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SOUTH CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL REPORT

Authors are solely responsible for the content and interpretations in this report

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This report supersedes all previous drafts and earlier versions. The contents, claims, and findings of this report are the sole responsibility of the authors.

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INTRODUCTION

This report is an assessment of South Central Los Angeles as defined by the South Central Neighborhood Council (SCNC). According to Census data from 2007-2011, the area is composed largely of low-income minority, foreign born and noncitizen residents (ACS, 2007-2011). This neighborhood is located at the northern side of the larger area renamed South Los Angeles by the City Council after the 1992 Rebellion that occurred throughout this larger area, although it is still commonly referred to as South Central. According to the Neighborhood Council, the specific neighborhood analyzed in this report as well as the greater South Los Angeles area lacks resources such as healthy food options, banking opportunities, good quality jobs with middle-class wages, and affordable housing. A Neighborhood Council member commented that banks left SCNC's boundaries 20 years ago creating a financial vacuum for residents. In 2010 the population was approximately 43,441, accounting for about 1% of the total population in Los Angeles City (ACS Census 2007-2011). The historically African-American area has transitioned into a majority Latino population today with a need for investment as exemplified by our findings.

In this report we will examine variables within SCNC and compare the data to the city of Los Angeles. Any reference to LA implies Los Angeles city and not the County. This will provide greater context for the findings and create some sense of thresholds or standards. This report uses mostly Decennial Census and shorter term American Community Survey data, as well as labor data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Main Findings:

- Young population relative to LA
- High immigrant, non-US citizen population
- Close to half of the population speaks English “less than well”
- The SCNC has twice as many single female-headed households than LA
- Low High School education attainment for residents over 25 years of age
- A very high poverty rate for children under 18 years old
- Earnings of full-time year-round workers are very low; only half the amount compared to LA
- Higher percentage of renter-occupied units in the SCNC with a higher housing burden compared to LA City
- Higher occupancy per unit indicating overcrowding in the area
- Lower rates of car ownership overall and 20% of workers live in a household without a car
- Workers in the SCNC area are more likely to use public transit or walk than LA residents
- The area is job rich with low unemployment compared to LA City. The SCNC area also has higher poverty rate and more people using public assistance indicating the area is considered working poor. Although more of the population is employed, wages are not enough to pull people from poverty.

South Central Neighborhood Council Location

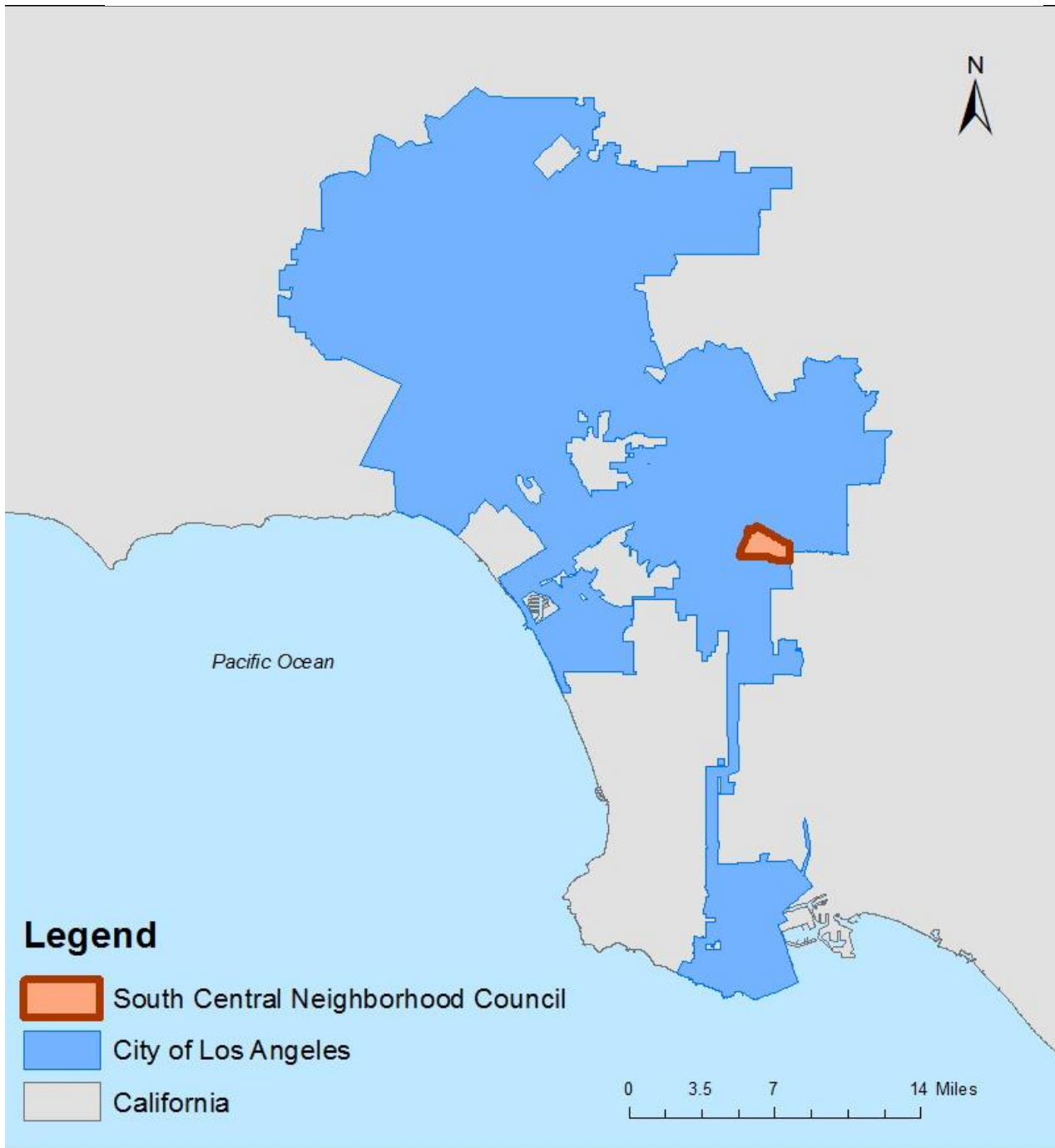


FIGURE 1: LOS ANGELES CITY, PREPARED BY NATALIE NAVA; SOURCE: UCLA MAPSHARE

Background

The neighborhood is located just south of the Fashion district in Downtown Los Angeles and sits east of the University of Southern California campus on the east side of the 110 Harbor Freeway. The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Blue Line light rail, which reopened in 1991, runs from Downtown LA along the SCNC's northern boundary at Washington Avenue and ends in Long Beach.

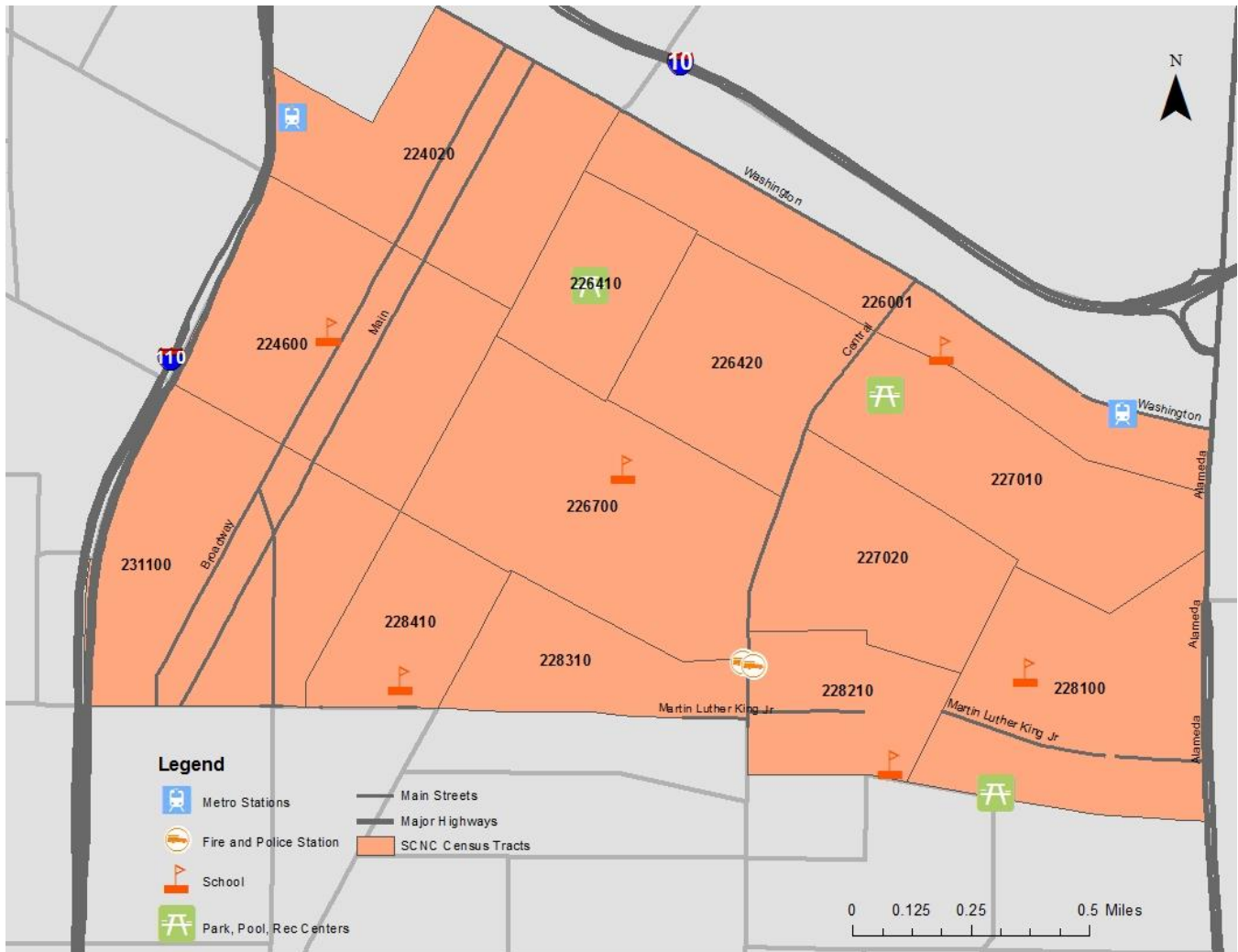


FIGURE 2: SOUTH CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES; PREPARED BY NATALIE NAVA SOURCE: ACS CENSUS TRACTS 2010. NUMBERS INDICATE CENSUS TRACTS AS DEFINED BY ACS DATA

The map above illustrates the boundaries of the SCNC area. The SCNC defines the northern boundary as Washington Boulevard between Alameda Avenue and Grand Avenue continuing on 23rd Street to the 110 Harbor Freeway. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard between 110 Harbor Freeway and Central Avenue onto 41st Street serves as the southern boundary. The

110 Harbor Freeway defines the western boundary and Alameda Avenue marks the eastern boundary. The 13 Census tracts in the SCNC boundaries are the unit used in our analysis. These Census tracts were the most appropriate geographic unit for this neighborhood level of analysis and are used by the Decennial Census as well as the American Community Survey (ACS). For the purposes of this report *neighborhood* will indicate the proportion of these Census tracts that fall into the SCNC's boundaries.

Neighborhood History

In 1887 the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad encouraged African-Americans from the American south to move west, and by 1890 Los Angeles passed San Francisco as the epicenter of the African American population in the west (Lapp, 1987). In 1910 nearly half of all African-Americans in California lived in Los Angeles County. Institutional racism and prejudice restricted and concentrated housing opportunities of African-Americans in Los Angeles around South Central Avenue. Racially restrictive housing covenants isolated African-Americans within the SCNC boundaries, fueling racial segregation even after such covenants were disbanded by the Fair Housing Act of 1968 (Noel, Cheng, 2009). The racial demographics shifted during the 1970s and 1980s, as large waves of Mexican and Central American immigrants flooded South Central LA (Munoz, 2012).

In 1970 Los Angeles was 17% African American and 18% Latino, within 30 years the former population declined to 10% while Latinos rose to 47% (Foner, 2012). The change in demographics created significant impacts on SCLA development as a community. Despite growing numbers, economic and political deprivation created a vacuum of opportunities for Black and later Latino populations causing unrest.

Most famously, the 1992 Rebellion defined South Central Los Angeles and became a symbol of rage and discontent in a low-income African-American and Latino area. Following the protests multiple studies advanced the theory that the race riots emphasized backlash violence in response to Latino and Asian immigration into African American neighborhoods (Bergesen, 1998). The SCNC reported that racial tensions between Latinos and Blacks have been an issue, especially at local schools. As recent as 2006, the students at Santee High

School held racially segregated lunch times in different areas to avoid fighting outbreaks. Many youth and community-based organizations in the SCNC and surrounding area make efforts through programs to foster black-brown unity.

Zoning & Land Use

The area defined by the neighborhood council contains three primary zoning types: commercial, low-mid density residential and light manufacturing. The area boundaries are dominated by light manufacturing land use creating a myriad of potential health issues. At least one charter school is in the manufacturing area. There are at least 13 Charter schools in the area and only one public high school. There are only two green open spaces, both small parks in the area. One oil well and three to four fire hazard areas are also within the neighborhood boundaries. The area includes a few special zoning regulations including fast food restrictions and state enterprise zones. The fast food restrictions create greater barriers for new fast food restaurants; however the definition of fast food establishments are vague, have little to do with the actual food type and at the city planners discretion¹. State enterprise zones are incentivized areas for commercial development. Most of the state enterprise and fast food restriction zones are near transit areas. As seen in the land use map below, the area to the north and east of the SCNC is largely manufacturing, an issue the SCNC stated posed health problems as well as employment to residents.

