

THE STATE OF VAN NUYS



School of Public Affairs
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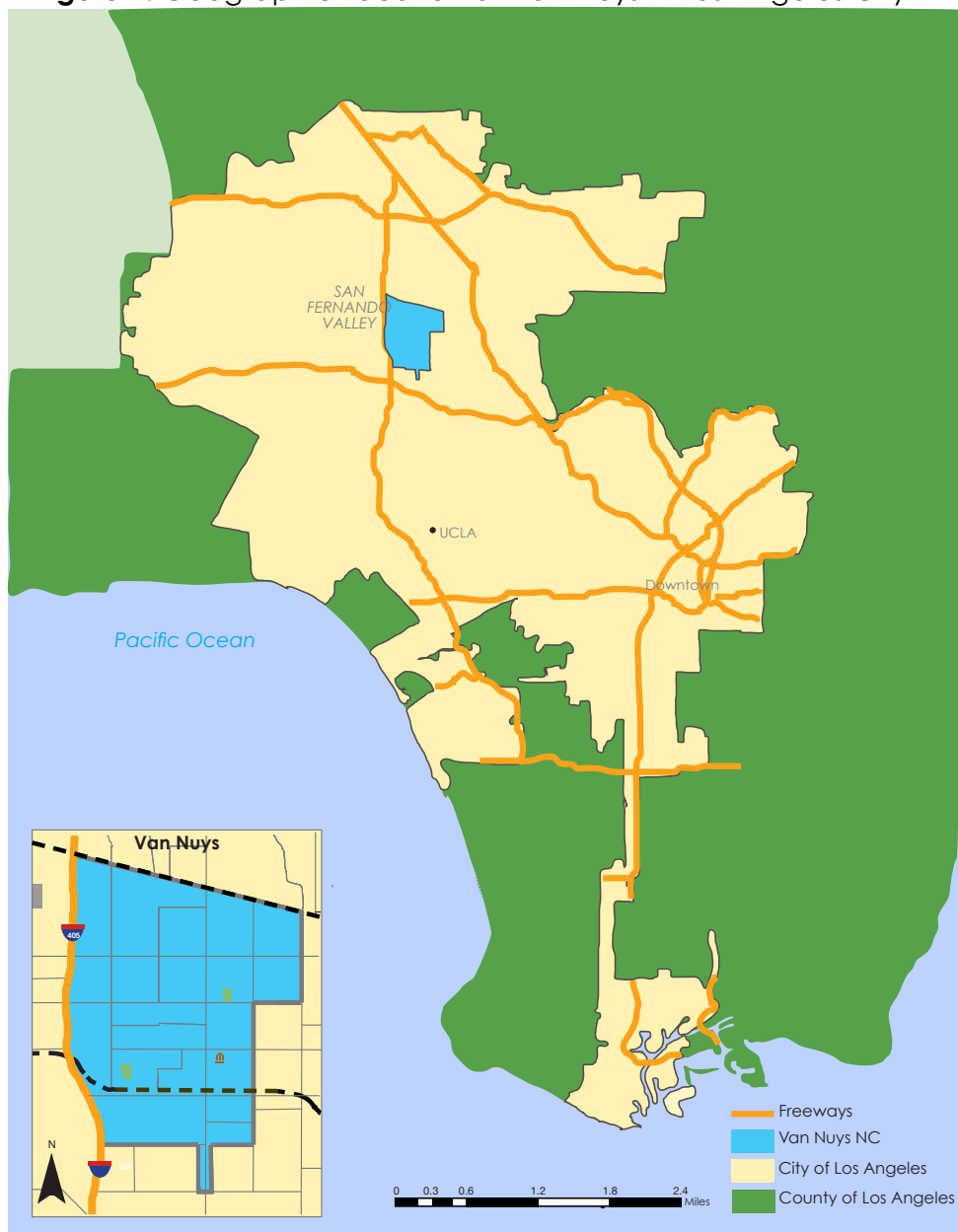
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INTRODUCTION

This report examines the current state of Van Nuys in five key areas - demographics, socioeconomic status, housing characteristics, transportation characteristics, and the neighborhood economic base. Some key components that distinguish Van Nuys from other neighborhoods in Los Angeles are its large immigrant population, its historic homes/landmarks, and the Van Nuys City Hall, which serves as a central part of governmental activity in the San Fernando Valley. This report specifically looks at the changes that have occurred in the neighborhood and the current state of Van Nuys. The report relies on secondary data available from the US Decennial Census, the American Community Survey, and the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics.

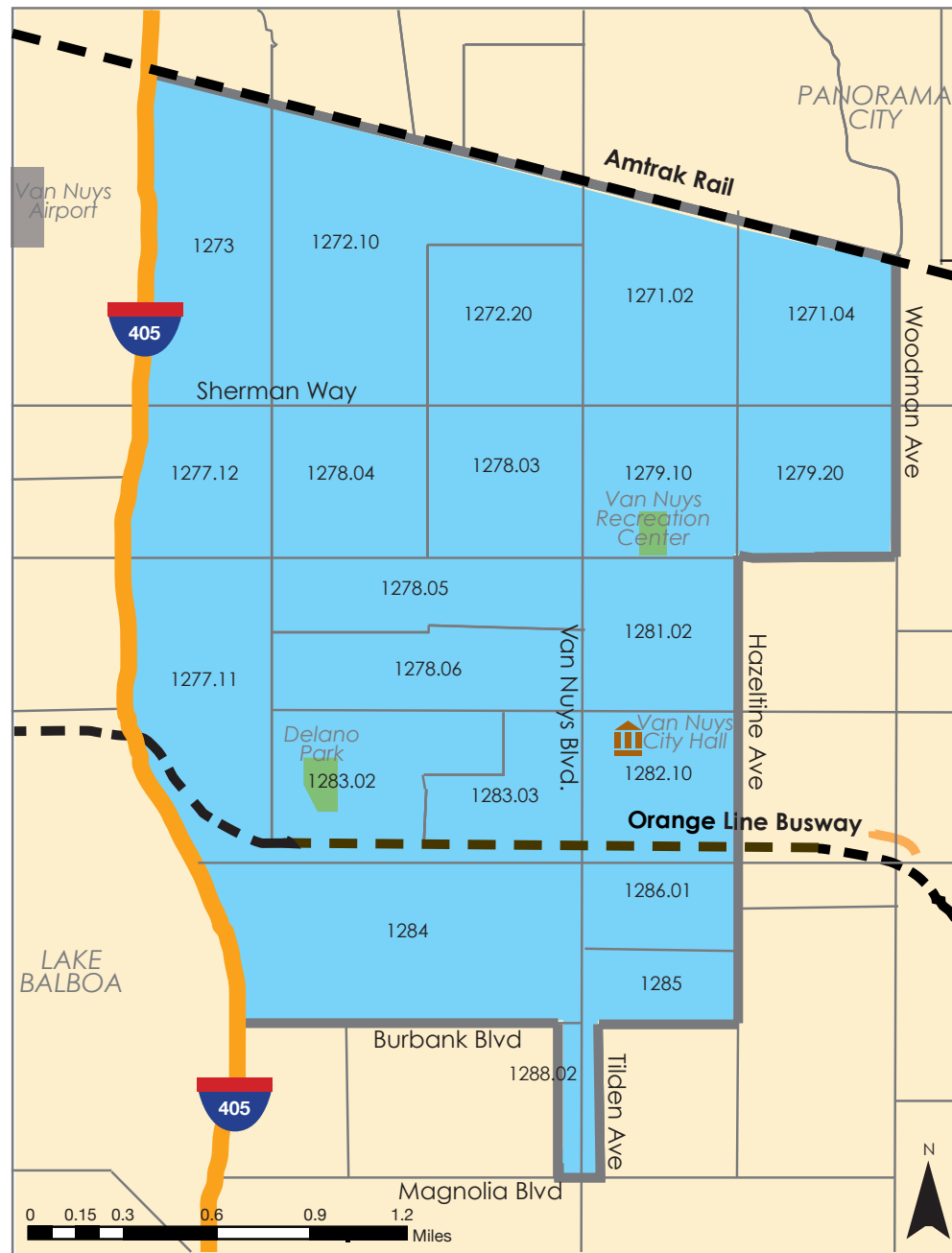
Figure 1: Geographic Location of Van Nuys in Los Angeles City



Source: Produced by Jenny Chhea and Daisy Miguel using data from Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Van Nuys Neighborhood Council is a multicultural neighborhood that is located in the southeast portion of the San Fernando Valley (See Figure 1). The community of Van Nuys is approximately 5.84 square miles. It is bounded by the 405 Freeway to west, the Amtrak Rail line to the North, Burbank Blvd to the south, Magnolia Blvd to the Southeast, Woodman to the northeast, and Hazeltine and Tilden Ave to the East (See Figure 2).

Figure 2. Van Nuys Neighborhood Council



Source: Produced by Jenny Chhea and Daisy Miguel using 2010 Census Tracts - Tiger/Line files and LA City GIS Department, 2008

Note: This map includes census tracts for geographical divisions (for definition of "census tracts" see Appendix B).

The surrounding neighborhoods play a role in shaping the character of Van Nuys. Adjacent communities to Van Nuys include North Hills to the North, Panorama City to the Northeast, Valley Glen to the East, Sherman Oaks to the South, the Sepulveda Basin on the Southwest, and Lake Balboa on the West.

DEFINING BOUNDARIES

There are different definitions of Van Nuys. One alternate boundary is the one that was created by the city of Los Angeles Planning Department. They include portions of Lake Balboa in their definition of Van Nuys. However for the purposes of this report we will keep a consistent boundary by relying on those set forth by the Van Nuys Neighborhood Council.

The neighborhood of Van Nuys is comprised of 21 census tracts. Using Geographic Information Systems we concluded that only eighteen of the twenty-one census tracts are completely within the designated Van Nuys Neighborhood Council boundaries. The remaining three census tracts only have portions in the Van Nuys Neighborhood Council (refer to Appendix Figure 45). Only 62% of census tract 1286.01 is within Van Nuys. Census tract 1285 represents an even smaller portion of Van Nuys with only 40% of the census tract being included inside of the Van Nuys neighborhood boundaries. However, census tract 1288.02 has the smallest representation in Van Nuys since only 6.4% of it falls within Van Nuys.

BACKGROUND OF VAN NUYS

HISTORY

RANCHO DAYS

The history of Van Nuys begins with a rancho story in the San Fernando Valley. The ranch was originally part of the San Fernando Mission, which was controlled by Spanish missionaries. However, in 1845, Andrés Pico, who owned half the ranch, began leasing the land to Eugelio de Celis (see Robinson, 1956). In 1846, Governor Pio Pico sold the rest of the land on behalf of Mexico to raise funds for the war against the United States. During the time, the San Fernando Valley consisted mostly of cattle-ranching. By 1871, the southern half of the Valley was owned by the San Fernando Farm Homestead Association, a joint venture between Isaac Lankershim and Isaac Newton Van Nuys, who was the son of Dutch farmers from New York State (see Robinson, 1956). Both purchased 60,000 acres of the land for \$115,000, which would be the equivalent of \$664,867.53 in 2013 inflation-adjusted dollars.¹ Nine years later, this joint venture came under the name of the Los Angeles Farm and Milling Company, with Isaac Newton Van Nuys as the leader. The area remained predominantly a sheep and cattle raising area. The Los Angeles Aqueduct project that begun in 1907 (William Mulholland's project that would have brought water from the Owen Valley to Los Angeles) soon made the area an ideal place for crop raising, and the Valley became a place of opportunity for many, along with new railroads that brought easy transportation to Los Angeles (see Robinson, 1956). Los Angeles was the "California Cornucopia World," and soon many wanted to buy Van Nuys' land.

Wanting to raise funds for building the Van Nuys Hotel, Isaac Van Nuys sold his land south of Roscoe Boulevard to *Los Angeles Times* vice president Harry Chandler, along with his syndicates Harrison Gray Otis (president of *Los Angeles Times*), M.H. Sherman (railroad builder), H.J. Whitley (subdivider), and Otto F. Brand (vice president of Title Insurance and Trust Company), whom bought 47,000 acres of the land for \$2.5 million in 1910 in one of the greatest "sale of the century," (see Lapari). Wanting to eventually incorporate the land into Los Angeles city, which owned the Los Angeles Aqueduct, they subdivided the land into Tract 1000, which became the town sites of Van Nuys, Marion, and Owensmouth. With half the land owned by W. P. Whitsett, he became the one in charge of sales and developing the town.

BIRTH OF VAN NUYS

Van Nuys was officially started on February 22, 1911 as what began with a public excursion of auto races, barbeques, patriotic speeches, auction lots, and a free train ride to the Van Nuys town site to celebrate Washington's birthday (see Van Nuys Neighborhood Council). Two special trains, one with twelve coaches and the other with seven coaches, were necessary to accommodate the crowd, who flocked on the 14 mile stretch of Sherman Way, which began the town. 15,000 people flocked to this town. Lots were sold for \$350 starting price, at a rate of one sale per three minutes (see "Van Nuys is Born!"). Some were even purchased for \$1200, and soon a town was born. The *L.A. Times* even called the auction "The beginning of a new empire and a new era in the Southland," (see Van Nuys Neighborhood Council).

¹ CPI inflation Calculator, accessed November 6, 2013, http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm.

Figure 3. Founding of Van Nuys in 1911



Source: Los Angeles Valley College Historical Museum

From a barren land, houses, stores, police, fire department, banks, and other buildings were soon built in Van Nuys. The Valley General Store, which started as a banking house, became the first real building in Van Nuys – and even still stands today (see Van Nuys Neighborhood Council). Within its first year, the post office, *Van Nuys Call* newspaper, *Daily News*, railroad stations, streetcar services, and business centers developed. Within the next two years, Van Nuys High School, the first high school in the Valley, was opened. Hollywood star Marilyn Monroe would later attend this school in the 1940s. In 1915, the Valley voted 681 to 25 to join the city of Los Angeles, thus incorporating the town of Van Nuys into Los Angeles (see Roderick, 2011). In 1928, the Van Nuys Airport, originally the Metropolitan Airport, was established – which for a while became the busiest general aviation airport in the nation (see Los Angeles World Airports). In 1932 Van Nuys City Hall was built, making the town a second center for city services. In 1947, a General Motors plant was established in Van Nuys, turning Van Nuys into a bustling town. Finally in 1962, the Los Angeles Public Library and the Van Nuys police station buildings were established.

Figure 4. Original Van Nuys Hotel, Van Nuys, Calif., on Van Nuys Blvd.

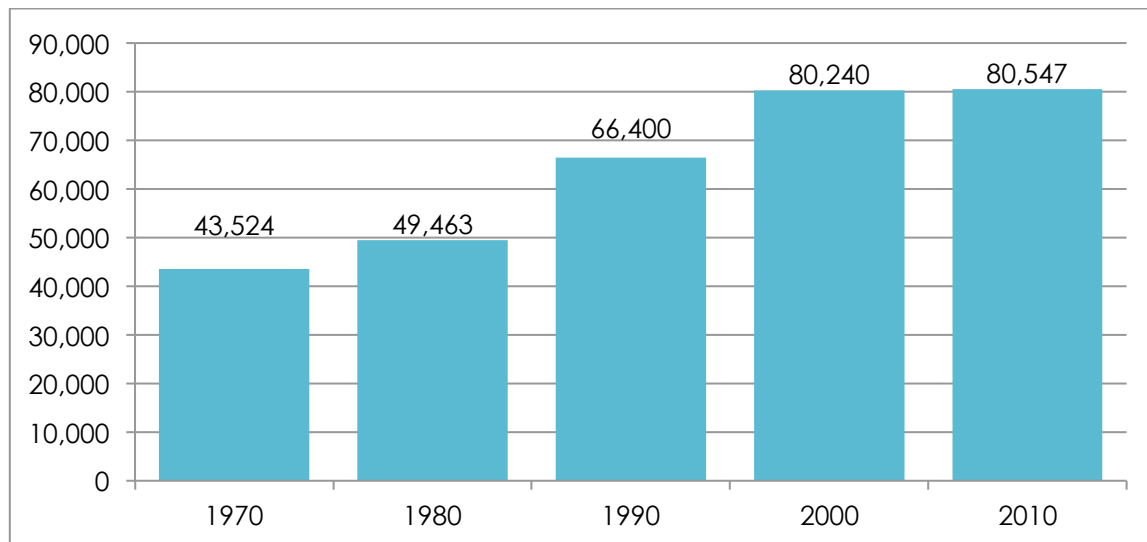


Source: San Fernando Valley History Digital Library, California State University, Northridge. University Library.

POPULATION TREND

In 1970, Van Nuys had a recorded population of 43,524 people. However, the population of Van Nuys has increased since then, growing by nearly 50 percent by 1990 and doubling in size by 2010. Yet just as equally important is the lack of growth from 2000 to 2010.

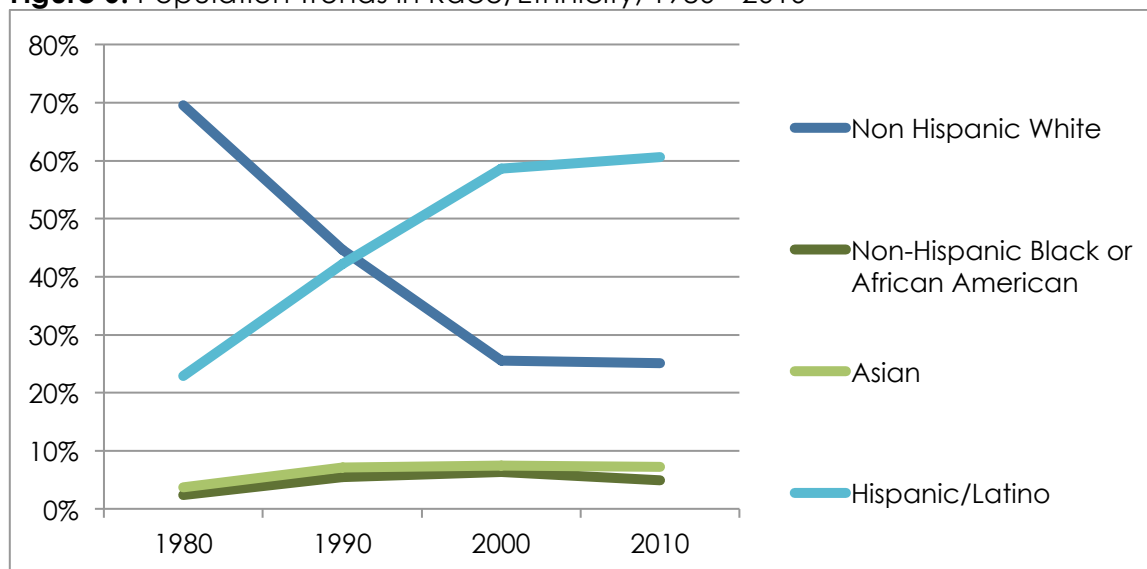
Figure 5. Van Nuys Population Trends 1970-2010



Data Source: John R. Logan at Brown University and 2010 Decennial Census

Over the last century, the population of Van Nuys has switched from a primarily White community to a predominantly minority-majority racial/ethnic mix. Over the span of 30 years between 1980 to 2010, the population of Hispanics or Latinos more than doubled, from a make up of 23 percent of the population to 61 percent of the population. The population of non-Hispanic Whites, on the contrary, dropped from 70 percent to 25 percent while the population percentages for Asians or Blacks increased by 6 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Figure 6. Population Trends in Race/Ethnicity, 1980 - 2010



Source: John R. Logan at Brown University and the 2010 Decennial Census

VAN NUYS TODAY

Today, much of the original infrastructure and transportation systems that were found in Van Nuys no longer exist. This includes the Pacific Electric Rail, which once ran through the neighborhood. Van Nuys today consists of city buildings, stores, the Metro Orange line, and Amtrak rail station. The majority of Van Nuys today consists of a commercial and residential mix.

LANDMARKS

Van Nuys is rich with historical landmarks and history. Some key landmarks and historical buildings include the Civic Center, the James Gordon Federal Building, the Los Angeles Public Library, the Van Nuys Police Station, Los Angeles County Service Center, Fire Station 39, City Hall, and the Sherman Lawyers building – all located within the Central Business District of Van Nuys. Van Nuys City Hall as well as multiple government agencies serve the wider San Fernando Valley with government services. Van Nuys also includes two parks that serve community residents: The Van Nuys Recreation Center and Delano Park. Both provide an auditorium, multipurpose room, and other recreational amenities for residents. Today, initiatives to preserve Van Nuys's historical buildings conflict with the growing need for commercial and residential development in the area.

TRANSPORTATION

The southern border of Van Nuys is traversed by Metro's Orange line. The Orange line is a bus rapid transit line that has four major stops within the neighborhood. These stops include from west to east, Woodley, Sepulveda, Van Nuys and Woodman.

In addition to the Metro Orange Line, the Union Pacific railway serves as a transportation hub for the area as well as the northern boundary for the neighborhood. Amtrak runs three lines through this railway: Pacific Surfliner, Coast Starlight, and San Joaquin Train Service. A second service, the Metrolink Commuter Train, uses this railway for its Ventura County Line.

