Appendix A: Background

What is a Health Impact Assessment (HIA)?

As defined by the National Academy of Sciences, a Health Impact Assessment is "a combination of procedures, methods and tools that systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects of a policy, plan, or project on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA identifies appropriate actions to manage those effects." The fundamental purpose of HIA is to inform decision-makers before they decide on a proposal.

Limitations

Policies proposed in the draft Housing Element have wide ranging impacts. In order to narrow the scope of this HIA to meet time and resource constraints, issues of focus were limited to those identified as priorities by the HIA Advisory Committee. Additional limitations of this Health Impact Assessment include:
- Literature cited in this report summarizes the best available evidence, however, is not inclusive of all of the research on the topics addressed; and
- Select methods were applied for data collection and analysis, including GIS mapping and neighborhood block assessment. Each of these methods has their own set of limitations in describing existing conditions research. Neighborhood block assessment data was assessed at the site level, allowing for different levels of summarized data for sites of different sizes. Although researchers were trained in the intent of the survey questions, some level of subjectivity in assessment results may still be present, thus results are summarized at a broad level for most variables.

Authors of This Report
Human Impact Partners (HIP)

Human Impact Partners' primary expertise is using Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to increase the consideration of health and equity in decision-making arenas that typically do not consider health. HIP has conducted HIAs on local, state and federal levels with communities across the country, from Hawaii to Maine. The findings from HIP's HIAs have been integrated into numerous policy-making and planning processes. To date, HIP has conducted over a dozen HIAs on land use and transportation plans and development projects, and has trained over 1000 individuals around the country in HIA processes and methods. HIP is considered a leader in the field of Health Impact Assessment in the U.S., spearheading efforts to convene HIA practitioners from across North America and chairing the newly formed Society of Practitioners of Health Impact Assessment (SOPHIA), an international association of those involved with HIA. HIP has been funded by major foundations such as The California Endowment, Pew Charitable Trusts, and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to conduct HIAs and build the capacity of others to do so. HIP has also been funded by public agencies, including the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to conduct HIA work.

Housing Long Beach (HLB)

Housing Long Beach uniquely meets the needs of Long Beach residents by *working to improve, preserve and increase the supply of affordable housing for the well-being of Long Beach residents through community organizing, policy work and systems change.* The vision of Housing Long Beach is a Long Beach where all residents live in affordable, accessible, quality housing in healthy and empowered communities where government officials are responsive to the social and economic needs of all residents. Housing Long Beach focuses on three main areas:
- Enacting long-term policies that will impact housing development for years to come (i.e. Housing Element and major development projects);
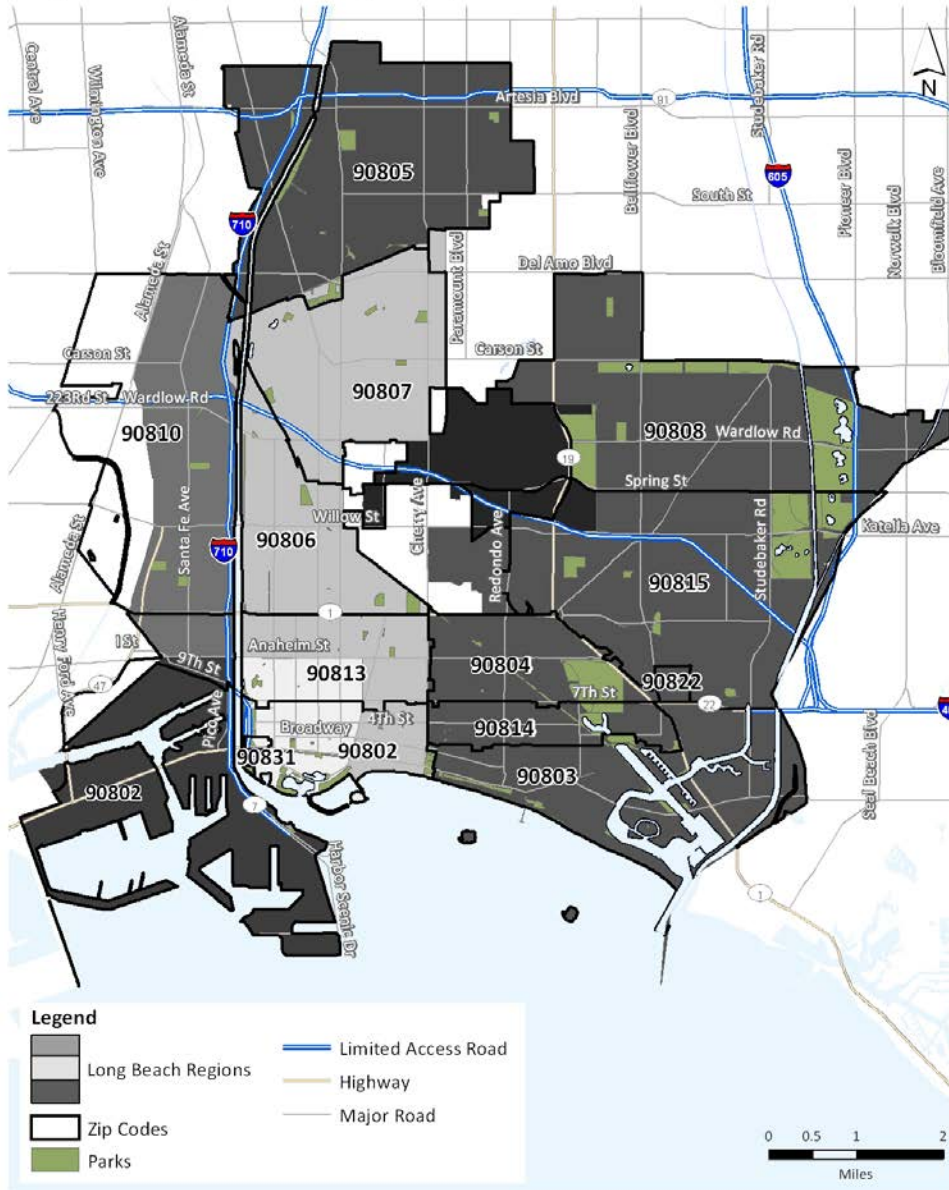
- Responding to housing issues that are more immediate for residents (i.e. code enforcement reforms);
- Building an infrastructure to allow residents to meaningfully engage and build the necessary power to make changes for their communities (language access policy and civic/voter engagement).
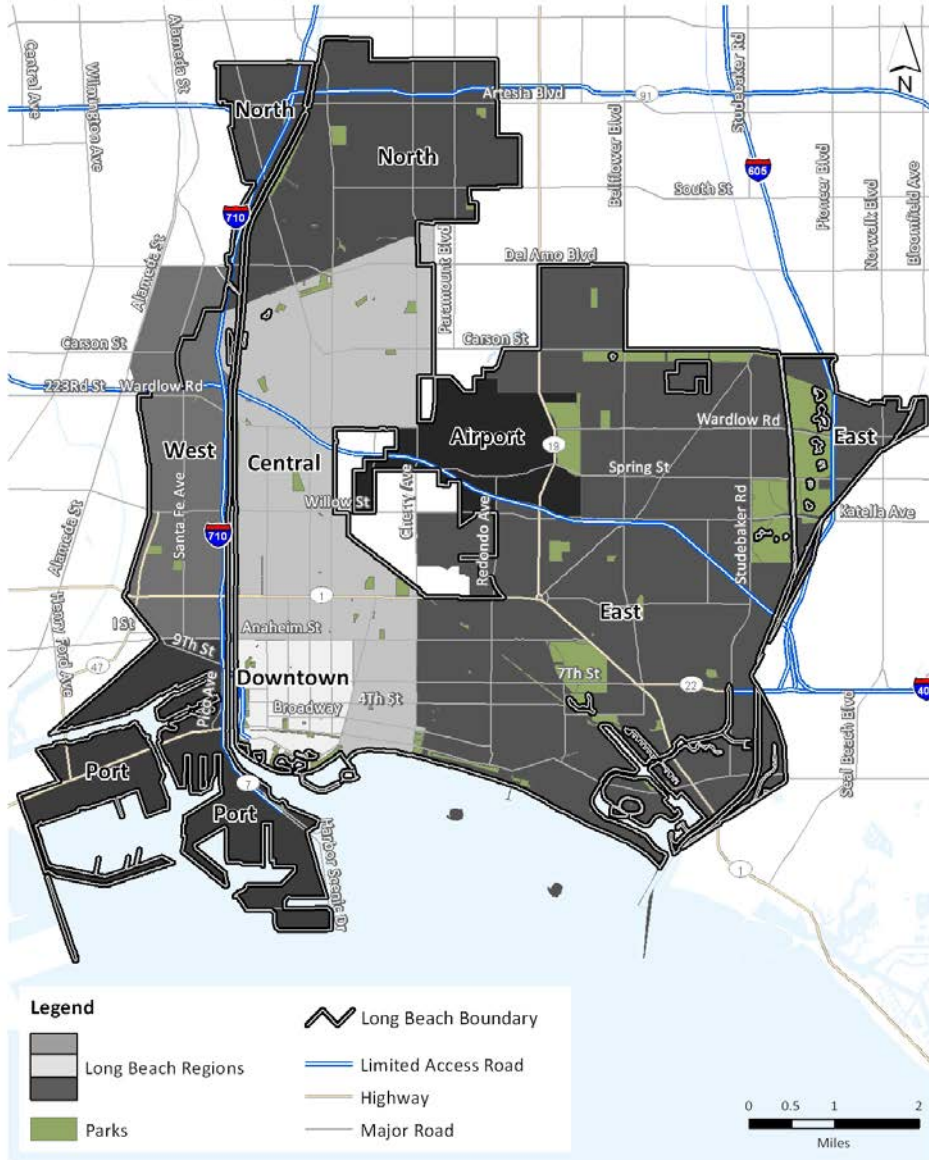
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA)

LAFLA is the frontline law firm for poor and low-income people in Los Angeles. LAFLA seeks to achieve equal justice for all through direct representation, systems change and community education. With six offices, four court locations and numerous community-based clinics, LAFLA is the first place thousands of poor people turn to when they need legal assistance for a crisis that threatens their shelter, health, and livelihood. Nearly 12,000 individuals and families are provided with legal services annually and an additional 35,000 litigants are helped through LAFLA's four Self Help Legal Access Centers. Another 20,000 are assisted through referrals, workshops and community outreach activities.

Mapping Long Beach

Regions and Zip Codes in Long Beach, CA

Regions in Long Beach, CA

Legend

Long Beach Regions

Parks

Long Beach Boundary

Limited Access Road

Highway

Major Road

0 0.5 1 2
Miles

How the Project was Described to Stakeholders

On March 14, 2013 representatives from the three author organizations hosted a meeting at the offices of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles to introduce the Health Impact Assessment project to interested stakeholders. The following is an agenda and the slides that were presented in that meeting.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on the Long Beach Housing Plan/Housing Element
Community Meeting

March 14, 2013 * 2:00 – 5:00pm
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles
601 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach

Meeting Goals
- Introduce Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and how it will fit into the larger HLB housing campaign
- Discuss the City's Plan for Housing/Housing Element (Why does this matter to Long Beach?)
- Describe the HIA process that will unfold in Long Beach
- Gather feedback on priority issues to address in the HIA

Meeting Agenda

2:00	Welcome, Introductions, Overview of Today's Meeting and the HLB Housing Campaign
2:20	Interactive Exercise on Social Determinants and Health
2:35	Introduction to HIA
3:00	What is the Long Beach Housing Element (and Q & A)
3:15	Housing Element HIA & Overview of Issues to Address in the HIA
3:30	Small Group Discussions About Important Issues to Address in the HIA
4:15	Small Groups Report Back
4:30	Next Steps and Advisory Committee Invitation
5:00	Adjourn

Appendix B: Demographics

Literature Cited

For individuals, income is one of the strongest and most consistent predictors of health and disease in the public health research literature.[1] Nationally, individuals with the lowest average family incomes ($15,000-$20,000) are three times more likely to die prematurely as those with higher family incomes (greater than $70,000). It has also been shown that every additional $12,500 in household income buys one year of life expectancy (up to an income of $150,000). Poorer adults are also three times as likely to have a chronic disease that limits their activity; twice as likely to have diabetes, and are nearly 50% as likely to die of heart disease.[2]

Factors that contribute to people living in poverty include low levels of education, inadequate job skills, unemployment or underemployment at minimum wage, and language barriers. Poverty imposes many difficult issues on residents and families, including living in overcrowded and substandard housing, overpaying for housing, and inadequate income to provide for basic necessities such as food, clothing and healthcare.[3]

Data Cited

Age, Race and Ethnicity and U.S. Citizenship Status in Long Beach, 2007-2011[4]

	Estimate	Percent
Total Population	462,197	
Median Age	32.9 years	
RACE AND ETHNICITY		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	185,362	40.10%
Non-Hispanic White	135,466	29.30%
Non-Hispanic Black	60,943	13.20%
Asian	59,652	12.90%
Two or more races	13,791	3.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4,277	0.90%
Some other race	1,578	0.30%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,128	0.20%
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS		
Foreign-born population	123,756	
Naturalized U.S. citizen	51,830	41.90%
Not a U.S. citizen	71,926	58.10%

Social and Economic Characteristics of Long Beach Residents, 2007-2011[4]

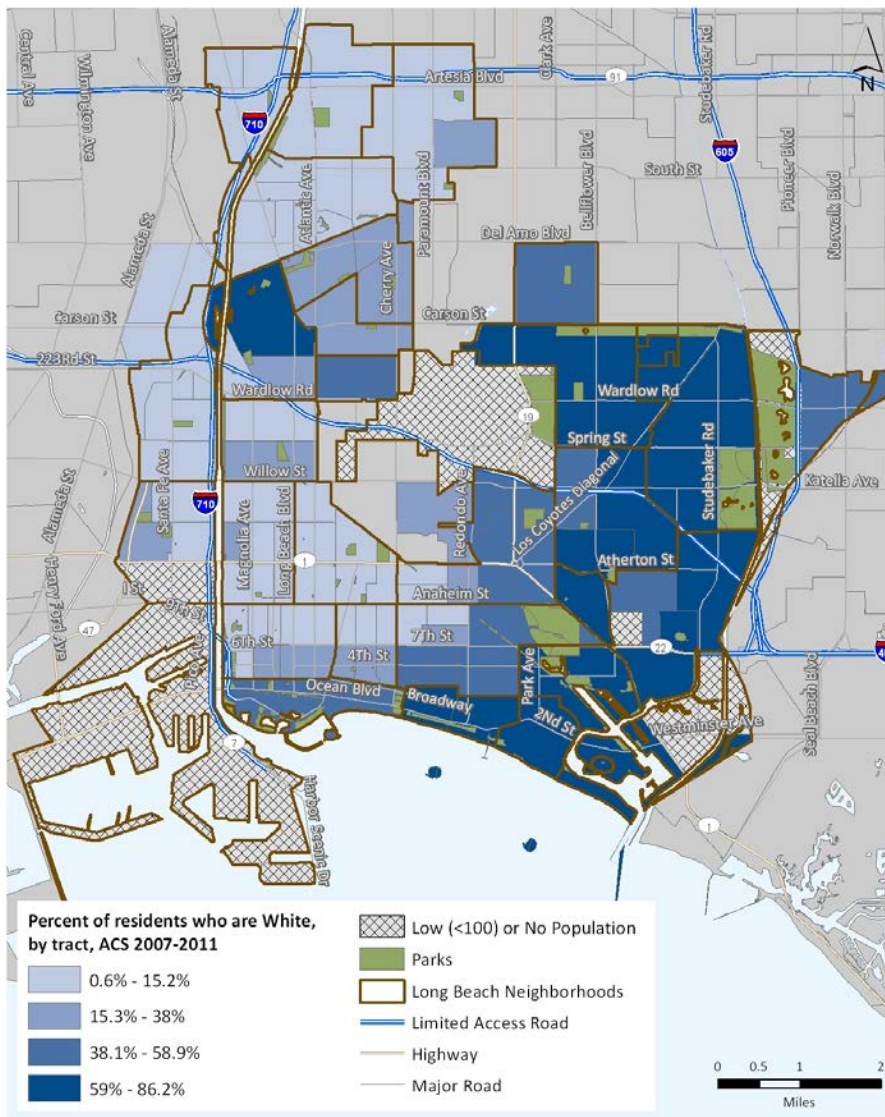|	Long Beach Estimate	Percent	Los Angeles County Estimate	Percent
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	289,444	100.00%	6,318,305	100.00%
Less than 9th grade	32,865	11.40%	872,164	13.80%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	27,814	9.60%	639,509	10.10%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	55,695	19.20%	1,316,441	20.80%
Some college, no degree	67,574	23.30%	1,211,694	19.20%
Associate's degree	22,384	7.70%	431,905	6.80%
Bachelor's degree	54,424	18.80%	1,208,493	19.10%
Graduate or professional degree	28,688	9.90%	638,099	10.10%
Percent high school graduate or higher	*(X)*	*79.00%*	*(X)*	*76.10%*
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	*(X)*	*28.70%*	*(X)*	*29.20%*
HOUSING UNITS				
Total housing units	176,188	100.00%	3,437,584	100.00%
Occupied housing units	161,932	91.90%	3,218,518	93.60%
Owner-occupied	67,014	41.40%	1,539,554	47.80%
Renter-occupied	94,918	58.60%	1,678,964	52.20%
INCOME				
Median household income (dollars)	52,945	(X)	56,266	(X)
INCOME ASSISTANCE				
With Supplemental Security Income	9,048	5.60%	186,459	5.80%
With cash public assistance income	9,424	5.80%	124,622	3.90%
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	15,034	9.30%	199,495	6.20%

Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity in Long Beach, 2007-2011[5]

Description	Total	Af. Am.	Asian	Latino	White
Total Population 25 & Over	291,309	37,948	40,926	96,562	106,049
__Less than High School	20.9%	11.7%	21.5%	42.5%	5.3%
__High School Graduate	19.2%	25.4%	14.2%	22.5%	15.5%
__Some College	31.2%	43.8%	27.5%	22.5%	35.0%
__BA Degree or Higher	28.7%	19.1%	36.8%	12.5%	44.1%

Housing Tenure by Race/Ethnicity in Long Beach, 2007-2011[5]

Description	Total	Af. Am.	Asian	Latino	White
Housing Units	162,820	23,874	18,883	47,929	67,041
__Owner Occupied	41.6%	25.1%	40.6%	30.8%	56.6%
__Renter Occupied	58.4%	74.9%	59.4%	69.2%	43.4%
__Housing Units per Acre	38.3	5.2	5.1	15.4	11.2
__People per Acre	38.3	5.2	5.1	15.4	11.2

White Residents in Long Beach, CA

American Indian Residents in Long Beach, CA

Percent of residents who are American Indian, by tract, ACS 2007-2011

- 0% - 0.2%
- 0.3% - 0.8%
- 0.9% - 1.6%
- 1.7% - 2.3%

- Low (<100) or No Population
- Parks
- Long Beach Neighborhoods
- Limited Access Road
- Highway
- Major Road

