

## Assessment of Fair Housing Plan

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**I. Cover Sheet**

1. Submission date: October 4, 2016
2. Submitter name: Apple Valley/Victorville HOME Consortium (“Consortium”)
3. Type of submission (*e.g.*, single program participant, joint submission):  
Consortium submission
4. Type of program participant(s) (*e.g.*, consolidated plan participant, PHA):  
Consolidated Plan Participant
5. For PHAs, Jurisdiction in which the program participant is located: N/A
6. Submitter members (if applicable):  
Apple Valley/City of Victorville HOME Consortium  
Town of Apple Valley, 14955 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307  
City of Victorville, 14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92392
7. Sole or lead submitter contact information:
  - a. Name: Mr. Orlando Acevedo
  - b. Title: Assistant Director of Economic Development and Housing Division
  - c. Department: Housing
  - d. Street address: 14955 Dale Evans Parkway
  - e. City: Apple Valley
  - f. State: California
  - g. Zip code: 92307
8. Period covered by this assessment: 2017/18 – 2021/22
9. Initial, amended, or renewal AFH: Initial AFH
10. To the best of its knowledge and belief, the statements and information contained herein are true, accurate, and complete and the program participant has developed this AFH in compliance with the requirements of 24 C.F.R. §§ 5.150-5.180 or comparable replacement regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
11. The program participant will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in its AFH conducted in accordance with the requirements in §§ 5.150 through 5.180 and 24 C.F.R. §§ 91.225(a)(1), 91.325(a)(1), 91.425(a)(1), 570.487(b)(1), 570.601, 903.7(o), and 903.15(d), as applicable.

All Joint and Regional Participants are bound by the certification, except that some of the analysis, goals or priorities included in the AFH may only apply to an individual program participant as expressly stated in the AFH.

Signature (Town of Apple Valley)

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Frank W. Robinson, Town Manager

Signature (City of Victorville)

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Douglas B. Robertson, City Manager

DRAFT

## II. Glossary

**Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing** means taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. Specifically, affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The duty to affirmatively further fair housing extends to all of a program participant's activities and programs relating to housing and urban development. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Assessment of Fair Housing (assessment or AFH)** means the analysis undertaken pursuant to § 5.154 that includes an analysis of fair housing data, an assessment of fair housing issues and contributing factors, and an identification of fair housing priorities and goals, and is conducted and submitted to HUD using the Assessment Tool. The AFH may be conducted and submitted by an individual program participant (individual AFH), or may be a single AFH conducted and submitted by two or more program participants (joint AFH) or two or more program participants, where at least two of which are consolidated plan program participants (regional AFH). (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Assessment Tool** refers collectively to any forms or templates and the accompanying instructions provided by HUD that program participants must use to conduct and submit an AFH pursuant to § 5.154. HUD may provide different Assessment Tools for different types of program participants. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) (PRA), the Assessment Tool will be subject to periodic notice and opportunity to comment in order to maintain the approval of the Assessment Tool as granted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the PRA. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Community Participation** as required in § 5.158, means a solicitation of views and recommendations from members of the community and other interested parties, a consideration of the views and recommendations received, and a process for incorporating such views and recommendations into decisions and outcomes. For HUD regulations implementing the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the statutory term for "community participation" is "citizen participation," and, therefore, the regulations in 24 CFR parts 91, 92, 570, 574, and 576 use this term. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Consolidated Plan** The document that is submitted to HUD that serves as the comprehensive housing affordability strategy, community development plan, and submissions for funding under any of the Community Planning and Development formula grant programs (e.g., CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA), that is prepared in accordance with the process described in this part. (24 C.F.R. § 91.5)

**Consolidated Plan Program Participant** means any entity specified in § 5.154(b)(1). (24 C.F.R. § 5.152). Those entities are Jurisdictions and Insular Areas that are required to submit consolidated plans for the following programs:

- The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 570, parts D and I);
- The Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 576);
- The HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 92);
- The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 574).

**Consortium** An organization of geographically contiguous units of general local government that are acting as a single unit of general local government for purposes of the HOME program (see 24 CFR part 92). (24 C.F.R. § 91.5)

**Contributing Factor or Fair Housing Contributing Factor** means a factor that creates, contributes to, perpetuates, or increases the severity of one or more fair housing issues. Goals in an AFH are designed to overcome one or more contributing factors and related fair housing issues, as provided in § 5.154. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Data** refers collectively to the sources of data provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this definition. When identification of the specific source of data in paragraph (1) or (2) is necessary, the specific source (HUD-provided data or local data) will be stated.

1. **HUD-Provided Data.** As more fully addressed in the Assessment Tool, the term “HUD-provided data” refers to HUD-provided metrics, statistics, and other quantified information required to be used with the Assessment Tool. HUD-provided data will not only be provided to program participants but will be posted on HUD’s Web site for availability to all of the public;
2. **Local Data.** As more fully addressed in the Assessment Tool, the term “local data” refers to metrics, statistics, and other quantified information, subject to a determination of statistical validity by HUD, relevant to the program participant’s geographic areas of analysis, that can be found through a reasonable amount of search, are readily available at little or no cost, and are necessary for the completion of the AFH using the Assessment Tool. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Disability** (1) The term “disability” means, with respect to an individual:

1. A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual;
2. A record of such an impairment; or
3. Being regarded as having such an impairment.

(2) The term “disability” as used herein shall be interpreted consistent with the definition of such term under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008. This definition does not change the definition of “disability” or “disabled person” adopted pursuant to a HUD program statute for purposes of determining an individual’s eligibility to participate in a housing program that serves a specified population. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Disproportionate Housing Needs** refers to a condition in which there are significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing need when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area. For purposes of this definition, categories of housing need are based on such factors as cost burden, severe cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions, as those terms are applied in the Assessment Tool. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Fair Housing Choice** means that individuals and families have the information, opportunity, and options to live where they choose without unlawful discrimination and other barriers related to race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or disability. Fair housing choice encompasses:

1. Actual choice, which means the existence of realistic housing options;
2. Protected choice, which means housing that can be accessed without discrimination; and

3. Enabled choice, which means realistic access to sufficient information regarding options so that any choice is informed. For persons with disabilities, fair housing choice and access to opportunity include access to accessible housing and housing in the most integrated setting appropriate to an individual's needs as required under Federal civil rights law, including disability-related services that an individual needs to live in such housing.

(24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

Fair Housing Contributing Factor (see Contributing Factor)

Fair Housing Issue means a condition in a program participant's geographic area of analysis that restricts fair housing choice or access to opportunity, and includes such conditions as ongoing local or regional segregation or lack of integration, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, significant disparities in access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, and evidence of discrimination or violations of civil rights law or regulations related to housing. Participation in "housing programs serving specified populations," as defined in this section, does not present a fair housing issue of segregation, provided that such programs are administered by program participants so that the programs comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d–2000d–4) (Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs); the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601–19), including the duty to affirmatively further fair housing; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794); the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.); and other Federal civil rights statutes and regulations. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

Fair Housing Enforcement and Fair Housing Outreach Capacity means the ability of a jurisdiction, and organizations located in the jurisdiction, to accept complaints of violations of fair housing laws, investigate such complaints, obtain remedies, engage in fair housing testing, and educate community members about fair housing laws and rights. This definition covers any State or local agency that enforces a law substantially equivalent to the Fair Housing Act (see 24 CFR part 115) and any organization participating in the Fair Housing Initiative Programs (see 24 CFR part 125). (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

Familial Status means one or more individuals (who have not attained the age of 18 years) being domiciled with--

- (1) a parent or another person having legal custody of such individual or individuals; or
- (2) the designee of such parent or other person having such custody, with the written permission of such parent or other person.

The protections afforded against discrimination on the basis of familial status shall apply to any person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years. (42 U.S.C. 3602(k))

**Geographic Area** means a jurisdiction, region, State, Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA), or another applicable area (e.g., census tract, neighborhood, Zip code, block group, housing development, or portion thereof) relevant to the analysis required to complete the assessment of fair housing, as specified in the Assessment Tool. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**HUD-provided data** refer to the definition of "data".

**Housing Programs Serving Specified Populations** Housing programs serving specified populations are HUD and Federal housing programs, including designations in the programs, as applicable, such as HUD's Supportive Housing for the Elderly, Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities, homeless assistance programs under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq.), and housing designated under section 7 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437e), that:

1. Serve specific identified populations; and
2. Comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d– 2000d–4) (Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs); the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601–19), including the duty to affirmatively further fair housing; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794); the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.); and other Federal civil rights statutes and regulations.

(24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Housing Type** is a term clarified in the Assessment Tool’s publicly supported housing section. HUD requires analysis for the following housing program types:

1. Housing that primarily serves families with children;
2. Housing for the elderly; and
3. Housing for persons with disabilities.

**Insular Area** has the same meaning as provided in § 570.405. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152) Eligible applicants are Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. (24 C.F.R. § 570.405)

**Integration** means a condition, within the program participant’s geographic area of analysis, as guided by the Assessment Tool, in which there is not a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. For individuals with disabilities, integration also means that such individuals are able to access housing and services in the most integrated setting appropriate to the individual’s needs. The most integrated setting is one that enables individuals with disabilities to interact with persons without disabilities to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794). See 28 CFR part 35, appendix B (addressing 28 CFR 35.130 and providing guidance on the American with Disabilities Act regulation on nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in State and local government services). (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Joint Participants** refers to two or more program participants conducting and submitting a single AFH (a joint AFH), in accordance with § 5.156 and 24 CFR 903.15(a)(1) and (2), as applicable. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Jurisdiction** A State or unit of general local government. (24 C.F.R. § 91.5)

**Local Data** refer to the definition of “data”.

**Local Knowledge** as more fully addressed in the Assessment Tool, local knowledge means information to be provided by the program participant that relates to the participant’s geographic areas of analysis and that is relevant to the program participant’s AFH, is known or becomes known to the program participant, and is necessary for the completion of the AFH using the Assessment Tool. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Meaningful Actions** means significant actions that are designed and can be reasonably expected to achieve a material positive change that affirmatively furthers fair housing by, for example, increasing fair housing choice or decreasing disparities in access to opportunity. (24 C.F.R. § 5.15.2)

**Program Category** is a term clarified in the Assessment Tool’s publicly supported housing section. HUD is providing data and requires analysis for the following five housing program categories. The program categories are:

1. Public Housing
2. Project-Based Section 8
3. Other HUD multifamily housing (includes both Section 202—Supportive Housing for the Elderly and Section 811—Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)
4. Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) housing
5. Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV)
6. Other publicly supported housing program categories may be relevant to the analysis, but are not included in the program categories for which HUD-provides data and requires analysis.

**Program Participants** means any entities specified in § 5.154(b). (24 C.F.R. § 5.152). Jurisdictions and Insular Areas that are required to submit consolidated plans for the following programs:

- The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 570, parts D and I);
- The Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 576);
- The HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 92);
- The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program (see 24 C.F.R. part 574).
- Public housing agencies (PHAs) receiving assistance under sections 8 or 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f or 42 U.S.C. 1437g). (24 C.F.R. § 5.154(b))

**Protected Characteristics** are race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, having a disability, and having a type of disability. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Protected Class** means a group of persons who have the same protected characteristic; e.g., a group of persons who are of the same race are a protected class. Similarly, a person who has a mobility disability is a member of the protected class of persons with disabilities and a member of the protected class of persons with mobility disabilities. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Qualified Public Housing Agency (Qualified PHA)** Refers to a PHA:

(1) For which the sum of:

The number of public housing dwelling units administered by the PHA; and

The number of vouchers under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)) administered by the PHA is 550 or fewer; and

(2) That is not designated under section 6(j)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 as a troubled PHA, and does not have a failing score under the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) during the prior 12 months. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty** means a geographic area with significant concentrations of poverty and minority populations. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Regionally Collaborating Program Participants** refers to joint participants, at least two of which are consolidated plan program participants. A PHA may participate in a regional assessment in accordance with PHA Plan participation requirements under 24 CFR 903.15(a)(1). Regionally collaborating participants conduct and submit a single AFH (regional AFH) in accordance with § 5.156. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Segregation** means a condition, within the program participant’s geographic area of analysis, as guided by the Assessment Tool, in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a type of disability in a particular geographic area when compared to a broader geographic area. For persons with disabilities, segregation includes a condition in which the housing or services are not in the most integrated setting appropriate to an individual’s needs in accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.), and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794). (See 28 CFR part 35, appendix B, addressing 25 CFR 35.130.) Participation in “housing programs serving specified populations” as defined in this section does not present a fair housing issue of segregation, provided that such programs are administered to comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d 2000d-4) (Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs); The Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601–19), including the duty to affirmatively further fair housing; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794); the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.); and other Federal civil rights statutes and regulations. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**Significant Disparities in access to opportunity** means substantial and measurable differences in access to educational, transportation, economic, and other important opportunities in a community, based on protected class related to housing. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

**State** Any State of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. (24 C.F.R. § 91.5)

**Unit of General Local Government** A city, town, township, county, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State; an urban county; and a consortium of such political subdivisions recognized by HUD in accordance with the HOME program (24 CFR part 92) or the CDBG program (24 CFR part 570). (24 C.F.R. § 91.5)

### III. Executive Summary

1. *Summarize the fair housing issues, significant contributing factors, and goals. Also include an overview of the process and analysis used to reach the goals.*

The City of Victorville was incorporated in 1962 and encompasses 74 square miles. Since 1997, the City of Victorville (the “City”) has received an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). During the past decade, Victorville has grown rapidly.

In 2003, the Town of Apple Valley and City formed the HOME Investment Partnership Program Consortium (the “HOME Consortium”) in order to meet the threshold of obtaining HOME entitlement status with HUD. Both the City and the Town receive CDBG and HOME funding annually. For the purpose of this Assessment to Fair Housing (AFH) plan, the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville may be collectively referenced as “Communities” and “Jurisdictions”.

As an Entitlement Jurisdictions, both the City and Town are required to prepare and adopt a Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) and an AFH plan. The AFH replaces the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) to assist the Communities in identifying fair housing issues and related contributing factors to achieve comprehensive community development goals and affirmatively further fair housing. The Con Plan and AFH are also required to have a strategy for resident and citizen participation in the planning process. According to 24 CFR § 91.105 and as a condition of federal funding, the Communities must adopt and follow a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) describing how the City will encourage participation from residents and citizens of all ages, genders, economic levels, races, ethnicities and special needs to provide them with equal access in the development of the Con Plan, Annual Action Plan (AP) and AFH, and to ensure their issues and concerns are adequately addressed. Prior to the development of the AFH, the Consortium is required to amend its Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) to incorporate the legal requirement that federal grantees shall affirmatively further fair housing by “taking meaningful actions” in addition to combating discrimination to overcome patterns of segregation and integrating racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into the areas of opportunity, and addressing disparities in housing needs by providing access to opportunities. Both Communities amended their respective CPP’s.

From 2000 to 2016, Victorville’s population has increased from 64,029 to 122,225, a 52% increase, and population diversity has increased. These trends are similar to those of other communities throughout California. Race and ethnicity can have implications for housing choice, as certain demographic and economic variables correlate with race. From 2000 to 2016, the overall percentage of White persons has declined in the City of Victorville, while the percentage of Hispanic persons has increased.

With the increase of population, and significant changes in demographics for both Jurisdictions, many fair housing contributing factors and barriers still remain. Housing discrimination against persons with disabilities, seniors and large families are commonly discriminated in the housing market. Other impediments have also impacted fair housing choice for residents. Many residents are not aware of fair housing rights and services available. When fair housing issues arise, many do not believe reporting the incident will improve their situation, and some have expressed concerns of retaliation by property owners.

In the Consortiums previous Analyses of Impediments (“AI”) action the communities would initiate to address these issues involved its continued relationship and contracting services from Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board (“IFHMB”) to provide fair housing services to residents, landlords, and other housing professionals. Previous goals referenced in the AI were to provide and expand fair housing outreach and

education programs that include press releases, public service announcements, cable, TV, radio media outlets to name a few. In addition, these events would be targeted to populations that experience discrimination or are underrepresented; housing providers, elected and appointed officials for each jurisdiction, and general public.

Impediments to housing choice vouchers and affordable housing units continue to be limited resources to new and existing households. In previous analysis of impediment studies, both the Town of Apple Valley and the City continue to lack sufficient programs to help underrepresented races and lower income households with the ability to receive housing assistance through public housing authorities. Although, the City and Town have made many efforts in supporting the Housing Choice Voucher program, offered through the Housing Authority County of San Bernardino (HACSB), it remains an ongoing issue. Accessible housing units and other housing options (such as transitional and supportive housing) for person with disabilities are also limited in supply. As a goal, both Jurisdictions support the HACSB's efforts in petitioning for additional voucher assistance from HUD, continue to promote HACSB available resources to households in need, In addition, both communities work towards requiring rental property owners that receive financial assistance from the Town or City, affirm their commitment to comply with fair housing laws, and attend fair housing workshops or training. Lastly, both Jurisdictions amended their Zoning Code to either (1) establish a Reasonable Accommodation procedure or (2) incorporate a provision to address transitional housing and supportive housing pursuant to State Housing Element Law.

#### IV. Community Participation Process

- 1. Describe outreach activities undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the AFH process, including the types of outreach activities and dates of public hearings or meetings. Identify media outlets used and include a description of efforts made to reach the public, including those representing populations that are typically underrepresented in the planning process such as persons who reside in areas identified as R/ECAPs, persons who are limited-English proficient (LEP), and persons with disabilities. Briefly explain how these communications were designed to reach the broadest audience possible. For PHAs, identify your meetings with the Resident Advisory Board.*

Consortium. As a part of the CPP, the Consortium encouraged participation to include community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent and assist protected class members and organizations that enforce fair housing laws. The Consortium also consulted with local fair housing enforcement agencies, fair housing organizations and other nonprofit organizations that receive funding under the Fair Housing Initiative Program, and other public and private fair housing service agencies that operate within the City's jurisdiction.

For the preparation of this AFH, the Apple Valley/Victorville HOME Consortium, utilized their respective websites, social media accounts such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram accounts, to announce and advertise community meetings, surveys and public meetings and hearings. The Town of Apple Valley has been able to secure a strong response rate in the past considering the Town's Facebook account has a following of over 10,000 strong; approximately 1/7th of Apple Valley's population 70,000 residents.

The AFH surveys, as well as the invitation to the workshops, were also emailed to approximately 1,200 community and regional contacts in hopes of gleaning their interest in attending one of the meetings and asking them to spread the word within their own organizations and share the survey with those they serve.

Stakeholder organizations received a specific survey to further assist the Consortium in obtaining additional local or regional data and knowledge.

The ability to provide ease of access to the survey was important to the Consortium. Both Jurisdictions, in the capacity of the Consortium, made the survey available online via Survey Monkey between June 29, 2016 and August 1, 2016, in both English and Spanish. Hard copy surveys and flyers, also in both languages, advertising both the online survey as well as the community meetings were distributed to the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville office locations, and the San Bernardino County Apple Valley Branch Library. Hard copy surveys were also made available to the public at community events and meetings, a homebuyer's workshop, and a fair housing disability workshop that staff attended during the time frame that AFH input from the public was sought. Additionally, approximately 200 hard copy surveys were mailed to former loan and grant recipients of Victorville Housing Programs. The surveys were also provided to Victorville residents and business owners who attended an Old Town Revitalization Forum meeting. This combined effort generated a total of 121 community respondents.

Community outreach meetings specific to the AFH were also held. In addition to being translated in both English and Spanish, flyers also acknowledged that if accommodations were needed to attend the meeting to inform staff of either jurisdiction of those needs. The first meeting occurred on July 12, 2016 at 1:00 PM in the Town of Apple Valley Council Chambers located at 14955 Dale Evans Pkwy., Apple Valley, CA 92307. The second was held at the City of Victorville offices at 14343 Civic Dr., Victorville, CA 92392 at 6:00 PM. These were not especially well attended, but the several community members present at each were very responsive and involved in the questions posed to them about their communities.

Stakeholder meetings were held at City of Victorville offices on August 9, 2016 at 10:00 AM to noon and 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM for those involved with transitional housing and rental assistance, and real estate and lending industries, respectively. With staff present from both Victorville and Apple Valley, a short questionnaire was disseminated to attendees who provided insight from the perspective of their organizations and professions. Another stakeholder meeting was hosted on August 11, 2016 at 10:00 AM by the City of Victorville, to focus topic questions regarding education and youth.

2. *Provide a list of organizations consulted during the community participation process.*

The stakeholder meetings were broken up into three meetings, each addressing a different group or service provider type. One meeting was for utility assistance and transitional housing providers, another meeting included realtors, lenders and fair housing providers. Lastly, the third meeting focused on education and youth services. For the stakeholder meetings, invitations were emailed and calls were made to the following organizations:

- Court Appointed Special Advocates of San Bernardino County
- High Desert Transitional Living
- No Drugs America Association
- Olive Crest Foster Family
- Options for Youth
- Catholic Charities
- High Desert Homeless Services
- Knowledge and Education for Your Success
- Orenda Foundation
- Patient Care Systems
- Samaritan's Helping Hand
- St. John of God Health Care Services
- Victor Valley Community Services Council

- Victor Valley Rescue Mission
- Katherine Santifer Realty
- SPS Realty Group
- Berkshire Hathway Home Services
- Sunset Breeze Real Estate
- HomeStrong USA
- Neighborhood Partnership Housing Services, Inc.
- Neighborhood Housing Services of the Inland Empire
- High Desert Association of Realtors
- Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board
- Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino
- Moses House Ministries
- San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services
- Victor Valley Domestic Violence

3. *How successful were the efforts at eliciting meaningful community participation? If there was low participation, provide the reasons.*

Consortium. Low participation was problematic at AFH community meetings. A lack of involvement from the community to attend meetings, outside of regular council meetings, has always been an issue for the Jurisdictions. To accommodate the needs for attendees, meetings were held at various locations and times of day, including the evening hours. This did not prove to be any more successful than the daytime meeting. Some of the reasons for not being able to attend any of the meetings by agencies/nonprofits included having limited staff, conflicting meetings and commencement of new fiscal year or program year.

Although attendance was low, key community stakeholders were in attendance and gave vast input in the community needs and discrimination faced by protected classes. Between circulating AFH surveys at other community events and online, utilizing social media, sending email blasts to community members and organizations, direct mailings, and phone interviews, a wide-breadth of information and input deemed our multi-channel efforts a great success overall.

4. *Summarize all comments obtained in the community participation process. Include a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why.*

In reviewing the comments received at these meetings, the following key issues were identified:

**Community Workshops Summary.** Two community meetings were held in July 2016 -- Apple Valley (July 12th early afternoon) and Victorville (July 13th evening). The community meetings were held to glean local input and knowledge from residents of the respective Jurisdictions, including fair housing issues and concerns. Each community meeting was structured in the same format: participants were introduced to the Con Plan and AFH (AFH) plan process through a presentation and then asked to discuss a series of questions related to housing and community development needs, their presumptions regarding areas considered segregated and/or challenged by poverty, including fair housing issues and concerns.

**Community Survey Summaries.** In addition to the meetings, a Fair Housing Survey was also created. A thirty question survey was disseminated through multi-channel methods to seek responses from members of the public who may be harder to reach by methods of face-to-face contact at events in the community or were possibly not interested in attending a community meeting. The Fair Housing Survey sought to gain

knowledge about the nature and extent of fair housing issues experienced by Apple Valley and Victorville residents as well as their opinions concerning the existence, or lack of, racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, or areas deemed as disadvantaged within the Jurisdictions. The survey questions were also designed to gather information on a person's experience with fair housing issues and perception of fair housing issues in his/her neighborhood. The survey and flyers were available in English and Spanish, and distributed via the following methods:

- Survey made available in online format via survey monkey.
- Online survey link posted to Apple Valley Facebook and Twitter accounts.
- Hard copy information flyers and surveys placed at various community locations and public counters.
- Posted on the municipal websites of both Apple Valley and Victorville.
- Solicited the participation of service providers and stakeholders via mass emails to also make the survey flyer, with survey web address and information on the community meetings, available in their offices and to distribute the information to their clients and other members of the community they felt would be receptive and responsive.
- Surveys were solicited at a Homebuyers Resource Fair that was held on Saturday, June 4, 2016 at the San Bernardino County Fairgrounds. This event was in partnership between the High Desert Association of REALTORS® and First District Supervisor, Robert A Lovingood, County of San Bernardino.

