EXHIBIT 1

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January 29, 2013

Laurel Impett
Shute, Mihaly & Weinberger LLP
396 Hayes Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Ms. Impett:

I am sending you the information below at the request of Disability Rights California:

QUALIFICATIONS

1) I am a Professor of Sociology at Queens College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York. My primary responsibilities at the College and Graduate Center are teaching statistics and research methods at the graduate and undergraduate level and conducting quantitative, statistically-based social research. In July 2006, I assumed a three-year term as chair of the department and began a second term in July 2009. Trained at Yale University, I have been a professor since 1973, first at Columbia University until 1981 and since then at Queens College and the Graduate Center of CUNY. My areas of expertise include demography, the statistical and quantitative analysis of social science

datasets, most particularly including Census data, survey data and administrative records. I am an expert in the application of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) technology to the analysis of social patterns. I regularly publish results in professional journals and peer reviewed books. Some of my analyses have served as the basis for articles in the *New York Times*, where I serve as a demographic consultant through an agreement between Social Explorer, Inc., the CUNY Research Foundation and the *Times*. I have served as a consultant to a number of public and private entities, where I provide services related to demographic analysis.

2) I have testified as an expert in demographic and statistical analysis, including affidavit testimony and the submission of reports in a number of cases. A list of cases and other matters in which I have provided opinions are listed in my résumé, attached as Exhibit 1.

ASSUMPTIONS

3) The purpose of this letter is to provide my expert analysis of demographic information for the City of Los Angeles, as identified herein, relative to the current draft of the proposed ordinance identified as Los Angeles City Council File 11-0262.

4) My analysis, which is preliminary and done for the purpose of placing relevant information before the Los Angeles City

Council, reflects the following assumptions. In the event the final ordinance does not include these assumptions, I would revisit my analysis to consider if any modifications are appropriate.

5) This report assumes that there are certain changes being proposed to the Los Angeles City Municipal Code, Chapter I (Planning and Zoning Code), Chapter I General Provisions and Zoning, Article 2 Specific Planning - Zoning Comprehensive Zoning Plan, Sec. 12.03, Definitions, and Section 12.24. The proposed changes are attached as Exhibit 2.

6) This report further assumes that:

a. With one exception, the zones that allow "Boarding or Rooming Houses" or prohibit them would not change under the proposed ordinance. See footnote 1, below.

b. However, the definition of "Boarding or Rooming House" would change under the proposed ordinance, with the result that some households will be newly defined as a "Boarding or Rooming Houses" once the ordinance passes.

c. Under the proposed ordinance, groups of four or more renters living together in a building with two or fewer units which do not meet the new definition of "Single Housekeeping Unit" will not be a permitted use in zones that do not permit "Boarding or Rooming Houses."

d. Individuals described in the above paragraph may need to relocate to zones that will continue to allow Rooming and Boarding Houses under the new definitions, or may need to reduce the number of renters in their dwelling.

e. Boarding and Rooming Houses will no longer be a permitted use in RD zones except under very limited circumstances.[1]

f. The new and revised definitions in the pending ordinance, along with the proposed additional revisions to the pending ordinance, will be applied to current structures, dwelling units, and uses, so that

[1] Under the current zoning code, Boarding or Rooming Houses are permitted in RD zones only if there are two or more buildings per lot. The proposed ordinance also prohibits Boarding or Rooming Houses in single-family homes.

those currently living in shared living arrangements, as well as units currently classified as Boarding or Rooming Houses, would be affected.

7) The Los Angeles Zoning Code, L.A.M.C. 12.00 *et seq.* will allow or prohibit Boarding or Rooming Houses in each zone as reflected in Columns 1, 2 and 3 of Exhibit 3.[2]

8) As noted above, to the extent that these assumptions changed, I would need to examine the data in light of those changes.

DATA SOURCES

9) I used publicly available data, including the following:

a. Data produced by the United States Bureau of the Census for the 2010 Census from the Summary File 1. These data present a variety of tabulations or tables based upon the 2010 Census. These data are publicly available in various formats through the Census website www.census.gov.

[2] This report also assumes that in R2 zones, Boarding or Rooming Houses are permitted on lots adjoining a lot in a commercial or industrial zone "provided that (a) The use, including the accessory buildings and uses and required yards, does not extend more than 65 feet from the boundary of the less restrictive zone which it adjoins; and (b) The lot area per dwelling unit or guest room regulations of the RD1.5 zone shall apply to these uses."

b. Data produced by the Census Bureau from the 2009-2011 American Community Survey, which is a large ongoing survey that has replaced the so-called Census "long form." I used the Public Use Micro-Data Samples, which allowed me to create my own tabulations. These data are available on the Census Website at www.census.gov.

c. SAS, a widely-used data management, analysis, and reporting computer program was used, along with Microsoft EXCEL, a standard spreadsheet package.

d. A Geographic Information System (GIS) software package called Maptitude, with Census boundary files for Census 2010, as well as other mapping data, such as streets and features.

e. A zoning map in computerized form map delineating the zoning of each and every portion of Los Angeles City. This map is available at http://planning.lacity.org/

f. A map of every parcel in Los Angeles County and data from the assessment roll for Los Angeles County, of which data from only Los Angeles City were used.

Boundary Map and Local Roll available from http://assessor.lacounty.gov/extranet/outsidesales/gisdata.aspx.

DATA RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

10) Using these data, I was able to compare both the acreage and the number of parcels in the City of Los Angeles where Boarding or Rooming Houses are permitted to the acreage and number of parcels that do not allow Boarding or Rooming Houses.[3]

11) The third and fourth columns of Exhibit 3 present a tabulation of acreage based upon an analysis of the Los Angeles City zoning map using GIS, and a tabulation of the number of parcels affected based upon a tabulation of the parcels in Los Angeles with a use code from the Local Roll from the County Assessor. The Los Angeles County Assessor provides data on the parcels in residential and other areas. Using the map provided by the Assessor's Office and the Official Los Angeles Zoning map, it is possible to select the parcels that are in the City

[3] In light of the current and proposed restrictions on Boarding or Rooming Houses in R2 and RD zones, I treated them as zones that do not allow Boarding or Rooming Houses in my analysis. Additionally, Hillside zoning as a general matter appears to be an overlay category, but there are some areas in the zoning map where it is coded as the zoning category, and, as noted, there are some parcels in use in those areas. To be conservative, I treated those parcels as allowing Boarding or Rooming Houses in my analysis. However, the number and acres of parcels coded as "Hillside" are very small.

of Los Angeles and identify their zoning classification. The parcel tabulation is based upon zoning classifications, though the actual use may differ.

12) Exhibit 4, which is based upon Exhibit 3, shows the total acreage and the total number of parcels in which Boarding or Rooming Houses are restricted according the zoning code. The third and seventh rows show the acreage and number of parcels that will no longer be available to individuals currently sharing housing in these zones if their living situation were to be considered to be Boarding or Rooming Houses.

13) Some 9.61% of residentially zoned land in Los Angeles (approximately 13,266 acres) allows Boarding or Rooming Houses, while 90.39% of residentially zoned land (approximately 124,416 acres) does not.

14) If the proposed ordinance were to become law, and thus redefine Boarding or Rooming Houses and their permitted locations, there would be a 90.39% reduction in residentially zoned land available to a household sharing housing that became a "Boarding or Rooming Houses" under the proposed ordinance because they would be limited to zones that allow Boarding or Rooming Houses.

15) If you include non-residential zones that allow Boarding or Rooming Houses, such as commercial zones, an additional 17,213

acres (or 59,955 parcels) would be available to such households. However, that would still represent at least an 80.34 percent reduction of acreage and 77.63 percent reduction of parcels.

16) Of the 260,719 acres of zoned land in the City of Los Angeles, 30,479 acres are zoned to allow Boarding or Rooming Houses.

17) However, even this land would not be available on any site where the property owner was unable to add sufficient parking to meet the modified parking requirements in the proposed ordinance.

18)

19) It is possible to arrive at an estimate of the number of units and the number of people that could *potentially* be affected by the relevant provisions of the proposed ordinance by using data from the 2010 Census and from the American Community Survey.

20) However, the Census data does not have categories that allow for a differentiation between a "Single Housekeeping Unit" as defined by the proposed ordinance and other types of households. Definitively ascertaining whether four or more people residing together constitute a "Single Housekeeping Unit" would require access to information on a) the "transient" or "non-transient' nature of individuals in the group ("transient" is

undefined in the proposed ordinance); b) whether the individuals are "interactive" ("interactive" is undefined in the proposed ordinance); c) whether the individuals have joint access to and use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit, d) whether the individuals share household activities and responsibilities such as meals, chores, expenses and maintenance, and e) whether the makeup of the household is determined by the members of the unit rather than by the landlord, property manager, or other third party – information that the Census does not collect. Exhibit 5 presents relevant Census definitions regarding living quarters and household relationship.

21) To assess whether or not a household would be considered a "Boarding or Rooming House" under the proposed ordinance, I applied information to determine whether or not the residents had a "family" relationship with the householder, as classified by the Census. Most generally, this would be a blood relative, but in-law relationships and other non-blood family relationships would also be considered "family." (See Exhibit 5 for the Census definitions.)

22) To estimate the potential effects of the proposed ordinance on current households and the number of persons living in those

households, I used the Public Use Microdata Sample from the 2009-2011 American Community Survey.[4] The results are shown in Exhibit 6.

23) Of the households living in a dwelling of two units or less, I determined a) the number of owner-occupied households with four or more renters with a non-"family" relationship with the householder and b) the number of non-owner-occupied households with three or more renters with a non-"family" relationship with the householder. Together, these amounted to 6,335 housing units and 48,122 residents.

24) Because the proposed ordinance would also affect households with four or more renters (regardless of blood or other "family" relationship as defined by the Census) that could not meet the "Single Housekeeping Unit" definition, I examined two other potential sets of units, all of which include the set of units discussed in paragraph 19 above.

25) The first additional set includes the "family" units as described, plus all rental "family" units with four or more persons in the

[4] The estimate assumes that one and two unit dwellings are in areas that are zoned for them. The estimate of the number of units in such zones is generally comparable with the number of units reported in the 2010 Census at the block level, when the zoning areas are allocated to the block (using areal allocation where necessary). Such a special tabulation could easily be ordered from the Census Bureau. However, there is no reason to believe that the results would be materially different than those presented here. The group potentially affected includes those that are in a rental household that includes a family household (as defined by the Census) with three or more non-family members (see Exhibit 5 for definitions), a rental household with four or more non-family members, or in an owner occupied household with four or more non-family members.

households where at least one of them had a non-"family" relationship to the householder. With that definition some 23,089 units with 146,974 residents could be affected.

26) The second includes the "family" units as described, plus all rental "family" units with four or more persons in the household. With that definition, some 82,197 units with 473,396 residents could be affected. (All of these estimates are presented in Exhibit 6.)

27) Beyond individuals living in households, some individuals live in group quarters (see Exhibit 5 for definition). Particularly, those living in the following sort of group quarters may be affected unless the home falls within a specific category of facility protected by the exceptions in the proposed ordinance:

> *Group homes intended for adults (code 801)*—Group homes intended for adults are community-based group living arrangements in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the caregiver or to each other. Group homes do not include residential treatment centers or facilities operated by or for correctional authorities.

28) To estimate the number of individuals in group quarters I used a very detailed tabulation provided at the census tract level (PCT20) from the Summary File 1 of the Census. Using this and the proportion of

each Census Tract in the various zoning classifications, it is possible to get an estimate of the potential impact on these sorts of group quarters for the zoning restriction. The results of that estimate are the following: 3,182 residents may be in housing that is restricted by the new zoning changes.[5]

Sincerely,

Andrew A. Beveridge, Ph.D.

Attachments:

Exhibit 1, Curriculum Vitae

Exhibit 2, Summary of Select Proposed Changes to Section 12.03 and 12.24 of the Los Angeles Municipal Zoning Code

Exhibit 3, Zoning Classes, Boarding or Rooming House Restrictions, Acres, and Parcels

Exhibit 4, Analysis of Potential Impact of Proposed Ordinance by Acres and Parcels by Location

Exhibit 5, Excerpts from the "Census 2010 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation Subject Definitions" concerning Living Quarters and Households and Relationships

Exhibit 6, Estimates of Number of Units and Residents of Shared Living Arrangements Potentially Disallowed under the Proposed Ordinance Based upon Three Interpretations of the Effects of the Ordinance

[5] The estimate of the population affected used an areal allocation of the zoning classification by census tract. A special tabulation that produced an estimate of both units and population by Census block could be ordered from the relevant Census office. However, there is no reason to believe that the results would be materially different than those presented here.

