PROGRESS MEMORANDUM

TO: Carolina Hernandez, P.E., Los Angeles County Public Works

PROJECT: Los Angeles River Master Plan Update

TASK NUMBER: 3.10

SUBJECT: Demographics, Health, and Social Equity

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MEMO NUMBER: 3.10-4

The following Progress Memorandum summarizes the significant findings for the Los Angeles River Master Plan Update Task 3.10 related to existing demographics, health, and social equity.¹

Executive Summary

The most populous county in the country, Los Angeles County is a patchwork of diverse communities. Between 2000 and 2016, the Hispanic population in the county inched closer to making up half the population and the median age of residents increased from 32 to 36 years. The average household in the county is made up of 3 people, and the median household income is about $57,900.

About $25 billion is spent on chronic disease in LA County every year, and about 60% of adults in the county are either obese or overweight. Chronic health conditions are more prevalent along the lower half of the river.

The cost of housing has risen quickly, affecting affordability. Since 2000, the median owner-occupied home value in LA County has gone up by more than 50%, and the share of income that renters spend on housing has gone up from 28% to 35%. About a third of renters in LA County are severely rent burdened, meaning they spend more than half of their income on rent.

Using a methodology developed by the University of California, Berkeley, available data was used to map displacement risk based on past and current conditions. Many communities along the river

¹ As a working definition for this memorandum, from the UC Berkeley Initiative for Equity, Inclusion, and Diversity, equity is defined as the guarantee of fair treatment, access, opportunity, and advancement while at the same time striving to identify and eliminate barriers that have prevented the full participation of some groups.
between Downtown Los Angeles and Compton are vulnerable to displacement, while others are already in a state of advanced displacement.

Affordable housing makes up 6% of housing units in LA County, yet the county would need more than 568,000 additional affordable homes to meet current demand, and, despite a comprehensive set of programs, over 53,000 people in LA County are homeless. About three-quarters of this population is unsheltered, meaning they are not in traditional shelters, emergency shelters, or safe haven housing.

LA County is uniquely large. With just over 10 million residents in 2016, LA County is the most populous county in the country—almost twice the size of the next most populous county, Cook County in Illinois. Generally, communities along the LA River from Downtown LA to Long Beach are denser, with 15,000–35,000 people per square mile, than communities along the LA River north of Downtown LA, with 5,000–25,000 people per square mile.

LA County residents are diverse. Between 2000 and 2016, the Hispanic population in the county inched closer to making up half the population, from 45 to 48%. While also growing, the share of Hispanic residents in California is lower, at 39%. Nearly every community across the county is diverse, yet there are parts of the county that have larger than average shares of particular racial or ethnic groups. North of Griffith Park to Canoga Park on the LA River, communities have larger-than-average shares of non-Hispanic white residents. Near the river in Downtown LA, Chinatown and Little Tokyo have large concentrations of Asian residents, while Glendale’s 80,000 Armenians represent the second-largest Armenian population in a city outside Yerevan, Armenia’s capital. South of Downtown LA, communities have larger-than-average shares of Hispanic residents. About 14% of residents have limited English-speaking ability, compared with 10% in California. Near the river, the highest concentrations of limited English speakers live between Glendale and South Gate.

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3 Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012–2016 5-Year Estimates, Table B00001, 2016; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 TIGER/Line Geodatabase (machine-readable data files), 2016.


5 Ibid.


7 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012–2016 5-Year Estimates, Table C16002, 2016.
LA County residents are getting older.
Between 2000 and 2016, the median age of LA County residents went up, from 32 to 36 years, which is the same median age across the state.\(^8\) The average age in communities along the lower half of the LA River is about 33 years, which is lower than the average age in communities along the upper half of the river, 38 years.

LA County residents possess a lower level of educational attainment than California as a whole.
More than three quarters (78%) of LA County residents have completed at least high school—lower than the 82% in California as a whole.\(^9\) Only 59% of Hispanic residents in LA County have completed at least high school, compared with over 80% for other racial and ethnic groups.\(^10\) There is a stark difference in higher education among racial and ethnic groups. Half of Asian residents, a third (33%) of

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\(^9\) Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012–2016 5-Year Estimates, Table B15003, 2016.

white residents, about a quarter (24%) of black residents, and only 11% of Hispanic residents in LA County have a bachelor’s or advanced degree.\textsuperscript{11}

Less than half of students are meeting or exceeding state math (47%) and English (36%) standards, as measured by the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress Smarter Balanced tests.\textsuperscript{12} Schools along the LA River north of Downtown LA generally have more students who meet and exceed these standards (33% and 44%, respectively) than those along the LA River south of Downtown LA (25% and 34%, respectively).\textsuperscript{13}

**Household size and income change along the length of the river.**
The average household in LA County has 3 people.\textsuperscript{14} Median household income dropped from $59,200 to $57,900 between 2000 and 2016 (in 2016 dollars), and is over $20,000 higher for white residents ($76,800) and Asian residents ($68,300) than for Hispanic residents ($46,700) and black residents ($41,700).\textsuperscript{15} Median individual income for males ($30,100) is 39% higher than median individual income for females ($21,600).\textsuperscript{16}