¹ Fast Food business is any stand-alone restaurant that dispenses food, to stay or to go, and that has “a limited menu, items prepared in advance or prepared or heated quickly, no table orders, and food served in disposable wrapping or containers.” (Source: [City Planning Ordinance 18010](#))

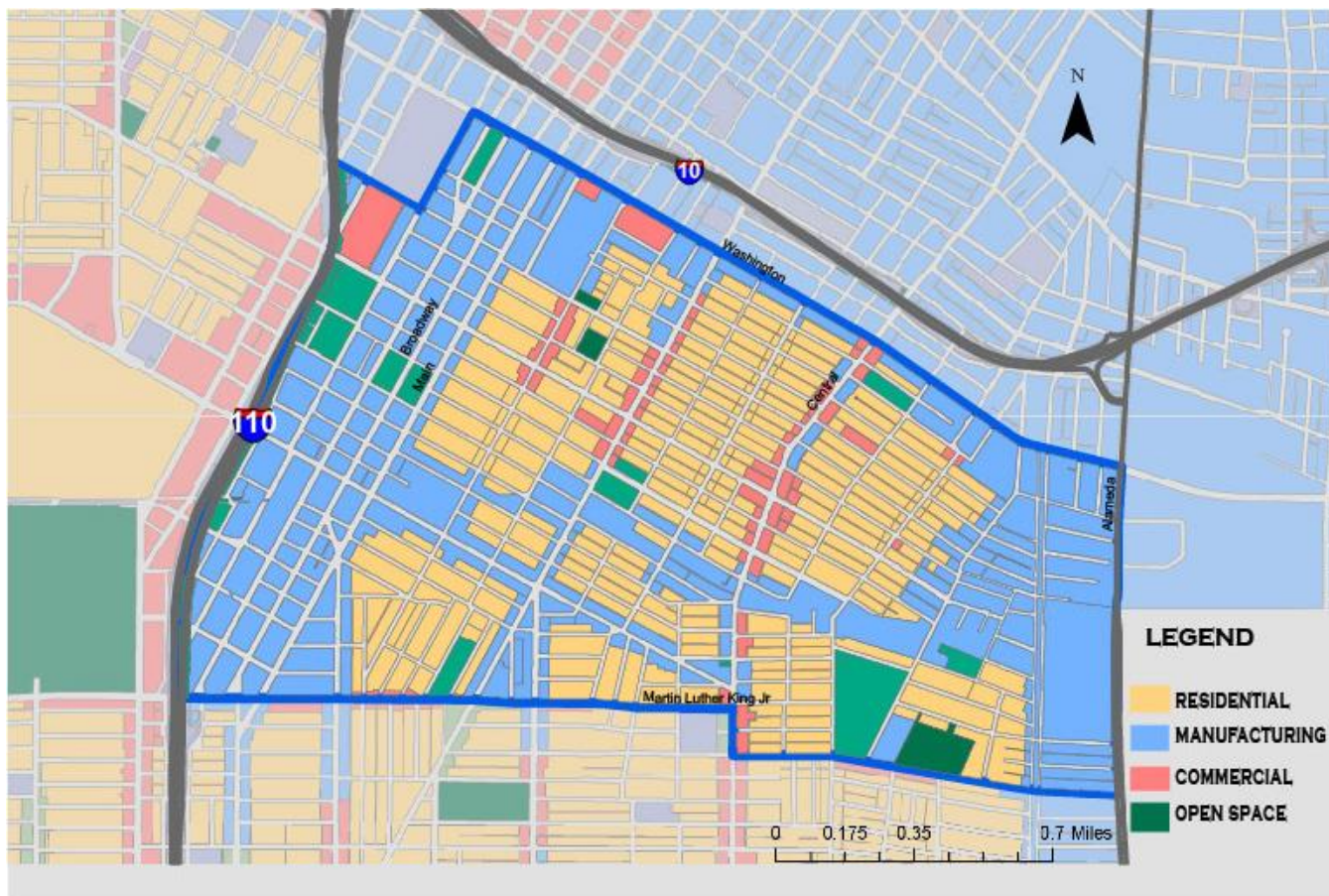


FIGURE 3: LAND USE MAP, PREPARED BY NATALIE NAVA; SOURCE: ZIMAS.ORG

DEMOGRAPHICS

This section examines the demographic composition of the SCNC area using data from the ACS 2007-2011. Analysis of this information reveals neighborhood variation in nativity, distribution of dependent persons (under 18 years of age and those 65 years and older), English language competence, and household type. A better understanding of these neighborhood characteristics provides insight into the needs of the community and will help frame later sections of the report.

Population

As of 2010 the total population of our neighborhood is 43,211 residents. Relative to Los Angeles city, the SCNC area has a larger dependent population. The population of the neighborhood is young with a median age of 27 for females and a mean age of 29 for males. The median age for the total SCNC population is 27 years old which is younger than LA's median age at 34 years old. The population under 18 is a larger percent of the total neighborhood population in comparison to LA (34% and 27% respectively). Those 65 years old and up account for approximately 5% of the population in SCNC compared to approximately 10% across LA. These age groups indicate economic, educational and skills training opportunities must be geared to dependent children and a workforce in their 20s and 30s.

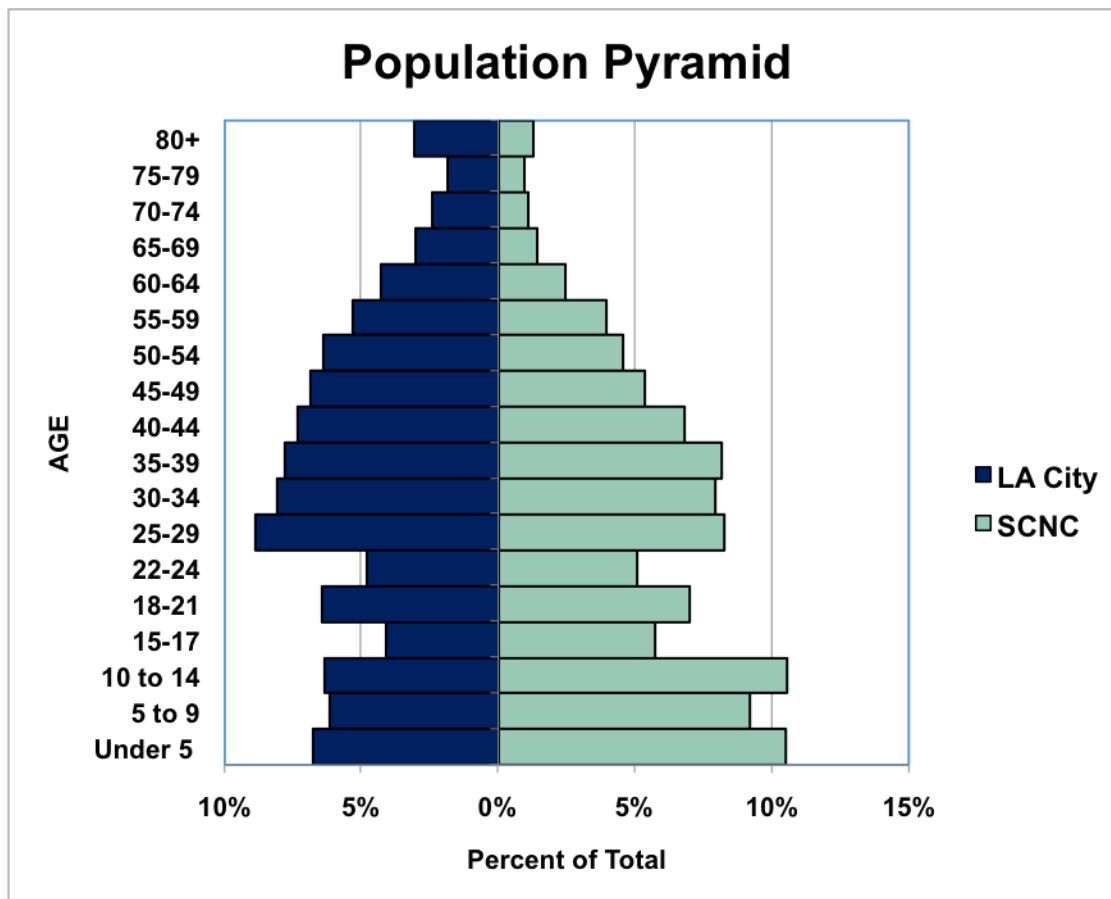


FIGURE 3: POPULATION PYRAMID; SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Race and Ethnicity

The 2010 Census numbers indicate the population is 91% Latino, 7% Non-Hispanic African-American, 1% Non-Hispanic White and less than 1% Asian, and. By comparison, LA is 29% Non-Hispanic White, 9% Non-Hispanic African-American, 11% Asian, and 48% Latino.

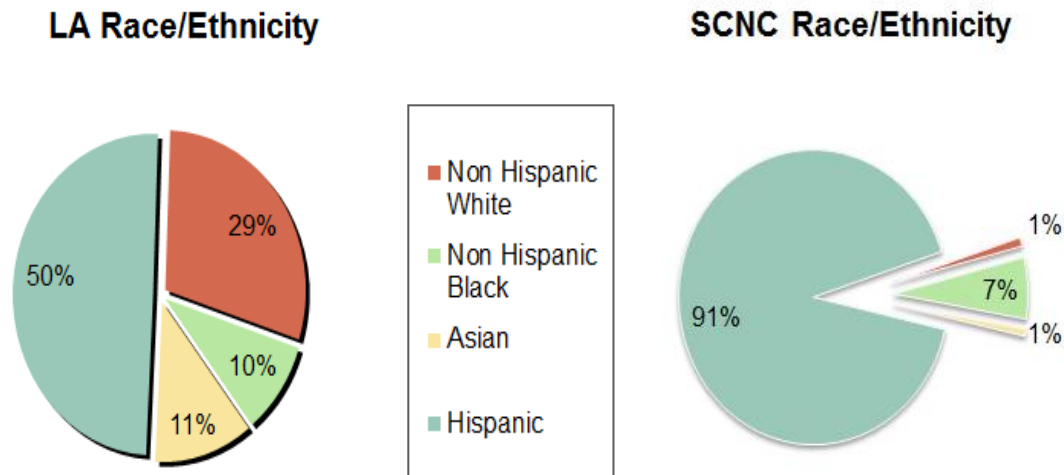


FIGURE 5: RACE/ETHNICITY; SOURCE ACS 2011

The bar graph below shows declines over time in Non-Hispanic White, African-American and Asian populations, while the Latino population increased. This is on par with demographic shifts in LA, although the Latino population in SCNC is substantially higher. According to the data, in 1980 African-American's comprised 33% of the neighborhood population yet comprise only 7% of the neighborhood in 2010.

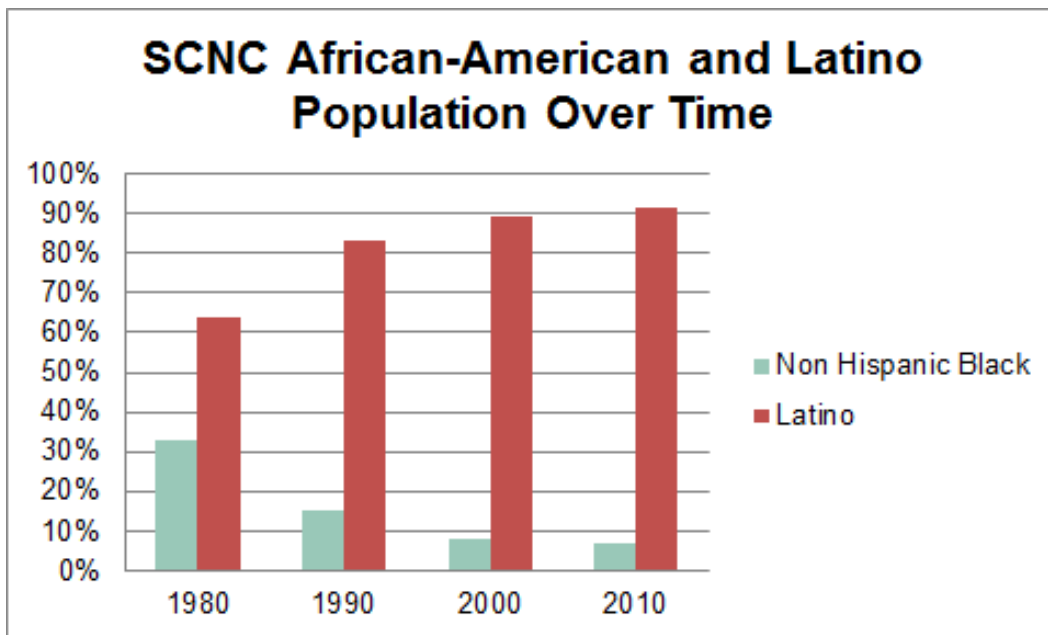


FIGURE 4: RACE AND ETHNICITY OVER TIME; SOURCE: UC CENSUS BUREAU DECENNIAL 1980-2010

Nativity & Language

A higher proportion of SCNC residents are non-US citizens compared to LA; about 42% compared to 24%, respectively. LA has a higher population of naturalized citizens at 16% relative to the SCNC with 9% of residents naturalized. Of the residents in the SCNC, 49% are US citizens compared to 61% of LA residents. US citizens include native-born and foreign-born persons with at least one US citizen parent. The high immigrant population affects employment opportunities, economic outcomes, education, and housing options among other factors.

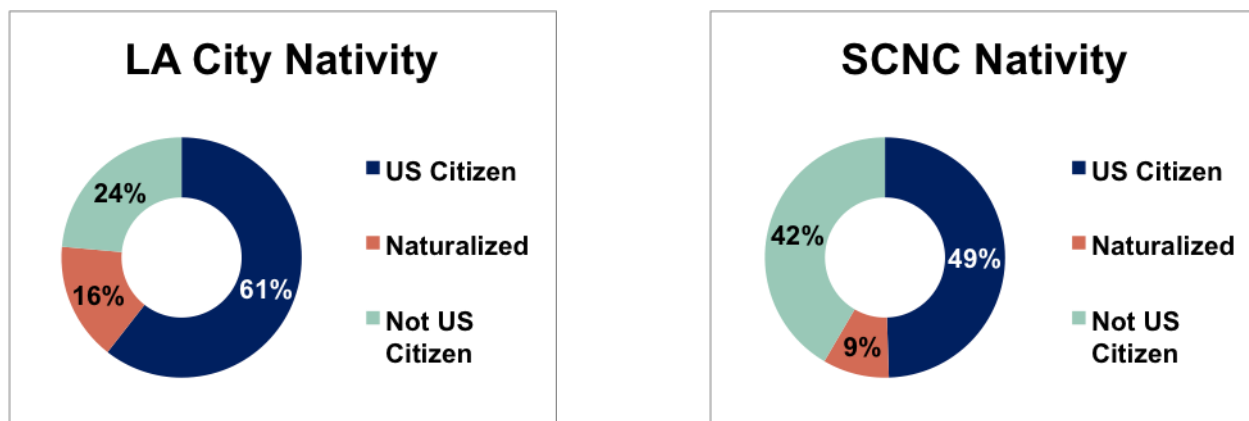


FIGURE 5: NATIVITY, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2010

Limited English Proficiency is higher in the SCNC area compared to LA. English proficiency data is self-reported for residents over age five. Only 10% of the SCNC population speaks only English and 89% can speak Spanish or Creole Spanish. Of Spanish speakers, 49% said they speak English “less than well”. In LA, 40% of the population speaks only English and 43% can speak Spanish or Creole Spanish. Over three-fourths of SCNC residents speak Spanish as their primary language with various small populations speaking a range of Asian languages including Japanese, Tagalog, and Korean. Limited English language skills may make navigating supportive social services and resources challenging and may present barriers to employment or educational attainment, thus restricting upward economic and social mobility.

Household Type

The SCNC shares some similar housing issues as the city itself but also faces its own challenges. Among SCNC households, 83% are family households and 17% are nonfamily households. This suggests SCNC is a family rich area. Within the family household types,

married couples are the highest category for both LA and SCNC area. There are more than two times as many single female headed households in the SCNC than in Los Angeles

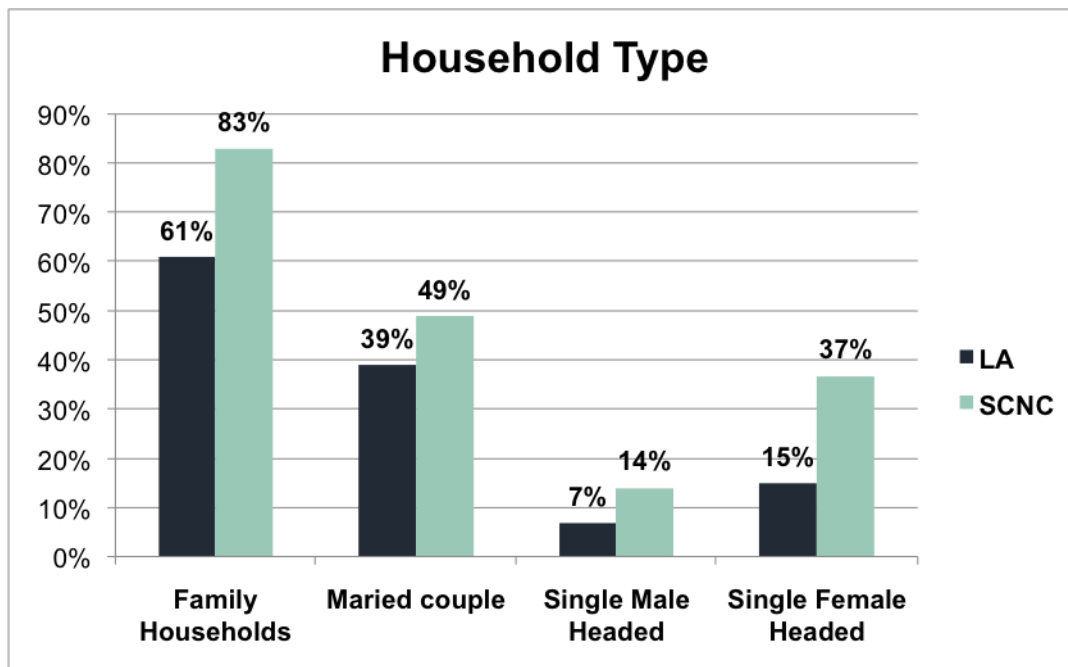


FIGURE 6: HOUSEHOLD TYPE, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

SOCIOECONOMICS

According to the census data, the South Central Neighborhood Council area is a high immigrant low-income population. The earnings of full-time, year round workers in the SCNC area are half the amount of workers in LA. Furthermore, almost two-thirds of the population over 25 years old has not completed high school. The population living under the poverty line is double within the SCNC compared to LA.

