

# Christ's Mission in Long Beach

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A report by Monte Sahlin  
Senior Consultant  
Center for Creative Ministry  
July 2012

## Who is Monte Sahlin?

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- An ordained Seventh-day Adventist minister for 40 years who has done assessments of more than 1,000 local churches. He is currently employed by the Ohio Conference after spending two decades at the General Conference and union conference level directing research and development. He teaches in the Doctor of Ministry program at Andrews University and the urban studies department at Eastern University. He is the author of 21 books, 75 research monographs and many articles. He grew up in Southern California.
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## Goals of this Study

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- ☐ Provide an assessment of the Adventist mission in Long Beach
  - ☐ Profile the life and vitality of the Long Beach Adventist Church
  - ☐ Assess the missional opportunities and challenges in the Cambodian community in Long Beach
  - ☐ Put information on the table for strategic planning
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## Outline

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- ☐ Background & trends
  - ☐ The mission field
  - ☐ The local Cambodian community
  - ☐ Congregational survey
  - ☐ Analysis & recommendations
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## Background

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- ❑ In 1902 weekly outreach meetings were held on Sundays in Long Beach
  - ❑ Public evangelism started June 20, 1904, with Elder J. F. Ballenger in a large tent during the annual Chautauqua season
  - ❑ The Long Beach Sanitarium operated from 1808 through 1918 (at least)
    - A self-supporting institution run by W. R. Simpson and his wife, Dr. Abbie Winegar Simpson, Dr. P. S. Kellogg, and Dr. D. D. Comstock
  - ❑ For the 1908-09 school year a church school began with Alice Chapman as the first teacher
  - ❑ Oct. 17, 1908 – Young People's Society was organized
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## More Background

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- ❑ 1910" – A team of 50 young people from across the California Conference visited seven ships in the harbor and delivered missionary books as gifts for the sailors
  - ❑ March 1911 – Elder S. G. Huntington was the first Adventist minister to reside in Long Beach
  - ❑ June 1911 – Elders Hibbard and St. John pitched a large tent at American Avenue & Fifth Street and held public meetings with 500 to 700 people in attendance each night and coverage by the daily newspaper
  - ❑ The Southern California Conference Camp Meeting was held in Long Beach August 10-20, 1911
  - ❑ "An excellence class of people" attended and by November "quite a number have been baptized"
  - ❑ "A beautiful church building" was erected at Tenth & Linden Streets across from the Sanitarium for \$5,750
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## More Background

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- ❑ August 1912 – J. E. Hart, lay elder of the Long Beach Church died at the Sanitarium during camp meeting
  - ❑ In the fall of 1912 attendance at prayer meeting at the Sanitarium averaged 60 people
  - ❑ Spring of 1913 – Evangelism campaign led by Dan Parsons and Philip Knox
  - ❑ Early 1914 – Black Adventist pioneer Lewis C. Sheafe preached to hundreds of tourists on the beach
  - ❑ 6,000 temperance tracts distributed in Long Beach, a third of them at a Prohibition rally organized by Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas in the Long Beach Forum
  - ❑ Six tract racks set up around town in public places
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## More Background

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- ❑ Pacific Union Conference campaigned for Proposition 2 in California to outlaw sale of “intoxicating liquors”
  - ❑ 1915 – Pastor F. I. Richardson held weekly evangelistic meetings on Sunday evenings
  - ❑ September 1915 the Southern California Conference organized pastoral districts for the first time; Richardson assigned Long Beach, Florence and Graham churches
  - ❑ 1917 – World War I is underway, “the public is agitated over present conditions in the world and a book *United States in Prophecy* published by Adventists is popular
  - ❑ April 1917 – Sunday law is introduced in the California state legislature
  - ❑ May 1917 – “May Day Praise Service” is a special event at the Long Beach S.D.A. Church
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## More Background

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- 1918 – Eight-week evangelism campaign in the spring with J. W. McCord and doctors from the Sanitarium speaking; 500 in attendance each night
    - It “stirred the city as I have never seen a city stirred before with this message,” McCord wrote in the *Review & Herald*
    - A Methodist minister with the National Reform Movement, Rev. Samuel W. Gamble, made a “vitriolic” public attack on Adventists in the newspaper in response to an ad by McCord offering \$1,000 if anyone could find a Bible text proving that the Sabbath is on the first day of the week
  - For the year 1918, Tithe totaled \$9,824
  - 1920 – A petition was presented to the Long Beach City Commission by Protestant pastors demanding a Sunday law; the newspaper called it “radicalism to the nth degree.”
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## More Background

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- July 16, 1921 – The church building was dedicated debt free with 500 people in attendance. It cost \$19,390 to expand the building and renovate.
  - By the spring of 1924 it was “not large enough to accommodate the number attending” and talk of a new building started.
  - 1927 – Elder Schaffner led an evangelism campaign
  - 1929 – Elder N. W. Phillips led an evangelism campaign with average attendance of 300 and five baptized
  - Friday, March 10, 1933 at sundown, southern California was hit by a major earthquake that killed 175 and left thousands homeless
    - Long Beach Church was immediately turned into an emergency center and the members worked side-by-side with nuns (nurses) from the Catholic hospital across the street (the old Sanitarium building)
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## More Background

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- ❑ In the 1930s the church school was "Long Beach Union Academy," an accredited 12-grade secondary school
  - ❑ In 1935 H.M.S. Richards began broadcasting on KGER in Long Beach while he was pastor of the San Pedro church
  - ❑ 1936 - A new congregation was planted in Belmont Heights with 33 converts and H.M.S. Richards as pastor
  - ❑ 1938 - Sister Vienna Hamilton joins the Long Beach Church pastoral staff as "Bible instructor"
  - ❑ Elder Adlai A. Esteb is senior pastor. He later became famous as the poet of the Adventist denomination.
  - ❑ Pastor R. F. Cottrell is also on the staff. He was later an editor of the *SDA Bible Commentary*.
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## More Background

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- ❑ 1939 - Church "is growing rapidly" and "has outgrown its present quarters, and we are negotiating with the city for one of the choicest sites in the heart of Long Beach."
  - ❑ 1939-40 the school is now just eight grades, but with an enrollment of 152
  - ❑ April 25, 1941 - GC Executive Committee voted to approve a new church building in Long Beach with "seating capacity of 1,000" and cost of \$39,918
  - ❑ May 18, 1941 - Groundbreaking for new facilities
  - ❑ Sept. 19-20, 1942 - The new church building was officially opened on East Third Street (today's location)
    - Mayor Clarence E. Wagner was one of the speakers
  - ❑ Nov. 13, 1943 - New building is dedicated debt free; the total cost ends up being \$90,000 when all is done
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## More Background

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- ❑ 1947 – Elder B. W. Brown and Miss Una Greene were the pastoral staff
  - ❑ March 5-6, 1948 – H.M.S. Richards preached at Long Beach Church for a Voice of Youth Rally
  - ❑ 1949 – West Long Beach Church was organized
  - ❑ 1951 – Don Reynolds led an evangelism campaign while he was an intern pastor (Sunday & Wednesday nights)
  - ❑ 1952 – At a youth rally H.M.S. Richards interviewed a former Pachuco gang leader he had baptized in L.A.K
  - ❑ 1953 – A new school building was constructed at Oregon Ave. and Del Amo Blvd. at a cost of \$150,000
  - ❑ January 1954 – Elder Cree Sandefur is appointed pastor
  - ❑ Dec. 11, 1954 – 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary is celebrated
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## More Background

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- ❑ 1955 – Spillman-Lyman evangelism team introduced the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Bible Course during a series at Long Beach
    - Color movies were shown for the first time and “nearly a hundred” church members trained in personal evangelism
    - Ran 26 weeks and topics included: “Are Other Worlds Inhabited?” - “War Between Capital & Labor” (75 converts)
  - ❑ July 28, 1957 – Pastor Arthur Escobar preached on KNX (CBS Radio) at 7 a.m. on a Sunday morning
  - ❑ May 5, 1958 – Opening ceremonies for community service center with Councilman Patrick Ahern
    - Mrs. Hazel Grant was the director
  - ❑ Elder C. L. Duffield, R. W. Link and Marie Fulkerson launched new pastoral evangelism team in Long Beach
    - Attendance averaged 350 and there were 25 baptized
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## More Background

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- ❑ 1960-61 - Pastor Duffield and Lloyd Wyman preach for public meetings Sunday and Wednesday nights for "many months" in Norway Hall, East 7<sup>th</sup> & Redondo Sts.
  - ❑ Fall of 1961 - The Adventist Hour television program was "Number 2" for religious programs in L.A. and had ratings of 200,000 viewers (produced in Long Beach)
  - ❑ 1966 - Adjoining land purchased to open more parking, church building remodeled and new Allen organ installed
  - ❑ 1967 - Evangelism campaign by Robert Whitsett for one month with attendance of 200 to 300 and 10 baptisms
  - ❑ 1968 - Barron-Turner evangelism campaign in March
  - ❑ Jan. 18, 1969 - John Weidner spoke; he is an Adventist hero who rescued many Jews from the Nazis during World War II
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## More Background

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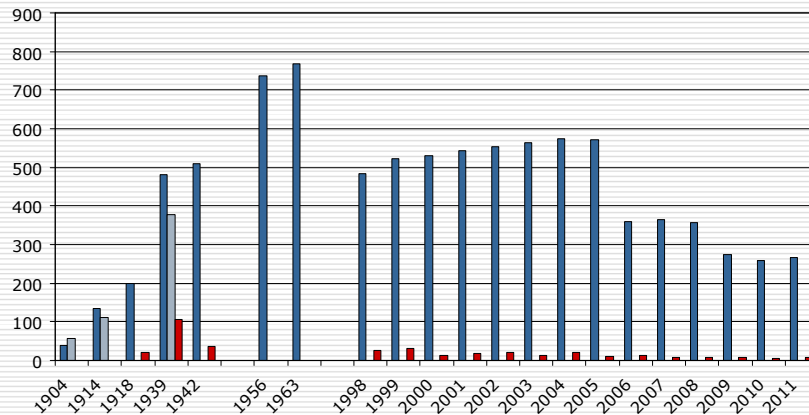
- ❑ Throughout the 1960s Dr. Harold Hebard did one to six-month stints as a replacement physician at Adventist hospitals in Asia and the Caribbean
    - He was a church member who had been a missionary doctor in India in 1926-34 and in the Far East in 1937-42
  - ❑ 1969 - Preschool begun at the church school
  - ❑ 1969 - Plan developed to offer summer day camp with classes in reading, math, crafts and swimming
  - ❑ 1969 - Two sessions of Five-day Plan to Stop Smoking were led by Dr. Harold Hebard and Pastor Al Tilstra
  - ❑ 1969 - VBS was 75% from non-member families
  - ❑ 1970 - Church member Molly Butts launched a national movement of sending cookies to troops in Vietnam
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## More Background

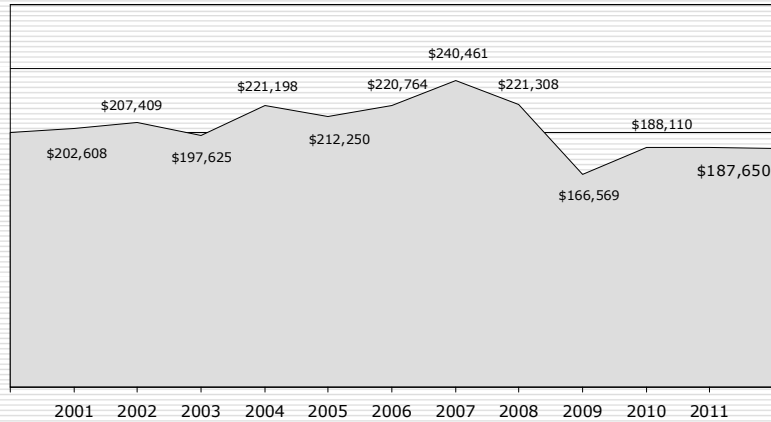
- 1970 – Pastor John Rhodes showed pictures from his archaeology study trip during an evangelism series
  - Attendance averaged 190 and there were 10 baptisms
- Feb. 26, 1987 – The church school hosted the Ugandan orphans choir on their tour of the U.S.
- 1990 – U.S. Navy Chaplain Charles Robinson, an Adventist minister, was stationed in Long Beach
- 1992 – TRAC event on how to minister to Baby Boomers held in Long Beach with an attendance of 200
- 1992 – Cambodian group of 40 to 50 is worshipping in the chapel weekly; Pastor James Dok is part of the staff
- 1998 – Dok is the first Cambodian ordained in the NAD

