

# Profile of the City of Seal Beach

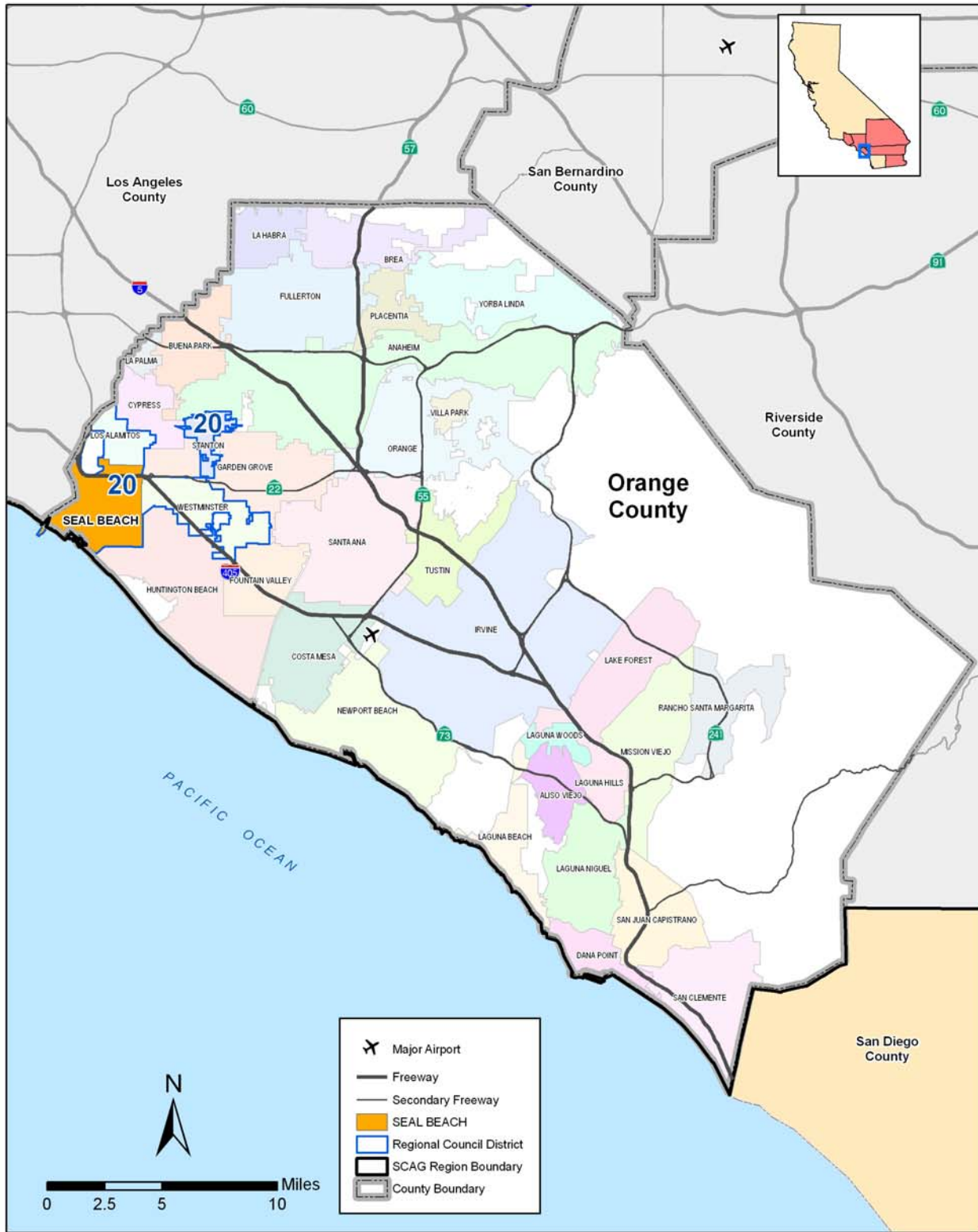
Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) Regional Council includes 67 Districts which represent 189 cities in the SCAG region.

SCAG Regional Council District 20 includes four cities:  
Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Westminster  
Represented by: **Hon. Andy Quach**



This project was funded by the Southern California Association of Governments and shared with the City of Seal Beach. SCAG regularly provides local governments with services including planning data and information, technical assistance such as GIS training, and planning assistance such as analyses of visioning, infill, real estate investment, and fiscal impact.





**Southern California Association of Governments  
Regional Council Roster**

May 2009

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Hon. Gene Daniels, Paramount  
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Los Angeles County  
Los Angeles County  
Orange County  
Riverside County  
Ventura County  
Los Angeles City  
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RCTC  
SANBAG  
VCTC  
District 2  
District 3  
District 4  
District 5  
District 6  
District 7  
District 8  
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District 10  
District 11  
District 12  
District 14  
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District 16  
District 17  
District 18  
District 19  
District 20  
District 21  
District 22  
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District 25

**MAY 2009 - REGIONAL COUNCIL ROSTER – PAGE 2**

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Hon. Frank Gurule, Cudahy	District 27
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Hon. Tonia Reyes-Uranga, Long Beach	District 30
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## I. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to offer the City of Seal Beach with updated information and to assist in their planning activities. Information with respect to, for example, demographic, socio-economic and housing, is obtained from a myriad of sources. In addition, data related to education is also included. The report focuses on the major changes in the city since 2000 in comparison with that of Orange County. The information presented and interpreted in this report shows current trends, and may be utilized by the City as part of the basis for making its future policies.

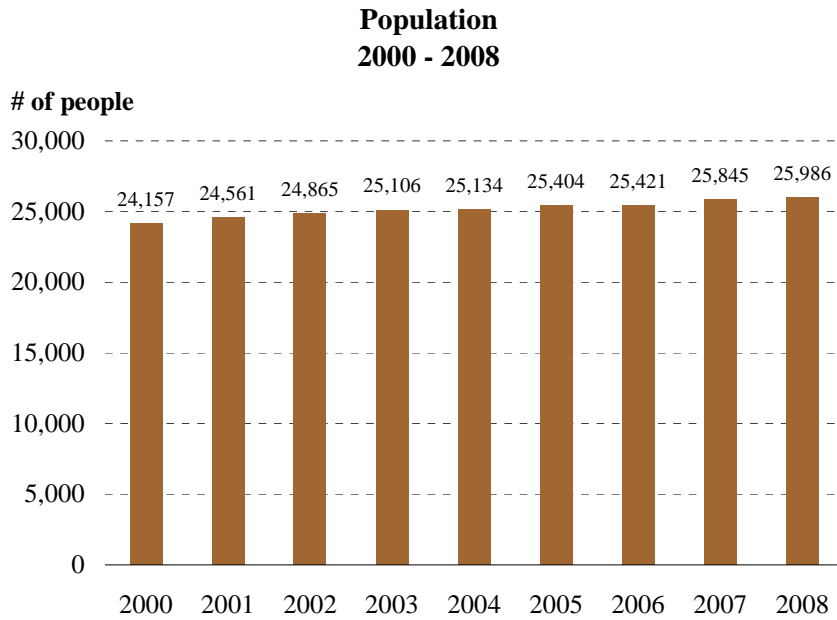
### STATISTICAL DATA

<i>Category</i>	<i>Seal Beach</i>	<i>Orange County</i>	<i>Seal Beach relative to Orange County</i>	<i>SCAG Region</i>
Population (2008)	25,986	3,089,707	0.80%	18,636,934
Median Age (Yrs)	57.1	35.3	21.8	33.5
White (Non-Hispanic)	81.70%	46.90%	1.50%	35.30%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	6.90%	15.90%	0.40%	11.30%
Black (Non-Hispanic)	1.50%	1.60%	0.80%	6.80%
American Indian	0.30%	0.30%	0.70%	0.30%
All Other Non-Hispanic	2.30%	2.40%	0.80%	2.30%
Hispanic	7.40%	32.90%	0.20%	43.90%
Number of Households (2008)	13,439	990,441	1.40%	5,849,833
Number of Housing Units (2008)	14,537	1,024,692	1.40%	6,224,661
Home Ownership Rate	76.50%	61.60%	1.70%	54.70%
Average Household Size (2008)	1.9	3.1	-1.2	3.1
Median Family Income (2007) (\$)	85,299	80,193	5,106	61,901
Median Existing Home Price (2008)	708,600	450,000	258,600	382,300
Number of Jobs (2008)	9,056	1,625,261	0.60%	7,845,378

Source: Claritas, Inc. 2007, California Department of Finance, Data Quick Information Systems, SCAG.