Households in communities along the LA River between Downtown LA and Compton tend to be larger (about 3.7 people per household) and have lower household incomes (around $43,000) than those along other parts of the river (about 3 people per household and around $67,000).\textsuperscript{17}

**Industries near the river have shifted.**
In LA County, the top 5 job sectors account for half of all jobs: healthcare and social assistance (14%), retail trade (10%), manufacturing (8.8%), accommodation and food services (8.7%), and educational services (8.5).\textsuperscript{18} While manufacturing and health care and social assistance are also top sectors within one mile of the LA River, at 10% and 9.9% of jobs respectively, other top sectors in this area include information (9.3%), public administration (9.2%), and transportation and warehousing (8.3%).

\textsuperscript{11} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{13} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{14} U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012–2016 5-Year Estimates, Table B25010, 2016.
\textsuperscript{17} Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012–2016 5-Year Estimates, Table B25010, 2016 and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012–2016 5-Year Estimates, Table B19013, 2016.
\textsuperscript{18} U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Quarter of 2002–2015.
Figure 2: Growth in health care and public administration jobs more than offset the loss of manufacturing jobs within one mile of the river between 2002 and 2015. Negative numbers (and yellow bars) indicate job losses, and positive numbers (blue bars) indicate job gains between 2002 and 2015.

The share of jobs in these three sectors, in particular, is about 2 to 4.5 times higher than the share of jobs in those sectors in LA County as a whole, the state of California, and the country. Between 2002 and 2015, the largest job sectors within one mile of the river have shifted. Manufacturing jobs declined 35% in this period, from over 74,400 to about 48,000. More than making up for this decline were the rise in public administration jobs and health care and social assistance jobs, which went up by 23,000 (116%) and 20,700 (81%), respectively.

Few people both live and work within one mile of the river.
Over 466,000 people work within one mile of the LA River. Most (88%) of the people who have these jobs commute to the river from other parts of LA County, Orange County, and beyond. Similarly, of the 317,000 working people who live within one mile of the LA River, most (83%) work elsewhere—the
largest job destinations being Downtown LA, the Bob Hope Airport, and the various studios along the river. Only 55,000 people both live and work within one mile of the river.

**Chronic health conditions are acute across the county and along the river.** About $25 billion dollars is spent on chronic disease in LA County every year. Among adults, 60% are either overweight (36%) or obese (24%), about a quarter (24%) have high blood pressure, and about 10% have diabetes. While the percentage of overweight adults is fairly similar across racial groups, obesity is much higher among black residents (33%) and Hispanic residents (31%) than white residents (18%) or Asian residents (9%). Parts of the river north of Studio City, around Downtown LA, and south of Compton have more overweight adults (over 38%) than the county overall, and the cities between Vernon and Compton have more obese adults (over 27%) than the county overall. The area between Compton and Long Beach also has more adults with diabetes (over 11%) and high blood pressure (over 26%) compared to the county. Communities along the southern part of the LA River also have higher percentages of children with asthma (over 8.5%, compared with 7.4% in the county overall).

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24 Ibid.
25 Ibid.
27 Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, 2015 Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015.
28 Ibid.
29 More/higher values based on being outside the 95% confidence interval of the value for the county overall, from Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, 2015 Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015.
30 Ibid.
31 Ibid.
Figure 3: Chronic health conditions are most acute in the southern cities, from Compton to Long Beach. There are several communities along the river where people feel (self-reported) that they are in worse health than incidence of chronic disease would suggest.

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment’s CalEnviroScreen 3.0 ranks the burden of and vulnerability to pollution across California. CalEnviroScreen scores weigh pollution burden, which includes criteria that measure exposure and environmental effects, and population characteristics, which include criteria that measure sensitive populations and socioeconomic factors.\(^{32}\) A full list of criteria can be found in Appendix A. Communities along the LA River in Canoga Park and from Burbank south are more burdened than 90% of communities across the state.

**The cost of housing has risen quickly, affecting affordability.**

Since 2000, LA County residents have been paying more for housing. The median owner-occupied home value has gone up by over 50%, from $298,800 to $465,900 between 2000 and 2016 (in 2016 dollars), though the range of home values is wide.\(^{33}\) Housing unit values around certain scenic natural features, such as the Santa Monica Mountains and the Pacific coast, tend to be among the highest in the county.\(^{34}\)

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\(^{34}\) Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor, Property Database, 2015.
Among renters, the percentage of household income spent on housing went up from 28 to 35% in the same time period. About a third (32%) of renters in the county are severely rent burdened, meaning they spend more than half of their income on rent.

![Image of a map showing severely rent burdened areas.](image)

**Figure 4:** In the darkest green areas on the map, more than a third of renters pay more than half of their income on rent.

