



PRE-CERTIFIED

LOCAL HOUSING DATA

FOR THE CITY OF **LONG BEACH**

AUGUST 2020



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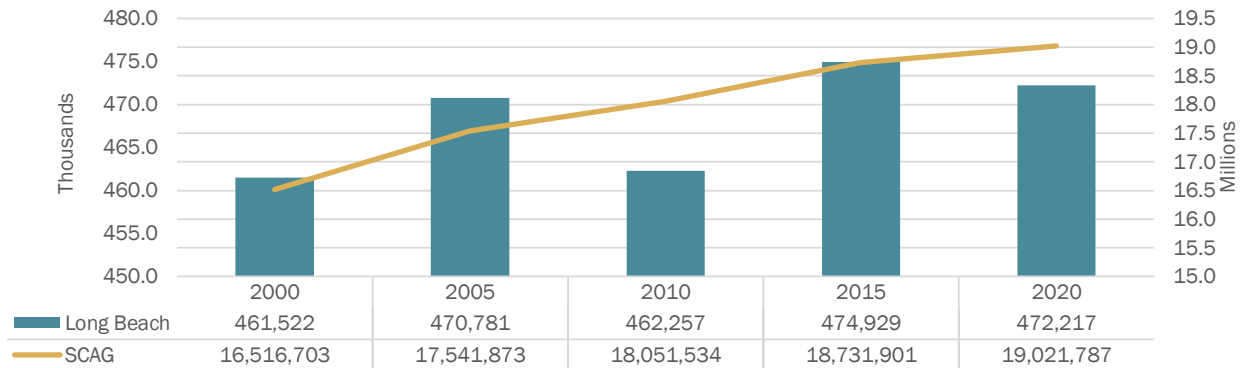
Pre-Certified Local Housing Data for Long Beach

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 Long Beach as a part of its 6th cycle housing element update. Data sources are noted below each table or figure.

I. POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSEHOLDS

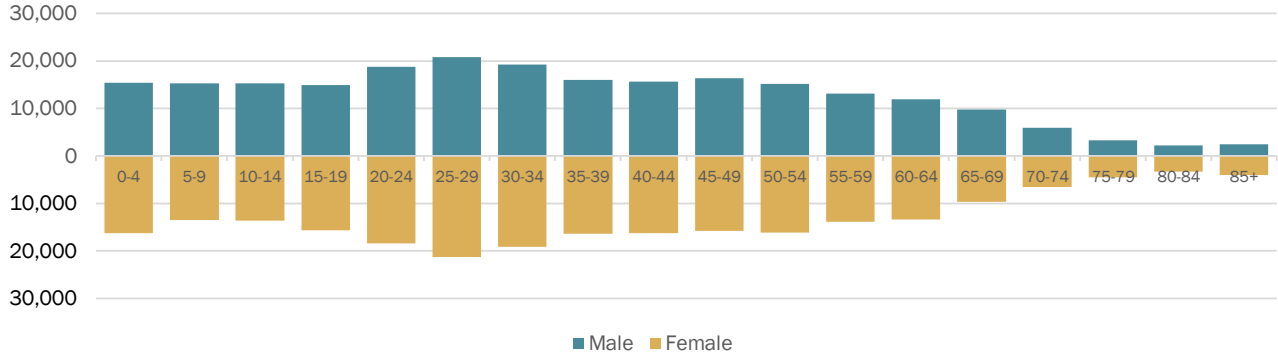
Population Trend, 2000-2020



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

Long Beach has a 2020 total population of 472,217 including 8,964 living in group quarters according to the California Department of Finance. The chart above describes the population trend in Long Beach from 2000 to 2020. Over this period Long Beach had an annual growth rate of 0.1% compared to 0.7% for the region.

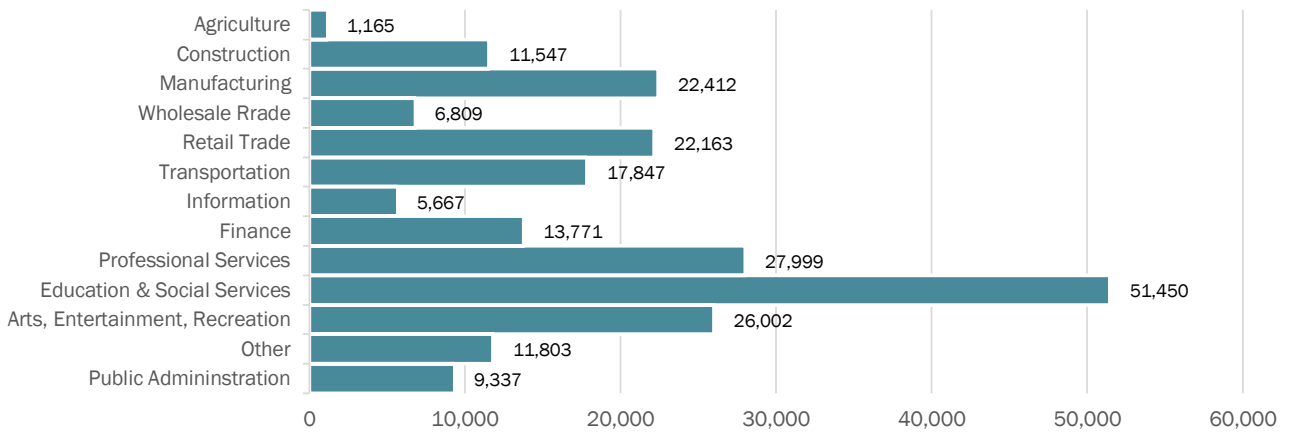
Current Population by Age and Sex



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates

The population of Long Beach is 49.3% male and 50.7% female. The share of the population of Long Beach which is under 18 years of age is 22.9%, which is lower than the regional share of 23.4%. Long Beach's seniors (65 and above) make up 11% of the population, which is lower than the regional share of 13%.

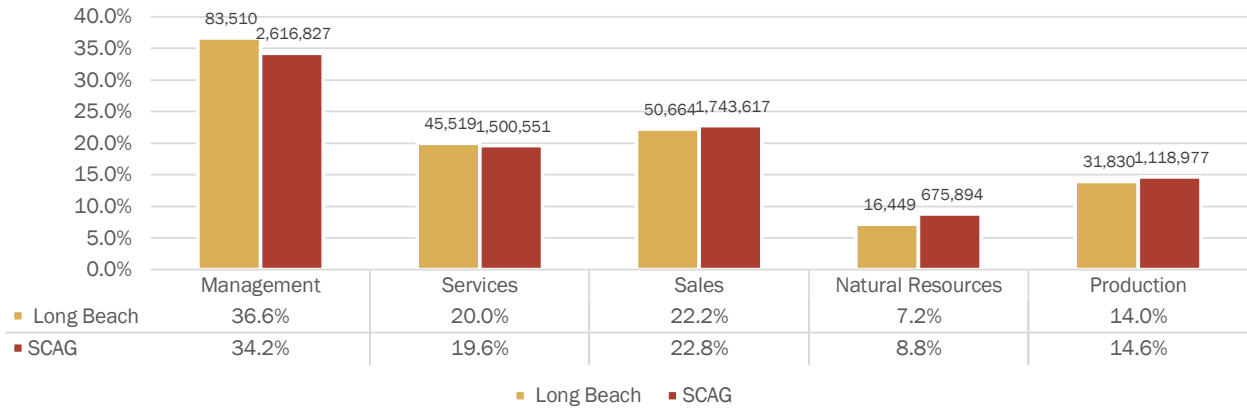
Employment by Industry



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

Long Beach has 227,972 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 51,450 employees (22.6% of total) and the second most prevalent industry is Professional Svcs. with 27,999 employees (12.3% 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 Long Beach work, it is also possible to analyze the types of jobs they hold. The most prevalent occupational category in Long Beach is Management, in which 83,510 (36.6% of total) employees work. The second-most prevalent type of work is in Sales, which employs 50,664 (22.2% of total) in Long Beach.

