

INCREASING TO HIGH-OPPORTUNITY NEIGHBORHOODS IN CALIFORNIA FOR LOW-INCOME PEOPLE AND PEOPLE OF COLOR

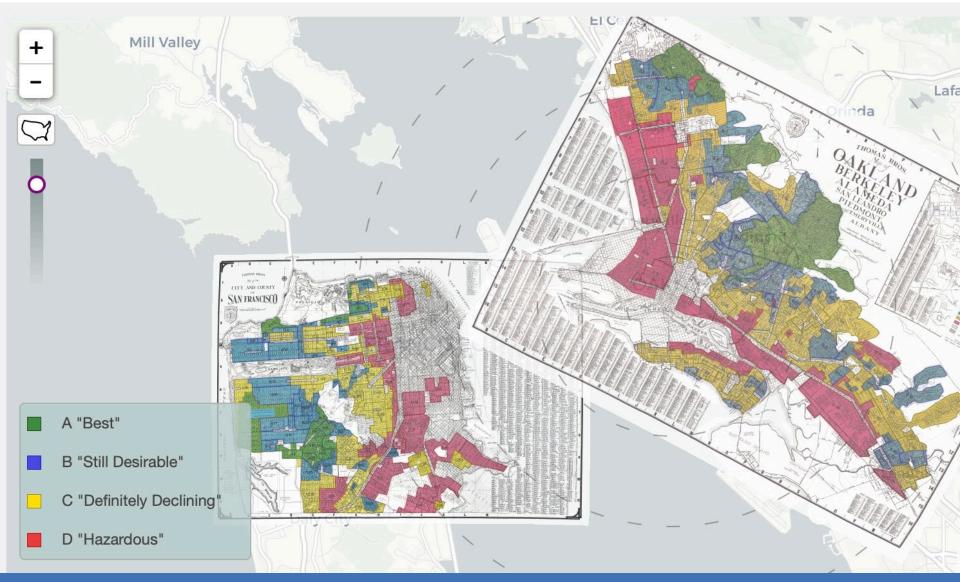
Dan Rinzler California Housing Partnership

CBPC Conference March 27, 2019

About the California Housing Partnership

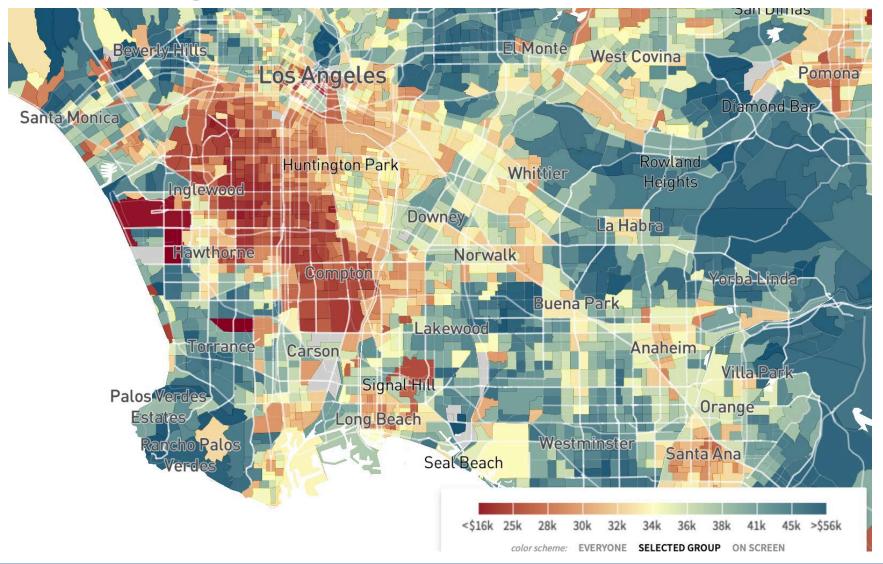
- Created by the State Legislature in 1988 (no ongoing state funding).
- Work across California with nonprofit and government housing agencies to create and preserve housing affordable to lowerincome households.
- In 30 years, our staff has helped private and public housing agencies leverage \$18 billion in funding to create and preserve more than 70,000 affordable homes.
- Also provide research and leadership on housing policy and funding issues.

