Housing Plan Element and Fair Share Plan



City of Ocean City 4th Round 2025

Approved by the Planning Board on June 26, 2025

Adopted by the Mayor and Council via Resolution #, on June 25, 2025

Prepared by



Da li

Dan Levin, AICP, PP License No. 6472 Peter Van den Kooy, AICP, PP

License No. 5918

Acknowledgements

Ocean City City Council

Jay A. Gillian, Mayor
Pete Madden, Council President
Terry Crowley Jr. Council Vice President
Keith Hartzell
Jody Levchuk
Dave Winslow
Sean Barnes
Tony Polcini

Ocean City Planning Board

John Loeper (Chair)
Gary Jessel (Vice-Chair)
Dean Adams
Joseph Sheppard
Matthew Vanderschuere
John Birch
Vince Bekier
Sean Barnes
Michael Allegretto
Shannon Halliday (Alternate I)
Teric Stell (Alternate II)

Gary Griffith, Solicitor, Griffith and Carlucci David Scheidegg, Engineer, Schaffer Nassar Scheidegg Randall E. Scheule, Planner, Scheule Planning Solutions Jaime M. Felker, Secretary

Table of Contents

| Introduction | 3 |
|---|---------|
| Inventory of Housing Stock | 5 |
| Analyses | 17 |
| Vacant Land Analysis | 17 |
| Analysis of Multigenerational Family Continuity | 17 |
| Analysis of consistency with the State Development and Redevelopment Plan | 18 |
| FAIR SHARE PLAN | 19 |
| Satisfaction of Rehabilitation Obligation | 19 |
| Satisfaction of Prior Round Obligation | 19 |
| Satisfaction of 3 rd Round Obligation | 19 |
| Unmet Need | |
| Satisfaction of 4 th Round Obligation | |
| Unmet Need | |
| Cost Generation | 22 |
| APPENDIX A - VACANT LAND ANALYSIS MAPS & TABLES | 24-40 |
| APPENDIX B - RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE FOURTH ROUND OBLIGATIONS | 41-45 |
| Appendix C - Market to Affordable Crediting Documentation | 46-51 |
| Appendix D - Windshield Survey | 52-54 |
| Appendix E - Affordable Housing Ordinances | 55-60 |
| APPENDIX F - OCHA DOCUMENTS | 61-105 |
| APPENDIX G - SCATTERED SITE DEED RESTRICTION | 106-113 |
| Appendix H - Spending Plan | 114-122 |
| ADDENDIX I - OTHER DOCUMENTATION | 123 |

Introduction

The City of Ocean City is a coastal municipality located in Cape May County, New Jersey. Encompassing roughly 11.6 square miles, the City occupies most of the barrier island between Great Egg Harbor Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It is bordered by Upper Township to the south, Somers Point to the northwest (via the Route 52 causeway), and the Atlantic Ocean along its eastern shoreline.

The City has prepared this Housing Plan Element and Fair Share Plan in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:93 and the requirements set forth in A4/S50 (Senate Bill No. 50), including the methodology and procedures established for the Fourth Round of affordable housing obligations.

While the New Jersey Fair Housing Act (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-301 et seq.) does not require municipalities to adopt a Fair Share Plan, doing so provides protection from exclusionary zoning litigation, including builder's remedy lawsuits. Similarly, the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law (N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.) does not mandate a Housing Plan Element, but it is a prerequisite for adopting or amending zoning ordinances. Together, the FHA and MLUL require that any adopted Housing Element address the municipality's present and prospective housing needs, with particular attention to low- and moderate-income housing. In accordance with the Fair Housing Act (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-310), as implemented through the Fourth Round methodology and procedures established in A4/S50 (P.L. 2024, c.____), the Housing Element shall include at minimum the following components:

- 1. An inventory of the municipality's housing stock by age, condition, purchase or rental value, occupancy characteristics, and type, including the number of units affordable to low- and moderate-income households and substandard housing capable of being rehabilitated. In conducting this inventory, the municipality shall have access, on a confidential basis, to all necessary property tax assessment records and information in the assessor's office, including but not limited to property record cards.
- 2. A projection of the municipality's housing stock for the next ten years, including the probable future construction of low- and moderate-income housing, taking into account construction permits issued, approved applications for development, and anticipated residential development of lands.
- 3. An analysis of the municipality's demographic characteristics, including but not limited to household size, income level, and age.
- 4. An analysis of the existing and projected employment characteristics within the municipality.
- 5. A determination of the municipality's present and prospective fair share obligation for low- and moderate-income housing, and an assessment of its capacity to accommodate those housing needs, in accordance with the methodologies outlined in A4/S50.
- A consideration of lands and structures most appropriate for the development, conversion, or rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing, including consideration of sites owned by or offered by developers committed to providing affordable housing.