Educational attainment

Overall the neighborhood has low levels of educational attainment. In total 64% of the neighborhood has completed less than high school, the numbers are similar for males (63%) and females (66%). By comparison 25% of the LA population has completed less than high school. Within SCNC 21% of the population are high school graduates alone. Interestingly the percent of high school graduates is almost equal to the percent of those with Bachelors or graduate education (22%) within the SCNC. The percent of high school graduates are comparable at 20% for Los Angeles City, yet those who have graduated college or higher make up approximately 31% of the Los Angeles City population.

The high percent of residents who have completed less than high school suggests that people may face greater challenges when competing in the job market. While it is unclear from the data, there may also be a correlation with the high levels of limited English proficiency found in the SCNC area. It is interesting to note that while there are less women participating in the labor force and a higher unemployment rate for females, there is not a vast difference in educational attainment between males and females.

Educational Attainment	SCNC	LA
Less Than High School	14,864	618,010
Percent	65%	25%
High School Graduate	4,539	494,408
Percent	20%	20%
Some College	3,635	444,967
Percent	11%	18%
Bachelor or more	5,105	766,332
Percent	22%	31%

TABLE 1: EDUCATION ATTAINMENT, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Full-time year-round workers and their earnings

There are 11,702 residents who work full-time year-round in the SCNC area, making up 41% of the area's workers. Full-time full-year workers include those over 16 who work 30 or more hours for 50-52 weeks in a year. This means the majority of these workers living in SCNC (59%) are not employed full-time year round. Of the full-time year round workers, the median earning is \$16,978 per year, less than half the LA city median earnings of approximately \$37,700. In fact, almost three-fourths of full-time year round workers earn under \$25,000 per year. These low-earnings may be related to the types of industries seen in the class of working residents. For instance, over one-fourth of these workers are employed in the manufacturing industry.

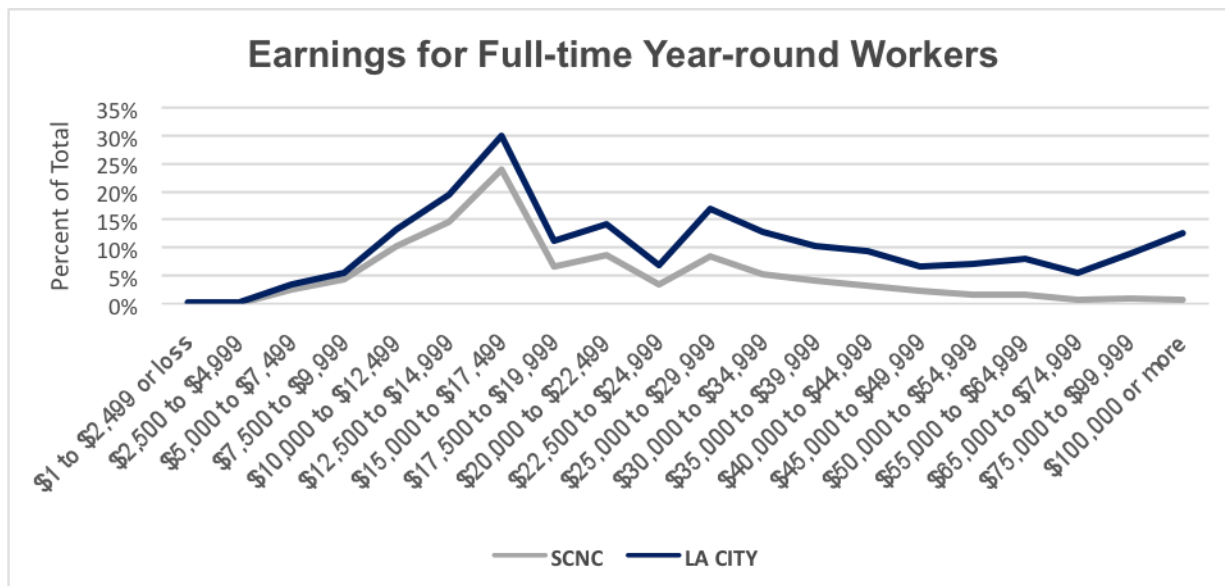


FIGURE 7: EARNINGS FTFY WORKERS, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Top 5 Industries for Resident Workers in the SCNC	Percent of Total
Manufacturing	27%
Retail trade	11%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	11%
Construction	10%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	10%

TABLE 2: TOP 5 INDUSTRIES, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Class of Workers

The SCNC has high rates of workers who are employees of a private industry (84%) in comparison to the City of LA (68%). Self-employed workers were the second highest percentage at 8% of total workers living in the SCNC. The rates for public employees are similar in SCNC and LA at approximately 4%. Three percent of workers in the SCNC versus 6% in LA were in the nonprofit industry. The low level of self-employed workers relative to LA city could mean there is a lack of entrepreneurship opportunities and a financial lending

institution in the neighborhood and surrounding area. This was echoed by our SCNC and staff who work at schools in the area, including one with a student entrepreneurship program.

Unemployment

SCNC has a Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of 61% which is slightly lower than Los Angeles at 63%. Labor force consists of those 16 years and older who are either employed, or unemployed and are not in the military or institutionalized. Males in SCNC have a higher LFPR at 74% compared to females at 47%. Unemployment rate is also slightly lower in SCNC at 8% compared to 10% in the Los Angeles. As with LFPR there is a difference between male and female unemployment rate with males at 7% and females having a higher unemployment rate of 9%. These employment data will be important to keep in mind considering the high percentage of female-headed households. The high number of female-headed households coupled with lower female labor force participation and higher female unemployment may have negative economic implications for the neighborhood.

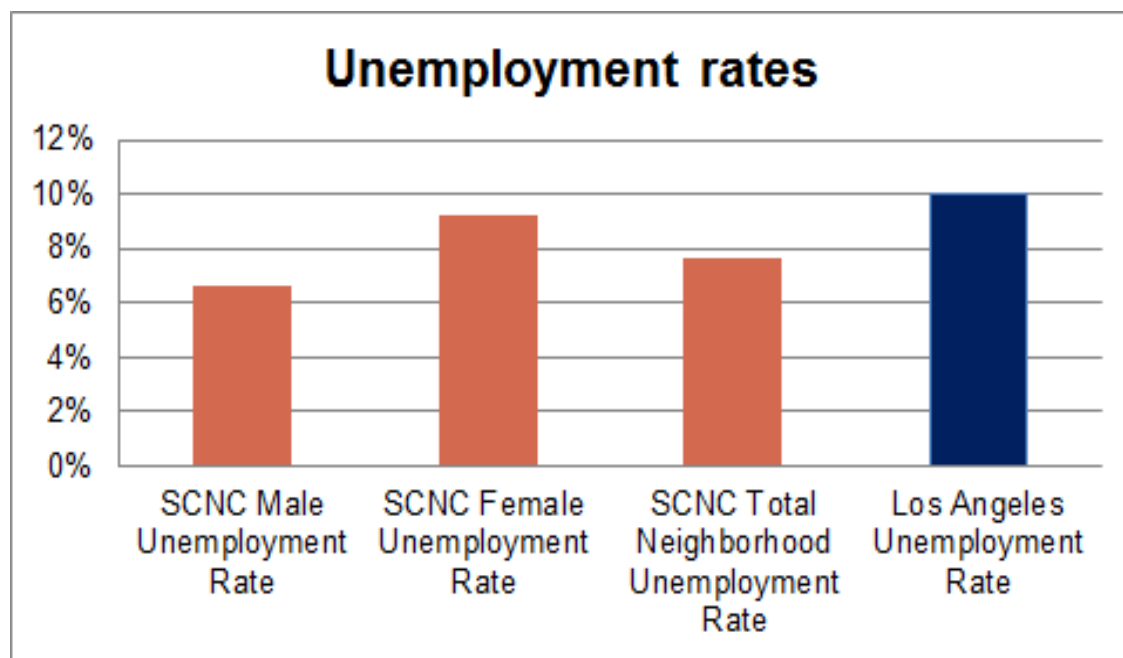


FIGURE 8: UNEMPLOYMENT, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Household Income

Following the pattern of lower earnings, household income is lower overall than the SCNC with the majority of incomes falling under \$50,000. The SCNC median household income is \$21,000 less than LA, at \$29,090 and \$50,028 respectively. Thirty-three percent of SCNC households have incomes below \$20,000 compared to 21% for LA City. Only 4% of households earn \$100,000 or more in SCNC compared to 23% in Los Angeles.

Household Income Levels as percent of total Households									
	< \$20000	\$20000 to \$24999	\$25000 -\$29999	\$30000- \$49999	\$50000- \$59999	\$60000- \$99999	\$100K & up	Total Households	TOTAL
LA	21%	5%	5%	18%	8%	20%	23%	1,312,983	100%
SCNC	33%	8%	10%	24%	8%	12%	4%	9,364	100%

TABLE 3: HOUSEHOLD INCOME, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Poverty Status

The population within SCNC has a high concentration of people living below the poverty line relative to LA, 43% and 20% respectively. The SCNC's poverty rate is more than double LA and the SCNC poverty rate is higher within every age category. Most striking is the high rate of poverty within the under 18 year old category - 58% living below poverty in the SCNC compared to 29% in the city. While SCNC has a lower unemployment rate than LA it has a larger proportion of residents living under the poverty line and a significantly higher poverty rate. This suggests the neighborhood is working poor—defined as those who are working yet have incomes that fall below the poverty line. Later sections of the report will detail how the area is job rich, with multiple jobs per worker in the neighborhood. This is contrary to how this neighborhood is typically depicted as a resource deprived area with few employment opportunities. These findings suggest that while these opportunities may exist in the neighborhood they may be inaccessible to residents.

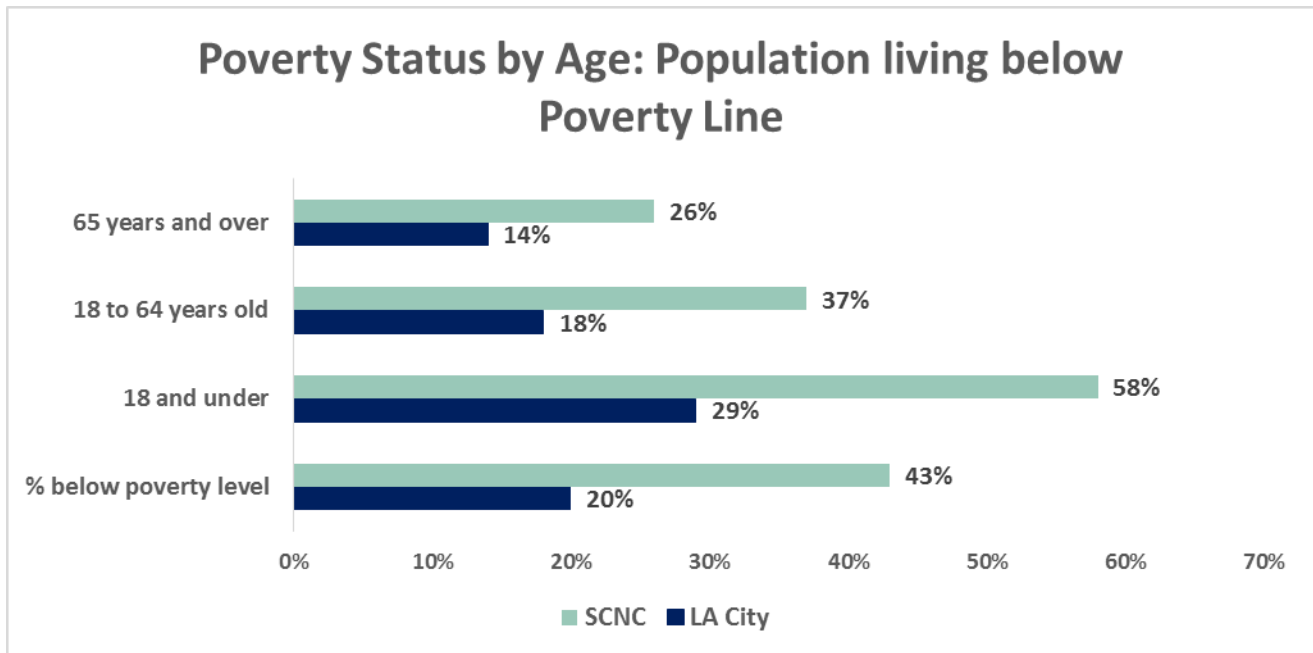


FIGURE 9: POVERTY STATUS, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Public Assistance

The percentage of households on with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) cash public assistance income or Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the SCNC was significantly higher than in Los Angeles. Forty-three percent of households received such assistance in the SCNC compared to 24% for Los Angeles. However, the SCNC area has similar rates of married and single parent households using public assistance in comparison to the City of Los Angeles, indicating poverty affects all household types similarly and highlighting the problem of low earnings for workers in the area.