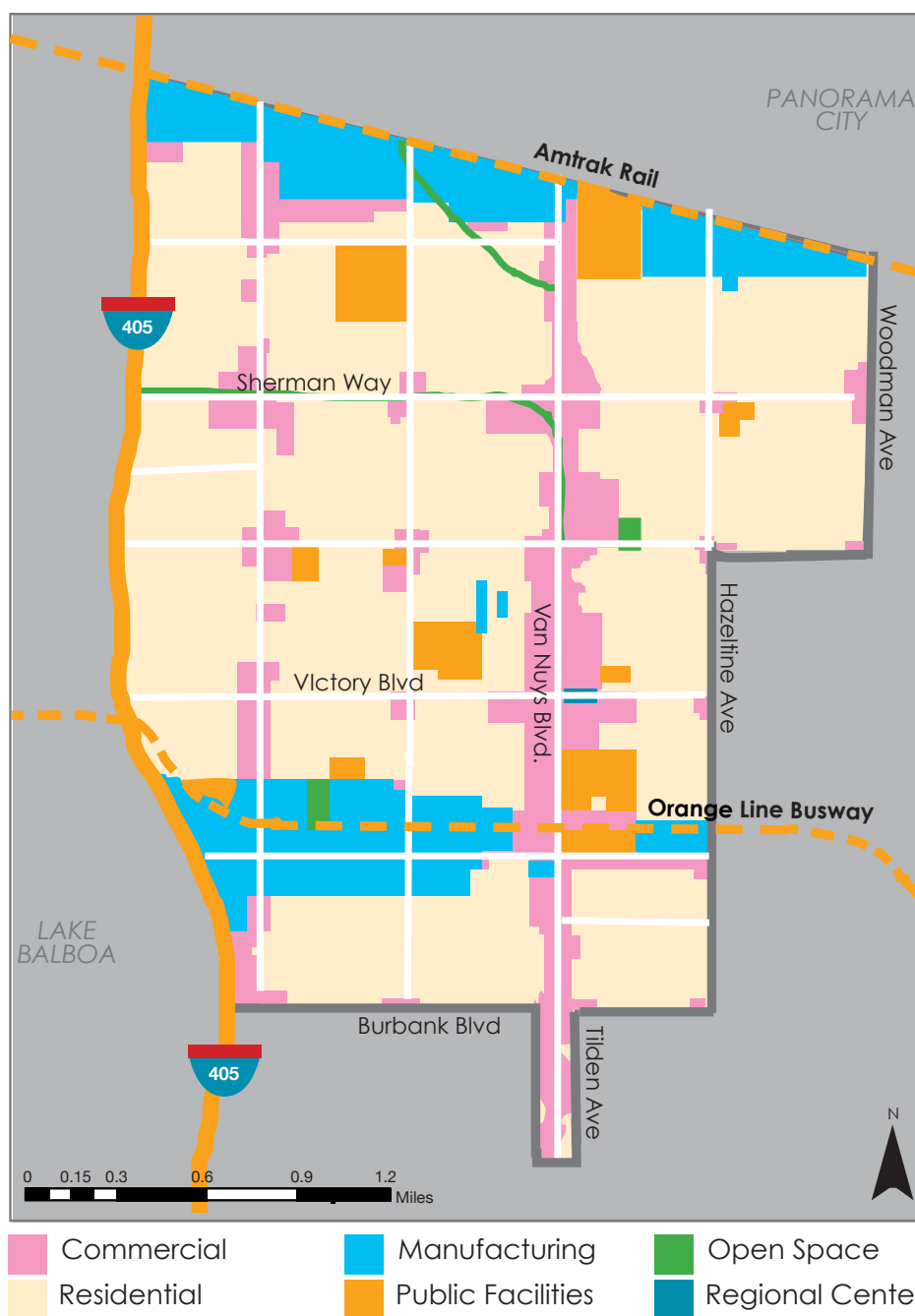
VAN NUYS NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL

Formed as part of a larger charter amendment intended to bring representation to Los Angeles communities, Van Nuys Neighborhood Council was formed in 1999 (see Nash). These advisory panels were created to address local problems, since many in the San Fernando Valley and Hollywood felt discontent with the City Government and wanted to break off from Los Angeles. Van Nuys Neighborhood Council became the 39th certified Neighborhood Council on July 23rd, 2002 (see Los Angeles Citywide Alliance of Neighborhood Councils). Van Nuys Neighbor Council, however, has had a rough start since its origins. In 2003, elections were contested due to allegations of election fraud, vote-rigging, and city favoritism, as the opposing slate claimed that the new council failed to be representative of the population as most of the seats won represented the Latino slate (see Nash). Moreover, in order to raise property values, some former Van Nuys neighborhoods have won approval by the Los Angeles City Council to break off from Van Nuys and join neighboring communities in Sherman Oaks, Lake Balboa, and Valley Glen (see "Goodbye Van Nuys"). Today, Van Nuys Neighborhood Council meets on the second Wednesday of every month at the Marvin Braude Center, with George Thomas residing as President.

LAND USE/ZONING OF VAN NUYS

There are 35 community plans within the city of Los Angeles; all 35 community plans combined create the land use element of the Los Angeles General Plan (see “General Plan”). The neighborhood of Van Nuys is encompassed by the Van-Nuys North Sherman Oaks Community Plan. The policies and guidelines found in the community plan are meant to help guide the development and land use patterns of the neighborhood. The Van-Nuys North Sherman Oaks community plan was last updated in 1998.

Figure 7. Van Nuys Land Use



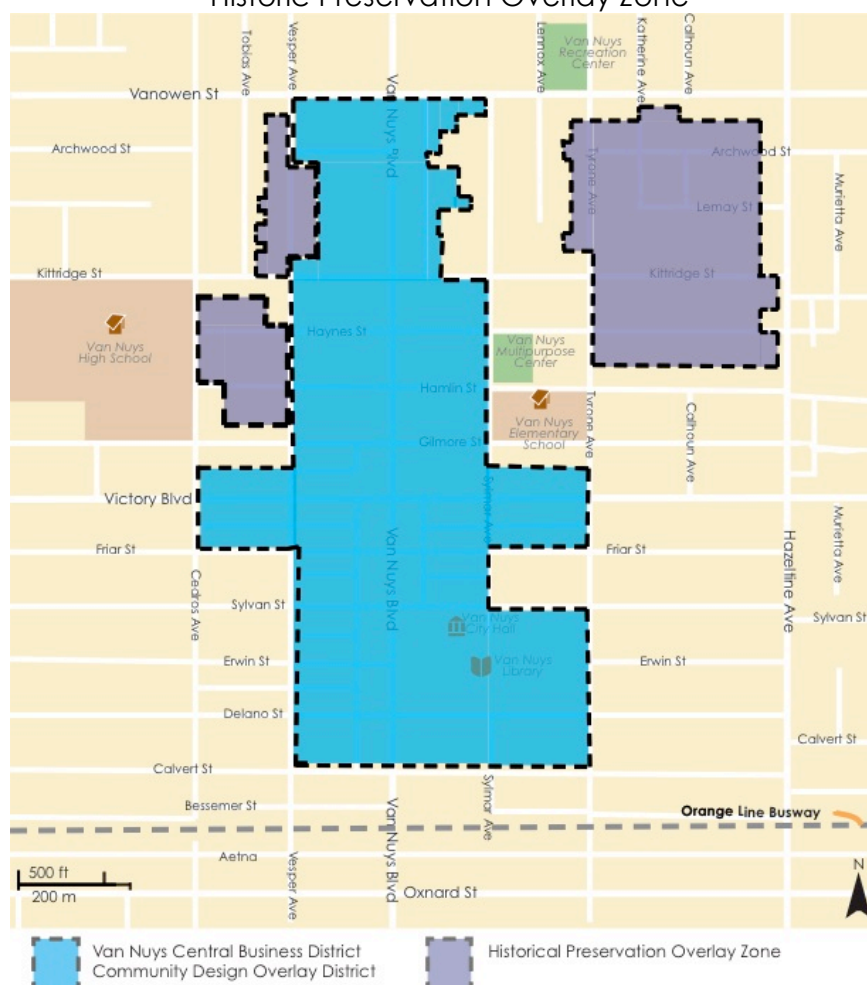
Source: Produced by Jenny Chhea and Daisy Miguel using Geographic Information System

Despite the community plan guidelines, the development in Van Nuys is still mostly shaped by the zoning requirements found in the Los Angeles Municipal Code. The area surrounding the Metro Orange line from Hazeltine Ave to the 405 freeway is mostly zoned for industrial uses. The northern section of Van Nuys where the Amtrak and rail lines cross is also surrounded by industrial zoning. The largest concentration of commercial zoning occurs along Van Nuys Blvd (see Figure 7). The immense concentration of commercial zoning along Van Nuys Blvd has led to the creation of the Van Nuys Central Business District Community Design Overlay (see Figure 8).

The purpose of the Van Nuys Central Business District Community Design Overlay is to preserve the character of the community as well as to enhance the physical aspects of the commercial corridor. The second attempt to protect the character of the community has been through the creation of the Van Nuys Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) (see Figure 8).

According to the office of Historic Preservation, the Van Nuys HPOZ that was adopted in 2010 was the first HPOZ to be formed in the San Fernando Valley. The main purpose of the Van Nuys HPOZ was to provide policy design standards that preserve the historic homes and landscape in the neighborhood (see “Van Nuys HPOZ”).

Figure 8: Van Nuys Central Business District Community Design Overlay District and Van Nuys Historic Preservation Overlay Zone



Source: Produced by Jenny Chhea using Los Angeles Planning Department maps

DEMOGRAPHICS

Van Nuys overall has seen a substantial increase in population since the 1970's as described in the history section (see Figure 5). Not only that, but Van Nuys has transformed from a predominately white neighborhood into a large Hispanic/Latino immigrant community who are mostly English-language deficient. This racial/ethnic and foreign-born shift has led to new dynamics and new concerns within the community. The overall population in Van Nuys today is fairly young and consists of mostly family households.

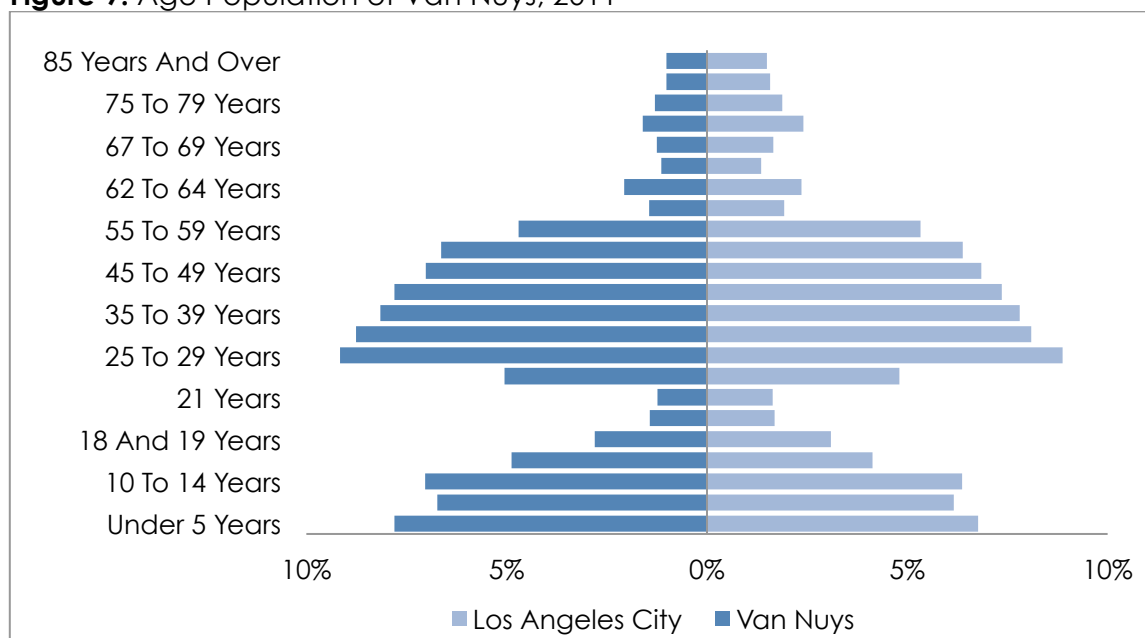
POPULATION

As of 2010, there are approximately 80,547 people in Van Nuys. This represents 2% of the total population in Los Angeles (see Figure 5).

AGE

The overall population in Van Nuys tends to be slightly younger than the overall population in Los Angeles. For example, the median age in Van Nuys is 31 years old (the mean is 33 years old) while in the city of Los Angeles it is 32 (with a mean of 35 years old). A possible explanation for the slightly lower median age in Van Nuys is by looking at its distribution. Although both in Van Nuys and in Los Angeles thirty-four percent of the population is considered “dependent” – people under the age of 18 or people over the age of 65 – the people that make-up this dependent population is slightly different. In Van Nuys the dependent population largely consists of people under the age of 18 (26%), which is three percent higher than the dependent population under the age of 18 in the city of Los Angeles (see Figure 9). The 65 years or older dependents represent 10% of the population in Los Angeles while in Van Nuys only 7% of its population is 65 years or older. Since residents are fairly younger in Van Nuys, their children may be young as well.

Figure 9. Age Population of Van Nuys, 2011



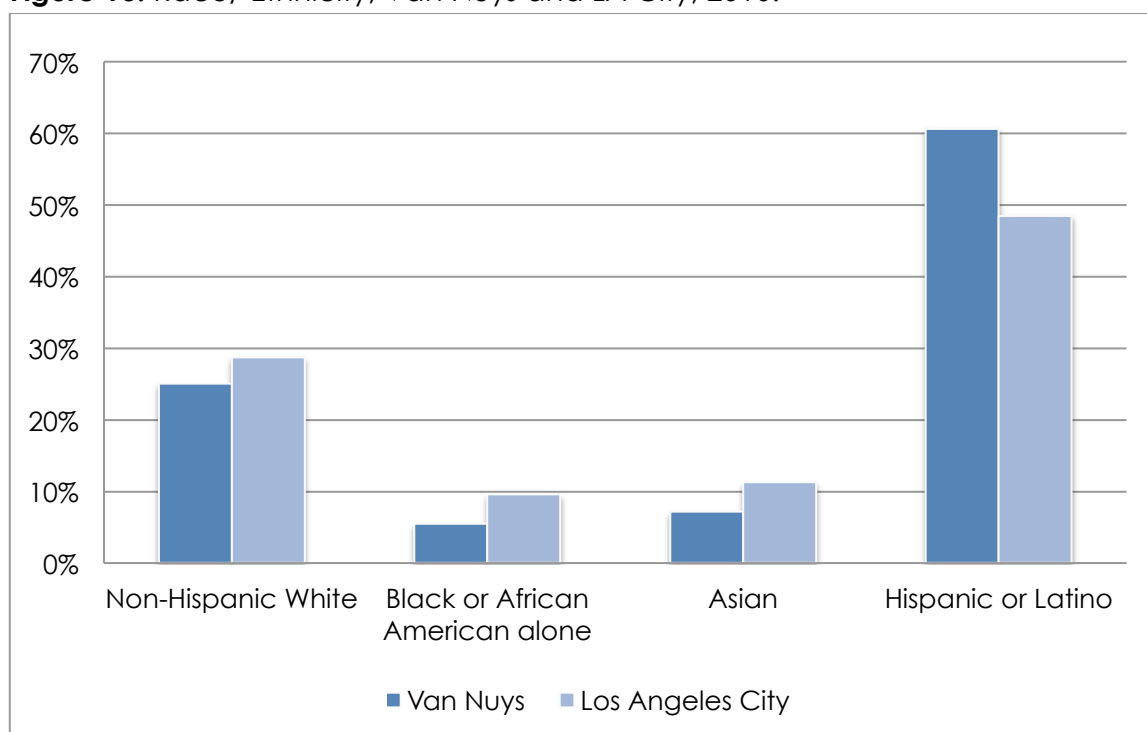
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

The distribution of men and women is fairly consistent with the distribution of men and women in Los Angeles. Men make up approximately 51% of the population in Van Nuys while women represent 49% of the population. In the city of Los Angeles the gender distribution is about 50/50.

RACE/ETHNICITY

Currently Hispanics/Latinos make up the majority of the population in Van Nuys, with 61% of the population being of Hispanic/Latino origin. This is no surprise considering the population trends shown in Figure 6 and Van Nuys' large foreign-born population. Non-Hispanic Whites make up 25% of the total population in Van Nuys, followed by 7% Asians, 6% Black or African American, and 0.8% American Indian or Alaska Native. The trends breakdown of race/ethnicity of Van Nuys is similar to that of Los Angeles City's, with Hispanics and Latinos making up the largest group and almost half of the population in Los Angeles City, followed by non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 10. Race/ Ethnicity, Van Nuys and LA City, 2010.



Source: 2010 Decennial Census

NATIVITY

An explanation for Van Nuys' large Hispanic/Latino population could be its immigration patterns. Van Nuys today consists of a large immigrant population; forty-seven percent of its residents are foreign born while the city of Los Angeles only has 39% of its residents as foreign-born. Additionally, most of its foreign born population are coming from Mexico and El Salvador (Figure 12).

The number of non-citizens in Van Nuys is further evidence of the large immigrant population in the area. In fact the non-citizen population in Van Nuys exceeds the non-citizen population in the city of L.A by 6

percentage points. This information is critical to the services that should be provided to this community, and has ramifications for other demographic characteristics in Van Nuys – including language.

Figure 11. Nativity and Citizenship, 2007-2011

	VAN NUYS	LOS ANGELES CITY
Native	53%	61%
Foreign Born	47%	39%
Naturalized	34%	40%
Not a citizen	66%	60%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

Figure 12. Place of Birth for Foreign-Born Population in Van Nuys, 2007-2011

PLACES OF ORIGIN	
Europe	5%
Asia	22%
Africa	2%
Latin America	71%
Mexico	32%
El Salvador	18%
Guatemala	12%
Peru	3%

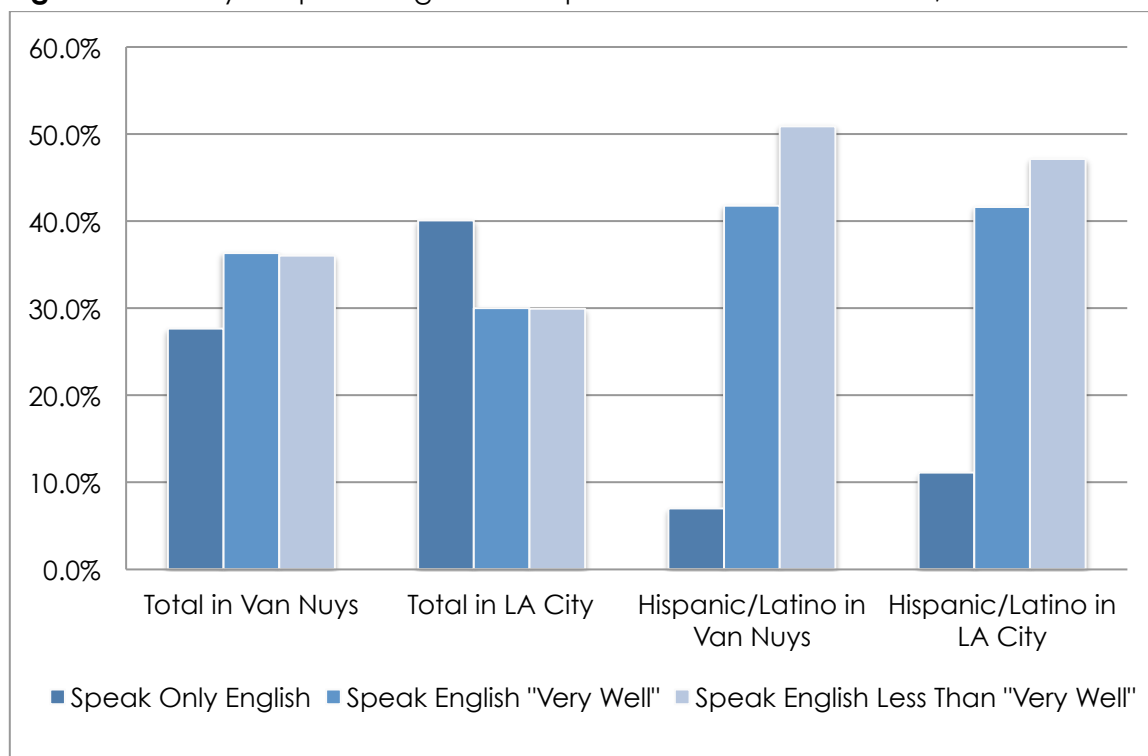
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

LANGUAGE

When looking at the population of Van Nuys 5 years and over, a majority of the population is English language proficient, with 64% of the population indicating that they speak English only or speak English “very well” (see Figure 13). However, the percentage of people that are English proficient in Van Nuys is less compared to Los Angeles city – with 70% of the population in Los Angeles city able to speak English only or speak English “very well.”

However, the aggregated data for language proficiency still is problematic because when looking closely at the Hispanic or Latino population that make up a large proportion of Van Nuys, the percentage of those who are English language proficient changes greatly. With a large Hispanic and Latino population whom are mostly immigrants, slightly over half (51%) of the total population is English-language deficient (can speak English less than “very well”). Similarly, in Los Angeles city, 47% of Hispanics/Latinos speak English less than very well.” This is important because it suggests the need for bilingual materials and additional English language course instructions in Van Nuys.

Figure 13. Ability to Speak English for Population 5 Years and Over, 2007-2011



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Van Nuys is primarily a community with families, with 66% of the population classified as “family households.” This is 5 percentage points higher than the number of family households found in the city of Los Angeles. However it appears that the family household composition of Van Nuys may have more single headed households, and less married family households compared to Los Angeles city’s. Male-headed households in Van Nuys are 14% of family household population meanwhile the city only has 11%. Van Nuys also has a slightly higher female-headed population (27%) when compared to the city of Los Angeles’s family-headed population (25%).