- 7. A map of all sites designated for the production of low- and moderate-income housing and a listing that includes the owner, acreage, lot, and block for each site.
- 8. The location and capacity of existing and proposed water and sewer lines and facilities relevant to the designated housing sites.
- 9. Copies of applications or approvals required for amendments or consistency determinations with applicable area-wide water quality management plans, including wastewater management plans.
- 10. A copy of the most recently adopted master plan, and where required, the immediately preceding adopted master plan.
- 11. For each designated site, a copy of the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands maps where available. If unavailable, appropriate copies of the National Wetlands Inventory maps provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall be submitted.
- 12. A copy of the appropriate United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps for each designated site.
- 13. Any other documentation reasonably necessary to support review and evaluation of the Housing Element under the standards applicable to the Fourth Round.

Ocean City has consistently demonstrated its commitment to fulfilling its constitutional obligation to provide a fair share of affordable housing. In alignment with the New Jersey Fair Housing Act, the City received Prior Round substantive certification from the Council on Affordable Housing (COAH) in October 2000. Following the dissolution of COAH and the transition to a court-supervised compliance process, Ocean City filed a Declaratory Judgment action with the Superior Court of New Jersey in 2015. This action aimed to establish compliance with Third Round affordable housing obligations and to secure immunity from builder's remedy litigation. The Court granted temporary immunity shortly thereafter. Engaging proactively, the City entered into negotiations with the Fair Share Housing Center (FSHC) to formulate a settlement that would satisfy its constitutional requirements.

On April 3, 2019, the Planning Board adopted the City's Third Round Housing Element and Fair Share Plan. A fairness hearing was conducted to assess the adequacy of the Plan and its compliance with constitutional standards. The Court subsequently issued a finding of fairness and compliance, confirming that Ocean City had met its Third Round affordable housing obligations under the Mount Laurel doctrine.

Inventory of Housing Stock

Age of Housing Stock

Almost 50% of the City's housing stock was constructed between 1980 and 2009 and almost 20% between 1980 and 1989 alone. Since 2010, 2,112 housing units have been constructed. This is a slightly higher rate than Cape May County during the same time period.

| Table 1 – Hous | Table 1 – Housing Characteristics | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Constructio | Ocean City | Ocean City Crest | Cape May County | Cape May | | | | |
| n Time | Number of Units | Percent of Units | Number of Units | County Percent | | | | |
| | | | | of Units | | | | |
| Prior to 1939 | 3,329 | 15.9% | 13,262 | 13.3% | | | | |
| 1940 to 1949 | 656 | 3.1% | 3,911 | 3.9% | | | | |
| 1950 to 1959 | 995 | 4.8% | 9,406 | 9.4% | | | | |
| 1960 to 1969 | 1,668 | 8.0% | 9,389 | 9.4% | | | | |
| 1970 to 1979 | 2,468 | 11.8% | 13,746 | 13.8% | | | | |
| 1980 to 1989 | 4,031 | 19.3% | 17,214 | 17.3% | | | | |
| 1990 to 1999 | 2,264 | 10.8% | 9,626 | 9.7% | | | | |
| 2000 to 2009 | 3,387 | 16.2% | 15,407 | 15.5% | | | | |
| 2010 to 2019 | 1,850 | 8.8% | 6,668 | 6.7% | | | | |
| 2020 or later | 262 | 1.3% | 996 | 1.0% | | | | |
| Total | 20,905 | 100% | 99,625 | 100% | | | | |
| Source: 2023 / | American Commur | nity Survey, DP04 5 | -year Estimates | _ | | | | |

Condition of Housing Stock

This plan utilizes the 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, where available, to estimate the number of substandard housing units in Ocean City that are occupied by low and moderate income households. ACS data considers the following factors to estimate the number of substandard housing units:

- Persons per room: 1.01 or more persons per room is an index of overcrowding.
- Plumbing facilities: Inadequate plumbing facilities is indicated by either a lack of exclusive use of plumbing facilities or incomplete plumbing facilities.
- Kitchen facilities: Inadequate facilities are indicated by shared use of a kitchen or the lack of a sink with piped water, a stove or a refrigerator.

