THE STATE OF HIGHLAND PARK

A REPORT PRESENTED TO THE HISTORIC HIGHLAND PARK NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
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As of December 18, 2013 this report supersedes all previous drafts and earlier versions.

The contents, claims, and findings of this report are the sole responsibility of the authors.

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Introduction

Intent, Purpose, Goals and Objectives

The purpose of this report is to create a neighborhood profile for the Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council (HHPNC) that describes and analyzes the sociodemographic and economic characteristics of the community. Current information about the neighborhood's residents, housing, economy and other related features will allow the HHPNC to understand both the characteristics and needs of the residents. Information provided in this profile will allow the HHPNC to compare the characteristics of the neighborhood to the City of Los Angeles as a whole, as well as understand the most pressing policy issues and programmatic needs facing the neighborhood.

Brief Description of Data and Analysis

The data in this report is drawn from publicly available datasets from the U.S. Census Bureau. Specifically, the data is manipulated to highlight statistics for the area within the Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council boundaries. Additionally, the same data for the City of Los Angeles is shown alongside Highland Park in most variables, for comparison purposes. The datasets utilized for this report include the Decennial Census, American Community Survey (ACS) and the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD).

Executive Summary

Demographics

Highland Park is a diverse neighborhood, with over 70% of the population identifying as Hispanic or Latino, and 40% of the population born outside of the United States. A third of the population speaks English "less than very well," which could potentially provide accessibility barriers for the neighborhood. It is a fairly young neighborhood, with a median age of 35. Highland Park has a high percentage of married couple families (45%), and about half of households consist of four or more people.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Almost a third of Highland Park's residents have a high school degree or less, which can create challenges surrounding the type of low-skill employment attainable with this educational level. About two-thirds of its working population participates in the labor force, while 11% of the labor force is unemployed. The median annual earnings for Highland Park residents is about $35,000 per year and the median household income in Highland Park is about $51,000 per year. About 14% of the families in Highland Park earned incomes below the poverty level in the last year, and one in ten households rely on cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP.

Housing and Transportation

As Highland Park was one of LA's first residential suburbs, it is unsurprising that Highland Park has an aging housing stock—35% of the housing structures in Highland Park were built before 1940, and a majority are single-family homes. About 60% of residents in Highland Park are renters, and 40% are owners. A quarter of renters in Highland Park experience a high housing burden and spend more than 50% of their income on rent.

Private automobile ownership is high amongst Highland Park residents, where 36% of residents have two cars. A large majority of residents drive alone to work, however about 30% of residents either carpool, take public transit, bike or walk to work.

Neighborhood Economic Base

Over the past ten years, the number of jobs in Highland Park has increased 60%, which is a great asset for the community. The educational attainment levels of people who work in Highland Park is fairly evenly distributed across the different levels, ranging from about a quarter of workers with less than a high school degree and just over 25% of workers with a Bachelor's degree or above. About 50% of Highland Park jobholders are Hispanic/Latino. The percentage of Highland Park jobholders 55 and older increased over the past ten years, whereas the percentage of jobholders 29 and younger has decreased.

Part I: Background

Neighborhood History

Located on the northeast edge of Los Angeles, the land comprising the Highland Park neighborhood has a rich social, political and economic history spanning back to its earliest documented years in the 1600s as the location of the Native American Hahamong'na tribe (Fischer, 2008). The Arroyo consistently attracted settlers to the area throughout the decades, as water is an essential part of any successful settlement. Owned by several real estate entrepreneurs over the past centuries, the land has been used for a variety of purposes from haciendas, to cattle grazing, to one of the first residential suburbs of the City of Los Angeles (KCET, 2013). This range of differing historical periods and land uses all contributed to the development of the vibrant Highland Park neighborhood we see today.

The history of Highland Park is most well-documented after the Mexican-American War, when thousands of acres of western land was annexed to the United States in the 1820s, and Rancho San Rafael, what is now known as Highland Park, became part of California (KCET, 2013). By 1869, the Rancho was foreclosed on by the bank, and land speculators Alfred Chapman and Andrew Glassell bought and subdivided the land, using foresight to identify the advantageous location of the area due to its close proximity to the growing City of Los Angeles (KCET, 2013).

During this transitional period at the turn of the century for Highland Park, the arts and culture scene developed. Led by William Lees Judson and George Wharton James, the Arts & Crafts movement took shape in the region, as residents sought a method to connect architecture and construction with the physical landscape surrounding them (KCET, 2013). This movement is widely regarded as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution of the time, which emphasized the mechanization of daily tasks and labor. The Arts & Crafts movement challenged this notion, by emphasizing the hand-made rather than machine-made, even if the process was significantly more time-consuming (KCET, 2013). El Alisal, or "place of the sycamore trees," developed by Highland Park resident Charles Lummis, is a structural remnant of this period still available to experience today (Historical Society of Southern California, 2013).

Highland Park was eventually annexed to the City of Los Angeles in 1895, which in return, provided municipal services such as water and police protection, making Highland Park one of the first suburbs of the city (KCET, 2013). In the same year, the Pacific Electric rail line spanning from Downtown Los Angeles to Pasadena opened, and spurred the real estate boom in Highland Park, as people were able to easily travel to employment centers in the two major economic hubs, while still enjoying the comforts of suburban life (KCET, 2013). During the 1930s, channelization of the Arroyo began in an effort to control the damaging floods that consistently occurred in the area (KCET, 2013). This program provided Highland Park and other nearby residents employment opportunities during the midst of the Great Depression. Increased mobility combined with the channelization of the Arroyo, spurred the thriving nature of Highland Park in the first half of the 20th Century (KCET, 2013).

However, once the Arroyo Seco Parkway was completed in 1940, the dynamics of Highland Park quickly changed. While the downtown Highland Park area used to attract customers traveling on the Pacific Electric rail line, the presence of a freeway drew more residents to their cars, and away from the commercial center (KCET, 2013). More and more people shuttled back and forth between Los Angeles and new suburbs in the San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys via automobile, without stopping along the way. Along with new zoning laws allowing multi-family dwellings to replace single-family homes, this led to a quick decline for both the rail line, as well as the real estate market in Highland Park (KCET, 2013).

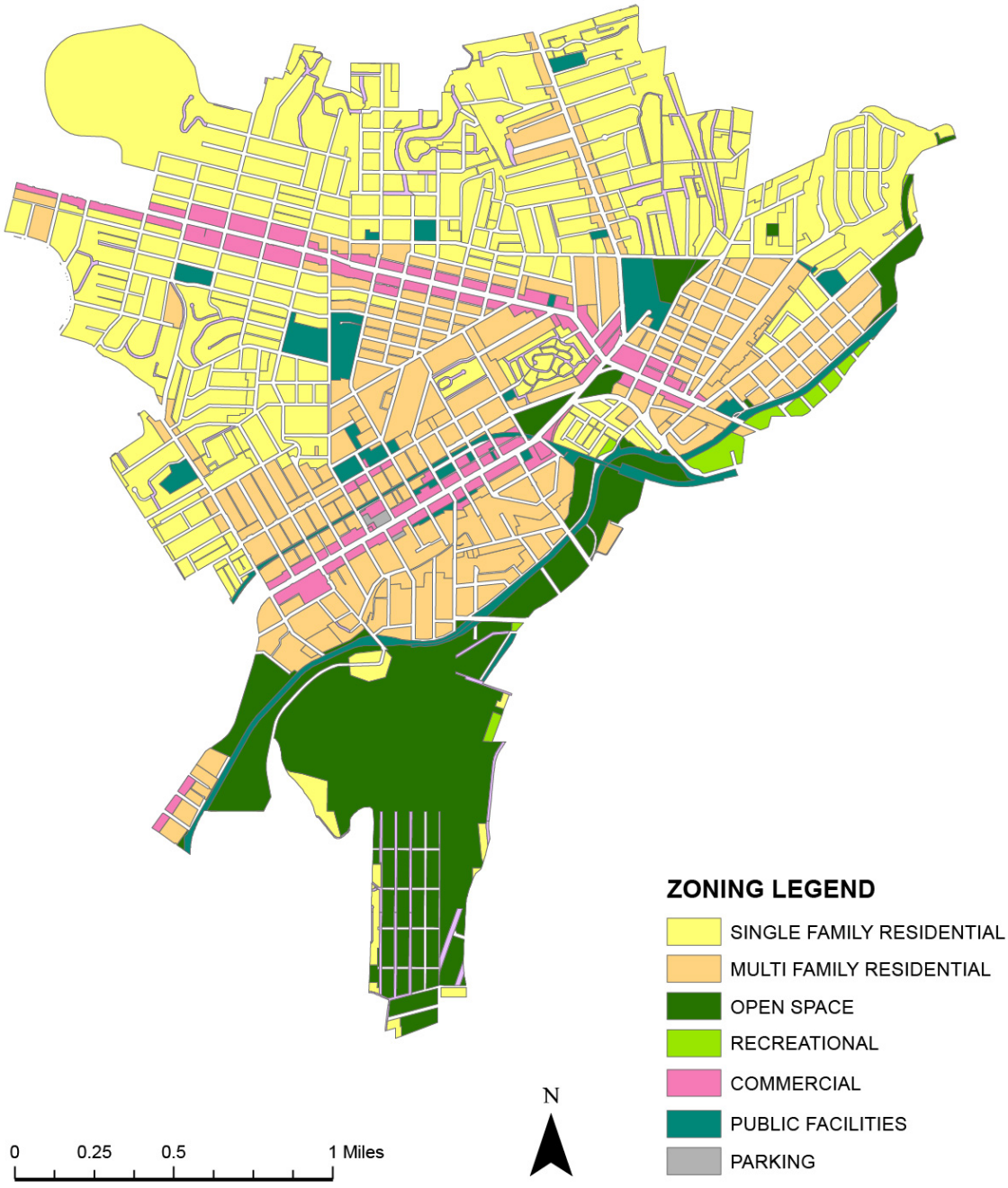
When rents declined in the 1950s, Mexican immigrant communities saw an opportunity in Highland Park as an affordable place to settle (KCET, 2013). Not surprisingly, the neighborhood, along with many others in East Los Angeles, became a lively site of the Chicano political and cultural movement during the 1960s and 70s (KCET, 2013). However during the next decades, Highland Park followed the pattern of many other inner-city Los Angeles neighborhoods that slipped in decline due to an increase in poverty combined with poor educational and social services (KCET, 2013). In a study of the Los Angeles Neighborhood Initiative (LANI) about social and physical capital in neighborhoods, residents identified the history of government's failed programs as a major concern for their neighborhood (Arefi, 2002). At this time, gang violence in the area increased, with one of the most notorious gangs, Las Avenidas, calling Highland Park home. While the gang violence has dropped significantly, tensions still remain between various ethnic groups in the neighborhood (Pelisek, 2006).

After the housing crisis in 2008, Highland Park experienced a multitude of foreclosures that investors are taking advantage of by purchasing homes with low interest rates, remodeling them and then selling them to "young professionals priced out of Echo Park and Silver Lake" (Lazo, 2012). According to the real estate and technology Redfin Research Center, Highland Park was ranked the "hottest neighborhood" in the country as sales were up 73%, and prices were up 31% (Ellis, 2013). Several factors leading to the attractiveness of Highland Park include bike lanes, a Metro stop and a "sidewalk culture" often absent in much of Los Angeles (Lazo, 2012). The main commercial thoroughfare, York Boulevard is also participating in the Green LA Coalition's Living Streets Initiative that seeks to revitalize the streetscape through innovative urban design (Lehman, 2012). Concerns of gentrification and displacement of long-time residents due to increased housing prices and an influx of new businesses that cater to a younger, wealthier population currently shape the dialogue of the future of the Highland Park neighborhood.

Contemporary Overview + Zoning

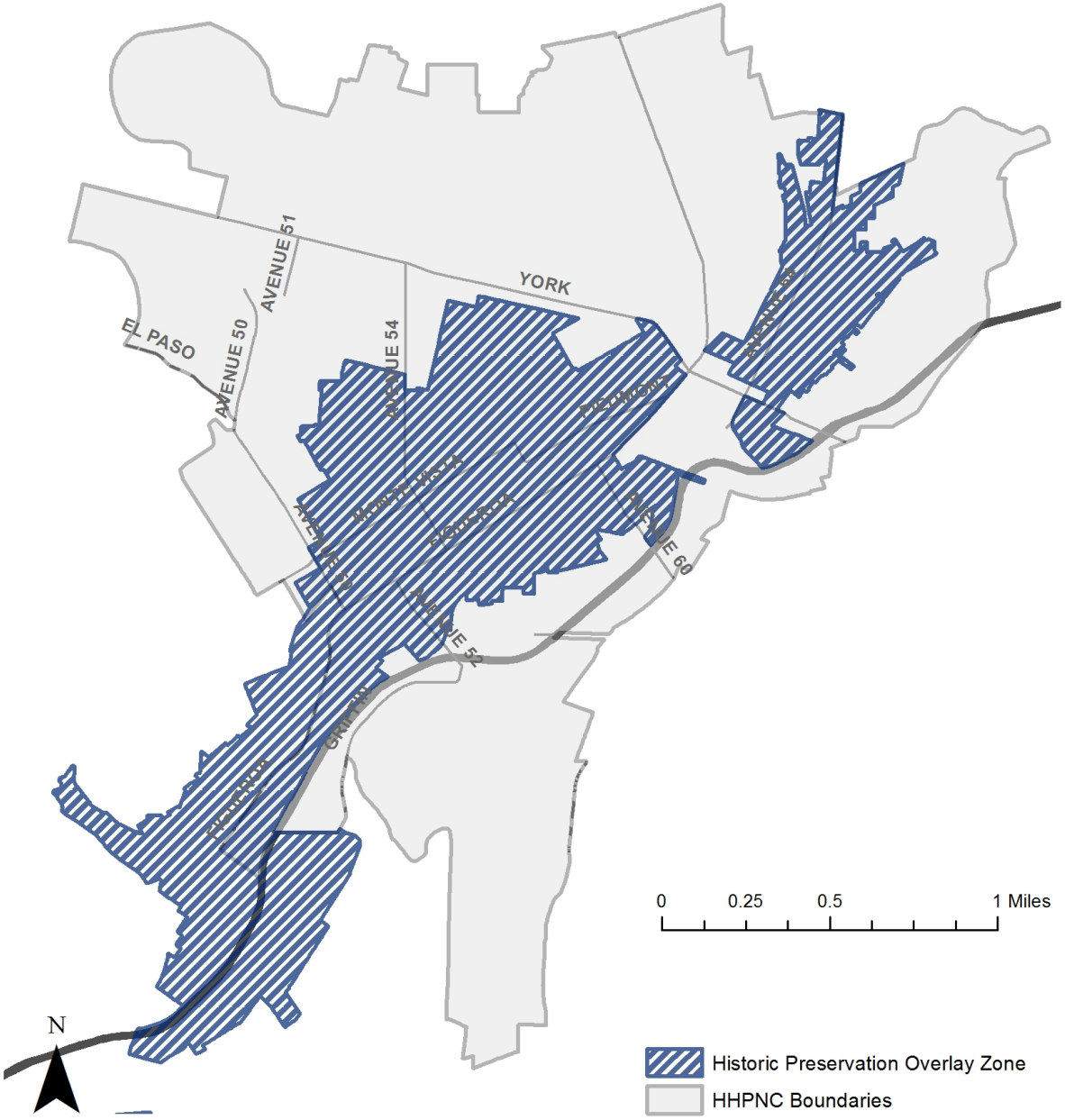
As shown in Figure 1, Highland Park consists primarily of residential land uses. Similar to the surrounding areas in Northeast Los Angeles, the land use pattern of Highland Park is defined by single family homes scattered throughout the hills as well as single and multiple-residential dwellings closer to the commercial areas (Northeast Community Plan, 1999). Northeast Los Angeles underwent its first comprehensive land use plan in 1979 (Northeast Community Plan, 1999). Several land use objectives were carried out with the 1979 plan, which included density rollbacks intended to limit residential density in the hillside areas of Highland Park (Northeast Community Plan, 1999). Additionally, Low Medium I and II land use categories were implemented throughout Northeast Los Angeles to slow residential growth (Northeast Community Plan, 1999). The City of Los Angeles further limited residential development by implementing the City-wide Land Use/Zoning Consistency Program and the Highland Park Preservation Overlay Zone (Northeast Community Plan, 1999).

Figure 1. Current Zoning Map



Source: Los Angeles City Planning GIS Database

Figure 2. Historic Preservation Overlay Zone



Source: Los Angeles City Planning GIS Database

There are several notable institutions and landmarks dispersed throughout Highland Park. One of the largest and oldest educational institutions in Highland Park is Occidental College, a 125 year old liberal arts college. The Occidental campus occupies over 120 acres in Highland Park and is the only college to

remain in Northeast Los Angeles (KCET, 2013). There are several public schools located throughout Highland Park. There are a total of seven public elementary schools, one middle school (Luther Burbank Middle School) and one high school (Franklin High School). In addition, there are four private/charter schools (Optimist High School, Good Shepard Lutheran, St. Ignatius of Loyola Elementary, Sycamore Grove Elementary).

The Southwest Museum, located east of Marmion Way features a vast collection of Native American and Pre-Columbian art. The Southwest Museum opened its doors to the public in 1914 and is currently maintained by the Autry National Center (KCET, 2013). Another significant local institution in Highland Park is the Judson Studios. This stained glass family owned studio opened its doors to the Highland Park community in 1920 (KCET, 2013).

The Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council (HHPNC) was established in 2002 and represents over 60,000 Los Angeles stakeholders who conduct business, own property or reside in Highland Park (Community Impact Statement, 2013). HHPNC began organizing in the community in 1999 once the final Neighborhood Council Plan was incorporated into the Los Angeles City Charter (Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council, 2013). The mission of the neighborhood council includes providing an inclusive and open forum for public discussion around issues of interest; advocating on behalf of HHPNC stakeholders to the City of Los Angeles; supporting physical, social and cultural improvement projects; and facilitating communication with the City (HHPNC Bylaws, 2012). HHPNC is made up of volunteers invested in the development and future of the Highland Park community. All committee members are elected by the neighborhood council and abide by the rules set forth by the City of Los Angeles (Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council, 2013). There are currently nineteen board members and 5 committees: executive, budget and finance, land use, outreach, and rules (Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council, 2013).