Figure 14. Household Type, 2007-2011

	Van Nuys	Los Angeles City
Family Households	66%	61%
Married Family Household	59%	64%
Single Male Headed Household	14%	11%
Single Female Headed Household	27%	25%
Nonfamily Households	34%	39%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

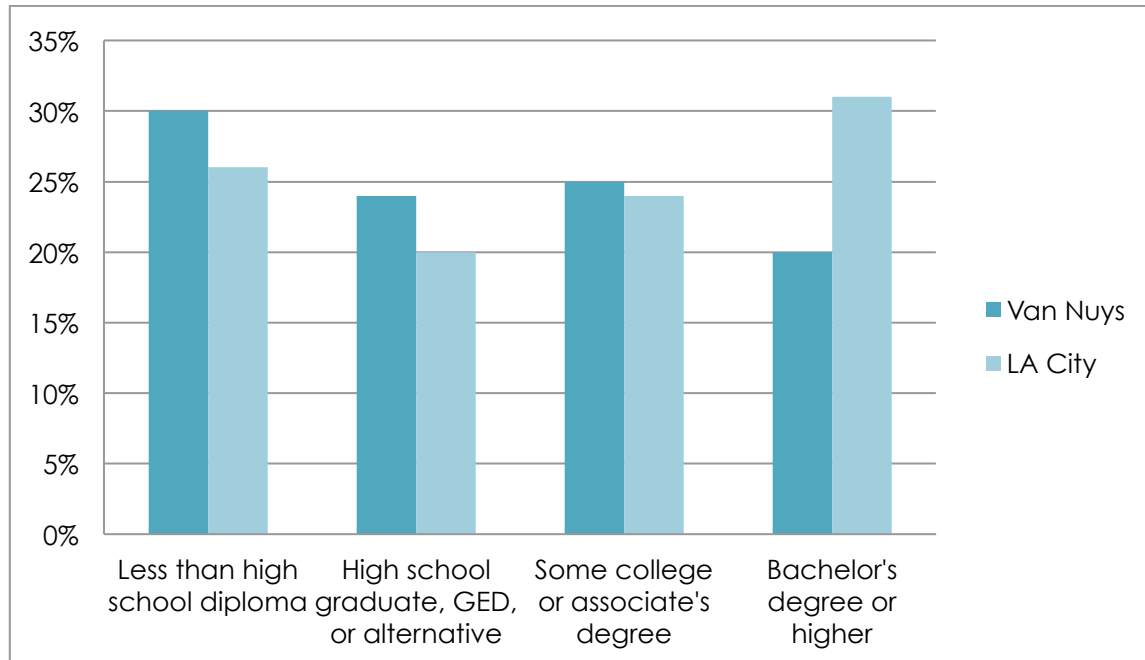
The level of educational attainment of residents in Van Nuys determines the industry that they work in as well as the income that they receive. All of these different variables as well as the external market forces help determine the economic vitality of the area. Residents' income can show their buying power, and the expendable income can help explain what type of industry should be planned for. The following section thus examines how much residents are earning, where they are working, and if they are working all year. Additionally, through its examination of educational attainment, labor market status, full time full year earnings, median household income levels, and poverty status, the following section indicates that residents in Van Nuys have lower socioeconomic status than those in Los Angeles City, with Hispanics/Latinos faring off worse in both.

HUMAN CAPITAL

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Van Nuys is a neighborhood with 9 public schools, including two high schools, and 8 private schools.² Yet within the Van Nuys community, less than half of the population has a college degree. Educational attainment rates for Van Nuys are lower than rates for Los Angeles city, with 31 percent of the population in Los Angeles city having a Bachelor's degree or higher, whereas for Van Nuys the total is only 20 percent. About 25 percent in both have some sort of college or associate's degree, but for the Van Nuys 54 percent of the population obtained a high school education or less, whereas for Los Angeles the rate is 46 percent (see Figure 15).

Figure 15. Educational Attainment by Population 25 Years or Older for Van Nuys and LA City

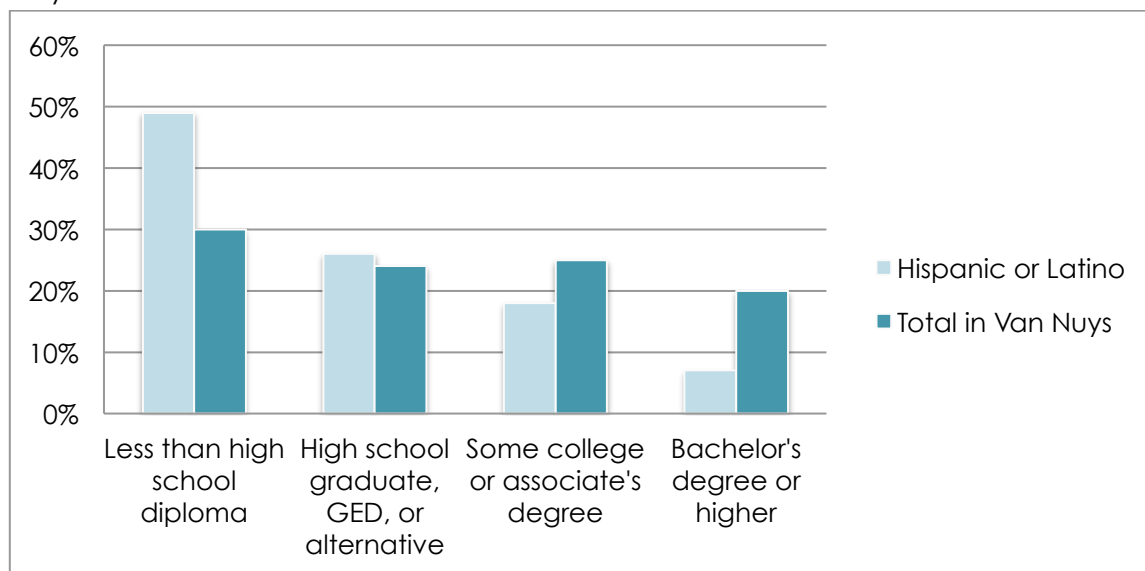


Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

² "Mapping L.A.: Van Nuys, Schools" Los Angeles Times, accessed November 8, 2013, <http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/neighborhood/van-nuys/schools/>

A breakdown of educational attainment by race/ethnicity shows that even within Van Nuys, Hispanics and Latinos have the lowest rate of educational attainment. Only 7 percent have attained a Bachelor's or higher degree (see Figure 16), compared to the total population of 20 percent – and an even more surprising 35 percent for non-Hispanic Whites and 46 percent for Asians (See Appendix Figure 46). However, for Asians this data is not disaggregated and could be misleading. Filipinos and Koreans, who make up a large proportion of the Asian population in Van Nuys, have higher educational attainment rates than other Asians in the umbrella group and blur the educational needs for other subgroups with lower educational attainment rates (See Appendix Figure 47 and University of California AAPI Policy Multicampus Research Program). Nonetheless, the educational attainment rates for Hispanics/Latinos are drastically poor, whereby a high rate of Hispanics and Latinos (49 percent) have less than a high school diploma even though Van Nuys has two high schools. This suggests some sort of educational disparity.

Figure 16. Educational Attainment by Hispanic/Latino for Population 25 Years or Older in Van Nuys



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

LABOR MARKET STATUS

The labor force participation rate as defined by the United States Census Bureau is “the proportion of the population that is in the labor force”.³ The Van Nuys labor force participation rate is 2% higher than the city of Los Angeles. However, when looking at unemployment rates, the rate is still 1% higher in Van Nuys when compared to the city of Los Angeles.

Figure 17: Labor Force Participation Rate

	Van Nuys	Los Angeles City
LFPR	69%	67%
Unemployed	11%	10%

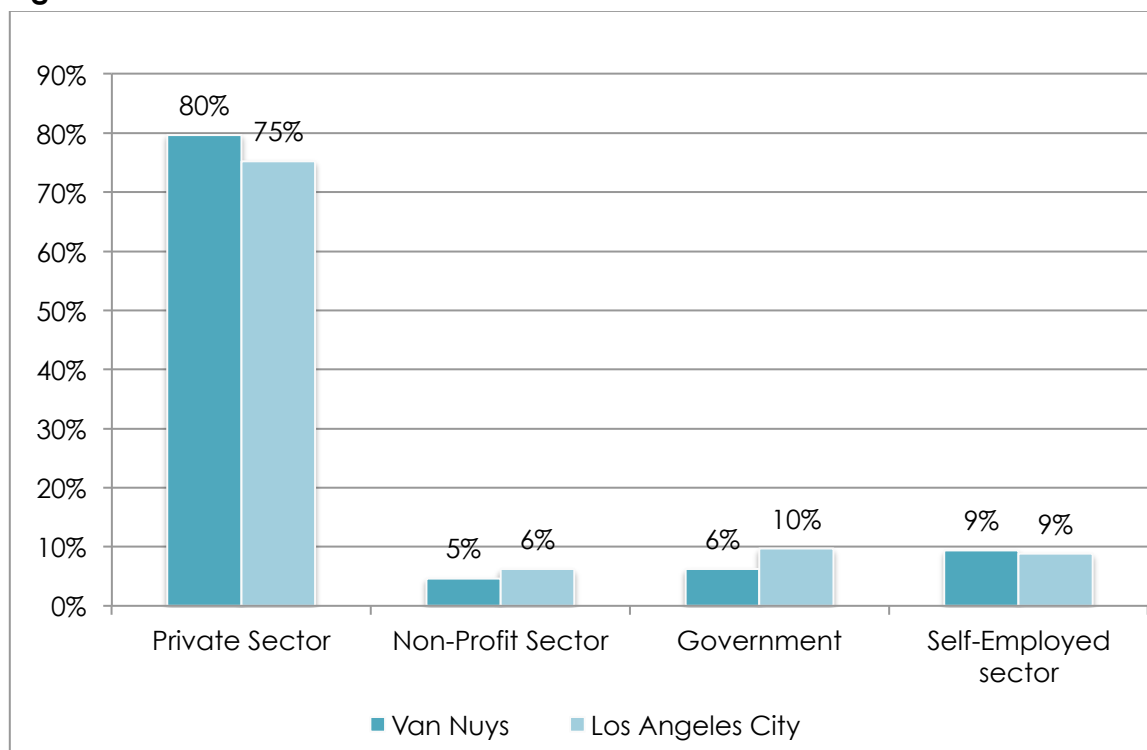
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

CLASS OF WORKER

The work force in Van Nuys is primarily working in the private sector. The second highest work sector in Van Nuys consist of people who are self-employed, which is consistent with the amount of self-employed workers in the city of Los Angeles at 9%. The third highest work sector is government, where six-percent of Van Nuys work force works in the government sector while ten-percent of the City of Los Angeles work force works in the government sector. The number of residents working in the government sector seems relatively low given the high amount of government agencies located within Van Nuys. The non-profit sector contains the lowest amount of workers; only 5% of workers in Van Nuys work in the nonprofit sector while 6% of workers in the city of Los Angeles work in this field.

Figure 18: Class of Worker

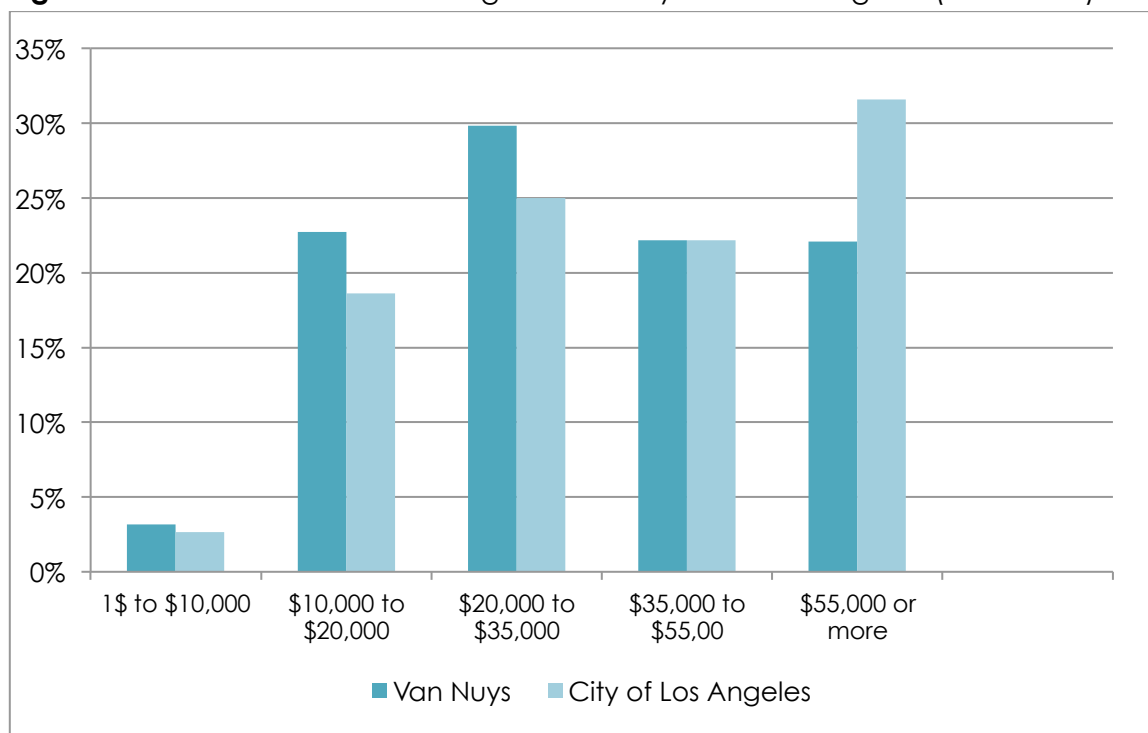


Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

FULLTIME FULLYEAR WORKER EARNINGS

In addition to a lower level educational attainment and higher level of unemployment, the median full-time, full-year earnings in Van Nuys (\$31,682) is comparatively less than Los Angeles's (\$37,960). This difference in earnings distribution suggests a significant income disparity between the fulltime workers in Van Nuys and the city of Los Angeles. The highest proportion (30%) of full time workers in Van Nuys is making between \$20,000 to \$35,000 dollars, while in the city of Los Angeles a large percentage (32%) of the full time full year workers is making \$55,000 dollars and above. There is also a higher proportion (4%) of worker's earning \$10,000-\$20,000 in Van Nuys when compared to the city of Los Angeles. The low level of higher educational attainment in Van Nuys may be contributing to the income disparity between fulltime full year worker earnings between the neighborhood and the city, suggesting that something should be done to improve education in Van Nuys and possibly increase individual earnings.

Figure 19: Fulltime Full-Year Earnings in Van Nuys and Los Angeles (2007-2011)



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

SOCIOECONOMIC

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The median household income in Van Nuys is also significantly lower than the median household income in the city of Los Angeles. The difference in median incomes amounts to \$10,620 dollars. 10 percent more of the population in Van Nuys earn less than \$50,000 compared to Los Angeles city, while 7 percent more in Los Angeles earn above \$100,000 compared to Van Nuys (for full distribution see Appendix Figure 48). Despite the proportion of workers participating in the labor force, the median household income indicates that people working in Van Nuys are maybe working lower paying jobs.

Figure 20: Estimated Median Household Income

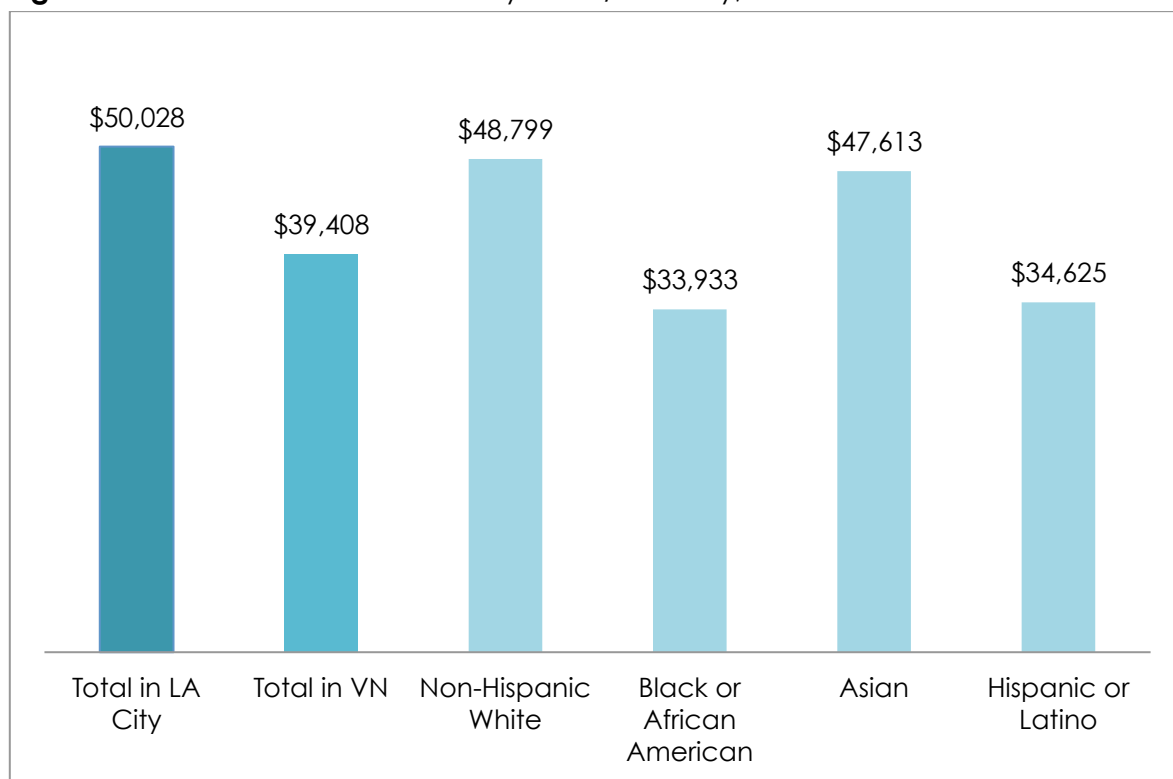
	Van Nuys	Los Angeles City
Median Household Income	\$39,408	\$ 50,028

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

However, when breaking down the median household income by race/ethnicity, the median for Hispanics/Latinos and Blacks are less than the total for Van Nuys, with \$34,625 and \$33,933 respectively. Hence, although the median household income for Van Nuys is already low in comparison to Los Angeles city's, for Hispanics and Latinos, their socioeconomic status is even lower.

For non-Hispanic Whites the median household income is \$48,799, significantly higher than the median for the total population in Van Nuys but slightly less than for the total population in Los Angeles city. This high percentage is followed by \$47,613 for Asians.

Figure 21. Median House Income by Race/Ethnicity, 2011



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

POVERTY

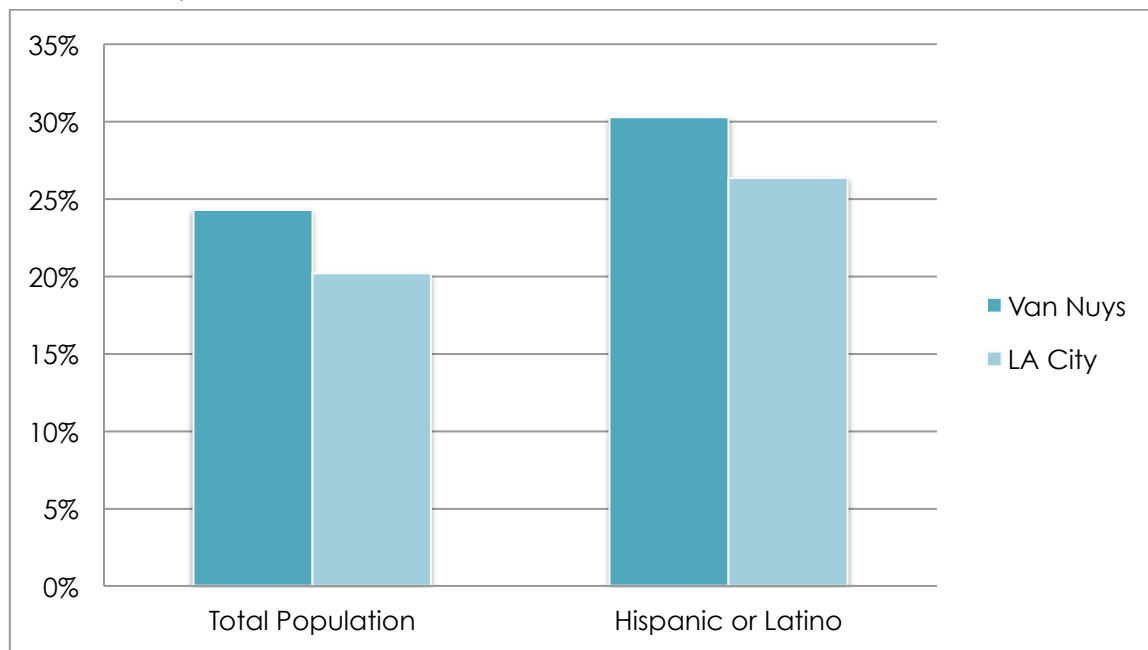
The population in Van Nuys appears to have higher percentages of those in poverty compared to Los Angeles city. Nearly a quarter of the total population of those whose poverty status is determined in Van Nuys lives under the poverty level, defined as an individual's income being less than the \$11,720 threshold for the 2012 Census definitions.⁴ This is slightly higher than Los Angeles's 20 percent (see Figure 22).

In breaking down poverty status by race/ethnicity, the percentage of those living under the poverty level for each racial category in Van Nuys is also slightly higher than in Los Angeles city, except for Black and African Americans (See Appendix Figure 49). Hispanics or Latinos appear to have the highest level of poverty rates both in Van Nuys and Los Angeles, with 30 percent Hispanics/Latinos living below poverty in Van Nuys compared to 24 percent of the total population. Improvements and services for this community are therefore warranted.