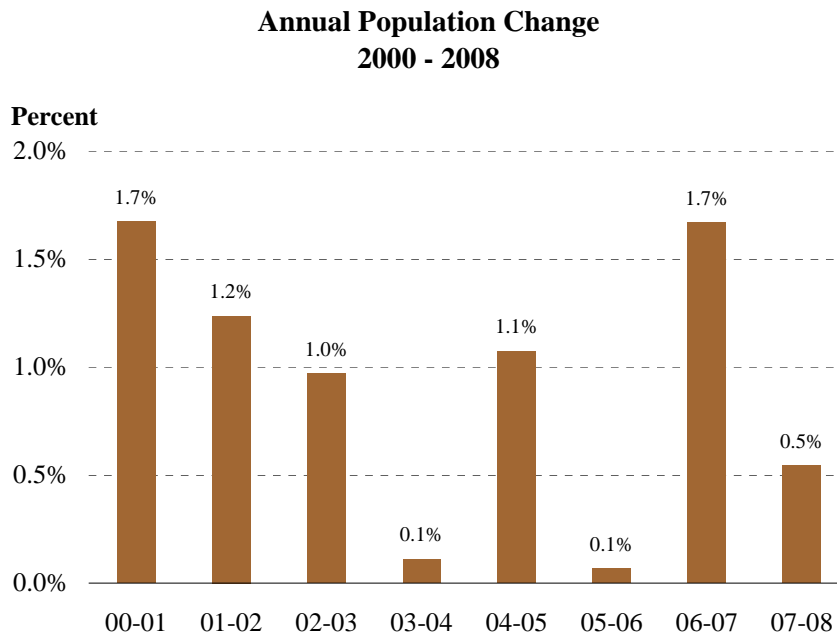
## II. Population

### Population Growth



Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, May 2008

- Between 2000 and 2008, the total population of the city increased by almost 2,000, reaching 25,986 in 2008.
- During this 8-year period, the city's population growth rate of 7.6 percent was well below the Orange County rate of 9.7 percent.

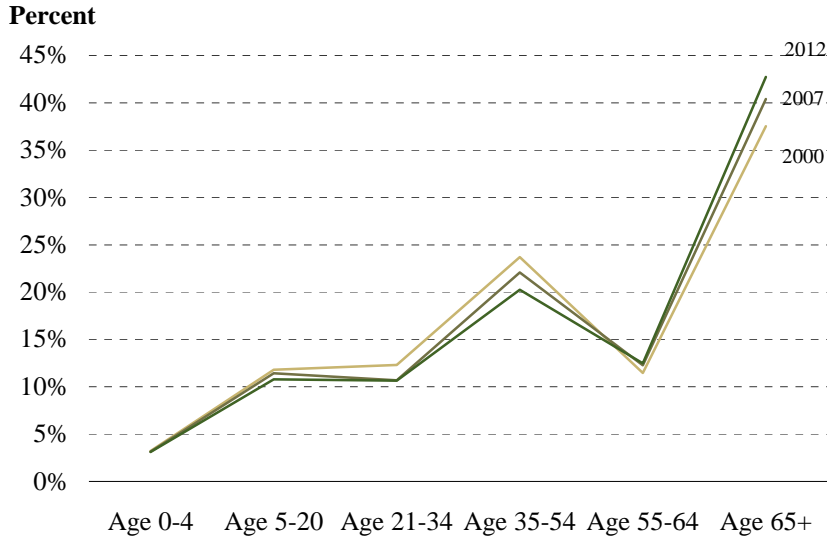


Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, May 2008

- While annual population change stayed under 2 percent from 2001 to 2008, high points were seen in 2001 and 2007.

## Population by Age

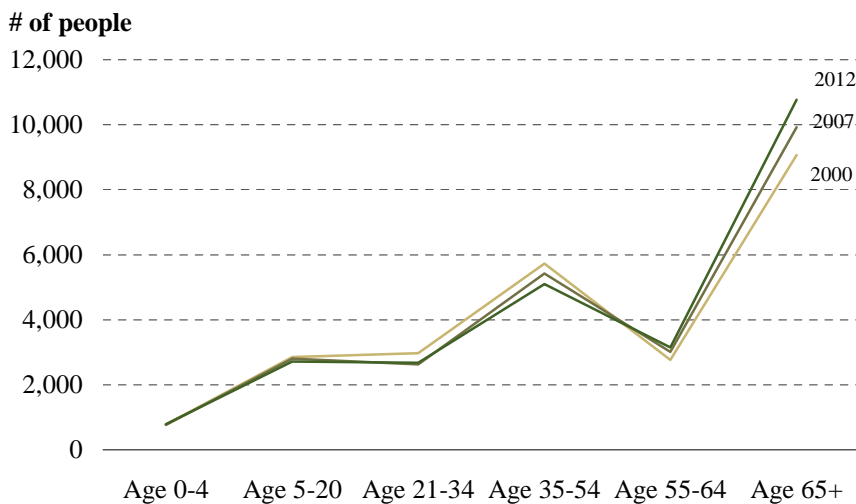
**Population by Age  
2000 - 2012**



Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000

- Between 2000 and 2012, the population in Seal Beach continues to be dominated by the 65+ cohort. They are projected to account for 43 percent of the total population in 2012, increasing from 38 percent in 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2012, the share of population between ages 35 and 54 is projected to decrease from 24 percent to almost 20 percent.
- During this 12-year period, the share of the age cohort (21 – 34 years old), however, is projected to decrease from 12 percent to 11 percent.
- As to the population by age group, no change is projected for the age group 0-4, the cohort is project to remain at 3 percent of the population from 2000 - 2012.