Boundaries + Operationalizing Boundaries into Tracts for Analyses

The Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council boundaries do not simply run along major arterials. The curvy and winding borders are a result of the area's hilly topography and adjacency to nearby landmarks and facilities, as well as lengthy political negotiations with the surrounding neighborhoods. According to the City of Los Angeles, the description of the boundaries incorporate multiple streets and landmarks (e.g., Occidental College, Arroyo Seco Parkway, Debs Park) to help describe the complex, jagged boundaries:

North:	York Blvd. East: to Ave.49 and Occidental College, ridgeline boundary with Eagle Rock Neighborhood Council to Tipton Way
South:	Avenue 43 at Figueroa St, Debs Park
East:	City Limits with South Pasadena, Arroyo Seco Pkwy, Debs Park to Ave 43
West:	York Blvd. El Paso, Toland Way, Terrace 49 to Marmion Way

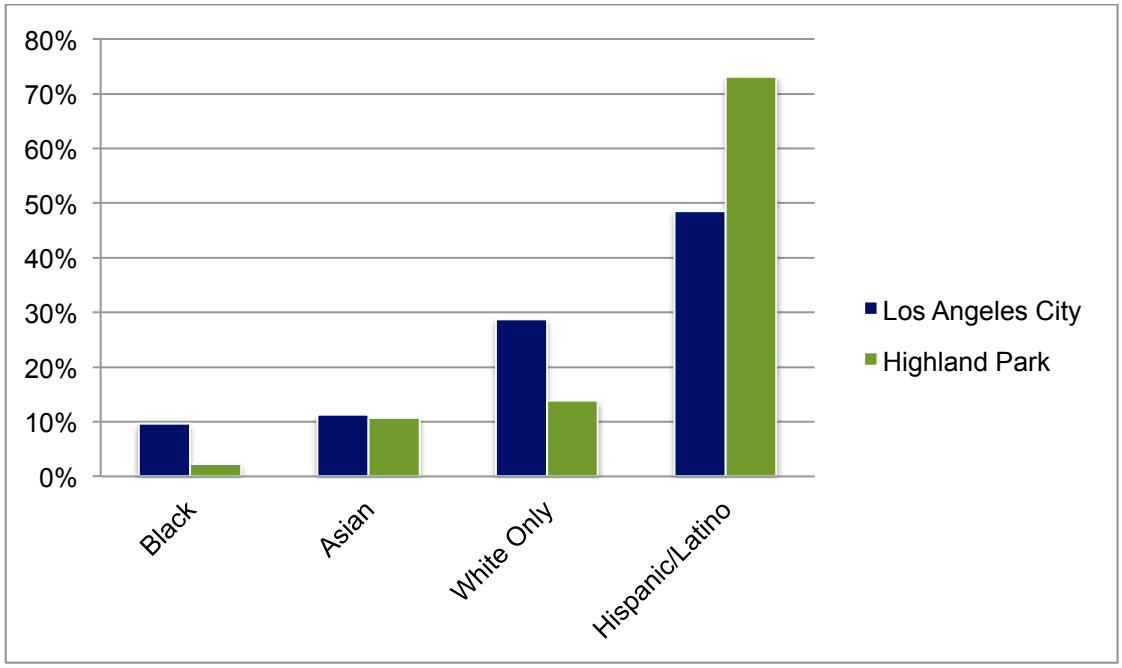
The census tracts in Highland Park were operationalized for analysis. 24 census tracts overlap with the current HHPNC boundaries. Tracts that partially overlapped were assigned weights using ArcGIS to

estimate the number of individuals living in the portions of the census tract that falls within the official HHPNC boundaries (See Appendix).

Population Trends by Race/Ethnicity

The race and ethnicity data is displayed by the four primary groups in the neighborhood: Asian only, Non-Hispanic White only, Black only, and Hispanic/Latino only. Highland Park's racial and ethnic breakdown is mostly different than that of the City of Los Angeles. About half of the Los Angeles population is Hispanic/Latino (48%), while Highland Park's Hispanic/Latino population makes up nearly three-fourths of the neighborhood (Figure 3). In the City of Los Angeles, Non-Hispanic Whites comprise only 30% of the population, while the proportion of Highland Park's Non-Hispanic Whites is only 14%. In terms of the Asian population, the City of Los Angeles and Highland Park have similar proportions, both around 11%. Lastly, Blacks make up a larger proportion of the City of Los Angeles' population (10%) than they do in Highland Park's population (2%).

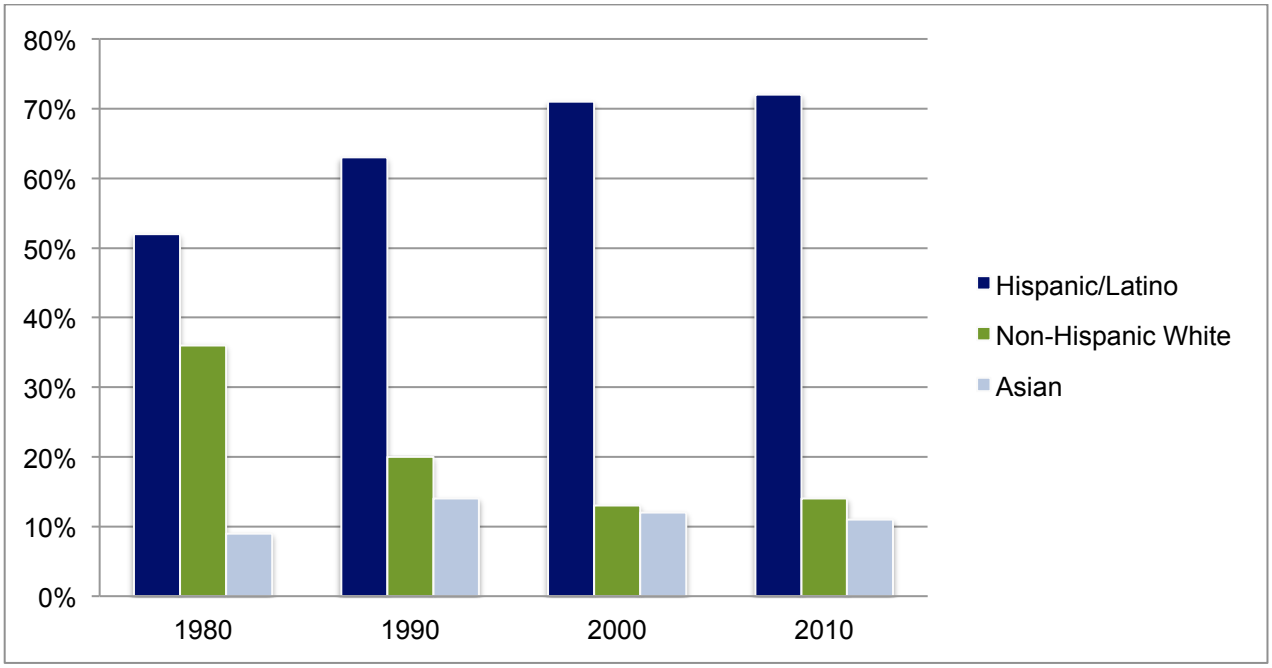
Figure 3. Race/Ethnicity (2010)



Source: Decennial Census 2010

Historically, the racial and ethnic makeup of Highland Park shifted over time, although the Hispanic/Latino population has consistently been the largest ethnic group present in the neighborhood (Figure 4). The number of Non-Hispanic Whites has decreased 22-percentage points from 1980 to 2010. The largest decrease between decades occurred from 1980 to 1990, where the proportion of Non-Hispanic Whites dropped from 36% to 20%. On the other hand, the share of Hispanic/Latinos has gradually risen in the neighborhood since 1980, from 52% to 72%. The proportion of Asians in the neighborhood has more or less stayed the same in Highland Park over time, comprising around a tenth of the population.

Figure 4. Race/Ethnicity Changes in Highland Park from 1980 to 2010



Source: Logan, John R., Zengwang Xu, and Brian Stults. 2012. "Interpolating US Decennial Census Tract Data from as Early as 1970 to 2010: A Longitudinal Tract Database" Professional Geographer, forthcoming.

Part II: Demographics

This section will provide a descriptive profile of the following demographic categories for Highland Park: Population Trends by Age, Citizenship and Nativity, Language and Household Types. The following briefly describes the major findings in each area:

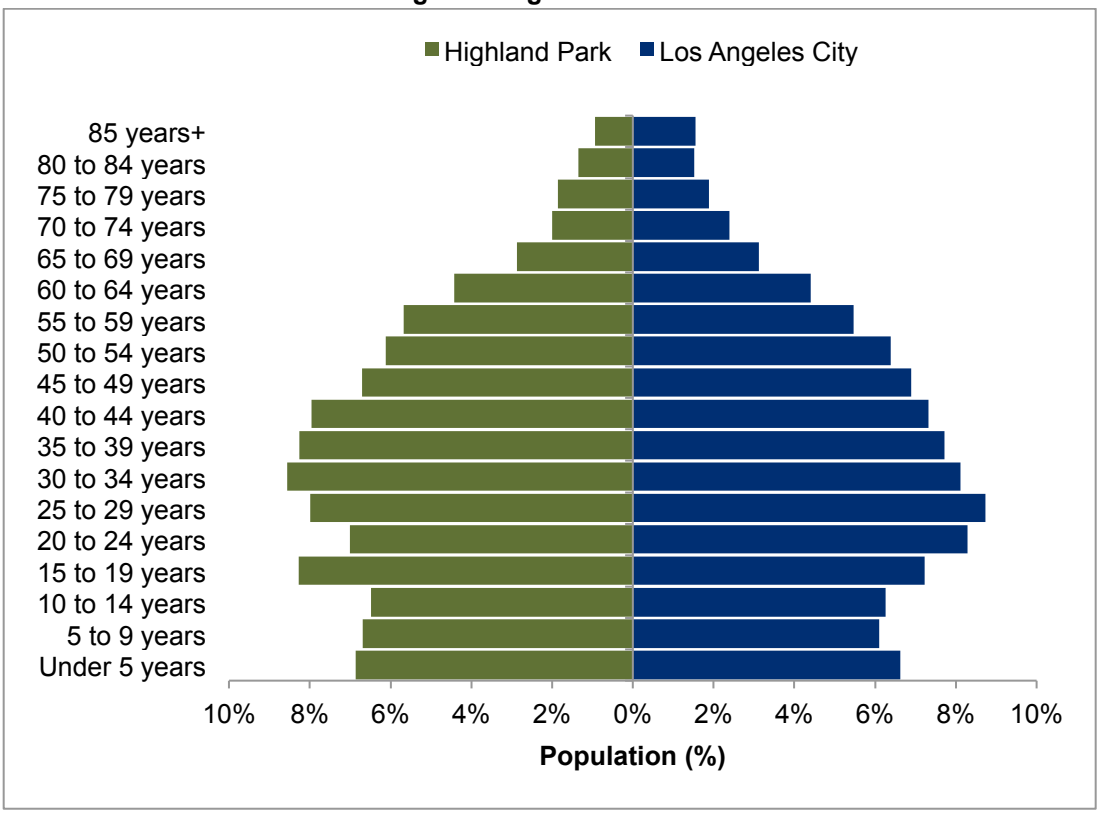
Key Findings

- The median age in Highland Park is 35, similar to that of the City of Los Angeles, which is 34.
- Almost 60% of Highland Park residents are native born, and about 40% are foreign born.
- Highland Park has a higher percentage of married couple families than the City of Los Angeles, as well as a higher average household size.

Age

The median age in Highland Park is 35, just slightly higher than the City of Los Angeles' median age of 34. The largest age group is those 30-34 years old, which are almost 9% of the population (Figure 5). In the City of Los Angeles, the largest age group is those 25-29 years old, which comprise about 9% of the City's population. Highland Park closely reflects the age breakdown of the City of Los Angeles as a whole.

Figure 5. Age Distribution



Source: 2010 Decennial Census, SF-1, Table: QTP-1

Nativity

According to the U.S. Census, a U.S. citizen is defined by the following characteristics: Born in the United States, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Islands or born abroad by American parents. Individuals that are foreign born are identified as either naturalized or born abroad. For this report, the following categories based on the American Community Survey will be used to analyze the current population of Highland Park: Native born, Foreign born, Naturalized citizen, and not a U.S. citizen.

Similar to the City of Los Angeles, the majority of residents (59%) who reside in Highland Park are native born (Table 1). A little more than 40% of the population in Highland Park is foreign born. Of the foreign born population in the neighborhood, 59% are not U.S. citizens while 42% are naturalized citizens. The breakdown of nativity and citizenship in Highland Park is similar to that of the city of Los Angeles overall.

Table 1. Nativity Status

	Highland Park	Los Angeles City
Native Born	59%	60%
Foreign Born	41%	40%
Naturalized	41%	41%
Not a Citizen	59%	59%

Language

Highland Park is a linguistically diverse area with over 9 languages spoken within its boundary (ACS 2007-2011). However, the two predominant languages spoken within Highland Park include English and Spanish. Over a third of all residents in Highland Park report that they speak English “less than very well”. This is slightly larger compared to the City of Los Angeles, where residents report a limited English proficiency rate of 30 percent. The rate of English proficiency has significant policy implications. The availability of this data can assist policy makers and neighborhood stakeholders to identify areas of improvement in regards to employment opportunities and educational attainment.

Family & Non-Family Households

When measuring household types, the U.S. Census makes one major distinction in categorizing the relationship between those who are living within a household—whether or not the household is a “family” household, or a “non-family” household (Table 2). Within each category, the below subcategories exist:

Table 2. Definition of Household Types

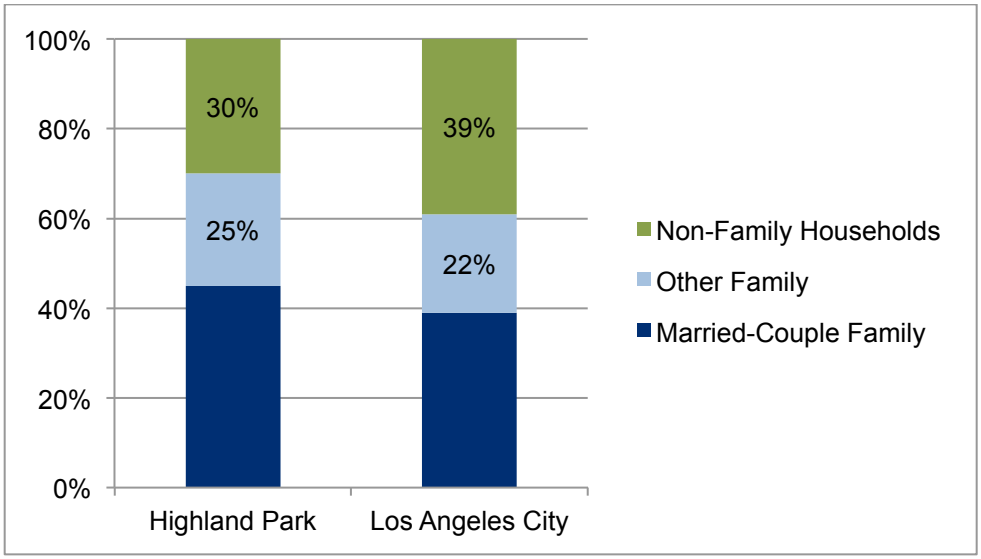
Category	Sub-categories
Family Households	1) Married-couple family 2) Other family Male householder, no wife present Female householder, no husband present
Non-family Households	1) Householder living alone 2) Householder not living alone

Source: U.S. Census

In Highland Park, the distribution of household types is shown in Figure 6. The neighborhood has a high proportion of both “married couple” or “other family” households (70%) compared to the City of Los

Angeles, where families comprised only 61% of the households. Within the family household category, married-couples are much more common than "other family" households for both Highland Park and the City of Los Angeles.

Figure 6. Distribution of Household Types

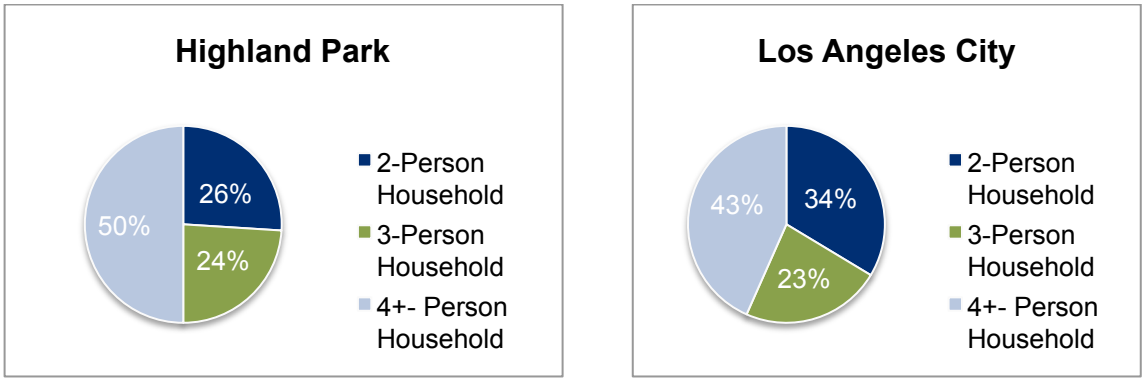


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Family Household Size

Knowledge about the size of households in a neighborhood provides insight about the size of housing stock that is needed in the area. For example, large families require housing units with more bedrooms and bathrooms. In Highland Park, a majority of households consist of family households, and of those, about 50% include four or more people, which is higher than the City of Los Angeles where only 43% of family households have four or more people (Figure 7). On the other hand, of non-family households, there are a significant number of one person households in Highland Park (73%), which is slightly lower than the City as a whole (77%). As opposed to the housing demands of large families, single person households will generally demand smaller units; therefore, diversity in the housing stock is essential to meet the needs of the various types of households in Highland Park.

Figure 7. Family Household Size



Source: ACS 2007-2011

Part III: Socioeconomic Status

This section provides a socioeconomic profile of Highland Park. It reports statistics about the levels of educational attainment, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, full-time full-year workers, class, earnings, income and poverty, and use of public programs.

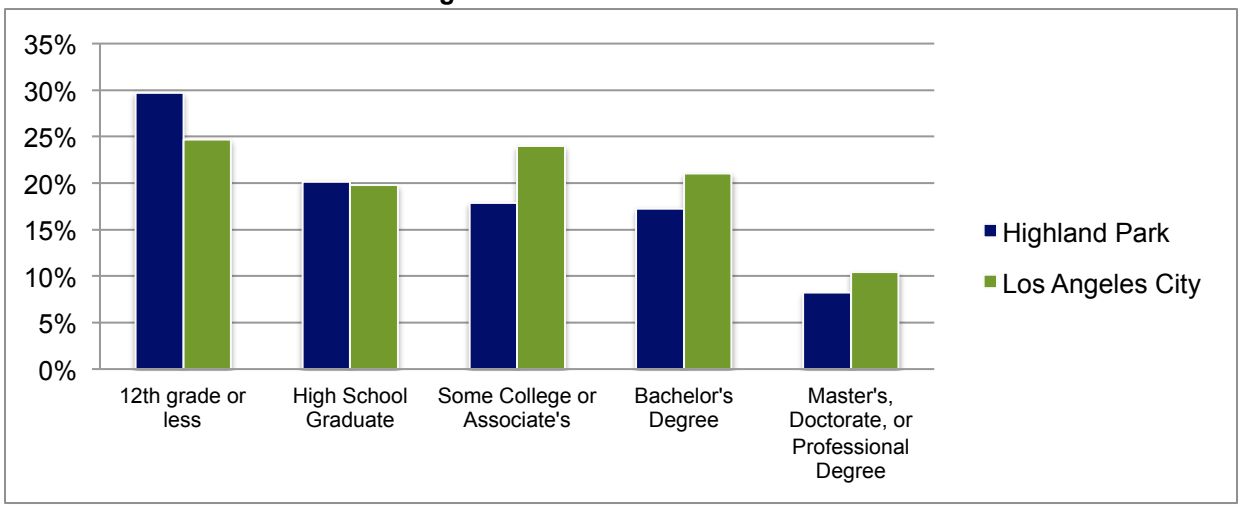
Key Findings

- Almost a third of Highland Park's population has less than or equal to a 12th grade education.
- Highland Park has a higher percentage of those with a high school degree or less, and lower percentages of individuals with some college, bachelor's degrees, and graduate degrees than the City of Los Angeles.
- Similar to the City of Los Angeles, about two-thirds of its working population participates in the labor force, while about 11% of the labor force is unemployed.
- About 14% of families in Highland Park earned incomes below the poverty level in the last year compared to 17% in the City of Los Angeles.
- About 9% of households rely on cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP, similar to that of the City of Los Angeles.