⁴ "Poverty," United States Census Bureau, accessed November 8, 2013

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/methods/definitions.html#absolute%20poverty%20thresholds%20vs.%20relative%20poverty%20thresholds>.

Figure 22. Individual Poverty Status by Hispanic/Latino for Those Whose Poverty Status is Determined, 2007 – 2011



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

USE OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS

In Van Nuys, about 18 percent, or less than 1/5th of the population uses at least one of the public programs such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps/SNAPS. This percentage in Van Nuys is less than the percentage of those using at least one of the public programs in Los Angeles City, which has about a quarter of its population using public programs (see Appendix Figure 50). This is interesting because Van Nuys has a higher percentage of those living in poverty than Los Angeles city does, yet a lower proportion of the population rely on public programs.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

This section of the report focuses on the housing characteristics and the general transportation trends that are occurring in Van Nuys. Analysis for this section are drawn from the following variables: housing tenure, age of structure, housing values, rent levels, housing burden, household size, travel mode, transit use, and vehicles per household.

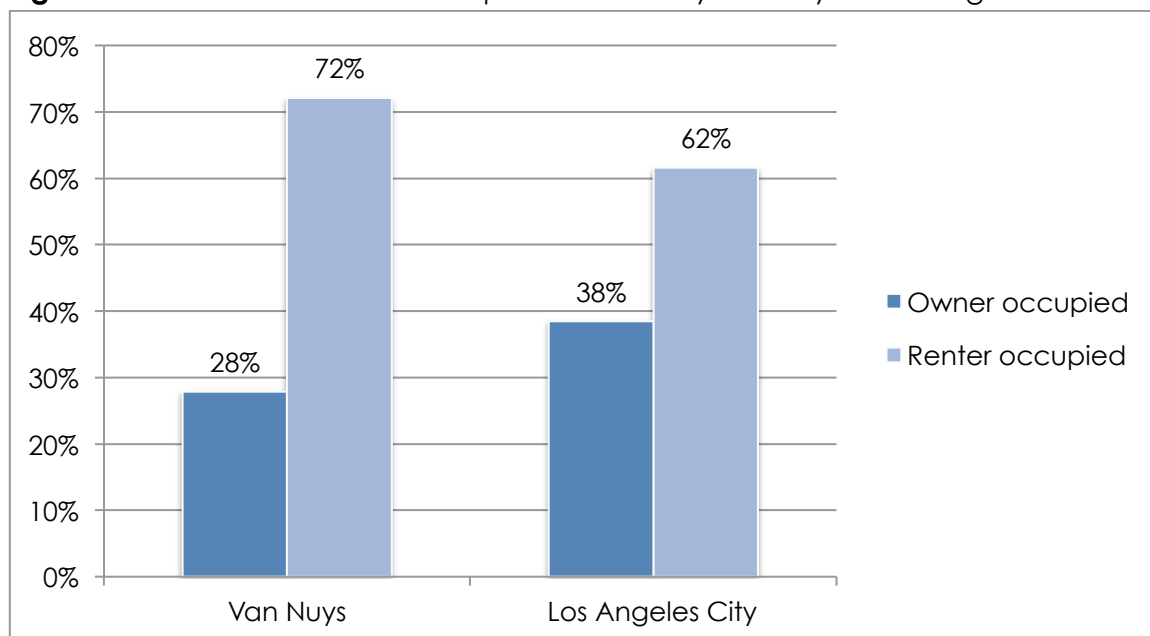
According to the Consumer Expenditure Survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, families spend half of their income on housing and transportation (see Derek and Weissmann, 2013). In the case of Van Nuys, the census data revealed that community members face a high housing burden, are living in generally older housing stock, and are driving more. Despite Van Nuys' housing values and gross rent levels being lower than those in Los Angeles, the high housing burden and the costs associated with owning a car still affect the quality of life that community members in Van Nuys are experiencing. Moreover, despite the prominent public transportation available in Van Nuys, a majority of residents still choose to own a vehicle.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TENURE

About three-fourths of households in Van Nuys are renter households. When compared to the city of Los Angeles, Van Nuys has a ten percent higher rate of renter households. There can be multiple reasons for why a majority of people in Van Nuys are renting instead of owning their own home. One possible factor that can be affecting homeownership is the lower median income that households in Van Nuys are earning. The Van Nuys neighborhood council can help the high rate of renters by becoming more involved when the city of Los Angeles develops rent control policies or they can reach out to non-profits that provide financial assistance and advice as a way to facilitate the process of homeownership.

Figure 23: Owner vs. Renter Occupied in Van Nuys vs. City of Los Angeles



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The age of the housing stock can help explain the physical appearance of the neighborhood. Most of the housing stock in Van Nuys was built from the 1950's-1980's. The peak of housing construction occurred from 1970 to 1980, with this housing boom reflected by the sudden growth in population that occurred during this time. The median housing stock in Van Nuys occurred in the 1980's. However during the 90's, housing development began to substantially decrease. The city of Los Angeles as a whole experienced slow housing development since the 90's, but Van Nuys has experienced an even slower rate of development. The increase in population growth and the decrease in housing being built can increase the competitiveness of the housing market in Van Nuys. In other words, there is more people but no new housing for them. Some of the issues associated with limited housing will be further addressed in the housing burden section.

Figure 24: Year Structure Built

	Van Nuys	Los Angeles city
Built 1939 or earlier	4.5%	20.4%
Built 1940 to 1949	11.4%	11.3%
Built 1950 to 1959	21.4%	18.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	17.4%	14.6%
Built 1970 to 1979	24.0%	14.0%
Built 1980 to 1989	14.4%	10.4%
Built 1990 to 1999	3.9%	5.5%
Built 2000 to 2004	1.1%	3.0%
Built 2005 or later	1.9%	2.4%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007 2011

HOUSING VALUES

Overall Van Nuys home prices are significantly less expensive than the home prices found in the larger city of Los Angeles. The median housing value for homes in Van Nuys is at \$407,621 compared to Los Angeles City's \$513,618. There are two additional differences that demonstrate that Van Nuys deviates from the typical home price pattern found in the city of Los Angeles. Van Nuys has double the number of homes that are within the \$300,000 to \$399,999 range when compared to the city of Los Angeles. Only one-percent of the homes in Van Nuys cost \$1,000,000 or more, while in the city of Los Angeles, at least 14% of their housing stock is within this price range. The age of the housing stock is more than likely one of the contributing factors to the low housing values found in Van Nuys.

Figure 25: Housing Values from 2007-2011

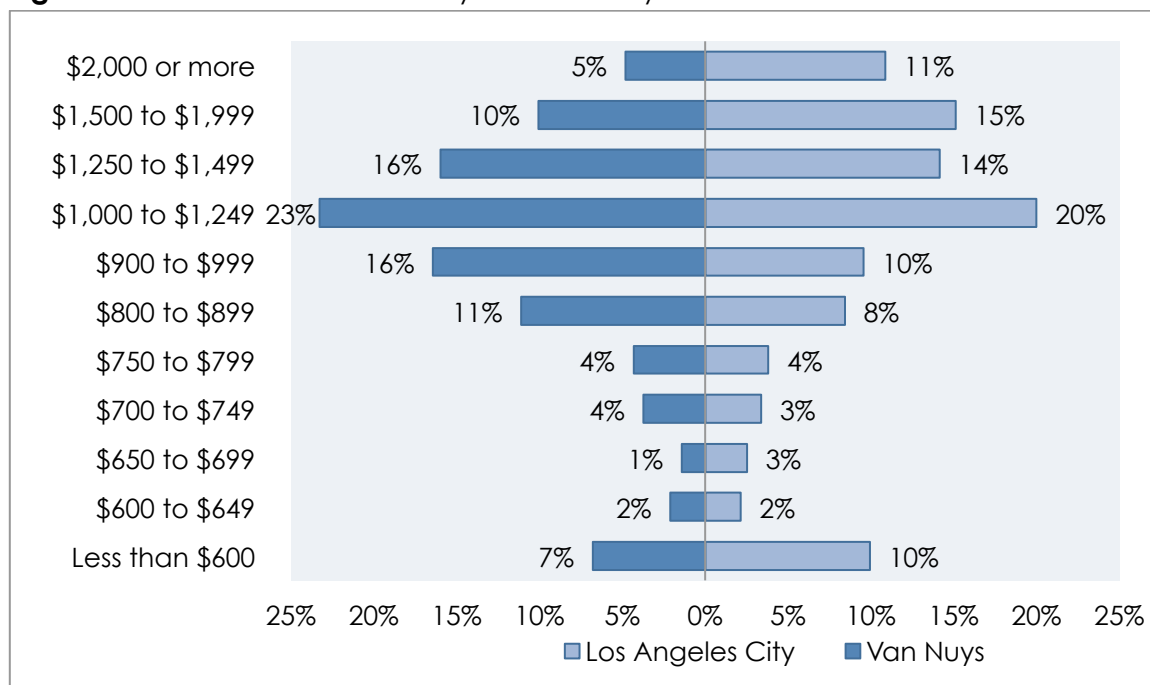
	Van Nuys	Los Angeles City
Less than \$200,000	7%	7%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6%	5%
\$250,000 to \$299,999	7%	6%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	28%	16%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	20%	15%
\$500,000 to \$749,999	28%	26%
\$750,000 to \$999,999	3%	11%
\$1,000,000 or more	1%	14%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011, table B25075

RENT LEVELS

The median gross rent in Van Nuys is slightly lower than that of Los Angeles, with \$1,044 for Van Nuys and \$1,125 for Los Angeles city, respectively. Despite there being less than a \$100 difference between the Van Nuys median gross rent and the city of Los Angeles median gross rent, a closer look into the distribution of rent levels shows that Van Nuys has a higher proportion of renters that pay \$900-\$999 dollars and \$1,000 to \$1,249 for rent (see figure 26. For more details on “Less than \$600” see Appendix Figure 51). However, Los Angeles City’s median rent levels are higher because 11 more percent of renters in Los Angeles are paying \$1,500 and more per month for housing. In Van Nuys, where 72% of housing is renter-occupied, the rent levels play a key role in determining the expendable income that households have available.

Figure 26. Rent Levels in Van Nuys and LA City



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011, Table B25063

HOUSING BURDEN

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income on rent are considered housing burden. In Van Nuys, 62 percent of the renter population is considered to be experiencing a housing burden, which is slightly higher than the city of Los Angeles’s 57 percent. Even though Van Nuys is experiencing a slightly higher housing burden, both the neighborhood and the city have a majority of their population experiencing housing burden. Some people in Van Nuys and the city of Los Angeles are experiencing an even more dramatic housing burden. Thirty-four percent of the population in Van Nuys uses half of their income to pay for rent. The city of Los Angeles does not fall far behind with thirty-percent of their population paying 50% of their income on rent. Since a majority of the population is experiencing a housing burden it should not come as a surprise that one-fourth of the population in Van Nuys is living below the poverty level. Less expensive apartments and more types of affordable housing options need to be made available to people in Van Nuys so they can begin to have more expendable income.

Figure 27. Housing Burden by Percentage of Income, 2007-2011



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Although Van Nuys is primarily family households, the average household size in Van Nuys is 2.77, between 2 to 3 people. This average is close to (but slightly less than) that of Los Angeles city, with an average household size of 2.82. For both Van Nuys and city of Los Angeles, the average household size of renter-occupied households is less than those of owner-occupied.

Figure 28. Average Household Size, 2007-2011

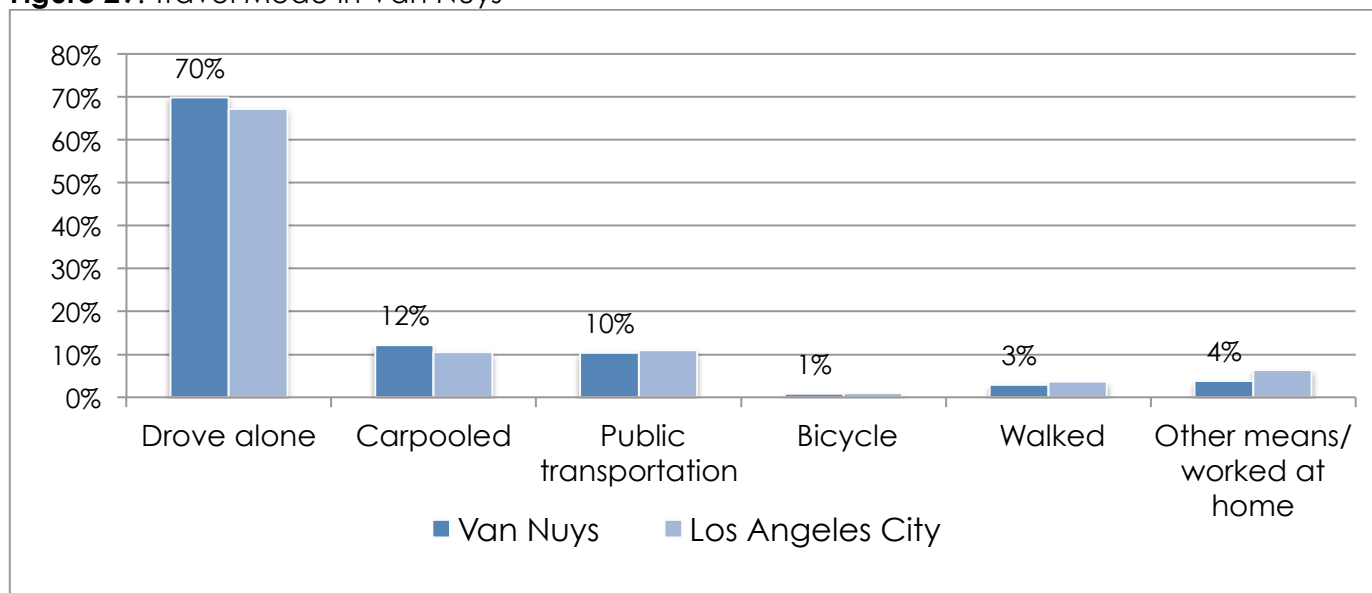
	Van Nuys	Los Angeles City
Average Household Size Total	2.77	2.82
Owner Occupied	2.96	3.04
Renter Occupied	2.68	2.68

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

TRANSPORTATION

The majority of people in Van Nuys are driving alone; more specifically 70% of the residents are driving on their own. These figures are consistent with the travel patterns seen across the city of Los Angeles. However, it should be noted that there is a slight increase in the number of people that are driving alone in Van Nuys when compared to the city of Los Angeles. There are various factors that could be influencing the choice of travel mode that residents primarily use. One major factor that could be influencing car travel is the need for residents to travel outside of Van Nuys to get to work. Carpooling comes in second in terms of people's choice of travel mode. Both top mode travel choices demonstrate that that driving is more convenient for residents because they are traveling longer distances and they can directly get from their home to their destination. These figures are disappointing considering that despite public transportation amenities available within Van Nuys like the Metro Orange line, it seems that bus ridership is still down (see figure 29.)

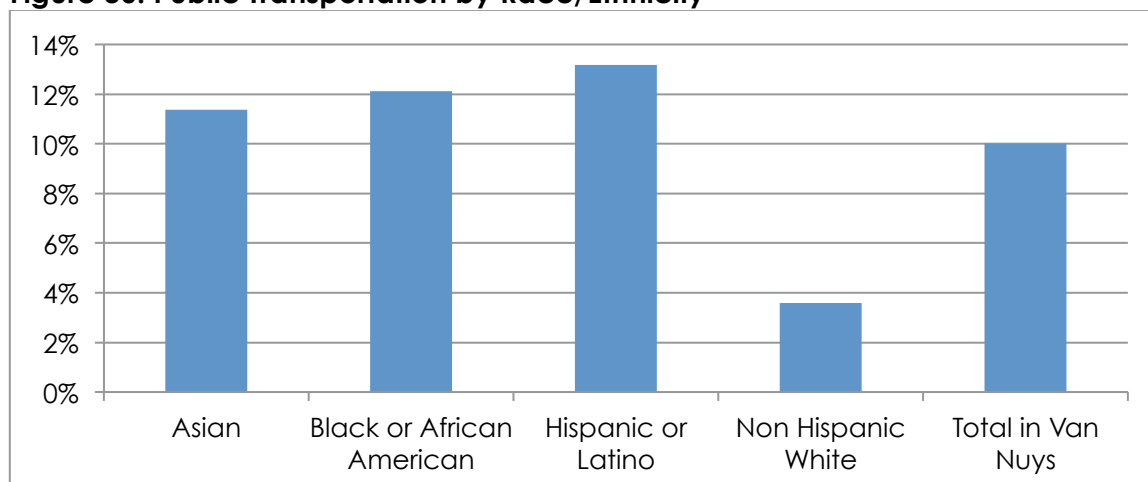
Figure 29: Travel Mode in Van Nuys



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

Given that Van Nuys includes 2 main public transportation lines, the Amtrak and the Metro Orange Line, we would expect to find a higher amount of public transportation ridership in the neighborhood. However, we found there is a low transit ridership rate even when disaggregating the use of public transportation by race/ethnicity. Hispanics or Latinos use public transportation the most. Thirteen percent of Hispanics or Latinos use public transportation, followed by twelve percent Black or African American and then eleven percent Asians (Figure 30). However, these figures are still quite low given the various public transportation services in Van Nuys. The only large noticeable different is that only about 4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites take public transportation. A possible reason for low public transportation ridership could be because of transit fares. In addition to paying for single-ride fares, those who ride the Metro Orange Line must purchase a TAP card. Additionally, only discounts for public transportation are offered to those who are disabled, 65 years or older, or are K-12 and college students (see Metro). A large proportion of people in Van Nuys, with a median age of 31, fall between rather than within these categories (see Figure 9).

Figure 30: Public Transportation by Race/Ethnicity

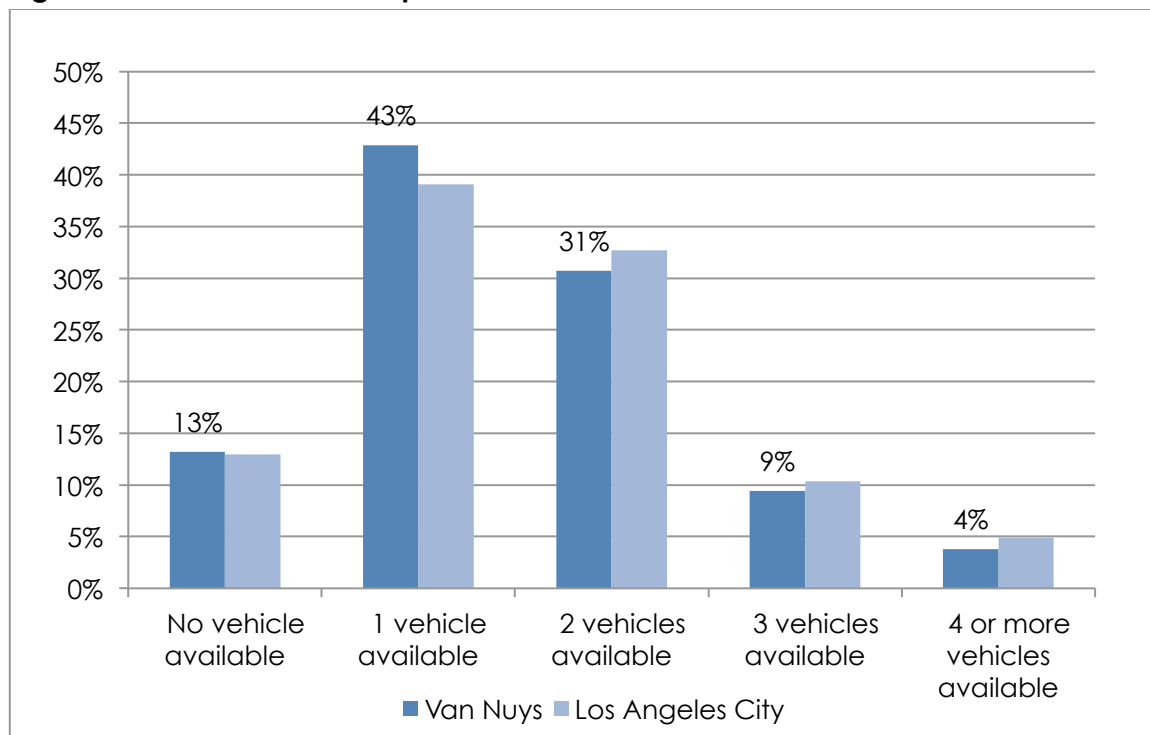


Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

VEHICLE OWNERSHIP

The mean number of vehicles per household in Van Nuys is slightly less than that of Los Angeles's, with 1.49 and 1.57 vehicles per household, respectively. Forty-three percent of households in Van Nuys own at least one vehicle compared to the 39% of households in the city of Los Angeles that own at least one vehicle. However, overall Van Nuys has fewer cars per household when compared to the total cars per household in the city of Los Angeles, especially when looking at the distribution for 2 vehicles or more available. Here, more percentages of Los Angeles households have 2 vehicles or more available.