**Stakeholder Meetings Summary.** Three stakeholder meetings were held in August 2016 – all in Victorville, with staff from both Jurisdictions present. The stakeholder meetings were also held to discuss priority housing and community development needs in the respective Jurisdictions, including fair housing issues and concerns. Each stakeholder workshop was structured in the same format: participants were introduced to the AFH plan process by staff and then asked to discuss a series of questions related to housing and community development needs, including fair housing issues and concerns.

A comprehensive summary of housing-related issues identified by submitted surveys, community meetings, and workshops held, is found below.

**Homelessness.** Homelessness was one of the primary issues discussed by participants at the Victorville meeting. Participants noted the lack of Homeless Shelters in the High Desert. There is just one in Victorville that serves a sphere of influence of approximately 500,000 residents. The High Desert is subject to extreme temperatures that can result in dangerous conditions for homeless persons. Most homeless services are located “down the hill” in the City of San Bernardino, or other southern jurisdictions, creating a disparity in services available between the High Desert and the surrounding region.

**Affordable Housing, Senior Housing, Reasonable Accommodation for Disabled Persons and Youth.** Though segregation was not identified as an issue through various means of community contact, housing in general was still identified as a major need discussed by participants at the meetings. Community members were primarily concerned about housing affordability and availability for seniors, the disabled and youth. Participants discussed the housing needs of seniors with limited income, and the condition of existing housing; in particular about existing unmaintained rental apartments. A stakeholder noted that location of the most affordable housing has that to offer, but very little, in terms of amenities, are available within walking distance to some of the poorest neighborhoods in the High Desert. Access to transit, grocery stores, recreation services and safety were expressed as some of the services or opportunities that people must give up in order to live in an area that is affordable enough for their household.

**Neighborhoods.** Participants stated the importance of crime-free, safe neighborhoods. The importance of maintaining a safe, well-maintained community was emphasized at the meetings. If a community is safe and there are places for people to go (commercial and community-based), then residents will tend to remain in the community instead of seeking a way out. Non-reporting of crime was noted on several occasions as a barrier to an undesirable neighborhood being able to rebound. Whether actual or perceived fear of retaliation prevents crime reporting, the effects can be detrimental to a neighborhood if it becomes known for unresolved crime activity.

**Transportation.** Many participants expressed their concerns as to the lack of transportation available throughout the High Desert. Participants communicated how many low-income families and people in the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville areas struggle to find reliable transportation. The result is missed appointments and poor illness management, even when care is readily available. Some households don't have a vehicle, or share one among multiple family members, and for those who are disabled, obese, or chronically ill, riding the bus can be a difficult undertaking. As a result, some people may find themselves without a way home after an emergency trip to the hospital; miss opportunities to schools, family or community events or simply miss a doctor's appointment because they don't have a way to get there.

During the community participation process all comments and views were considered and have been incorporated into this AFH. No comments were considered as immaterial or insignificant.

**V. Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies**

*1. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by the Jurisdiction(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents:*

*a. Discuss what progress has been made toward their achievement;*

During the last Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), both Communities experienced similar impediments that continued to impact the Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium areas. The impediments and strategies on how to reduce their impacts, and accomplishments are listed below:

**Housing discrimination** towards disability, race, and familial status has been a reoccurring issue for both communities. As a continued service, both communities elected to continue contract services with Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board (IFHMB). IFHMB assist both Jurisdictions in providing fair housing services to residents, landlords, and other housing professionals. Available services, newsletters, and special event flyers are routinely posted on each respective Jurisdiction's website. In addition, both the Town and the City assisted in promoting special events by distributing informational pamphlets and flyers throughout public-owned buildings. Recently, July 2016, the City of Victorville hosted and participated in a special workshop held by IFHMB to educate and assist tenants, property owners and other housing professionals on fair housing issues specifically for persons with disabilities. Discussion involved fair housing laws, introduction to the affirmatively furthering fair housing final ruling and requirements, reasonable accommodations or modification request allowable fees associated with reasonable accommodation or modification request. The Consortium anticipates it will continue its participation in supporting special events held by IFHMB on a continual basis. This event was highly successful, many interested persons, property owners and tenants attended. Persons who attended expressed their gratitude to the City for hosting the event. Their questions and concerns were addressed and real estate professionals felt they were more educated on how to assist persons with disabilities, particularly in providing reasonable accommodations.

Accordingly, both communities provide CDBG funding to IFHMB to provide its residents with fair housing and landlord tenant mediation service and assistance. Along with these services, IFHMB assist City of



Victorville with its first-time homebuyer program, Mortgage Assistance Program (MA) by providing homebuyer education and certification. Persons who receive their homebuyer education course by IFHMB receive information and training in the complete process of purchasing a home, budgeting, credit, mortgage loans, and how to keep your home. On behalf of the communities, IFHMB distributes fair housing materials, holds workshops on fair housing throughout the High Desert and San Bernardino County. INFHMB's services have assisted an array of residents within the Communities. Many of which have received 'one-on-one' assistance in assisting homeowners who are at risk of losing their home by exploring many available options including loan modification, special forbearance, partial claims, loan repayment plans, loan reinstate plans, short sale options including the Homeowner Assistance Foreclosure Alternative (HAFA), and the Homeowner Assistance Refinance Program.

In addition to the above accomplishments, the communities supported and actively promoted the National Fair Housing Month held in April of each year. The City of Victorville posted HUD created posters and flyers throughout city hall, city website and social media outlets celebrating the National Fair Housing month.

**Public Outreach** is a concern that needs to be address by both communities. Many residents, landlords and tenants are not aware of fair housing rights and services available. When encountered with fair housing issues, many do not believe reporting the incidents would help the situation. Some are also afraid of retaliation by the landlord. With this in mind, some of the strategies both Communities adopted is to (1) provide fair housing outreach and education services that will include, but not be limited to at least one of the following components: press releases, public service announcements, cable TV, radio, and newspaper outreach, updates in newsletters and/or other publications, events at the annual fair housing celebration, organized meetings or events relating to fair housing, and participation in community events such as fairs and trade shows; (2) initiate half-day fair housing workshops at Town Hall and City Hall annually, targeting residents, landlords, disadvantaged groups, and housing professionals; (3) outreach and education specifically for housing providers (i.e., landlords, property managers, realtors, lending institutions, and managers of public housing); (4) workshops to assist elected and appointed officials of each jurisdiction; and the general public. In addition, publicizing outcomes of fair housing lawsuits to encourage reporting of fair housing issues by residents and coordinate with minority Chambers of Commerce to promote Town programs and services are also objectives both communities anticipate launching. The City of Victorville also utilizes its City-owned electronic message board located on the east-side of Interstate-15 to make public service announcements (PSA). The City recently approved a message for the High Desert Crime Prevention & Neighborhood Watch Program event that will held at City Hall on August 24<sup>th</sup>. The City routinely promotes PSA for non-profits, such as the High Desert Association of Realtors® and special County of San Bernardino events, etc.

**Housing Choice Vouchers and Affordable Housing Units** are limited resources to Hispanic households. Because many residents have been on the Housing Authority of County of San Bernardino's (HACSB) waiting lists for choice vouchers for several years in hopes of qualifying for the Housing Choice Voucher program, HACSB has closed its ability to provide additional vouchers to new households who may reflect the current demographic profile of the County and communities within the Consortium.

Although these choice voucher resources are limited, HACSB provides other affordable housing opportunities through other affordable housing developments it maintains. Currently, HACSB has an open waiting list. Additionally, the City of Victorville also provides financial assistance to facilitate the construction of affordable housing. These affordable housing complexes are privately owned, but contain affordable housing covenants to secure housing for very-low and low income households for several years. In support of HACSB's efforts, both communities will continue efforts in petitioning for additional voucher assistance from HUD. As the Consortium, the Town and City promote any and all available resources to



households in need. When opportunities arise, both Jurisdictions attempt to require rental property owners receiving financial assistance from the City or Town to affirm their commitment to comply with fair housing laws, and attend fair housing training.

**Housing for Persons with Disabilities.** Accessible housing units and other housing options (such as transitional and supportive housing) for persons with disabilities are limited in supply. In a recent study carried out by IFHMB, the majority of discrimination indicated this issue increase. In past AI's, both communities have amended their respective Zoning Code's to establish either a (1) Reasonable Accommodation procedure, or (2) address the transitional housing and supportive housing provision according to State Housing Element Law. Both Communities anticipate it will increase its efforts in awareness and training to further assist persons with disabilities with fair housing rights. Additionally, IFHMB has assisted residents living within the Consortium with fair housing mediation services concerning reasonable accommodations.

**Lending Practices.** Overall, minority households in Apple Valley and Victorville rely more heavily on smaller, lesser known lenders for mortgage financing, which tend to have more liberal underwriting criteria. While this may promote homeownership to minority households, it may also encourage certain households to overextend financially. Furthermore, most of these lenders do not have local offices, making it hard to mortgage applicants to have in-person meetings with the lenders.

Black households in general, seem to have more difficulty accessing financing. They experienced lower approval rates than other households in the same income group. Since 2007, the rate spreads for all race/ethnic groups have decreased significantly except for Black households. The rate spread for Black households remained the highest among all groups and actually has increased since 2007.

Among the top lenders, minority households also have high fallout rates (not completing or withdrawing an application). Some actions adopted by the Communities since the last AI are; (1) work with government agencies and nonprofit groups that provide credit counseling and foreclosure workshops to conduct workshops in the High Desert area; (2) conduct lender workshops to provide outreach, education and encourage increasing pool of lenders participating in the down payment assistance programs; (3) continue contract services with IFHMB to monitor lending activities and contact lenders to address potential issues; (4) publicize results of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data review to bring attention to the lending community, housing advocates, and the general public; (5) continue coordinating efforts with minority Chambers of Commerce to promote Town, City and County programs and services, including home buying down payment assistance, credit counseling, foreclosure counseling, etc. The City of Victorville has recently met with real estate professionals in strategizing its marketing efforts to promote its Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP), Senior Home Repair (SHRP) and Owner-occupied Rehabilitation (OOR) Programs. Additionally, the City of Victorville has met with Lenders to conduct "one-on-one" training to ensure their knowledge of the City's MAP is accurate and lending opportunities are given to all persons equally and fairly. The City anticipates it will launch a large Lender-Real estate professional training workshop in November 2016 to promote equal opportunity to home ownership among the very-low, low and moderate income households. The City anticipates in concentrating its efforts to the Old Town Area where home ownership is low among minorities.

**Public Transportation System** throughout the High Desert Area, including areas of the Consortium, is limited. Many lower income households, seniors and persons with disabilities have many opportunities to housing resources offered and funded by the County of San Bernardino however, access difficulties arise as they are dependent on the public transportation system. Many of these residents find that the public transportation system in the High Desert is difficult to navigate through and use. Therefore, the Consortium has made many efforts to expand public transportation by (1) petitioning to the County of San Bernardino to expand housing programs and services to the High Desert area vs. "down the hill"; (2) provide public



transportation maps at public locations (currently, maps of transportation routes are available at City Hall); and (3) include navigating the public transportation system in programs and activities designed for seniors and disabled.

**Foreclosures.** Both Apple Valley and Victorville are impacted by the large number of foreclosures. Abandoned and foreclosed homes are often vandalized and trespassed, negatively impacting neighborhood safety and conditions. The lack of maintenance of foreclosed properties is a serious issue expressed by many participants of public meetings conducted as part of this AI. Goals and actions proposed and carried out by both communities includes: (1) continue proactive code enforcement activities to address issues associated with abandoned and foreclosed homes; and (2) work with lenders holding the homes to ensure a reasonable level of safety and condition is maintained.

**Real Estate Advertising.** Previous AI indicated that advertising of for-sale homes and particularly rental listings contained potentially discriminatory language. Often such language encourages or discourages a particular group to inquire about the housing available.

Given the market condition, many homes are being used as rentals. Owners of these units may not be professional landlords and therefore are not familiar with fair housing rights and responsibilities. Some actions taken by the Consortium includes: (1) continued contract services with IFHMB to monitor the advertising of for-sale and for-rent units; and (2) publicize fair housing rights and responsibilities on Town and City websites, newsletters, or other publications as a way of outreaching to landlords new to the rental business.

**Accessibility of Public Facilities.** Not all public buildings are accessible to persons with disabilities. Accessible sidewalks with ramps and curb cuts are also needed to allow circulation from one location to another. The Consortium is working on improving accessibility in and to public buildings to facilitate participation in civic decisions by persons with disabilities. Annual evaluations of accessibility improvement needs of public facilities through the Capital Improvement Plan process to identify priority projects for funding have been started.

In October 2015, the City of Victorville City Council approved a Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD requiring a Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan that will identify ADA compliance barriers in City programs, activities and facilities. In addition, the Plan would provide with a timeline for completion of modifications to provide equal access. The deadline for the completion of the review and update is 240 days upon execution of the Voluntary Compliance Agreement. The May 2016 deadline has been extended to January 30, 2017. The City has acquired the assistance of a firm, Disability Access Consultants (DAC) to assist with the Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. Additionally, the City is working with Caltrans in developing an ADA Transition plan for facilities in the public right of way to be eligible to receive federal transportation funds. This plan is currently underway.

*b. Discuss how you have been successful in achieving past goals, and/or how you have fallen short of achieving those goals (including potentially harmful unintended consequences); and*

The Town of Apple Valley, City of Victorville and fair housing service providers have successfully implemented ongoing consultation, education and workshops for the community. Affirmatively furthering fair housing continues to be a priority though recent community surveys have reflected less concern in relation to other priorities than in years past. Past goals and issues are starting points for current and future goals and strategies and included in surveys, questionnaires and community meetings to develop dialogue identify current concerns and plan strategies to be implemented in consolidated plan and annual action plans. The Housing Authority, County of San Bernardino administers affordable housing units in the Victor Valley which includes Apple Valley and Victorville. Affordable units are limited to funding, yet the area is

generally more affordable at market rates than the regional area. Accessibility to public facilities remains a high priority and improvements continue as funding becomes available.

The City of Victorville has achieved many successes in assisting and maintaining affordable housing to its senior and permanently disabled population. Programs offered by the City, such as the Senior Home Repair (SHRP) and Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation (OOR) Programs, and the Town of Apple Valley's OOR Program has provided residents with opportunities to make eligible repairs to their homes. Many repairs include ADA, health and safety improvements. These residents normally do not have the financial means to make these repairs on their own; therefore, these programs remain in high demand. Both Communities anticipate continuing to fund these programs in future years. Additionally, the City is in the process of expanding its programs that will help unrepresented protected classes, such as disabled persons, that are low and very-low income, make necessary repairs and improvements.

*c. Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that you could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems you have experienced.*

In future AFH processes, efforts will be made to collaborate with public agencies and housing authorities that share the regional area of influence, to include the County of San Bernardino, Housing Authority of San Bernardino County and the City of Hesperia. As first submitters, the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville were the only local agencies required to submit at this time. Once these agencies initiate their AFH process, the City will collaborate with them to consider future policies, actions or measures they will be proposing to supplement the Consortiums efforts.

*d. Discuss how the experience of program participant(s) with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals.*

Community input is sought every five years for the AFH plan (formerly Analysis of Impediments) and the Consolidated Plan as well as annually for the Action Plan. As the Consortium moves forward, this input shapes the strategies and sets priorities each year for the 5-year and annual plans. Each year activities are reviewed and assessed as to success and impact which is shared with the community through the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

## **VI. Fair Housing Analysis**

### **A. Demographic Summary**

*1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990).*

#### **Racial/Ethnic Population.**

In Apple Valley, in 2010, the largest racial/ethnic demographic is White, Non-Hispanic, with nearly 38,671 persons or 55.58 percent of the population. Since 1990, that demographic has decreased from 80.91%. Hispanics make up the second largest demographic with more than 20,279 persons, or 29.14%, and has increased from 12.02% in 1990. Black, Non-Hispanic rounds out the top three with 5,974 persons at 8.59%, which also increased from 3.72 in 1990. By comparison, in 2010 the region's largest demographic is Hispanic with 1.55 million or 47.25%, up from 26.48% in 1990, followed by White, Non-Hispanic at 36.61%, down from 62.41% in 1990, and rounding out the top three, Black, Non-Hispanic at 7.1%, up slightly from 6.52% in 1990. Apple Valley has become more diverse over the span of 1990-2010. Though population has increased significantly across all races and ethnic backgrounds over this time period, the

population of white residents has trended down while black and Hispanic residents have trended upward. This is also true of the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CBSA on the whole.

The U.S. Census Bureau reported Victorville’s population at 122,225 as of July 1, 2015. Victorville experienced a tremendous growth between 2000 and 2010. The table below illustrates Victorville’s population growth.

Victorville’s Population Growth				
1990	2000	2010	2015	Highest percent change
40,674	64,029	115,903	122,225	81% (2000-2010)

The City of Victorville has increased in population and in diversity over the last 25 years. These trends are similar of other communities throughout California. Table 1 and 2 illustrate Victorville’s demographics and demographic trends. In 1990, White made up 65.94% of the population. The percentage dropped to 48.38% in 2000 with another significant drop in 2010 to only 28.88% of the population. The largest increase in population was among the Hispanic population. In 1990, Hispanic only made up 22.41% of the population. The Hispanic population increased to 33.75% on 2000 and significantly increased to 47.42% of the population in 2010. 2010 was an increase about 13.6% alone. The lowest population growth was among Native Americans, with an actual decrease in population of .15% from 1990 to 2010.

Race and Ethnicity	1990	2000	2010	2015
White	25,827	30,382	56,258	35,299
Black	3,750	7,431	19,483	19,312
Native American	323	380	1,665	794
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,352	2,202	5,130	4,950
Other	69	143	33,367	293
Hispanic	9,353	21,426	55,359	61,577

**National Origin Population.** In Apple Valley, in 2010, Mexico is the #1 Country of Origin with 2,400 persons, 3.5 percent, followed by Philippines at .4%, and rounding out the top three Canada with .39%. Overall, Apple Valley’s Foreign Born persons increased from 5.55% in 1990 to 7.64 in 2010. By comparison, the region’s top three Countries of Origin in 2010 are: Mexico with 553,493 persons or 13.1%,; Philippines, 1.8%, and El Salvador, .72%. Overall, the region’s Foreign Born resident population nearly tripled from 360,666 (13.93%) in 1990 to 920,860 (21.80%) in 2010.

Table 1 indicates similar results for Victorville as to Apple Valley. Mexico is the #1 Country of Origin comprising 12,423 people of Victorville’s overall population. Table 1 also indicates that the next highest Country of Origin is El Salvador at 1.24%, followed by Philippines at 0.94%. In total, Mexico, El Salvador, Cuba (.30%), Colombia (.22%), Nicaragua (.22%) and Guatemala (.17%) encompass the majority National Origins explaining why Victorville’s Hispanic population has been the most prominent throughout the years. All these Countries make up 12.75% of Victorville Latin/Hispanic Origin. Other Countries of Origin are below 0.50%, Korea (.34), Cambodia (.28%), and Vietnam at 0.23%.

**Limited English Proficiency.** In Apple Valley, in 2010, Spanish is the #1 LEP language with 2,400 persons, 3.7 percent, followed by Korean at .19% and Chinese at .11%. Overall, Apple Valley’s LEP population increased from 2.69% in 1990 to 4.15% in 2010. By comparison, the region’s top three are Spanish at 533,544 or 12.63%, Chinese at .49%, and Tagalog at .4%. Overall, the region’s LEP population increased from 9.73% in 1990 to 15.17% in 2010.



With the growth in the Hispanic population residing in Victorville, the limited LEP population has grown as well. In 1990 the LEP population made up 7.15% of the population. By 2010 the percentage of LEP population increased to 12.15%. The majority of the LEP population primarily speaks Spanish. Foreign born residents make up 17.36% of the population in 2010, an increase of 6.96% from 2010, most being from Mexico.

**Disability Type.** In Apple Valley, in 2010, Ambulatory Difficulty is the highest Disability Type with 5,751 or 8.98%, followed by Hearing Difficulty with 3,771 residents or 5.89%, followed by Vision rounding out the top three at 3.69%. By comparison, the region's top three Disability Types are Ambulatory at 241,262 residents or 6.18%, Independent Living Difficulty at 4.37%, and Cognitive Difficulty at 4.36%.

Victorville has a small disabled population. Current demographics indicate the largest populations of disabled individuals have ambulatory difficulty at 5.98%. This poses a need for ADA modifications of government buildings and the addition of sidewalks. Vision and Hearing disabled persons make up about 6.21% of Victorville's demographic. It's because this population, the City continues to fund its Senior Home Repair Program. Through the SHRP, many residents have been able to qualify for ADA improvements in their homes.

**Families with Children.** Families with children makeup a substantial percentage of the population in Apple Valley and Victorville. In Apple Valley alone, in 2010, there were 7,872 families with children at 44.17 percent of the population, down from 50.11% in 1990. In the region, in 2010, 500,062 families with children at 50.99 percent, up slightly from 50.68 in 1990.

Victorville's Family Type encompassed 51.38% of the population in 1990. This percentage has gradually increased throughout the years. In 2000, there was an increase of almost 4.7% and a small 1.16% increase in 2010 totaling 57.20% of Victorville entire population.

2. *Describe the location of homeowners and renters in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time.*

**Apple Valley.** Renters are most prominently found in two census tracts of Apple Valley where Residential Multi-Family (R-MF) zoning is the most dominant developed land use. These areas include Census Tracts 97.10 and 97.16. Housing Choice Vouchers are also in greatest supply in these areas due to the higher density of rental units found in these tracts. The combined effect has produced a strong trend of rental units in those areas since Apple Valley incorporated in 1988. Local knowledge of the area supports that homeowner and renter households are otherwise spread throughout Apple Valley without clear dominance in any other areas.

**Victorville.** Race and ethnicity can have implications for housing choice, as certain demographic and economic variables correlate with race. Old Town Victorville has always been viewed as a predominately Hispanic neighborhood, with markets and local small businesses catering to the Hispanic community, such as a "panaderia" (bakery) and stores selling piñatas. The oldest Catholic church in Victorville is at the center of Old Town Victorville, offering several Spanish masses.

Brentwood was a development community that was built in the late 1990's. The new development included an elementary school and a spacious park. During the housing crisis, Brentwood was one of the hardest hit communities with foreclosures. Investors purchased a great amount of these foreclosures and turned them into rentals. With affordable rents for larger homes were available, Victorville experienced a large Black population growth in this area. This once sought after community began to experience high crime rates and

code enforcement issues, such as lack on landscape maintenance and disabled vehicles. Local pizza restaurants implemented a no delivery after 5:00 p.m. for this area because of the multiple muggings of their drivers. Since the housing market has seen an increase in sales prices, many of the rental homes in Brentwood have sold to homeowners. Currently, 71% of the homes in this area are owner occupied.

A continued depressed area in Victorville is in the east side of Victorville, cross streets of Rodeo Drive and Seneca. This area contains multiple, older apartment complexes. It also contains smaller, older single family residences. The demographic makeup of the area is predominately very low and low income Black and Hispanic population.

Region. According to Census QuickFacts, the owner occupied housing rate for 2010-2014 was 67.1% for Apple Valley and only 60.1% for San Bernardino County. Though the jurisdiction retains a higher owner-occupied rate than the region, homeownership is on the decline as increasing home values have also priced out lower-income persons from being able to enter the housing market.

**B. General Issues**

**i. Segregation/Integration**

**1. Analysis**

*a. Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.*

The index of dissimilarity is a demographic measure of the evenness with which two groups are distributed across component geographic areas that make up a larger area. Values range from 0 to 100, where higher numbers indicate a higher degree of segregation among the groups measured. Dissimilarity index values of 0 to 39 generally indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54 generally indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicate a high level of segregation.

Apple Valley. Historically, Table 3 shows that the Dissimilarity Index has been trending upward in almost all of the racial/ethnic categories from 1990 through 2010 for Apple Valley. Black/White populations experience the highest rates of segregation in the jurisdiction with an Index of 24.46. However, this and the other categories are under 40.0 and are therefore considered relatively low indicators of segregation in the jurisdiction.

Victorville. Table three (3) illustrates the racial and ethnic dissimilarity trends in Victorville and the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Region. Trends indicate that the Victorville area has a very low degree of segregation, with the lowest percentage of segregation among the non-white and white population at 14.50%. The highest segregation index was among the black and white population with an index percent of 18.46, still within a low segregation range.

Region. On a regional basis, the Dissimilarity Index indicates moderate segregation across all populations with the highest being Black/White populations at 47.66 in 2010.

*b. Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).*

Apple Valley. Since 1990, all population categories, except the 2000 census for the category of Asian Pacific Islander/White, have trended upward with each census year in the Apple Valley jurisdiction.