**Population by Age  
2000 - 2012**

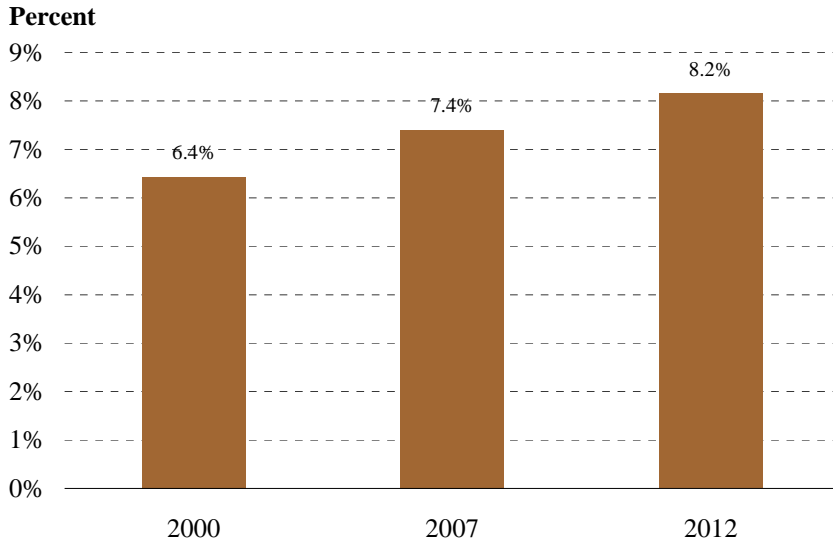


Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000



## Population by Race/Ethnicity

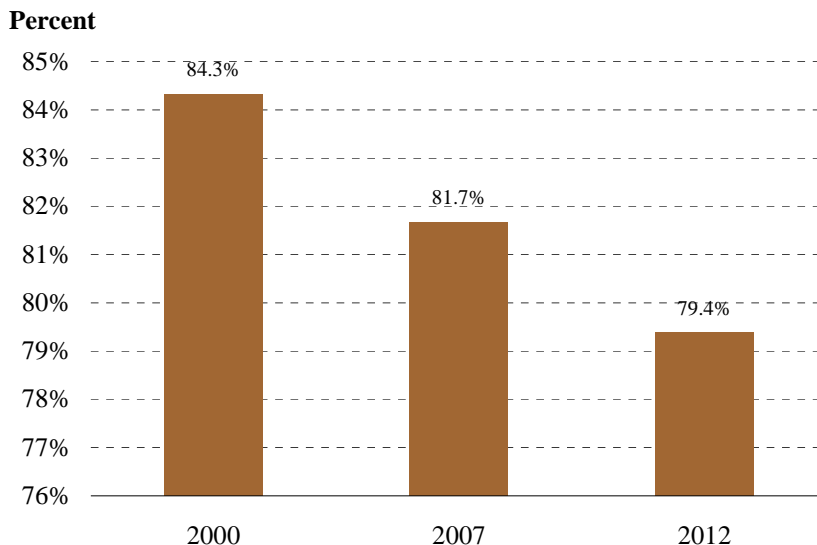
### Hispanic or Latino of Any Race 2000 - 2012



Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000

- Between 2000 and 2007, the share of Hispanic population in the city increased from 6.4 to 7.4 percent. Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in the city and their population share is projected to further increase to 8.2 percent in 2012.

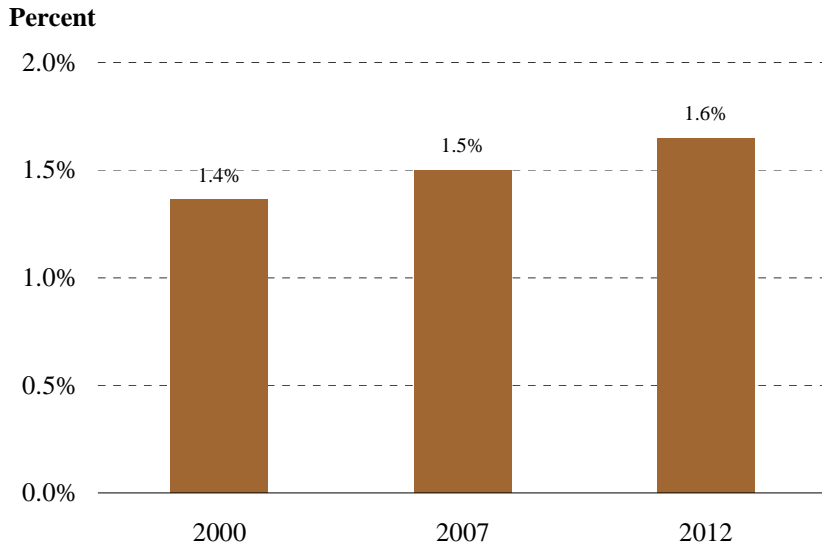
### White (Non-Hispanic) 2000 - 2012



Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000

- Like most cities in Southern California, since 2000, the share of non-Hispanic White population has been declining, while the share of other ethnic groups (particularly Hispanic and Asian) has been increasing and is projected to continue to rise through 2012.

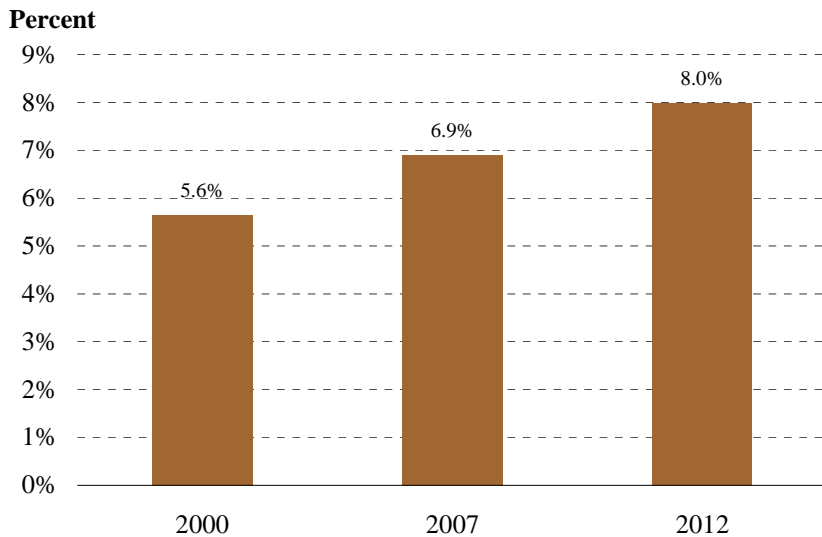
### Black (Non-Hispanic) 2000 - 2012



Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000

- Between 2000 and 2007, the share of non-Hispanic Black population in the city increased very slightly from 1.4 to 1.5 percent.
- The Black population share is projected to increase to 1.6 percent in 2012.

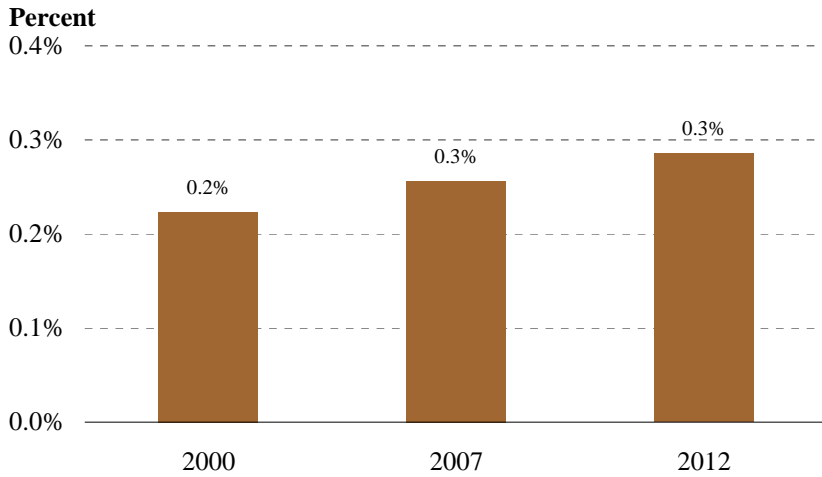
### Asian (Non-Hispanic) 2000 - 2012



Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000

- The share of the Asian population in the city increased from 5.6 percent in 2000 to 6.9 percent in 2007. Asian population in the city is projected to reach 8.0 percent in 2012.

