



PRE-CERTIFIED

LOCAL HOUSING DATA

FOR THE CITY OF **GLENDALE**

UPDATED APRIL 2021



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSEHOLDS**
- II. SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLD NEEDS: LARGE FAMILIES, SENIORS, AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS**
- III. PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS**
- IV. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES**
- V. HOUSING STOCK CHARACTERISTICS**
- VI. OVERPAYMENT AND OVERCROWDING**
- VII. ASSISTED UNITS AT RISK OF CONVERSION**
- VIII. FINAL REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION**

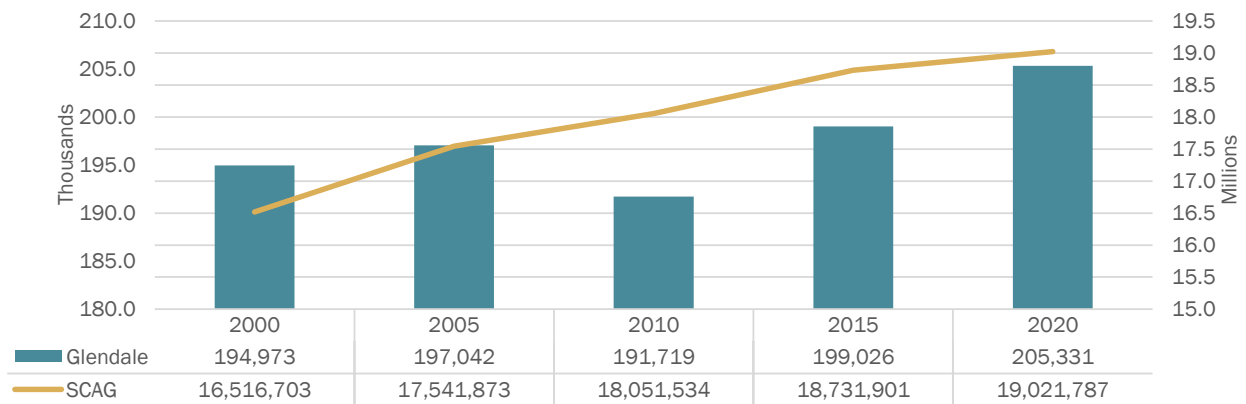
Pre-Certified Local Housing Data for Glendale

Developed by SCAG and pre-certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for use in 6th cycle housing elements.

This report contains a wide range of jurisdiction-level data elements intended to provide an understanding housing need experienced in Glendale as a part of its 6th cycle housing element update. Data sources are noted below each table or figure.

I. POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSEHOLDS

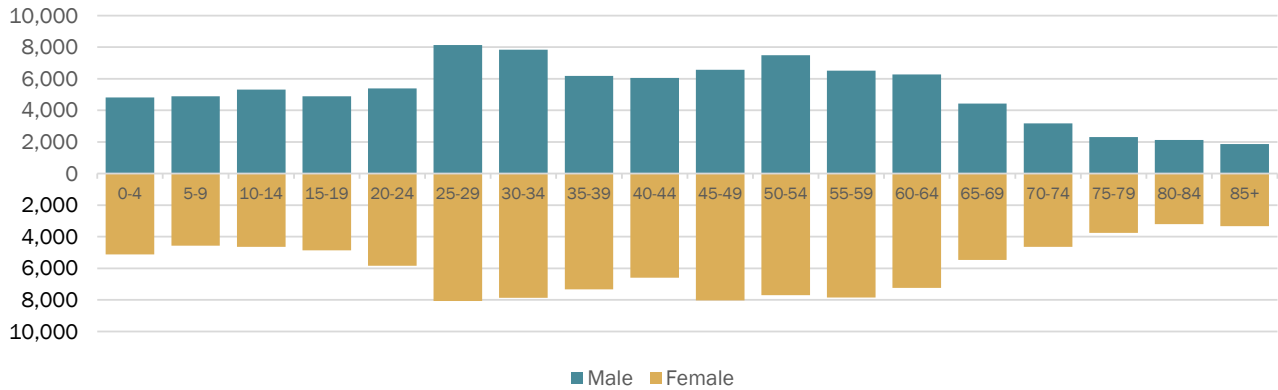
Population Trend, 2000-2020



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

Glendale has a 2020 total population of 205,331 including 1,429 living in group quarters according to the California Department of Finance. The chart above describes the population trend in Glendale from 2000 to 2020. Over this period Glendale had an annual growth rate of 0.3% compared to 0.7% for the region.

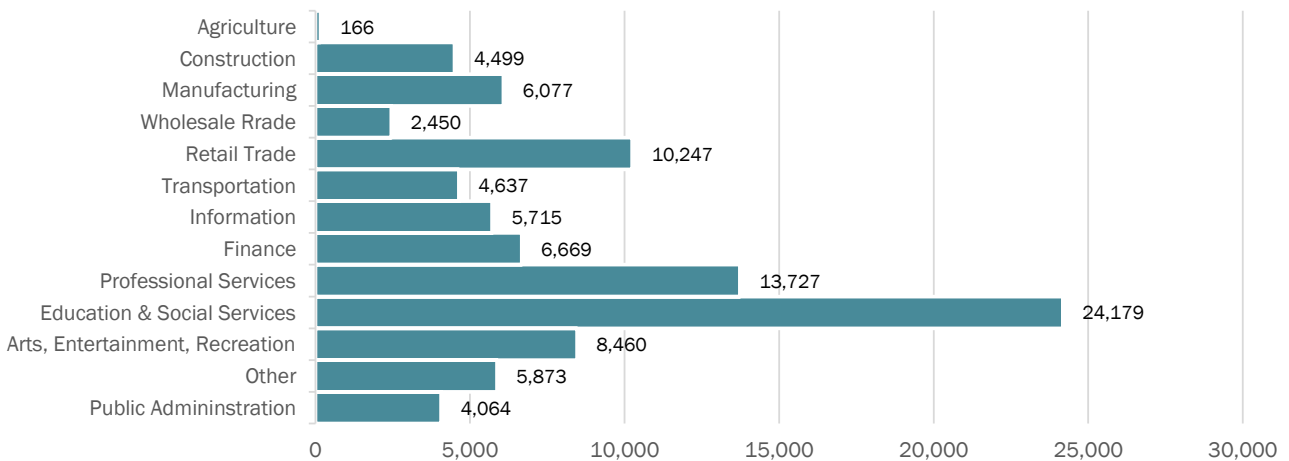
Current Population by Age and Sex



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates

The population of Glendale is 47% male and 53% female. The share of the population of Glendale which is under 18 years of age is 17.6%, which is lower than the regional share of 23.4%. Glendale's seniors (65 and above) make up 17.1% of the population, which is higher than the regional share of 13%.

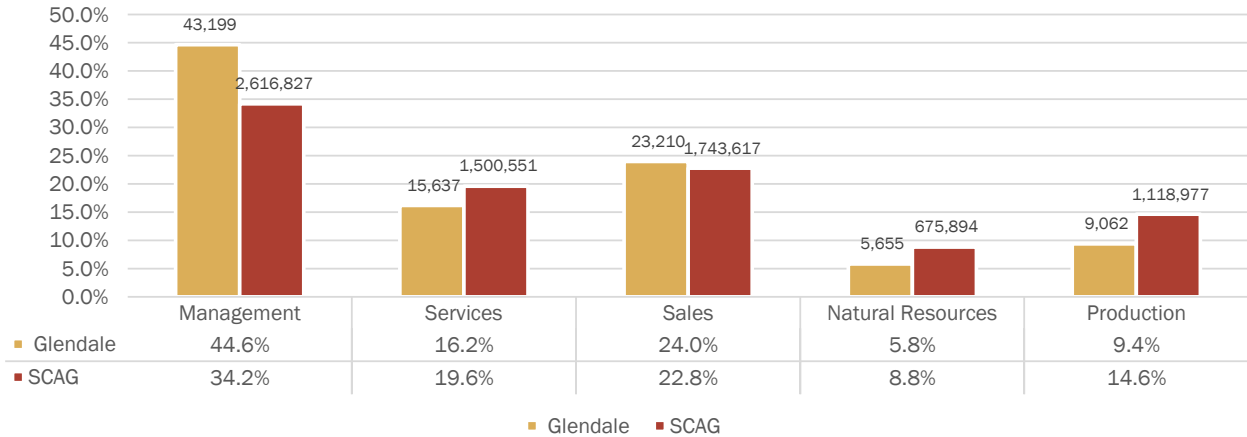
Employment by Industry



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates using groupings of 2-digit NAICS codes.

