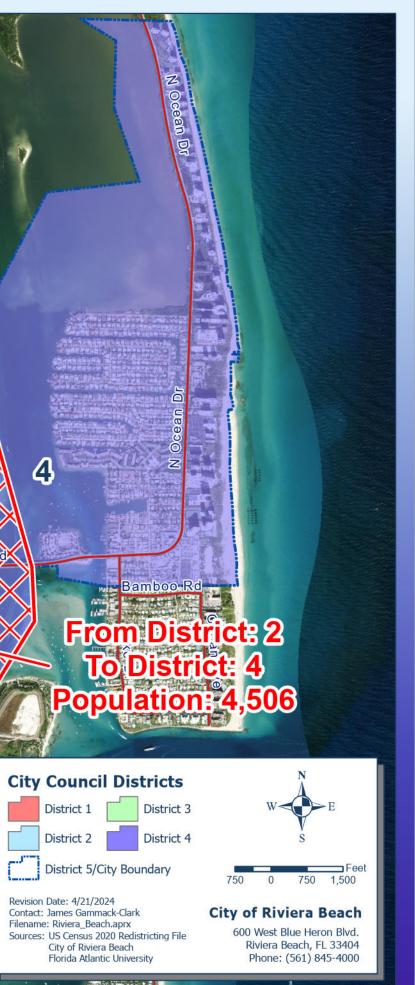
Table 5 – Alternative 3 – City of Riviera Beach

The specific changes from the existing(current) district boundaries to those of Alternative 3 are as follows:

- District 1 retains the northwestern corner of the city, west of the centerline of the C-17 canal. Its eastern border then continues south of Blue Heron Boulevard along the centerline of the C-17 canal to the northern boundary of the Marsh Harbour subdivision. Following this boundary, it then jogs to the east to the centerline of North Congress Avenue, and thence south to the city limits. In so doing, District 1 becomes the city's western district.
- 2. To the east of these boundaries lies District 3, which retains the area south of Blue Heron Boulevard, west of Australian Avenue. It gains that part of the city north of Blue Heron Boulevard, east of the centerline of the C-17 canal, and west of the centerline of RJ Hendley Avenue. (Note: this boundary splits the Acrehome Park subdivision between districts 2 and 3.)
- District 2 is composed of that part of the city north of Blue Heron Boulevard between RJ Hendley Avenue and President Barack Obama Highway, and the area south of Blue Heron Boulevard between Australian Avenue and Broadway.
- 4. The remainder of the city, to the east of these boundaries, constitutes District 4.







Under Alternative 3, the total population deviation falls from 163.0% to **8.11%**, while the mean deviation falls from 40.80% to **2.03%**. The spread between the largest (District 3) and the smallest (District 2) districts drops from 127.30% to **6.14%**. This is the least balanced of the alternatives presented in this report, but it is still well within acceptable parameters.

Summary

It is the opinion of the redistricting team that a realignment of Riviera Beach City Council election district boundaries, to better balance the population across the districts, is required. Without redistricting, the mean deviation is 40.8%, with a spread between the largest and smallest districts of 127.3%. Both of which far exceed the 8% City Charter maximum and standard interpretations of 'reasonable population balance' across local government districts.

The alternatives presented here all fall below the maximum district deviation of 8% that is stipulated in the city's charter (see **Table 6, last two columns**). Thus, they are all acceptable options for consideration. Alternative 1 makes the minimal geographic adjustments to the existing boundaries in order to achieve reasonable population equity. Alternative 2 is the most balanced of the alternatives presented in this report. It achieves this by slightly increasing the degree of geographic change compared to Alternative 1. The greatest degree of geographic change is observed in Alternative 3, which draws the district boundaries in a primarily north-south direction.

Table 6 – Districts	s Configurations -	- City of Riviera Beach
---------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

Deviation Statistics Summary

Configuration	Impacted	Total	Mean	Spread	
Configuration	Population Deviation		Deviation	Spreau	
Existing Districts	N/A	163.00	40.80	127.30	
Alternative 1	12,236	7.11	1.78	5.50	
Alternative 2	12,602	3.46	0.87	2.02	
Alternative 3	23,666	8.11	2.03	6.14	

Appendix

The 2020 Census

There are two primary differences that make the 2020 U.S. Census stand out from those that preceded it: a significant delay in its release due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the implementation of a new 'differential privacy' policy. We briefly address these for the record.

