Equity and Affordability in Sacramento's Sustainable Communities Planning

Equitable Development Workshop
Advancing Equity Through Planning: Challenges and Opportunities

San Diego

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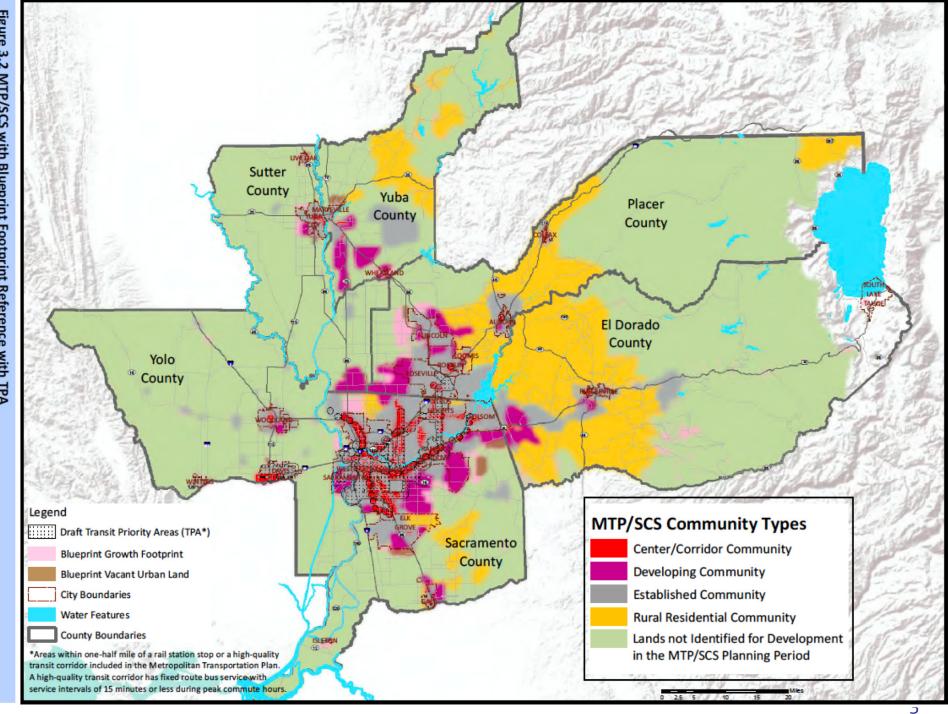


California's Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375)

- Links MTP update to SCS
- Must reduce per capita GHG emissions by specified targets (16% in Sacramento)
- Must plan for housing needs within the region

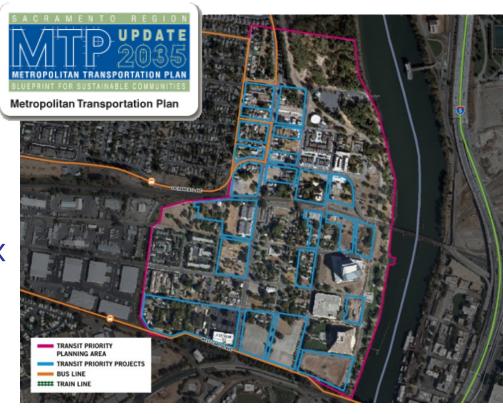


 Residential or mixed used projects close to transit can receive CEQA streamlining



SACOG: SB 375 and Social Equity

- Led by consortium and equity/housing/ health working group
- Social vulnerability and opportunity index
- TPA screening and planning
- Jobs-Housing Fit
- MTP Performance Measures



http://www.sacog.org/sustainable/working-groups/eqhousinghealth/

CRC Team: Chris Benner, Bidita Tithi, Jonathan London

Vulnerability Index Components

Inadequate job access

- Unemployment Rate
- Rate of income below 200% of poverty level

Inadequate business opportunities

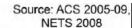
- Percent of businesses with lower sales in 2008 than 2001
- Percent of businesses closed between 2001 and 2008