EXHIBIT 1

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CURRICULUM VITAE **03/01/2012**

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PERSONAL

Born April 27, 1945, Madison, Wisconsin
Married, one child
U.S. Citizenship

EDUCATION

1968-73	Yale University (Sociology), M.Phil. 1971; Ph.D. 1973
1967-68	Yale University (Econometrics, Economic Theory)
1964-67	Yale College (Economics), B.A. 1967, with honors in economics
1963-64	California Institute of Technology (Freshman Year, Math, Science)

RECOGNITION AND AWARDS

2007	American Sociological Association *Public Understanding of Sociology Award*
2006-pres.	Marquis *Who's Who in the World*
2005-pres.	Marquis *Who's Who in America*
2010	*Social Explorer* (Co-Creator) named Outstanding Reference Source by the Reference and Users Services Association of the American Libraries Association

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2006-11	Chair, Queens College, Department of Sociology
2002-pres.	Professor, Queens College and Ph.D. Program in Sociology, Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York
1981-01	Associate Professor of Sociology, Queens College, and Ph.D. Program in Sociology Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York
1981-82	Associate Professor of Sociology, Columbia University
1973-81	Assistant Professor of Sociology, Columbia University
1972-73	Acting Instructor, Department of Sociology, Yale University
1969-70	Assistant in Instruction, Department of Sociology, Yale University

RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

2008-pres.	Executive Committee Member and Affiliate, CUNY Institute for Demographic Research
1987-88	Visiting Researcher, Center for Studies of Social Change, The New School for Social Research
1982-83	Research Associate, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University
1980-82	Co-Director, Annual Housing Survey Project, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University
1970-72	Research Affiliate, Institute for African Studies (the former Rhodes-Livingstone Institute), Lusaka, Zambia
1965-69	Research Assistant and Programmer, Department of Economics and Economic Growth Center, Yale University

OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES

2006-pres.	Co-Founder (with Ahmed Lacevic) and President, *Social Explorer, Inc.* A web-based map and data service, now distributed by Oxford University Press and Pearson Publishing.
1997-pres.	President of Andrew A. Beveridge, Inc. a Demographic and Social Science Data Consulting Firm that provides consulting in litigation and other settings.

1993-pres. Consultant to the Newspaper Division of the *New York Times*. Work with reporters and editors regarding covering social science and demographic trends. Analyses and data cited over 1000 times in Newspaper.

2001-pres. Columnist for the *Gotham Gazette*. Write Demographic Topic on recent trends and news related to social and demographic trends.

PUBLICATIONS

Papers

In Press "The Development and Persistence of Racial Segregation in United States Urban Areas: 1880 to 2000." Andrew A. Beveridge. In Ian Gregory and Alistair Geddes (eds.) *Re-thinking space and place: New directions in historical GIS.* Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

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2009 "How Does Test Exemption Affect Schools' and Students' Academic Performance?" Jennifer L. Jennings and Andrew A. Beveridge. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, vol. 31: June, pp. 153-75.

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2006 "Varieties of Substance Use and Visible Drug Problems: Individual And Neighborhood Factors." Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. *Journal of Drug Issues*, vol. 36:2, pp. 377-92.

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2004 "'Bad' Neighborhoods, Fast Food, 'Sleazy' Businesses and Drug Dealers: Relations Between the Location of Licit and Illicit Businesses in the Urban Environment." Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. *Journal of Drug Issues,* vol. 34:1, pp. 51-76.

2003 "Race and Class in the Developing New York and Los Angeles Metropolises: 1940 to 2000." Andrew A. Beveridge and Susan Weber. In David Halle (ed.) *New York and Los Angeles: Politics, Society and Culture, A Comparative View.* University of Chicago Press, pp. 49-78.

2003 "Residential Separation and Segregation, Racial and Latino Identity, and the Racial Composition of Each City." David Halle, Robert Gedeon and Andrew A. Beveridge. In David Halle (ed.) *NewYork and Los Angeles: Politics, Society and Culture: A Comparative View.* University of Chicago Press, pp. 150-90.

2003 "The Black Presence in the Hudson River Valley, 1790 to 2000: A Demographic Overview." Andrew A. Beveridge and Michael McMenemy. In Myra B. Armestead (ed.) *Mighty Change, Tall Within: Black Identity in the Hudson Valley.* State University of New York Press, pp. 263-80.

2002 "Immigrant Residence and Immigrant Neighborhoods in New York, 1910 and 1990." Andrew A. Beveridge. In Pyong Gap Min (ed.) *Classical and Contemporary Mass Migration Periods: Similarities and Differences.* Altamira Press, pp.199-231.

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1986 "Microcomputers as Workstations for Sociologists." Andrew A. Beveridge. *Sociological Forum*, vol. 1:Fall, pp. 701-15.

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1977 "Social Effects of Credit: Cheshire County, New Hampshire: 1825-1860." Andrew A. Beveridge. *Regional Economic History Research Center Working Papers*, Autumn, pp. 1-33.

1974 "Economic Independence, Indigenization and the African Businessman: Some Effects of Zambia's Economic Reforms." Andrew A. Beveridge. *African Studies Review*, vol. 17:3, pp. 477-92.

Maps

2011 "Charles Burnett's Los Angeles, Circa 1970: The City" and "Charles Burnett's Los Angeles, Circa 1970: His Neighborhood." Andrew A. Beveridge. In Robert E. Kapsis (ed.) *Charles Burnett Interviews.* Jackson, MS, University of Mississippi Press, in folio between p.94 and p.95.

Book

1979 *African Businessmen and Development in Zambia.* Andrew A. Beveridge and A. Oberschall. Princeton N.J. and Guildford, Surrey, United Kingdom: Princeton University Press, 382 pp.

Invited Pieces and Columns

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"10 Years Later: Enumerating the Loss at Ground Zero" (September 10, 2011)
"Under a Different Name Census Data is Ready for Perusal" (August 11, 2011)
"Failure of Redistricting Reform Could Bring Reprise of 2002's Fiasco" (June 16, 2011)
"Census Wounded City's Pride but Probably Got the Numbers Right" (April 26, 2011)
"Census Brings Unpleasant Surprise for State Politicians" (January 04, 2011)
"Census Likely to Offer Accurate Count of New Yorkers" (September 16, 2010)
"Census Could Set Off Major Redistricting in State" (February 25, 2010)
"New York's Now Beleaguered Financial Workforce" (August 2009)
"New York and the Fight Over the 2010 Census" (February 2009)
"The Senate's Demographic Shift" (November 2008)
"A Shift in Albany Could Avert Higher Rents" (October 2008)
"An Affluent, White Harlem?" (August 2008)
"The School Divide Starts at Kindergarten" (June 2008)
"Housing Squeeze Shows No Sign of Easing" (May 2008)
"A Religious City" (February 2008)
"Will the 2010 Census 'Steal' New Yorkers?" (December 2007)
"The End of 'White Flight'?" (November 2007)
"Feeling the Effects of a Housing Bust" (September 2007)
"No Quick Riches for New York's Twentysomethings" (June, 2007)
"Women of New York City" (March, 2007)
"Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, Then and Now" (September, 2006)
"What New Yorkers Are Like Now" – First Results of the American Community Survey" (August, 2006)
"Hitting the 9 Million Mark" (June, 2006)
"New York's Asians" (May, 2006)
"Undocumented Immigrants" (April, 2006)
"Transit Workers/Transit Riders; Beginning Lawyers Are Richer; 9 Million New Yorkers?" (March, 2006)

"Teachers In NYC's Institutions Of Higher Learning" (January, 2006)
"Hispanics and the Ferrer Candidacy" (December, 2005)
"Disabled in New York City; Also: Is The City Still Booming?" (November, 2005)
"Who Can Afford to Live in New York City?" (October, 2005)
"Can NYC "Profile" Young Muslim Males?"(August, 2005)
"Upstate and Downstate – Differing Demographics, Continuing Conflicts" (July, 2005)
"Living at Home After College" (June, 2005)
"Four Trends That Shape The City's Political Landscape" (May, 2005).
"High School Students" (April, 2005)
"New York's Responders and Protectors" (March, 2005)
"Who Got The Death Penalty" (February, 2005)
"Wall Street Bonus Babies" (January, 2005)
"New York Lawyers: A Profile" (December, 2004)
"Bush Does Better and Other Election Results In NYC" (November, 2004)
"New York's Creative Class" (October, 2004)
"Portrait of Same-Sex (Married) Couples" (September 2004)
"New York City Is a Non-Voting Town" (August, 2004)
"New York's Divided Afghans" (July, 2004)
"Flaws in the New School Tests" (June, 2004)
"Why Is There A Plunge In Crime?" (May, 2004)
"Estimating New York City's Population" (April, 2004)
"The Passion for Religion Ebbs" (March, 2004)
"Imprisoned In New York" (February, 2004)
"Who Are NYC's Republicans?" (January, 2004)
"Five Hidden Facts about Housing--An Analysis of Data from the Housing and Vacancy Survey" (December, 2003)
"Young, Graduated and in New York City" (October, 2003)
"Back To (Public and Private) School" (September, 2003)
"The Vanishing Jews" (July, 2003)
"The Affluent of Manhattan" (June, 2003)
"How Different Is New York City From The United States?" (May, 2003)
"The Poor in New York City" (April, 2003)
"Eight Million New Yorkers? Don't Count On It" (March, 2003)
"Does Archie Bunker Still Live in Queens?" (February, 2003)
"Is There Still A New York Metropolis?" (January, 2003)
"City of the Foreign-Born" (December, 2002)
"Can The US Live Without Race?" (November, 2002)
"New York's Declining Ethnics" (October 2002)
"A Demographic Portrait of the Victims in 10048" (September, 2002)
"Manhattan Boom" (August, 2002)
"GOP Senate Majority Repeals Census 2000" (July, 2002)
"Changing New York City" (June, 2002)
"The Census Bureau's Bad Estimates" (May, 2002)
"The Boom 1990's?" (April, 2002)
"Segregation" (March, 2002)
"Non-Legal Immigrants" (February, 2002)
"Counting Muslims" (January, 2002)
"The Arab Americans in Our Midst" (September, 2001)
"A White City Council" (August, 2001)
"Counting Gay New York" (July, 2001)
"Redistricting" (June, 2001)
"Politics and the Undercount" (May, 2001)
"False Facts about Census 2000" (April, 2001)
"Eight Million New Yorkers!" (March, 2001)
"Redefining Race" (February, 2001)
"Census Bureau Finds 830,000 'Extra' New Yorkers" (January 2001)

Other:

1988 "Credit to the Community: American Banking's Tribal Roots." *Thesis* (Spring), pp. 18-23.
1996 "Sociologists: Eyes Open for Trends in New York City." *ASA Footnotes*, January,. p. 1.

1996 "Stroll the Upper East Side for Lifestyles of the Elite." *ASA Footnotes,* March, p. 1
1976 "African Businessmen in Zambia." *New Society,* 35:702: pp. 599-601.

Book Reviews

1995 *The Assassination of New York.* Robert Fitch. *Contemporary Sociology*, vol. 24:March, pp. 233-34.
1990 *Doing Deals: Investment Banks at Work.* Robert G. Eccles and Dwight B. Crane. *Contemporary Sociology*, vol. 19:May, pp. 186-87.
1988 *The End of Economic Man? Custom and Competition in Labor Markets.* David Marsden. *Contemporary Sociology,* vol. 17:March, pp. 172-73.
1988 *Technocrimes: The Computerization of Crime and Terrorism.* August Bequai. *Society*, vol. 25:May/June, pp. 87-88.
1985 *The Economic Basis of Ethnic Solidarity: Small Business in the Japanese American Community.* Edna Bonacich and John Modell. *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 90:January, pp. 942-45.
1979 *Oneida Community Profiles.* Constance Noyes Robertson. *Business History Review*, vol. 53:Autumn, pp. 277-78.
1978 *Urban Man in Southern Africa.* C. Kileff and W.C. Pendleton (eds.) *African Studies Association Review of Books*, vol. 4, pp. 25-26.
1977 *Colonialism in Africa, 1870-1960 Volume Four: The Economics of Colonialism.* Peter Duignan and L.H. Gann (eds.) *Business History Review*, vol. 51:Autumn, pp. 382-85.
1976 *The Quality of American Life: Perceptions, Evaluations, and Satisfactions.* Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, and Willard L. Rogers (eds.). *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 91:Fall, pp. 529-31.
1976 *Corporate Power in an African State: The Political Impact of Multinational Mining Companies in Zambia.* Richard L. Sklar. *African Studies Association Review of New Books*, vol. 2, pp. 53-55.

