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# The Persistence of L.A.'s Grocery Gap: The Need for a New Food Policy and Approach to Market Development

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# THE PERSISTENCE OF L.A.'S GROCERY GAP:

THE NEED FOR A NEW FOOD  
POLICY AND APPROACH TO  
MARKET DEVELOPMENT

BY: AMANDA SHAFFER

CENTER FOR  
FOOD AND  
JUSTICE



MAY 2002





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Mission

*Actively contributing to  
the development of a  
more livable, just, and  
democratic region  
through research,  
education, community  
partnerships, and policy  
analysis.*

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# Executive Summary

This report chronicles the gap between the number of supermarkets located in low-income and inner city communities versus middle and upper-income, and suburban communities in Los Angeles. Chapter 1 highlights the discrepancies in access to supermarkets according to household income and racial make up of the surrounding neighborhood, and details how the gap affects price and quality. Chapter 2 describes the potential health ramifications of a diet affected by limited access to fresh, affordable, healthy foods. Chapter 3 explores various factors that have been identified as key barriers for supermarket investment in low-income communities. Chapter 4 then explores opportunities and advantages for such investment, with emphasis on those areas where barriers have been identified. Chapter 5 traces the evolution of the urban grocery store gap in Los Angeles from the first supermarkets up to the 1992 civil unrest. Chapter 6 explains the current situation in Los Angeles, with updates of the Rebuild LA efforts following the 1992 civil unrest, as well as an analysis of the impact of race and income on supermarket access. Chapter 7 outlines recommendations for an improved future of inner city supermarket access that includes an active public sector, a private sector that is held accountable, and strong community involvement.

## **Key Findings:**

- In 2002, each supermarket in Los Angeles County serves 18,649 people, while in low income communities (identified as the RLA Study Area)<sup>1</sup> one supermarket serves 27, 986 people.
- An evaluation of the RLA Study Area in 2002 yields a total of 56 stores, 26 independents and 30 chain supermarkets, a net gain of only 1 store from 1995.
- The higher the concentration of poverty within a community, the fewer the supermarkets.
- In zip codes with 0-10% of the households living below the federal poverty line, there are approximately 2.26 times as many supermarkets per household as there are in zip codes where the number of households living below the federal poverty line exceeds 40 percent.
- In zip codes where 10-20% of households are earning less than the federal poverty level (\$35,000 annually), there are 3.04 times as many supermarkets as there are in zip codes where 60-70% of households are living below this level.
- In addition, the higher the concentration of whites in a community, the greater the number of supermarkets, while high concentrations of African-Americans and Latinos tend to result in access to fewer supermarkets.

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<sup>1</sup> In their 1995 supermarket study, RLA focused on a 52 square mile section of central Los Angeles. The study defined the area of “riot-torn and surrounding low-income communities” as bound by Alameda Avenue to the east, Wilshire Blvd. to the north, Crenshaw Blvd. to the west and El Segundo to the south.

- Zip codes with a white majority experience the greatest number of supermarkets per person: 3.17 times as many supermarkets as populations with an African-American majority; 1.09 times as many supermarkets as populations with an Asian majority; 1.69 times as many supermarkets as populations with a Latino majority.

**Recommendations:**

This report recommends a major initiative that combines a proactive public sector approach, strong community involvement and supermarket industry investment strategies. The criteria for such an initiative are outlined in the form of a Supermarket Community Benefits Plan (SCBP). The criteria described in the SCBP encourages new supermarkets to provide quality jobs, community services, first source/local hiring and job training, to take into account environmental concerns, and to encourage fresh food access, supermarket access and community involvement in the process of developing new markets.

# Introduction

Immediately following the civil unrest in Los Angeles in 1992, the Los Angeles Times, Mayor Tom Bradley, and numerous public officials, industry executives, and academic analysts recognized the need to overcome the unequal distribution of supermarkets in Los Angeles County that left low-income communities underserved by full-service grocery stores. Newspaper headlines touted commitments by supermarkets to build new stores in the riot torn areas. The supermarket industry trade organization declared a new era of market development in the inner city. Peter Ueberroth, the head of a commission appointed by the mayor to “Rebuild L.A.,” argued that supermarkets would take the lead in private sector investment in underserved areas, by bringing jobs and services to inner city communities. Supermarket executives suggested they now recognized the potential value in reversing a trend they had generated over the previous three decades of suburban investment—to the exclusion of inner city investment. As former Vons CEO Roger Strangeland put it, “We concluded that there was an enormously dense population that we were not serving adequately or not serving at all. On the other hand, we realized we had been considering sites in the hinterland that had more jack rabbits than people.”<sup>1</sup> Change, it seemed, was in the air.

Yet ten years later low-income, predominately minority communities in Los Angeles still have significantly fewer supermarkets than do suburban, white, middle and upper class neighborhoods. The tenth anniversary of the civil unrest has helped bring attention once again to the lack of progress of supermarket investment in low-income communities. The limited progress that was made (for example an increase in the number of Latino-oriented markets) was offset by little net gain in the overall number of full service markets currently operating in the areas impacted by the 1992 civil unrest. In order for real change to occur, new roles, strategies, and objectives based on community participation in conjunction with a proactive commitment from the public and private sectors, need to be developed on a long-term basis. Community groups and other grassroots organizations in Los Angeles have continued to mobilize around these issues, but their efforts alone will not bring significant improvements to supermarket access in low-income communities in Los Angeles. As a recent publication from the Economic Roundtable reported, a bad situation has been made even worse:

The steep decline in South Los Angeles’ job base since the 1992 civil unrest despite the ambitious goals for economic recovery announced by public officials and civic leaders suggests that this area has experienced a double disservice at public hands—labeling and neglect. The area has suffered from being labeled an economic invalid and a distressed community, and yet it has not benefited from the help that was promised for remedying these acknowledged needs.<sup>2</sup>

This report seeks to revisit the issue of LA’s urban grocery gap, its roots, its impacts, what has happened in the ten years since April 1992, and the opportunities for change that need to be nurtured and implemented at multiple levels of policy and community engagement.

The consequences of the grocery store gap are many. As an official with the Environmental Protection Agency recently stated: “The lack of private transportation and supermarkets in low-wealth and predominately black neighborhoods suggests that residents of these neighborhoods

may be at a disadvantage when attempting to achieve a healthy diet.”<sup>3</sup> The absence of a healthy diet, as the EPA statement also suggests, is fundamentally a problem of access, not just choice, a core outcome of the existence of this gap.

Why focus on supermarkets? Increasing access to healthy food may require a number of strategies. Farmers’ markets and other farm-to-consumer “direct marketing” strategies provide perhaps the best source of fresh food. Community gardens are another valuable strategy for fresh food and can provide multiple other benefits. Public policies focused on supermarkets should not ignore these and other crucial community food security and healthy food strategies. However, supermarkets have the potential, not always realized, of meeting a range of community needs. These include higher paying, early entry jobs, a wide assortment of fresh food, food that is affordable, and possible community services such as transportation to markets or sensitivity to making available culturally appropriate foods. Each of these needs represents a crucial public policy objective. Ten years after the civil unrest of April 1992, meeting those needs remains as problematic, though as important, as ever.

# Chapter 1

## *The Urban Grocery Store Gap*

When people and jobs moved out of the central cities to the suburbs in the 1950's, grocery stores went with them; and despite the fact that the population in America's central cities doubled between 1970 and 1990,<sup>4</sup> the number of grocery stores in the inner city remained small. This trend has not been significantly reversed. A series of studies in the 1990's increasingly pointed to a continuing urban grocery store gap. In 1995, a study entitled "The Urban Grocery Store Gap" found that there was one full-service grocery store for every 7,795 people in metropolitan Los Angeles. The ratio for the urban core low-income communities was less than half that figure, with one grocery store per 16,571 people.<sup>5</sup> This situation was not limited to Los Angeles. In 1997, a study by R.M. Donohue tested the following hypothesis: While "central cities experienced substantial declines in grocery stores from 1960-1990...this trend ended in the early 1990s, followed by a period of reinvestment."<sup>6</sup> He concluded that while the first assertion was valid, the second assertion, that reinvestment was occurring, could not be identified on a national level.<sup>7</sup> A 1999 study of the Twin Cities in Minnesota found that only 22% of the chain stores in their sample were located in the inner city area, while 60% of the non-chain stores were located in the inner city, with neither type store as likely to locate in a poor compared to a non-poor area.<sup>8</sup> A series of articles by a reporter for the Detroit News found that only eight chain supermarkets served the 900,000 city residents of Detroit, while chain supermarkets were found on nearly every major corner in several suburbs.<sup>9</sup> In 2001, the Farmers' Market Trust quantified this urban-suburban divergence in Philadelphia: there were 156% fewer supermarkets located in the lowest income neighborhoods than there were in the highest income neighborhoods.<sup>10</sup> The Farmers' Market Trust also found that supermarkets are not dispersed according to population concentration but by income level, with low-income communities experiencing a continuing lack of access to supermarkets.<sup>11</sup> This deficiency is compounded by the fact that low-income people have less money to spend on food and own fewer cars. Having to pay the higher prices often charged at corner stores or bear the expense of paying for transportation to outlying suburban stores would represent a more significant expenditure to a person earning a low-end wage than would a similar increase in expenses for a person with a higher income.

### **The Racial Divide**

The supermarket divide is not just an economic divide—it is a racial divide as well. According to the *Massachusetts News*, not a single chain supermarket exists in Boston's predominately African-American Roxbury, Mattapan, or North Dorchester neighborhoods.<sup>12</sup> A study by the *American Journal of Preventative Medicine* examined demographic characteristics of neighborhoods in four states in relation to food stores and food service places. The researchers found that the divide in supermarket access was not just between low and high-income neighborhoods (the prevalence of supermarkets in high-income neighborhoods was found to be



three times that of low-income neighborhoods) but between predominately black and white neighborhoods, with the latter experiencing four times as many supermarkets as black neighborhoods.<sup>13</sup>

### **Higher Prices...**

The dearth of chain supermarkets in inner city neighborhoods creates another problem: the presence of fewer large stores means less competition, a circumstance which leads to higher prices and lower quality. James Baldwin's 1964 essay on life in Harlem described a phenomenon that still holds true today: "Anyone who has ever struggled with poverty knows how extremely expensive it is to be poor...Go shopping one day in Harlem—for anything—and compare Harlem prices and quality with those downtown."<sup>14</sup> While some have contested this theory, citing improper data collection and analysis,<sup>15</sup> there is a wide array of studies that indicate that, in fact, people in poor neighborhoods do pay more for lower quality and less variety.

To an extent, this is a result of the higher concentration of mom'n'pop stores which do not have the revenue base to keep their prices low, nor to carry a large variety of products. A study by the USDA found that prices in such smaller stores are at least 10% higher than prices at large supermarkets.<sup>16</sup> The study of the Twin Cities also found that a significant factor in explaining the price disparity they found between stores in the inner city and the suburbs was the density of chain supermarkets — prices were lower at chain markets no matter where they were located.<sup>17</sup> However, there is some evidence that price discrepancies do exist even among chain stores located in different neighborhoods. The Detroit News study found that the cheapest brand of chicken legs and thighs at one of the few supermarkets in inner city Detroit cost 100% more than the cheapest brand at a suburban supermarket; potatoes were 25% more expensive as well.<sup>18</sup> While clearly not a scientific sample due in part to its sample size, the Detroit study is still suggestive of the problem that even large supermarkets may charge more in poor neighborhoods. In 1995, a Los Angeles Times article about a Ralphs merger acknowledged that prices in its South Central store locations "have traditionally been higher."<sup>19</sup> A more systematic 1993 UCLA study also found slightly higher prices for an equivalent market basket at an inner city supermarket compared to the same chain store in a middle-income community. That same study further pointed out, by using census data, that low-income residents in the study area paid as much as three times their disposable income on food as middle income residents who lived near where the comparable chain store was located. And when low-income people pay a higher percentage of their earnings for food, small increases in food prices can have a significant impact, requiring choices about what necessities (e.g., paying for housing or food) they may be forced to sacrifice.

### **...And Lower Quality**

Lower quality and poor product choices also plague the shopping choices of many inner city residents. Upon entering a Ralphs grocery store in a low income neighborhood in central Los Angeles, shoppers are confronted immediately with packaged cookies, doughnuts, candy, and

chips.<sup>20</sup> The entrance to a Ralphs in the more affluent community of Pasadena presents an entirely different picture: shoppers encounter a “deli-fresh express” area, filled with freshly prepared sandwiches, sushi, and other healthy items for those who want to purchase a quick meal.<sup>21</sup> This stark difference is repeated in other stores; shoppers in low-income communities enter the store to be faced with either junk food or alcohol, while shoppers in more affluent communities enter the store to a display of fresh produce. Additionally, based on an on site survey, stores in impoverished areas of Los Angeles have narrower aisles, longer check-out lines and less selection than do stores in wealthier suburbs, with a few exceptions such as Albertson’s, whose stores tend to maintain similar formats. The cucumbers at the Food 4 Less on South Main may be the cheapest cucumbers of those available at 30 supermarkets in Los Angeles at \$.14/lb, but they are also the squishiest, the least fresh, and the lowest quality.<sup>22</sup>

Similar discrepancies have been experienced and documented in other communities as well. At a Community Coalition meeting, residents in South Central complained about a grocery store whose butcher dyes meat when it starts to spoil and change color, whose produce department displays maggot-filled lettuce, and whose stock room swarms with flies.<sup>23</sup> Likewise, The Massachusetts News reports, “Inner city grocery stores in poor areas often display spoiled meat and vegetables, broken refrigerators, empty shelves, dirty floors, and emit an odor from the fish section.”<sup>24</sup> According to Peter Elsinger, author of *Toward an End of Hunger in America*, “Inner city grocery stores tend to get the bottom of the range of vegetables and meat.”<sup>25</sup> That is, of course, if they get them at all. In the Twin Cities it was found that between chain and non-chain stores, chain supermarkets were more than twice as likely to carry fresh fruits and vegetables than were smaller grocery stores; this disparity carried over to inner city versus suburban stores as well. Researchers discovered that most fresh fruits and vegetables were more than twice as easy to locate in suburban stores as in inner city stores.<sup>26</sup> In East Austin, an examination of a supermarket chain found that while prices were consistent across the board, its store in a low-income area carried less than half the varieties of produce (two varieties of apples, un-chopped spinach, and two types of lettuce) than the other stores (five varieties of apples, bags of chopped spinach, and four types of lettuce).<sup>27</sup> As discussed in an article in The Washington Post, choosing an orange over a package of Twinkies means saving 1000 calories and 60 grams of fat. “A store that has no oranges eliminates that choice.”<sup>28</sup> No matter what produce might cost, if stores do not sell fresh fruits and vegetables, how are people who live in those neighborhoods able to maintain healthy diets?

## Chapter 2

### *The Importance of Supermarkets: Health and Diet Implications*

Recently, a conservative think-tank, the Heritage Foundation, published a report by Robert Rector on welfare reform in which the author argued, “In reality, there is little material poverty in the United States... The principal nutrition-related problem facing the poor in America is obesity, not hunger; the poor have a higher rate of obesity than other socioeconomic groups.”<sup>29</sup> To begin with, this statement is not entirely true, as higher rates of obesity have been found among poor women, but not poor men.<sup>30</sup> More importantly, Rector’s argument that obesity is the result of the poor having more than enough food to eat fails to account for the discrepancies in the quality and types of food that are accessible in low-income neighborhoods compared to more affluent neighborhoods.

The cause of obesity is not necessarily too much food, but the intake of calorically-dense food: high in fat and low in nutrition, which often translates to low in price. For example, ordering two grease-soaked tacos and a mayonnaise-laden hamburger from Jack-In-The-Box can fill a person up for only two dollars, though regular consumption of such a meal can have powerful health and diet implications. More than thirty-six million Americans live in food-insecure households; that is, they do not always have enough money to buy food sufficient to meet their basic needs.<sup>31</sup> The Center on Hunger and Poverty cites a strategy by the poor to deal with this problem as “the reliance on high fat foods.”<sup>32</sup> The result is that many poor, inner city residents are adopting diets that are conducive to obesity and associated health problems.

#### **Food Access and Diets**

All sectors of the population are experiencing an increase in the prevalence of unhealthy weight gain, which is being attributed primarily to a change in diet and a decrease in physical activity. While some people claim that the rising rate of obesity proves that everyone is getting enough food to eat, others argue that obesity can be a symptom not of quantity of food but of quality of food, the result of limited access to healthy foods. There is also evidence that the incidence rate for obesity is higher among minorities, especially among poor, female minorities.<sup>33</sup> While it is somewhat difficult to determine exactly when a person reaches a weight that exceeds healthy standards, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines a person as overweight when Body Mass Index (BMI) exceeds 27.8 for men and 27.3 for women. The number of people whose BMI exceeds this level is increasing at an alarming rate. In 1998, it was estimated that 33.7% of American men and 35.9% of American women over the age of 20 were overweight.<sup>34</sup> In 1999, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey found an obesity prevalence among American adults of 26 percent (BMI  $\geq$  30).<sup>35</sup> A recent study by the American Medical Association (AMA) found the prevalence of obesity among adult Americans to be 19.8% and the percentage of overweight adults to be more than 56 percent.<sup>36</sup> Not only does the

AMA consider these estimates of prevalence to be conservative due to sampling methods that relied on self-reporting and excluded the part of the population without telephones, but it also found that the number of obese Americans had nearly doubled in the past 20 years. Perhaps even more alarming, the estimated obesity rate for children has more than doubled since the 1960's.<sup>37</sup> An epidemic is defined as “the occurrence in a community or geographic area of a disease at a rate that clearly exceeds the normally expected rate.”<sup>38</sup> With the dramatic increase in unhealthy weight gain in the U.S., it is clear that obesity has become an epidemic.

## **Role of Diet**

Public health officials attribute this obesity epidemic to major changes in two aspects of Americans' behavior in recent decades: diet and exercise. While behavioral patterns, such as heavier reliance on cars for short-distance trips, and barriers to exercise obviously need to be addressed, dietary aspects of the obesity epidemic must be focused on as well. The American diet is influenced by a mass media-driven consumer culture in which children are bombarded by the “9 out of 10 food ads on Saturday morning TV [that] are for sugary cereals, candy, salty snacks, fatty fast foods and other junk food,”<sup>39</sup> and in which the size of a soft-drink has quintupled, with a “child-size” soft drink ordered at McDonalds today equal to the “large” size in the 1940's. Foods high in fat and sugar and low in nutritional value have come to characterize the American diet.<sup>40</sup> Fast food has been integral in this change, with researchers finding a statistically significant correlation between a higher BMI and people who ate food away from home within the previous 24-hour period.<sup>41</sup> Fast food provides the least nutritional away-from-home meal and is also the cheapest and most available option. Children's diets are among those most affected by society's changing attitude toward food, with 84% of children and teens eating too much total fat and 91% eating too much saturated fat.<sup>42</sup> At the same time, people are eating fewer servings of fruits and vegetables per day.<sup>43</sup> Given that overweight children are likely to become overweight adults, the trend toward obesity shows no signs of abating.

## **Health Implications**

Obesity is a public health concern because it is associated with a high degree of morbidity and mortality. In general, overweight people are 50-100% more likely to die prematurely from all causes than are people who maintain a healthy weight.<sup>44</sup> More specifically, research links obesity to cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and even cancer.<sup>45</sup> Populations that consume less meat and higher quantities of fruits and vegetables have lower breast and colon cancer rates. In fact, studies show that a change in diet could prevent as many as 35% of the annual deaths attributed to cancer. Recent increases in the incidence of Type II diabetes are attributed largely to consumption of too many high-fat, high-protein foods and not enough fruits and vegetables.<sup>46</sup> A study from Finland demonstrated that a 4.7% reduction in weight resulted in a 58% reduction in the incidence of diabetes.<sup>47</sup> After smoking, obesity is the second-greatest killer in the US, affecting 300,000 American adults annually;<sup>48</sup> it is also the second-most preventable condition.<sup>49</sup>

## Food Insecurity and Obesity

While the increased popularity of cheap, high-fat, low-nutrition food has had a worldwide effect, leading the World Health Organization to call obesity a “global epidemic,” the situation is worst for some of the most neglected populations in this country. For women, a direct correlation has been found between food insecurity (not having enough food to eat) and obesity.<sup>50</sup> With the exception of Asians, racial minorities exhibit higher rates of obesity than do white Americans, with female minorities of low socioeconomic status having the highest obesity rates of all.<sup>51</sup> In 2000, Blacks were found to have the highest rates of obesity among racial groups, and people with less than a high school education were found to have the highest rates of obesity based on educational levels (often an indicator of socioeconomic status).<sup>52</sup> While extensive research has been conducted on the high rates of obesity and diabetes among Native American populations, less attention has been paid to examining obesity levels in inner cities. However, it is not difficult to hypothesize a likely correlation between the poverty of the inner city and the poverty existing on many Indian reservations. Both populations experience limited access to large-scale supermarkets, as well as other barriers to healthy food access; for instance, there is only one full-service grocery store in the Pine Ridge Reservation whose population is 30,000.<sup>53</sup> Many Native Americans rely partly on food provided by the U.S. government, which tends to be lower quality, often low-nutritional value food that no one else buys.<sup>54</sup> Similarly, low-income inner city residents often rely on government commodities and/or food bank-donations (canned goods) to supplement their diets.

Beyond its significant health ramifications, obesity can be yet another barrier in attaining higher economic status for poor people in America. A study for the Gerontological Society of America found that middle-aged severely obese women have a net worth that is 60% lower than middle-aged women who are not obese, when controlling for health, marital status and other demographic factors.<sup>55</sup>

When it comes to combating the obesity epidemic through a change in diet, the residents of inner city America are in a particularly difficult situation: they do not necessarily have a choice about what food they eat. When health experts stress the necessity for individual behavior change and education about how to make nutritious food choices, the implication is that people have access to such options. By way of example, the Community Coalition, a non-profit community development corporation, surveyed a two-mile radius in one South Central Los Angeles neighborhood, identifying 52 fast food restaurants and only one sit-down restaurant. The existence of an urban grocery gap further underlines this problem of access to healthy food choices.

## The Cost of Obesity

When high-fat foods (including fast food) become widely available and extensively marketed, significant public health costs related to dietary-related health problems can result. The direct costs of obesity and physical inactivity account for an estimated 9.4% of United States annual health care expenditures.<sup>56</sup> Health care costs for treating diseases caused by obesity are estimated at approximately \$100 billion.<sup>57</sup> Investment in prevention – e.g., increased access to fresh and affordable fruits and vegetables—could in turn reduce overall health care costs.

Nevertheless, public policies designed to secure access to fresh, affordable and quality food as a public good—and a human right—have not been widely established, nor has fresh food access as a form of health care been sufficiently recognized. The IRS, for example, considers obesity treatments to be medical expenses only if they are undertaken in the course of treating another disease, such as diabetes or heart disease, and the same is true for the Federal government and Medicare. Medicare officials maintain that obesity is *not* a disease and therefore will not cover treatment costs until such treatments are prescribed for other medical problems.<sup>58</sup> These positions run counter to the position of the Surgeon General who issued a strong declaration in 2001 about the incidence of obesity as a major public health concern.

### **Supermarket Investment as Obesity Prevention**

Without taking into account other food-related strategies, building more grocery stores in the inner city will not alone reduce the incidence of obesity, but establishing public policies to facilitate such a development can and should be considered part of a broader public health approach. Public health analyst Nicholas Freudenberg has argued that for health promotion to be effective in urban areas, practitioners must focus on a range of issues for improving quality and access, reducing risk behavior, and improving social conditions.<sup>59</sup> The same is true for tackling the obesity problem. Public health should focus on facilitating community access to physical exercise and to quality food, on providing education about how to maintain a healthy diet and make physical activity part of everyday life, and on addressing the social conditions that prevent a sector of the population from having access to and being able to afford healthy food. Studies suggest that it is quite difficult to make people change their eating habits, but, as Mary Jane Schneider has argued in a review of public health issues, “making nutritious foods more readily available—intervention at the community and institution levels—would encourage people to choose their food more wisely.”<sup>60</sup>

## Chapter 3

### *Why Supermarkets Do Not Locate in Low-Income Communities*

Why has food access, specifically access to fresh and affordable food that is available at a full-service food market, become such a protracted problem in low-income communities? This chapter explores various factors that have been identified as key barriers for supermarket investment in low-income communities. The following chapter will then explore opportunities and advantages for such investment, with emphasis on those areas where barriers have been identified.

#### **Profitability**

Supermarket chains often cite lack of profitability as a barrier to investment in low-income communities. Corporate executives argue that the profit margin at supermarkets is so small that their companies simply cannot afford to take risks on potentially unprofitable locations. The profit margin of supermarkets often averages around 1% of total sales. Consequently, stores are sensitive to changes in such factors as consumer behavior or crime rates, and as a result are hesitant to locate where consumption patterns are less desirable, or crime rates are higher. For example, stores profit more from selling a high volume of low-priced items than they do from selling a few expensive items; profit is greater from the sale of ten items with a one-cent markup than it is from the sale of one item with a ten-cent mark up. Low-income shoppers tend to have a lower volume of sales per customer, which can make the low-income consumer appear less profitable. In addition, people who have less disposable income tend to make smaller per-trip purchases, which means that overhead might be higher in low-income neighborhoods where the per-customer sales volume is smaller than it is in wealthier neighborhoods.

#### **Crime**

Chain supermarkets have identified higher crime rates in low-income urban communities as a central barrier for investment. “Shrink” is the term the grocery industry uses to describe the income a store loses to employee theft, shoplifting, backdoor receiving errors and dishonesty, damaged goods, retail pricing and accounting department errors. Given the high-volume sales focus of supermarkets, it is not surprising to find, according to the 2001 Supermarket Shrink Survey, that stores which exceed 40,000 sq. ft. have lower shrink rates than do smaller stores.<sup>61</sup> Inner city stores tend to be smaller than 40,000 sq. ft., so size is one reason why stores in low-income communities tend to lose more profit to shrink. With employee theft and shoplifting accounting for the majority of losses to shrink, it is often assumed that a store located in a high

crime area will experience a higher percentage of shrink and a lower percentage of profits.

One particular form of shoplifting that can be quite costly to supermarkets is the theft of shopping carts. For example, Finast supermarkets in Cleveland, Ohio, reported a loss of 300 shopping carts per year in urban locations as compared to an annual loss of only 20 shopping carts per year in suburban locations.<sup>62</sup> A SuperWarehouse Foods store in a low-income neighborhood in Pasadena, Texas, estimated a loss of 200 carts every three months.<sup>63</sup> These geographic-based differences in shopping cart theft can be attributed to factors such as lower rates of car ownership in central cities, public transportation that is not conducive to shopping trips, and long distances that shoppers have to travel between the supermarkets and their homes. Anything that increases shrink rate, which is on average already more than twice the profit rate at most supermarkets, is going to serve as a deterrent for companies looking for new investment opportunities.

High crime also means higher insurance rates and greater difficulty getting loan approval. In cities like Los Angeles where parts of the inner city have experienced rioting in the past, insurance rates can be double or triple normal rates.<sup>64</sup> Steve Himmelfarb, managing director of a real estate services group, Martin Gellar CPA, says that the perception on the part of potential investors and customers that there is more crime in the inner city is just as important as the reality.<sup>65</sup> With mass media that tends to represent urban areas as crime-ridden and perpetrators of crimes as poor minorities, this perception presents a difficult barrier to overcome.

## **Locations**

Finding an available site for a store can be a major concern as inner city areas tend to have less available land, a greater number of zoning restrictions, and contamination at sites that may require remediation before new stores can be constructed. The lack of available land in urban core areas is such a problem that even revitalized central city neighborhoods lack supermarkets. The average resident in downtown Dallas has a graduate degree and earns \$88,000 per year, but the area has only two supermarkets. Despite the obvious demand and attractive consumer base, Albertson's could not find a large enough parcel of land to build its typical 50,000 sq. ft. store.<sup>66</sup> Often a large piece of land must be assembled from many smaller parcels, a process which can be time consuming and difficult if one or two owners do not want to sell their property.<sup>67</sup>

## **Cultural Biases**

Another important reason why supermarkets avoid the inner city is a continued fear based on cultural biases about the inner city and about minorities. Donohue's findings do suggest that racism and even crime play less of a role in inner city abandonment by grocery stores than do per-customer buying power and sales per store.<sup>68</sup> However, the fact that there are more grocery stores in the heavily Latino portions of low-income East Los Angeles than there are in the African-American concentrated areas in South Central is one indication that biases exist.<sup>69</sup> Morland et al quantified the racial discrepancy in a study of four U.S. cities, finding that predominantly white neighborhoods had four times as many supermarkets than did



predominately black neighborhoods.<sup>70</sup> In Los Angeles County, zip codes whose populations are 40-100% white have an average of 2.21 times as many supermarkets per person as zip codes where the population is 40-100% African American.<sup>71</sup> As former New York Consumer Affairs Commissioner Mark Green put it, there is a “knee-jerk premise that blacks are poor and poor people are a poor market.”<sup>72</sup>

### **Understanding the Mixed Market**

Also in line with stereotyping of inner city residents is an apprehension on the part of potential investors that they do not understand the minority market.<sup>73</sup> Chains like Vons that have attempted Latino-oriented stores, such as their Tiangius stores, have not always been successful.<sup>74</sup> At the same time, when Grupo Gigante, a Mexico-based chain, announced a decision to build 6 stores in East Los Angeles, critics expressed concern that Gigante may understand the Mexican consumer, but not understand the competitive nature of the American market.<sup>75</sup> In general, it is easier to locate in the suburbs, as they are “homogeneous and extremely predictable.”<sup>76</sup> Retailers who want to locate in racially mixed, low-income neighborhoods have to make the extra effort to research ways in which to cater to the communities’ needs and desires.

### **Local Politics**

The local politics of the area in which a store is to be built can sometimes be a hindrance, even if the intent is to be supportive. With poor areas so lacking in grocery stores, decisions about their locations become highly politicized, with everyone wanting supermarkets to locate in their neighborhoods. Ralph Porter, president of the Mid-Bronx Desperadoes Community Housing Corporation reports, “With these [urban] projects, everyone wants to see it happen, but everybody wants a piece.”<sup>77</sup> Such disagreements can tie up development for years. The role of the city in attracting investment can also be unclear. As one city planner in Milwaukee argued, it would be better to let the private sector take the lead rather than have the city initiate a proposal.<sup>78</sup> But without strong, clear public sector support, projects can lose momentum.