## Membership, Attendance & Converts



## Total Annual Tithe

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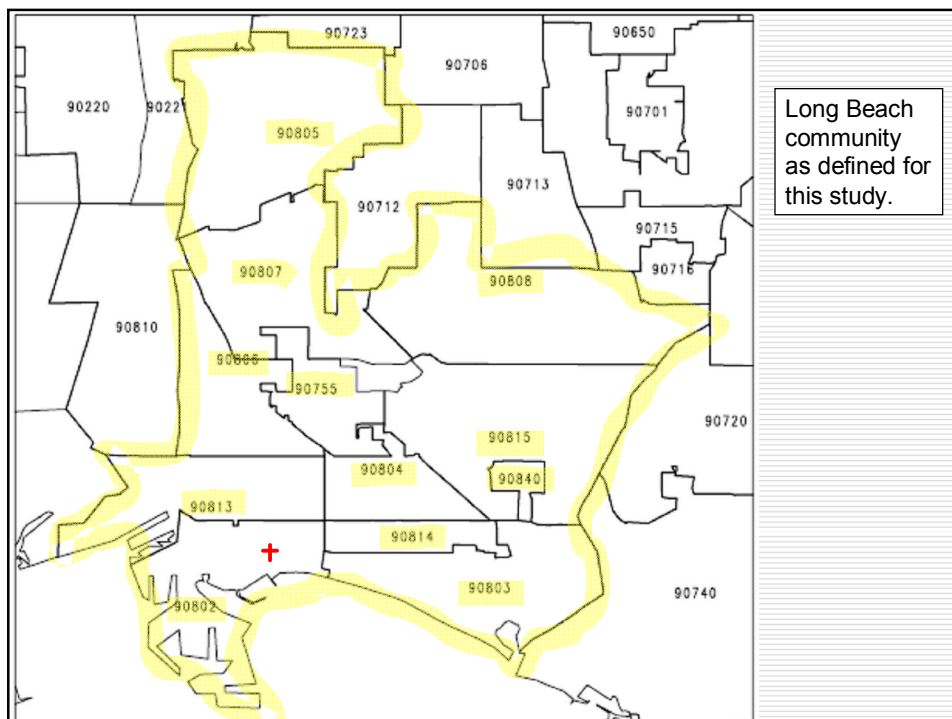


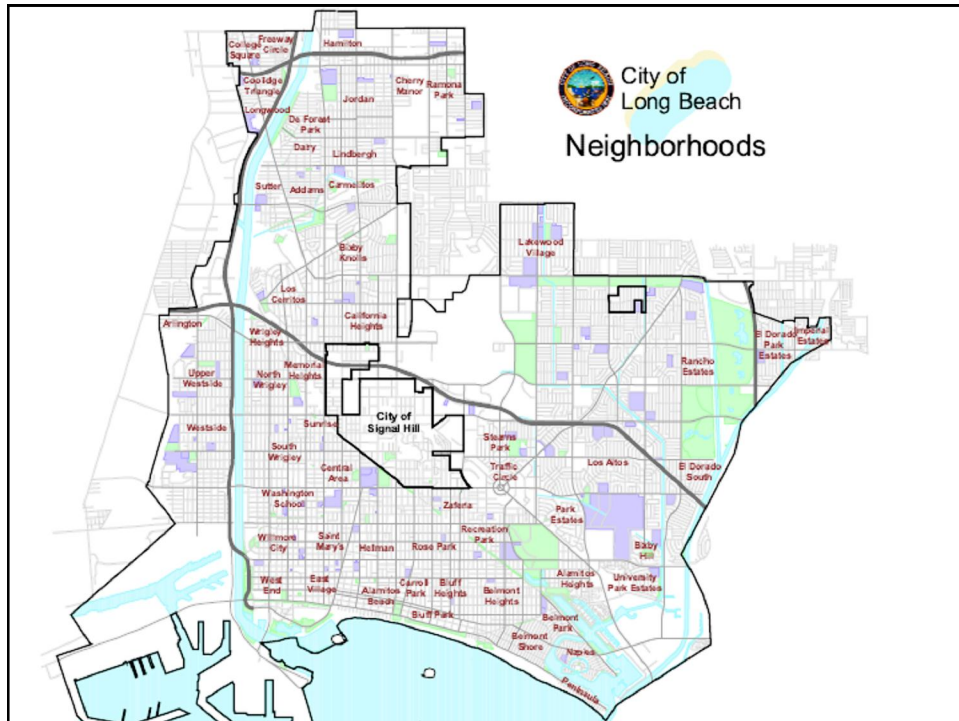
## Long Beach as a Mission Field

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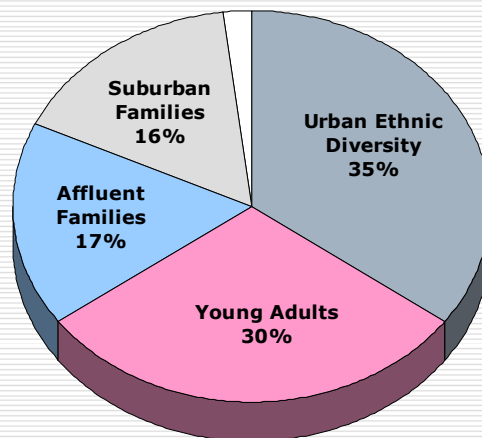
- ❑ Third largest city in Los Angeles County
- ❑ About 462,000 residents living in 162,000 households
- ❑ Los Angeles County has one Adventist for every 221 people
  - USA: 1 to 305
  - New Guinea: 1 to 25
  - Zambia: 1 to 22
  - Jamaica: 1 to 14
  - Belize: 1 to 10
  - Antigua: 1 to 8

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- ❑ For the purposes of this study the community has been defined as follows:
    - 11 of the 12 Zip Codes in the City of Long Beach
      - ❑ Leaving out only Zip 90810 because it is located west of the freeway and another Adventist church is located in it
    - The town of Signal Hill because it is entirely surrounded by Long Beach
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## Who are the people living in this community?



## Urban Ethnic Diversity (35%)

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- ❑ Couples under 40 with children; Hispanics, Asians, etc.; a third lack a high school diploma; one in four are single-parent families; half live in apartments.
  - ❑ **Key needs:** Concern about ethnic prejudice, affordable housing, finding friends, social justice, child care and worry about gangs.
  - ❑ Average involvement with religion with more interest in Eastern religions, Holiness, Episcopal, Baptist and Jewish faiths. Prefer a church that has food pantry, parenting classes, Christian school and traditional architecture.
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## Young Adults (30%)

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- ❑ Most are age 18 to 35, college educated, couples with two careers, few children and paying high rents, not homeowners.
  - ❑ **Key needs:** Finding friends, a satisfying career, finding direction in life, and concern about social justice and diversity.
  - ❑ Involvement in religion is very low with higher interest in Judaism, Eastern religions, Unitarian and Presbyterian/Reformed faiths. Want a church that provides drama, music and the arts; study groups; recreation; marriage enrichment and child care.
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## Affluent Families (17%)

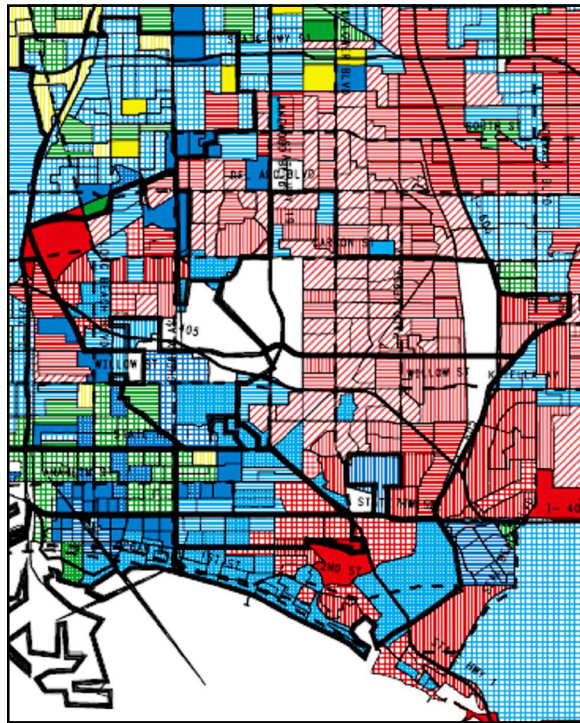
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- ❑ Most are over 35 years of age, own expensive homes, and are highly educated.
  - ❑ **Key needs:** A fulfilling marriage, aging parents, parenting skills, good schools and time for recreation.
  - ❑ Involvement in religion is a little below average with more interest in Eastern religions, Unitarian, Jewish, and Presbyterian/Reformed faiths. Prefer a church that has family ministries; music, drama and the arts; recreation; and a worship style that is traditional and intellectual.
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## Suburban Families (16%)

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- ❑ Couples under 40 with children, above-average incomes, and Blue Collar occupations. Many military families and veterans.
  - ❑ **Key needs:** Parenting skills, teen/child problems, finding spiritual teaching, worry about gangs, adequate food, day-to-day financial worries and concern about gangs.
  - ❑ Strong involvement in religion; above average preference for Mormon, Holiness, and JW faiths and non-denominational churches. Want a church that provides family ministries, parochial school, youth group, and day care.
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### MAP OF PEOPLE GROUPS

Solid Red = Affluent Families

Red cross-hatching = Suburban Families

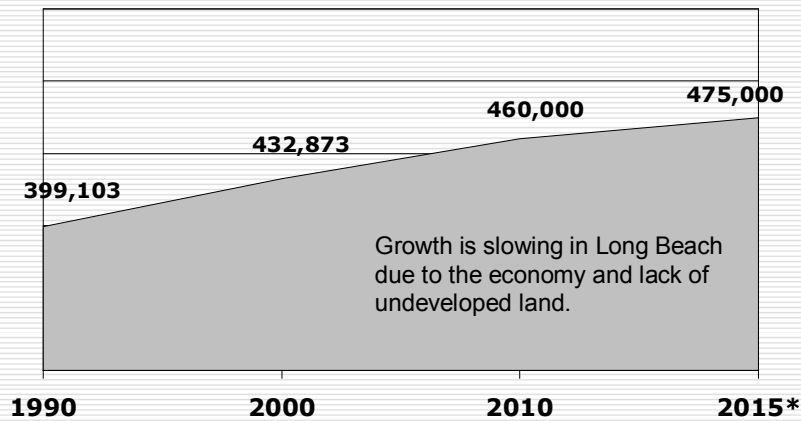
Light Blue = Young Adults

Green and Dark Blue = Urban Ethnic Diversity

Black Lines mark the boundaries of the Zip Codes included in this study.

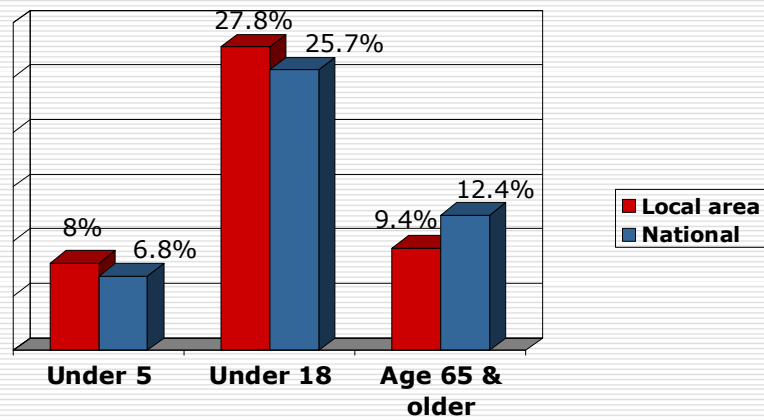
White areas are not residential, but industrial or institutional land.

## Population Growth

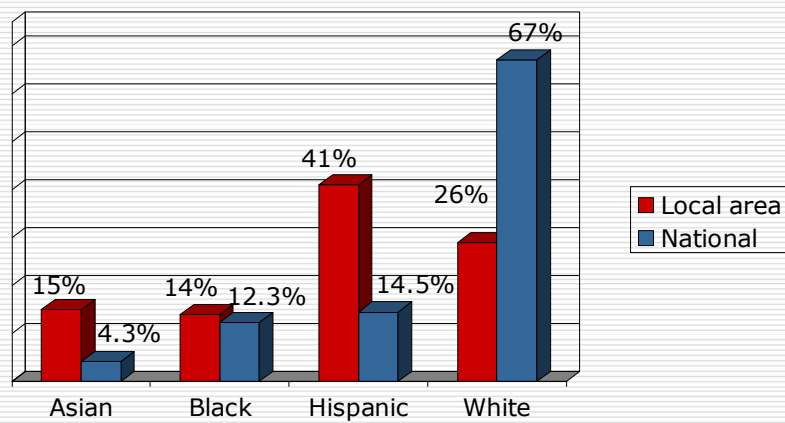


\*Data for 2015 is projected.