Victorville. Table 3 provides Racial/Ethnic Trends for the Jurisdiction. Among the non-White and White population there was a fluctuation on dissimilarity trends since 1990 to 2010. In 1990 the dissimilarity index was 14.22%; in 2000 there was an increase to 18.80, indicating a larger degree in segregation between these categories. The gap decreased in 2010 when the index dropped to 14.50%.

The Black and White population experienced a higher degree of segregation with an index of 26.40%. Integration began to happen in 2000 when the index dropped to 22.24% and even more so in 2010 when the index dropped to 18.46%. This was the largest change in the dissimilarity index showing a greater increase in integration among these populations.

Victorville numbers for residents of Hispanic and White race/ethnic backgrounds grew and dropped. In 1990 the dissimilarity index was at 17.63% and increased to 19.97% in 2000. The index decreased significantly in 2010 to 14.53%. Among the Asian or Pacific Islander and White population experienced a fluctuation in index numbers as well. In 1990 the dissimilarity index was 22.54% with a significant decrease in 2000 to 13.44%. This number increased in 2010 to 17.48%. Although Victorville's Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends have fluctuated throughout the years of 1990, 2000 and 2010, its Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index remained significantly lower than that of the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Regions. On average, the Regions dissimilarity index's averaged over 40.0 for 2010 for all Races/Ethnicities.

Region. All population categories (Non-White/White, Black/White, Hispanic/White, and Asian or Pacific Islander/White) have also continued an upward trend over the same time period in the region. As a result, all categories indicate moderate segregation in the region as whole. If that trend continues to the next census, some populations could be on the cusp of high segregation (55.0+).

*c. Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.*

**Race/Ethnicity.** Apple Valley shows all the signs of being a well-integrated jurisdiction. Divides of Race/Ethnicity are not apparent in any tract. Areas of greatest population density do have economic challenges that will be addressed elsewhere, though they remain just as integrated as the surrounding areas of Apple Valley. In 1990, it is apparent that there was a far higher predominance of Whites in the population, but integration was still achieved then, as well as in 2000.

In 1990, Victorville was a predominantly White community, making up 65.94% of the population. In 2000, Whites made up 48.38% of the population. In 2010, there was a large race growth in the Hispanic community making up 47.42% of the population while the white population dropped to 28.88%. This is evident in Map 2, which shows a large White population during 1990.

Victorville's Map 1 depicts a more integrated jurisdiction as of 2010. The increase in the Hispanic population is evident in this map. The largest Hispanic population has increased in the south-west area of Victorville, which includes the development known as Liberty Village and Brentwood.

**Country of Origin.** When examining Apple Valley, Map 3 (National Origin) shows that the most populous country of origin in the jurisdiction is Mexico. Though this population is wholly represented throughout the Town, the areas displayed with boundaries of Waalew Road to the north, Highway 18 to the south, Joshua Road to the east and Corwin Road to the west in the jurisdiction, are almost exclusively represented by Mexican origin. Mexico is followed by the Philippines, Canada, China, and Germany. However, very few representatives of these populations reside in the boundary predominantly represented by those with national origin of Mexico.



Map 3, National Origin, depicts that the most populous country of origin for Victorville is Mexico, with El Salvador and Philippines second and third, respectively. All three national origin countries tend to be located in the southeast area of Victorville, mostly in Liberty Village, a development that was built in the mid 1980's and in the Old Town area.

**Limited English Proficiency.** The population of those who are of LEP, Map 4, is becoming a greater concern for Apple Valley. There is evidence that the Spanish speaking population continues to grow. The 2010 Census shows 3.69% of Apple Valley as Spanish speakers with LEP.

The largest population of LEP is the Spanish speaking population at 13.06% of Victorville's populations. Tagalog is second but only represents 0.38% of the population. Public notices and workshop flyers are available to the Spanish speaking population including City notices, such as water rate changes.

Region. The Region has significant areas of segregation in pockets of both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties compared to the communities within the Consortium.

*d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas.*

Apple Valley. Though the jurisdiction does not have areas of racial/ethnic segregation, there are multi-family residential zoned areas in low-income census tracts, where there is also a predominance of rental apartment units. These areas, Census Tracts 97.16 and 97.10, consist of many two (2) to four (4) unit complexes as well as eight (8) unit and larger complexes, depending on the parcel size. Though the multi-family units co-exist among many single-family residential homes on R-MF parcels, these also have a greater tendency to be rental units. Ownership is otherwise spread throughout all areas of Town and does not seem more prevalent in any areas, aside from where the presence of multi-family units is greater due to the land-use designation.

Victorville. As previously mentioned Brentwood rental housing rate is at 29% of the areas housing units. Brentwood continues to be predominately Black neighborhoods. In addition the majority of the residents living in Victorville's Old Town area are predominantly Hispanic. HUD provided Maps indicate Old Town is diverse but local knowledge indicates that many are from Hispanic backgrounds that rent homes.

*e. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).*

Apple Valley. Maps 1, and 2, depict a landscape of population growth across all tracts between 1990 and present day. The recurring theme is that the White population did not grow in Apple Valley at a rate near, or close to that, of the Hispanic population. Table 1 reiterates this showing White population rose only 14% in population over that period of time, while Black residents rose 282% and Hispanics an even higher gain of 301%. Despite this growth, segregation did not appear to be an issue in 1990 through to the present day with all tracts showing a balanced representation of all races and ethnicities.

Map 3 shows that the tracts in the central and east parts of Town north of Highway 18, have the greatest representation of residents whose national origin is Mexico. When reviewing Map 4, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) among Spanish speakers is the most prevalent in these same areas. Though also represented elsewhere, there is a lack of other languages being represented in those areas as well.

City of Victorville HUD provided maps illustrate a well integrated jurisdiction. There are no evident concentrations of race/ethnicity in any one tract. In addition, Map 1 depicts the racial and ethnic makeup of Victorville as of the 2010 census. Map 2 depicts the racial and ethnic makeup if Victorville in 1990. Map 2 illustrates the large number of White population that made up the community. Map 1 illustrates the racial and ethnic growth the area experienced, showing a more integrated community. Affordable housing in the area has drawn a diverse population to make up the community we see today.

- f. *Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future.*

### **Land-Use.**

Apple Valley. Zoning has traditionally been skewed towards lower density residential uses in Apple Valley. The jurisdiction was founded on the basis of rural single-family residential and estate sized lots. The glorification of ranch-style living has been a recurrent theme in Apple Valley's history and has carried over to the present day via minimum half acre lot sizes throughout the jurisdiction as required by voter approved, Measure N. However, this Measure can be interpreted as limiting to housing affordability. Being larger, half-acre lots have a higher value and are more expensive to purchase and build on. Therefore the costs are passed on to potential homeowners of new or existing housing stock within the Town. Lower-income persons of all races may be priced out of purchasing a home in many areas as a result of Measure N regulations. However, when compared to the region, affordability for both rents and home ownership is considerably lower in Apple Valley than most all areas in the most southern parts of the two-county region.

The Town of Apple Valley has an approved Housing Element that provides for enough variety in land uses to accommodate housing units across all levels of density and affordability.

Victorville. The Victorville General Plan and Zoning Ordinance provide for a range of housing types and densities with adequate amounts of available land for development. The City offers varying zoning standards to encourage lower cost housing.

In August 2006, the City of Victorville adopted a Reasonable Accommodation in Housing to Disabled or Handicapped Individuals Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance was to provide a process for individuals with disabilities to make request for and be provided, reasonable accommodation in the application of zoning regulations to housing. This ordinance with Fair Housing Laws is administered by the City's Development Department.

The City of Victorville is currently working towards the Revitalization of Old Town/Midtown Area. The City invested financial resources to develop and updated the previous Old Town Specific Plan dated April 1995. Revitalization efforts are being considered to address old and unsafe housing stock, crime and blight, outdated and poorly functioning infrastructure, and declining of property values. City staff is currently researching and developing a comprehensive and strategic plan that involves the review of land use to make the Old Town area a way that pedestrian traffic will support retail businesses, increase residential development to support retail business and encourage business development. This will promote integration of compatible land uses; encourage greater recreational use of the existing open space; establish a location for cottage industry, live/work providing more opportunities for people of lower income and disabilities; and to address the adjacent transit station as a focal point in the Downtown area. Revitalization of Old Town will consider existing Downtown Development Codes, Capital Improvement, encourage a sales tax sharing program and promote infill housing development. The goal to revitalize Old Town is to improve

safety and provide more opportunities to minorities, such as the Hispanic population that currently resides in Old Town.

## **2. Additional Information**

- a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

Apple Valley. Community input gathered via meetings and surveys did not reveal an indication of segregation among protected classes. However, there were strong feelings over the treatment of some protected classes when seeking housing throughout the jurisdiction. Denials based upon race and source of income were the most common reported instances of discrimination. Though not apparent in survey results, Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board also reported the following concerns:

Based on fair housing data, disparities may exist in the jurisdiction and region for groups of the disability protected characteristic. Apple Valley saw an increase in the numbers of reported disability discrimination cases from IFHMB over this four year period. For instance, in Apple Valley in 2011 there were 7 (seven) disability related cases that were opened and in 2015 there were 15 (fifteen) cases that were opened for the year, an increase of 114%.

Victorville. Input from the stakeholder meetings, specifically with real estate professionals, indicates there is no evidence of segregation. The community has a good balance of integration between race and ethnic groups. A common comment received by real estate professionals and community members is that people tend to gravitate and want to live near people that are like them, such as people with similar interest or occupations. This is evident in the surrounding community of Spring Valley Lake. This community is in the San Bernardino County pocket in Victorville. The community consists of a man-made lake and other resort like amenities. People that are interested in boating, water sports and fishing seek homes in this area.

In addition, research indicates that families do better when they live in a strong and supportive community. Many people relocate from other surrounding areas in the County of San Bernardino to Victorville because of the proximity to Interstate-15, health care facilities, large shopping centers and restaurants, entertainment options, and location to the Victor Valley Community College. Local knowledge has indicated that other surrounding communities do not offer the amenities that Victorville has. It's apparent that these are just a few reasons why Victorville has become diverse over the years. Past local knowledge has indicated that surrounding communities have been more segregated due to the cost of housing, professional backgrounds and language spoken. The Revitalization of Old Town Victorville will also encourage place-based investments and increase mobility options for minority and other protected class groups.

- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.*

Apple Valley. Despite the dissolution of Redevelopment in California in 2012, the Town of Apple Valley was able to set-aside various properties to hold for future affordable housing development. Enlisting the expertise of experienced affordable housing developers, staff is confident that the first of several projects will be to develop a 10 (ten) acre site near Navajo and Sioux Roads as a two phased senior and family complex. With great proximity to a grocery store, transit, schools, a medical clinic and a park,

the project will serve as an attractive neighborhood investment for many years to come and a key to revitalizing the area.

Victorville. Place-based investments often referred to as “community-change initiatives” and are led by nonprofits or governments seeking to improve conditions in targeted low income communities. By supplying tailored social services, technical assistance, grants and capacity building resources in a specific geographic area, place-based initiatives intend to benefit residents directly through improved services and indirectly through strengthened social networks. Currently, the City’s Economic Development Department is developing a plan to assist the Old Town Area of Victorville with an overall revitalization of the area. The area includes older housing stock and abandoned commercial buildings. Neighborhood Stabilization Program income funds are being earmarked for a possible mixed use project. The objective to revitalize Old Town Victorville is to create opportunities for residents of all protected class levels, develop beautiful and safe neighborhoods, and create positive economic and social outcomes through federal, state and private investments, particularly for those experiencing decline or disadvantages.

The City has launched two city-wide loan programs to assist property owners, both owner occupied and rental property, with assistance to correct code violations and improve curb appeal to their property.

Victor Valley Transit Authority (VVTA) offers a Sunday delivery program for the handicapped for direct routes around the High Desert. It can sometimes take a half to full day to navigate the bus lines to get somewhere and VVTA has identified that that is an impediment to the disabled.

### **3. *Contributing Factors of Segregation***

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.*

- Community Opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Lack of regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending Discrimination
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Other

### **ii. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)**

#### **1. Analysis**

a. *Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction.*

Apple Valley. There are no R/ECAPs within the Town of Apple Valley municipal boundaries, per Maps 1,3, and 4. However, through citizen participation and outreach, as well as surveys gathered from

respondents, areas that are presumed by the public as impoverished, or otherwise disagreeable, were identified. Respondents were asked if there was an area of their community they perceived to be undesirable. The responses received identified an area north of Highway 18, between Rancherias Road and Dale Evans Parkway, commonly known as Mountain Vista, in addition to areas along Navajo Road and Kiowa Road between Bear Valley and Highway 18. The greater supply of multifamily residential units in these locations has given way to stigma, perpetuated by an influx of crime in the higher density neighborhoods.

Victorville. Currently the City of Victorville has a small R/ECAP area is included in a much larger R/ECAP containing unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. The R/ECAP only includes Census Tracts 99.05 which is within the City's geographical boundaries. Census Tract 99.05 encompasses 3.89 square miles. The current population is 7,575 and includes 2,417 housing units. The geographical area that falls within this R/ECAP starts on the north side of Mojave Drive ending at Air Expressway, boundaries are west side of Interstate 15 and east side of Llana Avenue. This area is commonly referred to as the Village Drive Area.

In 2000 the City of Victorville had a small R/ECAP area. This area was located in what is commonly known as Old Town Victorville. The area is in Census Tract 98 and encompasses 1.29 miles. The current population in the Census Tract is 5,017. It contains 1,648 housing units. As of the 2010 Census this specific area is no longer an R/ECAP area.

*b. Which protected classes disproportionately reside in R/ECAPs compared to the jurisdiction and region?*

Apple Valley. HUD data is limited for the jurisdiction since Apple Valley does not have any R/ECAPs within its boundaries.

Though not limited to any concentrated area within the Town, Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board has identified disability status as a protected class of particular concern in Apple Valley since reported cases have increased in 2015 compared to 2011. Meanwhile, the community survey revealed 25 respondents that felt they had been discriminated against for various reasons while seeking housing, but elected not to report the incident. The primary reasons they did not report the occurrence was largely because they either did not know where to report such an incident or did not believe it made any difference for them either way. Though the time frame of these occurrences was not reported, the increase discovered by IFHMB does not reflect the potential that the ongoing partnership between the Town and IFHMB is working. Acknowledging that education is the key to awareness, staff is confident that community workshop, and our referrals to our fair housing provider, have created an environment where there is an increasing accessibility to knowledge regarding landlord-tenant rights and fair housing issues. As with criminal activity, a greater reporting of incidents to a police department would create a false uptick in crimes. The same may be occurring here where a more informed populace now chooses to report incidents of discrimination at a greater rate than in previous years. Staff is confident this is a direct result of an established and continuous partnership with IFHMB.

Victorville. In R/ECAP Census Tract 99.05 total population is 7,575., The race/ethnic make-up of the area are: White – 49%, Black – 16%, Native American – 0.01%, Hispanic – 22% and Other – 7c.

Region. The region does have R/ECAPs outside of the one shared by Victorville and Adelanto area. The next closest R/ECAP in San Bernardino County is located to the North in Barstow. The rest are located to the south in San Bernardino City, Ontario, Fontana and Colton. Several others are located in the

south and central areas of Riverside County (City of Riverside, Moreno Valley, Perris, Hemet, Indio, and Coachella Valley/Thermal).

The largest race/ethnicity categories, that make-up the two-county regional population of over 4.13 million people, consists of 47.25% Hispanic, and 36.61% White, Non-Hispanic. The total population of all the R/ECAPs in the region is 216,883 persons. Compared to the region-wide demographics, the White, Non-Hispanic population is significantly underrepresented in R/ECAPs consisting of only 14.65% of the population while Hispanics are considerably overrepresented (69.33%). Black, Non Hispanic populations are also slightly overrepresented in the R/ECAP areas; 7.14% is the regional population and 9.53% is the R/ECAP population.

Families with children represent approximately 50.99% of the families in the region. However, in the R/ECAPs, they disproportionately represent 63.04% of all families.

The most dominant country of national origin is Mexico with a regional population of over 550,000 persons (or 13.10%). Unfortunately, R/ECAPs also carry a significantly larger proportion of this population with 23.29% of the 216,883 persons.

In R/ECAP Census Tract 99.05 total population is 7,575., The race/ethnic make-up of the area are: White – 49%, Black – 16%, Native American – 0.01%, Hispanic – 22% and Other – 7c.

*c. Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time (since 1990).*

Apple Valley. The jurisdiction has no R/ECAPs to compare over various time periods. However, as referenced before, low-income areas also have a higher rate of multi-family residential rental properties in the north and central areas of Town. That concentration does create higher rates of economic disparity in comparison to the rest of the jurisdiction. These areas do not have racial or ethnic concentrations as all races are equally represented just as they are throughout the rest of the Town boundaries.

Victorville. Map 2 depicts that in 1990 there were no R/ECAPS. Map 2 shows that in 2000 there was a small R/ECAP which included Census Tract 98, commonly known as Old Town. Map 1, illustrate how in 2010 a small area of the City of Victorville falls within a larger San Bernardino County Area R/ECAP. The majority of this R/ECAP is unincorporated San Bernardino County pockets. The R/ECAP includes Victorville Census Tract 99.05, which is commonly known as Village Drive. In addition, two small areas of Census Tract 91.17 and 91.16 include industrial and commercial areas of Victorville (the Southern California Logistics Airport); however residential properties are not located. It would be safe to say that the R/ECAP areas predominantly found in Census Tracts 91.17 and 91.16 are probably County areas.

## **2. Additional Information**

*a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

Apple Valley. The jurisdiction has no R/ECAPs and has nothing further to add regarding areas previously identified as low-income.

Victorville. Census Tract 99.05 most commonly known as Village Drive is an older established community, which has a predominately White population.

Region. The R/ECAP's throughout the region of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties have been adequately addressed through other sections of this document. There is no additional relevant information that has been identified.

*b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of R/ECAPs, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.*

The City's Residential Code Correction loan program is meant to assist property owners, owner occupied and rental property, to correct code violations. A significant number of low income residents have expressed financial hardship that prevents them from correcting code violations, specifically connecting their failing septic system to the City's sewer system. The newly developed program will assist property owners with these delayed repairs.

### **3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.*

- *Deteriorated and abandoned properties*
- *Displacement of residents due to economic pressures*
- *Lack of community revitalization strategies*
- *Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods*
- *Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities*
- *Land use and zoning laws*
- *Location and type of affordable housing*
- *Occupancy codes and restrictions*
- *Other*

### **iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

#### **1. Analysis**

*Among many factors that drive housing choice for individuals and families are neighborhood factors including access to quality schools, jobs and healthcare.*

#### **a. Educational Opportunities**

- i. *Describe any disparities in access to proficient schools based on race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status.*

Apple Valley. Table 12 shows that Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, have the best access to proficient schools (54.03) while Hispanics have the lowest access (44.49). Regardless of what race/ethnicities have better access, overall the proficiency index is low across all races/ethnicities. Therefore access to proficient schools is poor across all races and ethnicities. National origin and family status appear to be equally underserved.

Victorville. The school proficiency index uses school-level data on the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The school proficiency index is a function of the percent of 4th grade students proficient in reading and math on state test scores for up to three schools within 1.5 miles of the block-group. HUD provided Table 12 and Map 9 depicts that in Census Tract 98 (Old Town Area) contains schools proficiency indexes in the 30.1-40 school proficiency index. This Census Tract has a predominately Hispanic population. School proficiency shows a higher opportunity index in the Native American, Non-Hispanic population at 37.54. The lowest index indicator is in the Asian/Pacific Islander population at 32.52. Overall, Victorville has a low school proficiency index in all race/ethnic categories. Therefore, access to proficient school is poor across all races and ethnicities.

- ii. *Describe the relationship between the residency patterns of racial/ethnic, national origin, and family status groups and their proximity to proficient schools.*

Apple Valley. The jurisdiction is well integrated. The southeast portion of Apple Valley has lower population density than other areas and lower school proficiency. When reviewing National Origin information on Map 9, there is a greater likeliness that those areas are populated with residents who are originally from Mexico.

Victorville is a fairly racially integrated jurisdiction. Access to proficient schools is available to all residents. The school districts visionary mission statement is the following: “Victor Elementary School District is committed to inspiring purposeful learners who create their futures with confidence, curiosity, innovation, and integrity through engaging learning experiences in safe environments within a supportive culture.”

- iii. *Describe how school-related policies, such as school enrollment policies, affect a student’s ability to attend a proficient school. Which protected class groups are least successful in accessing proficient schools?*

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Victorville. State average for English proficiency is 44%. This is based on test scores of low income students. Victorville elementary schools score between 15% - 26%. State average for math proficiency is 33%. Victorville elementary schools score between 7% - 11%.

The higher scoring schools are charter schools specializing in science, sports, art and music. The Victor Elementary School District has made school choices available to all residents. All the school sites are “Schools of Choice”. The district has broken up into four (4) areas called quadrants. Students will now have the opportunity to choose any school within the quadrant in which they live based in their interest. Transportation will be provided to any school within the quadrants.

**b. Employment Opportunities**

- iv. *Describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups.*

Victorville. Table 12, Labor Market Index shows that Native American, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest opportunity at 10.81. The highest opportunity is available to Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic with an indicator of 17.49 followed by White, non-Hispanic at 16.12.

Map 10 Job Proximity Index indicates a higher index value depicting better access to employment opportunities for Mexican Origin residents, and White Non-Hispanic. Table 12, Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity states Job Proximity Index for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic have the lowest job proximity index at 49.57.



Based on Map 10, there is generally a greater labor market in the south part of the City. This area consists of the Mall of Victor Valley and restaurant Row. The White population in this area has the closest proximity to employment from their homes.

v. *How does a person's place of residence affect their ability to obtain a job?*

Victorville. Map 10 depicts that the Hispanic and Black population are farther in proximity to better jobs. These races tend to live in lower proximity index areas. The concentration of these race/ethnic groups tend to live in older housing stock that is more affordable for them but job opportunities are very meager. Values are percentile ranked with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.

vi. *Which racial/ethnic, national origin, or family status groups are least successful in accessing employment?*

Victorville. According to Map 10 households with larger families live in areas where job proximity is high. This could be attributed to affordable housing for their family size. Residents will have a longer commute to better jobs. The Native American, non-Hispanic population seems to have the lowest labor market index at 10.81 percent. This population seems to be least successful in obtaining employment.

### **c. Transportation Opportunities**

i. *Describe any disparities in access to transportation based on place of residence, cost, or other transportation related factors.*

Victorville. Many low income people struggle to find reliable transportation. Need for local transit service to be more functional for travel to and from work and training programs. Currently it can take 2-3 hours to make short trips due to route structures and low frequency of service. Service hours are short and there is no Sunday service.

ii. *Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are most affected by the lack of a reliable, affordable transportation connection between their place of residence and opportunities?*

Victorville. Table 12 illustrates the demographics and transit trip index. The cost for the public transit system is low and affordable to the Victorville population. As mentioned above the public transit system is very difficult to use if you rely in it to travel to work as the routes and route times are very limited.

iii. *Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies, such as public transportation routes or transportation systems designed for use personal vehicles, affect the ability of protected class groups to access transportation.*

Victorville public transit service is provided by Victor Valley Transit Authority (VVTA). VVTA provides both fixed routes and ADA paratransit service within the Victor Valley area. Their services include: 10 local routes within the Victorville/Apple Valley area; 3 county routes including services to neighboring communities; and direct access ADA paratransit service.

An issue faced by protected classes such as the disabled population is the lack of infrastructure throughout Victorville. This makes getting to a bus stop very difficult for the disabled and senior population.

**d. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities**

*i. Describe any disparities in exposure to poverty by protected class groups.*

Apple Valley. As shown by Table 12, groups with the the highest exposure to poverty are Black, Non-Hispanic (33.53) and Hispanic (33.91) populations. Of those below the federal poverty line, the same two groups both have an index right around 22.0, further indicating that these groups are the most exposed to poverty in their respective neighborhoods of Apple Valley. Map 14, Poverty and Family Status, reinforces that areas containing a propensity for multi-family residential properties have some of the highest rates of poverty, combined with the highest rates of families with children, ranging from 60.1%-80.0%.

Victorville. Map 14 illustrates demographics and low poverty index. The map includes R/ECAP Census Tract 99.05. This area has a very low poverty index with an integrated population consisting of Whites, Blacks, Hispanics and Native American, non-Hispanic. Of these race/ethnic groups, the Native American population falls below the poverty level with a low poverty index of 31.71%. This population also shows a labor market index of 19.50%, the highest index within the federal poverty line.