Inadequate housing

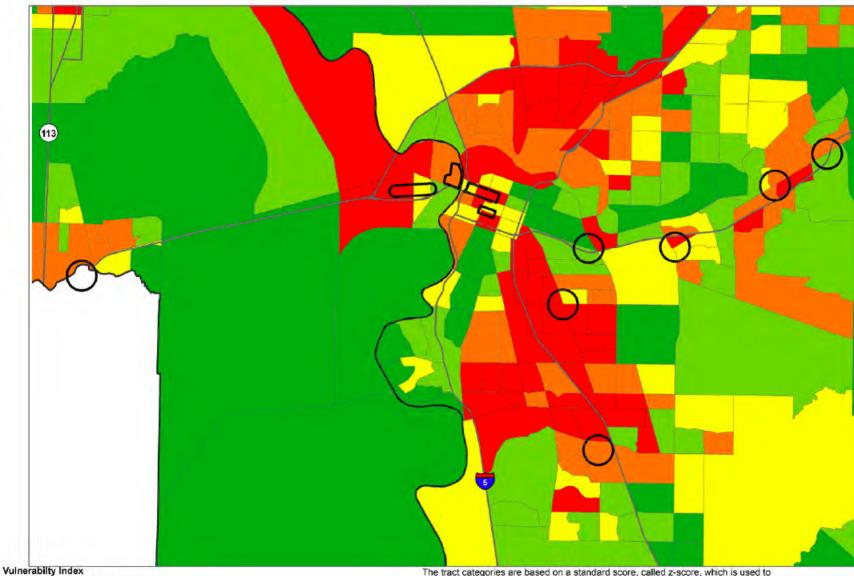
- % of households with more than 1 occupant/room
- % of households paying more than .5 of income on housing

Social and neighborhood vulnerabilities

- Percent of family households with children with a single parent
- Percent of households linguistically isolated
- Percentage of housing units vacant



Vulnerability Index



Classification By Quantiles (for the SACOG Region) -1.14 - -0.48 (very low) -0.48 - - .18 (low) -0.18 - 0.07 (moderate) 0.07 - 0.46 (high) 0.46 - 2.11 (very high)

The tract categories are based on a standard score, called z-score, which is used to compare each census tract to the overall SACOG region. It is derived by subtracting the mean for all tracts in the region from the individual tract raw score and dividing the difference by standard deviation across all census tracts. A tract is defined as "much lower than average" if a z-score is below -1.5, "lower than average" as between -1.5 and -0.5, "close to average" as between -1.5 and -0.5 "biglest than average" as between -0.5 and 15 and -0.5 "biglest than average" as between -0.5 and 15 and -0.5 "biglest than average" as between -0.5 and 15 and "much biglest than average" as between -0.5 and -0.5 "biglest than average" as between -0.5 and -0.5 and -0.5 "biglest than average" as between -0.5 and -0.5 and -0.5 "biglest than average" as between -0.5 to 0.5, "higher than average" as between 0.5 and 1.5, and "much higher than average" as above 1.5. Due to distribution of each dataset, not all the categories are present in a map. CENTER FOR REGIONAL CHANGE



Map created Sept 2011 by Bidita Jawher Tithi

TPA Selection Analysis

Equity Priorities:

Cell # 1:

(High likelihood of success/ high

impact

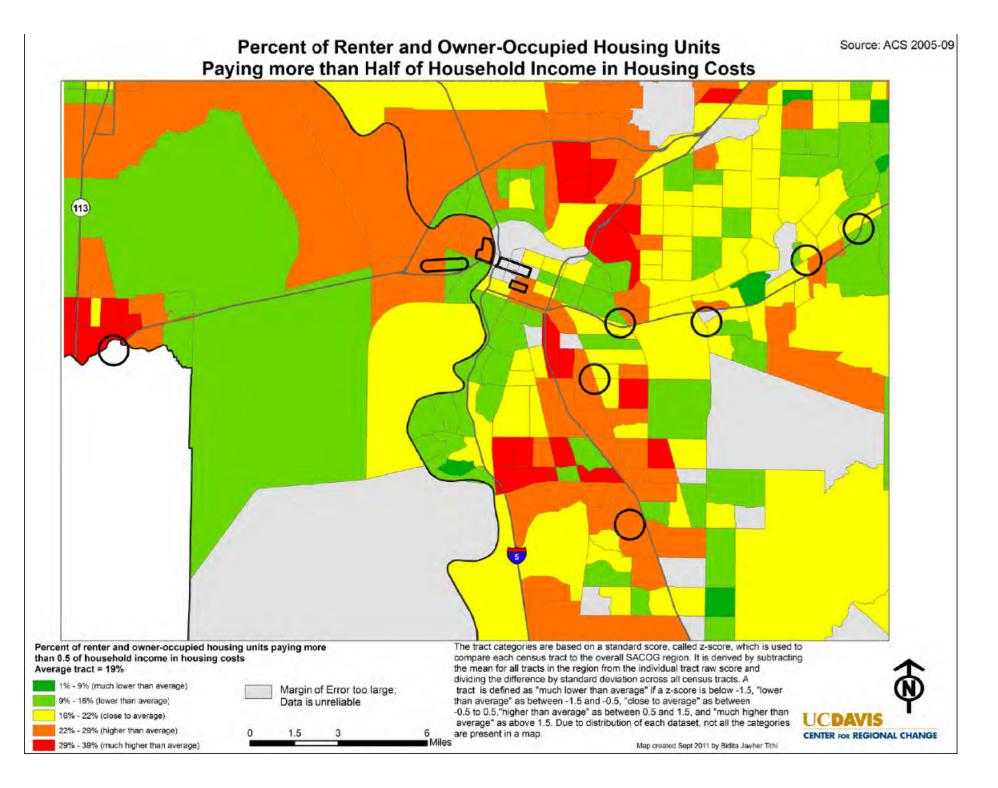
Impact

Cell # 3: Low likelihood of success but high impact

High

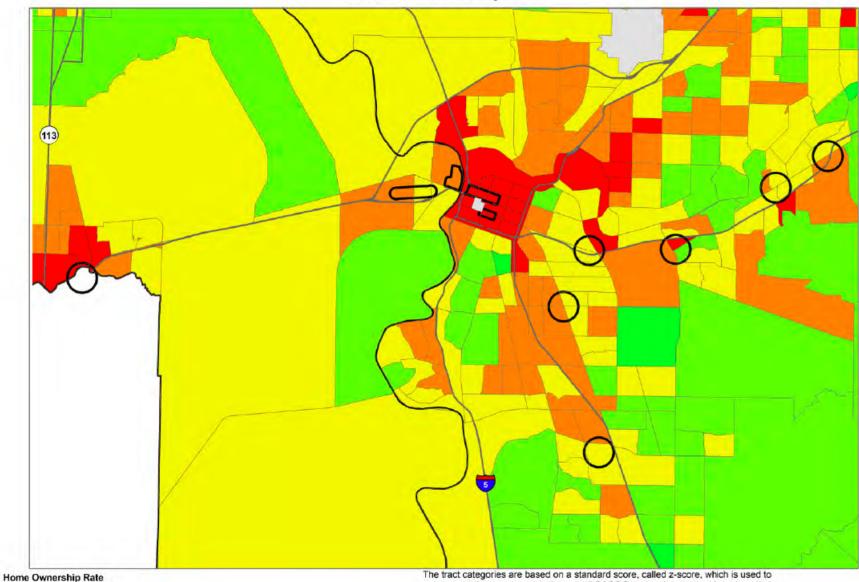
Low

Success	
Low	High
3	1
4	2



Source: ACS 2005-09

Home Ownership Rate



Average tract = 62%

0% - 30% (much lower than average)

30% - 51% (lower than average)

51% - 73% (close to average)

73% - 94% (higher than average)

94% - 100% (much higher than average)