Reports

2000 *Fighting Back Household Survey, Interim Report of 1995-1999 Findings.* David Livert, Charles Kadushin, Leonard Saxe, Andrew A. Beveridge, David Rindskopf, Elizabeth Tighe, Jennifer Hoffman, Saul Kelner, Ricardo Barreras and Julie Ford.

1997 *Fighting Back Evaluation Interim Report: Wave II General Population.* Survey David Livert, Charles Kadushin, Leonard Saxe, Andy A. Beveridge, David Rindskopf, Elizabeth Tighe, Jennifer Hoffman, Saul Kelner, Ricardo Barreras and Julie Ford.

1997 *Monitoring Archival Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Harm: A Fighting Back Progress Report.* Andrew A. Beveridge, Elizabeth Tighe, Mary Jo Larson, David Rindskopf, David Livert, Susan Weber, Charles Swartz, John McKenna, Charis Ng and Leonard Saxe.

1997 *Social Trends in North America:* Andrew A. Beveridge, Vivian Brachet, Lorne Tepperman and Jack Veugelers. Prepared for the State of the Environment Report of the Consortium for Environmental Cooperation, Montreal, Quebec.

1996 *Fighting Back Program Interim Report,* Leonard Saxe, Emily Reber, Charles Kadushin, Andrew A. Beveridge, Mary Jo Larson, David Rindskopf, David Livert, Joe Marchese, Michael Stirrat and Susan Weber.

1994 *Black and White Property Tax Rates and Other Homeownership Costs in 30 Metropolitan Areas: A Preliminary Report.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Jeannie D'Amico. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology, Program for Applied Social Research.

1994 *An Analysis of Black and White Income Differences: Queens County and the United States.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Jeannie D'Amico. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology, Program for Applied Social Research.

1992 *Patterns of Residential Segregation in New York City, 1980-1990: A Preliminary Analysis.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Hyun Sook Kim. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology, Program in Applied Social Research.

1988 *Integrating Social Science Workstations into Research and Teaching: Final Report to IBM.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Lauren Seiler. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology.

1984 *Changing Lifestyles and Newspaper Reading: An Exploratory Study of Younger Adults.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Albert E. Gollin. Newspaper Readership Project, Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

1978 Social Effects of Time of Use Pricing of Electric Power: A Sociological Approach. Andrew A. Beveridge. Electric Power Research Institute

SELECTED RECENT PRESENTATIONS

Presentations of Scholarly Work

2011 Elena Vesselinov and _____. "Foreclosures, Subprime Loans and the Neighborhood Effects of Race and Class in Detroit and Phoenix." Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Las Vegas, NV, August 23.

2011 Elena Vesselinov and _____. "From Chicago to Las Vegas? The Housing Bubble, Ethnic Communities, Social Class and the Effects of Mortgage Foreclosures." Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Las Vegas, NV, August 22.

2011 "The Demographics of Boom and Bust: New York and LA Metros, 1990 to 2011." Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, August 20, Las Vegas, NV.

2011 "How Do Current Districts Stack-Up." The Redistricting Puzzle: The Shifting Sands of Population and the Electorate: Changes in New York. CUNY Graduate Center. May 5.

2011 "Displacing Hope: Hope VI and the Destruction of Housing for Poor Families." Annual Meeting of the Urban Affairs Association, March 16-19, New Orleans, LA.

2011 "2010 Census: Research Issues and Opportunities." Panelist. Annual Meeting of the Eastern Sociological Society, Philadelphia, PA, February 26.

2011 "The Effects of Foreclosure on Educational Performance." Annual Conference of the Sociology of Education Association. Asilomar Conference Center Pacific Grove, California. February 18-20, 2011.

2010 "The Origins of the "Bubble" and the Financial Crisis 2008: "Looting" by Lenders or Default by Profligate Borrowers." Andrew A. Beveridge. Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, November 18-21, Chicago, IL.

2010 "Success in Cumulative Voting Systems." Andrew A. Beveridge and Robert Smith. Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, November 18-21, Chicago, IL.

2010 "Avenues to Wealth or Roads to Financial Ruin? Homeownership and the Distribution of Mortgage Foreclosures. Elena Vesselinov and Andrew A. Beveridge. Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, August 15, Atlanta, GA.

2010 "Teacher Effectiveness on High- and Low-Stakes Tests," Corcoran, Sean P., Jennifer L. Jennings, and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the Institute for Research on Poverty Summer Institute, University of Wisconsin – Madison, June.

2010 "Social Effects of Foreclosures in New York and Los Angeles Metros, a Preliminary Analysis. Andrew Beveridge, and Elena Vesselinov. Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Boston, MA. March 18-21.

2010 "Homeowners No More: A First Look at the Foreclosure Crisis's Effects on Neighborhoods and Communities across the United States." Andrew Beveridge and Elena Vesselinov. Eastern Sociological Society Annual Meeting, Boston, MA. March 18-21.

2009 "Foreclosure Patterns and Demographic Trends in the Los Angeles and New York Metros." Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association. Long Beach, CA. November 12-15.

2009 "Cities: What the Classics Can Tell Urbanisms Today." Panel Presentation, Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, Long Beach, CA. November 12-15.

2009 "Reflecting on Efforts to Build Communities of Teachers, Learners, and Researchers using Web 2.0 Tools." Panel Presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco. August 8-11.

2009 "Sociologists and the Media: Developing Positive Relationships between Journalists and Academia." Workshop Presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco. August 8-11.

2008 "Religious Adherents and the 2000 Presidential Election: A Spatial Analysis." Presented at the Social Science History Association 2008 Annual Meeting, Miami, Florida, October 24-26.

2008 "Segregation Revisited: The Growth and Dispersal of Black, Latino, Immigrant and Ethnic Populations in United States Metropolitan Areas Since 1950" Presented at Historical GIS 2008. University of Essex, UK. August 21-22.

2008 "Teacher Effects on High and Low-Stakes Tests," Jennifer L. Jennings and Andrew A. Beveridge. Annual Meeting of the American Education Research Association, New York, NY, March 25-28.

2007 "School Games: Does Gaming the System Affect Students' Academic Achievement? Andrew A. Beveridge and Jennifer Booher Jennings. Presented at the 2007 American Educational Research Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, April 9-13.

2006 "Peopling and Building New York City, 1900 to 2000: The Interaction of Demographic Factors and Land Use Decisions." Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, Minneapolis, MN, November 2-5.

2006 "Commonalities and Contrasts in the Development of Major United States Urban Areas: A Spatial and Temporal Analysis from 1910 to 2000. Presented at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Seminar Space and Time in Historical Demographic Research – New Methods and Models." Minneapolis, MN, October 31 and November 1.

2006 "Neighborhood Crime Victimization, Drug Use and Drug Sales" Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.

2006 "Are All US Urban Areas Becoming Los Angeles? New Findings About Urban Growth and Development" Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.

2006 "Research Workshop. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) as a Research Tool for Sociologists." Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.

2006 "Research Workshop. Using Data from the U.S. Department of Education for Research" Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.

2006 "The Sociological Implications of Improbable Score Patterns in the Houston Independent School District." Jennifer Booher Jennings and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the Annual Meeting of American Education Research Association. San Francisco, CA, April 10-14.

Presentations Regarding *Social Explorer*

2011 American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Research Poster, August 21, Las Vegas, NV.
American Library Association, Annual Meeting, Oxford University Press, Booth, June 25, New Orleans, LA.
Center for Geographical Analysis, Harvard University, 2011 Conference, May 6 and 7, Cambridge, MA.

CUNY Journalism School, Ethnic Community and Media Census Training, May 5, New York, NY.
American Association of Public Opinion Research, New York Chapter, April 21, New York, NY.
Population Association of America, Pre-Conference Session, March 30, Washington, DC.
National Low Income Housing Coalition, Annual Conference, March 29, Washington, DC.
Census Bureau, Geography Division, January 28, Washington, DC.
National Science Foundation NSF Course Curriculum and Laboratory Improvement Program/Transforming Undergraduate Education in Science Conference and Atrium Presentation, January 26-28, Washington, DC.
CUNY Journalism School, Making Sense of the Census, January 3, New York, NY.

2010 Social Science History Association, Annual Meeting, "Exploring Long Term US Change: Research and Teaching with Social Explorer," November 18, Chicago, IL.
Jewish Community Relations Council, Community Connections Fellowship Orientation, New York, November 9.
U.S. State Department, Office of International Visitors. "Changing Demographics and Multiculturalism in the United States." Flushing, NY, September 21.
American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Research Funding Opportunities and Data Resources Poster, August 15, Atlanta, GA.

2009 American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Research and Data Support Poster, August 8-11, San Francisco, CA.
Eastern Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Research Workshop, April 2-5. Baltimore, MD.

2008 American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Research and Data Support Poster, August 2, Boston, MA.

2007 New York Chapter of the American Association of Public Opinion Research, October 4, New York, NY.
American Sociological Association, Annual Meeting, Research and Data Support Poster, August 12, New York, NY.
Coalition for the National Science Foundation, U.S. House Office Building Reception, Official Representative of the American Sociological Association, Washington, DC, June 26,.
Pew Research Center, Washington, DC, June 25.

2006 National Center for Supercomputing Applications ,Invited Conference on Spatial Thinking in the Social Sciences and Humanities," December 18-19, Urbana, IL.
Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, "Social Explorer as a Resource for Teaching," November 2-5,, Minneapolis, MN.
Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Research Workshop, "Geographical Information Systems (GIS) as a Research Tool for Sociologists," August 11-14, Montreal, Quebec.
Annual Meeting of American Sociological Association, Research and Data Support Poster, August 11-14, Montreal, Quebec..
National Center for Supercomputing Applications, Invited Conference on Spatial Thinking in the Social Sciences and Humanities, December 18-19, Urbana, IL.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

Grants and Awards in Progress

"Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample Redesign." Subcontract through University of Minnesota from National Institutes of Health R01,2006--pres $175,000.

"Census Analyses for the New York Metropolitan Area." *New York Times* Newspaper Division and CUNY Center for Advanced Technology, 1993-pres.,$1,479,726.

"Creating and Disseminating Tools to Teach with Demographic Data Maps and Materials." Andrew A. Beveridge and Josh Radinsky, National Science Foundation, Division of Undergraduate Education, 2009-2012, $232,896

"Collaborative Research—The National Historical Geographic Information System." National Science Foundation, Sociology Program, 2007-2012, $99,725 (Continuing Award)..

Grants and Awards Completed

"The Distribution and Social Impact of Mortgage Foreclosures in the United States." Andrew A. Beveridge and Elena Vesselinov, National Science Foundation, Sociology Program, 2009-2010, $144,995.

"Collaborative Research—Creating Exemplary Curricula and Supporting Faculty Development in Using Social Explorer to Teach with Demographic Data Maps." Andrew A. Beveridge and Joshua Radinsky, National Science Foundation, Division of Undergraduate Education, CCLI, Phase 1, 2006-2008, $149,970.

"Collaborative Research—A Digital Library Collection for Visually Exploring United States Demographic and Social Change." Andrew A. Beveridge and David Halle, 2002-2007, $706,746.

"National Historical Geographical Information System." John Adams, Andrew A. Beveridge, et al, Subcontract of National Science Foundation Infrastructure Grant through University of Minnesota, Organize Historical City Based Data, 2001-2006, $194,000.

"Using Socio-Economic Characteristics of Residents of Student Neighborhoods as a Proxy for Socio-Economic Characteristics of Students: An Assessment Using ECLS-K." National Center for Education Statistic through Educational and Statistical Services Institute, 2004-2005, $57,958.

"Adding Census 2000 Data and Geographic Location to the ECLS-K Data Set." Andrew A. Beveridge and Sophia Catsambis, National Center for Education Statistic through Educational and Statistical Services Institute, 2002-2003, $59,335.

"Visualizing and Exploring United States Urban and Rural Social Change, 1790-2000: Interactive Multimedia and Web Based Tools.". Andrew A. Beveridge and David Halle, National Science Foundation, Division of Undergraduate Education, Educational Materials Development, 2001-2004, $418,000.

"Evaluation of Fighting Back." Leonard Saxe, Charles Kadushin, Andrew A. Beveridge, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 1994-2002, $370,000.

"Development of a Map and Demographic Data Server," CUNY Software Institute, 2001, $8,000.