Farmworkers

Farmworkers by Occupation:

Long Beach	Percent of total Long Beach workers:	SCAG Total	
631	0.28%	57,741	Total jobs: Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
402	0.25%	31,521	Full-time, year-round jobs: Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations

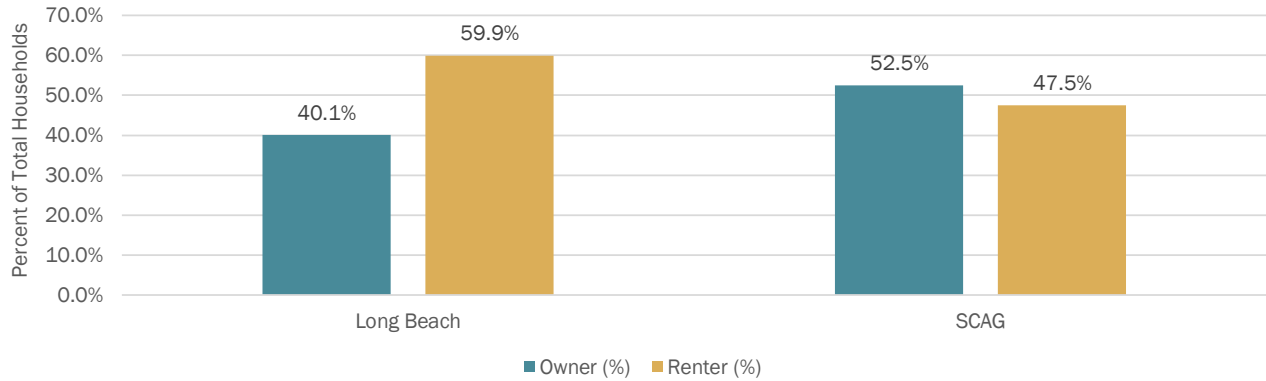
Employment in the Agricultural Industry:

Long Beach	Percent of total Long Beach workers:	SCAG Total	
827	0.36%	73,778	Total in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
837	0.52%	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.

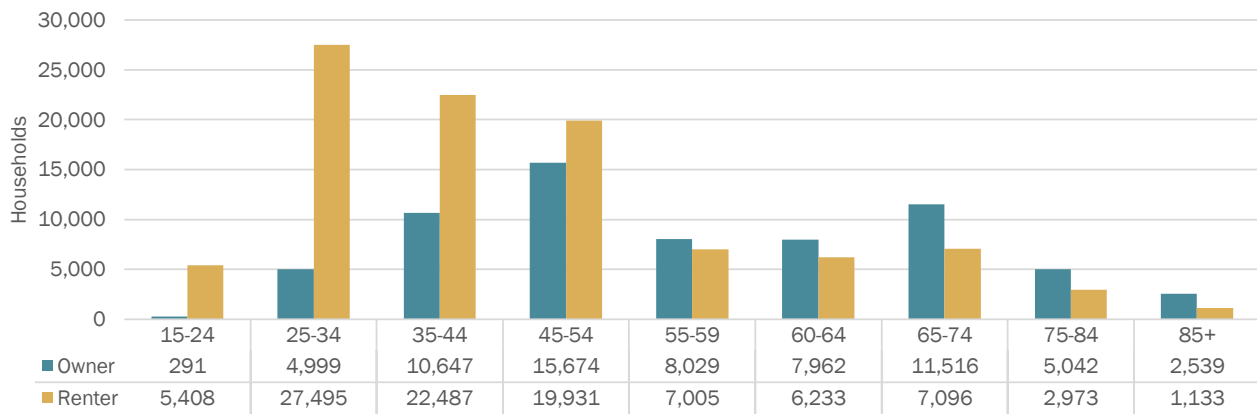
Housing Tenure



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Housing security can depend heavily on housing tenure, i.e. whether homes are owned or rented. Long Beach's housing stock consists of 166,460 total units, 66,699 of which are owner-occupied and 99,761 of which are renter-occupied. The share of renters in Long Beach is higher than in the SCAG region overall.

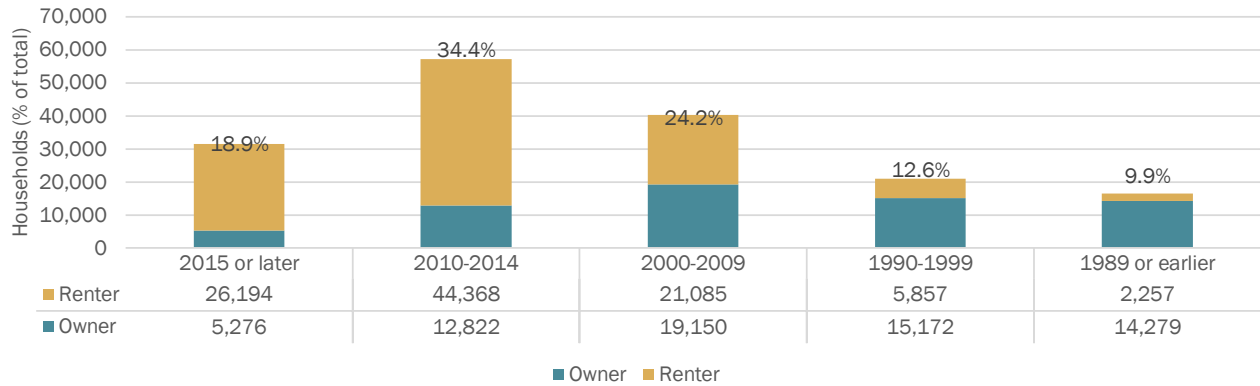
Housing Tenure By Age



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

In many places, housing tenure varies substantially based on the age of the householder. In Long Beach, the age group where renters outnumber owners the most is 15-24 (by 89.8%). The age group where owners outnumber renters the most is 85+ (by 38.3%).