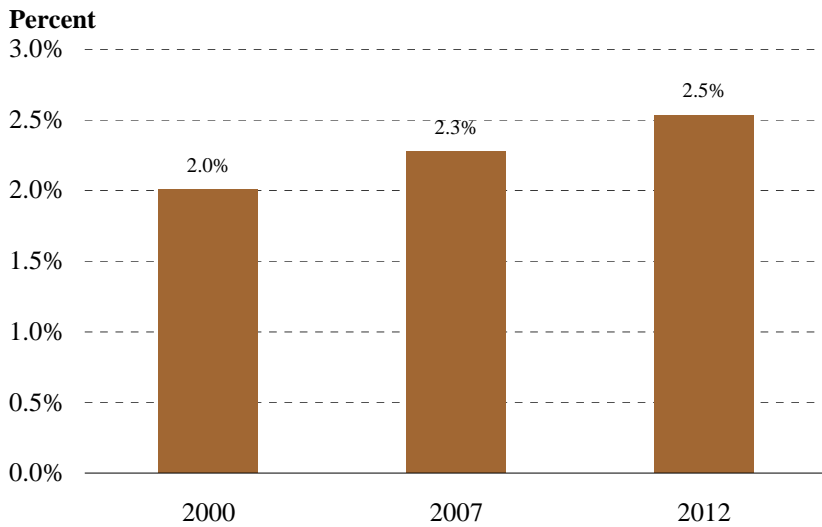
**American Indian (Non-Hispanic)  
2000 - 2012**



Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000

- Between 2000 and 2012, the share of the American Indian population in Seal Beach is estimated to stay stable under 0.3 percent.

**All Other (Non-Hispanic)  
2000 - 2012**

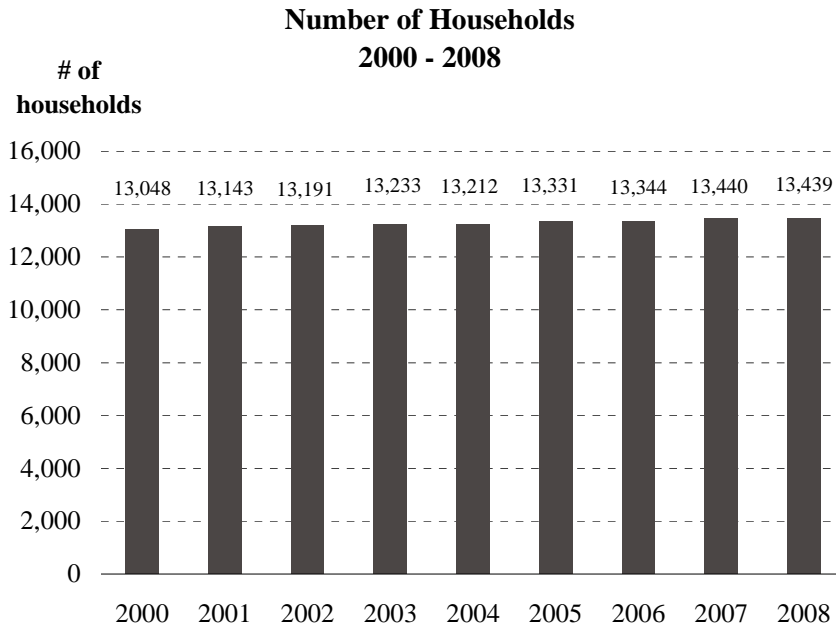


Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau: Summary File 1, 2000

- During the 12-year period, the share of all other non-Hispanic population group is also estimated to stay stable and under 2.5 percent.

### III. Households

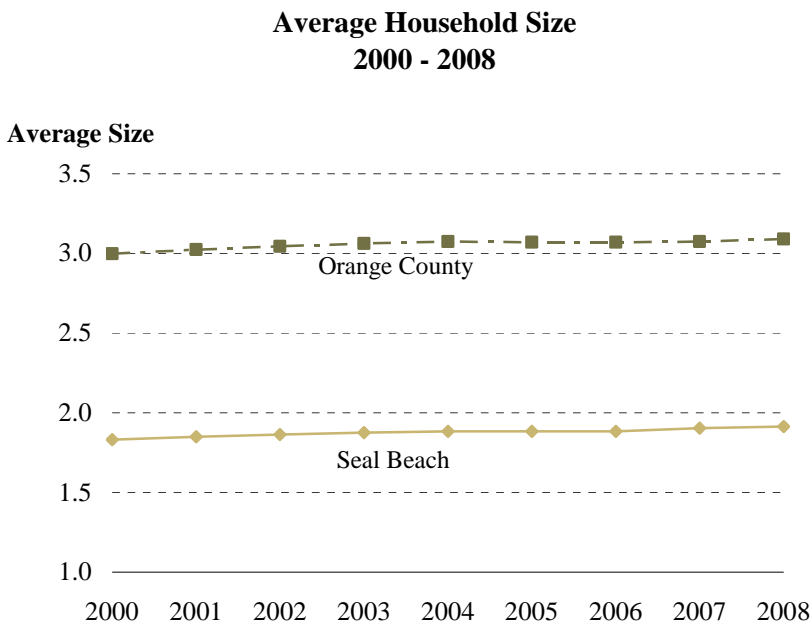
#### Number of Households



Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, May 2008

- Between 2000 and 2008, the total number of households in the city increased by 391, or 3.0 percent, much lower than its population growth rate 7.6 percent.
- During this 8-year period, the city's household growth rate of 3.0 percent was lower than the county rate of 9.2 percent.

#### Average Household Size

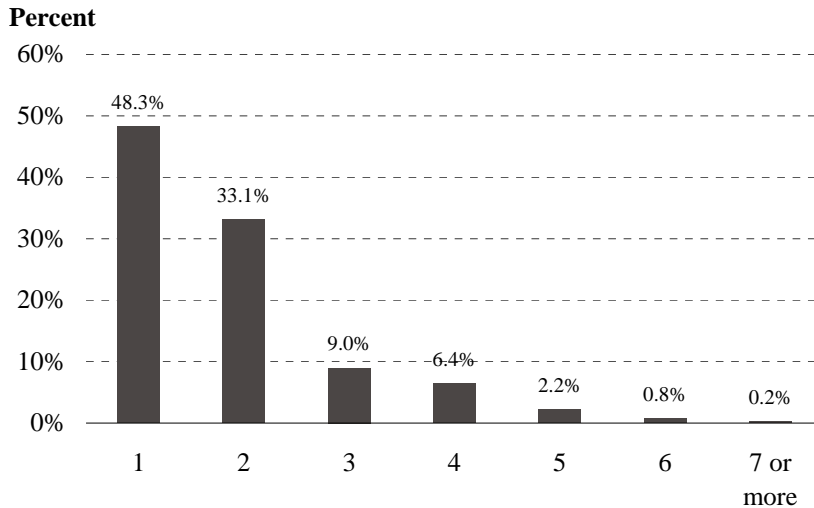


Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, May 2008

- In 2008, the city's average household size was 1.9, lower than the county average of 3.1.
- Between 2000 and 2008, average household size increased slightly in the city and the county, but the difference between them remained constant.