*ii. What role does a person's place of residence play in their exposure to poverty?*

Apple Valley. Map 14, relating Poverty and Race/Ethnicity, does not show a clear propensity for poverty in any singular neighborhood or tract. All demographic groups are evenly represented. However, when the Poverty and National Origin map is singled out, Mexico becomes the standout country of origin in areas where the low poverty index indicates higher rates of poverty. As discussed previously, these areas have a higher magnitude of multi-family properties that tend to be occupied predominantly by tenants that are paying lower rent prices than they would to rent a single-family residence. The apartments are clustered in such a way that neighborhoods naturally have a higher likelihood for exposure to poverty.

Victorville. Populations that fall the federally poverty line tend to live where they can afford, often times not the most desirable neighborhoods in a community. Low income residents live in older housing stock as well as these homes tend to be more affordable. The southeast area of Victorville has a large low poverty index.

*iii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are most affected by these poverty indicators?*

Apple Valley. As shown by Table 12, groups with the the highest exposure to poverty are Black, Non-Hispanic (33.53) and Hispanic (33.91) populations. Of those below the federal poverty line, the same two groups both have an index right around 22.0, further indicating that these groups are exposed to poverty in their respective neighborhoods of Apple Valley, more so than other race/ethnicity categories. Mexico is the standout country of origin in areas where the low poverty index indicates higher rates of poverty in the north and central sections of Town.

Victorville. Table 12 indicates that the racial/ethnic groups most affected by the supplied data is the Native American, non-Hispanic (31.71%) population, followed by White, non-Hispanic (22.34%). The lowest poverty index populations are among Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic (16.33%) and Hispanic (19.23%). Residents with large families with children are in the low poverty index areas as depicted in Map 14.

- iv. Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies affect the ability of protected class groups to access low poverty areas.*

Apple Valley. The Town of Apple Valley relies upon the availability of Housing Choice Vouchers provided through the Housing Authority. Unfortunately, the waitlist for Apple valley is rarely open. This program is also reliant upon landlords to voluntarily choose to accept Housing Choice Vouchers. They are not required to accept a tenant's application for housing if they are not willing to work with the voucher program. According to stakeholder groups, this practice can lead to discrimination based upon source of income.

Victorville. Neighborhood revitalization efforts are very important to these area as low poverty delay necessary repairs or improvements. This depresses the area even more as it makes the neighborhood appear abandoned and depressed.

Region. The Housing Choice Voucher waitlist concerns extend to the entire region with lists for higher poverty areas opening far more regularly, or never closing, while areas that have greater access to opportunity do not open up as often. This limits the choices available to house anyone who may need to apply. For example, if a household wants to locate near other family members for ease of child care, this may be problematic if the family members live in a more desirable area where HCV lists rarely open.

A national problem is also created by the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) programs. Mixed income developments have been identified as a best practice for structuring balance and community within a given housing development. However, with approvals for the LIHTC financing tool being highly competitive, a project is often forced to apply as a 100 percent affordable project. This is a disservice to the residents who will eventually call it their home. Mixed-income projects should be more widely encouraged and rewarded by this program or a continuous cycle of encircling poverty with poverty is further perpetuated.

***e. Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities***

- i. Describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods by protected class groups.*

Apple Valley. According to Table 12, environmental health does not appear to create any disparity between protected class groups such as Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, or Family Status within the Town of Apple Valley. Furthermore, it does not even appear to adversely influence those who are below the federal poverty line. The range is 63.54 for Native American populations living below the poverty line and 66.34 for White, Non-Hispanic, below the poverty line. The indicator for environmental health falls in between these two numbers for all Race/Ethnicity groups, regardless of poverty level status.

Victorville. Overall Map 15 depicts an environmentally healthy jurisdiction. The area with the highest environmental health index is in the Southern California Logistics Airport. The airport was formally George Air Force Base. This is in an industrial area of Victorville on the west side of the city. A wastewater treatment facility is located in this area as well. Areas with low environmental health indexes are in the east part of Victorville. The majority of the population in this area is White, Blacks and Hispanics.

- ii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups have the least access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods?*

Apple Valley. According to Table 12, the lowest environmental indicator is 63.54 for Native American populations living below the poverty line. The indicator for environmental health is relatively high for all

Race/Ethnicity groups, regardless of poverty level status, and is far greater within the jurisdiction than the region as a whole.

Victorville. The area with a moderate environmental health index is in the west side of Victorville, which includes the mall and restaurants. The largest population in this area is Hispanic, White and Black. Larger households with children mostly live in the east side of Victorville which has a lower environmental health index.

**f. *Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity***

- i. *Identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors based on race/ethnicity, national origin or familial status. Identify areas that experience an aggregate of poor access to opportunity and high exposure to adverse factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation and R/ECAPs.*

**2. *Additional Information***

- a. *Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disparities in access to opportunity in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

During the community meeting transportation was an issue brought up several times. The lack of an effective public transportation system is of major concern to the community. An insufficient public transit affects many protected classes. Lack of more bus routes and short hours affect resident's ability to find and maintain decent employment. For those with disabilities or the elderly, the lack of proper infrastructure prevents them to getting to a bus stop, in turn making them miss critical medical or social service appointments.

- b. *The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disparities in access to opportunity, including any activities aimed at improving access to opportunities for areas that may lack such access, or in promoting access to opportunity (e.g., proficient schools, employment opportunities, and transportation).*

Apple Valley. During the recent recession, unemployment numbers in the region grew to over 15%, with Apple Valley's hovering around 12%. Moreover, a recent workforce study released by a local municipality revealed that more than 80,000 regional residents commute "down the hill" to areas of Southern California, including Los Angeles, Riverside and Orange counties. These facts reveal a low level of available jobs in Apple Valley and the region as a whole, disproportionately impacting employment opportunities for protected class persons.

Victorville. In March 2014, Victor Elementary school district announced that all 18 elementary schools in the district would be open as "Schools of Choice. This change took effect starting the 2014-2015 school year. This gave parents an opportunity to make a better choice of school for their student to attend within their neighborhood quadrant. This gives children is lower performing an opportunity to attend a higher performing school while still being provided bus service.

**3. *Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity***

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity.*

- *Access to financial services*
- *The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation*
- *Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods*
- *Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities*
- *Lack of regional cooperation*
- *Land use and zoning laws*
- *Lending Discrimination*
- *Location of employers*
- *Location of environmental health hazards*
- *Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies*
- *Location and type of affordable housing*
- *Occupancy codes and restrictions*
- *Private discrimination*
- *Other*

**iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs**

**1. Analysis**

- a. *Which groups (by race/ethnicity and family status) experience higher rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing when compared to other groups? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing burdens when compared to other groups?*

Victorville. Table 9 and 10 were examined to determine the highest rates in the above mentioned categories. The race/ethnic group experiencing the highest disproportionate housing needs is among the Black population at 61.89%. This represents households experiencing any four housing issues that include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room (overcrowding) or cost burden greater than 30%. The lowest population experiencing housing issues is in the Other, non-Hispanic population at 40.80%.

Severe disproportionate housing needs include any four housing issues that include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room (overcrowding) or cost burden greater than 50%. The race/ethnicity population experiencing severe housing problems is the Native American, non-Hispanic population at 42.86%. The population that falls under the severe housing problems with the lowest percentage is the Other, non-Hispanic population at 24.92%. Families with household's sizes of 5+ experience a disproportionate need at 65.05% of the population.

Severe housing burden is defined as having a housing cost greater than 50% of the household's income. The Black, non-Hispanic population suffer the largest severe housing burden cost at 38.79%. Families with a household size of 5 + people experience a severe housing burden cost at 26.05% of the population.

- b. *Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?*

Victorville. Map 7 illustrates the largest area with households experiencing housing burdens falls in the City's R/ECAP area, Census Tract 99.05. The percent of the population in this area is experiencing a housing burden is >63.28% of the area's population. This area is predominantly White (as indicated by the orange

dots), Hispanic (as indicated by the blue dots) and Native American (as indicated by the black dots). Map 8 illustrates the national origin of this population. Residents of Mexican (as indicated by the orange dots) origin are the highest population.

- c. *Compare the needs of families with children for housing units with two, and three or more bedrooms with the available existing housing stock in each category of publicly supported housing.*

Victorville. Table 11 illustrates the housing needs in publicly supported housing. Households with children represent 73.10% of the families living in publicly supported housing. 15 households in 0 – 1 bedroom units represent 7.61%, 134 households in 2 bedroom units represent 68.02% and 45 households in 3+ units represent 22.84 % of these households.

Households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) break down as follows: 74 households in 0-1 bedrooms represents 9.89%, 180 households represent 24.06% in 2 bedrooms units, 476 households in 3+ bedroom units represents 63.64%. Of these households, 462 or 61.76% are households with children.

- d. *Describe the differences in rates of renter and owner occupied housing by race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction and region.*

Victorville has a minimal overcrowding suggesting the City has an adequate supply of larger homes to accommodate larger households. Overcrowded households tend to be those of renters. Unit overcrowding is caused by the combined effect of low earnings and high housing cost.

## **2. Additional Information**

- a. *Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

The City of Victorville has a large number of Housing Choice Vouchers with 912 vouchers assisting very low and low income residents need their housing needs. The HCV is administered by the County of San Bernardino's Housing Authority.

- b. *The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.*

Victorville. Revitalization efforts are planned for the Old Town area. Assistance will be provided to income qualified residents in form of a loan in order to correct code violations and make curb appeal improvements. This will preserve the existing housing stock. A concern heard during the citizen participation plan was the availability of affordable housing stock for senior citizens. With many baby boomers reaching retirement age and above, many are looking to downsize from their once practical home. Victorville has a limited supply of senior housing.

## **3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disproportionate housing needs.*

- *The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes*
- *Displacement of residents due to economic pressures*
- *Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods*
- *Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities*
- *Land use and zoning laws*
- *Lending Discrimination*
- *Other*

**C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis**

**I. Analysis**

**a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics**

- i. *Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one category of publicly supported housing than other categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV))?*

Apple Valley. Housing Choice Voucher programs, operated by the Housing Authority, are currently the only available source of Publicly Supported Housing opportunities in Apple Valley. According to Table 6, HCV serves a disproportionately high rate of Black, Non-Hispanic residents who receive over half of all available vouchers in Apple Valley while only making-up 8.59 % of the Town's population. White, Non-Hispanic residents are underrepresented in the program with only 29.09% of all vouchers assisting their households.

Victorville. Table 6 illustrates the percentage of housing choice vouchers (HCV) distributed throughout Victorville. The highest concentration of HCV is in the west side of the city. This area is predominantly White, Black and Hispanic. Table 7 illustrates housing burden and race/ethnicity. Victorville's R/ECAP Census Tract 99.05 has the highest percent of the population experiencing one or more housing burden. The population in this area is White, Hispanic and Black.

- ii. *Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant category of publicly supported housing. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.*

Apple Valley. As the only source of publicly supported housing in Apple Valley at this time, information concerning only Housing Choice Vouchers is available in Tables 6 and 7. Table 7 reveals that there are 337 households receiving HCV assistance. Of those 337, Table 6 shows that the HCV program serves 53.45% Black, Non-Hispanic residents; over half of all available vouchers. This race makes up only 8.59 % of the Town's population. Meanwhile, Hispanic and White, Non-Hispanic populations are underrepresented in the program, receiving 17.45% and 29.09% of all vouchers, respectively. Hispanic households represent 29.14% of the overall population and White, non-Hispanics, 55.58%. Though they represent a small percentage of the population (3.17%) no Asian or Pacific Islanders are receiving HCV assistance at this time.

Families represent 46.92% of the households receiving assistance under HCV. Seniors receive nearly 20.0% of all vouchers. Recipients with a disability consist of 21.92% of all voucher holders.

Victorville. Table 6 illustrates publicly supported housing residents by race and ethnicity. Residents who's income is 0 – 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) are the following: Hispanics have the highest percentage at 37.19, followed by Whites at 28.49% and Blacks at 28.30%. Asian or Pacific Islanders have the lowest percentage of very low income residents at 3.82%. Residents who's AMI is 50% of AMI are as follow: Hispanic have the highest percentage at 34.19%, followed by White at 26.40% and Black at 25.71%. Asian or Pacific Islanders have the lowest percentage of low income residents at 4.15%. Residents who's AMI is 80% of AMI are as follow: Hispanic have the highest percentage at 39.19%, followed by White at 29.53% and Black at 19.94%. Asian or Pacific Islanders have the lowest percentage of median income residents at 4.56%.

***b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy***

- i. Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs.*

Apple Valley. Map shows that Apple Valley does not have any publically supported housing units at this time. Map 6 shows that the areas known for a dominant rental market also carry the highest HCV rates in the jurisdiction. These areas are comprised of census tracts 97.16 and 97.10. They have an HCV rate between 7.29% and 11.92% of all housing units in the area. These areas do not have a clear predominance of any race and are well integrated. Apple Valley does not have a R/ECAP to compare these areas to within Town boundaries.

Victorville. Map 5 represents publicly supported housing and race and ethnicity. The City of Victorville does not have any public housing units. The majority of multifamily housing, project based section 8 housing and low income housing tax credit units are located in the east side of the city. These area have predominantly White population. Ironically, the majority of HCV are not distributed in these areas. They are further south and west of these areas. No publicly supported housing is in Victorville's R/ECAP area.

- ii. Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs?*

Apple Valley has no publicly supported housing within the Town boundaries.

Victorville has no publicly supported housing in its R/ECAP area.

- iii. How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs?*

Apple Valley. No publicly supported housing exists in Apple Valley and the Town boundaries do not contain R/ECAPs.

Victorville. No publicly supported housing is in Victorville's R/ECAP area. The demographic composition of the area that contains the publicly supported housing is predominately White, Black and Hispanic.

- iv. *(A) Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category? Describe how these developments differ.*

Apple Valley. No publicly supported housing, properties converted under RAD, or LIHTC developments, currently exist in Apple Valley and the Town boundaries.

Victorville. Table 8 illustrates the demographics of publicly supported housing developments by program category. The projects mentioned at project-based section 8 multifamily units. Sherwood Villas has 101 units with the demographic makeup as follows: White – 17%, Black – 53%, Hispanic – 24% and Asian – 2%. Rodeo Drive Apartments has 99 units and the demographic makeup as follows: White – 7%, Black – 52%, Hispanic 36% and Asian 1%. The demographic makeup of these two complexes are very similar in percentages with a slight difference in White and Hispanic population.

*(B) Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing.*

- v. *Compare the demographics of occupants of developments, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. Describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.*

Apple Valley. Table 8 does not show any demographic information for Public Housing or Project-Based Section 8 since these types of housing developments are not currently available in Apple Valley. The other multi-family facility shown on Map 5 is Apple Valley Care Center, a skilled nursing facility. No demographic information is available for the facility. Housing Choice Vouchers are the primary resource for residents in need of housing support at this time for the Apple Valley area.

Victorville. The area that contains most of the publicly supported housing contains other multifamily complexes. These areas tend to have lower income residents. Historically and currently these area have a high Black population although Map 5 depicts the area population to be predominantly White.

Because most senior citizens are on a fixed income, several mobile home parks in Victorville are affordable and residents must income qualify to live in the park. One park in particular is in the north outskirts of town. Fortunately there is a bus stop right in front of the park but the park is located far from any grocery stores or other services. Residents must rely on a car in order to go grocery shopping or medical appointments.

**c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

- i. *Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.*

None of the publicly supported housing primarily serves the senior or disabled population.

The Housing Authority has prioritized serving homeless veterans and their families through programs they offer such as Veterans Affairs supportive services, Supportive services for Veterans Families and the Continuum of Care.

## **2. Additional Information**

- a. *Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, particularly information about groups with other protected characteristics and about housing not captured in the HUD-provided data.*

The San Bernardino County Housing Authority received a \$2.41 million renewal grant from HUD in 2015 for its various Continuum of Care programs that serve homeless families and individuals with disabilities. Through the same grant Knowledge and Education for Your Success (KEYS), a non-profit affiliate of the Housing Authority, received \$236,605 for housing navigators. KEYS housing navigators provide families with case management and other support services referrals.

- b. *The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of publicly supported housing. Information may include relevant programs, actions, or activities, such as tenant self-sufficiency, place-based investments, or mobility programs.*

In an effort to create more housing opportunities for families in the Housing Authorities waiting list, the department implemented a new initiative in April 2015 to transition families who have an annual income which exceeds 80% of the area median income (over income) off of housing assistance. Over income families are given a six month grace period to transition off housing assistance.

## **3. Contributing Factors-of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

- *Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing*
- *Land use and zoning laws*
- *Community opposition*
- *Impediments to mobility*
- *Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods*
- *Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities*
- *Lack of regional cooperation*
- *Occupancy codes and restrictions*
- *Quality of affordable housing information programs*
- *Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs*

- *Source of income discrimination*
- *Other*

#### **D. Disability and Access Analysis**

##### ***1. Population Profile***

- a. *How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?*

Apple Valley. Map 16 shows that persons with disabilities residing in Apple Valley are geographically dispersed and are not concentrated in any specific area. There are no RE/CAPs in Apple Valley of which to compare to. Despite having a higher percentage of disabled residents across all types of disabilities than the region does, Apple Valley's more densely populated, multi-family areas, that also have higher concentrations of rental housing and low-income persons, do not show any apparent concentration of disabled persons.

Victorville. Map 16 Disability by type notes the disbursement of the population with hearing, vision and cognitive disabilities. A small concentration of disabled individuals resides in the R/ECAP Census Tract 99.05. The largest population has a vision disability. Residents with cognitive disability are mostly located in the southern part of the City. The area has a large number of medical facilities, including heart specialist, physical therapist, dialysis center, imaging, dental, laboratories, urgent care and other specialized medical offices and hospital.

Other amenities within the area are grocery stores, public transit services, banks, clothing stores and restaurants, both sit down and fast food establishments.

- b. *Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges.*

Apple Valley. Table 14 shows the age ranges of disabled persons. The largest share of the total population with a disability is 18-64 year olds, who consist of 8.77% of residents. Maps 16 and 17 show that geographic locations of disabled persons do not vary significantly by age range or type of disability. Disabled persons do not appear concentrated in any one area and do not appear to be unable to access housing in any area of the Town boundaries. Community survey response of 8% disabled compares to area population percentage.

Victorville. Map 17 depicts disabilities by age groups. Disabled residents living in the above mentioned area fall in the 5 – 17 age range and 18 – 64 age range. Amenities and human services are available in close proximity to these individuals. The few disabled residents that are over 64 years of age are scattered throughout Victorville.

##### ***2. Housing Accessibility***

- a. *Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.*

Apple Valley. There is potential for an affordable housing project to be developed that will adhere to all ADA requirements necessary to accommodate disabled persons on and around the premises or their individual unit. One phase of the project is tentatively planned as a senior development and may incorporate 100% accessible units for that reason. The second phase is open to all low-income households, but it has not been determined

how many units will be reserved as accessible at this time. However, the Town does not currently have any affordable housing units designated for the disabled, or otherwise.

Victorville. A new affordable apartment complex, consisting of 48 units was built in 2011 with varying unit sizes from two to four bedroom units. The complex includes four handicap accessible units that serve disabled individuals and families.

Region. In speaking of the region on the whole, some community members expressed dissent for the condition of some senior and disabled housing complexes while praising others they have seen. It varies by community, but no comments were provided concerning the size of units or availability. Affordability is the main concern as it was expressed that nothing is affordable enough for a senior or disabled person who is living on their own or who has lost their spouse, and therefore their Social Security income, after they pass on. This is not acceptable and each community must do what is within their power to ensure adequate housing availability for at-risk groups. The Housing Authority has a waiting list of thousands for Housing Choice Vouchers and affordable housing. Units are limited for all households.

- b. *Describe the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?*

Apple Valley. The Town does not have any affordable housing units at this time. There is potential for an affordable housing project to be developed near the intersection of Navajo and Sioux Roads in census tract 97.10. The project will adhere to all ADA requirements necessary to accommodate disabled persons on and around the premises or their individual unit. One phase of the project is tentatively planned as a senior development and is likely to incorporate many accessible units for that reason. The second phase is open to all low-income households, but it has not been determined how many units will be reserved as accessible at this early stage.

The Town has a large availability of multi-family apartment complexes. However, like the majority of all housing stock in the Town boundaries, most were constructed in the 1980's and may not meet requirements established by the Fair Housing Act.

Victorville. The City's affordable housing units are not near any R/ECAP's. Currently, the R/ECAP existing in Census Tract 99.05 is within a five mile radius to the Northgate Village Apartment Complex. This apartment complex is 140-units reserved through affordability covenants, for low income households. The apartment's location appeared to be integrated.

Other affordable housing units are scattered throughout the city, but are also in integrated areas. No additional R/ECAPs are located within the City of Victorville.

- c. *To what extent are persons with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing?*

Apple Valley. The Town does not have publicly supported housing options, aside from the HCV program at this time. Of those served by the Housing Authority in Apple Valley, 21.92% are disabled persons.

Victorville. All of the publicly supported housing units are in areas with sidewalks and ADA curb cutouts, including access public transportation.. Although, there are areas where persons with disabilities would have difficulties mobilizing, the City of Victorville is working on improving its public infrastructure to comply with

ADA regulations. The City is also working with CalTrans to obtain additional funds and expand ADA improvements.

### **3. *Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings***

- a. *To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?*

Apple Valley. Apple Valley is well integrated and does not appear to have areas where disabled persons reside in concentration of disability. There are Assisted Living Facilities throughout Apple Valley. These also do not appear to be in any concentrated area of the jurisdiction.

Victorville. Currently, the City of Victorville has approximately 15 adult home facilities providing care to disabled individuals. These facilities are licensed to care for up to 77 people. Although, addresses for these facilities are not available to determine if any segregation is apparent, based on the HUD data the City overall appears to be integrated. .

Victorville has three assisted living facilities for the elderly. The facilities are located in the Green Tree area and Ridgecrest area of Victorville. The facilities offer independent and assisted living.

Region. There are numerous programs available statewide that aim to further integrate disabled persons:

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) is available statewide to qualifying disabled and elderly persons who require basic assistance with errands and doctor appointments in order to stay in their residence to age in place. This program allows persons with disabilities to also remain living with a family member who can be assigned as their caregiver. The caregiver is compensated for the time it takes to care for the family member, further benefiting the disabled or elderly person so they remain an active part of their family and society instead of being forced to enter a care facility.

California Community Transitions (CCT). California Community Transitions (CCT) is California's Money Follows the Person demonstration to transition long-term residents from long-term care facilities to community environments. CCT lead organizations include Independent Living Centers, Home Health Agencies, Area Agencies on Aging and Multipurpose Senior Services Program providers as well as the Department of Developmental Services. Fifteen lead organizations are currently serving potential demonstration participants in 42 counties. Another seven providers are actively pursuing lead organization status. The Department of Developmental Services serves as lead for all California Community Transitions facilitated by regional centers. Through October 2010, lead organizations and the Department of Developmental Services have supported 286 individuals in their transitions with 244 individuals currently in various stages of transition planning.

- b. *Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services.*

Victorville. The adult assisted living housing for disabled or elderly provides an array of services. Most offer 24-hour nursing, support groups, diabetic management, assisted living, memory care, and respite care. These facilities are within proximity of three major hospitals, two of which are within the City of Victorville, and the other in Apple Valley. Because of the amenities and services provided by these adult living facilities, some persons with disabilities may not be able to afford these housing facilities. Many, seniors or persons with disabilities are on limited incomes and choose to rent a home.

For those seniors or disable persons who own their homes, such as a mobile home, the City's Senior Home Repair Program assists them make modifications and improvements to their homes so that they live in a safe and accessible environment. The SHRP is a \$15,000 one-time grant program and has assisted over 300 seniors or persons who are permanently disabled. In addition, the City has allocated funding to Victor Valley Community Services Council to assist low-income seniors make minor home repairs.

As previously mentioned, the County of San Bernardino administers human services such as WIC, Cal-Fresh, Medi-Cal and other assistance based programs. Satellite offices have been opened in Victorville, Hesperia and Adelanto so residents do not have to travel to San Bernardino, which is a 40 minute drive by car. Public transportation is available to and from these offices.

The Department of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) is a San Bernardino agency is dedicated to helping seniors and at risk individuals to improve or maintain choice, independence and quality of life. DAAS offers an array of services, such as Adult Protective Services, Family Caregiver Support Program, In-Home Supportive Services, Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program, Nutrition and Provider Services, and the Multipurpose Senior Services Program. The purpose of these programs is to ensure seniors and adults with disabilities have the right to age in place in the least restrictive environment.