Using the above indicators, the table below shows the number of substandard occupied housing in the City of Ocean City.

| Table 2 | | | | |
|--|-------|------------|--|--|
| Condition of Housing Stock | | | | |
| | Total | Percentage | | |
| Number of Persons per Room | | | | |
| • 1.01 or more | 68 | 1.3% | | |
| Plumbing Facilities | | | | |
| Occupied Units with Complete Plumbing Facilities | 5,619 | 100% | | |
| Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| Kitchen Equipment | | | | |
| Occupied Units with Complete Kitchen Facilities | 5,480 | 97.5% | | |
| Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities | 139 | 2.5% | | |
| Total Occupied Units | 5,619 | 100% | | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP04 5-year Estimates | | | | |

The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) indicators were used to estimate the number of substandard housing units in the City of Ocean City. As shown in Table 2, a total of 139 units meet the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA) criteria for deficient housing, which includes units that are overcrowded, lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, or were built more than 50 years ago. In accordance with the methodology outlined in A4/S50 and implemented by the DCA, this figure is used directly to calculate present need. No additional adjustments based on income levels or duplicative household factors were applied, consistent with the standardized present need calculation now utilized statewide.

Purchase or Rental Value of Housing Stock

According to the 2023 ACS, the median value of owner-occupied housing units in Ocean City, New Jersey, was \$719,100, or 82% higher than Cape May County. The table below presents the distribution of these housing units across various value categories.

| Table 3 Value of Owner-Occupied | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|--------|------------|--|
| Units | Oc | ean City | Cape N | May County | |
| Value | Units | Percentage | Units | Percentage | |
| Less than \$50,000 | 20 | 0.5% | 1,168 | 3.3% | |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 20 | 0.5% | 587 | 1.7% | |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 33 | 0.8% | 552 | 1.6% | |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 10 | 0.2% | 2,169 | 6.2% | |
| \$200,000 to \$299,999 | 175 | 4.3% | 6,656 | 18.9% | |
| \$300,000 to \$499,999 | 705 | 17.3% | 11,899 | 33.8% | |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 | 1,955 | 48.0% | 8,585 | 24.4% | |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 1,152 | 28.3% | 3,564 | 10.1% | |
| Total | 4,070 | 100% | 35,180 | 100% | |
| Median (dollars) | \$719,100 \$395,000 | | | 5,000 | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP04 5-year Estimates | | | | | |

According to the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), the median gross rent in Ocean City was \$1,670. The table below presents the distribution of rental units across various rent ranges. This distribution indicates that a third of the rental units fall within the \$1,500–\$1,999 range (33.6%), reflecting the city's rental market dynamics.

| Table 4 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Cost of Rent | Oce | ean City | Cape May County | |
| Occupied Units Paying Rent | Units | Percentage | Units | Percentage |
| Less than \$500 | 87 | 6.3% | 466 | 5.3% |
| \$500-\$999 | 199 | 14.3% | 1,981 | 23.5% |
| \$1,000-\$1,499 | 251 | 18.0% | 2,475 | 29.3% |
| \$1,500-\$1,999 | 468 | 468 33.6% | | 25.7% |
| \$2,000-\$2,499 | 274 | 274 19.7% | | 13.0% |
| \$2,500-\$2,999 | 60 | 60 4.3% | | 2.1% |
| \$3,000 or more | 53 | 3.8% | 199 | 1.2% |
| No Rent Paid | 157 | - | 743 | - |
| Total Occupied Units Paying Rent | 1,392 100.0% | | 8,446 | 100.0% |
| Median (dollars) | \$1,670 | | \$1,345 | |

Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP04 5-year Estimates

Occupancy Characteristics and Types of Housing Units

According to the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), Ocean City, New Jersey, had a total of 20,905 housing units. Of these, 5,619 units were occupied, resulting in an occupancy rate of approximately 26.9%. Among the occupied units, 72.4% were owner-occupied, and 27.6% were renter-occupied.

| Table 5a Owner Occupied/Rentals and Total | Ossay | City | Cana M | lov County |
|--|----------------|------------|--------|------------|
| Occupied Units | Ocear Total | | Total | ay County |
| | าบเลเ | Percentage | าบเลา | Percentage |
| Housing Units | | | | |
| Total Number of Housing Units | 20,905 | 100% | 99,625 | 100% |
| Occupied Units | | | | |
| Total Number of Occupied Housing Units | 5,619 | 26.9% | 44,369 | 44.5% |
| Owner-Occupied | | | | |
| Total Number of Owner-Occupied Housing Units | 4,070 | 72.4% | 35,180 | 79.3% |
| Renter-Occupied | | | | |
| Total Number of Renter-Occupied Housing Units | 1,549 | 27.6% | 9,189 | 20.7% |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP04 5-year Estimates | | | | |