## Households by Size

**Households by Household Size  
2007**

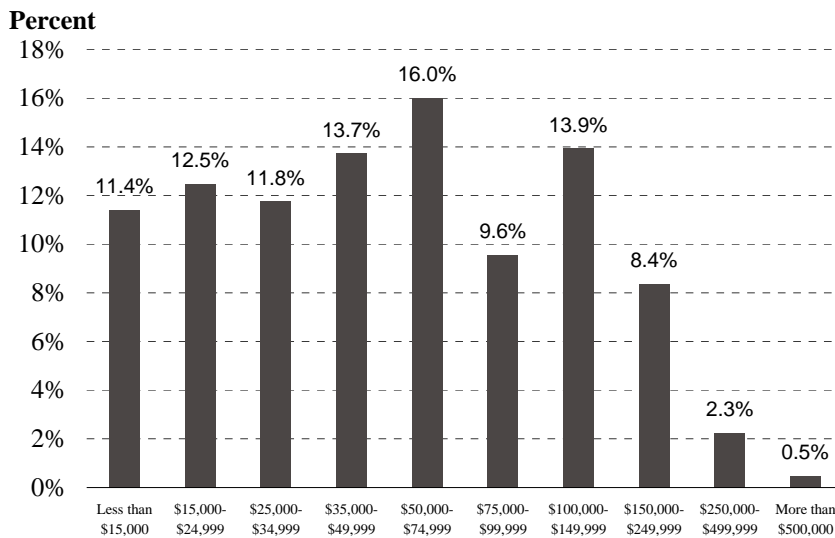


Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007

- Close to 90 percent of all Seal Beach households have 3 people or fewer.
- About 48 percent of the households are single-person households, much higher than the county share of 32 percent.
- About 3 percent of all households in the city have at least 5 people.

## Households by Income

**Households by Household Income  
2007**



Source: Claritas, Inc., 2007

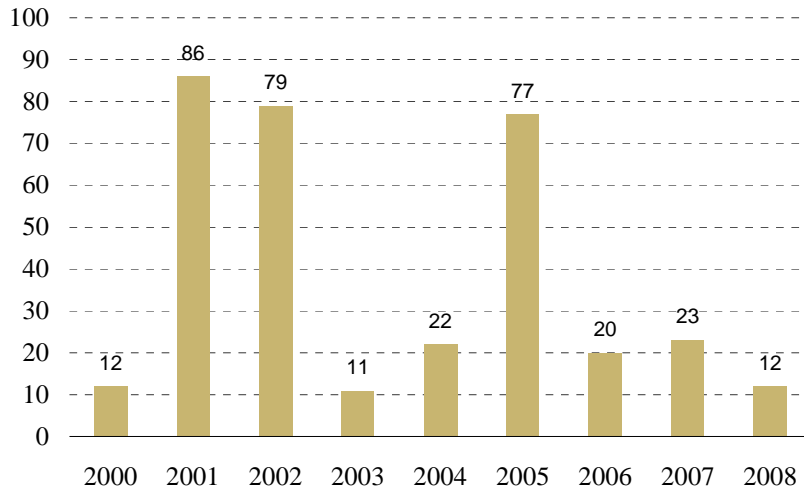
- In 2007, about 49 percent of households earned less than \$50,000.
- A quarter of the households earned between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

## IV. Housing

### Housing Production

**Residential Permits Issued  
2000 - 2008**

# of units

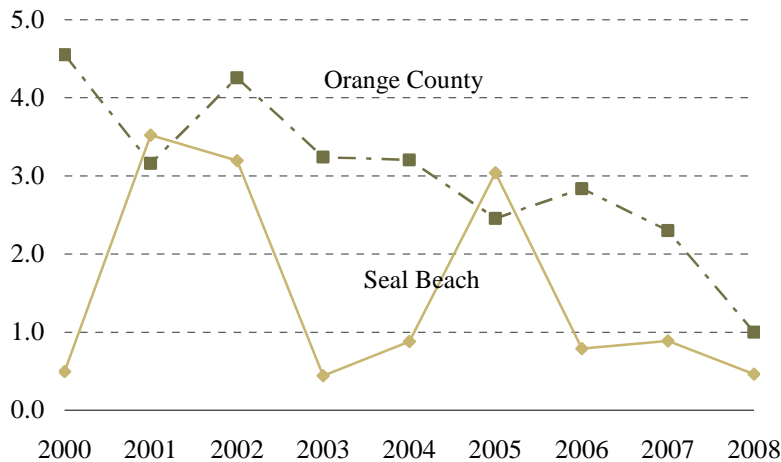


Source: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000-2008

- Between 2000 and 2008, 342 new residential permits were issued. Over 48 percent of these were issued in 2001 and 2002.

**Permits Issued per 1,000 Residents  
2000 - 2008**

# of permits



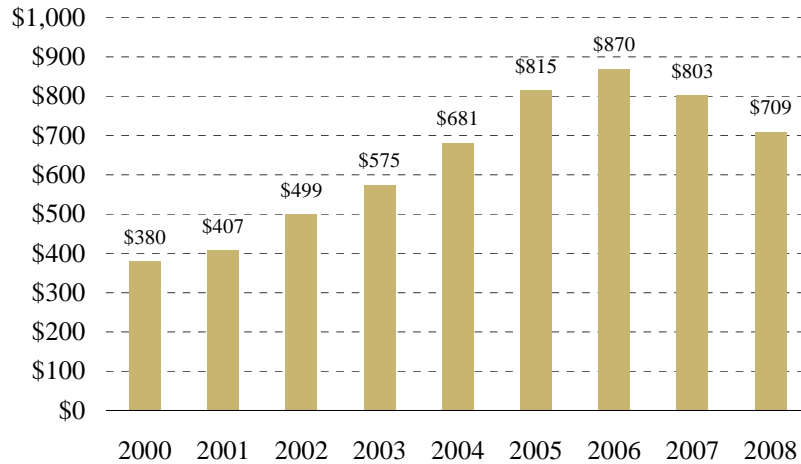
Source: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000-2008 and SCAG

- The city has experienced high points in housing permits issued per 1,000 residents in 2001, 2002, and 2005.

## Housing Values

**Median Home Price  
2000 - 2008**

Thousands

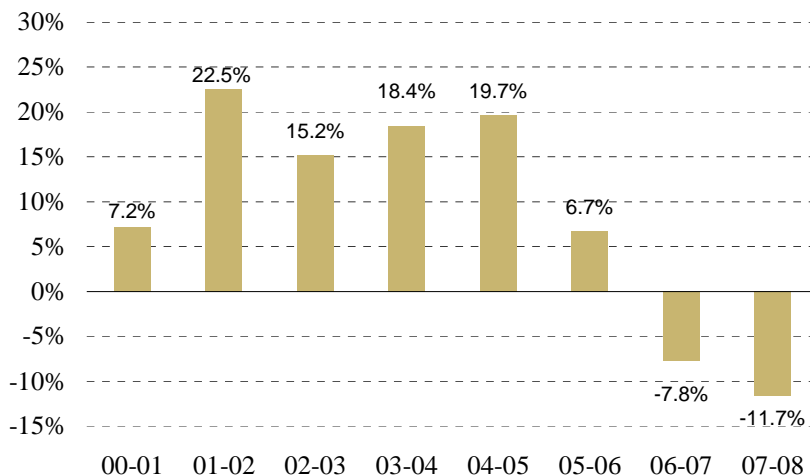


Source: Data Quick Information Systems, 2009

- Between 2000 and 2006, median home sale prices more than doubled, jumping from \$380,000 to almost \$870,000, before declining in 2007 and 2008.
- In 2008, the median home price in Seal Beach was \$709,000, \$259,000 higher than that in Orange County.