## Chapter 4

### *Why Some Supermarkets are Successful in Low-Income Communities*

Despite the barriers identified in the previous chapter, there is also evidence that stores can be successful in the inner city. Officials from the Pathmark grocery chain in Newark, New Jersey, say that they have not had a problem with finding quality employees nor have they had a greater problem with shoplifting at their inner city locations than at suburban stores.<sup>79</sup> In addition, the Food Marketing Institute's 2000-2001 Annual Financial Review found that supermarket profits are the highest they have been in thirty years, signifying that perhaps the industry is not quite as financially strapped as often presented.<sup>80</sup>

#### **Population Density Increases Spending Power**

Numerous studies have refuted claims about lack of profitability, arguing that the population density of urban areas is an often-overlooked asset when examining a basic necessity such as food. For example, Social Compact, a community development corporation in Washington, D.C., discovered that the per-acre spending power in a low-income Hispanic neighborhood in Chicago was \$85,018, more than twice that of a high-end suburban neighborhood.<sup>81</sup> In Los Angeles, the Top Valu chain that is located in low-income communities reports a per customer checkout bill of only \$15-\$20 compared to a \$20-\$28 average bill at major chain stores. However, Top Valu's sales per square foot of store space are \$800 to \$850, more than double that of the major chain supermarkets.<sup>82</sup> The per-customer spending power may be lower, but this does not necessarily translate into lower sales. A study by Strategic Mindshare found that urban stores comprised a greater number of the top ten performers within a chain than did rural or suburban stores,<sup>83</sup> while the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) found that the highest grossing Super Stop 'N' Shop in Boston was located in an inner city neighborhood.<sup>84</sup> Newark's Pathmark has a fifth of its stores in urban areas but makes a quarter of its profits from those stores.<sup>85</sup>

#### **Unmet Grocery Demand**

While some stores are already reaping the benefits of a captive consumer base, there is still an unmet demand for groceries. In 1995, RLA found that central city Los Angeles had an unmet grocery demand of \$412 million a year.<sup>86</sup> A 1999 map of the distribution of supermarket sales in Philadelphia shows that in some areas the consumption rate is higher than it should be for the number of people who live there, indicating that people are traveling there from other supermarket-poor communities to meet their shopping needs.<sup>87</sup>

## **Analyzing Profit Potential**

After reviewing the research regarding the shopping patterns of Cleveland's inner city community, the Ohio division president of the Finast chain, John Shield, found that minority shoppers had a higher demand for fresh produce and meat than did most white suburban consumers. Such items have a higher profit margin than do processed and packaged foods. After analyzing the numbers, Finast decided that the increased profit from a higher volume of fresh food sales was sufficient to permit the chain to offer the same prices as it did at suburban stores and still make a profit.<sup>88</sup> While the profit potential exists, the key is figuring out how to identify and tap into it.

## **Food Stamps Impact Inner City Spending Power**

It may be true that low-income shoppers make smaller per-trip purchases, but they depend heavily on nutrition assistance programs, such as WIC and Food Stamps to make ends meet. The Food Stamp Program's complexity has deterred many Angelenos from getting food stamps – recent USDA estimates suggest that less than 50% of eligible Californians use food stamps each month. Restrictive eligibility requirements, burdensome paperwork and a confusing maze of bureaucracy limits participation. Since the passage of the 1996 welfare reform legislation, many of the working poor mistakenly believe they are ineligible for food stamps. State legislation has made food stamps accessible to most legal immigrants but misinformation and fears about losing green cards, being denied citizenship, or having to repay benefits have deterred many eligible people from applying for food stamps. Mirroring a national trend, food stamp participation in Los Angeles County has declined by 36% from 1999 to 2001. If the current participation rate of 49% was increased to 82% (a rate that several other states have achieved) an additional \$35 million would become available for grocery expenditure.<sup>89</sup> An expansion of participation by people who are already eligible for food stamps could significantly increase the spending power of inner city consumers.

The introduction of the federally mandated EBT system, which will replace paper food stamps with plastic debit cards could have an impact in reversing the trend of decline in food stamp usage in Los Angeles County. Debit cards can reduce stigma, as well as administrative costs incurred when dealing with paper coupons. However, for the EBT system to be truly successful, it will need to be implemented correctly. Los Angeles' EBT system will be run by Citicorps, a corporation that has been sued for redlining.<sup>90</sup> Additionally, Citicorps is only distributing the EBT machine manuals to store operators in English language versions. Not only do many of the Latino and Asian store owners have limited English skills, they are also the least likely to be able to afford the new EBT scanners, meaning they will have to wait for the state to provide them at some undetermined time in the future. In the meantime, inner city residents without access to stores like Ralphs and Vons that already have EBT systems in place will be further alienated from the food stamp program.<sup>91</sup> In order to prevent these potential setbacks, implementation needs to be guided by awareness and local policy that ensures that it will in fact improve access to quality food for food stamp recipients in the inner city and other predominantly low-income communities.

## Reducing Shrink with Technology

Deterring theft (reducing shrink) is also an important part of making new investors successful. One way this can occur is through the use of improved technology. New high-tech shopping cart systems with transmitters in the wheels of the carts prevent customers from taking shopping carts beyond the supermarket parking lot by causing the wheels to lock if the cart moves outside the property boundaries. In the two years since SuperWarehouse Foods in Pasadena, Texas, installed such an operation, the system has paid for itself two times over in the amount of money saved from reduced shopping cart loss.<sup>92</sup> Another strategy for reducing shrink is described by Supermarket Business as the “marriage of digitized closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems with POS [point of sale] data mining.”<sup>93</sup> Managers are able to program software to monitor employees for suspicious behavior or to identify areas where more training is needed, speeding up a process that used to take months of tedious examination of videotapes or electronic journals.<sup>94</sup> Other software programs such as Shrink Trax also help identify cashier dishonesty or inefficiency.<sup>95</sup> Such technology should have a significant impact in reducing shrink, as the 2000 and 2001 Supermarket Shrink Surveys found the greatest percentage of loss attributable to employees, rather than to shoplifting.<sup>96</sup>

## Winning Culture Reduces Shrink

A second and perhaps more important and effective form of theft and crime deterrence involves the relationship between the supermarket and its employees. As Larry Miller, president of Trax Software, which produces loss prevention technology, put it: “Technology alone isn’t the answer, it’s at best only a tool for enabling real, constructive cultural change.” Miller describes this cultural shift as one that actively encourages honesty and productivity.<sup>97</sup> According to the Supermarket Shrink Survey, the stores that were most successful at reducing shrink rates were those that exhibited a “winning” culture, which was defined “as being intolerant of theft; caring for and empathizing with employees; empowering employees; giving them equitable pay and benefits; being fair to them; providing safe working conditions; matching employees to the correct, satisfying job; and providing career-enrichment opportunities.”<sup>98</sup> Stores that exhibited this winning culture avoided a loss of approximately \$29 per employee that year. When interviewed about why they did not steal, employees cited “fear of getting caught and fired, and lack of financial need, suggesting that the downturn in theft could be the result of advanced loss control technology and greater prosperity.”<sup>99</sup> In other words, if employees are making enough money, they are less inclined to steal.

## The Role of Unions

One way many supermarket employees can receive higher wages and benefits, as well as stability and empowerment, is through union membership. A recent analysis by the Institute for Women’s Policy Research found that union wages for food workers were 31% higher than industry wages as a whole, with unionized cashiers earning 51% more than non-unionized cashiers do. “Workers in the retail food industry who are union members,” the study pointed out, “have significantly higher wages, higher rates of health insurance coverage, larger

employment-based contributions to health insurance premiums, and higher rates of pension coverage than non-unionized workers.”<sup>100</sup> Members of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union earn an average of \$162 more per week nation-wide than do non-union retail food clerks.<sup>101</sup> Beyond higher pay and health benefits, union workers have a degree of protection from lay-offs, especially as they gain seniority over time.

Union participation in Southern California is an especially positive asset for the region, with membership being relatively higher than in most other parts of the country. The high degree of unionization translates into higher wages across the board, leading the *Los Angeles Times* to report in 1995 that “grocery workers in the West are the best-paid in America.”<sup>102</sup> Rick Icaza, president of the UFCW local 770 has argued that “supermarket jobs are probably the last good jobs left in the inner city.”<sup>103</sup> The major Southern California chain supermarkets like Vons, Ralphs and Albertson’s have union contracts, which is part of the reason inner city communities with high unemployment rates are eager to attract the chain stores.

However, the entrance of non-union stores into the Southern California market is threatening to reduce the number of jobs and lower wages. Smaller chains and independent stores, as well as warehouse stores and supercenters like Kmart and Wal-Mart, tend not to be unionized and offer their employees fewer benefits. These non-union stores are able to offer lower prices as their labor costs are about half that of unionized stores. As a result, stores like Vons have had to lay off workers to keep prices competitive. Between 1991 and 1995, such layoffs resulted in the loss of 12,000 members of the Southern California UFCW.<sup>104</sup>

The UFCW is quite active in trying to reverse this trend, but creating barriers to non-union stores can be complicated. When a Superior Warehouse Foods store wanted to locate in a low-income community in Pacoima the UFCW protested, requesting that the LA City Council refuse to give the store a liquor license, in effect preventing Superior from opening. The President of the LA City Council who represented the Pacoima area, Alex Padilla, argued that a supermarket with its lower prices would benefit the area’s low-income residents who lacked access to a full-service supermarket; he thus approved the liquor license.<sup>105</sup> After more demonstrations by the union and opposition expressed by the community, Padilla reversed his decision again. As of May 14, 2001, Padilla has testified that the community does not need another store with liquor, which does not exactly deal with the issue of union wages, but will impede development. Ultimately, this conflict between lower prices versus lower wages remains only one (albeit critical) element of the broader issue of how to best address the problem of food access in low-income neighborhoods where different goals appear to be in conflict.

While the major chains are desirable because they are already unionized, there are also examples of smaller chains unionizing. Stores like Superior have been resistant to unionization, but two years of intense mobilization by the UFCW did result in the unionization of the Grupo Gigante chain in 2001. The union wages at Gigante are still barely more than half of Vons’ union wages, but the \$10.69 per hour represents a substantial increase from the \$6.25 hourly wage Gigante previously paid its employees. Union officials called the victory a major inroad into the independents market—if Gigante can succeed as a union chain, then so can stores like Superior.

## Bond with the Community

Just as treating employees with respect and dignity can increase productivity and deter theft, a positive relationship with the surrounding community is integral to the success of new supermarkets. If area residents view a supermarket as an outside entity taking profits out of the community, they are less likely to feel respect and care for a store than if the store employs local residents and creates community-friendly policies. For example, while the electronic shopping cart theft prevention system may be an easy way to prevent shopping cart loss, it leaves shoppers who do not have private transportation with more limited options for hauling their groceries. KV Mart in Long Beach spends \$300,000 annually to have their carts retrieved and repaired by cart retrieval services so that customers can take the carts to the bus stop or even home with them, making shopping an easier experience for low-income people.

The importance of a bond between community and supermarket extends beyond theft deterrence to drawing in a consistent consumer base from the surrounding neighborhood. “When a customer is satisfied, it increases the likelihood that he or she will remain loyal and build a long-term relationship with the company. “Acquiring and maintaining a base of loyal customers increases long-term profitability for the firm,” says Wayne D. Hoyer, Director of the Center for Customers Insight at the University of Texas, Austin.<sup>106</sup> An added bonus for investors is that inner city stores tend to experience greater consumer loyalty than do suburban stores.<sup>107</sup> FMI found that households earning less than \$15,000 annually spend a slightly higher percentage of their weekly grocery expenditure at their primary supermarket than do households that earn more than \$75,000 per year.<sup>108</sup> While the percentage difference is only about 2%, every fraction counts in the competitive supermarket industry, and a larger, more consistent consumer group at an inner city store may help off-set revenue loss to factors not present in wealthier communities.

## Customer Loyalty

Gaining customer loyalty can be complicated, and it can be argued that the major chain supermarkets are too far removed from low-income minority communities to cater to their needs. Says Las Vegas Mayor Jan Laverty Jones, “In general, supermarkets haven’t done a good job of serving the inner city. Communities understand when you are catering to their needs and when you are giving them lip service.”<sup>109</sup> In the late 1980’s and early 1990’s, Vons operated 10 Latino-oriented stores under the name Tianguis. While making a step towards meeting community needs in terms of product mix, high service departments and bilingual employees and signage,<sup>110</sup> Vons simultaneously carried grapes that were being boycotted by the United Farmworkers union, a group with strong Latino roots. The 1993 UCLA study Seeds of Change speculated that this disconnect may have been a factor in the declining profits of Tianguis.<sup>111</sup> The Los Angeles Times also suggested that Tianguis markets were unsuccessful because they were built as big suburban-style stores that were neither culturally familiar nor attentive to the fact that “low-income people live in smaller homes and buy selectively rather than in bulk.”<sup>112</sup>

## Meeting Community Demands/Needs

Some independents and Latino-oriented markets may be doing a better job of reaching out and accommodating low-income and minority shoppers. For example, Gigante is familiar with the Mexican market, making it easier for the store to cater to Latino shopping needs.<sup>113</sup> In 1977, two Iranian immigrants, Darioush Khaledi and Paul Vazin, who had never before been in a supermarket, purchased a supermarket in Torrance that had recently closed. According to the Los Angeles Times, “[Khaledi and Vazin’s] first insight was that the business hadn’t failed because of the employees, who were hard working. So they listened to the employees and restocked the store with Mexican specialty fruits and vegetables and attracted neighborhood customers.”<sup>114</sup> Today that store has grown into the Top Valu chain that operates more than a dozen stores in low-income communities. It is hard to imagine a CEO of a company as large as Albertson’s, Vons or Ralphs walking into a store in inner city LA and asking the employees for advice on how to run the store. Certainly these companies conduct market research, but one-on-one dialogue between a supermarket executive and community members can offer insights not necessarily available in a market research format. Jax market in Anaheim takes this relationship with the community one step further, offering its predominantly low-income Latino shoppers nutrition education as well as a shuttle service for people without cars. The store also runs a program to create jobs for youth and welfare recipients. Bill MacAloney, the CEO of Jax says, “Independents operating in an inner city must do a good job of accommodating the needs of their customers. We hire people in our community who know how to communicate with our customers, and that’s key.”<sup>115</sup>

## Joint Ventures

Whether developed by a major chain or an independent, establishing a joint venture approach between a community group or community development corporation (CDC) and a private investor can often increase the success of supermarkets. Such partnerships connect the company to the community and help to alleviate some of the costs and barriers associated with urban development.

Joint ventures can take one of two forms: either the CDC owns the property and partners with a commercial developer, and then attracts a tenant like Ralphs; or the community organization actually partners with the supermarket, having a role in how the store is run as well as partial ownership and share in the profits. Both arrangements allow revenue from the store to recycle back into the community, and there are financial benefits for the supermarket company as well. Often CDC’s qualify for special community development grants and subsidies to which the supermarket company would not otherwise have access. The relationship between community and store also fosters a feeling of local ownership and provides a communication pathway between residents and the store in terms of desired product mix and services.

Despite the benefits, joint ventures require a dedicated partnership; many community groups are overworked and understaffed, and supermarkets have an established process for developing new stores making them hesitant to change their approach and partner with a CDC.

Acknowledging that the “promises offered after the 1965 riots were not fulfilled,”<sup>116</sup> Alexander

Haagen's development firm partnered with the Vermont Slauson Economic Development Corporation to construct the Vermont Slauson shopping center. According to Haagen, "These projects pay for themselves. What the hell did it cost us? Peanuts!" Of the increased employment opportunities created by the new supermarket and other retail shops says Haagen, "These jobs create a sense of pride."<sup>117</sup>

Across the country other developers and supermarkets have mirrored Haagen's optimism about his successful redevelopment in South Central Los Angeles. For example, in southeast Washington D.C. the Anacostia Economic Development Corporation collaborated with Safeway to construct a 55,000-sq. ft. store in an underserved low-income area. In Harlem, the Abyssian Baptist Church CDC partnered with Pathmark to open a store that created more than 275 jobs, the great majority of which were filled by neighborhood residents. The Pathmark location was developed and owned by the East Harlem Abyssian Triangle Limited Partnership, a consortium of the Community Association of East Harlem Triangle, Inc., Abyssian Development Corporation, Retail Initiative, Inc. and the New York City Economic Development Corporation. Helping to alleviate barriers for site acquisition, or locating land for store construction, the Greater Dwight Development Corporation in New Haven partnered with Shaw's Supermarket to build a store on an abandoned car dealership lot.<sup>118</sup> Piecing together parcels of land to create an affordable and sizable piece of property represents a significant benefit that CDC's can provide in the supermarket development process.

### **Land Use**

Part of the reason that supermarkets experience difficulty finding adequate land in the inner city is that the "super" sized grocery stores are a suburban convention. One hundred years ago central city residents met their shopping needs at public markets that used creative methods, such as using long, narrow spaces down the middle of wide boulevards, to fit more easily into the urban landscape.<sup>119</sup> Dallas' increasingly affluent downtown seemed to think that such a market would be a great idea. In 1999, city officials hoped to inject \$2.2 into renovating a shed to house a grocery store that would sell meat, fish and dairy products, located within a farmers' market.<sup>120</sup> Perhaps now that urban population density is again reaching high levels, markets that are reminiscent of the public market houses, such as Los Angeles' Grand Central Market, can become a viable source for food shopping for low-income people as well as for high-end consumers like those moving into downtown Dallas.

### **Public Market**

A publicly owned market could also reduce problems associated with trying to attract private investment, as well as provide entrepreneurial opportunities to community members in the tradition of the LA-based non-profit group Esperanza's Mercado La Paloma. According to James M. Mayo in The American Grocery Store:

"The most radical transformation in the decline of public markets was the



change in labor relations. Whatever shortcomings existed in the retail public market, it reproduced a system that enabled small merchants to operate as independent businesses. With local government providing market facilities, the joint city-merchant relationship was at least a symbiotic agreement.

Municipalities did monopolize the markets, but this public monopoly allowed many stall merchants to be their own entrepreneurs. This arrangement continued with privately owned markets, although leases based on gross annual profits began to treat stall merchants like tenant farmers. As business corporations began to dominate both the food processing and food retailing industries, the small merchant system began to fail.”<sup>121</sup>

Rejuvenating this “old-fashioned form of food merchandising...where poor people shop at dozens of competitive retail stalls that specialize in everything from fruit to nuts to meat,”<sup>122</sup> could provide opportunities for low-income people and local producers to be autonomous and empowered.

However, even if such open-air markets are established, low-income urban communities will still have a need for the conventional supermarkets that other sectors of the population enjoy. Farmer’s markets and other similar formats can supplement shopping in urban areas, while supermarkets that locate in the inner city can use some of the ideas and concepts of public markets in order to facilitate successful development.

### **The Opportunities Are There**

The most common refrain when discussing the need for supermarkets in low-income communities is that they are not viable investments and that the barriers are overwhelming. Ten years ago, the supermarket industry began to talk about inner city re-investment, in part due to the need to identify new investment opportunities as the shift to the suburbs appeared to be reaching a saturation point. While reinvestment in the inner city has not significantly increased as the earlier discussion noted, that may well be due to other trends, such as market concentration, the rise of a large box format, and the absence of an organizational culture that can accommodate and build on the opportunities and complexities of inner city investment. The opportunities are there; the issue is how they can best be seized.

## Chapter 5

# *One Hundred Years of Market Divide: Tracing the Evolution of the Urban Grocery Store Gap in Los Angeles*

Following the 1992 civil unrest in Los Angeles, public attention was drawn to the increasingly visible urban grocery store gap in the city's urban core/low-income neighborhoods. In 1992, the predominantly minority and low-income residents at the city's core had access to fewer than half as many full-service grocery stores as did the majority white and middle-to-upper class residents of surrounding suburbs. This chapter documents the continuing, and in some cases even wider, gap that exists today where the average number of supermarkets per household in zip codes with few low-income residents is more than three times greater than the number of supermarkets in zip codes that are predominantly low-income.<sup>123</sup> In addition, zip codes where the population is more than 20% white have access to a greater number of supermarkets per capita than do zip codes where blacks make up more than 20% of the population.<sup>124</sup> Without access to supermarkets, inner city residents miss out on the high quality, low prices, variety, and convenience that suburban full-service grocery stores provide.

In 1992, a Los Angeles Times article cited "30 years of red-lining"<sup>125</sup> as one cause for this food divide, suggesting that the fallout from the earlier 1965 riots continued to impact the community.<sup>126</sup> While loan denial and fear of failure in the inner city were clearly factors, the history of inadequate supermarket access in inner city Los Angeles reaches further back than 1965. At least a hundred years of transportation and housing policy, land availability, the evolving supermarket industry, racial prejudice, and other complex, interconnected factors have created a situation in which poor residents of the inner city, largely minority and especially African-American, experienced unequal access to supermarkets. Many of those same factors operate today.

### **First Supermarkets**

Supermarket development in Los Angeles has always been somewhat unique. In most American cities, especially those on the East Coast and in the Mid-West, public markets were the precursor to modern day supermarkets.<sup>127</sup> City-owned market houses provided space in which butchers, fish sellers, and produce vendors could convene in a central location that was accessible to the city's consumers. This public-private partnership provided small vendors the opportunity to be successful.<sup>128</sup> However, integral to the success of these market houses was their centrality and convenience to shoppers, which in most cities was linked to the public transportation system and relied on the densely compact populations of cities such as New York and Boston.<sup>129</sup> Los Angeles, on the other hand, lacked a comprehensive public transportation

system and tended to be more spread out, making the success of market houses less viable. As a result, while public market houses existed in LA, the city began its conversion to a more modern-day, automobile-reliant supermarket configuration rather early.

Los Angeles, in some ways, set the trends. The first Ralphs Grocery Company store was built in downtown LA in 1872.<sup>130</sup> Initially clerk-service and delivery oriented, Ralphs developed by 1929 into a chain of 16 non-delivery, self-service, “modern, elaborate buildings,” well ahead of the national trend toward supermarket development, which really did not begin until the 1930’s. Also established in Los Angeles in 1925 were the first drive-in markets.<sup>131</sup> These one-story, open-front structures were similar to the market houses of other large cities, but with an important difference: they had parking lots.

### **Role of Transportation**

The high per-capita ownership of vehicles had a significant impact on the type and location of supermarket development in LA and set the stage for the evolution of an inner city with limited access to fresh and affordable food. In 1905, Los Angeles boasted 350 miles of graded streets and more automobiles than any comparably sized U.S. city.<sup>132</sup> By 1928, 35% of Californians owned vehicles, a rate much higher than the rest of the country. This high percentage of automobile ownership, that in turn facilitated new housing in suburban areas, also made it possible for shoppers to travel easily to outlying areas. Finding room for market construction was an issue in many cities, leading to innovations such as building long narrow market houses down the center of wide boulevards.<sup>133</sup> However, in Los Angeles the focus increasingly was on expansion into the suburbs since there was still plenty of land available for construction of the stores and for their giant parking lots. As public markets declined, the role of the public sector in facilitating market location also began to erode. Not surprisingly, most new markets opted for the largely homogeneous, white middle and upper class suburban neighborhoods with inexpensive and abundant land as preferred locations.

### **Role of Housing Policy**

The housing policies following WWII facilitated the creation of these homogeneous suburbs, while at the same time facilitating the flight of people, jobs, and grocery stores from the central cities as well. The newly created Federal Housing Administration provided home mortgages with no down payments to GI’s returning from the war, and other home-buyers easily obtained mortgages with low down payments as well.<sup>134</sup> However, whites-only restrictive covenants and the process of redlining denied African-Americans access to new suburban housing developments. Loans and mortgages were not offered in neighborhoods with even a small black population, contributing to a cycle of decay in black communities. At the same time, public housing projects were built in concentrated areas in the city, away from any new housing whose real estate value may have been harmed by proximity to the typically low-income minority inhabitants of public housing. As population declined, so did employment opportunities, with the number of manufacturing jobs in the city of Los Angeles decreasing by 40% in the late 1940’s and 1950’s.<sup>135</sup> Businesses, including supermarkets, left the city as well,

with the expectation that there would be higher customer volume, higher per-customer spending power, and less crime in the suburbs.

### **Changing Demographics**

By the 1960's, Los Angeles' changing demographics and commercial development had created urban core neighborhoods with concentrated low-income, minority, primarily African-American populations and very few resources and businesses. As most of the large supermarkets departed, small mom'n'pop stores opened, typically charging higher prices for less variety and quality, with little competition to keep prices low.<sup>136</sup> During this period, white businessmen, many of whom were Jewish, owned the majority of these smaller food markets.<sup>137</sup> The perception that outsiders were running the stores in the urban core neighborhoods and then taking the money home to their own communities, fueled resentment of whites by blacks and growing anti-Semitism.

### **The Watts Riots**

Discontent over the depressed condition of the inner city led to the Watts riots of 1965. While drawing attention to the plight of the urban poor, the riots also exacerbated the problem of supermarket access, as many of the stores that were burned were never rebuilt. While the hostility towards white merchants had in part deterred store construction before the riots, the looting and burning of stores during the civil unrest left many owners even more hesitant to rebuild. A two-year update on the Watts civil unrest, *Riot Report*, published in Merchandising Week, reported:

A chain supermarket, gutted two years ago, is not rebuilding either. Today, a vacant lot filled with weeds and a sign remind Watts shoppers of the store that once stood there. "We're not rebuilding." A spokesman for the supermarket chain said. "Why should we? The sign? Oh, that's to remind them [Negroes] of the old stores," he said sarcastically.<sup>138</sup>

Another Watts ex-merchant stated, "I'm too old to fight revolutions. I'm going to open a small appliance-TV store in Los Angeles and try to forget Watts. To hell with civil rights and all their causes."<sup>139</sup> The future of supermarket investment in inner city Los Angeles looked bleak. Insurance rates sky-rocketed after the civil unrest, making the cost of doing business even higher, and many banks would not give businesses loans to build in riot-torn areas.

### **Profit Potential**

Yet, the attention the riots brought also generated interest, both economically and socially motivated, in supermarket investment in the inner city. A few stores were built in the aftermath of the 1965 riots, including one that was ironically named White Front, a discount-oriented supermarket that was rebuilt in Watts. The store employed local area residents and did not

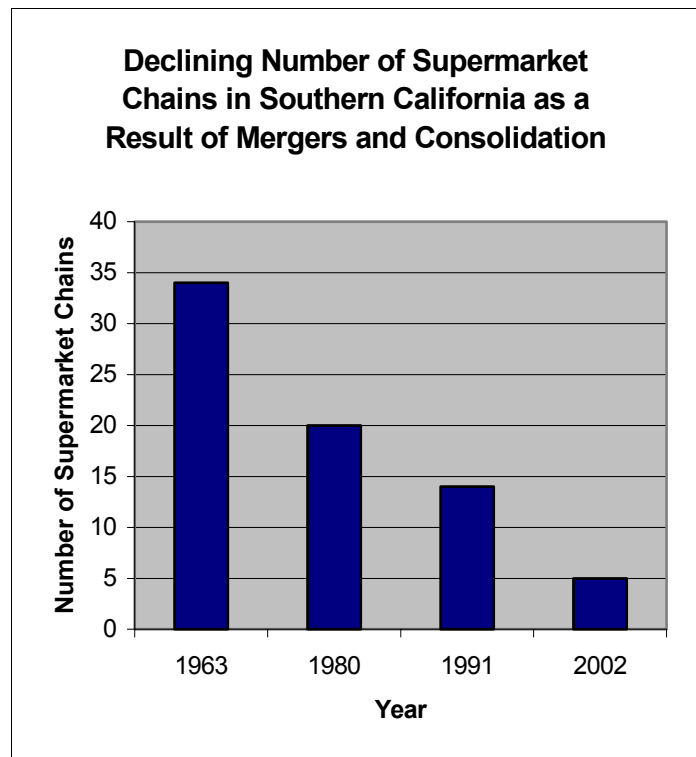
charge higher prices than at their suburban locations, with one executive commenting, “We have faith in the area and in the people.”<sup>140</sup> Similarly, three ABC stores opened in South Central and were applauded by one analyst as “a monument to imagination and adaptation on the part of an effective management.”<sup>141</sup> The previous management had in fact been criticized for not facilitating positive customer-store relations.

### Urban Fortress

In addition to attempting to alleviate white-owner/black-consumer tensions, the post-riot stores also focused on making the consumer feel safe while shopping. With its windowless brick walls “designed to withstand armed insurrection and Molotov cocktails,”<sup>142</sup> White Front foreshadowed a trend of “urban fortress” design for supermarkets that would be popularized by the Manhattan Beach-based development firm Alexander Haagen Company in the 1980’s. Haagen’s four community shopping centers are surrounded by six-foot-high wrought iron fences and boast over a dozen security guards and police substations.<sup>143</sup> Unpopular among community members, the infrared-equipped wrought iron fences created a great deal of controversy over what message was being sent about the neighborhood, especially because other low-income areas of Los Angeles that had high Latino or Asian, as opposed to African American, populations did not have such fences.<sup>144</sup> However, others argued that these centers brought full-service supermarkets to under-served areas, attracted other businesses, and provided jobs, and were thus a positive addition, despite its armed camp message.

