

JUNE LAGMAY
CITY CLERK

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK
ELECTION DIVISION

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ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
MAYOR

JACOB WEXLER
CHIEF OF ELECTIONS

July 13, 2012

The Honorable Members of the City Council
c/o City Clerk, Room 395, City Hall
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: ADDITION OF ARMENIAN LANGUAGE TO ELECTION BALLOT MATERIALS

Summary

This report is in response to a motion introduced on April 20, 2012 by Councilmembers Krekorian, Wesson, and Garcetti (Council File 12-0604) instructing the City Clerk to report on the feasibility of adding Armenian as a language available on election ballot materials, and to include the cost and position analysis on a permanent basis starting with the 2013 elections or a possible phase-in for the 2015 elections.¹ The Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Affairs Committee recommended approval of this matter on May 18, 2012, and the Budget & Finance Committee heard this item on June 4, 2012 and directed the City Clerk to return with a written report.

The Office of the City Clerk is committed to providing fair, accessible, and transparent municipal elections. A staple of this commitment has long been our leadership in providing language assistance services to limited-English-proficient voters to the extent our budget permits. We support the City Council's efforts to add additional language assistance services to municipal elections and look forward to working with the City Council, County, and State election officials and the voting advocacy community in implementing new language components.

Background

At the conclusion of each Decennial Census, pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, (42 U.S.C. Sec 1973aa-1), the U.S. Census Bureau (Bureau) identifies political subdivisions that are required to provide oral and written language assistance to citizens of four very specific language groups: Spanish, Asian, Native American and Alaskan Native, who have been historically excluded from participation in

¹ See Exhibit A

the political process. The requirement is generally triggered if either five percent or 10,000 people of the political subdivision's citizen voting age population are members of that designated language group and do not speak or understand English "very well" (i.e., limited English proficient), and citizens of the language group experience a higher illiteracy rate than the national average.² Thus, as required by Federal law, since 1993 the City of Los Angeles has provided translated election materials and language assistance in six languages other than English, which are Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

On October 13, 2011, as a result of the 2010 Census, the Bureau added two other Asian languages to those already required for the County of Los Angeles (County): "Asian Indian" and "Other Asian-Not Specified". Unlike the six existing covered languages, the new language groups do not refer to a single defining language. Instead, the Bureau has relied on individual jurisdictions to make these determinations. After careful review and analysis, the Office of the Clerk, with assistance from the City Attorney, support staff from the City's census consultant and the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, determined that the two new languages required within the Asian Indian and Other Asian-Not Specified language groups would be Hindi and Thai for the City of Los Angeles, respectively.

The addition of Hindi and Thai makes the City of Los Angeles the only municipality in the County required to provide language assistance in as many as eight non-English languages. In contrast, other municipalities in the County offer anywhere between one and five non-English languages as part of their mandated language assistance programs. The City of Long Beach provides language assistance in five languages other than English, which are Khmer, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. The only other jurisdiction in the state that has more required languages than the City is the County, which offers language assistance, both orally and in writing, in nine non-English languages which are Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese; further, they also voluntarily offer limited language assistance in two non-required languages, Armenian and Russian.

As to providing non-Federally-mandated language assistance, some cities in the County also provide voluntary language assistance in addition to those they must offer under Federal law. For instance, Federal law requires the City of Glendale to provide language assistance in Korean and Spanish; however, Glendale also provides language assistance in Armenian. The City of West Hollywood is required to provide language assistance in Spanish; however, they also provide language assistance in Russian. The type of language assistance services provided by these jurisdictions for non-Federally-mandated languages varies. Glendale and West Hollywood offer comprehensive language assistance programs including official ballot materials, bilingual pollworkers, and polling place signage, while the County provides translated Armenian and Russian voter information guides only on its website. These jurisdictions have chosen the additional language services because they have significant

² The U.S. Census Bureau's category of "does not speak or understand English 'very well'" is widely recognized as an indicator for limited-English proficiency.

populations that speak those languages, even if these languages are not required by Federal law.