"Redistricting and Minority Voting Rights in Metropolitan New York." Randolph McLaughlin and Andrew A. Beveridge, 2000-2001, Pace Law School $90,000 total; Andrew A. Beveridge $60,000.

"Mapping and Exploring New York City Change, 1905-2000: A Set of Interactive Web Based Tools." National Science Foundation, 1999-2000, $78,960.

"A Laboratory for Integrating Multimedia and World Wide Web Technology Into Sociological Instruction." Samuel Heilman, Robert Kapsis, Max Kilger, Dean B. Savage and Andrew A. Beveridge, National Science Foundation, 1996-1998, $47,846.

"A Shared Computer Work Station and Storage System for Social Science Research." National Science Foundation, 1996-1997, $20,964.

"The Battle for Yonkers and the Dilemma of Desegregation." Presidential Research Award, 1993-1994, One Term Release.

"Why Do Neighborhoods Change or Stay the Same?" Ford Foundation, Diversity Initiative Grant. 1993, Course Release and Student Stipends.

"Separate American Dreams Face the Common American Dilemma: The Battle to Segregate Yonkers, New York, 1940-1990." Profession Staff Congress, Research Award Program, 1992-1994, $6,800.

"Using the Census for Social Mapping Across the Sociology Curriculum." President's Mini-Grant for Innovative Teaching, 1992-1993, $3,500.

"Modeling the Results of Union Elections by Developing Standard and Hierarchical Logistical Models." Diane Poland, Andrew A. Beveridge, and Wing-Shing Chan, Probe Program for Grand Challenges in the Social Sciences, National Center for Supercomputing Activities, 1992-1994, Super-Computer Time at National Center.

"The Introductory Sociology Curriculum Initiative: An Empirical, Scientific Approach." Andrew A. Beveridge, Joanne Miller, Lauren H. Seiler and Dean B. Savage, National Science Foundation, Undergraduate Course and Curriculum Program, 1992-1995, $160,000.

"A Computer Laboratory for Quantitative and Scientific Reasoning in Sociology." Andrew A. Beveridge, Joanne Miller, Dean Savage and Lauren H. Seiler, National Science Foundation, Instructional Instrumentation and Laboratory Program, 1991-1994, $50,825.

"Socially Mapping the New York Area." Ford Diversity Initiative Grant, 1992, Course Release Time.

"Development of Research Mentorship and Laboratory in Sociology." CUNY Dean for Research and Academic Affairs, Department Faculty Development Program, 1991-1992, One Course Release Time.

"Integrating Yonkers." Faculty-In-Residence Award, 1988-1989, One Course Release Time.

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Professional Staff Congress CUNY, Faculty Fellowship, 1987, $6,200.

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Professional Staff Congress CUNY, Research Award Program, 1986-1988, $13,268.

"A Study of Industrial Development of an Agricultural Community Based Upon Financial Records: Keene and Cheshire County, New Hampshire, 1820-1915." Putnam Foundation, 1985-1988, $33,000.

"The Intelligent Work Station in Social Science Research: Development, Evaluation, Instruction and Demonstration." Lauren Seiler and Andrew A. Beveridge, International Business Machines Corporation, Special Study, 1985-1987, $78,000 of hardware and software, $17,000 funding.

"Integrated Software for the Social Research Workstation." Andrew A. Beveridge and Lauren Seiler, Inter-University Consortium for Educational Computing, 1985-1986, $20,000.

"A Study of the Industrial Development of an Agricultural Community." National Endowment for the Humanities Grant, Basic Research Program, 1984-1985, $75,000.

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Professional Staff Congress CUNY, Research Award, 1984-1985, $6,973.

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Professional Staff Congress CUNY, Research Award, 1983-1984, $6,928.

Andrew A. Beveridge and Phoebus J. Dhrymes, "Longitudinal Transformation and Analysis of the Annual Housing Surveys." Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1980-1982, $248,000.

"Credit and Social Change: Cheshire County and Its Provident Institution, 1832-1915." American Council of Learned Societies, Fellowship, 1978-1979 $13,500.

"The Context of Credit in Wilmington, Delaware, 1800-1870." Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills Hagley Foundation, Grant and Fellow, 1978-1979, $12,000.

"Societal Effects of Credit Allocation." National Science Foundation Sociology Program Research Grant, 1976-1978, $81,781.

"Social Structure, Social Change and Credit Allocation: A Case Study." National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend, 1976, $2,000.

"Social Structure, Social Change and Credit Allocation: A Case Study." American Philosophical Society, Grant, 1976, $750.

"African Businessmen in Zambia: Economic, Social and Governmental Impact." Foreign Area Fellowship Program Fellowship, 1970-1971, $11,400.

Pre-Doctoral Research Grant. National Institute of Mental Health, 1969-1972, Stipend and Tuition.

OTHER SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Selected Analyses Appearing in *New York Times* and Elsewhere

(Since 1992, Professor Beveridge or Queens College Sociology has been cited over one thousand times in the New York Times, and materials have been syndicated or appeared elsewhere. Other media appearances include NPR, WCBS, WABC, WNBC, WNYW, CUNY-TV, CBS Radio, AP, and many others.)

"Racial Patterns Are Found in Recent School Budget Elections." *The New York Times*, August 25, 2010, Pg. A19. By Sam Roberts.

"A Slice of Queens Where People Who Arrived in 1977 Are Newcomers." *The New York Times,* January 8, 201, Pg. A15. By Joseph Berger

"As With the Kennedys, the Large, Boisterous Irish Family Is Fading Into History." *The New York Times*, August 29, 2009 Pg. A12. By Michael Wilson.

"In New York, Black and Hispanic Strongholds Become More White." *The New York Times*, December 15, 2010; Pg. A17, By Sam Roberts. (Maps Pg. A17)

"Immigrants Make Paths To Suburbia, Not Cities." *The New York Times*, December 15, 2010 Pg. A15. By Sabrina Tavernise and Robert Gebeloff. (Maps Pg. A1, A16)

"Economic Boom in Washington Leaves Gaping Income Disparities " *The New York Times*, December 18, 2010, Pg. A11. By Sabrina Tavernise and Robert Gebeloff; Sabrina Tavernise .

"New York's House Delegation to Lose One or Two Seats." *The New York Times*, December 2, 2010, Pg. A28. By Sam Roberts.

"Census Confirms a Much Smaller New Orleans." *The New York Times*, February 4, 2011, Pg. A11. By Campbell Robertson.

"Black? White? Asian? More Young Americans Choose All of the Above." *The New York Times*, January 30, 2011, Pg. A1. By Susan Saulny.

"Whites Again a Majority Of Manhattan's Population." *The New York Times*, July 5, 2010. By Sam Roberts.

"Facing a Financial Pinch, and Moving Back Home." *The New York Times*, March 22, 2010; Pg. A20. By Sam Roberts

"Detroit Census Figures Confirm A Grim Desertion Like No Other." *The New York Times*, March 23, 2011 Wednesday, Pg. A1. By Katharine Q. Seelye.

"Non-Hispanic Whites Are Now a Minority in the 23-County New York Region." *The New York Times*, March 28, 2011, Pg. A19. By Sam Roberts.

"Cougars Aren't Mythical." *The New York Times*, October 15, 2009, Pg. C1. By Sarah Kershaw.

"Five-Year-Olds at the Gate: Why are Manhattan's elementary schools turning away kindergartners? How the Bloomberg administration missed the baby boom it helped create" New York Magazine, June 1, 2009. By Jeff Coplon.

STUDIES CONNECTED WITH LEGAL CASES

Legislative Districting and Redistricting (Including Plans for Jurisdictions and for Community Groups)

Center for Law and Social Justice, Medgar Evers College and Newman, Ferrara *Favors v. Cuomo, et al.,* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of NY (Hearing Testimony, 2012);

Frederick Brewington and Randolph McClaughlin, *Melvin Boone, et. al., vs. Nassau County Board of Legislators, et. al.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Produced report and plan and testified in trial regarding redistricting of Nassau County Legislature. 2011--

Westchester County Board of Legislators, Plan for Redistricting Westchester County, Adopted May 17, 2011.

City of New Rochelle. Plan for Redistricting City Council Districts. Adopted May 10, 2011.

United States Department of Justice. *United States v. Port Chester.* U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Investigation, Voting Analysis, Analysis of Potential Plans, Reports and Declarations, Testimony, 2002-2009.

Emery, Celli, Curti, Brinkerhoff and Abadi. *Rodriguez v. Pataki.* U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Reports, affidavits, deposition testimony and trial testimony related to claims about the State Senate Redistricting Plan in New York State, 2002-2004.

Randolph McClaughlin, Esq. *New Rochelle Voter Rights Committee, et al vs. New Rochelle, et al.* U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiff's redistricting plan, affirmation, report, trial testimony, negotiated redistricting plan, settlement hearing testimony, 2003-2005.

Frederick Brewington, Esq., *Montano v. Suffolk County Board of Legislators.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Produced report and plan and testified in trial regarding proposed redistricting of Suffolk County Legislature. Cited in District Court Opinion, 2003.

City of Yonkers. Plan for the Redistricting the City Council. Adopted June 24, 2003.

Center for Constitutional Rights and Social Justice Center, Pace University Law School. *Goosby v. Town Board of Hempstead.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Designed and presented plaintiff's plan for districting the Town of Hempstead, a community of 720,000. Created single member district plan using census data and boundary files. Submitted plan including maps and data and testified at trial. Court ordered plan; affirmed by 2nd Circuit; Supreme Court denied certiorari. Plan and testimony cited in District Court and 2nd Circuit opinions. 1995-1997.

Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. *Coalition for Fair Representation, et al. v. City of Bridgeport, et al.* U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut. Analysis of segregation patterns in Bridgeport Connecticut. Affidavit and maps filed. Cited in 2nd Circuit Decision. 1993-1994.

Berger, Poppe, Janiec. *Diaz, et al. v. City of Yonkers.* U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Prepared redistricting plan for the Yonkers City Council, met with plaintiffs and defendants and in court. Plan accepted by City Council and District Court. 1992-1993.

Housing Discrimination, Affirmative Steering, Rent Stabilization and Affordability, etc.

Foley and Lardner and U.S. Department of Justice. *MSP Real Estate, Inc., et al., v. City of New Berlin, et al.*, and *United States v. City of New Berlin,* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; (Report, 2011)

Foley and Lardner. *Bear Development LLC v. City of Kenosha and Redevelopment Authority of the City of Kenosha,* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin (Report and Deposition Testimony, 2011)

Hofstra University, School of Law, Law Clinic. *Isidoro Rivera, et. al. v. Incorporated Village of Farmingdale, et. al.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Report. 2009-pres.

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. *Fair Housing in Huntington Committee, et. al. v. Town of Huntington, New York, et. al.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Report and Rebuttal Report. 2010.

South Brooklyn Legal Services. *Barkley v. United Homes LLC. et al.,* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Report, Deposition and Trial Testimony. 2009-2011.

Relman and Dane. *Anti-discrimination Center of Metropolitan New York v. County of Westchester, et al.* U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Report, Rebuttal Report and Deposition Testimony, 2008-2009.

Sullivan & Cromwell. *Vargas, et. al. v. Town of Smithtown.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Long Island. Report. 2008.

Southern New Jersey Legal Services. *Mount Holly Gardens Citizens in Action, Inc., et al v. Township of Mt. Holly, et al.* U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. Declaration, 2008 and 2010.

The Advancement Project. *Anderson, et al. v. Jackson, et al.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Report and Deposition re: Public Housing Demolition in New Orleans, 2007.

Three Rivers Legal Services and Southern Legal. *Helene Henry, et al v. National Housing Partnership.* U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida, Gainesville, Division. Three reports and deposition Testimony. 2007-2008.

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. *Bergen Lanning Residents in Action ,et al. vs. Melvin R. "Randy" Primus, et al.* Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Camden County Report re: Bergen Square Redevelopment in Camden, NJ. 2005.

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. *Cramer Hill Residents Association, et al. vs. Melvin R "Randy" Primus, et al.* Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Camden County. Report re: Cramer Hill Redevelopment in Camden, NJ. 2005.

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. Citizens In Action ,et al. vs. Township of Mount Holly, et al. Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Burlington County. Report and Certification re: Redevelopment of the Gardens in Mount Holly. 2005.

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. *Hispanic Alliance, et al. vs. City of Ventnor, et al.* Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Atlantic County Report and Testimony re: Ventnor Redevelopment. 2005.

Legal Services of New Jersey. *Connie Forest, et al vs. Mel Martinez, et al.* Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Essex County. Report re: Brick Towers Demolition in Newark. 2003-2006.