The Multipurpose Senior Services Program, for instance, works to avoid or delay the inappropriate placement of persons in nursing facilities while fostering independent living in the community. The Family Caregiver Support Program was created by the Title III-E of the Older Americans Act to serve caregivers (spouses, daughters, sons, grandparents, etc.) that have been providing care on an informal basis. The In-Home Supportive Services is a federal, state and locally funded program designed to help pay for services provided to seniors so that they can remain safely in their own homes. Some services include housecleaning, meal preparation, laundry, grocery shopping, etc. These are a just a few examples of options for disabled and adult persons in Victorville.

Region. According to the State of California's Olmstead Plan, the following programs are available statewide:

Independent Living Centers. The State Independent Living Plan identifies transition services as part of its 2010-2013 priorities. Approximately \$150,000 is allocated annually for independent living centers to provide necessary services to individuals they are assisting to transition to the community, limited to \$4,000 per individual. Individuals served do not need to be on Medi-Cal. These efforts funded by the Rehabilitation Act, Title VIIB, have transitioned hundreds of people with disabilities back to community living. 5 Mental Health Services Act Housing Program. The Department of Health Care Services and the California Housing Finance Administration jointly administer the Mental Health Services Act Housing Program. This program is funded by revenue from the state Mental Health Services Act (passed by California voters as Proposition 63 in 2004) for the development, acquisition, and rehabilitation of permanent supportive housing for individuals with mental illness and their families, especially homeless individuals with mental illness and their families. Approximately \$400 million in Mental Health Services Act funding has been set aside for this program

California Community Choices (Choices). California Community Choices (the Choices project) was housed at the California Health and Human Services Agency, Office of the Secretary and was fully federally funded. It focused on developing California's long-term care infrastructure to increase access to home and community-based services and to help divert persons with disabilities and older adults from unnecessary institutionalization. Funding supported infrastructure development, including development of a pilot website, CalCareNet, a "one-stop shop" for information about long-term services and supports, features regional services in Riverside county, as well as statewide information about licensed care facilities and alcohol and drug programs. The site also provides general education and tips for anyone seeking information about long-term services and supports.

The California (Medi-Cal) Working Disabled Program. The Department of Health Care Services established the 250 Percent Working Disabled Program, effective April 1, 2000. This program allows employed individuals with disabilities to earn up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level in countable income and maintain Medi-Cal eligibility by paying a monthly premium. A Medicaid Infrastructure Grant has supported outreach and education so that people with disabilities receiving critical Medi-Cal long-term services and supports are aware they can work and earn incomes above poverty levels without losing eligibility.

#### **4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

a. *To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following? Identify major barriers faced concerning:*

i. *Government services and facilities*

Apple Valley- Reasonable Accommodation.

In accordance with the federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("Acts"), it is the purpose of this Section to provide individuals with disabilities *reasonable* accommodation in the application of the Town of Apple Valley's regulations, policies, practices, and procedures, as necessary to allow disabled persons to use and enjoy a dwelling. This Section provides a process for individuals with disabilities to make requests for, and to be provided, *reasonable* accommodation from the various Town regulations, policies, practices, and procedures, including zoning and land use regulations, when *reasonable* accommodation is warranted based upon sufficient evidence.

Victorville. Fair Housing Accessibility Standards and California Administrative Code Title 24 sets forth access and adaptability requirements for the physically handicapped (disabled). These regulations apply to public building such as hotels, employee housing, factory built housing and privately funded newly constructed apartment complexes containing five or more units. The regulations require that ramp ways, larger door widths, restroom modifications, etc. be designed to enable free access.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, special assistance to participate in meetings or events held in government facilities, reasonable accommodations may be made. A 48-hour advanced notice is request prior to accessing the facility.

ii. *Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)*

Victorville. As previously mentioned, Victorville still has a large amount of areas with no sidewalks. This makes it difficult for disabled and senior citizens to safely get around independently. Only a number of cutouts have the sensory bumps. The City is in the process of completing its Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan. The City has contracted with Disability Access Consultants (DAC) to

conduct a review of City buildings and parks, and public rights-of-way. The study includes accessibility requirements for Americans With Disabilities, Caltrans requirements, California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CAMUTCD) and the Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG).

iii. *Transportation*

Victorville.

Transportation has been an issue for disabled individuals in Victorville, Schedules and transfers make to and from major human services difficult. Residents express that many times an appointment will take all day because of the travel time.

Victor Valley Transit Authority (VVTA) offers complementary fixed route bus service to individuals who meet the Americans With Disabilities Act requirements and are certified. Low-cost curb to curb service is also offered. VVTA Transit Ambassadors assist seniors and person with disabilities by providing travel assistance to those that are new to the fixed-route service.

The Victor Valley Community Services Council provides free transportation to low income senior citizens and disabled persons. This service provider is funded through the City of Victorville in assisting seniors with emergency minor home repairs.

The Orenda Foundation provides military veterans assistance, including 12 step recovery, employment and transportation services for Veterans with disabilities.

The Family Resource Center works with at-risk youth by providing mental, sociological and educational services, including transportation services.

Foothill AIDS Project provides education, support and transportation services for those with HIV-AIDS.

iv. *Proficient schools and educational programs*

Victorville. With the introduction and implementation of the School of Choice program in the elementary school district, parents are able to choose a school that falls within their geographical area. Transportation is provided to the students. A bus route is available to the community college.

v. *Jobs*

Victorville.

b. *Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for persons with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.*

Apple Valley. When reasonable accommodation requests are received as it relates to a development or business license application, variances of the Development Code are allowed to accommodate state licensed facilities that intend to operate for the purpose of providing care, housing and supportive services to all disabled persons.

Victorville. In August 2006, the City adopted a Reasonable Accommodations in Housing to Disabled or Handicapped Individuals Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance is to provide a process for individuals with

disabilities to make a request for, and be provided, reasonable accommodation in the application of zoning regulations to housing. This ordinance will comply with Fair Housing Laws, and is administered by the City Development Department.

*c. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities.*

Victorville. Physical and mental disabilities can hinder access to housing units of conventional design as well as limit the ability of the disabled individuals to earn an adequate income in order to purchase and maintain a house.

### **5. Disproportionate Housing Needs**

*a. Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with certain types of disabilities.*

Apple Valley. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines a disability as a “physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.” Fair housing choice for persons with disabilities can be compromised based on the nature of their disability. Persons with physical disabilities may face discrimination in the housing market because of the use of wheelchairs, need for home modifications to improve accessibility, or other forms of assistance. Landlords/owners sometimes fear that a unit may sustain wheelchair damage or may refuse to exempt disabled tenants with service/guide animals from a no-pet policy. A major barrier to housing for people with mental disabilities is opposition based on the stigma of mental disability. Landlords often refuse to rent to tenants with a history of mental illness. Neighbors may object when a house becomes a group home for persons with mental disabilities. While housing discrimination is not covered by the ADA, the Fair Housing Act prohibits housing discrimination against persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS.

According to HUD data from Table 1, 34 percent of the Apple Valley population have one or more disabilities. Special housing needs for persons with disabilities fall into two general categories: physical design to address mobility impairments and in-home social, educational, and medical support to address developmental and mental impairments.

Oftentimes, disabilities present an employment obstacle, making it difficult for the disabled to earn adequate incomes. Since the majority of the disabled population relies on fixed monthly disability incomes that are rarely sufficient to pay market rate rents, supportive housing options, including group housing and shared housing, are important means for meeting the needs of persons with disabilities. Such housing options typically include supportive services onsite to also meet the social needs of persons with disabilities. According to the State Community Care Licensing Division, there are 26 residential care facilities for adults and 15 residential care facilities for the elderly in the Apple Valley area for a total of 41 residential care facilities with a combined capacity of 424 persons.

Victorville. People with disabilities tend to be on a limited fixed income. Lower income residents may have to pay for more than they can afford causing severe housing burden or live in substandard housing.

### **6. Additional Information**

- a. *Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

Apple Valley. The location of housing and availability of transportation is also important because disabled people may require access to a variety of social and specialized services. Amendments to the Fair Housing Act, as well as state law, require ground-floor units of new multi-family construction with more than four units to be accessible to persons with disabilities. However, units built prior to 1989 are not required to be accessible to persons with disabilities. Older units, particularly in older multi-family structures, are very expensive to retrofit for disabled occupants because space is rarely available for elevator shafts, ramps, or widened doorways, etc. The site, parking areas, and walkways may also need modifications to install ramps and widen walkways and gates.

Affordability, design, location, and discrimination significantly limit the supply of housing available to persons with disabilities. Most homes are inaccessible to people with mobility and sensory limitations. There is a need for housing with widened doorways and hallways, access ramps, larger bedrooms, lowered countertops, and other features necessary for accessibility. Location of housing is also a factor, as many persons with disabilities often rely on public transportation

Victorville. People who use wheelchairs, scooters and other mobility aids often find that some government facilities have parking, routes to and through buildings, high service counters and restrooms that are not accessible. Due to physical barriers, some people with mobility impairments may have to rely on others to assist them when transacting their business or they may not participate in activities in which they would otherwise be interested.

- b. *The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.*

Apple Valley. Acknowledging the aging housing stock in the Town boundaries, a Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program (RRLP) is available to low-income qualifying homeowners for health, safety, and code repairs; including modifications for accessibility concerns for the . This program is in operation town-wide and does not restrict assistance to any area of our boundaries.

Victorville. The City is currently preparing a study of all the accessibility deficiencies in the jurisdiction. This study includes all public facilities and infrastructure. Once the study is completed, the City will assess the deficiencies and begin addressing them. Residents have long voice their concern over lack of sidewalks in the city.

## **7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

- Access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities
- Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities
- Access to transportation for persons with disabilities

- Inaccessible government facilities or services
- Inaccessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure
- Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes
- Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
- Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending Discrimination
- Location of accessible housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities
- State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from being placed in or living in apartments, family homes, and other integrated settings
- Other

**E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis**

1. List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved: a charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law, a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law, a letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law, or a claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing.

The City of Victorville has not had any findings from HUD concerning violations of civil rights-related laws, or determinations from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning fair housing law.

2. Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?

The Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968 and Amendment Act of 1988 prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions on the basis of any of the following criteria's, also known as "protected categories": race or color, religion, national origin, familial status, disability or age.

There are several Acts that expand on the prohibition of discrimination based on disability in any federal funded program or activity (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973). The Civil Rights Act of 1964 also prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in federally funded or assisted programs or activities. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 prohibits the discrimination based on disability in programs, services, and or activities provided or made available by any public entity. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 also prohibits the discrimination of the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

California fair housing protection laws are expanded in the state by codes that incorporate additional protected classes beyond Federal. For instance, the State of California uses the terms disabled and disability as opposed to the federal terms of handicap and handicapped. Primary fair housing laws are the California Fair Employment



and Housing Act (FEHA) and the Unruh Act. A significant difference between Federal fair housing laws and State of California is that FEHA covers the following protected classes from discrimination:

- Ancestry
- Marital status
- Sexual orientation
- Source of income
- Age
- Arbitrary (Unruh)

In addition, the FEHA prohibits discrimination and harassment in areas of housing, such as: (1) sales and rentals, (2) evictions; (3) terms and conditions, (4) mortgage loans, (5) insurance, (6) land use and zoning, (7) housing providers are required to make reasonable accommodation in rules and practices to permit individuals with disabilities to use and enjoy a dwelling and make reasonable modifications to the premises, and (8) retaliation against any person that has filed a complaint with the State, has participated in a Department investigation or has opposed any activity illegal under the FEHA is prohibited

Unruh Civil Rights Act protects against discrimination by any business, housing and public accommodations based on (1) age, (2) ancestry, (3) color, (4) disability, (5) national origin, (6) political affiliation, (7) position in a labor dispute, (8) race, (9) religion, (10) sex, (11) sexual orientation and (12) source of income.

FEHA also prohibits discrimination in all areas of housing (rental, lease, terms and conditions, etc.) because of the presence of children in the household (familial status). Familial status is having one or more individuals under 18 years of age living with a parent or another individual having legal custody of that individual (including foster parents) or with a designee of the parent or legal custodian. This status also includes pregnant women and individuals in the process of adopting or otherwise securing legal custody of any minor under 18 years of age.

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3. Identify any local and regional agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement, including their capacity and the resources available to them.

The California Department of Consumer Affairs provides information on fair housing. The Department provides assistance in unlawful discrimination, resolving housing discrimination problems, and resources to organizations and associations that can assist with complaints or investigations. California Department of Fair Employment and Housing investigates complaints of unlawful discrimination in housing and employment.

The Legal Aid Association of California also maintains a directory of legal aid organizations at [www.calegaladvocates.org](http://www.calegaladvocates.org). Legal aid organizations provide free legal advice, representation, and other legal services in noncriminal cases to economically disadvantaged persons. Legal aid organizations are located throughout the state.

Local government agencies, such as the City of Victorville and Town of Apple Valley, provide fair housing information, outreach and enforcement resources through its contractor Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board (IFHMB). IFHMB provides fair housing, mediation, housing counseling, alternative dispute resolution, senior services program, and many other services.

The National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) provides education and outreach conferences, workshops and in-service training programs to provide solutions for combating housing discrimination. NFHA and its member organizations conduct national and regional investigations of discriminatory rental, sales, lending and insurance policies and practices. This Alliance also provides confidential consulting, training and compliance services to



rental housing providers, real estate companies, mortgage lenders, homeowner's insurance companies and governmental agencies. Membership services are also available for technical support and enforcement.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) enforces the federal fair housing law, which prohibits discrimination based on sex, race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, and handicap (disability). To contact HUD, look in the white pages of the phone book under United States Government Offices, or visit their web site.

#### 4. Additional Information

- a. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.

Fair Housing enforcement organizations engage in activities that promote housing choice, advocate for antidiscriminatory housing policies, undertake initiatives to build inclusive communities, and provide fair housing training and education. The Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville strive to encourage and support local agencies that promote and advocate for fair housing choice. Since receiving its Entitlement status of CDBG funds, the City of Victorville has funded Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board to carry out and support its citizens through any housing discrimination. IFHMB enforces the federal and state fair housing acts through investigations, testing, and implementation of strategies and structures of federal and state regulations.

- b. The program participant may also include information relevant to programs, actions, or activities to promote fair housing outcomes and capacity.

The City of Victorville planning approach to “take meaningful action” to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and cultivate communities that are free from discrimination beginnings with establishing a standardized fair housing assessment and planning process through this AFH plan.

Through the AFH process, the Jurisdictions will identify and examine fair housing issues and contributing factors that cause disparities in housing needs and in community opportunities. Goals and priorities that are set by the Consortium will be incorporated into the Con Plan and future AFH. Public participation will be part of the development of the AFH.

Strategies such encouraging the development of expansion of affordable housing in areas of opportunity, encourage community revitalization through place-based strategies, and continue the preservation of existing affordable housing will promote and maximize fair housing.

#### 5. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.*

- Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement

- Lack of local public fair housing enforcement
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Lack of state or local fair housing laws
- Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law
- Other

**VII. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities**

1. For each fair housing issue, prioritize the identified contributing factors. Justify the prioritization of the contributing factors that will be addressed by the goals set below in Question 2. Give the highest priority to those factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.
2. For each fair housing issue with significant contributing factors identified in Question 1, set one or more goals. Explain how each goal is designed to overcome the identified contributing factor and related fair housing issue(s). For goals designed to overcome more than one fair housing issue, explain how the goal will overcome each issue and the related contributing factors. For each goal, identify metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved, and indicate the timeframe for achievement.

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>	<u>Fair Housing Issues</u>	<u>Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement</u>	<u>Responsible Program Participant(s)</u>
4	Community Opposition, Displacement of Residents due to Economic Pressures, Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies, Lack of Private and Public Investments in Specific Neighborhoods (Including Services & Amenities) and, Lack of Regional Cooperation, Land Use Zoning Laws, Lending Discrimination, Location & Type of Affordable Housing, Occupancy Code & Restrictions, Private Discrimination	Segregation/Integration	10Years	Housing Authority of San Bernardino, City of Victorville, County of San Bernardino Housing Department, Inland Fair Housing Mediation Board
3	Deteriorated and abandoned properties, Displacement of residents due to economic pressures, Lack of community revitalization strategies, Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities, Land use and zoning laws, Location and type of affordable housing,	R/ECAPs	10 Years	Housing Authority of San Bernardino, City of Victorville, County of San Bernardino Housing Department, Private Investor



	Occupancy codes and restrictions			
2	Access to financial services, The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation, Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities, Lack of regional cooperation, Land use and zoning laws, Lending Discrimination, Location of employers, Location of environmental health hazards, Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies, Location and type of affordable housing, Occupancy codes and restrictions, Private discrimination	Disparities in Access to Opportunity	30	The City of Victorville, Victor Valley Transit Authority, CalTrans, Private Investor
1	The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, Displacement of residents due to economic pressures, Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods, Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities, Land use and zoning laws, Lending Discrimination	Disproportionate Housing Needs	5-10 Years	City of Victorville, Housing Authority of San Bernardino County, Private Investor, State of California
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<b>Discussion:</b>				





City of Victorville  
Apple Valley/Victorville HOME Consortium  
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

Supporting Data and Maps

Economic Development Department

Housing Division

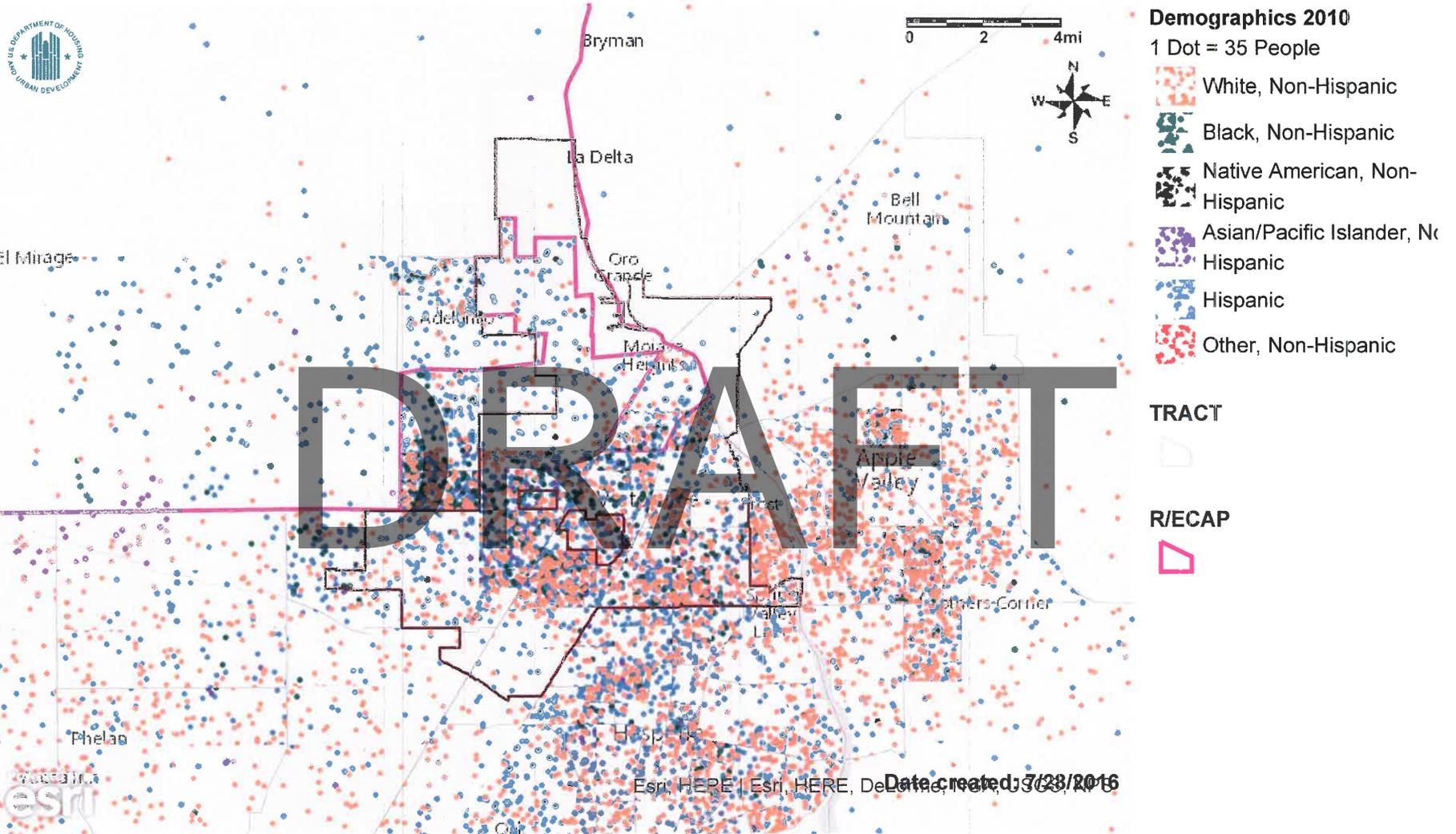


City of Victorville

Supporting Data and Maps

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

**Description:** Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 1 - Demographics**

	(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction		(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	33,653	28.88%	1,546,666	36.61%
Black, Non-Hispanic	18,409	15.80%	301,523	7.14%
Hispanic	55,255	47.42%	1,996,402	47.25%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4,722	4.05%	261,593	6.19%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	759	0.65%	19,454	0.46%
Other, Non-Hispanic	283	0.24%	7,737	0.18%
National Origin	Country		Country	
#1 country of origin	Mexico	12,423 10.60%	Mexico	553,493 13.10%
#2 country of origin	El Salvador	1,455 1.24%	Philippines	62,019 1.47%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	1,099 0.94%	El Salvador	30,455 0.72%
#4 country of origin	Korea	393 0.34%	Guatemala	19,549 0.46%
#5 country of origin	Cuba	346 0.30%	Vietnam	19,525 0.46%
#6 country of origin	Cambodia	330 0.28%	Korea	18,565 0.44%
#7 country of origin	Vietnam	269 0.23%	India	15,522 0.37%
#8 country of origin	Colombia	262 0.22%	Canada	14,763 0.35%
#9 country of origin	Nicaragua	253 0.22%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	14,055 0.33%
#10 country of origin	Guatemala	199 0.17%	Taiwan	9,245 0.22%
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language	Language		Language	
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	12,336 11.33%	Spanish	533,544 12.63%
#2 LEP Language	Tagalog	415 0.38%	Chinese	20,495 0.49%
#3 LEP Language	Korean	252 0.23%	Tagalog	16,986 0.40%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	196 0.18%	Vietnamese	12,570 0.30%
#5 LEP Language	Arabic	140 0.13%	Korean	11,883 0.28%
#6 LEP Language	Japanese	111 0.10%	Arabic	6,835 0.16%
#7 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	97 0.09%	Other Pacific Island Language	5,360 0.13%
#8 LEP Language	Hmong	95 0.09%	Other Indic Language	3,125 0.07%
#9 LEP Language	Thai	67 0.06%	Cambodian	3,117 0.07%
#10 LEP Language	Other & Unspecified Language	63 0.06%	Thai	2,576 0.06%
Disability Type				
Hearing difficulty	3,136	3.06%	126,641	3.24%
Vision difficulty	3,222	3.15%	88,400	2.26%
Cognitive difficulty	4,649	4.54%	170,114	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty	6,120	5.98%	241,262	6.18%
Self-care difficulty	2,938	2.87%	102,841	2.63%
Independent living difficulty	4,158	4.06%	170,490	4.37%
Sex				
Male	58,408	50.13%	2,101,083	49.73%
Female	58,105	49.87%	2,123,768	50.27%
Age				
Under 18	38,044	32.65%	1,214,696	28.75%
18-64	68,791	59.04%	2,570,221	60.84%
65+	9,678	8.31%	439,934	10.41%
Family Type				
Families with children	14,923	57.20%	500,062	50.99%

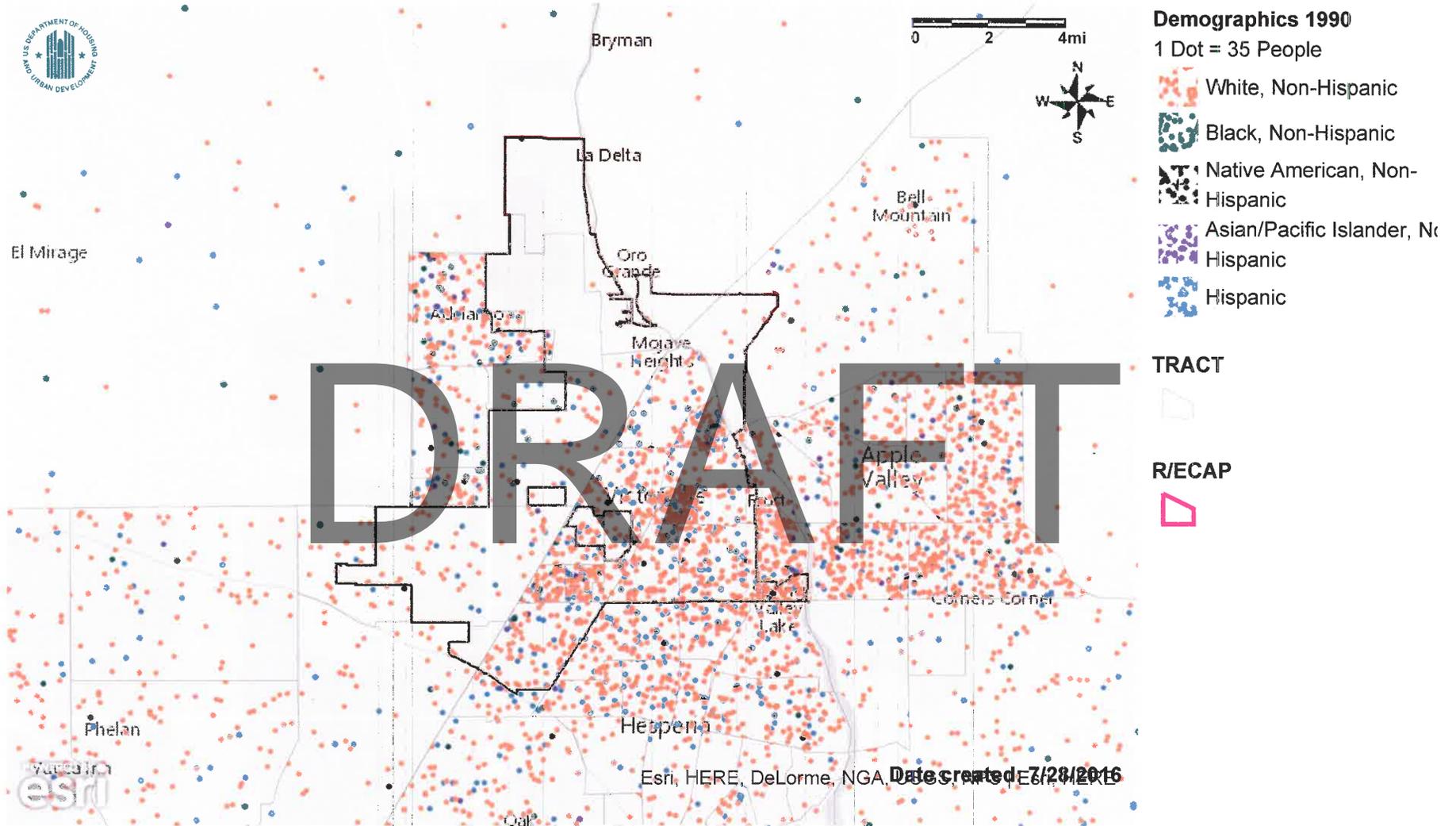
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.

Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



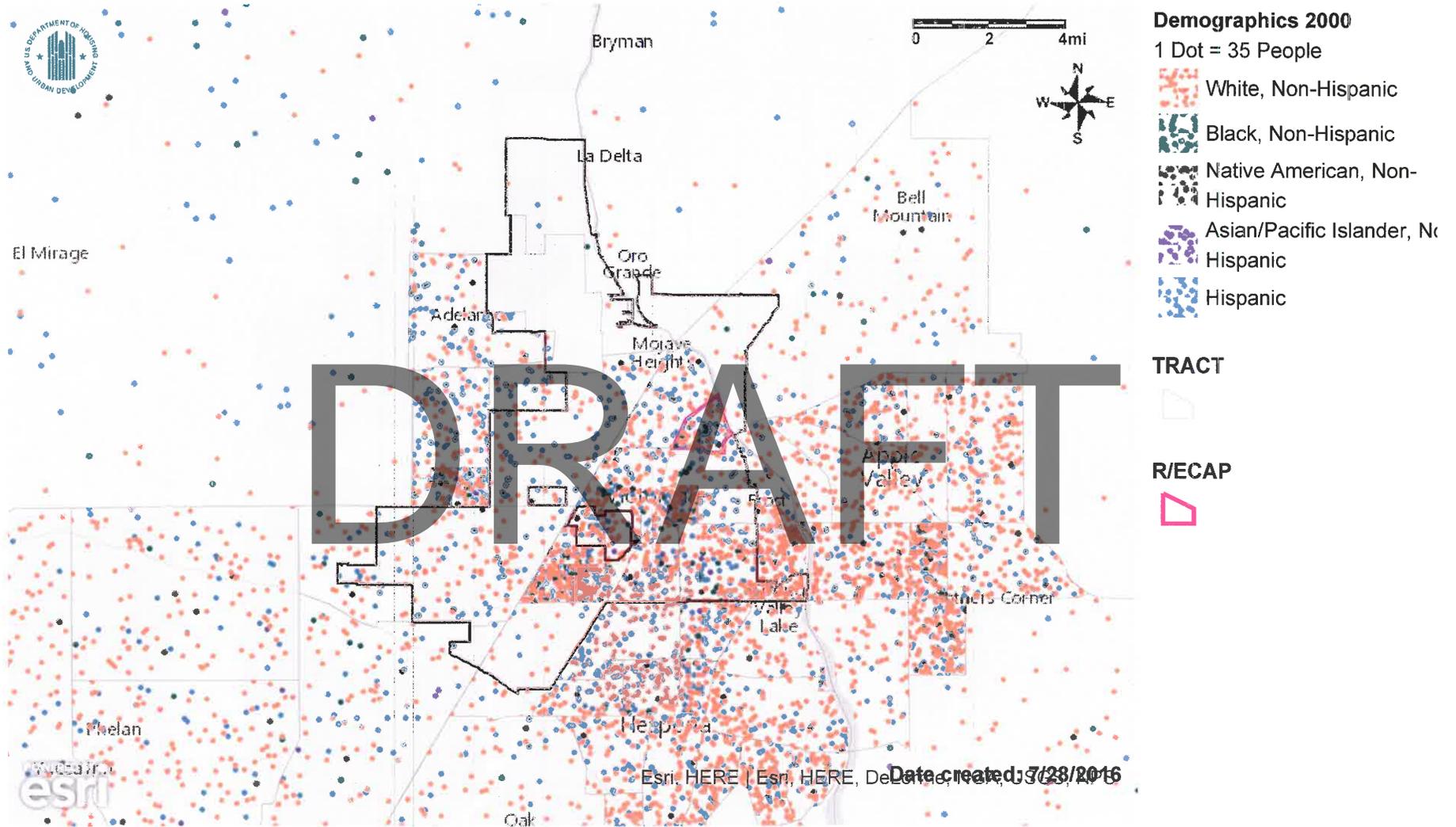
**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 2 - Demographic Trends**

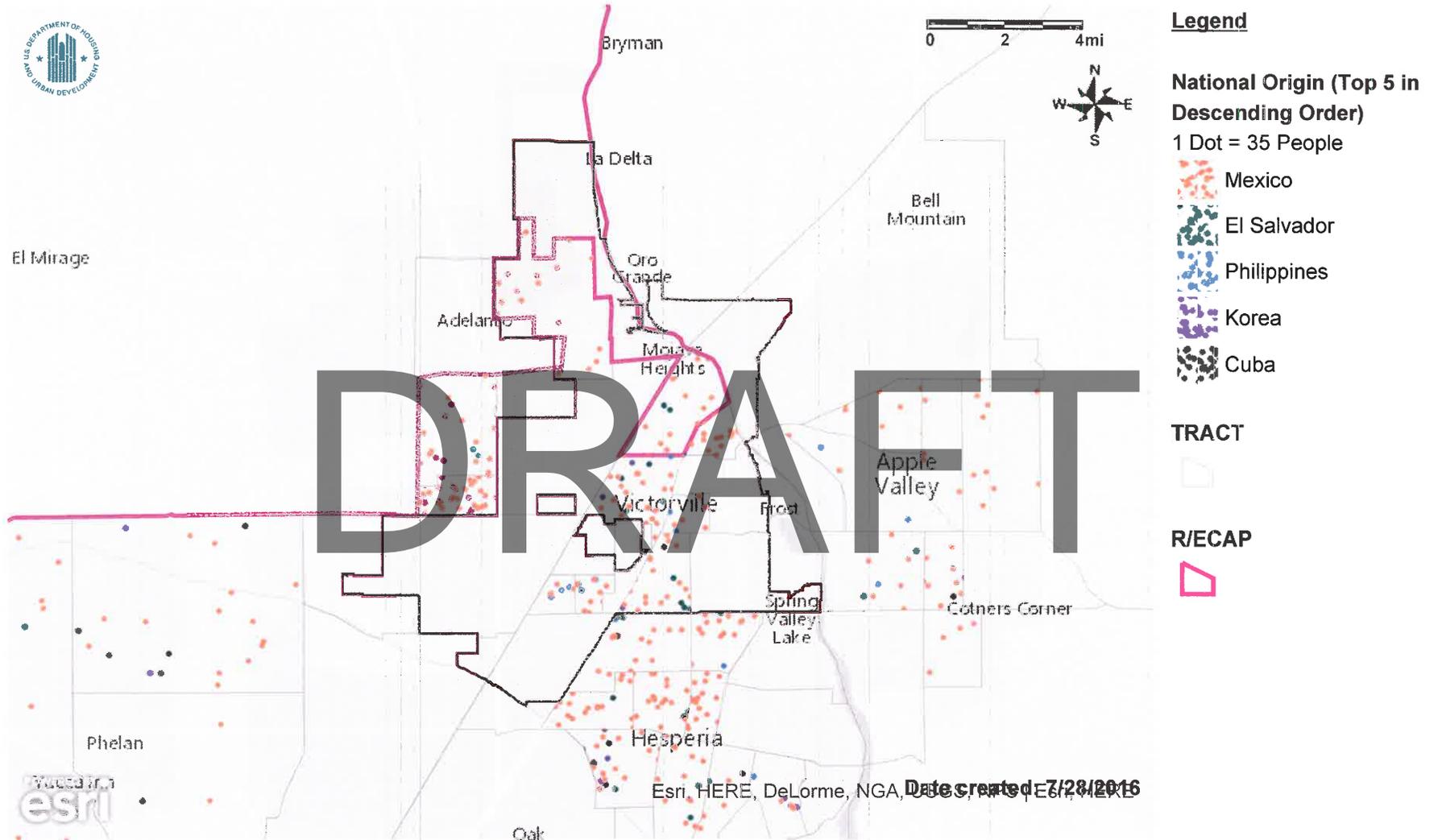
Race/Ethnicity	(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction						(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region					
	1990		2000		2010		1990		2000		2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	33,628	65.94%	31,111	48.38%	33,653	28.88%	1,615,830	62.41%	1,540,776	47.33%	1,546,666	36.61%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,976	7.80%	7,645	11.89%	18,409	15.80%	168,731	6.52%	263,322	8.09%	301,523	7.14%
Hispanic	11,427	22.41%	21,703	33.75%	55,255	47.42%	685,672	26.48%	1,228,683	37.75%	1,996,402	47.25%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,431	2.81%	2,490	3.87%	4,722	4.05%	93,331	3.60%	164,035	5.04%	261,593	6.19%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	406	0.80%	812	1.26%	759	0.65%	18,007	0.70%	36,061	1.11%	19,454	0.46%
<b>National Origin</b>												
Foreign-born	5,298	10.40%	8,134	12.64%	20,102	17.36%	360,666	13.93%	612,354	18.81%	920,860	21.80%
<b>LEP</b>												
Limited English Proficiency	3,641	7.15%	6,035	9.38%	14,063	12.15%	252,012	9.73%	462,538	14.21%	640,802	15.17%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	25,340	49.73%	30,971	48.12%	58,408	50.13%	1,294,274	50.00%	1,618,466	49.73%	2,101,083	49.73%
Female	25,614	50.27%	33,394	51.88%	58,105	49.87%	1,294,518	50.00%	1,636,316	50.27%	2,123,768	50.27%
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18	16,073	31.54%	22,479	34.92%	38,044	32.65%	771,845	29.81%	1,044,686	32.10%	1,214,696	28.75%
18-64	29,433	57.76%	34,720	53.94%	68,791	59.04%	1,539,215	59.46%	1,869,817	57.45%	2,570,221	60.84%
65+	5,448	10.69%	7,166	11.13%	9,678	8.31%	277,732	10.73%	340,280	10.45%	439,934	10.41%
<b>Family Type</b>												
Families with children	6,809	51.38%	3,727	56.04%	14,923	57.20%	331,552	50.68%	266,840	54.97%	500,062	50.99%

**Note 1:** All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.

**Note 2:** Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

**Note 3:** Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends**

	<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>			<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>		
<b>Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
Non-White/White	14.22	18.80	14.50	32.92	38.90	41.29
Black/White	26.40	22.24	18.46	43.74	45.48	47.66
Hispanic/White	17.63	19.97	14.53	35.57	42.40	43.96
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	22.54	13.44	17.48	33.17	37.31	43.07

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

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# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Legend

Limited English Proficiency (5 in Descending Order)

1 Dot = 35 People

Spanish

Tagalog

Korean

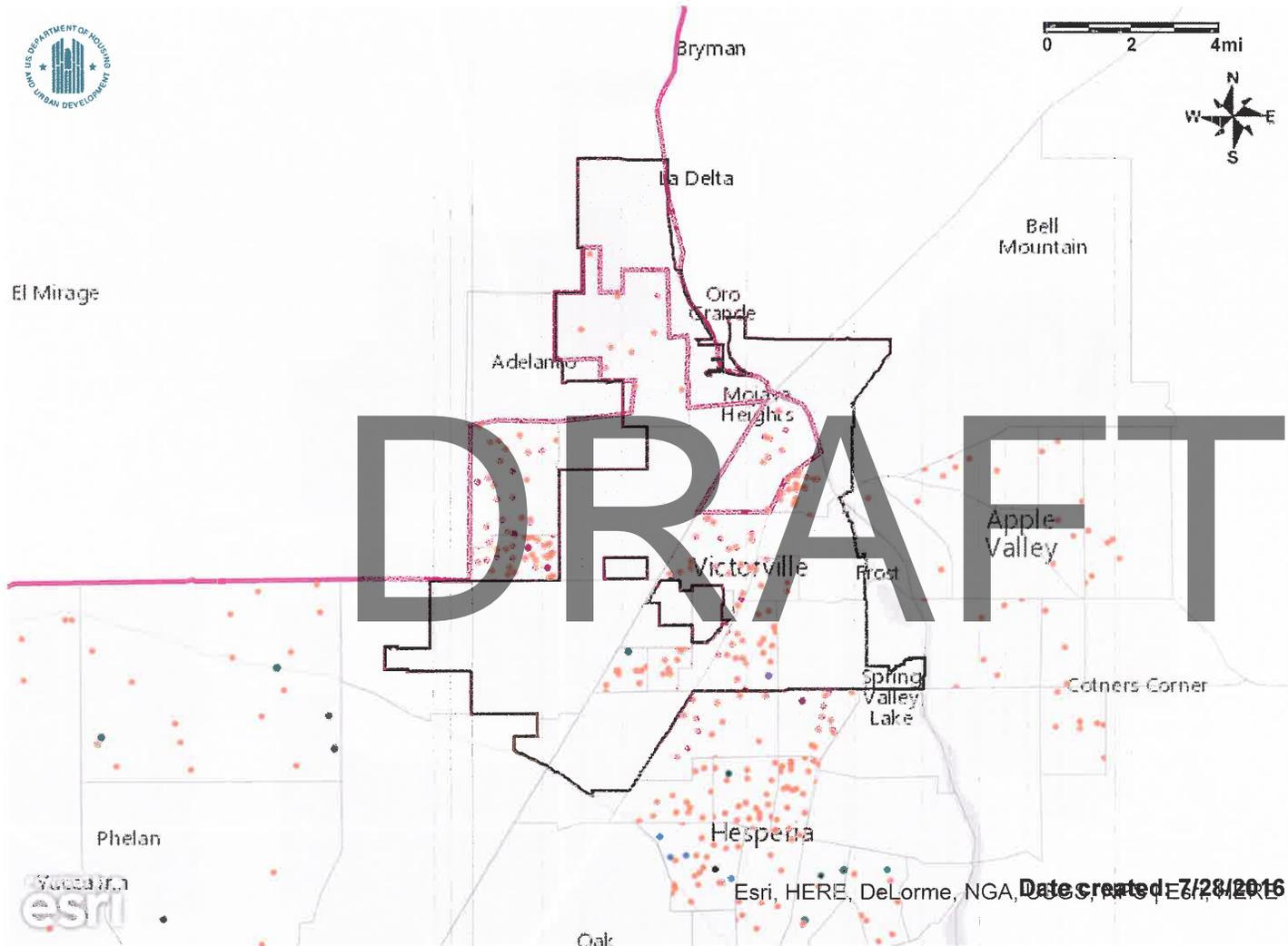
Vietnamese

Arabic

TRACT



R/ECAP



Date created: 7/28/2016

Name: Map 4 - LEP

Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

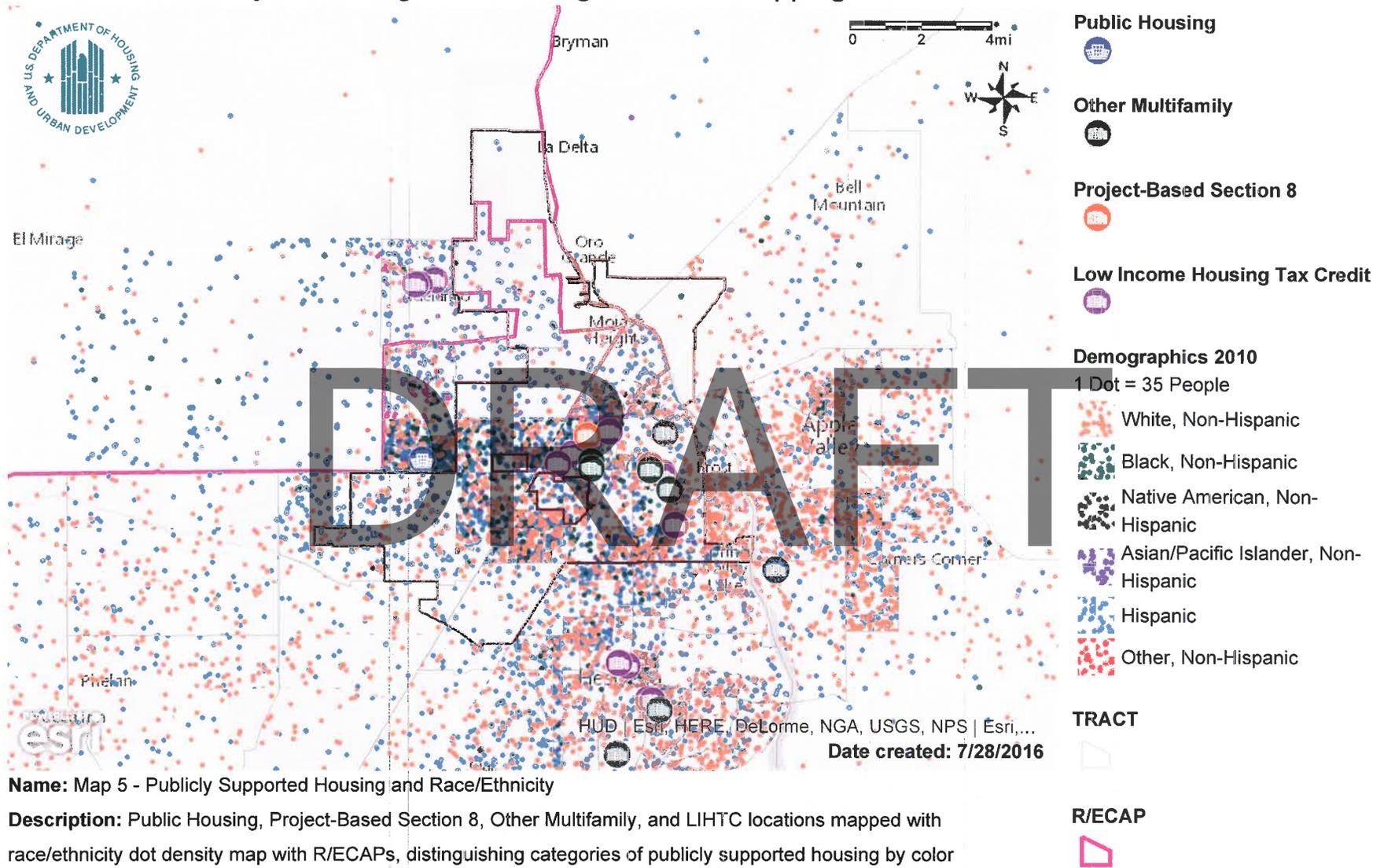
Jurisdiction: Victorville (CDBG)

Region: Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics**

	<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>	
<b>R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Total Population in R/ECAPs	7,575	-	216,883	-
White, Non-Hispanic	1,779	23.49%	31,772	14.65%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,173	15.49%	21,220	9.78%
Hispanic	4,061	53.61%	150,371	69.33%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	288	3.80%	8,676	4.00%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	36	0.48%	938	0.43%
Other, Non-Hispanic	14	0.18%	390	
<b>R/ECAP Family Type</b>				
Total Families in R/ECAPs	1,720	-	42,614	-
Families with children	992	57.67%	26,863	63.04%
<b>R/ECAP National Origin</b>				
	<b>Country</b>		<b>Country</b>	
Total Population in R/ECAPs	7,575	-	216,883	-
#1 country of origin	Mexico	875 11.55%	Mexico	50,507 23.29%
#2 country of origin	El Salvador	60 0.80%	El Salvador	2,563 1.18%
#3 country of origin	Cuba	35 0.46%	Guatemala	1,424 0.66%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	29 0.38%	Philippines	775 0.36%
#5 country of origin	Thailand	20 0.26%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	750 0.35%
#6 country of origin	Costa Rica	19 0.25%	Vietnam	619 0.29%
#7 country of origin	Iran	17 0.22%	Honduras	556 0.26%
#8 country of origin	Russia	17 0.22%	Korea	384 0.18%
#9 country of origin	England	8 0.11%	Canada	239 0.11%
#10 country of origin	Indonesia	6 0.08%	Taiwan	239 0.11%
<p>Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>				

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

**Description:** Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category**

	<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	
<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Total housing units	37,071	-
Public Housing		
Project-based Section 8	200	0.54%
Other Multifamily		
HCV Program	874	2.36%

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH  
 Note 2: [Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](#)

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**Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity**