Both owners and renters are moving less often, due to changing demographics, tax consequences, rising mortgage rates, and difficulty finding another home. In 2000, the median time a homeowner spent in their home was 9 years and for renters 2 years. In 2016, those numbers jumped to 16 years and 5 years, respectively.

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38 Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Table H039, 2000.

39 Calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012–2016 5-Year Estimates, Table B25039, 2016.
To map displacement risk related to economic pressures, a methodology developed by the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Los Angeles, was adapted, taking advantage of available data sets reflecting current physical conditions and demographic changes over time, from 2000 to 2016. The analysis categorized census tracts into the following categories:

- **Vulnerable to Displacement**
  Based on this methodology, many communities along the river between Downtown LA and Compton are vulnerable to displacement, meaning there is a high share of households that, based on demographics, might be at risk of being priced out if changes caused prices to rise.

  Areas vulnerable to displacement currently have higher shares than the county as a whole in 3 of following 4 indicators:
  - low income households (households with income below 80% of the county median)
  - adults over 25 without a college degree
  - renter occupied households
  - non-white individuals

- **At Risk of Displacement**
  Based on this methodology, a few communities, including across the river from Downtown LA and in Long Beach are at risk of displacement, meaning there are vulnerable populations and also physical and economic conditions that elevate the risk of displacement.

  Areas at risk of displacement are vulnerable to displacement, as described above, and also satisfy at least 2 of the following conditions:
  - are within a quarter mile of a rail station
  - have a percentage of houses built before 1950 that is larger than the percentage for the county as a whole
  - have a density of jobs that is larger than the county's overall job density
  - have seen median gross rent rise faster than the county as a whole between 2000 and 2016

- **Ongoing Displacement**
  Based on this methodology, no communities directly adjacent to the river are in a state of ongoing displacement, though there are pockets of ongoing displacement through the southern cities and in the San Fernando Valley. These communities are areas that were low income in 2000 and have seen changes in demographic makeup between 2000 and 2016.

  Areas exhibiting ongoing displacement:
  - had a higher percentage of low-income households than the county as a whole in 2016
  - saw population increase between 2000 and 2016
  - lost low income residents between 2000 and 2016
  - have seen median gross rent rise faster than the county as a whole between 2000 and 2016
Advanced Displacement

Based on this methodology, other areas along the river, including Frogtown, the LA Arts District, and in South Gate at the confluence of the Rio Hondo and the LA River, are in a state of advanced displacement, meaning that community demographics and home values have already changed significantly.

Areas exhibiting advanced displacement:

- had a lower percentage of low-income households than the county as a whole in 2016
- have seen the number of white residents grow faster than the county as a whole between 2000 and 2016
- have seen median income grow faster than the county as a whole between 2000 and 2016
- have seen median gross rent rise faster than the county as a whole between 2000 and 2016
Figure 5: Many communities along the river between Downtown LA and Compton are vulnerable to displacement. Other areas along the river, including Frogtown, the LA Arts District, and in South Gate at the confluence of the Rio Hondo and the LA River, are in a state of advanced displacement.

As the river begins to improve and people start to see the river as an amenity, there may be a higher risk of displacement. This will continue to be studied as part of the master plan process.
Income restricted affordable housing makes up about 6% of housing units in LA County.\textsuperscript{40} River-adjacent communities have many affordable housing programs—including incentives and bonuses for building affordable units, as well as financial assistance programs. Yet, the addition of new affordable housing has fallen far short of need. With the current numbers of very, extremely, and deeply low-income households, the county would need to add more than 568,000 affordable homes to the existing stock of 260,000 affordable homes to meet current demand.\textsuperscript{41}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure6.png}
\caption{With the current numbers of very, extremely, and deeply low-income households, the county would need to add more than 568,000 affordable homes to meet current demand.}
\end{figure}

Despite a comprehensive set of local, regional, and state-wide programs that are intended to address homelessness, over 53,000 people in LA County are currently experiencing homelessness—about three-quarters of whom are unsheltered, meaning they are not in traditional shelters, emergency shelters, or safe haven housing.\textsuperscript{42} Unsheltered individuals live on the street, in vehicles, in tents, or in makeshift shelters. The quarter of the people experiencing homelessness that are sheltered live in emergency or transitional shelters or in safe havens. There is a total of about 23,000 beds in permanent housing—subsidized long-term housing for those who have experienced long-term or repeated homelessness—within LA County.\textsuperscript{43}

\textsuperscript{40} California Housing Partnership Corporation, CSH, Los Angeles County Annual Affordable Housing Outcomes Report, April 2018.

\textsuperscript{41} Ibid.


LA County has among the 10 largest houseless populations within the largest 30 cities nationwide across different metrics—including rate per 10,000 residents and absolute number of people experiencing homelessness—and has the highest percentage of people experiencing homelessness sleeping outside in the country. Between 2016 and 2018, the number of vehicles, tents, and makeshift shelters increased by about a third. More than one (1) in 20 adults along the LA River south of Vernon had a time in the past five (5) years when they were homeless or did not have their own place to live or sleep.