Legal Services of Southern Florida, *Reese v. Miami-Dade County Housing Authority*, Analysis of Relocation of Public Housing Tenants. U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. Report and Testimony at Trial. Cited in District Court Opinion. 2001-2003, and 2009.

City of Long Beach, *Walton v. City of Long Beach*. Analyzed the vacancy rate in the City of Long Beach for 1992 through 2000. Filed affidavits in state and federal court. Testified in proceedings. Carried out various studies related to vacancy rate. 1997-2000.

Arnold and Porter. *Witt, et al. v. New York State Board of Elections.* Analyzed those who have two or more domiciles where they regularly reside for case involving voting in more than one local election. 2000—2002

Coral Ortenberg Zeck and Condispoti. *Village of Spring Valley v. Town of Clarkstown.* Analyzed the affordability of housing in Rockland County New York for a case involving the annexation of a parcel to build such housing. Testified at trial. 2000.

United States Justice Department, Civil Rights Division. *United States vs. Tunica Mississippi School District.* Analyzed proposal to build a new school near the Casino development in Tunica Mississippi, which was desegregated by order in 1971. Case settled. 1999-2000.

New York City Environmental Justice Alliance. *New York City Environmental Justice Alliance, et al. v, Rudolph W. Giuliani, et al.* Filed an affidavit that analyzed the racial and Hispanic distribution of the various community gardens for sale and not-for-sale in New York City in 1999. Case settled. Cited in the 2nd Circuit opinion.

Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, Center for Children's Advocacy, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Educational Fund. *Sheff v. O'Neil.* Analyzed the changing patterns of school enrollments in the Hartford area for this landmark case. Supplied a series of exhibits used by plaintiffs. 1998.

Connecticut Civil Liberties Union and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *NAACP v. Milford.* Analyzed historical housing and segregation patterns in the Milford region, and provided disparate impact analysis for not providing low-income housing as agreed. Case settled. 1997-1998.

Connecticut Civil Liberties Union and Puerto Rican Legal Defense Fund. *Pitts v. Hartford.* Analyzed placement of low-income public housing tenants in wake of destruction of public housing. Case settled. 1997.

American Civil Liberties Foundation of Maryland. *Carmen Thompson, et al. vs. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, et al.* Analysis of various proposed plans for the relocation of public housing tenants throughout the Baltimore metropolitan area. Created a series of maps and analyses. Prepared trial testimony. Consent Decree Entered, April 1996.

Gurian and Bixon; Davis, Polk and Wardwell. Open Housing Center, Inc. vs. Kings Highway Realty, a Division of Provenz Realty Corp.; Provenz Realty Corp; Diane Provenz; Evelyn Cannon; and Barbara Noonan. Analyzed real estate "tester" data and apartments that various clients were shown. Imputed racial status of clients by using GIS techniques. Prepared affidavit. Cited in judge's opinion denying summary judgment. 1994-1996.

Westchester Legal Services and Sullivan and Cromwell. Carol Giddins, et al. v. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, et al. Analyzed various proposed plans to end racial steering of Section 8 tenants to South West Yonkers. Maps and analyses incorporated into consent decree, and still in use in placing tenants. 1992-1994 and continuing.

Metropolitan Action Institute. Analysis of Housing Segregation Patterns in Yonkers, New York and Starrett City, Brooklyn, 1983-1984. (Materials Used for Testimony of Paul Davidoff.)

Federal Court Jury System Challenges

Andrea Hirsch, *Martinez v. Kelly.* U.S. Appeals Court for the Second Circuit. Analyzed effects of peremptory challenges for *habeas corpus* petition. 2006-2007.

Stern Shapiro Weissberg & Garin. *United States v. Darryl Green, et al.* U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Massachusetts. Analyzed jury selection system for using Census data, local lists and other materials. Filed 7 declarations and testified twice. 2004-2006.

Federal Public Defender, Eastern District of LA, New Orleans, LA. *United States v. Torres.* Analyzed jury selection system for the Eastern District of Louisiana based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Eastern District. Declaration filed. 2006.

Federal Public Defender, Eastern District of LA, New Orleans, LA. *United States v. Caldwell.* Analyzed jury selection system for the Eastern District of Louisiana based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Eastern District. Declaration filed. 2006.

Federal Public Defender, Western District of PA, Pittsburgh. *United States v.Lawrence Skiba.* Analyzed jury selection system for the Pittsburgh Division of the Western District of Pennsylvania based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Western District. Affidavit filed. 2004.

Federal Public Defender, Western District of PA, Pittsburgh. *United States v. Minerd.* Analyzed jury selection system for the Pittsburgh Division of the Western District of Pennsylvania based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Western District. Affidavit filed. 2002.

Federal Public Defender, Western District of PA, Erie, PA. *United States v. Rudolph Weaver.* Analyzed jury selection system for the Pittsburgh Division of the Western District of Pennsylvania based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as jury lists and voting. Affidavit Submitted 2001.

Newman Schwartz and Greenberg. *United States v. Albert J. Pirro, Jr.* Filed affidavit that analyzed representation in master jury wheel for White Plains and Foley Square Court Houses in the Southern District using census data with respect to the dilution of Italian Americans likely to be on a jury, if venue changed from White Plains to Foley Square. Venue change motion was denied. 2000.

Polstein, Ferrara, Dwyer and Speed and Stephen P. Scaring. *United States v. Dennis McCall, Trevor Johnson.* Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for White Plains Court House in the Southern District. Filed affidavit, which was cited in judge's opinion. 1998.

Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt and Mosle, *United States v. Don King and Don King Productions.* Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for New York City Courthouse in the Southern District. Affidavit and Consulting. 1997-1998.

Dominick Porco. *United States v. Kevin Veale.* Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for White Plains Court House in the Southern District. Filed affidavit. 1997.

Diarmuid White, *United States v. Jose Reyes, et al.* Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for New York City Courthouse in the Southern District. Report and testimony in case cited in the judge's opinion. 1996.

State Court Jury System Challenges

Fitch Richardson, *Commonwealth of Virginia v. Prieto.* Fairfax County Virginia Circuit Court. Affidavit and Trial Testimony, 2010.

Capital Defenders Office, Atlanta GA. *State of Georgia vs. Jason McGhee.* Forsyth County Georgia State Court. Trial Testimony, 2010.

Public Defenders Office and Joseph Flood, *Commonwealth of Virginia v. Sanchez.* Prince William County Virginia Circuit Court. Analyzed Jury Selection in Prince William County, VA. Affidavit, 2008.

Ferrell Law, *Commonwealth of Virginia v. Ajlan.* Prince William County Virginia Circuit Court. Analyzed Jury Selection in Prince William County, VA. Affidavit, 2008.

New Hampshire Public Defender, *New Hampshire v. Addison.* Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, North Division, Superior Court. Declaration, Deposition and Testimony, 2008.

Public Defenders Office, *Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Portilla-Chicas.* Stafford County Virginia Circuit Court. Analyzed Jury Selection in Stafford County, VA. Affidavit, 2006.

Virginia Indigent Defense Commission, *Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Rogers.* Stafford County Virginia Circuit Court. Analyzed Jury Selection in Stafford County, VA. Report and Testimony, 2006.

Criminal Legal Clinic of Syracuse University Law School, *People v. Tyisha Taylor.* Syracuse City Court. Analyzed Jury Selection System for Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York. Testimony, 2005.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Sweat.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Broome County, New York. Two affidavits filed, one relating to factors likely to lead to underrepresentation of African Americans in Jury Pool, another related to the operation of the allocation of jurors among courts in Broome County. (Capital Murder Case.) 2003

Michael J. Spiegel, *New York State v. Dennis Salvador Alvarez-Hernandez,* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Westchester County, New York. Analysis based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 2001--.2003

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Taylor.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Queens County, New York. Analysis based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results; testified at hearing. Produced demographic analyses by town to assist in jury selection. Testified in 2002. (Capital murder case.) 2000-2002

Mann and Mitchell, *State of Rhode Island vs. David Tremblay.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Bristol and Providence Counties, Rhode Island. Affidavit filed that includes an analysis of the geographic, racial, and Hispanic representation of jurors in counties in Rhode Island and includes an estimate of the disparities by race and Hispanic status. 1999-2001.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. McCoy.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Suffolk County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. Produced demographic analyses by town to assist in jury selection. (Capital murder case.) 1997-1998.

Reynolds, Caronia and Gianelli. *New York State v. Robert Shulman.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Suffolk County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed

affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.). 1997. Opinion reproduced in New York *Law Journal.*

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Gordon.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Queens County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 1997. Opinion reported on and reproduced in New York *Law Journal.*

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Sam Chinn, III.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Onondaga County. Affidavit filed that presented an analysis of the geographic, racial, and Hispanic representation of jurors. It includes an estimate of the disparities by race and Hispanic status. Plea bargain offered and accepted. Discussed at presentation at the New York State Defenders Association, Glen Falls, NY. (Capital murder case.) 1997.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. George Bell* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Queens County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 1996-1997.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Hale.* Analyzed representation in jury selection in Kings County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 1996-1997.

Employment Discrimination

Shneyer and Shen. *Grimston vs. Marsh and McLanahan.* Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Filed expert report and testified in deposition. Case Settled. 1998-2000.

Shneyer and Shen. *Maglasang vs. Beth Israel Medical Center.* Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Filed expert report and testified in deposition. Case Settled. 1999-2000.

Shneyer and Shen. *Williams vs. Safesites, Inc.* Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Filed expert report. 1998.

Shneyer and Shen. *Lachica vs. Emergency Medical Services.* Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Case Settled. Filed expert report. Case Settled. 1996-1997.

Other

Dewey & LeBoeuf and Latino Justice (PRLDEF). *Adriana Aguilar, et. al., v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Division of the United States Department of Homeland Security, et. al.* U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Report, Rebuttal Report and Deposition Testimony, 2010-pres.

Debevoise & Plimpton; *Five Borough Bicycle Club, et al v. City of New York, et al.* U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. Summonsing Patterns Regarding Critical Mass Rides in Manhattan. Report, Deposition and Trial Testimony, 2008-2009

Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard and Krinsky, *Garrison v. I.R.S.* U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Filed expert report and testified at trial. Analysis based upon a survey of a sample of all synagogues in the United States. 1991-1992. .

OTHER MAJOR STUDIES AND ANALYSES

Time-Warner Cable of New York. Analyzed and provided maps with underlying ethnic and racial composition for each of the six cable systems managed by Time-Warner Cable in Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn, 1998-1999 (Proprietary).

New York *Times.* Analyzed circulation patterns of the New York *Times* in connection with their launch of the Boston and Washington editions, 1996-1997 (Proprietary).

Newspaper Association of America. Analysis of Field Experiment of Full-Color Run of the Press Advertisements in Richmond, Virginia, 1992.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau. Analysis of a Panel Study of Change in Newspaper Readership among Young Adults, 1983-1984.

Friends of Vincenza Restiano. Political Consulting, Polling, and Voting Analysis, Computer Based Voter List Organization, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1991.

Abt Associates, through Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University. Transfer of Annual Housing Survey Project to Abt, 1982.

Response Analysis Corporation, Princeton, N.J. Problems in Reliability of Longitudinal Household Surveys. 1982.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS AND ACTIVITIES

American Sociological Association: Organizer, sessions on Applied and Evaluation Research, 1998; Organizer, special session on New York Trends, 1996; Organizer, sessions on Economy and Society, 1984; Organizer, sessions on Social Change, 1979.

Eastern Sociological Society: Vice President 1997-1998; Program Committee, 1991-1992; Co-Chair, Computer Committee, 1985-1987; President and Discussant, Women's History Session, 1985; Member, Computer Committee, 1984-1985; Coordinator, Computer Workshops, 1984 Annual Meeting; Co-Chair, Membership Committee, 1983-1984; Member, Papers Committee, 1983-1986; President, Historical Sociology Session, 1983; Co-Chair, Papers Committee, 1982-1983; Chair, Membership Committee, 1981-1982; Co-Chair, Conference Committee, 1980-1981.

American Association for Public Opinion Research: Program Committee, 1983-84; Nominating Committee, 1985-1986; Task Force Regarding the Use of Survey-based Evidence in Legal Proceedings, 2010.

New York Chapter, American Association for Public Opinion Research, Associate Program, Chair 2006-07; Program Chair, 2007-08.