0   0.5   1   2
Miles

Asian Residents in Long Beach, CA

Percent of residents who are Asian, by tract, ACS 2007-2011
- 0% - 5%
- 5.1% - 12.1%
- 12.2% - 22.8%
- 22.9% - 44.6%

Low (<100) or No Population
Parks
Long Beach Neighborhoods
Limited Access Road
Highway
Major Road
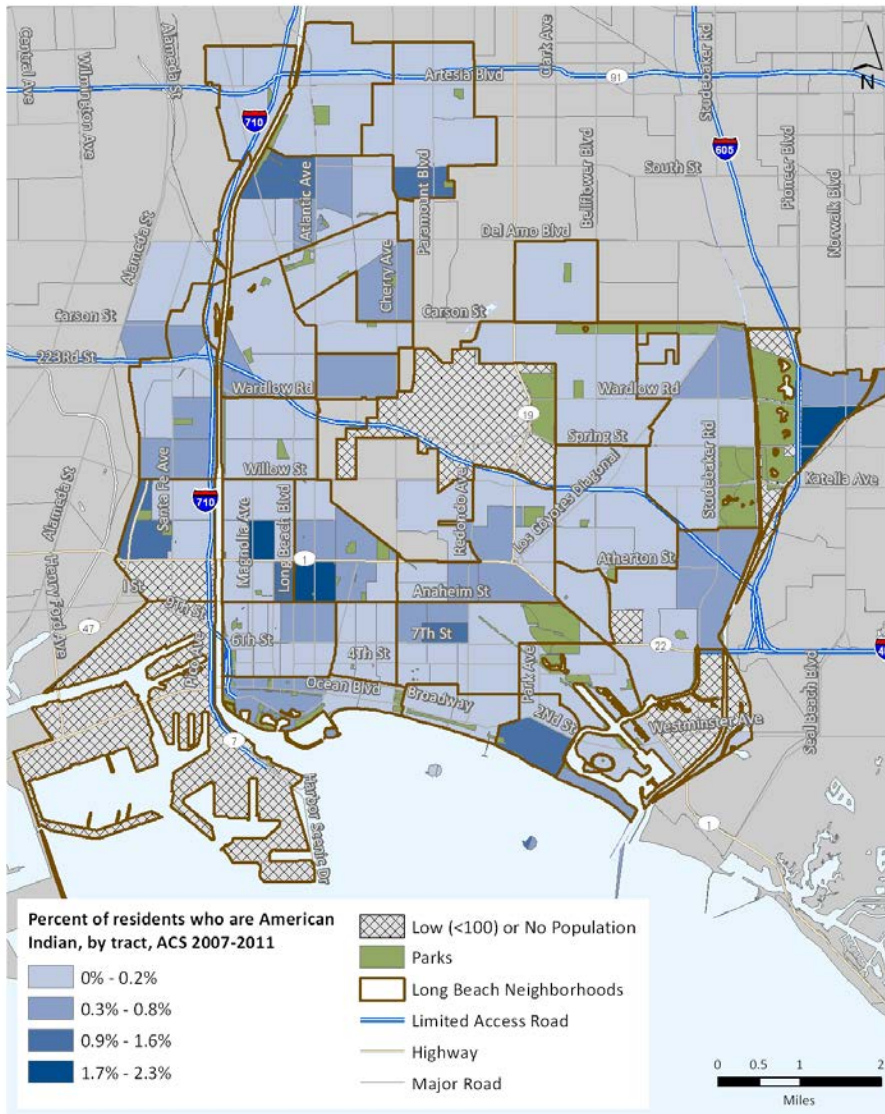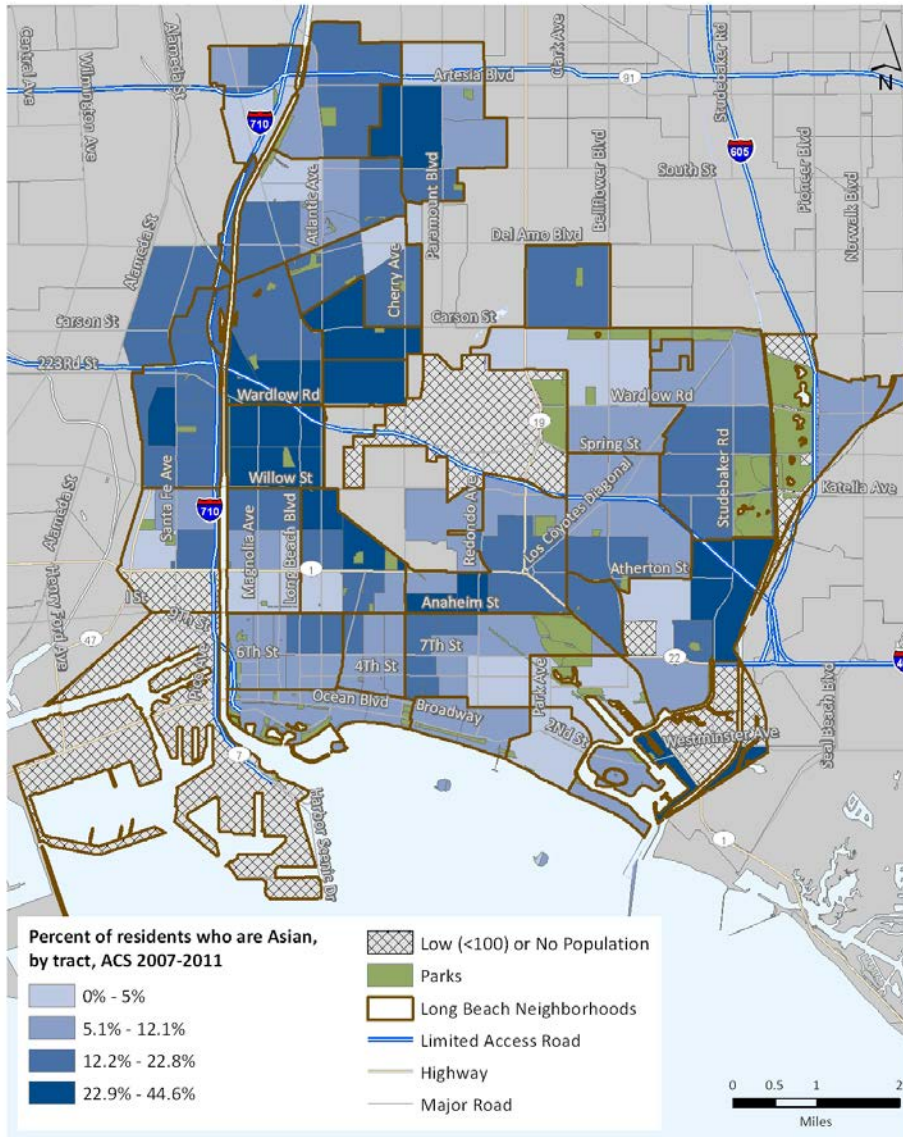
Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars)[4]

Total:	52,945
Owner occupied (dollars)	86,536
Renter occupied (dollars)	37,844

Average household size by race/ethnicity in Long Beach, 2010[6]
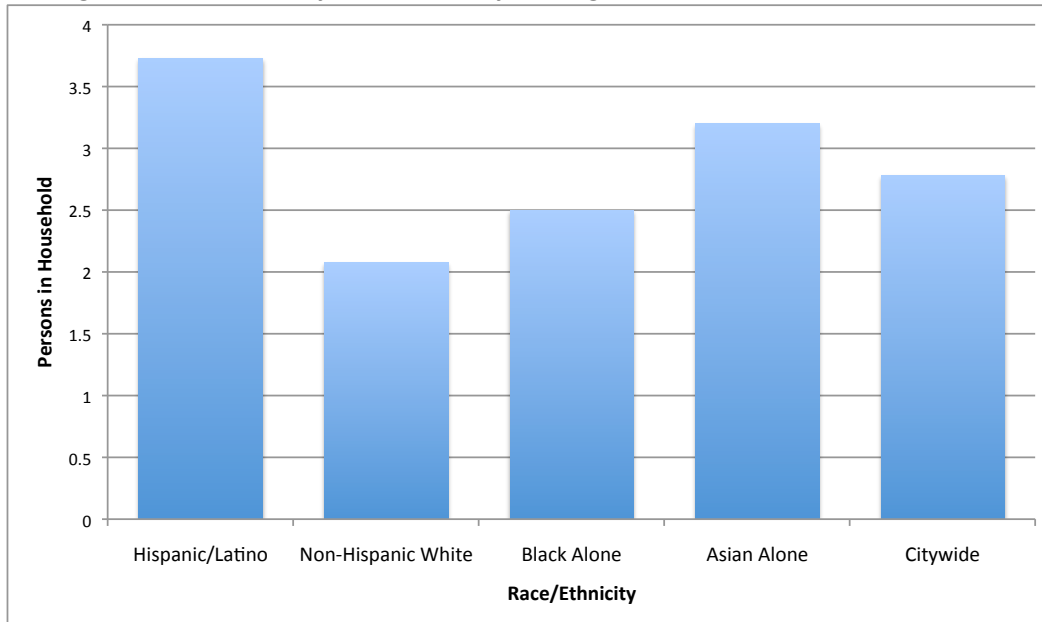
References

1. Yen I, Bhatia R. How Increasing the Minimum Wage Might Affect the Health Status of San Francisco Residents: A Discussion of the Links Between Income and Health, Working Paper.; 2002.

2. California Newsreel. Backgrounders from the Unnatural Causes Health Equity Database.; 2008.

3. Department C of LBCD. 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan. 2005. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/cd/neighborhood_services/reports/cp.asp.

4. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-Year Estimates. Available at: http://factfinder2.census.gov.

5. Claremont Graduate University, ReThinking Greater Long Beach. The Long Beach Community Database.; 2013. Available at: http://lbcdb.cgu.edu/HomePage.aspx.

6. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010 Census Summary File 1. Available at: http://factfinder2.census.gov.

Appendix C: Health Conditions

Data Cited

Adult (18+ year old) Mental Health Status, 2011[1]

	Long Beach Health District	LA County
Diagnosed with Anxiety	7.7%	6.4%
Diagnosed with Depression	8.8%	8.3%
At Risk for Major Depression	14.0%	10.4%
Reported (Always/Usually) Receiving Sufficient Social & Emotional Support	61.7%	64%

Life Expectancy by Race/Ethnicity, Long Beach, 2010
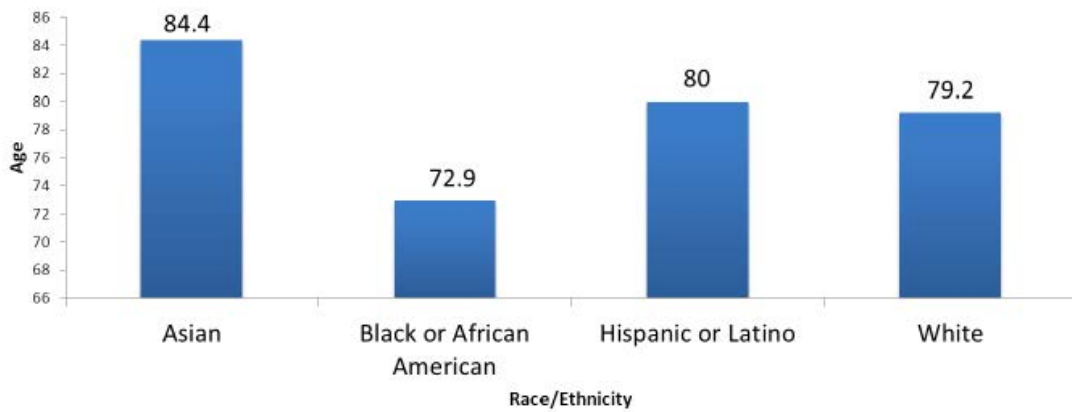
[2]

Life Expectancy at Age 1 by Zip Code, Long Beach, 2010
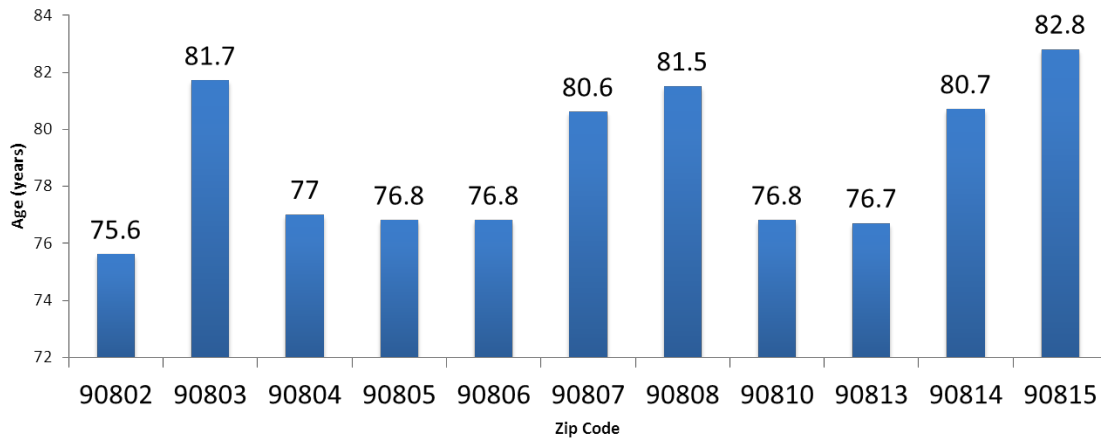
[2]

Leading Causes of Death, Long Beach Health District and Los Angeles County[3]

| Cause of Death	#1	#2	#3	#4
Long Beach Health District	Coronary Heart Disease	Emphysema	Lung Cancer	Stroke
Los Angeles County	Coronary Heart Disease	Stroke	Lung cancer	Emphysema

Leading Causes of Premature Death, Long Beach Health District and Los Angeles County[3]

Cause of Death	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
Long Beach Health District	Coronary Heart Disease	Homicide	Drug Overdose	Liver Disease	Lung Cancer
Los Angeles County	Coronary Heart Disease	Homicide	Motor vehicle crashes	Liver Disease	Suicide

Cause of Death 2004-09 – City of Long Beach[4]

	City of Long Beach	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Cancer (Neoplasm)	22.1%	22.4%	24.9%	20.7%	21.9%
Digestive Organs	25.8%	28.0%	36.7%	30.2%	22.9%
Respiratory	24.3%	25.0%	20.3%	14.0%	26.8%
Breast	7.6%	7.5%	6.6%	9.1%	7.3%
Genital	11.8%	12.8%	11.1%	13.4%	11.5%
Brain & Nervous System	9.5%	7.5%	8.5%	10.3%	9.7%
Circulatory System	8.8%	7.0%	8.2%	13.6%	8.4%
Other Cancer	12.2%	12.3%	8.5%	9.5%	13.4%
Endocrine/Nutritional/ Metabolic	3.7%	5.1%	4.2%	4.9%	2.9%
Diabetes	90.7%	91.2%	98.1%	97.5%	86.7%
Mental Disorders	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%	3.0%
Circulatory System	39%	37.5%	37.1%	30.7%	41.2%
Hypertensive	7.6%	10.6%	7.9%	7.6%	6.8%
Heart	73.8%	70.8%	63.1%	70.1%	76.4%
Strokes	14.4%	14.0%	26.6%	20.1%	12.2%
Other Circulatory	4.2%	4.5%	2.4%	2.3%	4.5%
Respiratory System	10.6%	7.5%	11.7%	7.6%	12.0%
Digestive System	3.9%	3.2%	4.5%	5.8%	3.6%
External Causes	6.8%	9.2%	6.1%	12.1%	5.1%
Motor vehicle crashes	21.8%	15.0%	34.7%	27.6%	19.5%
Suicide	18.3%	6.9%	13.3%	10.4%	28.0%
Homicide	23.3%	49.2%	30.7%	33.7%	6.3%

Obesity - Children

5th Grade Students who are Overweight and Obese by Zip Codes, LBUSD, 2009-2010
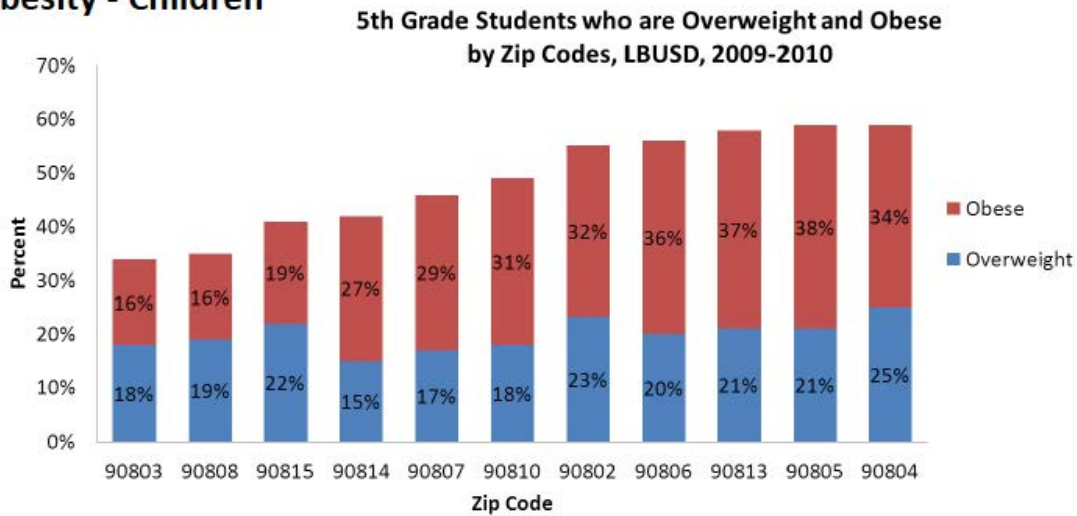
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Obesity & Overweight in Central/ West Long Beach, LA County and California[5]

	Central/ West Long Beach	LA County	California
Obesity (adults)	45%	21%	21%
Overweight (adults)	23%	30%	32%
Overweight and Obesity (teens ages 12-17)	68%	34%	29%

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure used to assess overweight and obesity. It is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height squared in meters. Adults with a BMI greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2 are obese and a BMI greater than or equal to 25 kg/m2 and less than 30 kg/m2 are overweight. Teens with BMI-for-age and sex greater than or equal to the 85th percentile are considered overweight and obese.

Physical Activity in Central/ West Long Beach, LA County and California[5]

|	Central/West Long Beach	LA County	California
Regular physical activity 3 or more days in the last week (Adults 18-40)*	27%	22%	24%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day in the last week (age 5-17)	75%	86%	86%

* Regular physical activity for adults is defined as those who reported at least 20 minutes of vigorous activity or 30 minutes of moderate activity for 3 or more days in the last week.

Severe Psychological Distress in the Last Year: Central/ West Long Beach, LA County and California[5]

|	Central/West Long Beach	LA County	California
Severe psychological distress in the last year	11%	8%	7%

Severe Psychological Distress (SPD) is often used as a proxy measure for severe mental illness in a population. Adult respondents were asked 6 questions, known as the "Kessler 6", to assess symptoms of distress during a 30-day period in the last year and those with a score greater than or equal to 13 out of 24 are considered to have SPD.