According to the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), Ocean City, New Jersey, had a total of 20,905 housing units, as shown in Table 5b. This data indicates that single-family attached homes constitute the largest share of Ocean City's housing stock, accounting for approximately 40.4% of all units. The next largest category is single-family detached homes, representing 30.0% of the total. The remainder of the housing stock includes a mix of small and mid-sized multifamily structures, with very few mobile homes or other non-traditional housing types.

| Table 5b Housing Units | Ocean City | | Ocaan City | | Cape May Co | unty |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-------------|------|
| Units in | Numbers in | Percentag | Numbers in Structure | Percentage | | |
| Structure | Structure | e | | | | |
| 1 - Unit Detached | 6,265 | 30.0% | 52,140 | 52.3% | | |
| 1 - Unit Attached | 8,441 | 40.4% | 25,363 | 25.5% | | |
| 2 Units | 2,996 | 14.3% | 6,666 | 6.7% | | |
| 3 or 4 Units | 844 | 4.0% | 3,157 | 3.2% | | |
| 5 to 9 Units | 555 | 2.7% | 3,093 | 3.1% | | |
| 10 to 19 Units | 501 | 2.4% | 1,955 | 2.0% | | |
| 20 Units or more | 1,288 | 6.2% | 4,157 | 4.2% | | |
| Mobile Home | 15 | 0.1% | 3,092 | 3.1% | | |
| Other | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 0.0% | | |
| Total | 20,905 | 100% | 99,625 | 100% | | |

Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP04 5-year Estimates

Units Affordable to Low and Moderate Income Households

Low income households are defined as those earning less than or equal to 50 percent of a regional median income. Moderate income households earn more than 50 percent of regional median income, but less than 80 percent of regional median income. Formerly issued by COAH, the Affordable Housing Professionals of New Jersey (AHPNJ) publish annual income limits, which define low and moderate income limits based on household size from one (1) occupant up to eight (8) persons per household. Housing units are to be priced to be affordable to households who could reasonably be expected to live within the housing units. For example, the current Affordable Housing rules require that an efficiency unit be affordable to a household of one (1) as shown below in Table 6.

| Table 6 2024 AHPNJ Income Limits for Cape May County | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| | 1 Person | 2 Persons | 3 Persons | 4 Persons | 5 Persons | | |
| Median Income | \$68,852 | \$73,770 | \$78,688 | \$88,524 | \$98,360 | | |
| Moderate (80% of Median | \$55,081 | \$59,016 | \$62,950 | \$70,819 | \$78,688 | | |
| Low (50% of Median) | \$34,426 | \$36,885 | \$39,344 | \$44,262 | \$49,180 | | |
| Very Low (30% of Median) | \$20,655 | \$22,131 | \$23,606 | \$26,557 | \$29,508 | | |
| Source: April 2024, AHPNJ 2024 Affordable Housing Regional Income Limits | | | | | | | |

To be considered affordable, an owner-occupied unit should not require more than 28 percent of a household's gross income to cover principal, interest, taxes, and insurance, following a minimum down payment of five percent. For rental units, affordability is defined as a household paying no more than 30 percent of its gross income on rent and utilities. These tables indicate that in Ocean City, approximately 32.5% of owner-occupied households and 58.8% of renter-occupied households are cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs. This highlights a significant affordability challenge, particularly among renters in the city.

| Table 7a Ocean City Monthly Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in Owner-Occupied Units | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Percentage of Income | Number | Percentage | | | | | |
| Less than 20% | 849 | 42.3% | | | | | |
| 20% to 29% | 506 | 25.3% | | | | | |
| 30% or more | 651 | 32.5% | | | | | |
| Total | 2,006 | 100% | | | | | |
| Not computed 7 X | | | | | | | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates | | | | | | | |

| Table 7b Ocean City Monthly Housing Cost | s as Percentage of Housel | nold Income in Rental | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Units Percentage of Income | Number | Percentage | | |
| Less than 15% | 163 | 11.7% | | |
| 15% to 19.9% | 97 | 7.0% | | |
| 20% to 24.9% | 63 | 4.5% | | |
| 25% to 29.9% | 251 | 18.0% | | |
| 30% to 34.9% | 60 | 4.3% | | |
| 35% or more | 758 | 54.5% | | |
| Total | 1,392 | 100% | | |
| Not computed | 157 | (X) | | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP04 5-year Estimates | | | | |

Projected Housing Stock

Between 2013 and 2023, Ocean City issued building permits for 2,398 new housing units. During the same period, the City also approved permits for the demolition of 1,670 units. This resulted in a net gain of 728 housing units, as shown in Table 8. This trend reflects Ocean City's ongoing focus on infill development and the redevelopment of older structures, particularly aging single-family homes and small multi-family properties, rather than large-scale greenfield construction.