To determine the need for Armenian language assistance in the City, Election Division staff analyzed demographic data for the Armenian population in the City. Specifically, staff reviewed the 2010 U.S. Census and the 2008-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates to profile the three largest language groups in the City that are not covered under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act: Armenian, Persian, and Russian. To view the full demographic analysis for the Armenian, Persian and Russian populations, refer to Exhibit B.

Based on this analysis, Election Division staff concluded that providing Armenian language services may benefit this population. And that in future years, the City may want to consider expanding language assistance services to other languages like Persian and Russian, that are similarly not Federally required but which have significant populations that speak English less than "very well."

Implementation of Adding Armenian Language Services into the City's Election Procedures

As previously stated, the Office of the City Clerk-Election Division provides language assistance services to voters in eight Federally-mandated non-English languages. Details on the types of services provided are described in Table 1 below:³ Armenian language services can be added to any or all of these categories.

Table 1

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Official Sample Ballot (OSB)/Voting Material	All translations that could assist the voter while inside the voting booth, including but not limited to the OSB/Voter Information Pamphlet (VIP), Translated Official Ballot Pages, and Voting Instructions.
Vote-By-Mail (VBM)	All translations that could assist a VBM voter cast his or her ballot including the VBM application and instructions.
Polling Place Signage	All translations found inside or outside the polling place which include information found on the Information Kiosk and Official Table including but not limited to the Voter Bill of Rights, Polling Place Date and Hours Sign, Curbside Voting Available Sign, Quick Steps to Voting, and Provisional Voting Guide.
Pollworker Recruitment	All operations involved in providing oral

³ For an itemized list of language services offered by category refer to Exhibit C.

	language assistance including recruiting bilingual pollworkers, targeting limited-English proficient precincts, and operating a multilingual hotline.
Outreach Services	Any translation involving outreach services such as but not limited to newspaper ads, public service announcements, voter information guides, and attendance at outreach events that require bilingual staff.

Since provision of Armenian language services were not included in the City Clerk's 2012-13 Adopted Budget, additional funding to the City Clerk's Office will necessarily be required. The cost will depend on which and how many services the Council wishes to add (see Table 2 below). For example, adding the full range of services in time for the 2013 Municipal Elections will cost \$470,000 if Council approves by August 15, 2012. The cost, however, increases to \$710,000 if approved by December 1, 2012. The cost rises from August to December because of increased costs associated with re-printing and reviewing of election related material that will be in different stages of completion between August 15, 2012 and December 1, 2012, and staff overtime due to the compressed time period.

Alternatively, the City Council can choose a phase-in approach and adopt one or two categories of services for the 2013 Municipal Elections with the intent of adopting the full range of services for the 2015 Municipal Elections. In this scenario, the cost of adding language services depends on the category of services being added. One phase-in option that would provide voters the ability to utilize translated election material at the polling place would be to include the OSB/Voting Material, Vote-By-Mail and Polling Place Signage services. This option would cost \$361,000 in August or \$605,000 in December.

Due to printing deadlines and internal administrative processes, staff cannot implement new language services after December 1, 2012 for the 2013 Municipal Elections.

Table 2

Services To Be Provided	Cost		Percentage Increase
	On or By August 15, 2012	On or By December 1, 2012	
OSB/Voting Material	\$ 307,000	\$ 465,000	51%
Vote-By-Mail	\$ 48,000	\$ 93,000	94%
Polling Place Signage	\$ 6,000	\$ 47,000	683%
Pollworker Recruitment	\$ 38,000	\$ 39,000	3%
Outreach	\$ 71,000	\$ 66,000	- 7% ⁴
Total:	\$470,000	\$710,000	51%

⁴ Outreach services decrease from August to December due to the decrease employment timeframe of a bilingual phone operator.

Provisos that May Impair Implementation of Adding Armenian Language into City's Election Procedures

Some of the cost estimates in Table 2 do not reflect potential unexpected operational challenges involved with adding an additional language such as delays due to increased translation requirements that could in turn delay time sensitive printings or mailings. In addition to these general challenges, there are four specific challenges that may cause unknown additional costs not included in our analysis.