Mental Illness Hospitalization Rate, Long Beach, 2010

2
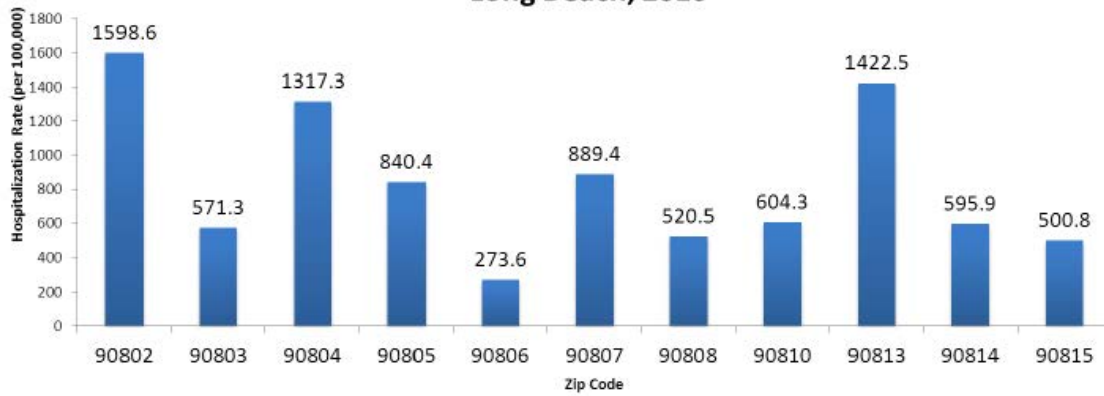
Percent Diagnosed with Diabetes, Sugar Diabetes or as Borderline or Pre-diabetes, Long Beach, 2007


2

86
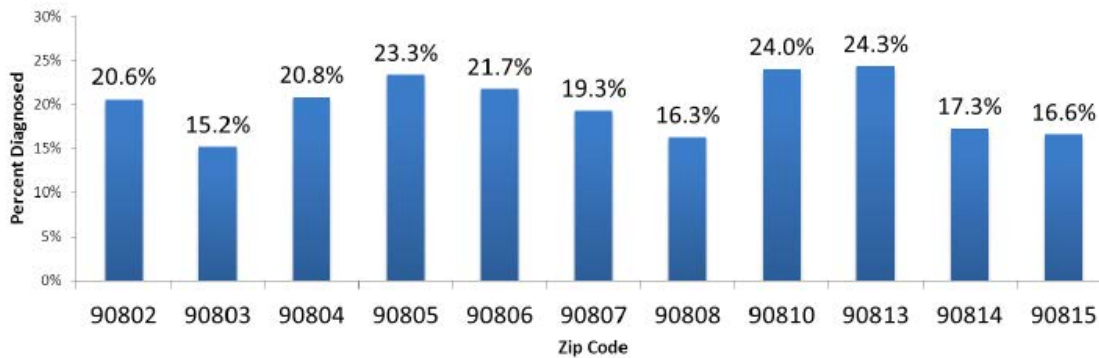
Adult (18+ years old) Health Conditions, 2011[1]

	Long Beach Health Dist.	LA County
Ever Diagnosed with High Cholesterol	23.7%	25.6%
Ever Diagnosed with Hypertension	25.6%	24.0%
Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes	12.2%	9.5%

Based on self-reported data by a random sample of 8,036 Los Angeles County adults, representative of the adult population in Los Angeles County

Asthma Hospitalization Rate (age-adjusted) by Race/Ethnicity, Long Beach, 2007

[2]
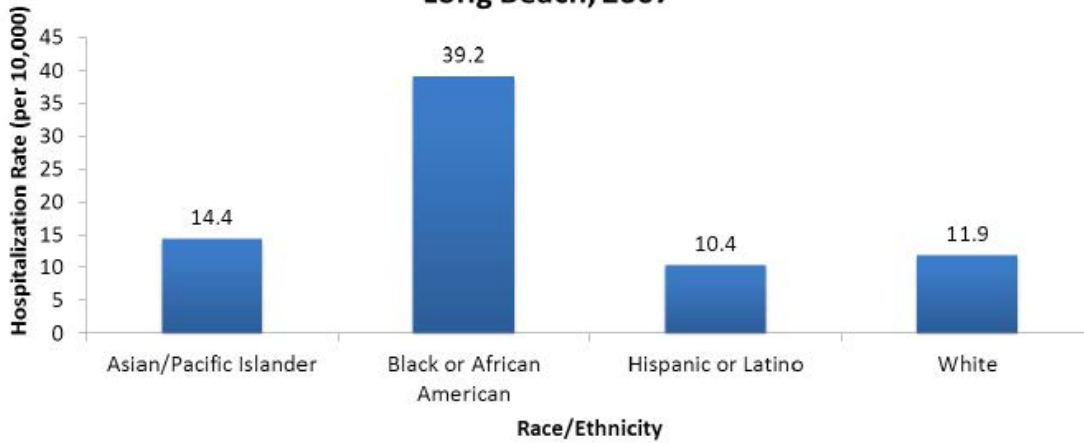
Percent Diagnosed with Asthma by Jurisdiction and Zip Code, U.S., California, Los Angeles County, Long Beach, 2009

[2]

Children's (0-17) Health Conditions, 2011[1]

	Long Beach Health Dist.	LA County
Current Prevalence of Asthma*	13.3%	9.0%

*(Ever Diagnosed with Asthma AND Either Currently Still Has Asthma and/or Had an Asthma Attack in the past 12 months). Asthma prevalence consists of those ever diagnosed with asthma by a health care provider and reported still having asthma and/or having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.

Reported Fair or Poor Health Status, 2011[1]

	Long Beach Health Dist.	**LA County**
Children (0-17 years old)	5.4%	5.8%
Adults (18+ years old)	19.7%	20.7%

Average Number of Unhealthy Days (Mental and/or Physical) in the past 30 days Reported by Adults (18+ years old)[1]

Long Beach Health Dist.	**LA County**
5.8 days	5.4 days

Based on self-reported data by a random sample of 8,036 Los Angeles County adults, representative of the adult population in Los Angeles County

Adult (18+ year old) Mental Health Status, 2011[1]

	Long Beach Health District	LA County
Diagnosed with Anxiety*	7.7%	6.4%
Diagnosed with Depression**	8.8%	8.3%
At Risk for Major Depression	14.0%	10.4%
Reported Receiving Sufficient (Always/Usually) Social & Emotional Support.	61.7%	64%

* Ever Diagnosed with Anxiety AND Either Currently Being Treated for Anxiety or Currently Having Symptoms of Anxiety.
** Ever Diagnosed with Depression AND Either Currently Being Treated for Depression or Currently Having Symptoms of Depression.

Obesity and Overweight, Adults (18 years +)[1]

	Long Beach Health District	LA County
Obesity	22.8%	23.6%
Overweight	40.9%	37.1%

Weight status is based on Body Mass Index (BMI) calculated from self-reported weight and height. According to NHLBI clinical guidelines, a BMI < 18.5 is underweight, a BMI > 18.5 and < 25 is normal weight, a BMI > 25 and < 30 is overweight, and a BMI > 30 is obese.[6]

Youth Body Mass Index (Grades 5th, 7th and 9th graders) – City of Long Beach, 2009-2010[4]

	Long Beach	African American	Asian	Latino	White
Obese	27.2%	28.3%	16.6%	31.3%	14.7%
Overweight	19.8%	20.5%	16.7%	21.2%	16.7%
Healthy	51.8%	50.3%	64.3%	46.7%	66.7%
Underweight	1.2%	0.9%	2.5%	0.8%	1.9%
Average BMI	22.2	22.5	20.6	22.7	20.4

Percent of Children (6-17 years old) Participating in Physical Activity per Week[1]

	Long Beach Health District	LA County
Meets: 1+ hr(s)/day, 7 days/wk	30.9%	28.7%
Participates	61.8%	60.3%
Does not participate	7.3%	10.9%

Physical Activity Includes: Walk, Bike, Skateboard to or from School; Participation in Team Sports; Bicycling, Rollerblading, Skateboarding, etc.; Other Activities Like Physically Interactive Games - DDR or Wii Sports or Fit; Gymnastic, Dance or Karate Classes.

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5. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. *Building Healthy Communities, Central/ West Long Beach Health Profile*.; n.d. Available at: http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/chis/bhc/Documents/BHC_Fact_Sheet_Long_Beach.pdf.

6. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. *Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults*. Available at: http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/obesity/ob_exsum.pdf.

Appendix D: Housing Affordability

Data Cited

Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Division Self Sufficiency Wage for a 4-person household (2 adults with an infant and a preschool-aged child), 2011[1]

Monthly Costs	2 Adults + infant + preschooler
Housing	$1,465
Child Care	$1,844
Food	$717
Transportation	$590
Health Care	$457
Miscellaneous	$507
Taxes	$1,287
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	($100)
Child Tax Credit (-)	($167)
Self-Sufficiency Wage	
Hourly	$18.75
	per adult
Monthly	$6,600
Annual	$79,201

Median hourly wage comparisons for occupations in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division compared to the Self Sufficiency Standard, May 2012[2][1]

Occupation title	Median hourly wage
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	$9.18
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	$10.13
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	$11.08
Personal Care and Service Occupations	$11.22
Production Occupations	$12.59
Sales and Related Occupations	$13.18
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	$13.20
Healthcare Support Occupations	$13.76
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	$16.62
Protective Service Occupations	$16.67
All Occupations	**$18.15**
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	$22.07
Community and Social Service Occupations	$22.30
Construction and Extraction Occupations	$24.54
Self-sufficiency wage for one adult with a preschooler	**$26.41**
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	$26.43
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	$31.51
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	$32.89
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	$34.85
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	$36.44
Combined self-sufficiency wage for 2 adults, 1 preschooler, and 1 infant	**$37.50**
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	$39.22
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	$42.62
Legal Occupations	$49.77
Management Occupations	$51.61

Housing wage as percentage of minimum wage, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana Metropolitan Area, 2013[3]

	2013 Fair Market Rent (FMR) for 2-bedroom[1]	Annual Income Needed to Afford FMR[2]	2013 Housing Wage for 2-bedroom FMR[3]	Housing Wage as % of Minimum Wage (1-worker)[4]	Housing Wage as % of Minimum Wage (2-worker)	Hours Needed to Work at Minimum Wage (1-worker)[5]
California	$1,315	$52,600	$25.29	316	158	126
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA HMFA	$1,421	$56,840	$27.33	342	171	137
90801	$1,390	$55,600	$26.73	334	167	134
90802	$1,170	$46,800	$22.50	281	141	113
90803	$1,510	$60,400	$29.04	363	181	145
90804	$1,300	$52,000	$25.00	313	156	125
90805	$1,230	$49,200	$23.65	296	148	118
90806	$1,190	$47,600	$22.88	286	143	114
90807	$1,380	$55,200	$26.54	332	166	133
90808	$1,630	$65,200	$31.35	392	196	157
90809	$1,390	$55,600	$26.73	334	167	134
90810	$1,190	$47,600	$22.88	286	143	114
90813	$1,100	$44,000	$21.15	264	132	106
90814	$1,350	$54,000	$25.96	325	162	130
90815	$1,760	$70,400	$33.85	423	212	169
90822	$1,390	$55,600	$26.73	334	167	134
90832	$1,390	$55,600	$26.73	334	167	134
90853	$1,390	$55,600	$26.73	334	167	134

[1]Small Area Fair Market Rent - HUD Demonstration Project for Selected Metropolitan Areas in FY 2013 (http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html)

[2]Annual Income Needed to Afford FMR = Multiply the FMR for a unit of a particular size by 12 to get the yearly rental cost (2BR: $1,130 x 12 = $13,560). Then divide by .3 to determine the total income needed to afford $13,560 per year in rent ($13,560 / .3 = $45,200)

[3]Housing Wage = Divide income needed to afford the FMR for a particular unit size (2BR:$45,200) by 52 (weeks per year), and then divide by 40 (hours per work week) ($45,000 / 52 / 40 = $21.73)

[4]Housing Wage as % of Minimum Wage (1-worker) = Divide the Housing Wage for a particular unit size (2BR: $21.73) by any locality's minimum wage ($8.00 in CA since 2008), and then multiply by 100 ($21.73 / $8.00 x 100 = 272%) - for two workers, multiple minimum wage by two

[5]Hours needed to work at minimum wage = Divide the annual income needed to afford FMR by the number of weeks in a year (52) and divide that by the number of hours in a workday (8)

Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding in Long Beach, 2007-2011[4]

Neighborhood	Number of Housing Units	Percent Overcrowded	Percent Severely Overcrowded
Alamitos Heights	3,755	0.0%	0.0%
Belmont Heights	5,421	2.0%	2.0%
Belmont Shore	4,669	1.3%	0.3%
Bixby Area	4,677	8.3%	4.5%
Bixby Knolls Area	2,384	1.7%	0.0%
California Heights	2,095	2.4%	1.9%
City College Area	4,216	1.2%	0.3%
Downtown Long Beach	8,170	2.0%	0.7%
East Artesia	6,196	16.9%	4.7%
East Side	14,306	7.5%	3.9%
El Dorado Area	2,090	3.4%	0.0%
Lakewood Village	3,011	3.0%	2.4%
Los Altos Area	4,635	0.9%	0.2%
Los Cerritos Area	3,363	2.6%	0.3%
Lower West Side	2,993	31.9%	12.5%
Market Area	10,549	21.6%	6.8%
Naples-Marina Area	3,167	0.3%	0.3%
North Wrigley Area	3,092	11.2%	2.0%
North-West	2,851	26.8%	9.1%
Park Estates	1,435	3.6%	2.1%
Poly High Area	7,395	29.4%	11.7%
South Wrigley Area	7,727	23.9%	11.2%
State College Area	4,516	2.0%	0.5%
The Plaza	7,186	1.6%	0.0%
Traffic Circle Area	12,138	8.5%	2.6%
Upper West Side	6,698	14.2%	4.9%
Uptown East	9,236	18.5%	7.7%
Uptown West	12,419	19.9%	8.4%
West Artesia	5,822	19.9%	7.5%
Long Beach	**161,932**	**11.7%**	**4.5%**

Adults (18+ years old & below the 300% FPL threshold) Reporting Homelessness[5]

	Long Beach Health District	LA County
Reported Being Homeless or Not Having Their Own Place to Live or Sleep in the Past 5 Years	7.5%	8.9%
Reported Being Homeless or Not Having Their Own Place to Live or Sleep in the Past 2 Years	6.2%	4.2%

Housing Purchasing Capacity by Neighborhood in Long Beach, 2007-2011

Housing purchasing capacity is a way to measure how much a household that earns the median household income can afford to purchase a house in a given area. This calculation assumes that the household only has up to 30% of their gross income available for housing, and that they would be required to pay a 20% down payment on a house to qualify for a mortgage. The calculation also takes into account taxes and homeowners association fees to calculate the annual housing cost.

Neighborhood	Median Household Income[1]	Available for Housing (30% of gross income)[2]	Annual Home-owners Association Fee[3]	Supportable Mortgage[4]	Down Payment (20%)[5]	Taxes[6]	Annual Housing Cost[7]	Purchasing Capacity[8]
Long Beach city	$52,945	$15,884	$4,200	$196,801	$39,360	$2,251	$22,335	$236,162
Alamitos Heights	$90,637	$27,191	$4,200	$336,906	$67,381	$3,854	$35,245	$404,287
Bixby Knolls Area	$72,768	$21,830	$4,200	$270,485	$54,097	$3,094	$29,125	$324,582
Belmont Heights	$64,713	$19,414	$4,200	$240,544	$48,109	$2,752	$26,366	$288,653
Belmont Shore	$58,587	$17,576	$4,200	$217,773	$43,555	$2,491	$24,267	$261,328
Bixby Area	$56,037	$16,811	$4,200	$208,295	$41,659	$2,383	$23,394	$249,953
City College Area	$87,923	$26,377	$4,200	$326,818	$65,364	$3,739	$34,316	$392,181
California Heights Area	$78,950	$23,685	$4,200	$293,464	$58,693	$3,357	$31,242	$352,157
Traffic Circle Area	$50,643	$15,193	$4,200	$188,245	$37,649	$2,154	$21,546	$225,893
Downtown Long Beach	$55,662	$16,699	$4,200	$206,901	$41,380	$2,367	$23,266	$248,281
East Artesia	$47,016	$14,105	$4,200	$174,763	$34,953	$1,999	$20,304	$209,715
Uptown East	$35,197	$10,559	$4,200	$130,830	$26,166	$1,497	$16,256	$156,996
East Side	$47,559	$14,268	$4,200	$176,781	$35,356	$2,022	$20,490	$212,137
El Dorado	$98,042	$29,413	$4,200	$364,431	$72,886	$4,169	$37,782	$437,317
Lower West Side	$46,073	$13,822	$4,200	$171,257	$34,251	$1,959	$19,981	$205,509
Lakewood Village	$76,979	$23,094	$4,200	$286,138	$57,228	$3,273	$30,567	$343,365
Los Cerritos Area	$78,504	$23,551	$4,200	$291,806	$58,361	$3,338	$31,089	$350,168
Los Altos Area	$97,948	$29,384	$4,200	$364,081	$72,816	$4,165	$37,749	$436,898
Naples-Marina Area	$102,487	$30,746	$4,200	$380,953	$76,191	$4,358	$39,304	$457,144
Market Area	$41,881	$12,564	$4,200	$155,675	$31,135	$1,781	$18,545	$186,811
North Wrigley Area	$74,192	$22,258	$4,200	$275,778	$55,156	$3,155	$29,613	$330,934
North-West	$46,246	$13,874	$4,200	$171,901	$34,380	$1,967	$20,040	$206,281
Park Estates	$79,620	$23,886	$4,200	$295,955	$59,191	$3,386	$31,472	$355,146
The Plaza	$101,862	$30,559	$4,200	$378,630	$75,726	$4,332	$39,090	$454,356
Poly High Area	$33,087	$9,926	$4,200	$122,987	$24,597	$1,407	$15,533	$147,585
State College Area	$88,441	$26,532	$4,200	$328,743	$65,749	$3,761	$34,493	$394,492
South Wrigley Area	$39,359	$11,808	$4,200	$146,301	$29,260	$1,674	$17,681	$175,561
Upper West Side	$50,273	$15,082	$4,200	$186,869	$37,374	$2,138	$21,420	$224,243
West Artesia	$52,823	$15,847	$4,200	$196,348	$39,270	$2,246	$22,293	$235,617
Uptown West	$33,606	$10,082	$4,200	$124,917	$24,983	$1,429	$15,711	$149,900

[1] This is the median household income reported for Downtown Long Beach in the 2007-2011 5-year American Community Survey.
[2] Multiply median household income by .30 to get the amount a household earning a particular annual income would have available for housing. 30% of annual income represents what can be considered an affordable mortgage.

The table below indicates the mean wages in Long Beach for the fastest growing occupations across the nation.

