Smart Valley Places

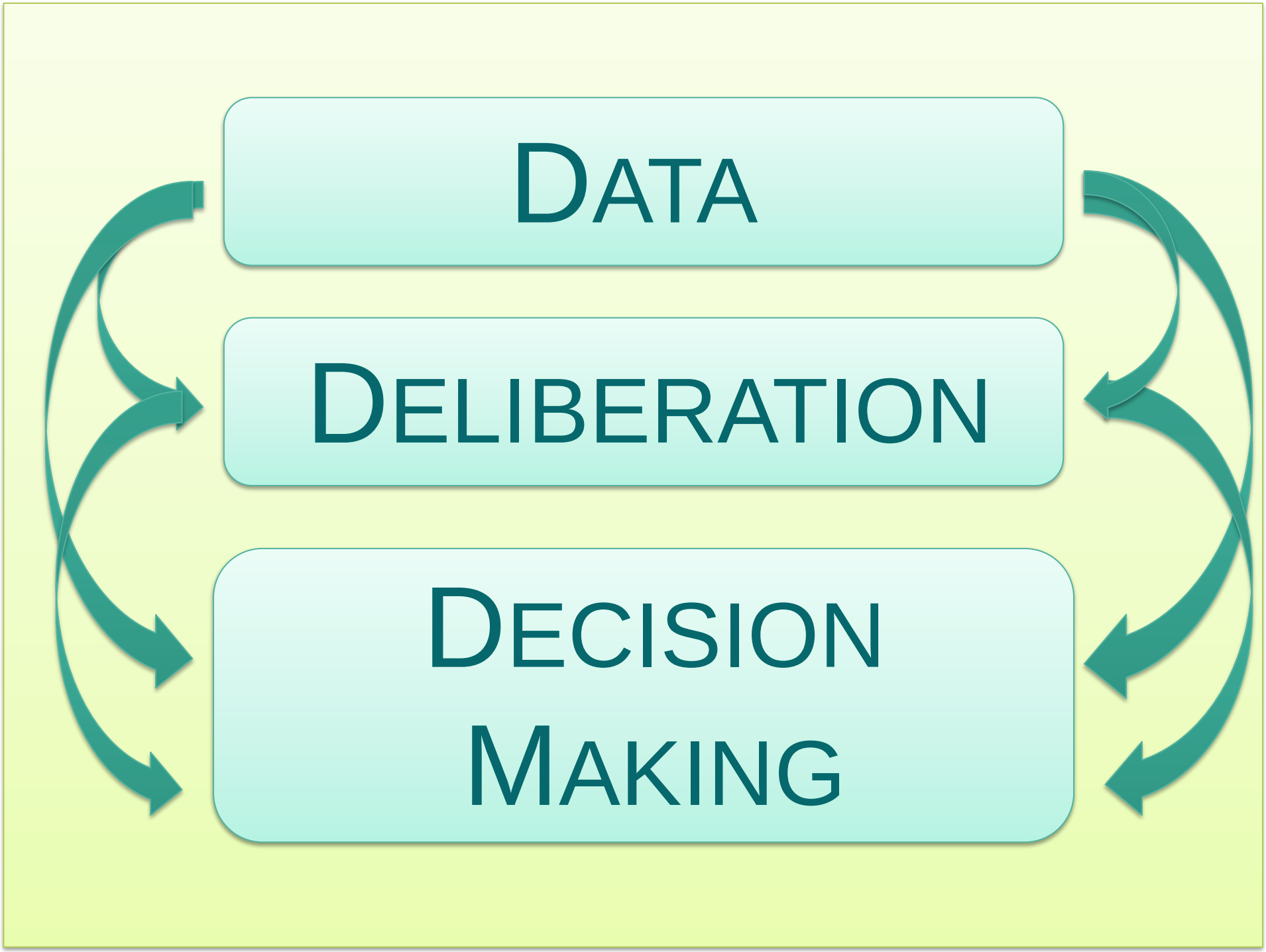
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUITY PRESENTATION

Maya Abood
California Coalition for Rural Housing

WHAT IS A FHEA?

Regional Fair Housing and Equity Assessment

- Entrée into Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
- Analyzes patterns in racial, ethnic and economic segregation
- Analyzes disparity in access to opportunity
- Informs regional investment strategies (ideally)
- Not legally binding

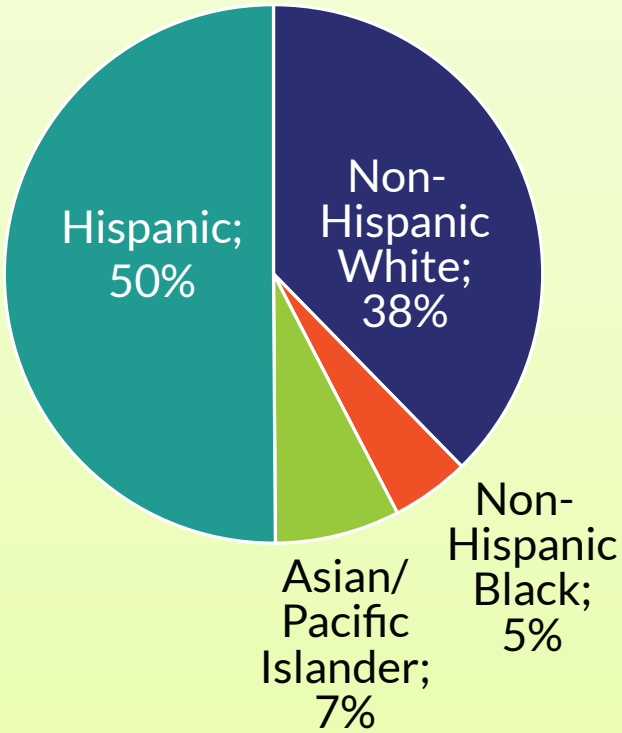

Data
Deliberation
Decision Making

WHAT DID WE CONCLUDE?

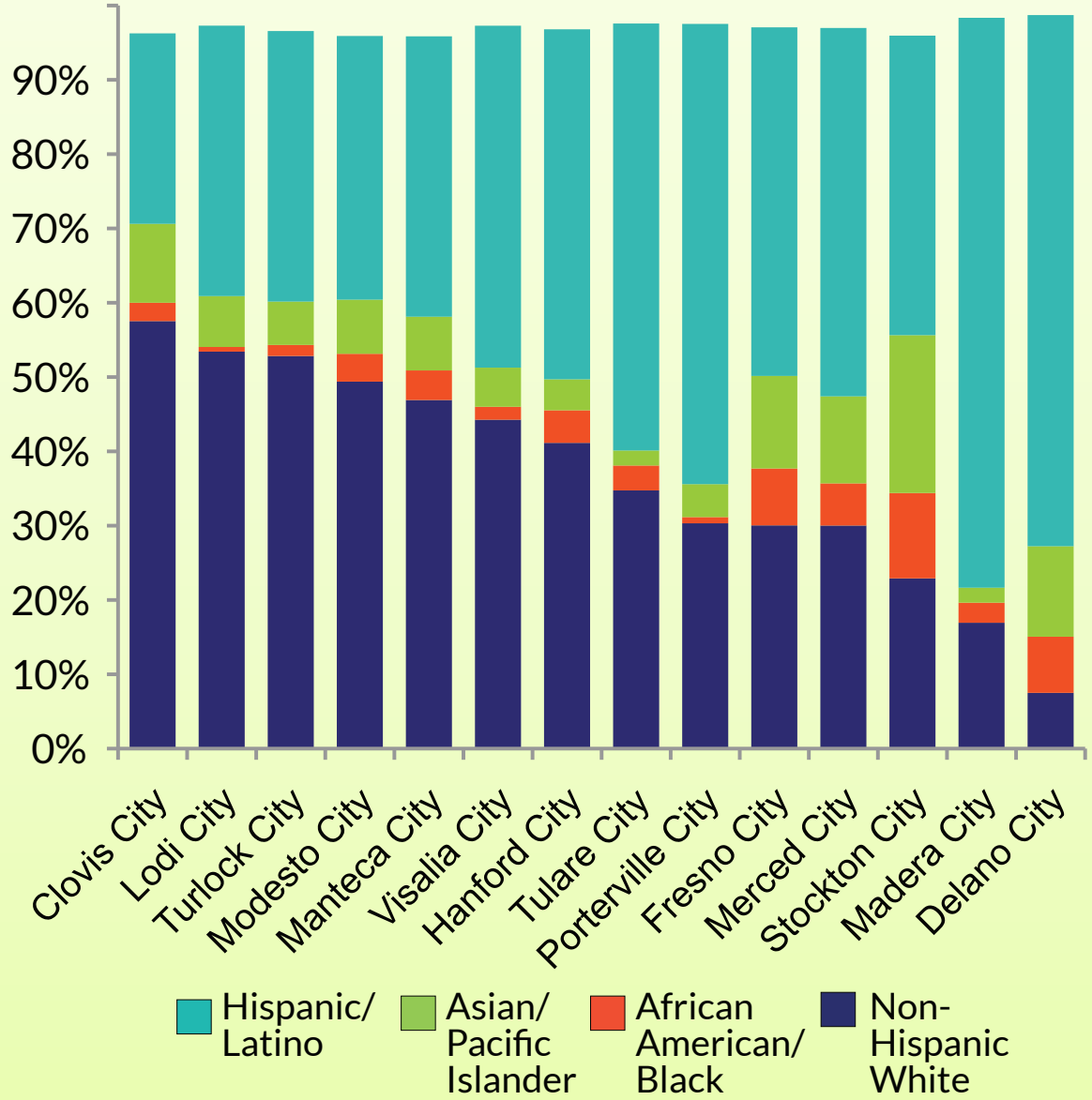
#1: THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY IS AN INCREASINGLY DIVERSE REGION

GROWING DIVERSITY

Demographics of the San Joaquin Valley



Demographics of the 14 Cities:



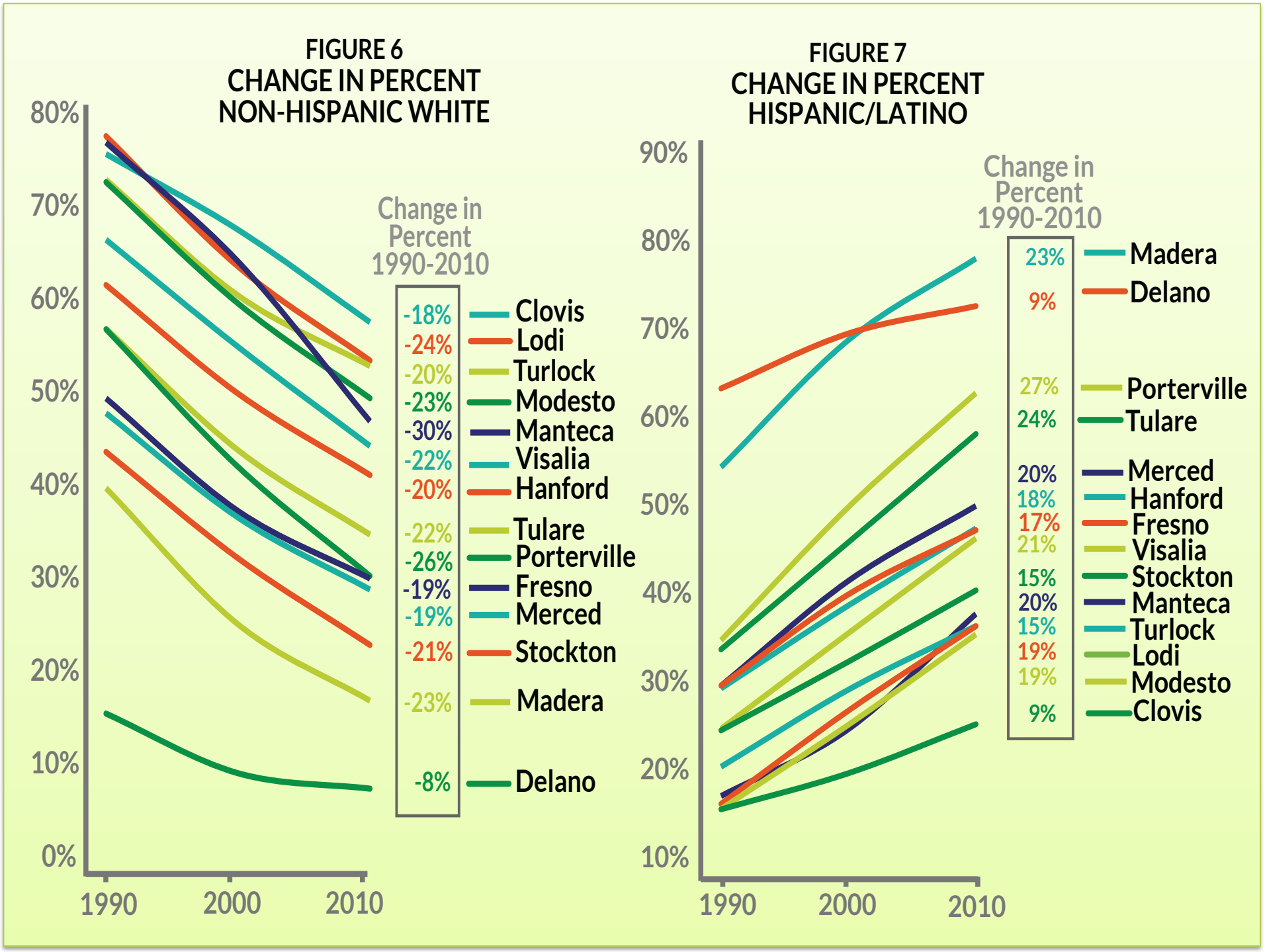


FIGURE 6
CHANGE IN PERCENT
NON-HISPANIC WHITE
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
1990
2000
2010
Change in Percent 1990-2010
-18% Clovis
-24% Lodi
-20% Turlock
-23% Modesto
-30% Manteca
-22% Visalia
-20% Hanford
-22% Tulare
-26% Porterville
-19% Fresno
-19% Merced
-21% Stockton
-23% Madera
-8% Delano
FIGURE 7
CHANGE IN PERCENT
HISPANIC/LATINO
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
1990
2000
2010
Change in Percent 1990-2010
23% Madera
9% Delano
27% Porterville
24% Tulare
20% Merced
18% Hanford
17% Fresno
21% Visalia
15% Stockton
20% Manteca
15% Turlock
19% Lodi
19% Modesto
9% Clovis