Glendale has 96,763 workers living within its borders who work across 13 major industrial sectors. The chart above provides detailed employment information. The most prevalent industry is Education & Social Services with 24,179 employees (25% of total) and the second most prevalent industry is Professional Svcs. with 13,727 employees (14.2% of total).

Employment by Occupation



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates using groupings of SOC codes.

In addition to understanding the industries in which the residents of Glendale work, it is also possible to analyze the types of jobs they hold. The most prevalent occupational category in Glendale is Management, in which 43,199 (44.6% of total) employees work. The second-most prevalent type of work is in Sales, which employs 23,210 (24% of total) in Glendale.

Farmworkers

Farmworkers by Occupation:

Glendale	Percent of total Glendale workers:	SCAG Total	
51	0.05%	57,741	Total jobs: Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
27	0.04%	31,521	Full-time, year-round jobs: Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations

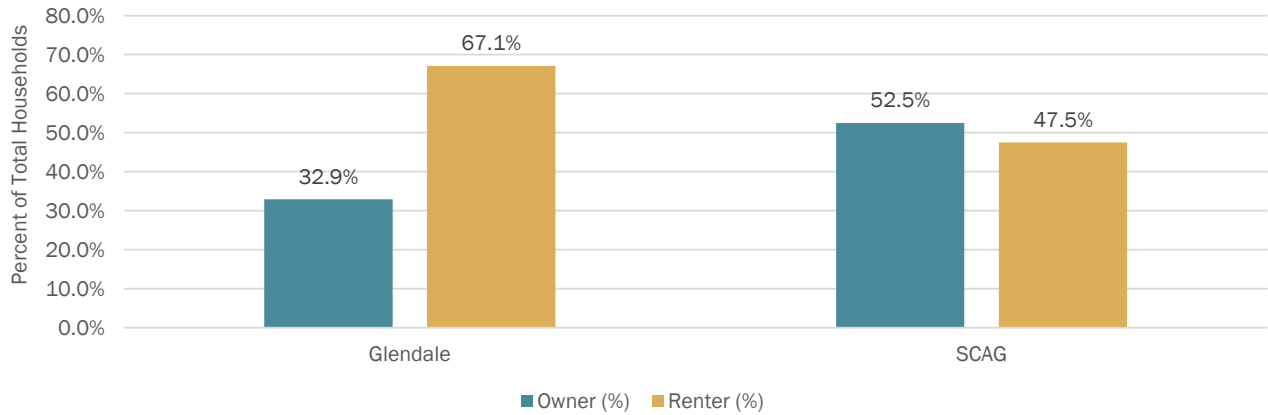
Employment in the Agricultural Industry:

Glendale	Percent of total Glendale workers:	SCAG Total	
145	0.15%	73,778	Total in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
74	0.11%	44,979	Full-time, year-round in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting

American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates using groupings of NAICS and SOC codes.

Statewide, farmworker housing is of unique concern and of unique importance. While only a small share of SCAG region jurisdictions have farmworkers living in them, they are essential to the region's economy and food supply.

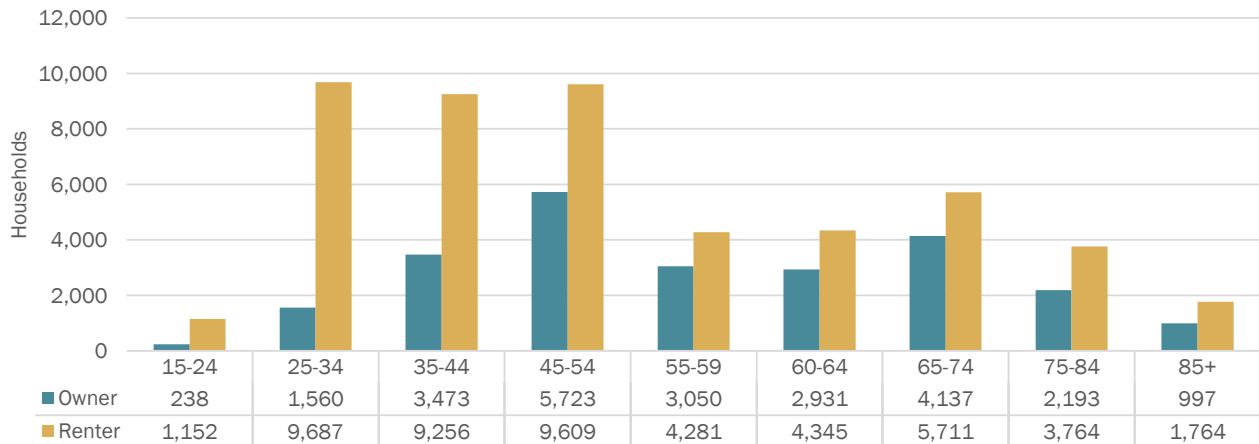
Housing Tenure



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Housing security can depend heavily on housing tenure, i.e. whether homes are owned or rented. Glendale's housing stock consists of 73,871 total units, 24,302 of which are owner-occupied and 49,569 of which are renter-occupied. The share of renters in Glendale is higher than in the SCAG region overall.

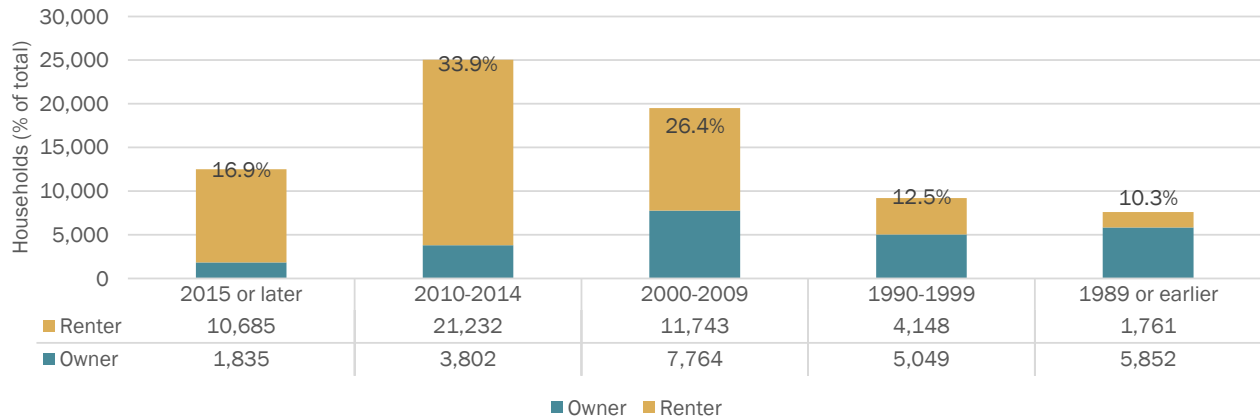
Housing Tenure By Age



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

In many places, housing tenure varies substantially based on the age of the householder. In Glendale, the age group where renters outnumber owners the most is 25-34 (by 72.3%). The age group where owners outnumber renters the most is 65-74 (by 16%).