International Sociological Association, Research Liaison Committee on Economy and Society
American Economic Association
Social Science History Association
Population Association of America

COURSES TAUGHT

Graduate: (M.A. and Ph.D.) Demography; Computer Applications in the Social Sciences; Advanced Social Statistics; The Sociological Study of Economies; Logic of Social Research; Survey Research Methods; Co-Operative Education Field Placement; Demography; Integrated Social Research; Ph.D. Dissertation and M.A. Thesis Supervision.

Undergraduate: Social Change in the City; Methods of Social Research; Sociology of Economic Life; Third World in Social Change; Social Statistics; Sociological Analysis; New York Area Undergraduate Research Program (at Columbia): Housing Crisis in New York City , Equity of the Criminal Justice System, Implementation of No-Fault in New York.

UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

CUNY Research Foundation, Faculty Advisory Committee, 2006-pres.; Board of Directors, 2006-pres.

CUNY Professional Staff Congress, Legislative Committee, 2000-2001; CUNY, University Committee on Research Awards, 1988-1991; CUNY, University Computer Policy Committee, 1986-1987; CUNY/PSC Sociology Research Award Panel, 1986-1987; Graduate Center Sociology Program, Chair, Search Committee, 1989-1990; Methods Subcommittee, 1986-1987; Computers Committee, 1987-1990.

Queens College, Committee on Fellowship Leave, 1990-1991; Queens College, Committee on Research and Sponsored Programs, 1982-1986; Ad Hoc Computer Committee, Division of Social Sciences, 1982-1986, 1994-1996, 1998-pres.; Official Representative to the Inter-University

Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), 1983--; Workload Committee, 2007-09; Executive Committee of College Personnel and Budget Committee, 2006-2011

Queens College, Department of Sociology, Chair 2006-11 ;Computer Committee, 1981-pres. (Chair most years); Queens College, Departmental M.A. Program Committee, 1981-2011 (Director and Chair, 1982-1987, 2001-2003, 2004-2006).

CIVIC AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Yonkers Board of Education, Trustee 1986-1990. President, 1988-1989. Chair, Policy Committee, 1989-1990; Chair, Spelling Bee Committee, 1986-1988.

Yonkers Democratic Party, Second Vice-Chair and District Leader, 1991-1992; District Leader, 1995-2002

Council of Large City School Districts, 1986-1991. Executive Committee, 1990-1991; Committee on School Choice, 1991; Lobbying Committee, 1989-1990.

New York State School Boards Association, Member Federal Relations Network, 1989-1990.

Longvale Homeowners Association, Board of Directors, 1983-1985. President 1985.

Yonkers Private Industry Council, 1988-1990. Chair, Program and Planning Committee, 1989-1990.

Founding Member and Vice-President, Citizens and Neighbors Organized to Protect Yonkers (CANOPY), 1987-1992.

Volunteer, Friends of Nicholas Wasicsko, 1989 and 1991.

Volunteer, Friends of Vincenza Restiano, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1991.

Volunteer, Friends of Terence Zaleski, 1991.

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

Summary of Select Proposed Changes to Section 12.03 and 12.24 of the Los Angeles Municipal Zoning Code, As Set Out in Sections 1, 2 and 5 of the "Revised Draft Ordinance Amending Sections 12.03, 2.21, 12.22, 12.24 and 14.00 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code Regulating State Licensed Community Care and Residential Care Facilities; Defining Single Housekeeping Unit and Parolee-Probationer Home; and Amending Definitions for Boarding or Rooming House and Family."
(City Attorney Letter Reports R 13-0014 and R 11-0339)
(L.A. City Council File: 11-0262)

1) The Los Angeles City Municipal Code, Chapter I (Planning And Zoning Code), Chapter I General Provisions and Zoning, Article 2 Specific Planning - Zoning Comprehensive Zoning Plan, Sec. 12.03, provides for definitions.

2) Section 2 of the proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) would amend Sec. 12.03 to redefine a "Boarding or Rooming House" as "[a] dwelling where lodging is provided to four or more persons for monetary or non-monetary consideration. This definition does not include any state licensed facility serving six or fewer persons which, under state law, is not considered a boarding house. For purposes of calculating parking requirements, every 250 square feet of floor area shall be considered the same as a separate guest room."

3) Section 1 of the proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) would add to Section 12.03 a definition of a "Single Housekeeping Unit" which is defined in the proposed ordinance as a "Any household whose members are a non-transient interactive group of persons jointly occupying a dwelling unit, including joint access to and use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit, and sharing household activities and responsibilities such as meals, chores, expenses and maintenance, and whose makeup is determined by the members of the unit rather than by the landlord, property manager, or other third party. This does not include a Boarding or Rooming House."

4) Alternatively, Section 1 of the proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) may add to Section 12.03 a definition of a "Single Housekeeping Unit" which is defined in the proposed ordinance as a "Any household whose members are a non-transient interactive group of persons jointly occupying a dwelling unit, including joint access to and use of all common areas, including living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit, and sharing household activities and responsibilities such as meals, chores, expenses and maintenance, and whose makeup is determined by the members of the unit rather than by the landlord, property

manager, or other third party. This does not include a Boarding or Rooming House."

5) Alternatively, Section 1 of the proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) may add to Section 12.03 a definition of a "Single Housekeeping Unit" which is defined in the proposed ordinance as [o]ne household where all the members have common access to and common use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit, and household activities and responsibilities such as meals, chores, expenses and maintenance of the premises are shared or carried out according to a household plan or other customary method. If a resident owner rents out a portion of the dwelling unit, those renters must be part of the household and under no more than one lease, either written or oral. If a nonresident owner rents out the dwelling unit, all residents 18 years and older have chosen to jointly occupy the entire premises of the dwelling unit under a single written lease and the makeup of the household occupying the unit is determined by the residents of the unit rather than the landlord or property manager."

6) Section 2 of the proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) would amend Sec. 12.03 to redefine a "Family" as "[o]ne or more persons living together in a dwelling unit as a single housekeeping unit."

7) The pending proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) may be further amended to delete the following sentence from the proposed definition of "Single Housekeeping Unit:" "This does not include a Boarding or Rooming House."

8) The pending proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) will may also be further amended to define "Boarding or Rooming House" in a manner which does not include households who meet the definition of a "Single Housekeeping Unit."

9) Alternatively, Section 2 of the proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) may amend the definition of "Boarding or Rooming House in Section 12.03 to be "[a] one-family dwelling where lodging is provided to individuals with or without meals, for monetary or non-monetary consideration under two or more separate agreements or leases, either written or oral, or a dwelling with five or fewer guest rooms or suites of rooms, where lodging is provided to individuals with or without meals, for monetary or nonmonetary consideration under two or more separate agreements or leases, either written or oral. A leased bedroom shall be considered the same as a guest room for density and parking requirements. This definition does not include any state licensed facility

serving six or fewer persons which under state law is not considered a boarding house."

10) Section 5 of the proposed ordinance (L.A. City Council File: 11-0262) would amend Section 12.22(a) of the existing zoning code by adding a new Subdivision 31 to read as follows: "31. Boarding or Rooming Houses in the RD Zone. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 12.09.1 of this Code, any one-family dwelling located on a lot zoned RD shall not be used as a boarding or rooming house."

11) The Los Angeles City Municipal Code, Sec. 12.03, currently defines a "Boarding or Rooming House" as: "A dwelling containing a single dwelling unit and not more than five guest rooms or suites of rooms, where lodging is provided with or without meals, for compensation."

12) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines a "dwelling unit" as "[a] group of two or more rooms, one of which is a kitchen, designed for occupancy by one family for living and sleeping purposes."

13) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines "dwelling" as "[a]ny residential building, other than an Apartment House, Hotel or Apartment Hotel."

14) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines "apartment house" as "[a] residential building designed or used for three or more dwelling units or a combination of three or more dwelling units and not more than five guest rooms or suites of rooms."

15) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines "hotel" as "[a] residential building designated or used for or containing six or more guest rooms, or suites of rooms, which may also contain not more than one dwelling unit, but not including any institution in which human beings are housed or detained under legal restraint."

16) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines "apartment hotel" as "[a] residential building designed or used for both two or more dwelling units and six or more guest rooms or suites of rooms."

17) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines a "group dwelling" as "[t]wo or more one-family, two-family or multiple dwelling, apartment houses or boarding or rooming houses, located on the same lot."

18) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines a "Guest Room" as: "[a]ny habitable room except a kitchen, designed or used for occupancy by one or more persons and not in a dwelling unit."

19) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 further defines a "Family" as "One or more persons living together in a dwelling unit, with

common access to, and common use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit."

20) Existing Municipal Code Section 12.03 does not contain a definition of "Single Housekeeping Unit."

EXHIBIT 3

Exhibit 3. Zoning Classes, Boarding or Rooming House Restrictions, Acres, and Parcels

Zoning	Specific Class	Boarding or Rooming Houses Allowed	Parcels	Acres
Residential	R1	No	287,438	46,321
Residential	R1P	No	36	16
Residential	R2	No	51,734	6,997
Residential	R2P	No	8	6
Residential	RA	No	27,334	12,989
Residential	RAP	No	1	1
Residential	RAS3	No	88	25
Residential	RAS4	No	242	55
Residential	RD1.5	No	47,334	6,144
Residential	RD2	No	33,486	4,400
Residential	RD3	No	12,936	1,584
Residential	RD4	No	1,921	241
Residential	RD5	No	2,429	328
Residential	RD6	No	3,402	870
Residential	RE	No	258	555
Residential	RE11	No	25,179	7,732
Residential	RE15	No	20,241	8,305
Residential	RE20	No	5,071	3,145
Residential	RE40	No	7,567	11,868
Residential	RE9	No	5,049	1,493
Residential	RMP	No	53	329
Residential	RS	No	55,203	10,774
Residential	RSP	No	1	1
Residential	RU	No	14	2
Residential	RW1	No	400	27
Residential	RW2	No	60	5
Residential	RZ2.5	No	156	11
Residential	RZ3	No	128	12
Residential	RZ4	No	734	165
Residential	RZ5	No	110	14
Residential	R3	Yes	85,220	9,803
Residential	R3(PV)	Yes	11	123
Residential	R3P	Yes	37	15
Residential	R4	Yes	17,768	2,874
Residential	R4(PV)	Yes	317	97
Residential	R4P	Yes	52	19
Residential	R5	Yes	6,267	287
Residential	R5P	Yes	22	9
Other	ADP	Yes	350	66
Other	C1	Yes	1,971	524
Other	C1(PV)	Yes	1	10
Other	C1.5	Yes	1,122	360
Other	C2	Yes	34,446	8,483
Other	C2(PV)	Yes	1,719	166

Exhibit 3. Zoning Classes, Boarding or Rooming House Restrictions, Acres, and Parcels				
Zoning	**Specific Class**	**Boarding or Rooming Houses Allowed**	**Parcels**	**Acres**
Other	C4	Yes	8,429	2,150

Exhibit 3. Zoning Classes, Boarding or Rooming House Restrictions, Acres, and Parcels

Zoning	Specific Class	Boarding or Rooming Houses Allowed	Parcels	Acres
Other	C4(OX)	Yes	868	31
Other	C5	Yes	1,339	53
Other	CCS	Yes	1	53
Other	CM	Yes	2,859	883
Other	CM(GM)	Yes	1,035	74
Other	CR	Yes	652	161
Other	CR(PKM)	Yes	315	52
Other	CW	Yes	1,766	320
Other	HILLSIDE	Yes	276	2,926
Other	WC	Yes	2,806	902
Other	A1	No	2,306	15,379
Other	A2	No	1,116	2,649
Other	A2(PV)	No	1	14
Other	LASED	No	273	25
Other	LAX	No	717	3,324
Other	M(PV)	No	42	106
Other	M1	No	5,506	3,031
Other	M2	No	8,729	6,516
Other	M2(PV)	No	1	0
Other	M3	No	4,217	10,901
Other	MR1	No	2,721	1,334
Other	MR2	No	1,517	1,575
Other	OS	No	3,454	40,376
Other	OS(PV)	No	18	249
Other	P	No	1,026	1,289
Other	PB	No	147	87
Other	PF	No	3,134	17,205
Other	SL	No	1	1,805
			793,188	260,719

Note: Zoning classification and acres derived from the LA City Zoning Map available from http://planning.lacity.org/. Number of parcels derived from the LA County Assessor's Office map and local roll available from http://assessor.lacounty.gov/extranet/outsidesales/gisdata.aspx. The location of each parcel and its zoning was derived from the LA Zoning Map overlaid with the LA County Assessor's Office map. The list of zones in the first, second and third column indicating which zones allow Boarding or Rooming Houses is based upon assumptions regarding LA Zoning Code information as summarized in my report.