Post-war redlining + other racist housing policies created a racially segregated geography of opportunity



Source: University of Richmond Digital Scholarship Lab, 2019. "Mapping Inequality: Redlining in New Deal America."

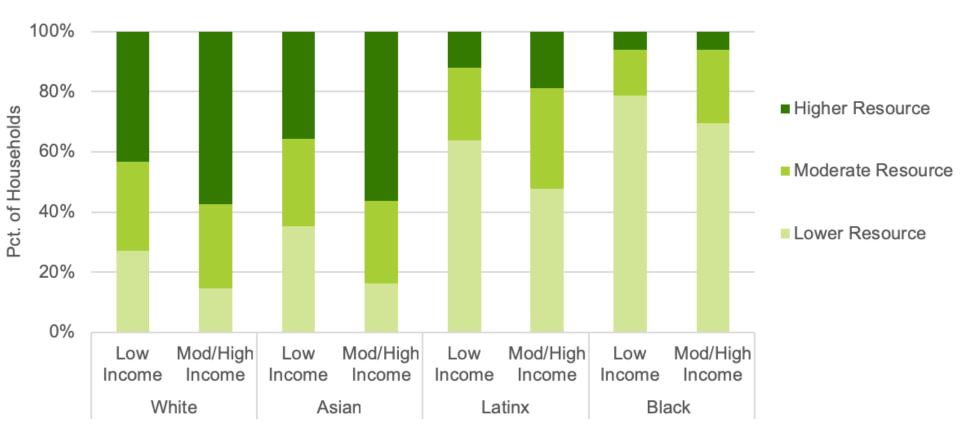
Neighborhoods account for most of the variation in longterm earnings of children from low-income families



Source: Opportunityatlas.org. Results shown for children whose parents were low-income (all races and genders).

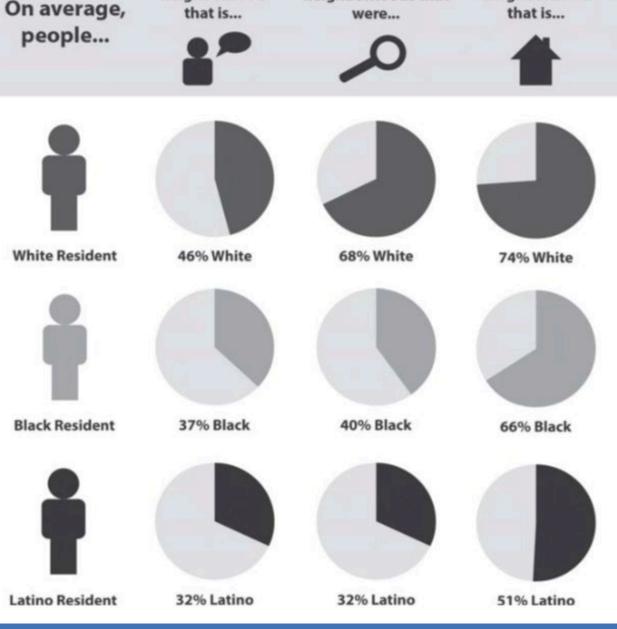
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Race appears to be a stronger determinant of who lives in high-resource neighborhoods than income



San Francisco Bay Area (2015)

Segregation patterns do not reflect actual location preferences of people of color