Housing Tenure by Year Moved to Current Residence

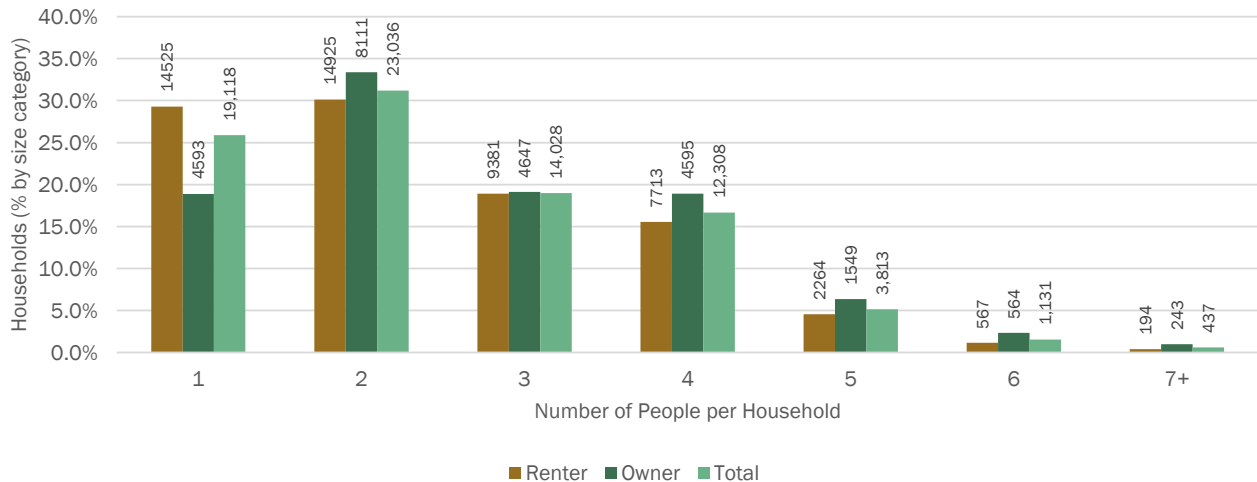


American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Across the SCAG region, the most common move-in period was 2010-2014 (31.9%) followed by 2000-2009 (26.1%). In Glendale, the period during which most people started living in their current residence was 2010-2014 (33.9%) followed by 2000-2009 (26.4%).

II. SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLD NEEDS: LARGE FAMILIES, SENIORS, AND FEMALE-HEADED

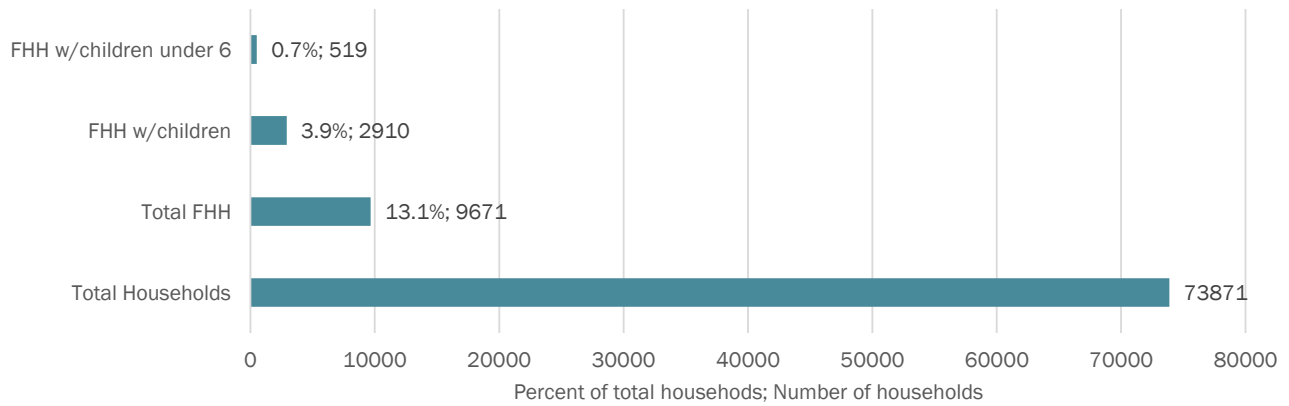
Households by Household Size



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

This chart illustrates the range of household sizes in Glendale for owners, renters, and overall. The most commonly occurring household size is of two people (31.2%) and the second-most commonly occurring household is of one person (25.9%). Glendale has a higher share of single-person households than the SCAG region overall (25.9% vs. 23.4%) and a lower share of 7+ person households than the SCAG region overall (0.6% vs. 3.1%).

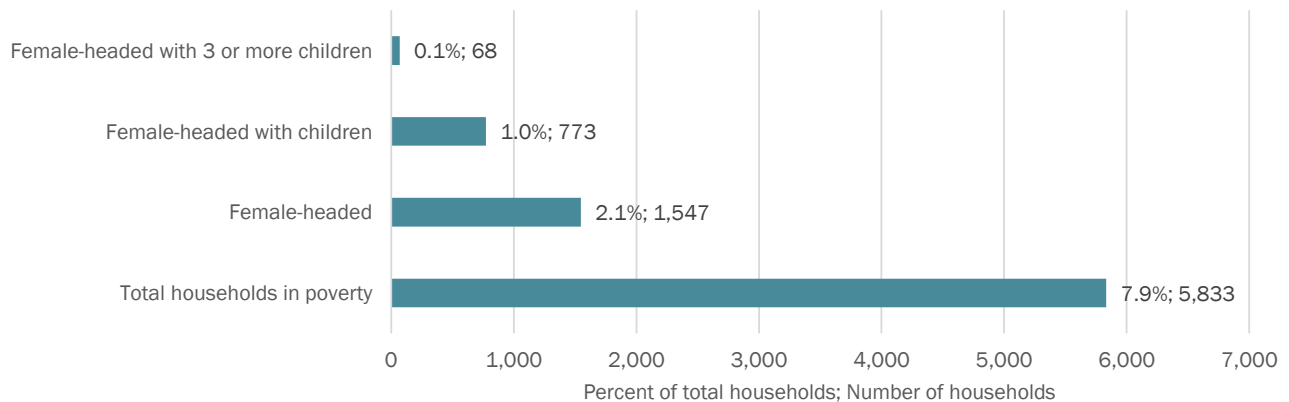
Female Headed Households (FHH)



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Statute requires analysis of specialized housing needs, including female-headed households in an effort to ensure adequate childcare or job training services. Of Glendale's 73,871 total households, 13.1% are female-headed (compared to 14.3% in the SCAG region), 3.9% are female-headed and with children (compared to 6.6% in the SCAG region), and 0.7% are female-headed and with children under 6 (compared to 1.0% in the SCAG region).

Households by Poverty Status



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

7.9 percent of Glendale's households are experiencing poverty, compared to 7.9 percent of households in the SCAG region. Poverty thresholds, as defined by the ACS, vary by household type. More information can be found at M256. In 2018, a single individual under 65 was considered in poverty with a money income below \$13,064/year while the threshold for a family consisting of 2 adults and 2 children was \$25,465/year.

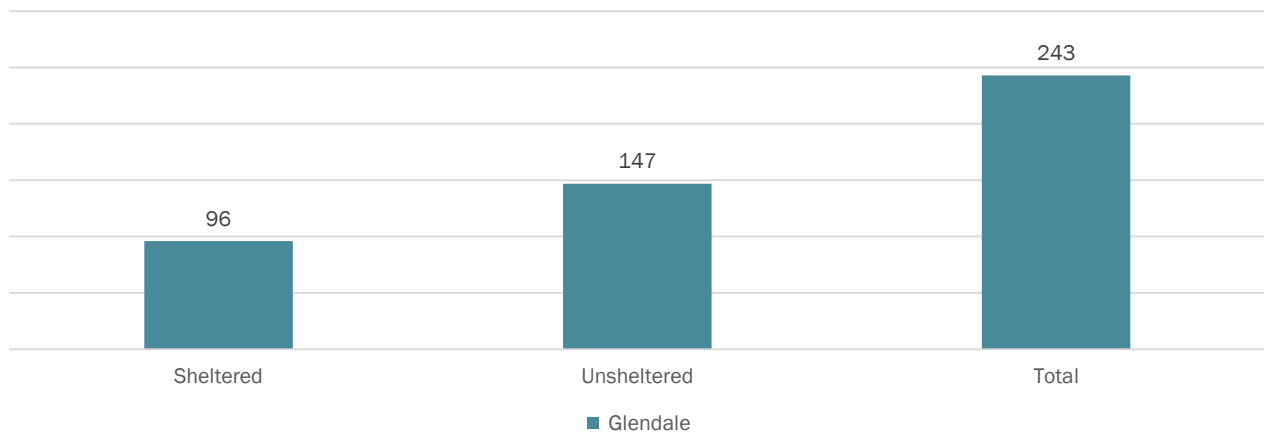
Elderly Households by Income and Tenure

		Owner	Renter	Total	Percent of Total Elderly Households:
Income category, relative to surrounding area:	< 30% HAMFI	1,115	6,640	7,755	40.5%
	30-50% HAMFI	955	2,085	3,040	15.9%
	50-80% HAMFI	1,285	1,170	2,455	12.8%
	80-100% HAMFI	910	430	1,340	7.0%
	> 100% HAMFI	3,395	1,170	4,565	23.8%
TOTAL		7,660	11,495	19,155	

HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income.