Figure 31: Vehicle Ownership from 2007-2011



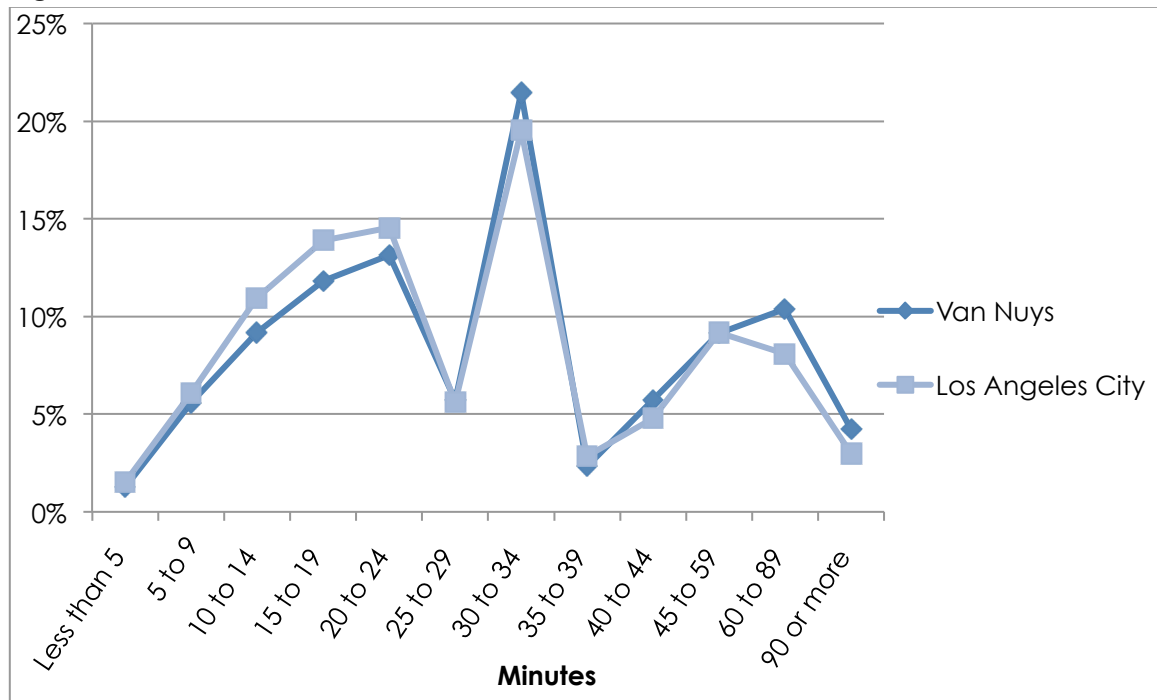
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

COMMUTE TIME

One possible reason that many in Van Nuys drive and own vehicles is because of the commute times to work. The mean commute time for workers 16 years and over who did not work at home in Van Nuys is slightly higher than that of Los Angeles's, with the average times as 32 minutes and 29 minutes, respectively. When comparing the distributions of travel times, the distributions are very similar – with an increase until 24 minutes, followed by a sharp decrease, large peak around 30 to 34 minutes (where about 20 percent of the population fall under), and then another increase and decrease. This illustrates that in both Van Nuys and Los Angeles, over 50 percent of the population commutes longer than 30 minutes to go to work. Van Nuys has a higher commute time within the 60-89 minute time range, meaning some commuters in van Nuys are faring of worse than the rest of the commuters in the city. This is important because commute time can have a large impact on quality of life. The more time people spend in their cars the less time they have to spend with their families or to do other activities. The recommendation section of this report outlines some possible solutions to decrease commute times. An explanation for these high travel to work

times could be that many residents work outside of Van Nuys, a trend which will be explored in the next section on economic base.

Figure 32: Travel Time to Work, 2007-2011



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

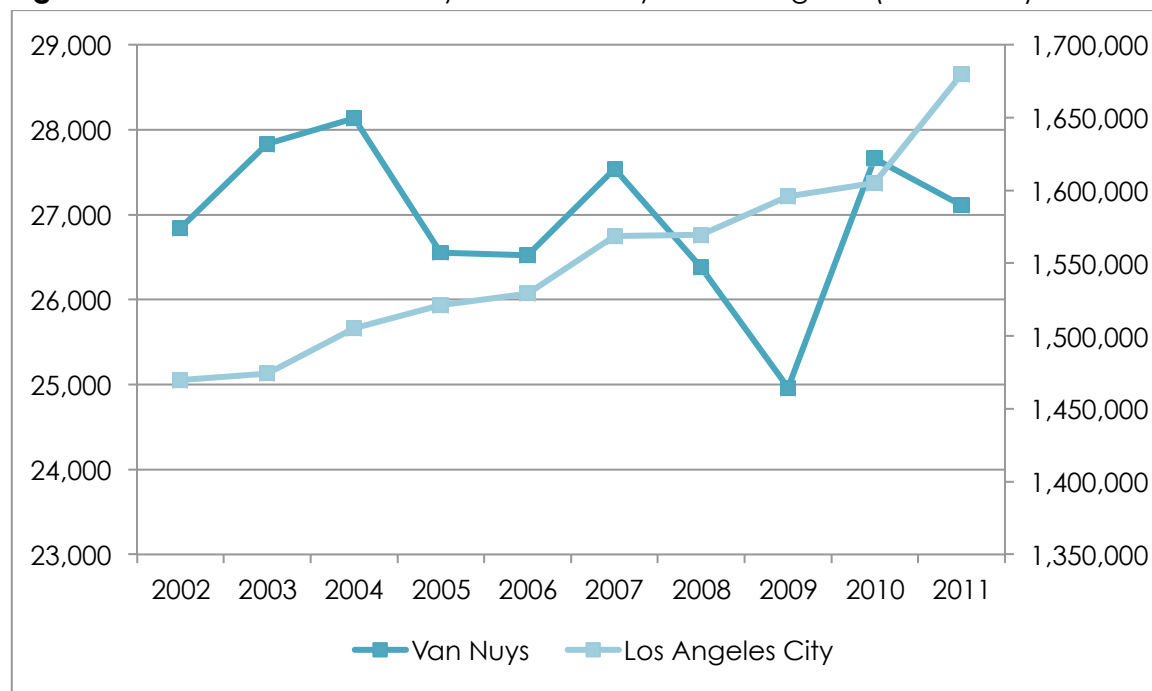
ECONOMIC BASE

While a look into housing and transportation provides socioeconomic implications for residents within Van Nuys, a look into the neighborhood economy provides information on the goods and services offered in Van Nuys that affect both residents and those living outside of Van Nuys. With government buildings and new commercial development entering Van Nuys, especially within its Central Business District Community Design Overlay, it appears that Van Nuys' economy is growing. However, a closer examination shows that many residents work outside of Van Nuys, which is not job rich and was affected by the 2007 recession. Furthermore, the demographic of those who hold jobs in Van Nuys reflect a population comparatively different than those who live in the area. This section thus examines the economic base of the neighborhood, including the number of jobs, job-to-worker ratios, spatial location of jobs, industry sectors, job earnings, and the demographic profile of those employed in these jobs.

TOTAL JOBS

As of 2011, Van Nuys had about 27,107 jobs. In the last ten years the total number of jobs in Van Nuys has not varied substantially and has stayed between 24,000 and 27,000. The highest job increase that has occurred in Van Nuys happened from 2009 to 2010. During this time period there was an increase of 2,701 jobs. However the following year there was a small decrease in the total jobs available. Van Nuys shows a rather stagnate and fluctuating trend in jobs than compared with the consistent increase in jobs shown in Los Angeles city.

Figure 33: Total Jobs in Van Nuys and the City of Los Angeles (2002-2011)

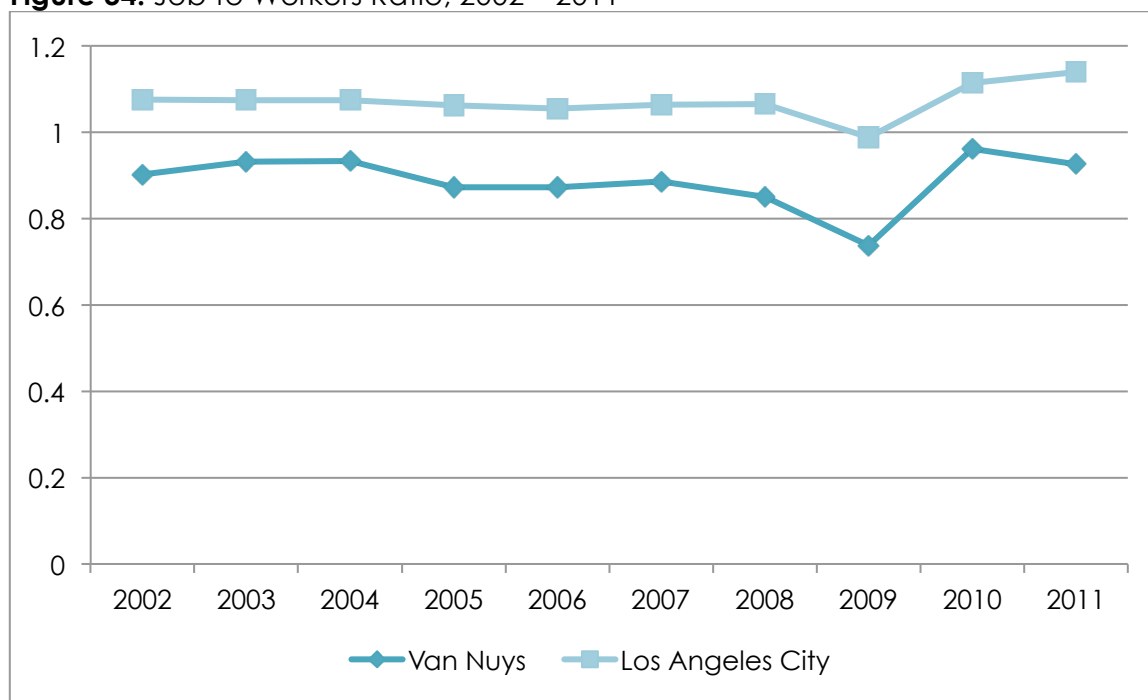


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

JOB-TO-WORKER RATIO

In addition to stagnate and fluctuating trends in the number of jobs, Van Nuys also has a low job-to-worker ratio. From 2002 to 2011, the job-to-worker ratio has been approximately less than 1, meaning that the number of jobs available in Van Nuys is less than the number of workers available. In other words, Van Nuys is a slightly low job density area, especially when looking at the job-to-worker ratios in Los Angeles, which has consistently been greater than 1, except in 2009 (see Figure 34). Moreover, from 2002 to 2009 there has been a slow decline in the job-to-worker ratios until the increase from 2009. Because of the lower job density, many workers living in Van Nuys work outside of the neighborhood. This can be seen in the work flow section below.

Figure 34: Job to Workers Ratio, 2002 – 2011

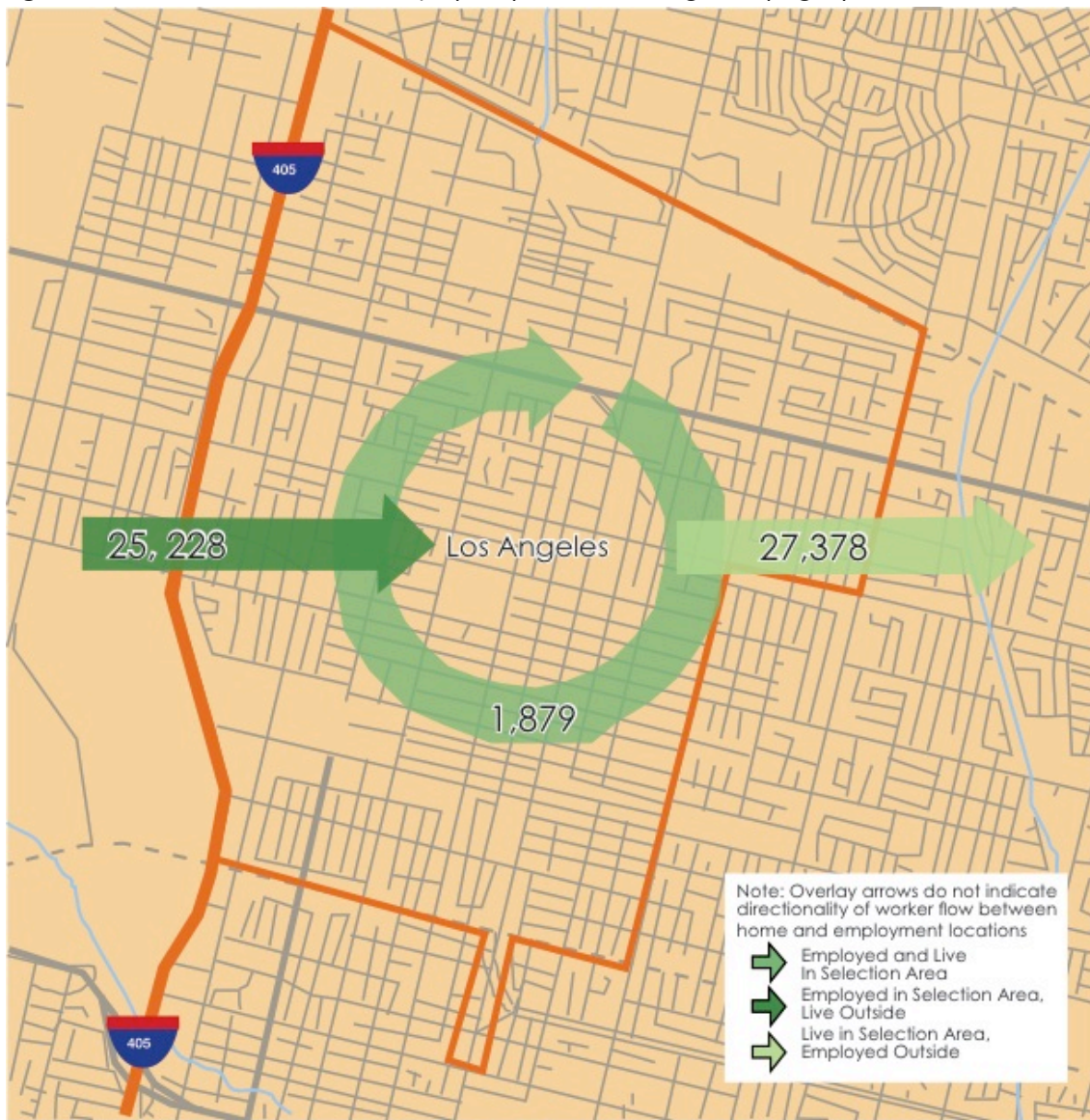


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

WORK FLOW IN AND OUT OF VAN NUYS

The amount of workers coming into Van Nuys is almost equivalent to the number of workers that are leaving the area; however, the number of those leaving is still slightly more. The general trend found in Los Angeles is that workers come into the city to work but live outside the city boundaries. The opposite is the case in which those who live in Van Nuys leave the area to find work. This possibly explains why many in Van Nuys drive and have long commute times. It should be noted that the work flow chart does not indicate whether residents of Van Nuys are leaving the neighborhood to work in other parts of the city or working outside of the city boundaries.

Figure 35: Work Flow in Van Nuys (Left) and Los Angeles (Right)

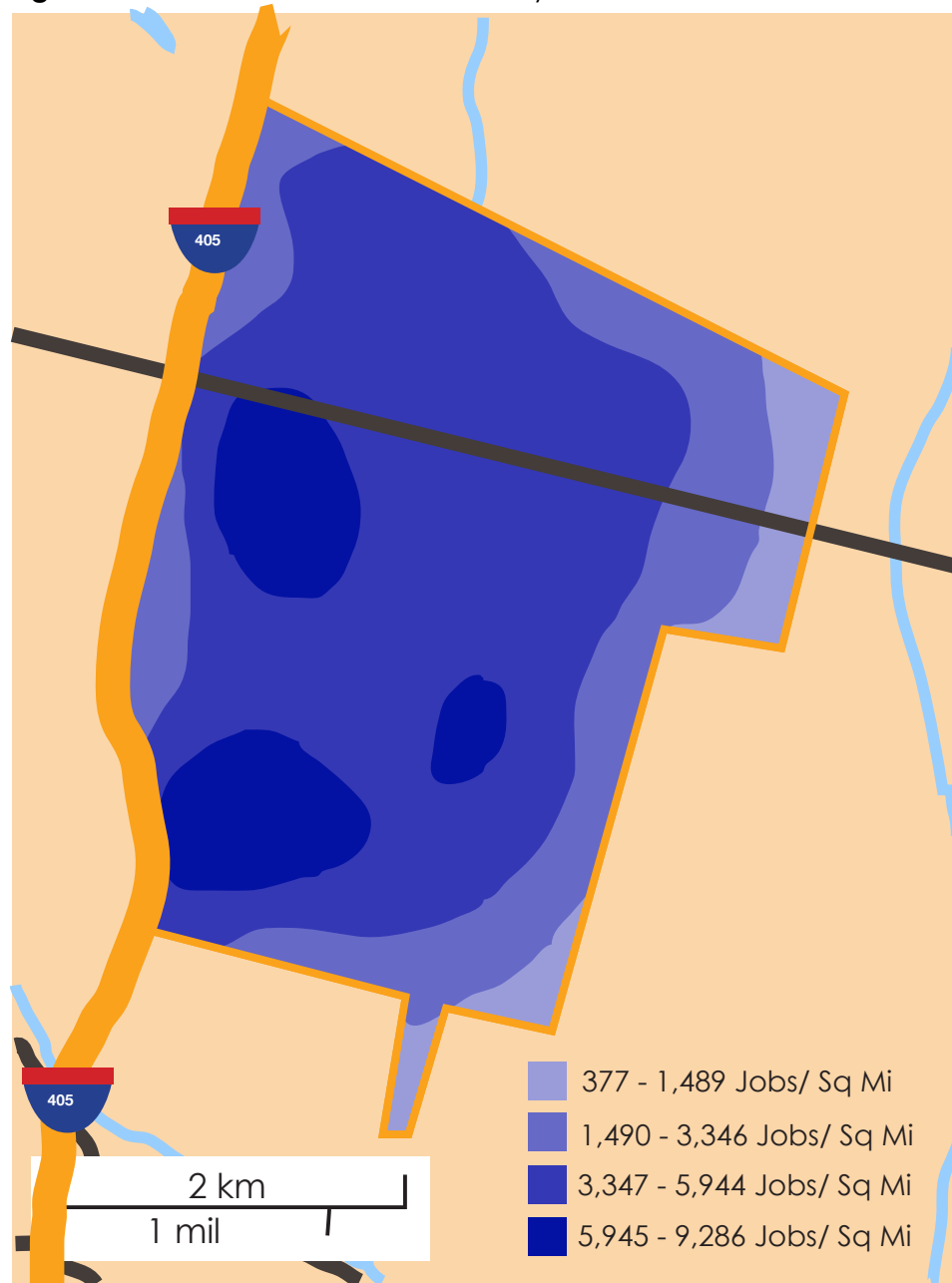


Source: Reproduced by Jenny Chhea using U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

LOCATION OF JOBS

Areas of high density of jobs in Van Nuys, where 5,945 to 9,286 jobs exist per square mile, are located within three areas in Van Nuys (see Figure 36). Two of the central areas are areas closer to the 405 freeway, whereas one of the high density areas is located within the Central Business District commercial zoning where many of the government office buildings are located.

Figure 36: Location of Jobs in Van Nuys, 2011

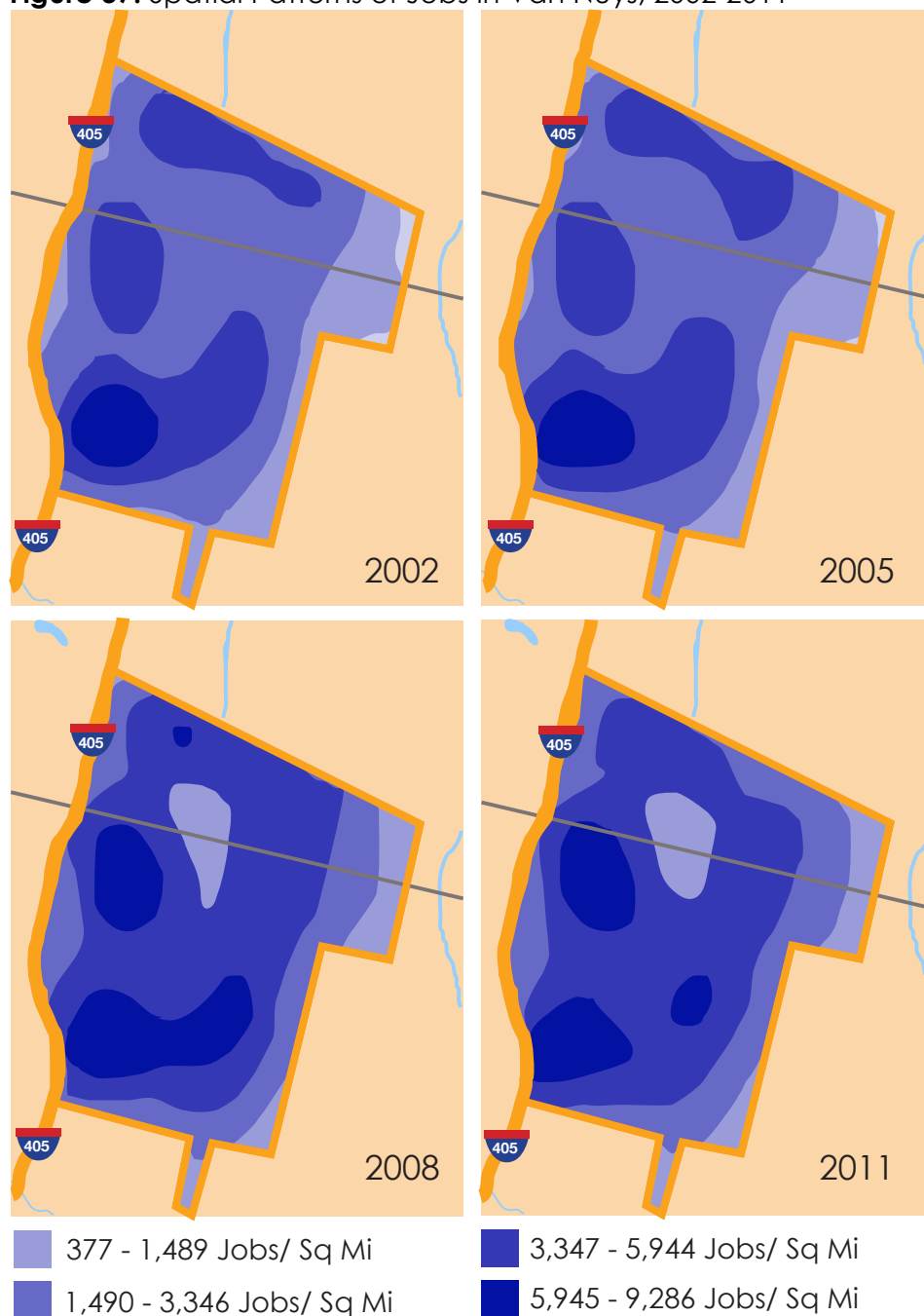


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2011).