| Table 8 Dwelling | Units Authorized | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Year | Residential Building Permits Issued | Residential Demolitions | Total Added |
| 2013 | 275 | 295 | -20 |
| 2014 | 273 | 207 | 66 |
| 2015 | 244 | 162 | 82 |
| 2016 | 210 | 22 | 188 |
| 2017 | 225 | 21 | 204 |
| 2018 | 203 | 144 | 59 |
| 2019 | 203 | 190 | 13 |
| 2020 | 208 | 145 | 63 |
| 2021 | 222 | 223 | -1 |
| 2022 | 215 | 172 | 43 |
| 2023 | 120 | 89 | 31 |
| Total | 2,398 | 1,670 | 728 |
| | | 14 ACC 1 DI 1 1 C | ^ |

Source: New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards

Municipality's Demographic Characteristics

Ocean City, New Jersey, has experienced notable population fluctuations over the past seven decades. The city saw significant growth during the mid-20th century, followed by periods of decline and stabilization in subsequent decades. The largest drop was between 2000 and 2010, when the population declined by over 23%. The table below summarizes historical population trends for Ocean City from 1950 through 2023.

| Table Ocear | 9 n City Populat | ion Characte | ristics 1950-2 | 023 | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | , | Ocean City | | | Cape May Cou | unty |
| Year | Population | Population | Percentage | Population | Population | Percentage |
| | | Change | Change | | Change | Change |
| 1950 | 6,040 | _ | _ | 37,131 | - | - |
| 1960 | 7,618 | 15,78 | 26.13% | 48,555 | 11,424 | 30.77% |
| 1970 | 10,575 | 2,957 | 38.82% | 59,554 | 10,999 | 22.65% |
| 1980 | 13,949 | 3,374 | 31.91% | 82,266 | 22,712 | 38.14% |
| 1990 | 15,512 | 1,563 | 11.218% | 95,089 | 12,823 | 15.59% |
| 2000 | 15,378 | -134 | -0.86% | 102,326 | 7,237 | 7.61% |
| 2010 | 11,701 | -3,677 | -23.91% | 97,265 | -5,061 | -4.95% |
| 2020 | 11,229 | -472 | -4.03% | 95,263 | -2,002 | -2.06% |
| 2023 | 11,242 (est.) | 13 | 0.12% | 94,610 | -653 | -0.69% |
| Sourc | es: US Cer | nsus, New | Jersey Dep | artment of | Labor and | South Jersey |
| Trans | Transportation Planning Authority; Cape May County Demographics | | | | | |

Over the past decade, both Ocean City and Cape May County have experienced a clear demographic shift toward an older population. As shown in Table 10, the share of residents aged 65 and over in Ocean City increased by an estimated 4.3 percentage points, now making up approximately 34.2 % of the City's total population. Concurrently, nearly all younger age cohorts—particularly those under 45—have declined slightly as a share of the population in both geographies. These patterns reflect broader regional aging dynamics and indicate that Ocean City is evolving into an increasingly retirement-oriented community, with limited growth among younger families and working-age residents. The City's median age of 57.3 underscores this trend and sits notably above the countywide median of 51.4.

| Table 10 Population Co | omparison by Age | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Age Group | Ocean City | Ocean City | Cape May County | Cape May County |
| | 2013 | 2023 | 2013 | 2023 |
| Under 5 | 4.3% | 1.8% | 4.7% | 4.3% |
| 5 to 14 | 7.5% | 8.4% | 10.2% | 10.0% |
| 15 to 24 | 11.6% | 10.7% | 11.8% | 9.4% |
| 25 to 44 | 17.1% | 14.5% | 19.9% | 19.8% |
| 45 to 64 | 29.5% | 30.5% | 31.4% | 27.9% |
| 65 and over | 29.9% | 34.2% | 22.2% | 28.6% |
| Total | 11,640 | 11,620 | 96,684 | 95,236 |
| Median Age | 53.1 | 57.3 | 47.7 | 51.4 |

Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP05 5-year Estimates

Ocean City has a comparatively high household income profile reflective of its coastal location and significant population of homeowners and retirees. According to the 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the median household income in the city is \$101,782—substantially higher than the Cape May County median of \$88,046. A quarter of Ocean City households earn \$200,000 or more annually, and over half earn \$100,000 or more, signaling a concentration in upper-income brackets. In contrast, households earning below \$35,000 make up less than 20 % of the total, indicating relatively low rates of poverty compared to the broader region. These figures underscore Ocean City's standing as a stable and relatively affluent residential community, shaped by high home values, limited housing turnover, and a demographic skewed toward older, financially secure households. A full distribution of household income for Ocean City and Cape May County is presented below in Table 11.