**Median Home Price Appreciation Rate  
2000 - 2008**

Percent

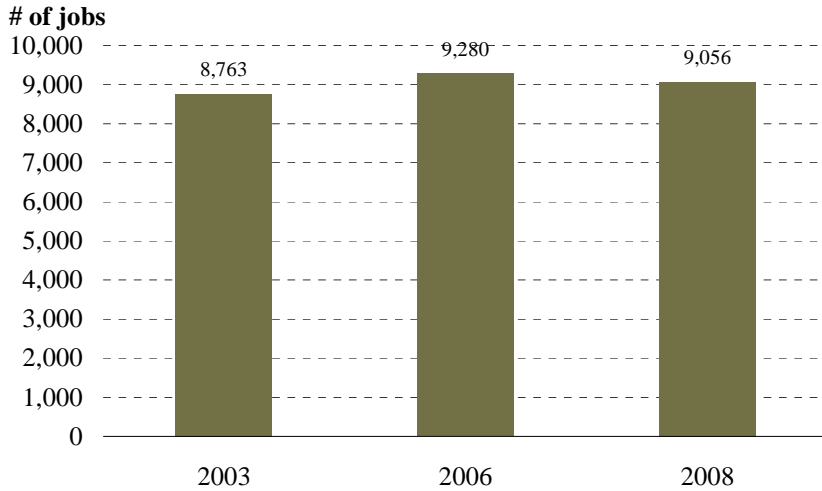


Source: Data Quick Information Systems, 2009

- Between 2001 and 2005, annual home price appreciation rates were between 7.2 and 19.7 percent.
- In sharp contrast, median home price dropped by 18.5 percent between 2006 and 2008.

## V. Employment

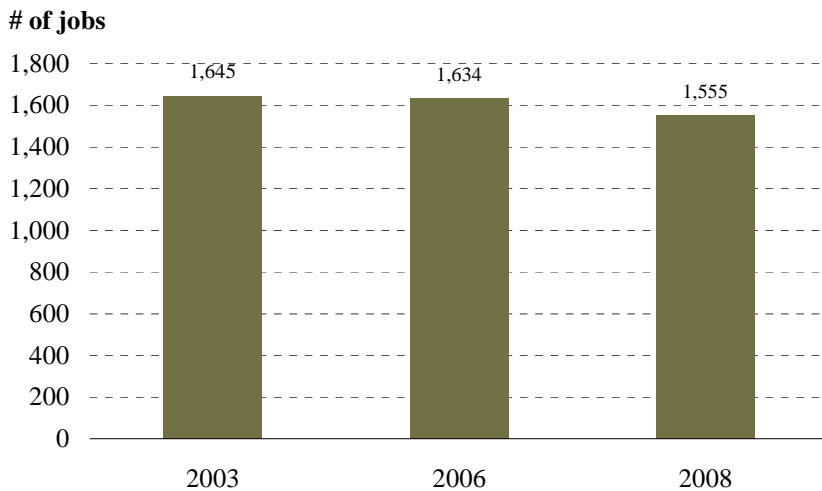
**Total Jobs  
2003, 2006 and 2008**



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003, 2006 & 2008 and SCAG

- In 2008, total jobs in Seal Beach reached 9,056, about 3.3 percent greater than its 2003 level.
- Total jobs in the city included wage and salary jobs and jobs held by business owners and self-employed persons. The total job count does not include unpaid volunteers or family workers, and private household workers.

**Jobs in Manufacturing  
2003, 2006 and 2008**

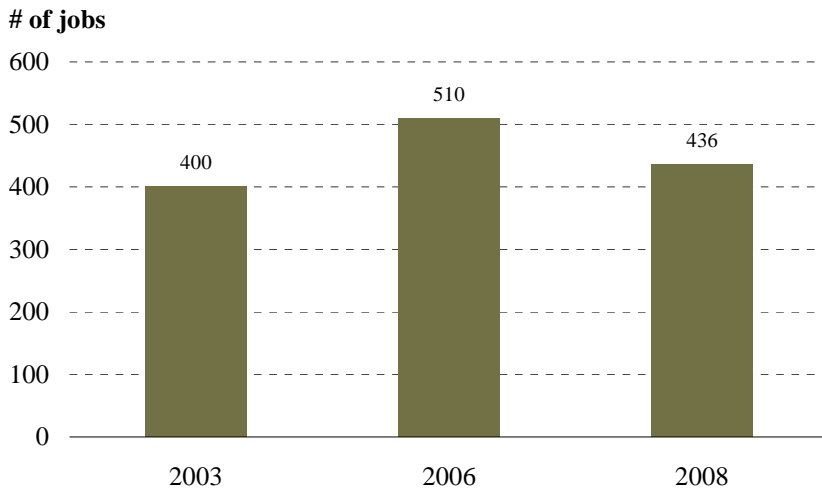


Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003, 2006 & 2008 and SCAG

- Between 2003 and 2008, the number of manufacturing jobs in Seal Beach dropped by 5.5 percent.



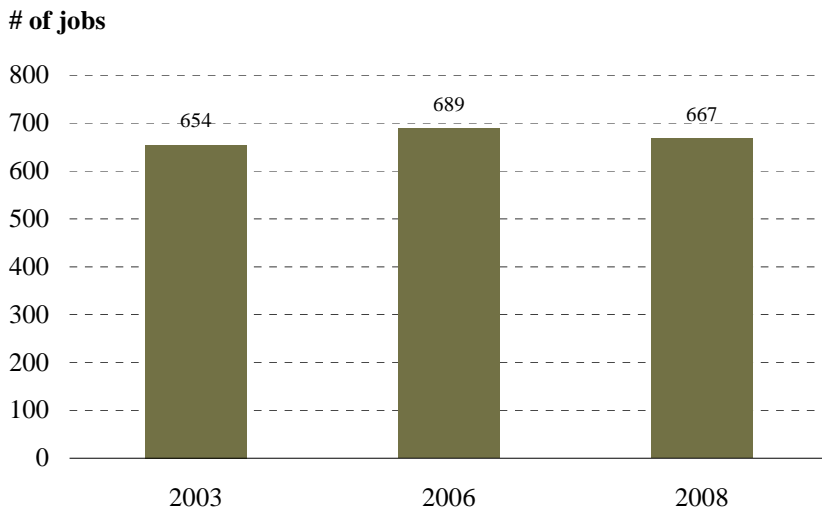
### Jobs in Construction 2003, 2006 and 2008



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003, 2006 & 2008 and SCAG

- Construction jobs include those engaged in both residential and non-residential construction.
- Between 2003 and 2006, construction jobs in the city increased by 110, or 27.5 percent.
- Between 2006 and 2008, construction jobs in the city decreased by 74, or 14.5 percent.

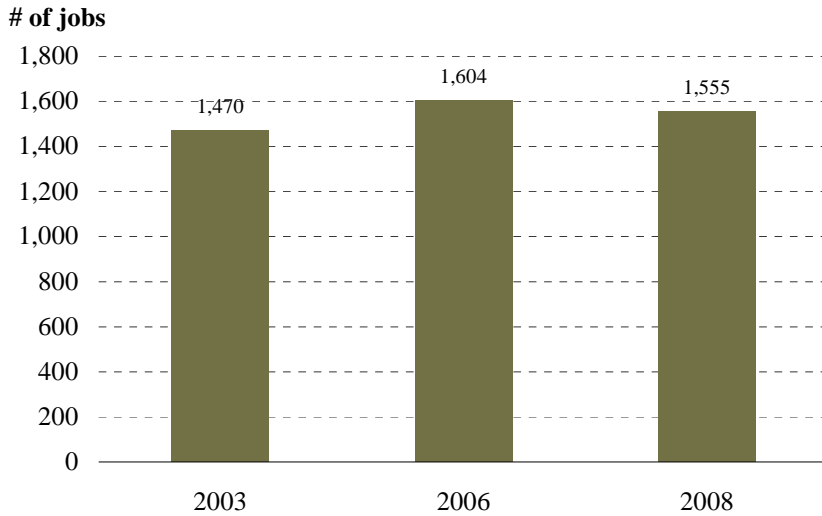
### Jobs in Retail Trade 2003, 2006 and 2008