SPATIAL PATTERNS

When looking at the spatial patterns of jobs in Van Nuys, from 2002 to 2011, the highest density of jobs (with 5,945 to 9,286 jobs/square mile) is located in the southwest portion of Van Nuys by the 405 Freeway. Job locations did not shift. There was, however, a rather small increase in jobs till about 2008, when it appeared that jobs began to slowly decrease. The job decrease was most likely caused by the economic recession that was occurring nationwide. In all spatial mapping of jobs in Van Nuys, most tend to be concentrated by public facilities – namely the 405 Freeway and the Union Pacific Railway to the North.

Figure 37: Spatial Patterns of Jobs in Van Nuys, 2002-2011



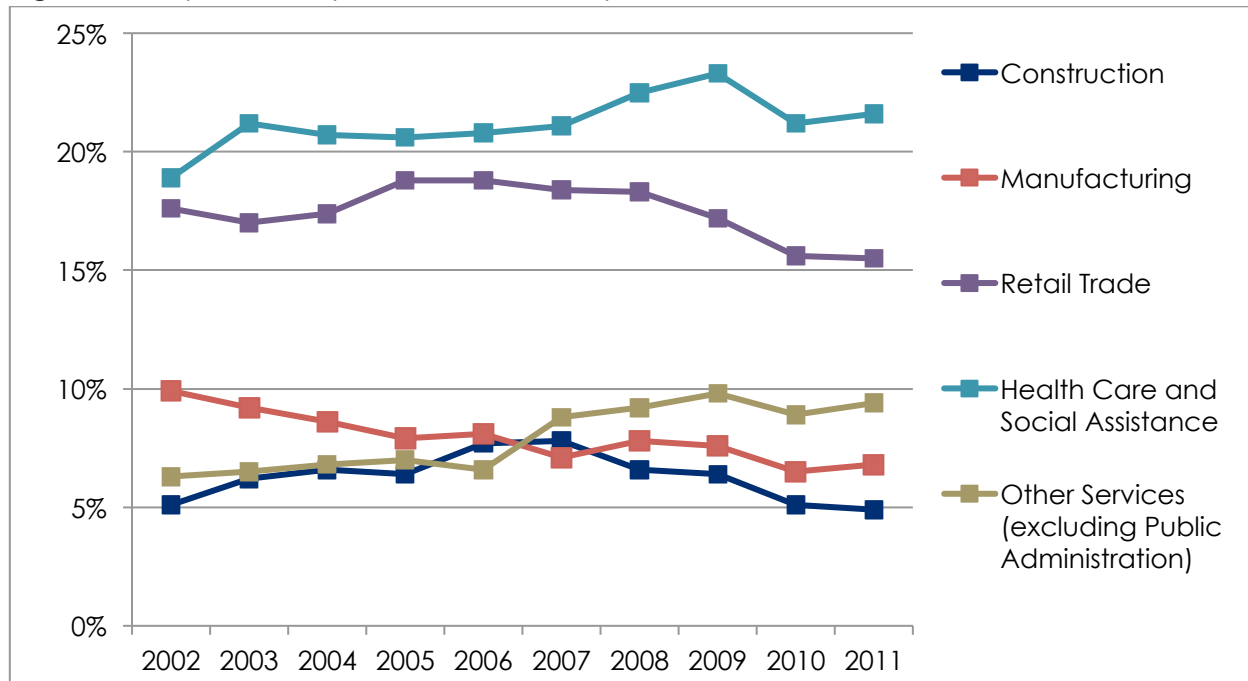
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2011).

INDUSTRY SECTORS

The top five industries in Van Nuys have been construction, retail, manufacturing, health care/social assistance, and other services jobs (see Figure 38). After 2007 there was a decline in construction as well as a decline in retail. These two trends were most likely caused by the late economic recession in the mid to late 2000's. Consistently over time the dominant industry in Van Nuys has been Health Care and Social

assistance, which is interesting because only 18 percent of the population use at least one of the public programs such as Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance income, or Food Stamps (See Figure 11). Retail and manufacturing make up the second largest industry, which include the auto dealers (making up “auto row”), retail stores, and small businesses that exist within the street of Van Nuys Blvd on the Van Nuys Central Business Improvement District.

Figure 38: Top 5 Industry Sectors in Van Nuys

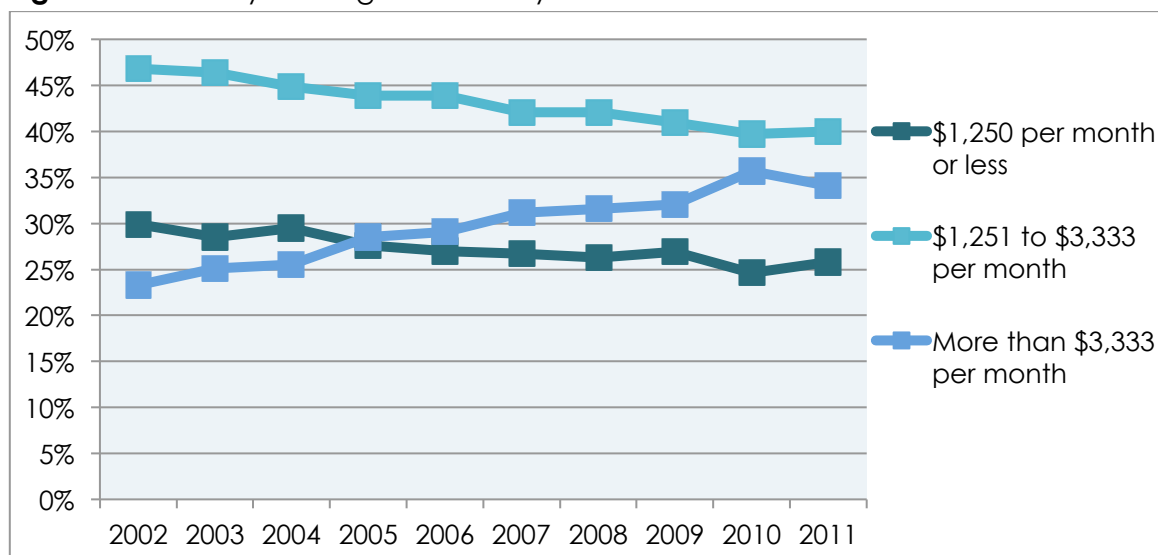


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

JOB EARNINGS

Most of those working in Van Nuys have not seen their wages increase over the last ten years. In fact starting in 2004, those who have had job earnings of \$1,250 or \$3,333 have seen a decrease in their earnings (see Figure 39). This is a significant point to address since the majority of job earnings in Van Nuys over the last ten years have fallen into this income category. It is not all bad news though, after 2007 the number of jobs that provided earnings of at least \$3,333 dollars a month increased consecutively for three years before dropping again in 2011. However, it should be noted that these numbers are not adjusted for inflation.

Figure 39: Jobs by Earnings in Van Nuys



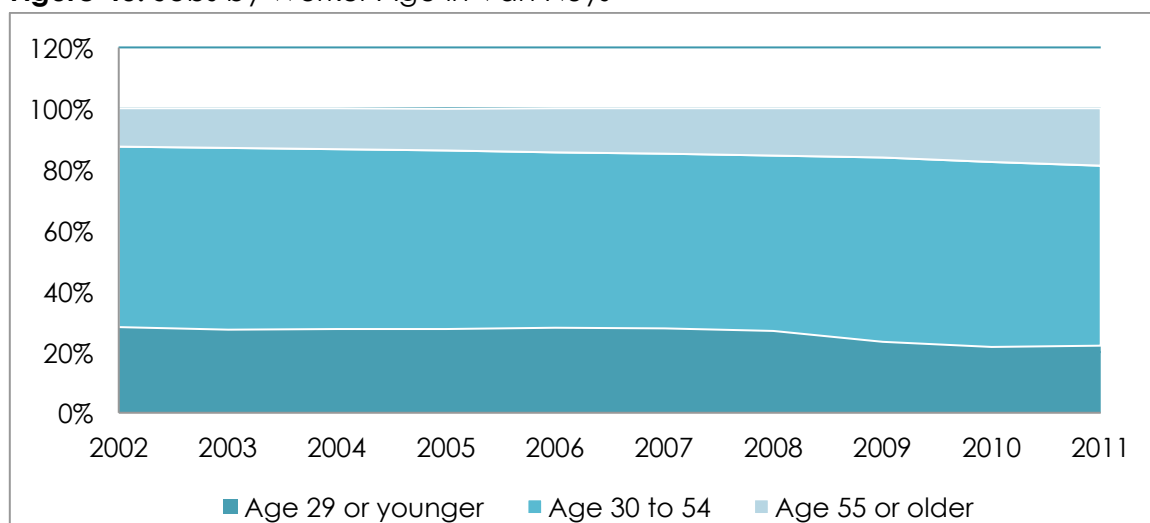
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

JOB POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

JOB WORKER AGE

The dominant age group for those holding jobs in Van Nuys has been between the ages of 30-54 years old. However, starting in 2006 we have seen a steady 1% increase in the number of older workers holding jobs in Van Nuys. The increase in older workers that has been occurring since 2008 may have contributed to the decline in the 29 and younger working group population. In other words, people are working at a later age and occupying jobs that in the past would have been handed off to a younger working population. Interestingly, this also does not reflect the age demographics of those living in Van Nuys, which has a relatively more younger population with the median age at 31.

Figure 40: Jobs by Worker Age in Van Nuys

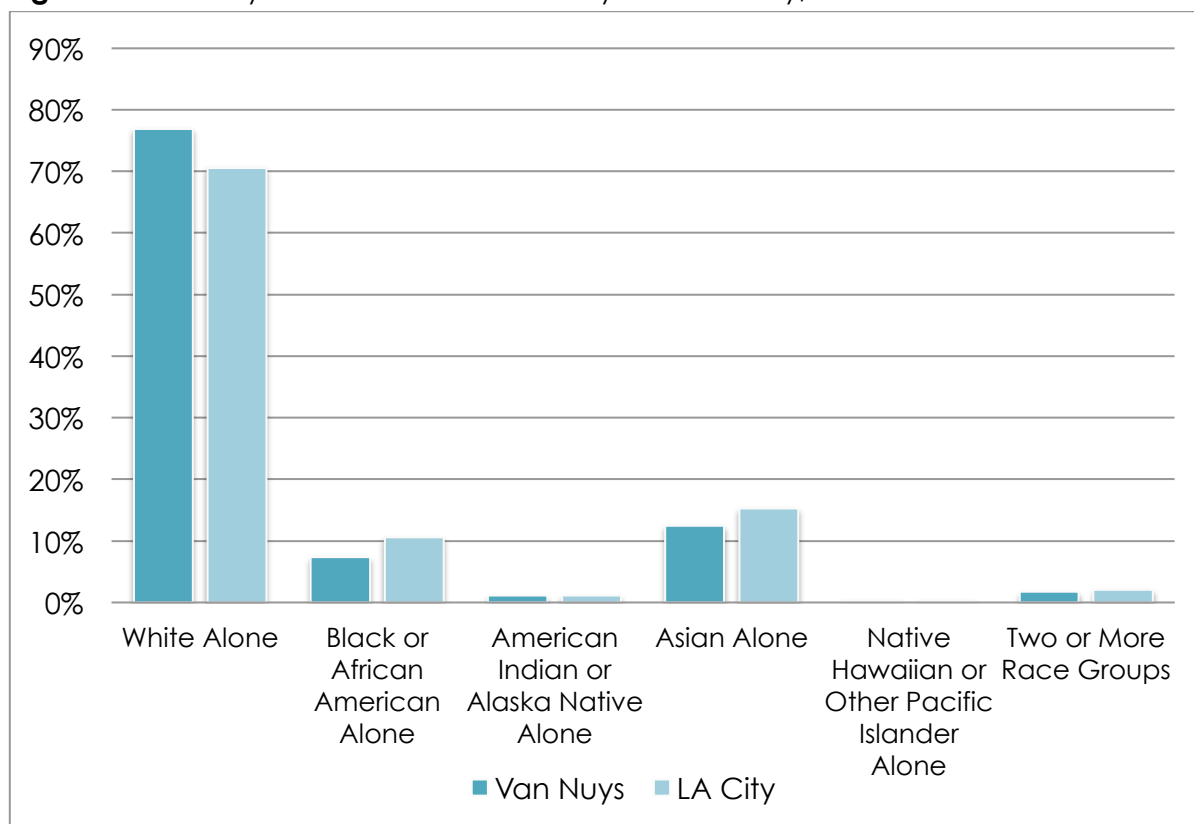


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

JOB BY WORKER RACE

Recognizing that a majority of people in Van Nuys are Hispanic/Latino, we decided to look at the breakdown of jobs by race to see to see which racial group held a majority of the jobs. We found that Whites alone hold 77 percent of the jobs in Van Nuys, and that overall when compared to other racial groups they hold most of the jobs in Van Nuys. Asians alone come in second in terms of who holds the majority of the jobs with 13 percent, followed by Blacks or African Americans. This trend appears to follow the pattern experienced in the city of Los Angeles whereby about 71 percent of jobs are dominated by Whites alone. It must be noted here that Hispanic or Latino is not listed as a racial category in the LEHD data, but is rather listed under ethnicity.

Figure 41: Jobs by Worker Race in Van Nuys and LA City, 2011

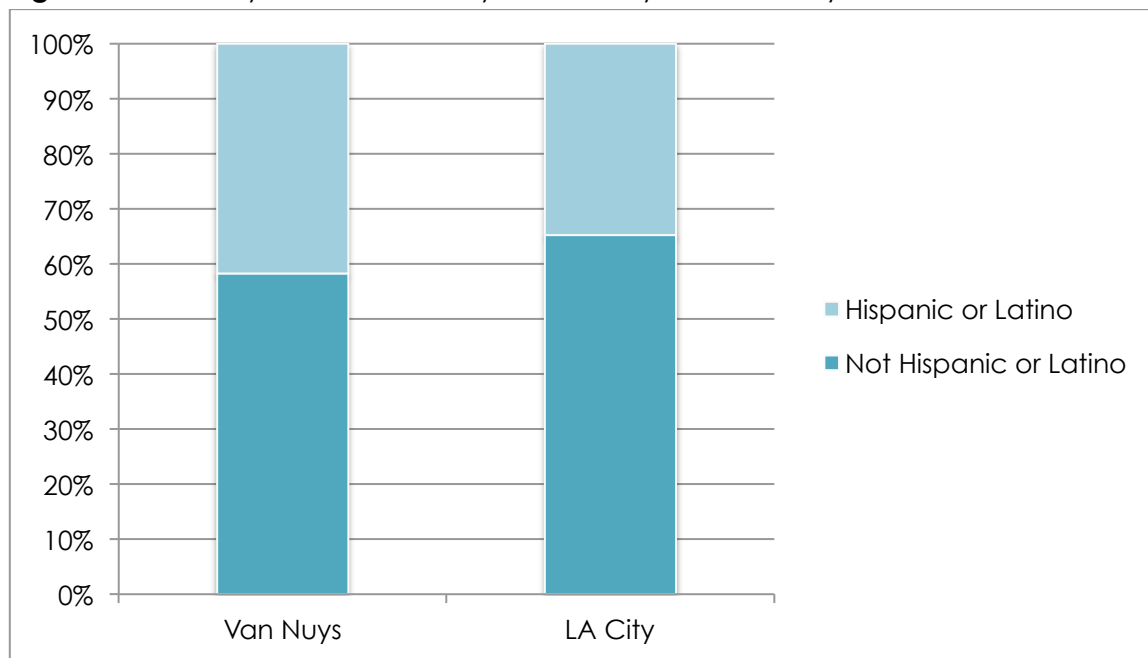


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2011).

JOB BY WORKER ETHNICITY

Even with Hispanics and Latinos listed under ethnicity, within Van Nuys, most jobs are held by those who are non-Hispanics while only 42 percent are held by those of Hispanic or Latino origins. This trend stands out because about 61 percent of the population in Van Nuys is Hispanic or Latino. The reason for this disparity could be that many Hispanics/Latinos living in Van Nuys are working outside of it. The disparity is even greater for Los Angeles, whereby 66 percent of jobs are held by those who are non-Hispanic or Latino, although only 51 percent are non-Hispanic. Either many Hispanics or Latinos are working outside of Los Angeles city or they are working in underground industries that are not documented by the census.

Figure 42: Jobs by Worker Ethnicity in Van Nuys and LA City, 2011

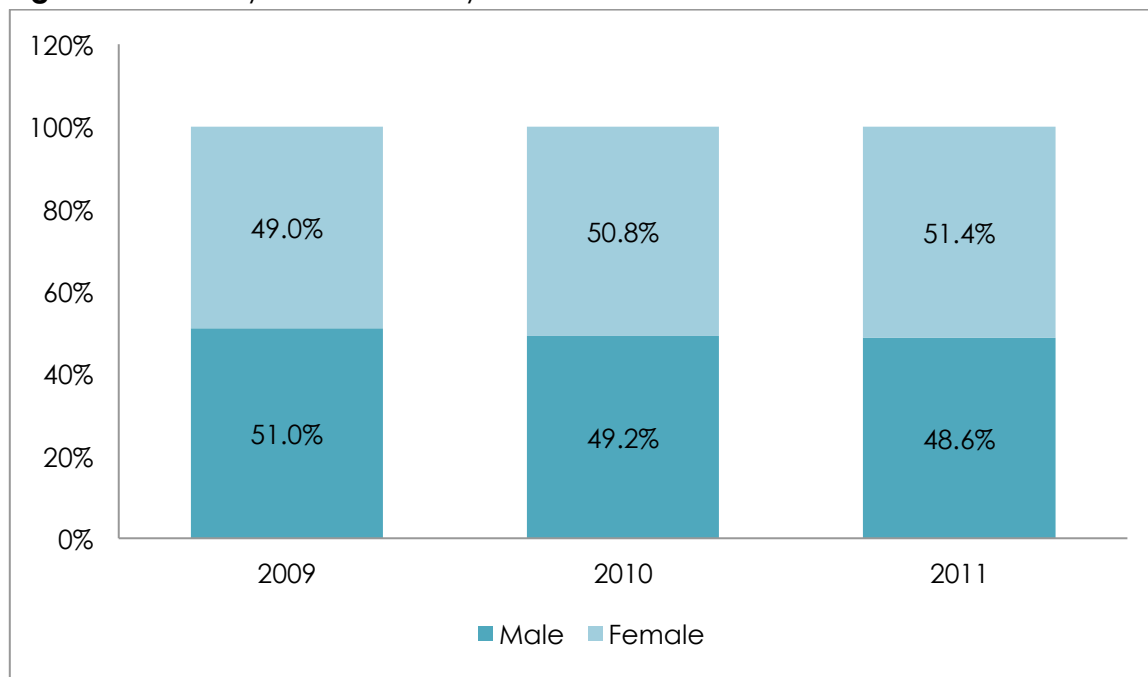


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2011).

JOBS BY SEX

Overall the trends in the most recent data indicate that the number of jobs held by women continue to grow. At the same time as the number of jobs for women have increased, the number of jobs for men has decreased.