## Age Groups

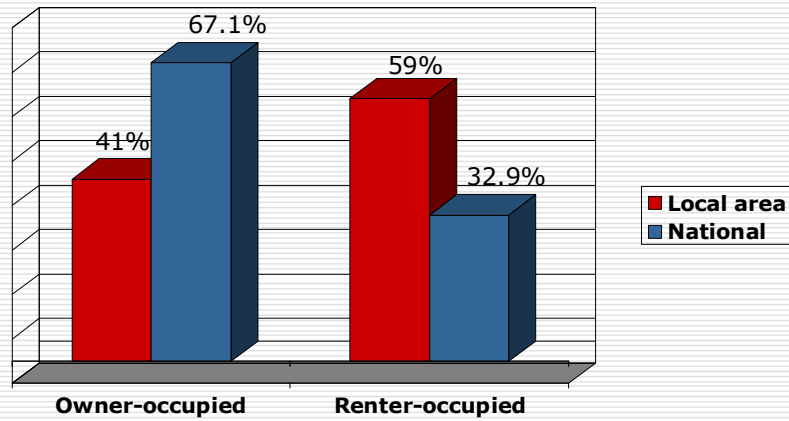


## Ethnic Profile

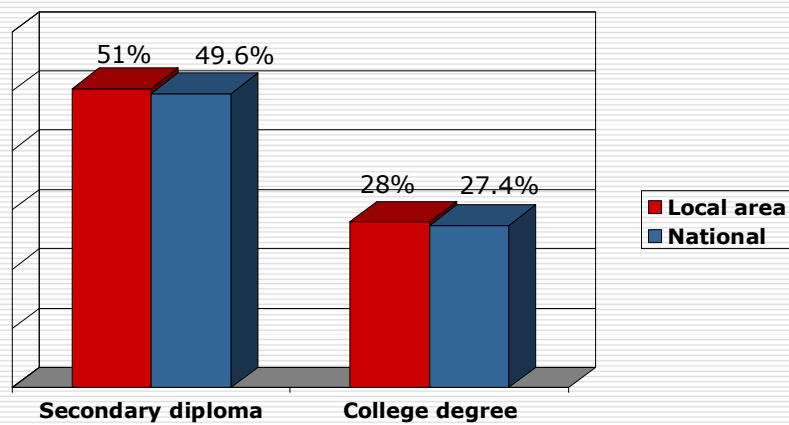




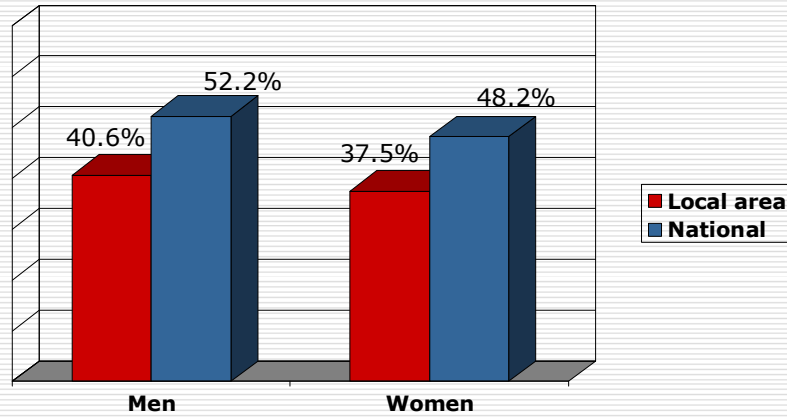
## Housing



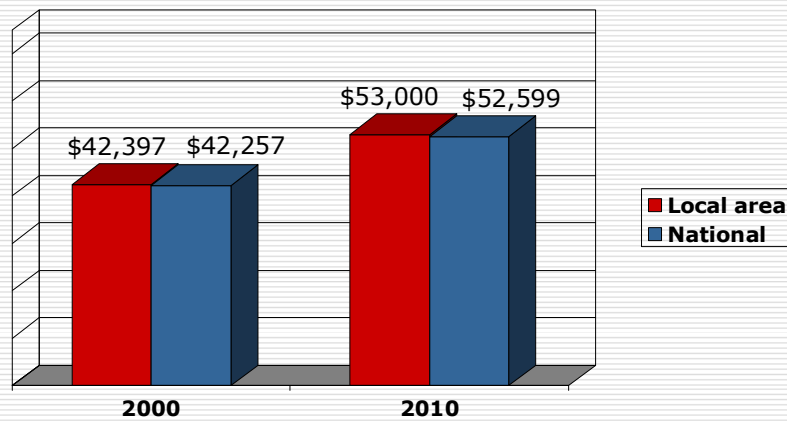
## Education



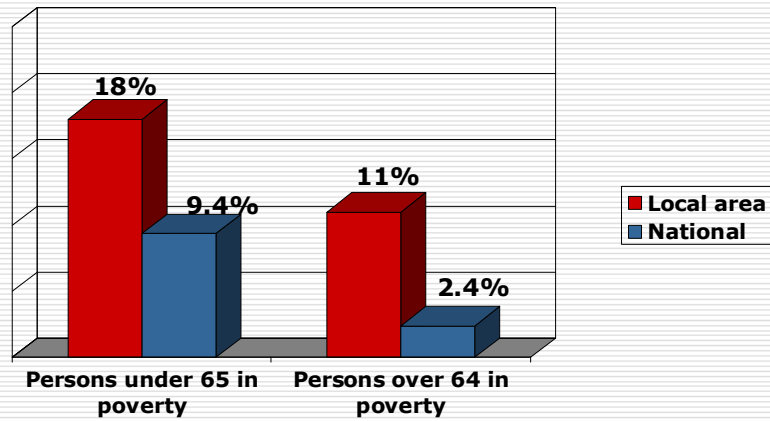
## Married



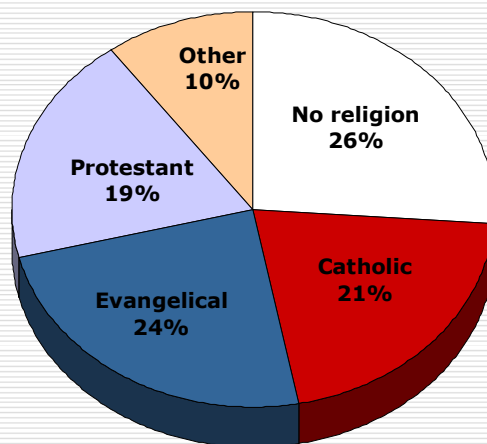
## Median Household Income



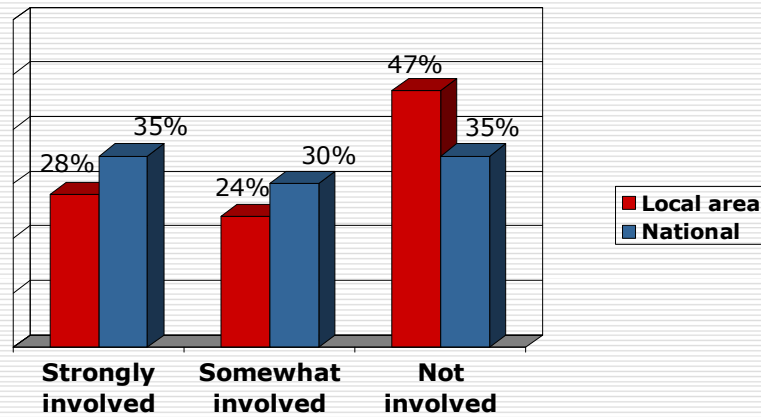
## Poverty



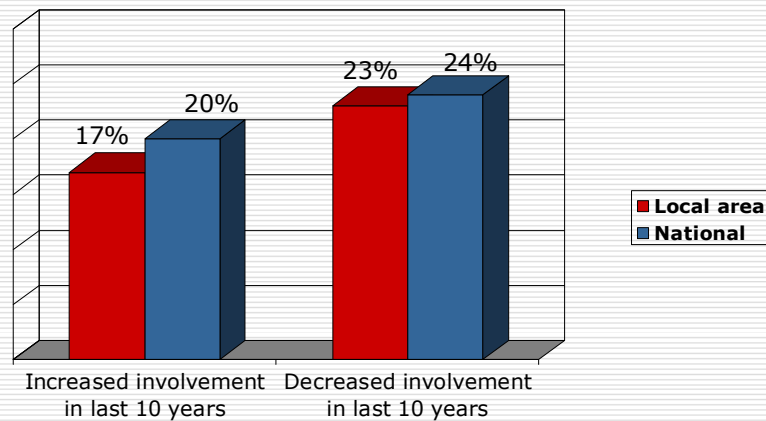
## Religious Preferences of Local Area Residents



## Religious Involvement

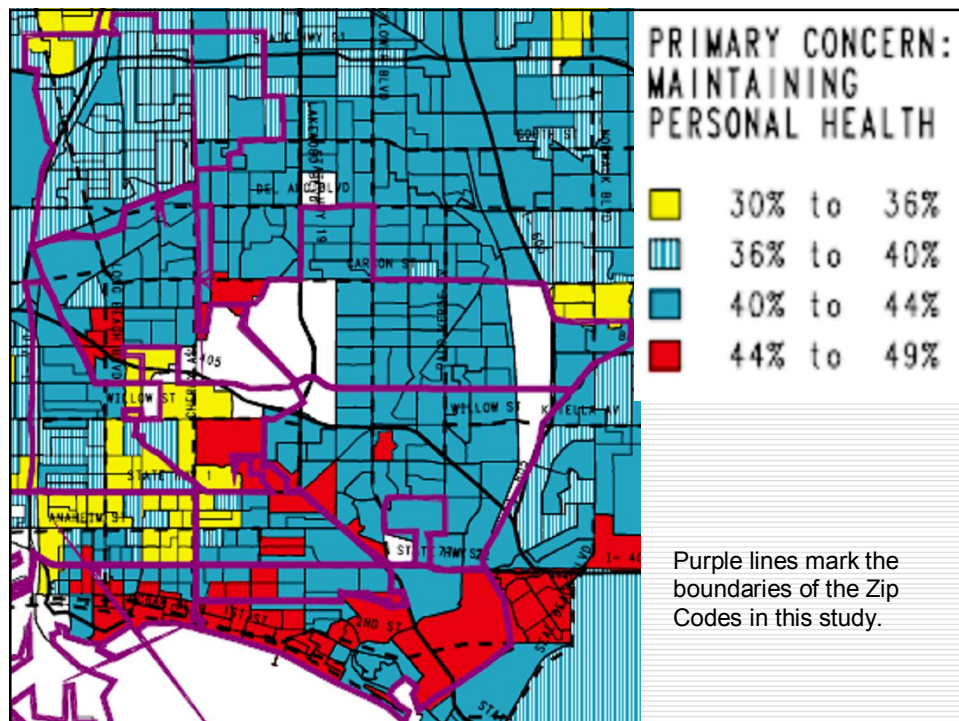


## Religious Involvement



## Top Needs in the Community

- ❑ 52% Achieving financial security
- ❑ 41% Maintaining personal health
- ❑ 37% Neighborhood crime and safety
- ❑ 31% Day-to-day financial worries
- ❑ 27% Dealing with stress
- ❑ 26% Finding time for recreation