Statute requires analysis of specialized housing needs, including housing needs for seniors. Federal housing data define a household type as 'elderly family' if it consists of two persons with either or both age 62 or over. Of Glendale's 19,155 such households, 40.5% earn less than 30% of the surrounding area income, (comared to 24.2% in the SCAG region), 56.4% earn less than 50% of the surrounding area income (compared to 30.9% in the SCAG region).

III. PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

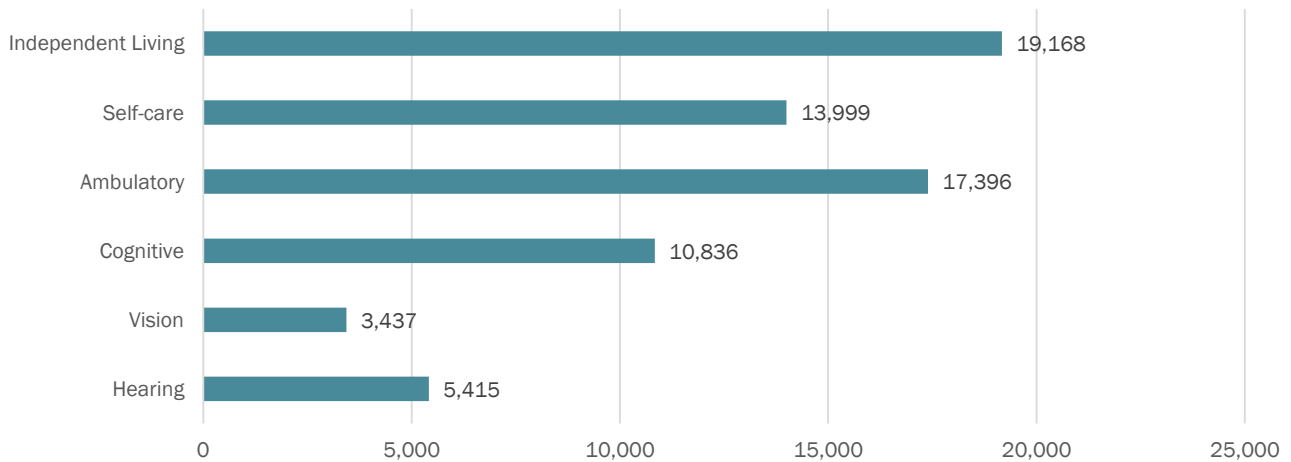


2019 city and county homelessness point-in-time counts processed by SCAG. Jurisdiction-level counts were not available in Imperial County and sheltered population (and thus total) counts were not available in Riverside County. As a result, SCAG region totals from this compilation of data sources likely undercount true totals.

#N/A

IV. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

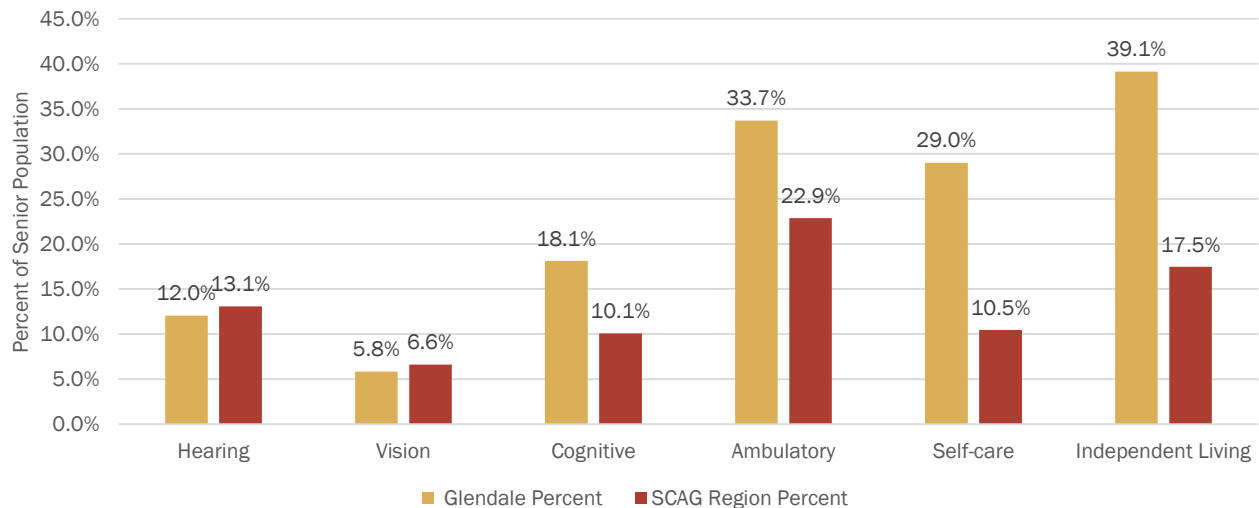
Disability by Type



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Disability data also provides valuable context for assessing current and future need for accessible housing units. Note that since some disability types are not recorded for children below a certain age, calculating disability as a percentage of total population may not be accurate.

Disability by Type - Seniors (65 and over)



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

In Glendale, the most commonly occurring disability amongst seniors 65 and older was an independent living disability, experienced by 39.1% of Glendale's seniors (and 17.5% of seniors in the SCAG region).

Disability by Employment Status

	With a Disability	Percent of Total	No Disability	Percent of Total
Employed	2,681	26%	89,109	74%
Unemployed	568	6%	6,635	6%
Not in Labor Force	6,964	68%	24,455	20%
TOTAL	10,213		120,199	

American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Understanding the employment status of people with disabilities may also be an important component in evaluating specialized housing needs. In Glendale, 26.3% of the population with a disability is employed, compared to 74.1% of the non-disabled population.

Developmental Disabilities

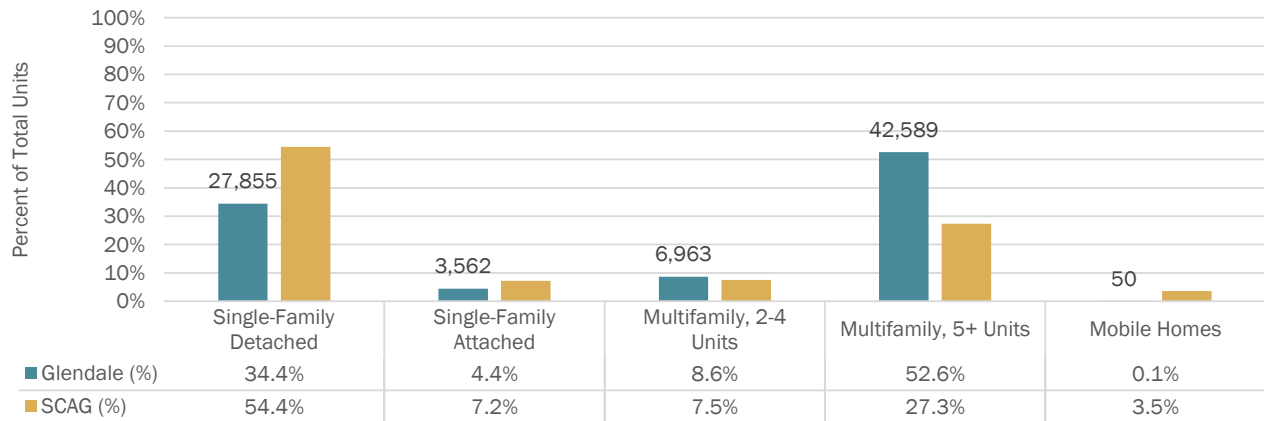
	Glendale
By Residence: Home of Parent/Family/Guardian	1476
Independent/Supported Living	89
Community Care Facility	106
Intermediate Care Facility	122
Foster/Family Home	30
Other	20
By Age: 0 - 17 Years	1843
18+ Years	913
TOTAL	4599

CA DDS consumer count by CA ZIP, age group and residence type for the end of June 2019. Data available in 161/197 SCAG jurisdictions.