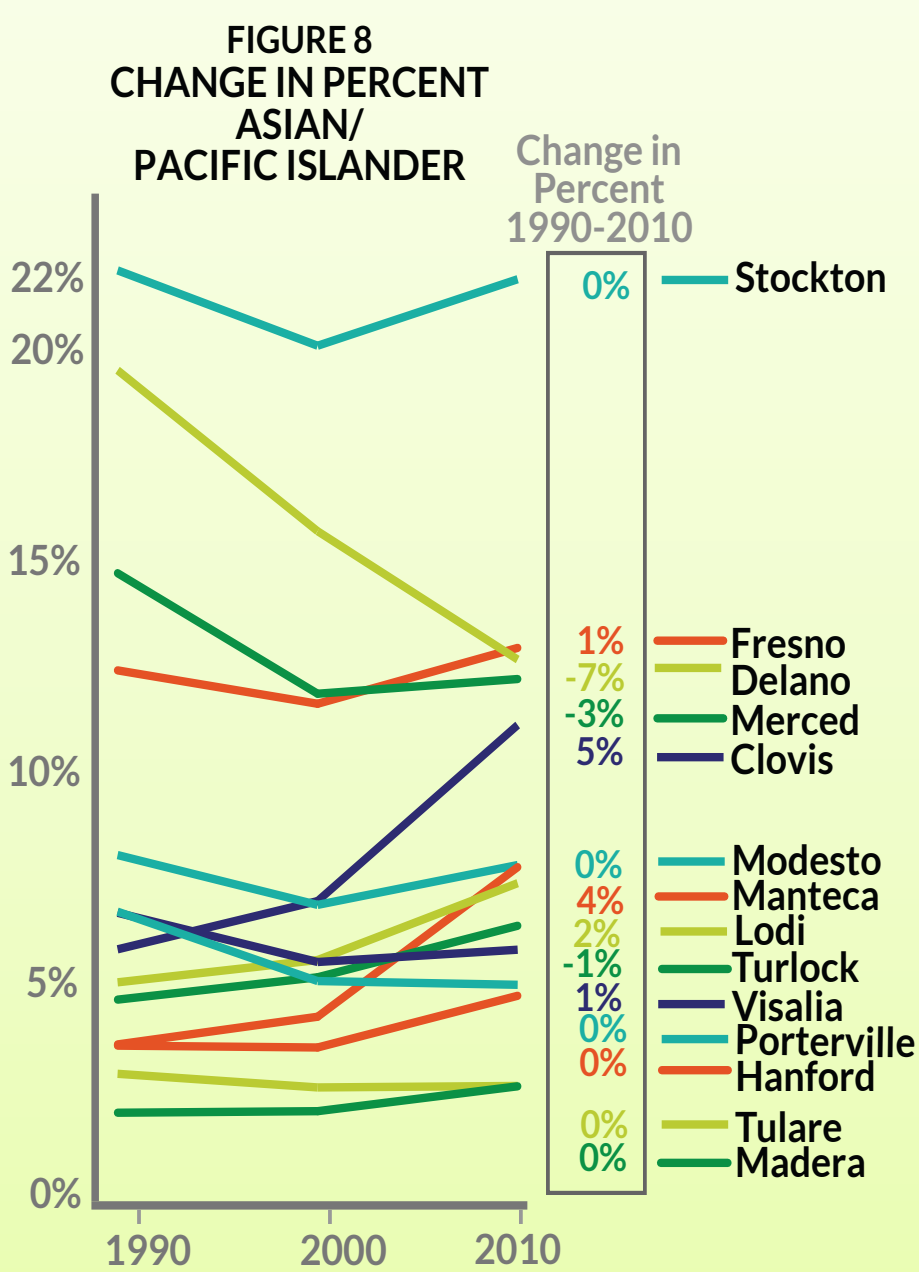


FIGURE 8
CHANGE IN PERCENT
ASIAN/
PACIFIC ISLANDER
Change in
Percent
1990-2010
22%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
1990
2000
2010
0%
1%
-7%
-3%
5%
0%
4%
2%
-1%
1%
0%
0%
0%
0%
Stockton
Fresno
Delano
Merced
Clovis
Modesto
Manteca
Lodi
Turlock
Visalia
Porterville
Hanford
Tulare
Madera

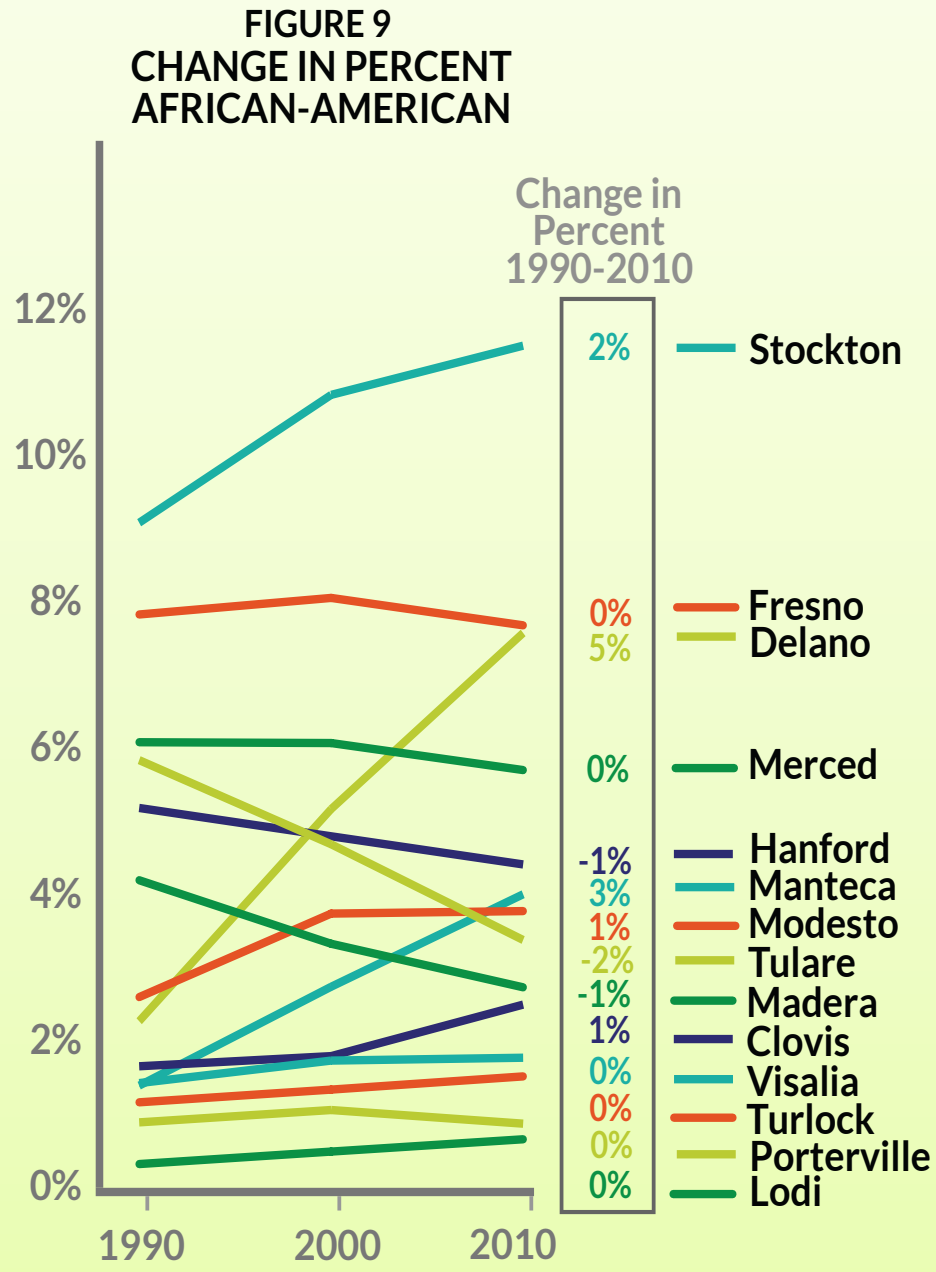


FIGURE 9
CHANGE IN PERCENT
AFRICAN-AMERICAN
Change in
Percent
1990-2010
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
1990
2000
2010
2%
0%
5%
0%
-1%
3%
1%
-2%
-1%
1%
0%
0%
0%
0%
Stockton
Fresno
Delano
Merced
Hanford
Manteca
Modesto
Tulare
Madera
Clovis
Visalia
Turlock
Porterville
Lodi

#2: ECONOMIC AND RACIAL SEGREGATION REMAINS A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM

DISSIMILARITY INDEX

- Analyzes how evenly two groups are distributed within a particular geographic area.

- Ranges from 0 (no segregation) to 1 (complete segregation).

- According to HUD:

  .55 or larger is considered “high segregation”

  Between .41 and .55 are considered “moderate segregation”.

TABLE 6:: DISSIMILARITY RATES BY CITY			
City	Dissimilarity White-Black	Dissimilarity White-Asian	Dissimilarity White-Hispanic
Fresno	0.45	0.41	0.43
Madera	0.42	0.34	0.44
Stockton	0.43	0.42	0.43
Lodi	0.32	0.38	0.46
Tulare	0.38	0.31	0.37
Delano	0.39	0.57	0.46
Visalia	0.28	0.37	0.32
Merced	0.30	0.36	0.32
Modesto	0.27	0.38	0.34
Hanford	0.30	0.30	0.36
Turlock	0.24	0.33	0.32
Porterville	0.32	0.28	0.22
Clovis	0.27	0.21	0.22
Manteca	0.22	0.30	0.12

TABLE 7: DISSIMILARITY RATES BY COUNTY			
County	Dissimilarity White-Black	Dissimilarity White-Asian	Dissimilarity White-Hispanic
Fresno	0.54	0.40	0.49
Kern	0.54	0.47	0.54
Kings	0.45	0.34	0.38
Madera	0.61	0.41	0.52
Merced	0.39	0.44	0.34
San Joaquin	0.53	0.52	0.37
Stanislaus	0.37	0.40	0.36
Tulare	0.42	0.41	0.42

ISOLATION INDEX

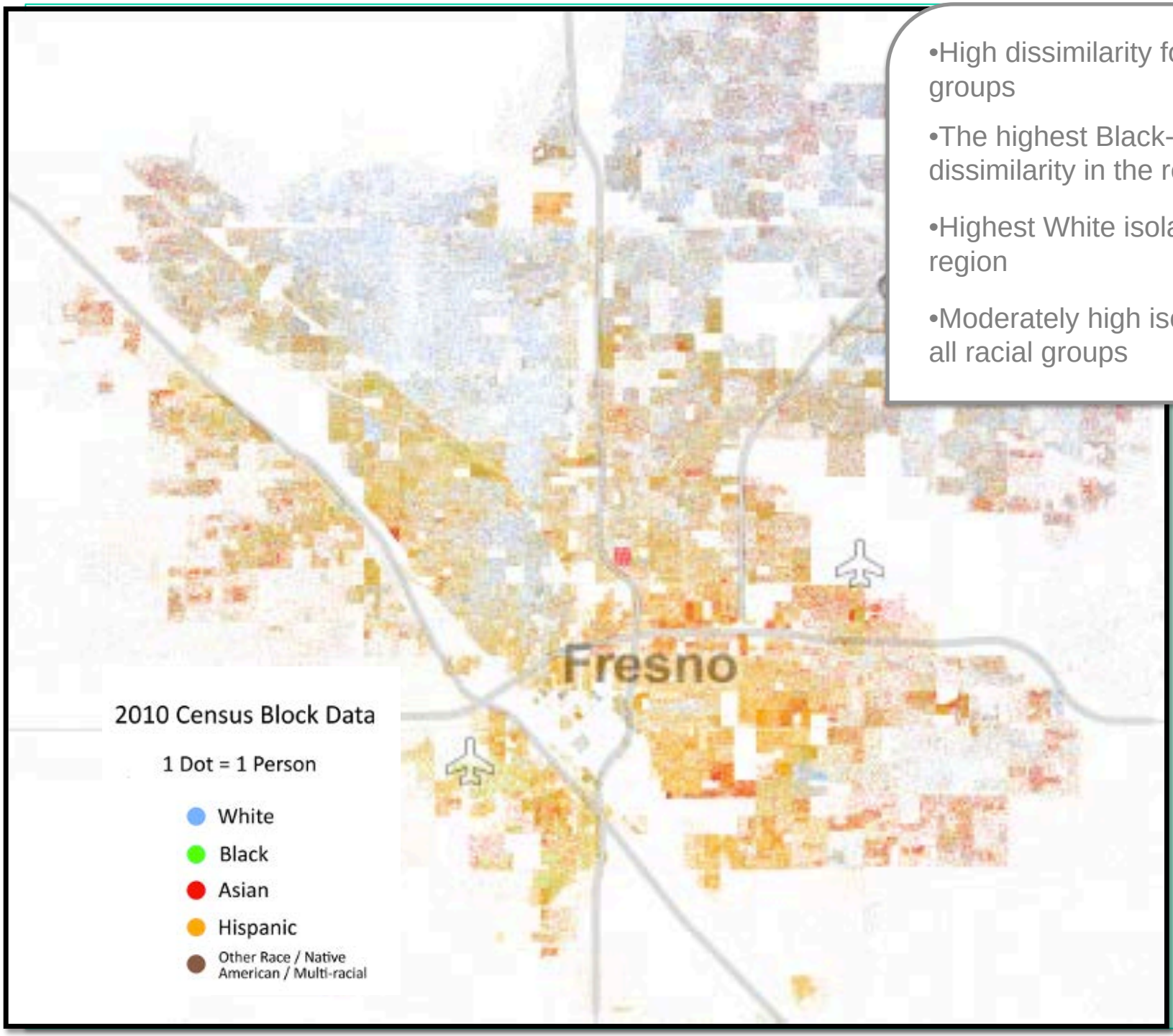
- Examines the likelihood that someone who is a member of a given race would share a “neighborhood” with someone of his or her own race.
- Ranges from 0 (for a very small group that is quite dispersed) to 1 (meaning that group members are entirely isolated from other groups).
- Affected by the size of the group and is usually smaller for smaller groups.