Housing Tenure by Year Moved to Current Residence

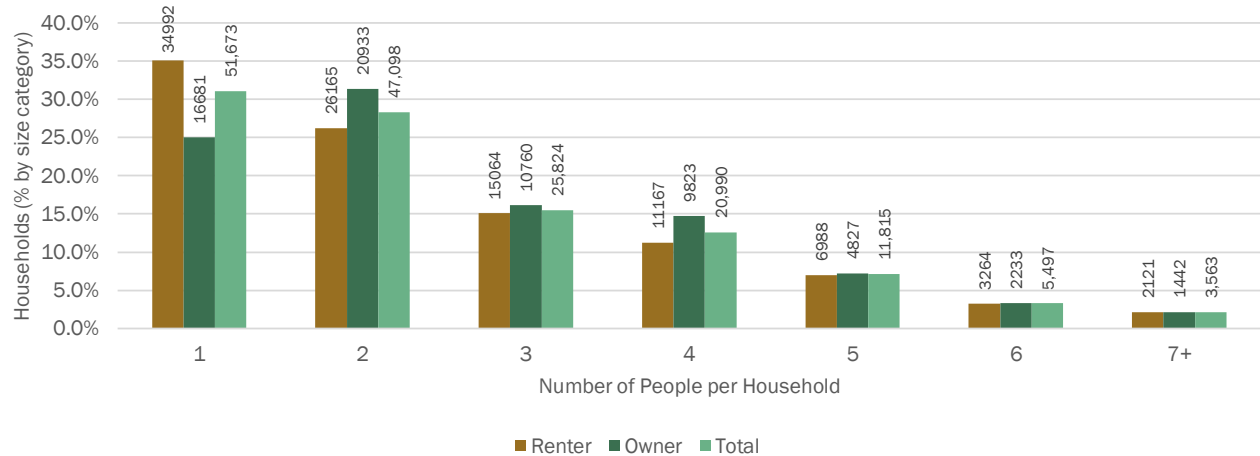


American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Across the SCAG region, the most common move-in period was 2010-2014 (31.9%) followed by 2000-2009 (26.1%). In Long Beach, the period during which most people started living in their current residence was 2010-2014 (34.4%) followed by 2000-2009 (24.2%).

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

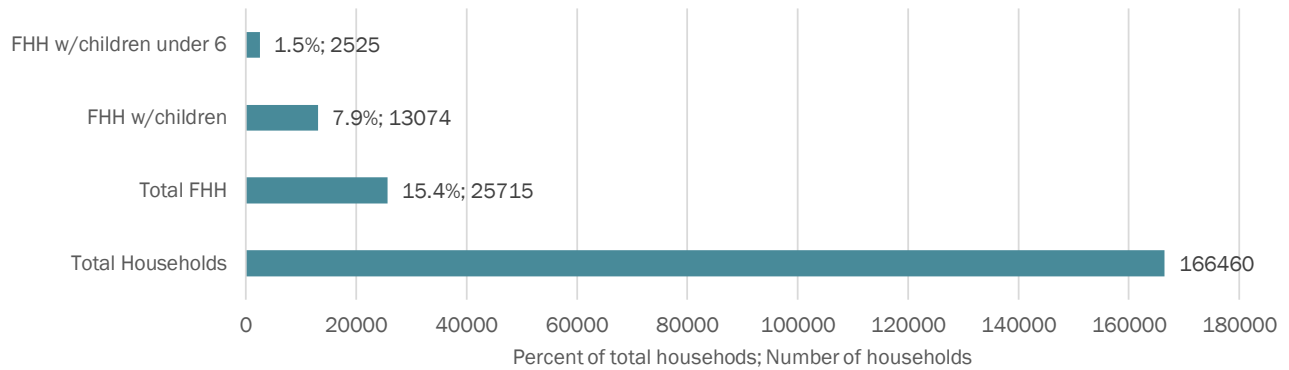
Households by Household Size



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

This chart illustrates the range of household sizes in Long Beach for owners, renters, and overall. The most commonly occurring household size is of one person (31%) and the second-most commonly occurring household is of two people (28.3%). Long Beach has a higher share of single-person households than the SCAG region overall (31% vs. 23.4%) and a lower share of 7+ person households than the SCAG region overall (2.1% vs. 3.1%).

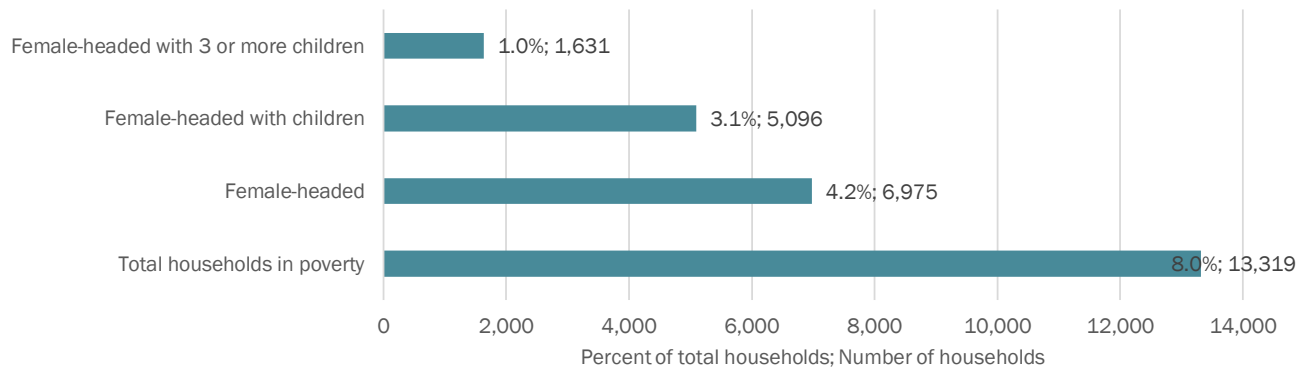
Female Headed Households (FHH)



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 Long Beach's 166,460 total households, 15.4% are female-headed (compared to 14.3% in the SCAG region), 7.9% are female-headed and with children (compared to 6.6% in the SCAG region), and 1.5% 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.

8 percent of Long Beach'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.

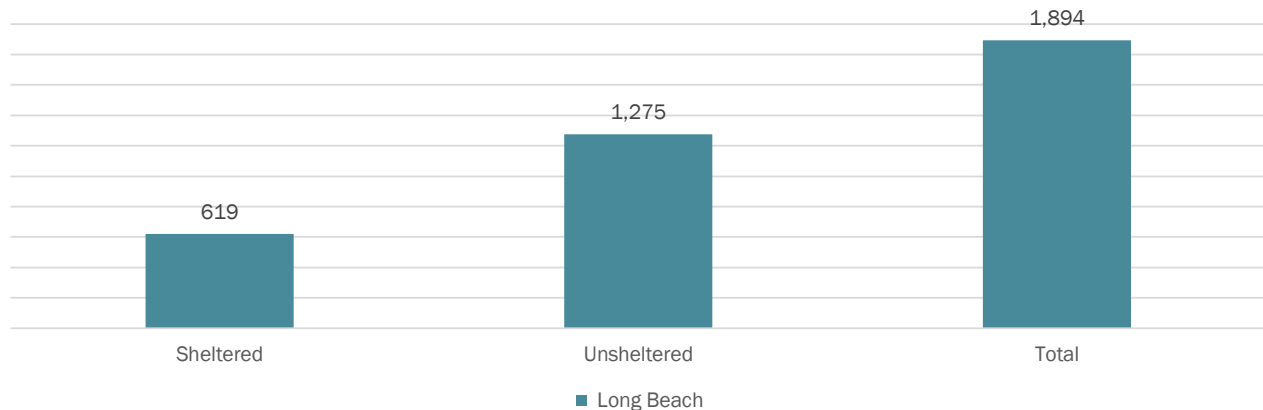
Elderly Households by Income and Tenure

		Owner	Renter	Total	Percent of Total Elderly Households:
Income category, relative to surrounding area:	< 30% HAMFI	2,780	6,140	8,920	27.8%
	30-50% HAMFI	2,765	2,745	5,510	17.2%
	50-80% HAMFI	3,225	1,660	4,885	15.2%
	80-100% HAMFI	1,855	660	2,515	7.8%
	> 100% HAMFI	8,540	1,670	10,210	31.9%
TOTAL		19,165	12,875	32,040	

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 Long Beach's 32,040 such households, 27.8% earn less than 30% of the surrounding area income, (compared to 24.2% in the SCAG region), 45% earn less than 50% of the surrounding area income (compared to 30.9% in the SCAG region).

III. PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

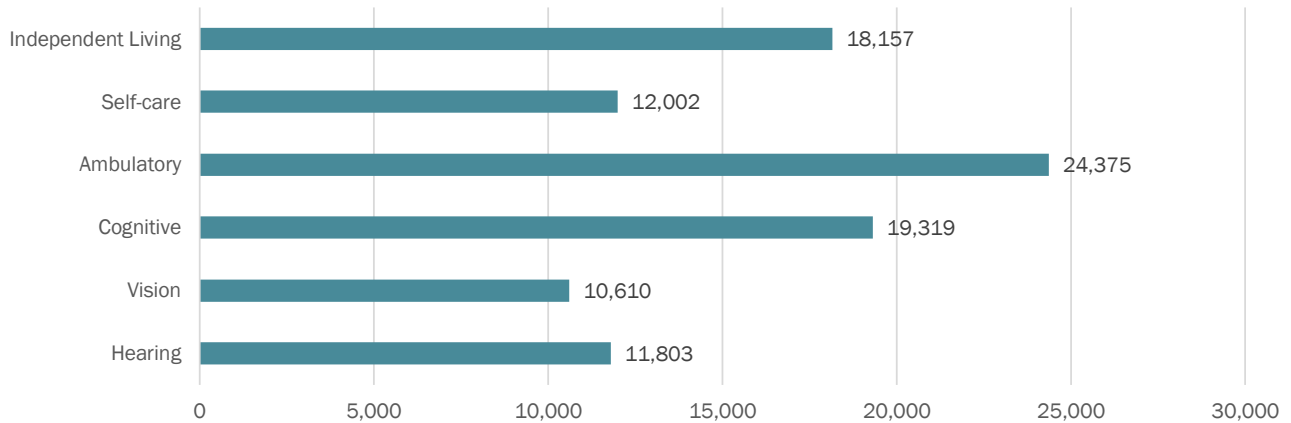


2019 city and county homelessness point-in-time counts processed by SCAG. Jurisdiction-level counts were not available in Imperial County and sheltered population (and thus total) counts were not available in Riverside County. As a result, SCAG region totals from this compilation of data sources likely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

#N/A

IV. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

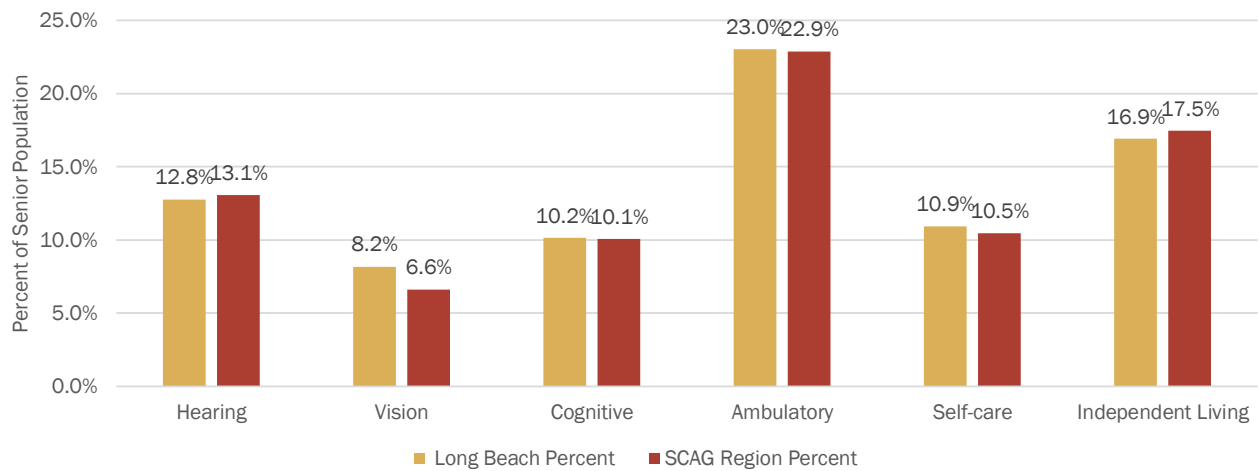
Disability by Type



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 Long Beach, the most commonly occurring disability amongst seniors 65 and older was an ambulatory disability, experienced by 23% of Long Beach's seniors (and 22.9% of seniors in the SCAG region).

Disability by Employment Status

	With a Disability	Percent of Total	No Disability	Percent of Total
Employed	9,039	35%	209,412	74%
Unemployed	1,626	6%	14,626	5%
Not in Labor Force	15,266	59%	59,194	21%
TOTAL	25,931		283,232	

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 Long Beach, 34.9% of the population with a disability is employed, compared to 73.9% of the non-disabled population.

Developmental Disabilities

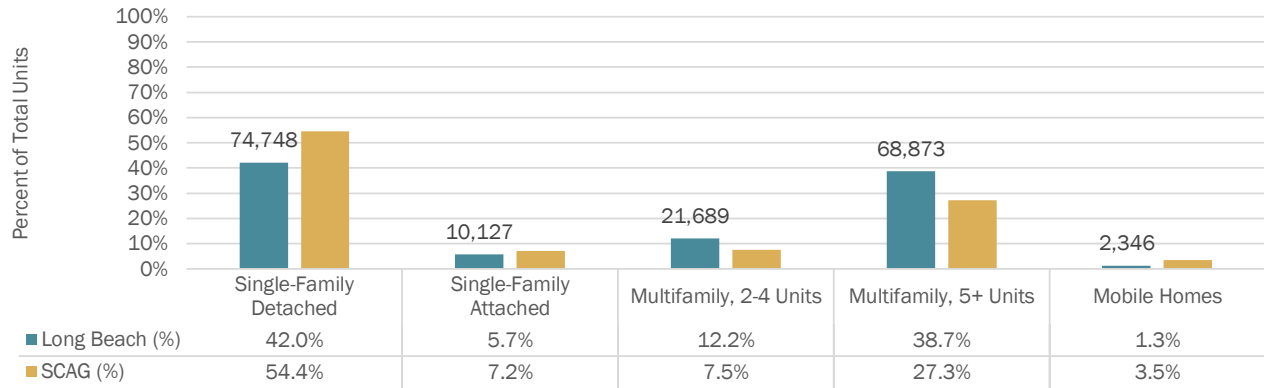
		Long Beach
By Residence:	Home of Parent/Family/Guardian	3659
	Independent/Supported Living	404
	Community Care Facility	188
	Intermediate Care Facility	21
	Foster/Family Home	142
	Other	40
By Age:	0 - 17 Years	4454
	18+ Years	2437
TOTAL		11345