EXHIBIT 4

Exhibit 4. Analysis of Potential Impact of Proposed Ordinance by Acres and Parcels by Location

	Acres	Percent	Parcels	Percent
Total Zoned Land	260,719		793,188	
Residentially Zoned Land	137,641	52.79%	698,307	88.04%
Not Allowing Boarding or Rooming Houses	124,416	47.72%	588,613	74.21%
Allowing Boarding or Rooming Houses	13,226	5.07%	109,694	13.83%
% Allowing Boarding or Rooming House		9.61%		
Other Zoned Land				
Not Allowing Boarding or Rooming Houses	105,865	40.61%	34,926	4.40%
Allowing Boarding or Rooming Houses	17,213	6.60%	59,955	7.56%
Total Allowing Boarding or Rooming Houses	30,438	11.67%	758,262	95.60%

Potential Reduction in Acreage and Parcels Available for Shared Housing Living Arrangements as a Result of Application of Revised Definitions in Proposed Ordinance

	Acres	Percent	Parcels	Percent
Total Disallowed Based Upon Residentially Zoned Land	124,416	90.39%	588,613	84.29%

EXHIBIT 5

Exhibit 5. Excerpts from the "Census 2010 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation Subject Definitions" concerning Living Quarters and Households and Relationships.

LIVING QUARTERS

All living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures that are intended for residential use, but they also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use. Any place where someone lives is considered to be a living quarters, such as an apartment, dormitory, shelter for people experiencing homelessness, barracks, or nursing facility. Even tents, old railroad cars, and boats are considered to be living quarters if someone claims them as his or B-14 Definitions of Subject Characteristics her residence. Note that structures that do not meet the definition of a living quarters at the time of listing may meet the definition at the time of enumeration. Some types of structures, such as those cited in items 1 and 2 below, are included in address canvassing operations as place holders, with the final decision on their living quarters status made during enumeration. Other types of structures, such as those cited in items 3 and 4 below, are not included in the address canvassing operation. The following examples are not considered living quarters: 1. Structures, such as houses and apartments, that resemble living quarters but are being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products, are not enumerated. 2. Single units as well as units in multiunit residential structures under construction in which no one is living or staying are not considered living quarters until construction has reached the point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Units that do not meet these criteria are not enumerated. 3. Structures in which no one is living or staying that are open to the elements—that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements—are not enumerated. Also, vacant structures with a posted sign indicating that they are condemned or they are to be demolished are not enumerated. 4. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), tents, caves, and similar types of shelter that no one is using as a usual residence are **not** considered living quarters and are not enumerated.

Group Quarters Group quarters are places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement, which are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories.

Institutional Group Quarters Institutional group quarters (group quarters type codes 101–106, 201–203, 301, 401–405) are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents.

Correctional Facilities for Adults (codes 101–106)—Correctional facilities for adults include the following types: *Federal detention centers (code 101)*—Federal detention centers are stand alone, generally multi-level, federally operated correctional facilities that provide "short-term" confinement or custody of adults pending adjudication or sentencing. These facilities may hold pretrial detainees, holdovers, sentenced offenders, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) inmates, formerly called Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) inmates. These facilities include Metropolitan Correctional Centers (MCCs), Metropolitan Detention Centers (MDCs), Federal Detention Centers (FDCs), Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers, ICE Service Processing Centers, and ICE Contract Detention Facilities. *Federal (code 102) and state (code 103) prisons*—Federal and state prisons are adult correctional facilities where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Common names include prison, penitentiary, correctional institution, federal or state correctional facility, and conservation camp. The prisons are classified by two types of control: 1) "federal" (operated by or for the Bureau of Prisons of the U.S. Department of Justice) and 2) "state." Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for federal or state correctional authorities are counted in the prison population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long term non-acute patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities. *Local jails and other municipal confinement facilities*

(code 104)—Local jails and other municipal confinement facilities are correctional facilities operated by or for counties, cities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments. These facilities hold adults detained pending adjudication and/ or people committed after adjudication. This category also includes work farms and camps used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences. Residents who are forensic patients or criminally insane are classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration. Patients in hospitals (units, wings, or floors) operated by or for local correctional authorities are counted in the jail population. Other forensic patients will be enumerated in psychiatric hospital units and floors for long-term non-acute care patients. This category may include privately operated correctional facilities. *Correctional residential facilities (code 105)*—Correctional residential facilities are community-based facilities operated for correctional purposes. The facility residents may be allowed extensive contact with the community, such as for employment or attending school, but are obligated to occupy the premises at night. Examples of correctional residential facilities are halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers. *Military disciplinary barracks and jails (code 106)*—Military disciplinary barracks and jails are correctional facilities managed by the military to hold those awaiting trial or convicted of crimes.

Juvenile Facilities (codes 201–203)—Juvenile facilities include the following: *Group homes for juveniles (non-correctional) (code 201)*—Group homes for juveniles include community based group living arrangements for youth in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the caregiver or to each other. Examples of non-correctional group homes for juveniles are maternity homes for unwed mothers, orphanages, and homes for abused and neglected children in need of services. Group homes for juveniles do not include residential treatment centers for juveniles or group homes operated by or for correctional authorities. *Residential treatment centers for juveniles (non-correctional) (code 202)*—Residential treatment centers for juveniles include facilities that provide services primarily to youth on-site in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. These facilities are staffed 24 hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers for juveniles do not

include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities. *Correctional facilities intended for juveniles (code 203)*—Correctional facilities intended for juveniles include specialized facilities that provide strict confinement for their residents and detain juveniles awaiting adjudication, commitment or placement, and/or those being held for diagnosis or classification. Also included are correctional facilities where residents are permitted contact with the community for purposes such as attending school or holding a job. Examples of correctional facilities intended for juveniles are residential training schools and farms, reception and diagnostic centers, group homes operated by or for correctional authorities, detention centers, and boot camps for juvenile delinquents.

Nursing Facilities/Skilled-Nursing Facilities (code 301)—Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities include facilities licensed to provide medical care with 7-day, 24-hour coverage for people requiring long-term non-acute care. People in these facilities require nursing care, regardless of age. Either of these types of facilities may be referred to as nursing homes.

Other Institutional Facilities (codes 401–405)—Other institutional facilities include the following: *Mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals (code 401)*—Mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals include psychiatric hospitals, units and floors for long-term non-acute care patients. The primary function of the hospital, unit, or floor is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for long-term non-acute patients who have psychiatric-related illness. All patients are enumerated in this category. *Hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere (code 402)*—Hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere include hospitals that have any patients who have no exit or disposition plan, or who are known as "boarder patients" or "boarder babies." All hospitals are eligible for inclusion in this category except psychiatric hospitals, units, wings, or floors operated by federal, state, or local correctional authorities. Patients in hospitals operated by these correctional authorities will be counted in the prison or jail population. Psychiatric units and hospice units in hospitals are also excluded. Only patients with no usual home elsewhere are enumerated in this category. *In-patient hospice facilities (both free-standing and units in hospitals) (code 403)*—In-patient hospice facilities (both free-standing and units in hospitals) include facilities that provide palliative, comfort, and supportive care for terminally ill patients and their families. Only patients with no usual home elsewhere are tabulated in this category. *Military treatment facilities with*

assigned patients (code 404)—Military treatment facilities with assigned patients include military hospitals and medical centers with active duty patients assigned to the facility. Only these patients are enumerated in this category. *Residential schools for people with disabilities (code 405)*—Residential schools for people with disabilities include schools that provide the teaching of skills for daily living, education programs, and care for students with disabilities in a live-in environment. Examples of residential schools for people with disabilities are residential schools for the physically or developmentally disabled.

Noninstitutional Group Quarters Noninstitutional group quarters (group quarters type codes 501, 601, 602, 701, 702, 704, 706, 801, 802, 900, 901, 903, 904) are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while residents.

College/University Student Housing (code 501)—College/University student housing includes residence halls and dormitories, which house college and university students in a group living arrangement. These facilities are owned, leased, or managed either by a college, university, or seminary, or by a private entity or organization. Fraternity and sorority housing recognized by the college or university are included as college student housing. However, students attending the U.S. Naval Academy, U.S. Military Academy (West Point), U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and U.S. Air Force Academy are counted in military group quarters.

Military Quarters (codes 601 and 602)—Military quarters (code 601) are facilities that include military personnel living in barracks (including "open" barrack transient quarters) and dormitories and military ships (code 602). Patients assigned to Military Treatment Facilities and people being held in military disciplinary barracks and jails are not enumerated in this category. Patients in Military Treatment Facilities with no usual home elsewhere are not enumerated in this category.

Other Noninstitutional Facilities (codes 701, 702, 704, 706, 801, 802, 900, 901, 903, and 904)—Other noninstitutional facilities include the following: *Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness (code 701)*—Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities) for people experiencing homelessness are facilities where people experiencing homelessness stay overnight. These include: 1. Shelters that operate on a first-come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night. 2. Shelters where people know that they

have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day). 3. Shelters that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). This category does not include shelters that operate only in the event of a natural disaster. Examples are emergency and transitional shelters; missions; hotels and motels used to shelter people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or experiencing homelessness; and similar places known to have people experiencing homelessness. *Soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations (codes 702, 704, and 706)*—This category includes soup kitchens that offer meals organized as food service lines or bag or box lunches for people experiencing homelessness; street locations where mobile food vans regularly stop to provide food to people experiencing homelessness; and targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness live without paying to stay. This also would include persons staying in pre-identified car, recreational vehicle (RV), and tent encampments. Targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations must have a specific location description; for example, "the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive," "the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse," or the address of the parking lot being utilized. *Group homes intended for adults (code 801)*—Group homes intended for adults are community-based group living arrangements in residential settings that are able to accommodate three or more clients of a service provider. The group home provides room and board and services, including behavioral, psychological, or social programs. Generally, clients are not related to the caregiver or to each other. Group homes do not include residential treatment centers or facilities operated by or for correctional authorities. *Residential treatment centers for adults (code 802)*—Residential treatment centers for adults provide treatment on-site in a highly structured live-in environment for the treatment of drug/alcohol abuse, mental illness, and emotional/behavioral disorders. They are staffed 24 hours a day. The focus of a residential treatment center is on the treatment program. Residential treatment centers do not include facilities operated by or for correctional authorities. *Maritime/Merchant vessels (code 900)*—Maritime/merchant vessels include U.S. owned and operated flag vessels used for commercial or noncombatant government-related purposes at U.S. ports, on the sea, or on the Great Lakes. *Workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers (code 901)*—Workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers include facilities such as dormitories, bunkhouses, and similar types of group living arrangements for agricultural and non-agricultural workers. This category

also includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a vocational training and employment program that helps young people 16 to 24 years old learn a trade, earn a high school diploma or GED, and get help finding a job. Examples are group living quarters at migratory farm-worker camps, construction workers' camps, Job Corps centers, and vocational training facilities. *Living quarters for victims of natural disasters (code 903)*—Living quarters for victims of natural disasters are temporary group living arrangements established as a result of natural disasters. *Religious group quarters and domestic violence shelters (code 904)*—Religious group quarters are living quarters owned or operated by religious organizations that are intended to house their members in a group living situation. This category includes such places as convents, monasteries, and abbeys. Living quarters for students living or staying in seminaries are classified as college student housing, not religious group quarters. Domestic violence shelters are community-based homes, shelters, or crisis centers that provide housing for people who have sought shelter from household violence and who may have been physically abused.