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is an important contributor to other socioeconomic variables, particularly income, where greater levels of education typically correlate with higher earnings. Overall, a higher percentage of Highland Park residents have lower levels of attainment in higher educational levels, and higher percentages of attainment in lower education levels than the City of Los Angeles as a whole. For the population 25 years and older, Highland Park has a higher percentage of individuals with a 12th grade education or less than the City of Los Angeles (30% vs. 25%). By contrast, Highland Park has lower percentages of individuals with some college or an Associate's degrees (18% vs. 24%), Bachelor's degrees (17% vs. 21%), and graduate degrees (8% vs. 10%). Figure 8 compares the educational attainment of Highland Park to the City of Los Angeles.

Figure 8. Educational Attainment



Source: ACS 2007-2011

Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is measured by the number of workers in the labor force divided by the total overall size of its eligible worker population. In terms of labor force participation rate, Highland Park (67%) is essentially the same as the City of Los Angeles (66%). It is encouraging that Highland Park's LFPR mirrors that of the City's rather, than lagging behind.

Considering that Highland Park is not a major employment center such as Downtown Los Angeles, it is reasonable to expect that a small percentage of its population actually works in the neighborhood. Out of the 20,468 age-eligible workers living in the neighborhood, 96% of them work outside the neighborhood. Overall, Highland Park has a low job to worker ratio. For every one worker living in the neighborhood there are .30 jobs available. This is considerably lower than the City of Los Angeles, which has a job to worker ratio of 1.16.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate measures the number of individuals that are currently without work, but actively seeking it. The unemployment rate in Highland Park is slightly lower than that of Los Angeles as a whole. In Highland Park, 11% of the labor force population is currently unemployed compared to 10% for the City of Los Angeles. The unemployment rate for both Highland Park and the City of LA is higher than state and national averages over the same time period. California's average unemployment rate during the same five-year period was 9.6% (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007-2011). Nationally, the unemployment rate over these five years was 7.7% (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007-2011).

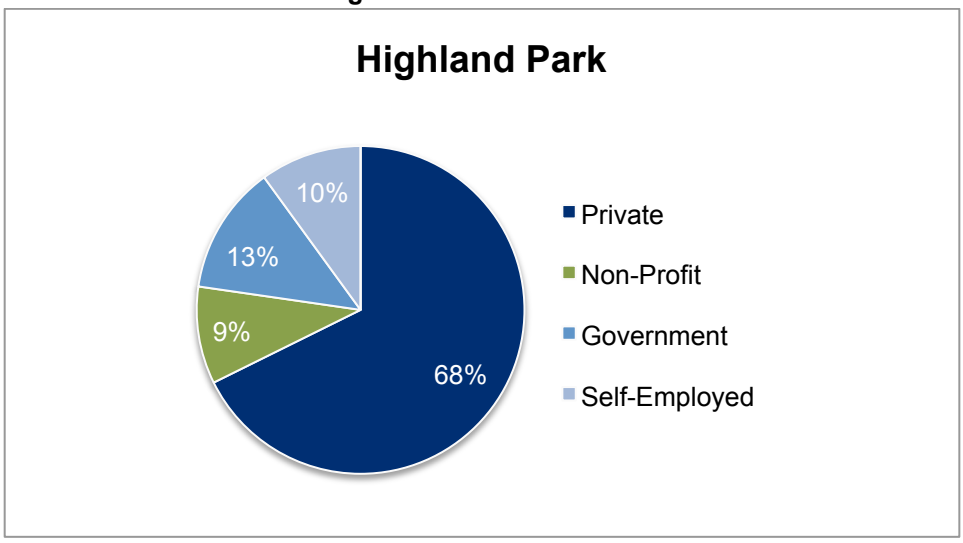
Full-Time Full Year Workers

The American Community Survey defines a full-time full year worker as a person who works 35 or more hours per week and 50 or more weeks per year. According the ACS five-year estimates, 40% of residents in Highland Park are full-time full year workers, which matches that of the City of Los Angeles, where the rate of full-time full year workers is about the same. This employment measure is important as it provides insight into the economic viability and purchasing power of a community. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 85% of full time private-industry workers had medical benefits, while only 24% of part-time workers have access to medical benefits (U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013).

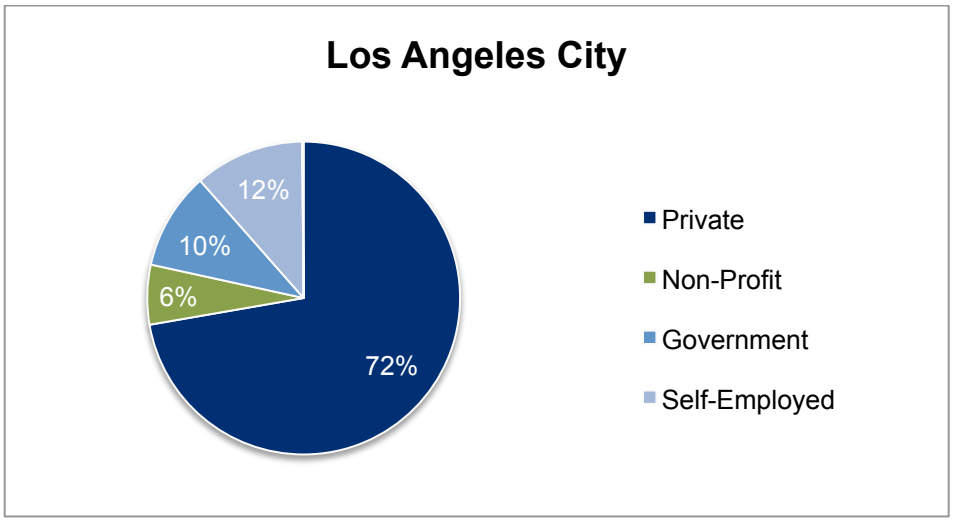
Class of Worker

Labor market status or class of worker provides insight into key areas such as individual earnings, benefits and employment status. The American Community Survey uses the following categories to identify class of worker: private sector (including both those who are employees of private companies, as well as individuals who are self-employed within their own incorporated business), non-profit, government, self-employed and unpaid family workers. A large majority of Highland Park residents, almost 70%, work in the private sector Figure 9). This is slightly lower than the City of Los Angeles as a whole where, 72% of the population works in the private sector. The government (federal, local and state levels) is the second largest employer for residents of Highland Park. Self-employed individuals and non-profit workers each account for 10% of the total working population.

Figure 9. Class of Worker



Source: ACS 2007-2011

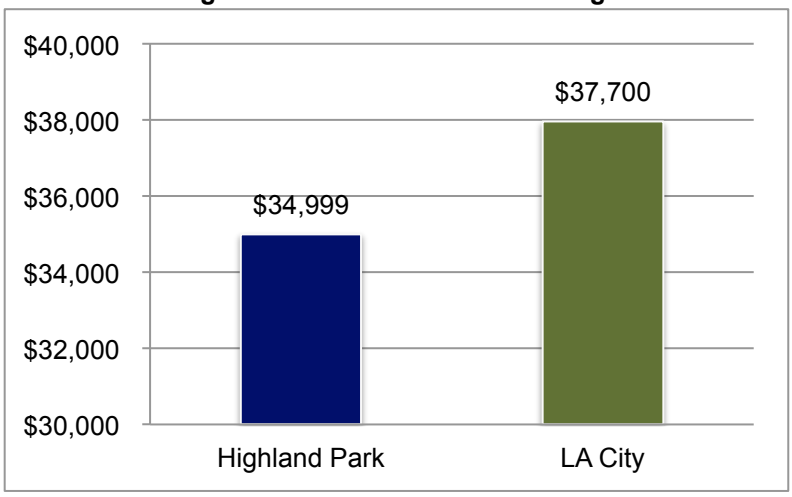


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Median Annual Earnings

An individual's earnings include income from both work and other investments. For this report, statistics about median annual earnings include only those of full-time, full year workers. Overall, the median annual earnings for full-time full year workers in the Highland Park area is about $35,000. The median earnings for a full-time full year worker in the city of Los Angeles is slightly higher, at about $37,700 (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Median Annual Earnings

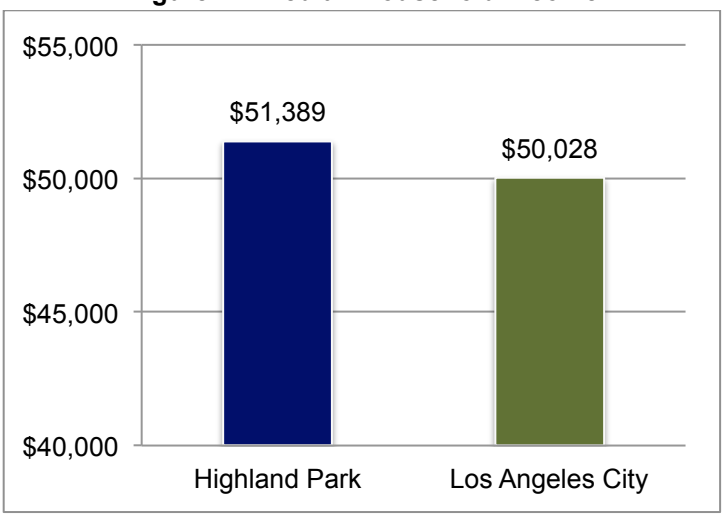


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Income & Poverty

The measure of median household income reflects the combined incomes of all members within a household. It is a benchmark that identifies the income level at which half of all households in Highland Park earn above, and half below. In Highland Park, the median household income is just above $51,000, which is slightly higher than that of the City of Los Angeles as a whole, which is about $50,000.

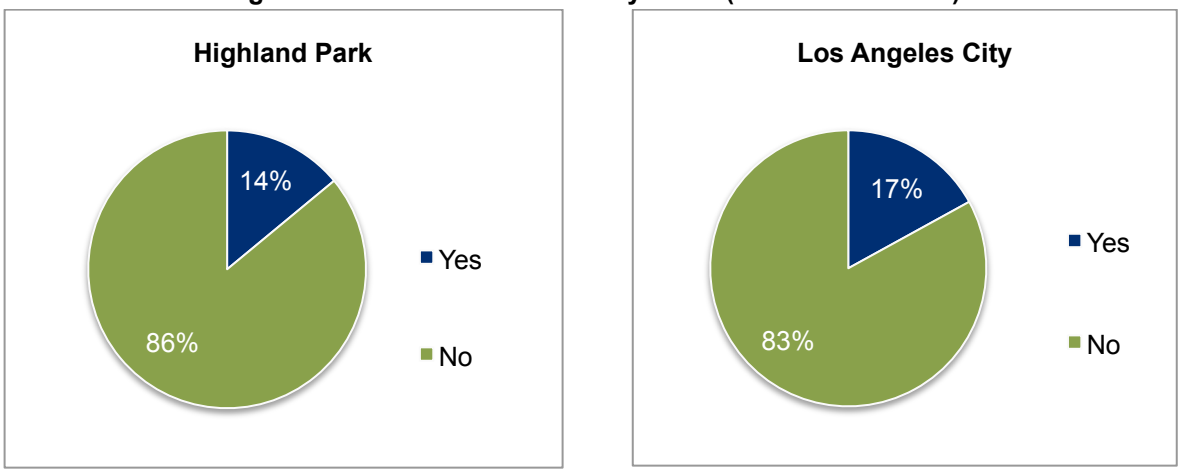
Figure 11. Median Household Income



Source: ACS 2007-2011

In order to identify the levels of poverty in a neighborhood, the American Community Survey measures income over the last 12 months to determine whether it falls above or below the poverty level threshold. The poverty level is set by the federal government, and varies based on the number of people in a household. For example, the poverty threshold for a household of one person in 2012 was $11,720 whereas for a family of four, it was $23,492 (U.S. Census Bureau). As seen below in Figure 12, about 14% of families in Highland Park earned incomes below the poverty line in the last 12 months. This percentage is slightly lower than that of the City of Los Angeles, which is about 17%.

Figure 12. Income Below Poverty Level (in last 12 months)



Source: ACS 2007-2011

Use of Public Programs

Another indicator of the levels of poverty a neighborhood experiences is the assistance households receive from governmental programs including cash public assistance and Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Participation in these programs allows households to supplement their income with additional cash to meet their basic needs. The percentage of households receiving this assistance is about the same in Highland Park as it is in the City of Los Angeles. In Highland Park, 9% of households receive cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP, whereas in Los Angeles, 8% of households participate in these programs.

Part IV: Housing and Transportation

This section examines the housing characteristics and transportation patterns of Highland Park. We examine the physical characteristics of the housing units including: building type, unit size, age of structure, as well as housing tenure, monthly housing costs, and housing burden expenses for the neighborhood. In regards to transportation, we analyze the car ownership rates and commute patterns of Highland Park residents.

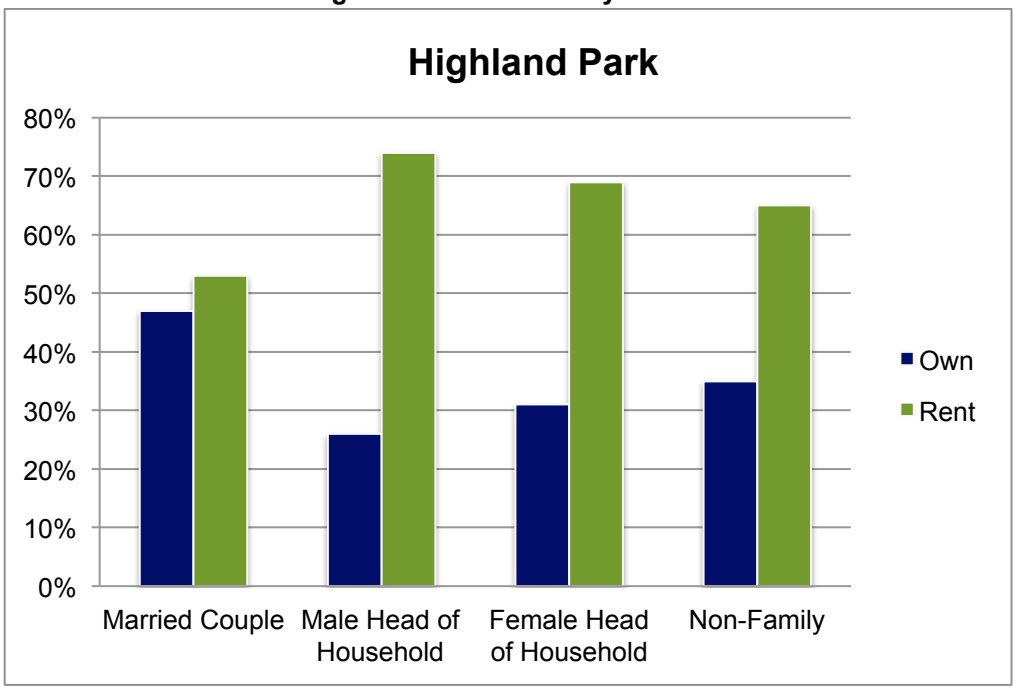
Key Findings

- Highland Park has some of the oldest housing stock in the city of Los Angeles. Overall, 35 percent of the housing structures in Highland Park were built before 1940. There has been minimal new housing development in the past 13 years. The majority of physical structures in Highland Park are single family homes.
- Overall, the majority of residents in Highland Park are renters. The city of Los Angeles has a similar percentage of renters, a little more than 60 percent of residents in the city of Los Angeles are renters. Of the residents that are homeowners in Highland Park, their home values are significantly less than homes located within the city of Los Angeles.
- In Highland Park, both renters and homeowners spend less of their total monthly income on rent, compared to the City of Los Angeles. Although residents spend less total income housing costs, the housing burden for renters in Highland Park is significant.
- Overall, commute patterns for Highland Park residents mirrored the City of Los Angeles; the majority of residents in both cities drive alone to work and primarily depend on the private automobile as their main mode of transportation.

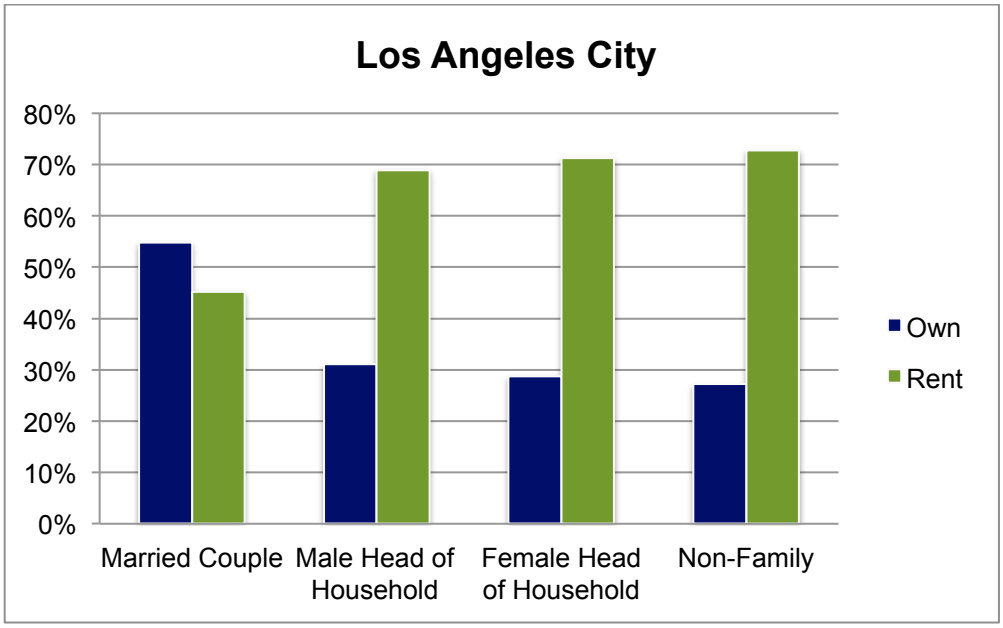
Households by Tenure

In Highland Park, over 60% of housing is rented, whereas about 40% of housing is owned. Among family households, 53% of married couples rent their homes while 47% own their homes (Figure 13). Among non-family households, 65% of households rent their home, whereas 35% own their home. In the “Other Family” category (male head of household, female head of household), about 70% of families rent their home, and only about 30% own their home. Throughout all household types in the neighborhood, a majority of residents are renters, which creates a unique set of needs in terms of housing policy focused on rent affordability. When compared to the City of Los Angeles as a whole, homeownership rates are lower in the categories of married couple family households (47% vs. 55%) and male-headed family households (26% vs. 31%), but higher than the City in female-headed family households (31% vs. 29%) and non-family households (35% vs. 27%).

