SAN DIEGO COUNTY RENTERS IN CRISIS: A CALL FOR ACTION

KEY FINDINGS

» Cuts in federal and state funding, including elimination of State Redevelopment, have reduced investment in affordable housing production and preservation in San Diego County by nearly $124 million annually since 2008, a 69% reduction.

» Median rent in San Diego County has increased 36% since 2000 while median renter household income has increased only 4%, when adjusted for inflation.

» Renters need to earn more than 3 times local minimum wage to afford the median asking rent of $1,940 in San Diego County.

» San Diego County’s lowest-income renters spend 69% of income on rent, leaving little left for food, transportation, health expenses, and other needs.

» When housing costs are considered, San Diego County’s poverty rate rises from 13.9% to 20.8%.

» San Diego County needs 142,052 more affordable rental homes to meet the needs of its lowest-income renters.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY’S POVERTY RATE RISES TO 20.8% WHEN HIGH HOUSING COSTS ARE INCLUDED

Official Poverty Measure (OPM)  
13.9%  
Unadjusted for Housing Costs

California Poverty Measure (CPM)  
20.8%  
Adjusted for Housing Costs and Social Benefits


SAN DIEGO COUNTY NEEDS 142,052 MORE AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOMES

Source: NLIHC analysis of 2015 PUMS data.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY’S INFLATION-ADJUSTED MEDIAN RENT INCREASED 36% WHILE MEDIAN RENTER INCOME INCREASED ONLY 4% FROM 2000 TO 2015

SAN DIEGO COUNTY LOST 69% OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HOUSING PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION FROM FY 2008-09 TO FY 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNDING SOURCE</th>
<th>FY 2008-2009</th>
<th>FY 2015-2016</th>
<th>% CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Redevelopment</td>
<td>$90,581,576</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Housing Bonds and Housing Programs</td>
<td>$35,837,777</td>
<td>$17,991,618</td>
<td>-50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Dept. of Housing &amp; Urban Development</td>
<td>$52,658,415</td>
<td>$37,160,333</td>
<td>-29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$179,077,768</td>
<td>$55,151,951</td>
<td>-69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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WHAT DO RENTERS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY HAVE LEFT AFTER PAYING RENT?

HOUSEHOLDS EARNING HALF OF MEDIAN INCOME OR LESS

PERCENTAGE OF SEVERELY BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME GROUP

ABOUT CHPC

THE STATE CREATED THE CALIFORNIA HOUSING PARTNERSHIP NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO AS A PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION WITH A PUBLIC MISSION: TO MONITOR, PROTECT, AND AUGMENT THE SUPPLY OF HOMES AFFORDABLE TO LOWER-INCOME CALIFORNIANS AND TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING FINANCE AND POLICY. SINCE 1988, THE CALIFORNIA HOUSING PARTNERSHIP HAS ASSISTED NEARLY 200 NONPROFIT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOUSING ORGANIZATIONS LEVERAGE MORE THAN $13 BILLION IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FINANCING TO CREATE AND PRESERVE 65,000 AFFORDABLE HOMES.
The California Housing Partnership calls on state leaders to take the following actions to provide relief to low-income families struggling with the high cost of housing:

» Create new sources of long-term revenue dedicated to producing and preserving affordable homes by passing the Building Homes and Jobs Act (SB 2) and an expansion of the state Low Income Housing Tax Credit (AB 71).

» Give voters a chance to approve new state funding for affordable housing by passing the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018 (SB 3).

» Lower the voter approval threshold for local housing infrastructure bonds to 55% as it is for education facility bonds (ACA 4).

» Reduce the loss of existing affordable homes by strengthening the State Preservation Notice Law through improved monitoring and enforcement (AB 1521).

» Restore the ability of local governments to require apartment developers to include affordable rental homes within each development (AB 1505).

LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY

» Adopt local revenue sources to leverage state and federal resources to finance the construction and preservation of affordable homes, similar to those recently passed in other California jurisdictions.

» Maximize the use of public lands for affordable housing and require affordable housing as a component of development on public lands located near transit.

» Enact local programs to incentivize the development of affordable homes as a part of new development, including the City of San Diego’s Affordable Homes Density Bonus Program.

» Fully implement inclusionary ordinances and related in-lieu fees, commercial linkage fees, and SRO replacement ordinances.

» Make San Diego more competitive for state Cap-and-Trade funds by including affordable housing in all local TOD (transit-oriented development) policies, including Climate Action Plans and SANDAG’s Smart Growth Plan.

» Identify local resources that can be matched with state No Place Like Home funds to create permanent supportive housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.