## Needs in the Community 2

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- ☐ 22% Finding a good school
  - ☐ 22% Finding health insurance
  - ☐ 21% Better quality health care
  - ☐ 20% Finding a satisfying job/career
  - ☐ 20% Finding friendship
  - ☐ 19% Dealing with child/teen problems
  - ☐ 19% Achieving a fulfilling marriage
  - ☐ 18% Affordable housing
  - ☐ 18% Dealing with racial prejudice
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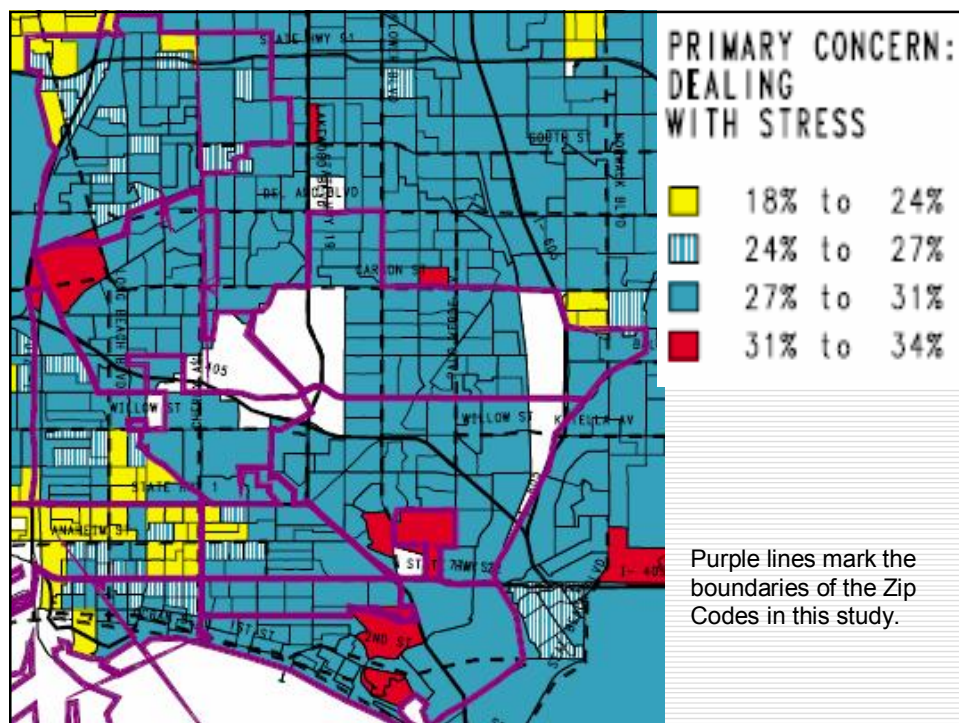
## More Needs in the Community 3

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- ☐ 17% Concern about gangs
  - ☐ 17% Finding a job
  - ☐ 16% Finding retirement opportunities
  - ☐ 15% Dealing with substance abuse
  - ☐ 15% Dealing with social injustice
  - ☐ 14% Finding direction in life
  - ☐ 13% Care for aging parents
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## Low-priority Community Needs

- 12% Problems with the schools
- 12% Developing parenting skills
- 12% Domestic violence & abuse
- 11% Finding spiritual teaching
- 10% Finding a good church
- 9% Obtaining an education
- 8% Providing adequate food
- 6% Finding child care
- 3% Dealing with divorce



## Church Programs People Want

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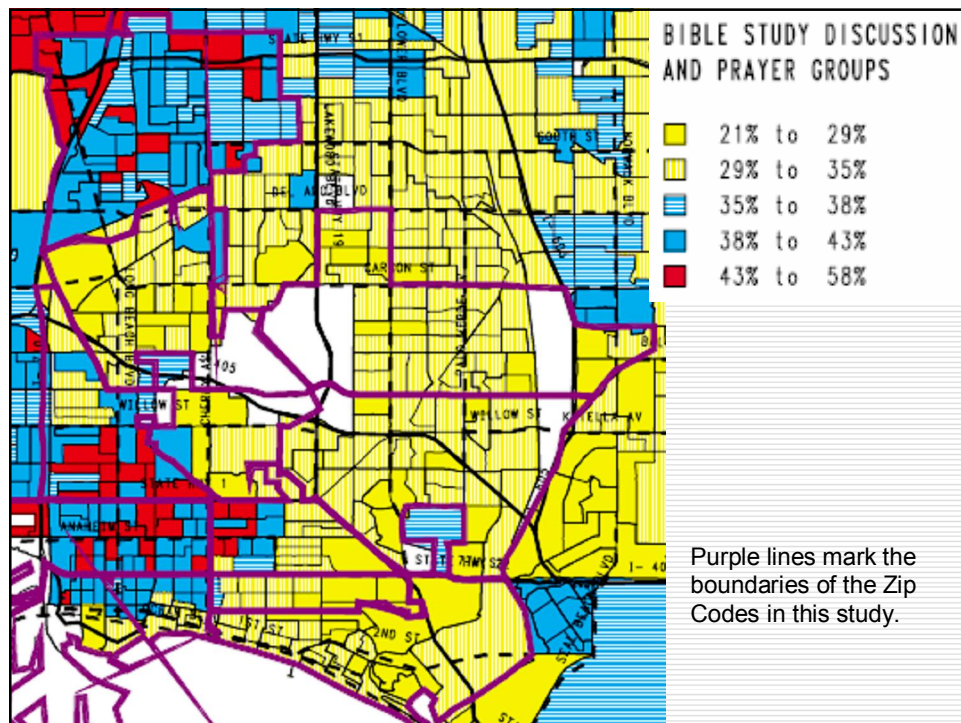
- ☐ 36% Bible study & prayer group
  - ☐ 30% Family activities & outings
  - ☐ 29% Youth activities
  - ☐ 25% Active retirement program
  - ☐ 24% The arts, music, drama, etc.
  - ☐ 23% Family counseling
  - ☐ 22% Doctrinal classes
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## Church Programs People Want

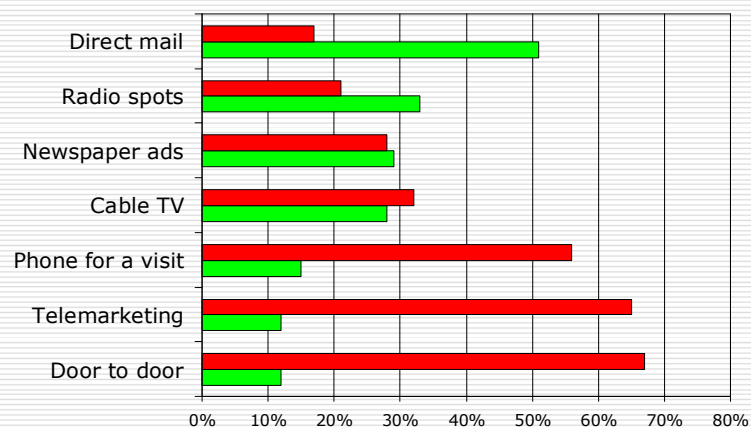
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- ☐ 16% Care for the terminally ill
  - ☐ 14% Marriage enrichment events
  - ☐ 13% Spiritual retreats
  - ☐ 9% Parent training classes
  - ☐ 9% Food & clothing resource center
  - ☐ 8% Sports or camping
  - ☐ 7% Day care for children
  - ☐ 6% Church-sponsored school
  - ☐ 4% 12-step group
  - ☐ 2% Divorce recovery
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## How I prefer for churches to contact me ...



## Cambodians in Long Beach

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- ❑ Long Beach has the largest Cambodian community in North America.
  - ❑ The 2010 Census identified just under 20,000 people in Long Beach who stated that their ancestry is Cambodian. (4.4% of the total population)
  - ❑ Another 900 live in the town of Signal Hill which is entirely surrounded by municipal Long Beach. (8.3% of the total population)
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## Cambodian Immigration

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- ❑ Between 1980 and 1984 about 75,000 Cambodians arrived in the United States.
  - ❑ Today there are about 30,000 of these who have green cards or have established citizenship.
  - ❑ Another 3,600 arrive each year.
  - ❑ Nation-wide the total population is more than 120,000.
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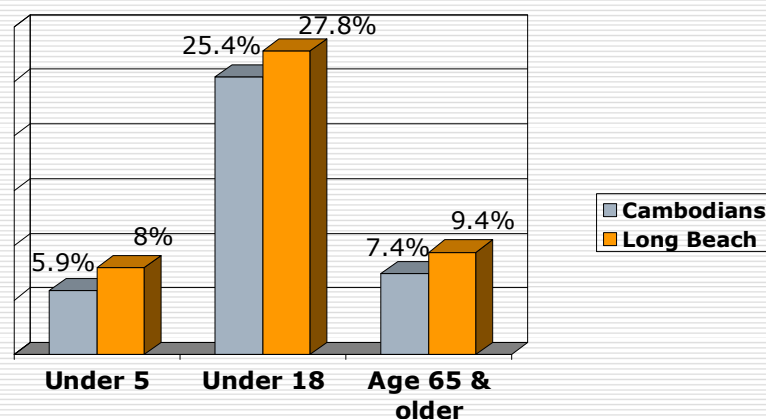
## Cambodian Immigrants profiled by Southern Baptists

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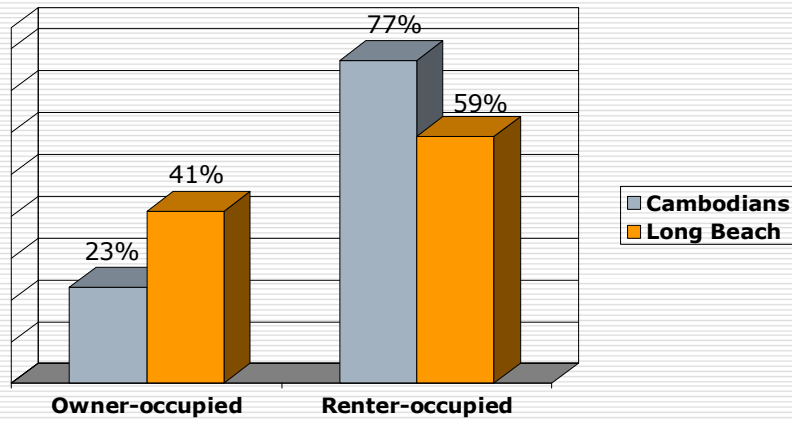
- ❑ The Khmer language is uniquely atonal in nature
  - ❑ Most Cambodian immigrants to North America came from the working class
    - Farmers, laborers, small merchants, craftsmen
    - Educated elite destroyed by the Khmer Rouge
  - ❑ Many of the generation raised here are college-educated professionals
  - ❑ Majority are Buddhists of the Theravada sect (orthodox conservatives)
  - ❑ In 1980 there were six Cambodian churches in America; today there are 100
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## Cambodian Age Profile

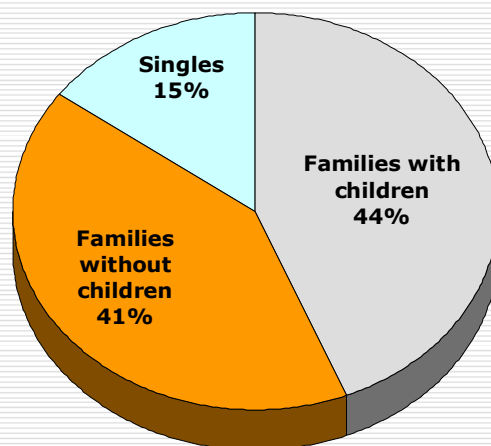
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## Cambodian Housing



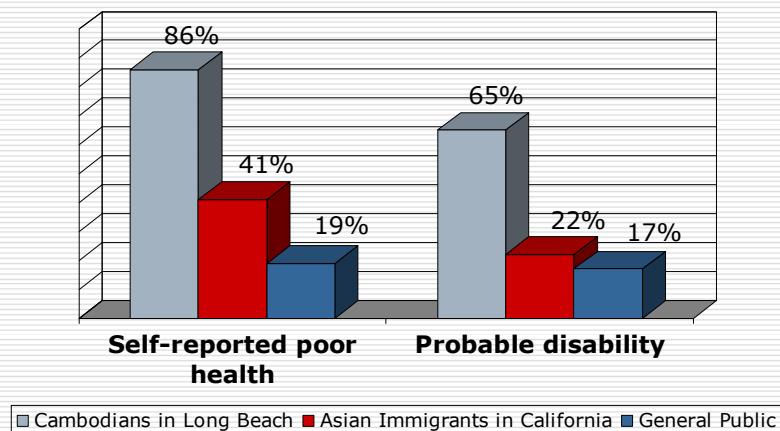
## Cambodian Households



## Cambodian Attitudes

- ❑ The Cambodian immigrants got a negative reaction from most Americans when they started to arrive in the 1980s. They reminded Americans of the pain and failure of the nation around the Vietnam War.
- ❑ The Cambodian community is resistant to outsiders and to change. A voter registration project found that the percentage of Cambodians who voted actually went down as a result of the effort by a coalition of Asian-American organizations in Southern California.

## Cambodian Health Needs



Wong, Marshall, Schell, et al.,  
Table 2.