Figure 13. Household by Tenure



Source: ACS 2007-2011

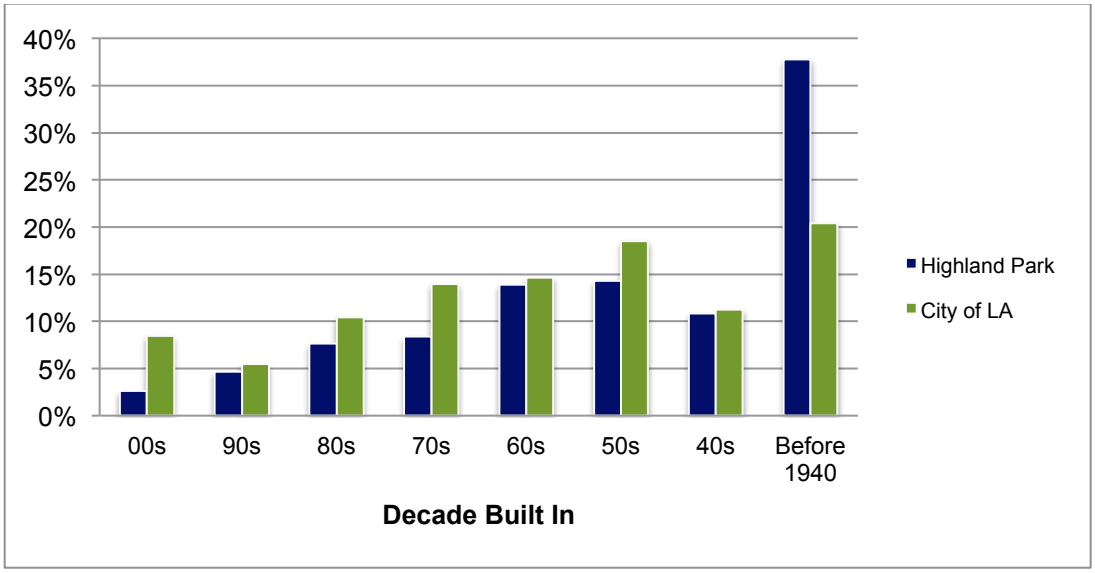


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Age of Housing

The age of housing structures significantly adds to the residential character and look of the neighborhood. Figure 14 shows that almost two-fifths of Highland Park's housing stock was built before the 1940's. This is reflected today in the beautiful Victorian and Craftsman style houses scattered throughout the neighborhood. In comparison, for the entire the City of LA, only a fifth of its total housing stock was built before the 1940's. Over the last half century, the amount of new houses built in Highland Park has gradually decreased over time. Interestingly, unlike Highland Park, LA as a whole has seen a mild resurgence of new housing built since 2000.

Figure 14. Age of Housing

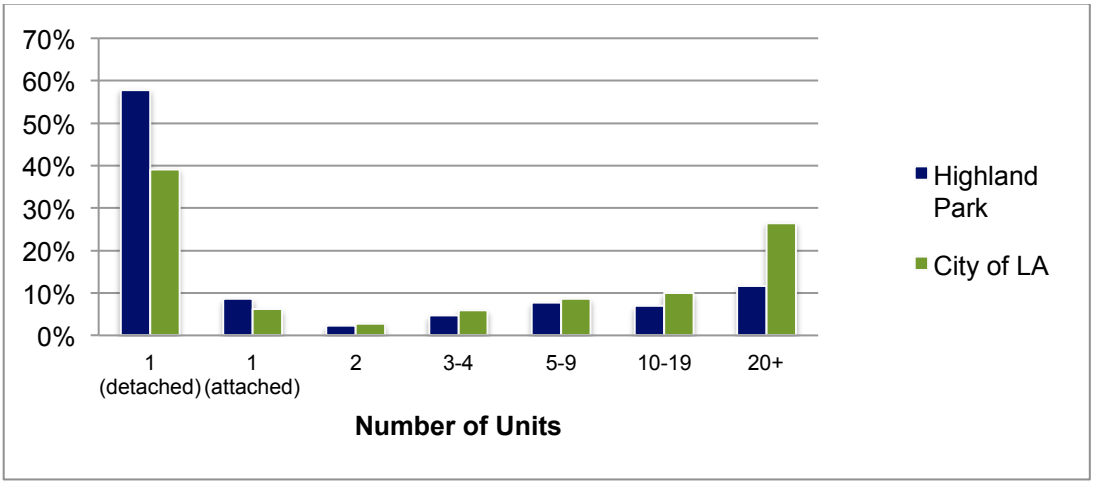


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Units in Structure

The number of household units in a structure contributes to the types of housing structures in a neighborhood. A single detached unit is a single family home, while a single attached unit refers to a single family home whose walls are adjoined to another single family home. In contrast, a structure with 20 units or more typically resembles a large apartment complex. In Highland Park, the majority of structures are single family homes, as denoted in Figure 15. Compared to Highland Park, the City of LA has a lower proportion of single family homes and a higher proportion of structures with 20 or more units. Overall, Highland Park has less large apartment complexes than the City of Los Angeles as a whole.

Figure 15. Units in Structure

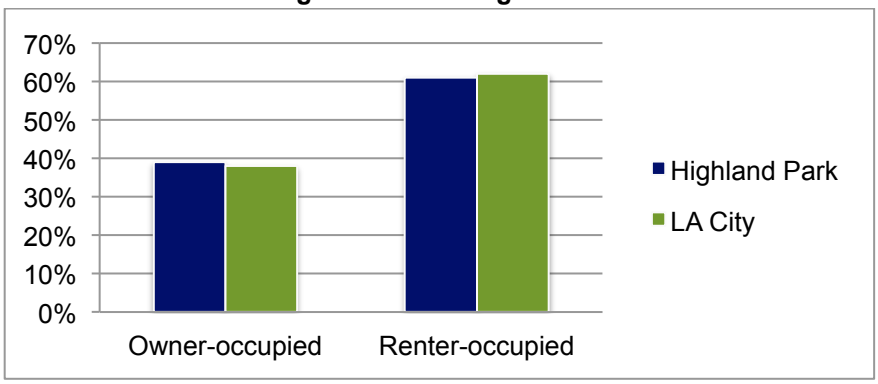


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Housing Tenure

Assessing whether residents of a neighborhood rent or own their housing units lends insight into accessibility of homeownership within the neighborhood. Highland Park is overwhelmingly renter occupied, about 40% of housing units are owned, and 60% are rented. These rates are similar to the City of Los Angeles where the majority of residents are renters as illustrated in Figure 16.

Figure 16. Housing Tenure

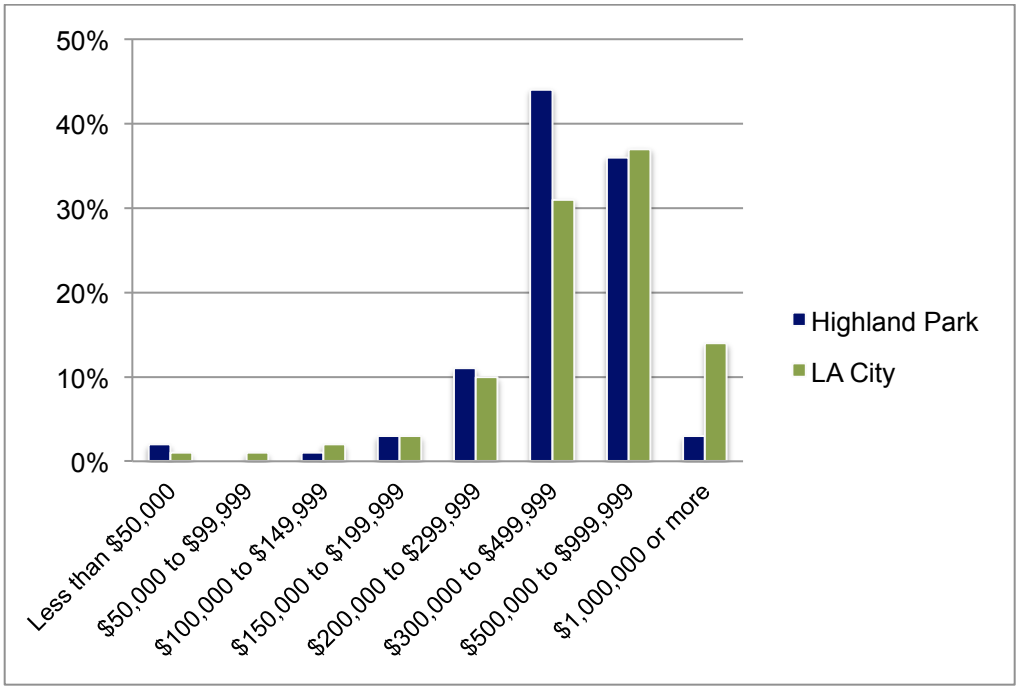


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Home Values

Although Highland Park has a similar homeownership rate to the City of Los Angeles as demonstrated in Figure 17, on the average, the value of the owned units within Highland are worth less than other owned units across the City of Los Angeles. In Highland Park, 45% of homes are worth between $300,000 and $500,000, with the median home value being $454,156. In the City of Los Angeles, almost 40% of owned housing units are worth between $500,000 to $1,000,000, with the median home value being $513,600. The City of Los Angeles has a much higher percentage of homes valued at $1,000,000, whereas only 3% of homes in Highland Park are worth this amount.

Figure 17. Home Values

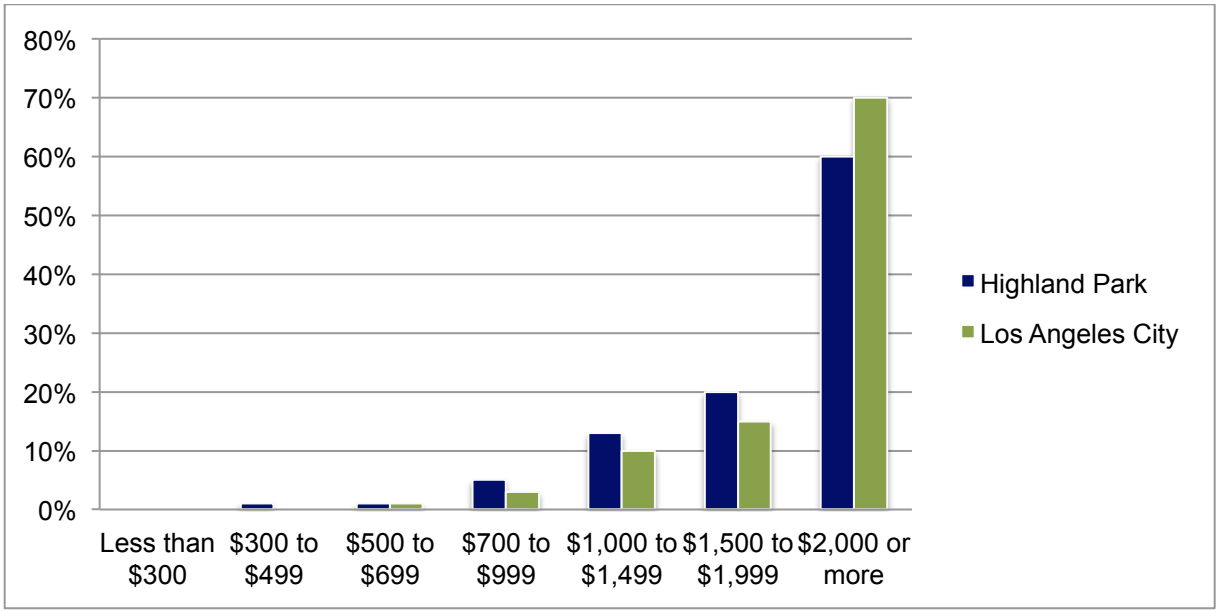


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Monthly Housing Costs

Homeowners in Highland Park overall, spend less of their income on monthly housing costs compared to the City of Los Angeles. Although a majority of both residents in Highland Park and the City of Los Angeles spend over $2,000 per month in housing expenses, only 60% of residents in Highland Park spend this amount, whereas about 70% of residents throughout Los Angeles spend within this range (Figure 18). Therefore, in almost every other expense category below $2,000 per month, Highland Park has a higher rate of residents paying the lower amount as compared to the rest of the City. The median monthly owner costs for the City of Los Angeles is $2,672, where the median housing expenses for owners in Highland Park is $1,905. This is likely due to the fact that Highland Park homes are not as expensive as those found in the City of Los Angeles.

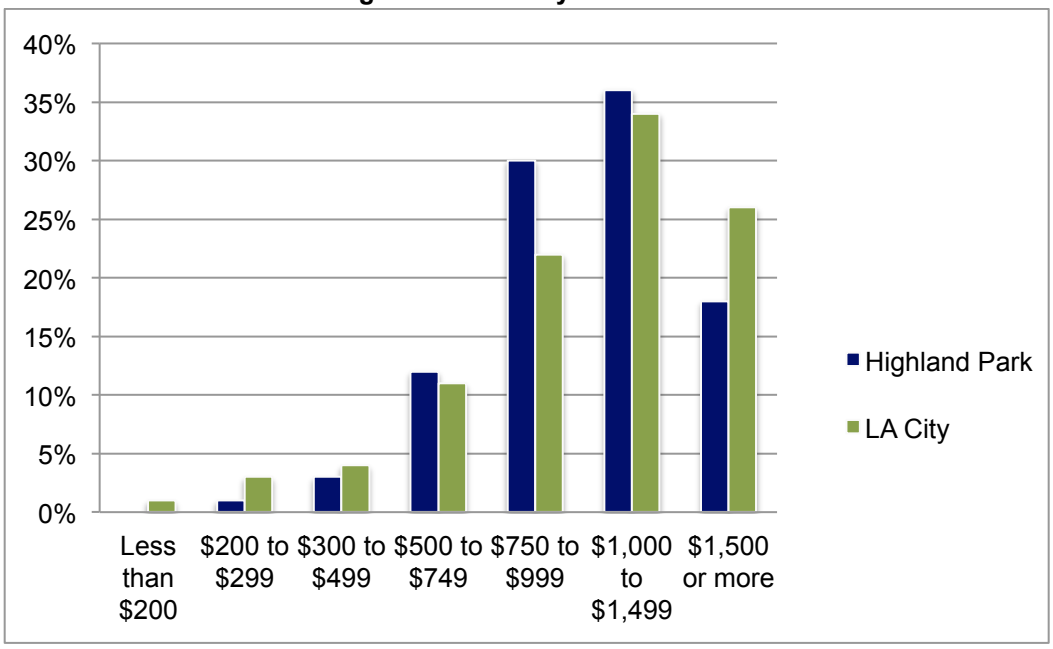
Figure 18. Monthly Owner Costs



Source: ACS 2007-2011

For monthly gross rent costs, the same trend exists as seen previously in housing costs for homeowners. Highland Park renters are consistently higher in the lower rent categories, and the proportion of renters in the City of Los Angeles as a whole is higher in the most expensive gross rent category. Figure 19 below demonstrates that a plurality of renters in both Highland Park and the City of Los Angeles pay between $1,000 and $1,499 in gross rent per month. However, over a quarter of LA City residents fall into the highest gross rent category of $1,500 or more in monthly rental expenses, whereas less than 20% of Highland Park residents pay this amount. The median gross monthly rent in Highland Park is $1,042, and for the City of Los Angeles is $1,127.

Figure 19. Monthly Gross Rent



Source: ACS 2007-2011

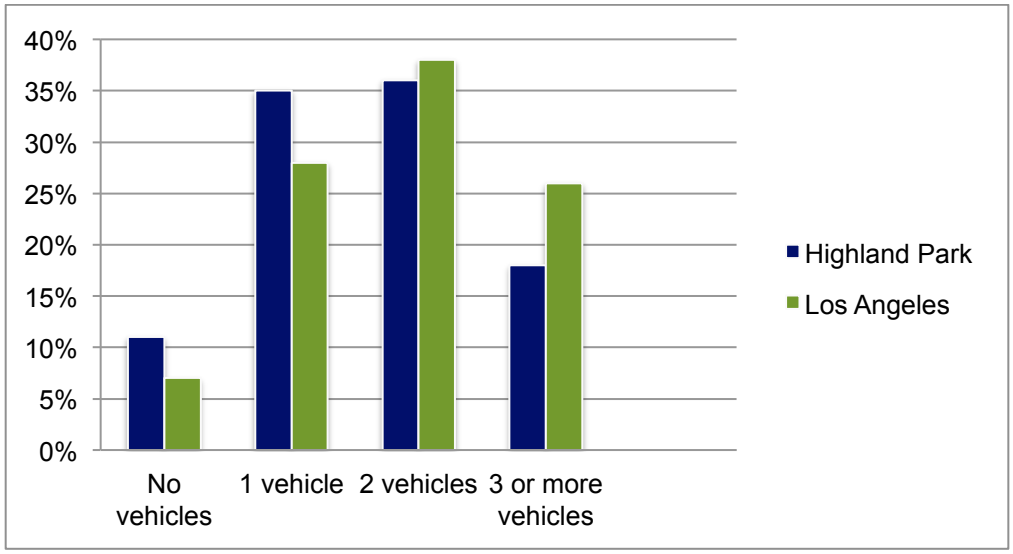
Housing Burden

Housing Burden is defined as spending more than 30 percent of one's income on rent and is an important indicator of housing affordability. Over 50 percent of renters in Highland Park spend more than a third of their income on housing costs. Residents in Los Angeles have a slightly higher housing burden, 56 percent of renters spend 30 percent or more of their income on housing costs. A little more than a quarter of Highland Park renters experience an extreme housing burden where 50 percent of more of their income is spent on housing costs. Analyzing a community's housing burden can guide the development of affordable housing programs which can provide relief from excessive housing cost in a neighborhood and maintain a level of affordability for a variety to income levels.

Vehicle Ownership

Vehicle ownership is an important indicator of economic opportunity and facilitates access to gainful employment opportunities. Additionally, car ownership is correlated with job attendance and higher earnings (Ong, 1996). In Highland Park, as with the City of Los Angeles, the majority of workers have at least one vehicle per household. 36% of Highland Park households have two vehicles, which is slightly lower than residents in the City of Los Angeles (see Figure 20). Only 11% of households are car-free, slightly higher than the City of Los Angeles, which is just under 8%.

Figure 20. Vehicle Ownership

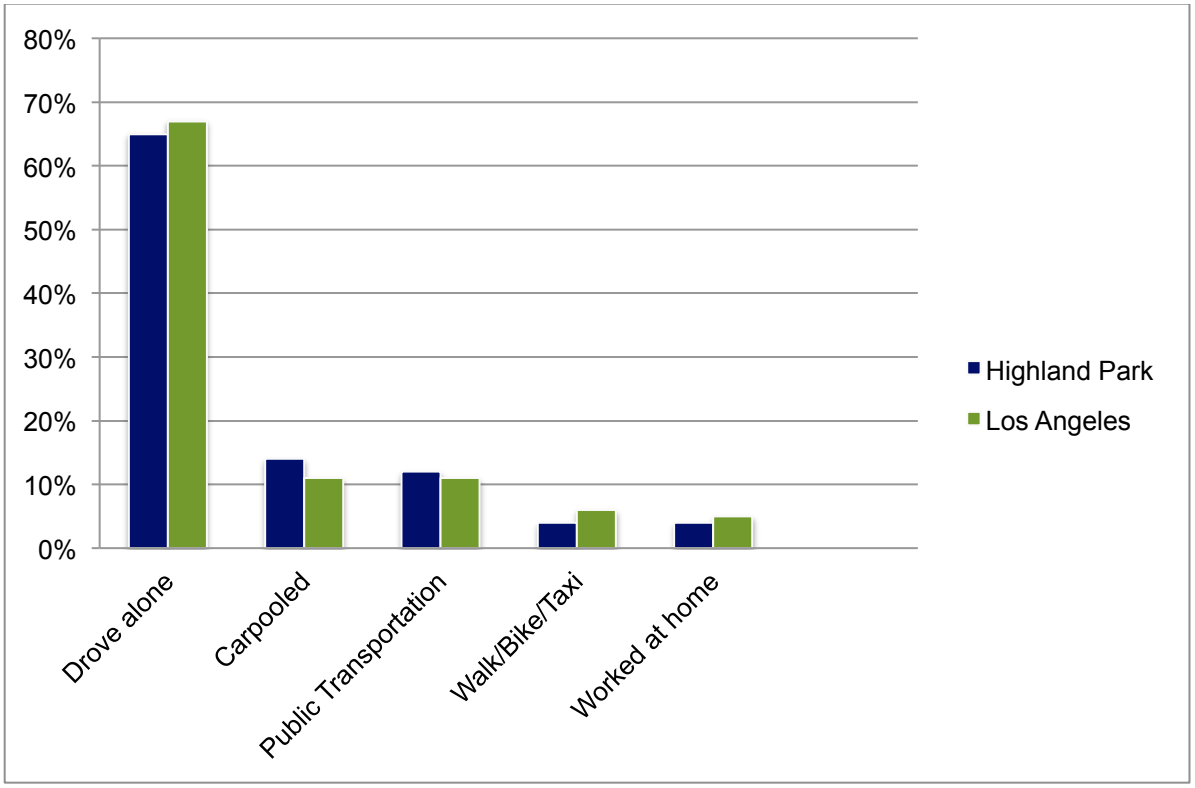


Source: ACS 2007-2011

Commute Patterns

Information on a neighborhood's commute patterns can help guide infrastructure improvements related to traffic congestion and public transportation projects. In Highland Park, an overwhelming majority of residents drive to work alone. This is slightly lower than the City of Los Angeles, where 67 percent of residents drive alone. Residents in both cities demonstrate a significant reliance on the private automobile as their primary transportation mode for employment. Given the central location of the Highland Park Gold Line light rail station, it is noteworthy that a higher percentage of Highland Park residents choose to carpool rather than take public transit (see Figure 21).