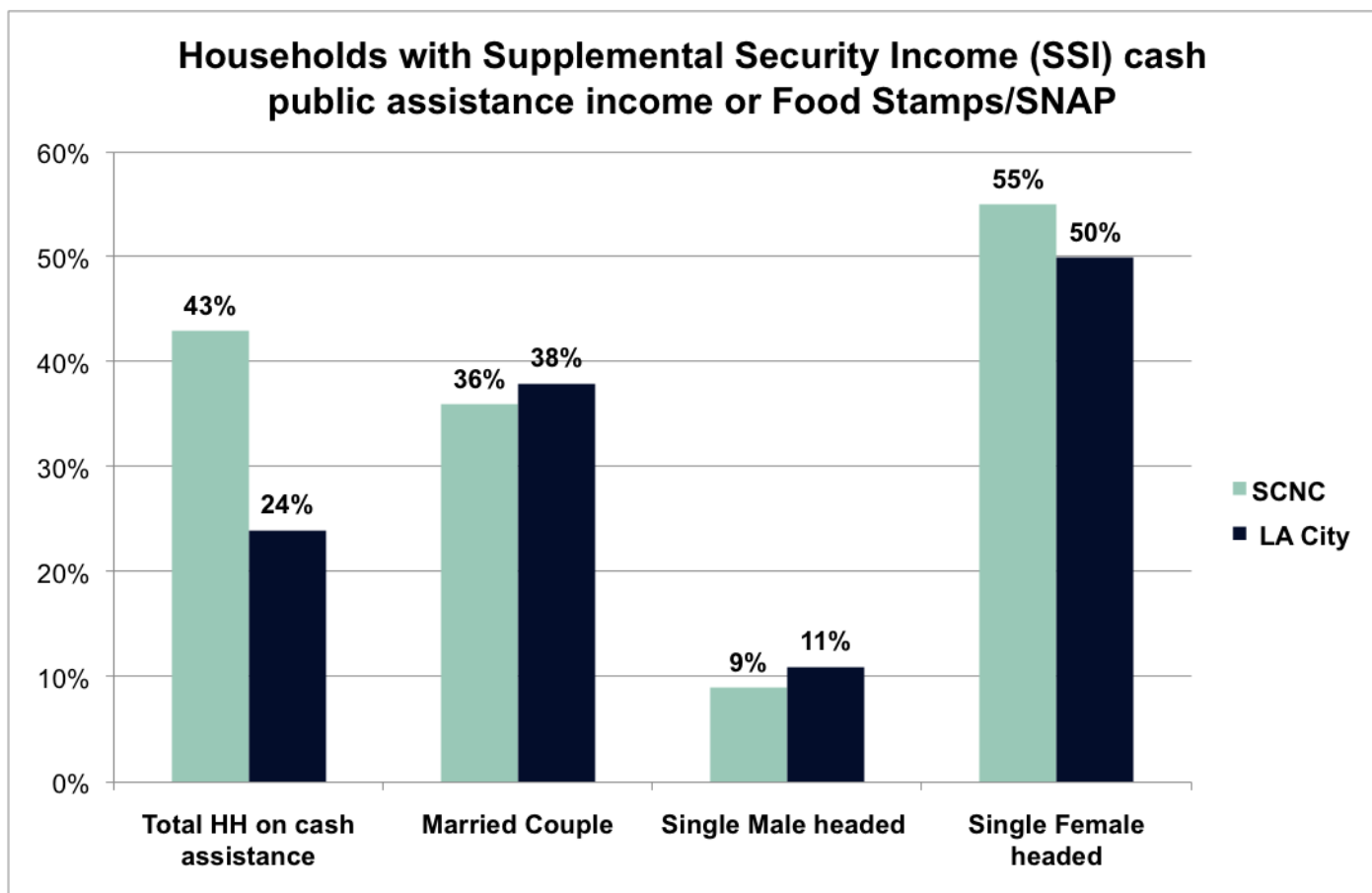


FIGURE 10: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

HOUSING

This section examines current housing conditions in the SCNC compared to LA City. We will focus on physical characteristics of housing structure as determined by age of building, housing tenure and housing burden. Although LA and SCNC have a higher percent of renter occupied housing than owner occupied, the SCNC has a higher ratio of renters to owners than LA city. LA city has a higher percent of owner occupied housing than SCNC - 38% compared to 24% respectively. SCNC also has a higher housing burden represented by percent of income spent on housing. According to HUD, households spending over 30% of income on housing are considered to have a housing burden and over 50% is a severe burden. Vacancy rates for the SCNC and the city are almost the same at 6% and 7% respectively.

Physical Characteristics

Most of the housing stock in SCNC is older with the majority of structures (57%) built before 1949. This leads to potential concerns in the safety and quality of the buildings. Typically, buildings need more maintenance after 30 years (HUD, Minimum Property Standards). The median age of the housing structures in the SCNC is 56 years old; this is similar to LA median structure age of 54 years old. Forty-eight percent of housing structures in the SCNC were built in 1939 or earlier compared to only 20 percent in LA City.

Between 1970 and 2010 the population in SCNC rose from 28,027 to 44,368 (US Census). However Census data does not indicate that housing stock has increased at a comparable rate. By comparison the Los Angeles housing stock is relatively newer with the majority of housing being built before 1969.

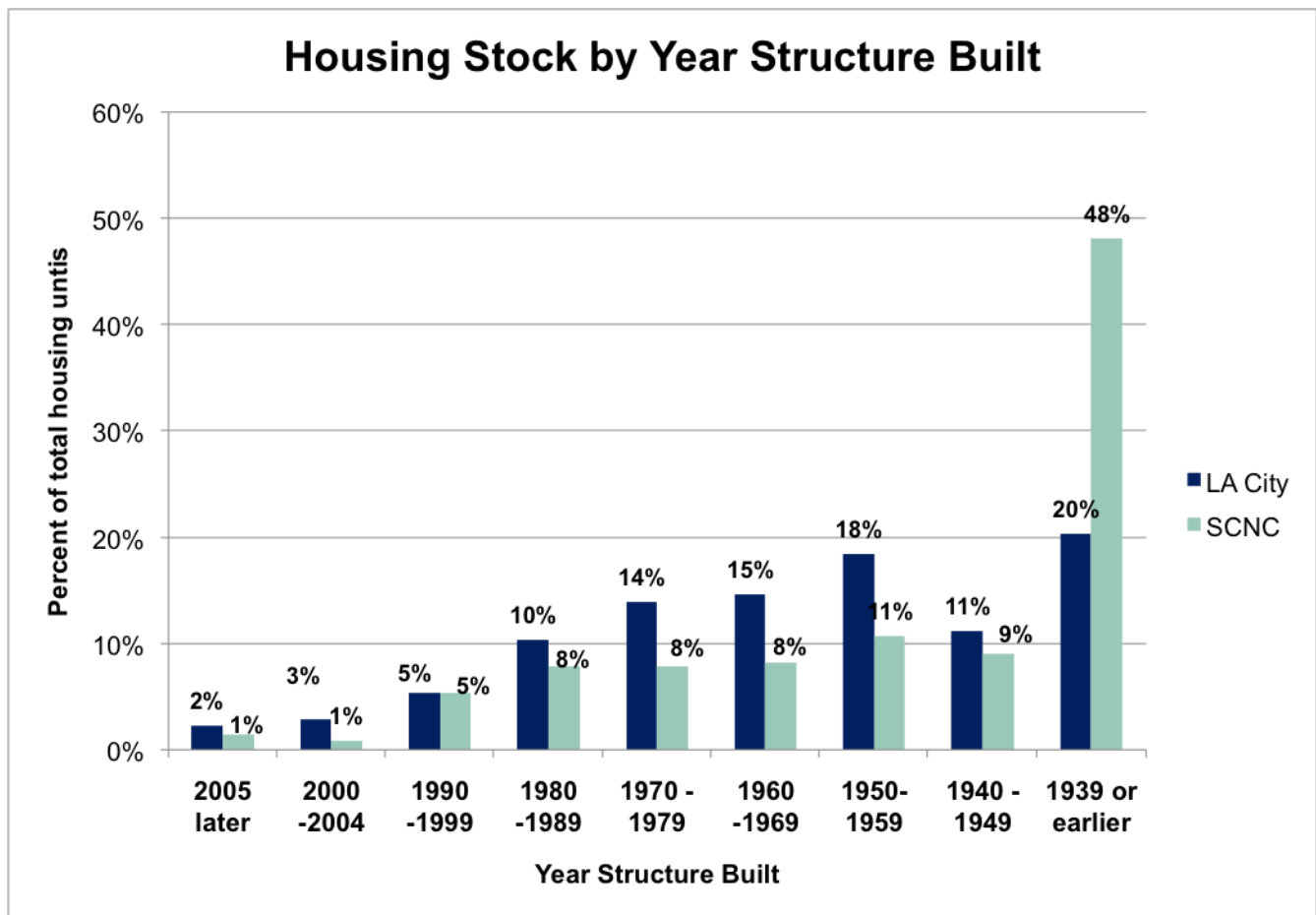


FIGURE 11: HOUSING STOCK, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

In Los Angeles city the average household size of 2.8 people per household is much lower than the SCNC at 4-5 per household. A higher household density might be an indicator of a tight housing market and high housing burden if multiple families are living in single family units to split rent. LA is similar in that the majority of housing units are single unit detached—which contain only one dwelling and is a free standing residential building, but the city has a larger proportion of recently built homes. Speaking with the neighborhood council, availability of housing generally and affordable housing specifically was listed as a problem. The data supports their sentiments and demonstrates the need for a more thorough market assessment for affordable housing development.

Tenure

Both the SCNC and LA have a high renter occupied population with 76% and 62% respectively. The owner occupied housing in the SCNC is less than LA at 24% and 38% respectively. The low owner occupied housing supports the neighborhood council's assertion about low ownership rates in the neighborhood.

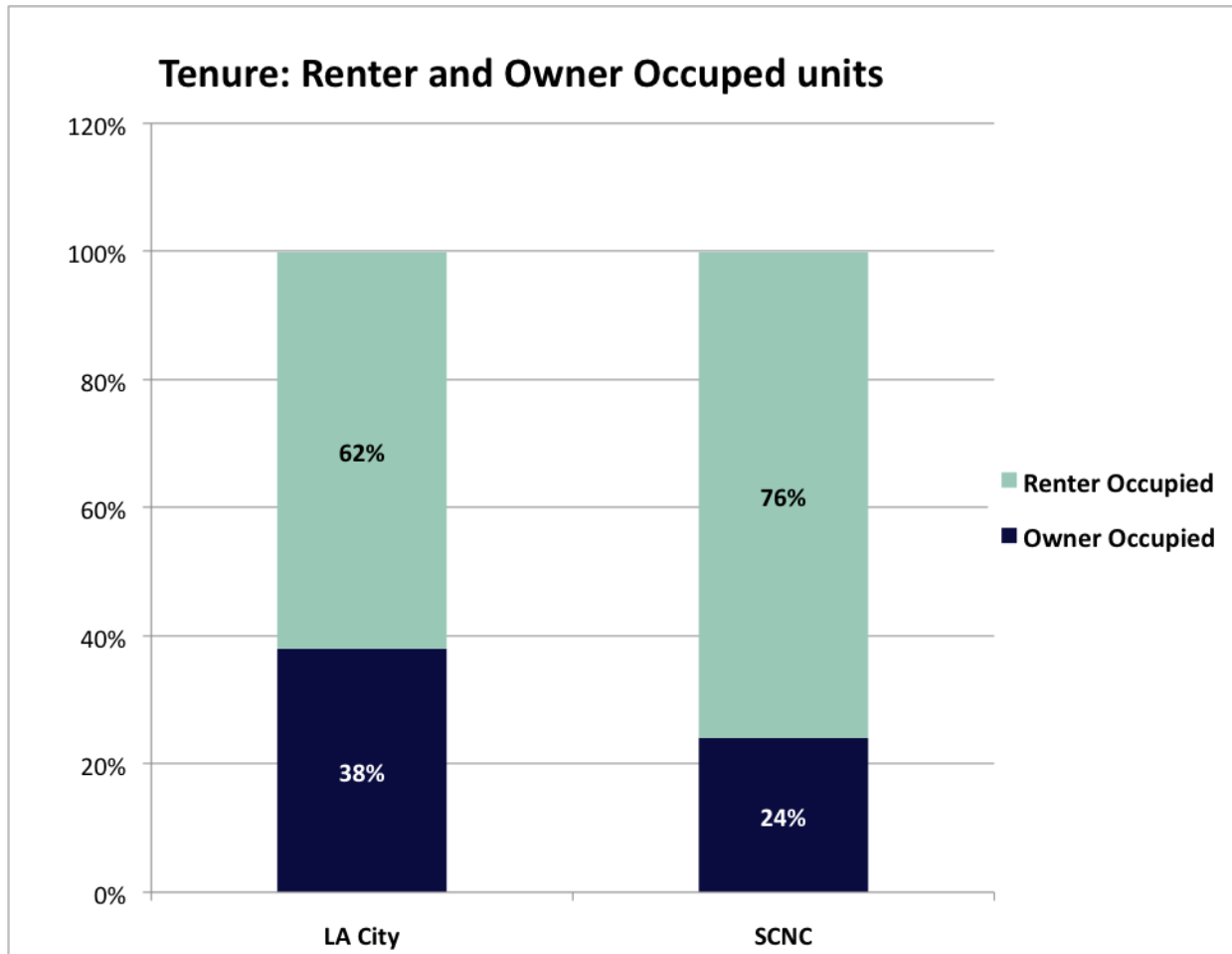


FIGURE 12: TENURE, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Housing Costs: Renters

Although renters in LA City tend to pay more for housing in dollars, rental occupants within the SCNC pay a higher percentage of their income towards rent. The median dollar amount spent on rent in the SCNC is lower (\$949/month) than LA City (\$1,127/month). A housing burden is defined as paying more than 30% of income towards housing costs and a severe burden is spending 50% or more towards housing costs. Only about 28% of the SCNC population spends less than 30% of their household income on rent, which is 10 percentage point lower than those in LA who spend less than 30% of their household income on rent. Thirty-seven percent of renter occupied households in the SCNC have a severe household burden.

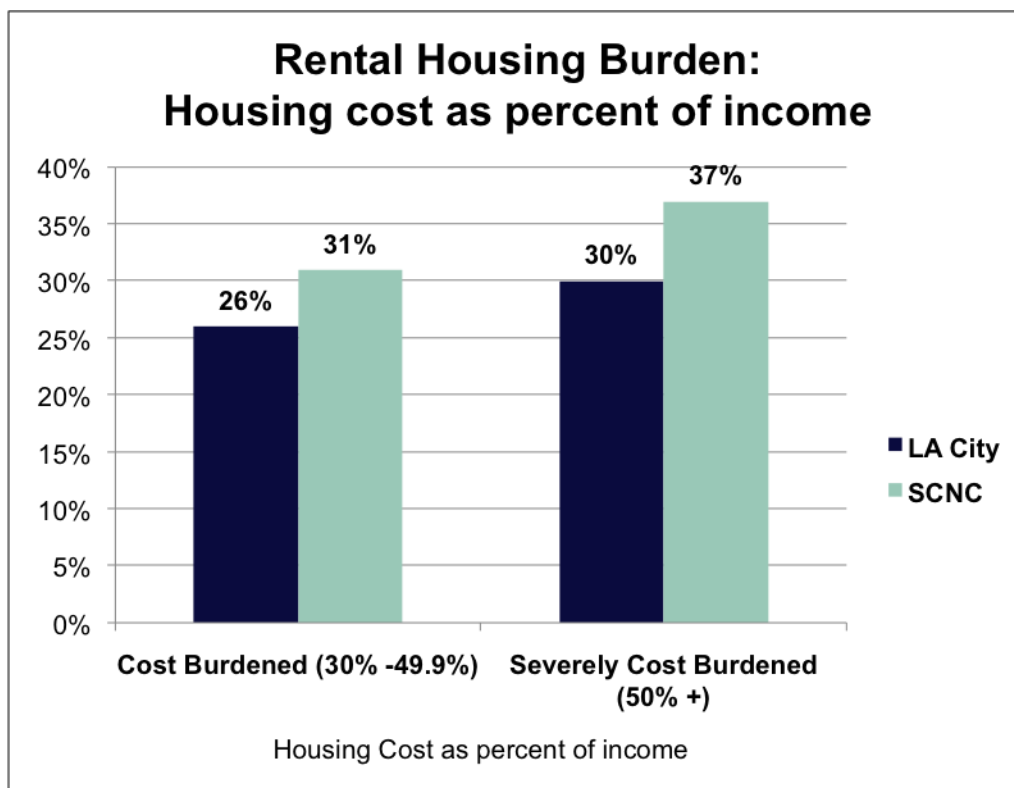


FIGURE 13: RENTAL HOUSING BURDEN, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