TABLE 8: ISOLATION INDEX BY CITY				
City	Isolation White	Isolation Black	Isolation Asian	Isolation Hispanic
Fresno	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.07
Madera	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03
Stockton	0.12	0.03	0.08	0.08
Lodi	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.14
Tulare	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.05
Delano	0.09	0.24	0.09	0.04
Visalia	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.06
Merced	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.05
Modesto	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.09
Hanford	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.07
Turlock	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.09
Porterville	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02
Clovis	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03
Manteca	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01

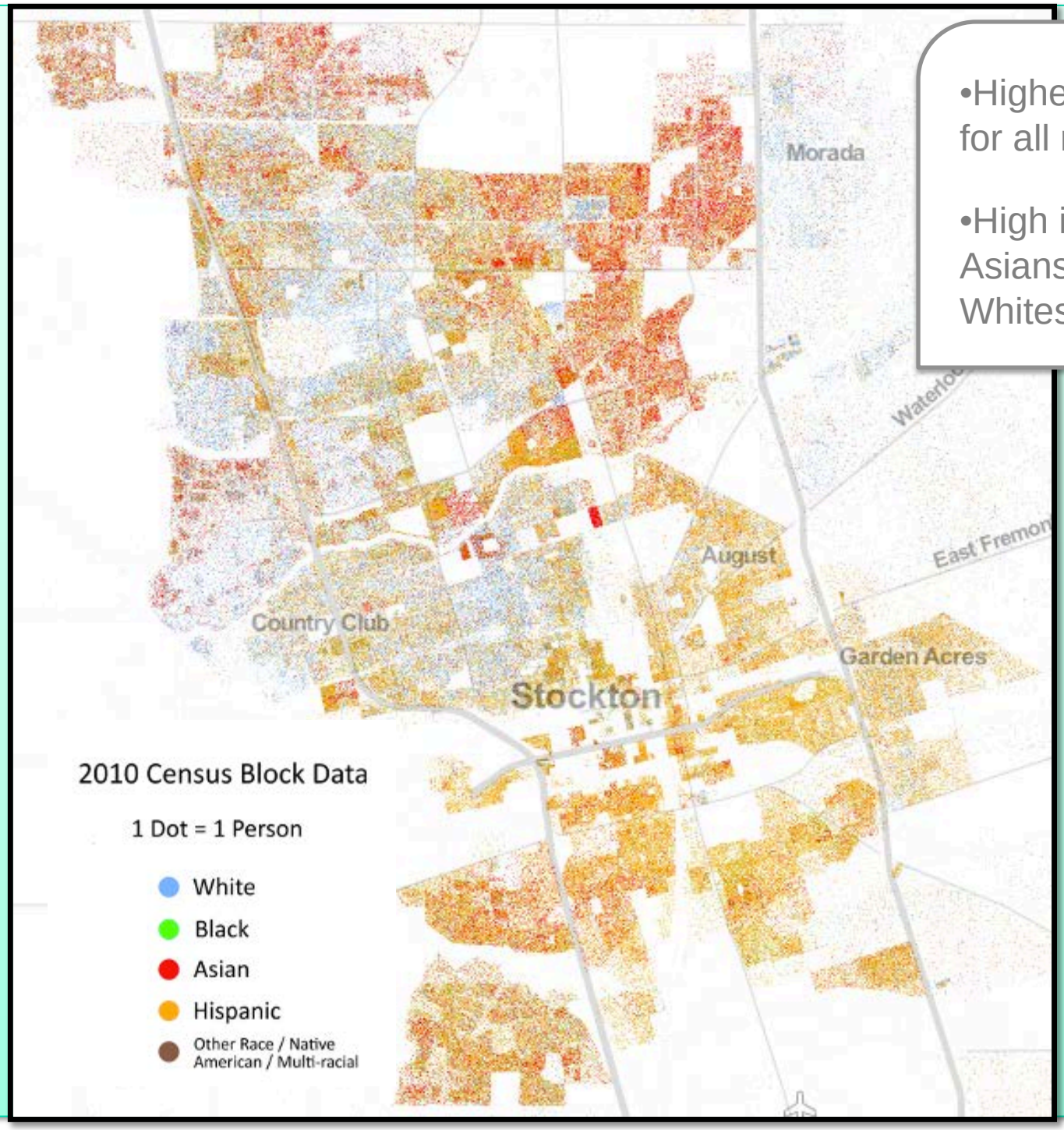
TABLE 9: ISOLATION RATES BY COUNTY				
City	Isolation White	Isolation Black	Isolation Asian	Isolation Hispanic
Fresno	0.16	0.07	0.06	0.12
Kern	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.15
Kings	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.09
Madera	0.20	0.10	0.02	0.16
Merced	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.06
San Joaquin	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.07
Stanislaus	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.09
Tulare	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.08

FRESNO

- High dissimilarity for all racial groups
- The highest Black-White dissimilarity in the region
- Highest White isolation in the region
- Moderately high isolation for all racial groups



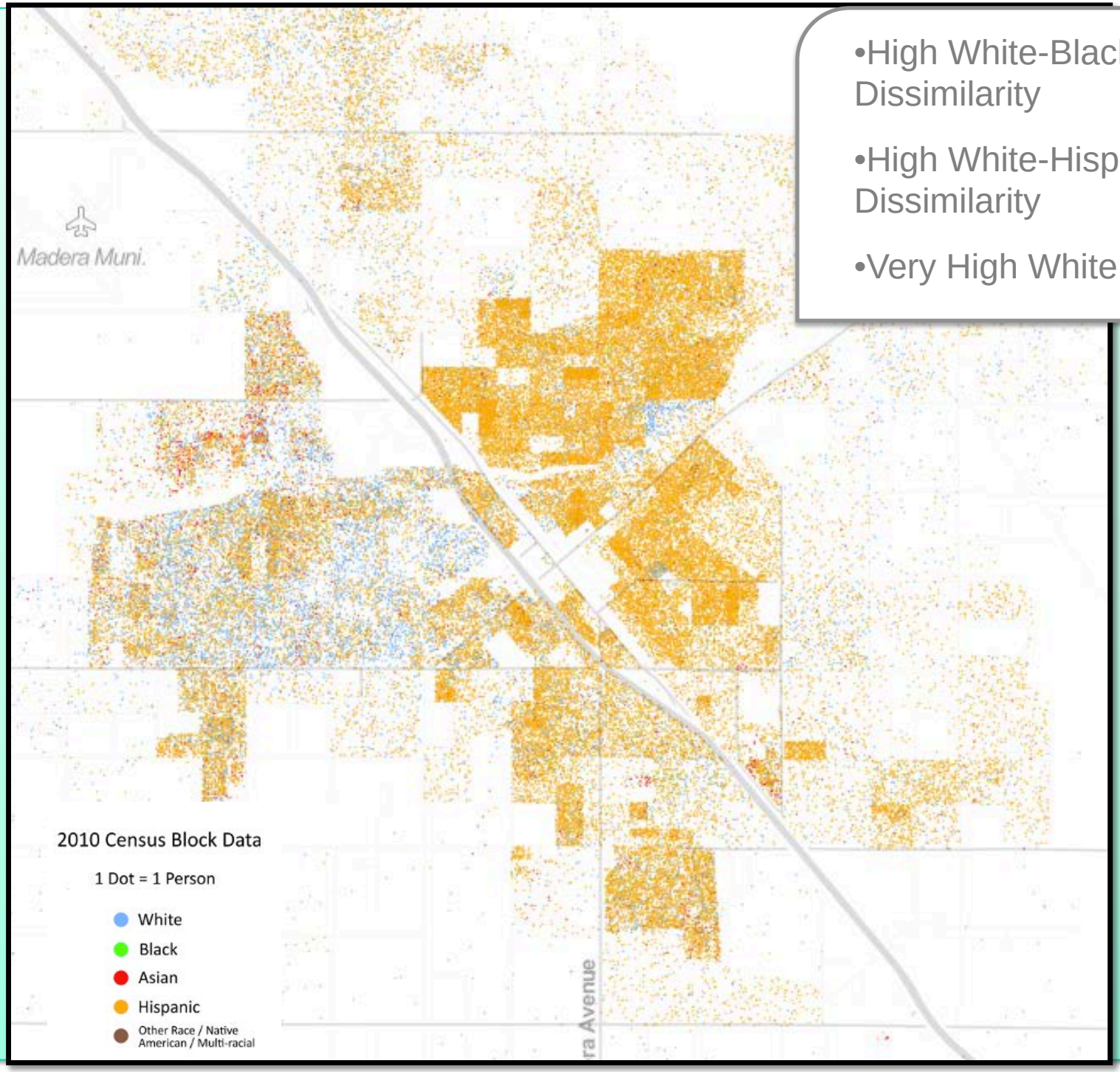
STOCKTON

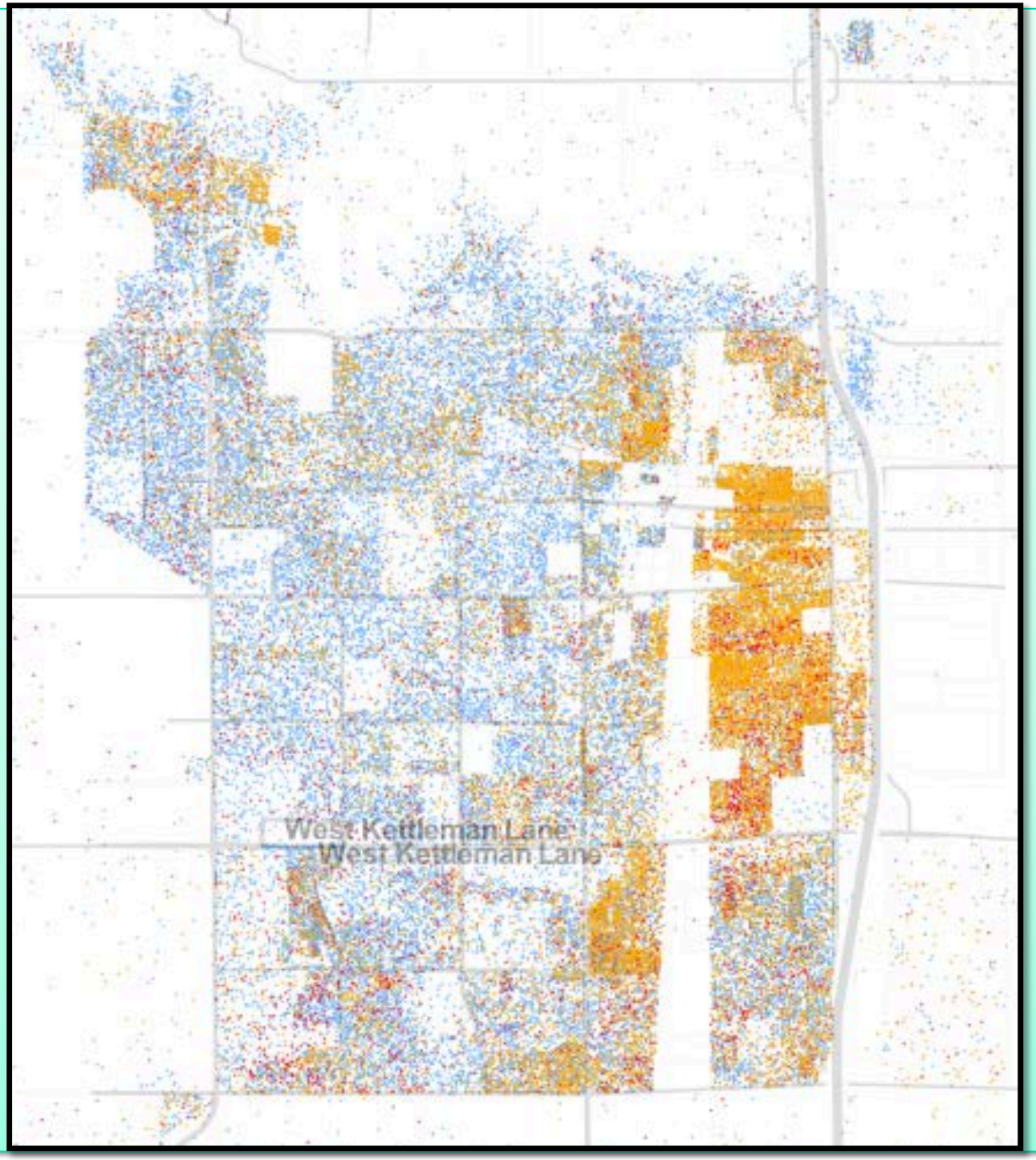


- Higher dissimilarity for all racial groups
- High isolation for Asians, Latinos, and Whites