The California Department of Developmental Services also provides data on developmental disabilities by age and type of residence. These data are collected at the ZIP-code level and were joined to the jurisdiction-level by SCAG. Totals may not match as counts below 11 individuals are unavailable and some entries were not matched to a ZIP code necessitating approximation.

V. HOUSING STOCK CHARACTERISTICS

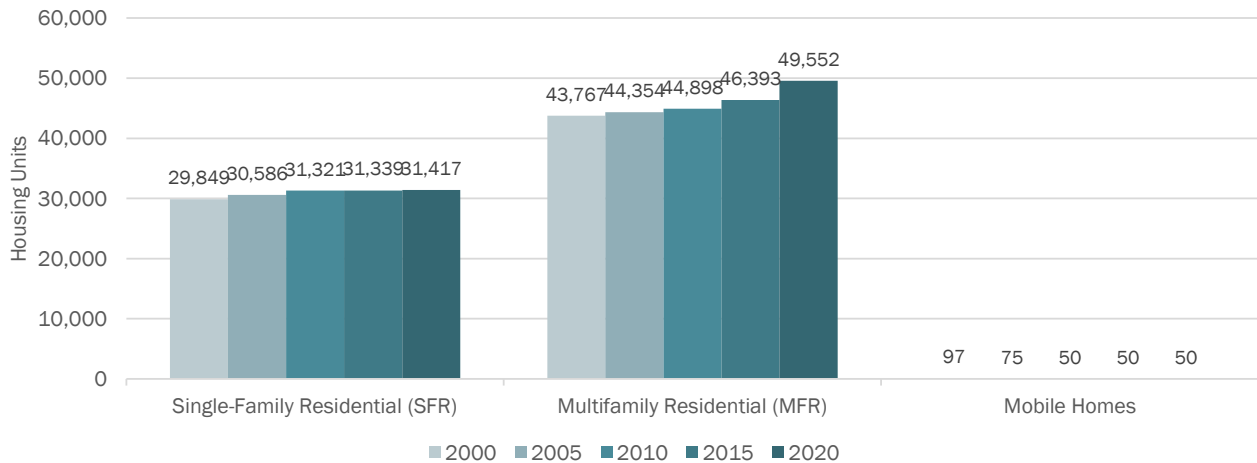
Housing Type



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

The chart above provides detailed information on the housing stock in Glendale, which has a total of 81,019 housing units. The most prevalent housing type in Glendale is multifamily, 5+ units with 42,589 units. The share of all single-family units in Glendale is 38.8%, which is lower than the 61.7% share in the SCAG region. Out of the total housing units in Glendale, there are 76,737 occupied-units, which equates to a 5.3% total vacancy rate. The average household size (as expressed by the population to housing unit ratio) is 2.657.

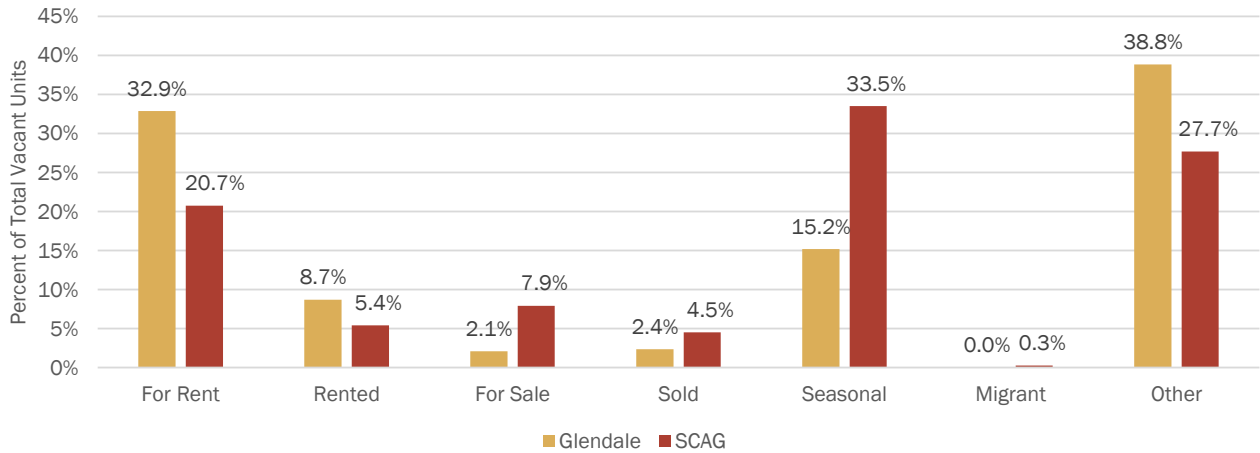
Housing Type Trend



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

Over the past two decades (2000-2020), there has been more development in multi-family residential units than single-family residential units in Glendale. When comparing 2000 to 2020, SFR units increased by 1,568, MFR units increased by 5,785, and mobile homes decreased by -47.

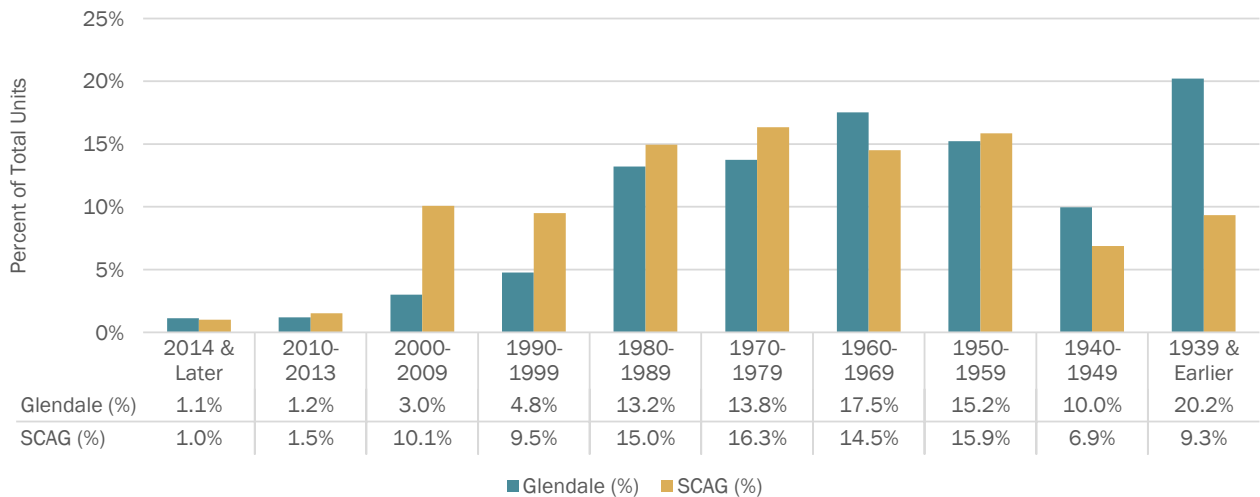
Vacant Units by Type



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

The ACS provides additional detail on vacant housing units by category.