### Supermarket Consolidation

While a few new stores opened and a couple of stores were rebuilt, the overall picture of supermarket access in the central city continued to be grim throughout the 70’s, 80’s, and 90’s. Between 1975 and 1991, the inner city lost 30% of its full-service chain stores.<sup>145</sup> This loss has been attributed largely to the trend of supermarket consolidation that reduced the number of chains from 34 in 1963 to 20 in 1980, and 14 in 1991. That trend continued after 1992, with only 5 chains remaining in 2002.<sup>146</sup> As the number of chains decreased the concentration of ownership increased, with the top four chains owning only 42.6% of Los Angeles’ supermarkets in 1963 but 73.4% of the market in 1991.<sup>147</sup> Anti-trust regulations and store closures followed to minimize competitions within



a chain. For example, Yucaipa's buy-out of Ralphs and subsequent merger of Ralphs and Food 4 Less in 1995 resulted in anti-trust regulators ordering the shutdown of 27 stores. Ralphs decided to close another 28 stores because of direct competition between Food 4 Less and Ralphs stores located proximate to each other.<sup>148</sup> Stores in poor high-crime areas were more likely to be closed in this and other major store mergers that have occurred in the last 10 years, since they were perceived to be among the lower performing or at least more risky locations. These mergers had important implications not only for the people who used to shop at stores that closed, but for store employees as well: one thousand workers were laid off as a result of the Ralphs-Food 4 Less merger.<sup>149</sup>

### **Latino Influx**

During this period of consolidation, the demographics of central city Los Angeles changed again, with an influx of Latino immigrants increasing the population density and creating a racial majority in many neighborhoods that had previously been predominantly African-American. Between 1970 and 1990, the percentage of Hispanic residents in metropolitan Los Angeles more than doubled.<sup>150</sup> To serve the needs of this increasing population, and in response to demand created by the exodus of chain stores from the inner city, some independents and smaller chains like Superior Warehouse Foods opened in buildings previously occupied by Ralphs and other major chains.<sup>151</sup> Perhaps most significant among these markets were the Latino-owned and oriented supermarkets such as Vallarta, Liborio, Grupo Gigante, and Super Tienda La Tapachulteca. These markets provided ethnic and culturally appropriate foods, catering to the community in a way that many chain stores did not. (Vons and Ralphs attempted to tap into the new Latino market with Tiangius and Viva, versions of their normal store formats that catered to a Latino clientele, but neither was successful in the long term.)<sup>152</sup> However, beyond a more appropriate product mix, most of the new stores did not provide the same resources as did the supermarket chains that had departed. Quality was not as consistent, and the new stores were not unionized, resulting in an increase in job insecurity for workers and as much as a 30-50% pay difference.<sup>153</sup> Inner city Los Angeles was still plagued by lack of businesses, well-paying jobs, and supermarkets; while access was somewhat improved in heavily Latino neighborhoods, African-Americans still largely were under-served.

### **Korean Grocers**

The stores that did open in the 1980s in predominantly African-American neighborhoods (and in Latino neighborhoods as well) tended to be owned by Koreans. Korean immigrants owned approximately 2,500 small markets and liquor stores in Los Angeles County by 1990.<sup>154</sup> From the African-American point of view, Korean grocers were not significantly different from the Jewish grocery store owners of the 1960's. According to Bong Hwan Kim, former co-chair of the Black-Korean Alliance, "At the street level, the animosity, the hatred, the feeling that Koreans are depriving African-Americans of economic survival is real." Some Korean merchants, he said, have had "people from neighborhoods coming in and saying they should leave and sell out their stores to African-Americans."<sup>155</sup> At the same time, Koreans felt frustration with the fact that shoplifting further raised the already high cost of operating a small

business. As often happens in economically depressed communities, issues of scarce jobs, money, and resources materialized as race-based resentment. Korean grocer Hyong Kim described it thus: “What many grocers don't realize is it's not about black people stealing from Koreans. It's a problem of people with no money.”<sup>156</sup> Sadly, just two years after Kim made this statement in the Los Angeles Times, he was robbed and beaten to death by black gang members.<sup>157</sup> While Kim's son insisted that this act not be considered a race issue but simply a horrible crime, the escalation to violence of racial tension between blacks and Koreans was a trend all too familiar by the early 1990's.

### **The Widening Divide**

The period between the 1965 and 1992 civil unrest in Los Angeles proved to be a period of significant decline in access to fresh and affordable food in low-income communities in Los Angeles. Earlier trends of supermarket flight to the suburbs had become magnified. While highlighting the problem of the lack of food access in 1965, stores that burned to the ground were never rebuilt and the problems—and tensions associated with increased food insecurity—grew worse. Given the forces at play—whether supermarket consolidation, the decline of any public role, inter-ethnic tensions, or the trend to bigger stores and parking lots in the suburbs—the question remained: could it be turned around? Would supermarkets be willing and able to return to the inner city?

## Chapter 6

### *The Gap Persists: Ten Years After*

The kinds of conditions that led to the civil unrest in 1965 caused another explosive outburst of anger and rioting in April 1992 in several low-income neighborhoods in Central Los Angeles. Again, food stores were looted and burned. Supermarkets located within Haagen's controversial fenced, high-security strip malls were some of the only stores to survive.<sup>158</sup> Again, calls were made for a dramatic response to address the problems facing inner city Los Angeles. The formation of Rebuild L.A., headed by Peter Ueberroth, was established to meet that challenge, albeit by relying on private sector initiatives rather than public policy. "America doesn't solve problems unless it's done by the private sector," Ueberroth argued soon after his appointment.<sup>159</sup> Shortly after establishing itself as an organization that would take this "top-down" private sector approach to encouraging investment in areas of LA that were under-served by both job opportunities and access to goods and services, Rebuild LA leaders informed an Los Angeles Times staff writer that "Five years from now... South Central Los Angeles should begin to resemble Woodland Hills in the range of opportunities and services that are available."<sup>160</sup>

#### **Supermarket Investment Claims**

One of the main focuses of Rebuild L.A. (subsequently RLA) centered on grocery store investment as a way to bring much-needed jobs to poor areas. Supported by studies and encouragement from the Food Marketing Institute's industry-wide "urban initiatives" campaign,<sup>161</sup> four supermarket chains, Vons, Smart & Final, Food 4 Less, and Ralphs, made commitments to Rebuild LA to establish a number of new stores in areas with poverty rates of 20% or higher.<sup>162</sup> Citing economic profitability as the main reason for the decision to invest in the inner city, then Vons Chairman Roger Strangeland stated, "Over a long period of time we simply lost sight of the opportunity that existed in the neglected areas—and shame on us for being so late to rediscover the opportunity. As a responsible corporate citizen and a leading area retailer, we recognize the need to be at least a part of the solution—not a compounder of the problem."<sup>163</sup> Also in response to the 1992 riots, a comprehensive study of food access issues in Los Angeles by UCLA graduate students entitled Seeds of Change produced a seminal evaluation and inventory of the Los Angeles food system and made recommendations for improving the system. Among other criteria, Seeds of Change cited joint ventures as one of their recommendations for successful supermarket investment.<sup>164</sup> In 1993 and 1994, Smart & Final constructed two locations as joint ventures with the community development corporation Pacific Development Partners. Two other chains, Ralphs and Food 4 Less also promised to invest heavily in new inner city stores. Between the four chains, as many as 32 new inner city supermarkets were promised. It appeared, finally, that supermarket investment in under-served communities might finally take place.



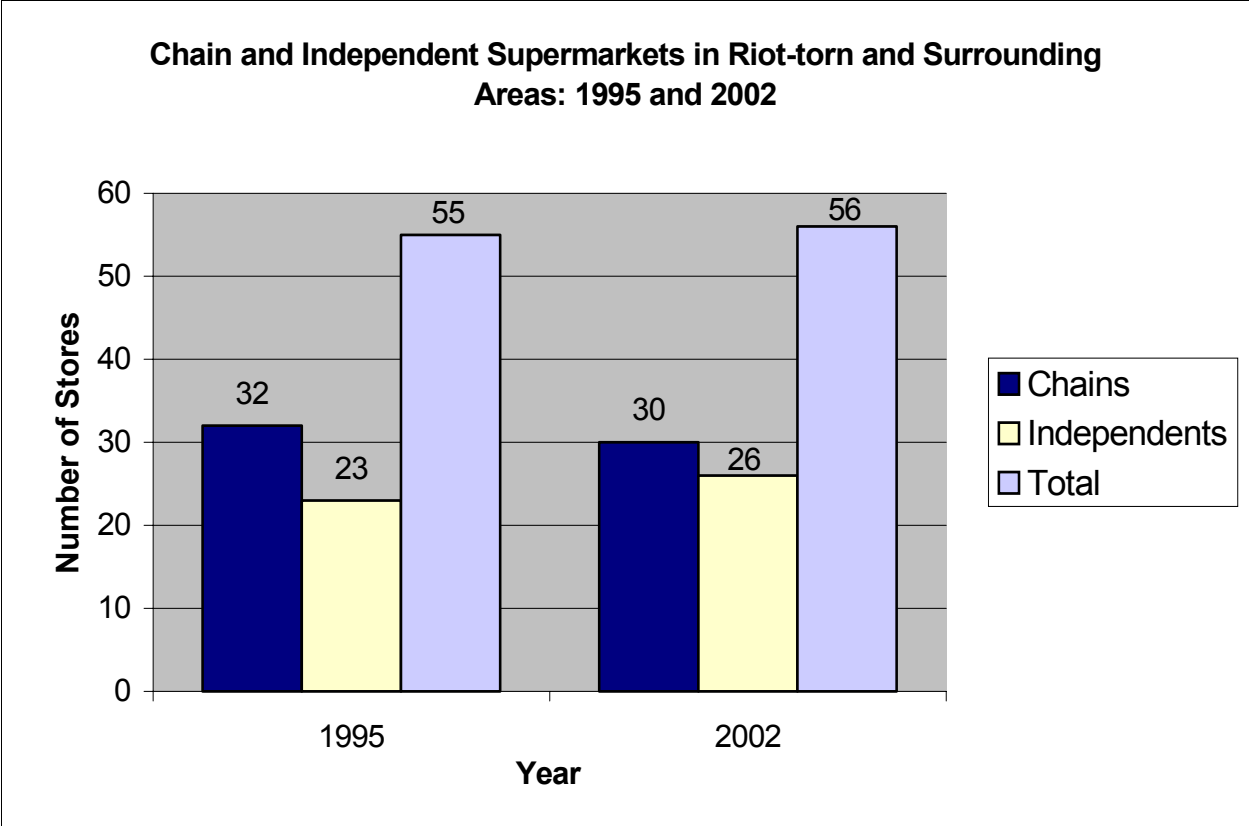
## Rebuilding Effort Wanes

However, by 1994, momentum from the private sector had slowed, and community criticism of the top-down attitude led to a restructuring of RLA. Rather than touting private sector promises that were already being seen as problematic, RLA decided to take a community-oriented bottom-up focus. As part of its needs assessment, RLA surveyed 1,100 residents in a 52-square-mile area affected by the civil unrest regarding the goods and services their community was lacking.<sup>165</sup> The overwhelming response indicated a need for quality grocery stores and supermarkets. By this time, a few of the stores that Vons, Ralphs, Food 4 Less, and Smart & Final had committed to build were constructed and open already, indicating that some of the promises of new investment were based on plans that were developed prior to the civil unrest. Even with the handful of additional stores, residents in central city Los Angeles still cited lack of supermarkets as a major problem. In response, RLA performed a supermarket study that demonstrated that there was an annual unmet demand for groceries of \$412 million, which translated to 750,000 sq. ft. of selling area.<sup>167</sup> The study identified one full-service supermarket for every 7,795 people in greater Los Angeles, but only one such store for every 16,571 people in the RLA study area.<sup>168</sup> Inner city Los Angeles continued to suffer a lack of full-service grocery stores. In 1997, RLA disbanded, and the problem of the urban grocery store gap in Los Angeles largely disappeared from newspaper headlines. Ultimately, fewer than half of the stores promised by the four chains and touted by Ueberroth and others were built and a couple of those have since closed. The next section of this chapter documents the status of supermarket activity in Los Angeles, including the persistence of the grocery gap in low-income communities.

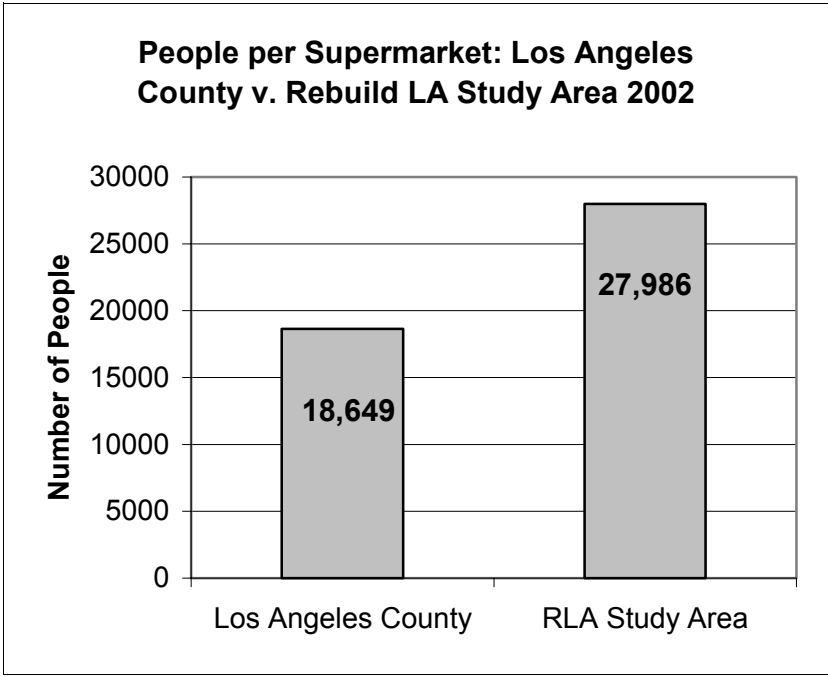
## Updating of the RLA Study: Documenting the Gap

In their 1995 supermarket study, RLA focused on a 52 square mile section of central Los Angeles. The study defined the area of “riot-torn and surrounding low-income communities” as bounded by Alameda Avenue to the east, Wilshire Blvd. to the north, Crenshaw Blvd. to the west and El Segundo to the south. In this area, RLA took an inventory of full-service grocery stores and found a total of 55 stores, 23 independents and 32 chain supermarkets.<sup>169</sup> An evaluation of the same area in 2002 yields a total of 56 stores, 26 independents and 30 chain supermarkets. (See Appendix A for a list of the stores) With a net gain of only one store, the area has not seen a significant increase in supermarkets since the RLA study.

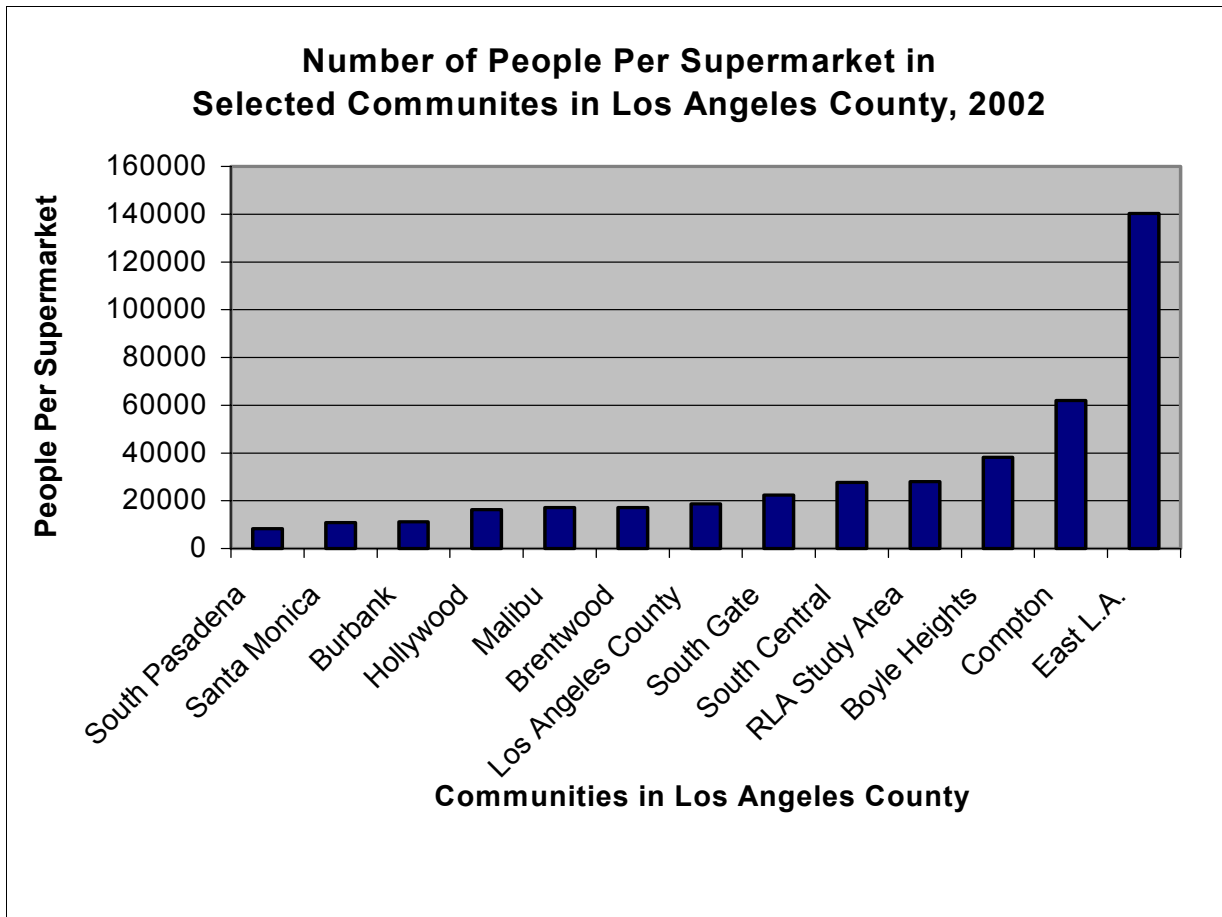
The RLA Study also cited a figure of one grocery store for every 7,795 people in metropolitan Los Angeles and one full-service grocery store for every 16,751 people in the RLA Study Area. In order to update this statistic, supermarkets that fall under the government SIC code 5411 (grocery) and have annual sales of \$10 million or more have been identified (See Appendix). Stores that earn less than \$10 million were eliminated in an effort to exclude convenience stores and limited assortment stores. The tabulation finds that each supermarket in Los Angeles County serves 18,649 people, while in the RLA Study Area,<sup>170</sup> one supermarket serves 27,986 people. While these numbers are quite different from the 1995 figures provided by RLA, this is likely the result of different criteria in deciding to include or exclude a store. While the differential in the people to supermarket ratio between the RLA Study Area and the rest of LA County in 2002 appears as if it has improved since 1995, the access rates (the number of people



served per market) significantly declined for both LA County and the RLA areas. These contrasting figures are likely to be the result of different methodologies when calculating the number of people served by a supermarket. Regardless, a significant differential—the persistence of the gap—remains evident.

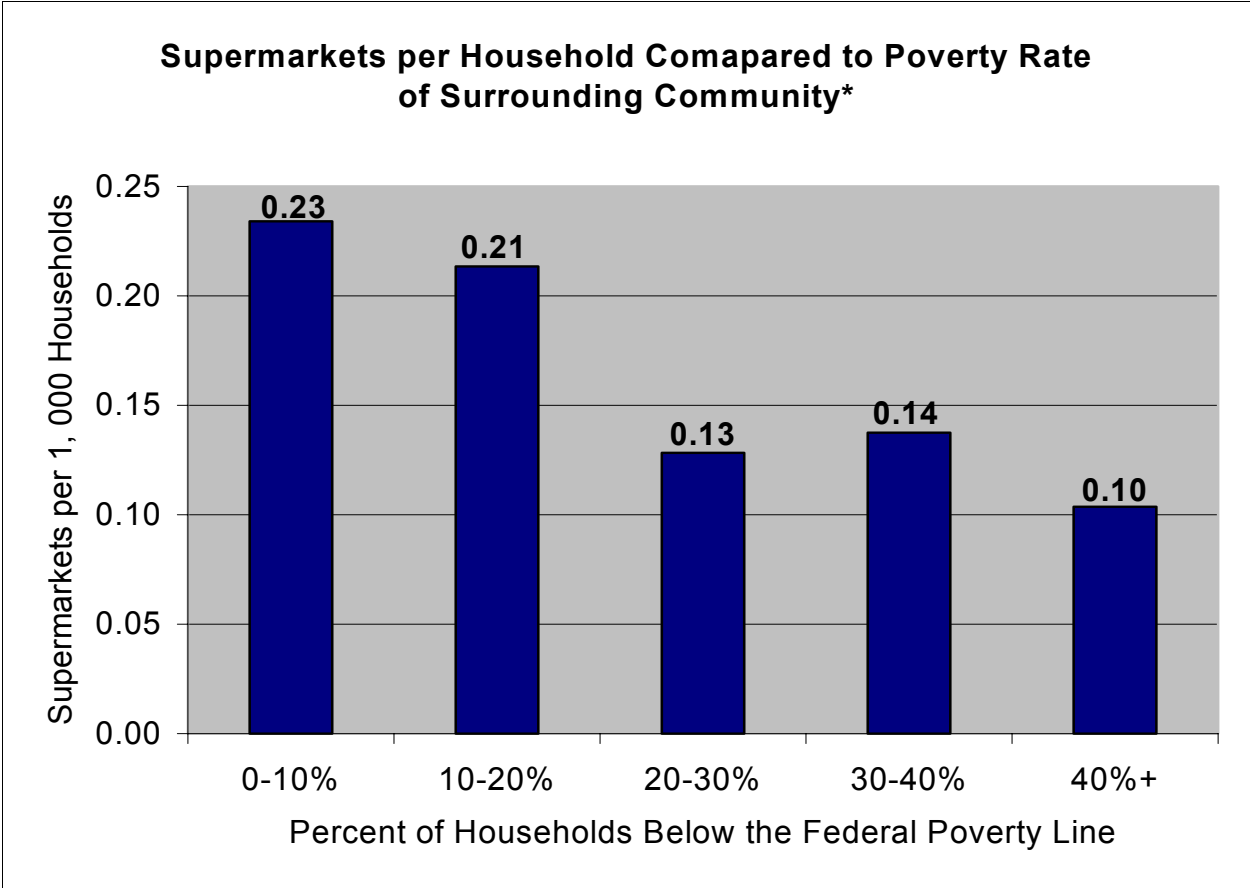


This gap in supermarket access further widens when examining particular communities like Compton and East Los Angeles, as compared to more affluent communities like South Pasadena and Santa Monica.



An examination of supermarket access in low-income and minority communities throughout Los Angeles County further demonstrates the nature of the gap. In constructing the following tables, households whose annual incomes were below \$15,000 in 1998 and households whose annual incomes fell below \$35,000 in 1998 were examined. While \$15,000 is proximate to the federal definition of the poverty level for a family of four, the Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE) has argued that this is a gross misrepresentation of actual poverty. When both the cost of living in Los Angeles and the income level at which people qualify for government anti-poverty programs like food stamps and Medicare was used, LAANE calculated an income level to define poverty that is twice as high as the federal level. LAANE’s annual income that defined a family of four as poor in 1998 was \$33,300.<sup>171</sup> The data collected by United Way LA on annual household incomes was categorized as under \$15,000 and \$15,000-\$34,999, so the following charts use <\$15,000 as a representation of the Federal Poverty line and <\$35,000 as the adjusted definition of poverty in Los Angeles.

**Examination of Supermarket Access in Relation to Federal Poverty Line<sup>172</sup>**

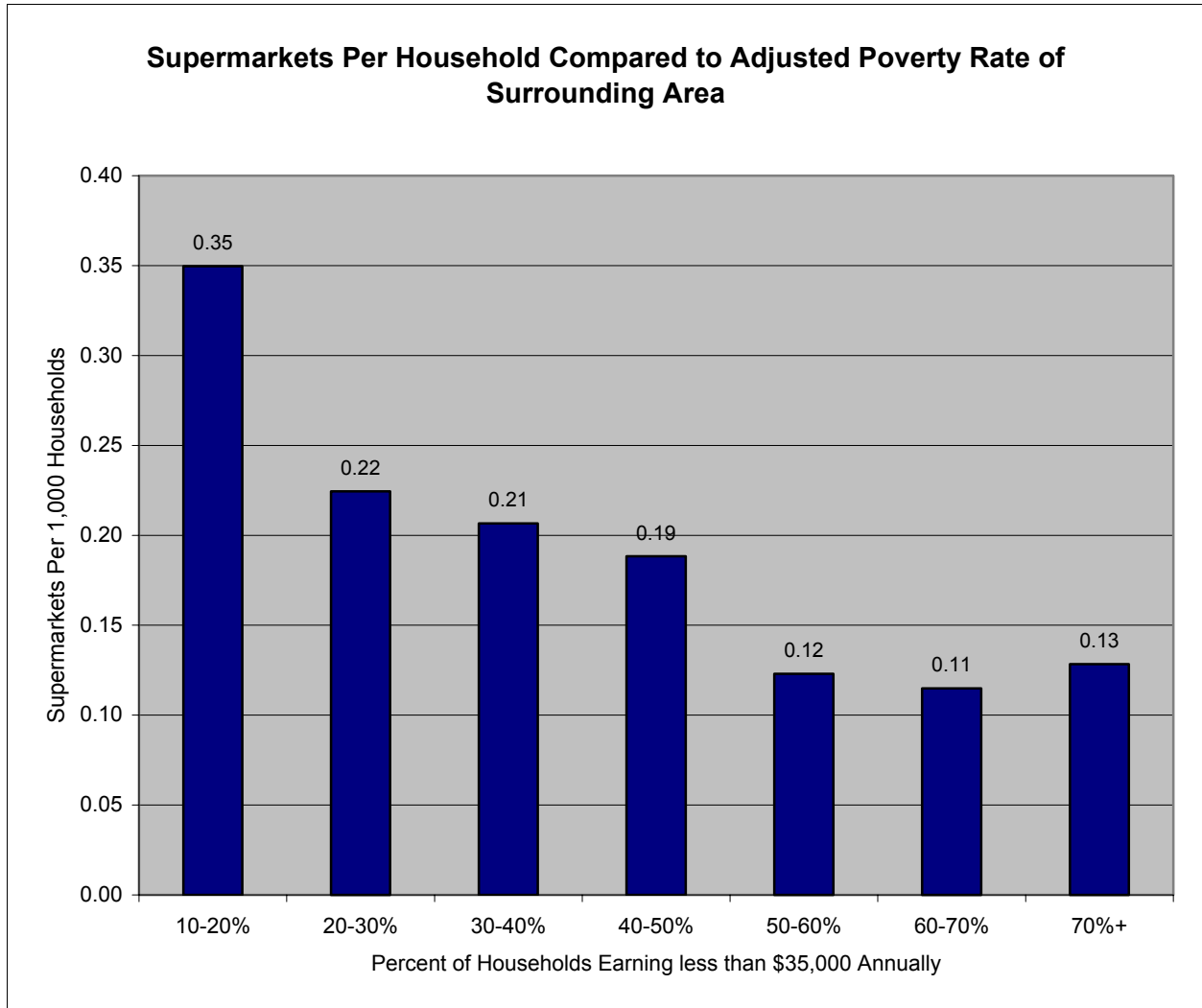


\*In this and all following charts in this chapter “surrounding community” is defined as the zip code in which the supermarkets are located.

**What the Chart Shows:**

- In the zip codes in Los Angeles County where 10-20% of the households earn less than \$15,000 annually, the number of supermarkets per household is .0000213, which equates to approximately 2.13 supermarkets for every 10,000 households.
- In zip codes with 0-10% of the households living below the federal poverty line there are approximately 2.26 times as many supermarkets per household as there are in zip codes where the number of households living below the federal poverty line exceeds 40 percent.
- There is a general trend of decline in per capita supermarkets as the percentage of people who live in poverty increases, meaning the higher the concentration of poverty within a community, the fewer the supermarkets.