MADERA

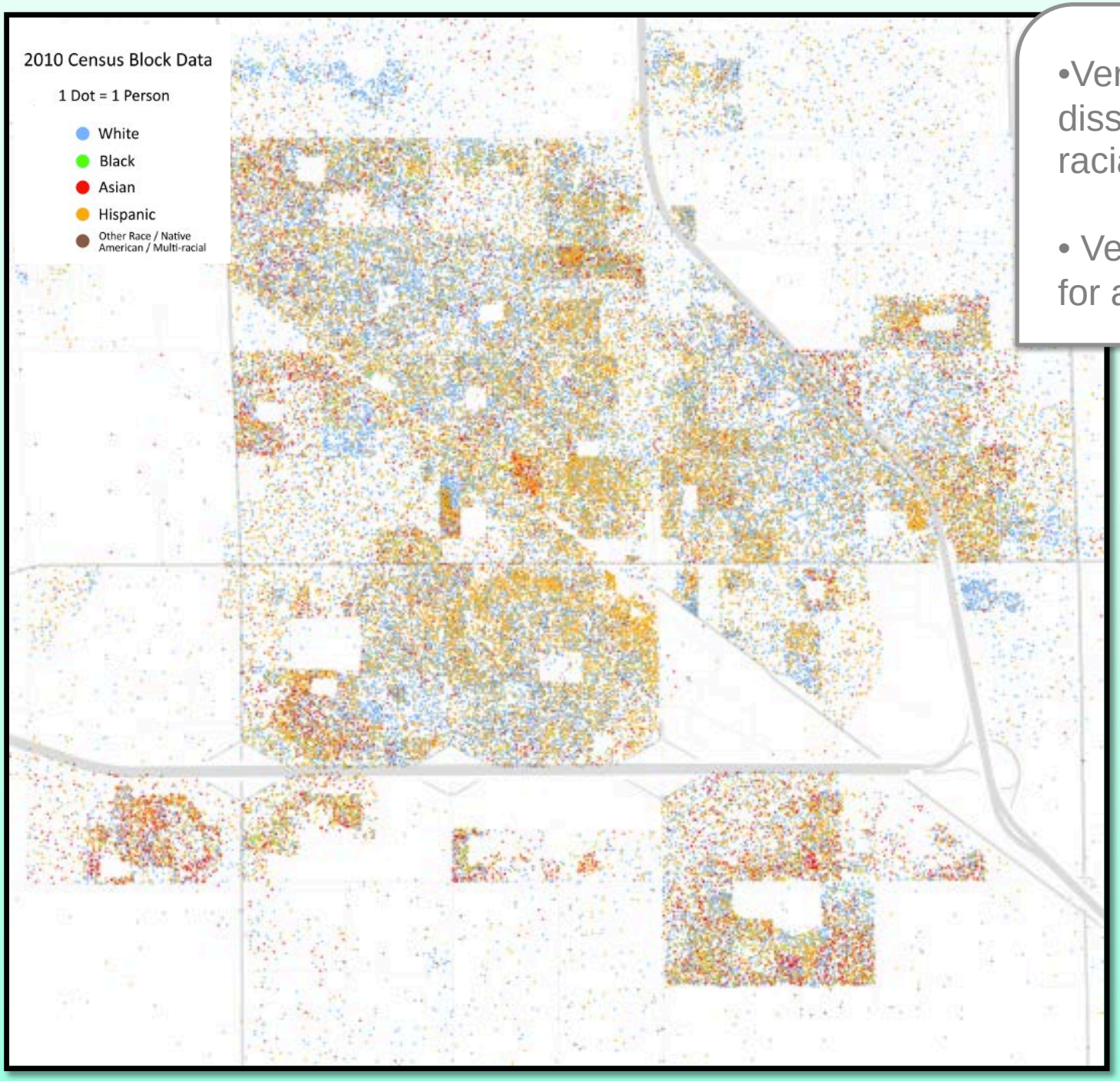
- High White-Black Dissimilarity
- High White-Hispanic Dissimilarity
- Very High White Isolation





LODI

- Very high White-Hispanic dissimilarity
- Very high White isolation
- Very high Latino isolation



MANTECA

- Very low dissimilarity for all racial groups
- Very low isolation for all racial groups

Racially/ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty

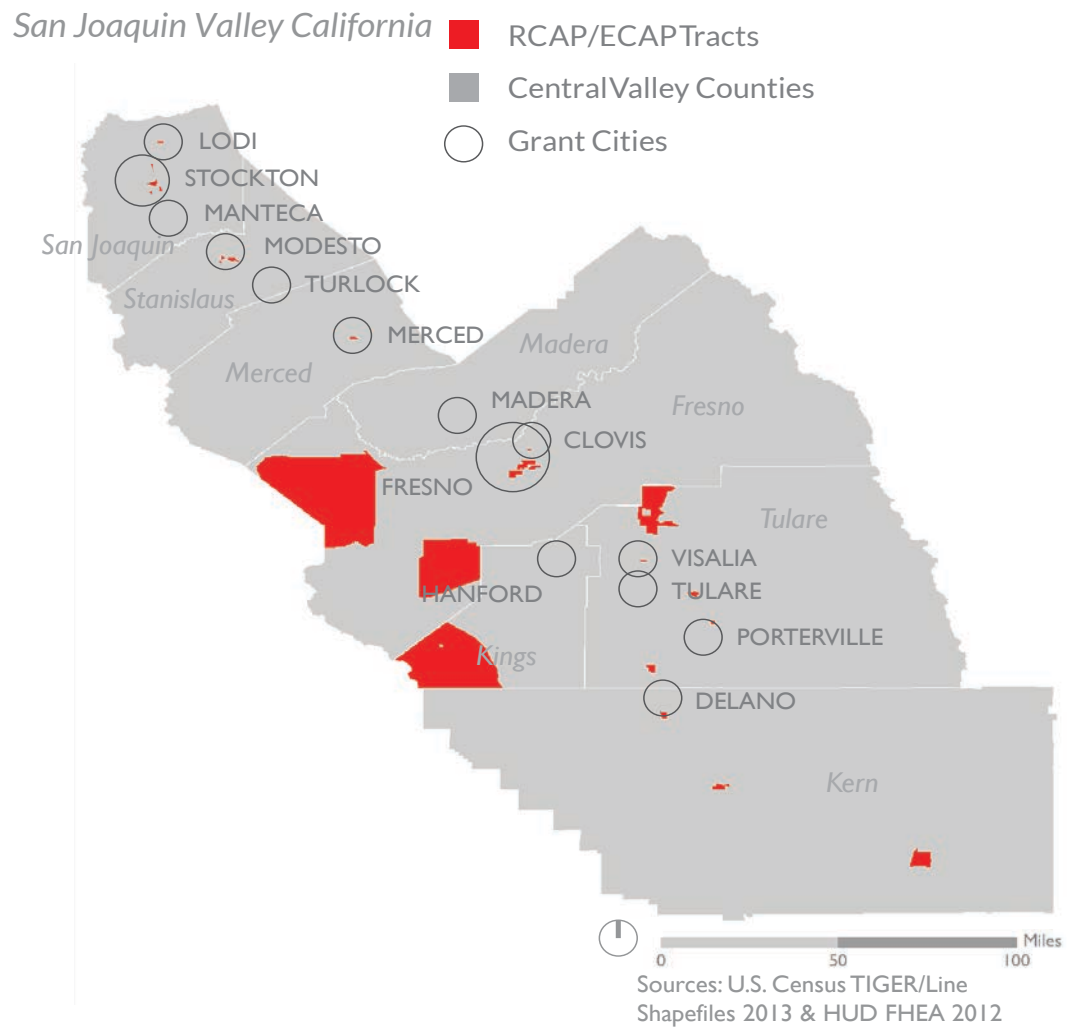
Geographic Distribution of RCAP/ECAP Neighborhoods

Urban
71%
32 tracts

Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
11%
5 tracts

Urban Fringe
9%
4 tracts

Rural County
9%
4 tracts

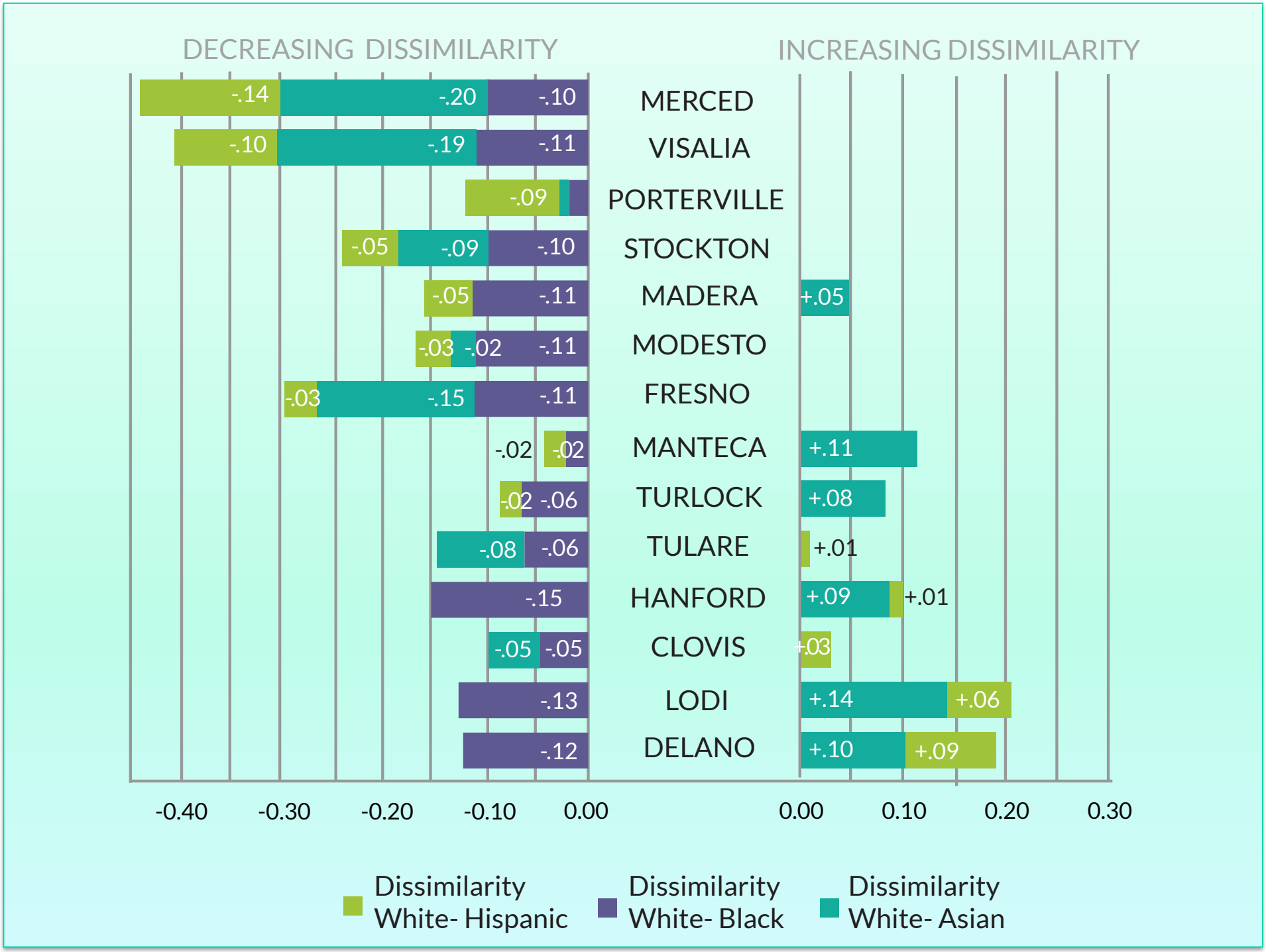


Sources: U.S. Census TIGER/Line Shapefiles 2013 & HUD FHEA 2012

TABLE 10: PERCENT OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN A RCAP/ECAP

CITY	% of total population	% of White population	% of Black population	% of Asian population	% of Hispanic population
Fresno	13.89%	4.35%	16.27%	15.05%	19.57%
Porterville	10.41%	7.18%	7.39%	4.25%	13.96%
Stockton	8.09%	3.90%	9.87%	6.82%	10.65%
Lodi	7.16%	1.79%	3.61%	5.10%	15.64%
Visalia	5.61%	1.81%	6.05%	7.27%	9.13%
Modesto	5.28%	1.89%	5.94%	4.62%	10.20%
Merced	7.04%	1.12%	7.48%	4.55%	13.44%