## Needs in the Cambodian Community

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- ❑ High levels of PTSD and mental illness
- ❑ High degree of mistrust of government and other institutions
- ❑ Little value placed on education
  - Less than 5% finish college
  - Only 28% speak English “very well”
- ❑ Second generation often had to take on parental roles (working, translating, caring for younger children) in their 20s because of first generation inability to overcome the dislocation and trauma

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Dyo and Moore, p. 10, 12

## Models of Church Needed in the Cambodian Community

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- ❑ Second-generation pastors (Americanized, English-speaking)
- ❑ Pan-Asian congregations with the vision of reaching Americanized, English-speaking Asians for all national backgrounds
- ❑ Planting new congregations designed to reach second-generation Cambodians

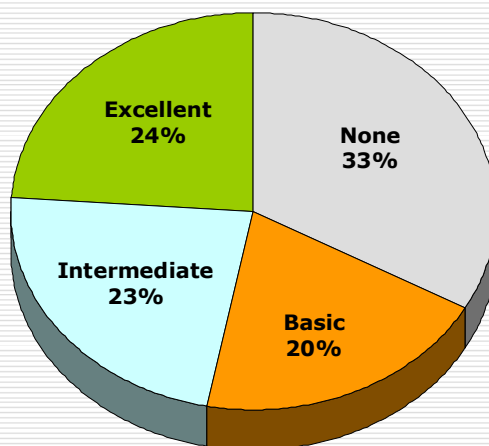
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Dyo & Moore, pp. 17-21

## Poverty Among Cambodians

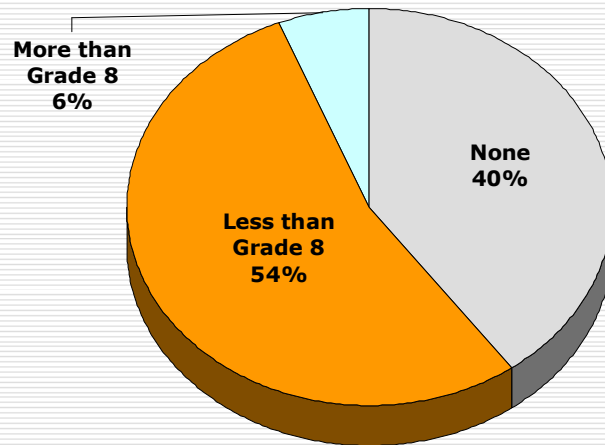
- The median family income for Cambodians in the US was \$44,883 in the 2005 American Community Survey compared to \$55,832 for all Americans
- Nearly twice as many Cambodian families were below the poverty line
  - 19.3% compared to 10.2% of all Americans

## Cambodian English Language Skill



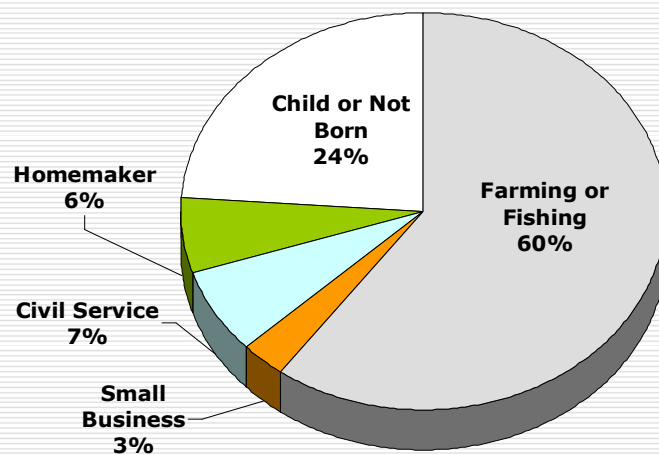
Source: 1989 Survey by Shaw

## Cambodian Education Level



Source: 1989 Survey by Shaw

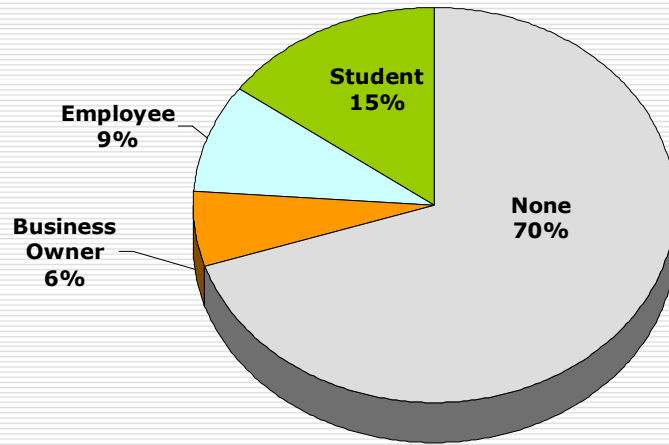
## Occupation in Cambodia



Source: 1989 Survey by Shaw



## Occupation in Long Beach



Source: 1989 Survey by Shaw

## Changes in the Cambodian Community Since the Mid-1990s

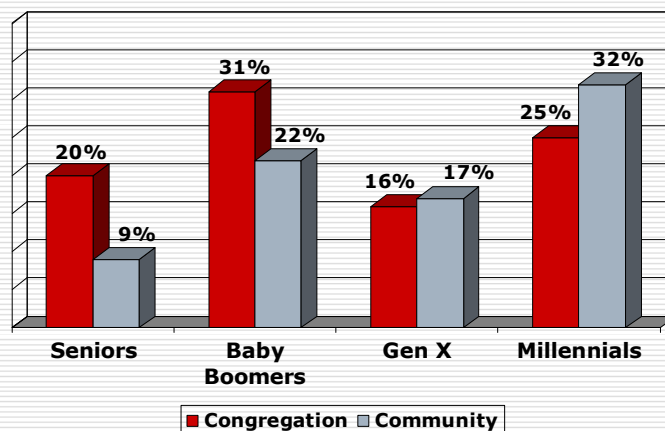
- ☐ Few are moving in or out
- ☐ Welfare Reform has increased the level of desperate poverty
  - Increased level of hunger in families
- ☐ Small increase in level of employment
  - Some are below minimum wage
- ☐ Gang problem has abated some
- ☐ More Cambodians have learned to live in the complex society of America

Interview with Him Chhim,  
Cambodian Association of America

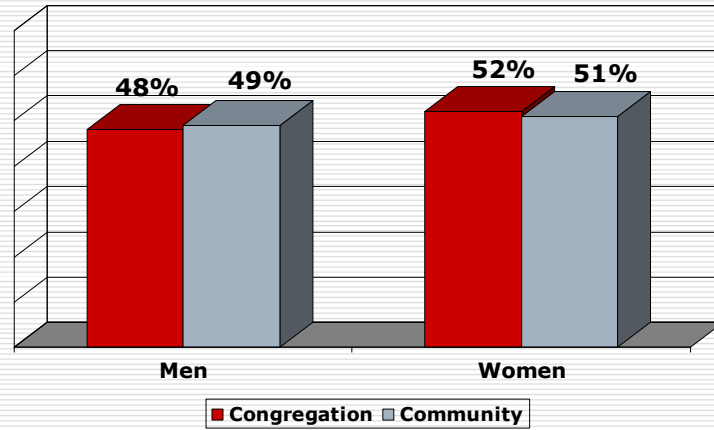
## Survey of Congregation

- A standard questionnaire was distributed during worship on three Sabbaths in March 2012.
- A total of 68 usable questionnaires were returned, more than half the usual attendance, a strong response rate well above the minimum professional standards for survey research and indicating a reliable sample.

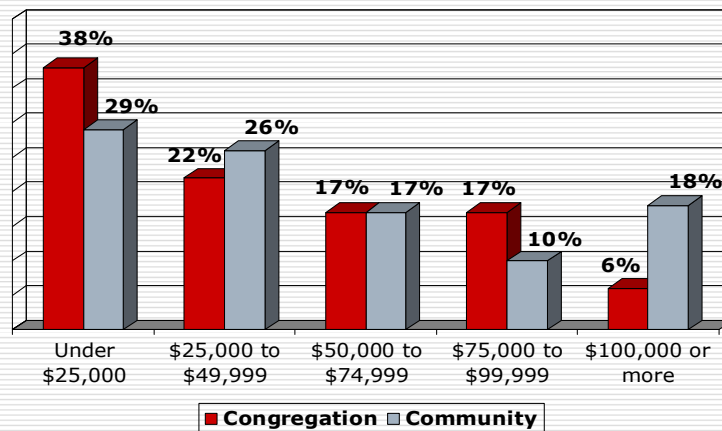
## Age by Generation



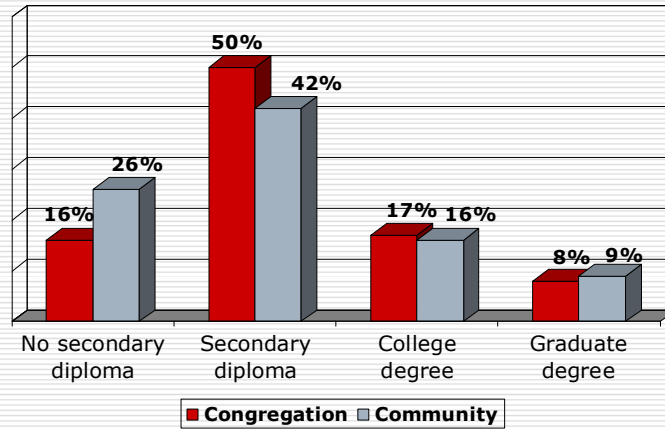
## Gender



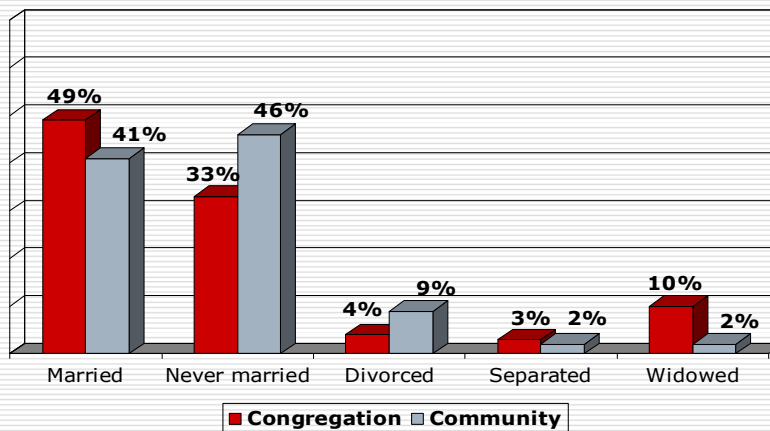
## Annual Household Income



## Education

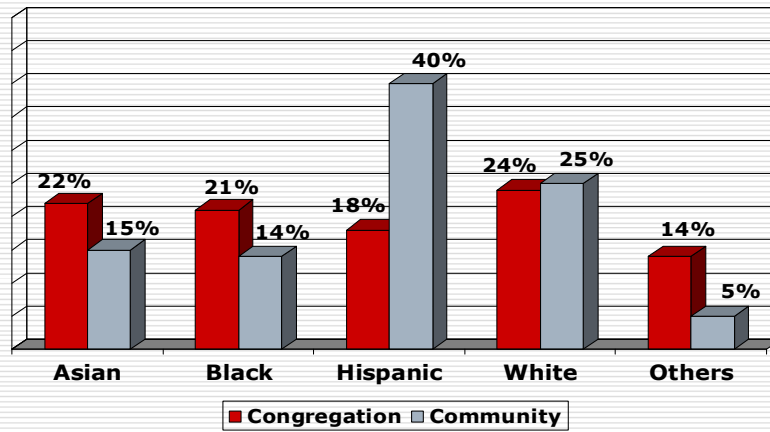


## Marital Status



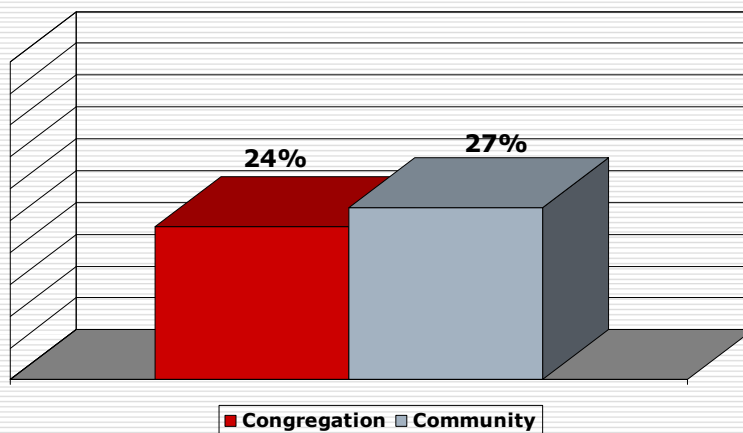
## Ethnicity

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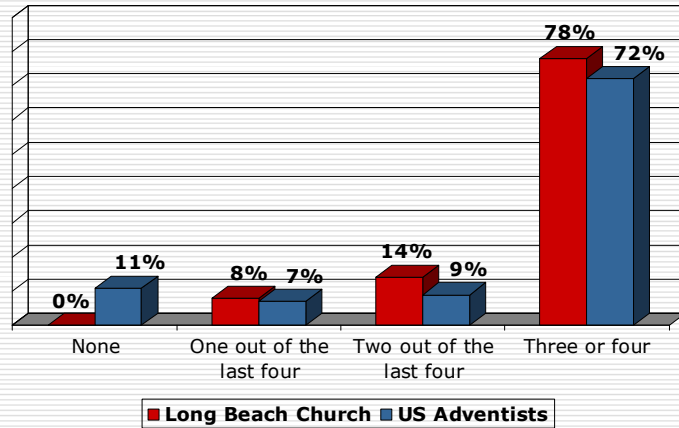