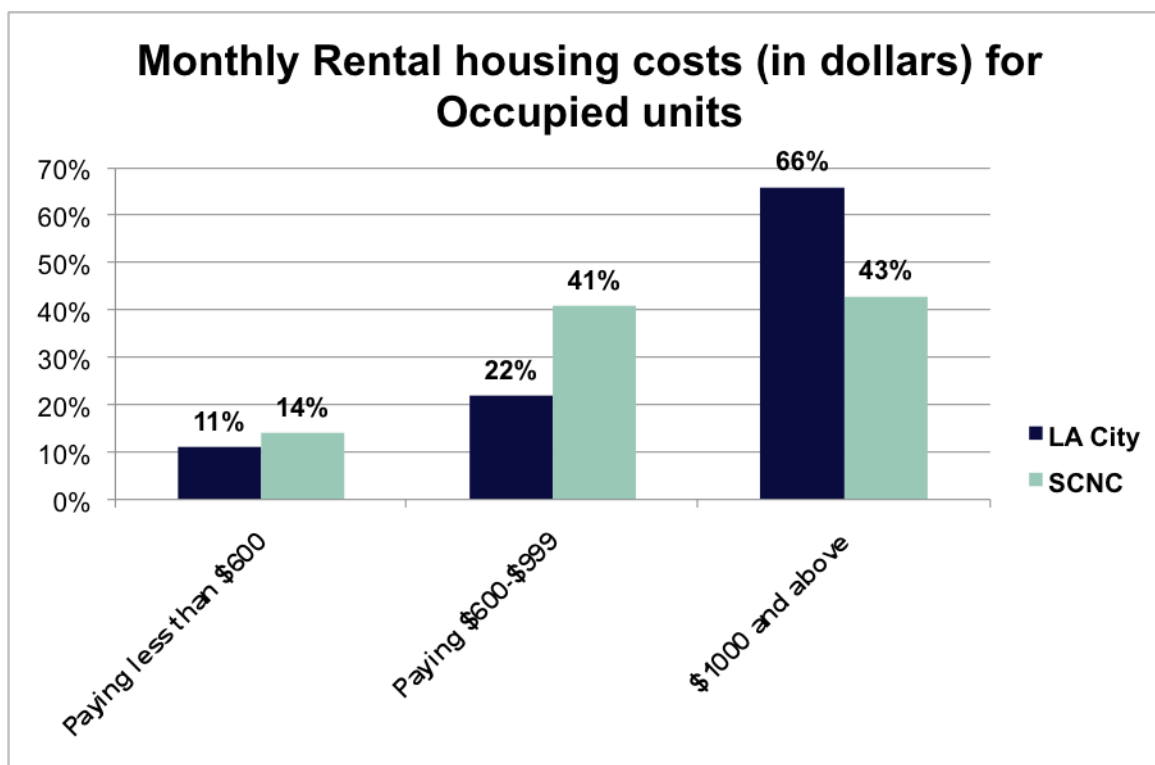


FIGURE 14: RENTAL HOUSING COST, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Home Owner Housing Burden

SCNC home owners also face a greater housing burden than LA as reflected in percent of income towards monthly mortgage costs. In LA, 26% of homeowners with a mortgage pay 50% or more on housing costs compared to 49% in the SCNC. Almost half of mortgage holder households have a severe housing burden.

Mortgage Holder Housing Burden: Percent of income spent on housing		
	30-49.9%	50% or more
LA City	28%	26%
SCNC	25%	49%

TABLE 4: MORTGAGE HOLDER HOUSING BURDEN, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

Home values

The median home value for owner-occupied units in the SCNC is \$346,618 which is \$166,982 less than the median housing price for LA at \$513,600. Although the median home value is less in the SCNC, most houses are above \$170,000, which considering the neighborhood median income and age may prevent home ownership, especially for first time home buyers. According to the neighborhood council, many properties are owned by outside investors who rent out the property but live elsewhere, this is also shown by the low percentage of owner occupied units and high percentage of renter occupied units described earlier. If this is the case, the influx of outside investors competing in the housing market could artificially inflate the market, creating higher and more unaffordable prices for actual residents.

Housing Assistance

Data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development indicates there are 140,794 available subsidized units in Los Angeles city. These are units that utilize any kind of HUD public assistance program including Housing Choice Vouchers (formerly Section 8). In the SCNC there are 397 subsidized housing units available and 97% of these units are occupied. About 135,162 or 96% of these units are occupied in LA. Subsidized units make up only 4% of occupied housing units in SCNC, in Los Angeles city subsidized units makes up 10% of occupied housing units. Given the high rental population and high housing burden, the lack of subsidies can critically reduce housing options for many residents in the neighborhood.

According to the Neighborhood Council, some residents who are able to purchase a home face language barriers deterring them from traditional financing mechanism (such as bank loans). An overall lack of affordable housing options cannot be understated as a major challenge for many residents. The occupancy, vacancy and homeownership rates in combination with the high rates of non-Citizens with Limited English Proficiency, provides some support to their assertion. For instance, the occupancy and vacancy rate of South LA is similar to the city but home ownership remains low. The vacancy rate is slightly lower in South LA indicating a marginally tighter housing market. LA has a vacancy rate of 7%, which is considered normal in California according to HUD standards. Overall LA County is considered a tight housing market with low affordable housing stock (HUD). The high percentage of

renters could reflect high home prices coupled with an inability to access financing mechanisms and meet eligibility requirements for mortgages, especially in comparison to incomes in the area.

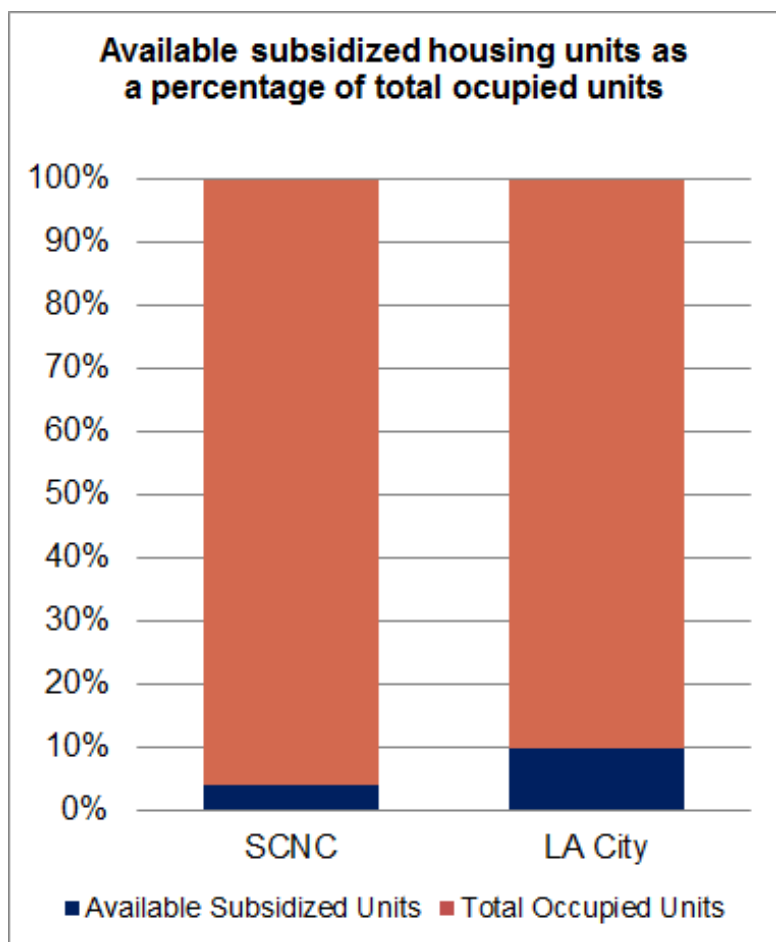


FIGURE 15: HOUSING SUBSIDY, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: PICTURE OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSEHOLDS 2009

TRANSPORTATION

Car Ownership

Workers in the SCNC area have lower rates of car ownership in their households in comparison to LA City. The majority of workers (54%) have either no vehicles available or just one vehicle available in their household in comparison to one-third workers in LA City, at about 35%. This is likely due to the lower income levels and higher rates of people per household in the SCNC area. Almost one-fifth of workers in SCNC live in a household without a car, explaining the high rate of using public transportation or walking to commute to work. Moreover, when looking at the proportion of workers living in households with two and three or more vehicles per household, these trends shift to lower rates of car ownership in the SCNC than in LA City.

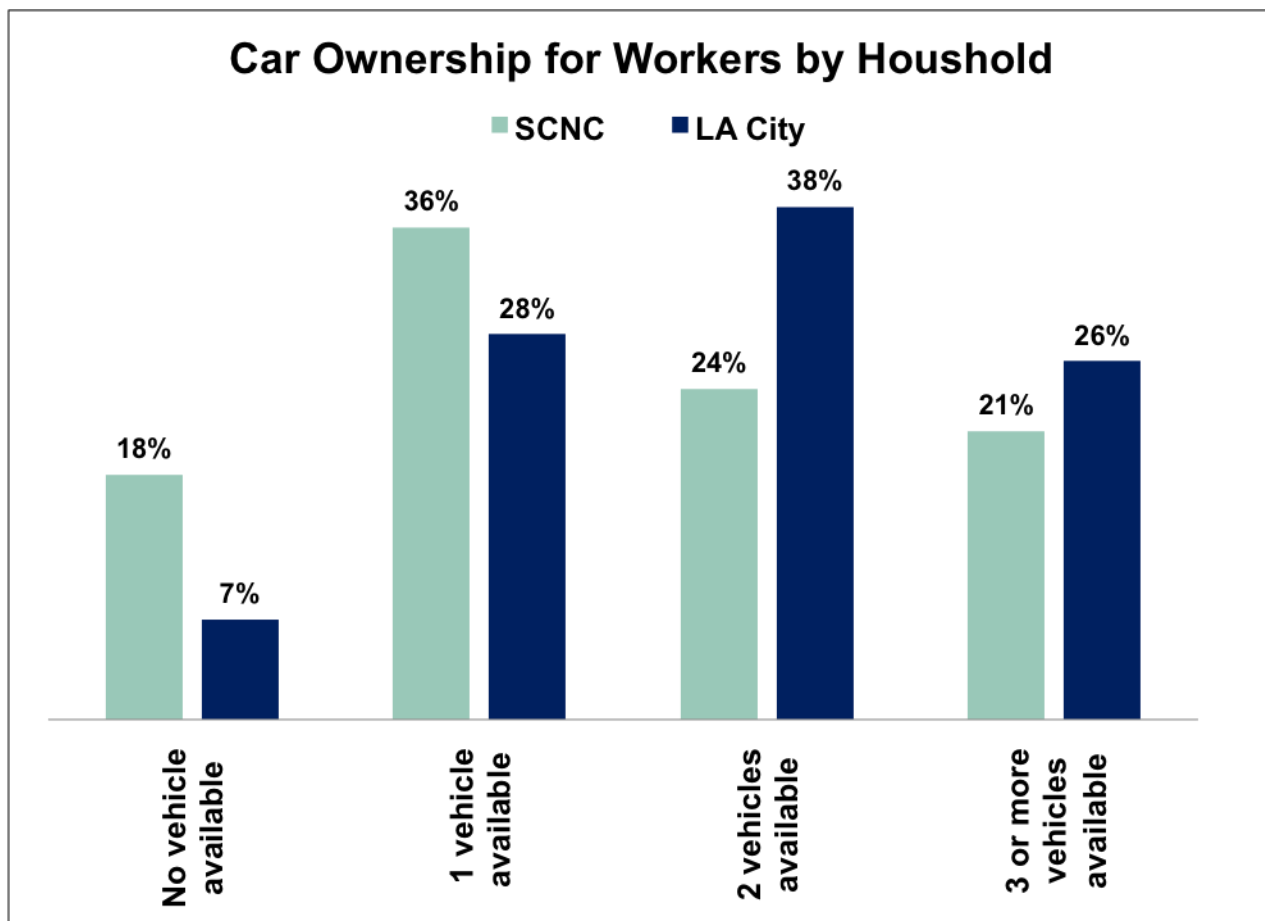


Figure 16: CAR OWNERSHIP, Source: ACS 2007-2011

Commute Patterns

Comparing the travel modes used by workers 16 years and up workers from the SCNC are more likely to use public transportation or walk compared to workers in LA as a whole. There is a 14 percentage point difference for workers who drive alone between the SCNC (52%) and the City of Los Angeles (68%). In the SCNC area 25% of its workers commute to work via public transportation while in LA City only 11% of workers commute via public transportation. Moreover, 9% of the workers in the SCNC area walk to work in comparison to 3% for LA. There are also slightly less workers in the SCNC area carpooling and working from home than in LA, while the usage of taxicab, motorcycles, and bicycles are similar.

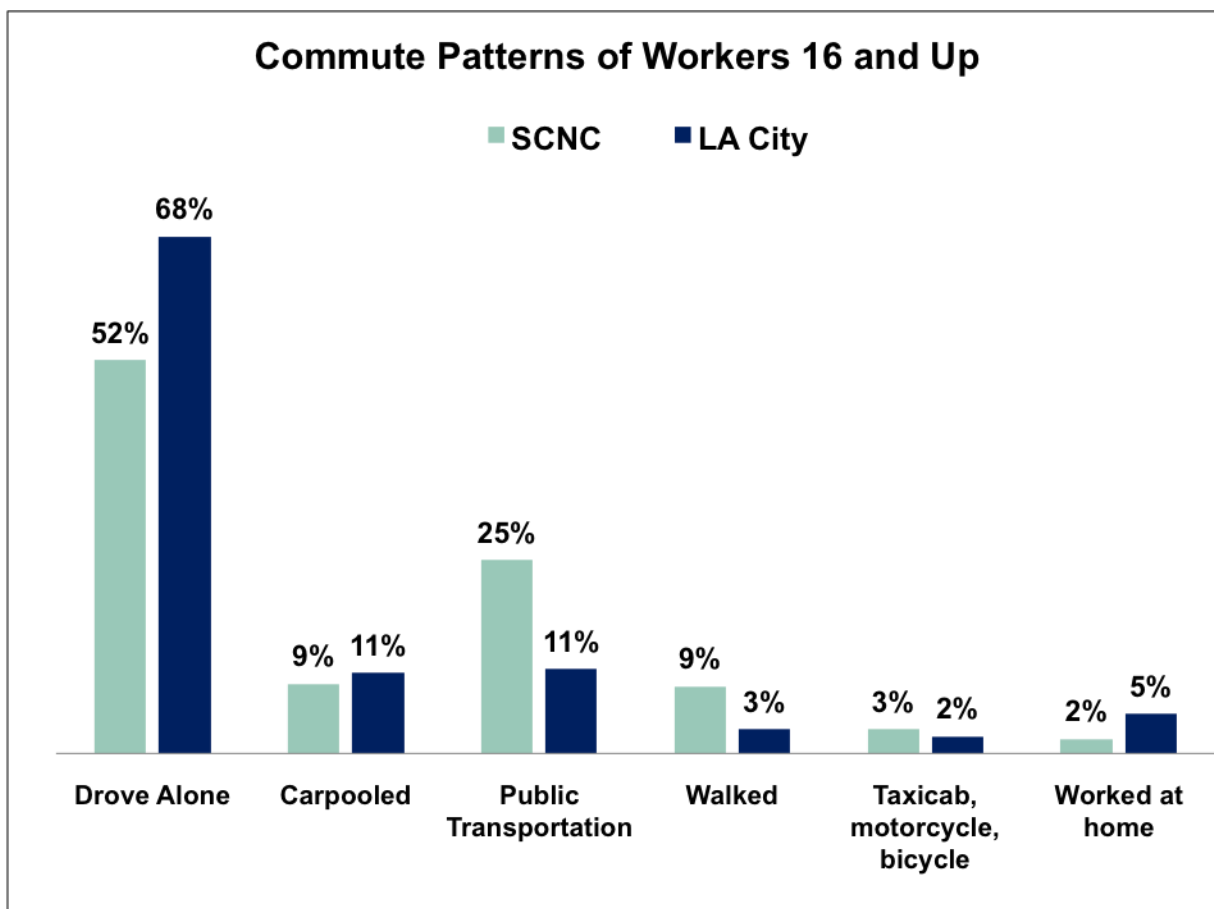


FIGURE 17: COMMUTE PATTERNS, SOURCE: ACS 2007-2011

ECONOMIC BASE

This section examines the current economic base of the SCNC including recent employment trends, spatial patterns, characteristics of jobs and job holders working in SCNC, and major employment industries. The SCNC has a high percent of job holders who commute from outside the neighborhood despite high unemployment within the neighborhood council area. Jobs are concentrated on the outskirts of the neighborhood with little activity in the middle likely due to the manufacturing jobs on the east side and schools like LA Trade Tech on the west side. The job location also follows land use map with light industry on the west and east ends and residential in the middle. Unlike LA, the SCNC has recently experienced stagnant job growth and the prevalent types of jobs create a low-wage economy. Manufacturing and wholesale trade are the top two industry types; making up 49% of total jobs.