| Table 11 | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|--|
| Households by Income | | | |
| Income Level | Ocean City | Cape May County | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 2.0% | 3.3% | |
| \$10,000-\$14,999 | 2.1% | 3.3% | |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 7.0% | 5.1% | |
| \$25,000-\$34,999 | 9.0% | 6.8% | |
| \$35,000-\$49,999 | 7.1% | 9.6% | |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 13.4% | 14.7% | |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 8.8% | 13.4% | |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 14.5% | 18.5% | |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 11.0% | 10.9% | |
| \$200,000 or more | 25.1% | 14.4% | |
| Median Household Income | \$101,782 | \$88,046 | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP03 5-year Estimates | | | |

According to the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), Ocean City is home to 5,619 occupied households. Of these, a slight majority—approximately 50.3%—are family households, while about 45.7% are non-family households, which often include individuals living alone or with unrelated roommates. A relatively small portion of households—estimated at under 14.5%—include children, underscoring the city's demographic skew toward older adults, retirees, and seasonal residents. The household composition reflects Ocean City's identity as a mature, coastal community with a significant share of aging, financially stable residents and relatively few younger families. This trend contributes to the city's stable but slow-growing population and relatively small average household size. See Table 12 for a breakdown of household types.

| Table 12 | | | |
|---|--------|------------|--|
| Household by Type | | | |
| Household Type | Number | Percentage | |
| Total Occupied Households | 5,619 | 100% | |
| Married-couple Households | 2,827 | 50.3% | |
| Cohabiting couple family | 218 | 0.03% | |
| Female householder, no spouse and partner present | 1,493 | 26.5% | |
| > Female householder living alone | 1,128 | 20.0% | |
| Male householder, no spouse and partner present | 1,081 | 19.2% | |
| > Male householder living alone | 830 | 14.7% | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, B11012 5-year Estimates | | | |

Employment Characteristics

Based on the 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Ocean City has a total of 5,270 employed residents. The majority of these individuals are employed in the private sector, followed by government workers and self-employed individuals. See table 13.

| Table 13 Classification of Workers | | | |
|--|--------|------------|--|
| Class | Number | Percentage | |
| Private Wage and Salary | 3,961 | 75.2% | |
| Government Workers | 4961 | 18.2% | |
| Self Employed | 325 | 6.2% | |
| Unpaid Family Workers | 23 | 0.4% | |
| Total | 5,270 | 100% | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey , DP03 5-year Estimates | | | |

Based on the 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Ocean City's employed residents are distributed across various economic sectors. The leading industries include educational, health, and social services (a quarter of all employees); and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services. The City's workforce sector data is shown below in table 14.

| Table 14 | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|--|
| Workforce by Sector | | | |
| Sector | Number of | Percentage of | |
| | Employees | Workforce | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining | 19 | 0.4% | |
| Construction | 479 | 9.1% | |
| Manufacturing | 401 | 7.6% | |
| Wholesale trade | 72 | 1.4% | |
| Retail Trade | 431 | 8.2% | |
| Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities | 240 | 4.6% | |
| Information | 98 | 1.9% | |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 433 | 8.2% | |
| Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, | 577 | 10.9% | |
| and Waste Management Services | | | |
| Educational, Health, and Social Services | 1,330 | 25.2% | |
| Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and | 745 | 14.1% | |
| Food Services | | | |
| Other Services | 155 | 2.9% | |
| Public Administration | 290 | 5.5% | |
| Total | 5,270 | 100% | |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP03 5-year Estimates | | | |
| | | | |

The workforce occupation characteristics in Ocean City were analyzed to better understand the City's economic profile. As shown in Table 15, Ocean City has an equal share of workers employed in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services and educational, health, and social services compared to Cape May County overall. These sectors reflect Ocean City's strong ties to tourism, seasonal service industries, and older resident care. In contrast, Cape May County maintains slightly higher representation in retail trade and public administration. Table 15 presents a comparative view of occupational characteristics between Ocean City and Cape May County.