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

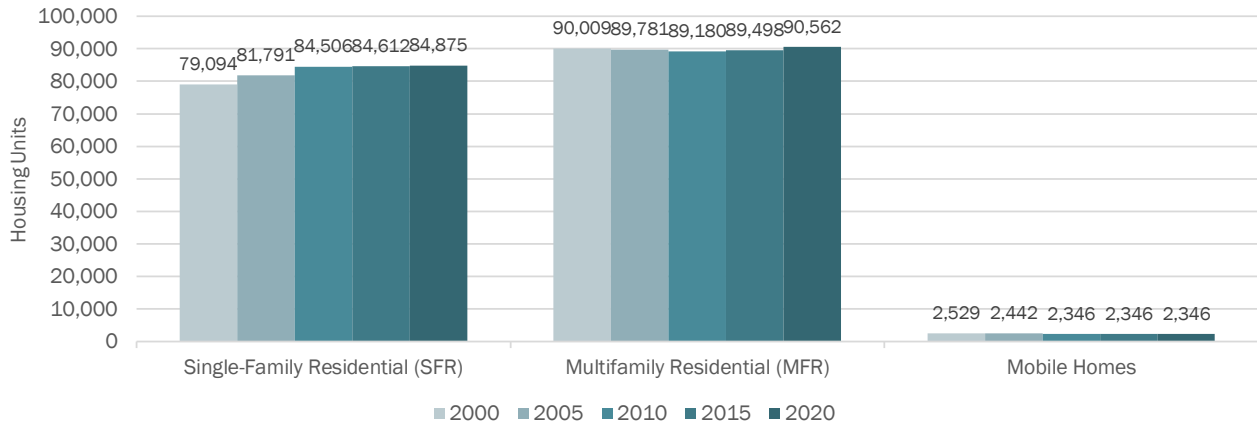
Housing Type



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

The chart above provides detailed information on the housing stock in Long Beach, which has a total of 177,783 housing units. The most prevalent housing type in Long Beach is single-family detached with 74,748 units. The share of all single-family units in Long Beach is 47.7%, which is lower than the 61.7% share in the SCAG region. Out of the total housing units in Long Beach, there are 166,349 occupied-units, which equates to a 6.4% total vacancy rate. The average household size (as expressed by the population to housing unit ratio) is 2.785.

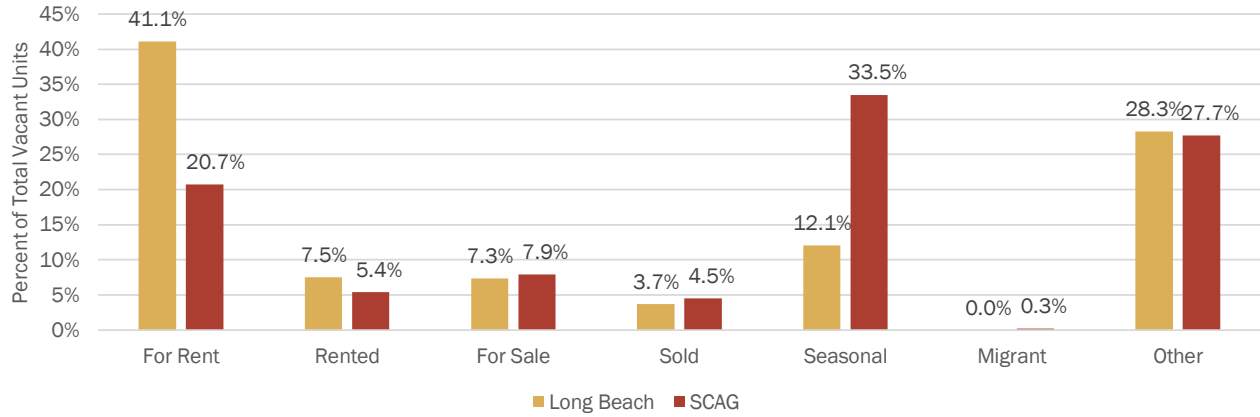
Housing Type Trend



CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

Over the past two decades (2000-2020), there has been more construction of single-family residential units than multi-family residential units in Long Beach. When comparing 2000 to 2020, SFR units increased by 5,781, MFR units increased by 553, and mobile homes decreased by -183.

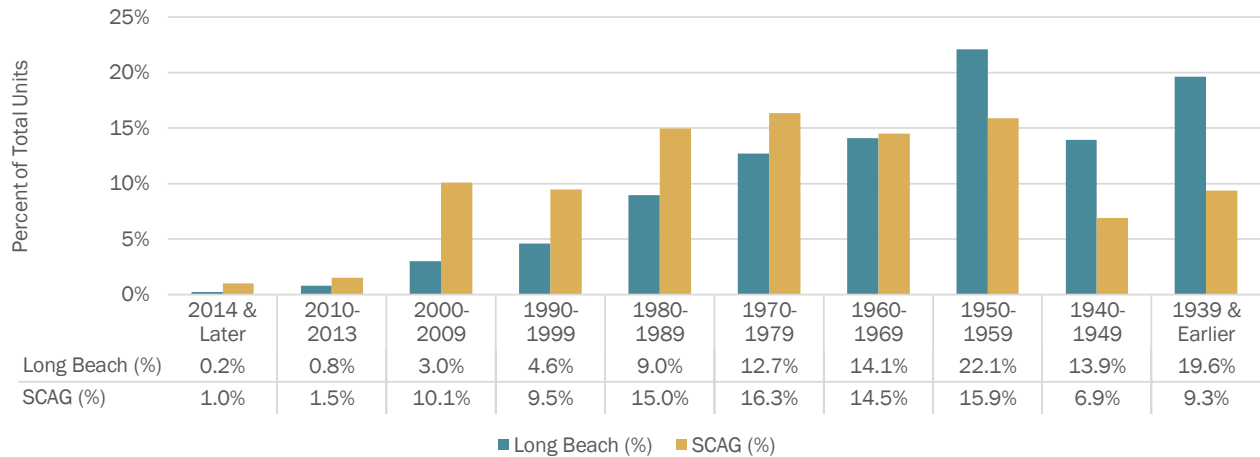
Vacant Units by Type



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

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

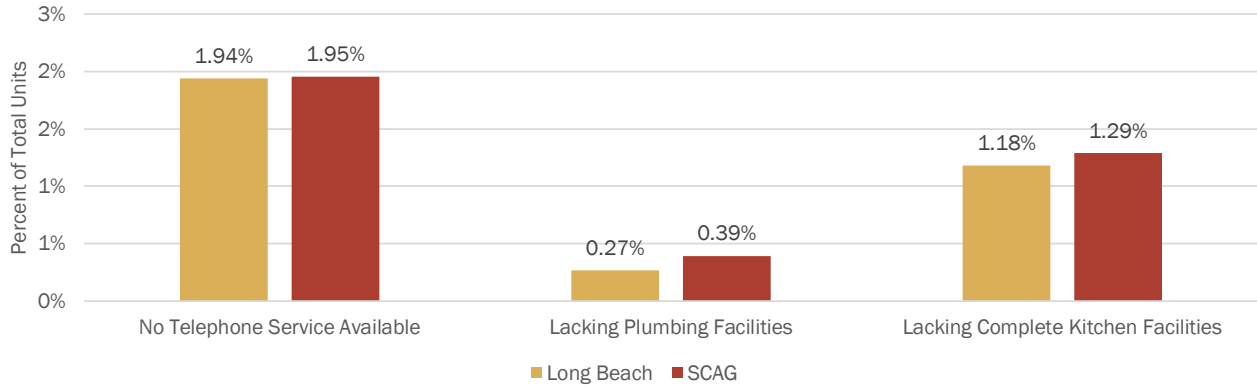
Housing Units by Year Structure Built



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 Long Beach's housing units were built is 1950-1959, while in the SCAG region more units were built during 1970-1979 than any other period.