Searched in

neighborhoods that

Now living in a

neighborhood

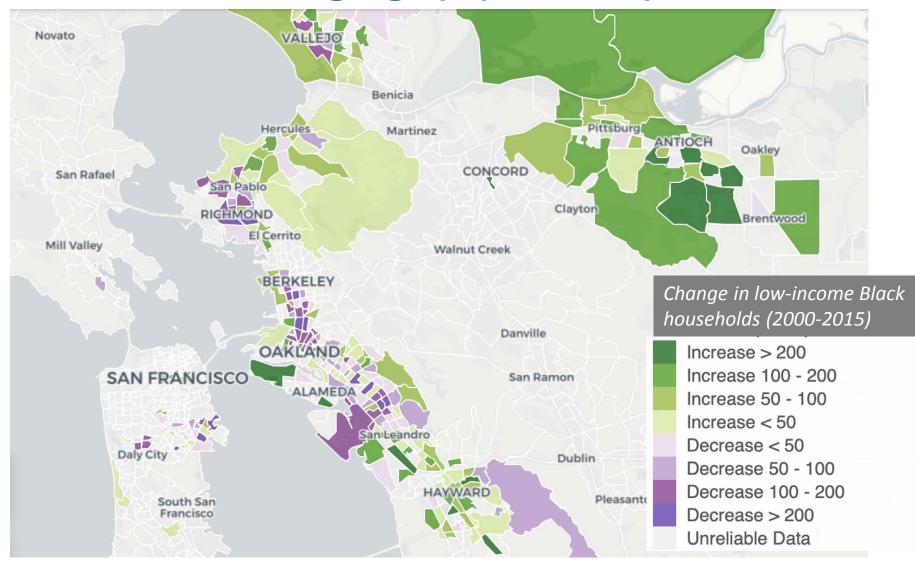
Say they want a

neighborhood

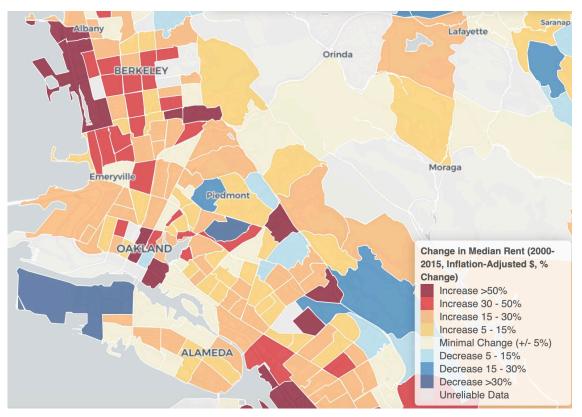
Data cited from a 2004-2005 survey conducted in Cook County, Illinois (which includes Chicago). Source: Krysan, et al. 2015. Diverse Neighborhoods: The (mis)Match Between Attitudes and Actions. PRRAC, Poverty & Race, Vol 24, No. 4.

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Recent trend of re-segregation: as housing prices rose from 2000-2015, the racial geography of the Bay Area shifted



Low-income households of color were more vulnerable to rent increases than low-income White households

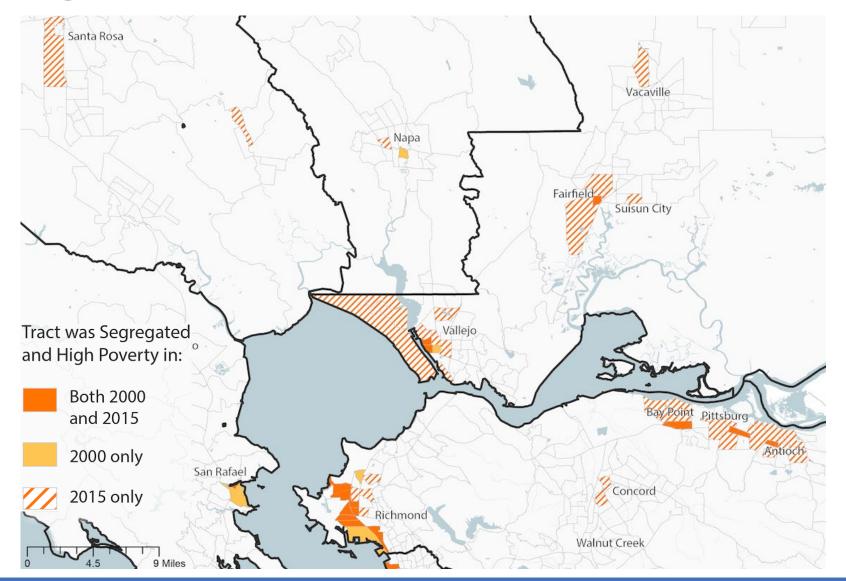


Change in median rent paid, 2000-2015 (% change, inflation-adjusted)