Currently, over 7,500 people experiencing homelessness live in communities along the LA River. No counts of the population within the fence line were identified, but anecdotally sizable encampments exist in multiple locations along the corridor and have been the subject of multiple news accounts. They are not just visitors to the river; they may live in the channel or along the river banks, with no other refuge in foul weather or at night. They also tend to lack the same resources and safety net that other users do have.

The most prevalent causes of homelessness are economic in nature and are not the result of migrating itinerant populations; 75% of those experiencing homelessness in LA County resided there before becoming homeless, and 65% reported living in LA County for 20 years or more. In 22 of the largest cities in the United States, the top causes of homelessness for families and unaccompanied individuals are a lack of affordable housing and poverty. In LA County, about 80% of people experiencing homelessness are single adults. Homelessness can lead to additional health risks and burdens; loss of personal safety and security; discrimination and abuse; and chronic deprivation.

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46 Office of Health Assessment and Epidemiology, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, 2015 Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015.


The LA County Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) has a Coordinated Entry System for connecting homeless individuals and households to services and housing. LAHSA also administers public funding to almost 100 service providers, manages a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to share data with both service providers and the homeless, provides direct outreach to those experiencing homelessness, and is responsible for the Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

Homelessness is also costly. LA County Public Works and the US Army Corps of Engineers help ensure people are evacuated from the river corridor before flood events. They must also deal with pollution and sanitation issues caused by those living in the river corridor. LA Family Housing reports that the cost of permanent supportive housing, around $21,456 per person each year, is less than the cost of providing services to those who live on the street, $44,037 per person each year, which highlights the benefit and need for additional housing units.  

Conclusions

1. **Understanding who lives along the LA River is critical for developing a plan that responds to community needs.** The socioeconomic characteristics of the people who live in neighborhoods along the LA River vary greatly in terms of race and ethnicity, income, health, and education. It is recommended that the LA River Master Plan be context-sensitive and respectful of local conditions.

2. **Chronic health conditions, including obesity and diabetes, are more acute between Compton and Long Beach.** Current research by scholars like Dr. Richard Jackson (UCLA) and Dr. William Sullivan (UIUC) indicates that access to park space reduces the risk of diseases such as diabetes, obesity, and child asthma. The LA River can be an asset in creating new park space.

3. **Household incomes are going down, but housing prices are going up.** Between 2000 and 2016, households on average have earned less money to pay for housing that is getting more expensive. Though the county and many cities have comprehensive affordable housing policies, supply is not keeping pace with demand. These economic factors also help explain why there are 53,000 people currently experiencing homelessness in LA County.

4. **Displacement is already advanced along some parts of the river, and many others are vulnerable to displacement.** If implementation of the LA River Master Plan increases the value of being near the LA River, the risk of displacement could go up in some areas if proactive measures are not taken.
Appendix A: CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Criteria

Pollution Burden

**Exposures**
- Ozone Concentrations
- PM2.5 Concentrations
- Diesel PM Emissions
- Drinking Water Contaminants
- Pesticide Use
- Toxic Releases from Facilities
- Traffic Density

**Environmental Effects**
- Cleanup Sites
- Groundwater Threats
- Hazardous Waste
- Impaired Water Bodies
- Solid Waste Sites and Facilities

Population Characteristics

**Sensitive Populations**
- Asthma Emergency Department Visits
- Cardiovascular Disease (Emergency Department visits for Heart Attacks)
- Low Birth-Weight Infants

**Socioeconomic Factors**
- Educational Attainment
- Housing Burdened Low Income Households
- Linguistic Isolation
- Poverty
- Unemployment

SINCE 2000, LA COUNTY RESIDENTS HAVE BECOME

More
Hispanic

Median Age
Hispanic Residents

32 yrs ▲ 36 yrs
2000 2016

45% ▲ 48%
2000 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compared To California, LA County Residents Are</th>
<th>More Limited in English</th>
<th>More Hispanic</th>
<th>Less Educated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited English Households</td>
<td>9% California</td>
<td>39% California</td>
<td>82% California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲ 14% LA County</td>
<td>▲ 48% LA County</td>
<td>▼ 78% LA County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Residents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents 25+ Finishing High School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
LA COUNTY IS A PATCHWORK OF DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
HIGHER DENSITY ALONG THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE RIVER

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
MIDDLE STRETCH OF THE RIVER HAS MORE LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Demographics

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
YOUNGER RESIDENTS ALONG LOWER HALF OF THE RIVER

Older County Median Age 35.8 ±5 years

Younger

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
LARGER HOUSEHOLDS ALONG LOWER STRETCH OF THE RIVER

Larger Households

County Average Household Size

3.01 ±20%

Smaller Households

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
SINCE 2000, LA COUNTY RESIDENTS HAVE BECOME

More Likely to Work at Home
Workers 16+ Working at Home
- 2000: 3.5%
- 2016: 5.1%