Occupations with Highest Projected National Growth 2010-2020, and Long Beach Wage Estimates, 2012

Occupation Type	National, 2010 [6] Percent Change in Growth 2010-2020	Long Beach[2]		
		Employment	Employment per 1,000 jobs	Annual mean wage
Personal Care Aides	70.5	12,450	3.215	$21,720
Home Health Aides	69.4	14,020	3.621	$24,070
Biomedical Engineers	61.7	540	0.14	$89,240
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	60.1	690	0.178	$28,450
Helpers--Carpenters	55.7	500	0.128	$34,700

Housing Vacancy in Long Beach, CA
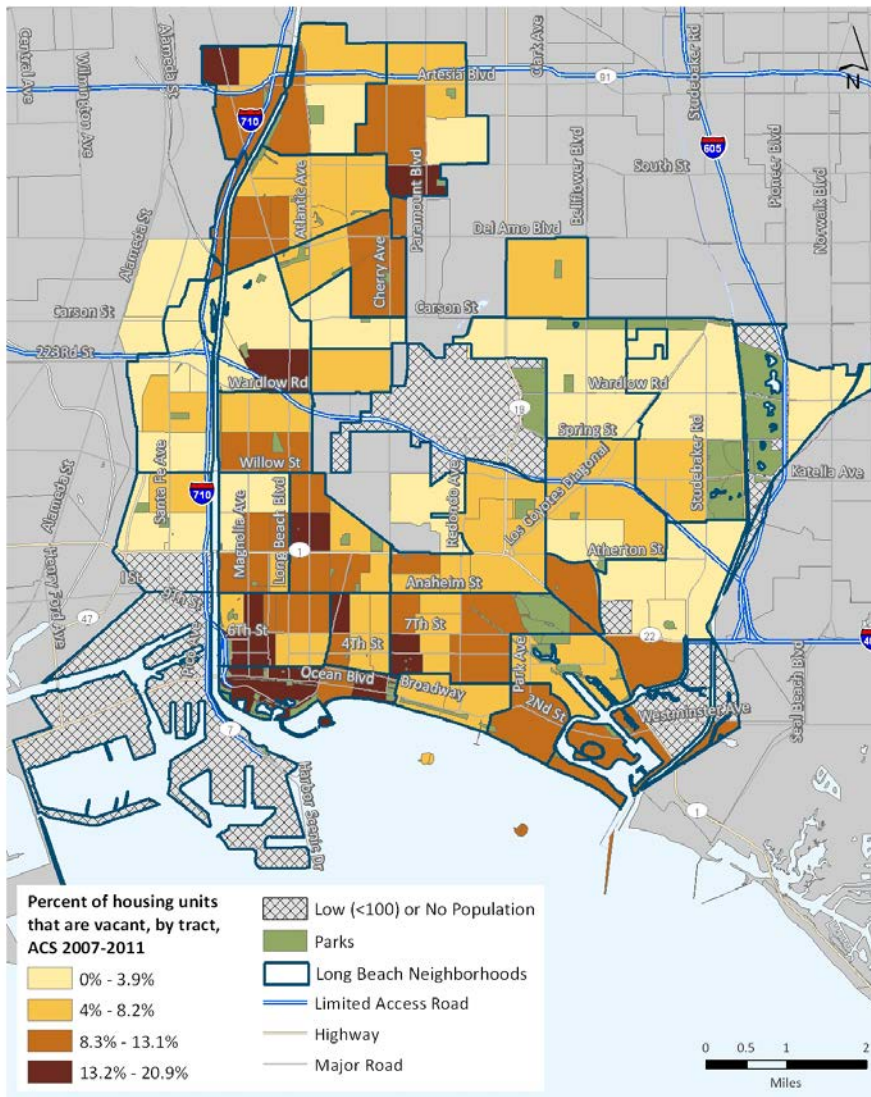
Neighborhood Perceptions: Central/ West Long Beach, LA County and California[7]

	Central/West Long Beach	LA County	California
Neighbors get along	58%	83%	85%
Neighbors can be trusted	60%	80%	81%
Neighbors are willing to help each other	68%	78%	80%
Neighbors look out for children	77%	80%	82%
Participated in community service/volunteer work in the last year	41%	39%	44%

References

1. Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California 2011*. Available at: http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/docs/CA%202011%20All%20Families.xls.

2. Office of Employment Statistics. *May 2012 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates*.

3. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *2013 Fair Market Rents, Schedule B*. Available at: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr/fmr2013f/FY2013F_SCHEDULE_B.pdf.

4. U.S. Census Bureau. *American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-Year Estimates*. Available at: http://factfinder2.census.gov.

5. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology. *2011 Los Angeles County Health Survey*. Available at: http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/hasurveyintro.htm.

6. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Projections Program. *Fastest growing occupations, 2010 and projected 2020*. Available at: http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_table_103.htm.

7. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. *Building Healthy Communities, Central/ West Long Beach Health Profile*.; n.d. Available at: http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/chis/bhc/Documents/BHC_Fact_Sheet_Long_Beach.pdf.

Appendix E: Housing Location

Data Cited

Adults (18+ years old) Who Reported They Use Walking Paths, Parks, Playgrounds, or Sports Fields in Their Neighborhood; Do Not Use These Facilities, and Their Neighborhood Does Not Have These Facilities[1]

	Long Beach Health District	LA County
Yes - Use walking paths, parks, playgrounds	53.9%	51.5%
No - Do not use	31.2%	34.3%
Neighborhood does not have	14.9%	14.2%

Percent of Children (1-17 years old) Whose Primary Caretaker Reported Easy Access to a Park, Playground or Other Safe Place for the Child to Play[1]

Long Beach Health District	LA County
81.8%	84.2%

Violent crime rates (per 10,000 residents) neighborhoods in Long Beach, CA, 2012[2]

Neighborhood	Violent Crime Rate	Murder Rate
North-West	225.8	8.8
Downtown Long Beach	188.7	0
Uptown West	142	1.6
Bixby Area	101.5	4.3
Poly High Area	87.4	0.7
South Wrigley Area	85.6	1.1
Market Area	75.2	1.4
Uptown East	64.6	1
Long Beach	*57.9*	*0.7*
Lower West Side	57.5	0
West Artesia	56.8	0.5
East Artesia	49.9	0
East Side	49.7	1
North Wrigley Area	47.2	0
Belmont Shore	39.6	0
Naples-Marina Area	38.5	0
Traffic Circle Area	36	0.7
Upper West Side	27	1.2
Los Cerritos Area	25.2	0
Park Estates	20.9	0
El Dorado	17.9	0
City College Area	16.3	0
Lakewood Village	15.4	0
Belmont Heights	14	0
Bixby Knolls Area	13.2	0
California Heights Area	11.8	0
Los Altos Area	11.5	0
State College Area	11.5	0
The Plaza	10.8	0.6
Alamitos Heights	9	0

Perceived Safety Among Adults (18+ years old)[1]

	Long Beach Health District	LA County
Perceive Neighborhood to be Safe from Crime	76.0%	84.3%

Perceived Safety in Central/West Long Beach, LA County and California[3]

	Central/West Long Beach	LA County	California
Adults (ages 18-40) who feel safe in the neighborhood	77%	84%	88%
Children (under age 17) who feel safe in the neighborhood	84%	81%	87%

References

1. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology. *2011 Los Angeles County Health Survey*. Available at: http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/hasurveyintro.htm.

2. Claremont Graduate University, ReThinking Greater Long Beach. *The Long Beach Community Database*.; 2013. Available at: http://lbcdb.cgu.edu/HomePage.aspx.

3. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. *Building Healthy Communities, Central/ West Long Beach Health Profile*.; n.d. Available at: http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/chis/bhc/Documents/BHC_Fact_Sheet_Long_Beach.pdf.

Appendix F: Housing Quality

Relevant Habitability Laws and Corresponding Code Violations

Habitability code enforcement represents an early example of a public health intervention in the U.S. Poor sanitation, filthy streets, overcrowded tenement housing, and disease outbreaks led to the establishment of the New York City Metropolitan Board of Health in 1866, the first modern municipal public health authority in the United States. In 1865, citizens urging for oversight by the City wrote, "We believe that housing, politics, morals and health are all intertwined and without one, we would be quite at a loss." The Board of Health encouraged scientists and doctors to help cure diseases as well as join reformers in bringing attention to tenement and work laws. By 1915, many of the powers originally possessed by the health department regarding tenement houses had been transferred to the tenement-house department, which was charged with enforcing the tenement house law in all flats and apartments.[1,2]

In California, a state law to protect tenants came about in 1941 by imposing a duty on property owners to maintain their premises in a habitable condition. The protection is implemented both under the California Civil Code and California Health and Safety Code.

The Civil Code covers rental property specifically, and deems a building "uninhabitable" if it lacks at least one of the following nine standard characteristics:
1. Effective waterproofing of the roof and exterior walls;
2. Plumbing or gas fixtures maintained in good working order;
3. Adequate sewage disposal and hot and cold running water;
4. Heating facilities maintained in good working order;
5. Functional electrical lighting, wiring, and related equipment;
6. Presentation of clean and sanitary dwelling at the beginning of a lease and maintenance of common areas in a condition that is clean, safe, sanitary, and free of rubbish and vermin;
7. Adequate facilities for building refuse disposal;
8. Maintenance of floors, stairways, and railings in good repair; and
9. Provision of a locking mail receptacle.

At the state level, the Health and Safety Code has a lengthy definition of substandard buildings that includes a list of possible defective conditions that will qualify a building accordingly. Enforcement of state housing law is delegated to local agencies, such as building, code enforcement, or health and safety departments at the county or municipal level.
County and municipal jurisdictions differ in how they handle housing habitability issues, though a common process is a reactive one where receiving a complaint about housing violations triggers investigation in a timely fashion, and evaluation and documentation of the problems. Subsequent steps often include issuing a requirement that property-owners fix documented problems in a certain timeframe, after which Code Enforcement re-inspects the dwelling to ensure that violations were corrected. If no progress is made, Code Enforcement agencies can levy a fine, or in worst-case scenarios, agencies can place a lien on the property. In addition to this reactive process, some jurisdictions address habitability issues pro-actively by implementing affirmative programs where multi-unit dwellings are inspected, for example, annually or every few years and property-owners are expected to address identified concerns.

Data Cited
Number of housing problems reported in the last year among Long Beach renters surveyed[3]
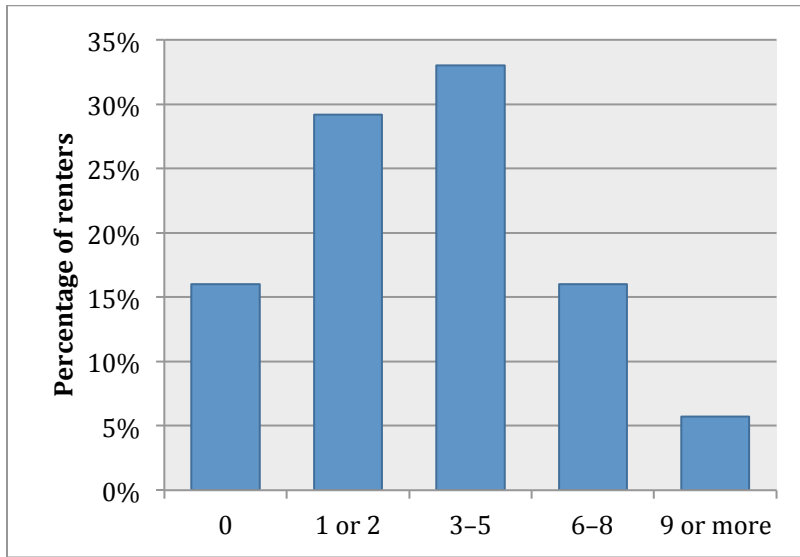
**Most common types of housing problems reported among renters surveyed in Long Beach[3]**

	Number of renters	Percentage of renters
Roaches	68	64.2%
Water damage/leaks/mold	45	42.5%
Rats/mice	38	35.8%
Plumbing problems	30	28.3%
No or not enough heat	24	22.6%
Walls with cracks/crumbling/holes	21	19.8%
Broken or missing locks	20	18.9%
Broken windows	18	17.0%
Bedbugs	16	15.1%
No smoke detector/fire extinguisher	16	15.1%
Exposed wiring	14	13.2%
Broken or missing stove	8	7.5%
Broken or missing refrigerator	8	7.5%
Problems with trash collection	7	6.6%
No running water	7	6.6%
Broken stairs	6	5.7%
Other	5	4.7%
No hot water	2	1.9%

Types of problems reported by housing inspectors, 2010–2012[3]

	Number of cases	Percentage of cases
Plumbing problems	987	30.1%
Broken or deteriorated windows	919	28.0%
Exterior problems	895	27.3%
Problems with trash	826	25.2%
Roaches	764	23.3%
Mold or leaks	682	20.8%
Problems with walls	577	17.6%
Problems with stairs	476	14.5%
No or not enough heat	450	13.7%
Electrical problems	422	12.9%
Rats/mice	341	10.4%
Broken or missing locks	111	3.4%
No hot water	77	2.3%
Bedbugs	62	1.9%
No water	30	0.9%
Problems with the stove	15	0.5%
Broken or missing refrigerator	4	0.1%
Some other problem	2,420	73.7%

Note that, due to differences with code enforcement records, these categories are not identical to those in the table of "Most common types of housing problems reported among renters in Long Beach"

Language spoken at home and landlord responsiveness to housing problems reported among renter households in Long Beach[3]
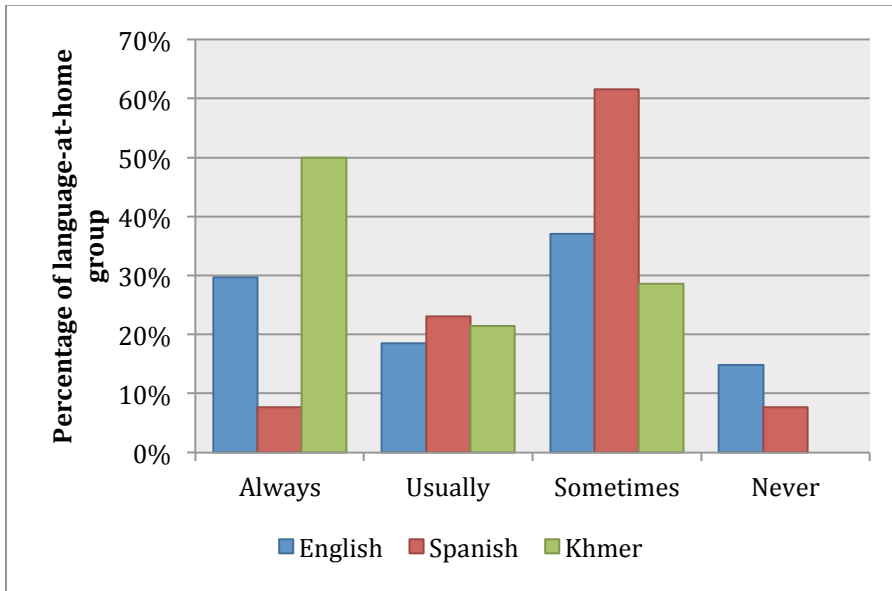
Landlords sometimes or never fixed problems, by group[3]

	Percentage whose problems were sometimes or never fixed
All renters	52.9%
Less than $20k household income	72.0%
$20k or more household income	40.0%
English spoken at home	51.9%
Spanish spoken at home	69.2%
Khmer spoken at home	28.6%
Know code enforcement	40.0%
Don't know code enforcement	59.5%

Burglary rates per 10,000 residents in Long Beach, 2012[4]

Neighborhood	Burglary rate
North-West	255.1
Bixby Area	209.5
Downtown Long Beach	194.7
Naples-Marina Area	171.6
Uptown West	130.3
Belmont Heights	122.6
North Wrigley Area	120
East Side	116.3
Belmont Shore	107.1
Market Area	103.1
Bixby Knolls Area	94.4
Long Beach	86.9
Traffic Circle Area	86.8
El Dorado	86
Lower West Side	82.7
South Wrigley Area	82.3
West Artesia	78.5
East Artesia	76
California Heights Area	74.8
Los Cerritos Area	72.2
City College Area	71.5
Alamitos Heights	70.6
Lakewood Village	68.1
Uptown East	65.9
Park Estates	55.8
Poly High Area	48.7
Los Altos Area	47.8
Upper West Side	45.2
The Plaza	43.2
State College Area	35.9

Appendix G: Neighborhood Block Assessment

Assessment of the Housing Element Proposed Residential Sites

Methodology

The 31 residential sites proposed in the Draft Housing Element were mapped using the Google Maps website with the Create Map option. A ¼ mile perimeter for each site was obtained by using the Free Map Tools Radius Around Point website. This information was then translated into perimeters around each site on the Google map, following the closest streets to the ¼ mile perimeter boundaries (indicated with green shading on the maps). When multiple sites had overlapping perimeters, sites were grouped into clusters for assessment purposes (indicated with purple shading on the maps).

Assessment forms were created using multiple items from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey Block Face Observation form[1], to measure concepts such as land use and types of housing, condition of sidewalks and buildings, and elements of blight (such as trash/litter, graffiti, burned out/boarded up buildings, buildings with peeling paint or damage to exterior walls, buildings with bars on the windows, vacant lots, and "for sale"/ "for rent" signs) for the blocks in the ¼ mile perimeter surrounding the proposed sites. Additional items were added to assess the current use and condition of the proposed site, as well as proximity to unhealthy resources such as stores that sell liquor or fast food, and proximity to health-promoting resources such as public transportation, recreational facilities, and stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables. (Sample survey form included at the end of this appendix.)

Using these assessment forms, Housing Long Beach staff and volunteers conducted site assessments on June 26 and July 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, and 17 of 2013. Whenever possible, two staff/volunteers conducted assessments for the same site in an effort to confirm reliability of the data collected. When this occurred, data collected from the two assessors was combined for that site. Assessors walked all blocks along the mapped ¼ mile perimeter and interior to this perimeter to complete their assessment. Volunteers who were recruited to assist with this assessment were trained prior to beginning the assessment and debriefing sessions were conducted after the assessments were complete to further clarify the data.

Additional photographic data of the sites and the surrounding blocks was collected at the same time as the survey assessments for triangulation with the survey data. See sample survey for additional research questions offered to guide photographic data collection.

Survey and photo data was summarized by Human Impact Partners staff into the cluster and site descriptions that follow.

Findings

Data are combined from 2 assessors for each site unless otherwise noted.