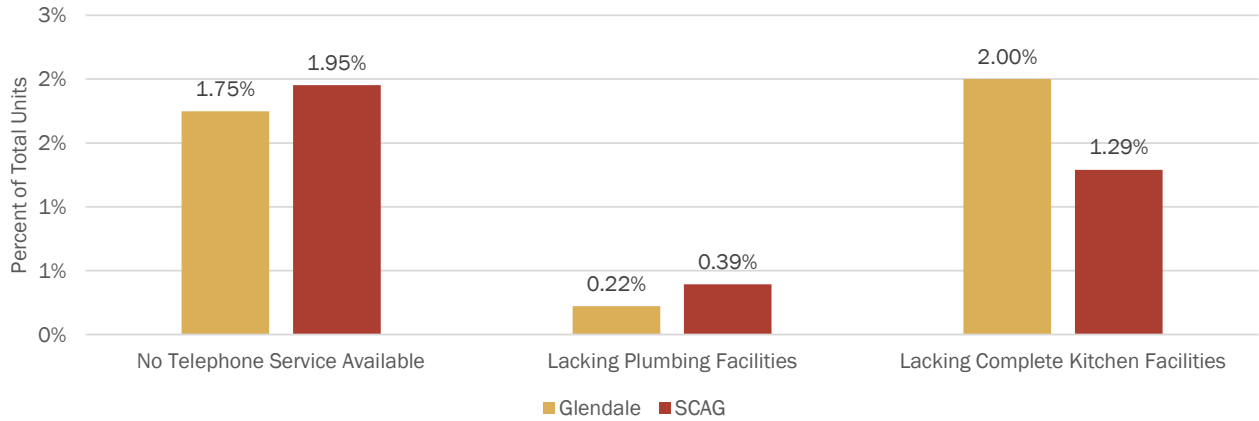
Housing Units by Year Structure Built



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Examining the age of the current housing stock is one way to understand how historical development patterns have contributed to a city's form. The time period where the highest share of Glendale's housing units were built is 1939 & Earlier, while in the SCAG region more units were built during 1970-1979 than any other period.

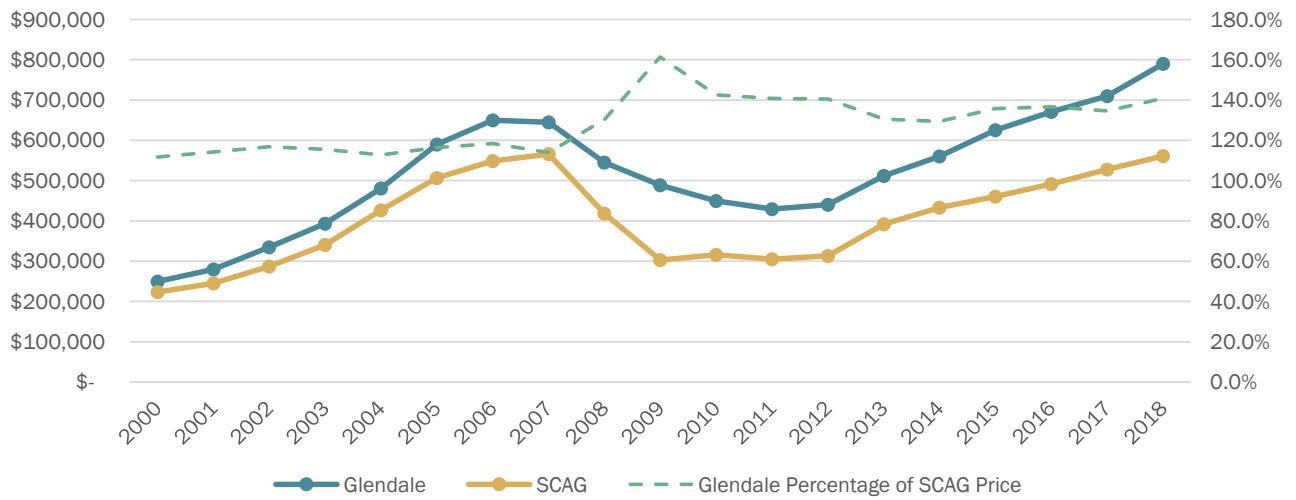
Substandard Housing



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

The ACS includes surveys about three factors of what may be considered substandard housing. In Glendale, 1,291 units lack telephone service, 164 units lack plumbing facilities, and 1,478 units lack complete kitchen facilities.

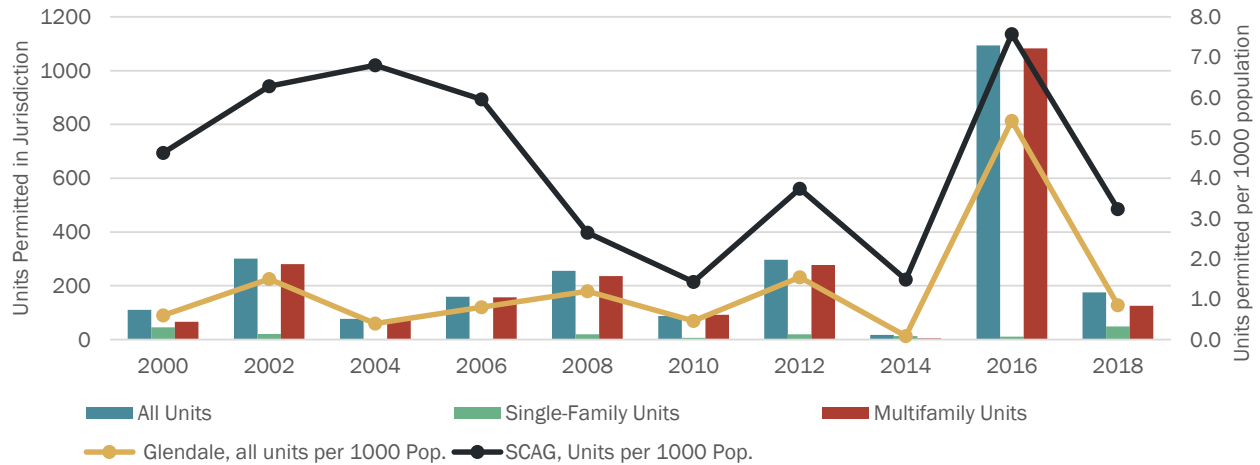
Median Home Sales Price for Existing Homes



SCAG Local Profiles, Core Logic/Data Quick. SCAG median home sales price calculated as household-weighted average of county medians.

Between 2000 and 2018, median home sales prices in Glendale increased 217% while prices in the SCAG region increased 151%. 2018 median home sales prices in Glendale were \$790,000 and the highest experienced since 2000 was \$790,000 in 2018. Prices in Glendale have ranged from a low of 111.7% of the SCAG region median in 2000 and a high of 161.4% in 2009.

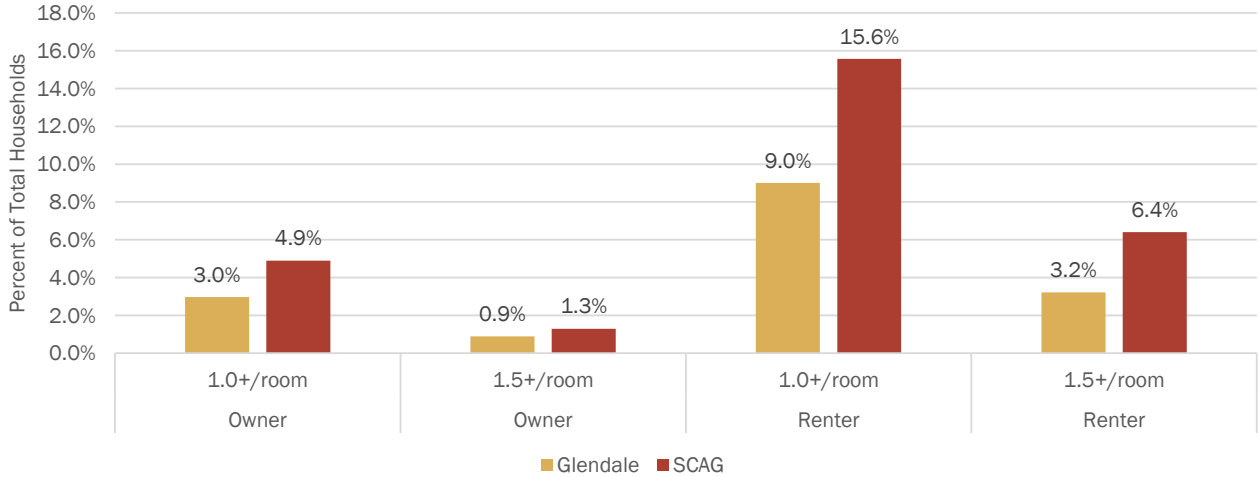
Housing Units Permitted



Core Logic/Data Quick. Additional detail available in SCAG 2019 Local Profiles. SCAG median home sales price calculated as household-weighted average of county medians.