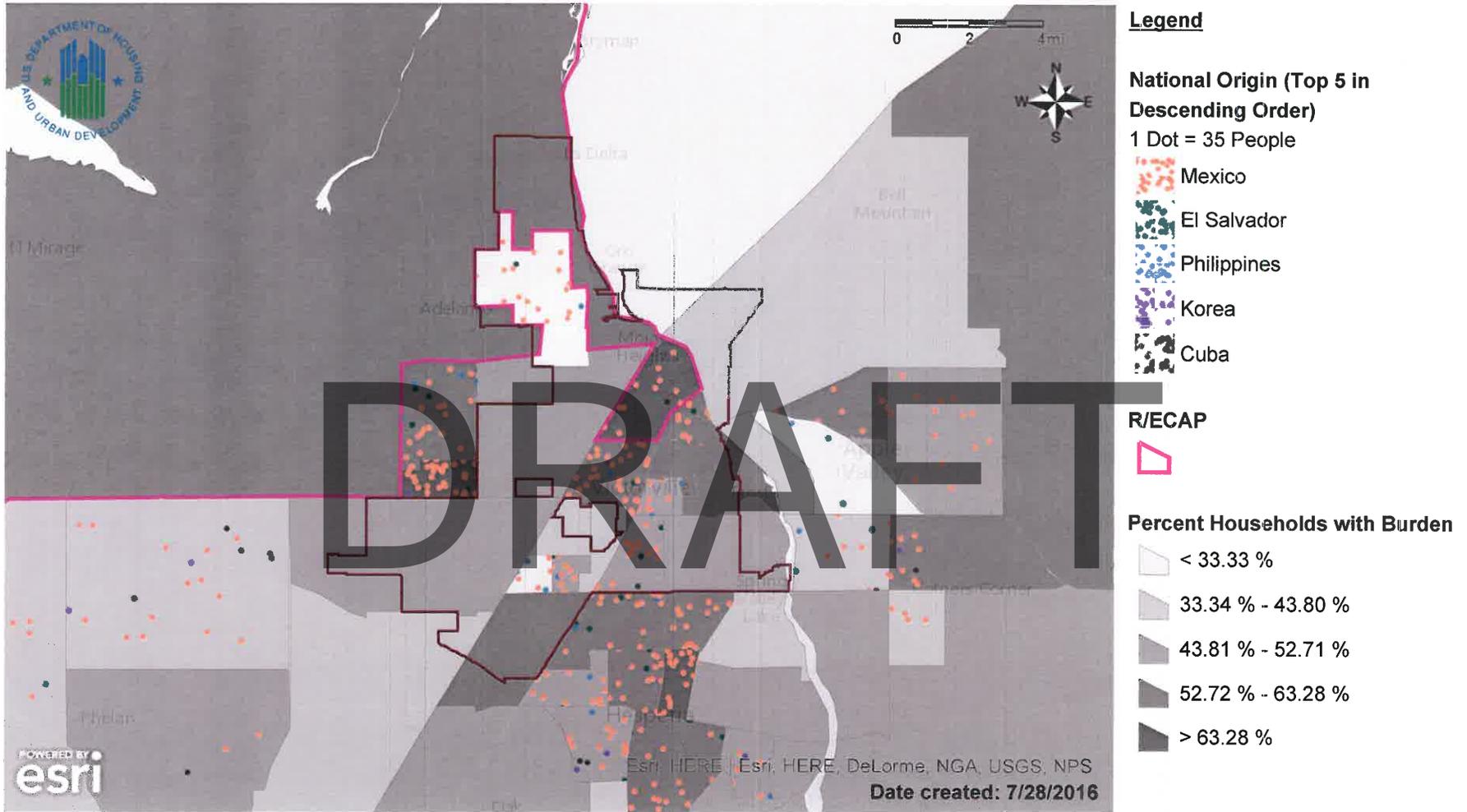
	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Housing Type</b>								
Public Housing								
Project-Based Section 8	22	11.70%	102	54.26%	58	30.85%	1	0.53%
Other Multifamily								
HCV Program	84	11.67%	501	69.58%	126	17.50%	8	1.11%
<b>0-30% of AMI</b>	1,490	28.49%	1,480	28.30%	1,945	37.19%	200	3.82%
<b>0-50% of AMI</b>	2,475	26.40%	2,410	25.71%	3,205	34.19%	389	4.15%
<b>0-80% of AMI</b>	4,555	29.53%	3,075	19.94%	6,045	39.19%	704	4.56%
<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	33,653	28.88%	18,409	15.80%	55,255	47.42%	4,722	4.05%
<p>Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS</p> <p>Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.</p> <p>Note 3: <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info)</a>.</p>								



**Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)	% Elderly	% with a disability*	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children
<b>Public Housing</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts								
<b>Project-based Section 8</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	195	5.58%	2.54%	11.70%	54.26%	30.85%	0.53%	73.10%
<b>Other HUD Multifamily</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts								
<b>HCV Program</b>								
R/ECAP tracts	69	16.95%	20.34%	14.04%	70.18%	14.04%	1.75%	59.32%
Non R/ECAP tracts	803	19.45%	17.13%	11.46%	69.53%	17.80%	1.06%	61.97%
<p>Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: APSH</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>								

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 8 - Housing Burden and National Origin

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 8 - Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category**

Project-Based Section 8						
(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction						
Development Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
Sherwood Villa	101	17%	53%	24%	2%	71%
Rodeo Drive Apts	99	7%	52%	36%	1%	76%

Note 1: For LIHTC properties, this information will be supplied by local knowledge.

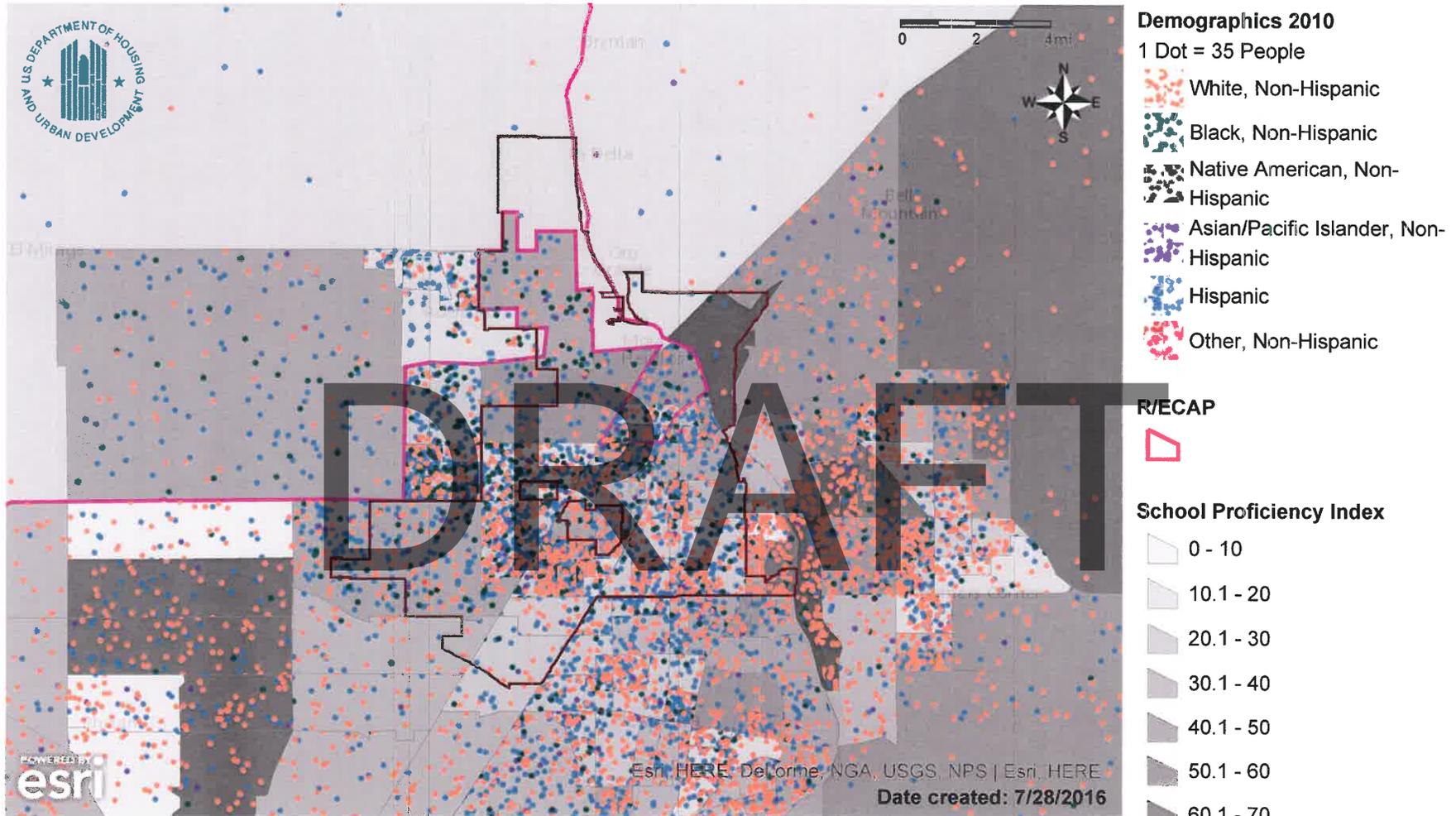
Note 2: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding error.

Note 3: Data Sources: APSH

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



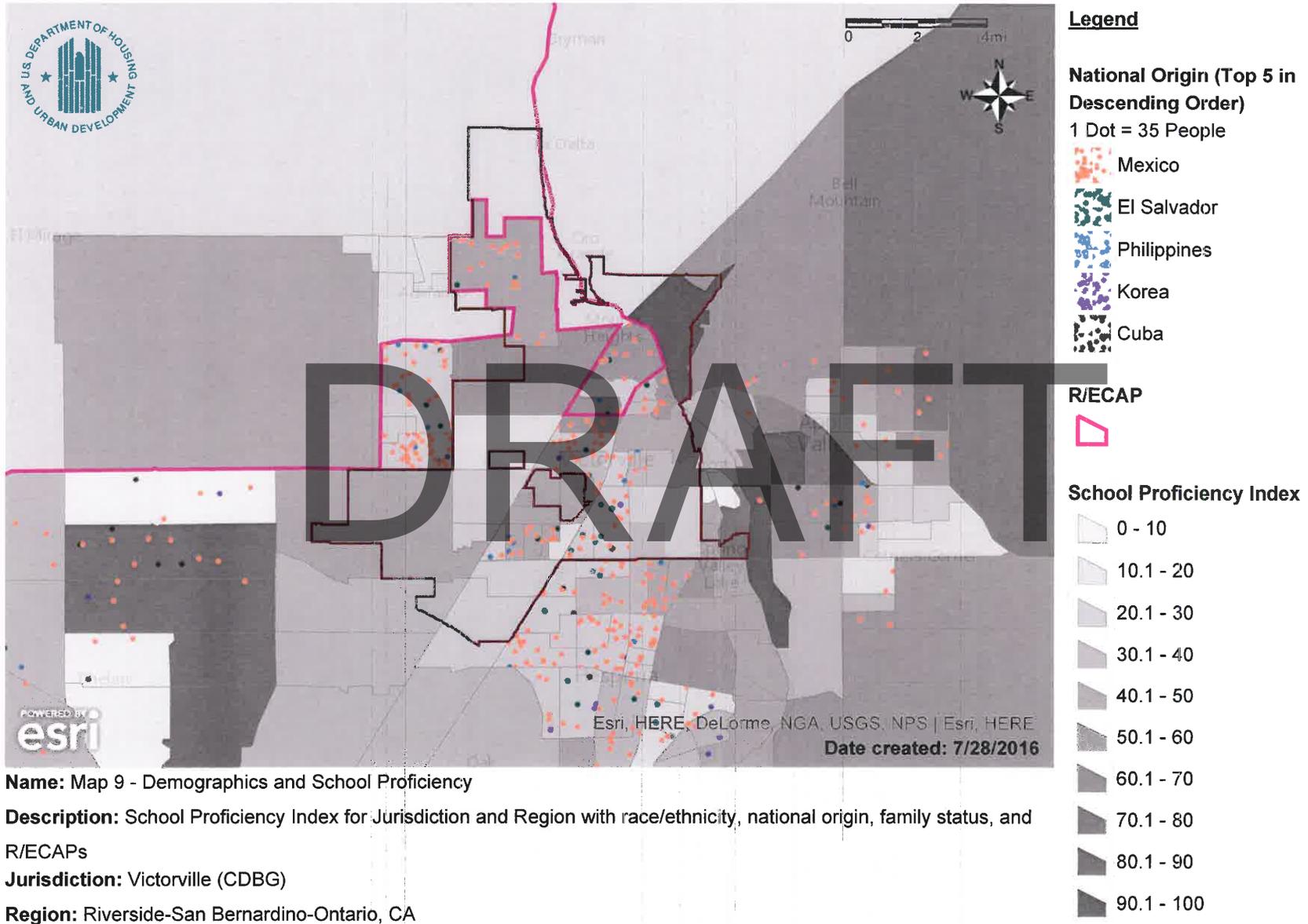
**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

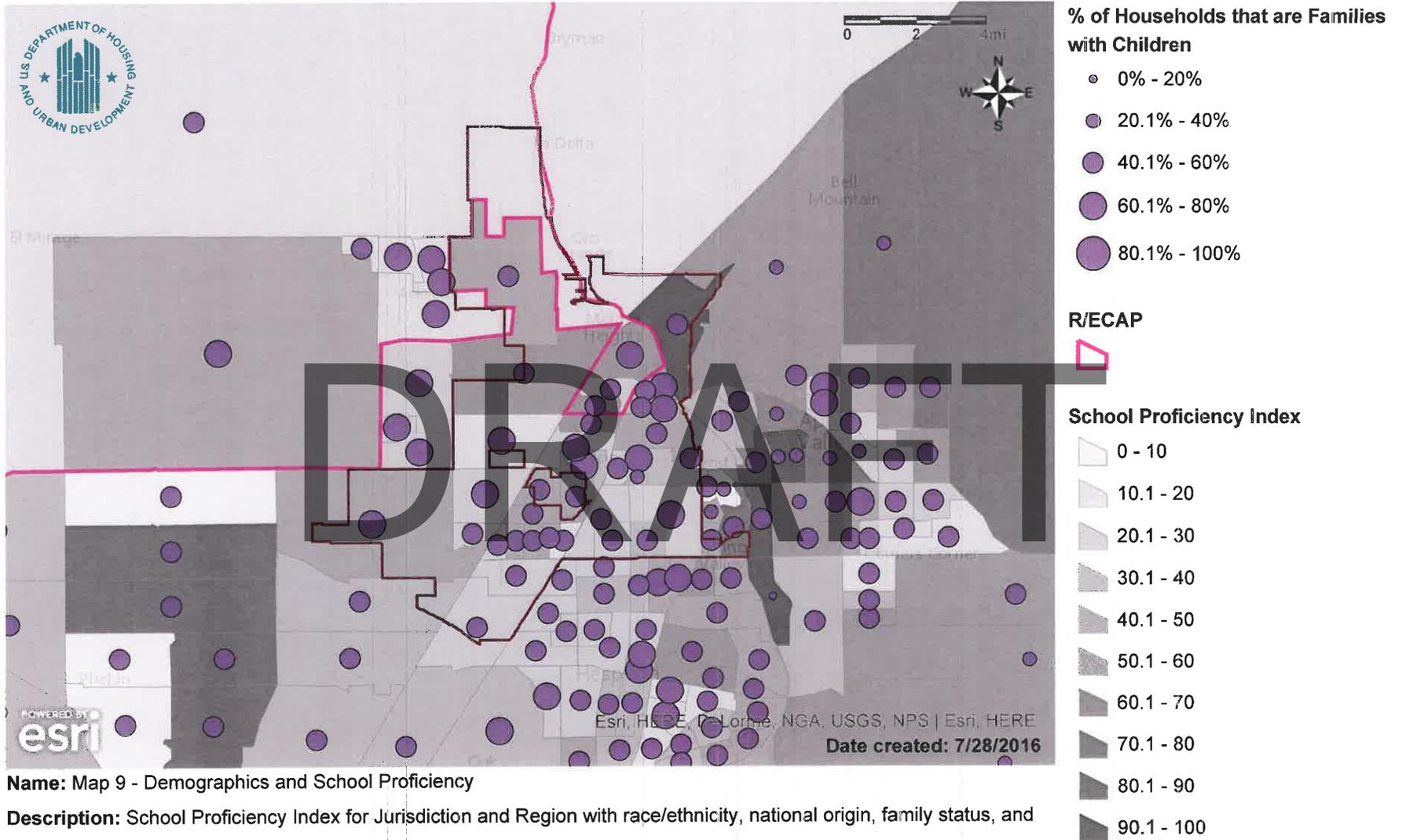
**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

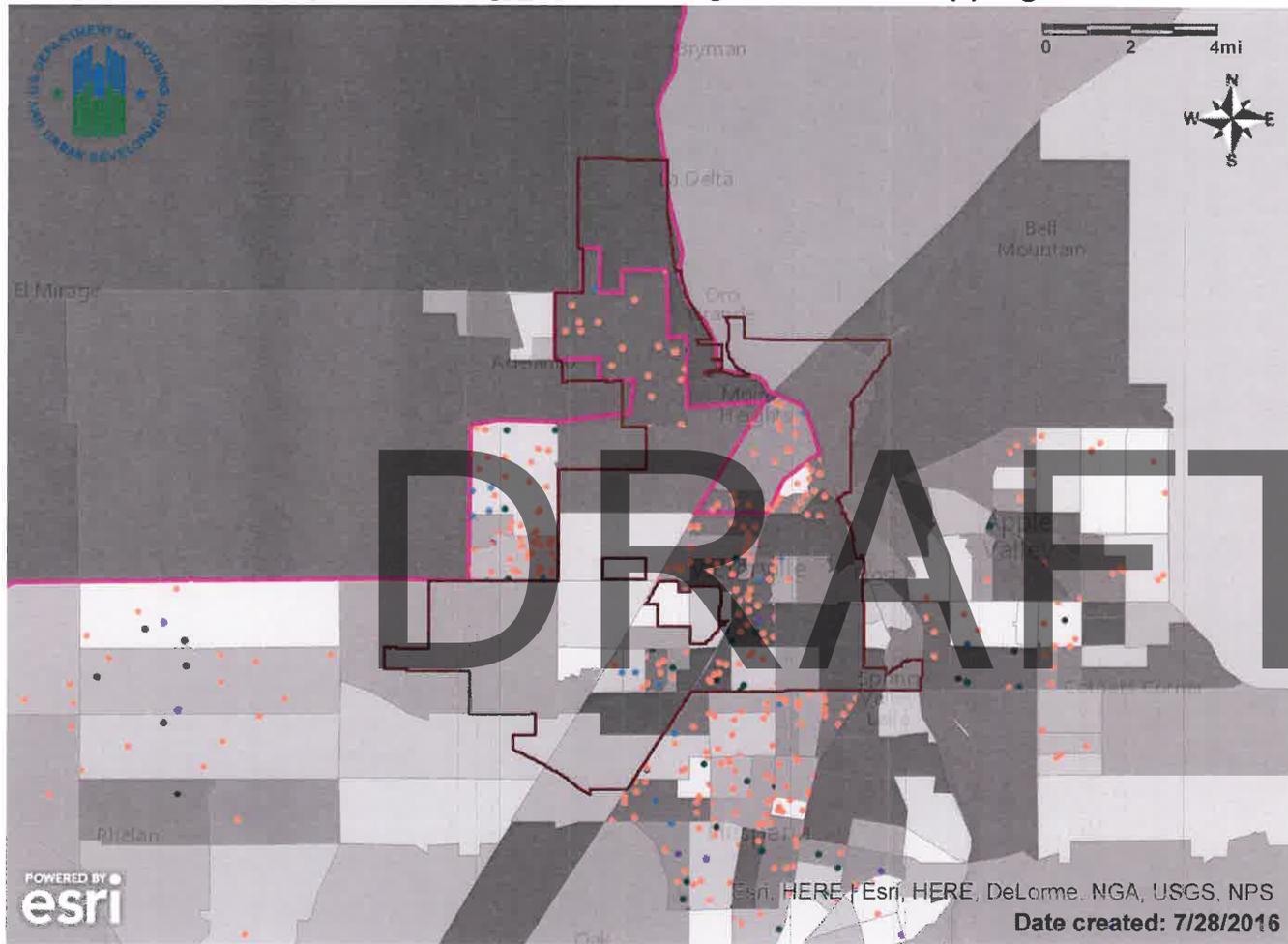
**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs**

Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction			(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region		
	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems*</b>						
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	5,080	11,915	42.64%	256,080	620,415	41.28%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,215	5,195	61.89%	56,895	95,260	59.73%
Hispanic	6,080	12,095	50.27%	277,970	457,795	60.72%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	724	1,257	57.60%	37,730	73,754	51.16%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45	105	42.86%	3,154	6,294	50.11%
Other, Non-Hispanic	244	598	40.80%	11,725	22,795	51.44%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,395</i>	<i>31,185</i>	<i>49.37%</i>	<i>643,570</i>	<i>1,276,315</i>	<i>50.42%</i>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>						
Family households, <5 people	8,020	17,875	44.87%	319,120	712,850	44.77%
Family households, 5+ people	4,680	7,194	65.05%	163,795	245,315	66.77%
Non-family households	2,690	6,120	43.95%	160,655	318,160	50.50%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems**</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	2,270	11,915	19.05%	126,230	620,415	20.35%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,210	5,195	42.54%	32,105	95,260	33.70%
Hispanic	3,735	12,095	30.88%	176,935	457,795	38.65%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	500	1,257	39.78%	21,145	73,754	28.67%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45	105	42.86%	1,680	6,294	26.69%
Other, Non-Hispanic	149	598	24.92%	6,650	22,795	29.17%
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,925</i>	<i>31,185</i>	<i>28.62%</i>	<i>364,730</i>	<i>1,276,315</i>	<i>28.58%</i>
<p>Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.</p> <p>Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.</p> <p>Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS</p> <p>Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>						

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**

1 Dot = 35 People

- Mexico
- El Salvador
- Philippines
- Korea
- Cuba

**R/ECAP**



**Jobs Proximity Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

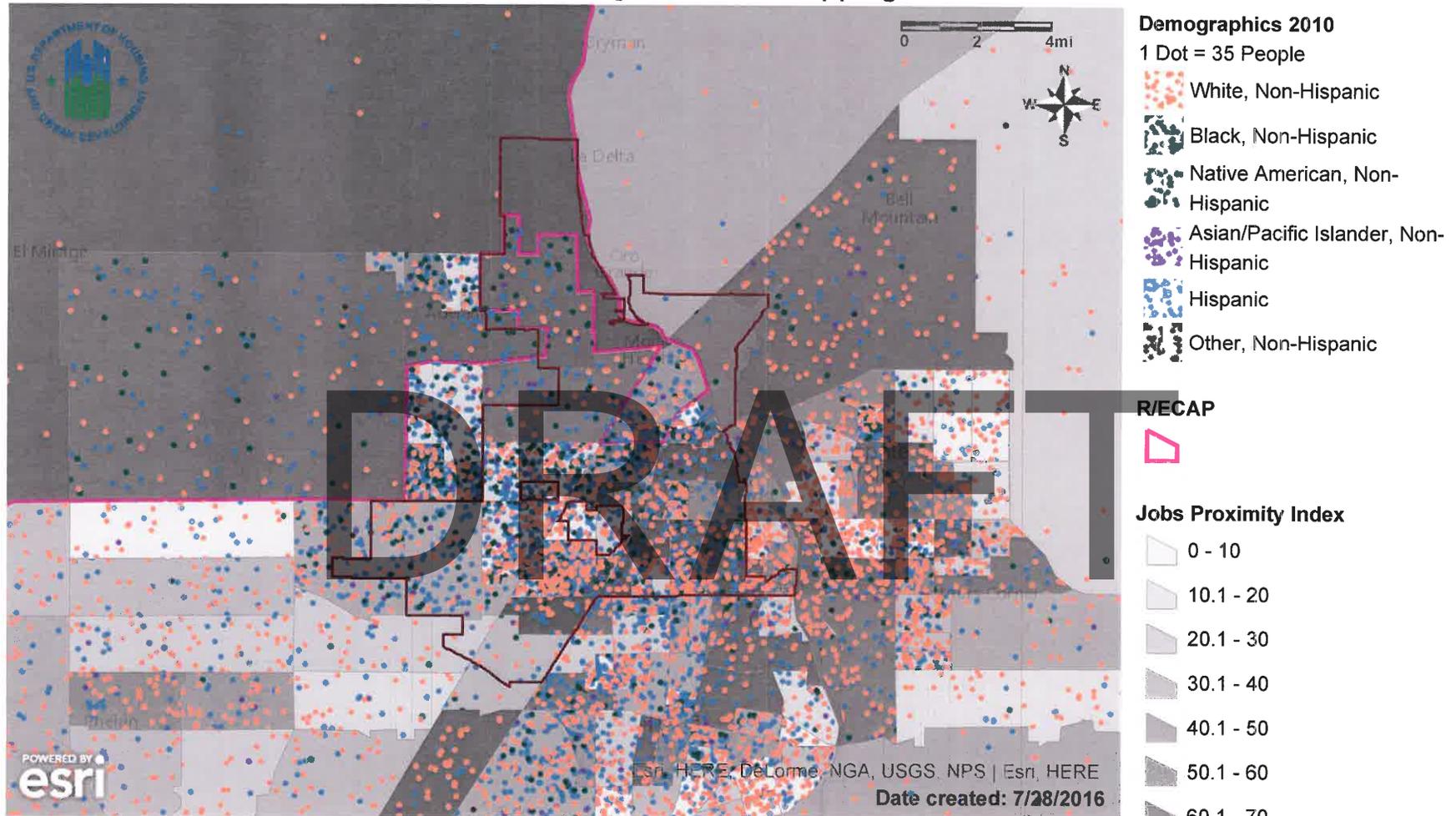
**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