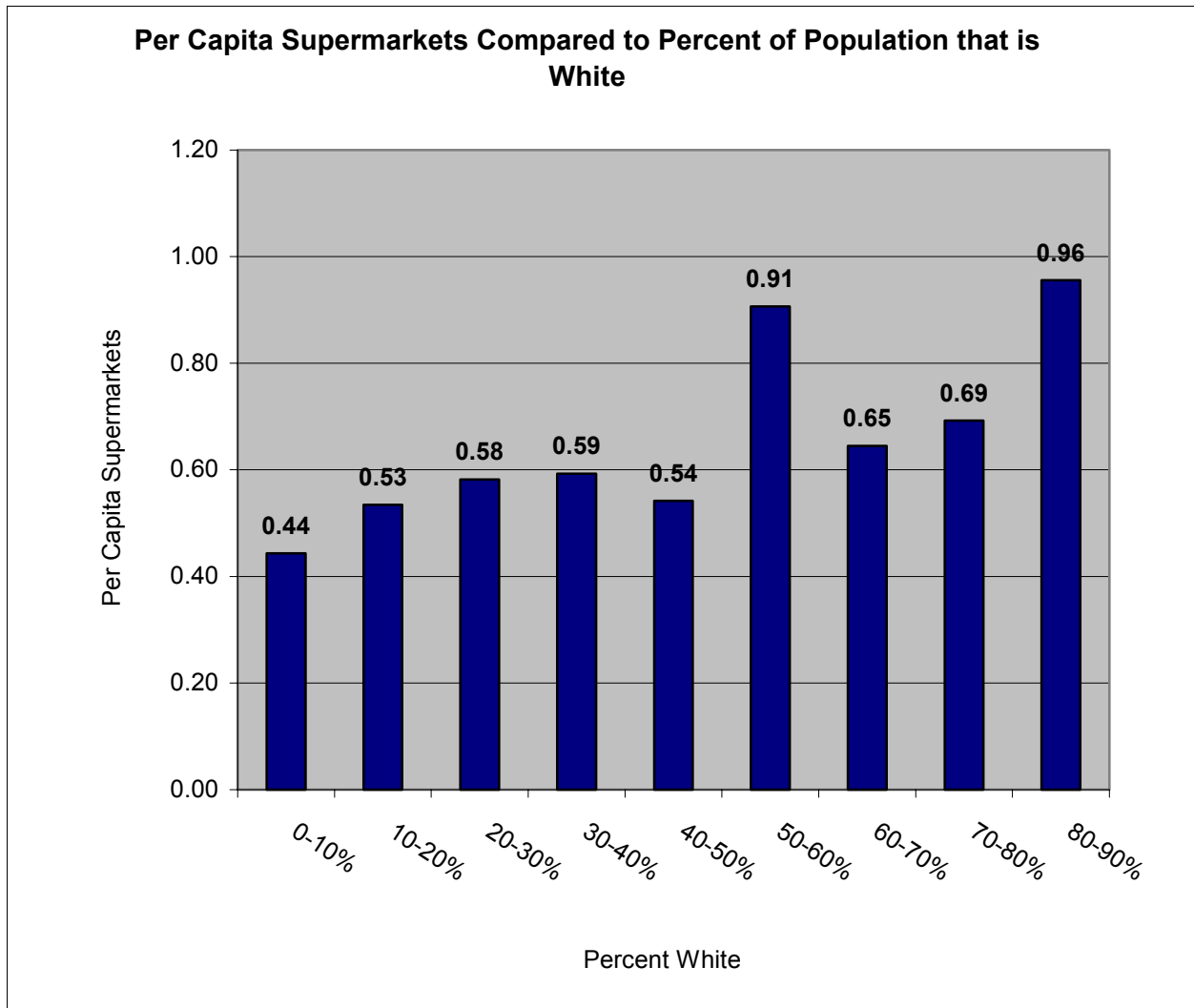
## Examination of Adjusted Poverty Line in Relation to Supermarket Access<sup>173</sup>



### What the Chart Shows:

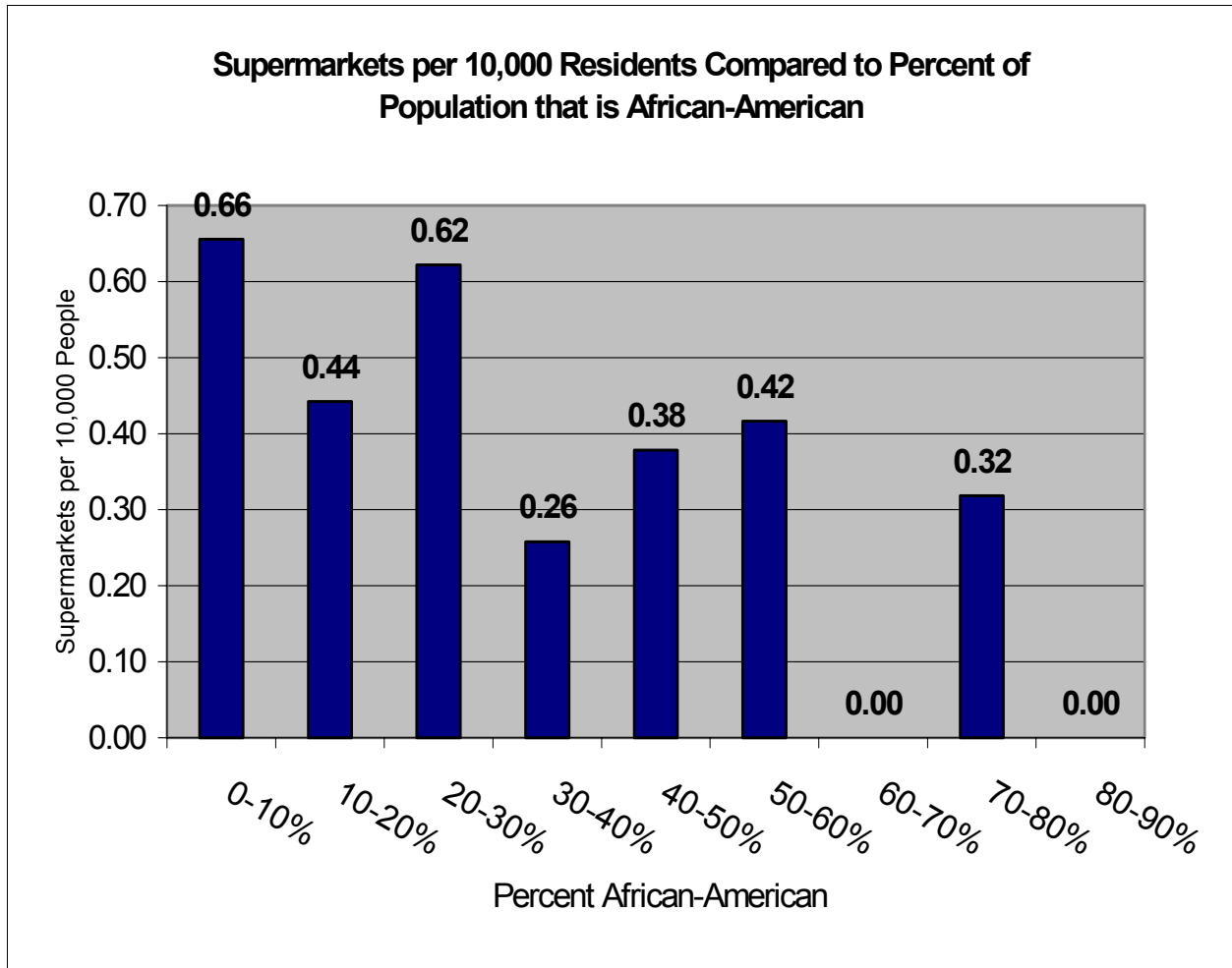
- In zip codes where 10-20% of households earn less than \$35,000 annually, the average number of supermarkets per capita is 0.00035, which is approximately 3.5 supermarkets for every 10,000 households.
- In zip codes where 10-20% of households are earning less than \$35,000 annually, there are 3.04 times as many supermarkets as there are in zip codes where 60-70% of households are living below the adjusted poverty line.
- There is a general trend of decline in supermarkets per household as the percentage of people who live in poverty increases, meaning the higher the concentration of poverty within a community, the fewer the supermarkets.

## Supermarket Access According to Race



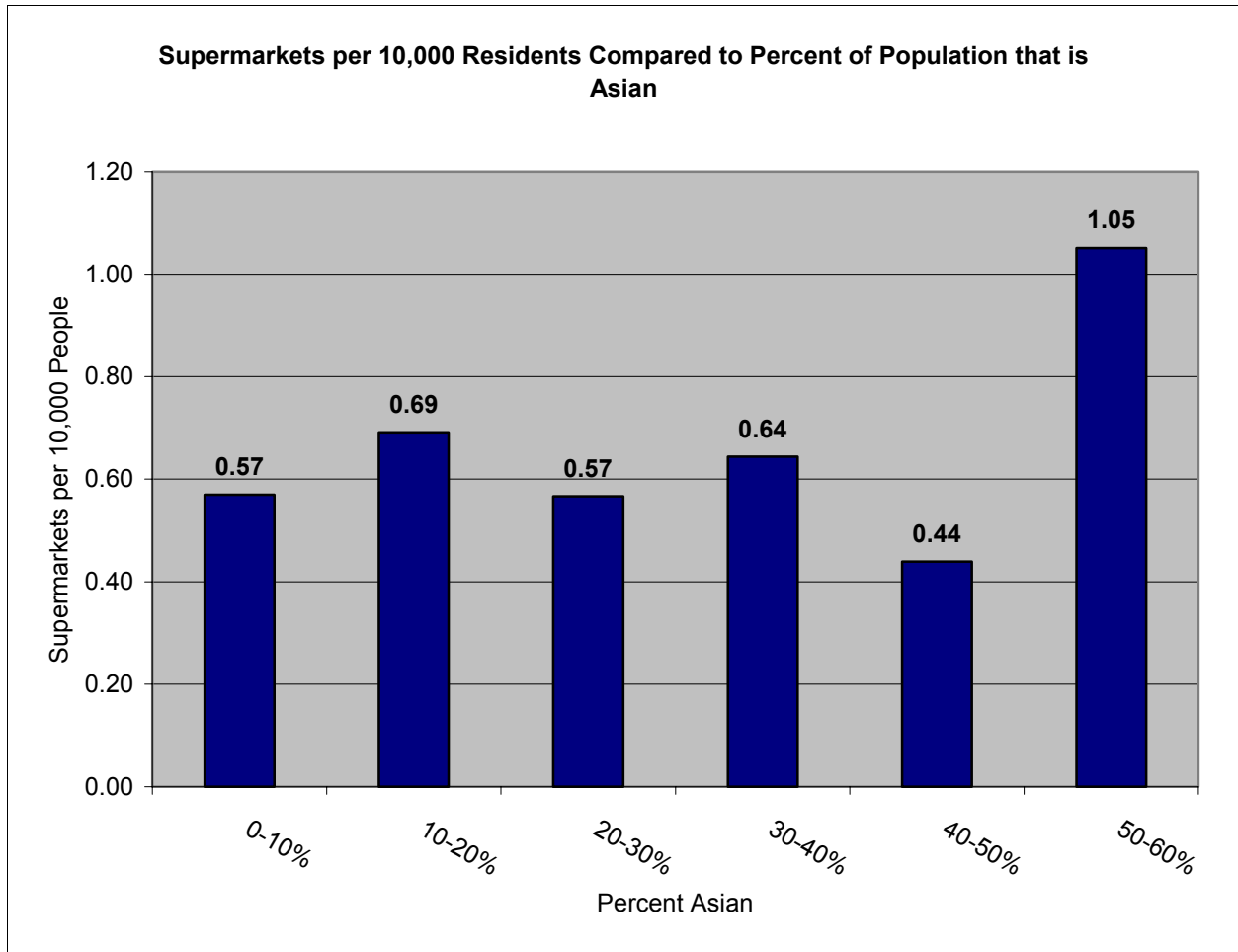
### What the Chart Shows:

- In zip codes where the percent of the population that is white is 0-10%, there are .000044 supermarkets per person, which is approximately .44 supermarkets for every 10,000 people.
- In zip codes where the population is 80-90% white, there are 2.18 times as many supermarkets as there are in zip codes where the population is only 0-10% white.
- There is a general increasing trend in per capita supermarkets as the percentage of the population that is white increases, meaning the higher the concentration of whites within a community, the more supermarkets.



**What the Chart Shows:**

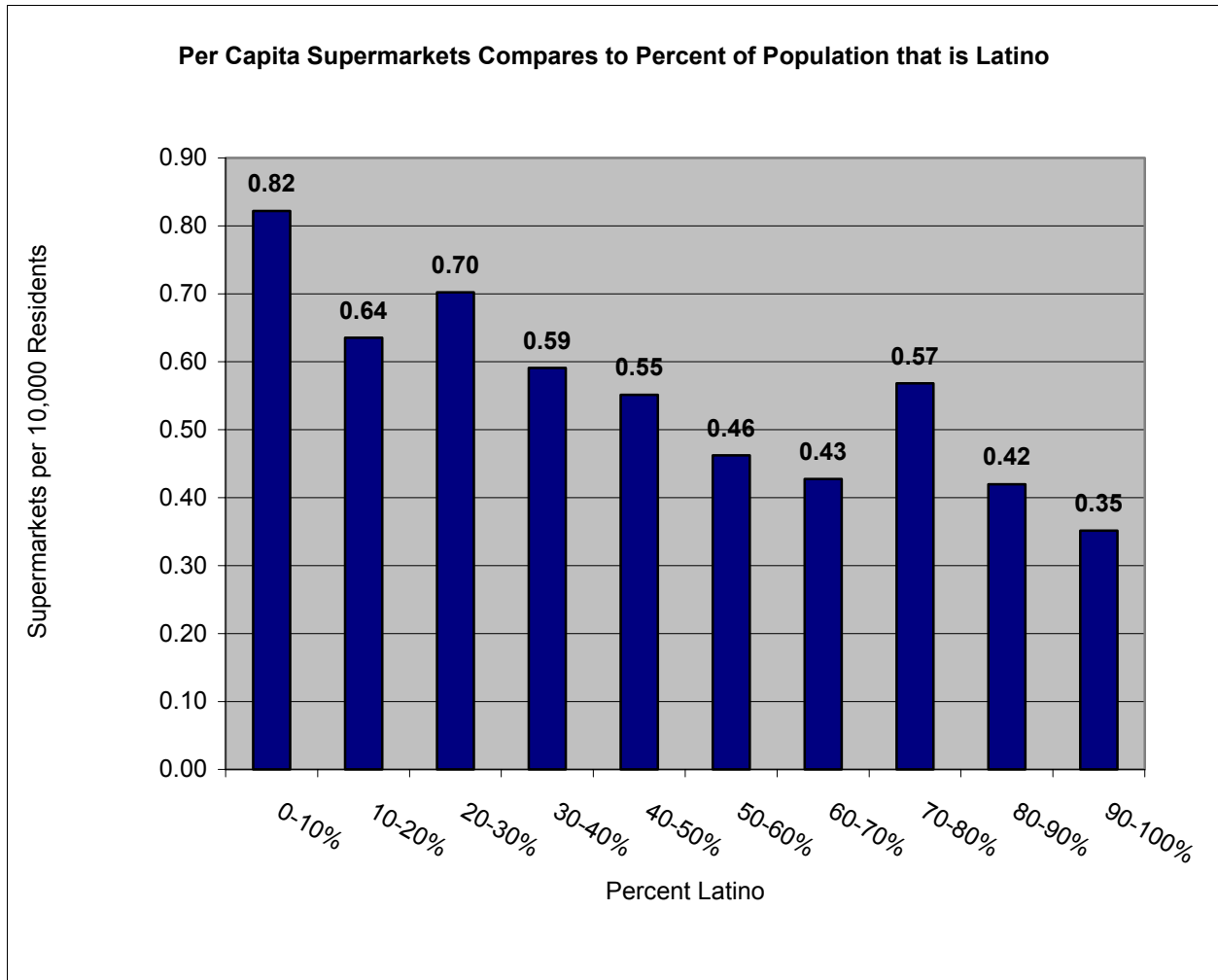
- In zip codes where the percent of the population that is African-American is 0-10%, there are .000066 supermarkets per person, which is approximately .66 supermarkets for every 10,000 people.
- In zip codes where the population is 0-10% African-American, there are 2.06 times as many supermarkets as there are in zip codes where the population is 70-80% African-American.
- In zip codes where the African-American populations constitute 60-70% and 80-90% of the population, there are no supermarkets.
- There is a general trend of decline in per capita supermarkets as the percentage of the population that is African-American increases, meaning the higher the concentration of African-American people within a community, the fewer the supermarkets.



**What the Chart Shows:**

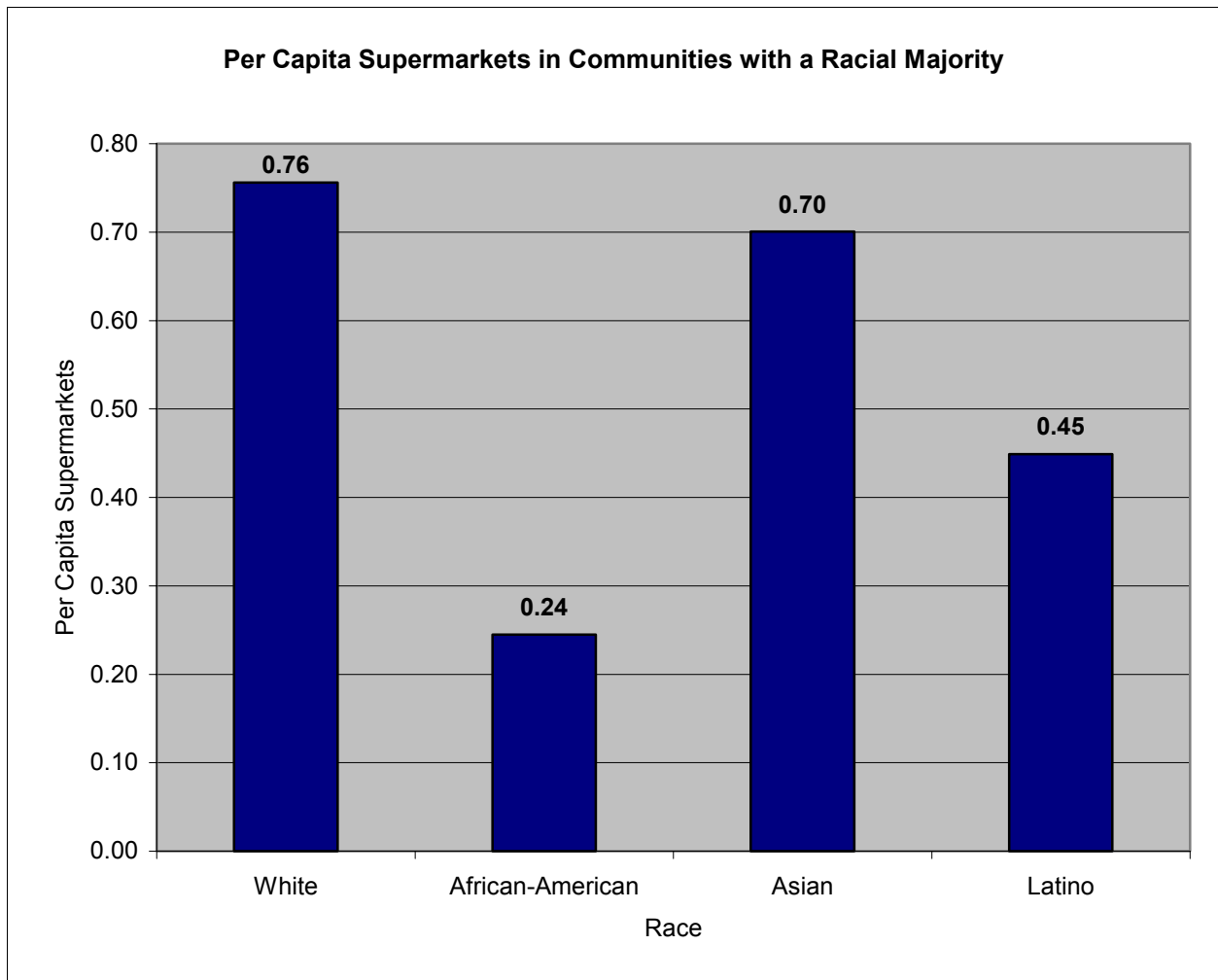
- In zip codes where the percent of the population that is Asian is 0-10%, there are .000057 supermarkets per person, which is approximately .57 supermarkets for every 10,000 people.
- With the exception of zip codes in which the population is 40-50% Asian, the varying percentage of Asians within a zip code does not seem to have a strong relationship with the number of supermarkets in that zip code.





### What the Chart Shows:

- In zip codes where the percent of the population that is Latino is 0-10%, there are .000082 supermarkets per person, which is approximately .82 supermarkets for every 10,000 people.
- In zip codes where the population is 0-10% Latino, there are 2.34 as many supermarkets as there are in zip codes where the population is 90-100% Latino.
- There is a general trend of decline in per capita supermarkets as the percentage of the population that is Latino increases, meaning the higher the concentration of Latino people within a community, the fewer the supermarkets.



**What the Chart Shows:**

- In zip codes where Whites constitute a racial majority, there are .76 supermarkets for every 10,000 residents.
- In zip codes where African-Americans constitute a racial majority, there are .24 supermarkets for every 10,000 residents.
- In zip codes where Asians constitute a racial majority, there are .70 supermarkets for every 10,000 residents.
- In zip codes where Latinos constitute a racial majority, there are .45 supermarkets for every 10,000 residents.
- Zip codes with a White majority experience the greatest number of supermarkets per person: 3.17 times as many supermarkets as populations with an African-American majority; 1.09 times as many supermarkets as populations with an Asian majority; 1.69 times as many supermarkets as populations with a Latino majority.

Ten years after the civil unrest, Los Angeles County residents continue to suffer from unequal access to supermarkets. Inner city LA as defined by Rebuild LA, has 33% fewer supermarkets per resident than the rest of LA County. Across the county, supermarket access is heavily influenced by the average income and race of the surrounding community. The higher the concentration of poverty within a community, the fewer the supermarkets.

- In zip codes with 0-10% of the households living below the federal poverty line, there are approximately 2.26 times as many supermarkets per household as there are in zip codes where the number of households living below the federal poverty line exceeds 40 percent.
- In zip codes where 10-20% of households are earning less than the adjusted poverty level (\$35,000 annually), there are 3.04 times as many supermarkets as there are in zip codes where 60-70% of households are living below that level.

In addition, the higher the concentration of whites in a community, the greater the number of supermarkets, while high concentrations of African-Americans and Latinos tend to result in access to fewer supermarkets.

- Zip codes with a white majority experience the greatest number of supermarkets per person: 3.17 times as many supermarkets as populations with an African-American majority; 1.09 times as many supermarkets as populations with an Asian majority; 1.69 times as many supermarkets as populations with a Latino majority.

### **The Grocery Gap as a Public Policy Priority**

Ten years after the 1992 civil unrest, Los Angeles continues to experience a protracted, extensive, and persistent urban grocery gap. The lack of access to fresh, quality, and affordable food in low-income communities, underlined in part by the urban grocery gap, can be linked to a broad range of public policy concerns: poor diet, increased health care costs, reduced quality of life. The gap exists: the issue for communities, policymakers, and the food retail industry alike is how to reduce and eventually eliminate it, rather than focus on promises that remain unfulfilled.

# Chapter 7

## *Recommendations for the Future*

Inner city supermarket success stories can be found all over the country, and there are even a few in Los Angeles. While the experiences of these stores can provide valuable insight into techniques for gaining community, private and public support, the problem is that these are individual, single stores scattered around the country. They alone cannot solve the problem of limited supermarket availability for the poor and minorities. Instead, a citywide, comprehensive strategy must be devised, with specific criteria to ensure that stores are developed in a ways that are conducive to long-term survival and that benefit both developer and customers. This chapter provides both the specific policies for supermarket development and the criteria and goals that need to be implemented for the grocery gap to be overcome.

### **Public Sector: Active Approach**

A study by urban planner Kameshwari Pothukuchi found that the public role in supermarket investment in low-income urban communities tended to be “more reactive than activist.”<sup>174</sup> For supermarkets to be successful in inner city Los Angeles, the public sector must take an active role in encouraging investment. Beyond simply offering assistance and advice to a company regarding location identification or re-zoning applications, the city should identify land, clean it up, expedite zoning and permitting processes, and offer financial incentives such as subsidies and tax breaks. In addition, market feasibility studies should be conducted in order to ensure the viability of the success of the market and to entice potential corporate investors. The involvement of the public sector should not end when a store agrees to construct in the new location. The city can aid in issues such as parking, security, and transportation. For example, the city could enact policy that requires public transportation to take into consideration access to food, thereby increasing bus routes between poor inner city residential areas and supermarkets.

### **Private Sector: Held Accountable**

Another benefit of an active public sector is that Los Angeles can take a citywide approach to the problem. Instead of just constructing one or two new stores without taking unmet demand into account, attracting a chain to build several stores would not only result in more widespread change, but will make the investment in the community more worthwhile for the company. If a chain is opening five or ten locations instead of one, they will be more motivated to research the type of format and product mix that will be successful in the area. In 1990, the Dallas City Council developed an attractive package of financial incentives for supermarket development in predominately low-income South Dallas. In order to hold the winning bidder accountable, the city offered the incentives contingent on the construction of a minimum of five stores in the

city's Enterprise Zone. The first chain that was supposed to invest in South Dallas, Fiesta Mart, built only three of the five stores. Because Fiesta Mart did not comply with the five-store minimum, the city then contracted with Minyard's. Attracted by the financial incentives, Minyard's is building all five stores.<sup>175</sup> In Los Angeles, a Vons supermarket took advantage of public subsidies and was the first to open in Compton after the civil unrest. They closed their doors a short time later without being held accountable. Los Angeles needs to institute a system of accountability that fosters widespread success and prevents ongoing inner city abandonment.

### **Community: Involved**

Coincidentally, Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE) has devised the strategy of "accountable development" as a way to link the community in a meaningful way to the construction of new businesses and urban redevelopment projects. Central to the accountable development model is the Community Benefits Plan (CBP).

The CBP process begins with interested members of the community, who identify how a proposed development project can benefit residents and workers. Once a list of potential benefits is determined, community members meet with the developer and representative of the city to negotiate a CBP. The CBP is a legal document that becomes part of the city's agreement with the developer. It contains numerous provisions stipulating exactly how the development will benefit the community. Each CBP is unique, reflecting the needs of particular communities.<sup>176</sup>

Los Angeles city government, as well as many private developers in LA, are already familiar with LAANE's approach around accountable development; the Los Angeles Sports and Entertainment District; NoHo Commons housing development, and SunQuest Business Park are instituting CBPs into their construction plans. Because the city and corporations will be familiar with the approach and will be able to observe examples of success, implementing a CBP for supermarket development can become a more standardized process.

A Supermarket Community Benefits Plan (SCBP) could include the following:<sup>177</sup>

### ***Quality Jobs***

#### **Living Wage Jobs:**

Because the supermarket will likely be developed using public subsidies, all construction workers and any permanent non-retail employees will be guaranteed a living wage under the Living Wage Ordinance, Administrative Code, Section 10.37. Part of the agreement between the city and the supermarket could involve a "Living Wage Incentive Program," which would increase benefits if the store agrees to pay a living wage.

### Worker Retention:

This is an important precaution to take in an age of supermarket consolidation. Requiring that the supermarket follow the Worker Retention Ordinance, Administrative code, Section 10.36, will ensure that if a store closes, or is bought out by another company, the new store will be required to hire the same employees. This will help employees achieve greater job security.

### Responsible Contractor:

It is often the case that a developer will construct the store and then lease it to a business such as Ralphs. In these cases, the developer can agree to the Responsible Contractor Ordinance, Administrative Code, Section 10.40, which says that the contractor will not lease to a business that has violated workplace or environmental laws.

### Union Jobs:

While legally the city cannot force a store to hire union workers for construction, and to have a unionized staff once the store is opened, these practices can be strongly encouraged. Unions can also be beneficial to the supermarket and the community if they provide training for employees.

## ***Community Services***

### Filling Gaps in Service:

The city and the supermarket can work together to develop a transportation plan that will provide a means for people without cars to shop at the store. This could include encouraging the store to provide a van service, or requiring the city to improve public transportation access near the supermarket. The supermarket could also include services such as banking, something often lacking in low-income communities.

### Built-out Space:

A truly proactive supermarket might agree to incorporate needed facilities in its construction plan such as a community meeting room. Perhaps more reasonable to expect, the store could have a designated area for nutrition education demonstrations, or cooking classes.

### Neighborhood Improvement Fund:

In order to increase prosperity in the community, which will ultimately benefit the business of the supermarket, the supermarket can contribute a fraction of its profits to a fund administered by the city or a community group. The money can be used to pay for improvements in the parking lot, street lighting, sidewalks and streets surrounding the store, or for any other needed changes in the area around the supermarket that would better the community.

## ***First Source/Local Hiring and Job Training***

### Agree to Participate:

Developers and/or supermarkets can be required to follow a Local Hiring Program, which requires that they hire from certain surrounding zip codes, or from a First Source Program, which is often a community group that recruits, screens and sometimes trains employees.

### Provide Seed Money and Space:

The supermarket can provide funds for a First Source Program to train and manage employees, relieving some of the burden of finding good employees for the supermarket. The store can also provide space for training.

## ***Environmental***

### Construction and Traffic Management:

The developer/supermarket should involve the community in parking lot plans. It is important that entrances and exits are safe, convenient, and compliment public transportation and are without negative side effects such as routing heavy traffic down a quiet residential street. The city may have to aid in this process, for example, if lanes at a busy intersection need to be re-stripped.

### Mitigation of Negative Neighborhood Impacts:

An Environmental Impact Report should be a required as part of supermarket construction and operation. Often there are negative impacts, such as diesel delivery trucks emitting carcinogens into the air as they wait to be unloaded at the store. Such negative impacts need to be negotiated with the community from the onset of the project. Use of alternative fuels for delivery trucks are one potential outcome of such negotiation.

### Green Building Practices:

Developers should consider opportunities for green building design that include use of non-toxic and renewable building materials. Parking lot design and landscaping can also be significant in terms of water flow after a rainfall. Grass strips planted in low-lying areas can help alleviate flooding by allowing the water to soak into the ground.

## ***Supermarket Access***

### Linkage Fee:

In order to ensure that low-income communities are receiving the investment by supermarkets that they so desperately need, supermarket developers in any area of Los Angeles could be required to pay a fee per square foot of construction into a fund that provides funding for inner

city projects. That way all supermarket companies in Los Angeles will have a stake in increasing supermarket access in low-income communities.

#### City-wide Ordinance on Supermarket Access:

While such an ordinance does not presently exist, an agreement between supermarket chains and the city that designates a minimum percentage of locations in low-income communities could help establish a targeted set of goals that both supermarkets and the city could commit themselves to achieve.

#### Food Quality and Price Equivalence Standard:

There is evidence that low-income stores receive the low-quality end of meat and produce and that prices are higher in inner city neighborhoods. A commitment on the part of the supermarket to provide equivalent quality food and costs per item comparable to suburban or middle-income locations could provide a baseline for improvements in these areas.

### ***Community Involvement***

#### Community Input in Development Process:

Community residents can provide insight into food purchasing preferences that benefit store format decisions. This communication can occur through a variety of forums such as conversations with local community groups, a community oversight committee and/or other forms of interaction with the neighborhood. Supermarkets and the city need to communicate with the residents in the area where the store is to be built.

#### Community Input in Product Mix and Store Layout:

Food should be culturally appropriate, which not only means ethnic foods, but fresh foods. In general, African-American and Latino consumers purchase more fresh produce, fresh fish and meat when it is available than do Anglo consumers. Since such foods tend to have a higher profit margin than do processed foods, it is certainly in the interest of the supermarket to learn about the community's preferences.

#### Community Support:

In order for a supermarket to be successful, community support should be established before construction begins. If provisions are made to cater to the community's needs, the supermarket should be successful in attracting a critical mass of shoppers.

### ***Fresh Food Access***

#### On Site Farmers' Market:

A handful of supermarkets have recognized the value of increasing fresh food, including locally grown food, as part of their product mix. One innovative program in San Luis Obispo has



established a farmers' market on site in the parking lot on the slowest sales day as a way to increase access and overall sales (since farmers' market shoppers are then likely to shop at the supermarket as well for other items and thereby increase overall sales).