First, there are several election-related processes and documents over which the State or County, and not the City, have operational control. These include the Voter Registration and Permanent VBM Applications, and the Voter Bill of Rights. Since Armenian is not a Federally-mandated language, the State and County do not have translated documents or processes in place to serve Armenian speakers in these areas. In the absence of operational control, the City would have to rely on the County and/or State to establish new procedures and produce new translations to accommodate our addition of Armenian. The County and State would not be obligated to do so, and if they agreed to, they could pass the potentially significant costs to the City. If the State or County does not agreed to, the City may choose to produce a translated supplemental form guiding voters through filling out these forms adding to costs in Table 2 above or alternatively not provide these services at all.

The second challenge speaks to the City's lack of control over the voter registration roll: identifying voters requesting election materials in Armenian. Currently, Step 18(c) on the Voter Registration Form asks voters to indicate their language preference allowing election officials to mail election materials to them in their preferred language.⁵ The Voter Registration Form does not include a space to check for an Armenian language preference making it difficult to identify voters that may want or need Armenian election materials. To mitigate this challenge, the staff suggests developing a "Request for Non-English Ballot Materials Form" (Form). The Form could be distributed at targeted outreach events, to community organizations, and displayed at libraries, allowing staff to manually keep track of and respond to Armenian language requests. Conducting such a practice over the long term is not recommended, however, as manual data entry is known to have a high percentage error rate and voter contact information can quickly become outdated. Instead, staff would need to work with the County to identify and develop a mechanism by which data could be captured and entered into the voter roll on a more permanent basis. Since this option requires both governmental agencies to alter their systems and procedures over a significant period of time, this solution would not be feasible for the 2013 Municipal Elections.

The third challenge requires the City to conduct its own demographic analysis identifying precincts with high concentrations of Armenian populations to provide voter assistance. Traditionally, to identify precincts with high levels of limited-English proficient voters, staff has used the language preference data found in the voter roll. However, since Armenian is not one of the covered languages the City would need to

⁵ See Exhibit D

find an alternative way to identify and target precincts with high Armenian populations. To mitigate this challenge, the City would need to conduct a comprehensive demographic analysis using census and voter data information to identify precincts with high concentrations of Armenian populations, which requires the City to incur the cost of conducting this analysis. Those costs are included in the cost estimates for the Pollworker Recruitment Service identified in Table 2.

Finally, by providing its first language assistance to a population not covered by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, the City may face the expectation that it is moving toward providing language assistance services to other language groups that would also benefit from receiving language assistance services, such as Persian and Russian.

Recommendation for Council Action

Adding Armenian language services in City elections is a policy decision. If the Council wishes to incorporate some or all election language services in Armenian, it may take the following actions:

1. SELECT any or all of the following services to provide Armenian language services for the 2013 Municipal Elections:

	<u>If Clerk begins work by August 15</u>
A. OSB/Voting Material	\$307,000
B. Vote-By-Mail	\$48,000
C. Polling Place Signage	\$6,000
E. Pollworker Recruitment	\$38,000
F. Outreach	\$71,000

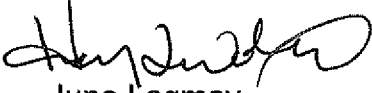
2. APPROVE in concept the appropriation of the corresponding amount from the Reserve Fund to the City Clerk's Office, and DIRECT the City Clerk to return with Controller's instructions to appropriate these funds and move them into the correct City Clerk accounts.
3. DIRECT the City Clerk to include Armenian language services as part of its budget request for the 2015 municipal elections.

Fiscal Impact Statement

If the Council opts to add language services in Armenian, there will be additional costs that will vary depending on the level of service or services added and whether approval is given in time for the City Clerk-Election Division to implement them by August 15.

If you have any questions or would like further information regarding this report, please feel free to contact me directly at (213) 978-1020.