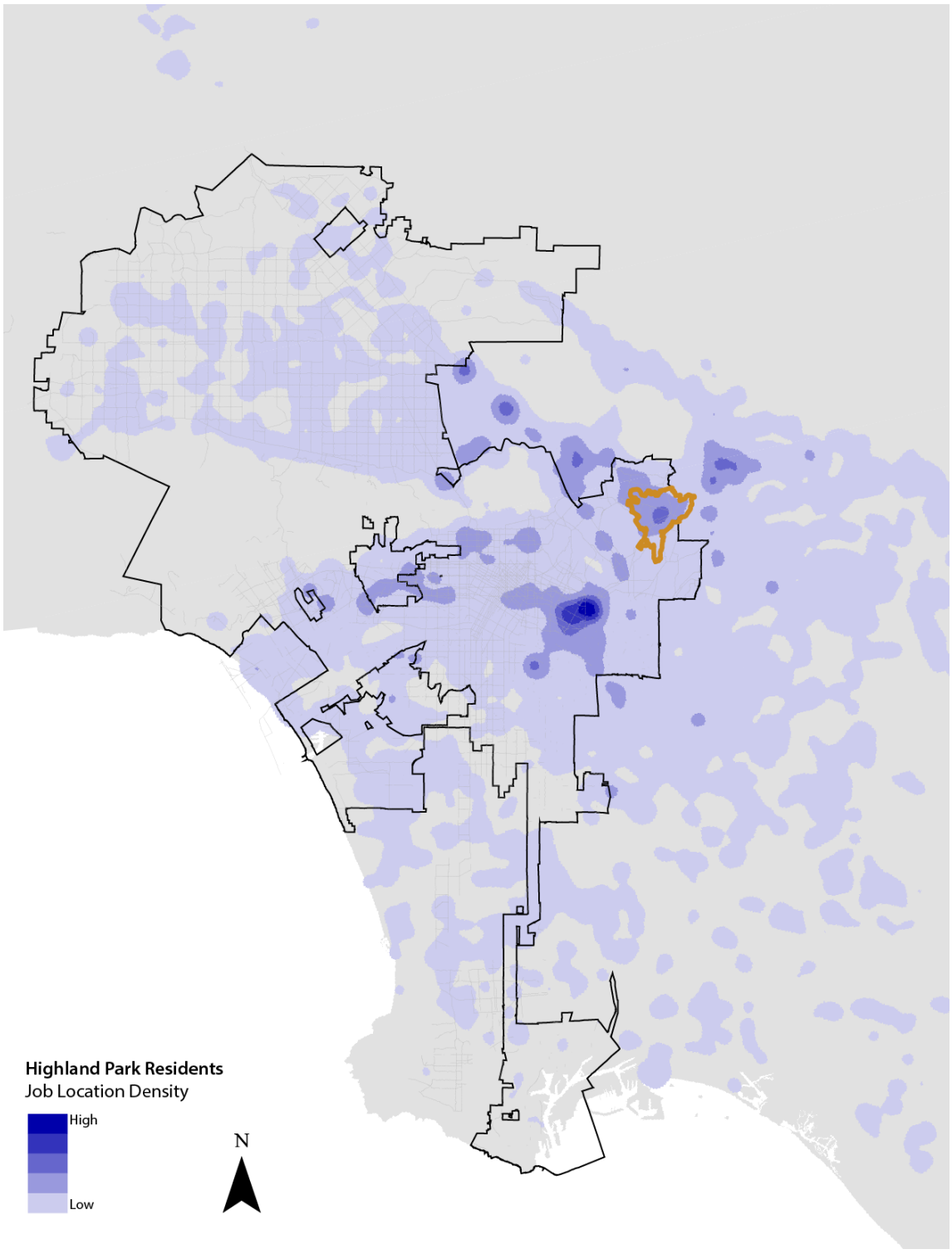
Figure 21. Commute Patterns



Source: ACS 2007-2011

Considering that Highland Park is not a major employment center such as Downtown Los Angeles, it is reasonable to expect that a small percentage of its population actually works in the neighborhood. Out of the 20,468 age-eligible workers living in the neighborhood, 96% of them work outside the neighborhood. The dispersion of Highland Park residents is variable across the city and county, with many traveling to nearby job-centric areas like Downtown Los Angeles, Glendale, and Pasadena (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Where Residents Commute to Work



Source: LEHD 2011

Part V: Neighborhood Economic Base

This section highlights characteristics of the neighborhood's workers and the employment trends in Highland Park. Specifically, this section will look at employment trends over the past decade in terms of the number of jobs in the neighborhood. Moreover, this section delves into the various characteristics of workers that reside in Highland Park, specifically jobs by industry sector, earnings, educational attainment, age, race, ethnicity, and sex. Lastly, this section examines the number of workers that work commute into, work within, and work outside Highland Park..

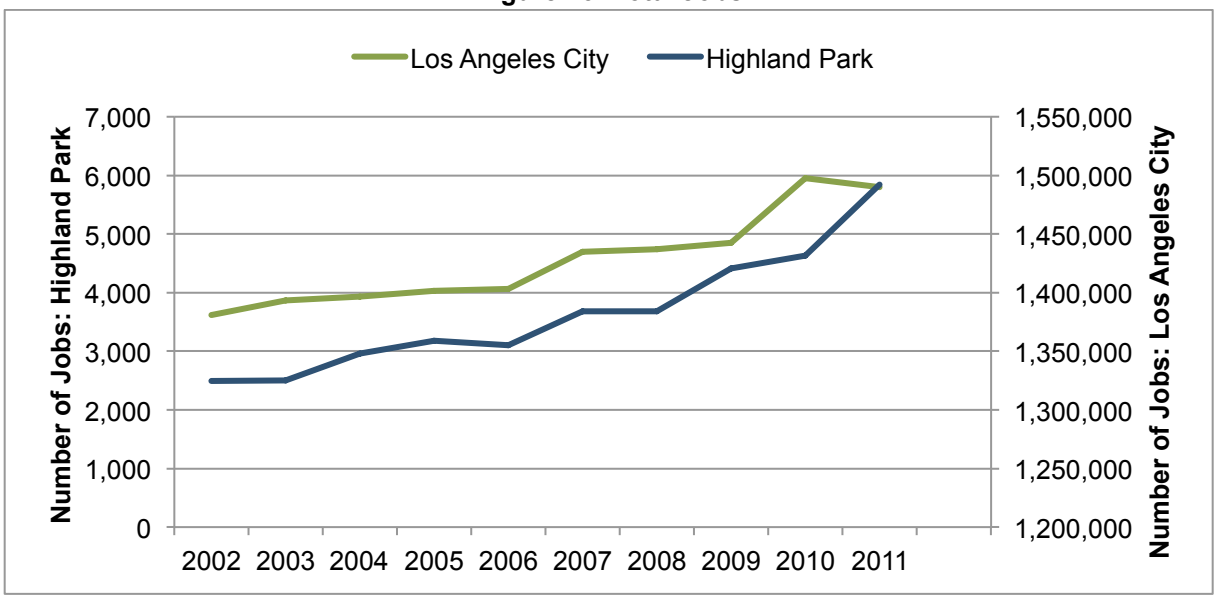
Key Findings

- In the last three years Highland Park has experienced significant job growth, and most jobs are concentrated along the York and Figueroa commercial corridors.
- A higher percentage of jobholders employed in Highland Park have lower levels of educational attainment than that of the City of Los Angeles.
- A majority of workers in Highland Park identify racially as white, and about half identify ethnically as Hispanic or Latino.
- Over the past decade, both Highland Park and the City of Los Angeles experienced an increase in the percentage of workers over 55 years old, and a decrease in the percentage of workers under the age of 29.
- Almost 60% of jobholders in Highland Park are female, whereas only about 50% of jobholders in the City of Los Angeles are female.
- The majority of workers that are employed within Highland Park commute from surrounding cities such as Pasadena, Los Angeles City and Burbank.
- The most robust job industries in Highland Park include the educational, health and social service sectors.

Recent Employment Trends

Over the past decade, the number of jobs located within Highland Park generally rose, with a few years of flat growth. In 2002, Highland Park was home to about 3,600 jobs, whereas by 2011, that number rose to 60% to about 5,800 jobs (Figure 23). This is a high level of job growth compared to the City of Los Angeles, which experienced only a 13% growth in the total number of jobs during the same time period.

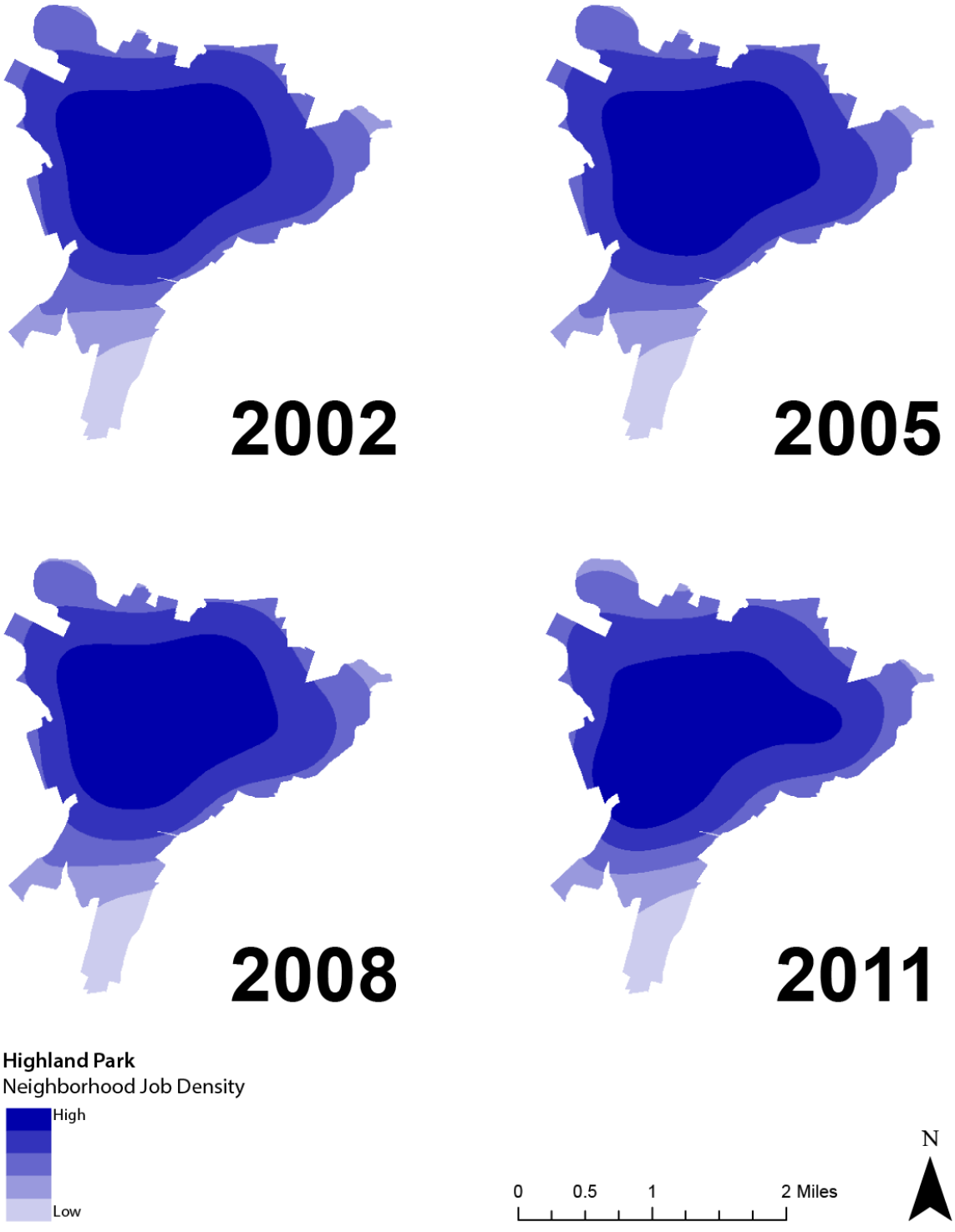
Figure 23. Total Jobs



Source: LEHD, 2002-2011

Over the past nine years, the concentration of jobs within Highland Park have moved from the northern part of the neighborhood to the southwest and eastern parts of the area. This may be a result of more jobs being created along the eastern end of York Blvd and the southern portion of Figueroa St. in recent years. Figure 25 is a density model that maps where the majority of jobs are concentrated in the neighborhood over three year intervals from 2002 to 2011.

Figure 24. Spatial Distribution of Jobs in Highland Park



Source: LEHD 2011

Spatial Location of Jobholders

Because Los Angeles is very large in terms of land area, most jobholders in Highland Park commute from other neighborhoods in the city (Table 3). However, because Highland Park is very close to the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale, and Alhambra, it also draws in workers from those cities.

Table 3. Highland Park Jobholders Neighborhood of Residence

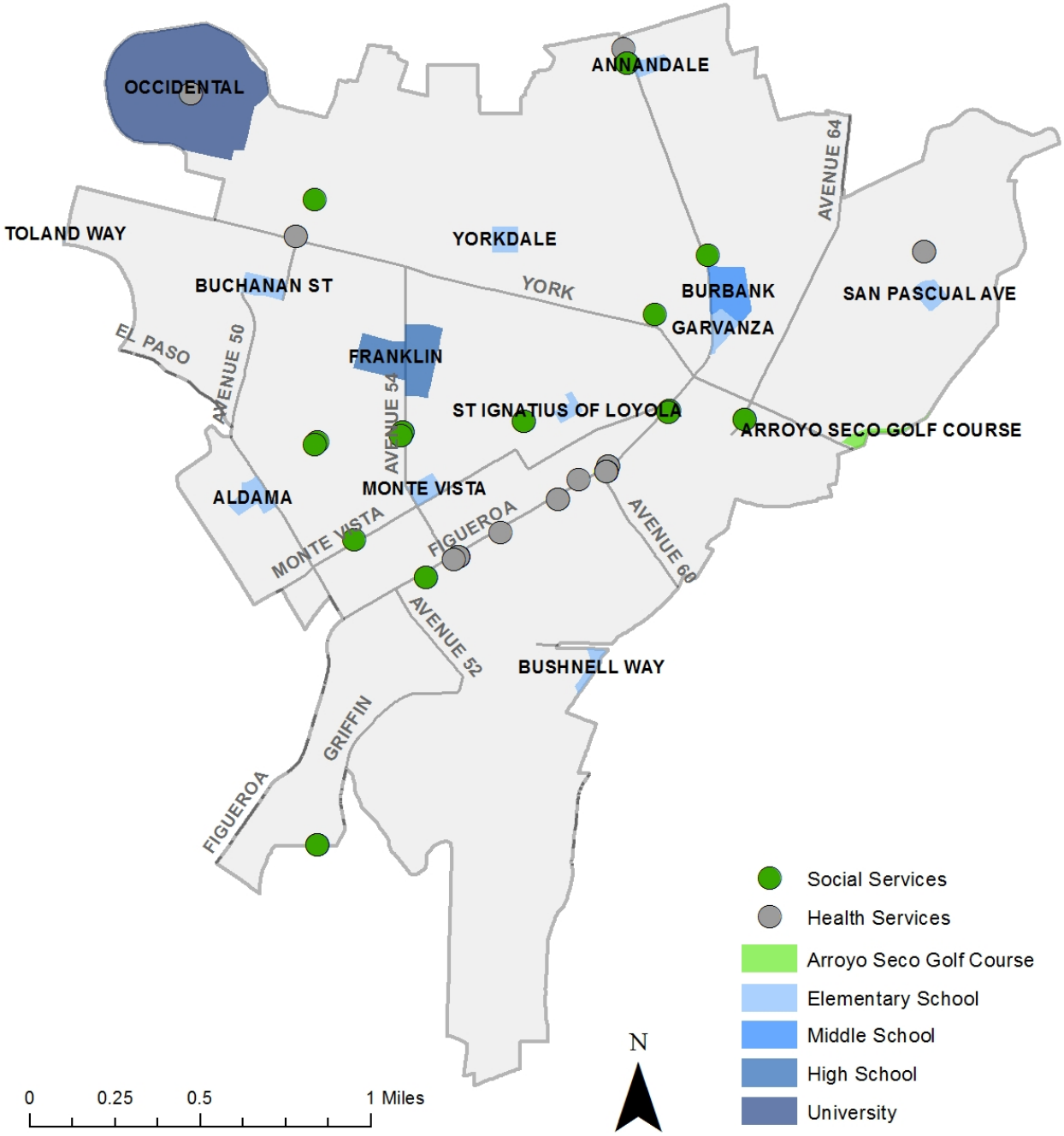
Jobholders' Home Neighborhood	Number of Jobholders
Los Angeles City	2,741
Pasadena	198
Glendale	178
Alhambra	111
East Los Angeles	107
Burbank	90
Altadena	53
Long Beach	52
Santa Clarita	50
South Pasadena	48
All Other Locations	2,175
TOTAL JOBS	**5,803**

Source: LEHD, 2011

Jobholders by Industry

Since 2002, Highland Park has experienced few substantial changes in the major employment industries within the Neighborhood Council boundaries. In 2002, the highest number of jobs came from the educational services, health care and social assistance sectors. By 2011, the largest number of jobs remained in educational services, with health care and social services, and other services (excluding public administration) containing the next highest number of jobs. Highland Park is home to a number of health and social service organizations, with an especially high concentration along Figueroa including the Northeast Community Clinic, Arroyo Vista Family Health Center and Optimist Youth Homes and Family Services. Additionally, Highland Park has a large number of schools and the only college, Occidental College, in the Northeast Los Angeles area (Figure 25). Over the years, educational services and other services (excluding public administration) have risen a noticeable amount relative to other job sectors in Highland Park.