| Table 15 | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Occupational Characteristics | Onner Oite | Cana May Caynty |
| Sector | Ocean City (Percentage) | Cape May County (Percentage) |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and | (Fercentage) | 1.3% |
| Mining | 0.4% | |
| Construction | 9.1% | 8.8% |
| Manufacturing | 7.6% | 4.4% |
| Wholesale trade | 1.4% | 2.2% |
| Retail Trade | 8.2% | 10.4% |
| Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities | 4.6% | 3.5% |
| Information | 1.9% | 1.5% |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 8.2% | 7.0% |
| Professional, Scientific, Management, | | 9.6% |
| Administrative, and Waste Management Services | 10.9% | |
| Educational, Health, and Social Services | 25.2% | 25.2% |
| Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, | 14.1% | 14.3% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 14.170 | |
| Other Services | 2.9% | 4.2% |
| Public Administration | 5.5% | 7.4% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |
| Source: 2023 American Community Survey, DP03 | 5-year Estimates | |

In addition, in order to understand what implications this employment data has for the City and understand what the employment field and area trends are for Ocean City and Cape May County, the New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) has prepared projections, which analyze the expected increase or decrease in a particular employment sector by the year 2032. This data has been summarized and is illustrated within table 16.

| Table 16 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------|-----------|--|
| Cape May County Projected Employment | | | | | |
| Industry | 2022 Actual | 2032 Projected | Numeric | Outlook | |
| | Employment | Employment | Change | | |
| Accommodation and Food | 10,787 | 10,914 | 127 | Stable | |
| Services | | | | | |
| Administrative and Support | 1,410 | 1,443 | 3 | Stable | |
| and Waste Management and | | | | | |
| Remediation Services | | | | | |
| Arts, Entertainment and | 1,974 | 2,191 | 217 | Growing | |
| Recreation | | | | | |
| Construction | 2,708 | 2,886 | 178 | Growing | |
| Educational Services | 3,005 | 3,174 | 169 | Growing | |
| Finance and Insurance | 932 | 839 | -93 | Declining | |
| Government | 4,913 | 4,869 | -44 | Declining | |
| Health Care and Social | 4,554 | 4,727 | 173 | Stable | |
| Assistance | | | | | |
| Information | 184 | 176 | -8 | Declining | |
| Management of Companies and | 159 | 159 | 0 | Stable | |
| Enterprises | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,085 | 1,117 | 32 | Stable | |
| Other Services (except | 1,926 | 2,040 | 114 | Growing | |
| Government) | | | | | |
| Professional, Scientific, and | 1,170 | 1,223 | 53 | Stable | |
| Technical Services | | | | | |
| Real Estate and Rental and | 876 | 895 | 19 | Stable | |
| Leasing | | | | | |
| Retail Trade | 6,948 | 6,993 | 45 | Stable | |
| Transportation and | 306 | 313 | 7 | Stable | |
| Warehousing | | | | | |
| Utilities | 85 | 74 | -11 | Declining | |
| Wholesale Trade | 669 | 691 | 22 | Stable | |
| Total (All Industries) | 43,691 | 44,724 | 1,033 | Growing | |
| Source: New Jersey Department | · | • | | | |

The most significant job growth is projected in arts, entertainment and recreation, construction, and health care and social assistance. These trends reflect shifting demands in service-oriented and infrastructure-supportive industries, and a portion of these job gains will likely impact the Ocean City workforce either directly or indirectly, supporting economic opportunity in the region.

Analyses

Vacant Land Analysis

The City of Ocean City conducted a comprehensive Vacant Land Analysis (VLA) to assess its realistic development potential and identify land available to meet its affordable housing obligations. This assessment reviewed tax records, zoning designations, and physical site constraints such as wetlands, flood zones, and parcel size thresholds. Below is a summary of the results:

All parcels listed in the ROSI (Recreation and Open Space Inventory) were excluded from the VLA due to their dedication for public recreation, natural preservation, or open space use. These included multiple parks across the city—such as those within Blocks 100, 101, and 12—ensuring these lands remain protected for community use. As these sites are not available for development, they were excluded from the City's developable acreage.

The city also reviewed a number of properties coded as vacant under the MOD IV Tax Assessment data. Most parcels were either under the minimum viable size of 0.83 acres or entirely constrained by environmental factors such as wetlands, buffers, Special Flood Hazard Areas, and stormwater easements. Parcels like those along Bay Avenue, Simpson Avenue, and Haven Avenue, although sizable on paper, were determined to be 100% environmentally constrained. Additionally, over 700 parcels were removed from consideration after being identified as falsely coded vacant—such as parking lots, ROSI sites, boat slips, and beach-related parcels.

As a result, no properties identified in the VLA provided viable, unconstrained acreage for development. Based on the results of the VLA, the City of Ocean City's total Realistic Development Potential (RDP) is 0 units. See Appendix A.