Less Likely to Carpool
Workers 16+ Carpooling to Work
- 2000: 15%
- 2016: 10%

More Likely to Be Unemployed
Population 16+ Unemployed
- 2000: 5.0%
- 2016: 8.9%

Less Wealthy
Median HH Income (2016 dollars)
- 2000: $59k
- 2016: $58k

COMPARED TO CALIFORNIA, LA COUNTY RESIDENTS ARE

Earning Less

Median HH Income

$64k \downarrow \$58k

California LA County

About as Likely to Be Unemployed

Population 16+ Unemployed

8.7% ≈ 8.9%

California LA County

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHER IN THE MIDDLE TO LOWER STRETCH OF THE RIVER

More Unemployed

County Percent Unemployed

8.9 ±20%

Fewer Unemployed

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Higher Median Income
County Median Household Income
$57,900 ±20%
Lower Median Income

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
ADJACENT TO THE RIVER, JOBS ARE CLUSTERED ALONG VENTURA BLVD, AT THE STUDIOS, AND IN DOWNTOWNS

- More Jobs
- Fewer Jobs

THE TOP 5 JOB SECTORS IN LA COUNTY ACCOUNT FOR HALF OF JOBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare and Social Assistance</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration &amp; Support, Waste Management, Remediation</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and Food Services</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance and Insurance</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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<td>Arts, Ent., &amp; Rec.</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mgmt. of Cos. &amp; Ents.</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting .1%
Mining, Quarrying, Oil & Gas Extraction .1%

THE TOP 5 JOB SECTORS WITHIN 1 MI. OF THE RIVER ARE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE IN THE COUNTY

within 1 mi. of the LA River
- manufacturing: 10%
- health care & social assistance: 9.9%
- information: 9.3%
- public administration: 9.2%
- transportation & warehousing: 8.3%

LA County
- health care & social assistance: 14%
- retail trade: 10%
- manufacturing: 8.8%
- accommodation & food services: 8.7%
- educational services: 8.5%

## Shares of Jobs within 1 Mi. of the River Compared to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>LA County</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>USA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Companies &amp; Enterprises</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>.89</td>
<td>.94</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real Estate &amp; Rental and Leasing</td>
<td>.86</td>
<td>.94</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>.84</td>
<td>.91</td>
<td>.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration &amp; Support, Waste Mgmt</td>
<td>.86</td>
<td>.88</td>
<td>.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, &amp; Technical Services</td>
<td>.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; Insurance</td>
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<td>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</td>
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<td>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
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<td>.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining, Quarrying, &amp; Oil &amp; Gas Extraction</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing &amp; Hunting</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Since 2002, the biggest employment sector changes within 1 Mi. of the LA River were in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2002 Jobs</th>
<th>2015 Jobs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>74k</td>
<td>48k</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>26k</td>
<td>43k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance</td>
<td>46k</td>
<td>74k</td>
</tr>
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</table>

GROWTH IN HEALTH CARE AND PUBLIC ADMIN. MORE THAN OFFSET MANUFACTURING DECLINE SINCE 2002

FEW PEOPLE BOTH LIVE AND WORK WITHIN 1 MILE OF THE RIVER

55,000
live and work within 1 mile of the LA River

262,000
live within 1 mile of the LA River but work elsewhere

411,000
work within 1 mile of the LA River but live elsewhere

PEOPLE WHO WORK NEAR THE RIVER COME FROM ALL ACROSS LA AND ORANGE COUNTIES

- More People
- Fewer People

FOR PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR THE RIVER, MAJOR JOB DESTINATIONS INCLUDE DTLA, BOB HOPE AIRPORT, AND STUDIOS

- More People
- Fewer People

DEMOGRAPHICS AND EMPLOYMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Density</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
<th>Average Household Size</th>
<th>Percent Unemployed</th>
<th>Household Income</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canoga Park</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>Van Nuys</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Higher Educational Attainment along Upper Stretch of the River

Higher Attainment
County Percent Completed at Least High School
78 ±20%

Lower Attainment

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
STUDENTS PERFORMING BETTER IN MATH IN SCHOOLS ALONG UPPER STRETCH OF THE RIVER

More Meeting or Exceeding Standards

County Percent Meeting or Exceeding Math Standards

36 ±20%

Fewer Meeting or Exceeding Standards

Source: California Department of Education California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress Test Results, 2017
STUDENTS PERFORMING BETTER IN ENGLISH IN SCHOOLS ALONG UPPER STRETCH OF THE RIVER

More Meeting or Exceeding Standards

County Percent Meeting or Exceeding English Standards

47 ±20%

Fewer Meeting or Exceeding Standards

Source: California Department of Education California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress Test Results, 2017
LOWER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT SOUTHERN END

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canoga Park</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>Reseda</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>Van Nuys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell Gardens</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Gate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compton</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOUSING PRICES IN THE MOUNTAINS AND BY THE OCEAN ARE AMONG THE HIGHEST IN THE COUNTY

Source: Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor Property Database, 2015
Since 2000, LA County residents have been moving less often and paying more for housing.