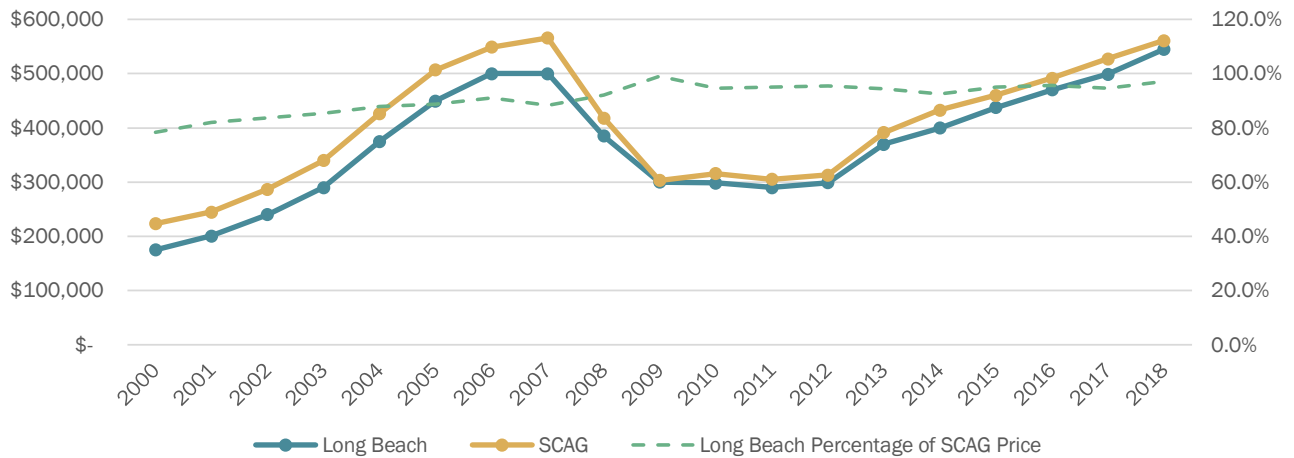
Substandard Housing



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

The ACS includes surveys about three factors of what may be considered substandard housing. In Long Beach, 3,225 units lack telephone service, 443 units lack plumbing facilities, and 1,968 units lack complete kitchen facilities.

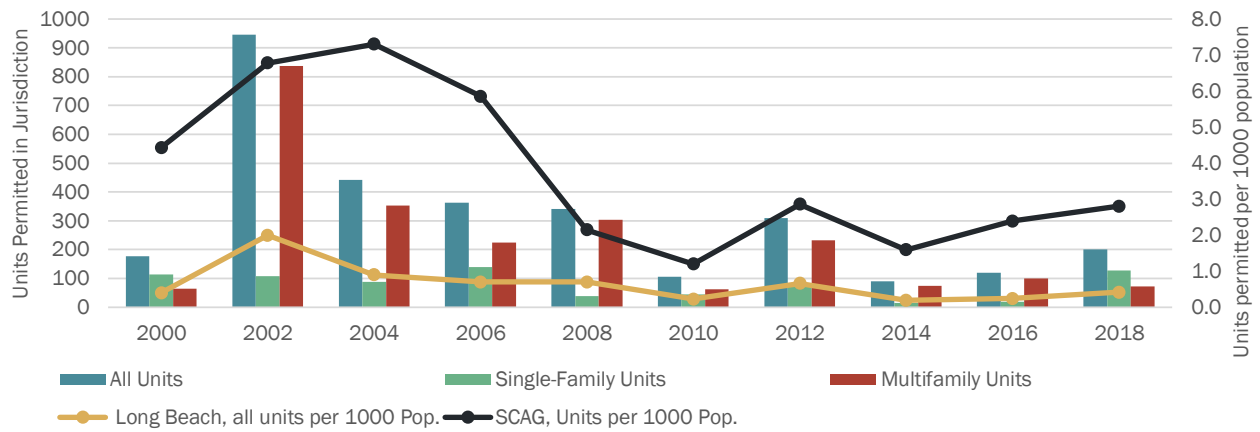
Median Home Sales Price for Existing Homes



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 Long Beach increased 211% while prices in the SCAG region increased 151%. 2018 median home sales prices in Long Beach were \$545,000 and the highest experienced since 2000 was \$545,000 in 2018. Prices in Long Beach have ranged from a low of 78.4% of the SCAG region median in 2000 and a high of 99% in 2009.

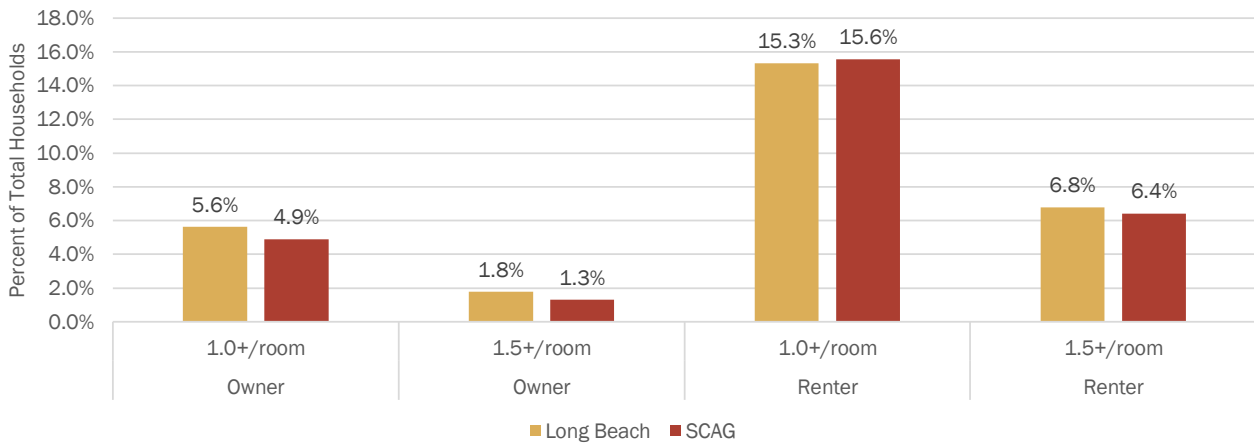
Housing Units Permitted



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 Long Beach, 3,751 owner-occupied and 15,277 renter-occupied households had more than 1.0 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for overcrowding. 1,182 owner-occupied households and 6,770 renter-occupied households had more than 1.5 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for severe overcrowding.