Analysis of Multigenerational Family Continuity

The 2024 FHA requires an analysis of the extent to which municipal ordinances and other local factors advance or detract from the goal of preserving multigenerational family continuity as expressed in the recommendations of the Multigenerational Family Housing Continuity Commission, adopted pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection f. of section 1 of P.L.2021, c. 273 (C.52:27D-329.20). The Commission has the primary goal of enabling senior citizens to reside at the homes of their extended families, thereby preserving and enhancing multigenerational family continuity.

A review of the City's ordinances indicates that there are no ordinances that would specifically create a detraction from meeting the Commission's goal of enabling senior citizens to reside at the homes of their extended families. Notable characteristics of the City's housing stock, which promote multigenerational family continuity include the presence of many large homes and

residential structures that contain three or more bedrooms, and a variety of housing stock in terms of for-sale and rental units in the form of single-family and multi-family units.

In addition, Ocean City permits accessory dwelling units within a single-family or two-family dwelling. While accessory apartments are restricted to income-eligible households, lower-income seniors on a fixed income could be eligible to live in close proximity to their family while maintaining autonomy. Lastly, the City's affordable housing ordinance requires at least 20% of all affordable housing units within inclusionary developments to be three-bedroom units.

Analysis of consistency with the State Development and Redevelopment Plan

The City's Fourth Round Housing Element and Fair Share Plan is consistent with the 2001 State Development and Redevelopment Plan (SDRP) as the approved and proposed projects outlined in the Fair Share Plan provide ample opportunity for the construction of affordable housing. All of Ocean City is designated as Planning Area 5B Environmentally Sensitive Barrier Island. Pursuant to the SDRP, housing in PA5B areas should "Provide for housing choices through redevelopment, new construction, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse. Preserve the existing housing stock through maintenance, rehabilitation and flexible regulation."

The development of limited but targeted affordable housing in PA5B is consistent with the overall State Development and Redevelopment Plan goal to direct redevelopment and growth into existing "centers" on the barrier islands where infrastructure can support the development and services such as open space, retail shopping, public transportation, schools are within walking distance. Adequate sewer and water capacity are available for development identified in this plan in Ocean City. Ocean City is located within CAFRA, and all development applications that are subject to CAFRA regulations and processes will be followed as required.

Fair Share Plan

Satisfaction of Rehabilitation Obligation

PRESENT NEED (REHABILITATION OBLIGATION) - 33

Ocean City approved Resolution 25-61-248 on January 23rd, 2025 that committed the City to DCA's rehabilitation figure of 160 units. The resolution, while accepting of DCA's determined obligation, reserved the right for Ocean City to adjust its position. Since approving the resolution, the City has conducted a structural conditions survey (colloquially referred to as a "windshield survey") to demonstrate that the Present Need figure determined by DCA should be revised down to reflect more accurate conditions in the City. The Windshield Survey was conducted in portions of Ocean City within which the Construction Official, based upon his knowledge of and experience with the housing stock in Ocean City, includes units which may fall into the category of "in need of rehabilitation". Specifically, his staff drove the area bounded by 1st Street to the north, 20th Street to the south, Asbury Avenue to the east and Bay Avenue to the west, inclusive. Other areas were excluded due to their nature as either being areas of extremely valuable housing units occupied by wealthier households and/or new construction and not in need of rehabilitation.

This survey determined a total of 33 housing units that were structurally deficient and may be occupied by income qualified households. As such, the City submits that its Present Need obligation for the Fourth Round should be adjusted to 33 units from the 160 determined by DCA. The City will continue to implement the housing rehabilitation program that it has in place with Triad Associates.

Satisfaction of Prior Round Obligation

PRIOR ROUND (1987-1999) - 411 UNITS

Ocean City has a Prior Round obligation of 411 units. The City received a vacant land adjustment as part of COAH's substantive certification on October 4, 2000 that reduced this obligation to a realistic development potential of eight (8) units with an unmet need of 403 units. This obligation was combined with the 3rd round obligation per the July 18, 2018 settlement agreement.

Satisfaction of 3rd Round Obligation

THIRD ROUND (1999-2025) - 1,276 UNITS

Per the 2018 settlement agreement with Fair Share Housing Center, Ocean City combined both the prior round and 3rd round obligations and prepared a plan to address the total 1,687 units. Because of a lack of vacant and developable land, the City and FSHC agreed to an RDP of 59 units. The 59 unit RDP was addressed with the following compliance mechanisms:

For-Sale Family Units

Simpson Ave Homes – two family for-sale homes were developed in 2002 at 613 and 626 Simpson Ave (Bl. 607 L. 10 & Bl. 608 L. 15).

Market to Affordable Program – Ocean City committed to undertaking three (3) for-sale units as part of a Market to Affordable Program, administered by Triad Associates. To date, one (1) unit