Fair Housing Listening Session: Disabilities & Aging Population

Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)
Community Standards

Raise Zoom hand to provide feedback

Use Q&A (reminder: this is not a Q&A session; we want to hear your comments)

Be mindful of different styles of communication & learning when speaking

Be Curious

Use “I” statements

Help explore and develop fair housing impediments and goals

For questions, comments and feedback, email us at:
aifairhousingreport@hcd.ca.gov.
Agenda

AI TIMELINE, OUTREACH, AND ENGAGEMENT

FAIR HOUSING OVERVIEW

TRENDS & EXISTING CONDITIONS: DISABILITY & AGING POPULATION

FEEDBACK AND LISTENING
AI Timeline, Outreach, and Engagement
AI Timeline

Kick-off Webinar

January 4, 2024

Listening Sessions & Webinars

January 31, – March 20, 2024

Community Needs Survey

January 31, 2024, to April 1, 2024

30 Day Public Comment & Hearings

July 12, 2024, to August 13, 2024

Publish Fair Housing Plan

August 30, 2024

Community Needs Survey

Listening Sessions & Webinars

30 Day Public Comment & Hearings

Publish Fair Housing Plan
Listening Sessions

Homelessness:
Completed: January 31, 2024, 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM

Disability & Aging Population:
February 7, 2024, 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Persons who are Immigrants:
February 14, 2024, 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM

Indigenous, Tribal, and Native Peoples:
February 21, 2024, 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Tenant Protections:
February 28, 2024, 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Mobilehome Parks:
March 5, 2024, 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Webinars

Urban:
March 13, 2024, 1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

Rural:
March 20, 2024, 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM

Public Hearings
Public Hearings will be held between July 13th and August 13th, 2024.

Northern CA
Sacramento
Central Valley
Southern CA
Community Needs Assessment Survey

- Online survey to assess issues and barriers related to fair housing choice is available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese
- Available from January 30, 2024, to April 1, 2024

Visit www.hcd.ca.gov
Current Trends and Existing Conditions:

People with Disabilities and the Aging Population
California’s Housing Problem

• California’s housing crisis is a half century in the making.

• Decades of underproduction underscored by exclusionary policies have left housing supply far behind need and costs soaring.

• Result: millions of Californians, who are disproportionately lower income and people of color, must make hard decisions about paying for housing at the expense of food, health care, childcare, and transportation.

• One in three households in the state doesn't earn enough money to meet their basic needs.
Disability Status & Housing Challenges

- 4.275 million Californians live with some type of disability

- People with disabilities are the most likely population to:
  - Experience homelessness
  - Be rent-burdened or unable to afford housing
  - Face the highest rates of housing discrimination
Housing Stock: Accessibility Concerns

1% of all rental housing in the U.S. includes all five basic, most needed, accessibility features:

1. Step-free entry
2. Single floor layout
3. Levered doors
4. Accessible electrical controls
5. Wide doors and hallways

Age of California’s Housing Stock

- Built 1989 or earlier: 72%
- Built 1990 or later: 28%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2022, Table DP04.
Disability by Type

- Vision difficulty: 2.1%
- Self-care difficulty: 2.7%
- Hearing difficulty: 2.9%
- Cognitive difficulty: 4.6%
- Independent living difficulty: 5.7%
- Ambulatory difficulty: 5.8%

Source: American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1810, 2022.
### Disability Increases with Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability Type</th>
<th>Population under 65</th>
<th>Population 65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With a vision difficulty</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a hearing difficulty</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a cognitive difficulty</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With an independent living difficulty</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With an ambulatory difficulty</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a self-care difficulty</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates
Disability by Race in California

- Black or African American alone: 15.8%
- White alone, not Hispanic or Latino: 13.8%
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: 13.5%
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone: 13.0%
- Two or more races: 9.7%
- Hispanic or Latino (of any race): 9.2%
- Some other race alone: 8.9%
- Asian alone: 8.7%
- Total civilian noninstitutionalized population: 11.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, 2021, S1810
Disabled And Here

Source: https://affecttheverb.com/disabledandhere
Group Quarters and Institutional Settings