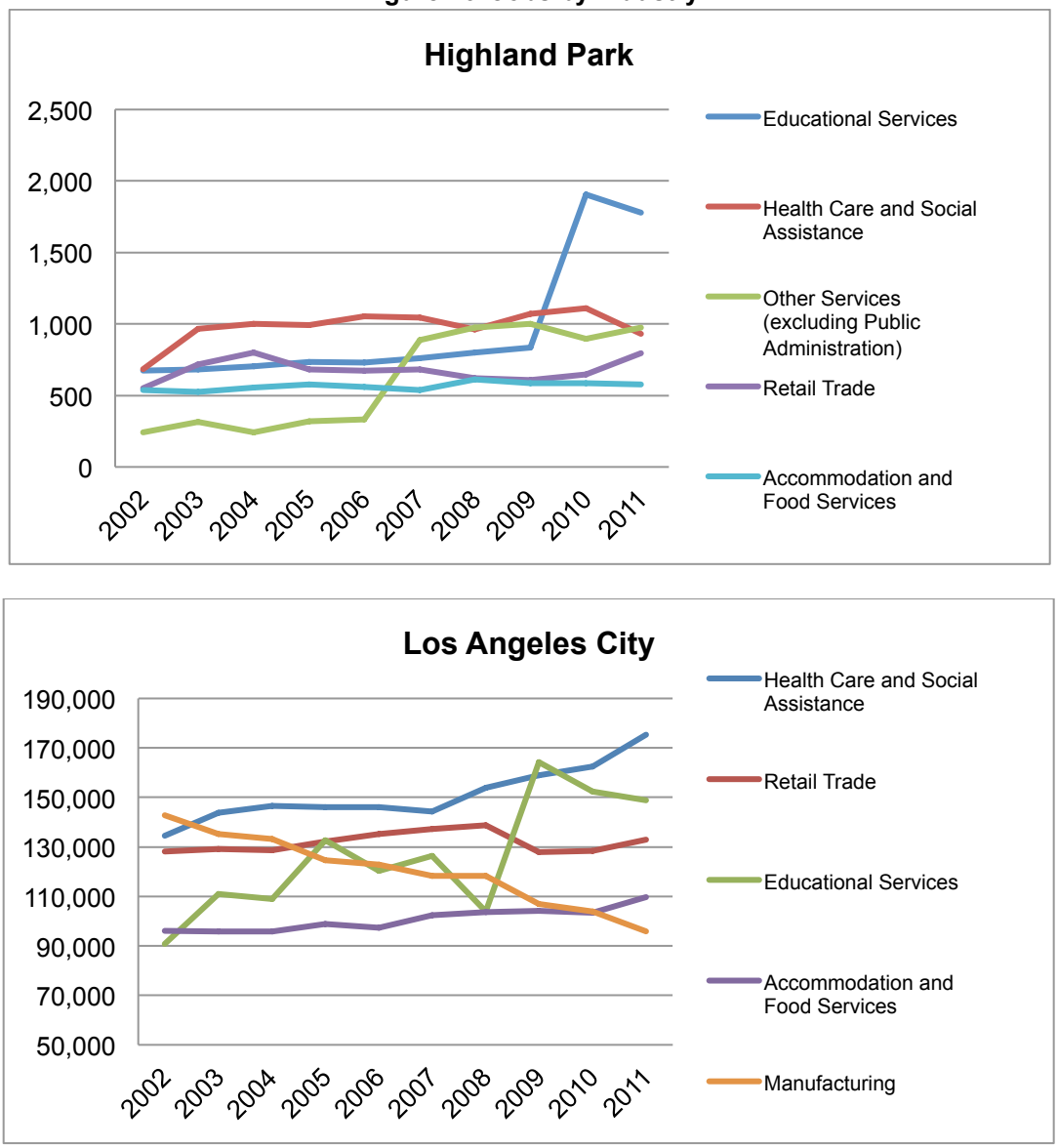
Figure 25. Asset Map for Highland Park



Source: City of Los Angeles GIS Portal

In the City of Los Angeles, the highest number of jobs are also available in health care and social assistance. Retail trade and educational services are additionally among the highest sectors, similar to that of Highland Park. One difference between Highland Park and the City of Los Angeles is the number of professional and scientific jobs. This is one of the largest job categories for the City of Los Angeles, but not for Highland Park (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Jobs by Industry



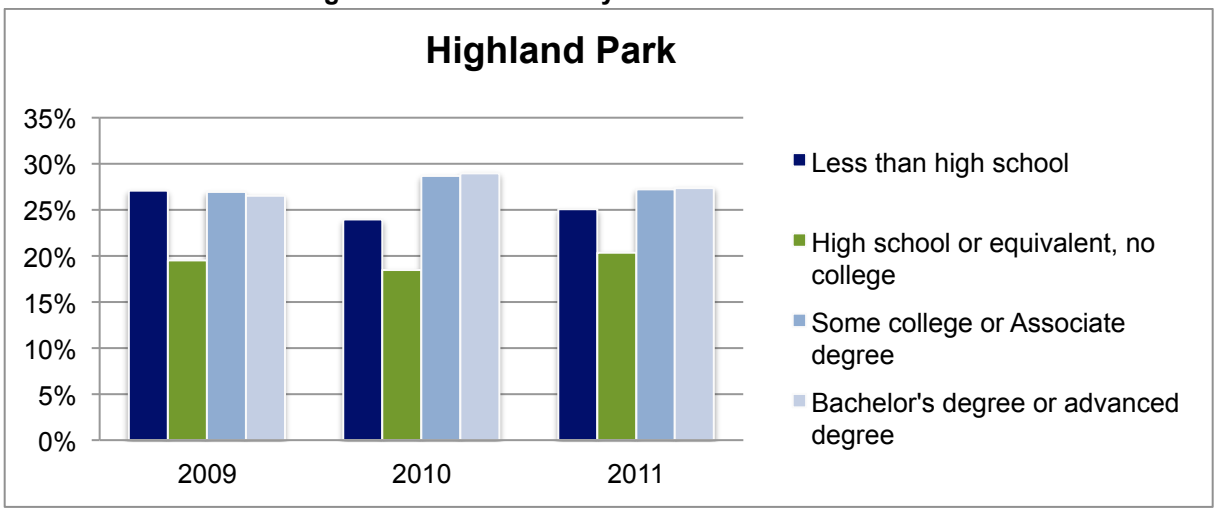
Source: LEHD, 2002-2011

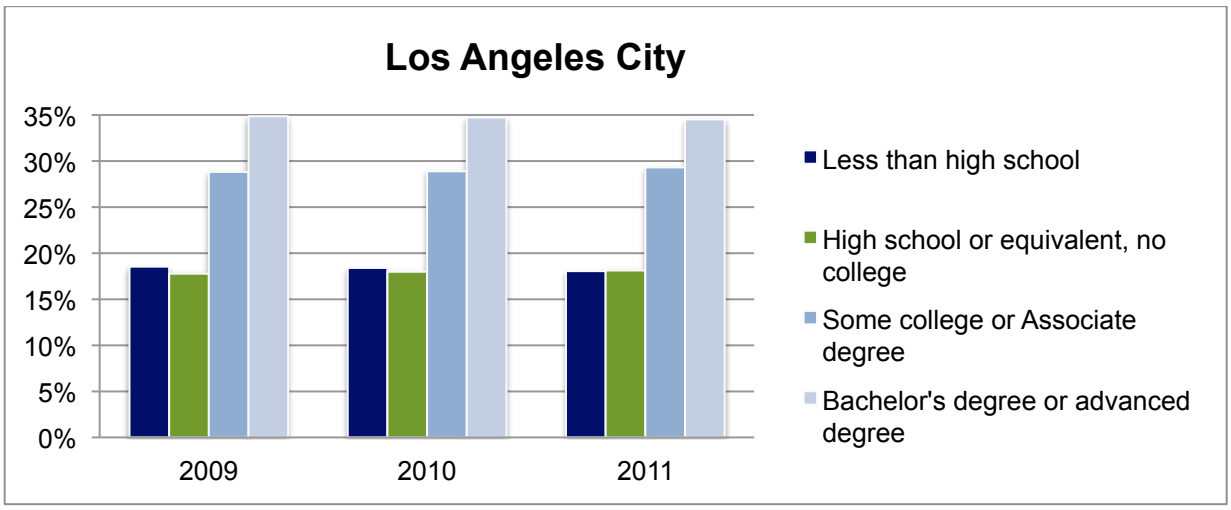
Jobholders by Educational Attainment

In terms of educational attainment, the percentage of the workers within the four education categories ranging from “Less than high school” to “Bachelor’s degree or advanced degree” has remained relatively steady since 2009. Overall, the population of workers in Highland Park is fairly evenly split across the four categories with the lowest category of “High school or equivalent, no college” between 18-20%, and the highest categories of “Some college or an Associate degree” and “Bachelor’s degree or advanced degree” hovering between 25-30% (Figure 27).

Compared to LA City as a whole, Highland Park has larger percentages of workers in the lower educational attainment categories In Highland Park the distribution of levels of educational attainment is fairly even across categories, with the lowest category consistently “High school or equivalent, no college,” and the highest categories shifting between “Some college or Associate’s degree” and Bachelor’s degree or advanced degree.” Jobholders within the entire City of Los Angeles’ educational attainment spread is much more diverse, with significantly higher percentages of residents in the “Bachelor’s degree or advanced degree” category, and lower percentages in the ”high school or equivalent, no college” and “less than high school” categories. Almost 20% of workers have only a high school degree, and about a quarter of workers have less than a high school degree, compared to the City of LA, where about 18-19% of the population have a high school degree, and only about 18% earned less than a high school degree.

Figure 27. Jobholders by Educational Attainment





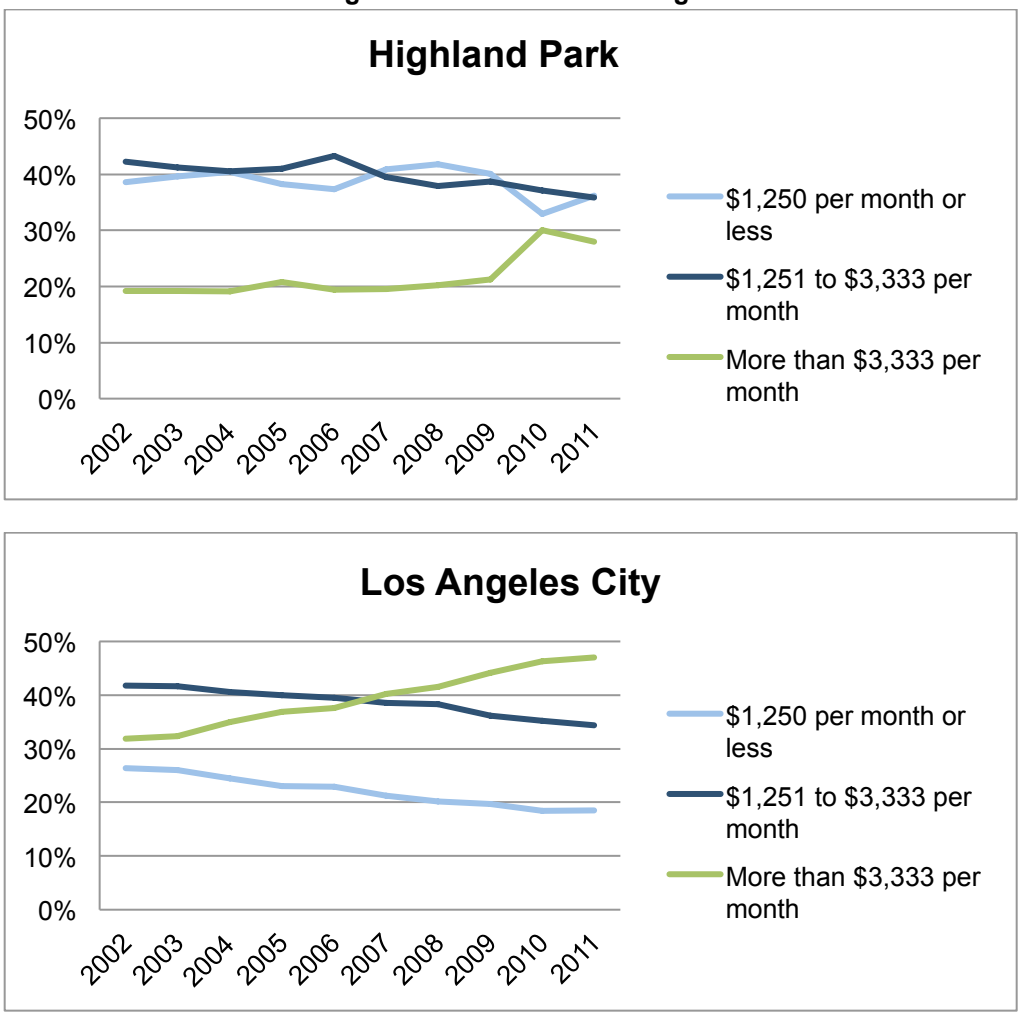
Source: LEHD, 2009-2011

Jobholders Earnings

Trends in earnings since 2002 demonstrate how much money jobholders in Highland Park earn from their employment. As seen below in Figure 28, the highest percentage of jobholders in Highland Park (between 35-40%) consistently earn in the categories below $3,333 per month. The most noticeable trend within the three earnings categories is the steady rise of the percentage of workers earning more than $3,333 per month. In 2002, less than 20% of workers earned this high of an income, whereas by 2011, almost 30% of workers earned this amount. However, this category still holds the smallest percentage of workers overall.

The earnings trends in Highland Park are much different than that of the City of Los Angeles. In the City as a whole, almost 50% of workers earn more than $3,333 per month, a trend which has steadily increased over the past several years. The percentages of those earning less than $3,333 per month are steadily declining at a rate faster

Figure 28. Jobholder Earnings

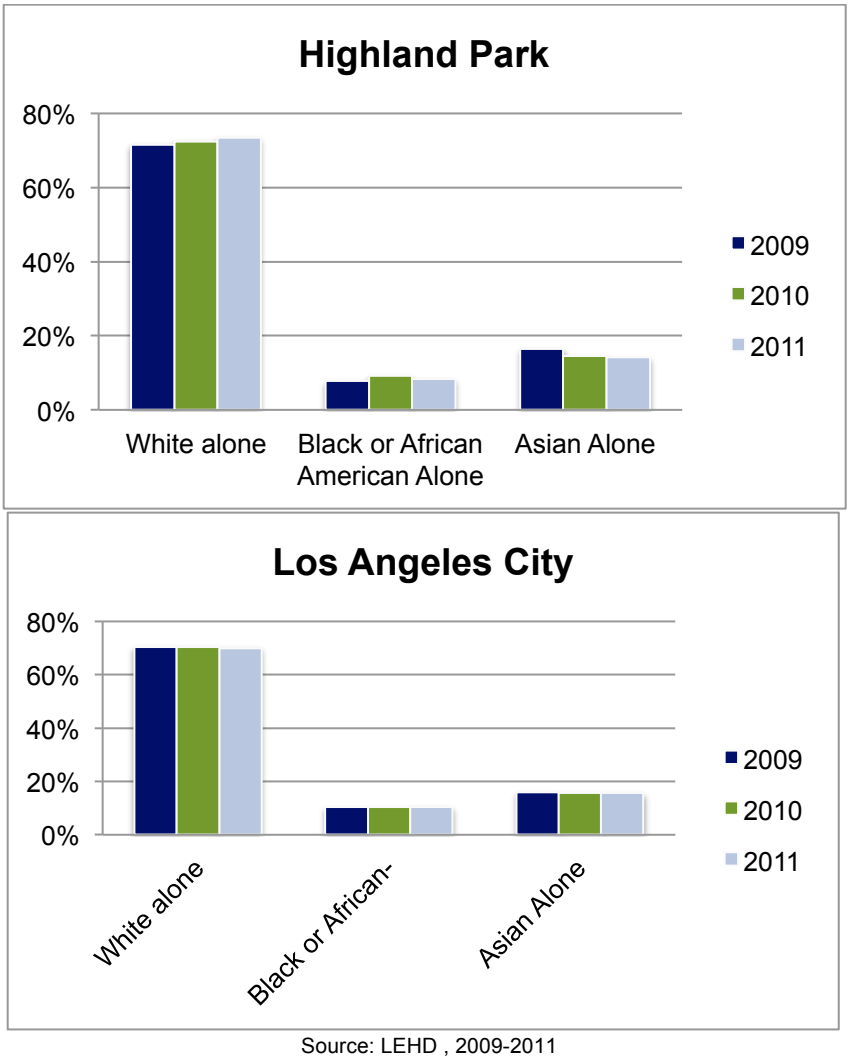


Source: LEHD, 2002-2011

Jobholders by Race

In 2009, the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program of the Census began tracking the racial composition of jobholders. The breakdown of workers in Highland Park by race reflects that of the City of Los Angeles as a whole (Figure 29). The majority of jobholders (over 70%) that work within the Historic Highland Park Neighborhood Council boundaries identify as White (including both Hispanic and non-Hispanic). Workers who identify as Asian make up the second largest group of workers in Highland Park. In 2009, Asian workers made up 17% of the workers, whereas in 2011, the number of Asian workers decreased to 14%. African-American jobholders made up the smallest group of workers that are employed within the boundaries of the Highland Park. The percentage of African American workers remained consistent between 2009 and 2011, making up between 8%-9% of the worker population. In the City of Los Angeles, about 70% of workers employed within the city boundaries identified as white between 2009-2011. Workers who identify as Asian, consistently accounted for about 16% of the population between 2009 and 2011. The third largest racial group employed within LA City are those who identify as black or African American. Between 2009 and 2011, African American workers made up between 10 and 11 percent of the working population in LA City.