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003, 2006 & 2008 and SCAG

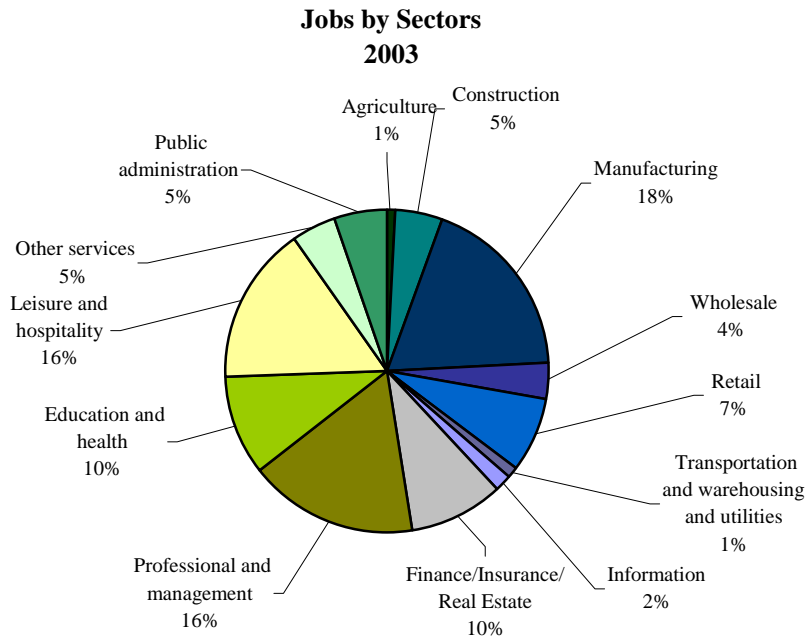
- Between 2003 and 2008, the number of retail trade jobs in the city increased from 654 to 667, or 2.0 percent.

### Jobs in Professional and Management 2003, 2006 and 2008



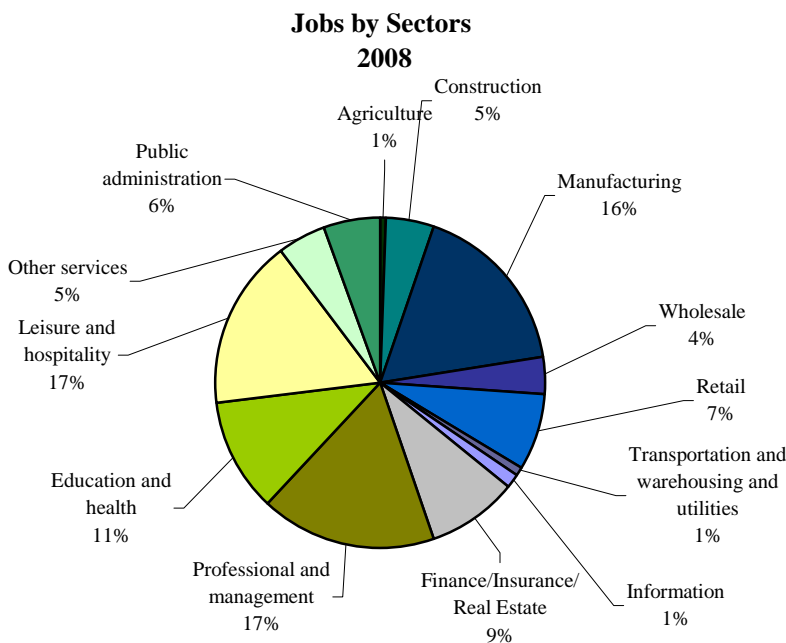
- Jobs in the professional and management sector include those employed in, for example, professional and technical services, management of companies, and administration and support.
- Between 2003 and 2008, the number of professional and management jobs increased by 85, or 5.8 percent.

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003, 2006 & 2008 and SCAG



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003 and SCAG

- Between 2003 and 2008, there were only slight changes in the share of jobs by sector in the city. Specifically, during this period, the share of manufacturing jobs decreased from 18 percent to 16 percent while the share of professional and management jobs increased from 16 to 17 percent.



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2008 and SCAG

- In 2008, the professional and management (17 percent) and leisure and hospitality (17 percent), remained the largest job sectors in the city.
- Other large sectors included manufacturing sector (16 percent) and education and health (11 percent).

## Average Salaries

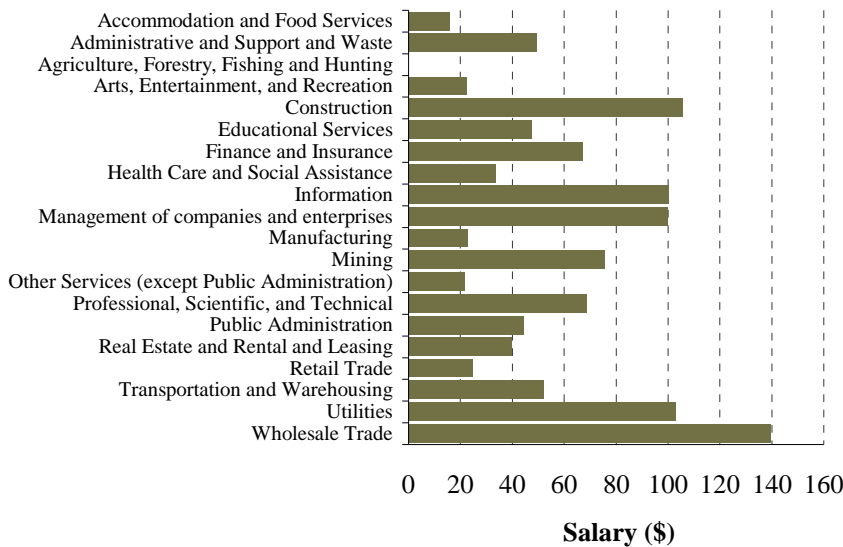
**Average Annual Salary per Job  
2003 and 2006**



- Average salaries per job in the city increased from \$52,436 in 2003 to \$67,488 in 2006, a 29 percent increase, which was well above the inflation rate of 13 percent during the same period for Southern California.

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003 & 2006

**Average Annual Salary by Sector  
2006 (in thousands)**

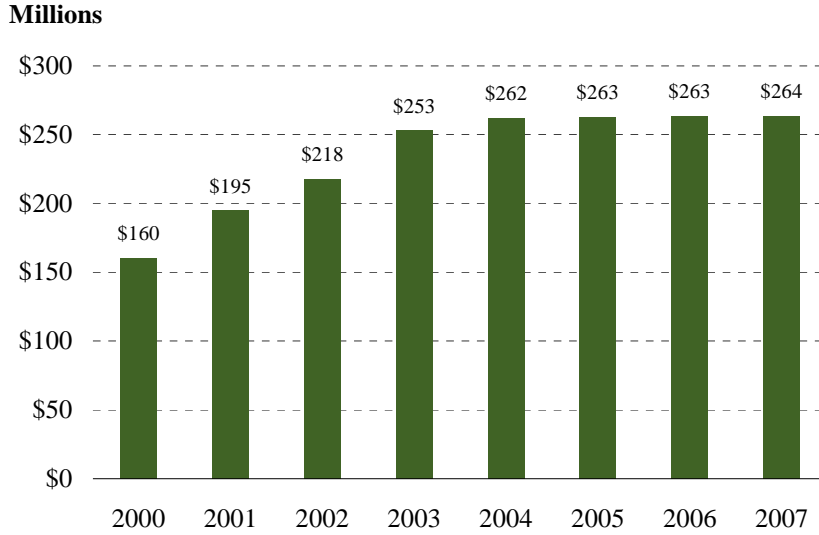


- In 2006, the sector providing the highest salary per job in Seal Beach was Wholesale Trade (\$140,000).
- The Accommodation and Food Services sector provided the lowest annual salary per job (\$16,000).