30% tract-level increase in median rent (adjusted for inflation) in Bay Area from 2000-2015 associated with:

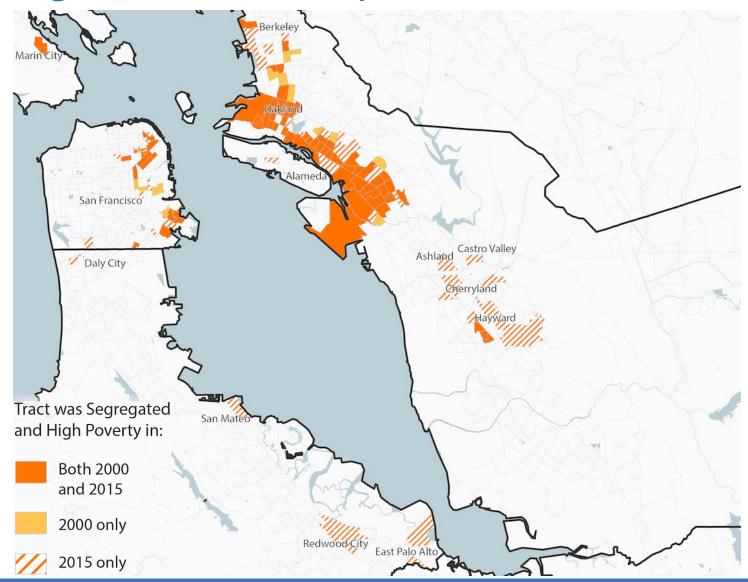
- 28% decrease in lowincome households of color
- No relationship with number of low-income White households

The landscape of high-poverty & racially segregated neighborhoods in the Bay Area shifted between 2000 & 2015



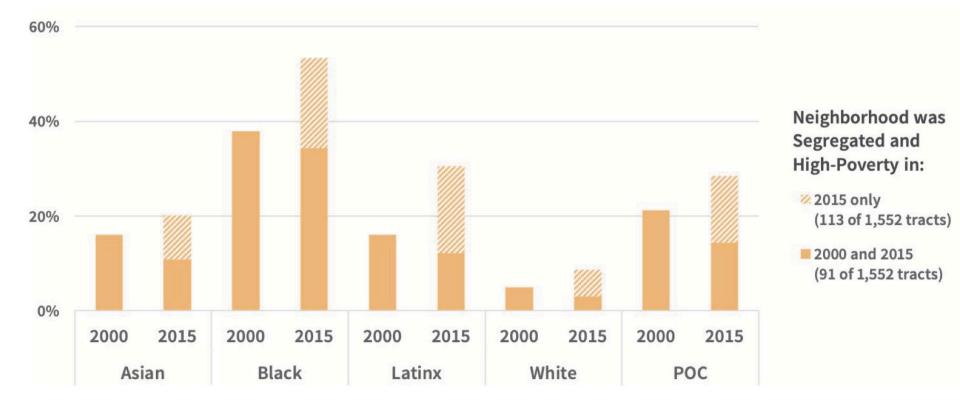
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

The landscape of high-poverty & racially segregated neighborhoods in the Bay Area shifted between 2000 & 2015