Sincerely,



June Lagmay
City Clerk

Attachments

JL: HLW:mg

EXE-022-12

12-0604

RULES, ELECTIONS & INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

MOTION


BUDGET & FINANCE
MAY 18 2012

The City of Los Angeles has been and remains committed to an open election system in which every population is given equal access to the polls, and that those populations have access to materials that give them an equal opportunity to make informed decisions when they are voting. To that end, the City supplies its election materials in several different languages to ensure that all citizens of the City are able to meaningfully participate in City elections.

The Armenian population in Los Angeles is significant and continues to grow; at last count, there were over 28,000 registered voters of Armenian descent in the City. As such, the City should consider adding Armenian as a language available on election ballot materials to ensure that the City's Armenian community is given the same consideration that other communities in the City are given.

I THEREFORE MOVE, that the City Clerk be instructed to report to the Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations Committee on the feasibility of adding Armenian as a language available on election ballot materials, and to include in their report a cost and position analysis on a permanent basis starting with the 2013 elections or a possible phase-in for the 2015 elections.

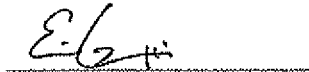
PRESENTED BY



HERB J. WESSON, JR.
Councilmember, 10th District


PAUL KREKORIAN
Councilmember, 2nd District

ORIGINAL

SECONDED BY




APR 20 2012



Demographic Analysis of the Armenian, Persian and Russian Populations in the City of Los Angeles

The City of Los Angeles is among the most diverse in the nation, composed of various ethnicities, cultures and languages. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, a total of 3,792,621 people reside in the City and the racial composition of the City including the Hispanic/Latino population (rounded to the nearest whole number) is:

- 48 percent Hispanic or Latino
- 29 percent White
- 9 percent African American
- 11 percent Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1 percent American Indian and Alaska Native or other
- 2 percent identified by two or more races.¹

Linguistic diversity among Angelenos is also vast. In its 2011 Master Plan, the Los Angeles Unified School District, which encompasses the entire City of Los Angeles and 31 surrounding cities, identified 96 spoken languages (not including dialects) in the District. Additionally, according to the 2008-2010 ACS 3-Year Estimates, the top 10 spoken languages in the City of Los Angeles by language spoken at home are: Spanish, Tagalog, Korean, Armenian, Chinese, Persian, Russian, Japanese, Hebrew, and Vietnamese.² Of the top 10 spoken languages in the City of Los Angeles, six are languages covered under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA) including Spanish, Tagalog, Korean, Chinese, Japanese, and Vietnamese while the remaining four (Armenian, Persian, Russian, and Hebrew) are not.

Notwithstanding the heritage requirement³, in order to trigger Section 203 of the VRA, a language minority population of a jurisdiction must have at least 10,000 voting age citizens that do not speak or understand English "very well," and citizens of the language group must experience a higher illiteracy rate than the national average. The Census Bureau makes coverage determinations by evaluating the voting age citizens, English proficiency and illiteracy rate of specific language groups. Table 1 below states the criteria the Bureau uses to determine whether Section 203 of the VRA triggers have been met.

Exhibit B: Table 1

Section 203 Triggers	Criteria
Voting Age Citizens	Is a United States Citizen and is at least 18 years old and over.
English Proficiency	Is a person that speaks English at less than "very well."
Illiteracy Rate	Is a person that has less than a fifth grade education.

¹ See Exhibit E

² See Exhibit F

³ As discussed in the report above, Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act minority language provisions apply only to four language heritage groups; Spanish, Asian, Native American and Alaskan Native.

To obtain an estimate as to whether or not Armenian, Persian or Russian could otherwise meet the VRA trigger of 10,000 voting age citizens with limited-English proficiency, Election Division staff looked at the voting age populations for those languages and the eight already required Federally-mandated languages, as shown in Table 2 below. The results indicate that Armenian, Persian, and Russian have limited English proficient voting age populations above 10,000 in the City. While Table 2 does not report the citizen voting age population data, it does illustrate that these populations are large enough to merit consideration.