Cluster 1 – Sites 1 and 30
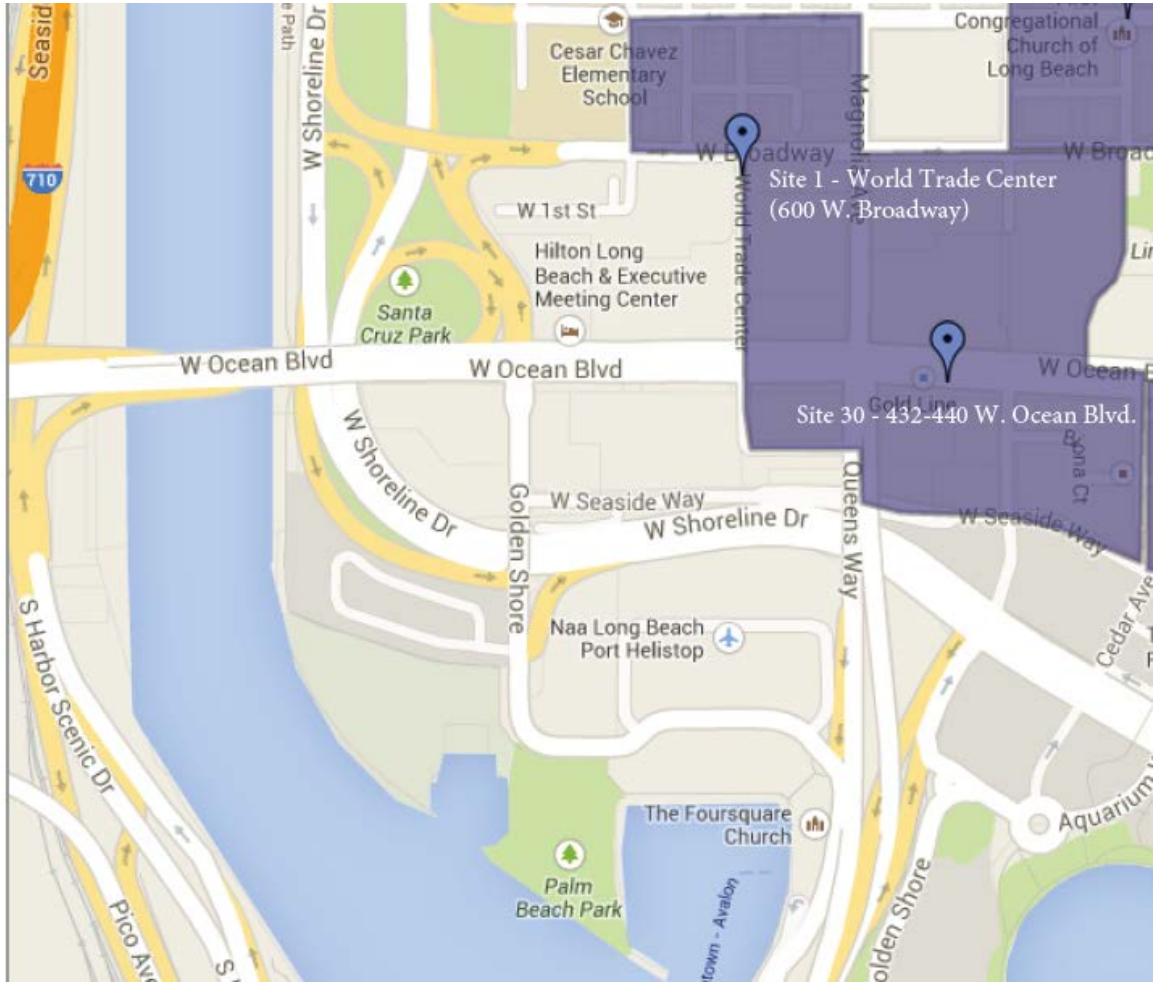
Description of Sites

Site 1 –Parking lot currently in use to support businesses in the World Trade Center building. These businesses are in operation and in very good condition, no sign of going out of business, looks busy

Site 30 – Business in full operation, very good condition, no sign of going out of business or abandonment

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential and commercial; housing is high-rise apartments and condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is very good; overall condition of buildings is also very good

Blight - There are some vacant lots, but otherwise no signs of blight.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - Site 30 has very few fast food restaurants while site 1 has none. Neither site has any stores that sell liquor.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Both sites have access to public transportation and site 30 is close to a small park.

Cluster 2 – Sites 2, 3, and 22
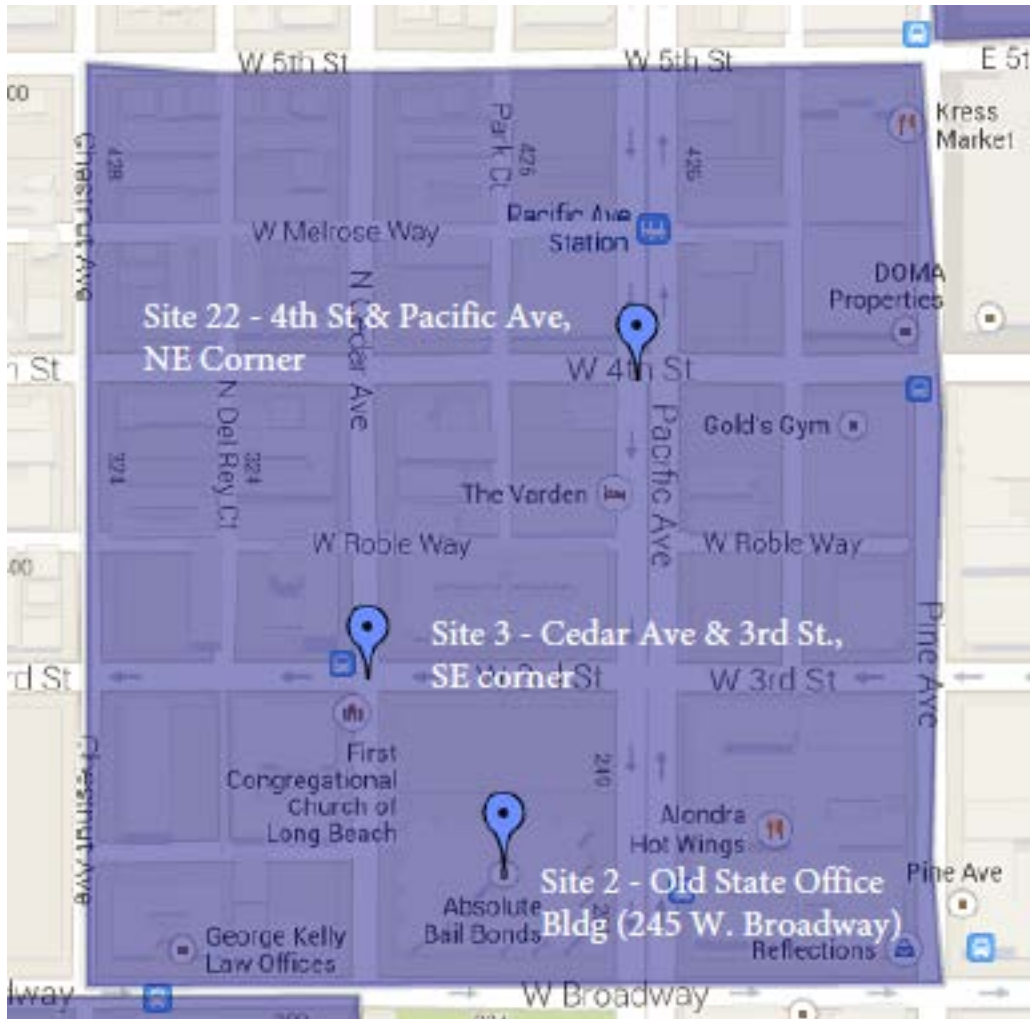
Description of Sites

Site 2 –Vacant commercial building in very good condition

Site 3 – Public parking lot in full use, in fair condition

Site 22 – Parking lot business in operation, in very good condition

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential, commercial, industrial, and vacant lots; types of housing include duplexes, multiple household occupancy, housing units over commercial storefronts, and low-rise, mid-rise, and high-rise apartments and condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is generally moderately good, while the overall condition of buildings is generally fair

Blight - All of the sites have some "for sale"/"for rent" signs, a little/some garbage/litter, and very few-to-some buildings with bars on the windows. Sites 2 & 3 have a little graffiti. Site 22 also has very few buildings that are boarded up/burned out. Site 2 has many vacant lots and some buildings with peeling paint/damaged exterior walls.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - The amount of fast food restaurants and stores that sell liquor at these sites ranges from very few to some.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available at all sites, but very few recreational facilities or stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.
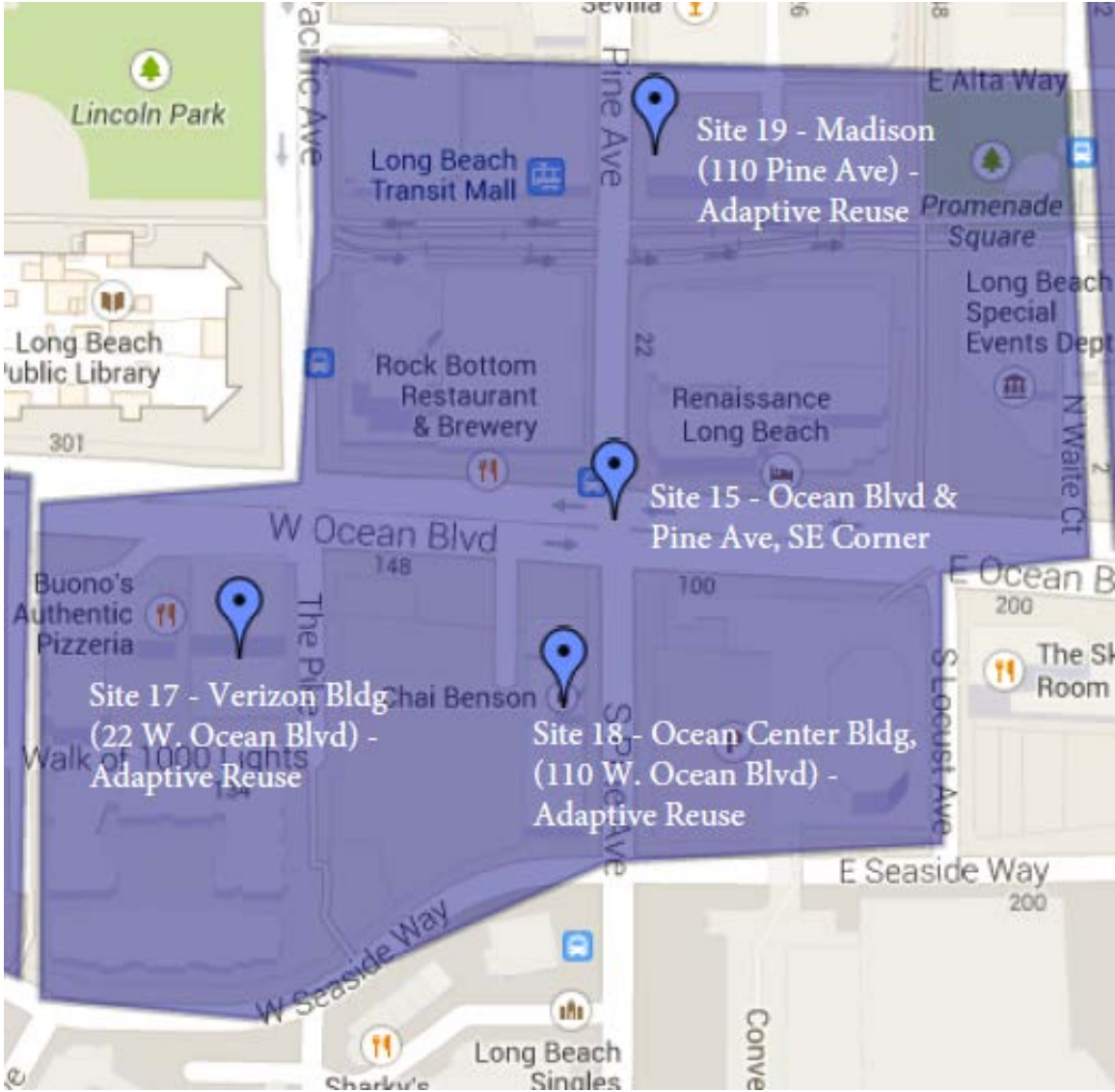
Description of Sites

Site 15 - Small vacant lot behind mural

Site 17 – large office building for sale

Site 18 – Large historic building. Not clear if mixed use or all commercial. Largely vacant with some spaces in use.

Site 19 (only 1 assessor completed site 19) – Historic Office building with bar/restaurant on first floor

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential, industrial, and commercial; types of housing include housing units over commercial storefronts, and low-rise, mid-rise, and high-rise apartments and condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is moderate to very good, while the overall condition of buildings is very poor to very good.

Blight - Sites 15 & 17 have very few vacant lots and very few "for sale"/"for rent" signs. Sites 18 & 19 have very few buildings that are boarded up/burned out and site 18 also has very few buildings with peeling paint/damaged exterior walls. These are the only signs of blight.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - Sites 15, 17, & 19 have some-to-many fast food restaurants. Site 19 has some stores that sell liquor.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available. Site 17 has recreational facilities. Sites 18 & 19 have very few stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Cluster 4 – Sites 4, 7, 25, and 26
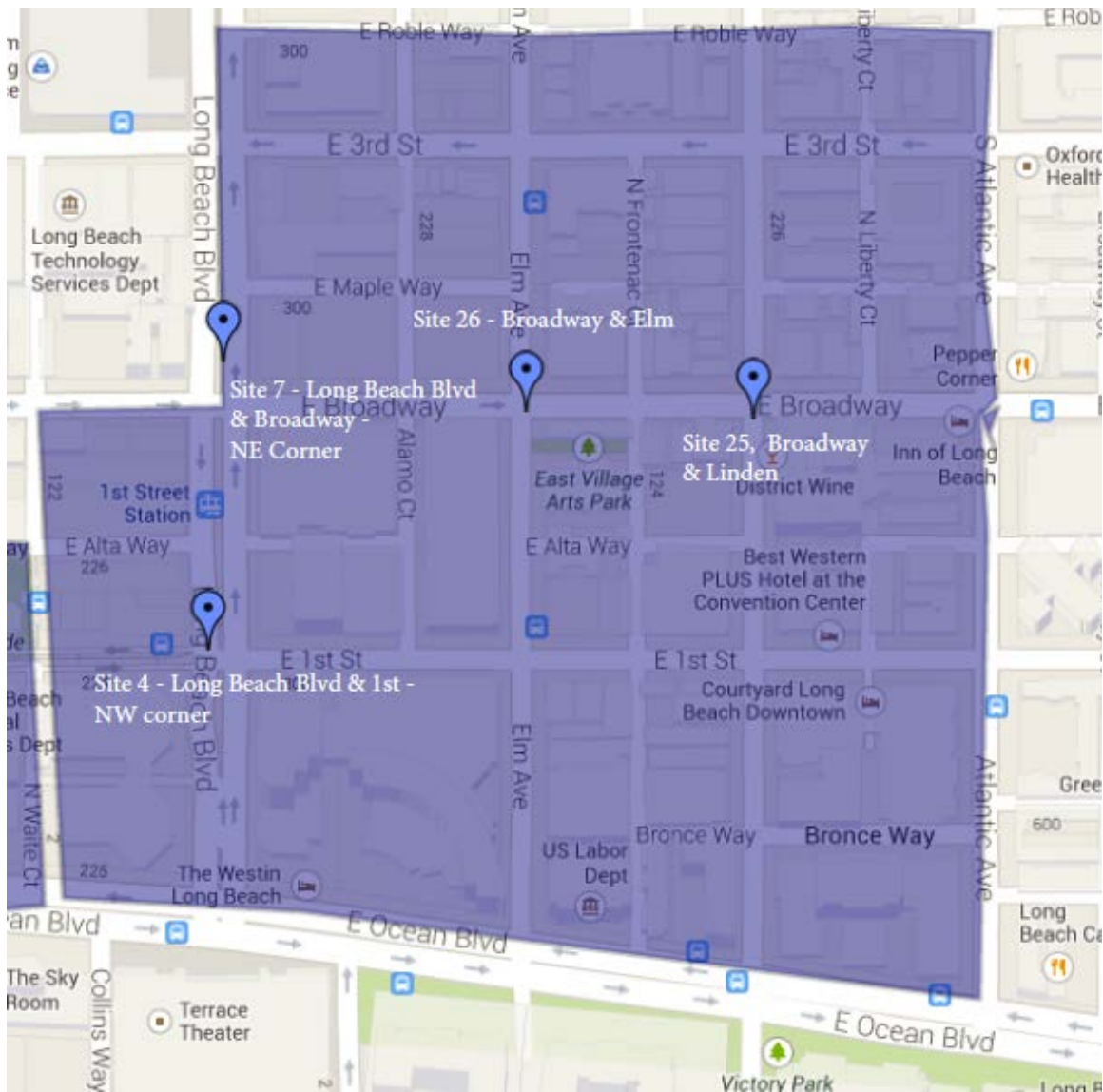
Description of Sites –

Site 4 – private parking lot

Site 7 – Public parking lot in partial use.

Site 25 –The City lists site 25 as the intersection of Broadway and Linden but does not specify which corner of the intersection. The City describes this site as a "vacant lot". There is no clear vacant lot on these cross streets. Pictures provided are of vacant buildings nearby. Specific intentions of the City for this site are unclear.

Site 26 –Public parking in fair condition. This site appears to be the other side of the same parking lot from Site 7. There is no fence or differentiation between the two. There is also a large parking structure (picture included).

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists mostly of mixed residential and commercial, with some vacant lots at site 26; types of housing include low-, medium-, and high-rise apartments and condos, with housing units over commercial storefronts at site 25

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is generally very good, while the overall condition of buildings is fair

Blight - There is a small amount of blight in the area consisting mostly of a little garbage, a few vacant lots, and some buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are none to very few stores that sell liquor. Exposure to fast food restaurants ranges from none at sites 25 & 26 to many at site 4.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available at all sites except 25. There are no other health-promoting resources available at any of the sites.