SCNC Employment trends

SCNC has not seen a substantial increase or decrease in the number of jobs in the neighborhood since 2002. Data from the U.S Census Bureau indicates there were 17,562 total jobs in SCNC in 2002 and 16,997 jobs in 2011, representing 566 lost jobs or a 3% decrease. Job growth over this time period displays a downward trend with an increase in 2008 followed by a sharp decline in 2009. By comparison LA has seen steady job growth over this same time period; LA gained 225,581 jobs with 3,458,105 jobs in 2002 and 3,683,686 jobs in 2011. There was a minor dip in jobs in 2009 followed by an increase in 2010. Between 2002 and 2011 the majority of job holders were between 30-54 years old. The significant dip in the number of jobs in SCNC and LA starting in 2008, is likely due to the recession, with job growth beginning again in 2010. While there has not been significant job growth in SCNC the area is job rich with a job to worker ratio of 1:2 by comparison LA has a job to worker ratio of approximately 1.2:1. This job rich characteristic makes the SCNC area unique and highlights the working poor population.

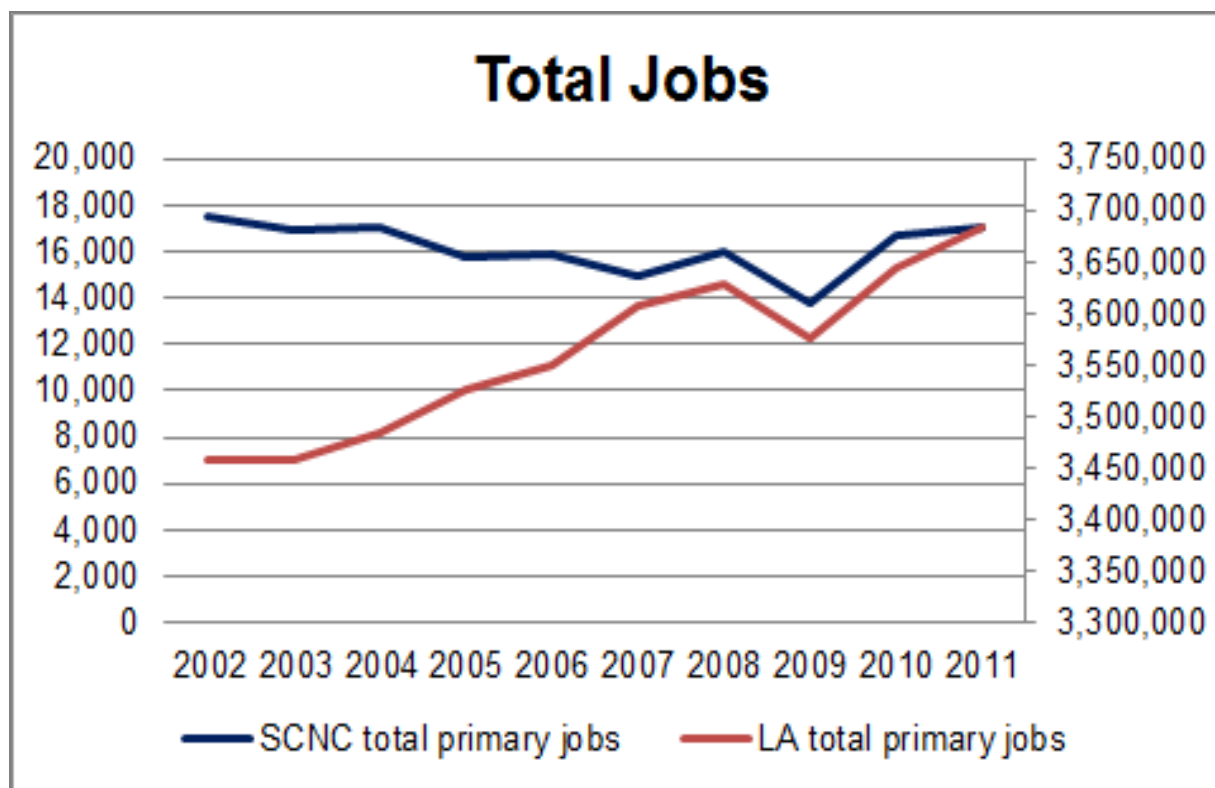


FIGURE 18: TOTAL JOB, SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, ONTHEMAP APPLICATION AND LEHD ORIGIN-DESTINATION EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (BEGINNING OF QUARTER EMPLOYMENT, 2ND QUARTER OF 2002-2011)

Characteristics of Jobs in SCNC

There are 18,565 jobs in the SCNC area. Of the jobs, there is about an even split between jobs held by non-Hispanic/Latinos and Hispanic/Latinos. This is noteworthy since the neighborhood has a high Latino population, but only half of the job holders are Latino. Forty-Nine percent of jobs have salaries of \$1,251-\$3,333 per month and the majority of workers (59%) are between 30-54 years old.

The low earning levels correlate to the large proportion of workers employed in the manufacturing, retail, and accommodation and food service industries. Many of these jobs are considered unskilled jobs with low wages. Workers in the SCNC area are employed in the following top five industries: Manufacturing, Wholesale trade, professional, scientific and technical services, educational services and retail trade.

Jobs by Industry Sector within SCNC

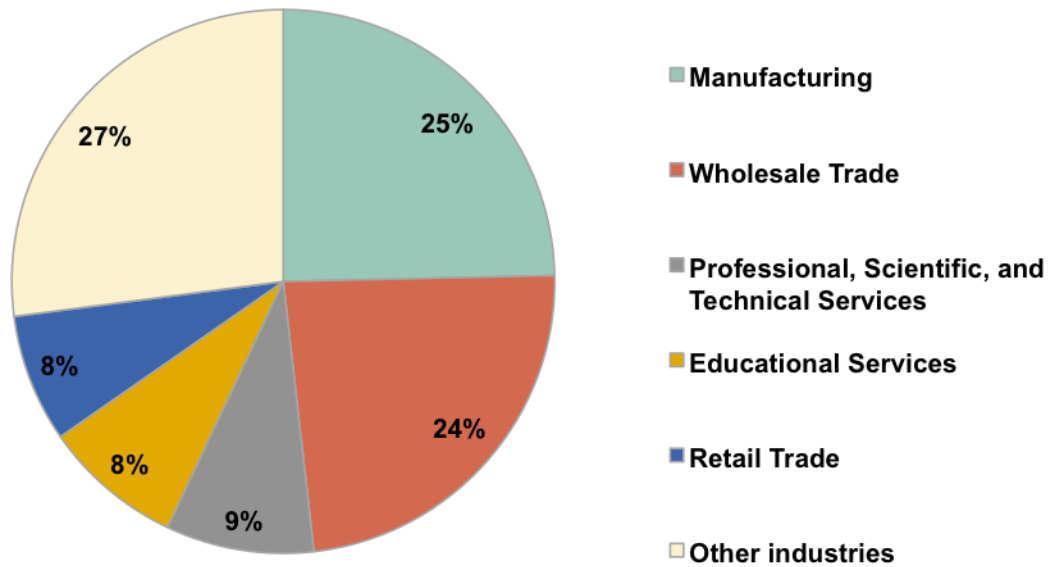


FIGURE 19: INDUSTRY SECTOR JOBS, SOURCE: ONTHEMAP CENSUS AND LEHD ORIGIN-DESTINATION EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS 2011

Jobs by Worker Age		Jobs by Earnings	
Age 29 or younger	24%	\$1,250 per month or less	20%
Age 30 to 54	59%	\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	49%
Age 55 or older	17%	More than \$3,333 per month	31%

TABLE 5: JOBS BY WORKER AGE, SOURCE: ONTHEMAP CENSUS AND LEHD ORIGIN-DESTINATION EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS 2011

Manufacturing and Wholesale trades have consistently comprised the majority of jobs with a small but steady increase in the number and percent of professional, scientific, and technical service positions since 2002. The percent of workers earning more than \$3,333 per month almost doubled from 16% in 2002 to 31% in 2011. Since 2008, LA workers earning more than \$3,333 per month make up the highest percent of workers. Because the data does not control for inflation making a conclusive deduction about an actual increase in real wages is impossible.

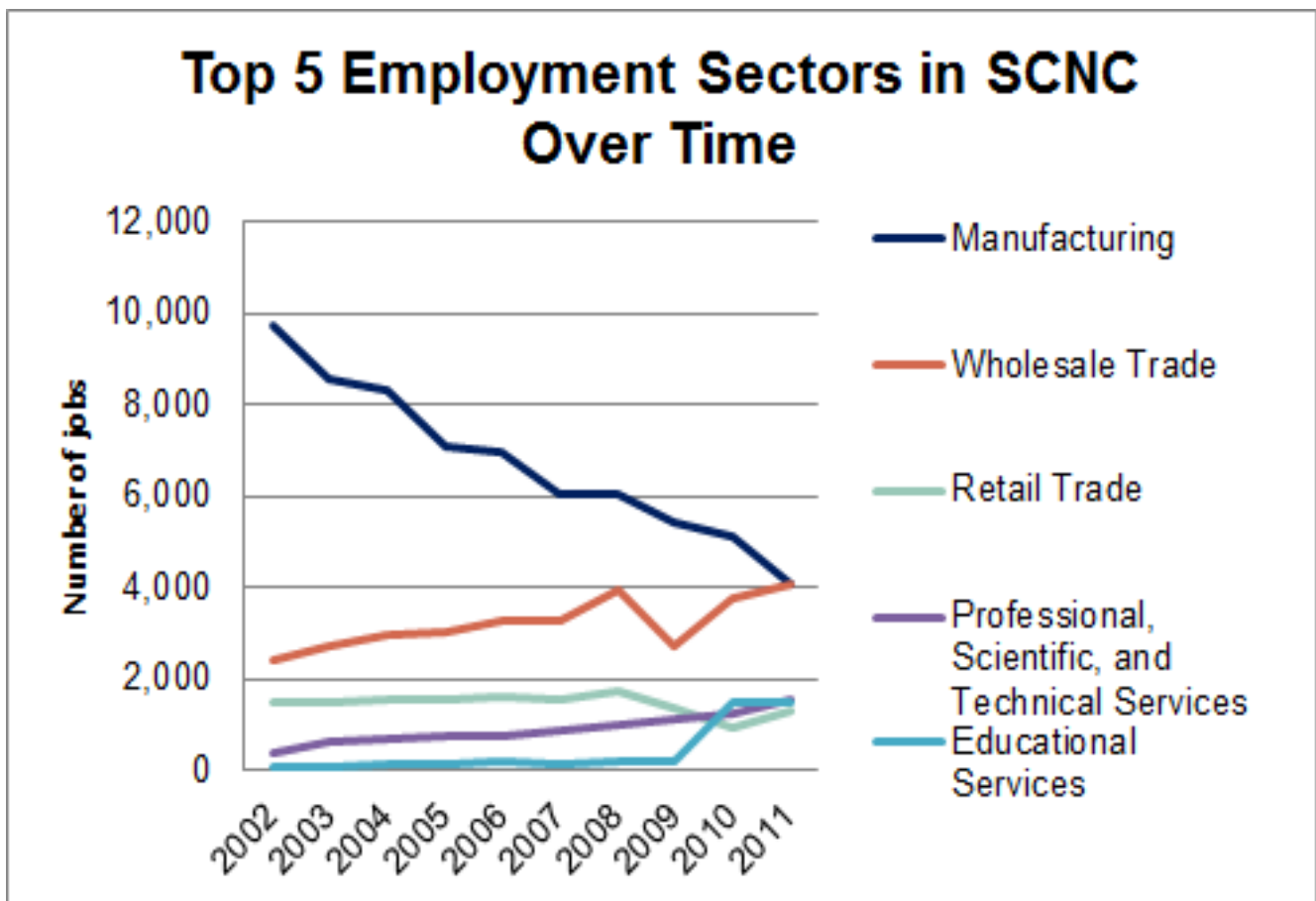


FIGURE 20: EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, SOURCE: ONTHEMAP CENSUS AND LEHD EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS 2002-2011

While the Latino population in SCNC increased considerably, the percent of Latino workers in SCNC remained consistent at approximately 50% since 2002. By comparison Latino workers make up about 37% of workers in LA since 2009. In SCNC, the highest percent of jobs were held by workers with less than high school education level (23% in 2011). In Los Angeles those with Bachelor's or advanced degree held the highest percent of jobs (25% in 2011) since

2009 followed by those with some college or associates degree. Since 2009, the gender distribution of primary jobs in SCNC remained almost evenly split with women holding a slight majority, at approximately 52%, and men holding 48% of jobs. In LA men hold 50% of jobs since 2009.

Since 2002 a very small percent of workers both live and work within the SCNC neighborhood boundaries. For primary jobs in 2011 97% of those employed in SCNC lived outside of the neighborhood with just 3% of workers living and working in the neighborhood. By comparison the Empowerment Congress Southwest Area Neighborhood Development Council (ECSWANDC) district located just south of SCNC has a larger proportion of those who live and work in the neighborhood. In 2011 88% of those employed in ECSWANDC lived outside of the neighborhood while 12% lived and worked in the ECSWANDC neighborhood. These data suggest that SCNC has low in-area labor force efficiency for the area. In-area labor force efficiency refers to how many workforce residents also hold jobs in the neighborhood. It is unclear as to why this is since there are more available jobs in SCNC compared to ECSWANDC. It may be possible to work to improve in-area labor force efficiency which could help decrease commuting costs, which are normally the second biggest household expenditure after housing.