### **Overcoming the Gap**

Access to fresh, quality, and affordable food is a crucial community, health, and quality of life concern. Each of the players capable of helping fill the gap – community groups, the public sector, and the food retail industry – has an important role in pursuing that goal. The concept of accountable development – a key need that was never addressed in the aftermath of the April 1992 civil unrest – is a critical missing link in developing the strategies and gaining the community support that can make stores not only successful, but an invaluable community asset. If the shopper is king, then the wisdom of the shopper and the communities in which he or she resides, as well as the policies established by the city, and the investment and operational insights of the market developers, need to be part of the process of change; change that is not only promised but realized.





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159. Henry Weinstein "News Analysis, Rebuild L.A. Struggles to Establish its Role" (Los Angeles Times, Nov 2, 1992)
160. White, George, "Inner city Plea Heeded by Grocers" (Los Angeles Times, May 10, 1993) D1
161. Rebuild LA document, or Seeds of Change
162. Henry Weinstein and George White, "Vons to Open 12 Stores in Inner city Locations; Rebuilding: Expansion Could Create up to 2,000 Jobs and Help Reverse Nearly 30 Years of Redlining by Retailers" (Los Angeles Times, July 24, 1992)
163. Ashman, Linda, Jamie de la Vega, Marc Dohan, Andy Fisher, Rosa Hippler, Billi Romain, Seeds of Change: Strategies for Food Security for the Inner City, prepared for the Southern California Interfaith Hunger Collation, Los Angeles, 1993): 327
164. The Rebuild LA study defined the following as riot-torn and surrounding low-income neighborhoods: Wilshire Blvd. to the North, Alameda Ave. to the East, El Segundo to the South and Crenshaw Blvd. to the West, RLA Grocery Store Market Potential Study Rebuild LA, October 1995:
165. History: Rebuild LA Collection, Center for the Study of Los Angeles Research Collection, ([http://lib/lmu.edu/special/csla/rla/rla\\_hist.htm](http://lib/lmu.edu/special/csla/rla/rla_hist.htm)) or RLA Grocery Store Market Potential Rebuild LA, October 1995
166. RLA Grocery Store Market Potential Study Rebuild LA, October 1995: 5
167. RLA Grocery Store Market Potential Study, Rebuild LA, October 1995: 5
168. The decision to include or exclude an independent is somewhat subjective. I made the decision to exclude the following independent markets based on the fact that a couple were there in 1995 and RLA did not count them, and on recommendations from John Grant at UCFW on what stores they consider full-service supermarkets.:

169. Amapola Mexican Deli, 7223 Compton Ave  
90008; Assi Super Inc, 3525 W 8th St, 90005; Big Six Market, 550 S Rampart Blvd, 90057; Central Market, 1831 W 9th St, 90006; Crystal Promotions, 1820 S Grand Ave, 90015; Dave's Corner Market, 4881 Compton Ave, 90011; Mother's Nutritional CTR, 423 E Florence Ave, 90003; Nahlah Sea Plus, 1450 Long Beach Ave, 90021; Shims Bargain CTR, 735 S Vermont Ave, 90005; Unocal Fast Break, 8600 S Figueroa St, 90003; Variety Specialties Produce Co, 1131 San Pedro St., 90015.
170. The RLA Study Area cuts through several zip codes. The data for supermarkets and population is zip code level, so only the following zip codes were included as part of the RLA Study area in this particular analysis, even though portions of other zip codes lie within the area RLA defined in 1995: 90018, 90007, 90062, 90037, 90003, 90001, 90002, 90011, 90044, 90047, 90015, 90014, 90006, 90061, 90059
171. LAANE, The Other Los Angeles: The Working Poor in the City of the 21st Century
172. Zip codes excluded due to fewer than 1,000 households per zip code: 90840, 91023, 93563, 90822, 90071, 90073, 90010, 91046, 90021, 93243, 93544, 90014, 90058, 90013 For a complete list of data in included zip codes see Appendix
173. The following zip codes were excluded due to a population of less than 2,000: 90094, 91608, 90747, 91023, 93563, 90822, 90010, 90840, 90071, 91046, 90073, 90021, 90014, 93243, 93544, 90013 For a complete list of data in included zip codes see Appendix
174. Pothukuchi, Phd., Kameshwari "Attracting Grocery Retail Investment to Inner city Neighborhoods: Planning Outside the Box" (draft paper, presented an earlier version at ACSP conference in Chicago, October 1999): 9
175. Pothukuchi, Phd., Kameshwari "Attracting Grocery Retail Investment to Inner city Neighborhoods: Planning Outside the Box" (draft paper, presented an earlier version at ACSP conference in Chicago, October 1999): 12-13
176. "Community Benefits Plan" (Accountable Development, Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy from <http://www.laane.org/ad/communitybenes.html>, visited April 28, 2002)
177. The Supermarket CBP borrows titles and format from "Community Benefits Plan" (Accountable Development, Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy from <http://www.laane.org/ad/communitybenes.html>, visited April 28, 2002)



# Appendix

## Defining Supermarket Lingo

<u>Name</u>	<u>Annual Sales Volume</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Examples in Los Angeles County</u>
<b>Small Grocery</b>	Less than \$1 million	Mom'n'pop, corner store	J & J Grocery, Lou's Market
<b>Superette</b>	\$1million-\$2million	Typically independent, small	
<b>Convenience Store</b>	\$2 million plus if they sell gas	Self-service grocery store with limited line of high-convenience items (ready-to-eat), majority sell gasoline, long hours.	7-11, AM PM
<b>Limited assortment/ gourmet store</b>	N/A	Focus is natural and gourmet or special pricing, smaller, sell fewer nonfood items, and less complete line of food, may not carry perishables.	Trader Joe's Market, 99 Cents Only, Hong Kong Supermarket
<b>Grocery Store</b>	Any amount: all-encompassing term	Retail store selling dry grocery, canned goods, or non-food items, plus some perishable food	Ralphs, Vallarta, Jon's, Superior WarehouseFoods
<b>Conventional supermarket</b>	Greater than \$2 million	Full-line (groceries, meat and produce), self-service grocery store, often offer service deli and bakery	Albertson's, Bristol Farms
<b>Superstore</b>	N/A	Larger version of conventional supermarket. 40,000 sq. ft. plus	Albertson's,
<b>Top 5 Grocers</b>	More than \$20 billion	Kroger Co., Albertson's, Safeway, Ahold USA	Ralphs, Food 4 Less, Albertson's, Vons, Pavilions
<b>Warehouse Store</b>	N/A	Eliminates frills/special departments, concentrates on price, reduced variety, low service level. Sells bulk items.	Smart & Final
<b>Supercenter</b>	N/A	Full-line supermarket and full-line discount merchandiser	Wal-Mart Supercenter, Big K-Mart
<b>Independent</b>	N/A	Fewer than 10 stores	
<b>Chain</b>	N/A	11 stores or more	Ralphs, Albertson's, Jons

**Table 1.1**  
**Independents in Rebuild LA Study Area (1995)**

<i>Store</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zip</i>
32nd Street Market	2129 S Hoover St	90007
6th Street Market	1816 W Sixth St	90057
Best Buy Foods Market	2250 W Pico Blvd.	90006
California Market	450 S Western Ave	90020
EJ Tapitio	310 E Florence	90003
G & R Wholesale Grocers	701 E Jefferson Blvd	90011
Ham Nam Supermarket	2740 W Olympic Blvd	90006
John's Market	1955 W Slauson	90047
Jons Market 1	3667 W 3rd St	90020
Jons Market 3	3334 W 8th St	90005
Jons Market 4	840 S Alvarado St	90057
Jons Market 5	1500 W 6th St	90017
Jons Market 6	1500 W Pico Blvd	90015
Jons Market 8	1011 E Adams Blvd	90011
Kawa Market	142 S Vermont Ave	90004
Liborio Market	864 S Vermont Ave	90005
Naga Food Market	227 S Vermont Ave	90004
R Ranch Market	4040 W Washington Blvd	90018
R Ranch Market	8601 Hooper Ave	90001
Shop Wise Market	5829 S Compton Ave	90001
Super Buy Warehouse	7224 S Vermont Ave	90044
Superior Warehouse Food	10211 Avalon Blvd	90003
Superior Warehouse Grocer	7316 S Compton Ave	90001
<b>Total = 23</b>		

Source: Rebuild LA, RLA  
Grocery Store Market  
Potential Study, October  
1995

**Table 1.2**  
**Independents in Rebuild LA Study Area (2002)**

<i>Store</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zip</i>
32nd Street Market	2129 S Hoover St	90007
6th Street Market	1816 W Sixth St	90057
Best Buy Foods Market	2250 W Pico Blvd.	90006
California Market	450 S Western Ave	90020
EJ Tapitio	310 E Florence	90003
Farm Fresh Ranch Market Inc	4373 S Vermont Ave	90037
Food Ranch Supermarket	4425 S Central Ave	90011
Ham Nam Supermarket	2740 W Olympic Blvd	90006
Jons Market 1	3667 W 3rd St	90020
Jons Market 3	3334 W 8th St	90005
Jons Market 4	840 S Alvarado St	90057
Jons Market 5	1500 W 6th St	90017
Jons Market 6	1500 W Pico Blvd	90015
Jons Market 8	1011 E Adams Blvd	90011
Liborio Market	1831 W 3rd St	90057
Liborio Market	864 S Vermont Ave	90005
Naga Food Market	227 S Vermont Ave	90004
R Ranch Market	310 E Manchester Ave	90003
R Ranch Market	4040 W Washington Blvd	90018
R Ranch Market	8601 Hooper Ave	90001
Shop Wise Market	5829 S Compton Ave	90001
Super Buy Warehouse	7224 S Vermont Ave	90044
Super Tienda La Tapachulteca	1500 S Vermont Ave	90006
Superior Warehouse Food	10211 Avalon Blvd	90003
Superior Warehouse Grocer	8811 S Western Ave	90047
Superior Warehouse Grocer	7316 S Compton Ave	90001
<b>Total = 26</b>		

Source: American Business  
Directory (www.  
referenceusa.com), 2002

**Table 1.3**  
**Major Chain Supermarkets in RLA Study Area (1995)**  
 (Replica of chart published by RLA in 1995)

Store	Address	Zip
Boys Market	10811 S Main St	90061
Boys Market	11202 Crenshaw Blvd	90303
Boys Market	11407 S Wilmington Ave	90059
Boys Market	11922 S Vermont Ave	90044
Boys Market	1730 W Manchester Ave	90047
Boys Market	1748 W Jefferson Blvd	90018
Boys Market	3300 W Slauson Ave	90043
Boys Market	3670 Crenshaw Blvd	90016
Boys Market	4030 S Western Ave	90062
Boys Market	4373 S Vermont Ave	90037
Boys Market	5824 S Vermont	90044
Boys Market	833 S Western	90005
Boys Market	8620 Orchard Ave	90044
Food 4 Less	1091 S Hoover St	90006
Food 4 Less	11407 S Western Ave	90006
Food 4 Less	1651 E 103rd St	90002
Food 4 Less	5318 S Main St	90037
Lucky Store	3901 Crenshaw Blvd	90008
Ralphs Grocery Co	1010 Western Ave	90006
Ralphs Grocery Co	3200 Century Blvd.	90303
Ralphs Grocery Co	3410 W 3rd St	90020
Ralphs Grocery Co	4360 S Figueroa St	90037
Smart & Final	2720 Beverly Blvd	90057
Smart & Final	2929 Crenshaw Blvd.	90016
Smart & Final	2949 W Pico Blvd	90006
Smart & Final	3607 S Vermont Ave	90007
Smart & Final	6201 S Alameda St	90001
Smart & Final	8137 S Vermont Ave	90044
Viva Market	1717 S Western Ave	90006
Vons Co	1831 W 3rd St	90057
Vons Co	2616 W Imperial Highway	90303
Vons Co	3461 W Third St	90020
<b>Total = 32</b>		

**Table 1.4**  
**Major Chain Supermarkets in RLA Study Area (2002)**  
 (Compiled from the American Business Directory in

Store	Address	Zip
Albertson's	3901 Crenshaw Blvd	90008
Food 4 Less	1091 S Hoover St	90003
Food 4 Less	11407 S Western Ave	90047
Food 4 Less	11840 Wilmington Ave	90059
Food 4 Less	1651 E 103rd St	90002
Food 4 Less	1717 S Western Ave	90006
Food 4 Less	5318 S Main St	90037
Food 4 Less	1820 W Slauson Ave	90047
Food 4 Less	2600 S Vermont Ave	90007
Food 4 Less	3200 Century Blvd	90303
Ralphs Grocery Co	11202 Crenshaw Blvd	90303
Ralphs Grocery Co	11922 S Vermont Ave	90044
Ralphs Grocery Co	1730 W Manchester Ave	90047
Ralphs Grocery Co	1748 S Jefferson Blvd	90018
Ralphs Grocery Co	3300 W Slauson Ave	90043
Ralphs Grocery Co	3410 W 3rd St	90020
Ralphs Grocery Co	3670 Crenshaw Blvd	90016
Ralphs Grocery Co	4030 S Western Ave	90062
Ralphs Grocery Co	4360 S Figueroa St	90037
Ralphs Grocery Co	670 Western Ave	90005
Ralphs Grocery Co	8620 Orchard Ave	90044
Smart & Final	10100 Crenshaw Blvd	90303
Smart & Final	2720 Beverly Blvd	90057
Smart & Final	2929 Crenshaw Blvd.	90016
Smart & Final	2949 W Pico Blvd	90006
Smart & Final	3607 S Vermont Ave	90007
Smart & Final	6201 S Alameda St	90001
Smart & Final	8137 S Vermont Ave	90044
Vons Co	2616 W Imperial Highway	90303
Vons Co	3461 W Third St	90020
<b>Total = 30</b>		

**Table 1.5****Major Chain Supermarkets in RLA Study Area (1992)****Table 1.6****Major Chain Supermarkets In RLA Study Area (2002)**

<u>Store</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Store</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Zip</u>
Lucky Store+	3901 Crenshaw Blvd	90008	Albertson's+	3901 Crenshaw Blvd	90008
Boys Market**	10811 S Main St	90061	Food 4 Less+	11840 Wilmington Ave	90059
Boys Market+	11202 Crenshaw Blvd	90303	Food 4 Less***	1091 S Hoover St	90003
Boys Market**	11407 S Wilmington Ave	90059	Food 4 Less***	11407 S Western Ave	90047
Boys Market+	11922 S Vermont Ave	90044	Food 4 Less***	1820 W Slauson	90047
Boys Market+	1730 W Manchester Ave	90047	Food 4 Less***	1651 E 103rd St	90002
Boys Market+	1748 W Jefferson Blvd	90016	Food 4 Less+	1717 S Western	90006
Boys Market+	3300 W Slauson Ave	90043	Food 4 Less***	5318 S Main St	90037
Boys Market+	3670 Crenshaw Blvd	90016	Food 4 Less+	3200 Century Blvd	90303
Boys Market+	4030 S Western Ave	90062	Food 4 Less+	1748 W Jefferson	90018
Boys Market**	4373 S Vermont Ave	90037	Ralphs Grocery Co+	11202 Crenshaw Blvd	90303
Boys Market**	5824 S Vermont Ave	90044	Ralphs Grocery Co+	11922 S Vermont Ave	90044
Boys Market**	833 S Western Ave	90005	Ralphs Grocery Co+	1730 W Manchester Ave	90047
Boys Market+	8620 Orchard Ave	90044	Ralphs Grocery Co***	2600 S Vermont Ave	90007
Ralphs Grocery Co**	1010 Western Ave	90006	Ralphs Grocery Co+	3300 W Slauson Ave	90043
Ralphs Grocery Co+	3200 Century Blvd	90303	Ralphs Grocery Co+	3410 W Third St	90020
Ralphs Grocery Co+	3410 W Third St	90020	Ralphs Grocery Co	4360 S Figueroa	90037
Ralphs Grocery Co**	4360 S Figueroa	90037	Ralphs Grocery Co+	3670 Crenshaw Blvd	90016
Smart & Final	2949 W Pico Blvd	90006	Ralphs Grocery Co+	4030 S Western Ave	90062
Smart & Final	1125 E El Segundo Blvd	90059	Ralphs Grocery Co***	670 Western Ave	90005
Smart & Final	1216 Compton Ave	90021	Ralphs Grocery Co+	8620 Orchard Ave	90044
Smart & Final	10100 Crenshaw Blvd	90303	Smart & Final	10100 Crenshaw Blvd	90303
Viva Market	1717 S Western Ave	90006	Smart & Final	1125 E El Segundo Blvd	90059
Vons Co**	1831 W 3rd St	90057	Smart & Final	1216 Compton Ave	90021
Vons Co	2616 W Imperial Highway	90303	Smart & Final***	2929 Crenshaw Blvd	90016
Vons Co	3461 W Third St	90020	Smart & Final***	3607 S Vermont Ave	90007
Food 4 Less	11840 Wilmington Ave	90059	Smart & Final***	6201 S Alameda St	90001
Total = 27			Smart & Final***	8127 S Vermont Ave	90044
			Smart & Final	2949 W Pico Blvd	90006
			Vons Co	2616 W Imperial Highway	90303
			Vons Co	3461 W Third St	90020
			Total = 31		

**Key**

+ = Name change or company change

\*\* = Closed store since 1992

\*\*\* = Newly constructed store since 1992

Source: American Business Directory (www.referenceusa.com, 2002) Los Angeles City Phonebook 1991, Vons Co., Smart &amp; Final, Kroger

The RLA Study included a Smart & Final at 2720 Beverly Blvd that is not actually in the study area. In order to maintain consistency it was included in Tables 1.3 and 1.4, but in order to present an accurate picture it was not included in Tables 1.5 and 1.6.

The RLA Study did not include a Smart & Final at 1125 E El Segundo Blvd, or at 1216 Compton Ave though stores have been located there since 1992. In an effort to acknowledge the existence of these two stores despite the fact that RLA left them off of their list, the two locations were included in Table 1.5 as well as this version of the 2002 chart (Table 1.6).

These two differences account for the 31 total in Table 1.6 as oppose to the 30 total in Table 1.4.

**Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411  
and gross \$1000000 or more annually**

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP CODE	PHONE
99 RANCH MARKET	1300 S GOLDEN WEST AVE	ARCADIA	CA	91007	(626) 445-7899
99 RANCH MARKET	1015 NOGALES ST	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	CA	91748	(626) 964-5888
99 RANCH MARKET	8150 GARVEY AVE # 121	ROSEMEAD	CA	91770	(626) 573-3699
AI HOA SUPERMARKET	421 N ATLANTIC BLVD	MONTEREY PARK	CA	91754	(626) 308-0096
ALBERTSON'S	3901 CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90008	(323) 295-1919
ALBERTSON'S	3480 S LA BREA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90016	(323) 299-2649
ALBERTSON'S	2035 HILLHURST AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027	(323) 660-0687
ALBERTSON'S	3443 S SEPULVEDA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90034	(310) 390-7857
ALBERTSON'S	8985 VENICE BLVD # B	LOS ANGELES	CA	90034	(310) 202-6167
ALBERTSON'S	8448 LINCOLN BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90045	(310) 645-3518
ALBERTSON'S	133 W AVENUE 45	LOS ANGELES	CA	90065	(323) 221-4108
ALBERTSON'S	4211 EAGLE ROCK BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90065	(323) 255-9993
ALBERTSON'S	5750 MESMER AVE	CULVER CITY	CA	90230	(310) 390-2373
ALBERTSON'S	8320 FIRESTONE BLVD	DOWNEY	CA	90241	(562) 862-7513
ALBERTSON'S	1735 W ARTESIA BLVD	GARDENA	CA	90248	(310) 380-4620
ALBERTSON'S	12630 HAWTHORNE BLVD	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	(310) 675-9494
ALBERTSON'S	14401 INGLEWOOD AVE	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	(310) 644-7200
ALBERTSON'S	28500 S WESTERN AVE	RANCHO PLS VRDS	CA	90275	(310) 832-4548
ALBERTSON'S	1516 S PACIFIC COAST HWY	REDONDO BEACH	CA	90277	(310) 316-3551
ALBERTSON'S	2115 ARTESIA BLVD	REDONDO BEACH	CA	90278	(310) 542-2122
ALBERTSON'S	4155 TWEEDY BLVD	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	(323) 569-1588
ALBERTSON'S	13401 WASHINGTON BLVD	MARINA DEL REY	CA	90292	(310) 574-0606
ALBERTSON'S	3105 WILSHIRE BLVD	SANTA MONICA	CA	90403	(310) 829-2363
ALBERTSON'S	2627 LINCOLN BLVD	SANTA MONICA	CA	90405	(310) 452-3811
ALBERTSON'S	21035 HAWTHORNE BLVD	TORRANCE	CA	90503	(310) 540-6824
ALBERTSON'S	2515 TORRANCE BLVD	TORRANCE	CA	90503	(310) 320-3258
ALBERTSON'S	13003 WHITTIER BLVD	WHITTIER	CA	90602	(562) 696-5025
ALBERTSON'S	15055 MULBERRY DR	WHITTIER	CA	90604	(562) 944-8112
ALBERTSON'S	15200 ROSECRANS AVE	LA MIRADA	CA	90638	(714) 521-2310
ALBERTSON'S	855 N WILCOX AVE	MONTEBELLO	CA	90640	(323) 724-0462
ALBERTSON'S	11660 FIRESTONE BLVD	NORWALK	CA	90650	(562) 863-2217
ALBERTSON'S	17202 NORWALK BLVD	CERRITOS	CA	90703	(562) 860-9211
ALBERTSON'S	5015 DEL AMO BLVD	LAKESWOOD	CA	90712	(562) 634-0405
ALBERTSON'S	2130 PACIFIC COAST HWY	LOMITA	CA	90717	(310) 326-3351
ALBERTSON'S	14601 LAKESWOOD BLVD	PARAMOUNT	CA	90723	(562) 529-2204
ALBERTSON'S	1636 W 25TH ST	SAN PEDRO	CA	90732	(310) 831-1161
ALBERTSON'S	110 E CARSON ST	CARSON	CA	90745	(310) 835-6402



Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...

ALBERTSON'S	6255 E 2ND ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90803	(562) 430-4822
ALBERTSON'S	3400 E SOUTH ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90805	(562) 529-6098
ALBERTSON'S	101 E WILLOW ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90806	(562) 988-8785
ALBERTSON'S	6235 E SPRING ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90808	(562) 425-8456
ALBERTSON'S	644 REDONDO AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90814	(562) 439-4004
ALBERTSON'S	298 E LIVE OAK AVE	ARCADIA	CA	91006	(626) 446-1416
ALBERTSON'S	725 E HUNTINGTON DR	MONROVIA	CA	91016	(626) 305-4231
ALBERTSON'S	6240 FOOTHILL BLVD	TUJUNGA	CA	91042	(818) 248-6945
ALBERTSON'S	3841 E SIERRA MADRE BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91107	(626) 351-0076
ALBERTSON'S	1855 W GLENOAKS BLVD	GLENDALE	CA	91201	(818) 244-8485
ALBERTSON'S	1000 S CENTRAL AVE	GLENDALE	CA	91204	(818) 244-8109
ALBERTSON'S	18555 DEVONSHIRE ST	NORTHRIDGE	CA	91324	(818) 368-3694
ALBERTSON'S	9022 BALBOA BLVD	NORTHRIDGE	CA	91325	(818) 894-6415
ALBERTSON'S	19307 SATICOY ST	RESEDA	CA	91335	(818) 772-0010
ALBERTSON'S	16201 SAN FERNANDO MISSION BL	GRANADA HILLS	CA	91344	(818) 366-9555
ALBERTSON'S	27631 BOUQUET CANYON RD	SAUGUS	CA	91350	(661) 296-9655
ALBERTSON'S	18571 SOLEDAD CANYON RD	CANYON COUNTRY	CA	91351	(661) 298-0219
ALBERTSON'S	23449 LYONS AVE	VALENCIA	CA	91355	(661) 259-3342
ALBERTSON'S	22840 VICTORY BLVD	WOODLAND HILLS	CA	91367	(818) 883-6565
ALBERTSON'S	8231 WOODMAN AVE	PANORAMA CITY	CA	91402	(818) 781-3544
ALBERTSON'S	6821 LENNOX AVE	VAN NUYS	CA	91405	(818) 781-1310
ALBERTSON'S	7134 SEPULVEDA BLVD	VAN NUYS	CA	91405	(818) 782-2320
ALBERTSON'S	7227 VAN NUYS BLVD	VAN NUYS	CA	91405	(818) 787-8035
ALBERTSON'S	3830 W VERDUGO AVE	BURBANK	CA	91505	(818) 954-0817
ALBERTSON'S	13051 VICTORY BLVD	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91606	(818) 760-3754
ALBERTSON'S	14433 RAMONA BLVD	BALDWIN PARK	CA	91706	(626) 337-0818
ALBERTSON'S	436 AUTO CENTER DR	CLAREMONT	CA	91711	(909) 625-3841
ALBERTSON'S	1000 N AZUSA AVE	COVINA	CA	91722	(626) 974-4582
ALBERTSON'S	1023 N GRAND AVE	COVINA	CA	91724	(626) 332-1060
ALBERTSON'S	3828 PECK RD	EL MONTE	CA	91732	(626) 442-4020
ALBERTSON'S	17120 COLIMA RD	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	CA	91745	(626) 964-7737
ALBERTSON'S	19725 COLIMA RD	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	CA	91748	(909) 869-7886
ALBERTSON'S	1235 S DIAMOND BAR BLVD	DIAMOND BAR	CA	91765	(909) 861-6207
ALBERTSON'S	12 VILLAGE LOOP RD # J	POMONA	CA	91766	(909) 865-2190
ALBERTSON'S	3180 N GAREY AVE	POMONA	CA	91767	(909) 392-1555
ALBERTSON'S	933 E LAS TUNAS DR	SAN GABRIEL	CA	91776	(626) 287-7581
ALBERTSON'S	5595 ROSEMEAD BLVD	TEMPLE CITY	CA	91780	(626) 287-0907
ALBERTSON'S	18730 AMAR RD	WALNUT	CA	91789	(626) 965-7377
ALBERTSON'S	2630 E WORKMAN AVE	WEST COVINA	CA	91791	(626) 331-5532
ALBERTSON'S	2400 W COMMONWEALTH AVE	ALHAMBRA	CA	91803	(626) 293-7100

Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...

ALBERTSON'S	43543 20TH ST W	LANCASTER	CA	93534	(661) 940-4747
ALBERTSON'S	1010 E AVENUE J	LANCASTER	CA	93535	(661) 948-7332
ALBERTSON'S	38727 TIERRA SUBIDA AVE	PALMDALE	CA	93551	(661) 274-9557
ALBERTSON'S	4644 E AVENUE S	PALMDALE	CA	93552	(661) 285-5400
ALPHA GROCERY WAREHOUSE	690 E HOLT AVE	POMONA	CA	91767	(909) 629-1666
ALPINE VILLAGE	833 TORRANCE BLVD # 1	TORRANCE	CA	90502	(310) 323-6520
AMAPOLA MEXICAN DELI	7223 COMPTON AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90001	(323) 587-7118
ARDEN GROUP INC	2020 S CENTRAL AVE	COMPTON	CA	90220	(310) 638-2842
ASSI SUPER INC	3525 W 8TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90005	(213) 388-0900
BEACH GROCERY CO	1700 W MAGNOLIA BLVD # 100	BURBANK	CA	91506	(818) 841-3016
BEACH GROCERY CO	8235 GARVEY AVE	ROSEMEAD	CA	91770	(626) 280-5607
BERBERIAN ENTERPRISES	5315 SANTA MONICA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90029	(323) 460-4646
BIG BUY FOODS INC	2233 E CESAR E CHAVEZ AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90033	(323) 264-2230
BIG SAVER FOODS	2619 N FIGUEROA ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90065	(323) 222-0113
BIG SAVER FOODS	7619 GARVEY AVE	ROSEMEAD	CA	91770	(626) 571-7816
BODEGA LATINA	5702 FIRESTONE BLVD	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	(562) 927-2693
BRISTOL FARMS INC	1570 ROSECRANS AVE	MANHATTAN BEACH	CA	90266	(310) 643-5229
BRISTOL FARMS INC	837 SILVER SPUR RD	ROLLING HLS ESTS	CA	90274	(310) 541-9157
BRISTOL FARMS INC	2080 N BELLFLOWER BLVD	LONG BEACH	CA	90815	(562) 430-4134
BRISTOL FARMS INC	606 FAIR OAKS AVE	SOUTH PASADENA	CA	91030	(626) 441-5450
CALIFORNIA MARKET	4317 BEVERLY BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90004	(323) 953-9600
CALIFORNIA MARKET	450 S WESTERN AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90020	(213) 382-9444
CALLAS MEAT CO	45000 YUCCA AVE	LANCASTER	CA	93534	(661) 945-3636
CHIA SUPERMARKET	9406 WASHINGTON BLVD	PICO RIVERA	CA	90660	(562) 949-1322
CITY FARM MARKET	10801 S PRAIRIE AVE	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	(310) 671-5913
CONTESSA FOOD PRODUCTS INC	222 W 6TH ST # 800	SAN PEDRO	CA	90731	(310) 832-8000
CO-OPPORTUNITY	1525 BROADWAY	SANTA MONICA	CA	90404	(310) 451-8902
CRAWFORD'S EL MONTE FIVE	11850 VALLEY BLVD # 2	EL MONTE	CA	91732	(323) 283-3763
CRAWFORD'S MARKET FIVE POINTS	11850 VALLEY BLVD	EL MONTE	CA	91732	(626) 444-7741
CRAWFORD'S MARKETS INC	10951 ROSECRANS AVE	NORWALK	CA	90650	(562) 929-1839
CRYSTAL PROMOTIONS	1820 S GRAND AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90015	(213) 744-0700
EL SUPER	5702 FIRESTONE BLVD	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	(562) 927-7901
EL TAPATIO FOODS	310 E FLORENCE AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90003	(323) 751-5015
EL TAPATIO FOODS	6039 FLORENCE AVE	BELL GARDENS	CA	90201	(323) 773-1950
EL TAPATIO FOODS	3208 E FLORENCE AVE	HUNTINGTON PARK	CA	90255	(323) 583-1601
EL TIGRE MARKET	9772 LAUREL CANYON BLVD	PACOIMA	CA	91331	(818) 896-7494
EL TIGRE MARKET	9900 GARVEY AVE	EL MONTE	CA	91733	(626) 442-3174
FARM FRESH RANCH MARKET	475 E ORANGE GROVE BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91104	(626) 577-0343
FARM FRESH RANCH MARKET INC	4373 S VERMONT AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	(323) 846-1788
FLORENCE FARM MARKET	230 N MARKET ST	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	(310) 674-4795

Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...