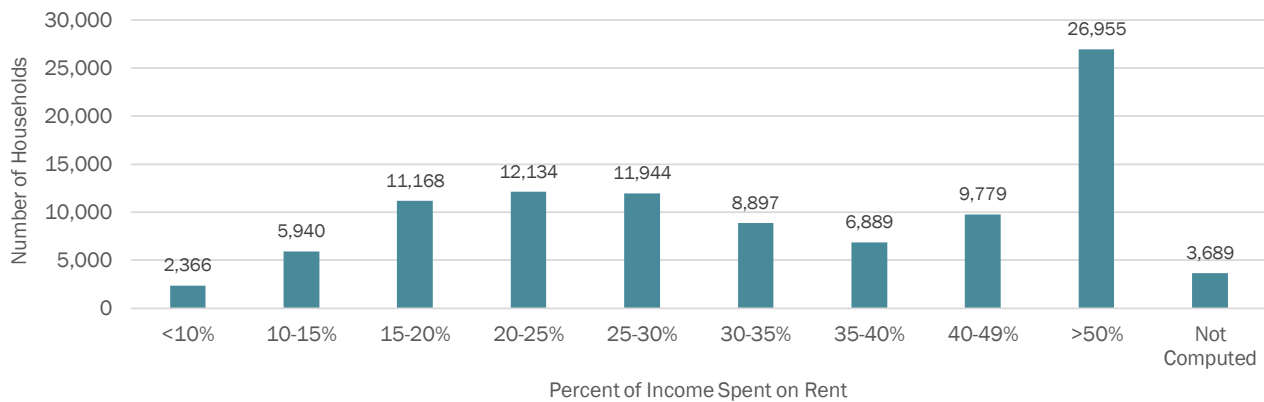
Cost Burden by Income

Households by Share of Income Spent on Housing Cost:			
Income	< 30%	30-50%	> 50%
< 30% HAMFI	3,570	5,100	24,210
30-50% HAMFI	6,080	11,050	7,865
50-80% HAMFI	16,235	9,635	3,030
80-100% HAMFI	12,430	3,640	745
> 100% HAMFI	51,000	6,575	545
Total Households	89,315	36,000	36,395

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

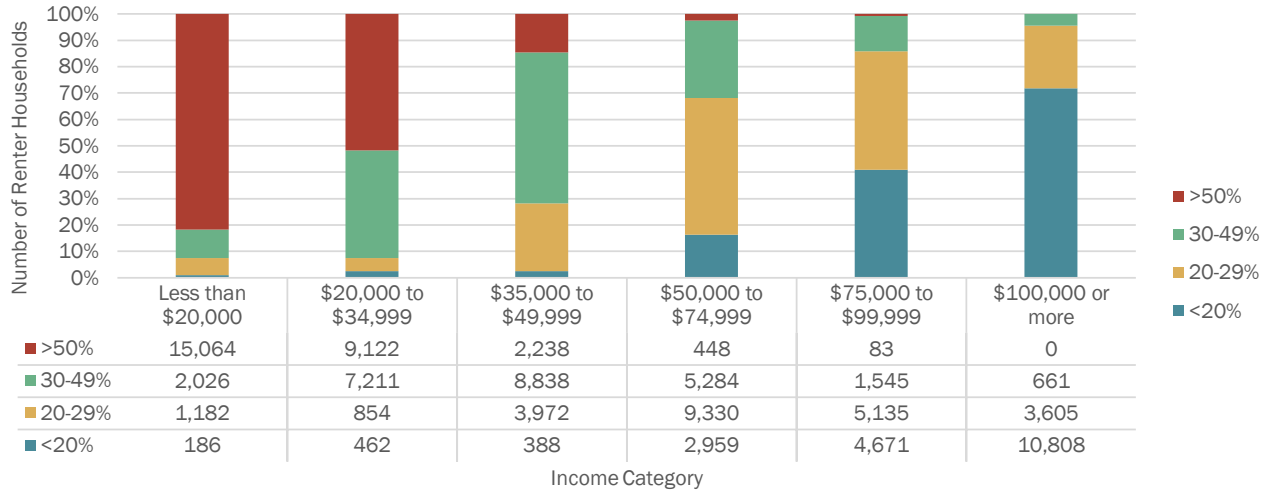
Housing cost burden is most commonly measured as the percentage of gross income spent on housing, with 30% a usual threshold for 'cost burden' and 50% the threshold for 'severe cost burden.' However, a lower-income household spending the same percent of income on housing as a higher-income household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

Spending on Rent



Across Long Beach's 99,761 renter households, 52,520 (52.6%) spend thirty percent or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 55.3% in the SCAG region. Additionally, 26,955 renter households in Long Beach (27%) spend fifty percent or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 28.9% in the SCAG region.

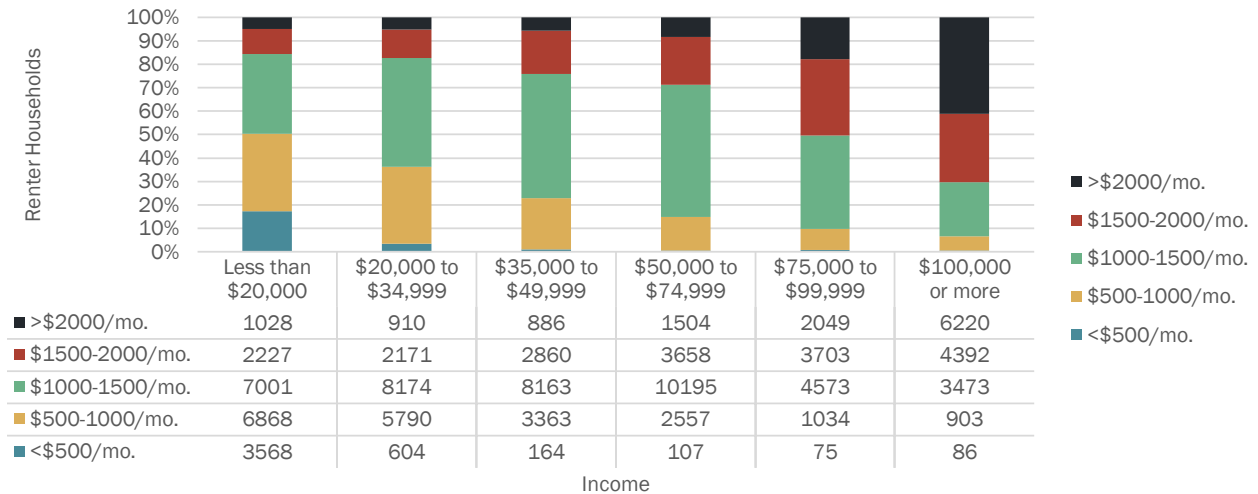
Spending on Rent by Income



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 Long Beach's 96,072 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.

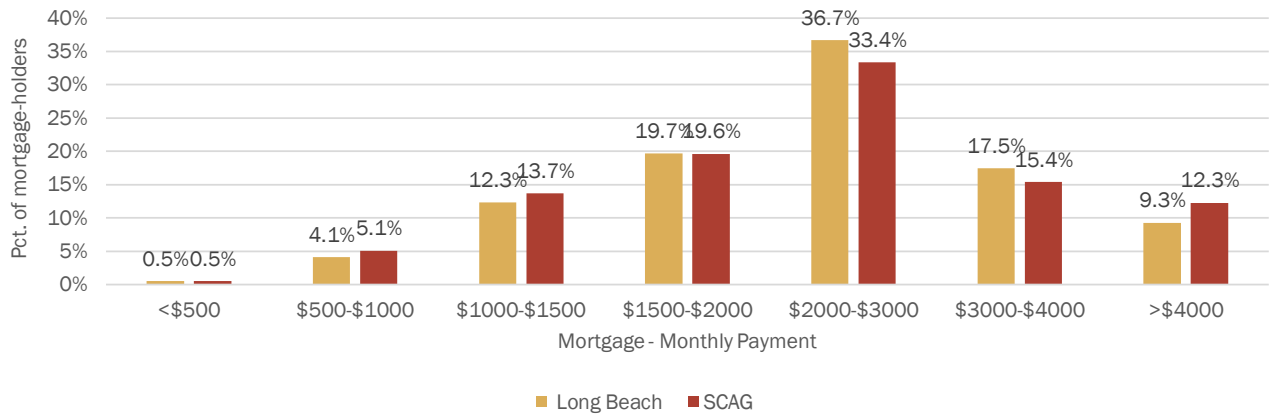
Household Income by (Cash) Rent



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Long Beach 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 (4.7% of Long Beach renters) to >\$2000/month (12.8% of Long Beach renters). The most common rent category in Long Beach is \$1000-1500/month with 42.3% of renters.