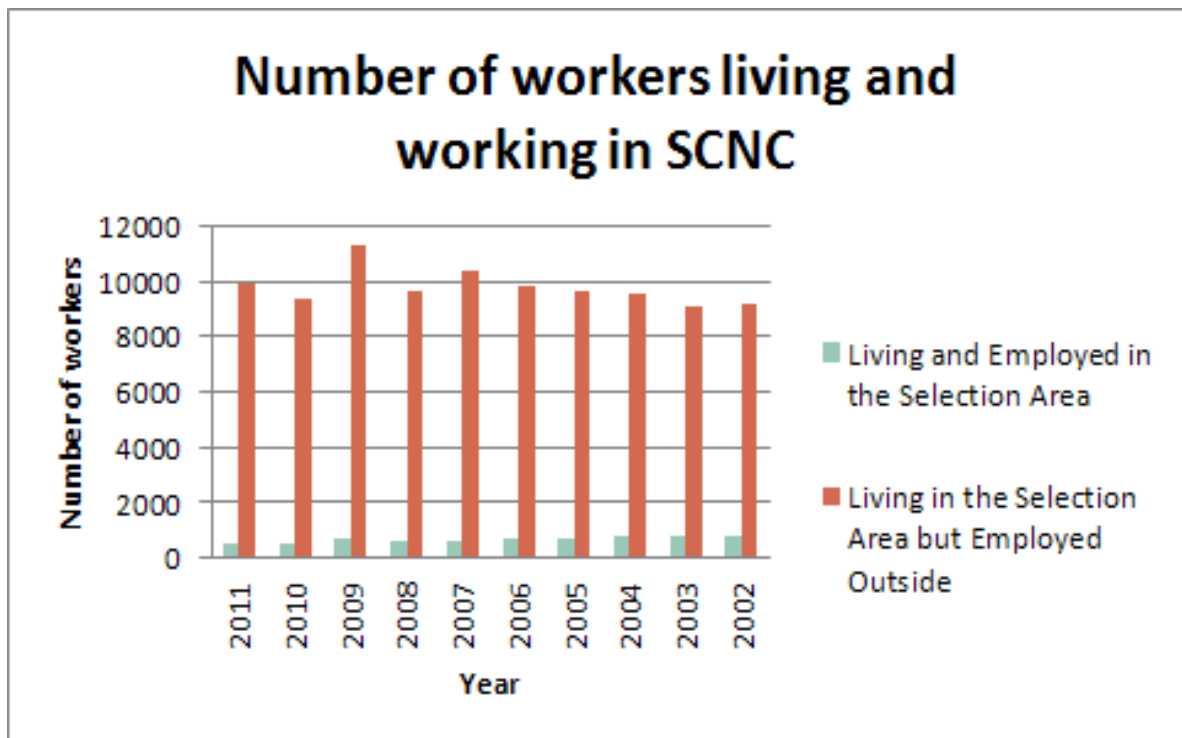


FIGURE 21: WORKERS IN SCNC, SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, ONTHEMAP APPLICATION AND LEHD ORIGIN-DESTINATION EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (BEGINNING OF QUARTER EMPLOYMENT, 2ND QUARTER OF 2002-2011)

In SCNC the majority of jobs are on the outer boundaries of the neighborhood, which are light industrial zones. The dearth of jobs in the center coincides with the residentially zoned area. The majority of residents working outside the SCNC are 30-54 years old. The characteristics for job holders are the same for external workers coming into SCNC and internal workers.

Location of Jobs in SCNC

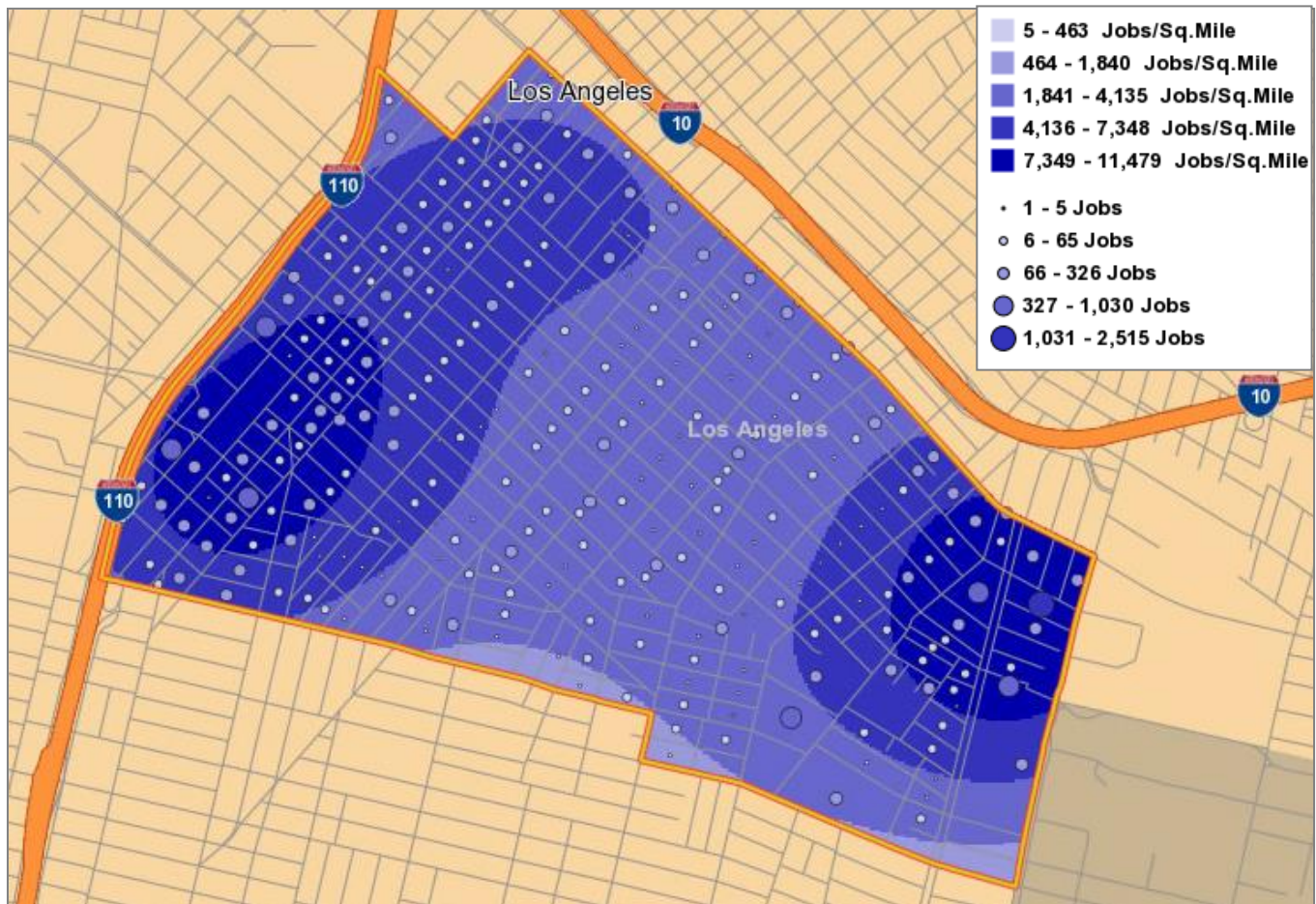


FIGURE 22: SPATIAL LOCATION OF JOBS, SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, ONTHEMAP APPLICATION AND LEHD ORIGIN-DESTINATION EMPLOYMENT

Overall, there has not been significant job growth in SCNC since 2002. Major employers continue to be manufacturing and wholesale trades, likely located to the periphery of the neighborhood where the concentration of jobs is high. These low-wage industry jobs held consistent over time with a slight increase in earnings and decrease in total workers. The majority of employment in SCNC is held by residents from outside the SCNC area who share similar characteristics in terms of educational attainment and age as the residents who live in the SCNC but work outside of the neighborhood. Overall, the jobs in the neighborhood create a low-wage economy.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The SCNC area has a rich history, vibrant population and exhibits resilience despite a lack of resources. To help the SCNC area capitalize on its growth and ensure a thriving community we identified a few key areas for further investigation.

Based on our findings we suggest the following recommendations:

- The SCNC has a high population of foreign-born and non-US citizen residents with Limited English Proficiency highlights a need for language appropriate community resources linked to employment, education and finance opportunities.
- Work with community members to identify specific barriers and opportunities to increase high school graduation rates, strengthen or develop college readiness and entrepreneurship programs, and provide tailored job-training opportunities, including green manufacturing and construction career ladders.
- The SCNC is a job-rich area populated by the working poor and a lower unemployment rate compared to LA. This suggests the workers in area need higher-paying jobs with career ladders and job training opportunities. The Council should keep abreast of any local hire policies that apply to the residents of the area.
- Family and single parent female-headed households are much higher in SCNC than Los Angeles city. Ownership rates are also lower which may indicate a lack of affordable options or inadequate financing structures. The housing burden for both mortgage holders and renters is higher in the SCNC than LA city, therefore we encourage the Council to support efforts to increase the affordable housing stock by local organizations.
- Supporting pedestrian and bike infrastructure can assist with safety for commuters, families, and youth, especially when connected to Metro Local buses and Blue and Expo Line light rail stations.
- Innovative ways to outreach to all residents, regardless of citizenship status, language proficiency or age must be sought to improve social mobility, economic improvement and integration into the larger Los Angeles city.

APPENDICES

Key Terms

Decennial Census: The U.S. Census counts every resident in the United States every 10 years. The data collected by the decennial census determine the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives and is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to local communities. Limitations include the fact decennial data only includes count of population not characteristics, like the more frequent American Community Survey (ACS)

American Community Survey (ACS): collects estimates at the annual, 3-year, and 5-year levels. Captures more than just count and occur more frequently than Decennial. Used for the majority of data in this report.

Demographics: Includes characteristics such as age, nativity, language, household and race/ethnicity. Age is defined by the Census Bureau as the length of time in completed years that a person has lived. Sex is defined as a person's reported biological sex.

Race/Ethnicity: Race and ethnicity are complicated when using census data because racial categories included in the census questionnaire reflect the social definition of race recognized in the United States and is not determined biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. The 1970 Decennial Census does not include Hispanic or Latino as a race so it is hard to compare data prior to 1970. Additionally, reports on race are by self-identification. The following definitions use definitions provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

- White – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
- White alone – includes those who report only the white racial category. This includes those who are non-Hispanic and Hispanic whites.
- Non-Hispanic White – includes those who are both Non-Hispanic and white alone
- Black or African American – A person refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

For the purposes of this report, where many of the Blacks or African Americans are not of Hispanic origins, we have used the category of Black or African American alone. Only for the racial trends have we used Non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans.

Hispanic or Latino - those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories, such as Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, or Cuban as well as those of another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.

Nativity: Native born – includes those who are U.S. citizen born in the United States, Puerto Rico or U.S. Island areas. It also includes those who are U.S. citizens born abroad but with at least one American parent.

Foreign-born – includes those that are not born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Island areas.

These include U.S. citizens by naturalization or not a U.S. Citizen

Language: Speak Only English – Include those 5 years and over who can speak English only and no other language

Speak English “very well” – Includes those 5 years and over who report speaking English “very well.” The total population 5 years or over for those who can speak English “very well” in XX is calculated by adding those that report “Speak English ‘very well’” for each language spoken in XX.

Speak English “less than very Well” – Includes those 5 years and over who report speaking English “well”, “not Well”, or “not At All.”

Like most everything with census data, all is self-reported which leads to some limitations.

Socioeconomic Status

Educational attainment: For people 18 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. The question includes for persons currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received.

Employed: All civilians 16 years old and over who either (1) did any work at all during the referred time period as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) did not work during the referred week but had jobs or businesses they were temporarily absent from. It excludes homemakers and unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and those in active duty for US Armed Forces.

Unemployed: All civilians 16 years old and over who (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included are those who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Civilian labor force: Consists of people classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR): Represents the proportion of a population that is currently in the labor force—meaning persons who are working age (16 years and older) and or looking for work. Those not considered part of the labor force include individuals 16 years and older who are students, homemakers, retirees, institutionalized people, seasonal workers not currently looking for work, and those doing unpaid family work (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013).

Earnings The sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. The amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Income of Household: This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Household income does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of the past 12 months if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of interview.

Poverty: The percentage of families below the federal poverty threshold. The Poverty threshold is based on the total income that a family receives below taxes, and is meant to highlight an income insufficient to meet minimal food and other basic needs. In 2012 the poverty threshold was \$23,050 for a family of four. Poverty is calculated for Households and the number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in a family and the number of unrelated individuals with income in the last 12 months below the poverty level.

Cash Assistance: includes **Supplemental Security Income (SSI)**, a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. **Public assistance income:** general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. The terms “public assistance income” and “cash public assistance” are used interchangeably in the 2011 ACS data products.

Non-Cash Assistance: On October 1, 2008, the Federal Food Stamp program was renamed SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program).

Housing and Transportation

Year Structure built: indicates when the building was first built (not remodeled or converted).

Housing Unit – A housing unit is a house, an apartment, mobile home, grouped rooms, or single room that is occupied (or intended for occupancy) as independent living quarters. Independent or separate living quarters is determined by direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Household – Household refers to all the people who occupy a housing unit. People who do not live in households are listed as living in group quarters.

Housing Tenure – identifies a basic feature of the housing inventory, whether a unit is owner occupied or renter occupied. Data on housing tenure has been collected since 1890.

Owner Occupied – A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit (even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid, or purchased with some other debt arrangement such as deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement).

Renter Occupied – A housing unit is renter occupied if it is not defined as owner occupied (whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent). Housing units located on military bases are also included as renter occupied.

Housing Value – Respondent's estimate of how much their property is (including house & lot) worth in a sale.

Median Household Values – Median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot) and one half above the median. Below is the formula for calculating

Gross Rent- Gross rent refers to the contract rent (rent asked for) in addition to the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are renter-paid (or paid by someone else).

Housing Burden – Housing burden occurs when households spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. Severe burden is 50% of income on housing.

Vehicles Available – Vehicles available refers to the number of the total number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police or government vehicles are included in this if kept at home and used for non-business purposes as well.

Means of Transportation to Work – Means of transportation refers to the principal mode (most often used) of transportation that workers use. People who use a variety of transportation means were asked to specify the mode most often used; those with various modes per day were asked to choose the mode on which they have the longest trip.

Economic Base:

Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD): A program of the U.S. Center for Economics and the U.S. Census Bureau, produced for public use. Provides spatial patterns and statistics of jobs by employment and residential locations. The geographical base is comprised of census blocks, as defined by the 2010 Decennial Census. The current version of the application, utilized by this report, contains data from 2002 to 2011.

Total Primary Jobs: Number of jobs held by workers. A job is counted if a worker is employed with positive earnings during the reference quarter as well as in the quarter prior to the reference quarter.

Jobs by Worker Age: Earnings is displayed by three categories: 29 or younger, 30 to 54, and 55 or older.

Jobs by Earnings: Earnings is displayed by three categories: \$1250/month or less, \$1251/month to \$3333/month, and Greater than \$3333/month.

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector. The Industry Sectors are the 20 top-level NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) sectors and these are part of the area characteristics data.

Jobs by Worker Race: Race is displayed for six categories: White Alone, Black or African American Alone, American Indian or Alaska Native Alone, American Indian or Alaska Native Alone, Asian Alone, Two or More Race Groups. The Race variables conforms to OMB (Office of Budget and Management) standards for publication of data on race and ethnicity. Further information about OMB standards can be found at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity: Ethnicity is displayed by two categories: Not Hispanic or Latino and Hispanic or Latino. The Ethnicity variable conforms to OMB (Office of Budget and Management) standards for publication of data on race and ethnicity. Further information about OMB standards can be found at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment: Worker Educational Attainment is displayed by four categories: Less than high school, High school or equivalent or no college, some college or Associate degree, Bachelor's degree or advanced degree.

Description of analytical methods

Weighting the Data: To create more accurate data results we determined what percent of the census tracts in the SCNC area fall within the boundaries. Thirteen census tracts fit into the SCNC boundaries with 7 completely incorporated. The other 6 census tracts range from 48% to 90% incorporated within the SCNC boundaries. The census data we generated for the SCNC was adjusted by each census tract to account for its incorporation into the SCNC. To do this we multiply the data number by the percent incorporated of each census tract. For example, if the census tract was 100% incorporated we multiply the data by 1, if it is 53% incorporated we multiply by .53.