The decennial census aims to capture a count of the population of the United States of America on April 1 of years ending in zero (0), most recently April 1, 2020. Clearly population distribution and its characteristics are constantly changing, with births, deaths, and migration patterns continually adjusting the fabric of the American people. Census Day represents a single moment in time in which the U.S. population is enumerated through-out the land. By April 1, 2020, every household in America received an invitation to participate in the 2020 census, with three options to respond: online, by mail, or by phone. 2020 represented the first census to include an online response option. Subsequent to this day is a period of time in which the U.S. Census Bureau follows up with non-responders and begins a quality control process. Traditionally, the Census Bureau would deliver an official apportionment population count to the U.S. President on December 31st, followed by a distribution of redistricting data to the states exactly one year to the day after Census Day, which in this case was supposed to be April 1, 2021.

However, due to complications caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Census Bureau sought statutory relief from Congress that would allow for apportionment counts to be delivered to the President by April 30, 2021, and redistricting data to be delivered to the states no later than September 30, 2021. Additionally, the Census Bureau compressed the typical three-month nonresponse follow up enumeration period to two and half months. Ultimately, redistricting data were released on August 12, 2021. This delay inevitably and unavoidably complicated redistricting efforts for every electoral district in the nation. It also meant that the amount of error in the data, inherent to every census, would likely be greater than earlier censuses. The Census Bureau has since confirmed that the rate of missing information was higher in the 2020 census than in the 2010 census. However, they have also stated that this rate was lower than they initially feared.

The 2020 census redistricting data release is the first time that 'differential privacy protection' was employed. This represents the Census Bureau's introduction of 'noise' into the data at the more local

geographic scale (Blocks and Block Groups) with the intent to strike a balance between data protection and precision. The effect is that while the enumeration counts can be trusted at the Census Tract level (an aggregation of many Blocks), we must anticipate a certain degree of 'fuzziness' at the Block level. Specifically, while the aggregate count of population for a Census Tract will be accurate, a certain proportion of people/housing units will have been *deliberately* misallocated by the Census Bureau at the Block level. While this may not be problematic in the realignment of Congressional Districts, for example, it certainly represents a challenge for Municipal Districts, for which the geographic precision of Census Blocks is highly desirable.

Taken together, therefore, the complications related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of 'differential privacy' introduce a certain amount of additional uncertainty to the primary source of data for this analysis (2020 Census Redistricting Data (PL 94-171)) that is unprecedented. Nevertheless, these data remain the standard base upon which municipal (and county, state and federal) redistricting efforts are conducted across the nation.

District Demographics

The tables below depict the demographic information taken from the 2020 U.S. Census for the existing council districts and the three map alternatives that were prepared for the City of Riviera Beach. Note that the columns "White" through "Other" sum to the city's total population as they constitute the Census Bureau's definition of race. The last two columns, "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino", also sum to the city's total population as this represents the Census Bureau's classification of ethnicity. Race and ethnicity are separate US Census classifications.

The Expanded Demographics tables below for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 retabulate the 2020 US Census demographic data using the specific Alternatives' proposed district boundaries. This tabulation provides the basic demographic structure of these alternatives.

Current Commission Districts – City of Riviera Beach

Expanded Demographics, U.S. Census 2020

District (Existing)	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino
1	15,793	2,785 (17.63%)	10,342 (65.48%)	51 (0.32%)	644 (4.08%)	10 (0.06%)	1,962 (12.42%)	2,019 (12.78%)	13,775 (87.22%)
2	6,968	1,691 (24.27%)	4,410 (63.29%)	28 (0.4%)	57 (0.82%)	1 (0.01%)	780 (11.19%)	897 (12.87%)	6,070 (87.11%)
3	10,552	928 (8.79%)	8,374 (79.36%)	37 (0.35%)	315 (2.99%)	4 (0.04%)	894 (8.47%)	894 (8.47%)	9,658 (91.53%)
4	4,291	3,810 (88.79%)	81 (1.89%)	2 (0.05%)	95 (2.21%)	0 (0%)	303 (7.06%)	230 (5.36%)	4,061 (94.64%)
	37,604	9,214 (24.5%)	23,207 (61.71%)	118 (0.31%)	1,111 (2.95%)	15 (0.04%)	3,939 (10.47%)	4,040 (10.74%)	33,564 (89.26%)