**Paying More for Housing**
- **Owners**
  - Share of HH Income Going to Rent: 28% in 2000, 35% in 2016

**Moving Less Often**
- **Owners**
- **Renters**

Source: US Census Bureau Census 2000, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
COMPIRED TO CALIFORNIA, LA COUNTY RESIDENTS ARE

Less Likely to Own a Home

More Likely to Pay More for a Home

54% ▼ 46%
California LA County

$409k ▲ $465k
California LA County

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
HIGHER HOME VALUES ALONG UPPER STRETCH OF THE RIVER

County Median Owner-Occupied Home Value

$465,900 ±20%

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
LOWER HOME OWNERSHIP ALONG MIDDLE STRETCH OF THE RIVER

More Owner-Occupied Housing
County Percent Owner-Occupied Housing
46 ±20%
Less Owner-Occupied Housing

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Many areas are severely rent burdened.

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Renters less likely to stay in a home in the middle section of the river

Moved in Longer Ago

County Median Years Since Renter Moved in

5 ±20%

Moved in More Recently

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
LA COUNTY HAS A GROWING AFFORDABLE HOUSING CRISIS

Source: US Census Bureau Census 2000, 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates,
INCOME RESTRICTED AFFORDABLE HOUSING IS 6% OF ALL HOUSING

Source: California Housing Partnership Corp, Los Angeles County Annual Housing Outcomes Report, April 2018
LA COUNTY NEEDS TO ADD MORE THAN 568,000 AFFORDABLE HOMES TO MEET CURRENT DEMAND

Area Median Income (AMI) is calculated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for Metropolitan Fair Market Rent Areas (HMFAs) based on median family income. LA County is part of the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale HMFA. In 2018, AMI is $69,300.

Source: California Housing Partnership Corp, Los Angeles County Annual Housing Outcomes Report, April 2018; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development FY 2018 Median Family Income Documentation System
LA COUNTY NEEDS TO ADD MORE THAN 568,000 AFFORDABLE HOMES TO MEET CURRENT DEMAND

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Source: California Housing Partnership Corp, Los Angeles County Annual Housing Outcomes Report, April 2018; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development FY 2018 Median Family Income Documentation System
BUILDING IS FALLING FAR SHORT OF NEED

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, 5th Annual Progress Report Summary, 2.25.2018
BUILDING IS FALLING FAR SHORT OF NEED

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, 5th Annual Progress Report Summary, 2.25.2018
PARTICULARLY FOR LOW AND MODERATE INCOME UNITS

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, 5th Annual Progress Report Summary, 2.25.2018
RIVER ADJACENT COMMUNITIES ARE OPERATING MANY AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affordable Housing Incentives</th>
<th>Acquisition/Rehab</th>
<th>Home Buying Loans</th>
<th>Rehabilitation Loans</th>
<th>Rental Rehabilitation Loans</th>
<th>Foreclosure Assistance</th>
<th>Inclusionary Housing</th>
<th>Density Bonus</th>
<th>Accessory Dwelling Unit Program</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exists</td>
<td>Exists</td>
<td>Exists</td>
<td>Exists</td>
<td>Exists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Most recent local housing elements</td>
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</table>
AND PROVIDE A GROWING RANGE OF PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE HOMELESSNESS CRISIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LA County</th>
<th>Bell</th>
<th>Bell Gardens</th>
<th>Burbank</th>
<th>Carson</th>
<th>Commerce</th>
<th>Compton</th>
<th>Cudahy</th>
<th>Downey</th>
<th>Glendale</th>
<th>Huntington Park</th>
<th>Long Beach</th>
<th>Los Angeles</th>
<th>Lynwood</th>
<th>Maywood</th>
<th>Paramount</th>
<th>South Gate</th>
<th>Vernon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Room Occupancy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Most recent local housing elements
FEW RIVER ADJACENT COMMUNITIES HAVE STRONG TENANT PROTECTIONS

Source: Most recent local housing elements

Rent Control
Just Cause for Eviction
Rent Board/Rent Mediation
Relocation Fees
Relocation Assistance
Proactive Rental Inspections

Exists  In Progress  Does Not Exist
## Measuring Displacement Risk

### Vulnerable to Displacement
Areas with a high share of vulnerable households
- High Percentages of 3 of the Following:
  - Low-Income Households
  - Non-College-Educated Adults
  - Renters
  - Non-White Households

### At Risk of Displacement
Low income areas with proven risk factors
- Vulnerable Plus 2 of the Following:
  - Nearby Rail Station
  - High % Pre-1950 Buildings
  - High Employment Density
  - Rents Rising Faster than County Average

### Ongoing Displacement
Low income areas that are changing quickly
- Low Income Area
- Growing Population
- Loss of Lower Income Population
- Rents Rising Faster than County Average

### Advanced Displacement
Not currently low income but getting whiter and more expensive
- NOT a Low Income Area Plus Above Average Growth in:
  - College-Educated Adults
  - White Population
  - Median Income
  - Rents
DISPLACEMENT RISK IS MOST PERVERSIVE BETWEEN DOWNTOWN LA AND LONG BEACH

Advanced Displacement
Ongoing Displacement
At Risk of Displacement
Vulnerable to Displacement
Not Vulnerable
No Data

Preliminary, Subject to Further Refinement

THE RISE IN PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IS CORRELATED WITH A LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Source: California Housing Partnership, LA Times 2018
WHAT CITY HAS THE WORST HOMELESS CRISIS?