## Immigrants

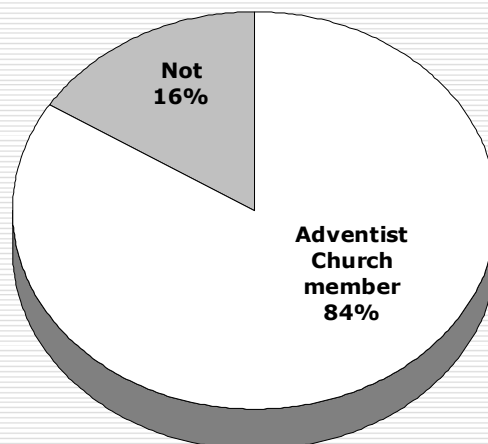
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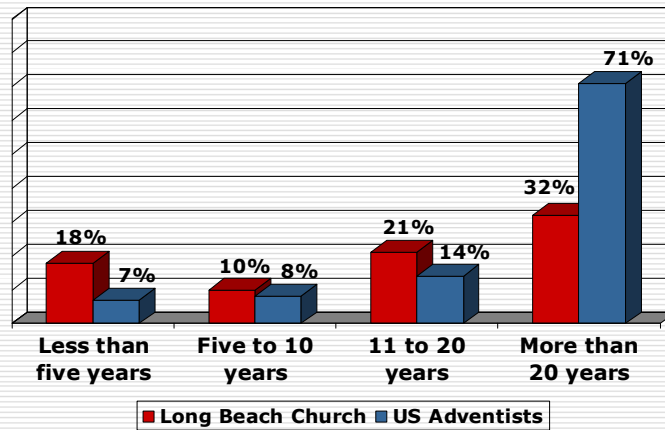
## Attendance Pattern



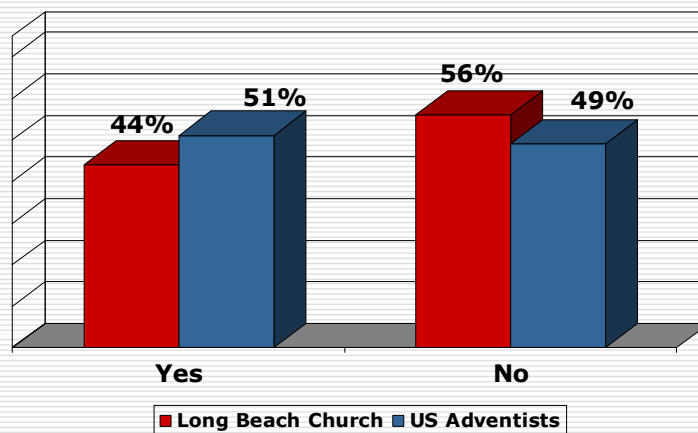
## Church Membership



## Tenure as a Baptized Adventist

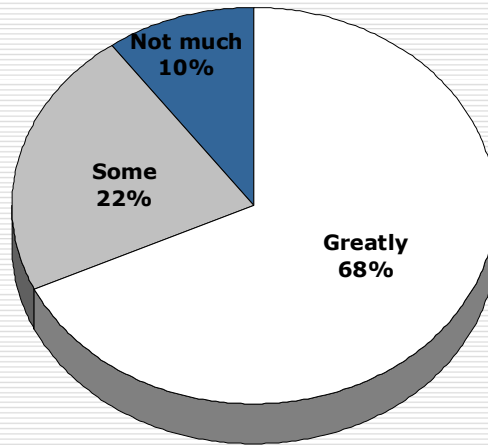


## Raised by Adventist Parents



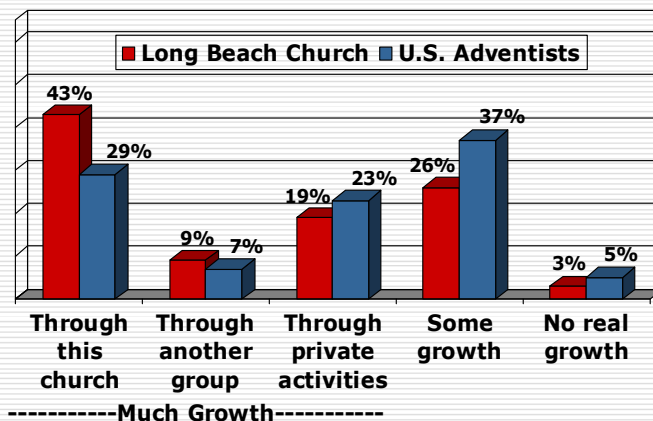
How much does worship at this church help you with everyday life?

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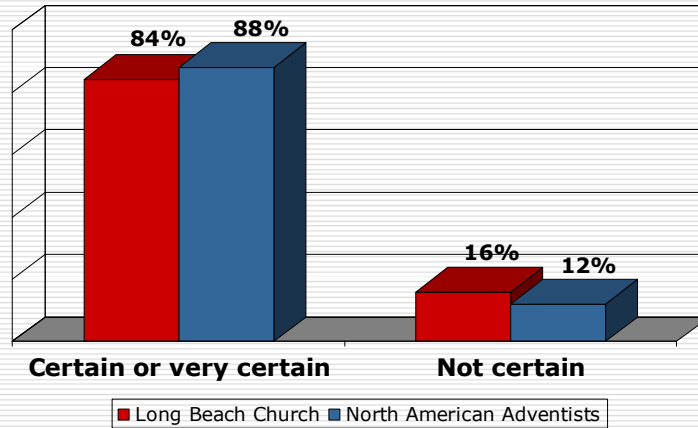
How much have you grown in your faith in the last year?

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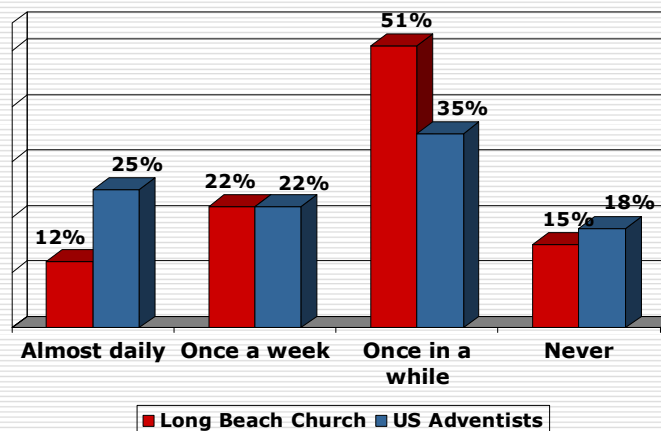




## Assurance of Eternal Life

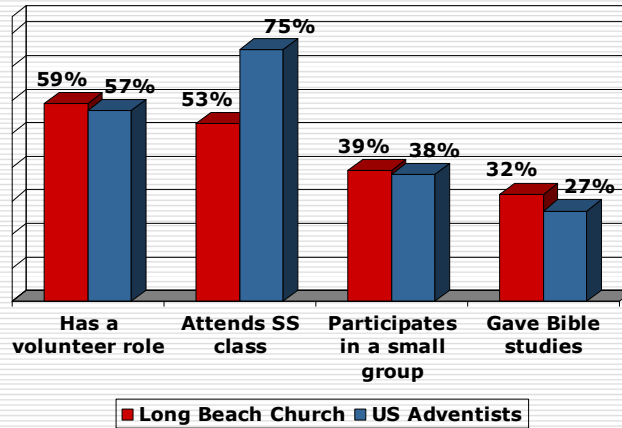


## Conversations with Coworkers about their Personal or Family Needs or Spiritual Topics



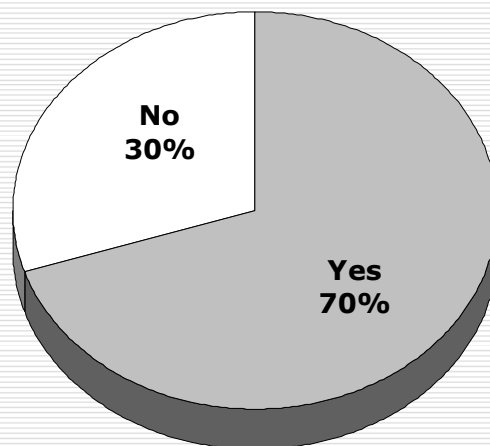
## Church Involvement

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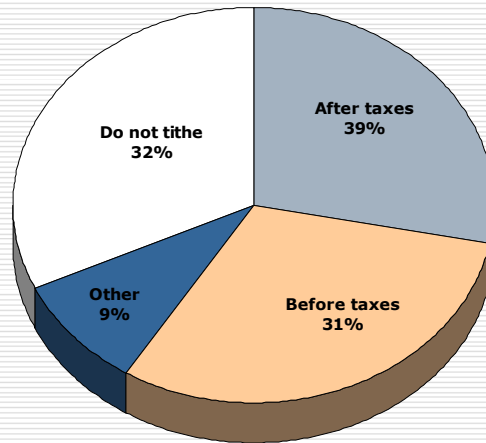


Has anyone asked you personally to volunteer time in the last year?

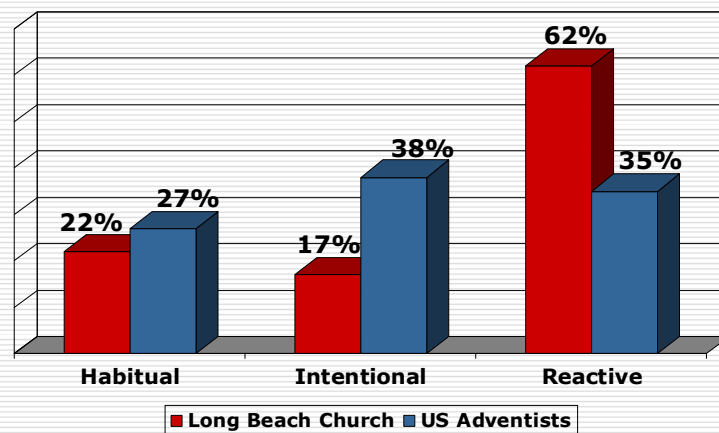
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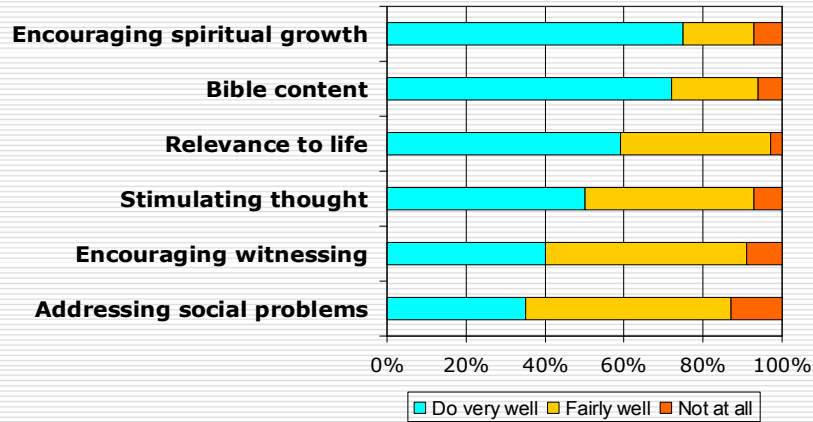
## How Do You Calculate Tithe?