FOOD 4 LESS	5420 W SUNSET BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027	(323) 871-8011
FOOD 4 LESS	2750 E 1ST ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90033	(323) 268-0461
FOOD 4 LESS	11840 WILMINGTON AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	(323) 564-3986
FOOD 4 LESS	14500 OCEAN GATE AVE	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	(310) 644-1183
FOOD 4 LESS	11245 LONG BEACH BLVD	LYNWOOD	CA	90262	(310) 632-9954
FOOD 4 LESS	3200 W CENTURY BLVD	INGLEWOOD	CA	90303	(310) 677-2520
FOOD 4 LESS	7810 NORWALK BLVD	WHITTIER	CA	90606	(562) 699-3358
FOOD 4 LESS	10901 IMPERIAL HWY	NORWALK	CA	90650	(562) 868-6685
FOOD 4 LESS	8620 WHITTIER BLVD	PICO RIVERA	CA	90660	(562) 948-3435
FOOD 4 LESS	12222 CARSON ST	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	CA	90716	(562) 938-7302
FOOD 4 LESS	2185 E SOUTH ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90805	(562) 422-9646
FOOD 4 LESS	6700 CHERRY AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90805	(562) 220-2373
FOOD 4 LESS	1600 E WILLOW ST	SIGNAL HILL	CA	90806	(562) 989-7576
FOOD 4 LESS	20155 SATICOY ST	CANOGA PARK	CA	91306	(818) 998-8074
FOOD 4 LESS	9635 LAUREL CANYON BLVD	PACOIMA	CA	91331	(818) 897-3545
FOOD 4 LESS	8530 TOBIAS AVE	PANORAMA CITY	CA	91402	(818) 830-7085
FOOD 4 LESS	8035 WEBB AVE	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91605	(818) 252-4855
FOOD 4 LESS	3000 BALDWIN PARK BLVD	BALDWIN PARK	CA	91706	(626) 856-0511
FOOD 4 LESS	1801 N HACIENDA BLVD	LA PUENTE	CA	91744	(626) 916-1120
FOOD 4 LESS	2090 S GAREY AVE	POMONA	CA	91766	(909) 902-0299
FOOD 4 LESS	615 N AZUSA AVE	WEST COVINA	CA	91791	(626) 967-5244
FOOD 4 LESS	44455 VALLEY CENTRAL WAY	LANCASTER	CA	93536	(661) 940-6373
FOOD 4 LESS	2341 E AVENUE S	PALMDALE	CA	93550	(661) 266-9091
FOOD 4 LESS WAREHOUSE STORE	5318 S MAIN ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90037	(323) 846-8895
FOOD BAG MARKET	11350 VICTORY BLVD	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91606	(818) 506-0911
FOOD FOR LESS	12765 VAN NUYS BLVD	PACOIMA	CA	91331	(818) 890-1151
GAYTAN FOODS	15430 PROCTOR AVE	CITY OF INDUSTRY	CA	91745	(626) 968-7503
GELSON'S MARKETS	10250 SANTA MONICA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90067	(310) 277-4288
GELSON'S MARKETS	8330 SANTA MONICA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90069	(323) 656-5580
GELSON'S MARKETS	15424 W SUNSET BLVD	PACIFIC PLSDS	CA	90272	(310) 459-4483
GELSON'S MARKETS	13455 MAXELLA AVE	MARINA DEL REY	CA	90292	(310) 306-2952
GELSON'S MARKETS	22277 MULHOLLAND HWY	CALABASAS	CA	91302	(818) 906-6229
GELSON'S MARKETS	5500 RESEDA BLVD	TARZANA	CA	91356	(818) 996-6048
GELSON'S MARKETS	2734 TOWNSGATE RD	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	CA	91361	(805) 496-0353
GELSON'S MARKETS	16450 VENTURA BLVD	ENCINO	CA	91436	(818) 906-5780
GELSON'S MARKETS	4738 LAUREL CANYON BLVD	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91607	(818) 906-5743
GOLDEN GLOBE FOOD CTR INC	573 MONTEREY PASS RD	MONTEREY PARK	CA	91754	(626) 282-2836
H K MARKET	831 N PACIFIC AVE # A	GLENDALE	CA	91203	(818) 247-4949
HAN KOOK SUPERMARKET	124 N WESTERN AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90004	(323) 469-8934
HAN NAM SUPERMARKET	2740 W OLYMPIC BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	(213) 382-2922

Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...

HANKOOK SUPERMARKET	18313 COLIMA RD	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	CA	91748	(626) 913-7796
HARVEST FARMS	45000 YUCCA AVE	LANCASTER	CA	93534	(661) 945-3630
HOLLAND AMERICAN MARKET	10343 ARTESIA BLVD	BELLFLOWER	CA	90706	(562) 867-7589
HONG KONG SUPERMARKET	18414 COLIMA RD	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	CA	91748	(626) 964-1688
HONG KONG SUPERMARKET	127 N GARFIELD AVE	MONTEREY PARK	CA	91754	(626) 280-0520
HOWS MARKET	3035 HUNTINGTON DR	PASADENA	CA	91107	(626) 535-9091
HUGHES MARKETS INC	30019 HAWTHORNE BLVD	RANCHO PLS VRDS	CA	90275	(310) 377-6941
JAX MARKET	17305 VALLEY BLVD	LA PUENTE	CA	91744	(626) 913-3637
JONS MARKETPLACE	1601 N VERMONT AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027	(323) 660-0220
JONS MARKETPLACE	5311 SANTA MONICA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90029	(323) 461-9382
JONS MARKETPLACE	1717 W GLENOAKS BLVD	GLENDALE	CA	91201	(818) 244-8206
JONS MARKETPLACE	6655 VAN NUYS BLVD	VAN NUYS	CA	91405	(818) 781-1772
JONS MARKETPLACE # 12	1234 N LA BREA AVE	WEST HOLLYWOOD	CA	90038	(323) 962-2429
K MART	6433 FALLBROOK AVE	WEST HILLS	CA	91307	(818) 884-8520
KING RANCH MARKET	328 W HUNTINGTON DR	MONROVIA	CA	91016	(626) 357-5051
LEBORARIO MARKET	6135 ATLANTIC BLVD	MAYWOOD	CA	90270	(323) 562-0342
LIBORIO MARKET	864 S VERMONT AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90005	(213) 386-1458
LIBORIO MARKET INC	6135 ATLANTIC BLVD	MAYWOOD	CA	90270	(323) 560-8000
LIBORIO MARKETS	1831 W 3RD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90057	(213) 483-1053
MARKET WORLD	3030 SEPULVEDA BLVD	TORRANCE	CA	90505	(310) 539-8899
MARUKAI MARKET	1740 W ARTESIA BLVD	GARDENA	CA	90248	(310) 660-6300
MAYFAIR MARKETS	2725 HYPERION AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027	(323) 660-0387
MAYFAIR MARKETS	5877 FRANKLIN AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90028	(323) 464-7316
NOTRICA'S 32ND STREET MARKET	16100 LAKEWOOD BLVD	BELLFLOWER	CA	90706	(562) 867-3389
OH BOY CORP	1516 1ST ST	SAN FERNANDO	CA	91340	(818) 361-1128
PACIFIC SUPERMARKET	1620 W REDONDO BEACH BLVD	GARDENA	CA	90247	(323) 321-4734
PAVILIONS	11750 WILSHIRE BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90025	(310) 479-5294
PAVILIONS	10800 W PICO BLVD # 50	LOS ANGELES	CA	90064	(310) 470-2284
PAVILIONS	8969 SANTA MONICA BLVD	WEST HOLLYWOOD	CA	90069	(310) 273-0977
PAVILIONS	9467 W OLYMPIC BLVD	BEVERLY HILLS	CA	90212	(310) 553-5734
PAVILIONS	11030 JEFFERSON BLVD	CULVER CITY	CA	90230	(310) 398-1945
PAVILIONS	7 PENINSULA CTR	ROLLING HLS ESTS	CA	90274	(310) 377-1994
PAVILIONS	820 MONTANA AVE	SANTA MONICA	CA	90403	(310) 395-1682
PAVILIONS	4705 TORRANCE BLVD	TORRANCE	CA	90503	(310) 371-1172
PAVILIONS	5500 WOODRUFF AVE	LAKESWOOD	CA	90713	(562) 866-3781
PAVILIONS	745 W NAOMI AVE	ARCADIA	CA	91007	(626) 446-9483
PAVILIONS	130 W FOOTHILL BLVD	MONROVIA	CA	91016	(626) 303-4547
PAVILIONS	1213 FAIR OAKS AVE	SOUTH PASADENA	CA	91030	(626) 799-2261
PAVILIONS	845 E CALIFORNIA BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91106	(626) 449-3968
PAVILIONS	6534 PLATT AVE	CANOGA PARK	CA	91307	(818) 999-5939

**Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...**

PAVILIONS	14845 VENTURA BLVD	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91403	(818) 986-7213
PAVILIONS	1110 W ALAMEDA AVE	BURBANK	CA	91506	(818) 567-0257
PAYLESS FOODS	12301 NORWALK BLVD	NORWALK	CA	90650	(562) 929-2255
PAYLESS FOODS	23501 AVALON BLVD	CARSON	CA	90745	(310) 830-8241
PAYLESS FOODS	10455 LAUREL CANYON BLVD	PACOIMA	CA	91331	(818) 899-1750
PAYLESS FOODS	757 S WORKMAN ST	SAN FERNANDO	CA	91340	(818) 365-8603
PAYLESS FOODS	8025 VINELAND AVE	SUN VALLEY	CA	91352	(818) 504-2325
PAYLESS FOODS	4840 PECK RD	EL MONTE	CA	91732	(626) 443-0682
PIONEER SUPERMARKETS	1625 W SUNSET BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90026	(213) 250-3783
PLAZA MARKET	928 S WESTERN AVE # 100	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	(213) 385-1100
PRO & BOYS INC	2633 SANTA ANA ST	SOUTH GATE	CA	90280	(323) 583-0529
Q & B FOODS INC	15547 1ST ST	IRVINDALE	CA	91706	(626) 334-8090
R & G'S FOOD BASKET	14407 PIONEER BLVD	NORWALK	CA	90650	(562) 864-4527
R RANCH MARKET	4040 W WASHINGTON BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	(323) 732-9153
RALPHS GROCERY CO	670 S WESTERN AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90005	(213) 383-5058
RALPHS GROCERY CO	3670 CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90016	(323) 293-8218
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1748 W JEFFERSON BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90018	(323) 735-8317
RALPHS GROCERY CO	4760 W PICO BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90019	(323) 937-4107
RALPHS GROCERY CO	3410 W 3RD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90020	(213) 480-1421
RALPHS GROCERY CO	12057 WILSHIRE BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90025	(310) 477-8746
RALPHS GROCERY CO	5601 WILSHIRE BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90036	(323) 936-4954
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1233 N LA BREA AVE	WEST HOLLYWOOD	CA	90038	(323) 876-8790
RALPHS GROCERY CO	2520 GLENDALE BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90039	(323) 666-5392
RALPHS GROCERY CO	3300 W SLAUSON AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90043	(323) 299-4804
RALPHS GROCERY CO	11922 S VERMONT AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	(323) 757-4147
RALPHS GROCERY CO	8620 ORCHARD AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	(323) 751-0160
RALPHS GROCERY CO	5245 W CENTINELA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90045	(310) 641-2813
RALPHS GROCERY CO	8824 S SEPULVEDA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90045	(310) 645-2035
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1730 W MANCHESTER AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90047	(323) 750-3151
RALPHS GROCERY CO	100 N LA CIENEGA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90048	(310) 659-6735
RALPHS GROCERY CO	9040 BEVERLY BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90048	(310) 278-1351
RALPHS GROCERY CO	4030 S WESTERN AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90062	(323) 291-8194
RALPHS GROCERY CO	10309 W OLYMPIC BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90064	(310) 553-6921
RALPHS GROCERY CO	11361 NATIONAL BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90064	(310) 479-4351
RALPHS GROCERY CO	280 E COMPTON BLVD	COMPTON	CA	90220	(310) 631-6130
RALPHS GROCERY CO	10772 JEFFERSON BLVD	CULVER CITY	CA	90230	(310) 839-4107
RALPHS GROCERY CO	3827 CULVER CTR	CULVER CITY	CA	90232	(310) 558-4026
RALPHS GROCERY CO	8626 FIRESTONE BLVD	DOWNEY	CA	90241	(562) 869-2733
RALPHS GROCERY CO	500 N SEPULVEDA BLVD	EL SEGUNDO	CA	90245	(310) 615-0537
RALPHS GROCERY CO	11873 HAWTHORNE BLVD	HAWTHORNE	CA	90250	(310) 679-9164

Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...

RALPHS GROCERY CO	2700 N SEPULVEDA BLVD	MANHATTAN BEACH	CA	90266	(310) 546-2471
RALPHS GROCERY CO	15120 W SUNSET BLVD	PACIFIC PLSDS	CA	90272	(310) 454-3001
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1413 HAWTHORNE BLVD	REDONDO BEACH	CA	90278	(310) 370-9446
RALPHS GROCERY CO	910 LINCOLN BLVD	VENICE	CA	90291	(310) 392-4854
RALPHS GROCERY CO	4311 LINCOLN BLVD	MARINA DEL REY	CA	90292	(310) 574-0909
RALPHS GROCERY CO	4700 ADMIRALTY WAY	MARINA DEL REY	CA	90292	(310) 823-4684
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1644 CLOVERFIELD BLVD	SANTA MONICA	CA	90404	(310) 582-3900
RALPHS GROCERY CO	17500 CRENSHAW BLVD	TORRANCE	CA	90504	(310) 327-3277
RALPHS GROCERY CO	2909 ROLLING HILLS RD	TORRANCE	CA	90505	(310) 325-0611
RALPHS GROCERY CO	3455 SEPULVEDA BLVD	TORRANCE	CA	90505	(310) 542-1639
RALPHS GROCERY CO	5035 PACIFIC COAST HWY	TORRANCE	CA	90505	(310) 378-0294
RALPHS GROCERY CO	11825 WHITTIER BLVD	WHITTIER	CA	90601	(562) 692-4565
RALPHS GROCERY CO	8510 PAINTER AVE	WHITTIER	CA	90602	(562) 693-0493
RALPHS GROCERY CO	13413 TELEGRAPH RD	WHITTIER	CA	90605	(562) 946-1425
RALPHS GROCERY CO	14919 WHITTIER BLVD	WHITTIER	CA	90605	(562) 945-3779
RALPHS GROCERY CO	15745 IMPERIAL HWY	LA MIRADA	CA	90638	(562) 943-0548
RALPHS GROCERY CO	800 W WHITTIER BLVD	MONTEBELLO	CA	90640	(323) 722-2450
RALPHS GROCERY CO	9320 SLAUSON AVE	PICO RIVERA	CA	90660	(562) 949-1715
RALPHS GROCERY CO	13321 SOUTH ST	CERRITOS	CA	90703	(562) 860-5635
RALPHS GROCERY CO	5951 DEL AMO BLVD	LAKESWOOD	CA	90713	(562) 867-7281
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1050 N WESTERN AVE	SAN PEDRO	CA	90732	(310) 833-3505
RALPHS GROCERY CO	5760 E 7TH ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90803	(562) 597-0331
RALPHS GROCERY CO	6290 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	LONG BEACH	CA	90803	(562) 795-0167
RALPHS GROCERY CO	2250 E CARSON ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90807	(562) 424-2012
RALPHS GROCERY CO	4250 LONG BEACH BLVD	LONG BEACH	CA	90807	(562) 422-5514
RALPHS GROCERY CO	3380 N LOS COYOTES DIAGONAL	LONG BEACH	CA	90808	(562) 421-0413
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1930 N LAKESWOOD BLVD	LONG BEACH	CA	90815	(562) 494-4370
RALPHS GROCERY CO	211 E FOOTHILL BLVD	ARCADIA	CA	91006	(626) 357-1942
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1101 W HUNTINGTON DR	ARCADIA	CA	91007	(626) 447-3548
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1193 HUNTINGTON DR	DUARTE	CA	91010	(626) 358-2338
RALPHS GROCERY CO	521 FOOTHILL BLVD	LA CANADA	CA	91011	(818) 790-0584
RALPHS GROCERY CO	10455 SUNLAND BLVD	SUNLAND	CA	91040	(818) 352-4544
RALPHS GROCERY CO	6348 FOOTHILL BLVD	TUJUNGA	CA	91042	(818) 352-7826
RALPHS GROCERY CO	160 N LAKE AVE	PASADENA	CA	91101	(626) 793-7420
RALPHS GROCERY CO	320 W COLORADO BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91105	(626) 793-4179
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1200 N CENTRAL AVE	GLENDALE	CA	91202	(818) 246-1751
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1416 E COLORADO ST	GLENDALE	CA	91205	(818) 548-0945
RALPHS GROCERY CO	211 N GLENDALE AVE	GLENDALE	CA	91206	(818) 549-0035
RALPHS GROCERY CO	2675 FOOTHILL BLVD	LA CRESCENTA	CA	91214	(818) 249-5448
RALPHS GROCERY CO	5727 KANAN RD	AGOURA HILLS	CA	91301	(818) 889-5428

**Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...**

RALPHS GROCERY CO	22333 SHERMAN WAY	CANOGA PARK	CA	91303	(818) 883-1230
RALPHS GROCERY CO	22915 VICTORY BLVD	CANOGA PARK	CA	91307	(818) 716-8199
RALPHS GROCERY CO	21431 DEVONSHIRE ST	CHATSWORTH	CA	91311	(818) 341-0950
RALPHS GROCERY CO	17800 VENTURA BLVD	ENCINO	CA	91316	(818) 345-6882
RALPHS GROCERY CO	19781 RINALDI ST	NORTHRIDGE	CA	91326	(818) 832-5955
RALPHS GROCERY CO	18300 VANOWEN ST # 29	RESEDA	CA	91335	(818) 343-3492
RALPHS GROCERY CO	12689 GLENOAKS BLVD	SYLMAR	CA	91342	(818) 362-3309
RALPHS GROCERY CO	10823 ZELZAH AVE	GRANADA HILLS	CA	91344	(818) 360-6342
RALPHS GROCERY CO	16940 DEVONSHIRE ST	GRANADA HILLS	CA	91344	(818) 360-8323
RALPHS GROCERY CO	18010 CHATSWORTH ST	GRANADA HILLS	CA	91344	(818) 831-6556
RALPHS GROCERY CO	10400 SEPULVEDA BLVD	MISSION HILLS	CA	91345	(818) 365-3296
RALPHS GROCERY CO	19340 SOLEDAD CANYON RD	SANTA CLARITA	CA	91351	(661) 252-6226
RALPHS GROCERY CO	8325 LAUREL CANYON BLVD	SUN VALLEY	CA	91352	(818) 768-0377
RALPHS GROCERY CO	27760 MCBEAN PKWY	VALENCIA	CA	91354	(661) 263-7690
RALPHS GROCERY CO	25930 MCBEAN PKWY	VALENCIA	CA	91355	(661) 254-3440
RALPHS GROCERY CO	20060 VENTURA BLVD	WOODLAND HILLS	CA	91364	(818) 883-7551
RALPHS GROCERY CO	21909 VENTURA BLVD	WOODLAND HILLS	CA	91364	(818) 883-1907
RALPHS GROCERY CO	632 LINDERO CANYON RD	OAK PARK	CA	91377	(818) 991-4962
RALPHS GROCERY CO	24975 PICO CANYON RD	STEVENSON RANCH	CA	91381	(661) 253-0656
RALPHS GROCERY CO	31970 CASTAIC RD	CASTAIC	CA	91384	(661) 257-0906
RALPHS GROCERY CO	14440 BURBANK BLVD	VAN NUYS	CA	91401	(818) 989-5640
RALPHS GROCERY CO	7225 WOODMAN AVE	VAN NUYS	CA	91405	(818) 785-3162
RALPHS GROCERY CO	17250 SATICOY ST	VAN NUYS	CA	91406	(818) 609-8425
RALPHS GROCERY CO	12921 MAGNOLIA BLVD	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91423	(818) 986-2292
RALPHS GROCERY CO	14049 VENTURA BLVD	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91423	(818) 784-2674
RALPHS GROCERY CO	16325 VENTURA BLVD	ENCINO	CA	91436	(818) 386-0118
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1028 S SAN FERNANDO BLVD	BURBANK	CA	91502	(818) 843-7563
RALPHS GROCERY CO	25 E ALAMEDA AVE	BURBANK	CA	91502	(818) 556-1558
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1100 N SAN FERNANDO BLVD	BURBANK	CA	91504	(818) 845-6424
RALPHS GROCERY CO	2500 W VICTORY BLVD	BURBANK	CA	91505	(818) 845-5914
RALPHS GROCERY CO	10900 MAGNOLIA BLVD	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91601	(818) 760-4148
RALPHS GROCERY CO	10901 VENTURA BLVD	STUDIO CITY	CA	91604	(818) 760-7008
RALPHS GROCERY CO	12842 VENTURA BLVD	STUDIO CITY	CA	91604	(818) 761-6196
RALPHS GROCERY CO	6657 LAUREL CANYON BLVD	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91606	(818) 765-2770
RALPHS GROCERY CO	11950 GARVEY AVE	EL MONTE	CA	91732	(626) 575-2786
RALPHS GROCERY CO	655 S GRAND AVE	GLENDORA	CA	91740	(626) 857-7700
RALPHS GROCERY CO	3130 COLIMA RD	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	CA	91745	(626) 330-6682
RALPHS GROCERY CO	2230 S ATLANTIC BLVD	MONTEREY PARK	CA	91754	(323) 721-3367
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1005 W ARROW HWY	SAN DIMAS	CA	91773	(909) 599-9414
RALPHS GROCERY CO	9470 LAS TUNAS DR	TEMPLE CITY	CA	91780	(626) 286-0898

**Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...**

RALPHS GROCERY CO	345 E MAIN ST	ALHAMBRA	CA	91801	(626) 458-6256
RALPHS GROCERY CO	1803 E PALMDALE BLVD	PALMDALE	CA	93550	(661) 947-7794
RALPHS MARKET	5080 RODEO RD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90016	(323) 292-0633
RALPHS MARKET	2716 N SAN FERNANDO RD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90065	(323) 225-5127
RALPHS MARKET	9200 LAKEWOOD BLVD	DOWNEY	CA	90240	(562) 869-2041
RALPHS MARKET	1969 W AVENUE L	LANCASTER	CA	93534	(661) 723-1937
RALPH'S MARKET	330 N ATLANTIC BLVD	MONTEREY PARK	CA	91754	(626) 289-0261
RALPHS MARKETS	23765 MALIBU RD	MALIBU	CA	90265	(310) 456-2917
RALPH'S MARKETS INC	3601 E FOOTHILL BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91107	(626) 351-8806
RASPHS GROCERY CO	2201 W REDONDO BEACH BLVD	GARDENA	CA	90247	(310) 538-9008
SANTA MONICA SEAFOOD CO	1205 COLORADO AVE	SANTA MONICA	CA	90404	(310) 451-8844
SEA PALACE MARKET	11618 SOUTH ST	ARTESIA	CA	90701	(562) 860-8689
SHAMMY'S MARKET	22140 VENTURA BLVD # 5	WOODLAND HILLS	CA	91364	(818) 883-9811
SHOP WISE MARKET	5829 COMPTON AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90001	(323) 582-8295
SMART & FINAL	6201 S ALAMEDA ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90001	(323) 581-7973
SMART & FINAL	2949 W PICO BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	(323) 732-9101
SMART & FINAL	3607 S VERMONT AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	(323) 733-5875
SMART & FINAL	2929 CRENSHAW BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90016	(323) 730-8300
SMART & FINAL	1216 COMPTON AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90021	(213) 747-6697
SMART & FINAL	939 N WESTERN AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90029	(323) 466-9289
SMART & FINAL	2019 PASADENA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90031	(323) 223-6252
SMART & FINAL	2308 E 4TH ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90033	(323) 268-9179
SMART & FINAL	8137 S VERMONT AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90044	(323) 758-5734
SMART & FINAL	2720 BEVERLY BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90057	(213) 382-6434
SMART & FINAL	1125 E EL SEGUNDO BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	(323) 569-7148
SMART & FINAL	5029 FLORENCE AVE	BELL	CA	90201	(323) 562-3421
SMART & FINAL	6555 FOOTHILL BLVD	TUJUNGA	CA	91042	(818) 352-9399
SMART & FINAL INC	600 CITADEL DR	CITY OF COMMERCE	CA	90040	(323) 869-7500
SNAK KING CORP	16150 STEPHENS ST	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	CA	91745	(626) 336-7711
STATER BROS	12800 LA MIRADA BLVD	LA MIRADA	CA	90638	(562) 943-3783
STATER BROS	11300 FIRESTONE BLVD	NORWALK	CA	90650	(562) 929-1878
STATER BROS	11815 ARTESIA BLVD	ARTESIA	CA	90701	(562) 924-9429
STATER BROS MARKETS	2090 FOOTHILL BLVD	LA VERNE	CA	91750	(909) 593-1591
STATER BROS MARKETS	375 N AZUSA AVE	WEST COVINA	CA	91791	(626) 915-4951
STATER BROTHERS	7814 FIRESTONE BLVD	DOWNEY	CA	90241	(562) 923-0394
STATER BROTHERS	17220 LAKEWOOD BLVD	BELLFLOWER	CA	90706	(562) 866-2474
STATER BROTHERS	8640 ALONDRA BLVD	PARAMOUNT	CA	90723	(562) 633-5721
STATER BROTHERS	26900 SIERRA HWY	SANTA CLARITA	CA	91321	(661) 298-7988
STATER BROTHERS	20677 AMAR RD	WALNUT	CA	91789	(909) 598-6534
STATER BROTHERS	2535 E AVENUE S	PALMDALE	CA	93550	(661) 266-1076



**Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...**

STATER BROTHERS	37218 47TH ST E	PALMDALE	CA	93552	(661) 285-9184
STATER BROTHER'S	2845 W AVENUE L	LANCASTER	CA	93536	(661) 943-2545
STATER BROTHERS MARKETS	6501 E SPRING ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90808	(562) 429-5611
STATER BROTHERS MARKETS	1850 E AVENUE J	LANCASTER	CA	93535	(661) 948-1885
SUIZA MORNINGSTAR FOODS INC	18275 ARENTH AVE	LA PUENTE	CA	91748	(626) 810-1775
SUPER A FOODS	2924 W BEVERLY BLVD	MONTEBELLO	CA	90640	(323) 725-1559
SUPER A FOODS	6101 ROSEMEAD BLVD	PICO RIVERA	CA	90660	(562) 942-7337
SUPER A FOODS	300 W MAIN ST	ALHAMBRA	CA	91801	(626) 282-0605
SUPER MERCADO VALLARTA	9136 SEPULVEDA BLVD	NORTH HILLS	CA	91343	(818) 892-0923
SUPER MERCADO VALLARTA	440 E PALMDALE BLVD	PALMDALE	CA	93550	(661) 266-1398
SUPER MERCASO VALLARTA	13820 FOOTHILL BLVD	SYLMAR	CA	91342	(818) 362-7577
SUPER TIENDA LA TAPACHULTECA	1500 S VERMONT AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90006	(213) 637-0969
SUPERIOR WAREHOUSE	7300 ATLANTIC AVE	CUDAHY	CA	90201	(323) 562-8980
SUPERIOR WAREHOUSE GROCERS	1950 DURFEE AVE	SOUTH EL MONTE	CA	91733	(626) 453-0887
SUPERIOR WAREHOUSE GROCERS INC	8811 S WESTERN AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90047	(323) 750-1575
SUPERIOR WAREHOUSE GROCERS INC	3829 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BL	LYNWOOD	CA	90262	(310) 637-1466
SUPERIOR WAREHOUSE GROCERS INC	1201 W WHITTIER BLVD	MONTEBELLO	CA	90640	(323) 278-9837
T & T SUPER MARKET	771 W GARVEY AVE	MONTEREY PARK	CA	91754	(626) 458-3399
TAPIA BROTHERS	6019 DISTRICT BLVD	MAYWOOD	CA	90270	(323) 560-7415
TAWA SUPERMARKET	6450 SEPULVEDA BLVD	VAN NUYS	CA	91411	(818) 988-7899
TEXACO STAR MART	22232 WILMINGTON AVE	CARSON	CA	90745	(310) 834-1297
THIRTY-SECOND STREET MARKET	3129 S HOOVER ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90007	(213) 749-8626
THIRTY-SECOND STREET MARKET	129 E LOMITA BLVD	CARSON	CA	90745	(310) 834-9503
TOP VALU MARKET	4831 WHITTIER BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90022	(323) 268-4280
TOP VALU MARKET	4700 INGLEWOOD BLVD	CULVER CITY	CA	90230	(310) 390-9639
TOP VALU MARKET	10819 HAWTHORNE BLVD	LENNOX	CA	90304	(310) 671-1912
TOP VALU MARKET	2038 E 10TH ST	LONG BEACH	CA	90804	(562) 438-1062
TOP VALU MARKET	543 N AZUSA AVE	COVINA	CA	91722	(626) 966-1604
TOP VALUE	273 E GLADSTONE ST	AZUSA	CA	91702	(626) 812-8604
TOP VALUE MARKET	421 PACIFIC AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90802	(562) 437-7866
TRADER JOE'S CO	263 S LA BREA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90036	(323) 965-1989
TRADER JOE'S CO	7304 SANTA MONICA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90046	(323) 851-9772
TRADER JOE'S CO	10850 NATIONAL BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90064	(310) 470-1917
TRADER JOE'S CO	3212 PICO BLVD	SANTA MONICA	CA	90405	(310) 581-0253
TRADER JOE'S CO	6451 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	LONG BEACH	CA	90803	(562) 596-4388
TRADER JOE'S CO	14119 RIVERSIDE DR	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91423	(818) 789-2771
UNIVERSITY CORP	18111 NORDHOFF ST	NORTHRIDGE	CA	91330	(818) 677-2906
VALARTA SUPERMARKET	21555 ROSCOE BLVD	CANOGA PARK	CA	91304	(818) 704-1717
VALLARTA SUPERMARKET	10859 OXNARD ST	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91606	(818) 509-2932
VALLEY HAN KOOK MARKET	17643 SHERMAN WAY	VAN NUYS	CA	91406	(818) 708-7396

**Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...**

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VALU MART	6340 ROSEMEAD BLVD	TEMPLE CITY	CA	91780	(626) 291-5990
VALU PLUS FOOD WAREHOUSE	15202 HAWTHORNE BLVD	LAWDALE	CA	90260	(310) 644-8666
VALU PLUS FOOD WAREHOUSE	10721 ATLANTIC AVE	LYNWOOD	CA	90262	(310) 223-1515
VALU PLUS FOOD WAREHOUSE	110 W ANAHEIM ST	WILMINGTON	CA	90744	(310) 518-6180
VALU PLUS FOOD WAREHOUSE	6820 DE SOTO AVE	CANOGA PARK	CA	91303	(818) 710-8922
VALU PLUS FOOD WAREHOUSE	14103 RAMONA BLVD	BALDWIN PARK	CA	91706	(626) 338-6015
VALUE PLUS	12120 CARSON ST	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	CA	90716	(562) 421-6484
VENTURA FOODS	14840 DON JULIAN RD	BASSETT	CA	91746	(626) 336-4527
VICENTE FOODS	12027 SAN VICENTE BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90049	(310) 472-5215
VON CO	2122 S HACIENDA BLVD	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	CA	91745	(626) 330-4216
VONS	4550 ATLANTIC AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90807	(562) 984-1421
VONS	2340 FOOTHILL BLVD	LA VERNE	CA	91750	(909) 596-3377
VONS CO	1430 S FAIRFAX AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90019	(323) 939-9335
VONS CO	3461 W 3RD ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90020	(213) 384-6342
VONS CO	11674 SANTA MONICA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90025	(310) 820-1012
VONS CO	4520 W SUNSET BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90027	(323) 662-8107
VONS CO	2511 DALY ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90031	(323) 225-6449
VONS CO	3118 S SEPULVEDA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90034	(310) 477-8717
VONS CO	9860 NATIONAL BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90034	(310) 836-4161
VONS CO	7311 N FIGUEROA ST	LOS ANGELES	CA	90041	(323) 254-5716
VONS CO	6921 LA TIJERA BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90045	(310) 641-5857
VONS CO	620 E EL SEGUNDO BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90059	(310) 327-3548
VONS CO	10800 W PICO BLVD # 50	LOS ANGELES	CA	90064	(310) 470-2284
VONS CO	4030 S CENTINELA AVE	LOS ANGELES	CA	90066	(310) 391-1503
VONS CO	10001 PARAMOUNT BLVD	DOWNEY	CA	90240	(562) 928-1619
VONS CO	715 PIER AVE	HERMOSA BEACH	CA	90254	(310) 374-4484
VONS CO	17380 W SUNSET BLVD	PACIFIC PLSDS	CA	90272	(310) 454-2502
VONS CO	1212 BERYL ST	REDONDO BEACH	CA	90277	(310) 374-7987
VONS CO	4001 INGLEWOOD AVE	REDONDO BEACH	CA	90278	(310) 349-0860
VONS CO	4365 GLENCOE AVE	MARINA DEL REY	CA	90292	(310) 821-7208
VONS CO	500 E MANCHESTER BLVD	INGLEWOOD	CA	90301	(310) 677-0286
VONS CO	1311 WILSHIRE BLVD	SANTA MONICA	CA	90403	(310) 394-1414
VONS CO	24325 CRENSHAW BLVD	TORRANCE	CA	90505	(310) 784-1020
VONS CO	15740 LA FORGE ST	WHITTIER	CA	90603	(562) 943-0516
VONS CO	12721 VALLEY VIEW AVE	LA MIRADA	CA	90638	(562) 921-5005
VONS CO	804 W BEVERLY BLVD	MONTEBELLO	CA	90640	(323) 722-1706
VONS CO	4001 HARDWICK ST	LAKWOOD	CA	90712	(562) 602-0030
VONS CO	4226 WOODRUFF AVE	LAKWOOD	CA	90713	(562) 496-4144
VONS CO	12565 CARSON ST	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	CA	90716	(562) 402-2548
VONS CO	1221 S GAFFEY ST	SAN PEDRO	CA	90731	(310) 832-7063

Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...