Exhibit B: Table 2

Language	Number of Voting Age Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	Percent of Total Voting Age Population
Spanish	714,246	24.86
Korean	58,342	2.03
Armenian	30,502	1.06
Chinese	28,562	.99
Tagalog	27,887	.97
Persian	18,333	.64
Russian	16,953	.59
Japanese	10,149	.35
Vietnamese	9,161	.32
Thai	5,840	.20
Hindi	2,166	.08

Source: Compass Demographics, 2010 ACS 3-Year Estimates

According to the National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL), 14 percent of adults in the United States only have the most simple and concrete literacy skills in English.⁴ While there is no direct statistical information available for the English literacy rate of Armenians, Persians, or Russians in the City of Los Angeles, assumptions can be made using educational attainment levels, place of birth, and citizenship status. This data may provide some insight into the English literacy levels of these communities and help to determine if they would benefit from language assistance services. We would expect higher native born percentages and higher levels of educational attainment to indicate higher English literacy rate.

The 2008-2010 ACS 3-Year Estimates show that between 76,000 and 81,000 Armenians reside in the City of Los Angeles.⁵ Of that population, 26.8 percent are native born, 49.6 percent are naturalized citizens, and the remaining 23.6 percent have some other status. For the population 5-years and over, 91.3 percent report speaking a

⁴ Kutner, M., Greenberg, E., Jin, Y., Boyle, B., Hsu, Y., and Dunleavy, E. (2007). *Literacy in Everyday Life: Results From the 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NCES 2007-480)*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

⁵ See Exhibit G

language other than English and 45.7 percent report speaking English less than “very well.” Educational attainment among Armenians in the City of Los Angeles reveal that for the population 18-years and over, 17.2 percent report having less than a high school diploma.⁶

According to the same 2008-2010 ACS 3-Year Estimates, there are between 52,000 to 56,000 Persians living in the City.⁷ In terms of citizenship status, 26.9 percent are native born, 55.9 percent of Persians are naturalized citizens, and 17.2 percent have some other status. For the population 5-years and over, 85.3 percent report speaking a language other than English and 36.4 percent report speaking English less than “very well.” For the population 18-years and over, 10.9 percent report having less than a high school diploma.⁸

The Russian population is estimated between 92,000 and 97,000.⁹ The Russian community in the City of Los Angeles is largely native born wherein 78.9 percent of the total Russian population was born in the United States, 14.8 percent are naturalized citizens, and 6.3 percent have some other status. For the population 5-years and over, 28.7 percent report speaking a language other than English and 10.8 percent report speaking English less than “very well.” Only 2.6 percent of the voting age Russian population in the City of Los Angeles report having less than a high school diploma.¹⁰

Whereas the Russian community in the City of Los Angeles is largely native born and has lower rates of bilingualism and limited-English proficiency, the demographics of the Armenian and Persian communities are strikingly similar. Both have a high percentage of naturalized citizens, high levels of bilingualism, and instances of people speaking English less than “very well.”

⁶ 2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables, “Sex By Age By Educational Attainment for the Population 18 Years and Over,” City of Los Angeles, Armenian Ancestry, Table B15001.

⁷ See Exhibit G

⁸ 2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables, “Sex By Age By Educational Attainment for the Population 18 Years and Over,” City of Los Angeles, Iranian Ancestry, Table B15001.

⁹ See Exhibit G

¹⁰ 2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables, “Sex By Age By Educational Attainment for the Population 18 Years and Over,” City of Los Angeles, Russian Ancestry, Table B15001.