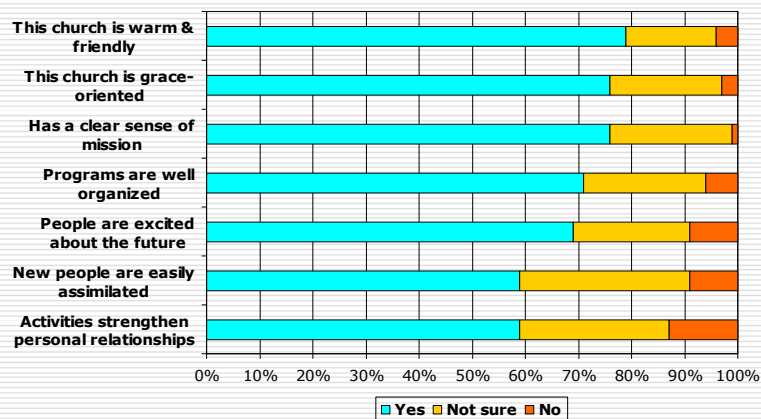
## Giving Styles



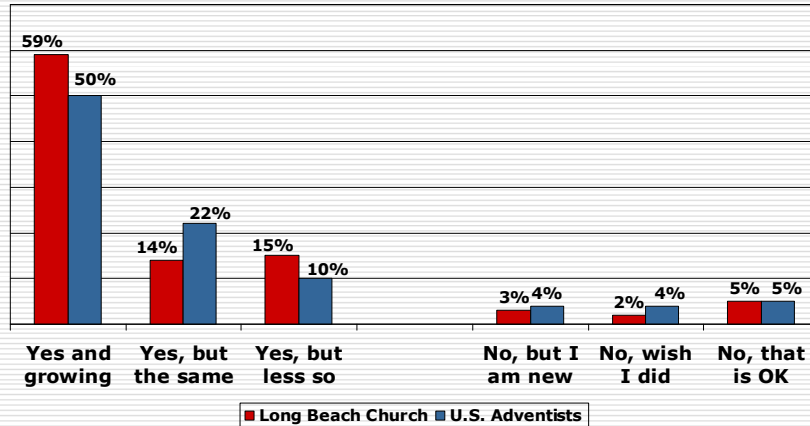
## Evaluation of Sermons



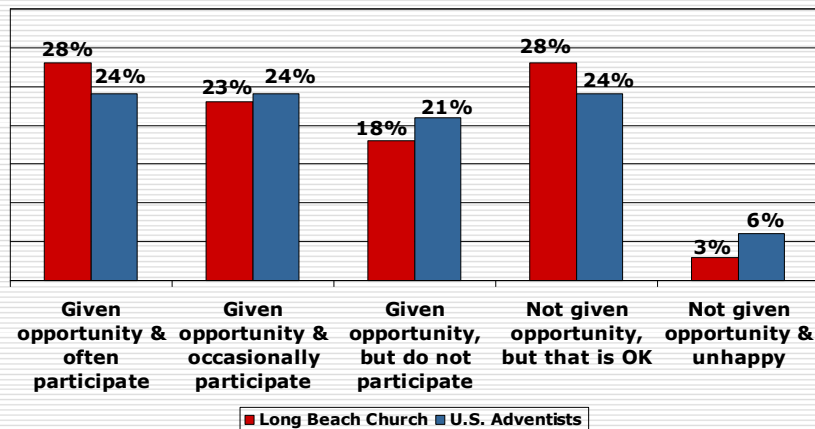
## Perceptions of Long Beach Church



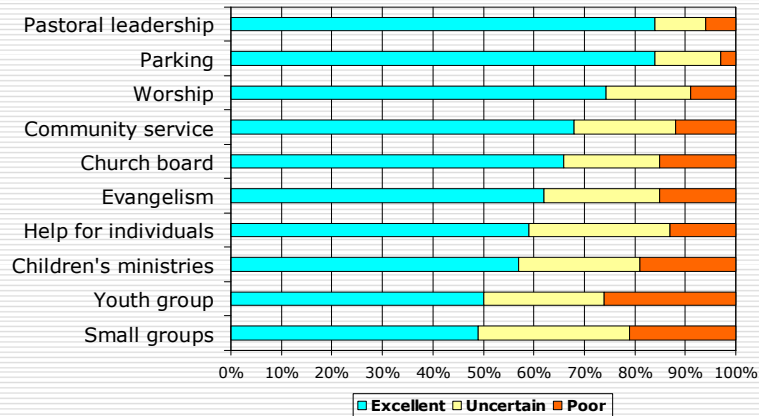
## Strong sense of belonging to Long Beach Church



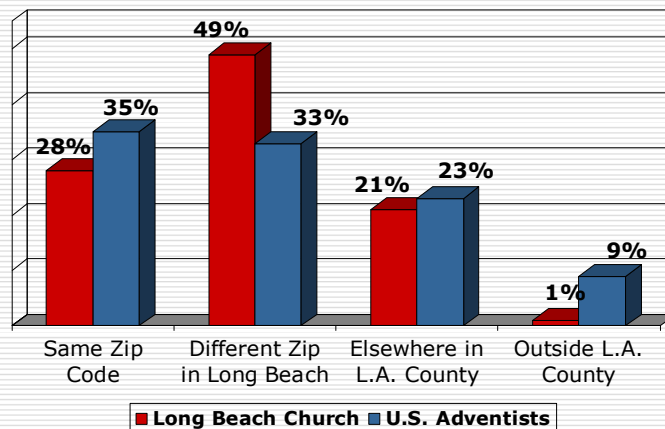
## Involvement in making important decisions



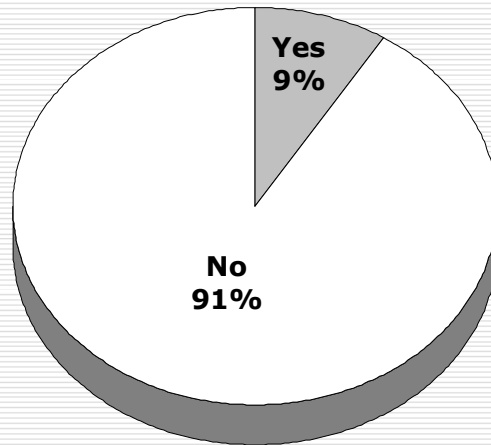
## Overall Evaluation



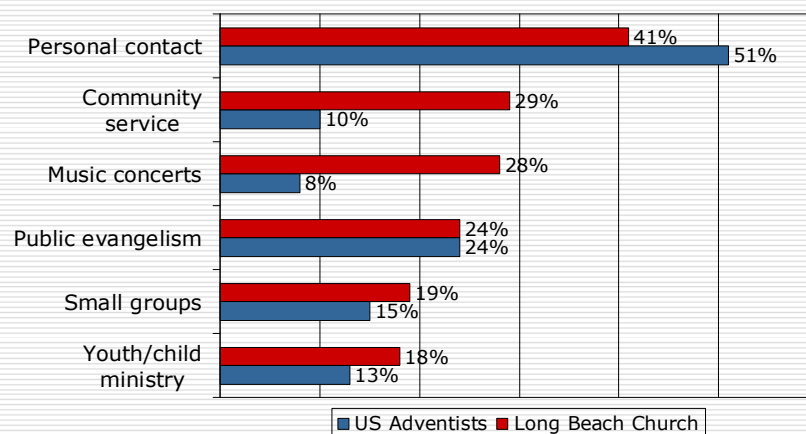
## How far is your home from Long Beach Church?



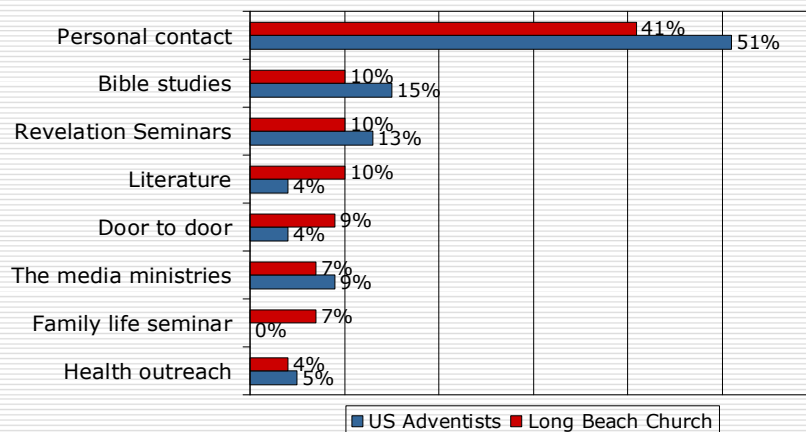
Do you belong to a service club or civic group?



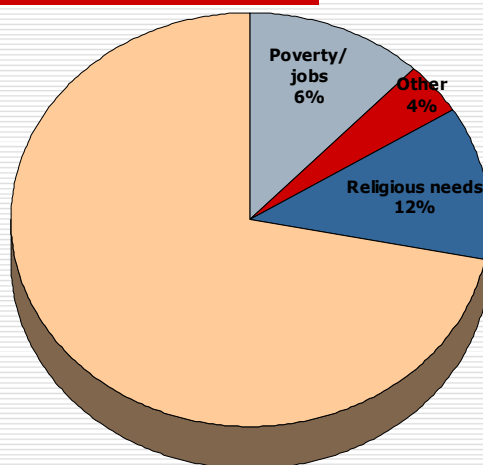
Observed to be Most Effective Methods in Bringing in New Members



## Observed to be Most Effective Methods in Bringing in New Members



## Community Needs that Long Beach Church Should Address





## Long Beach Church Members Willing to Help with ...

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- ☐ 28% Start a homeless shelter
  - ☐ 28% Help people find jobs
  - ☐ 26% Operate a thrift store
  - ☐ 25% Health education classes
  - ☐ 21% After-school tutoring program
  - ☐ 19% Disaster response team
  - ☐ 18% Twelve-step group for addicts
  - ☐ 18% Start a free medical clinic
  - ☐ 18% Family counseling services
- 

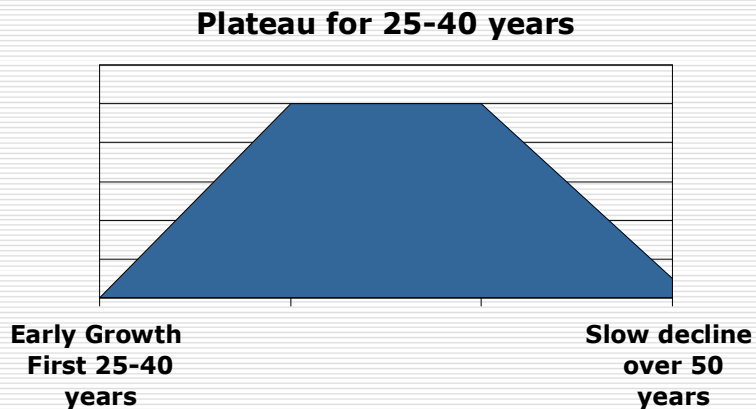
## Long Beach Church Members Willing to Help with ...