Of California’s population living in group quarters, 39.6% have a disability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Percent with a Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult correctional facilities</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher Disability Rates Among Low-Income Households Reflect Structural Barriers

- Household member has a cognitive limitation: 9% (All income levels), 12% (Under 80% HUD Area Median Family Income)
- Household member has a hearing or vision impairment: 11% (All income levels), 13% (Under 80% HUD Area Median Family Income)
- Household member has a self-care or independent living limitation: 11% (All income levels), 15% (Under 80% HUD Area Median Family Income)
- Household member has an ambulatory limitation: 13% (All income levels), 18% (Under 80% HUD Area Median Family Income)

Source: 2016-2020 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data
California’s Households are Changing and Aging

- 1.8 million Californians 60+ live alone
- 746,000 households consist of three or more generations
- 95,000 Californians live in nursing homes
- Older Californians are the fastest growing age group experiencing homelessness.

Source: Master Plan for Aging, California Department of Aging, January 2021. https://www.aging.ca.gov/download.ashx?IE0rcNUV0zYXf9JtT7jAk%3d%3d
California’s 60+ Population is Becoming More Diverse

Source: Master Plan for Aging, California Department of Aging, January 2021. 
https://www.aging.ca.gov/download.ashx?E0rcNUV0zYXf9JlT7jAg%3d%3d
## Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Max. Grant*</th>
<th>Fair Market Rent (FMR)</th>
<th>Amount Remaining After Paying Rent</th>
<th>FMR as a Percentage of Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$1825</td>
<td>-$642</td>
<td>154%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$1825</td>
<td>-642</td>
<td>154%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Norte</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$791</td>
<td>$392</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$1149</td>
<td>$34</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$872</td>
<td>$311</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$960</td>
<td>$223</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$1777</td>
<td>-$594</td>
<td>150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madera</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$1083</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$2200</td>
<td>-$1017</td>
<td>186%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$1517</td>
<td>-$334</td>
<td>128%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$1543</td>
<td>-$360</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>$1183</td>
<td>$2062</td>
<td>-$879</td>
<td>174%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Grant level is for seniors and people with disabilities who live independently in their own homes and have cooking facilities.

Source: CA Department of Social Services and US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Inadequate SSI/SSP Grants Leave Californians Unable to Afford Basic Needs - California Budget and Policy Center (calbudgetcenter.org)
In poor and near-poor Californians aged 60+, dramatic economic disparities exist

Source: Master Plan for Aging, California Department of Aging, January 2021. https://www.aging.ca.gov/download.ashx?lE0rcNUV0zYXf9JtT7jTkAg%3d%3d
CA’s Master Plan for Aging – Bold Goals for 2050

Goal 1: Housing for all ages and stages

**Target:** Millions of New Housing Options to Age Well

Goal 2: Health Reimagined

**Target:** Close the Equity Gap in and Increase Life Expectancy

Goal 3: Inclusion & Equity, Not Isolation

**Target:** Keep Increasing Life Satisfaction as We Age.

Goal 4: Caregiving That Works

**Target:** One Million High-Quality Caregiving Jobs

Goal 5: Affording Aging

**Target:** Close the Equity Gap in and Increase Elder Economic Sufficiency
2020 AI Impediment #10: Insufficient Accessible Housing Stock

**Impediment/Barrier:** Lack of adequate accessible housing options, compared to the need, limits housing choice for people with disabilities.

**One of the goals:** Evaluate and develop a plan to increase the percentage of mobility and sensory accessible units across state housing programs (from 2% and 5% to 4% and 10% in new construction developments.

**Result:** HCD significantly increased the percentage of accessible units required within the Super NOFA program and National Housing Trust Fund programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensory accessible units</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility accessible units</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feedback and Listening
Discussion Questions

1. Have you ever wanted to live somewhere but couldn't? What prevented you from living there (was it related to a disability)?
2. What does your ideal community look like? Does it exist? What would need to happen for it become a reality?
3. What do you want the government to do to make your community better?
4. What does "accessible housing" mean to you? What makes housing accessible or inaccessible?
5. Have you ever lost your housing because of something related to your disability? What would have helped you keep your housing?