Itemized List of Language Assistance Services and Function
Sorted by Category

I. OSB/Voting Material Services	Function
Translated OSB/VIP	Mailed to registered voters upon request in advance of the election, the translated OSB/VIP informs voters of the contests and measures appearing on the ballot.
Translated Official Ballot Pages	Hung from each voting booth, the Translated Official Ballot Pages provide voters needing language assistance the opportunity to read the official ballot pages in their preferred language.
Voting Instructions	Displayed inside each voting booth, the translated voting instructions show voters how to use the InkaVote device and cast their ballot.
Write-In Ballot Stub Text	Printed directly on the Ballot Stub, the translated text explains to voters voting for a Write-in Candidate to write-in the candidate's name and office in the space provided.
Audio Ballot Booth (ABB) Audio Recording	Programmed directly into the ABB, the translated audio recording of the ballot pages allows voters using the machine to vote in their desired language.
Audio Ballot Script	Provided to voters upon request and distributed to the Braille Institute and the Central Library on cassette tape and compact disk, the translated Audio Ballot Script allows voters to hear their ballot.
List of Qualified Write-In Candidates (if needed)	Displayed on the Official Table inside each polling place, the List of Qualified Write-In Candidates lists the transliterated candidate names and office designations.
II. Vote-By-Mail (VBM) Services	Function
VBM Application	Displayed on the back cover of the OSB, the Election Division website, obtained in person, or by contacting the Election Division, the translated VBM Application allows voters to request to vote by mail in their preferred language.
VBM Insert Multilingual Text Box	Printed on the VBM Instructions letter included in the VBM ballot package, the Multilingual Text Box provides voters with a phone number to obtain multilingual voting instructions.
VBM Instructions	Mailed to VBM Voters upon request, the translated VBM Instructions explains to voters how to cast their VBM ballot.

Hospital Application/Authorization Form	Mailed to Hospitals and Long Term Nursing Care Facilities, the translated Hospital Application/Authorization Forms are available to voters that cannot physically go to the polling place. It authorizes a designated agent to pick up and drop off their VBM ballot on their behalf.
VBM Research Letter Text Box	Printed on the VBM Research Letter mailed to voters whose registration, VBM application or VBM ballot envelope has missing or incorrect information, the Translated Text box instructs voters to call a multilingual hotline for in language services.
VBM Gray Secrecy Sleeve Instructions	Included as part of the VBM Ballot package, the Gray Secrecy Sleeve contains translated text explaining to voters voting for a Write-in Candidate to write-in the candidate's name and office in the space provided.

III. Polling Place Signage Services

	Function
Informational Kiosk	Displayed inside the polling place, this stand-alone kiosk displays translated voter information such as the Voter Bill of Rights, Polling Place Date and Hours Sign, No Electioneering Sign, No Harassment in the Polling Place Sign, and Multilingual Assistance Complaints or Comments Hotline Sign.
Polling Place Date and Hours Sign	Displayed both inside and outside the polling place, this sign tells voters the election date and hours.
Provisional Voting Guide Prop Up Display	Displayed on the Official Table, this translated sign guides voters through the provisional voting process.
Provisional Voting Receipt	Given to voters after having voted provisionally, this receipt informs voters how to contact the Election Division to verify whether or not their vote was counted.
Quick Steps To Voting Guide Prop Up Display	Displayed on the Official Table, this translated sign guides voters through the voting process.
Curbside Voting Sign	Displayed outside the polling place nearest the street, this translated sign alerts voters of the availability of curbside voting services.
Curbside Voting Forms	Translated curbside voting forms are available to voters who are voting curbside. They are required to fill out a form certifying they were unable to physically enter the polling place due to a "disability" as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
Point to Your Selection Sign	Displayed on the Official Table, this sign allows voters using the ABB to point to their preferred language.

Voter Bill of Rights	Displayed both inside and outside of the polling place, this translated sign informs voters of their rights.
Change of Polling Place Sign	Displayed outside of polling places that have moved location, this translated sign informs voters of their new polling place location.
Important Election Day Phone Numbers	Displayed on the Official Table, this translated sign informs voters of important Election Day phone numbers.
Multilingual Hello Buttons	Worn by bilingual pollworkers, this button alerts voters to the availability of oral language assistance at the polling place.
No Electioneering Sign	Displayed both inside and outside the polling place, this sign alerts voters to the rules against electioneering.