VONS CO	1440 W 25TH ST	SAN PEDRO	CA	90732	(310) 832-8459
VONS CO	820 N WESTERN AVE	SAN PEDRO	CA	90732	(310) 832-5654
VONS CO	600 E BROADWAY	LONG BEACH	CA	90802	(562) 624-2350
VONS CO	1033 LONG BEACH BLVD	LONG BEACH	CA	90813	(562) 624-2344
VONS CO	1820 XIMENO AVE	LONG BEACH	CA	90815	(562) 498-2111
VONS CO	133 E FOOTHILL BLVD	ARCADIA	CA	91006	(626) 357-3647
VONS CO	635 FOOTHILL BLVD	LA CANADA	CA	91011	(818) 790-7563
VONS CO	2039 VERDUGO BLVD	MONROSE	CA	91020	(818) 249-4595
VONS CO	1129 FAIR OAKS AVE	SOUTH PASADENA	CA	91030	(626) 441-3898
VONS CO	7789 FOOTHILL BLVD	TUJUNGA	CA	91042	(818) 353-4917
VONS CO	655 N FAIR OAKS AVE	PASADENA	CA	91103	(626) 578-1233
VONS CO	1390 N ALLEN AVE	PASADENA	CA	91104	(626) 798-7603
VONS CO	155 W CALIFORNIA BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91105	(626) 577-7149
VONS CO	2355 E COLORADO BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91107	(626) 449-4338
VONS CO	311 W LOS FELIZ RD	GLENDALE	CA	91204	(818) 246-7161
VONS CO	561 N GLENDALE AVE	GLENDALE	CA	91206	(818) 242-5926
VONS CO	5671 KANAN RD	AGOURA HILLS	CA	91301	(818) 991-2857
VONS CO	8201 TOPANGA CANYON BLVD	CANOGA PARK	CA	91304	(818) 703-5959
VONS CO	24160 LYONS AVE	NEWHALL	CA	91321	(661) 259-9214
VONS CO	9119 RESEDA BLVD	NORTHRIDGE	CA	91324	(818) 349-2494
VONS CO	9011 WOODMAN AVE	PACOIMA	CA	91331	(818) 892-7100
VONS CO	18135 SHERMAN WAY	RESEDA	CA	91335	(818) 342-9202
VONS CO	19333 VICTORY BLVD	RESEDA	CA	91335	(818) 881-7020
VONS CO	13730 FOOTHILL BLVD	SYLMAR	CA	91342	(818) 367-1849
VONS CO	16830 SAN FERNANDO MSN BLVD	GRANADA HILLS	CA	91344	(818) 831-8511
VONS CO	10321 SEPULVEDA BLVD	MISSION HILLS	CA	91345	(818) 891-1352
VONS CO	18439 VENTURA BLVD	TARZANA	CA	91356	(818) 881-5527
VONS CO	21821 VENTURA BLVD	WOODLAND HILLS	CA	91364	(818) 347-7880
VONS CO	23381 MULHOLLAND DR	WOODLAND HILLS	CA	91364	(818) 223-3221
VONS CO	25850 THE OLD RD	STEVENSON RANCH	CA	91381	(661) 254-3570
VONS CO	16550 SOLEDAD CANYON RD	CANYON COUNTRY	CA	91387	(661) 252-3838
VONS CO	1011 N SAN FERNANDO BLVD	BURBANK	CA	91504	(818) 845-1447
VONS CO	301 N PASS AVE	BURBANK	CA	91505	(818) 848-9542
VONS CO	6140 LANKERSHIM BLVD	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	CA	91606	(818) 980-0475
VONS CO	550 E BASELINE RD	CLAREMONT	CA	91711	(909) 621-4644
VONS CO	932 E BADILLO ST	COVINA	CA	91724	(626) 967-0072
VONS CO	431 E ARROW HWY	GLENORA	CA	91740	(626) 914-6015
VONS CO	435 W FOOTHILL BLVD	GLENORA	CA	91741	(626) 963-2913
VONS CO	18475 COLIMA RD	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	CA	91748	(626) 964-2108
VONS CO	1475 FOOTHILL BLVD	LA VERNE	CA	91750	(909) 593-0316

Los Angeles County Businesses that fall under Government SIC code 5411 and gross \$1000000 or more annually, cont...

VONS CO	240 S DIAMOND BAR BLVD	DIAMOND BAR	CA	91765	(909) 861-4615
VONS CO	1160 VIA VERDE	SAN DIMAS	CA	91773	(909) 592-3261
VONS CO	350 N LEMON AVE	WALNUT	CA	91789	(909) 595-6465
VONS CO	777 S GLENDORA AVE	WEST COVINA	CA	91790	(626) 337-5615
VONS CO	1421 E VALLEY BLVD	ALHAMBRA	CA	91801	(626) 289-4125
VONS CO	2058 W AVENUE J	LANCASTER	CA	93536	(661) 945-1012
VONS CO	4033 W AVENUE L	LANCASTER	CA	93536	(661) 722-7291
VONS CO	2616 E PALMDALE BLVD	PALMDALE	CA	93550	(661) 273-3780
VONS CO	3027 RANCHO VISTA BLVD	PALMDALE	CA	93551	(661) 265-9285
VON'S GROCERY CO	10201 RESEDA BLVD	NORTHRIDGE	CA	91324	(818) 886-0460
WESTERN COMMERCE CORP	636 TURNBULL CANYON RD	LA PUENTE	CA	91745	(626) 333-5225
WESTERN UNION	650 E CARSON ST	CARSON	CA	90745	(310) 518-4191
WHOLE FOODS MARKET	1955 E 48TH ST	VERNON	CA	90058	(323) 277-2720
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	11737 SAN VICENTE BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90049	(310) 826-4433
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	11666 NATIONAL BLVD	LOS ANGELES	CA	90064	(310) 996-8840
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	239 N CRESCENT DR	BEVERLY HILLS	CA	90210	(310) 274-3360
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	405 N PACIFIC COAST HWY	REDONDO BEACH	CA	90277	(310) 376-6931
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	2655 PACIFIC COAST HWY	TORRANCE	CA	90505	(310) 257-8700
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	3751 E FOOTHILL BLVD	PASADENA	CA	91107	(626) 351-5994
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	826 N GLENDALE AVE	GLENDALE	CA	91206	(818) 240-9350
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	21347 VENTURA BLVD	WOODLAND HILLS	CA	91364	(818) 610-0000
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	15315 MAGNOLIA BLVD # 320	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91403	(818) 501-8484
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	4520 SEPULVEDA BLVD	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91403	(818) 382-3700
WHOLE FOODS MARKET INC	12905 RIVERSIDE DR	SHERMAN OAKS	CA	91423	(818) 762-5548

**Supermarkets Per Zip Code in Los Angeles County**

Zip Code	# of SMS
90001	3
90002	0
90003	1
90004	2
90005	3
90006	4
90007	2
90008	1
90010	0
90011	0
90012	0
90013	0
90014	0
90015	1
90016	4
90017	0
90018	2
90019	2
90020	3
90021	1
90022	1
90023	0
90024	0
90025	3
90026	1
90027	5
90028	1
90029	3
90031	2
90032	0
90033	3
90034	4
90035	0
90036	2
90037	2
90038	2
90039	1
90040	1
90041	1
90042	0
90043	1
90044	3
90045	4
90046	1
90047	2
90048	2
90049	2
90056	0

Zip Code	# of SMS
90057	2
90058	1
90059	3
90061	0
90062	1
90063	0
90064	6
90065	4
90066	1
90067	1
90068	0
90069	2
90071	0
90073	0
90077	0
90094	0
90201	3
90210	1
90211	0
90212	1
90220	2
90221	0
90222	0
90230	4
90232	1
90240	2
90241	3
90242	0
90245	1
90247	2
90248	2
90249	0
90250	4
90254	1
90255	1
90260	1
90262	3
90265	1
90266	2
90270	3
90272	3
90274	2
90275	2
90277	3
90278	3
90280	4
90290	0
90291	1

Zip Code	# of SMS
90292	5
90293	0
90301	2
90302	0
90303	2
90304	1
90305	0
90401	0
90402	0
90403	3
90404	3
90405	2
90501	0
90502	1
90503	3
90504	1
90505	6
90601	1
90602	2
90603	1
90604	1
90605	2
90606	1
90631	0
90638	4
90640	5
90650	6
90660	4
90670	0
90701	2
90703	2
90706	3
90707	0
90710	0
90712	2
90713	3
90715	0
90716	3
90717	3
90723	2
90731	2
90732	4
90744	1
90745	5
90746	0
90747	0
90802	2
90803	4

Supermarkets Per Zip Code in Los Angeles County, cont...

Zip Code	# of SMs
90804	1
90805	3
90806	2
90807	3
90808	3
90810	0
90813	1
90814	1
90815	3
90822	0
90840	0
91001	0
91001	0
91006	3
91007	3
91010	1
91011	2
91016	3
91020	1
91023	0
91024	0
91030	3
91040	1
91042	4
91046	0
91101	1
91103	1
91104	2
91105	2
91106	1
91107	5
91108	0
91201	2
91202	1
91203	1
91204	2
91205	1
91206	3
91207	0
91208	0
91214	1
91301	2
91302	1
91303	2
91304	2
91306	1
91307	3
91311	1
91316	1
91321	2

Zip Code	# of SMs
91324	3
91325	1
91326	1
91331	5
91335	4
91340	2
91342	3
91343	1
91344	5
91345	2
91350	1
91351	2
91352	2
91354	1
91355	2
91356	2
91361	1
91362	0
91364	6
91367	1
91381	2
91384	1
91401	1
91402	2
91403	3
91405	5
91406	2
91411	1
91423	4
91436	2
91501	0
91502	2
91504	2
91505	3
91506	2
91601	1
91602	0
91604	2
91605	1
91606	5
91607	1
91608	0
91702	1
91706	4
91711	2
91722	2
91723	0
91724	2
91731	0
91732	5

Zip Code	# of SMs
91733	2
91740	2
91741	1
91744	2
91745	6
91746	1
91748	6
91750	3
91754	6
91755	0
91765	2
91766	2
91767	2
91768	0
91770	3
91773	2
91775	0
91776	1
91780	3
91789	3
91790	1
91791	3
91792	0
91801	3
91803	1
93243	0
93510	0
93523	0
93532	0
93534	4
93535	2
93536	4
93543	0
93544	0
93550	5
93551	2
93552	2
93553	0
93563	0
93591	0

## Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code

Zip Code	Total Number of Households	\$0-\$14,999	% less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$34,999	% 15,000-34,999	Less than \$34,999	% less than \$34,999	Supermarkets Per Household
90001	12696	4526	35.65	5039	39.69	9565	75.34	2.36E-04
90002	11462	5104	44.53	4100	35.77	9204	80.3	0.00E+00
90003	15451	6438	41.67	5513	35.68	11951	77.35	6.47E-05
90004	22082	6400	28.98	7759	35.14	14159	64.12	9.06E-05
90005	14634	5211	35.61	5731	39.16	10942	74.77	2.05E-04
90006	18618	6628	35.6	7853	42.18	14481	77.78	2.15E-04
90007	11894	5050	42.46	4147	34.87	9197	77.32	1.68E-04
90008	13941	4467	32.04	4254	30.51	8721	62.56	7.17E-05
90011	21106	8500	40.27	7937	37.61	16437	77.88	0.00E+00
90012	7900	3542	44.84	2236	28.3	5778	73.14	0.00E+00
90015	4707	2155	45.78	1801	38.26	3956	84.05	2.12E-04
90016	15894	4637	29.17	5173	32.55	9810	61.72	2.52E-04
90017	5328	2361	44.31	2026	38.03	4387	82.34	0.00E+00
90018	15207	555	3.65	4823	31.72	5378	35.37	1.32E-04
90019	22886	5563	24.31	7883	34.44	13446	58.75	8.74E-05
90020	16083	4868	30.27	5931	36.88	10799	67.15	1.87E-04
90022	18242	5327	29.2	6495	35.6	11822	64.81	5.48E-05
90023	11884	3425	28.82	4716	39.68	8141	68.5	0.00E+00
90024	15342	3015	19.65	2763	18.01	5778	37.66	0.00E+00
90025	19164	2645	13.8	4522	23.6	7167	37.4	1.57E-04
90026	23663	6122	25.87	8666	36.62	14788	62.49	4.23E-05
90027	21281	5351	25.14	6507	30.58	11858	55.72	2.35E-04
90028	14048	5219	37.15	4843	34.47	10062	71.63	7.12E-05
90029	13003	3725	28.65	5112	39.31	8837	67.96	2.31E-04
90031	10264	3001	29.24	3813	37.15	6814	66.39	1.95E-04
90032	14060	3149	22.4	4910	34.92	8059	57.32	0.00E+00
90033	14615	5295	36.23	5745	39.31	11040	75.54	2.05E-04
90034	24639	3919	15.91	7161	29.06	11080	44.97	1.62E-04
90035	12470	2190	17.56	2690	21.57	4880	39.13	0.00E+00
90036	16620	2775	16.7	3936	23.68	6711	40.38	1.20E-04
90037	15560	6405	41.16	5472	35.17	11877	76.33	1.29E-04
90038	11098	3715	33.47	4623	41.66	8338	75.13	1.80E-04

Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code, cont...

90039	11381	1766	15.52	3351	29.44	5117	44.96	8.79E-05
90040	2747	765	27.85	799	29.09	1564	56.93	3.64E-04
90041	9165	1707	18.63	2238	24.42	3945	43.04	1.09E-04
90042	20800	4252	20.44	6579	31.63	10831	52.07	0.00E+00
90043	16059	4190	26.09	4672	29.09	8862	55.18	6.23E-05
90044	24668	9492	38.48	8450	34.25	17942	72.73	1.22E-04
90045	14606	1475	10.1	3016	20.65	4491	30.75	2.74E-04
90046	27044	6217	22.99	7478	27.65	13695	50.64	3.70E-05
90047	15755	3918	24.87	4203	26.68	8121	51.55	1.27E-04
90048	11892	1936	16.28	2924	24.59	4860	40.87	1.68E-04
90049	16136	1384	8.58	2123	13.16	3507	21.73	1.24E-04
90056	3360	271	8.07	577	17.17	848	25.24	0.00E+00
90057	13755	5568	40.48	5046	36.68	10614	77.16	1.45E-04
90059	9451	4135	43.75	2866	30.32	7001	74.08	3.17E-04
90061	6350	2523	39.73	2047	32.24	4570	71.97	0.00E+00
90062	9151	3224	35.23	3204	35.01	6428	70.24	1.09E-04
90063	14122	3981	28.19	4994	35.36	8975	63.55	0.00E+00
90064	10511	1050	9.99	1829	17.4	2879	27.39	5.71E-04
90065	14581	2735	18.76	4623	31.71	7358	50.46	2.74E-04
90066	22540	2879	12.77	5413	24.02	8292	36.79	4.44E-05
90067	1498	181	12.08	151	10.08	332	22.16	6.68E-04
90068	11979	1935	16.15	2774	23.16	4709	39.31	0.00E+00
90069	13376	2279	17.04	3497	26.14	5776	43.18	1.50E-04
90077	3474	157	4.52	202	5.81	359	10.33	0.00E+00
90201	24657	6647	26.96	10067	40.83	16714	67.79	0.00E+00
90210	8578	812	9.47	875	10.2	1687	19.67	3.50E-04
90211	3596	485	13.49	706	19.63	1191	33.12	2.78E-04
90212	5407	800	14.8	1011	18.7	1811	33.49	0.00E+00
90220	12143	2754	22.68	3834	31.57	6588	54.25	8.24E-05
90221	11035	2935	26.6	3721	33.72	6656	60.32	1.81E-04
90222	6973	2016	28.91	2382	34.16	4398	63.07	0.00E+00
90230	12241	1640	13.4	2603	21.26	4243	34.66	0.00E+00
90232	6128	910	14.85	1437	23.45	2347	38.3	6.53E-04
90240	7570	1010	13.34	1504	19.87	2514	33.21	1.32E-04
90241	13959	2012	14.41	4256	30.49	6268	44.9	1.43E-04
90242	12221	1484	12.14	3540	28.97	5024	41.11	2.45E-04
90245	6879	523	7.6	1250	18.17	1773	25.77	0.00E+00



## Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code, cont....

90247	15687	2660	16.96	4942	31.5	7602	48.46	6.37E-05
90248	3384	407	12.03	845	24.97	1252	37	5.91E-04
90249	8348	1140	13.66	2150	25.75	3290	39.41	2.40E-04
90250	30353	4869	16.04	9419	31.03	14288	47.07	0.00E+00
90254	9477	541	5.71	1198	12.64	1739	18.35	4.22E-04
90255	18271	4903	26.83	6777	37.09	11680	63.93	5.47E-05
90260	9927	1391	14.01	2582	26.01	3973	40.02	1.01E-04
90262	14399	3735	25.94	5330	37.02	9065	62.96	6.94E-05
90265	6464	356	5.51	650	10.06	1006	15.56	4.64E-04
90266	14503	618	4.26	1608	11.09	2226	15.35	6.90E-05
90270	7145	1600	22.39	2914	40.78	4514	63.18	2.80E-04
90272	8719	507	5.81	811	9.3	1318	15.12	3.44E-04
90274	9241	319	3.45	640	6.93	959	10.38	3.25E-04
90275	15078	615	4.08	1339	8.88	1954	12.96	1.33E-04
90277	16623	1373	8.26	2292	13.79	3665	22.05	1.20E-04
90278	15016	1114	7.42	2045	13.62	3159	21.04	2.00E-04
90280	23142	5325	23.01	8716	37.66	14041	60.67	1.30E-04
90290	2594	207	7.98	151	5.82	358	13.8	1.54E-03
90291	14292	2285	15.99	3786	26.49	6071	42.48	0.00E+00
90292	10237	900	8.79	1171	11.44	2071	20.23	9.77E-05
90293	5867	347	5.91	749	12.77	1096	18.68	8.52E-04
90301	11959	2979	24.91	3903	32.64	6882	57.55	0.00E+00
90302	10702	2041	19.07	3847	35.95	5888	55.02	1.87E-04
90303	7729	1657	21.44	2706	35.01	4363	56.45	0.00E+00
90304	6419	1473	22.95	2439	38	3912	60.94	3.12E-04
90305	5600	1032	18.43	1211	21.63	2243	40.05	1.79E-04
90401	2820	639	22.66	897	31.81	1536	54.47	0.00E+00
90402	5216	476	9.13	703	13.48	1179	22.6	0.00E+00
90403	13554	1995	14.72	2992	22.07	4987	36.79	0.00E+00
90404	8968	1850	20.63	2563	28.58	4413	49.21	3.35E-04
90405	13778	1916	13.91	2943	21.36	4859	35.27	2.18E-04
90501	13553	1920	14.17	3569	26.33	5489	40.5	1.48E-04
90502	5448	491	9.01	1030	18.91	1521	27.92	0.00E+00
90503	16308	1683	10.32	2839	17.41	4522	27.73	6.13E-05
90504	11436	1097	9.59	2121	18.55	3218	28.14	2.62E-04
90505	13726	1258	9.17	2175	15.85	3433	25.01	7.29E-05
90601	11057	1333	12.06	2774	25.09	4107	37.14	5.43E-04

Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code, cont...

90602	8287	1515	18.28	2780	33.55	4295	51.83	1.21E-04
90603	6646	551	8.29	1124	16.91	1675	25.2	3.01E-04
90604	11748	1227	10.44	2697	22.96	3924	33.4	8.51E-05
90605	10209	1115	10.92	2148	21.04	3263	31.96	9.80E-05
90606	8836	1172	13.26	2453	27.76	3625	41.03	2.26E-04
90631	21195	2865	13.52	4819	22.74	7684	36.25	4.72E-05
90638	13923	1026	7.37	2725	19.57	3751	26.94	0.00E+00
90640	18918	3975	21.01	5615	29.68	9590	50.69	2.11E-04
90650	26805	3761	14.03	6205	23.15	9966	37.18	1.87E-04
90660	16278	2684	16.49	4785	29.4	7469	45.88	3.69E-04
90670	4284	838	19.56	1081	25.23	1919	44.79	9.34E-04
90701	4346	626	14.4	994	22.87	1620	37.28	0.00E+00
90703	15272	747	4.89	1550	10.15	2297	15.04	1.31E-04
90706	22741	3867	17	6641	29.2	10508	46.21	8.79E-05
90707	9229	1590	17.23	2291	24.82	3881	42.05	3.25E-04
90710	7682	1464	19.06	2085	27.14	3549	46.2	0.00E+00
90712	10596	1260	11.89	2424	22.88	3684	34.77	0.00E+00
90713	9808	825	8.41	1923	19.61	2748	28.02	2.04E-04
90715	6070	465	7.66	1041	17.15	1506	24.81	4.94E-04
90716	3558	628	17.65	1073	30.16	1701	47.81	0.00E+00
90723	13627	2575	18.9	4733	34.73	7308	53.63	2.20E-04
90731	21705	4945	22.78	5930	27.32	10875	50.1	9.21E-05
90732	8803	705	8.01	1665	18.91	2370	26.92	2.27E-04
90744	13082	3425	26.18	4393	33.58	7818	59.76	3.06E-04
90745	14453	1712	11.85	3277	22.67	4989	34.52	6.92E-05
90746	7763	563	7.25	1339	17.25	1902	24.5	6.44E-04
90802	17401	5635	32.38	5508	31.65	11143	64.04	0.00E+00
90803	17284	1623	9.39	3387	19.6	5010	28.99	0.00E+00
90804	14367	3223	22.43	4571	31.82	7794	54.25	1.39E-04
90805	25792	6122	23.74	8276	32.09	14398	55.82	1.55E-04
90806	14416	3720	25.8	4450	30.87	8170	56.67	6.94E-05
90807	12679	1604	12.65	2742	21.63	4346	34.28	2.37E-04
90808	14359	1283	8.94	2516	17.52	3799	26.46	1.39E-04
90810	9013	1735	19.25	2733	30.32	4468	49.57	3.33E-04
90813	16133	5696	35.31	6464	40.07	12160	75.37	1.86E-04
90814	8722	1097	12.58	2101	24.09	3198	36.67	0.00E+00
90815	14957	1318	8.81	2713	18.14	4031	26.95	6.69E-05

## Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code, cont....

91006	10288	1028	9.99	2090	20.31	3118	30.31	0.00E+00
91007	11236	1308	11.64	2686	23.91	3994	35.55	0.00E+00
91010	8116	1292	15.92	1852	22.82	3144	38.74	3.70E-04
91011	6845	310	4.53	624	9.12	934	13.64	4.38E-04
91016	14421	2462	17.07	3679	25.51	6141	42.58	6.93E-05
91020	3036	400	13.18	884	29.12	1284	42.29	6.59E-04
91024	4680	478	10.21	902	19.27	1380	29.49	2.14E-04
91030	10362	956	9.23	2176	21	3132	30.23	0.00E+00
91040	7134	839	11.76	1327	18.6	2166	30.36	0.00E+00
91042	9301	1084	11.65	2073	22.29	3157	33.94	3.23E-04
91101	12167	1271	10.45	2147	17.65	3418	28.09	3.29E-04
91101	8475	2028	23.93	2442	28.81	4470	52.74	0.00E+00
91103	7993	2298	28.75	2597	32.49	4895	61.24	1.25E-04
91104	12972	2274	17.53	3464	26.7	5738	44.23	7.71E-05
91105	4546	376	8.27	558	12.27	934	20.55	4.40E-04
91106	10376	1467	14.14	2549	24.57	4016	38.7	1.93E-04
91107	12381	1401	11.32	2581	20.85	3982	32.16	8.08E-05
91108	4400	271	6.16	293	6.66	564	12.82	1.14E-03
91201	8190	1499	18.3	2468	30.13	3967	48.44	0.00E+00
91202	8486	1203	14.18	2083	24.55	3286	38.72	2.36E-04
91203	5053	1075	21.27	1258	24.9	2333	46.17	1.98E-04
91204	5232	1306	24.96	1792	34.25	3098	59.21	1.91E-04
91205	14640	4456	30.44	4887	33.38	9343	63.82	1.37E-04
91206	12970	2255	17.39	3191	24.6	5446	41.99	7.71E-05
91207	4008	523	13.05	791	19.74	1314	32.78	7.49E-04
91208	6131	446	7.27	1088	17.75	1534	25.02	0.00E+00
91214	10473	839	8.01	1711	16.34	2550	24.35	0.00E+00
91301	12235	562	4.59	1227	10.03	1789	14.62	8.17E-05
91302	7594	664	8.74	994	13.09	1658	21.83	2.63E-04
91303	7083	1231	17.38	2206	31.14	3437	48.52	1.41E-04
91304	15769	1712	10.86	3581	22.71	5293	33.57	1.27E-04
91306	13035	1257	9.64	3150	24.17	4407	33.81	1.53E-04
91307	7462	353	4.73	735	9.85	1088	14.58	1.34E-04
91311	12604	846	6.71	1890	15	2736	21.71	2.38E-04
91316	11530	1521	13.19	2530	21.94	4051	35.13	8.67E-05
91321	9949	1173	11.79	2074	20.85	3247	32.64	1.01E-04
91324	8037	1014	12.62	1694	21.08	2708	33.69	2.49E-04

Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code, cont...