Comparability—Due to the consolidation of group quarters types and general streamlining of the definitions, several changes have been implemented in the 2010 Census group quarters definitions and type codes that are reflected in 2010 Census data products. As in Census 2000, group quarters are either institutional group quarters or noninstitutional group quarters. *Institutional group quarters* are facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents. This definition has been simplified since the 1990 and 2000 Censuses (both used the same definition, which focused on institutions providing formally authorized, supervised care or custody) to focus on labor force participation. The phrase "institutionalized persons" in the 1990 Census data was changed to "institutionalized population" in Census 2000 and continues in the 2010 Census. *Correctional facilities for adults*—In the 2010 Census data products, the Census 2000 term "other type of correctional institutions" is categorized as "correctional residential facilities." *Juvenile facilities*—Those group quarters categorized as "homes for abused, dependent, and neglected children" (public, private, or ownership unknown) in the Census 2000 data products are categorized as "group homes for juveniles (non-correctional)" in the 2010 Census data products. Those categorized in "training schools" (public, private, and ownership unknown), "detention centers, reception or diagnostic centers,"

and "type of juvenile institution unknown" in Census 2000 data products are categorized in the 2010 Census data products as "correctional facilities intended for juveniles" (i.e., training schools and farms, reception and diagnostic centers, detention centers, boot camps and group homes operated by or for correctional authorities). *Nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities*—In the 2010 Census data products, all nursing homes are categorized as "nursing facilities/skilled-nursing facilities." *Other institutional facilities*—Those group quarters categorized as "schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped" in Census 2000 data products are categorized as "residential schools for people with disabilities" in the 2010 Census data products. "Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill" are classified as "military treatment facilities with assigned patients" in the 2010 Census data products. Also, what were called "military hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere" in Census 2000 data products are categorized as "hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere" in 2010 Census data products. "Hospices or homes for the chronically ill or other hospitals or wards for chronically ill" are categorized in the 2010 Census data products as "in-patient hospice facilities." "Hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "mentally ill (psychiatric) hospitals or wards" are categorized in the 2010 Census data products as "mental (psychiatric) hospitals and psychiatric units in other hospitals." The phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions in both the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. In Census 2000, staff living in institutions included those living in "agricultural workers' dormitories," "other workers' dormitories," "Job Corps and vocational training facilities," "dormitories for nurses and interns in military hospitals," and "dormitories for nurses and interns in general hospitals." In the 2010 Census, all these groups are categorized as "workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers." *Noninstitutional group quarters*—In the 1990 Census, the Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutionalized group quarters. In 2000, this group was referred to for the first time as the "noninstitutionalized population." In 2010, this population continues to be referred to as the noninstitutionalized population. Noninstitutional group quarters are facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while a resident. As of Census 2000, the Census Bureau dropped the rule of classifying ten or more unrelated people living together as living in noninstitutional group quarters. This rule was used in the 1990 and 1980 Censuses. In the 1970 Census, the criteria was six or more unrelated people. *College/University student housing*—In the 2010 Census,

residence halls and dormitories, which house college and university students in a group living arrangement, may be owned, leased, or managed either by a college, university, or seminary or by a private entity or organization. In Census 2000, these types of facilities had to be owned by the college or university. *Military quarters*—In 1960 data products, people in military barracks were shown only for men. Starting in 1970 and to the present, data are available for both men and women in military barracks. What were classified as "transient quarters for temporary residents (military or civilian)" in Census 2000 data products no longer include the civilian population, and the military residents are tabulated in "military quarters" in 2010 Census data products. *Other noninstitutional facilities*—In the 2010 Census, "workers group living quarters and Job Corps centers" are comprised of the following Census 2000 group quarters types: "agriculture workers' dormitories," "other workers' dormitories," "Job Corps and vocational training facilities," and "dormitories for nurses and interns in hospitals (general and military)." As in Census 2000 and also in 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In 1980, ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In the 2010 Census, "emergency and transitional shelters (with sleep facilities) for people experiencing homelessness" includes the Census 2000 categories "emergency and transitional shelters" and "shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing." In the 2010 Census, "religious group quarters" are combined with "shelters for abused women (or shelters against domestic violence)" to make the category "religious group quarters and domestic violence shelters." In the 2010 Census data products, the category "group homes intended for adults (non-correctional)" consists of the following group quarters types (as listed in Census 2000): "homes for the mentally ill," "homes for the mentally retarded," "homes for the physically handicapped," "residential care facilities providing protective oversight," and "other group homes." "Homes or halfway houses for drug/alcohol abuse" are categorized as "residential treatment centers for adults (non-correctional)." The following group quarters types that were included in Census 2000 are no longer classified as group quarters in the 2010 Census: "military hotels/campgrounds," "transient locations," and "other household living situations '–dangerous encampments.'" Like in Census 2000, rooming and boarding houses are classified as housing units in the 2010 Census. In the 1990 Census, these were considered group quarters.

Housing Units A housing unit is a living quarters in which the occupant or occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and have direct access to their living quarters from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units are usually houses, apartments, mobile homes, groups of rooms, or single rooms that are occupied as separate living quarters. They are residences for single individuals, groups of individuals, or families who live together. A single individual or a group living in a housing unit is defined to be a household. Additional details about housing for the elderly population and group homes are provided in the section "Housing for the Older Population." For vacant housing units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. Nontraditional living quarters such as boats, RVs, and tents are considered to be housing units **only** if someone is living in them and they are either the occupant's usual residence or the occupant has no usual residence elsewhere. These nontraditional living arrangements are not considered to be housing units if they are vacant. Housing units are classified as being either occupied or vacant.

Occupied Housing Unit—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the individual or group of individuals living in it on Census Day, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip, and will be returning. The occupants may be an individual, a single family, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated individuals who share living arrangements. Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, occupied by individuals who consider the hotel their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. However, when rooms in hotels and motels are used to provide shelter for people experiencing homelessness, they are not housing units. Rooms used in this way are considered group quarters.

Vacant Housing Unit—A housing unit is classified as vacant if no one is living in it on Census Day, unless its occupant or occupants are only temporarily absent—such as away on vacation, in the hospital for a short stay, or on a business trip—and will be returning. Housing units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by individuals who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. When housing units are vacant, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be

obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Boats, RVs, tents, caves, and similar shelter that no one is using as a usual residence are **not** considered living quarters and therefore are not enumerated at all.

Housing for the Older Population—Housing specifically for the older population has become more and more prevalent and is being identified by many different names. Living quarters in these facilities, unless they meet the definition of skilled nursing facilities, are housing units, with each resident's living quarters considered a separate housing unit if it meets the housing unit definition of direct access. These residential facilities may be referred to as senior apartments, active adult communities, congregate care, continuing care retirement communities, independent living, board and care, or assisted living. People may have to meet certain criteria to be able to live in these facilities, but once accepted as residents they have unrestricted access to and from their units to the outside. Housing units and group quarters may coexist under the same entity or organization and in some situations, actually share the same structure. An assisted living facility complex may have a skilled nursing floor or wing that meets the definition of a nursing facility and is, therefore, a group quarters, while the rest of the living quarters in the facility are considered to be housing units. Congregate care facilities and continuing care retirement communities often consist of several different types of living quarters, with varying services and levels of care. Some of the living quarters in these facilities and communities are considered to be housing units and some are considered to be group quarters, depending on which definition they meet.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition was modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the housing unit definition remained essentially comparable between 1940 and 1990. Since 1990, two changes were made to the housing unit definition. Definitions of Subject Characteristics B-21 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1 The first change eliminated the concept of "eating separately." The elimination of the eating criterion is more in keeping with the United Nations' definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific "eating" element. Although the "eating separately" criterion previously was included in the definition of a housing unit, the data needed to distinguish whether the occupants ate separately from any other people in the building were not collected. (Questions that asked households about their eating arrangements have not been included in the census since 1970.) Therefore, the current definition better reflects

the information that is used in the determination of a housing unit. The second change for Census 2000 and the 2010 Census eliminated the "number of nonrelatives" criterion; that is, "9 or more people unrelated to the householder" which caused a conversion of housing units to group quarters. This change was prompted by the following considerations: 1) there were relatively few such conversions made as a result of this rule in 1990; 2) household relationship and housing data were lost by converting these units to group quarters; and 3) there was no empirical support for establishing a particular number of nonrelatives as a threshold for these conversions. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 Census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 Census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. In Census 2000 and the 2010 Census, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

Household Type and Relationship Household A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.) A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements. In the 2010 Census data products, the count of households or householders equals the count of occupied housing units.

Average Household Size—Average household size is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households. In cases where people in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, people in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average household size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to Question 2, which was asked of all people in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed on line one of the questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder. Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—The "spouse" category includes a person identified as the husband or wife of the householder and who is of the opposite sex. For most of the tables, unless otherwise specified, it does not include same-sex

spouses even if a marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples.

Child—The "child" category includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in- law, and foster children.

Biological Son or Daughter—The son or daughter of the householder by birth.

Adopted Son or Daughter—The son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption. If a stepson, stepdaughter, or foster child has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Stepson or Stepdaughter—The son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, excluding sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. If a stepson or stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Own Children—A child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder is included in the "own children" category.

Related Children—Any child under 18 years old who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption is included in the "related children" category. Children, by definition, exclude persons under 18 years who maintain households or are spouses or unmarried partners of householders.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, the category "other relatives" includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other Relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Parent-in-law" category on the questionnaire.

Parent-in-Law—The mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

Son-in-law or Daughter-in-Law—The spouse of the child of the householder.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—This category includes any household member not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer or Boarder—A roomer or boarder is a person who lives in a room in the household of the householder. Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.

Housemate or Roommate—A housemate or roommate is a person aged 15 years and over who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—An unmarried partner is a person aged 15 years and over who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder. Responses of "same-sex spouse" are edited into this category.

Other Nonrelatives—Anyone who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above. Unrelated foster children or unrelated foster adults are included in this category, "Other Nonrelatives." A foster child who has been adopted by the householder is classified as an adopted child. B-6 Definitions of Subject Characteristics U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1 When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and sex for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on allocation, see "2010 Census: Operational Overview and Accuracy of the Data.")

Families Family Type—A family consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who

are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone—these are called "nonfamily households." Same-sex unmarried partner households are included in the "family households" category only if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Families are classified by type as either a "husband-wife family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship.

Husband-Wife Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse of the opposite sex are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family: • *Male householder, no wife present*—A family with a male householder and no wife of householder present. • *Female householder, no husband present*—A family with a female householder and no husband of householder present.

Average Family Size—Average family size is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measures "people in family" or "people per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Nonrelatives of the householder living in family households are not counted as part of the family. They are included in the count of average household size. Average family size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Multigenerational Household A multigenerational household is one that contains three or more parent-child generations; for example, the householder, child of householder (either biological, stepchild, or adopted child), and grandchildren of householder. A householder with a parent or parent-in-law of the householder and a child of the householder may also be a multigenerational household.

Unmarried-Partner Household An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "husband-wife household" that includes a householder and an unmarried partner. An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex as the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder. An unmarried-partner household also may be a family household or a nonfamily household, depending on the presence or absence of another person in the household who is related to the householder. There may be only one unmarried partner per household, and an unmarried partner may not be included in a husband-wife household, as the householder cannot have both a spouse and an unmarried partner. Same-sex married-couple households are edited into this category.

Comparability—The 2000 relationship category "Natural-born son/daughter" has been replaced by "Biological son or daughter" for 2010. The category "Foster child" was dropped due to space limitations on the 2010 questionnaire. Foster children in 2010 are included in the category "Other nonrelatives." They cannot be tabulated separately. The term "married-couple" family in tabulations has been replaced by "husband-wife" family. In all standard 2010 tabulations, the term "spouse" refers to only a person who is married to and living with the householder and is of the opposite sex. Data for unmarried partners are comparable to data presented in 2000. Data on same-sex couple households will be presented for the first time in a special product.

Institutionalized Population See "Group Quarters."

Noninstitutionalized Population See "Group Quarters."

EXHIBIT 6

Exhibit 6. Estimates of Number of Units and Residents of Shared Living Arrangements Potentially Disallowed under the Proposed Ordinance Based upon Three Interpretations of the Effects of the Ordinance

	Units with Four or More Non-Family Renters	
	Units	Residents
Potentially Disallowed Based Upon Proposed Zoning Changes	6,335	48,122
	Units with Four or More Non-Family Members or Rental Family Units with At Least Four Persons with At Least One Non-Family Member	
	Units	Residents
Potentially Disallowed Based Upon Proposed Zoning Changes	23,089	146,974
	Units with Four or More Non-Family Members or Rental Family Units with At Least Four Persons	
	Units	Residents
Potentially Disallowed Based Upon Proposed Zoning Changes	82,197	473,396

Note: Analysis is based upon all structures that include no more than two housing units in LA City occupied by households, the vast majority of which are in R1 and R2 zones. The classification of number of units and family relationships is based upon the Census definitions of non-family relationship as described in Exhibit 5. These do not include Group Quarters Units, which are discussed in the report. Three interpretations of those units to be disallowed for shared living arrangements based upon the impact of new zoning code are presented. The first tabulates units with four or more non-family renters in the households. The second includes rental units that have four or more persons in the household with at least one non-family member. The third includes all rental units that have four or more persons in the unit. These tabulations used the American Community Survey Public Use Micro-Data Files for 2007-2011, which makes it possible using publicly available data to derive these estimates. The data are available from the United States Census Bureau for download.