Source: The Seattle Times, 2018

BY METRO AREAS
RATE PER 10,000 RESIDENTS

1. San Francisco 79
2. Portland/Multnomah County 52
3. Baltimore 43
4. Nashville/Davidson County 35
5. New York City 30
6. Washington, D.C. 110
7. Los Angeles County 59
8. Seattle/King County 54

BY STATE, RATE PER 10,000 RESIDENTS

1. California 54
2. Nevada 27
3. Oregon 34
4. Washington 29
5. Colorado 20
6. Alaska 25
7. Hawaii 51
8. Massachusetts 26
9. New York 45
10. Vermont 20

BY PERCENT OF HOMELESS SLEEPING OUTSIDE

1. San Francisco 63%
2. Portland/Multnomah County 40%
3. Las Vegas/Clark County 41%
4. Phoenix/Maricopa County 37%
5. Austin/Travis County 41%
6. Houston/Harris, Fort Bend, Montgomery Counties 31%
7. Los Angeles County 75%
8. San Diego County 63%
9. San Antonio/Bexar County 40%
10. San Jose/Santa Clara County 67%

BY NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOMELESSNESS

1. San Francisco 6,858
2. San Jose/Santa Clara County 6,490
3. Las Vegas/Clark County 4,160
4. Los Angeles County 5,188
5. New York City 76,501
7. Boston 6,135

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

EMILY M. ENG / THE SEATTLE TIMES
LA COUNTY HAS THE HIGHEST PERCENT OF HOMELESS SLEEPING OUTSIDE

BY PERCENT OF HOMELESS SLEEPING OUTSIDE

Source: The Seattle Times, 2018
TOP CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS ACROSS US CITIES

FAMILIES

- 85% Lack of Affordable Housing
- 55% Poverty
- 35% Unemployment
  - Low-Paying Jobs
- 20% Family Dispute
  - Eviction
  - Domestic Violence

UNACCOMPANIED INDIVIDUALS

- 80% Lack of Affordable Housing
- 50% Poverty
- 40% Mental Health/Lack of Services
- 35% Substance Abuse/Lack of Services
- 30% Unemployment
  - Low-Paying Jobs

LA COUNTY’S 53,195 HOMELESS REMAIN VISIBLE ON THE STREETS

75% UNSHELTERED

39,826

25% SHELTERED

13,369

Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority - 2018 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Presentation

PROGRESS
LA COUNTY HAS 23,176 BEDS USED FOR PERMANENT HOUSING

90% PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING & OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING

- Homeless upon entry
- HUD, local public, privately, VA funded
- Public Housing Authority- tenant based vouchers for market rate housing

10% RAPID RE-HOUSING

- Community based organizations provide vouchers
- Project based vouchers associated with a site
- Focus on quickly assisting households secure housing
- Time limited services

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS?

Demographics for LA County

- Household Type: Single Adults
  - 24% Experiencing Homelessness
  - 80% At Large

- Gender: Male
  - 49% Experiencing Homelessness
  - 67% At Large

- Origin: 75% Lived in LA County Before Experiencing Homelessness

Health Conditions for LA County

- Report Severe Mental Illness
  - 8% Experiencing Homelessness
  - 27% At Large

- Report Substance Use Disorder
  - 9% Experiencing Homelessness
  - 15% At Large

OVER 7500 PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS LIVE IN COMMUNITIES NEIGHBORING THE LA RIVER

- Neighboring Communities
- People Experiencing Homelessness

2017 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count
# IMPACTS OF HOMELESSNESS

## ON THE HOMELESS
- Chronic health risks and burdens
- Loss of agency, safety and security
- Discrimination and abuse
- Chronic deprivation

## ON THE RIVER
- Operations and maintenance costs for LACFCD and USACE
- Water pollution and sanitation
- Property damage and misuse
- Safety and security
- Conflicts in use of open space

## ON RIVER COMMUNITIES
- Property damage and misuse
- Safety and security
- Conflicts in use of open space
IN THE 1980S, THE CITY OF LA CREATED A TEMPORARY HOMELESS “CAMPGROUND” NEAR THE RIVER

Source: Los Angeles Times, 1987

*Down but not out*—Los Angeles skyline rises behind clustered tents on 12-acre campground for homeless along the Los Angeles River.
LIVING ALONG THE RIVER
LIVING ALONG THE RIVER
LIVING ALONG THE RIVER
33% OF LA COUNTY’S UNSHELTERED HOMELESS LIVE IN CAMPERS, VANS & CARS

Source: OLIN

PROGRESS
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING IS LESS EXPENSIVE

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN LA COUNTY DECREASED 2017-2018

WHERE WE ARE GOING:

$3.5 billion in LA County Measure H funds and $1.2 billion in LA City Proposition HHH dollars will be invested to address homelessness over the next 10 years.

Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority- 2018 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Presentation
HOUSING, DISPLACEMENT, AND HOMELESSNESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Median Home Value</th>
<th>Percent Home Ownership</th>
<th>Percent Severely Rent Burdened</th>
<th>Displacement Risk</th>
<th>People Experiencing Homelessness</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canoga Park</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reseda</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>Van Nuys</td>
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<td>Compton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Beach</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LA COUNTY ADULT HEALTH SNAPSHOT

36% Overweight
24% Obese
24% High Blood Pressure
10% Diabetes

$25B Spent on Chronic Disease

LA COUNTY ADULT HEALTH SNAPSHOT

29% Food Insecure
5% Housing Unstable
15% Have No Nearby Parks, Paths, or Playgrounds
12% At Risk of Depression

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Category</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Change Direction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are More Overweight</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>59%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight or Obese Adults</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are More Diabetic</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>Adults with Diabetes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have Lower Blood Pressure</td>
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<td>24%</td>
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<td>Adults with Hypertension</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have Lower Cholesterol</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with High Cholesterol</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2007, 2015
### Compared to California, LA County Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LA County</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Sortable Risk Factors and Health Indicators Website, 2015, updated 10/24/2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are Less Overweight</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight or Obese Adults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are As Diabetic</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Diabetes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have Lower Blood Pressure</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Hypertension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have Lower Cholesterol</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with High Cholesterol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MORE OVERWEIGHT ADULTS AT BOTH ENDS OF THE RIVER AND IN DOWNTOWN LA

More Overweight Adults

County Percent Overweight Adults

36 ±½s

Fewer Overweight Adults

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
MORE ADULT OBESITY IN THE SOUTHERN CITIES

More Obese Adults

County Percent Obese Adults

24 ±1/2s

Fewer Obese Adults

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
MORE ADULTS WITH DIABETES ALONG THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE RIVER

More Adults with Diabetes

County Percent Adults with Diabetes

9.8 ±½s

Fewer Adults with Diabetes

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
MORE ADULTS WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE RIVER

Health Progress

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
MORE ADULTS REPORTING FAIR OR POOR HEALTH FROM STUDIO CITY SOUTH

More Adults Reporting Fair or Poor Health

County Percent Adults Reporting Fair or Poor Health

22 ±½s

Fewer Adults Reporting Fair or Poor Health

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
MORE ADULTS FOOD INSECURE AROUND STUDIO CITY, FROM DOWNTOWN LA TO SOUTH GATE, AND IN LONG BEACH

More Adults Food Insecure

County Percent Adults Food Insecure

29 ±1/2%

Fewer Adults Food Insecure

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
MORE HOUSING INSTABILITY ALONG THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE RIVER

More Adults Housing Unstable

County Percent Adults Housing Unstable

4.8 ±½s

Fewer Adults Housing Unstable

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
NEIGHBORHOODS FEEL LESS SAFE IN THE CENTRAL SECTION OF THE RIVER

More Adults Feel Unsafe

16

±½s

County Percent Adults Feel Unsafe

Fewer Adults Feel Unsafe

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
LESS ACCESS TO PARKS, PATHS, AND PLAYGROUNDS IN THE CENTRAL SECTION OF THE RIVER

More Adults Reporting No Access

County Percent Adults Reporting No Access

15 ±½s

Fewer Adults Reporting No Access

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
SOUTHERN HALF OF THE RIVER HIGHLY BURDENED BY POLLUTION

CalEnviroScreen 3.0

More Burdened (90-100th Percentile)

Less Burdened (0-9th Percentile)

Source: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Environmental Protection Agency, 2017
HEALTH

SINCE 2007, LA COUNTY CHILDREN

Have Better Health Status
Children not in Fair/Poor Health

- 2007: 92%
- 2015: 94%

Have Better Access to Parks
Children with Easy Access

- 2007: 80%
- 2015: 87%

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2007, 2015
MORE CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA ALONG LOWER RIVER

More Children with Asthma

County Percent Children with Asthma

7.4 ±½s

Fewer Children with Asthma

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
More Feel Unsafe for Children

County Percent Fair/Poor Public Safety for Children

36 ±½s

Fewer Feel Unsafe for Children

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
LESS ACCESS TO PARKS, PATHS, AND PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN IN SOUTHERN CITIES

More Reporting No Access

County Percent Reporting No Access

13 ±½s

Fewer Reporting No Access

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
HEALTH ISSUES MOST ACUTE IN SOUTHERN CITIES

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015