VI. OVERPAYMENT AND OVERCROWDING

Crowding by Extent and Tenure



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

In Glendale, 723 owner-occupied and 4,461 renter-occupied households had more than 1.0 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for overcrowding. 217 owner-occupied households and 1,590 renter-occupied households had more than 1.5 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for severe overcrowding.

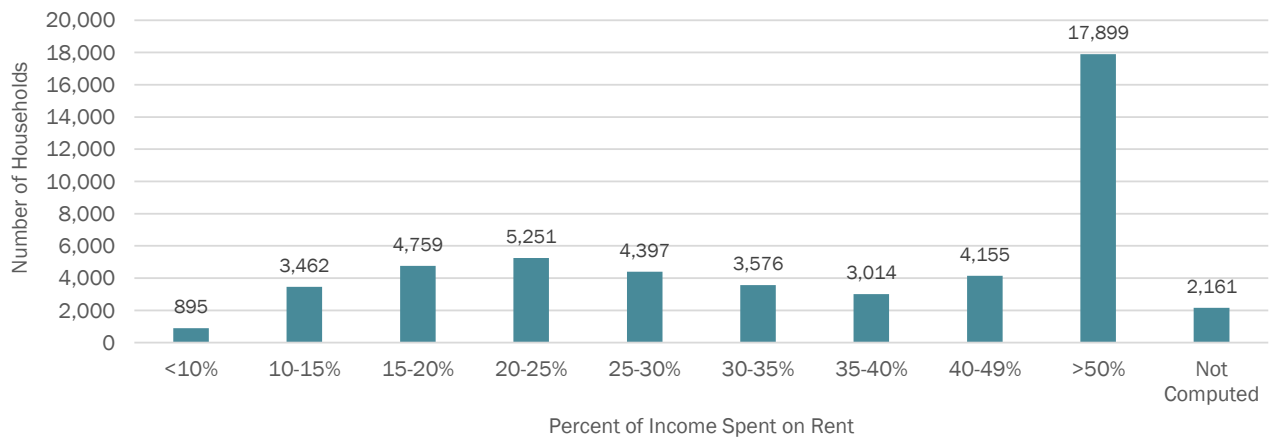
Cost Burden by Income

Households by Share of Income Spent on Housing Cost:			
Income	< 30%	30-50%	> 50%
< 30% HAMFI	1,330	1,344	13,175
30-50% HAMFI	995	3,864	5,030
50-80% HAMFI	4,890	5,145	1,725
80-100% HAMFI	4,360	1,730	485
> 100% HAMFI	23,445	3,300	545
<i>Total Households</i>	<i>35,020</i>	<i>15,383</i>	<i>20,960</i>

HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income.

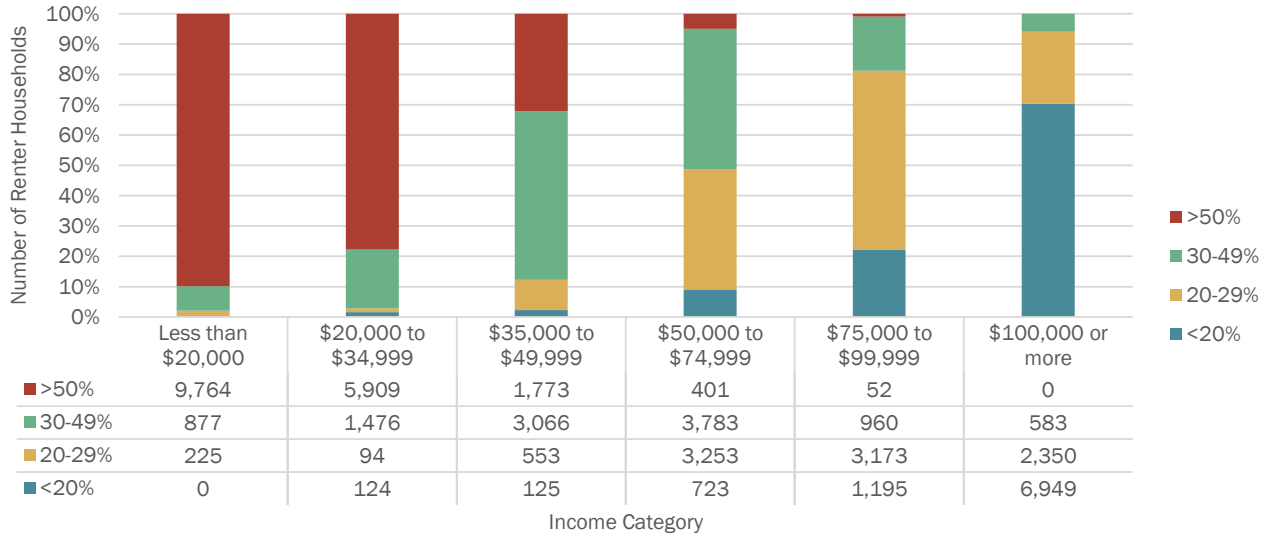
Housing cost burden is most commonly measured as the percentage of gross income spent on housing, with 30% a usual threshold for 'cost burden' and 50% the threshold for 'severe cost burden.' However, a lower-income household spending the same percent of income on housing as a higher-income household will likely experience more true 'cost burden.' These data indicate the number of households in Glendale by their income relative to the surrounding area and their share of income spent on housing.

Spending on Rent



Across Glendale's 49,569 renter households, 28,644 (57.8%) spend thirty percent or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 55.3% in the SCAG region. Additionally, 17,899 renter households in Glendale (36.1%) spend fifty percent or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 28.9% in the SCAG region.

Spending on Rent by Income



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

While the previous table breaks down cost burden by area-relative income, the ACS also allows for the analysis of Glendale's 47,408 renter households (for which income data are available) by spending on rent by income bracket (dollar amounts). As one might expect, the general trend is that low-income households spend a higher share of income on housing (e.g. over 50%) while high-income households are more likely to spend under 20% of income on housing.

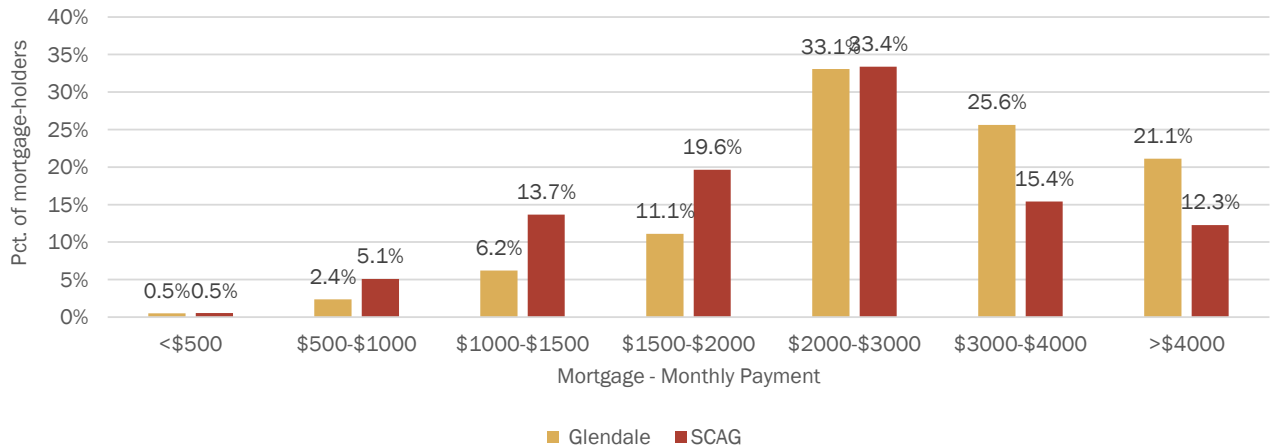
Household Income by (Cash) Rent



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Glendale renter households' cash rent paid can be broken down by household incomes. As one might expect, the general trend is that lower-income households spend less on rent while higher-income households spend more on rent, though this may not be universally true. Rent categories range from <\$500/month (2.8% of Glendale renters) to >\$2000/month (18.5% of Glendale renters). The most common rent category in Glendale is \$1000-1500/month with 35.4% of renters.