#3: FOR THE MOST PART, SEGREGATION HAS DECREASED OVER TIME


DECREASING DISSIMILARITY
INCREASING DISSIMILARITY
MERCED
VISALIA
PORTERVILLE
STOCKTON
MADERA
MODESTO
FRESNO
MANTECA
TURLOCK
TULARE
HANFORD
CLOVIS
LODI
DELANO
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-.20
-.10
-.10
-.19
-.11
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-.05
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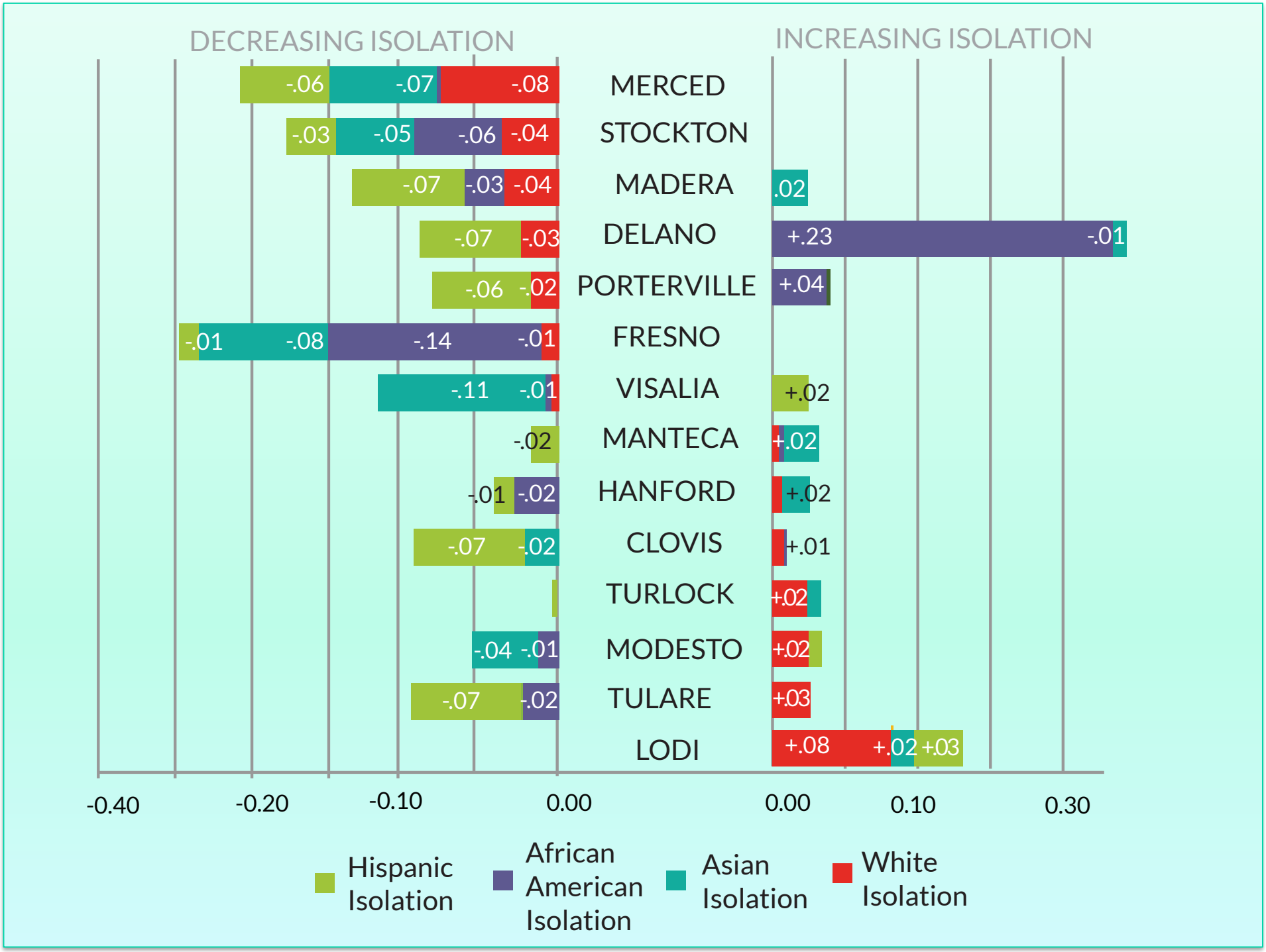
-.13
+.14
+.06
-.12
+.10
+.09
-0.40
-0.30
-0.20
-0.10
0.00
0.00
0.10
0.20
0.30
Dissimilarity White- Hispanic
Dissimilarity White- Black
Dissimilarity White- Asian


DECREASING ISOLATION
INCREASING ISOLATION
MERCED
STOCKTON
MADERA
DELANO
PORTERVILLE
FRESNO
VISALIA
MANTECA
HANFORD
CLOVIS
TURLOCK
MODESTO
TULARE
LODI
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.02
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+.02
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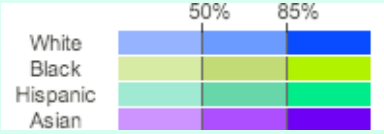
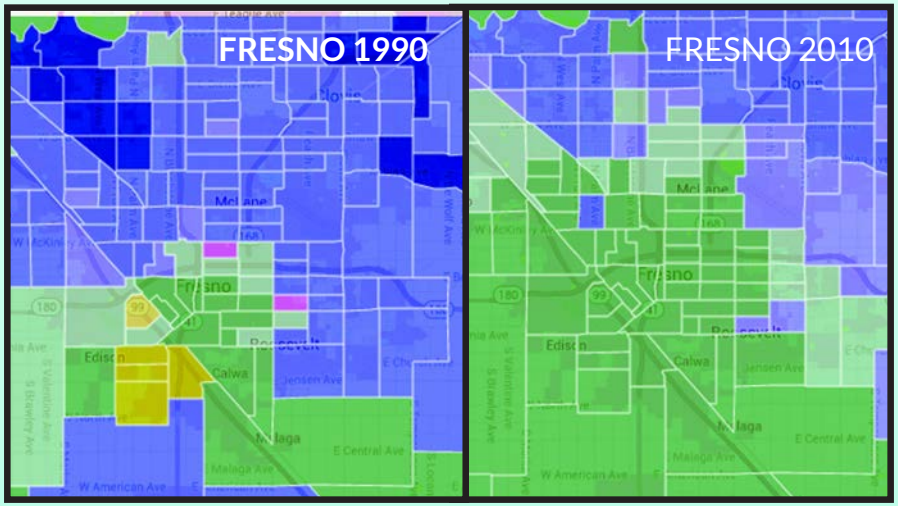
+.01
+.02
+.02
+.03
+.08
+.02
+.03
-0.40
-0.20
-0.10
0.00
0.00
0.10
0.30
Hispanic Isolation
African American Isolation
Asian Isolation
White Isolation

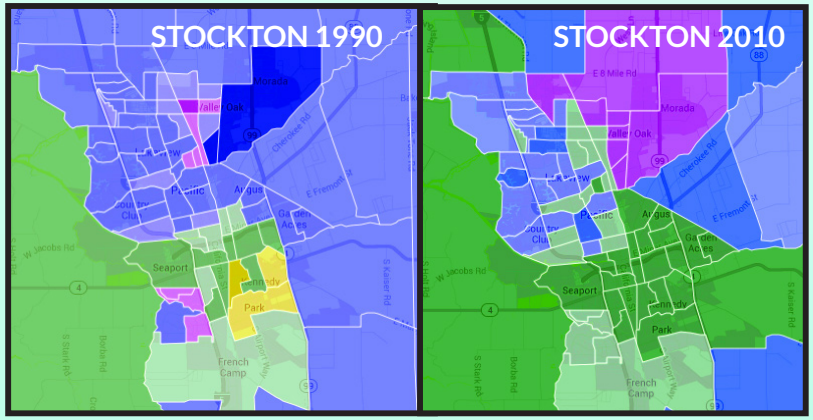
VISUALIZING DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES



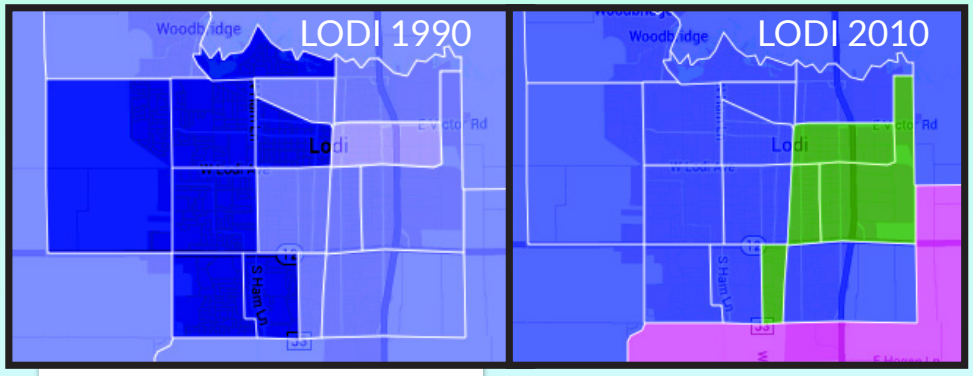
MAP 9: RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS - FRESNO- 1990-2010



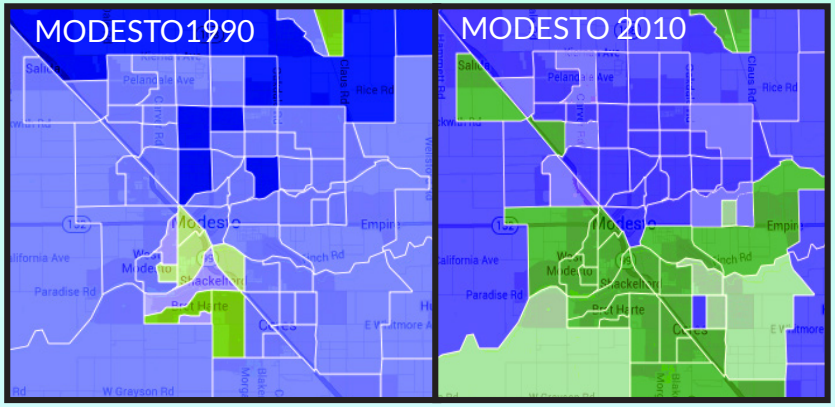
MAP 10: RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS - STOCKTON- 1990-2010



MAP 12: RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS - LODI -1990-2010



MAP 11: RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS - MODESTO -1990-2010



#2: Segregation continues to determine access to opportunity

The Disparity – Concentrated Poverty

People living in very high/high poverty neighborhoods:

- 52% of Latinos
- 47% of African-Americans
- 34% of Asians
- 22% of Whites

The Disparity-
High Performing Schools

People living in neighborhoods with high/very high performing schools:

- 31% of Whites
- 22% of Asians
- 16% of African-Americans
- 12% of Latinos

The Disparity- High Labor Market

People living in neighborhoods with high/very high labor market engagement:

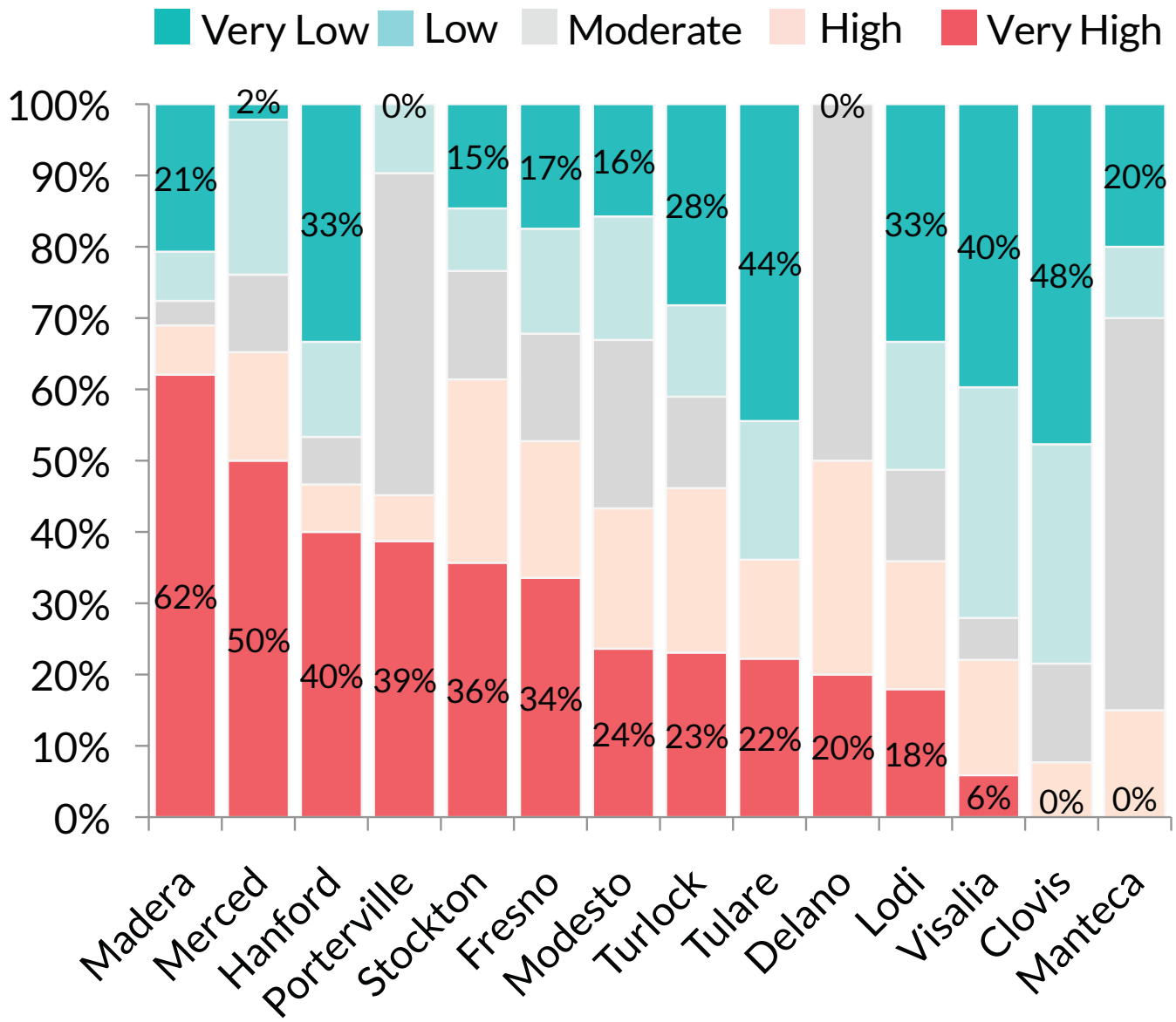
- 61% of Whites
- 50% of Asians
- 38% of African-Americans
- 28% of Latinos