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- ☐ 16% Weight reduction group
  - ☐ 16% Parenting class
  - ☐ 15% Stress management Seminar
  - ☐ 15% Drop-in center for youth
  - ☐ 15% Job training classes
  - ☐ 13% Diabetes support group
  - ☐ 12% Health screening events
-

## Theory of Congregational Life Span from Research

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## Analysis

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- Research has shown that growth in Adventist churches comes from:
    - Community involvement
    - Rich spirituality
    - Intentionality (goals, planning)
    - Positive atmosphere in the congregation
    - Activities for the unchurched on Sabbaths
-

## The Adventist Paradigm for Outreach & Evangelism

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- ❑ Christ's method alone will give true success in reaching people. He mingled with men as one who desired their good, showed sympathy for them and ministered to their needs. He won their confidence. Then, He bade them, "Follow me." – Ellen White, *The Ministry of Healing*, p 143
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## "Christ's Method"

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Community assessment	Community visibility	Community service
Friendship Evangelism		
Discipleship Program		

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## Discussion Questions

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- ☐ How well known and visible is the Long Beach Church in the community?
  - ☐ What has been done to “plow the ground” in this area through serving the needs of the community?
  - ☐ What relationships do church members have in the community that can be a bridge to possible candidates for Bible studies?
  - ☐ What kind of connections with the Cambodian community do the Cambodian members of Long Beach Church have?
- 

## Recommendations

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- ☐ Appoint a task force to study how to increase the visible involvement of the church in the local community.
  - ☐ Consider a training group to develop more leaders for small group ministries and start new Sabbath School classes.
  - ☐ Recruit and train a team to conduct a needs assessment in the Cambodian community and develop a plan for a Cambodian community health clinic.
-

## To Contact Monte Sahlin

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☐ [msahlin@creativeministry.org](mailto:msahlin@creativeministry.org)

☐ (800) 272-4664

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## List of Neighborhood Groups 2012

Published by the Neighborhood Resource Center

### NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP CATEGORY LIST

#### NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS

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- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 15th &amp; Loma Neighborhood Association</li><li>2. 2nd Saturday Art Walk Organization</li><li>3. Alamitos Beach Neighborhood Association</li><li>4. Alamitos Heights Improvement Association</li><li>5. American Gold Star Manor</li><li>6. Anaheim, Orange, Cherry &amp; 7<sup>th</sup> (AOC7)</li><li>7. Andy Street Community Association</li><li>8. Artcraft Manor Neighborhood Association</li><li>9. Atherton South Neighborhood Association</li><li>10. Atlantic Friendly Neighborhood Coalition</li><li>11. Belmont Heights Community Association</li><li>12. Belmont Shore Residents Association</li><li>13. Bixby Highlands Neighborhood Improvement</li><li>14. Bluff Heights Neighborhood Association</li><li>15. Bluff Park Neighborhood Association</li><li>16. California Heights Neighborhood Association</li><li>17. Central Project Area Committee</li><li>18. Charlemagne/Lanai Neighborhood Group</li><li>19. College Estates Neighborhood Group</li><li>20. College Square Neighborhood Association</li><li>21. Craftsman Village Historic District</li><li>22. Downtown Residential Council</li><li>23. East Hill/Salt Lake Streets Neighborhood Group</li><li>24. East Village Association</li><li>25. El Dorado Park Estates Home Owners Association</li><li>26. El Dorado Park South Neighborhood Association</li><li>27. Florida Street Neighborhood Group</li><li>28. Friends of Alice Robinson</li><li>29. Friends of Bixby Park</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>30. Friends of Colorado Lagoon</li><li>31. Good Neighbors of North Long Beach</li><li>32. Grant Neighborhood Association</li><li>33. Hamilton Neighborhood Association</li><li>34. Houghton Park Neighborhood Association</li><li>35. Lakewood Village Neighborhood Association</li><li>36. LBHUSH2</li><li>37. Long Beach Central Area Association</li><li>38. Los Altos Neighborhood Association South</li><li>39. Los Cerritos Improvement Association</li><li>40. Lower West Madres Unidas</li><li>41. North Alamitos Beach Association</li><li>42. North Long Beach Community Action Group</li><li>43. North Long Beach Neighborhood Association, Deforest Chapter</li><li>44. North Long Beach Project Area Committee</li><li>45. North Pine Neighborhood Alliance</li><li>46. North Village Community Watch</li><li>47. Ocean Residents Community Association</li><li>48. Promenade Area Residents Association</li><li>49. Recreation Park Neighborhood Coalition</li><li>50. Ridgewood Heights Neighborhood Association</li><li>51. Roosevelt Neighborhood Association/Linden Historic District</li><li>52. Rose Park Neighborhood Association</li><li>53. Saint Francis Place Family Neighborhood Group</li><li>54. South of Conant Neighborhood Association</li><li>55. South Wrigley Neighborhood Advisory Group</li><li>56. Starr King Neighborhood Association</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>57. University Park Estates Neighborhood Association</li><li>58. Washington School Neighborhood Association</li><li>59. West Eastside Community Association</li><li>60. West End Community Association</li><li>61. West Long Beach Association</li><li>62. Westside Project Area Committee</li><li>63. Willmore City Heritage Association</li><li>64. Wrigley Area Neighborhood Alliance, Inc.</li><li>65. Wrigley Association</li><li>66. Wrigley Heights Committee</li><li>67. Wrigley Is Going Green</li></ul> |
|--|---|---|
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#### HOME/CONDO OWNER/OWN-YOUR-OWN/COOPERATIVES ASSOCIATIONS (HOA & OYO)

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- 68. Alamitos Green HOA
- 69. Alpha Manor HOA
- 70. Bay Harbour HOA
- 71. Bayshore Garden HOA
- 72. Belmont Shores Mobile Estates-HOA
- 73. Bixby Hill HOA
- 74. Centerstone Collection HOA
- 75. Chestnut Villas HOA
- 76. Circle View HOA
- 77. Coral Association, Inc/Coral HOA
- 78. Costa Del Sol HOA
- 79. Emerald Villas HOA
- 80. Genesis HOA
- 81. Golden Point HOA
- 82. Hampton HOA
- 83. Harbor Lights HOA
- 84. Hillbrook HOA
- 85. Island Village HOA
- 86. Kress Building Lofts Owners Association
- 87. Linden Towers HOA
- 88. Lindenwood HOA
- 89. Memorial Heights HOA
- 90. Neo Zoe at Pine Association
- 91. Oranewood Village HOA
- 92. Oro Court HOA
- 93. Pacific Villas HOA

This list represents groups who have submitted information to the NRC. It is not a complete listing of all groups in Long Beach.

The most current listing can be viewed online at: [www.longbeach.gov/cd/neighborhood\\_services/resource\\_center/](http://www.longbeach.gov/cd/neighborhood_services/resource_center/)

## List of Neighborhood Groups 2012

Published by the Neighborhood Resource Center

- 94. Patty Lou Manor HOA
- 95. Pine Creek HOA
- 96. Pine Plaza HOA
- 97. Renaissance Walk HOA
- 98. Resident Advocates Network
- 99. Spinnaker Bay HOA
- 100. Spinnaker Coves HOA
- 101. TAOS II C.O.A.
- 102. The Oaks HOA
- 103. The Wilsonian HOA
- 104. Victoria Villas HOA
- 105. Whalers Cove HOA
- 106. Windward Pointe HOA
- 107. Windward Village Renters Association

### **CITYWIDE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS**

- 108. 100 Black Men of Long Beach Inc.
- 109. 1st & Elm Community Garden
- 110. Advocates For Disability Rights
- 111. Alive Theatre
- 112. Animal Rights Coalition of Greater Long Beach
- 113. Art Exchange
- 114. Catalyst Community
- 115. Cesar Chavez
- 116. Chief Latino Advisory
- 117. Community Action Team
- 118. Community Advocate Program Services
- 119. Community Leadership Institute CLI Alumni
- 120. Disabled Professionals Association of Long Beach
- 121. Embracing Latina Leadership Alliances
- 122. Environmental Concerns of Greater Long Beach
- 123. Farm Lot 59
- 124. Friends of El Dorado Dog Park, Inc.
- 125. Friends of Long Beach Animals
- 126. Hoop-Smart
- 127. Izmir-Long Beach Sister Cities Association
- 128. Khmer Parent Association
- 129. Long Beach Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta
- 130. Long Beach Area Coalition for the Homeless
- 131. Long Beach Branch - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

- 132. Long Beach Community Emergency Response Team
- 133. Long Beach Community Television & Media
- 134. Long Beach Cyclists
- 135. Long Beach Dance Foundation
- 136. Long Beach Depot for Creative Reuse
- 137. Long Beach Grows
- 138. Long Beach Heritage
- 139. Long Beach Junior Concert Band
- 140. Long Beach Neighborhood Foundation
- 141. Long Beach Organic, Inc.
- 142. Long Beach Save Section 8 Coalition
- 143. Long Beach Taxpayers Association
- 144. Long Beach Time Exchange
- 145. Long Beach-Mombasa Sister Cities
- 146. Mothers Against Drunk Driving
- 147. National Council of Negro Women, Long Beach Section
- 148. Native American Family Center
- 149. New Generations
- 150. North Long Beach Project Area Committee
- 151. North Long Beach Youth
- 152. Primetime Players
- 153. Rachel's Kitchen
- 154. Rebuilding Together Long Beach
- 155. Serving Our Community
- 156. Shared Science
- 157. SoCal Harvest
- 158. Stearns Park Musical Theater Group
- 159. Stroke Association-Long Beach Chapter
- 160. The Air Grafx Shop
- 161. The Center Long Beach
- 162. The Living Love Foundation
- 163. United Cambodian Community
- 164. Urban Paradise
- 165. We Love Long Beach

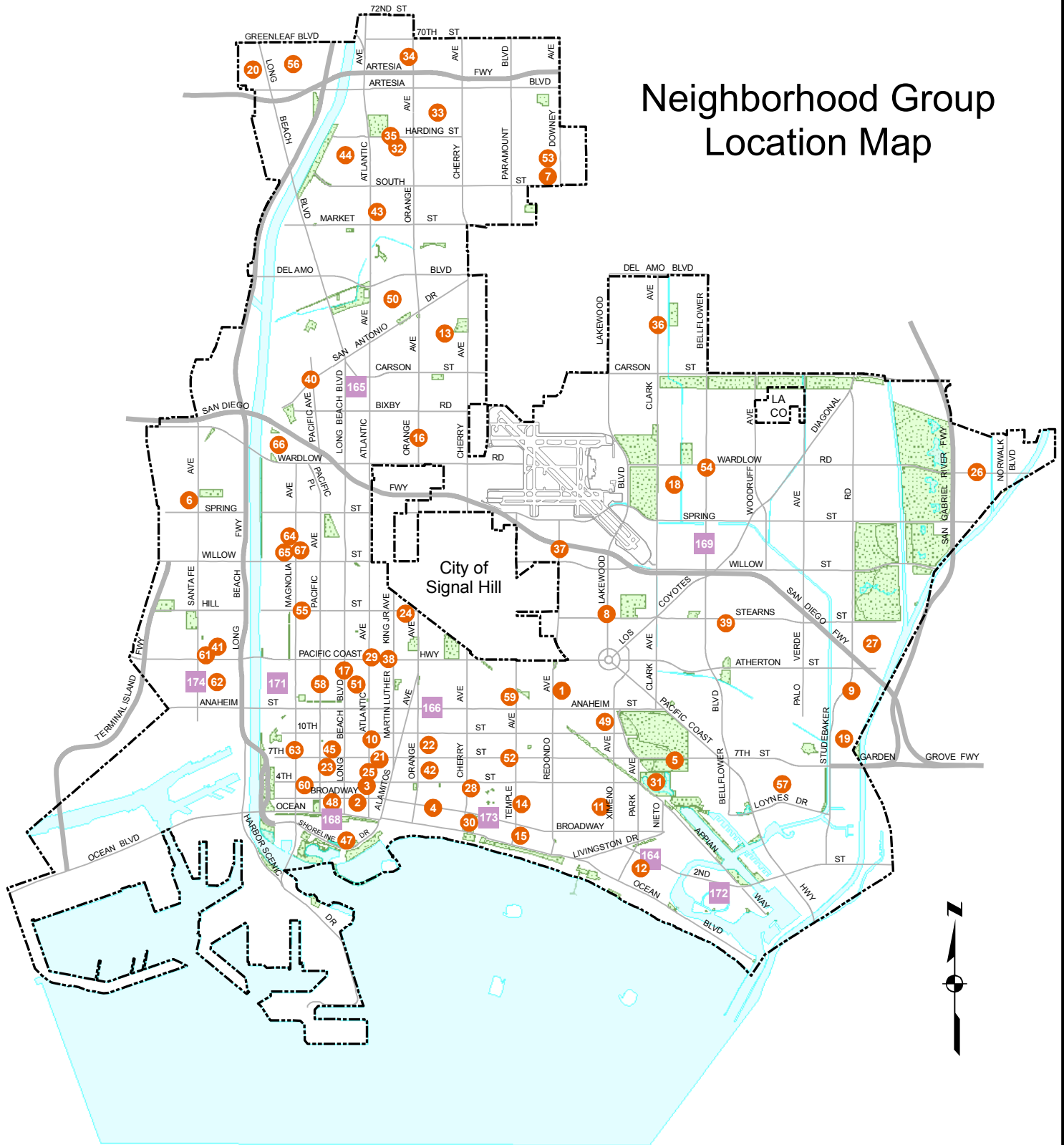
### **BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS**

- 166. Belmont Shore Business Association
- 167. Bixby Knolls Business Improvement Association
- 168. Cambodia Town Inc.
- 169. Cambodian American Business Association
- 170. Downtown Long Beach Associates
- 171. East Spring Street Business Association
- 172. Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce
- 173. Magnolia Industrial Group
- 174. Naples Island Business Association
- 175. On Broadway
- 176. Westside Industrial Council

List Updated: 2/8/2012

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# Neighborhood Group Location Map



## Neighborhood Group

- 13 Neighborhood Association
- 172 Business Association