KEY FINDINGS

» Cuts in annual federal and state funding, including elimination of Redevelopment, have reduced San Diego County’s investment in affordable housing production and preservation by more than $109 million annually since 2008, a 61% reduction.

» Median rent in San Diego County has increased 32% since 2000 while median renter household income has declined 2%, when adjusted for inflation.

» Renters need to earn 3.2 times the local minimum wage to afford the average monthly asking rent of $1,768.

» 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 to 21.5%.

» San Diego County needs 135,749 more affordable rental homes to meet the needs of its lowest-income renters.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY NEEDS 135,749 MORE AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOMES

SAN DIEGO COUNTY’S POVERTY RATE RISES TO 21.5% WHEN HIGH HOUSING COSTS ARE INCLUDED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Poverty Measure (OPM)</th>
<th>California Poverty Measure (CPM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unadjusted for Housing Costs
Adjusted for Housing Costs and Social Benefits


Source: NLIHC analysis of 2014 PUMS data.
San Diego County’s inflation-adjusted median rent increased 32% while median renter income declined 2% from 2000 to 2014.

San Diego County lost 61% of state and federal funding for housing production and preservation from FY 2008-09 to FY 2014-15.

### Funding Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>FY 2008-2009</th>
<th>FY 2014-2015</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>$33,026,683</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Dept. of Housing &amp; Urban Development</td>
<td>$52,658,415</td>
<td>$36,328,715</td>
<td>-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$179,077,768</td>
<td>$69,355,398</td>
<td>-61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHAT DO RENTERS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY HAVE LEFT AFTER PAYING RENT?

Source: NLIHC analysis of 2014 PUMS data.

### HOUSEHOLDS EARNING HALF OF MEDIAN INCOME OR LESS

- **Rent**: 69%
- **Food, Transportation, Health Care, & Other Needs**: 31%

### MEDIAN INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

- **Rent**: 28%
- **Food, Transportation, Health Care, & Other Needs**: 72%

Source: NLIHC analysis of 2014 PUMS data.

### ABOUT CHPC

THE STATE CREATED THE CALIFORNIA HOUSING PARTNERSHIP MORE THAN 25 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 MORE THAN 100 NONPROFIT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOUSING ORGANIZATIONS LEVERAGE MORE THAN $8 BILLION IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FINANCING TO CREATE AND PRESERVE 30,000 AFFORDABLE HOMES.
### STATEWIDE POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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:

- Invest at least $1 billion from the state’s General Fund surplus into established state programs prioritizing the lowest-income households.
- Expand the California Low Income Housing Tax Credit. *(AB 2817)*
- Improve the value of the California LIHTC by up to 40% at no cost to the state. *(SB 873)*
- Give state voters the opportunity to approve a new housing bond similar to *SB 879*.
- Authorize local governments to use tax increment financing for locally approved affordable housing benefit districts and to issue bonds. *(AB 2031)*
- Reaffirm cities’ authority to require the inclusion of a percentage of homes affordable to low- and moderate-income households in new rental housing development. *(AB 2502)*
- Streamline local approvals including environmental review for 100% affordable housing developments consistent with local plans and zoning.
- Create an ongoing, predictable revenue source of at least $500 million annually for the production and preservation of homes affordable to lower-income households.

### LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY

- Include affordable housing as a component of local infrastructure funding measures, including the “Rebuild San Diego” measure, and a regional measure backed by SANDAG.
- Fully implement local funding sources such as inclusionary in-lieu fees, linkage fees, SRO replacement fees, and seek other opportunities including boomerang funds and the strategic use of other public assets to produce affordable housing.
- Enhance and improve local density bonus programs and incentivize affordable homes as a part of new development.
- Require local transit-oriented development (TOD) policies, including Climate Action Plans and SANDAG’s Smart Growth Plan, to include affordable housing and find ways to make the San Diego Region competitive for Cap-and-Trade Funds.
- Identify opportunities to lower the cost to develop affordable homes through reforms that shorten entitlement processing times, create more certainty, and reduce unnecessary or duplicative regulatory barriers, such as those items identified in the San Diego Housing Commission’s 2015 report, “Addressing the Housing Affordability Crisis.”
- Reduce the cost of land associated with developing affordable housing by promoting land donations, land banking, public land set-asides, land trusts and programs for below market lease or sale of public lands.

This report was produced by the California Housing Partnership.

Local policy recommendations provided by the San Diego Housing Federation.

For questions about San Diego County’s housing need, contact: Laura Nunn, laura@housingsandiego.org, 619-239-6693