IV. Pollworker Recruitment Services

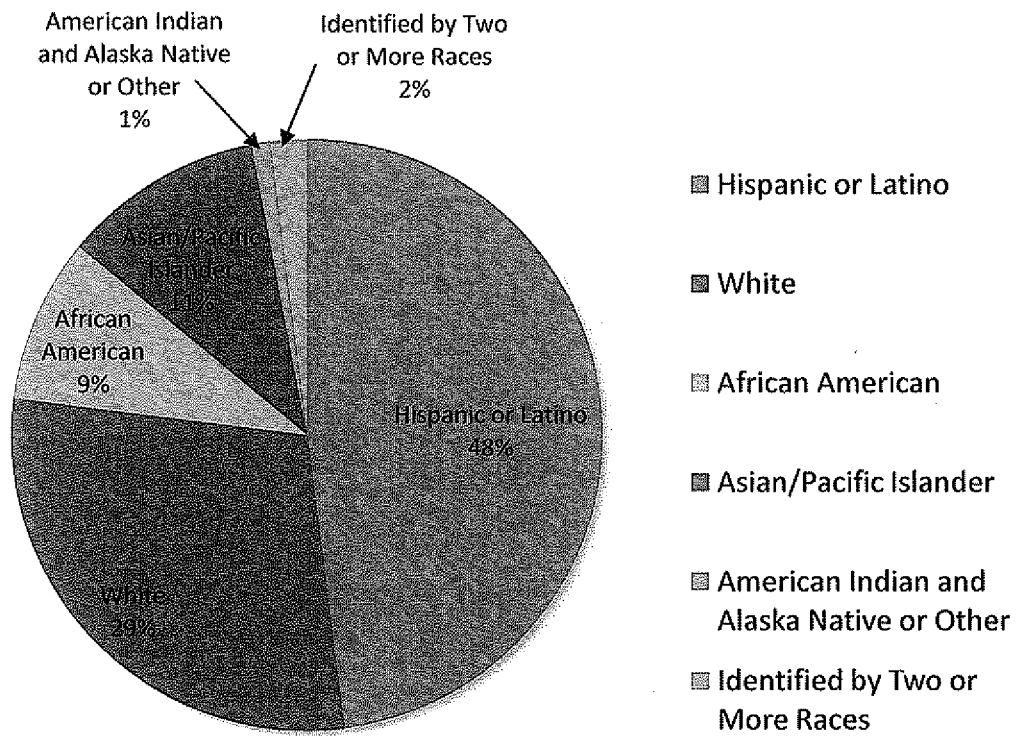
	Function
Limited-English Proficient (LEP) Precinct Targeting	Performed in advance of the election, this geo-coded analysis identifies polling places where there is a concentration of voters in need of specific language services allowing staff to recruit and place bilingual language pollworkers on the Precinct Boards.
Bilingual Pollworker Recruitment	Performed in advance of the election, staff recruits and assigns bilingual pollworkers in targeted polling places where there is a concentration of voters in need of translation services.
Multilingual Hotline	Operational in advance of Election Day, the Multilingual Hotline provides voters a method by which to receive language services.

V. Outreach Services

	Function
Bilingual Pollworker Newspaper Advertisement	Published approximately 100 days in advance of Election Day, this translated ad announces the need for bilingual pollworkers.
Multilingual Webpage Form	Displayed on the Election Division website in advance of Election Day, this translated form lists all available translated information available for download.
OSB Available Newspaper Advertisement	Published approximately 30 days in advance of Election Day, this translated ad announces the mailing of the OSB.
Public Service Announcement (PSA) Date and Phone Number	Displayed at the end of each PSA, this translated screen provides the date of the