Cluster 5 – Sites 24 and 27
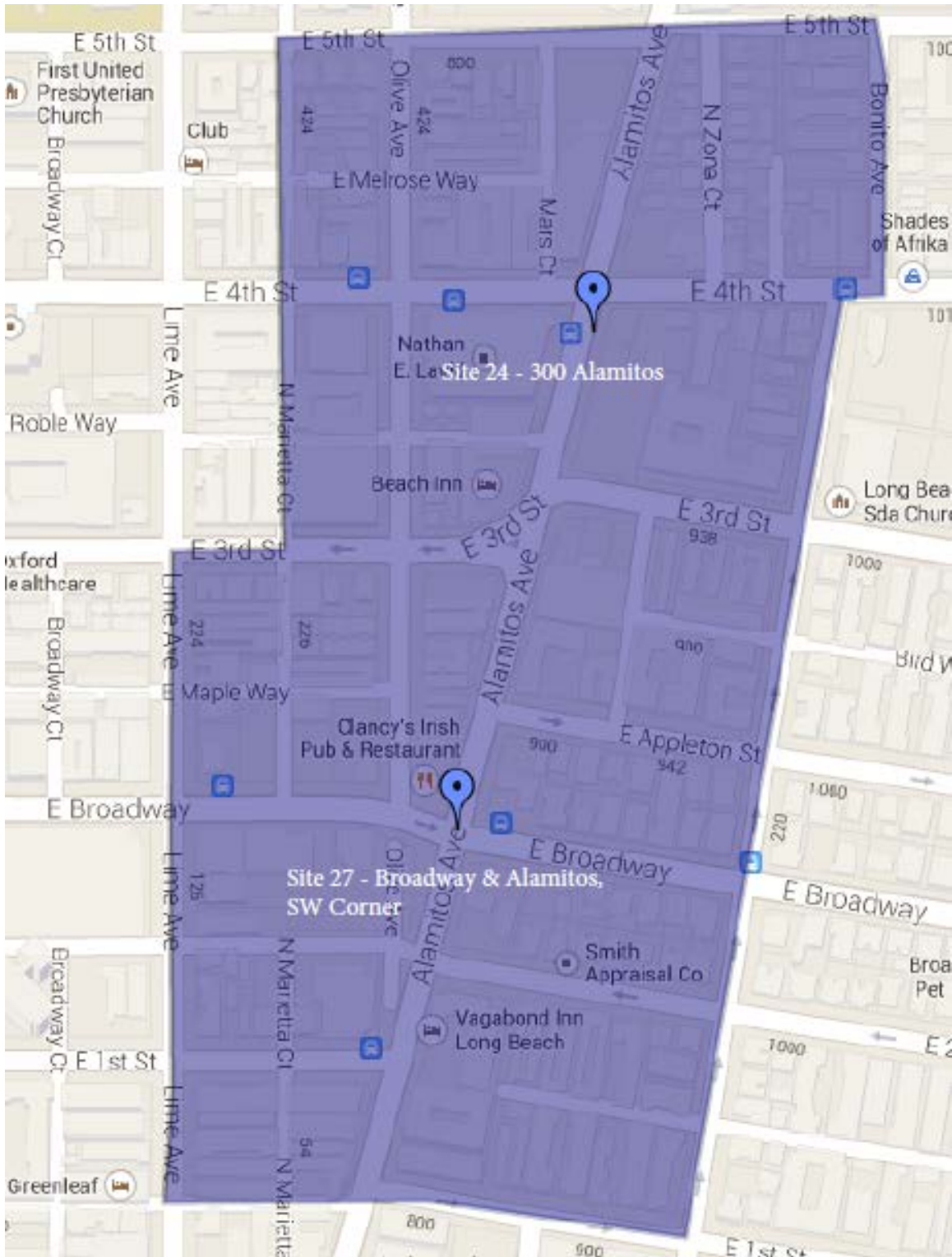
Description of sites –

Site 24 –abandoned/ low use parking lot in poor-to-fair condition

Site 27 –Parking lot that is serving restaurant (Dragon House) in poor to fair condition. Dragon House may or may not still be in business (see picture of health inspection findings posted). A second popular restaurant (Hamburger Mary's) is located on the southwest corner of the intersection. It is likely that city's indication is for the Dragon House parking lot next, but the current designation by the City makes the site location somewhat unclear.
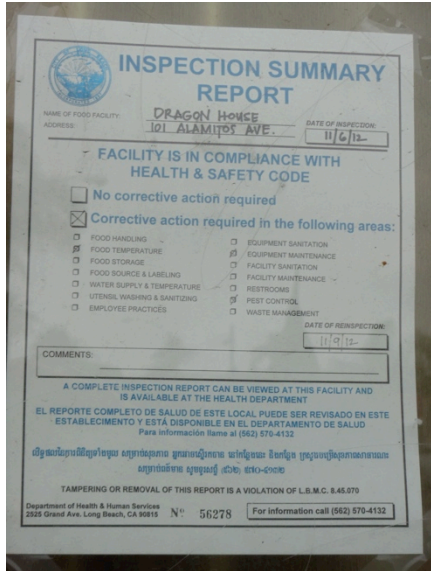
Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential and commercial; types of housing include stand-alone houses, multiple household occupancy, housing units over commercial storefronts, low-rise apartments / condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is generally moderately good while the overall condition of buildings is also fair

Blight - There is a little garbage & graffiti and very few vacant lots or buildings with bars on the windows, and some buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are some fast food restaurants and stores that sell liquor near both of these sites.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available and there are some stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Cluster 6 – Sites 8, 20, and 23
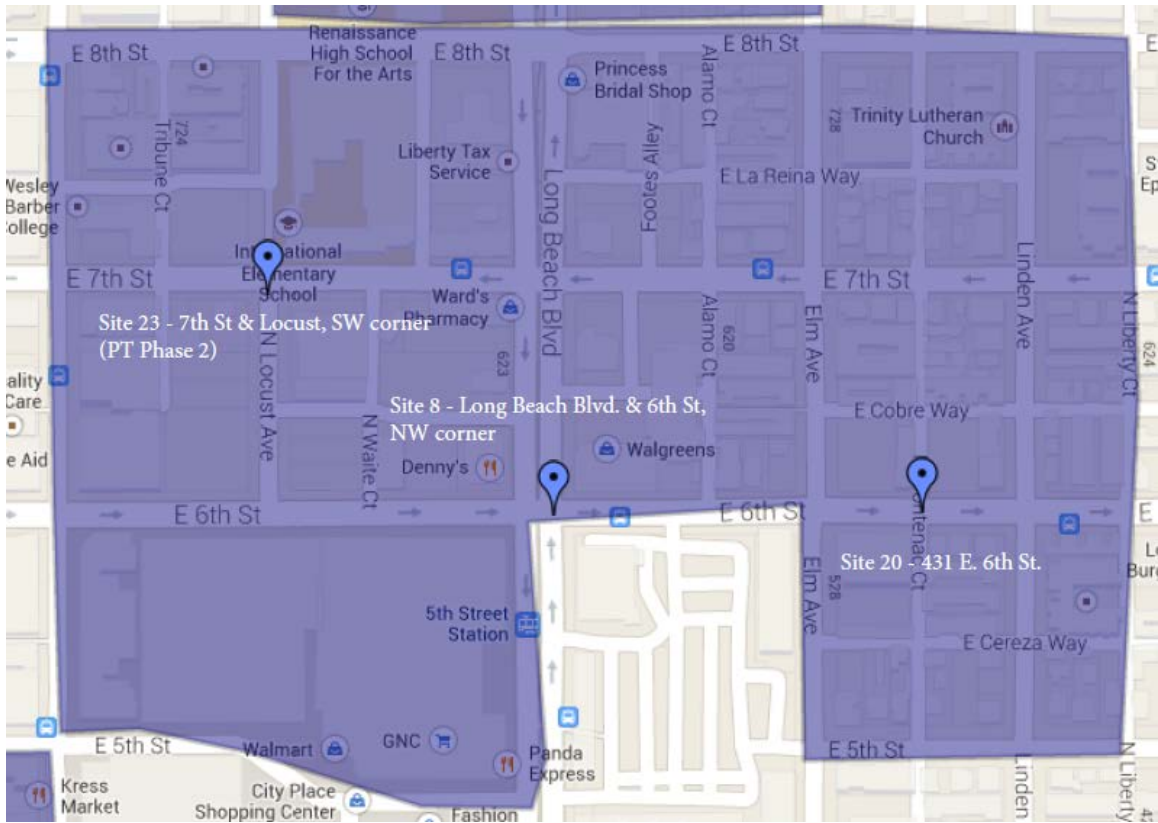
Description of sites -

Site 8 – Diner and fast food shops with available parking to support businesses.

Site 20 – vacant lot with abandoned construction project made of cinder blocks, in fair condition

Site 23 – (data from 1 assessor for site 23) vacant lot, industrial, looks like they are going to build things, fair condition, empty

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential, commercial, and vacant lots; types of housing include stand-alone houses, multiple household occupancy, housing units over commercial storefronts, and low-rise apartments/ condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks ranges from very poor to very good, while the overall condition of buildings is also very poor to very good


Blight - Signs of blight include a little garbage/litter and graffiti, very few vacant lots, and very few-to-some buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls, buildings with window bars or gratings on doors or windows, and "for sale" / "for rent" signs.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are very few-to-some stores that sell liquor and fast food restaurants.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available, there are some community gardens and a playground, and very few-to-some stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.
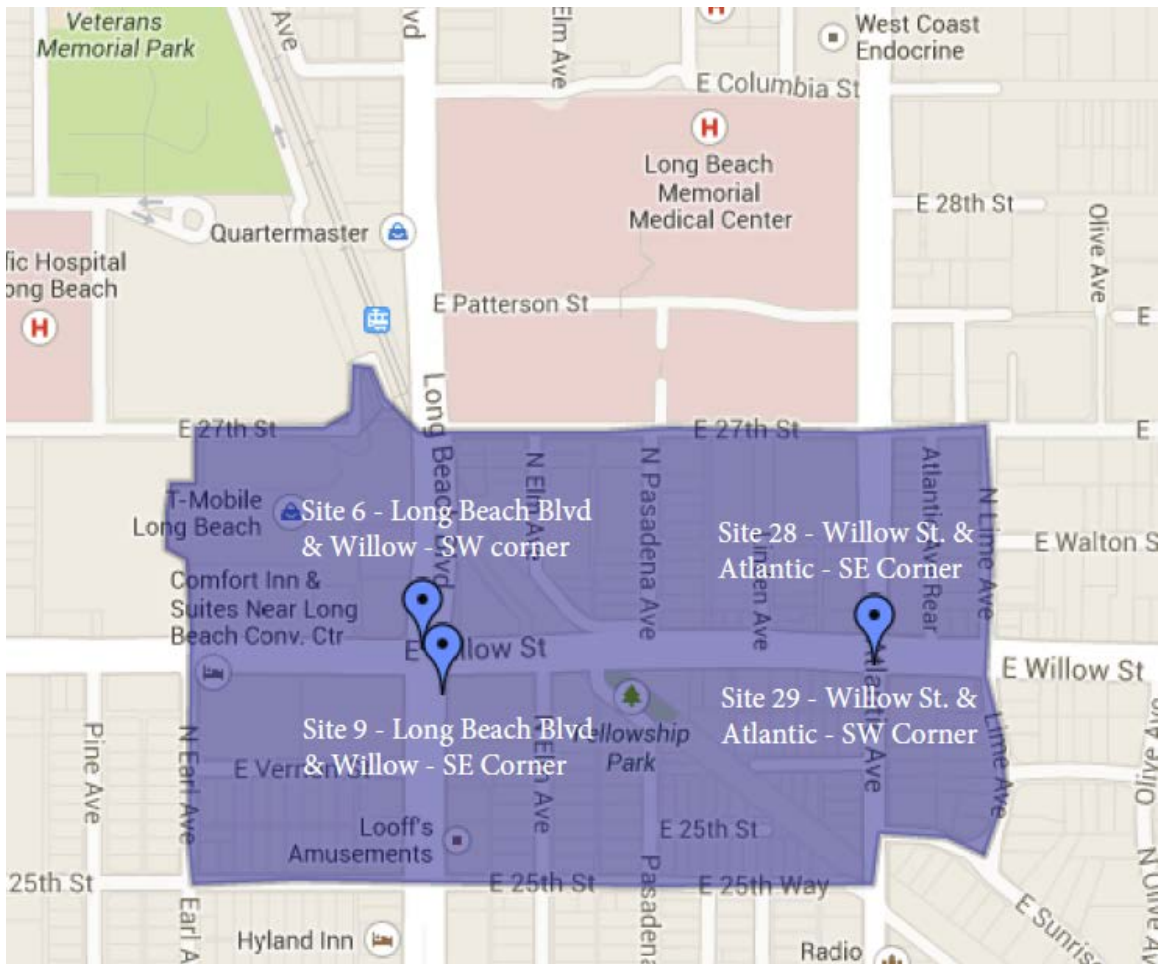
Description of sites –

Site 6 – commercial use, fast food, coffee shop, shopping center, Goodwill, very good condition, not likely to cease soon

Site 9 – (data from 1 assessor for site 9) vacant site, commercial use, used to be a shoe store, very good condition, already out of business

Site 28 – Although the City labeled Site 28 as a vacant lot, it is not clear which lot was intended for this site. There is no vacant lot immediately on the corner of this intersection. (A flower shop is located there.) There are two vacant lots a block off the stated cross streets (one to the east and one to the south).

Site 29 – There is a large open field but this doesn't seem to be 'vacant lot/housing', as the City described. There is no vacant lot immediately on the corner of this intersection. There are two vacant lots a block off the stated cross streets (one to the west and one to the south).

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential throughout, commercial in sites 6 & 9, and industrial & vacant lots in site 28; types of housing include duplexes in site 9, multiple household occupancy in site 6, and low-rise apartments/ condos in site 28, and housing units over commercial storefronts in sites 6 & 28

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is fair-to-moderately good in sites 9 and 28 and very good in site 6. The overall condition of buildings is fair in site 28 and very good in sites 6 and 9.
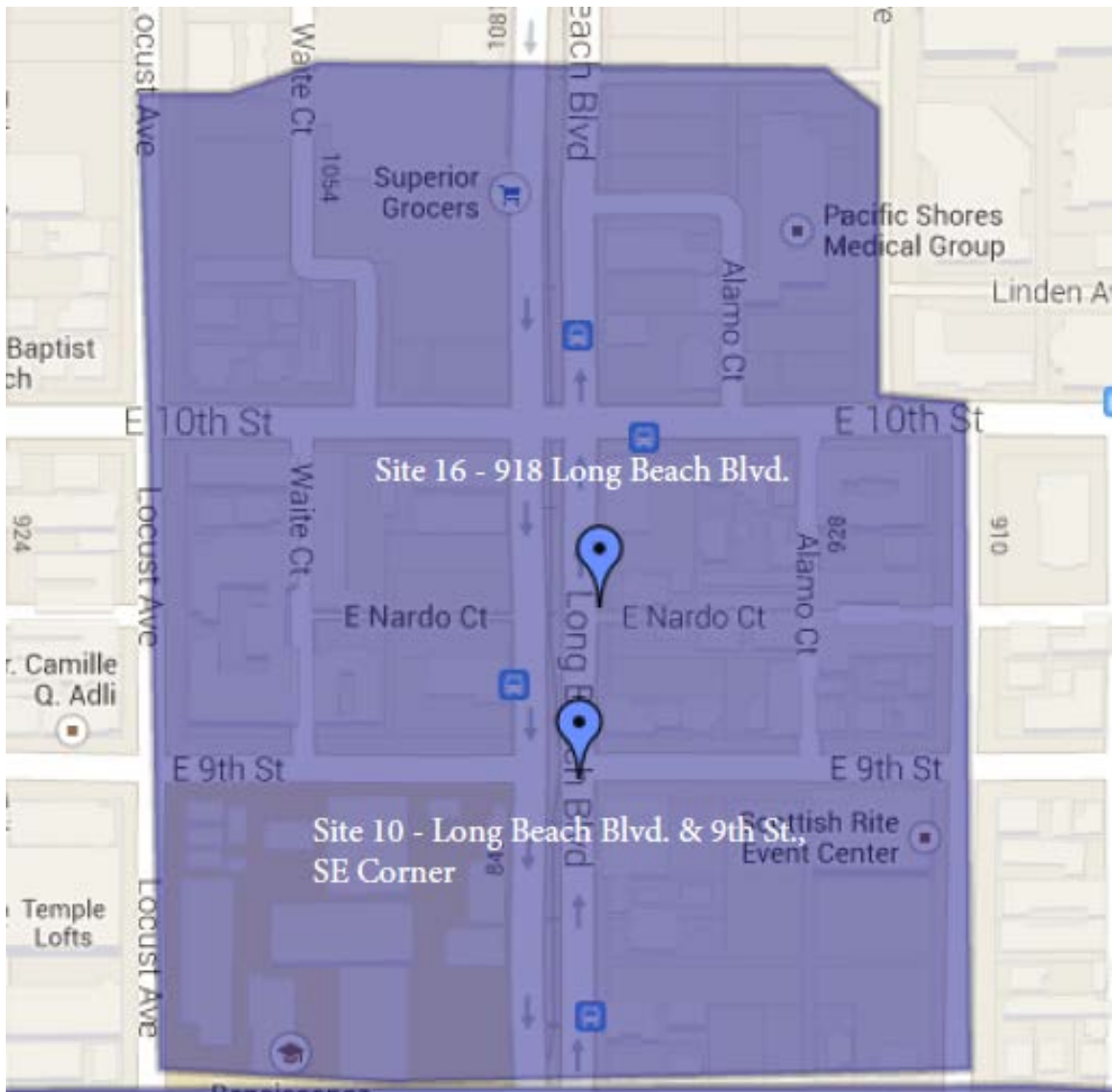
Blight - There is a little garbage/litter and graffiti and there are very few vacant lots. The amount of buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls and buildings with bars on the windows ranges from none to very few. There are very few-to-some "for sale"/ "for rent" signs.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - Sites 6 and 9 have many fast food restaurants and some-to-many stores that sell liquor, while site 28 has very few of each.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available at all sites, and sites 6 and 9 have recreational facilities (a park). Sites 6 and 9 also have very few stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Description of sites –

Site 10 –commercial building not currently in use, for lease or sale

Site 16 –used car lot, in poor-to-fair condition

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential and commercial use; types of housing include stand-alone houses, duplexes, multiple household occupancy, and low-and mid-rise apartments / condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is fair. Overall condition of buildings is also fair.
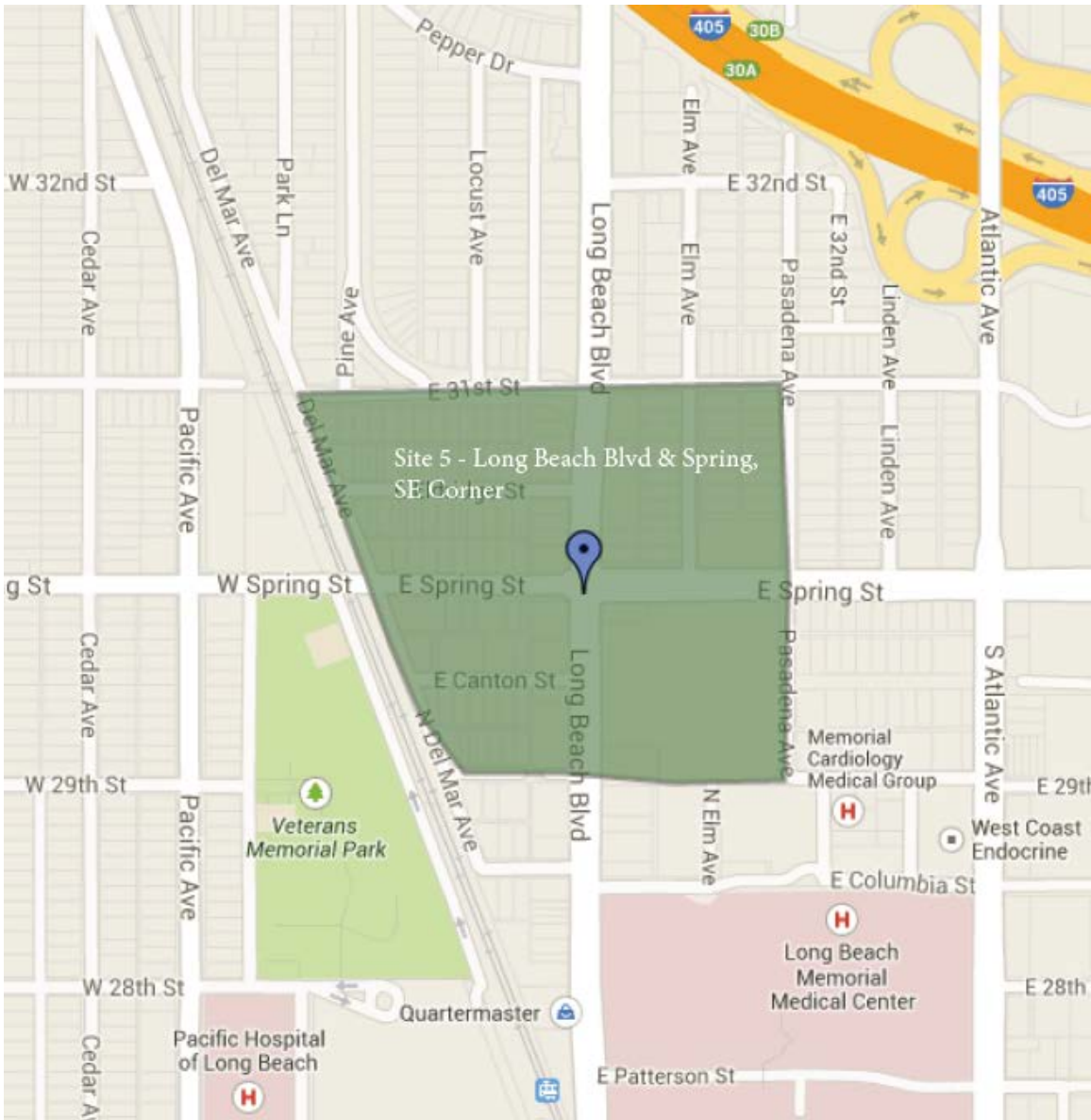
Blight - There is a little graffiti and some garbage/ litter, some buildings with bars on the windows, some vacant lots, some buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls, and some "for sale" / "for rent" signs.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are some fast food restaurants and some stores that sell liquor.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available and there are many stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Site 5

Site 5 - Long Beach Blvd & Spring, SE Corner

Description of site - Very large parking lot serving Memorial Medical Center. In high use.

