Engaging Neighborhoods:

To promote all types of homes in all parts of Austin



November 17, 2011

Engaging Neighborhoods: to promote all types of homes in all parts of Austin

Alle

Community Development Commission January 10, 2012

What is the need in Austin?

- 20 percent poverty rate in Austin (\$22,350 for a family of four)
- 38 percent of Travis County's population is cost burdened
 (households spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing)
- CR On any given night, about 2,327 people are living on the streets or on shelters.
- Source: 2010 American Community Survey; 2011 HUD Point in Time Count; Community Action Network (2010)

- ∼40,000 units of rental housing for extremely low income households
- Ownership opportunities with price points ranging from \$113,000 to \$240,000
- ∼2,000 units of permanent supportive housing

Source: Austin Comprehensive Housing Market Study (2009); Permanent Supportive Housing Program and Financial Model for Austin/Travis County, Texas (2010)

Housing policies, practices

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

- Real Housing Continuum (shelters, supportive, rental, homeownership, home repair)
- R Core Values
 - R Deep Affordability
 - R Long-term Affordability
 - Reographic Dispersion

Permanent Supportive Housing: 350 units of PSH by 2014

Permanent Supportive Housing

- 1. Homes, apartment units with leases people can afford long-term, where they can live independently and participate in community life.
- 2. Support services for formerly homeless tenants such as health checkups, job-search assistance, case management for mental or health needs.

Austin's tool to promote Geographic Dispersion

- Kirwan Opportunity Map: Instrument to identify high opportunity areas in Austin
- - Real High priority area: 20 points
 - R Moderate priority area: 15 points
 - ∞ Low priority area: 10 points
 - R Very low priority area: 5 points

Other Practices



R Siting Policies R Goal-based R Capacity-based R Strategic

Goal-Based Siting Policies

Divide jurisdictions by new or existing geographic boundaries

Assign affordable housing goal for each area

Capacity-Based Siting Policies

Real Based on various grounds, including the proportion of extremely low-income persons in the community; the geographic area's capacity to absorb new growth; and projected future population and job growth

Strategic Siting Policies

Align with other systems to ensure maximum investment in affordable housing siting (e.g. public transit, employment centers, social services, health facilities, schools)

 ∞

DISCUSSION

GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION

What mechanisms/approaches could be considered to successfully achieve geographic dispersion in Austin?

NOTIFICATION, ENGAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION



SEE HANDOUT