The Disparity- High Job Access

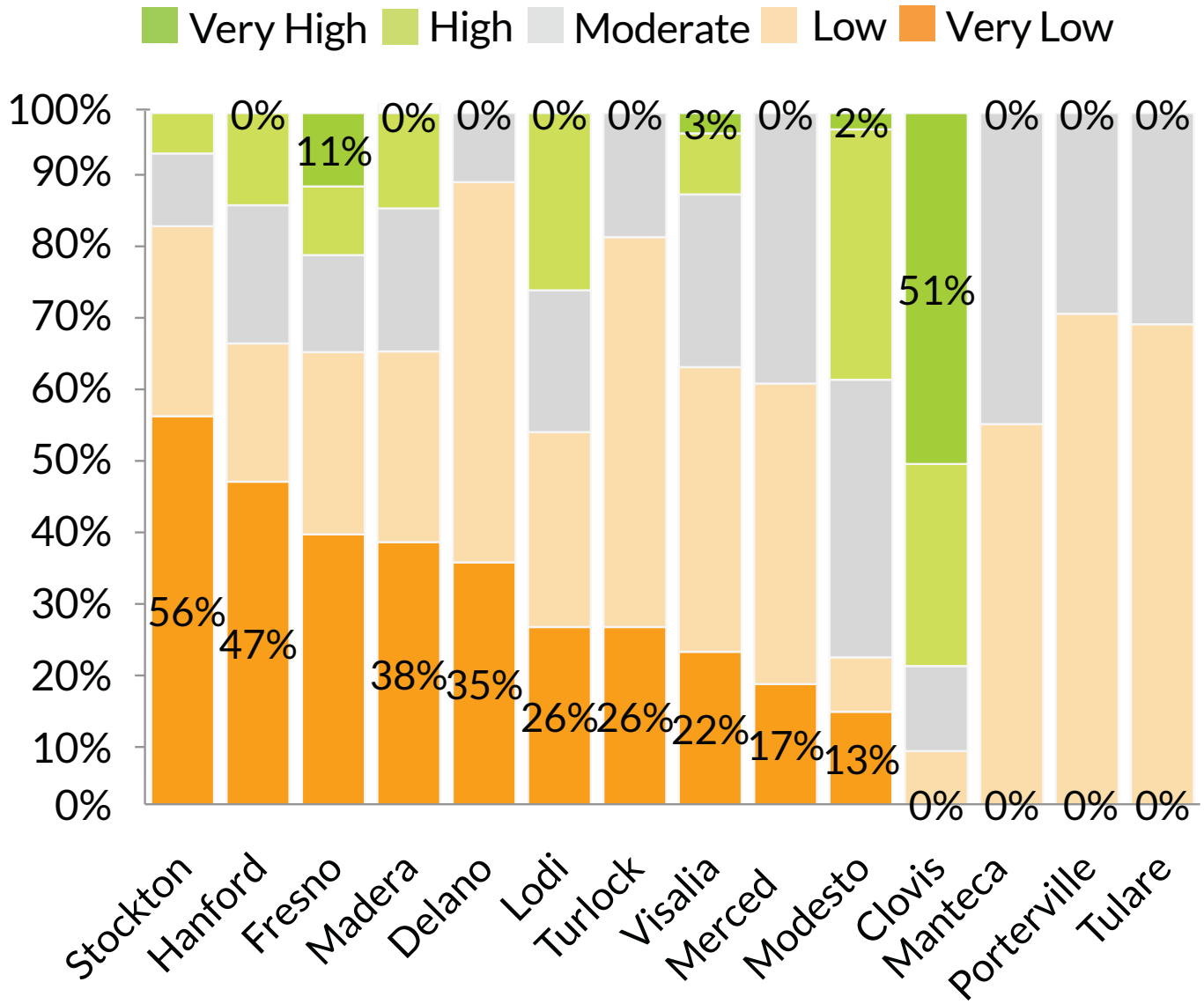
People living in neighborhoods with high/very high labor market engagement:

- 43% of Whites
- 42% of African-Americans
- 41% of Asians
- 41% of Latinos

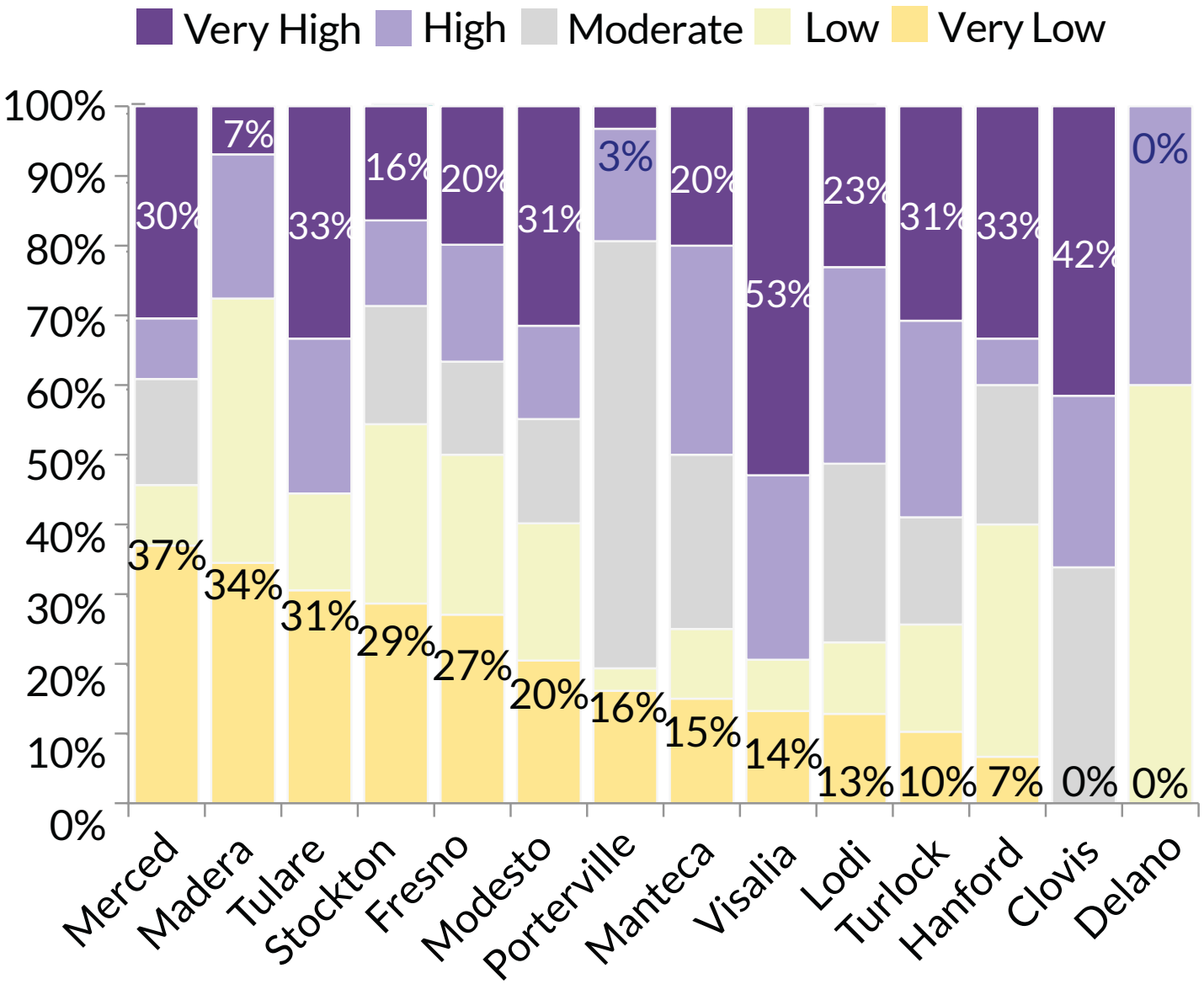
PERCENT OF CENSUS BLOCK BY LEVEL OF POVERTY INDEX



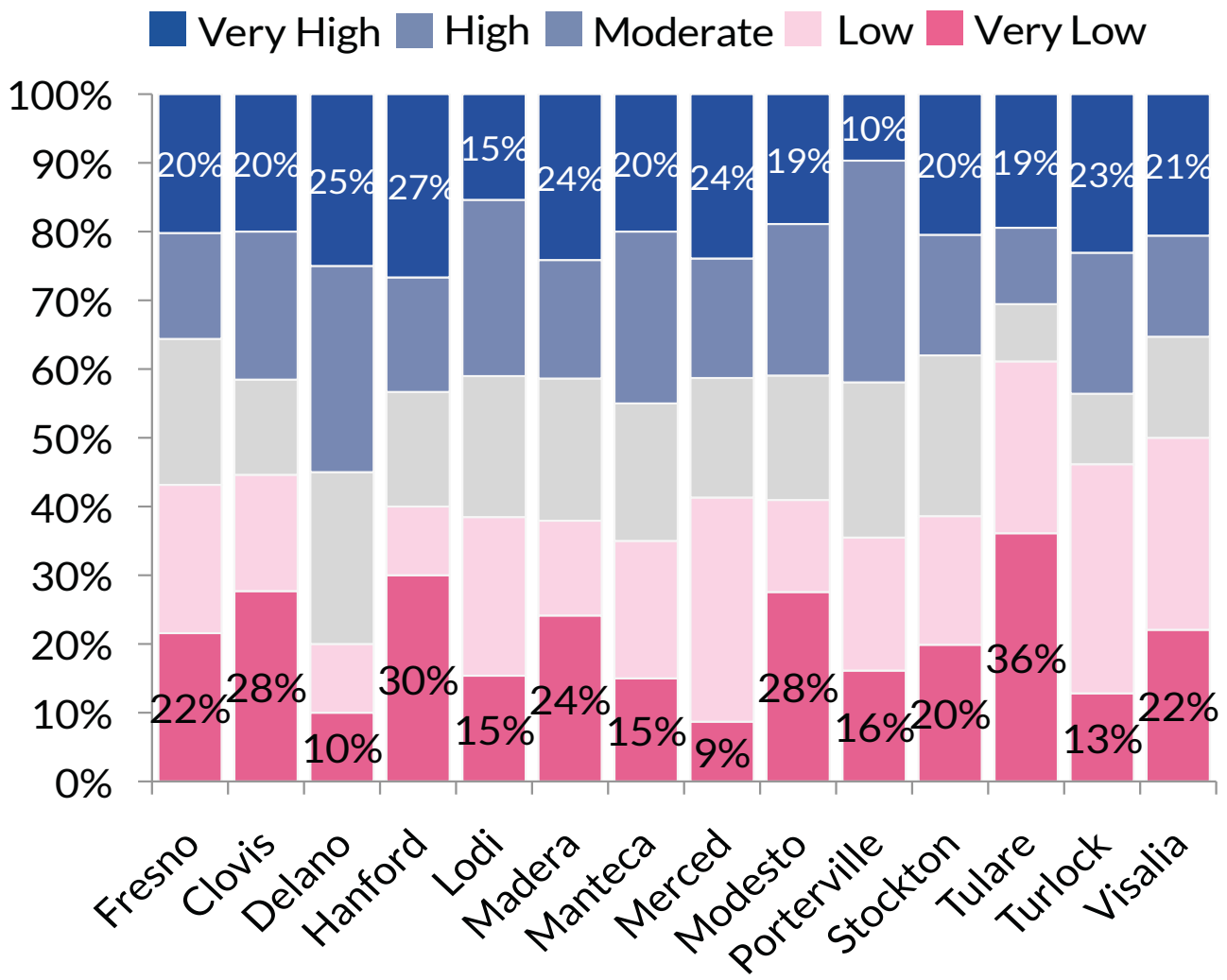
PERCENT OF CENSUS BLOCK BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL PROFICIENCY INDEX