Margin of Error too large;
Data is unreliable

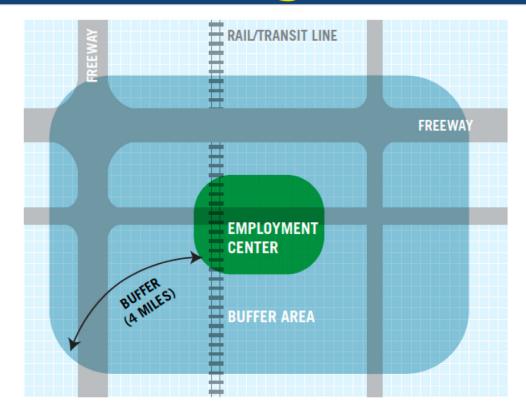
0 1.5 3 6

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Jobs-Housing Fit



J/H Balance Area =

Employment Center + "Buffer" Area Around Center

EMPLOYMENT CENTER =

75,000 Jobs + 1,000 Dwellings

BUFFER AREA =

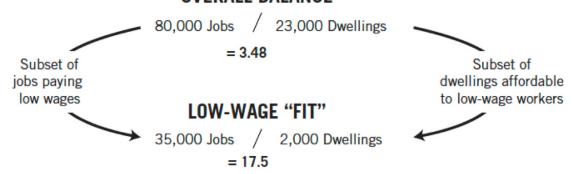
5,000 Jobs + 22,000 Dwellings

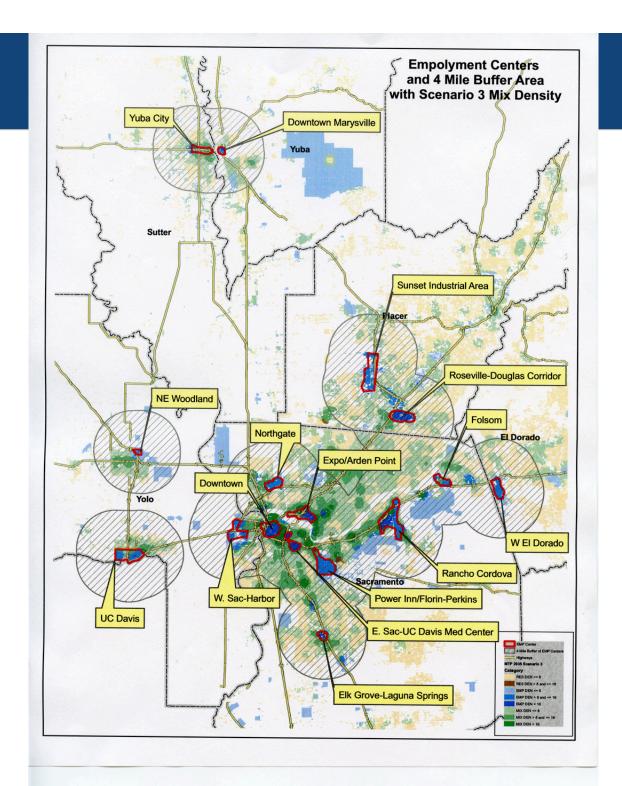
J/H Balance

(75,000 + 5,000 Jobs) = **3.48**

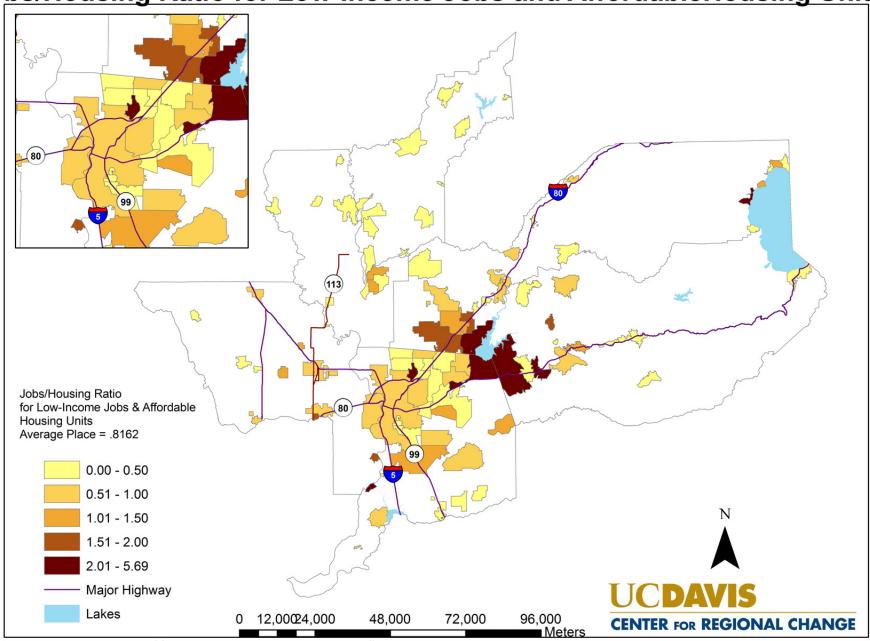
(1,000 + 22,000 Dwellings)