Source: California Employment Development Department, ES-202, 2006

## VI. Retail Sales

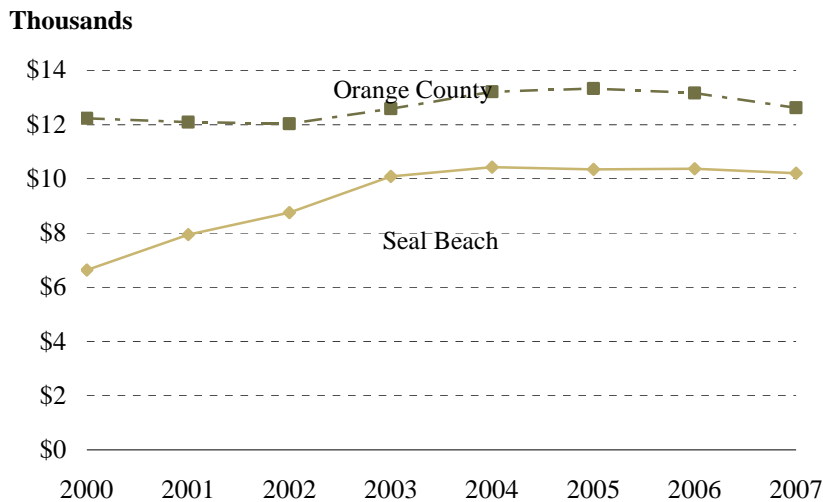
**Real Retail Sales  
2000 - 2007 (in 2007 \$)**



Source: California Board of Equalization, 2000-2007

- Real (inflation adjusted) retail sales increased by 65 percent between 2000 and 2007.

**Real Retail Sales per Person  
2000 - 2007 (in 2007 \$)**

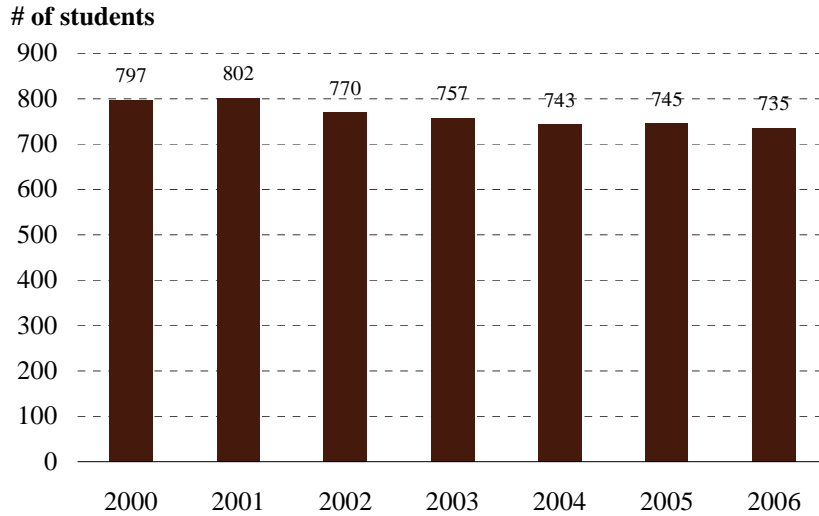


Source: California Board of Equalization, 2000-2007 and SCAG

- Between 2000 and 2007, real retail sales per person for the city increased from \$6,400 to \$10,000, somewhat mirroring the trend of the county.

## VII. Education

**K-6 Student Enrollment  
2000 - 2006**



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2000-2006

- Between 2000 and 2005, total K-6 public school enrollment for schools within the city decreased by 62 (7.8 percent) to 735 students.
- Seal Beach does not have any public education facilities for grades 7-12.

## **VIII. References**

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

California State Board of Equalization

Construction Industry Research Board

Claritas, Inc.

Data Quick Information Systems

National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. Census Bureau

## **IX. Methodology**

### **Explanation of City Relative to County**

In the table on page 1 of this report, the reference of City "Relative to County" for absolute numbers indicates the difference between the city number and the county number. For example, the Median Age of City A being 30 and the Median Age of County B being 35 would show a relative difference of 5. For data that is a percentage, the relative difference is based on the city as a percentage of the county total.

### **Population**

The population for each jurisdiction was based on California Department of Finance data. These are the official state population and housing estimates. The 2000 figure was based on U.S. Census figures for April 1, 2000 while subsequent years represent the city's population as of January 1 of each year.

Graphs for population based on age and race were tabulated using Census 2000 data and Claritas, Inc.

### **Households**

The number of households for each jurisdiction was based on California Department of Finance data. The 2000 figure was based on U.S. Census figures for April 1, 2000 while subsequent years represent the city's households as of January 1 of each year.

Households by size were calculated based on Claritas, Inc. data.

### **Housing**

Residential permits issued were obtained using Construction Industry Research Board data, which are collected by Counties from self-reporting of individual cities. The number of permits issued is reflective of all types of residential permit activity, including, but not limited to new units, replacement units due to demolition, and additions.

The median home price was calculated based on total home sales in the city, including single family units and condominiums. The median price does not reflect the entire universe of housing in the jurisdictions, only those that sold within the calendar year.

The data was compiled from Data Quick Information Systems.

### **Employment**

Employment data is based on the California Employment Development Department (EDD) county totals and is adjusted by SCAG. SCAG adjusts the data by adding self-employed to the EDD wage and salary county totals. Due to EDD methodology, employment data is based on the location of a company's payroll and not necessarily the location of physical offices.



## **Retail Sales**

Retail sales data is obtained from the California Board of Equalization, which does not publish individual point-of-sale data. All data is adjusted for inflation.

## **Education**

Student enrollment data is based on public schools that are physically located within city boundaries. Data is obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics.

## **Choice of Data Sources**

The following factors were considered in choosing the data sources used for this report:

- Available for all jurisdictions in the SCAG region
- The most recognized source on the subject
- Data sources are in the public domain
- Data available on an annual basis

The same data sources are used for all jurisdictional profiles (except where noted) to maintain overall reporting consistency. The jurisdiction is not constrained from using other data sources for their planning activities.

The preparation of this report has been financed in part through grants from the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, under the Metropolitan Planning Program, Section 104(f) of Title 23, U.S. Code. The contents of this report do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Additional assistance was provided by the California Department of Transportation.

## **X. Acknowledgements**

### **SCAG Management**

Hasan Ikhata, Executive Director  
Huasha Liu, Director, Planning Methods, Assessment & Compliance  
Ping Chang, Deputy Director, Planning Methods, Assessment & Compliance  
Rich Macias, Director, Regional & Comprehensive Planning  
Sylvia Patsaouras, Deputy Director, Regional & Comprehensive Planning  
Joann Africa, Acting Chief Counsel  
Debbie Dillon, Director, Administrative Services & Human Resources  
Wayne Moore, Chief Financial Officer  
Sharon Neely, Director, Legislation  
Brian Williams, Director, Government, Public & Regional Affairs

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***Notes:***