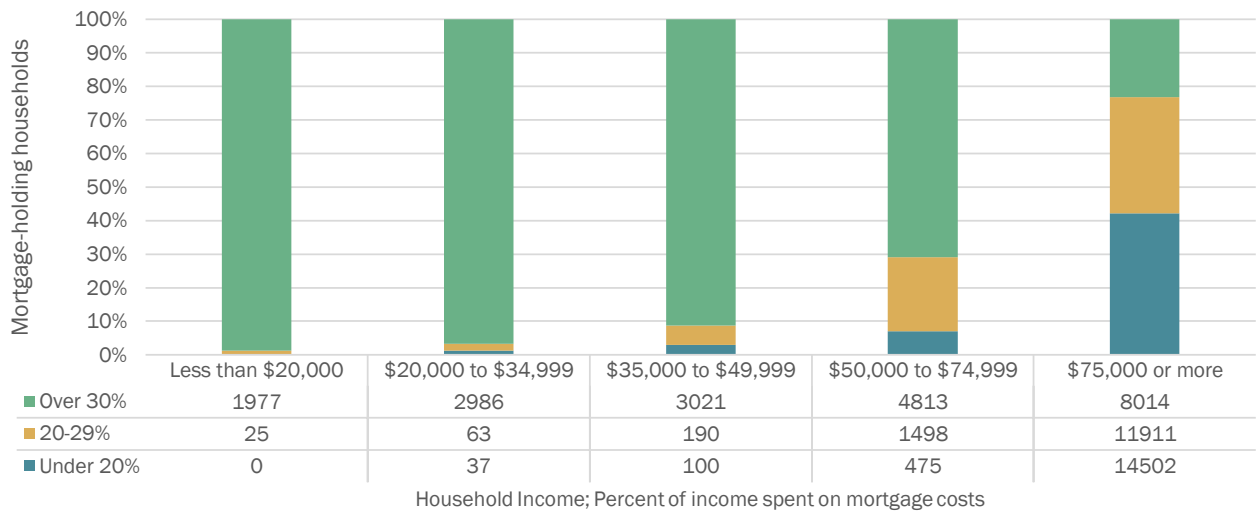
Monthly Owner Costs for Mortgage Holders



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

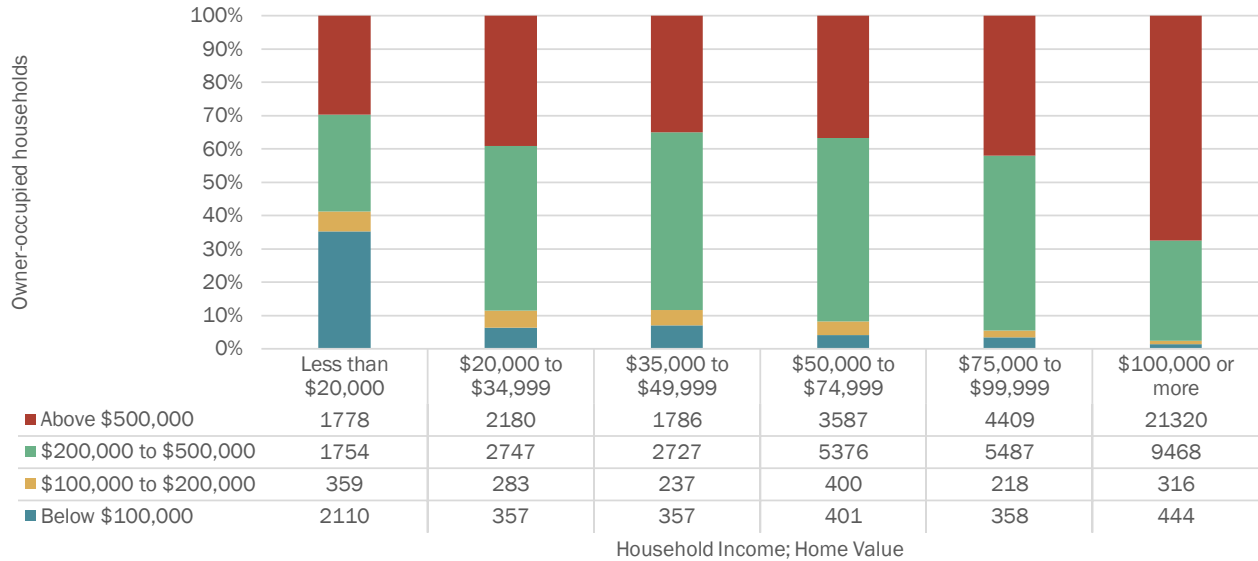
While renter households receive much of the focus when it comes to housing cost analysis, owner households make up 40.1% of Long Beach and 52.5% of the SCAG region. The most commonly occurring mortgage payment in Long Beach is \$2000-\$3000/month and the most commonly occurring mortgage payment in the SCAG region is \$2000-\$3000/mo.

Costs for Mortgage Holders by Income



Mortgage-holding households in Long Beach 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 Long Beach mortgage-holding households is \$75,000 or more (34,427 households) and the most prevalent share of income spent on mortgage costs is over 30% (20,811 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 Long Beach. The most commonly-occurring income category amongst owner households in Long Beach is \$100,000 or more (31,548 households) and the most commonly-occurring home value category is Above \$500,000 (35,060 households).

Extremely Low Income Housing Needs

	Total Households	Households below 30% HAMFI	Share below 30% HAMFI
White, non-Hispanic	64,310	9,560	14.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	22,900	7,015	30.6%
Asian and other, non-Hispanic	25,261	5,099	20.2%
Hispanic	51,450	13,455	26.2%
TOTAL	163,921	35,129	21.4%
Renter-occupied	98,705	29,680	30.1%
Owner-occupied	65,215	5,435	8.3%
TOTAL	163,920	35,115	21.4%

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 Long Beach. 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 Long Beach is Black, non-Hispanic (30.6% compared to 21.4% 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	62	1%
High	At-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years	214	4%
Moderate	At-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years	230	4%
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.	5,079	91%
TOTAL		5,585	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

6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Allocation for Long Beach:

	Units
Very-Low Income (<50% of AMI)	7,122
Low Income (50-80% of AMI)	4,038
Moderate Income (80-120% of AMI)	4,149
Above Moderate Income (>120% of AMI)	11,131
TOTAL	26,440

SCAG, 2020. Estimate based on final adopted RHNA methodology (3/5/20). Final RHNA allocation will be issued following the conclusion of the RHNA appeals process in early 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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REGIONAL OFFICES

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ORANGE COUNTY

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Orange, CA 92868
Tel: (213) 236-1997

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

3403 10th St., Ste. 805
Riverside, CA 92501
Tel: (951) 784-1513

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

1170 West 3rd St., Ste. 140
San Bernardino, CA 92410
Tel: (213) 236-1925

VENTURA COUNTY

4001 Mission Oaks Blvd., Ste. L
Camarillo, CA 93012
Tel: (213) 236-1960