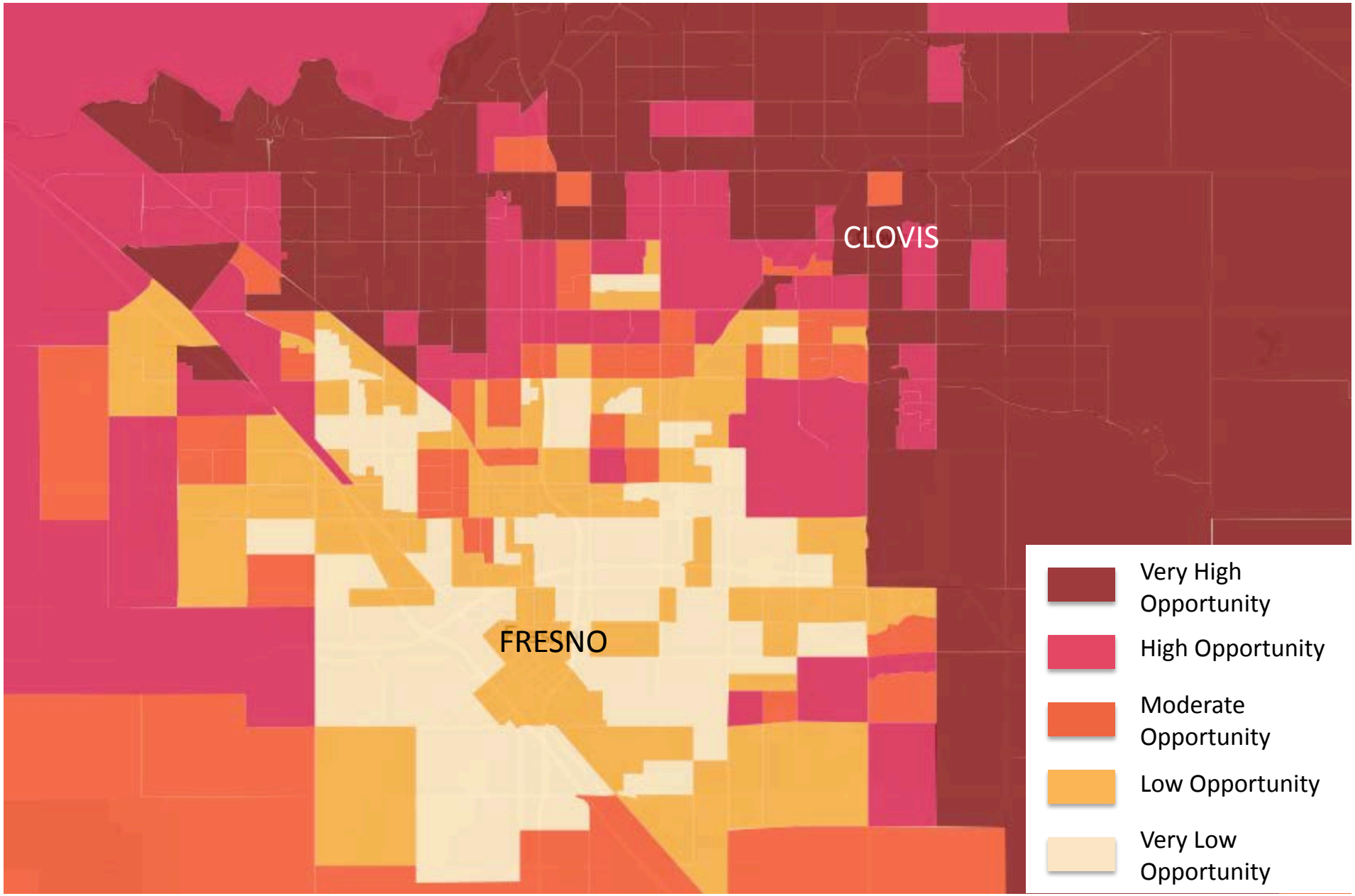
PERCENT OF CENSUS BLOCK BY LEVEL OF LABOR MARKET ENGAGEMENT



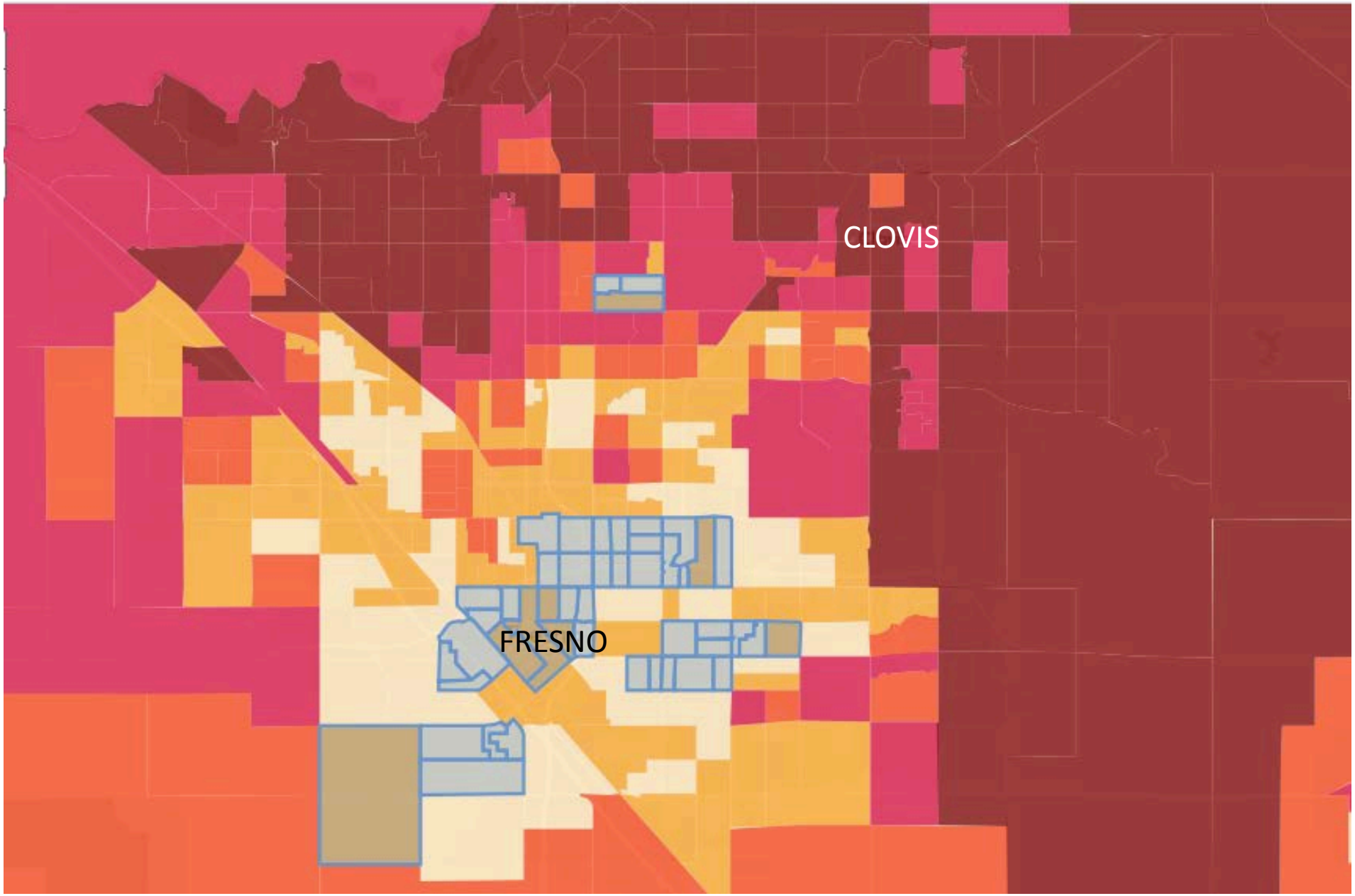
PERCENT OF CENSUS BLOCK BY LEVEL OF JOB ACCESS



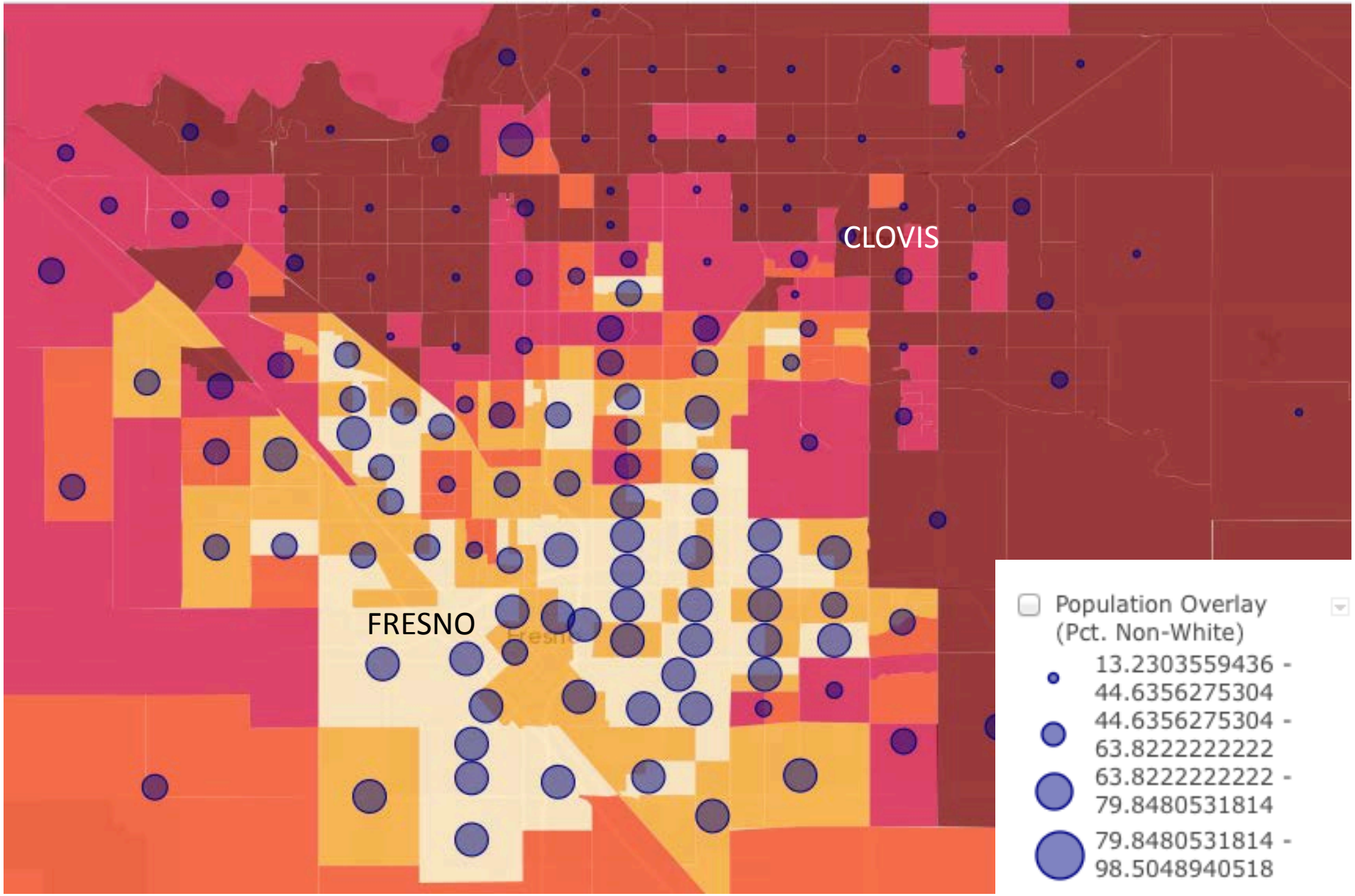
COMPOSITE OPPORTUNITY



COMPOSITE OPPORTUNITY AND RCAP/ECAP



COMPOSITE OPPORTUNITY AND PERCENT NON-WHITE



COMPOSITE OPPORTUNITY AND SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

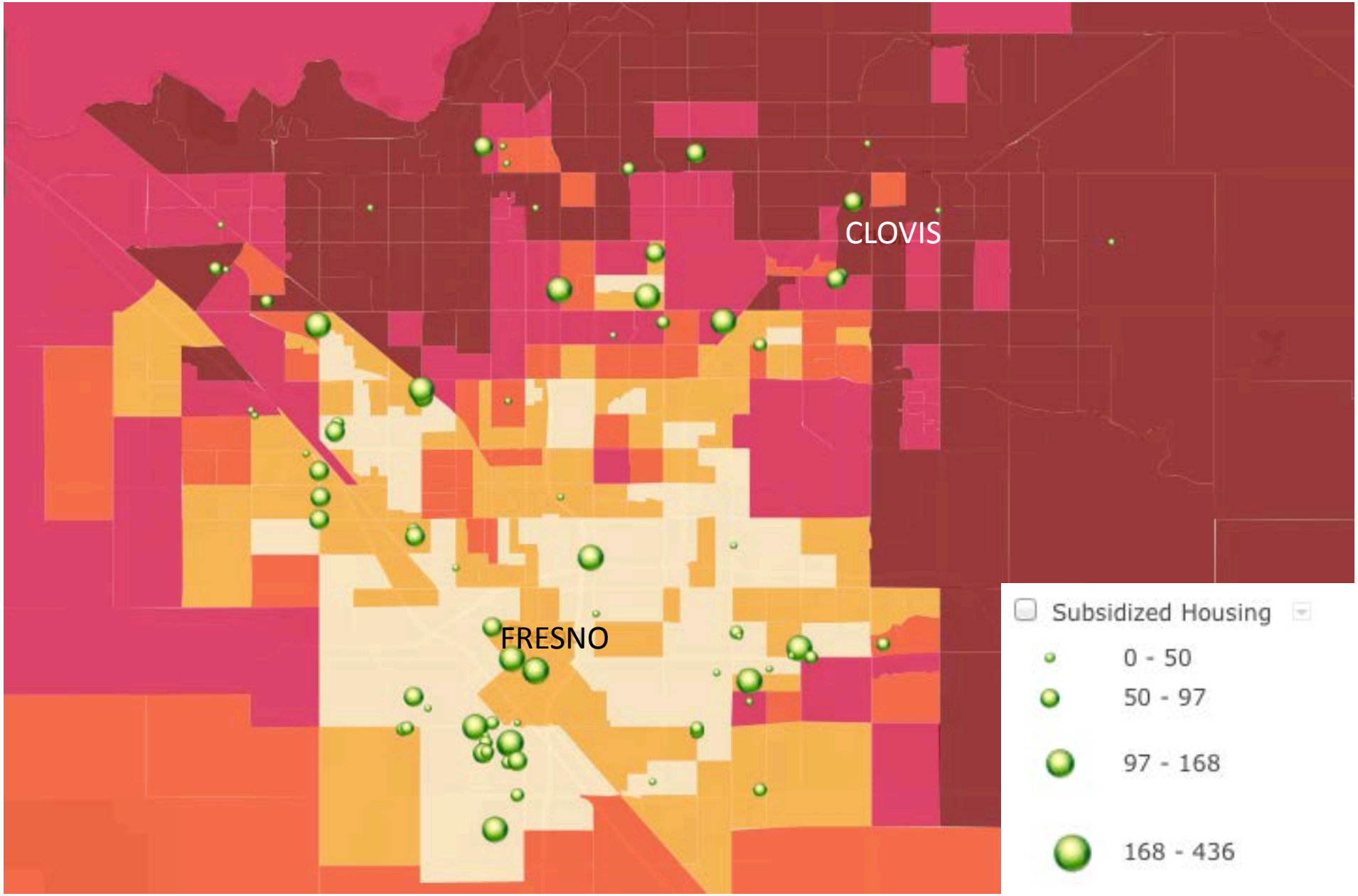
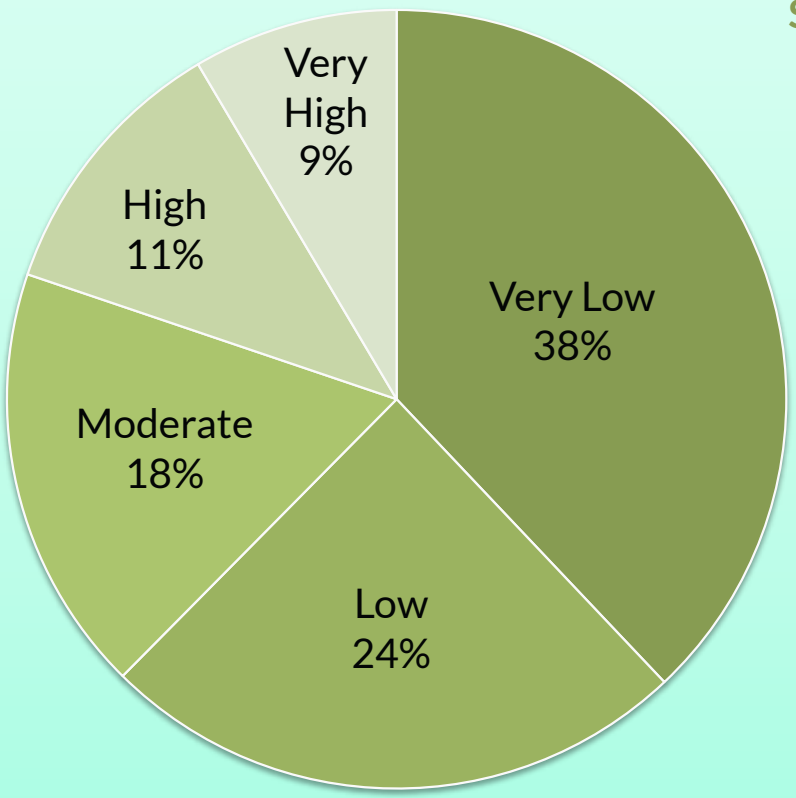
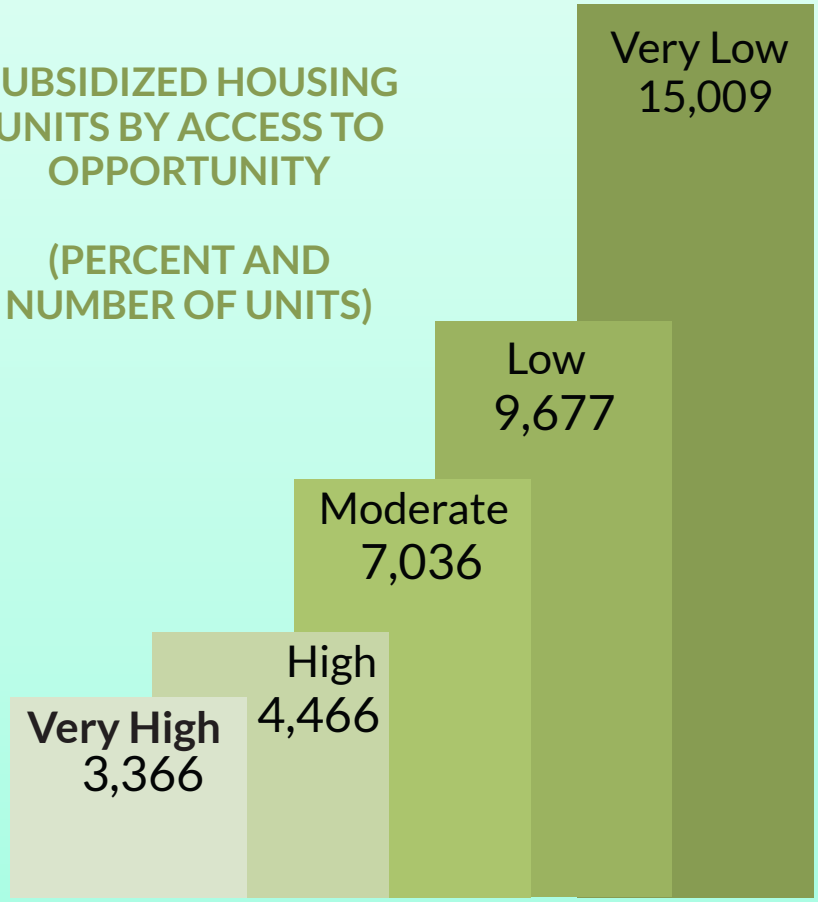


FIGURE 36: AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS AND ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY



SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS BY ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY

(PERCENT AND NUMBER OF UNITS)



WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Proposed §5.152: Definition

- **"Affirmatively furthering fair housing":** Taking proactive steps beyond simply combating discrimination to foster more inclusive communities and access to community assets for all persons protected by the Fair Housing Act. More specifically, it means taking steps **proactively** to **address** significant **disparities in access to community