Alternative 1 – City of Riviera Beach

Expanded Demographics, U.S. Census 2020

District (Alt 1)	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino
1	8,681	2,432 (28.02%)	4,149 (47.79%)	32 (0.37%)	597 (6.88%)	2 (0.02%)	1,469 (16.92%)	1,577 (18.17%)	7,105 (81.85%)
2	10,131	882 (8.71%)	8,433 (83.24%)	24 (0.24%)	60 (0.59%)	9 (0.09%)	723 (7.14%)	684 (6.75%)	9,446 (93.24%)
3	9,662	881 (9.12%)	7,578 (78.43%)	36 (0.37%)	315 (3.26%)	3 (0.03%)	849 (8.79%)	836 (8.65%)	8,826 (91.35%)
4	9,130	5,019 (54.97%)	3,047 (33.37%)	26 (0.28%)	139 (1.52%)	1 (0.01%)	898 (9.84%)	943 (10.33%)	8,187 (89.67%)
	37,604	9,214 (24.5%)	23,207 (61.71%)	118 (0.31%)	1,111 (2.95%)	15 (0.04%)	3,939 (10.47%)	4,040 (10.74%)	33,564 (89.26%)

Alternative 2 – City of Riviera Beach

Expanded Demographics, U.S. Census 2020

District (Alt 2)	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino
1	8,681	2,432 (28.02%)	4,149 (47.79%)	32 (0.37%)	597 (6.88%)	2 (0.02%)	1,469 (16.92%)	1,577 (18.17%)	7,105 (81.85%)
2	9,774	652 (6.67%)	8,353 (85.46%)	23 (0.24%)	52 (0.53%)	9 (0.09%)	685 (7.01%)	654 (6.69%)	9,119 (93.3%)
3	9,662	881 (9.12%)	7,578 (78.43%)	36 (0.37%)	315 (3.26%)	3 (0.03%)	849 (8.79%)	836 (8.65%)	8,826 (91.35%)
4	9,487	5,249 (55.33%)	3,127 (32.96%)	27 (0.28%)	147 (1.55%)	1 (0.01%)	936 (9.87%)	973 (10.26%)	8,514 (89.74%)
	37,604	9,214 (24.5%)	23,207 (61.71%)	118 (0.31%)	1,111 (2.95%)	15 (0.04%)	3,939 (10.47%)	4,040 (10.74%)	33,564 (89.26%)

Alternative 3 – City of Riviera Beach

Expanded Demographics, U.S. Census 2020

District (Alt 3)	Total Population	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino
1	8,705	2,324 (26.7%)	4,284 (49.21%)	36 (0.41%)	652 (7.49%)	2 (0.02%)	1,407 (16.16%)	1,490 (17.12%)	7,215 (82.88%)
2	9,515	570 (5.99%)	8,261 (86.82%)	38 (0.4%)	21 (0.22%)	8 (0.08%)	617 (6.48%)	557 (5.85%)	8,958 (94.15%)
3	9,897	1,071 (10.82%)	7,535 (76.13%)	17 (0.17%)	291 (2.94%)	4 (0.04%)	979 (9.89%)	1,020 (10.31%)	8,877 (89.69%)
4	9,487	5,249 (55.33%)	3,127 (32.96%)	27 (0.28%)	147 (1.55%)	1 (0.01%)	936 (9.87%)	973 (10.26%)	8,514 (89.74%)
	37,604	9,214 (24.5%)	23,207 (61.71%)	118 (0.31%)	1,111 (2.95%)	15 (0.04%)	3,939 (10.47%)	4,040 (10.74%)	33,564 (89.26%)