Figure 43: Jobs by Sex in Van Nuys

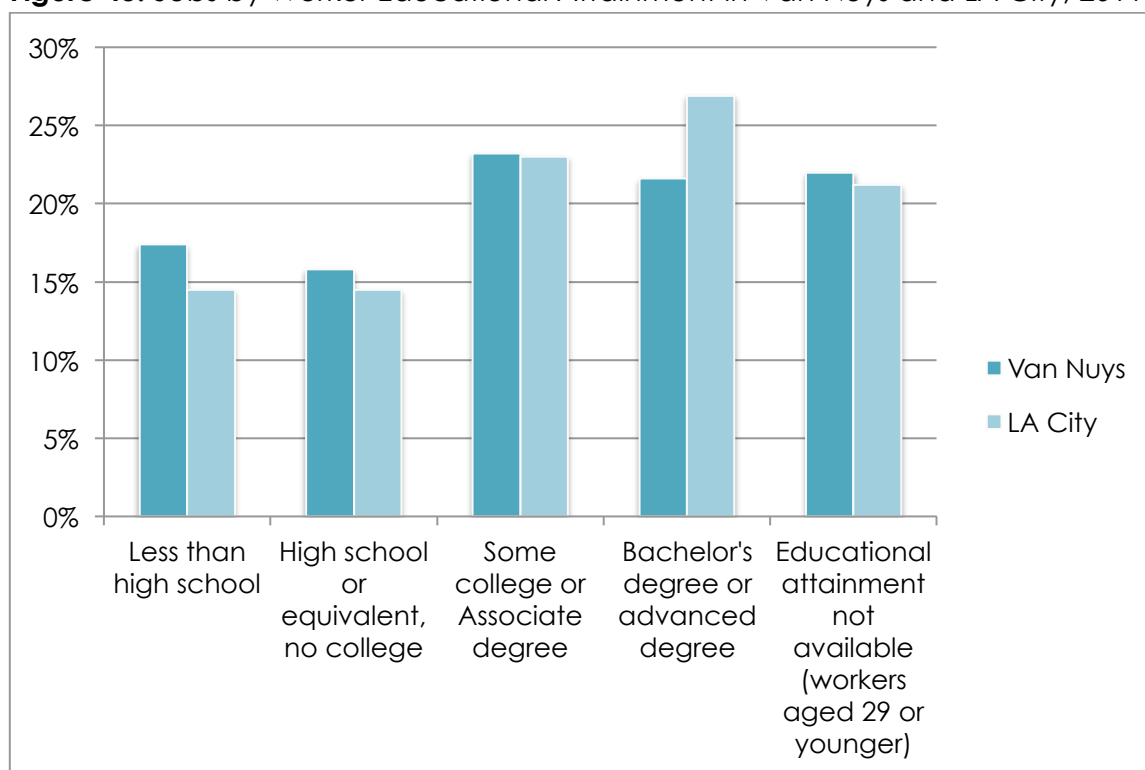


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2011).

JOB BY WORKER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The distribution of educational attainment for jobs held by workers in Van Nuys and Los Angeles city are both slightly skewed to the left. Of those whose educational attainments are known and available, about 58 percent of the job population has some college degree or higher. This distribution differs significantly from that of educational attainment of the population who actually live in Van Nuys, whereby less than a majority (45 percent) of the population have some college degree or higher. These suggest some correlation between educational attainment and job, which affect other socioeconomic variables such as income. Similarly, in Los Angeles city, about 63 percent of jobs held are by those whose educational attainment is known have a college degree or higher. Though the educational attainment of those holding jobs for Los Angeles is greater than Van Nuys, the distribution similarly does not reflect the educational attainment of the general population.

Figure 43: Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment in Van Nuys and LA City, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2011).

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

- Population trends have shown that Van Nuys has increasingly become an immigrant community of Hispanics and Latinos, whom make up 61 percent of the population in Van Nuys. Many of them are foreign born and are English language deficient (51 percent).
 - The Van Nuys Neighborhood Council should work towards getting more Hispanic/Latino constituents involved in the neighborhood council since they represent the majority of the population in Van Nuys and are currently not being represented. The neighborhood council should also attempt to set aside some of their available funds so they can host an immigration workshop that will help the majority immigrant community make an adjustment to their immigration status since many of them are foreign born.
 - One way to increase English language proficiency in the area can be through partnerships with local non-profits or similar organizations that teach English. The partner organization can help create English language proficiency courses and the neighborhood council could help by providing a space for them to hold a class. Additionally, bilingual materials and assistance should be provided for both government and social services.
- Additionally, residents in Van Nuys have a lower socioeconomic status than those in Los Angeles city, but the situation is far off worse for the Hispanics/Latinos. In Van Nuys, only 20 percent of the population has a Bachelors degree or higher, 24 percent live in poverty, 11 percent of the population is unemployed, and 18 percent use public programs. The median household income is about \$10,000 less than Los Angeles city's. Despite the low socio-economic position that Van Nuys finds itself in, we found that the situation is even worse for Hispanics/Latinos within the neighborhood of Van Nuys. Hispanics/Latinos in Van Nuys are especially suffering when it comes to higher educational attainment (only 7% obtain a higher education) and in terms of poverty (30% are living in poverty).
 - Van Nuys needs to improve its economic position by creating a stronger work force that is capable of earning higher wages. Van Nuys should help attract technical schools to the area to give the younger population segment choices to obtain a higher education.
 - The largest segment of the population is Hispanic/Latino and only 7% of the people within this population is getting a higher education. The poverty level in Van Nuys will not change unless the majority of the population begins to start to go to college. The neighborhood council could help host bilingual college fairs so that young residents and their parents can become informed of all their higher education options.
- In terms of the physical structures of Van Nuys, despite the large increase in population that occurred throughout the 1970's and 1980's, the data suggests there has been a lack of physical

improvements particularly when it comes to the housing stock. Both housing values and rent levels in Van Nuys on the average are lower than the values found in Los Angeles; however, given the lower median income in Van Nuys people are less likely to be able to afford to own their own home. In fact, 62 percent of the population is housing burdened in this predominantly renters community.

- The state of the housing stock can make the neighborhood look like it is deteriorating. Van Nuys should work with the city of Los Angeles to provide retrofitting programs or loans that will incentivize homeowners in the area to fix building units. Van Nuys can also create a partnership with organizations like Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment (PACE). This organization is already helping communities by administering programs that help homeowners do small repairs to their homes. The following is a link to PACE's website: <http://pacela.org/>
- In addition to the quality of the available housing there seems to be lack of affordable housing options. The neighborhood council should help endorse affordable housing projects when they are brought to their attention.
- Although Van Nuys has two large public transportation systems, 70 percent of households drive vehicles alone. An explanation for this is that the majority of workers are commuting outside of Van Nuys. With its lower job-to-workers ratio (less than 1 percent) and fluctuating job trends in comparison to Los Angeles city, many of those who live in Van Nuys work outside of it.
 - The neighborhood council can influence the use of the public transportation infrastructure in Van Nuys by encouraging employers to offer car free days or reduced transit fares.
 - New industries need to move to Van Nuys to increase the number of jobs available in the area. The neighborhood council can help attract new industries and small businesses by walking them through their permitting process. One of the problems in the city of Los Angeles that has occurred since the dismantling of the Community Redevelopment Agency is the lack of help that is provided to small businesses when they are first opening their doors. The city of Los Angeles is currently working on creating a more business friendly environment but in the meantime, the neighborhood council can be the first place that new industries or businesses go to for information.
- Yet for those who work in Van Nuys, many are mainly those living outside of Van Nuys. In this case, the job population demographics fails to reflect the population of those living in Van Nuys, with jobs held predominantly by older folks and White alone folks. In addition to these findings we also found that the primary work sector in Van Nuys is Health Care and Social assistance. One possible explanation for the high rate of workers in this industry may be tied to the presence of Valley Presbyterian Hospital located on the corner of Sepulveda and Vanowen.

- Van Nuys should incentivize employers to do local hiring. It will help reduce the number of vehicles present in the household as well as help reduce costs to households that currently own a vehicle.
- Strengthening the presence of the health care and social assistance field can create further jobs in the area.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DATA SOURCES & LIMITATIONS

This report draws from several data sources. Data for population counts and trends are drawn from the 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Decennial Censuses. This report additionally uses the 2007 – 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) 5 – Year Estimate for much of its data collection, whereas information on economic base is drawn primarily from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD).

DECENNIAL CENSUS

The **U.S. Census** counts every resident in the United States. It is mandated by Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution and takes place 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.

Planners of the first U.S. decennial census in 1790 established the concept of "**usual residence**" as the main principle in determining where people were to be counted. Usual residence is defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Guiding principles:

- Count people at their usual residence, which is the place where they live and sleep most of the time.
- People in certain types of facilities or shelters (i.e., places where groups of people live together) on Census Day should be counted at the facility or shelter.
- People who do not have a usual residence, or cannot determine a usual residence, should be counted where they are on Census Day.

Limitations: The decennial census only captures the count of the U.S. population or, the number of people, and it does so once every 10 years. It is not updated as frequently as the American Community Survey (ACS), which collects estimates at the annual, 3-year, and 5-year levels. However, the ACS captures characteristics of the population and *not* the count.

Applying the usual residence concept to real living situations means that people will not always be counted at the place where they happen to be staying on Thursday, April 1, 2010 (Census Day).

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS)

The **American Community Survey (ACS)** has three versions with 1-year, 3-year and 5-year estimates with information on demographic, socioeconomic, and housing characteristics of communities. The survey is combined into statistics to help communities and state governments allocate funds for federal plan investments, services, and urban development. The ACS is mandatory by law under Title 13 and samples 3.54 million households every year (approximately 295,000 addresses per month), and as a result, it receives over 96 percent participation rate. The American Community Survey is an estimate that shows "how" people live, and the data is released by the calendar year for geographic areas. The geography is highly significant in ACS sampling that is used for data collection, weighting and tabulation of activities. Maps are also generated to display the data available from geographic comparison tables, which compare ACS data to different areas. The strength of the ACS is the estimation of characteristic distributions measured with

percentages, means, and medians rather than the estimation of population totals. It is helpful for business and non-profit organizations to determine where to locate and to predict the types of products or services needed in a geographic area. Academic researchers use ACS results to understand trends over time and gather information. The ACS publishes statistics as reports, tables, and other products through the *American FactFinder*, and *QuickFacts* web sites.

Improvements to the American Community Survey

Beginning in 2011, the ACS modified its sample design by conducting personal visits in remote parts of Alaska, American Indian areas with an estimated American Indian population greater than 10 percent and all Hawaiian Home Lands. Due to the large number of non-mailable addresses in these areas, conducting follow-up for approximately 27,000 additional sample addresses proved an effective way to improve the quality of estimates. In addition, ACS was modified to improve the reliability of estimates and increases for small Census tracts. This slightly decreased the sampling rates for larger tracts and minimized the differences in the reliability of ACS estimates.

The purpose of the newly administered ACS:

- Reduce sampling error
- Provide efficient allocation of funds distributed on the basis of ACS estimates
- Provide accurate sampling rates of the community and small-area statistics.

ACS 1-year, 3-year and 5-year Estimates

Limitations: Below are the differences and limitations of ACS 1-year, 3-year and 5-year estimates. For the purposes of the report, we have conducted the analysis using 5-year estimates.

1-year estimates	3-year estimates	5-year estimates
12 months of collected data	36 months of collected data	60 months of collected data
Data for areas with populations of 65,000+	Data for areas with populations of 20,000+	Data for all areas
Smallest sample size	Larger sample size than 1-year	Largest sample size
Less reliable than 3-year or 5-year	More reliable than 1-year; less reliable than 5-year	Most reliable
Most current data	Less current than 1-year estimates; more current than 5-year	Least current
Best used when	Best used when	Best used when
Currency is more important than precision	More precise than 1-year, more current than 5-year	Precision is more important than currency
Analyzing large populations	Analyzing smaller populations	Analyzing very small populations
	Examining smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available	Examining tracts and other smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available

Source: American Community Survey, <https://www.census.gov/acs/>

LONGITUDINAL EMPLOYER-HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS (LEHD)

The LEHD is a program of the U.S. Center for Economics and the U.S. Census Bureau, produced for public use (see “Longitudinal”). Data from this program was accessed through the LEHD application *On the Map*, which provides spatial patterns and statistics of jobs by employment and residential locations (see LEHD). 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.

Data is divided by twelve variables:

- **Age**
 - 29 or Younger
 - 30 to 54
 - 55 or Older
- **Earnings**
 - \$1,250/month or less
 - \$1,250/month to \$3,333/month
 - \$3,333/month or more
- **Industry Group**
 - Good Producing Industry Sectors
 - Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sectors
 - All Other Services Industry Sectors
- **Industry Sectors**
- **Race**
 - White (alone)
 - Black or African American (alone)
 - American Indian or Alaska Native (alone)
 - Asian (alone)
 - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (alone)
 - Two or More Race Groups
- **Ethnicity**
 - Not Hispanic or Latino
 - Hispanic or Latino
- **Educational Attainment**
 - Not Available (represents the population 29 or younger)
 - Less than High School
 - High School or Equivalent, no College
 - Bachelor’s Degree or Advanced Degree
- **Sex/Gender**
 - Male
 - Female
- **Job Dominance** (defined as the job that earned a job holder the most money)
 - Primary Job
 - Non-Primary Job
- **Ownership Class of the Firm**
 - Private
 - Public (Consists of local, state, and Federal government employers)
- **Firm Age** (only available for Private Jobs)
 - 0-1 Years
 - 2-3 Years

- 4-5 Years
- 6-10 Years
- 11+ Years
- **Firm Size** (only available for Private Jobs)
 - 0-19 Employees
 - 20-49 Employees
 - 50-249 Employees
 - 250-499 Employees
 - 500+ Employees

Limitations: Data for gender is only available for the years 2009-2011. The LEHD also tracks jobs, not people; therefore more than one job could be counted for a single individual. As stated above, no educational data is provided for job holders under the age of 30. Additionally, “Firm Age” and “Firm Size” are only present for “All Private Jobs.”

United States
**Census
2010**

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

This is your official U.S. Census form. It is quick, easy, and your answers are protected by law. Please complete your form in the language most comfortable for you and return it today.

Start here

Use a blue or black pen.

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.

Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.

The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:

- Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.
- Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, so:

- If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

Number of people =

2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1?

Mark ☒ all that apply.

- ☐ Children, such as newborn babies or foster children
- ☐ Relatives, such as adult children, cousins, or in-laws
- ☐ Nonrelatives, such as roommates or live-in baby sitters
- ☐ People staying here temporarily
- ☐ No additional people

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home —

Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Include home equity loans.*
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- ☐ Rented?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of rent?

4. What is your telephone number? We may call if we don't understand an answer.

Area Code + Number

-

United States
**Census
2010**

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS EE.UU.
Administración de Economía y Estadísticas
OFICINA DEL CENSO DE LOS EE.UU.

Éste es su cuestionario oficial del Censo de los EE.UU. Es fácil, rápido de contestar y sus respuestas están protegidas por ley. Por favor, complete su cuestionario en el idioma que le sea más cómodo y devuélvalo por correo hoy.

Comience aquí

Use un bolígrafo de tinta azul o negra.

El Censo tiene que contar a cada persona que vive en los Estados Unidos el 1 de abril de 2010.

Antes de contestar la Pregunta 1, cuente a las personas que viven en esta casa, apartamento o casa móvil usando nuestras instrucciones.

- Cuente a todas las personas, incluyendo a bebés, que viven y duermen aquí la mayor parte del tiempo.

La Oficina del Censo también lleva a cabo recuentos en instituciones y otros lugares, por lo tanto:

- No cuente a alguien que no vive aquí por estar en la universidad o en las Fuerzas Armadas.
- No cuente a alguien que está en un hogar de convalecencia, cárcel, prisión, centro de detención, etc., el 1 de abril de 2010.
- No incluya a estas personas en su cuestionario, aunque vuelvan a vivir aquí después de salir de la universidad, hogar de convalecencia, ejército, cárcel, etc. De otra manera, serán contadas dos veces.

El Censo también tiene que incluir a las personas sin un lugar permanente donde quedarse, por lo tanto:

- Si alguien sin un lugar permanente donde quedarse se está quedando aquí el 1 de abril de 2010, cuente a esa persona. De lo contrario, puede que no sea contada en el censo.

1. ¿Cuántas personas vivían o se quedaban en esta casa, apartamento o casa móvil el 1 de abril de 2010?

Número de personas =

2. ¿Había personas adicionales quedándose aquí el 1 de abril de 2010 que usted no incluyó en la Pregunta 1?

Marque ☒ todas las que apliquen.

- ☐ Niños, tales como bebés recién nacidos o hijos de crianza (foster)
- ☐ Parientes, tales como hijos adultos, primos o parientes políticos
- ☐ Personas que no son parientes, tales como compañeros de cuarto o niñeras que viven en el hogar
- ☐ Personas que se quedan aquí temporalmente
- ☐ No hay personas adicionales

3. ¿Es esta casa, apartamento o casa móvil —

Marque ☒ UNA casilla.

- ☐ Propiedad suya o de alguien en este hogar con una hipoteca o préstamo? *Incluya los préstamos sobre el valor líquido de la casa.*
- ☐ Propiedad suya o de alguien en este hogar libre y sin deuda (sin una hipoteca o préstamo)?
- ☐ Alquilado(a)?
- ☐ Ocupado(a) sin pago de alquiler?

4. ¿Cuál es su número de teléfono? Puede que lo llamemos si no entendemos una respuesta.

Código de Área + Número

-

Person 1

5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person living here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1.

What is Person 1's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

6. What is Person 1's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male ☐ Female

7. 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 on April 1, 2010

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↗

9. What is Person 1's race? Mark ☒ one or more boxes.

- ☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↗

- ☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Chinese ☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
☐ Filipino ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Samoan
☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↗ ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↗

- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.* ↗

10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

☐ No ☐ Yes — Mark ☒ all that apply.

- ☐ In college housing ☐ For child custody
☐ In the military ☐ In jail or prison
☐ At a seasonal or second residence ☐ In a nursing home
☐ For another reason

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 2.

Persona 1

5. Por favor, provea información para cada persona que vive aquí. Comience con la persona que es dueña o alquila esta casa, apartamento o casa móvil. Si el dueño o inquilino vive en otro lugar, comience con cualquier adulto que viva aquí. Éste será la Persona 1.

¿Cuál es el nombre de la Persona 1? *Escriba el nombre a continuación.*

Apellido

Nombre

Inicial

6. ¿Cuál es el sexo de la Persona 1? Marque ☒ UNA casilla.

☐ Masculino ☐ Femenino

7. ¿Cuál es la edad de la Persona 1 y cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?

Escriba 0 para los bebés que tengan menos de 1 año de edad.

Escriba los números en las casillas.

Edad el 1 de abril de 2010

Mes

Día

Año de nacimiento

→ NOTA: Por favor, conteste la Pregunta 8 sobre origen hispano Y la Pregunta 9 sobre raza. Para este censo, origen hispano no es una raza.

8. ¿Es la Persona 1 de origen hispano, latino o español?

- ☐ No, no es de origen hispano, latino o español
☐ Sí, mexicano, mexicano americano, chicano
☐ Sí, puertorriqueño
☐ Sí, cubano
☐ Sí, otro origen hispano, latino o español — *Escriba el origen, por ejemplo, argentino, colombiano, dominicano, nicaragüense, salvadoreño, español, etc.* ↗

9. ¿Cuál es la raza de la Persona 1? Marque ☒ una o más casillas.

- ☐ Blanca
☐ Negra o africana americana
☐ India americana o nativa de Alaska — *Escriba el nombre de la tribu en la que está inscrita o la tribu principal.* ↗

- ☐ India asiática ☐ Japonesa ☐ Nativa de Hawaii
☐ China ☐ Coreana ☐ Guameña o Chamorro
☐ Filipina ☐ Vietnamita ☐ Samoana
☐ Otra asiática — *Escriba la raza, por ejemplo, hmong, laosiana, tailandesa, paquistaní, camboyana, etc.* ↗ ☐ Otra de las islas del Pacífico — *Escriba la raza, por ejemplo, fiyiana, tongana, etc.* ↗

- ☐ Alguna otra raza — *Escriba la raza.* ↗

10. ¿Vive o se queda a veces la Persona 1 en algún otro lugar?

☐ No ☐ Sí — Marque ☒ todas las que apliquen.

- ☐ En vivienda universitaria ☐ Por custodia de niños
☐ En el servicio militar ☐ En la cárcel o prisión
☐ En vivienda de temporada o segunda residencia ☐ En un hogar de convalecencia
☐ Por alguna otra razón

→ Si más personas viven aquí, continúe con la Persona 2.

1. Print name of

Person 2

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐
- Male
- ☐
- Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐
- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
-
- ☐
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
-
- ☐
- Yes, Puerto Rican
-
- ☐
- Yes, Cuban
-
- ☐
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more boxes.

- ☐
- White
-
- ☐
- Black, African Am., or Negro
-
- ☐
- American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. | |

- ☐
- Some other race — Print race.

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- ☐
- No
- ☐
- Yes — Mark
- ☒
- all that apply.
-
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In college housing | <input type="checkbox"/> For child custody |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In the military | <input type="checkbox"/> In jail or prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a seasonal or second residence | <input type="checkbox"/> In a nursing home |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> For another reason |

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 3.

1. Escriba el nombre de la

Persona 2

Apellido

Nombre

Inicial

2. ¿Cómo está esta persona relacionada con la Persona 1? Marque ☒ UNA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Espos(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> Suegro(a) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hijo(a) biológico(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yerno o nuera |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hijo(a) adoptivo(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro pariente |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hijastro(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> Inquilino(a) o pupilo(a) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hermano(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> Compañero(a) de casa o de cuarto |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Padre o madre | <input type="checkbox"/> Pareja no casada |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nieto(a) | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro no pariente |

3. ¿Cuál es el sexo de esta persona? Marque ☒ UNA casilla.

- ☐
- Masculino
- ☐
- Femenino

4. ¿Cuál es la edad de esta persona y cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?

Escriba 0 para los bebés que tengan menos de 1 año de edad.

Escriba los números en las casillas.

Edad el 1 de abril de 2010 Mes Día Año de nacimiento

→ NOTA: Por favor, conteste la Pregunta 5 sobre origen hispano Y la Pregunta 6 sobre raza. Para este censo, origen hispano no es una raza.

5. ¿Es esta persona de origen hispano, latino o español?

- ☐
- No, no es de origen hispano, latino o español
-
- ☐
- Sí, mexicano, mexicano americano, chicano
-
- ☐
- Sí, puertorriqueño
-
- ☐
- Sí, cubano
-
- ☐
- Sí, otro origen hispano, latino o español — Escriba el origen, por ejemplo, argentino, colombiano, dominicano, nicaraguense, salvadoreño, español, etc.

6. ¿Cuál es la raza de esta persona? Marque ☒ una o más casillas.