Figure 29. Jobholders by Race

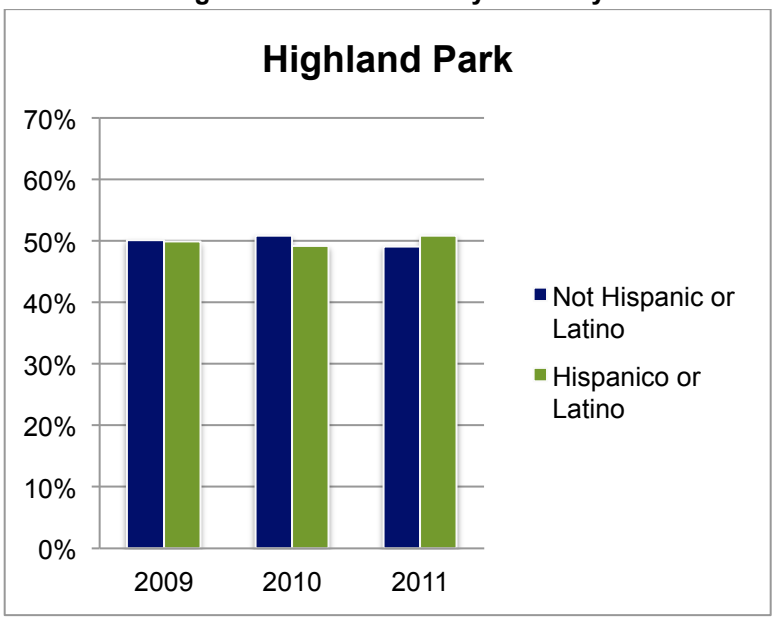


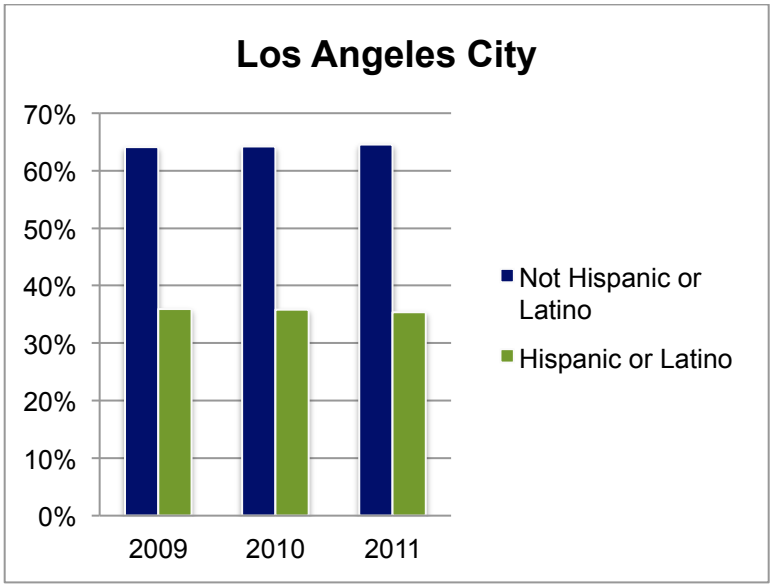
Source: LEHD , 2009-2011

Jobholders by Ethnicity

For LEHD data, the "workers by ethnicity" category encompasses a distinction between "white alone" and "Hispanic or Latino," which is important for communities such as Highland Park that have a large Hispanic of Latino workforce. From 2009 to 2011, about half of Highland Park's jobs were held by those who identified as Hispanic or Latino, which is much greater than that of Los Angeles as a whole, where only about 35% of jobholders identify as Hispanic or Latino (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Jobholders by Ethnicity





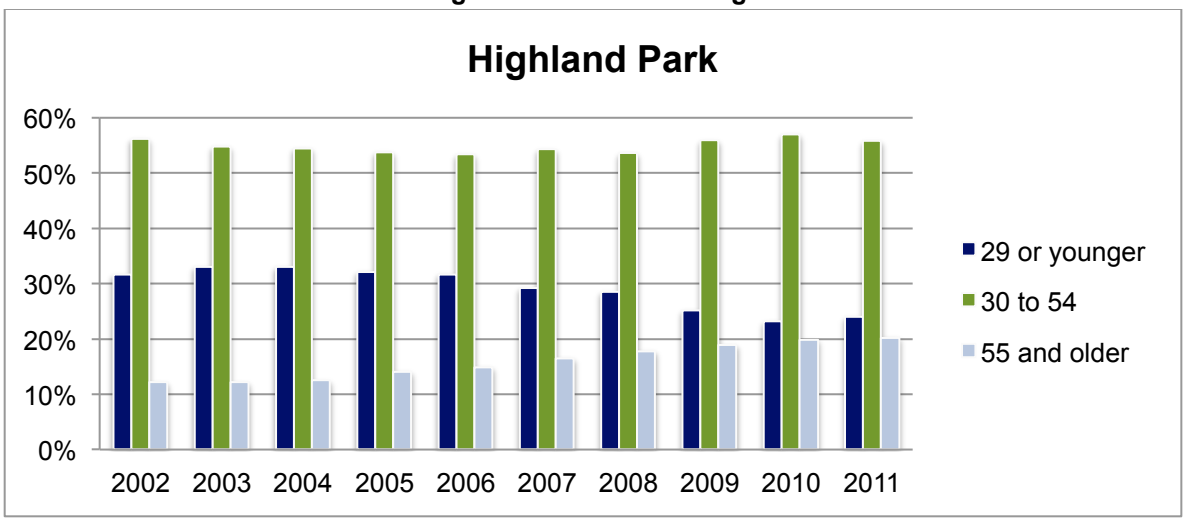
Source: LEHD, 2009-2011

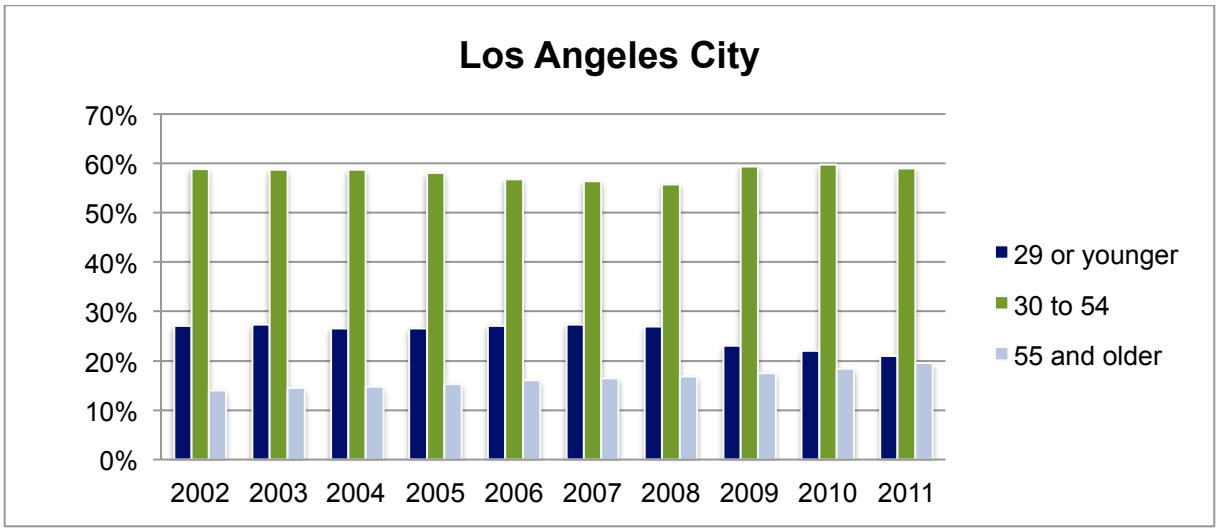
Jobholders by Age

The LEHD groups workers into three age categories: 29 years and younger, 30-54 years old and 55 years and older. Since 2002, the majority of workers that are employed both within the Highland Park Neighborhood Council boundaries and for the City of Los Angeles as a whole are in the 30-54 age bracket (Figure 31). The second largest group of workers employed within Highland Park is consistently the 29 years and younger category, and those who are 55 years and older make up the smallest category of workers.

One noticeable trend seen in both Highland Park and Los Angeles City between 2002 and 2011 is a rise in the number of workers in the 55 years and older category increasing from 12% of the workforce to 20% in Highland Park, and 14% to 20% in the City of LA. This could be a result of the economic downturn that took place in 2008, which caused older adults to delay retirement to due financial instability. Both Highland Park and the City of LA have additionally experienced a decrease in the percentage of workers under 29, suggesting that there may be obstacles to entering the workforce experienced by those within this age category.

Figure 31. Jobholders Age



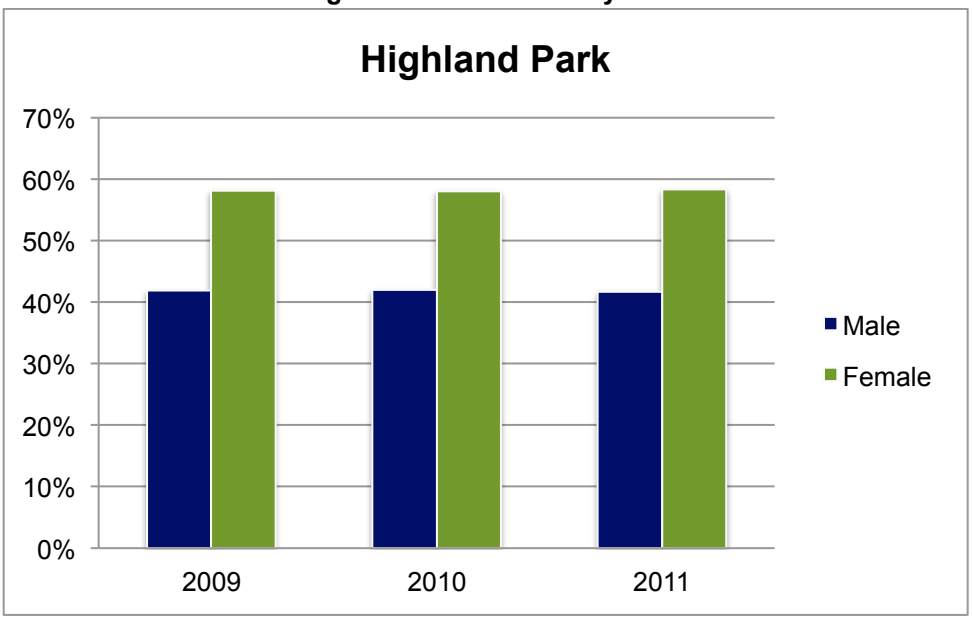


Source: LEHD 2002-2011

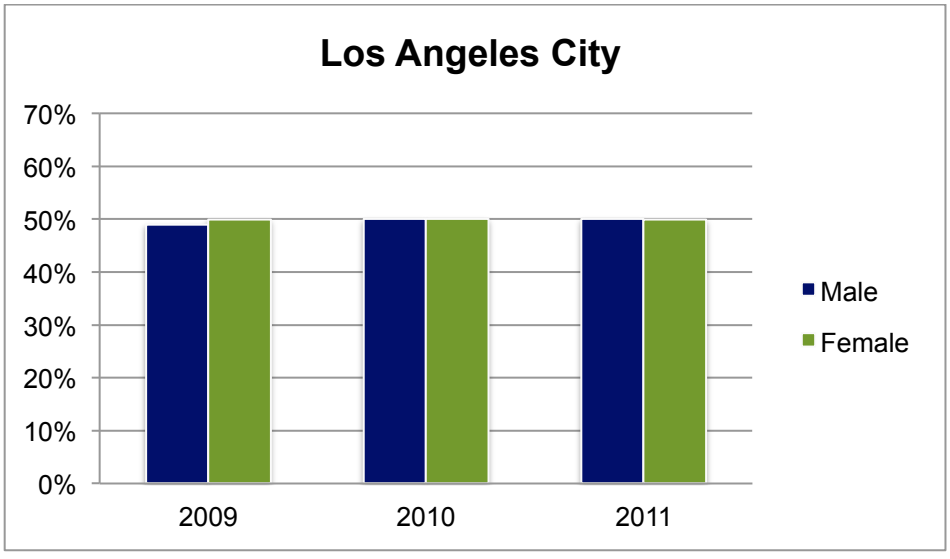
Jobholders by Sex

The gender breakdown of workers employed in Highland Park differs from the City of Los Angeles. In Highland Park, females make up a larger percentage of the workforce (58%), whereas males consist of about 42% of workers (Figure 32). In the City of Los Angeles, there is an even split between male and female workers.

Figure 32. Jobholders by Sex



Source: LEHD 2009-2011



Source: LEHD 2009-2011

Preliminary Recommendations

Socioeconomic Status

- Given Highland Park's high percentage of residents with low levels of higher education, we recommend the neighborhood focus on college preparation programs to boost educational attainment levels within the neighborhood. This could potentially lead to an increase in high-skilled, well-paid employment opportunities for residents that could result in larger purchasing power for the community.
- Focus on education through after-school youth development programs that will also aid in Highland Park's gang prevention efforts. These programs could provide positive alternatives for youth in the community that would simultaneously help with future education and employment opportunities.
- Connect Highland Park's significant job growth over the past ten years to the local residents through job training and employment programs. Local businesses could create vocational training programs that would develop real-world marketable skills for residents, while strengthening the Highland Park's local economy. This could potentially address challenges faced by a high percentage of unemployed residents and the declining number of workers 29 and younger in Highland Park, creating pathways to future employment.

Housing & Transportation

- Focus on attracting quality affordable housing development in Highland Park through advocacy and support for such projects both at the Neighborhood Council and City level. More affordable housing options throughout the neighborhood could aid in relieving a portion of the housing burden experienced by a significant number of Highland Park residents.
- Maintain and strengthen connectivity between local Metro/DASH buses and the Gold Line station to further encourage public transit ridership in Highland Park. Given the Gold Line's connectivity to the regional rail network, it is a major asset for the community that should be capitalized upon.
- Continue to enhance security efforts around the Gold Line Highland Park station, so residents feel safe and comfortable when riding public transit, which will help promote ridership.

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Appendix

Description of Data Sources and Data Items

This report draws from the decennial census, which only captures the count of the U.S. population or and it only does so once every 10 years. With regard collecting to detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics, the ACS replaced the long-form in the Decennial Census. The ACS compiles a series of monthly surveys on an annual basis, which captures data related to demographic, social, housing and economic characteristics. However, the ACS captures characteristics of the population and *not* the count. The first two pages of the 2011 ACS are included on the following pages.

This report also draws from the Longitudinal Employment and Household Dynamic (LEHD) dataset published by the U.S. Census Bureau. LEHD data is comprised of federal and state employment records that contain information about workers and jobs by place of residence and employment.

13193008

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

THE American Community Survey

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

INFORMATIONAL COPY

Start Here

Respond online today at:
https://respond.census.gov/acs
OR
Complete this form and mail it back as soon as possible.

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

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

Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD):
Call 1–800–582–8330. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted habla español y necesita ayuda para completar su cuestionario, llame sin cargo alguno al **1-877-833-5625.** Usted también puede completar su entrevista por teléfono con un entrevistador que habla español. O puede responder por Internet en: https://respond.census.gov/acs

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

Please print today's date.
Month Day Year

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

Last Name

First Name MI

Area Code + Number

How many people are living or staying at this address?

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

Number of people

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

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

OMB No. 0607-0810

13193024

Person 1

(Person 1 is the person living or staying here in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with the name of any adult living or staying here.)

1 What is Person 1's name?
Last Name *(Please print)* | First Name | MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1?
☒ Person 1

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

4 What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.
Age (in years) | Month | Day | Year of birth

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

5 Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
☐ **No,** not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

6 What is Person 1's race? *Mark (X) one or more boxes.*
☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

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

☐ Some other race – *Print race.*

Person 2

1 What is Person 2's name?
Last Name *(Please print)* | First Name | MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark (X) ONE box.*
☐ Husband or wife
☐ Biological son or daughter
☐ Adopted son or daughter
☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
☐ Brother or sister
☐ Father or mother
☐ Grandchild
☐ Parent-in-law
☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
☐ Other relative
☐ Roomer or boarder
☐ Housemate or roommate
☐ Unmarried partner
☐ Foster child
☐ Other nonrelative

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

4 What is Person 2's age and what is Person 2's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.
Age (in years) | Month | Day | Year of birth

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

5 Is Person 2 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
☐ **No,** not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

6 What is Person 2's race? *Mark (X) one or more boxes.*
☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

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

☐ Some other race – *Print race.*

INFORMATIONAL COPY

2

Variable Definitions

AGE

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

SEX

Sex is defined as a person's biological sex

RACE/ETHNICITY

In using census data, the definition of race becomes complicated because racial categories included in the census questionnaire reflect the social definition of race recognized in the United States and is not determined biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. The 1970 Decennial Census does not include Hispanic or Latino as a race, so for the purposes of this report only the 1980 Decennial Census and years after are used. Additionally, reports on race are by self-identification. The following definitions use definitions provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

White – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

White alone – includes those who report only the white racial category. This includes those who are non-Hispanic and Hispanic whites.

Non-Hispanic White – includes those who are both Non-Hispanic and white alone

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVITY

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

% Native Born = Total population of native born in Highland Park /Total population in Highland Park

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

Foreign Born – includes those that are not born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Island areas. These include U.S. citizens by naturalization or not a U.S. Citizen.

% Foreign Born = Total population of foreign born in Highland Park / Total population in Highland Park

LANGUAGE

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

Speak English "very well" – Includes those 5 years and over who report speaking English "very well." The total population 5 years or over for those who can speak English "very well" in Van Nuys is calculated by adding those that report "Speak English 'very well'" under each different language.

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

Socioeconomic Status

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

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

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

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

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

% with less than high school diploma = males with less than high school diploma + females with less than high school diploma / Total population 25 years or older in Highland Park.

LABOR FORCE

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

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

% in Labor force = Males in labor force + females in labor force in Van Nuys / Total population 16 years or over in Van Nuys

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

Full-time, year-round workers are all people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months.

INCOME

Income is the money you receive such as wages, Social Security benefits and pensions, and includes such things as food and shelter.

Median annual earnings is restricted to individuals 16 years old and over with earnings and is computed on the basis of a standard distribution. Median earnings figures are calculated using linear interpolation. The median divides the earnings into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median.

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

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

L = lower limit of the interval containing the median

W = width of the interval containing the median

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

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

POVERTY

Poverty level is defined as an individual or family's income being less than the poverty threshold, which varies according to family size. According to 2012 Census definitions, the threshold is $11,720 for an individual and $23,492 for a family of four people.

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

Poverty rate in Van Nuys = Total population in Van Nuys living under poverty level /

Total population in Van Nuys for whom poverty status is determined

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

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

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

HOUSING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculating Median

$$\underline{([U+(W*(0.5-LCF)]}$$

$$[(LCF)/(UCF)]$$

U = upper limit of the interval containing the median

W = width of the interval containing the median

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

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION

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

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

Neighborhood Economic Base

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

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

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

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector - The Industry Sectors are the 20 top-level NAICS (North American Industry Classification System, http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/) sectors and these are part of the area characteristics data.

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

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

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

Jobs by Worker Sex - The Sex variable is displayed by two variables: Male or Female.