OVERALL BALANCE





Jobs/Housing Ratio for Low-Income Jobs and AffordableHousing Units



Note: The data sources are ACS 2006 to 2010 and LEHD 2009 datasets. Affordable housing includes both rented and owned housing.

Affordable rented housing (including asking rent and contract rent) is assumed to be in the range of from \$0 to \$750 for Sutter and Yuba, and from \$0 to \$1000 for the other counties. Affordable owned housing (including both expected home value and current home value) is assumed to be from \$0 to \$175,000 for Yuba and Sutter counties and from \$0 to \$199,999 for the other counties

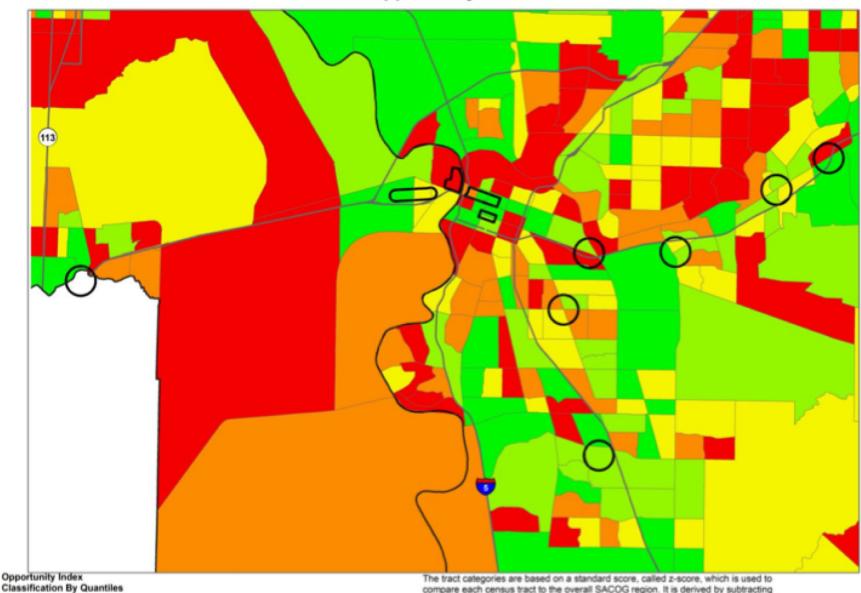
Next Steps & Challenges

- Neighborhood-based community visioning/ planning around TPA sites
 - Implementation rooted in localities and market realities
- MTP performance metrics development and performance monitoring
 - Data & modeling limitations
 - Silos
- Democratizing data and analysis
 - Coordination, collaboration, resources

Opportunity Index Components

- Good and balanced economic opportunities
 - Total number of jobs
 - Job growth in high wage industries
 - Proportion of households in middle-income brackets
- Good neighborhood business climate
 - 2001-2008 change in sales of small businesses
- Affordable and decent housing
 - Home ownership rate
- Diverse, affordable, accessible transportation options
 - Percent not driving alone to work

Opportunity Index



Classification By Quantiles (for the SACOG Region)

-2.01 - -0.24 (very low)

-0.23 - -0.10 (low)

-0.09 - 0.04 (moderate)

0.05 - 0.18 (high)

0.19 - 2.81 (very high) The tract categories are based on a standard score, called z-score, which is used to compare each census tract to the overall SACOG region. It is derived by subtracting the mean for all tracts in the region from the individual tract raw score and dividing the difference by standard deviation across all census tracts. A tract is defined as "much lower than average" if a z-score is below -1.5, "lower than average" as between -1.5 and -0.5, "close to average" as between -0.5 to 0.5, "higher than average" as between 0.5 and 1.5, and "much higher than average" as above 1.5. Due to distribution of each dataset, not all the categories are present in a map.

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