Description of land use & housing - Land use consists of mixed residential and vacant lots with a hospital nearby; types of housing include duplexes and multiple household occupancy
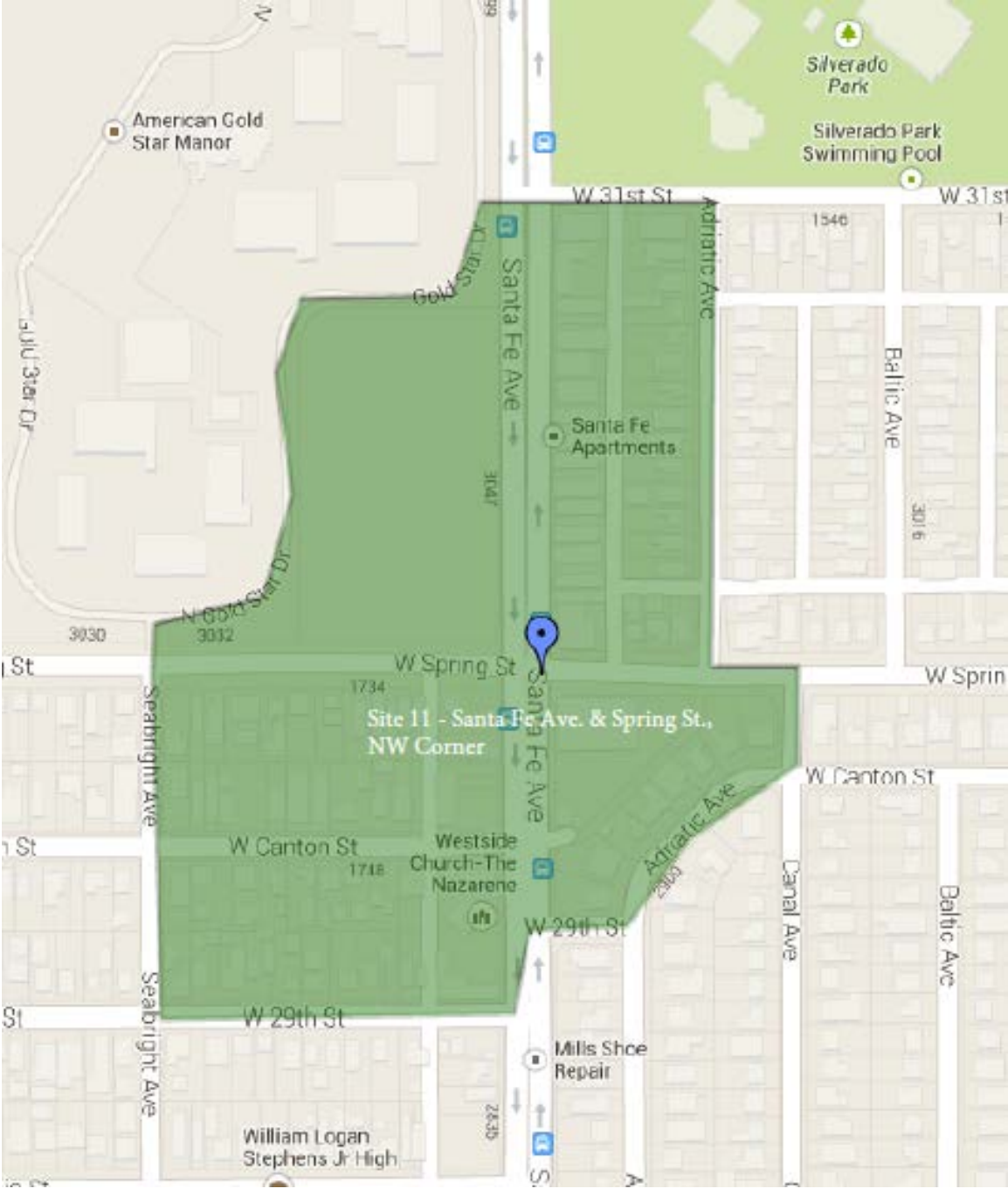
Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is moderately good-to-very good. Overall condition of buildings is fair.

Blight - There is some garbage/ litter, a little graffiti, very few buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls and vacant lots.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are some to many fast food restaurants in the area and very few stores that sell liquor.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available and there are recreational facilities such as community gardens in the area, but no stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Site 11

Site 11 - Santa Fe Ave. & Spring St., NW Corner

Description of site - Private Park. Unclear as to access point and if available to public.

Description of land use & housing – Land use consists of mixed residential and commercial; types of housing include low-rise apartments or condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is fair. Overall condition of buildings is poor-to-fair.

Blight - There is a little graffiti and some garbage/ litter, some buildings with bars on the windows, very few-to-some vacant lots, some buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls, and some "for sale" / "for rent" signs.
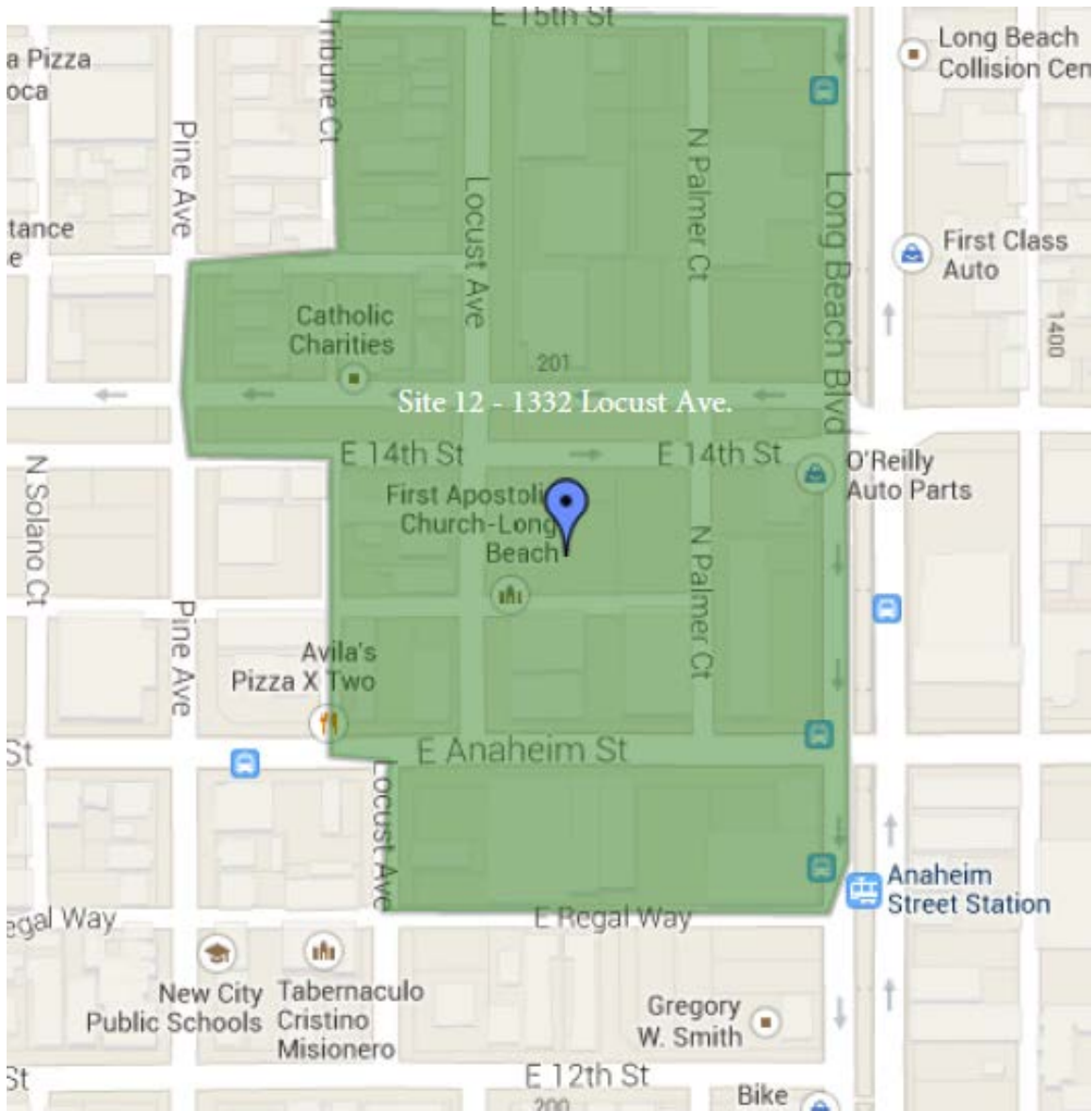

Proximity to unhealthy resources – There are some fast food and liquor stores in the area surrounding site 11.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available and there are very few stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Site 12 - 1332 Locust Ave.

Description of site – Empty space in poor condition, vacant building

Description of land use & housing – Land use consists of mixed residential, commercial, and vacant lots; types of housing include duplexes and low- and mid-rise apartments/condos

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is moderately good. Overall condition of buildings is poor-to-fair.
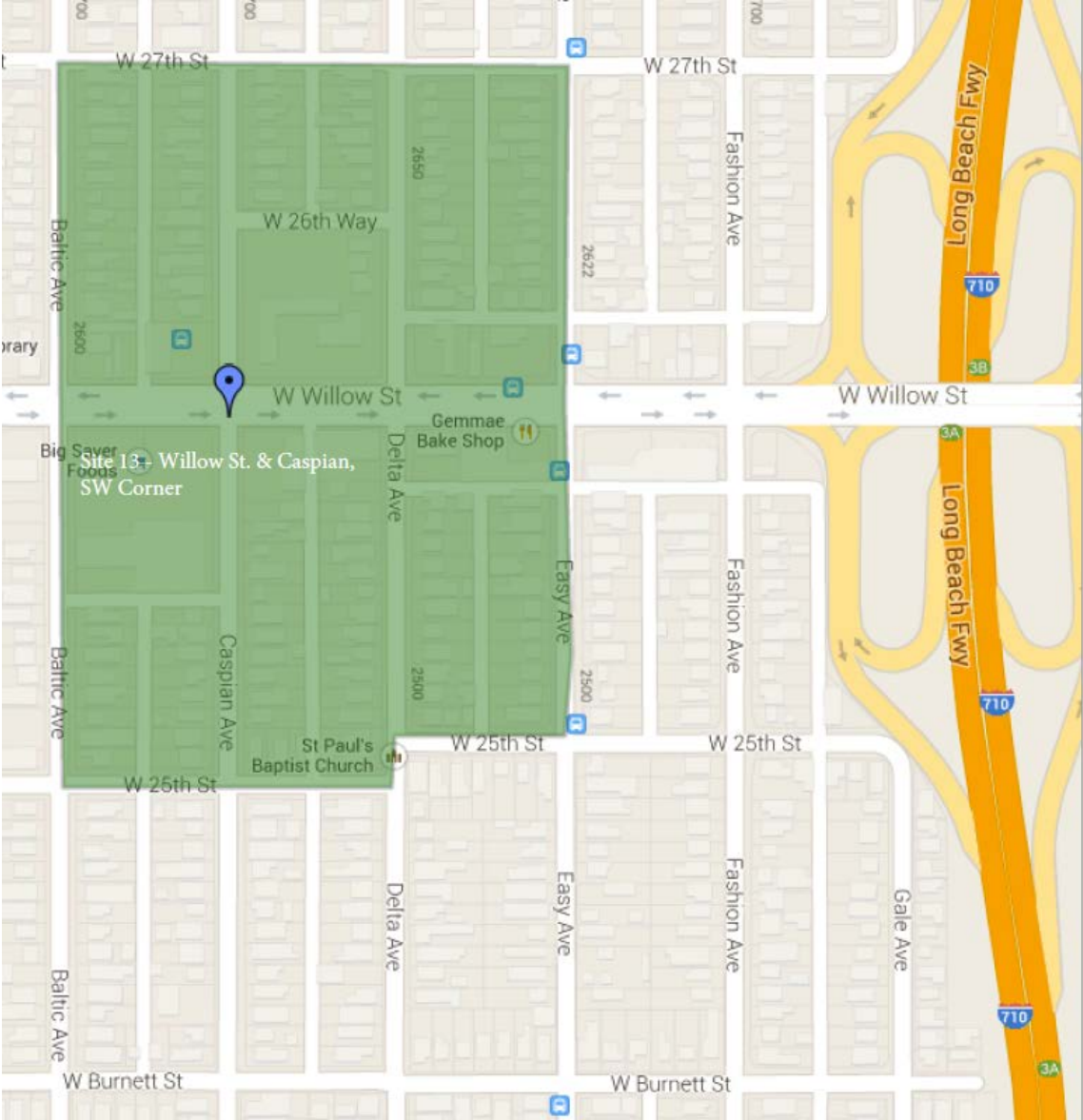

Blight - There is some garbage/ litter, graffiti, burned out/boarded up buildings, buildings with bars on the windows, and buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls. There are very few vacant lots.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are none-to-very few fast food restaurants and stores that sell liquor.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available and there are very few stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables. There are recreational facilities such as park, playground, and sports fields.

Site 13

Description of site - Commercial site with grocery store, laundromat, and church, in fair condition, not likely to cease operation soon

Description of land use & housing – Land use consists of mixed residential and commercial; types of housing consist of stand-alone houses

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is moderately good. Overall condition of buildings is fair.
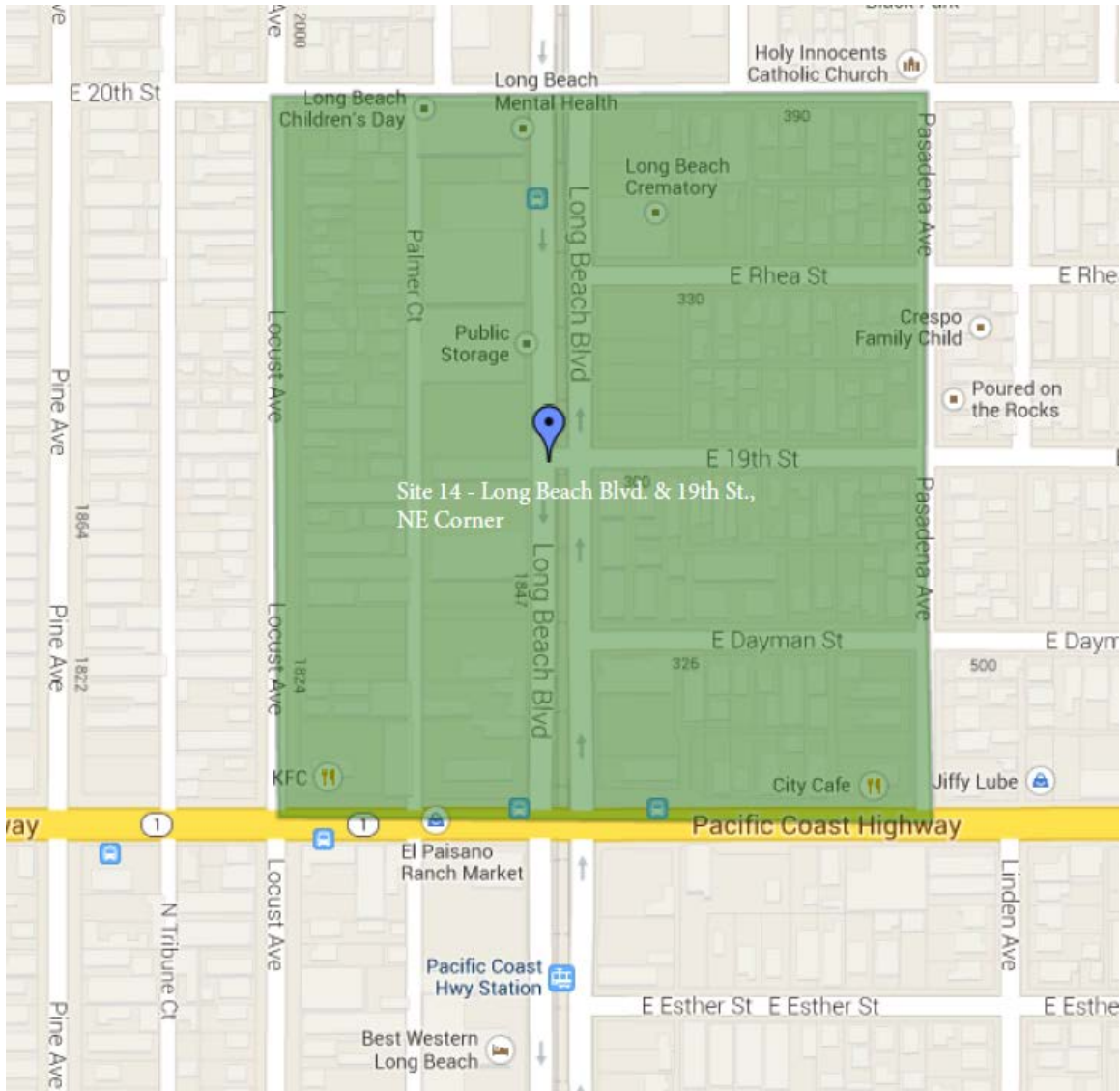
Blight - There is a little garbage/ litter and graffiti. There are some buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls and very few buildings with bars on the windows.