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

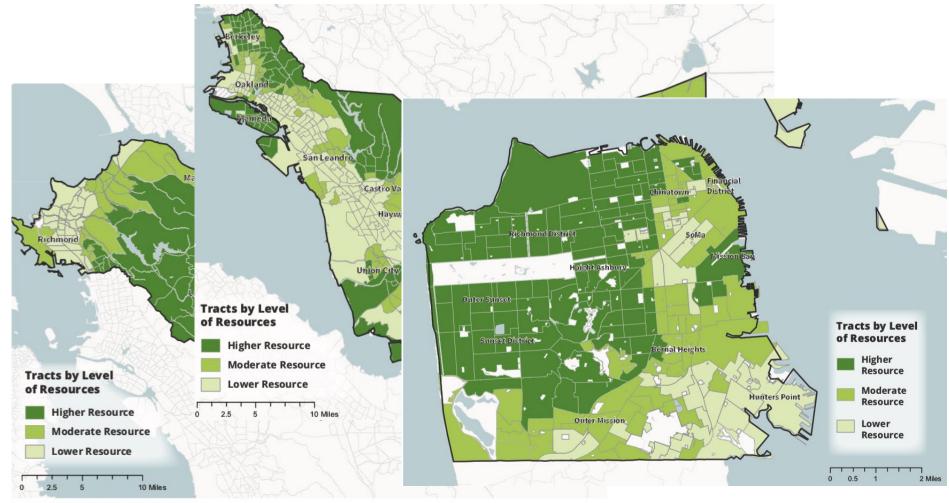
Displacement & migration of low-income people of color contributed to new concentrations of segregation and poverty



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (Table P007), ACS 2011-2015 (Table B03002)

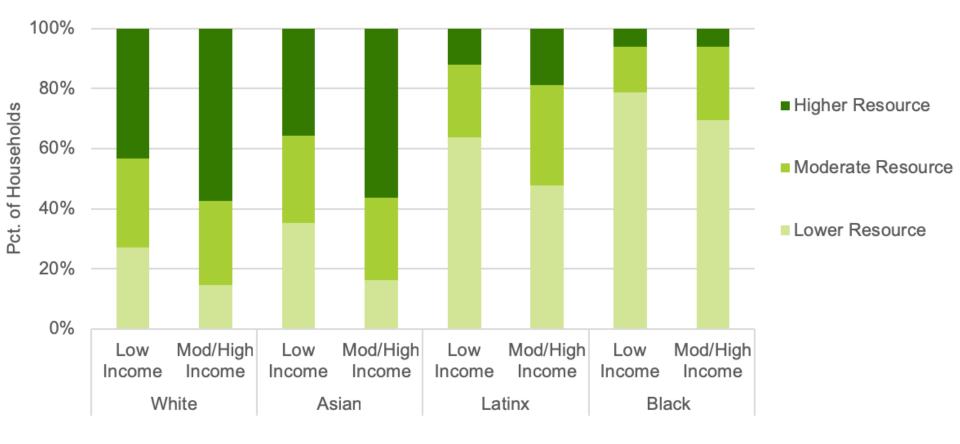
Geography of opportunity in the Bay Area

"resources" = tract-level predictors of upward economic mobility for low-income children



Source: California Fair Housing Task Force, 2017

Access to high-resource neighborhoods more pronounced between racial groups than between incomes of same race