91325	10647	1380	12.96	2441	22.93	3821	35.89	2.82E-04
91326	8864	379	4.28	877	9.89	1256	14.17	1.13E-04
91331	21344	3535	16.56	6137	28.75	9672	45.31	4.69E-05
91335	21463	3036	14.15	5286	24.63	8322	38.77	2.33E-04
91340	8125	1313	16.16	2494	30.7	3807	46.86	4.92E-04
91342	20007	2172	10.86	4305	21.52	6477	32.37	1.00E-04
91343	15488	2421	15.63	3649	23.56	6070	39.19	1.94E-04
91344	15885	1096	6.9	2360	14.86	3456	21.76	6.30E-05
91345	4881	530	10.86	1160	23.77	1690	34.62	1.02E-03
91350	11923	522	4.38	1385	11.62	1907	15.99	1.68E-04
91351	17222	1541	8.95	3324	19.3	4865	28.25	5.81E-05
91352	11049	1762	15.95	3325	30.09	5087	46.04	1.81E-04
91354	3748	168	4.48	367	9.79	535	14.27	5.34E-04
91355	8987	751	8.36	976	10.86	1727	19.22	1.11E-04
91356	10766	1098	10.2	2066	19.19	3164	29.39	1.86E-04
91361	7342	333	4.54	837	11.4	1170	15.94	2.72E-04
91362	11161	673	6.03	1325	11.87	1998	17.9	8.96E-05
91364	9069	655	7.22	1096	12.09	1751	19.31	0.00E+00
91367	14754	1471	9.97	2303	15.61	3774	25.58	4.07E-04
91381	1667	50	3	244	14.64	294	17.64	6.00E-04
91384	4159	349	8.39	552	13.27	901	21.66	4.81E-04
91401	13644	2231	16.35	4210	30.86	6441	47.21	7.33E-05
91402	16908	3400	20.11	3165	18.72	6565	38.83	5.91E-05
91403	10452	886	8.48	1853	17.73	2739	26.21	1.91E-04
91405	15778	3269	20.72	5488	34.78	8757	55.5	1.90E-04
91406	16339	2558	15.66	4718	28.88	7276	44.53	3.06E-04
91411	8223	1249	15.19	2432	29.58	3681	44.76	2.43E-04
91423	13043	1605	12.31	2718	20.84	4323	33.14	7.67E-05
91436	5273	383	7.26	690	13.09	1073	20.35	7.59E-04
91501	7653	1399	18.28	1769	23.12	3168	41.4	2.61E-04
91502	4347	926	21.3	1324	30.46	2250	51.76	0.00E+00
91504	8985	1014	11.29	2223	24.74	3237	36.03	2.23E-04
91505	13161	1566	11.9	3255	24.73	4821	36.63	1.52E-04
91506	7473	1022	13.68	1799	24.07	2821	37.75	4.01E-04
91601	13661	2734	20.01	4640	33.97	7374	53.98	1.46E-04
91602	8645	1102	12.75	2270	26.26	3372	39.01	1.16E-04
91604	12960	1266	9.77	2169	16.74	3435	26.5	0.00E+00

## Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code, cont...

91605	14909	2790	18.71	5206	34.92	7996	53.63	1.34E-04
91606	14217	2826	19.88	5071	35.67	7897	55.55	7.03E-05
91607	12386	1741	14.06	3186	25.72	4927	39.78	4.04E-04
91702	16084	2652	16.49	4459	27.72	7111	44.21	6.22E-05
91706	18675	3194	17.1	5409	28.96	8603	46.07	0.00E+00
91711	11120	998	8.97	1791	16.11	2789	25.08	8.99E-05
91722	10357	1145	11.06	2769	26.74	3914	37.79	3.86E-04
91723	6328	897	14.18	1843	29.12	2740	43.3	3.16E-04
91724	8361	838	10.02	1713	20.49	2551	30.51	2.39E-04
91731	7156	1582	22.11	2602	36.36	4184	58.47	0.00E+00
91732	15252	3157	20.7	5164	33.86	8321	54.56	1.31E-04
91733	10182	2056	20.19	3651	35.86	5707	56.05	0.00E+00
91740	8193	888	10.84	1543	18.83	2431	29.67	6.10E-04
91741	8928	806	9.03	1581	17.71	2387	26.74	2.24E-04
91744	18272	2435	13.33	4855	26.57	7290	39.9	1.09E-04
91745	16315	1537	9.42	2261	13.86	3798	23.28	6.13E-05
91746	6667	945	14.17	1745	26.17	2690	40.35	3.00E-04
91748	12977	1350	10.4	2357	18.16	3707	28.57	4.62E-04
91750	11879	1313	11.05	2269	19.1	3582	30.15	8.42E-05
91754	11302	2347	20.77	3051	27	5398	47.76	5.31E-04
91755	8675	1836	21.16	2509	28.92	4345	50.09	3.46E-04
91765	14530	926	6.37	1997	13.74	2923	20.12	4.13E-04
91766	16797	2626	15.63	4830	28.76	7456	44.39	0.00E+00
91767	13370	2177	16.28	3844	28.75	6021	45.03	1.50E-04
91768	8420	1340	15.91	2302	27.34	3642	43.25	2.38E-04
91770	16747	3346	19.98	5318	31.75	8664	51.73	1.19E-04
91773	11256	1031	9.16	1845	16.39	2876	25.55	0.00E+00
91775	7996	869	10.87	1657	20.72	2526	31.59	3.75E-04
91776	11680	2509	21.48	3761	32.2	6270	53.68	1.71E-04
91780	11247	1550	13.78	2906	25.84	4456	39.62	0.00E+00
91789	12281	596	4.85	1246	10.15	1842	15	8.14E-05
91790	12582	1484	11.79	2953	23.47	4437	35.26	2.38E-04
91791	9347	1071	11.46	2043	21.86	3114	33.32	3.21E-04
91792	9736	760	7.81	1935	19.87	2695	27.68	1.03E-04
91801	19073	3617	18.96	6047	31.7	9664	50.67	1.57E-04
91803	10012	1771	17.69	3081	30.77	4852	48.46	0.00E+00
93510	2539	161	6.34	397	15.64	558	21.98	3.94E-04

Household Income in Los Angeles County By Zip Code, cont....

93523	3027	246	8.13	1144	37.79	1390	45.92	0.00E+00
93532	1097	100	9.12	191	17.41	291	26.53	0.00E+00
93534	12877	2334	18.13	3645	28.31	5979	46.43	0.00E+00
93535	17337	2386	13.76	4005	23.1	6391	36.86	0.00E+00
93536	14026	2018	14.39	2324	16.57	4342	30.96	2.85E-04
93543	3818	634	16.61	898	23.52	1532	40.13	5.24E-04
93550	19473	3109	15.97	4373	22.46	7482	38.42	0.00E+00
93551	9675	689	7.12	1500	15.5	2189	22.63	0.00E+00
93552	6575	708	10.77	954	14.51	1662	25.28	7.60E-04
93553	1188	159	13.38	299	25.17	458	38.55	1.68E-03
93591	2069	210	10.15	428	20.69	638	30.84	0.00E+00

## Race by Zip Code

Zip Code	Total Population	African-American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	White	% African-American	% Asian	% Latino	% White
90001	54936	8000	0	46729	0	14.56	0	85.06	0
90002	45116	17487	0	27490	0	38.76	0.00	60.93	0
90003	60788	18149	0	42449	0	29.86	0.00	69.83	0
90004	67545	2434	17858	40330	6607	3.6	26.44	59.71	9.78
90005	42641	2162	9300	28123	1858	5.07	21.81	65.95	4.36
90006	67104	4595	7692	54099	353	6.85	11.46	80.62	0.53
90007	43019	7198	2323	29650	3506	16.73	5.40	68.92	8.15
90008	31997	25050	1285	5026	501	78.29	4.02	15.71	1.57
90011	93156	11980	0	80838	0	12.86	0.00	86.78	0
90012	29320	5505	11622	7994	3942	18.78	39.64	27.26	13.44
90015	16711	661	673	14821	457	3.96	4.03	88.69	2.73
90016	44294	22249	1541	18796	1485	50.23	3.48	42.43	3.35
90017	18417	506	565	17062	204	2.75	3.07	92.64	1.11
90018	46562	21925	267	24074	15	47.09	0.57	51.70	0.03
90019	66564	25770	5149	32630	2650	38.71	7.74	49.02	3.98
90020	38009	3900	14617	15006	4327	10.26	38.46	39.48	11.38
90022	74132	192	528	72237	848	0.26	0.71	97.44	1.14
90023	52666	569	501	50945	461	1.08	0.95	96.73	0.88
90024	33895	635	5391	3037	24696	1.87	15.91	8.96	72.86
90025	37455	1087	5913	6469	23820	2.9	15.79	17.27	63.6
90026	78648	1663	19236	52415	4856	2.11	24.46	66.65	6.17
90027	51119	1919	8436	20142	20328	3.75	16.50	39.40	39.77
90028	32140	2032	2241	17397	10299	6.32	6.97	54.13	32.04
90029	41503	1465	7873	26628	5341	3.53	18.97	64.16	12.87
90031	41712	470	12453	26542	1994	1.13	29.85	63.63	4.78
90032	54592	1121	8053	43100	2040	2.05	14.75	78.95	3.74
90033	61743	1090	2567	57451	392	1.77	4.16	93.05	0.63
90034	55496	9229	8774	14919	22208	16.63	15.81	26.88	40.02
90035	26865	4228	1664	3230	17609	15.74	6.19	12.02	65.55
90036	31691	2842	3877	3518	21325	8.97	12.23	11.10	67.29
90037	57857	15010	0	42601	0	25.94	0.00	73.63	0
90038	32026	1350	3662	22561	3296	4.22	11.43	70.45	10.29

## Race by Zip Code, cont...

90039	30617	790	7178	14474	8004	2.58	23.44	47.27	26.14
90040	10037	98	132	9461	272	0.98	1.32	94.26	2.71
90041	27196	513	6349	11288	8880	1.89	23.35	41.51	32.65
90042	68651	1656	11617	47731	7210	2.41	16.92	69.53	10.5
90043	44936	32750	190	11118	615	72.88	0.42	24.74	1.37
90044	86686	38847	1	47486	1	44.81	0.00	54.78	0
90045	37334	3432	3794	6761	23137	9.19	10.16	18.11	61.97
90046	48773	2034	2526	5743	38231	4.17	5.18	11.77	78.39
90047	47586	36970	26	10447	4	77.69	0.05	21.95	0.01
90048	22142	483	1112	1574	18910	2.18	5.02	7.11	85.4
90049	34332	424	2889	2513	28450	1.23	8.41	7.32	82.87
90056	8367	5225	363	673	2028	62.45	4.34	8.04	24.24
90057	40527	2171	6667	29190	2273	5.36	16.45	72.03	5.61
90058	3734	823	23	2848	16	22.04	0.62	76.27	0.43
90059	36834	18302	0	18415	0	49.69	0.00	49.99	0
90061	23926	11219	0	12642	0	46.89	0.00	52.84	0
90062	28934	16027	2	12806	0	55.39	0.01	44.26	0
90063	66241	1693	989	61422	1915	2.56	1.49	92.73	2.89
90064	24389	595	3522	4220	15967	2.44	14.44	17.30	65.47
90065	51306	809	8951	35058	6260	1.58	17.45	68.33	12.2
90066	53609	2109	7363	16516	27322	3.93	13.73	30.81	50.97
90067	2491	43	160	113	2173	1.73	6.42	4.54	87.23
90068	22937	1170	1532	4993	15124	5.1	6.68	21.77	65.94
90069	21033	781	808	1714	17642	3.71	3.84	8.15	83.88
90077	8742	126	675	495	7424	1.44	7.72	5.66	84.92
90201	107652	1013	1405	95623	4958	0.94	1.31	88.83	4.61
90210	21216	320	1223	1706	17931	1.51	5.76	8.04	84.52
90211	7663	186	645	371	6432	2.43	8.42	4.84	83.94
90212	10619	192	737	622	9036	1.81	6.94	5.86	85.09
90220	46538	21841	267	22801	1502	46.93	0.57	48.99	3.23
90221	47602	15052	16	31262	67	31.62	0.03	65.67	0.14
90222	29743	10708	0	18926	0	36	0.00	63.63	0
90230	32699	4165	5165	10811	12314	12.74	15.80	33.06	37.66
90232	15228	1086	2522	3900	7620	7.13	16.56	25.61	50.04
90240	22064	236	2543	10170	8990	1.07	11.53	46.09	40.75
90241	39033	1089	3590	18626	15410	2.79	9.20	47.72	39.48
90242	36825	1999	4083	17021	13447	5.43	11.09	46.22	36.52



## Race by Zip Code, cont...

90245	15544	165	954	1671	12673	1.06	6.14	10.75	81.53
90247	44636	6159	17284	15329	5593	13.8	38.72	34.34	12.53
90248	9998	1661	3740	2755	1793	16.61	37.41	27.56	17.93
90249	24969	7197	5637	6709	5309	28.82	22.58	26.87	21.26
90250	81490	21081	10805	29506	19483	25.87	13.26	36.21	23.91
90254	19000	222	898	1511	16274	1.17	4.73	7.95	85.65
90255	75728	922	858	72652	954	1.22	1.13	95.94	1.26
90260	29788	2563	4082	11343	11536	8.6	13.70	38.08	38.73
90262	63807	10661	55	52838	19	16.71	0.09	82.81	0.03
90265	17098	301	831	1669	14239	1.76	4.86	9.76	83.28
90266	33750	214	1967	2115	29348	0.63	5.83	6.27	86.96
90270	75202	323	180	29975	419	0.43	0.58	96.57	0.56
90272	21634	133	1267	1100	19094	0.61	5.86	5.08	88.26
90274	25590	311	4503	1103	19635	1.22	17.60	4.31	76.73
90275	42564	784	10397	3006	28239	1.84	24.43	7.06	66.34
90277	34709	474	2587	3421	28084	1.37	7.45	9.86	80.91
90278	37465	642	3752	5084	27763	1.71	10.01	13.57	74.1
90280	14559	1896	1282	81236	4721	13.02	1.43	90.61	32.43
90290	6607	62	305	415	5792	0.94	4.62	6.28	87.66
90291	30371	2555	1216	8112	18240	8.41	4.00	26.71	60.06
90292	18041	603	1532	1211	14633	3.34	8.49	6.71	81.11
90293	11351	392	865	986	9054	3.45	7.62	8.69	79.76
90301	37364	12148	512	23998	523	32.51	1.37	64.23	1.4
90302	30677	16345	222	13219	745	53.28	0.72	43.09	2.43
90303	28159	10765	46	17135	92	38.23	0.16	60.85	0.33
90304	28446	2334	174	25320	532	8.21	0.61	89.01	1.87
90305	14629	12393	159	1180	800	84.72	1.09	8.07	5.47
90401	4416	204	295	601	3273	4.62	6.68	13.61	74.12
90402	11779	79	1009	611	10051	0.67	8.57	5.19	85.33
90403	23812	331	1850	1600	19971	1.39	7.77	6.72	83.87
90404	20803	2372	1802	6902	9584	11.4	8.66	33.18	46.07
90405	25803	866	2005	3813	18987	3.36	7.77	14.78	73.58
90501	38696	1287	7906	13192	16066	3.33	20.43	34.09	41.52
90502	16887	962	4653	4640	6512	5.7	27.55	27.48	38.56
90503	40192	530	11701	3879	23885	1.32	29.11	9.65	59.43
90504	31233	674	11197	4171	15036	2.16	35.85	13.35	48.14
90505	35174	449	8050	3049	23517	1.28	22.89	8.67	66.86

## Race by Zip Code, cont...

90601	31625	380	3038	17734	10327	1.2	9.61	56.08	32.65
90602	24309	312	844	15675	7326	1.28	3.47	64.48	30.14
90603	18691	69	931	5295	12322	0.37	4.98	28.33	65.92
90604	36807	491	1838	17866	16401	1.33	4.99	48.54	44.56
90605	36047	302	1641	22472	11462	0.84	4.55	62.34	31.8
90606	31978	567	870	25752	4617	1.77	2.72	80.53	14.44
90631	61032	500	3513	25663	31062	0.82	5.76	42.05	50.89
90638	43619	604	5124	14025	23635	1.38	11.75	32.15	54.19
90640	31039	505	9539	45254	6254	1.63	15.43	73.19	20.15
90650	61835	2908	14030	53117	25450	4.7	14.58	55.20	41.16
90660	96231	386	1992	53834	4600	0.4	3.26	88.05	4.78
90670	61143	271	789	10646	2736	0.44	5.42	73.12	4.47
90701	15428	411	2960	6836	5177	2.66	19.19	44.31	33.56
90703	55156	3598	27626	6693	16994	6.52	50.09	12.13	30.81
90706	61986	3736	7513	19933	30308	6.03	12.12	32.16	48.89
90707	24121	861	3130	5959	13997	3.57	12.98	24.70	58.03
90710	22187	2533	3297	9789	6410	11.42	14.86	44.12	28.89
90712	28221	1298	2585	4638	19511	4.6	9.16	16.43	69.14
90713	27811	747	1826	3666	21426	2.69	6.57	13.18	77.04
90715	19170	1472	4284	4691	8565	7.68	22.35	24.47	44.68
90716	14051	602	1483	9544	2368	4.28	10.55	67.92	16.85
90717	24121	861	3130	5959	13997	3.57	12.98	24.70	58.03
90723	50827	5434	3208	36089	5744	10.69	6.31	71.00	11.3
90731	59338	3922	3517	26520	24957	6.61	5.93	44.69	42.06
90732	23829	914	2470	3813	16475	3.84	10.37	16.00	69.14
90744	50313	1944	2377	43050	2708	3.86	4.72	85.56	5.38
90745	53075	3335	2007	19403	10003	6.28	37.70	36.56	18.85
90746	27268	16922	3144	5056	2017	62.06	11.53	18.54	7.4
90802	35576	4530	3191	14443	13055	12.73	8.97	40.60	36.7
90803	32219	532	1458	2656	27397	1.65	4.53	8.24	85.03
90804	37917	5320	7472	11292	13466	14.03	19.71	29.78	35.51
90805	76834	16731	12107	26739	20565	21.78	15.76	34.80	26.77
90806	44763	10591	7731	18533	7636	23.66	17.27	41.40	17.06
90807	30182	2339	3542	4519	19603	7.75	11.74	14.97	64.95
90808	38488	722	2848	4765	29942	1.88	7.40	12.38	77.8
90810	33351	6527	9815	13907	2855	19.57	29.43	41.70	8.56
90813	60782	9277	12102	36945	2054	15.26	19.91	60.78	3.38

## Race by Zip Code, cont...

90814	17431	1076	1000	2570	12655	6.17	5.74	14.74	72.6
90815	37888	1002	3224	3613	29849	2.64	8.51	9.54	78.78
91006	28520	219	1653	6544	15579	0.77	9.64	38.15	54.62
91007	29094	265	7538	5077	15882	0.91	26.43	17.80	54.59
91010	27277	2569	8222	4611	9610	9.42	28.26	15.85	35.23
91011	19834	104	3151	11813	15646	0.52	11.55	43.31	78.88
91016	41274	4877	2874	1171	16942	11.82	14.49	5.90	41.05
91020	6999	29	2245	17003	5243	0.41	5.44	41.20	74.91
91024	11047	99	528	1163	8745	0.9	7.54	16.62	79.16
91030	24847	1039	783	1387	13083	4.18	7.09	12.56	52.65
91040	19250	343	6274	4346	13975	1.78	25.25	17.49	72.6
91042	25449	616	1126	3677	16950	2.42	5.85	19.10	66.6
91001	17153	2746	1554	6167	7353	16.01	6.11	24.23	42.87
91101	35999	14891	1677	5270	12709	41.37	4.66	14.64	35.3
91103	28480	11623	240	15130	1390	40.81	0.84	53.13	4.88
91104	38744	3763	2916	14719	14134	9.71	7.53	37.99	36.48
91105	10865	485	954	1457	7941	4.46	8.78	13.41	73.09
91106	24751	2925	3487	6211	11941	11.82	14.09	25.09	48.24
91107	32058	1435	5185	7466	17830	4.48	16.17	23.29	55.62
91108	13391	80	5180	875	7235	0.6	38.68	6.53	54.03
91201	23193	401	3222	6707	12738	1.73	13.89	28.92	54.92
91202	20581	170	3887	2635	13798	0.83	18.89	12.80	67.04
91203	13557	227	2601	3139	7546	1.67	19.19	23.15	55.66
91204	16115	382	3246	7333	5061	2.37	20.14	45.50	31.41
91205	41213	655	7728	13161	19474	1.59	18.75	31.93	47.25
91206	31797	461	6554	6557	18079	1.45	20.61	20.62	56.86
91207	9756	40	177	1088	7413	0.41	1.81	11.15	75.98
91208	15563	231	2339	1411	11546	1.48	15.03	9.07	74.19
91214	28873	96	3648	2905	22131	0.33	12.63	10.06	76.65
91301	36604	446	2989	3179	29866	1.22	8.17	8.68	81.59
91302	19833	245	1507	1298	16715	1.24	7.60	6.54	84.28
91303	19241	740	1585	9467	7347	3.85	8.24	49.20	38.18
91304	45984	1365	5952	14439	23991	2.97	12.94	31.40	52.17
91306	37986	1073	5784	11795	19153	2.82	15.23	31.05	50.42
91307	22166	406	2142	2089	17457	1.83	9.66	9.42	78.76
91311	34313	699	4764	3868	24831	2.04	13.88	11.27	72.37
91316	25708	558	1449	3670	19959	2.17	5.64	14.28	77.64

## Race by Zip Code, cont...

91321	30603	1614	1422	9478	17880	5.27	4.65	30.97	58.43
91324	24409	663	3304	7350	12982	2.72	13.54	30.11	53.19
91325	28415	943	3125	6807	17402	3.32	11.00	23.96	61.24
91326	26587	463	5650	3052	17345	1.74	21.25	11.48	65.24
91331	95763	6520	5650	77082	6060	6.81	5.90	80.49	6.33
91335	60082	1646	6646	19376	32105	2.74	11.06	32.25	53.44
91340	34018	1062	552	29752	2471	3.12	1.62	87.46	7.26
91342	69075	3259	3059	40173	22065	4.72	4.43	58.16	31.94
91343	49290	2956	5500	23235	17323	6	11.16	47.14	35.15
91344	48593	1437	7304	9233	30345	2.96	15.03	19.00	62.45
91345	15354	588	1537	7602	5486	3.83	10.01	49.51	35.73
91350	39618	1832	2313	7904	27296	4.62	5.84	19.95	68.9
91351	49211	985	2092	8878	36924	2	4.25	18.04	75.03
91352	42559	1418	3793	31894	5213	3.33	8.91	74.94	12.25
91354	11747	154	789	1219	9506	1.31	6.72	10.38	80.92
91355	24142	328	1437	1839	20443	1.36	5.95	7.62	84.68
91356	26896	546	1396	3505	21378	2.03	5.19	13.03	79.48
91361	18581	207	1009	1423	15893	1.11	5.43	7.66	85.53
91362	31065	338	2117	4158	24342	1.09	6.81	13.38	78.36
91364	23424	372	1408	1705	19864	1.59	6.01	7.28	84.8
91367	36931	829	2821	4738	28414	2.24	7.64	12.83	76.94
91381	4740	47	538	1080	3055	0.99	11.35	22.78	64.45
91384	21340	1626	894	11383	7355	7.62	4.19	53.34	34.47
91401	34747	1553	2163	14654	16186	4.47	6.22	42.17	46.58
91402	54555	4732	7270	34528	7709	8.67	13.33	63.29	14.13
91403	22199	537	1226	2398	17973	2.42	5.52	10.80	80.96
91405	43684	3037	4469	24428	11525	6.95	10.23	55.92	26.38
91406	45009	2468	3614	20204	18516	5.48	8.03	44.89	41.14
91411	21035	906	1120	9670	9216	4.31	5.32	45.97	43.81
91423	26220	706	1147	2479	21792	2.69	4.37	9.45	83.11
91436	14463	312	994	2275	10848	2.16	6.87	15.73	75.01
91501	17692	363	1850	4168	11198	2.05	10.46	23.56	63.29
91502	11013	307	943	5158	4513	2.79	8.56	46.84	40.98
91504	24328	457	2471	7539	13750	1.88	10.16	30.99	56.52
91505	30082	460	1818	6987	20655	1.53	6.04	23.23	68.66
91506	18070	254	1436	4555	11723	1.41	7.95	25.21	64.88
91601	33799	2099	2129	17894	11480	6.21	6.30	52.94	33.97

## Race by Zip Code, cont...

91602	16945	685	971	3529	11658	4.04	5.73	20.83	68.8
91604	25580	723	1162	1850	21733	2.83	4.54	7.23	84.96
91605	52978	2293	6744	35720	7938	4.33	12.73	67.42	14.98
91606	40936	1732	3061	22920	13015	4.23	7.48	55.99	31.79
91607	26081	971	1407	5452	18120	3.72	5.39	20.90	69.48
91702	56229	1880	4049	35675	14309	3.34	7.20	63.45	25.45
91706	76915	1911	9767	59673	5191	2.48	12.70	77.58	6.75
91711	34745	2004	3402	4914	24267	5.77	9.79	14.14	69.84
91722	31895	1402	2788	13896	13616	4.4	8.74	43.57	42.69
91723	16961	670	1373	6487	8327	3.95	8.10	38.25	49.09
91724	24414	697	2386	7392	13801	2.85	9.77	30.28	56.53
91731	27946	201	3593	22203	1834	0.72	12.86	79.45	6.56
91732	62359	708	7631	49356	4485	1.14	12.24	79.15	7.19
91733	46073	218	4428	39729	1551	0.47	9.61	86.23	3.37
91740	25078	416	2059	6450	16023	1.66	8.21	25.72	63.89
91741	25518	153	1466	3948	19845	0.6	5.74	15.47	77.77
91744	78815	3106	7050	62361	5933	3.94	8.94	79.12	7.53
91745	55532	1118	17453	20125	16577	2.01	31.43	36.24	29.85
91746	30457	858	2542	25565	1381	2.82	8.35	83.94	4.53
91748	43929	2120	14906	15485	11235	4.83	33.93	35.25	25.58
91750	34823	1076	2945	7729	22855	3.09	8.46	22.20	65.63
91754	34492	180	20123	10105	3962	0.52	58.34	29.30	11.49
91755	28575	187	17527	6944	3797	0.65	61.34	24.30	13.29
91765	46664	2483	13642	9203	21111	5.32	29.23	19.72	45.24
91766	65622	5789	5955	44683	8887	8.82	9.07	68.09	13.54
91767	43576	8764	2090	23550	8946	20.11	4.80	54.04	20.53
91768	33452	4105	2144	20341	6729	12.27	6.41	60.81	20.12
91770	63541	363	25070	19745	8087	0.57	39.45	31.07	12.73
91773	33953	1181	3524	7239	21844	3.48	10.38	21.32	64.34
91775	21360	277	5985	4890	10143	1.3	28.02	22.89	47.49
91776	36977	446	14498	14140	7699	1.21	39.21	38.24	20.82
91780	31917	189	7516	8204	15899	0.59	23.55	25.70	49.81
91789	44276	2550	17305	11267	13026	5.76	39.08	25.45	29.42
91790	41800	2865	5618	21018	12110	6.85	13.44	50.28	28.97
91791	29068	1570	4517	12352	10478	5.4	15.54	42.49	36.05
91792	33431	3902	10524	13708	5099	11.67	31.48	41.00	15.25
91801	53344	1071	22989	17734	11325	2.01	43.10	33.24	21.23

Race by Zip Code, cont...

91803	31613	399	13348	12286	5438	1.26	42.22	38.86	17.2
93510	8132	322	184	1464	6075	3.96	2.26	18.00	74.7
93523	11756	1168	614	2020	7859	9.94	5.22	17.18	66.85
93532	3302	102	57	351	2734	3.09	1.73	10.63	82.8
93534	35170	2218	1419	7926	23265	6.31	4.03	22.54	66.15
93535	51479	3794	2045	11084	34128	7.37	3.97	21.53	66.29
93536	45607	3209	2136	9416	30430	7.04	4.68	20.65	66.72
93543	12591	1067	282	4940	6145	8.47	2.24	39.23	48.8
93550	61685	4122	2668	20965	33455	6.68	4.33	33.99	54.24
93551	30422	1337	1840	6907	20121	4.39	6.05	22.70	66.14
93552	21228	1416	1282	7504	10868	6.67	6.04	35.35	51.2
93553	3776	462	74	993	2194	12.24	1.96	26.30	58.1
93591	7111	494	230	2149	4160	6.95	3.23	30.22	58.5

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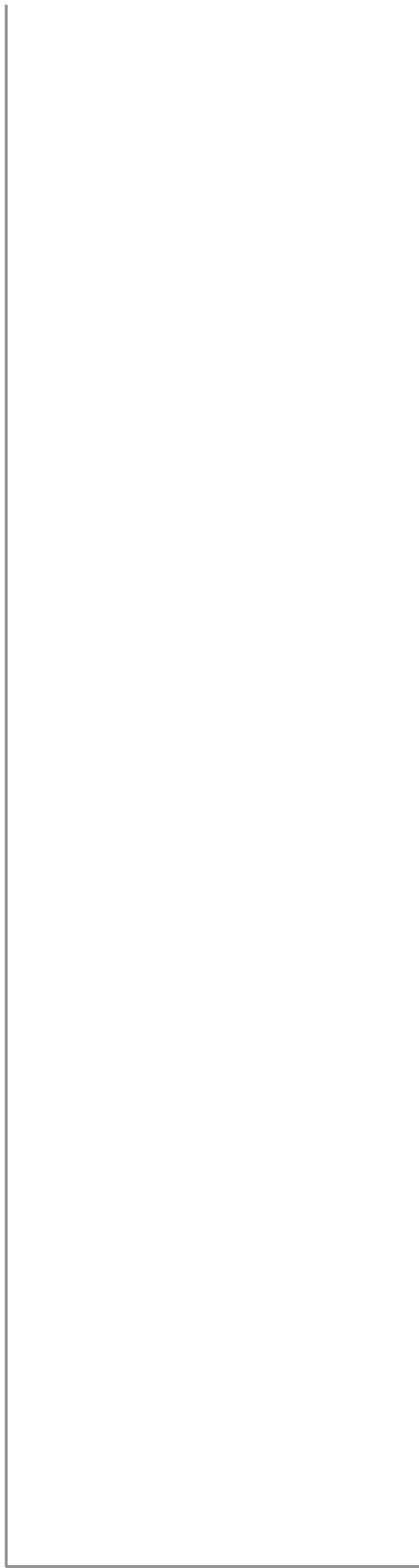
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