Monthly Owner Costs for Mortgage Holders



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

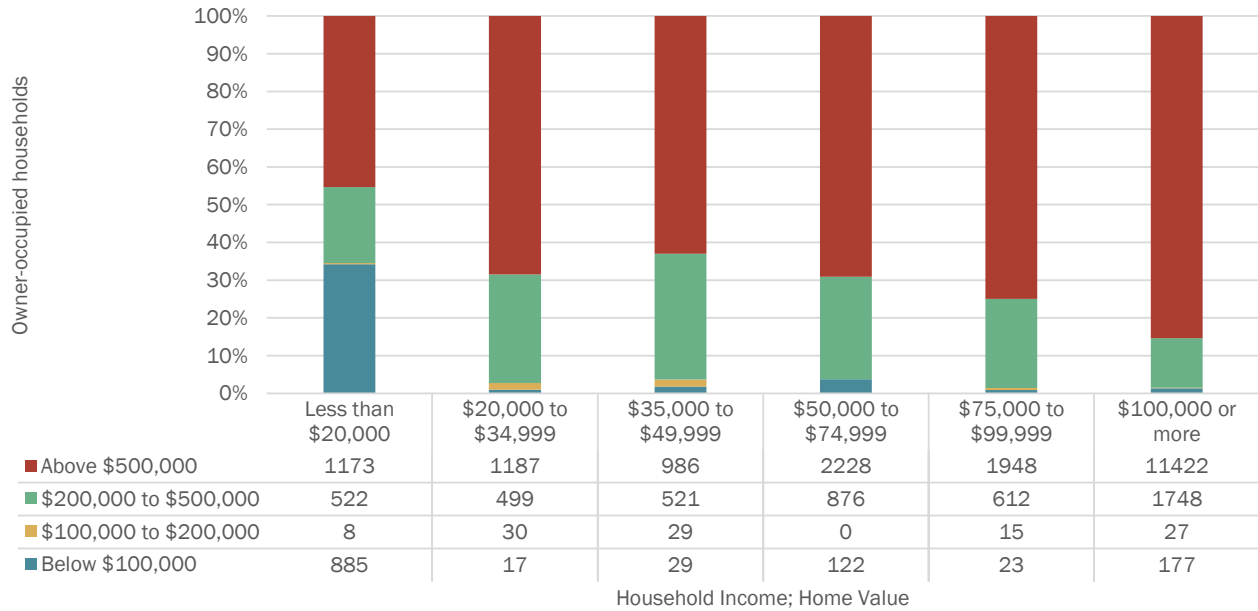
While renter households receive much of the focus when it comes to housing cost analysis, owner households make up 32.9% of Glendale and 52.5% of the SCAG region. The most commonly occurring mortgage payment in Glendale is \$2000-\$3000/month and the most commonly occurring mortgage payment in the SCAG region is \$2000-\$3000/mo.

Costs for Mortgage Holders by Income



Mortgage-holding households in Glendale can be broken down by income and the percentage of income spent on mortgage costs. As one might expect, the general trend is that lower-income households spend a higher share of income on housing costs, while high-income households may spend a lower share of income on housing. The income category most prevalent amongst Glendale mortgage-holding households is \$75,000 or more (13,250 households) and the most prevalent share of income spent on mortgage costs is over 30% (8,244 households).

Household Income by Home Value (for owned units)



Another approach to evaluating the relationship between housing and income is to compare incomes and home values in Glendale. The most commonly-occurring income category amongst owner households in Glendale is \$100,000 or more (13,374 households) and the most commonly-occurring home value category is Above \$500,000 (18,944 households).

Extremely Low Income Housing Needs

	Total Households	Households below 30% HAMFI	Share below 30% HAMFI
White, non-Hispanic	47,325	12,650	26.7%
Black, non-Hispanic	1,137	164	14.4%
Asian and other, non-Hispanic	12,536	1,564	12.5%
Hispanic	11,170	2,290	20.5%
TOTAL	72,168	16,668	23.1%
Renter-occupied	47,275	14,685	31.1%
Owner-occupied	24,910	1,990	8.0%
TOTAL	72,185	16,675	23.1%

HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income.

Housing the extremely-low income population (below 30% of area median income) can be especially challenging. HUD's CHAS dataset provides a wealth of information on such households in Glendale. The above table provides a breakdown of extremely low income households by race and ethnicity. The race/ethnicity with the highest share of extremely-low income households in Glendale is White, non-Hispanic (26.7% compared to 23.1% of total population). In the SCAG region, the highest share of extremely-low income households is Black, non-Hispanic (27.1% compared to 17.7% of total households).

VII. ASSISTED UNITS AT RISK OF CONVERSION

Assisted Units at Risk of Conversion

Risk Level	Definition:	Low-income units in jurisdiction	Percent of county's low-income units
Very High	At-risk of converting to market rate within the next year	0	0%
High	At-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years	22	2%
Moderate	At-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years	0	0%
Low	At-risk of converting to market rate in the next 10 or more years and/or are owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.	1,014	98%
TOTAL		1,036	100%

California Housing Partnership, July 2020. Includes HUD, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), USDA, and CalHFA projects. Subsidized or assisted developments that do not have one of the aforementioned financing sources may not be included.

The California Housing Partnership (CHP) provides data on assisted housing units and assesses the level of risk to converting to market rate. These data identify homes without a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability beyond the indicated timeframe and unless otherwise noted are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. Detailed 2019 data can be found in SCAG's RHNA data appendix at <http://scag.ca.gov/programs/Documents/RHNA/SCAG-Final-RHNA-Data-Appendix-030520.pdf>. Complete, updated data can be requested from CHP through Danielle Mazzella, Preservation & Data Manager (dmazzella@chpc.net)

VIII. REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION

Final 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Allocation for Glendale:

	Units
Very-Low Income (<50% of AMI)	3,439
Low Income (50-80% of AMI)	2,163
Moderate Income (80-120% of AMI)	2,249
Above Moderate Income (>120% of AMI)	5,574
TOTAL	13,425

SCAG, 2021. Based on SCAG's 6th cycle Final RHNA Allocation, adopted March 2021. Please note that for the housing element update, local jurisdictions will have to consider extremely low income (ELI) households as well. ELI housing needs may be calculated either by using Census data or simply assuming that 50 percent of the very low income households qualify as extremely low income households.

MAJOR DATA SOURCES USED

	DESCRIPTION	FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE SEE
ACS	American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates	www.data.census.gov
DOF	CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates	www.dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/
CHAS	HUD CHAS, 2012-2016	www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html
CA DDS	California Department of Developmental Services	www.dds.ca.gov/transparency/
SCAG LOCAL PROFILES	Including Construction Industry Research Board (CIRB) and Core Logic/DataQuick	www.scag.ca.gov/DataAndTools/Pages/LocalProfiles.aspx



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Tel: (213) 236-1997

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

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Riverside, CA 92501
Tel: (951) 784-1513

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

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San Bernardino, CA 92410
Tel: (213) 236-1925

VENTURA COUNTY

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Camarillo, CA 93012
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