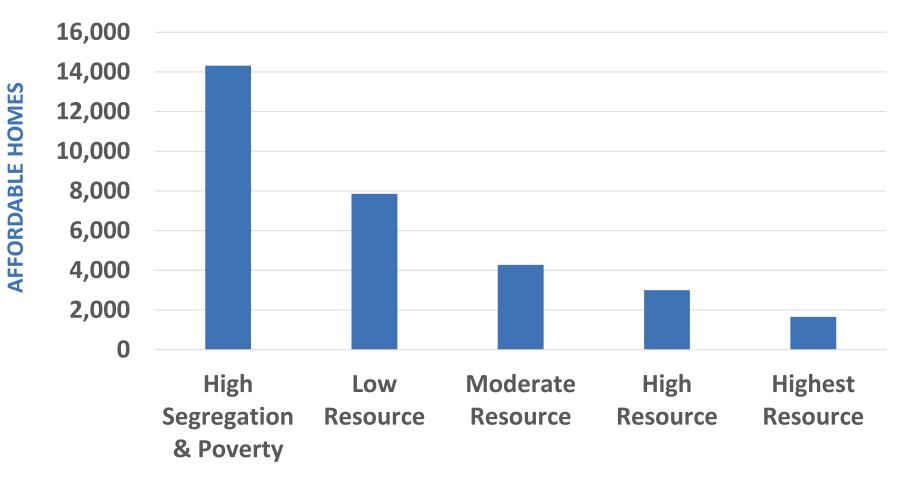
State and local housing policy & investments should affirmatively help low-income people of color live in any neighborhood & reduce neighborhood inequality

- Create new affordable homes in high-resource neighborhoods;
- 2. Stabilize housing prices and protect tenants neighborhoods where prices are rising fastest; and
- Increase economic opportunity and institutional supports in racially segregated, high-poverty neighborhoods.

California Housing Funding Agency (TCAC/HCD) Opportunity Map Indicators & Filters

DOMAIN	INDICATOR	
Economics and Mobility	Poverty	SANTAROSA
	Adult education	Napa
	Employment	Vallejo
	Proximity to entry-level jobs	
	Median home value	Berkeley
Health and	CalEnviroscreen 3.0 indicators	SAN FRANCISCO
Environment		
Education	Math proficiency	SanMateo
	Reading proficiency	SAN JOSE
	High school graduation rates	
	Student poverty rate	
Filter (for "lowest resource" tracts)	Racially segregated and high-poverty	

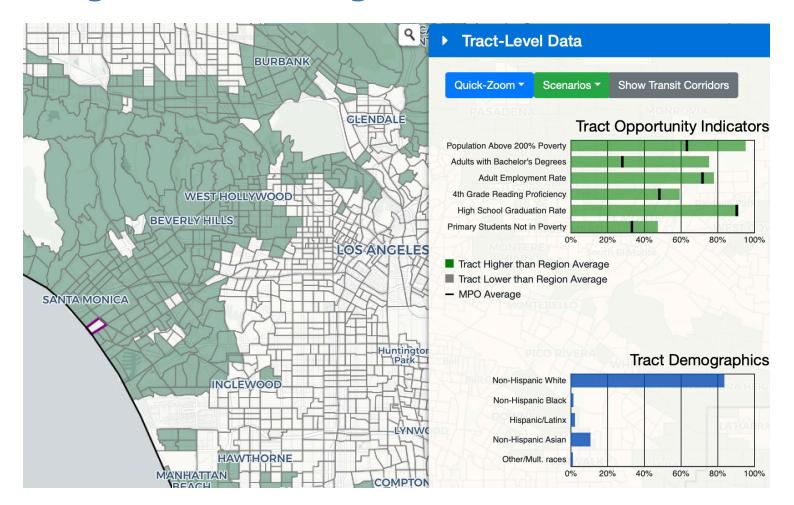
Family new construction 9% LIHTC affordable housing STATEWIDE (2003-2015)



TRACT CATEGORY IN TCAC MAP

Source: California Fair Housing Task Force, 2017

Land use challenge: lack of available multifamily sites in higher resource neighborhoods



MappingOpportunityCA.org - new mapping tool to inform zoning reform proposals

New and Proposed State Laws + Resources

• 2018

- <u>Props 1 & 2</u>: \$6 billion for creating and preserving affordable homes
- <u>AB686</u>: creates AFFH requirement for California
- <u>AB1771</u>: introduces AFFH goals in Regional Housing Needs Allocation Process

• 2019

- Replacement for affordable housing funding lost due to eliminating redevelopment agencies in 2011 (SB5, AB11)
- New \$ for State low-income housing tax credit? (AB10)
- Zoning reform (SB50/AB1279)



CONTACT

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