assets**, to overcome **segregated living patterns** and support and **promote integrated communities**, to **end racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty**, and to foster and maintain compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. (continued)

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Goals and Recommendations

Goal #1:

Ensure that Every Neighborhood Provides Fair and Quality Housing Choices for Residents of all Income Levels

Goal #2:

Expand Financial Opportunities for Lower-Income Individuals and Families

Goal #3:

Build Power, Capacity and Leadership in Marginalized Communities

Goal #4:

Engage in Comprehensive and Collaborative Community Development Communities

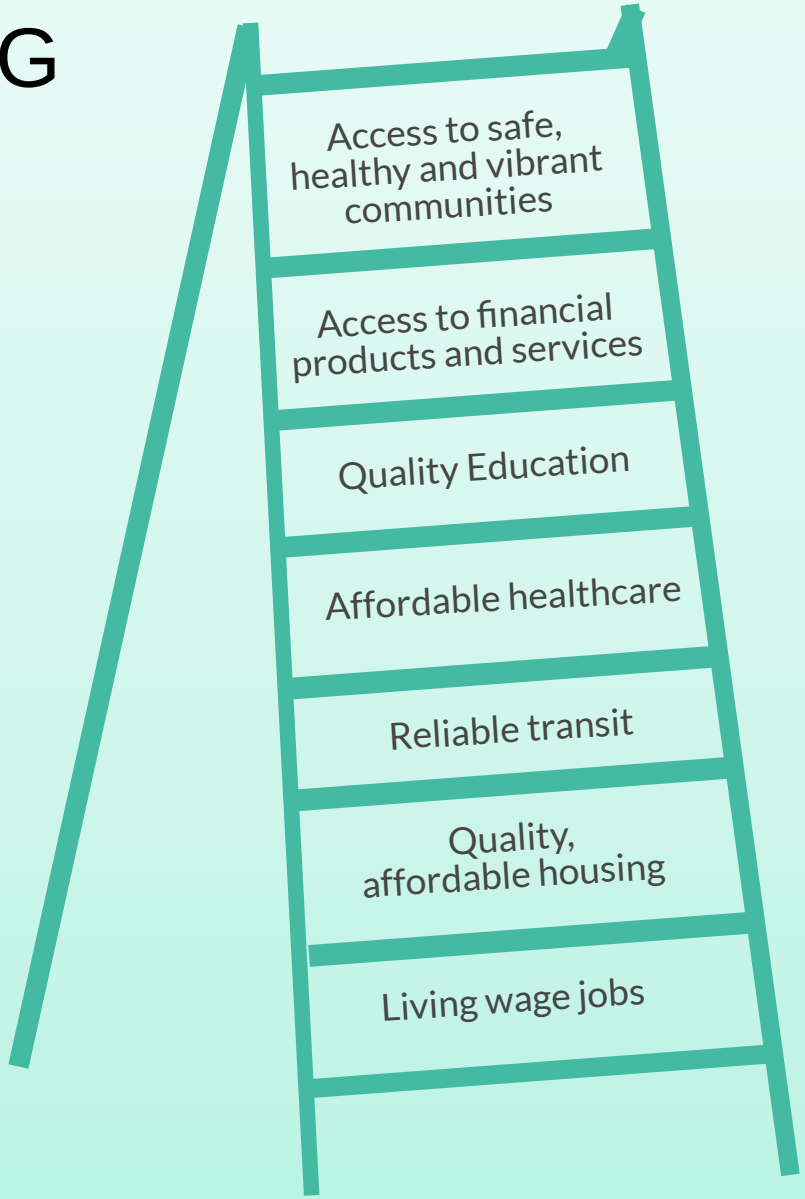
Goal #5:

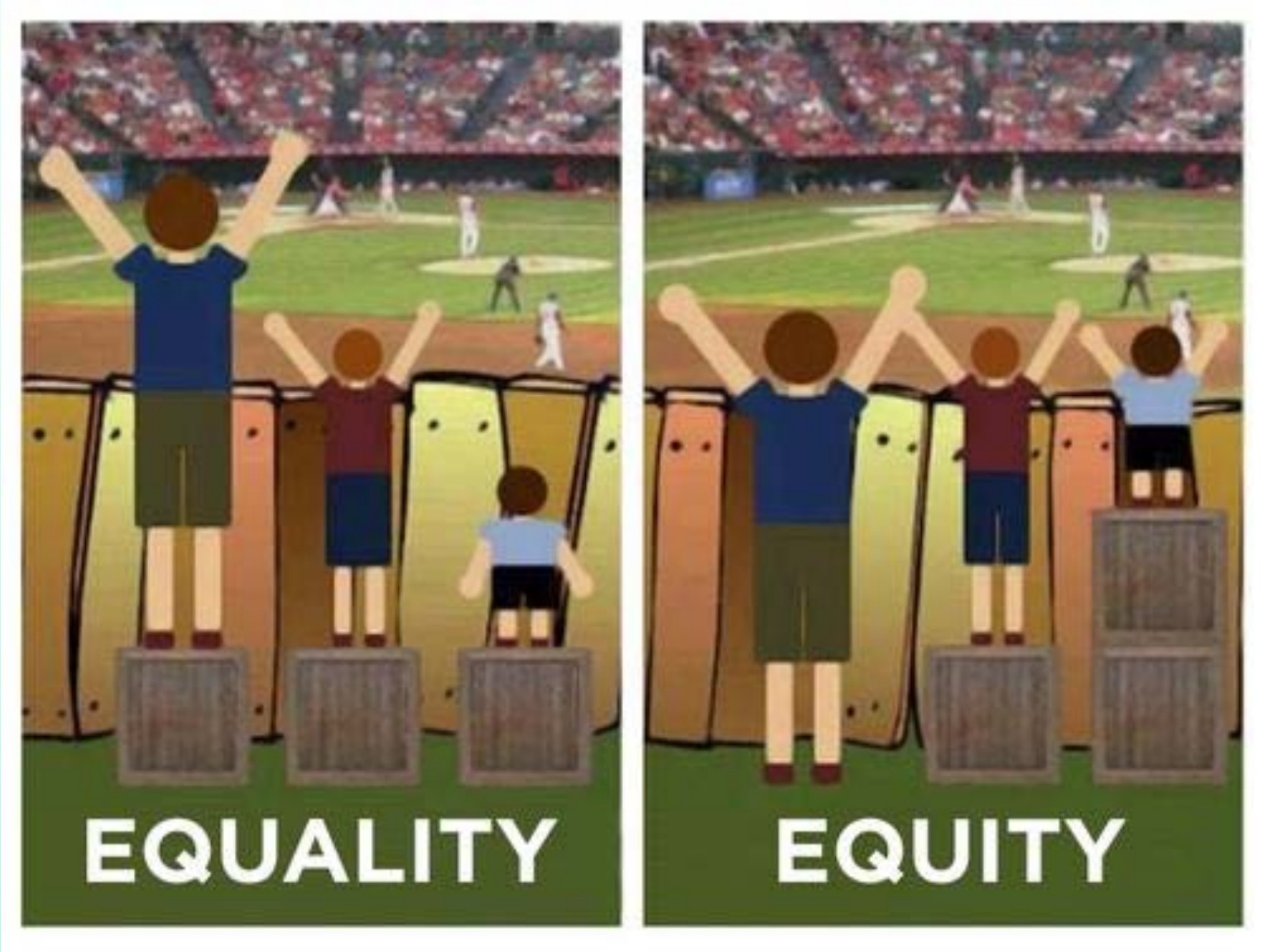
Secure Funding to Implement the Region's Goals

Opportunities for operationalizing equity

- Consolidated plans
- General plans
- Zoning and new development
- Infrastructure investment
- Mortgage lending
- Housing elements
- Transit planning
- SCS
- School redistricting
- Consolidated plans
- Code enforcement programs

Strengthening the ladder of opportunity




EQUALITY
EQUITY

MAYA ABOOD

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