Screen	election and the Election Division's phone number.
PSA Script	Aired in advance of the election, the translated PSA script is used to produce the translated PSAs.
STAR Student Proof of Service Form Parent Letter	Distributed to parents of STAR Student pollworkers, this letter informs parents of their child's interest in the program.
Voter Guide	Distributed at events and public libraries, this translated brochure guides voters through the voting process including voter registration, voting by mail, multilingual services, and serving as a pollworker.
Voter Information Poster	Distributed at events, libraries, and at bus stops in advance of the election, this translated poster reminds voters of Election Day.
Voter Information for Webpage	Displayed on the Election Division website in advance of Election Day, this translated page informs voters of important Election activities such as voter registration, voting by mail, and polling place and sample ballot look-up.
Voting Procedures for Webpage	Displayed on the Election Division website in advance of Election Day, this translated page informs voters of the voting procedures on Election Day including using the InkaVote Plus System and provisional voting process.
Outreach Events	Staffed by Bilingual Outreach Specialists, participation in these events target communities covered by one of the eight covered language groups in an effort to inform and educate voters about the upcoming Elections and to recruit bilingual pollworkers.
Candidate Videos and Contact Information	Displayed on the Election Division website in advance of Election Day, this translated page includes all available candidates' contact information and video statement.
Instructions for Circulators	Included as part of the Nominating Petition Package for candidates, this form provides instructions to the circulators of the petition.
Instructions for Petition Signers	Included as part of the Nominating Petition Package for candidates, this form provides instructions to signers of petitions.

City of Los Angeles
Racial Composition Including Hispanic or Latino
2010 U.S. Census Estimates



Source: 2010 Census Summary File 1, Race, Combination of Two Races, and Not Hispanic or Latino: 2010, Table QT-P4

Language Spoken At Home By Ability to Speak English for the Population 5-Years and Over
 Universe: Population 5-Years and Over
 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
 Table: B16001

Language	City of Los Angeles, CA	
	Population Estimate	Percentage Of Total
<i>TOTAL</i>	3,524,021	100.00%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,522,078	43.19%
Speak only English	1,401,362	39.77%
Tagalog	93,031	2.64%
Korean	92,239	2.62%
Armenian	67,390	1.91%
Chinese	53,940	1.53%
Persian	44,446	1.26%
Russian	32,804	0.93%
Japanese	21,376	0.61%
Hebrew	19,682	0.56%
Vietnamese	18,964	0.54%
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	18,339	0.52%
Arabic	16,048	0.46%
Other Indic languages	11,178	0.32%
African languages	10,475	0.30%
German	10,120	0.29%
Thai	9,520	0.27%
Hindi	9,114	0.26%
Other Pacific Island languages	9,097	0.26%
Italian	7,978	0.23%
Other Asian languages	7,306	0.21%
Other Indo-European languages	5,401	0.15%
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	4,796	0.14%
Urdu	4,362	0.12%
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	4,217	0.12%
Serbo-Croatian	3,903	0.11%
Other Slavic languages	2,963	0.08%
Hungarian	2,838	0.08%
Scandinavian languages	2,653	0.08%
Greek	2,604	0.07%
Gujarati	2,422	0.07%
Polish	2,343	0.07%
Other and unspecified languages	2,242	0.06%
Yiddish	2,040	0.06%
Other West Germanic languages	1,892	0.05%
French Creole	1,647	0.05%
Laotian	573	0.02%
Other Native North American languages	357	0.01%
Hmong	215	0.01%
Navajo	66	0.00%

Selected Population Profile
 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
 Table: S0201

	City of Los Angeles, CA		
	Armenian	Persian	Russian
Total Population	78,411	53,554	95,190
18 Years and Over	65,075	44,388	79,925
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Population 5-Years and Over	74,726	50,961	90,450
Language Other than English	91.3%	85.3%	28.7%
Speak English Less than "Very Well"	45.7%	36.4%	10.8%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Population 25-Years and Over	56,472	39,186	73,327
Less than High School Diploma	18.3%	12.2%	2.5%
PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS			
Native	21,077	14,452	75,155
Foreign Born	57,334	39,102	20,035
Naturalized U.S. Citizen	38,917	29,989	14,121