Proximity to unhealthy resources – There are many fast food restaurants and many liquor stores in the area.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available and there are very few stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Site 14

Site 14 - Long Beach Blvd. & 19th St., NE Corner

Description of site - The site consists of an empty lot with signs, in very poor condition, not in use.

Description of land use & housing – Land use consists of mixed residential and vacant lots; types of housing include multiple household occupancy and low-rise apartments/condos.

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is moderately good. Overall condition of buildings is very poor.

Blight - There is a lot of garbage/ litter and graffiti. There are very few buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls and vacant lots.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are some few fast food restaurants and very few stores that sell liquor.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation and recreational facilities are not available and there are very few stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Site 21
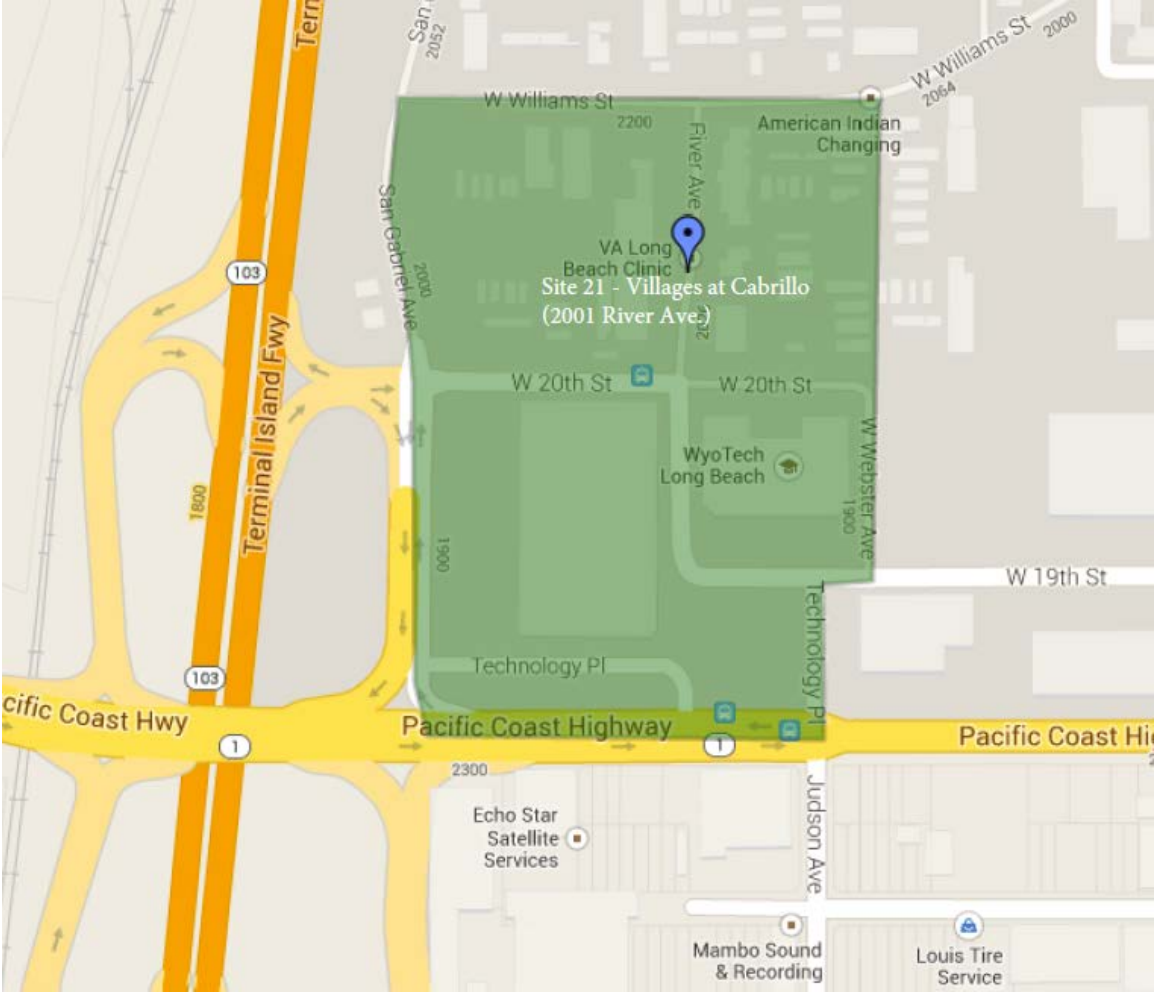
Description of site -

Site 21 is the Villages at Cabrillo (also the PD31 proposed site for emergency shelter housing). This site used to be a Navy base and the housing on the base was converted to private housing, with some affordable housing units. Access to the site itself is restricted, but some pictures were taken of the Veteran's health clinic on the property that aligns with the specific address of the proposed new housing. The surrounding neighborhood was also assessed and additional pictures were obtained of the perimeter of the site.

Description of land use & housing – Land use consists of mixed residential and industrial; types of housing include multiple household occupancy

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is very good. Overall condition of buildings is very poor.

Blight - The only sign of blight is very few buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are many few fast food restaurants and very few stores that sell liquor.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available and recreational facilities consist of a park and playground.

Description of site – Empty lot in very poor condition, not in use

Description of land use & housing – Land use consists of mixed residential and commercial; types of housing include stand-alone houses and duplexes

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - Condition of sidewalks is very poor. Overall condition of buildings is very poor.

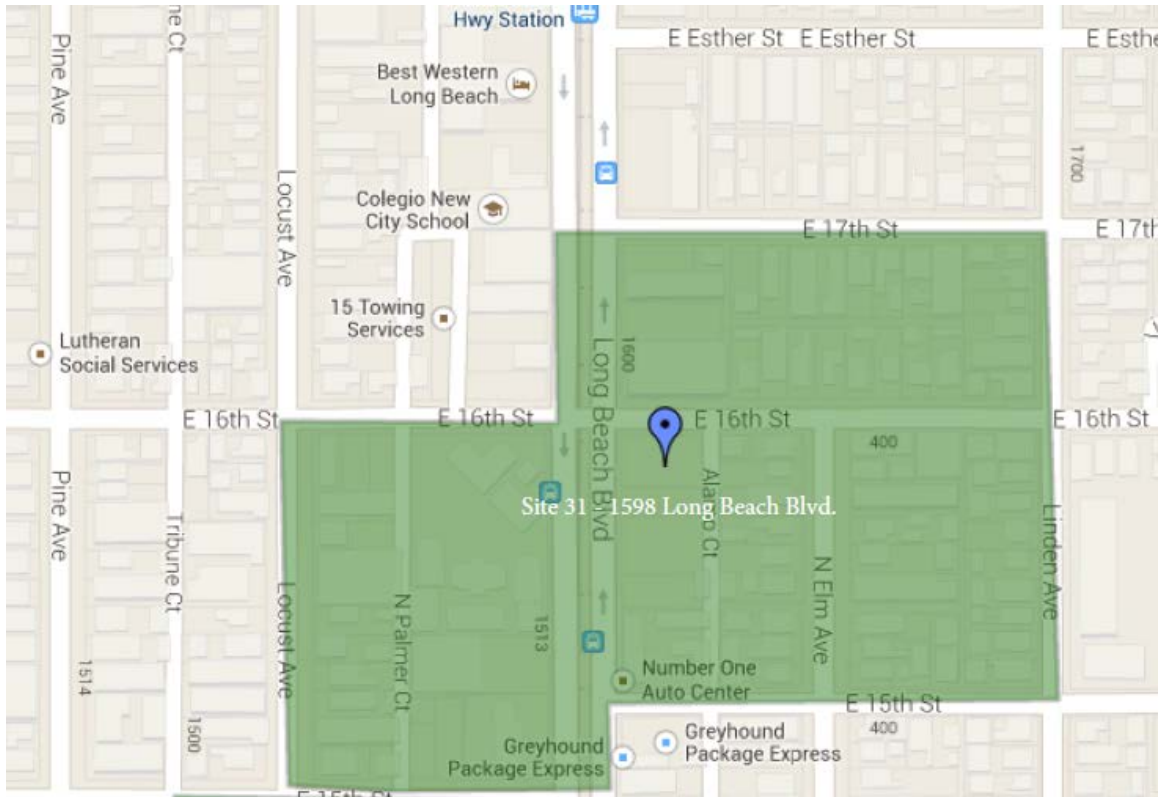**Blight -** There is a lot of garbage/ litter and some graffiti. There are very few buildings with bars on the windows, buildings with peeling paint or damaged exterior walls, and vacant lots.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are many few fast food restaurants and very few stores that sell liquor.


Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is available but there are no recreational facilities or stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Emergency Shelter Site

California Senate Bill 2 (SB 2), which went into effect in January of 2008, requires localities to identify within their housing element documents at least one zoning category in which homeless shelters are allowed, without conditional use permit or other discretionary review, and to identify sites for new emergency shelters.

Two proposed emergency shelter sites were assessed for this study: PD 31, which is the same location as Site 21 (see above), and the IP zone, which is described by the City as "The area north of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, south of Anaheim Street, between the Terminal Island (I-47) and the Long Beach Freeways (I-710)." The IP zone location assessment is described below.
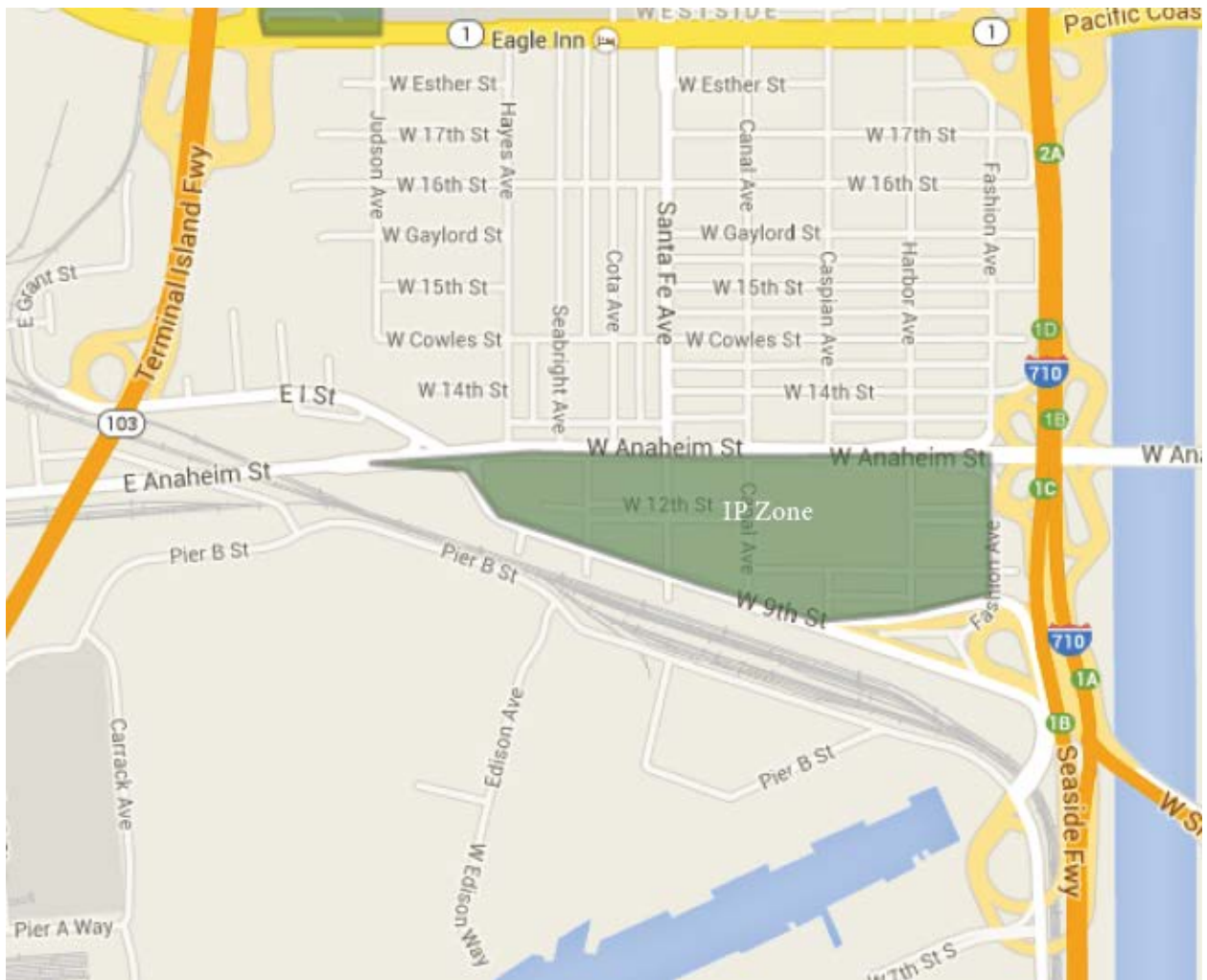
Description of site - Vacant site in industrial area, high volume trucks, factories and industry in full operation, construction, smells bad, smoke and pollution, area in very poor condition, run-down, in use

Description of land use & housing – Land use is industrial with no residential units in the area

Condition of sidewalks & buildings - There are no sidewalks or buildings to assess condition.

Blight - There is some garbage/ litter, but no other signs of blight.

Proximity to unhealthy resources - There are no fast food restaurants or stores that sell liquor in the area.

Proximity to health-promoting resources - Public transportation is not available, there are no recreational facilities, and no stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables.

Citation

1. Sastry N, Pebley AR. *The Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey: Neighborhood Observation Forms and Interviewer Manual. Working Paper.* RAND Corporation; 2004. Available at: http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/drafts/2005/DRU2400.6-1.pdf.

Block Face Observation Form

Street Name/Description:

_____

Address:

Date/Time:

SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

1. Is the site vacant (is there a building on the property)? Yes / No

2. If not, what is the existing use?

   Residential
   Commercial
   Industrial

3. If there is a building on site, is it in use (i.e. the business is in operation, people are living in building)? Please include if it is only partially in use (i.e. four business fronts with only two in operation).

   _____

4. In your own words, how would you describe the existing use? (i.e. coffee shop, apartment/condo, book store, school). Please note if the building seems high end/luxury.

   _____

5. What is the condition of the existing use?
   Very poor …………………………………………….1
   Poor …………………………………………………..2
   Fair …………………………………………………...3
   Very good ……………………………………………4
   Excellent ……………………………………………..5

6. If there is any signage, what is the age of the building? _____

7. If the site is in use, is there any reason to believe that the existing use will be going out of business? (is the building old? In poor condition or rundown? Does it look partially vacant?)

   _____

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT

1. How many lanes for traffic are there on this street?
    Number of Lanes _____

2. What is the traffic flow on this street?
    Very Light ………………1
    Light ……………………..2
    Moderate ………………..3
    Heavy ……………………4
    Very Heavy………………5

3. How would you rate the condition of the sidewalks (for walking)?
    Very Poor ………………1
    Fair ……………………..2
    Moderately good ………..3
    Very good ………………4
    Under construction ……..5
    No sidewalks …………..6

4. Is there public transportation (e.g. a bus –stop) on this block? In the walking radius?
    Yes ……………………1
    No ……………………..2

5. Is there garbage, litter, or broken glass on the street or sidewalk, in yards, or vacant lots?
    None …………………..1
    A little …………………..2
    Some …………………3
    A lot …………………4

6. Is there graffiti on buildings, sidewalks, walks, or signs?
    None …………………1
    A little ………………..2
    Some …………………3
    A lot …………………4

7. How would you characterize the land use on this block face?
    Mixed residential and commercial
    Mixed residential and industrial
    Mixed residential and vacant lots
    Other Specify _____

8. What are the main types of housing along this block face? (circle all that apply)
    No residential units …………...1
    Stand-alone houses……………2
    Duplexes (two-household structures) ………..…………3
    Multiple household occupancy (3-6 units) ……...……………...4
    Housing units over commercial store fronts …………………...5
    Low rise apartments or condominium buildings (7 or more units, 1-3 floors) ………..…….6
    Mid-rise apartment or condominium buildings (4-6 floors) ……...……………

….7
High – rise apartment or condominium buildings (more than 6 floors)…………….………..8

9. What is the overall condition of the building?
Very poor…………………………1

Poor……………………………..2
Fair …………………………....3
Very good ………………………4

Excellent………………………..5

10. How many buildings are burned out, boarded up, or abandoned?
None ………………………1
Very Few …………………..2
Some………………………3
Many ………………………4
All …………………………5

11. How many vacant lots are there on this block?

None……………………………1
Very Few………………………..2
Some …………………………3

Many…………………………4

All ……………………………….5

12. How many buildings have peeling paint or damaged exterior walls?
None ……………………………1
Very Few ………………………..2
Some …………………………3
Many ……………………………4
All ………………………………5

13. How many buildings have window bars or gratings on doors or windows?
None ……………………………1
Very few ………………………..2
Some …………………………3
Many ……………………………4
All ……………………………5

14. Are there signs indicating there is a neighborhood watch on this block?
Yes ……………………………1
No ……………………………….2

15. How many building have "for sale" or "for rent" signs?

None…………………………..1
Very few …………………...2
Some ……………………….3
Many ……………………….4

All ………………………….5

16.   Are there any recreational facilities are in the block face. (see list in next questions)
Yes ……………………………1
No (GO TO END)…….2

17.   What kinds of recreational facilities are in the block face?
Park …………………………...1
Playground …………………2
Sports/playing fields/ courts/ swimming pool ……..…….3
Community gardens…..4

18. How many fast food stores are there?

None…………………………..1
Very few …………………...2
Some ……………………….3
Many ……………………….4
All ………………………….5

19. How many stores that sell liquor are there?

None…………………………..1
Very few …………………….2
Some ……………………….3
Many ……………………….4
All ………………………….5

20. How many stores that sell fresh fruits and vegetables are there?

None…………………………..1
Very few …………………..2
Some …………………………3
Many ……………………….4
All …………………………….5

PHOTO GUIDELINES

Review the questions above. What kind of pictures might show what condition the site and neighborhood are in?

For example,

Take a picture of the site itself to show its current use (i.e. business, residential building, gas station, etc.)

Take photos of things that show the quality of neighborhood, i.e. Are there abandoned lots?, Graffiti?, what is the quality of sidewalks?

What is the overall condition of surrounding buildings? Take a picture.

Can you see toxic facilities nearby? (i.e. nearby freeways, oil refineries, etc). Take a picture.

Take a photo that shows traffic level and flow. Are there stop signs, speed bumps, traffic lights?

Do you see trash, broken glass and other unwanted items on the street? Take a picture.

Is there public transportation nearby (Buses, Bus Stop Signs, Bike Lanes)? Take a picture!

What kinds of businesses are in the area? Liquor stores, Fast Food, Healthy Grocery Stores? Take a picture!

Are there billboards? What do they show?

Are there telephone wires overhead? What kind of condition are they in? Take a picture!

What kinds of recreational facilities are in the neighborhood? Parks? Playground? Playing fields? Take a picture.

What are the types of buildings in this neighborhood? Mainly housing or businesses? Take a pic of the whole street.