Census Tables

VARIABLE	CENSUS TABLE
Part II: Demographics	
Race/Ethnicity 2010	DP-1
Sex by Age	B01001
Nativity & Language	B16005
Nativity & Citizenship	B050001
Household Types	B11001
Household Type by Tenure	B11012
Household Type by Household Size	B11016
Part III: Socioeconomic Status	
Educational Attainment	B23006
Labor Force Participation Rate	DP04
Unemployment Rate	DP04
Full-Time Full Year Workers	B20005
Class of Worker	B24080
Annual Earnings	B20005
Household Income & Poverty	B19001
Use of Public Programs	B19058
Part IV: Housing & Transportation	
Selected Housing Characteristics (including: Age of Housing, Units in Structure,	DP04
Owner Occupied Value of Home	B25075
Monthly Owner Costs (Rent & Own)	B25064
Monthly Gross Rent	B25063
Housing Burden	B25070
Vehicle Ownership	B08141
Commute Patterns	B08141
Part V: Neighborhood Economic Base	
Total Jobs	LODES; OnTheMap
Spatial Location of Jobholders	LODES; OnTheMap
Jobs by Industry	LODES; OnTheMap
Worker Earnings	LODES; OnTheMap
Jobholder Educational Attainment	LODES; OnTheMap
Jobholders by Race	LODES; OnTheMap
Jobholders by Ethnicity	LODES; OnTheMap
Age of Jobholders	LODES; OnTheMap

Socioeconomic Status

Age		
	Highland Park	**Los Angeles City**
Total		3,792,621
Under 5 years	-6.9%	7%
5 to 9 years	-6.7%	6%
10 to 14 years	-6.5%	6%
15 to 19 years	-8.3%	7%
20 to 24 years	-7.0%	8%
25 to 29 years	-8.0%	9%
30 to 34 years	-8.6%	8%
35 to 39 years	-8.3%	8%
40 to 44 years	-8.0%	7%
45 to 49 years	-6.7%	7%
50 to 54 years	-6.1%	6%
55 to 59 years	-5.7%	5%
60 to 64 years	-4.4%	4%
65 to 69 years	-2.9%	3%
70 to 74 years	-2.0%	2%
75 to 79 years	-1.9%	2%
80 to 84 years	-1.4%	2%
85 years+	-0.9%	2%

Source: Decennial Census, SF-1, Table # QTP-1

Nativity		
	Total	**Percentage**
Highland Park	55,930	
Native Born	32863	58%
Foreign Born	23067	41%
Naturalized Citizens	9626	41%
Not U.S. Citizen	13442	58%
Los Angeles	3,782,544	61%
Native Born	2,290,886	39%
Foreign Born	1,491,658	40%
Naturalized Citizens	600,505	40%
Not U.S. Citizen	891153	60%

Source: ACS 2007-2011 Table B05001

Educational Attainment		
	Total	Percentage
Highland Park		30%
12 grade or less	15802	20%
HS Graduate	10739	18%
Some College or Associates	9503	17%
Bachelors	9203	17%
Master's, Doctorate or Professional	4378	8%
Los Angeles City		
12 grade or less	633102	25%
HS Graduate	507988	20%
Some College or Associates	614614	24%
Bachelors	539188	21%
Master's, Doctorate or Professional	267404	10%

Source: ACS 2007-2011, Table B23006

Labor Force Participation Rate		
	Total	**Percentage**
Highland Park Residents that participate in workforce	29898	67%
Los Angeles Residents that participate in workforce	2041639	66%

Source: ACS 2007-2011 Table DP04

Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Percentage
Highland Park	3497	12%
Los Angeles	309228	10%

Source: ACS 2007-2011 Table S2301

Full Time Full Year Workers			
	Total	Number	Percentage
Highland Park	43615.92	17262.17	40%
Los Angeles	3002210	1195186	40%

Source: ACS 2007-2011 Table B20005

Jobs-to-Worker Ratio				
	Job to Workers Ratio	**Jobs in neighborhood**	**Working Age population in neighborhood**	**Calculation**
Highland Park	0.28	5,803	20,469	5,803/20469
Los Angeles City	1.16	1,492,099	1,284,312	1,492,099/1,284,312

Source: LEHD 2011

Class of Worker		
	Total	**Percentage**
Highland Park	26,339	
Private	17814	68%
Non-Profit	2527	10%
Government	3342	13%
Self-Employed	2635	10%
Unpaid Family Workers	21	0%
Los Angeles	1183246	
Private	890041	75%
Non-Profit	73130	6%
Government	114415	10%
Self-Employed	104631	9%
Unpaid Family Workers	1029	0%

Source: ACS 2007-2011 Table B24090

Median Annual Earnings			
	Number	**Percentage**	**Cumulative**
Highland Park	13	0%	0%
$1 to $2,449	34	0%	0%
$2500 to $4999	46	0%	1%
$7500 to $9999	256	1%	2%
$10000 to $12499	462	3%	5%
$12500 to $14999	609	4%	8%
$15000 to $174999	986	6%	14%
$17500 to $19999	724	4%	18%
$20000 to $22499	1268	7%	25%
$22500 to $29999	677	4%	29%
$25000 to29999	1727	10%	39%
$30000 to $34999	1857	11%	50.2%
$35000 to $39999	1528	9%	59%
$40,000 to $44999	989	6%	65%
$45,000 to $49,999	560	3%	68%
$50,000 to $54,999	868	5%	73%
$55,000 to $64,999	1238	7%	80%
$65,000 to $74,999	1017	6%	86%
$75,000 to $99,999	1372	8%	94%
With earnings - $100,000 or more	1031	6%	100%
Los Angeles			
$1 to $2,449	3208	0	0
$2500 to $4999	2719	0	0
$7500 to $9999	11510	1	1
$10000 to $12499	14411	1	3
$12500 to $14999	35758	3	6
$15000 to $174999	6020	5	11
$17500 to $19999	71997	6	17
$20000 to $22499	54426	5	21
$22500 to $29999	64841	5	27
$25000 to29999	41542	3	30
$30000 to $34999	102204	9	39
$35000 to $39999	9005	8	46
$40,000 to $44999	75490	6	53
$45,000 to $49,999	73681	4	59
$50,000 to $54,999	50598	5	63
$55,000 to $64,999	65105	7	68
$65,000 to $74,999	78041	5	75
$75,000 to $99,999	59620	8	80
With earnings - $100,000 or more	95429	12	88

ACS 2007-2011, Table B2005

Median Income				
Highland Park	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Cumulative**	**Median Income**
				$51, 389
Total households	17108			
Less than $10,000	975	6%	6%	
$10,000 to $14,999	941	5%	11%	
$15,000 to $24,999	1932	11%	22%	
$25,000 to $34,999	2026	12%	34%	
$35,000 to $49,999	2547	15%	49%	
$50,000 to $74,999	3186	19%	68%	
$75,000 to $99,999	2104	12%	80%	
$100,000 to $149,999	2199	13%	93%	
$150,000 to $199,999	831	5%	98%	
$200,000 or more	367	2%	100%	
Los Angeles				**$50,028**

ACS 2007-2011, Table B19001

Poverty Status		
	Total	**Percentage**
Highland Park		
Income in past 12 months below poverty level	1657	14%
Married-couple family	772	6%
Other family:	884	7%
Male householder, no wife present:	124	1%
Female householder, no husband present:	760	6%
Los Angeles		
Income in past 12 months below poverty level	132415	17%
Married-couple family	53358	7%
Other family:	79057	10%
Male householder, no wife present:	17070	2%
Female householder, no husband present:	61987	8%

ACS 2007-2011, Table B19001

Public Assistance/ SNAP or Food Stamps		
Highland Park	**Total**	**Percentage**
	17114	
Residents that receive Public Assistance/SNAP/FOOD STAMPS	1532	9%
Residents that do not receive Public Assistance/SNAP/Food Stamps	15582	91%

ACS 2007-2011, Table B19001

Public Assistance/ SNAP or Food Stamps		
Los Angeles	**Total**	**Percentage**
	1312983	
Residents that receive Public Assistance/SNAP/FOOD STAMPS	107868	8%
Residents that do not receive Public Assistance/SNAP/Food Stamps	1205115	92%

Housing & Transportation

Household by Tenure					
	Total	**Owner-occupied**	**Percentage**	**Renter-occupied**	**Percentage**
Highland Park	17,111	6,664	39%	10,446	61%
Los Angeles City	1312983	504,479	38%	808,504	62%

Source: ACS 2007-2011, Table B11012

Age of Housing			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
Built 2005 or later	26,309	226	1%
Built 2000 to 2004	26,309	457	2%
Built 1990 to 1999	26,309	1,225	5%
Built 1980 to 1989	26,309	2,005	8%
Built 1970 to 1979	26,309	2,205	8%
Built 1960 to 1969	26,309	3,650	14%
Built 1950 to 1959	26,309	3,762	14%
Built 1940 to 1949	26,309	2,846	11%
Built 1939 or earlier	26,309	9,933	38%
Los Angeles City			
Built 2005 or later	1,412,641	33,563	2%
Built 2000 to 2004	1,412,641	42,054	3%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,412,641	77,117	5%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,412,641	147,497	10%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,412,641	197,097	14%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,412,641	206,900	15%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,412,641	261,199	18%
Built 1940 to 1949	1,412,641	159,008	11%
Built 1939 or earlier	1,412,641	288,206	20%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table DP04

Units in Structure			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
1-unit detached	26,309	15,226	58%
1-unit attached	26,309	2,279	9%
2 units	26,309	609	2%
3 or 4 units	26,309	1,220	5%
5 to 9 units	26,309	2,033	8%
10 to 19 units	26,309	1,822	7%
20 or more units	26,309	3,068	12%
Los Angeles City			
1-unit detached	1,402,612	553,324	39%
1-unit attached	1,402,612	87,281	6%
2 units	1,402,612	38,741	3%
3 or 4 units	1,402,612	84,504	6%
5 to 9 units	1,402,612	122,778	9%
10 to 19 units	1,402,612	141,599	10%
20 or more units	1,402,612	374,385	27%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table DP04

Occupants per Room			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
1 or less	24,789	21,320	86%
1.01 to 1.5	24,789	2,142	9%
1.5 or more	24,789	1,327	5%

Los Angeles City			
1 or less	1,312,983	1,132,062	86%
1.01 to 1.5	1,312,983	93,640	7%
1.5 or more	1,312,983	87,281	7%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table DP04

Home Values			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
Less than $50,000	6,664	128	2%
$50,000 to $99,999	6,664	21	0%
$100,000 to $149,999	6,664	53	1%
$150,000 to $199,999	6,664	230	3%
$200,000 to $299,999	6,664	756	11%
$300,000 to $499,999	6,664	2902	44%
$500,000 to $999,999	6,664	2382	36%
$500,000 to $999,999	6,664	193	3%
Los Angeles City			
Less than $50,000	1,312,983	7,405	1%
$50,000 to $99,999	1,312,983	6,269	1%
$100,000 to $149,999	1,312,983	9,259	2%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,312,983	14,144	3%
$200,000 to $299,999	1,312,983	51,542	10%
$300,000 to $499,999	1,312,983	156,520	31%
$500,000 to $999,999	1,312,983	188,210	37%
$500,000 to $999,999	1,312,983	71,130	14%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table B25075

Selected Monthly Owner Costs: Housing Units with a Mortgage			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
Less than $300	5,247	7	0%
$300 to $499	5,247	38	1%
$500 to $699	5,247	76	1%
$700 to $999	5,247	250	5%
$1,000 to $1,499	5,247	693	13%
$1,500 to $1,999	5,247	1,047	20%
$2,000 or more	5,247	3,136	60%
Los Angeles City			
Less than $300	390,919	201	0%
$300 to $499	390,919	1,346	0%
$500 to $699	390,919	3,737	1%
$700 to $999	390,919	12,287	3%
$1,000 to $1,499	390,919	39,406	10%
$1,500 to $1,999	390,919	60,196	15%
$2,000 or more	390,919	273,746	70%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table B25064

Gross Rent—Occupied Units Paying Rent			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			

Less than $200	5,247	7	0%
$200 to $299	5,247	38	1%
$300 to $499	5,247	76	3%
$500 to $749	5,247	250	12%
$750 to $999	5,247	693	30%
$1,000 to $1,499	5,247	1,047	36%
$1,500 or more	5,247	3,136	18%
Los Angeles City			
Less than $200	790,156	5,784	1%
$200 to $299	790,156	20,447	3%
$300 to $499	790,156	28,374	4%
$500 to $749	790,156	87,857	11%
$750 to $999	790,156	172,458	22%
$1,000 to $1,499	790,156	269,848	34%
$1,500 or more	790,156	205,388	26%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table B25063

Housing Units with a Mortgage: Percent of Income Spent on Monthly Housing Costs			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
30 – 34.9%	6,664	523.12	8%
35 – 39.9%	6,664	469.03	7%
40- 49%	6,664	749.15	11%
50% or more	6,664	1428.2	21%
Los Angeles City			
30 – 34.9%	504479	39085	8%
35 – 39.9%	504479	33041	7%
40- 49%	504479	48971	10%
50% or more	504779	128427	25%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table B25070

Renter Housing Burden: Percent of Income on Rent			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
25-29.9%	10,446	1149	11%
30 – 34.9%	10,446	1008	10%
40- 49%	10,446	1006	10%
50% or more	10,446	2703	26%
Los Angeles City			
25-29.9%	808504	87174	11%
30 – 34.9%	808504	70316	9%
40- 49%	808504	89701	7%
50% or more	808504	245744	30%

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table B25070

Vehicle Ownership			
	Total	**Number**	**Percentage**
Highland Park			
No vehicle	17,111	1,802	11%
1 vehicle	17,111	5,948	35%
2 vehicles	17,111	6,231	36%
3 vehicles	17,111	2,047	12%
4 or more vehicles	17,111	1,083	6%
Los Angeles City			
No vehicle	1726583	126225	7%
1 vehicle	1726583	490656	28%
2 vehicles	1726583	653629	38%
3 vehicles	1726583	456073	26%
4 or more vehicles	1725683		
No vehicle	1726583		

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table B08141

Neighborhood Economic Base

Total Jobs	
	Total
Highland Park	
2002	3,617
2003	3,862
2004	3,933
2005	4,025
2006	4,068
2007	4,693
2008	4,743
2009	4,844
2010	5,946
2011	5,803
Los Angeles City	
2002	1,324,623
2003	1,325,231
2004	1,348,061
2005	1,358,925
2006	1,355,039
2007	1,383,904
2008	1,384,037
2009	1,420,737
2010	1,431,626
2011	1,492,099

Source: ACS 2007-20011, Table B08141

Jobholder Earnings							
	Total	**$1,250 per month or less**	**%**	**$1,251 to $3,333 per month**	**%**	**More than $3,333 per month**	**%**
Highland Park							
2002	3,617	1,395	39%	1,528	42%	694	19%
2003	3,862	1,529	40%	1,592	41%	741	19%
2004	3,933	1,588	40%	1,593	41%	752	19%
2005	4,025	1,540	38%	1,649	41%	836	21%
2006	4,068	1,517	37%	1,759	43%	792	19%
2007	4,693	1,920	41%	1,856	40%	917	20%
2008	4,743	1,983	42%	1,800	38%	960	20%
2009	4,844	1,940	40%	1,877	39%	1,027	21%
2010	5,946	1,958	33%	2,203	37%	1,785	30%
2011	5,803	2,098	36%	2,080	36%	1,625	28%
Los Angeles City							
2002	1,324,623	349,248	26%	553,199	42%	422,176	32%
2003	1,325,231	345,107	26%	551,585	42%	428,539	32%
2004	1,348,061	329,700	24%	546,471	41%	471,890	35%
2005	1,358,925	313,532	23%	543,529	40%	501,864	37%
2006	1,355,039	311,019	23%	534,559	39%	509,461	38%
2007	1,383,904	294,374	21%	533,634	39%	555,896	40%
2008	1,384,037	278,521	20%	529,979	38%	575,537	42%
2009	1,420,737	280,422	20%	513,196	36%	627,119	44%
2010	1,431,626	263,812	18%	504,389	35%	663,425	46%
2011	1,492,099	276,959	19%	512,831	34%	702,309	47%

Source: LEHD, On the Map

Jobs by Industry Sector (Top Five)

Highland Park										
	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Educational Services	674	680	703	733	732	760	802	836	1,905	1,781
Health Care and Social Assistance	684	965	1,000	993	1,054	1,044	961	1,073	1,111	931
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	242	317	242	319	334	889	977	1,001	895	973
Retail Trade	549	716	798	683	672	680	619	609	647	794
Accommodation and Food Services	537	525	556	579	558	539	613	585	588	578

City of Los Angeles										
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Health Care and Social Assistance	134,507	143,854	146,472	145,941	146,100	144,178	153,779	159,047	162,381	175,456
Retail Trade	128,209	129,174	128,667	132,233	135,241	137,285	138,824	127,901	128,437	132,833
Educational Services	90,795	111,088	108,824	132,733	120,382	126,312	103,799	164,326	152,264	148,943
Accommodation and Food Services	96,015	95,893	95,750	98,885	97,257	102,507	103,617	104,122	103,385	109,598
Other Services (Excluding Public Administration)	75,813	79,913	81,445	81,690	81,338	89,329	94,974	98,797	96,704	103,269
Manufacturing	142,767	135,201	133,106	124,480	122,803	118,196	118,232	107,049	103,919	95,865

Source: LEHD, On the Map

Jobholders by Educational Attainment						
	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%
Highland Park						
Less than high school	981	27%	1,093	24%	1,105	25%
High school or equivalent, no college	706	19%	843	18%	898	20%
Some college or Associate degree	975	27%	1,309	29%	1,201	27%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	960	27%	1,322	29%	1,207	27%
Los Angeles City						
Less than high school	202,784	19%	205,706	18%	211,918	18%
High school or equivalent, no college	194,537	18%	200,807	18%	212,964	18%
Some college or Associate degree	314,740	29%	323,009	29%	343,436	29%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	380,651	35%	388,304	35%	404,892	35%

Source: LEHD, On the Map

Jobholders by Race							
	Total	White Alone	%	Black or African American Alone	%	Asian Alone	%
Highland Park							
2009	1,276	3,464	71%	376	7%	798	16.%
2010	1,537	4,302	72%	545	9%	870	14.%
2011	1,421	4,268	73%	488	8%	825	14.%
Los Angeles City							
2009	1,439,480	994,420	70%	147,519	10%	226,938	16%
2010	1,379,646	1,005,989	70%	147,808	10%	225,849	15%
2011	1,368,877	1,049,796	70%	157,227	10%	232,457	15%

Source: LEHD, On the Map

Jobholders by Ethnicity						
	2009	**%**	**2010**	**%**	**2011**	**%**
Highland Park						
Total	5,803		5,946		4,844	
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,426	50.1%	3,018	50.8%	2,851	49.1%
Hispanic or Latino	2,418	49.9%	2,928	49.2%	2,952	50.9%
Los Angeles City						
Total	1,420,737		1,431,626		1,492,099	
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,851	49%	3,018	51%	2,426	50%
Hispanic or Latino	2,952	51%	2,928	49%	2,418	50%

Source: LEHD, On the Map

Jobholders by Age							
	Total	**Age 29 or younger**	**%**	**Age 30 to 54**	**%**	**Age 55 or older**	**%**
Highland Park							
2002	3,617	1,142	31%	2,033	56%	442	12%
2003	3,862	1,273	33%	2,116	54%	473	12%
2004	3,933	1,298	33%	2,142	54%	493	12%
2005	4,025	1,293	32%	2,164	53%	568	14%
2006	4,068	1,289	31%	2,171	53%	608	14%
2007	4,693	1,372	29%	2,549	54%	772	16%
2008	4,743	1,353	28%	2,544	53%	846	17%
2009	4,844	1,222	25%	2,706	55%	916	18%
2010	5,946	1,379	23%	3,392	57%	1,175	19%
2011	5,803	1,392	24%	3,237	55%	1,174	20%
Los Angeles City							
2002	1,324,623	358,357	27%	780,471	59%	185,795	14%
2003	1,325,231	361763	27%	771,584	58%	191,884	15%
2004	1,348,061	358,908	27%	791,208	59%	197,945	15%
2005	1,358,925	361,386	27%	789,110	58%	208,429	15%
2006	1,355,039	366,955	27%	770,175	57%	217,909	16%
2007	1,383,904	375,093	27%	780,766	56%	228,045	17%
2008	1,384,037	379,198	27%	771,660	56%	233,179	17%
2009	1,420,737	328,025	23%	844,513	59%	248,199	18%
2010	1,431,626	313,800	22%	854,561	60%	263,265	18%
2011	1,492,099	318,889	21%	880,197	59%	293,013	20%

Source: LEHD, On the Map

Jobholders by Sex					
	Total	**Male**	**%**	**Female**	**%**
Highland Park					
2009	4,844	2,032	42%	2,812	58%
2010	5,946	2,500	42%	3,446	58%
2011	5,803	2,419	42%	3,384	58%
Los Angeles City					
2009	1,420,737	707,267	50%	713,470	50%
2010	1,431,626	715,287	50%	716,339	50%
2011	1,492,099	747,277	50%	744,822	50%

Source: LEHD, On the Map

Calculation of HHPNC Neighborhood Boundaries

Census Tract	% in Neighborhood Council Boundaries
181500	10%
181600	45%
183101	100%
183103	100%
183104	100%
183220	100%
183221	90%
183222	40%
183300	100%
183401	85%
183402	15%
183510	100%
183520	100%
183610	100%
183620	100%
183701	100%
183702	25%
183810	100%
183820	100%
185100	15%
186203	35%
199300	50%
201301	50%