- ☐
- Blanca
-
- ☐
- Negra o africana americana
-
- ☐
- India americana o nativa de Alaska — Escriba el nombre de la tribu en la que está inscrita o la tribu principal.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> India asiática | <input type="checkbox"/> Japonesa | <input type="checkbox"/> Nativa de Hawaii |
| <input type="checkbox"/> China | <input type="checkbox"/> Coreana | <input type="checkbox"/> Guameña o Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipina | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamita | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoana |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Otra asiática — Escriba la raza, por ejemplo, hmong, laosiana, tailandesa, paquistaní, camboyana, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Otra de las islas del Pacífico — Escriba la raza, por ejemplo, fiyiana, tongana, etc. | |

- ☐
- Alguna otra raza — Escriba la raza.

7. ¿Vive o se queda a veces esta persona en algún otro lugar?

- ☐
- No
- ☐
- Sí — Marque
- ☒
- todas las que apliquen.
-
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> En vivienda universitaria | <input type="checkbox"/> Por custodia de niños |
| <input type="checkbox"/> En el servicio militar | <input type="checkbox"/> En la cárcel o prisión |
| <input type="checkbox"/> En vivienda de temporada o segunda residencia | <input type="checkbox"/> En un hogar de convalecencia |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Por alguna otra razón |

→ Si más personas viven aquí, continúe con la Persona 3.



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.

Please complete this form and return it as soon as possible after receiving it in the mail.

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 pedir un cuestionario en español o completar su entrevista por teléfono con un entrevistador que habla español.

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

Start Here

➔ **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		
<input type="text"/>		
First Name	MI	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Area Code	+	Number
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

➔ **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.**

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

FORM **ACS-1(INFO)(2011)KFI**
(06-14-2010)

OMB No. 0607-0810



Person 1

(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.)

1 What is Person 1's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1?

☒ Person 1

3 What is Person 1's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

☐ Male ☐ Female

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) Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6 What is Person 1's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘ | | |

☐ Some other race – Print race. ↘

Person 2

1 What is Person 2's name?

Last Name (Please print) First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster child |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law | |

3 What is Person 2's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.

☐ Male ☐ Female

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) Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this survey, Hispanic origins are not races.

5 Is Person 2 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↘

6 What is Person 2's race? Mark (X) one or more boxes.

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘ | | |

☐ Some other race – Print race. ↘



APPENDIX B

INTRODUCTION

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area; however, the spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow nonvisible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for census-tract-to-governmental-unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy.

Tracts are identified by an up to four-digit integer number and may have an optional two-digit suffix; for example 1457.02 or 23.

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE

Age is defined by the Census Bureau as the length of time in completed years that a person has lived.

SEX

Sex is defined as a person's biological sex.

RACE/ETHNICITY

In using census data, the definition of race becomes complicated 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, and for the purposes of this report only the 1980 Decennial Census and years after are used. 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 having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains the tribal affiliation or community attachment.

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.

American Indian or Alaska Native – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment

Asian – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Asians alone – includes those who reported exactly one Asian group and no other Asian group or race category.

It must be noted that earlier Census data, including 1970, 1980, and 1990 include **Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders** into the Asian category. It was not until 1990 when Asians were reported as Asians and Pacific Islanders, but the category was still lumped together. The 2000 Census is when Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders become a completely separate category.

Different ethnic groups within the Asian umbrella group face different issues, educational attainments, poverty levels, and more. Nonetheless, for the purposes of this report where Asians make up a small proportional of the overall population, the data for Asians is aggregated.

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. citizens 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.

$$\begin{aligned} &\% \text{ native born} = \\ &\frac{\text{Total population of native born in Van Nuys}}{\text{Total population in Van Nuys}} \end{aligned}$$

Where total population of native born = Total population of U.S Citizen born in the United States in Van Nuys + population of U.S. citizens born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island areas in Van Nuys + population born abroad of American parent(s) in Van Nuys

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.

$$\begin{aligned} &\% \text{ foreign born} = \\ &\frac{\text{Total population of foreign born in Van Nuys}}{\text{Total population in Van Nuys}} \end{aligned}$$

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 Van Nuys is calculated by adding those that report “Speak English ‘very well’” under each different language.

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

HOUSEHOLD

Household – Includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

Householder – In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any household member 15 years old and over can be designated as the householder.

Family Household – Consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily Household – Consists of a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, for example, with roommates or an unmarried partner.

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Less than high school diploma – Includes individuals 25 years or older who have had no schooling completed; completed nursery, kindergarten, and elementary only; or went to high school (grades 9 to 12) but with no degree.

High school graduate, GED, or alternative – Includes individuals 25 years or older who have are high school graduates or have obtained the General Educational Development, its equivalent.

Some college or associate’s degree – Includes individuals 25 years or older who have attended some college for 1 to 4 years with no degree, or obtained an associate’s degree (including occupational or academic degrees)

Bachelor’s or higher – Includes individuals who have obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher (such as master’s degree, professional school degree, or doctorate degree)

The percentage for each educational attainment were calculated by adding each category for males and females divided by the total number of people 25 years or older. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} &\% \text{ with less than high school diploma} = \\ &\frac{\text{males with less than high school diploma} + \text{females with less than high school diploma}}{\text{Total population 25 years or older in Van Nuys}} \end{aligned}$$

LABOR FORCE

Labor force is defined as all people in the **civilian labor force**. This includes those who are **employed** (civilians 16 years old and over who either are “at work” or “with a job but not at work” as paid employees, own businesses/professions, worked on their own farms, or worked unpaid for 15 hours or more) and **unemployed** (civilians 16 years or older who are not “at work” or “with a job but not at work” but were actively looking for work in the last 4 weeks and available to start a job). The labor force also includes members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

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.

Labor force participation rate – the percentage of the working age (16 years or over) population that is in the labor force.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\% in Labor force} = \\ \frac{\text{Males in labor force} + \text{females in labor force in Van Nuys}}{\text{Total population 16 years or over in Van Nuys}} \end{aligned}$$

Unemployment rate – the percentage of those unemployed in the civilian labor force.

FULL TIME WORKERS

Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. “Earnings” represent 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.

Fulltime workers are people 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week.

Full-Time, Year-Round Workers are all people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months.

Full-time, full-year earnings are earnings for full-time, year-round workers. The median full-time, full-year earnings is calculated using linear interpolation, in the same fashion as calculating median household income.

INCOME

Income is the money you receive such as wages or salary, self-employment income, interests, dividends, trusts, Social Security benefits and pensions, Supplementary Security income, public assistance income, or retirement or disability income. It also includes such things as food and shelter.

Income of households include 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. Thus, the income of the household 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.

Median household income is a measurement of income for the entire household of an individual or more that reports on income. The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median and half having incomes below the median. In determining the median income, we have used linear interpolation, using:

$$\frac{L + W*(0.5 - LCF)}{UCF - LCF}$$

L = lower 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 interval containing the median

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

POVERTY

Poverty level is defined as an individual or family's income being less than the poverty threshold, which varies according to family size and is based on the total income that a family receives below taxes. It is meant to highlight an income insufficient to meet minimal food and other basic needs. According to 2012 Census definition, the average poverty threshold was \$11,720 for an individual and \$23,492 for a family of four.

Poverty rate is the percentage of people (or families who are below poverty. It is calculated by the total number of people living below the poverty level divided by the number of people for whom poverty status is determined.

$$\text{Poverty rate in Van Nuys} = \frac{\text{Total population in Van Nuys living under poverty level}}{\text{Total population in Van Nuys for whom poverty status is determined}}$$

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) – provides a basic national monthly income guarantee, called the federal benefit rate (FBR), to children and adults with disabilities as well as to persons aged 65 or older. In 2004, according to the U.S. Social Security Administration, the FBR was \$564 for a single individual and \$846 for a couple.

Cash Public Assistance Program – The cash public assistance program provides monthly cash benefits to low-income residents and poor families, and includes General Assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

Food Stamp Program – is a program that helps people buy food by providing grocer credit. To be eligible for the FSP, households without elderly or disabled members must have gross monthly incomes less than 130 percent of federal poverty guidelines for the previous year. Households must also not have more than \$2,000 in countable assets such as cash, saving deposits, stocks, bonds, and other nonessential vehicles.

HOUSING & TRANSPORTATION

HOUSING

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 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.

TENURE

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 for, 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 on military bases are also included as renter occupied.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year Structure built refers to when the building was first constructed and not when remodeled or converted.

HOUSING VALUES AND RENT LEVEL

Housing Value – Respondent's estimate of how much their property (including house and lot) is 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. To calculate the median household value, we have used linear interpolation, using:

$$\frac{L + W*(0.5 - LCF)}{UCF - LCF}$$

L = lower 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 interval containing the median

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

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). The median gross rent divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median.

HOUSING BURDEN

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

TRANSPORTATION

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.

Vehicles Available – Include 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.

Mean number of vehicles per household refers to the average number of vehicles owned per household. To calculate this mean, we use:

$$\text{Mean number of vehicles per household} = \frac{\text{Aggregate number of vehicles owned}}{\text{Total number of households}}$$

It should be noted that for census tract 1282.1, data from the 2009 ACS is used instead of from 2011 because information for 2011 and 2010 are not provided for this specific census tract.

Travel time to work – refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the worker to get from home to work during the **reference week**, defined as the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

To calculate the **mean travel time to work**, we use:

$$\frac{\text{Aggregate travel time to work for population 16 years or older who do not work at home (in minutes)}}{\text{Total population of 16 years or older who do not work at home}}$$

ECONOMIC BASE

Total Jobs – number of jobs held by workers. A **job** is a position in a firm held by a worker, and 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. A **worker** is an individual who is employed. It should be noted that a worker can have more than one job.

Primary Jobs refers to the job with the highest earnings.

Job to worker ratio helps to determine whether an area is job rich or job poor. It indicates the number of jobs available divided by the number of workers available in an area. To calculate the job-to-worker ratio, we use:

$$\text{Job-to-worker ratio} = \frac{\text{Total All Jobs held by those who work in the area}}{\text{Total All jobs held by those who live in the area}}$$

If the job to worker ratio is greater than 1, and area is considered job rich.

Jobs by Earnings – Earnings are 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. These include: agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining; utilities; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance and insurance; real estate rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services (except public administration); and public administration.

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

Jobs by Worker Race – Race is displayed by 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. Race variables conform to OMB (Office of Budget and Management) standards for publication of data on race and ethnicity. Definitions for race are defined above, under “Race/Ethnicity” for “Demographics.”

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. Definitions for ethnicity are defined above, under “Race/Ethnicity” for “Demographics.”

Jobs by Worker Sex – Sex is displayed by two variables: Male or Female.

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.

APPENDIX C

Figure 45. Census Tracts for Van Nuys Neighborhood Council

Census Tract #	% Inside the Boundaries
1273	100%
1272.1	100%
1272.2	100%
1271.02	100%
1271.04	100%
1277.12	100%
1278.04	100%
1278.03	100%
1279.1	100%
1279.2	100%
1277.1	100%
1278.05	100%
1278.06	100%
1281.02	100%
1283.02	100%
1283.03	100%
1282.1	100%
1284	100%
1286.01	62%
1285	40%
1288.02	6.4%

Source: Geographic Information System

Figure 46. Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity for Population 25 Years or Older in Van Nuys

	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate, GED, or alternative	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
Van Nuys Total:	30%	24%	25%	20%
Non-Hispanic White	8%	24%	32%	35%
Black or African American	13%	16%	48%	23%
Asian	13%	15%	27%	46%
Hispanic or Latino	49%	26%	18%	7%

	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate, GED, or alternative	Some college or associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
Los Angeles Total:	26%	20%	24%	31%
Non-Hispanic White	6%	16%	28%	50%
Black or African American	15%	26%	38%	22%
Asian	12%	16%	22%	51%
Hispanic or Latino	51%	23%	17%	9%

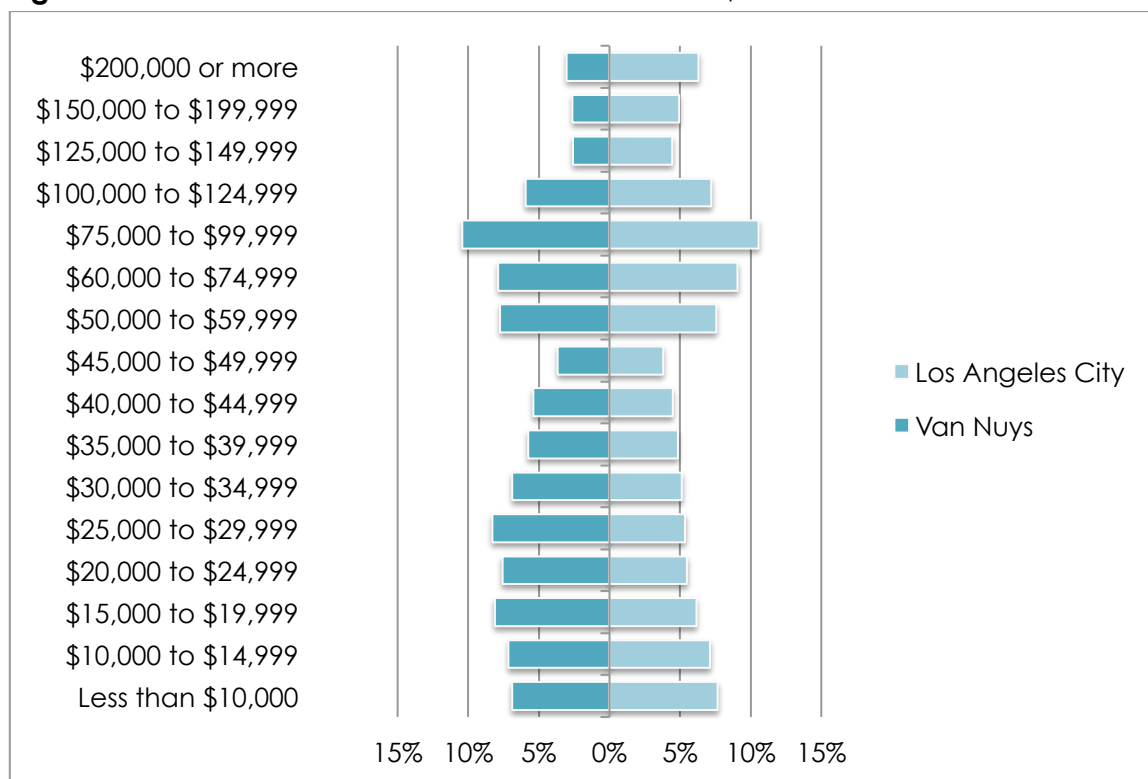
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

Figure 47. Ethnic Breakdown of Asian Category with one Asian Category only in Van Nuys, 2010

Van Nuys	Number of People	%
Total Asian with one Asian category only	5669	100%
Asian Indian	386	6.8%
Bangladeshi	140	2.5%
Bhutanese	0	0.0%
Burmese	1	0.0%
Cambodian	202	3.6%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	313	5.5%
Filipino	2,615	46.1%
Hmong	1	0.0%
Indonesian	48	0.8%
Japanese	279	4.9%
Korean	700	12.4%
Laotian	4	0.1%
Malaysian	1	0.0%
Nepalese	13	0.2%
Pakistani	108	1.9%
Sri Lankan	84	1.5%
Taiwanese	27	0.5%
Thai	229	4.0%
Vietnamese	426	7.5%
Other Asian, specified	3	0.1%
Other Asian, not specified	87	1.5%

Source: 2010 Decennial Census

Figure 48. Household Income in the Past 12 months, 2011



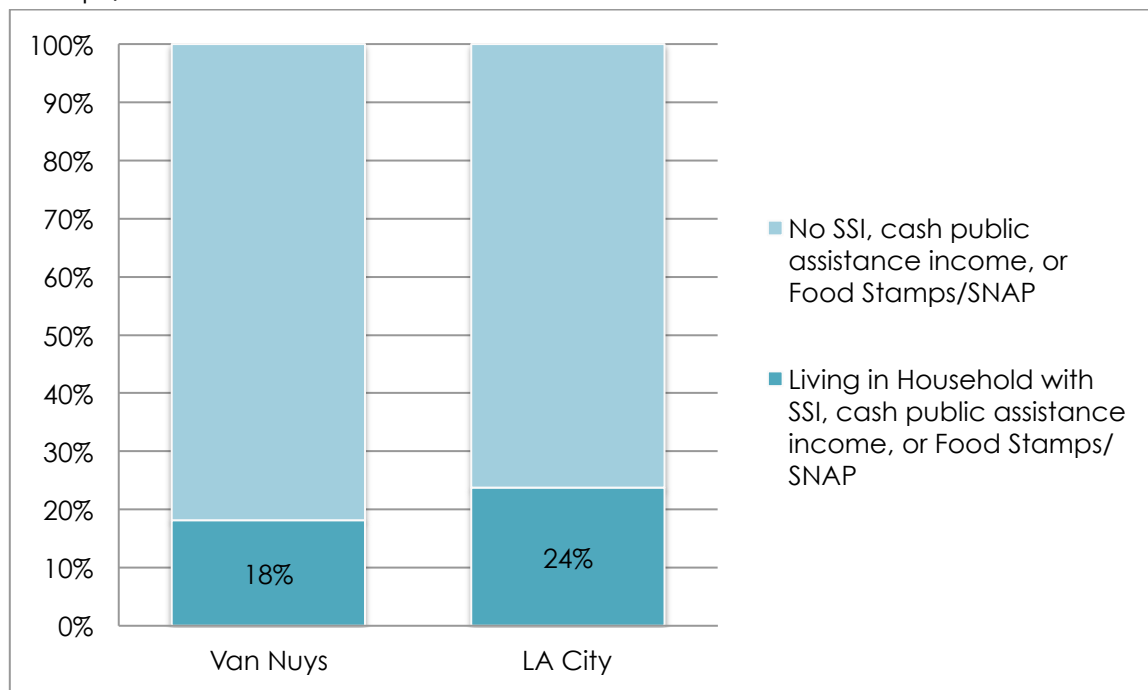
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

Figure 49. Individual Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity for Those Whose Poverty Status is Determined, 2007 – 2011

% Living Below Poverty Level	Van Nuys	Los Angeles
Total Population	24%	20%
Non-Hispanic Whites	15%	11%
Black or African American	19%	26%
Asian	20%	14%
Hispanic or Latino	30%	26%

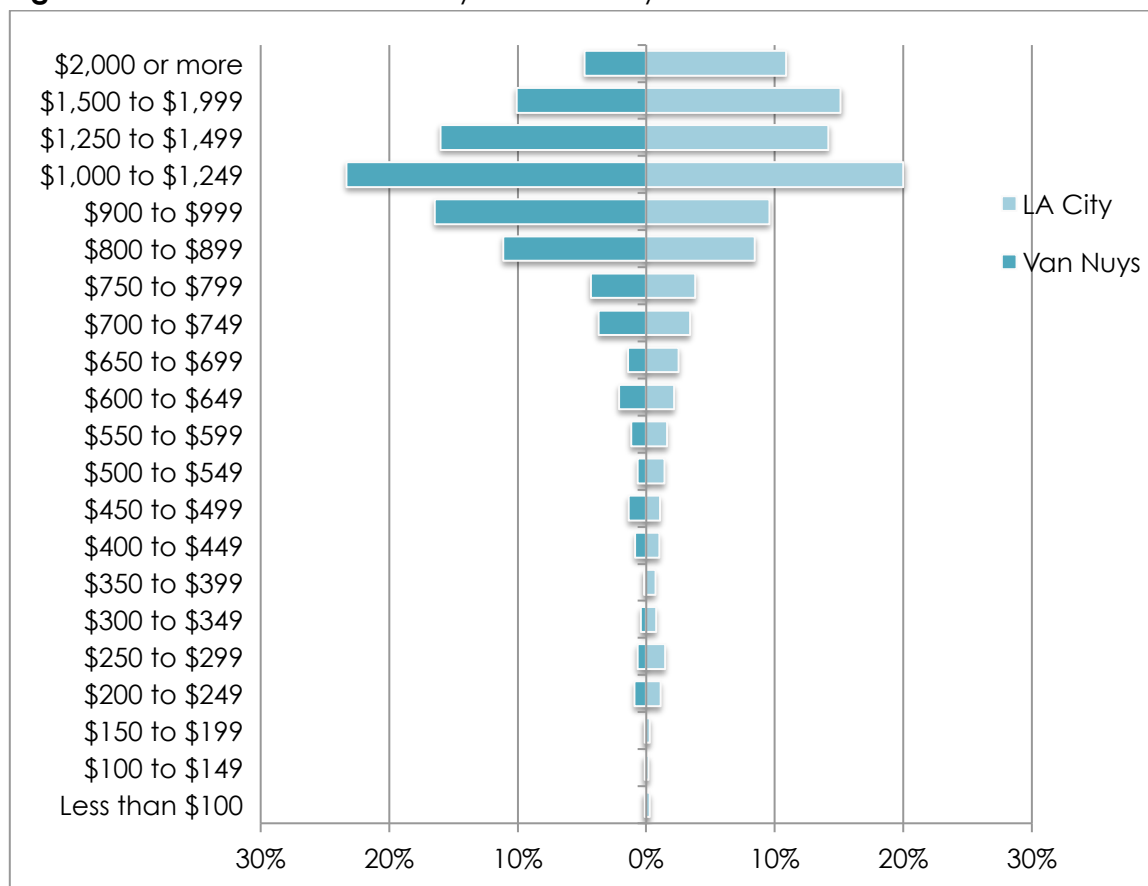
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

Figure 50. Receipt of Supplemental Security Income, Cash Public Assistance Income, or Food Stamps/SNAP for children under 18 in Households



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

Figure 51. Rent Levels in Van Nuys and LA City



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011