Ex:

Total single female headed households in census tract: 2240.2 = 500. 53% of Census tract 2240.2 fits within the SCNC boundaries: so $500 \times .53 = 265$. Therefore we estimate 265 single female headed households in census tract 2240.2 that fit within the SCNC boundaries.

Calculating Median

$$\frac{[U + (W \times (0.5 - LCF))]}{[(LCF) / (UCF)]}$$

U = upper limit of the interval containing the median

W = width of the interval containing the median

LCF = cumulative frequency corresponding to the lower limit of the median

UCF = cumulative frequency corresponding to the upper limit of the interval that contains the median

Job to worker ratio: Number of Jobs/Number of Workers (data from LEHD)

Data Charts

BACKGROUND

CENSUS TRACTS	PERCENT WITHIN SCNC BOUNDARY
2240.20	53%
2246	100%
2260.01	48%
2264.10	100%
2264.20	100%
2267	100%
2270.10	100%
2270.20	100%
2281	65%
2282.10	72%
2283.10	55%
2284.10	100%
2311	90%

CALCULATION OF SCNC POPULATION			
Tract	Weight	Total Population	Weighted Population
2240.2	0.53	2,553	1353.09
2246	1.00	3,702	3702
2260.01	1.00	1,901	1901
2264.1	1.00	3,564	3564
2264.2	1.00	5,364	5364
2267	1.00	5,828	5828
2270.1	1.00	5,109	5109
2270.2	1.00	2,865	2865
2281	0.65	4,695	3051.75
2282.1	0.72	3,502	2521.44
2283.1	0.55	3,885	2136.75
2284.1	1.00	3,505	3505
2311	0.90	2,567	2310.3
TOTAL		49040	43211.33

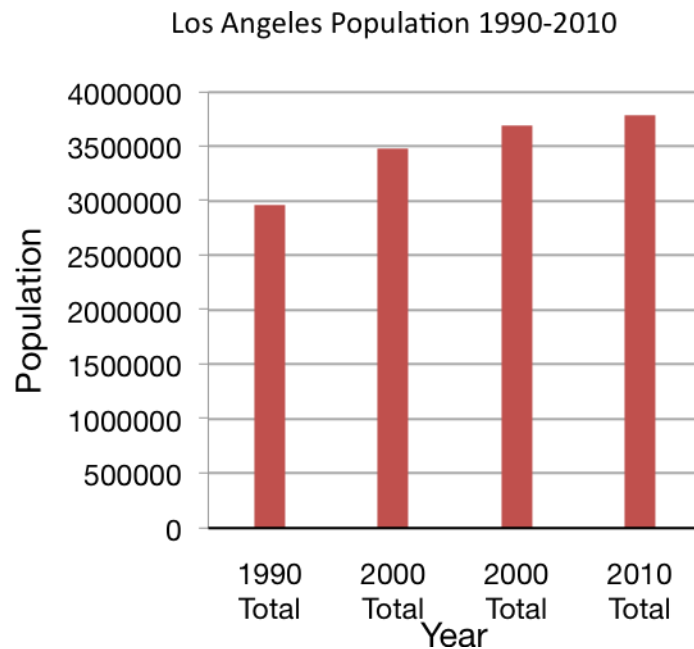
Source: ACS 2011 5-year estimates, Table B01003

SCNC POPULATION BY AGE			
AGE	Total	Percent of total	Cumulative percent
Under 5	4,373	10%	10%
5 to 9	3,839	9%	20%
10 to 14	4,398	11%	30%
15-17	2,390	6%	36%
18-21	2,906	7%	43%
22-24	2,104	5%	48%
25-29	3,442	8%	56%
30-34	3,306	8%	64%
35-39	3,404	8%	72%
40-44	2,844	7%	79%
45-49	2,221	5%	84%
50-54	1,904	5%	89%
55-59	1,652	4%	93%
60-64	1,015	2%	95%
65-69	594	1%	97%
70-74	444	1%	98%
75-79	391	1%	99%
80+	529	1%	
TOTAL	41,754	100%	100%

Source: ACS 2011 5-year estimates, Table B01001

NATIVITY				
	SCNC		Los Angeles City	
US Citizen	20,895	49%	2,290,886	61%
Naturalized	3,773	9%	600,505	16%
Not US Citizen	17,555	42%	891,153	24%
TOTAL	42,223	100%	3,782,544	100%

Source: ACS 2011 5-year estimates, Table B05001



Source: US Census Bureau Decennial Census 1990-2010

HOUSEHOLD TYPE							
		Family	Married couple	Single Male Headed	Single Female Headed	Total HH in LA City	Nonfamily Household
LA	Total # Households	801,091	510,657	90,747	199,687	1,312,983	511,892
	Percent of Total	61%	39%	7%	15%		39%
SCNC	Total # Households	7,956	3,897	1,127	2,932	9,631	1,674
	Percent of Total	83%	49%	14%	37%		17%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table B11001

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CLASS OF FULL-TIME FULL-YEAR WORKERS LIVING IN SCNC		
	Total Workers in SCNC	Percent in SCNC
Total FTFY workers in SCNC	16,262	100%
Employee of private company workers	13,720	84%
Self-employed in own incorporated business workers	166	1%
Private not-for-Profit wage and salary workers	468	3%
Local, state, and federal government workers	719	4%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers & unpaid family members	1189	7%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table C2407

INDUSTRIES FOR FULL-TIME FULL YEAR WORKERS LIVING IN SCNC		
	Total in Industry	Percent In Industry
Total FTFY Workers IN SCNC	16,262	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	144	1%
Construction	1,561	10%
Manufacturing	4,320	27%
Wholesale trade	977	6%
Retail trade	1,718	11%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	737	5%
Information	133	1%

Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	421	3%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,401	9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,717	11%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,624	10%
Other services, except public administration	1,287	8%
Public administration	223	1%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table C24070

SCNC HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Income Range	Number of Households	Percent of total	Cumulative Percent
< \$20000	3,090	33%	33%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	768	8%	41%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	958	10%	51%
\$30,000-\$49,999	2,289	24%	76%
\$50,000-\$59,999	771	8%	84%
\$60,000-\$99,999	1,124	12%	96%
\$100k and up	364	4%	
Total	9,364	100%	100%
LA CITY HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Income Range	Number of Households	Percent of total	Cumulative Percent
< \$20000	274,514	21%	21%
\$20000 to \$24999	72,075	5%	26%
\$25000 to \$29999	70,281	5%	32%
\$30000-\$49999	239,282	18%	50%
\$50000-\$59999	99,010	8%	58%
\$60000-\$99999	257,362	20%	77%
\$100K and up	300,459	23%	
Total	1312983	100%	100%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table B19001

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME or FOOD STAMPS/SNAP				
	Married Couple	Male Single headed Household	Female single headed Household	Total family Households on cash assistance
Percent of total in SCNC	36%	9%	55%	43%
Number in SCNC	2,184	538	3,373	6,095
Percent of total in LA City	36%	11%	52%	21%
Number in LA	70,521	22,345	101,380	195,523

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table B09010

POVERTY STATUS BY AGE IN LA CITY AND SCNC						
		Population below poverty level for whom poverty status is determined	Below Poverty: Under 18 years	Below poverty: 18 to 64 years	Below poverty: 65 years and over	Total Number living below poverty
LA City	Percent of total	20%	29%	18%	14%	
	Total	749,747	254,956	440,363	54,428	749,747
SCNC	Percent of total	43%	58%	37%	26%	
	Total	18,209	8,217	9,484	508	18,209

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table S1701

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

LA HOUSING STOCK		
Year Built	Number of Homes	Percentage
Built 1939 or earlier	265,090	20.19%
Built 1940 to 1949	148,602	11.32%
Built 1950 to 1959	246,617	18.78%
Built 1960 to 1969	192,936	14.69%
Built 1970 to 1979	183,960	14.01%
Built 1980 to 1989	136,944	10.43%
Built 1990 to 1999	72,380	5.51%
Built 2000 to 2004	34,527	2.63%
Built 2005 or later	31,927	2.43%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table B25023

SCNC HOUSING STOCK		
Year structure built	Total Number	Percent of Total
Built 1939 or earlier	4815	48%
Built 1940 to 1949	914	9%
Built 1950 to 1959	1079	11%
Built 1960 to 1969	830	8%
Built 1970 to 1979	790	8%
Built 1980 to 1989	795	8%
Built 1990 to 1999	545	5%
Built 2000 to 2004	85	1%
Built 2005 later	150	1%
TOTAL	10,004	100%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table 25034

LA: MONTHLY RENTAL HOUSING COSTS FOR OCCUPIED UNITS (in dollars)		
Rental costs	Total	Percent of total
Paying less than \$600	144,080	11%
Paying \$600-\$999	283,553	22%
\$1000 and above	867,002	66%
SCNC: MONTHLY RENTAL HOUSING COSTS FOR OCCUPIED UNITS (in dollars)		
Paying less than \$600	1,461	14%
Paying \$600-\$999	4,194	41%
\$1000 and above	4,393	43%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table B25104

LA CITY RENTAL HOUSING COST BURDEN		
Percent of Income Spent on Rent	Total Households	Percent of Total
30-49.99%	211,419	26%
50%+	245,744	30%
Total burdened renter occupied Households	808,504	56%
SCNC RENTAL HOUSING COST BURDEN		
Percent of Income Spent on Rent	Total Households	Percent of Total
30-49.99%	2,258	31%
50%+	2,652	37%
Total burdened renter occupied Households	7,248	68%

Source: ACS 2011-5 year estimates, Table B25070

SCNC HOME VALUE			
	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than \$10,000 to \$49,999	0	0.00%	0.00%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	15	0.71%	
\$60,000 to \$89,999	0	0.00%	0.71%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	16	0.74%	1.45%

\$100,000 to \$124,999	65	3.08%	4.53%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	3	0.13%	4.66%
\$150,000 to \$174,999	145	6.84%	11.50%
\$175,000 to \$199,999	123	5.82%	17.32%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	213	10.04%	27.36%
\$250,000 to \$299,999	262	12.38%	39.74%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	449	21.21%	60.94%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	451	21.33%	82.27%
\$500,000 to \$749,999	280	13.22%	95.49%
\$750,000 to \$999,999	15	0.70%	96.19%
\$1,000,000 or more	81	3.81%	100.00%
Total	2328.68		
Median Home Value	\$347,618.05		

Source: ACS 2011 5-year estimates, Table B25075

LA HOME VALUES			
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Total:	489,794		
Less than \$10,000	1,108	0.23%	0.23%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	650	0.13%	0.36%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	522	0.11%	0.47%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,299	0.27%	0.73%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	848	0.17%	0.90%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,662	0.34%	1.24%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,037	0.21%	1.45%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,801	0.37%	1.82%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1,659	0.34%	2.16%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	1,136	0.23%	2.39%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1,375	0.28%	2.67%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	868	0.18%	2.85%

\$90,000 to \$99,999	1,168	0.24%	3.09%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6,847	1.40%	4.49%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	6,274	1.28%	5.77%
\$150,000 to \$174,999	12,656	2.58%	8.35%
\$175,000 to \$199,999	10,053	2.05%	10.40%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	36,179	7.39%	17.79%
\$250,000 to \$299,999	42,882	8.76%	26.55%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	100,885	20.60%	47.14%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	64,319	13.13%	60.28%
\$500,000 to \$749,999	93,803	19.15%	79.43%
\$750,000 to \$999,999	43,963	8.98%	88.40%
\$1,000,000 or more	56,800	11.60%	100.00%
	489,794		
Median Home Value	\$423,076		

Source: ACS 2011 5-year estimates, Table B25075

CAR OWNERSHIP IN SCNC		
	Total	Percent
<i>Total Workers Over 16 Per Household</i>	16099	
Total No vehicles	2901	18%
Total 1 vehicle	5847	36%
Total 2 vehicles	3923	24%
Total 3 or more vehicles	3429	21%

Source: ACS 2007-2011. Table B08141

COMMUTE PATTERNS				
	Total	SCNC	Total	LA City
Drove Alone	8294	52%	1167660	68%
Carpooled	1477	9%	182226	11%
Public Transportation	4070	25%	190625	11%
Walked	1420	9%	56115	3%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle	521	3%	39387	2%
Worked at home	317	2%	90570	5%

Source: ACS 2007-2011. Table B08141

ECONOMIC BASE

Jobs by NAICS INDUSTRY SECTOR IN SCNC		
Industry	Total number	Percent of total
Manufacturing	4,581	25%
Wholesale Trade	4,393	24%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,649	9%
Educational Services	1,556	8%
Retail Trade	1,421	8%
Top 5 industries	13,600	73%
Other industries	5,056	27%
TOTAL JOBS	18,656	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics 2011



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

THE American Community Survey

This booklet shows the content of the American Community Survey questionnaire.

Start Here

Respond online today at:
<https://respond.census.gov/acs>

OR

Complete this form and mail it back as soon as possible.

This form asks for information about the people who are living or staying at the address on the mailing label and about the house, apartment, or mobile home located at the address on the mailing label.



If you need help or have questions about completing this form, please call **1-800-354-7271**. The telephone call is free.

Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD):

Call 1-800-582-8330. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted habla español y necesita ayuda para completar su cuestionario, llame sin cargo alguno al **1-877-833-5625**.

Usted también puede completar su entrevista por teléfono con un entrevistador que habla español. O puede responder por Internet en: <https://respond.census.gov/acs>

For more information about the American Community Survey, visit our web site at: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

➔ **Please print today's date.**

Month	Day	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

➔ **Please print the name and telephone number of the person who is filling out this form.** We may contact you if there is a question.

Last Name

First Name

MI

Area Code + Number

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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➔ **How many people are living or staying at this address?**

- **INCLUDE** everyone who is living or staying here for more than 2 months.
- **INCLUDE** yourself if you are living here for more than 2 months.
- **INCLUDE** anyone else staying here who does not have another place to stay, even if they are here for 2 months or less.
- **DO NOT INCLUDE** anyone who is living somewhere else for more than 2 months, such as a college student living away or someone in the Armed Forces on deployment.

Number of people

➔ **Fill out pages 2, 3, and 4 for everyone, including yourself, who is living or staying at this address for more than 2 months. Then complete the rest of the form.**

FORM **ACS-1(INFO)(2013)KFI**
(08-14-2012)

OMB No. 0607-0810



Person 1	Person 2
<p>(Person 1 is the person living or staying here in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with the name of any adult living or staying here.)</p> <p>1 What is Person 1's name? Last Name (Please print) <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> First Name <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/> MI <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box. <input type="checkbox"/> Person 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative </p> <p>3 What is Person 1's sex? Mark (X) ONE box. <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female </p> <p>4 What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth? Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes. Age (in years) <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Month <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Day <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Year of birth <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> </p> <p>→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.</p> <p>5 Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? <input type="checkbox"/> No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </p> <p>6 What is Person 1's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes. <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black, African Am., or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Some other race – Print race. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> </p>	<p>1 What is Person 2's name? Last Name (Please print) <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> First Name <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/> MI <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box. <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative </p> <p>3 What is Person 2's sex? Mark (X) ONE box. <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female </p> <p>4 What is Person 2's age and what is Person 2's date of birth? Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes. Age (in years) <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Month <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Day <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Year of birth <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> </p> <p>→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.</p> <p>5 Is Person 2 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? <input type="checkbox"/> No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </p> <p>6 What is Person 2's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes. <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black, African Am., or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Some other race – Print race. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> </p>



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