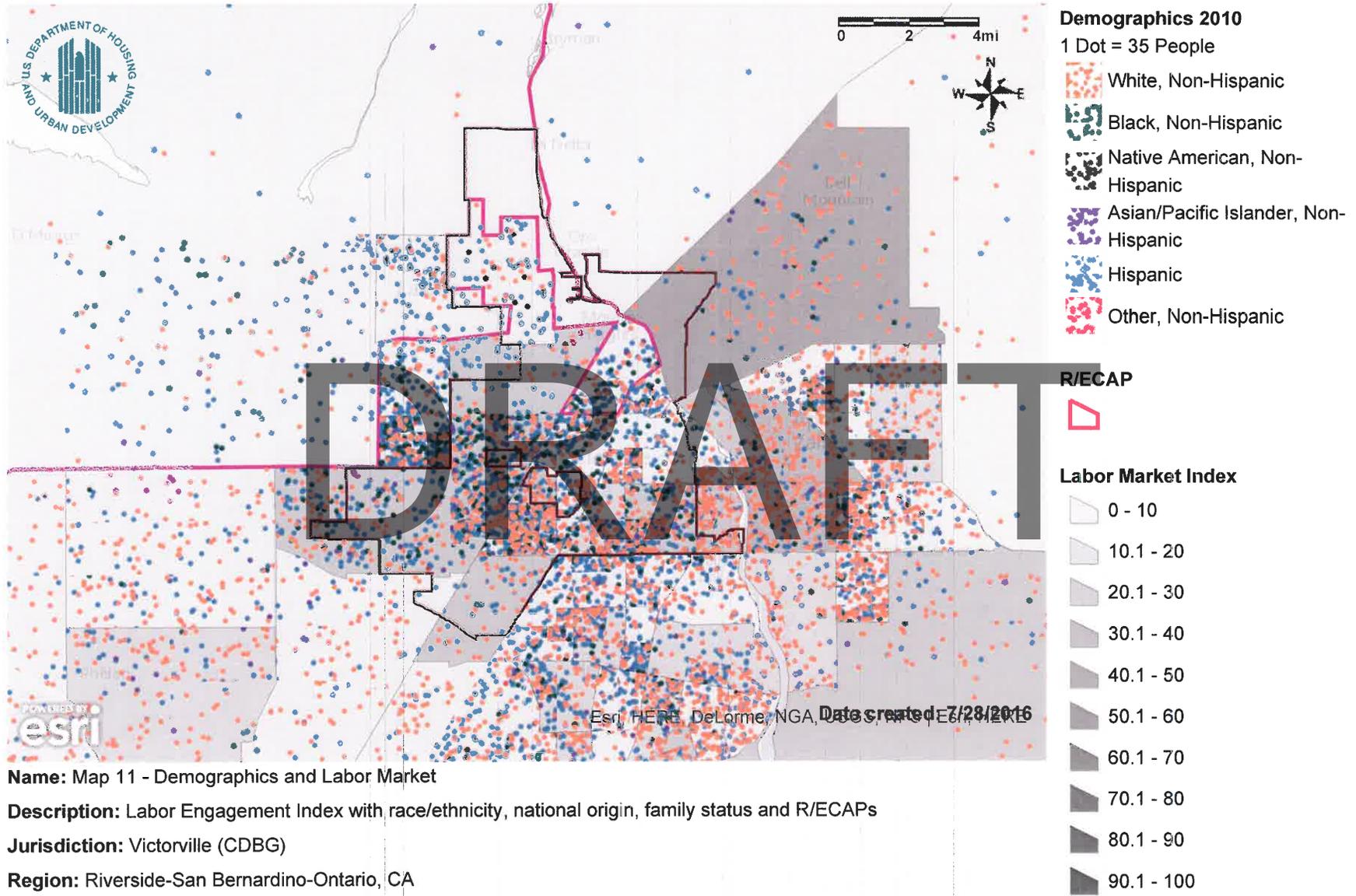
**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

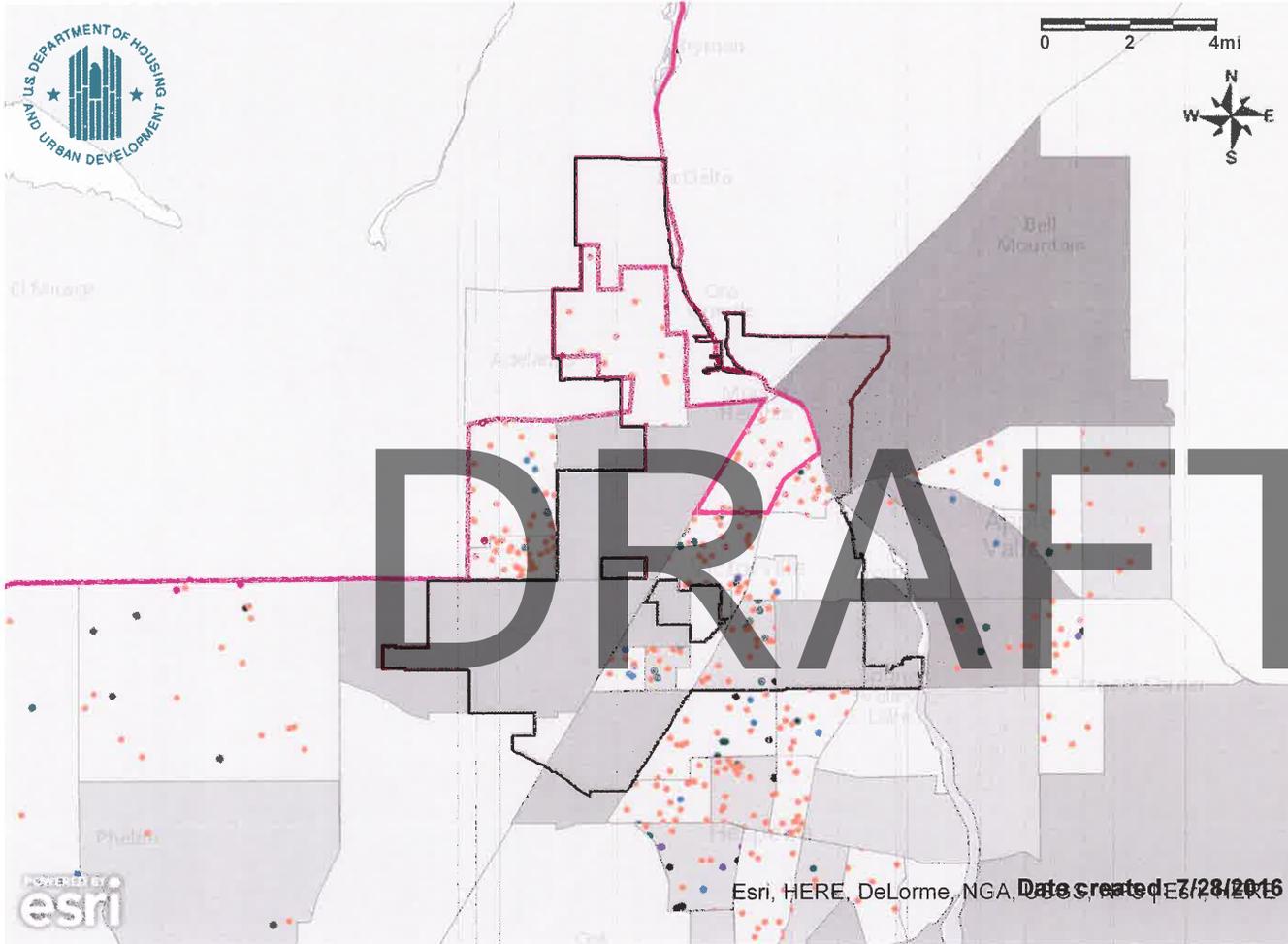
**Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden**

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden*	(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction			(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	2,010	11,915	16.87%	112,395	620,415	18.12%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,015	5,195	38.79%	28,660	95,260	30.09%
Hispanic	2,835	12,095	23.44%	116,490	457,795	25.45%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	460	1,257	36.60%	17,020	73,754	23.08%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	105	14.29%	1,300	6,294	20.65%
Other, Non-Hispanic	145	598	24.25%	5,425	22,795	23.80%
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,480</i>	<i>31,185</i>	<i>23.99%</i>	<i>281,290</i>	<i>1,276,315</i>	<i>22.04%</i>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>						
Family households, <5 people	4,105	17,875	22.97%	145,390	712,850	20.40%
Family households, 5+ people	1,874	7,194	26.05%	51,350	245,315	20.93%
Non-family households	1,520	6,120	24.84%	84,550	318,160	26.57%
<p>Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.</p> <p>Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.</p> <p>Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.</p> <p>Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS</p> <p>Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>)</p>						

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**

1 Dot = 35 People

- Mexico
- El Salvador
- Philippines
- Korea
- Cuba

**R/ECAP**



**Labor Market Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, Date created: 7/28/2016

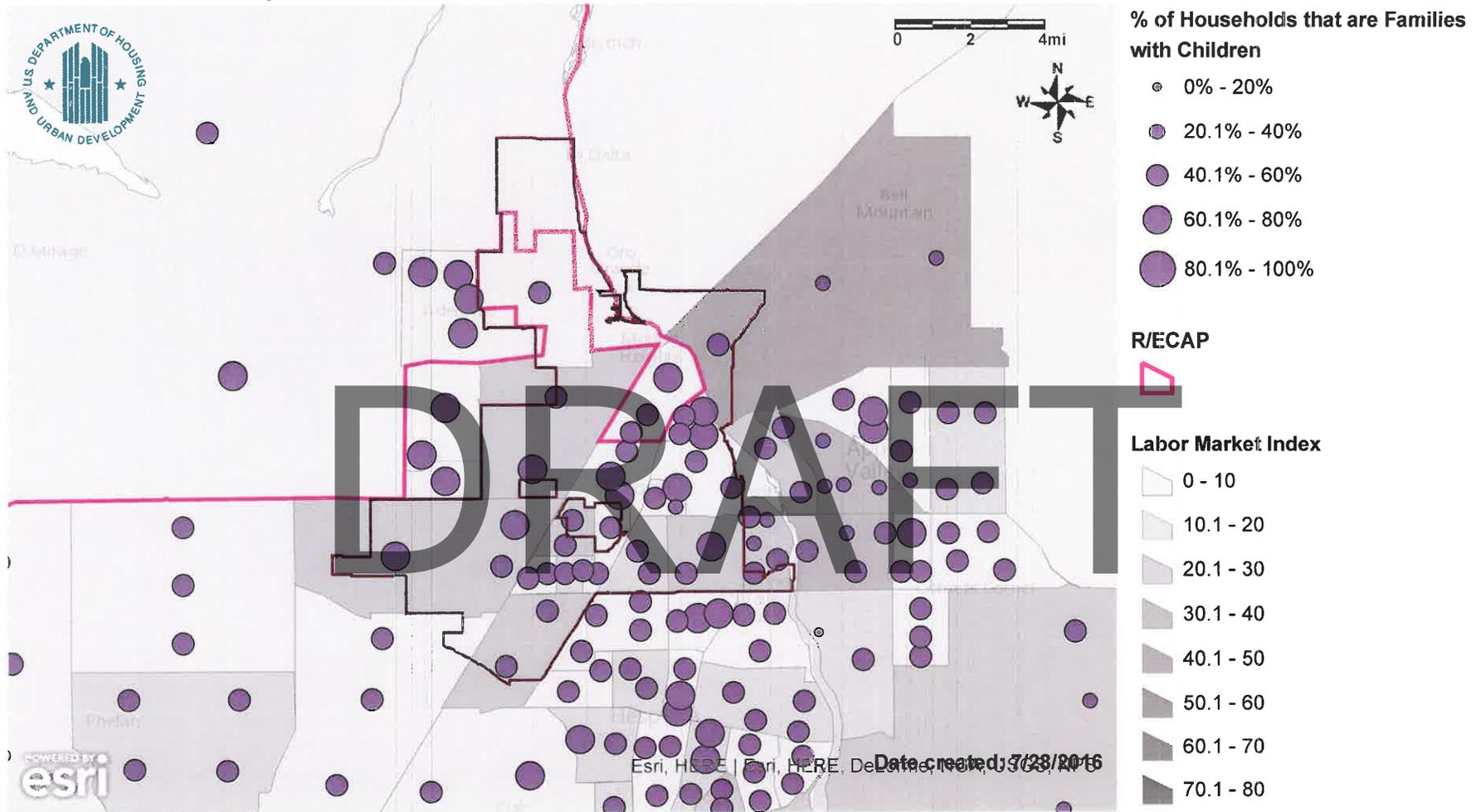
**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

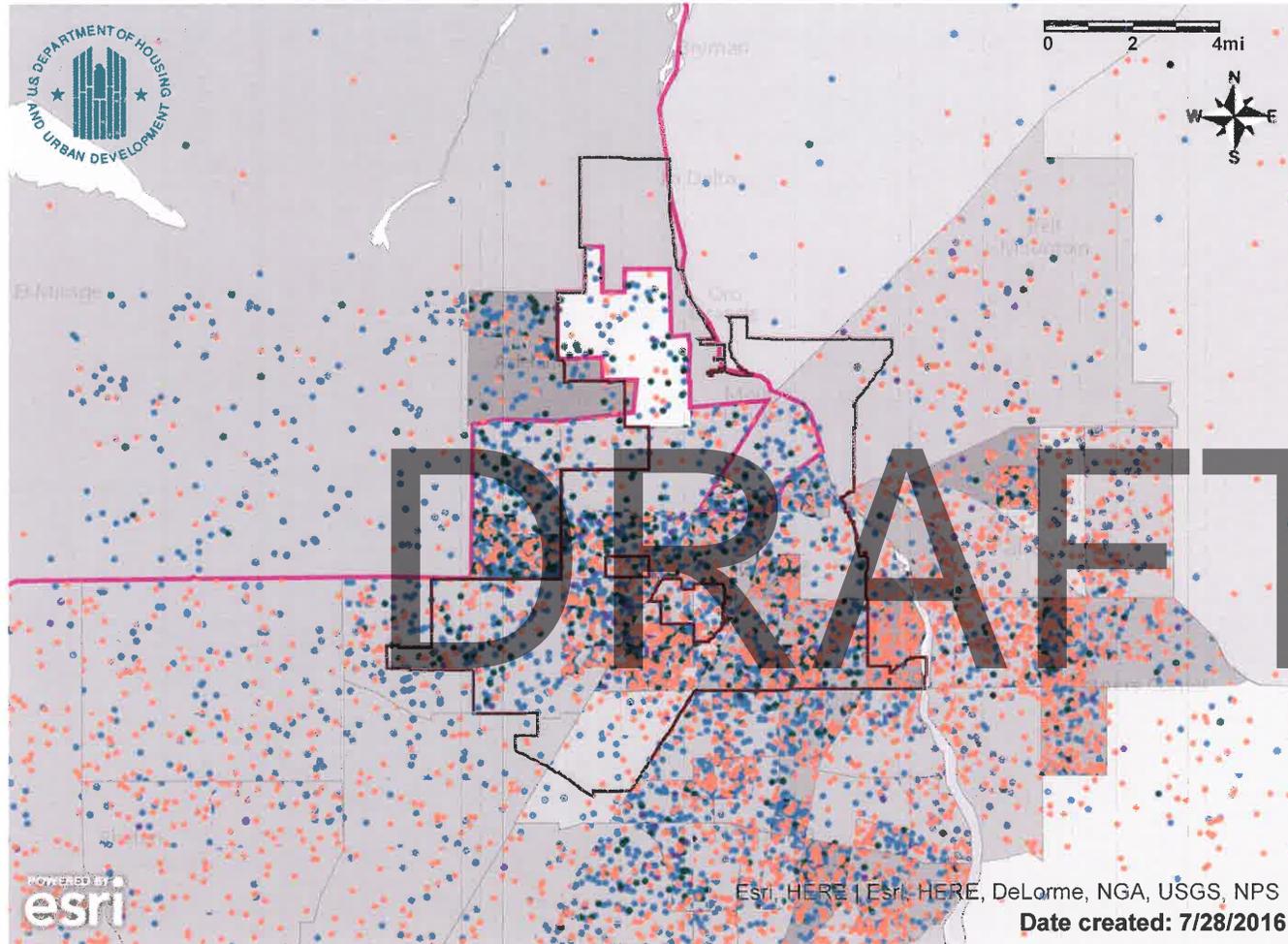
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children**

	<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>							
	<b>Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units</b>		<b>Households in 2 Bedroom Units</b>		<b>Households in 3+ Bedroom Units</b>		<b>Households with Children</b>	
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing								
Project-Based Section 8	15	7.61%	134	68.02%	45	22.84%	144	73.10%
Other Multifamily								
HCV Program	74	9.89%	180	24.06%	476	63.64%	462	61.76%
Note 1: Data Sources: APSH Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ( <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a> ).								

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Demographics 2010**

1 Dot = 35 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic

**R/ECAP**



**Transit Trips Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

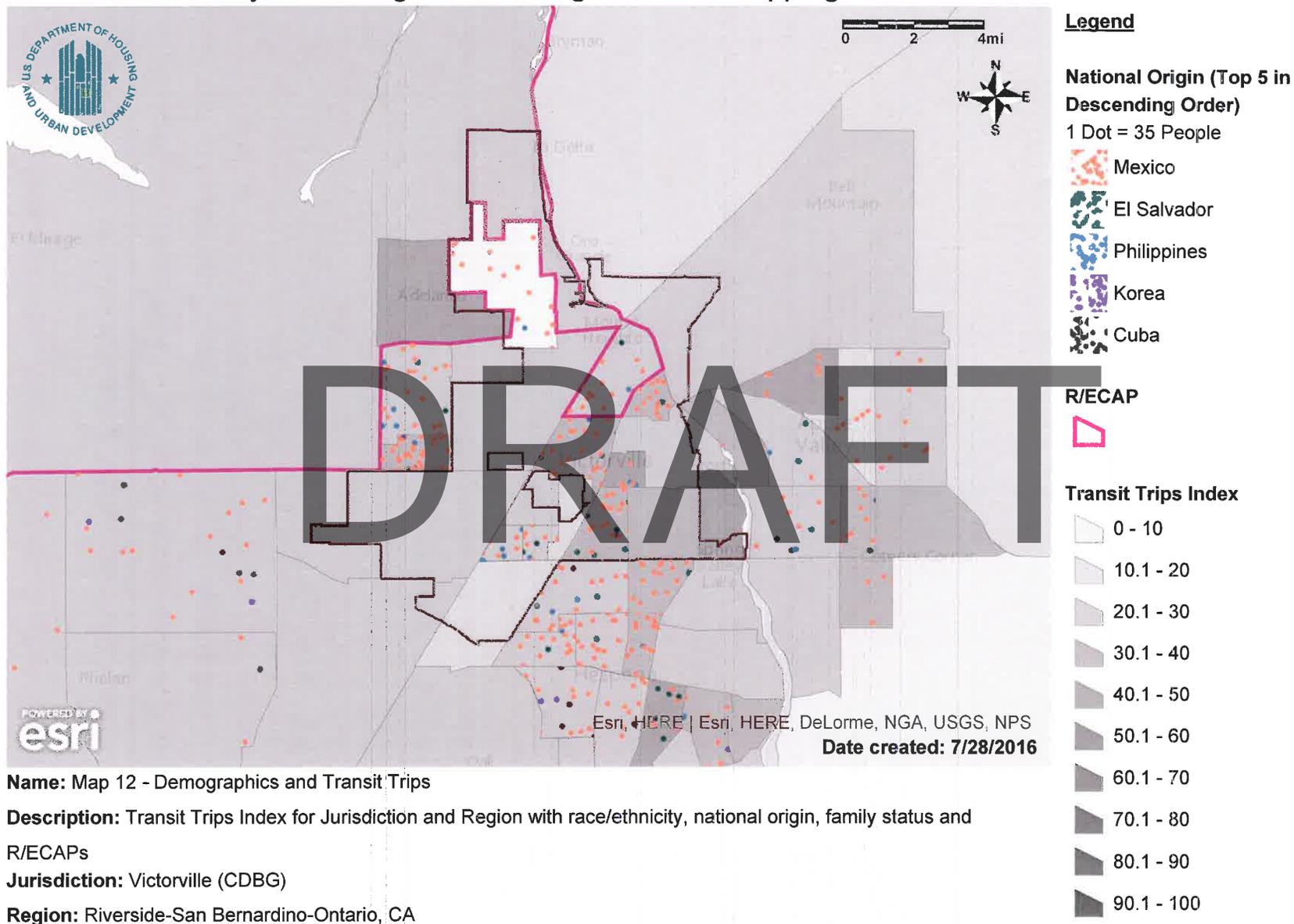
**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



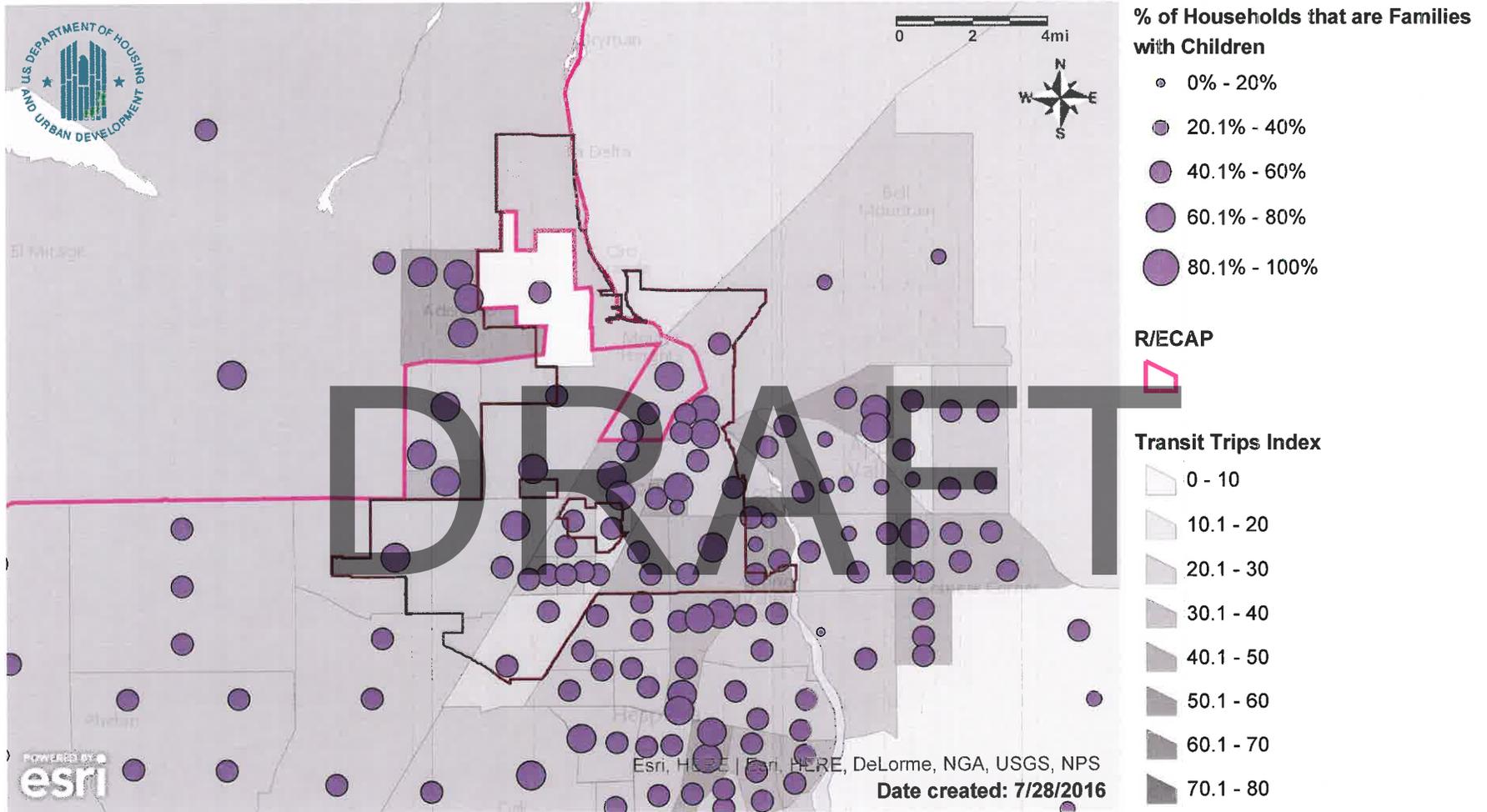
**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

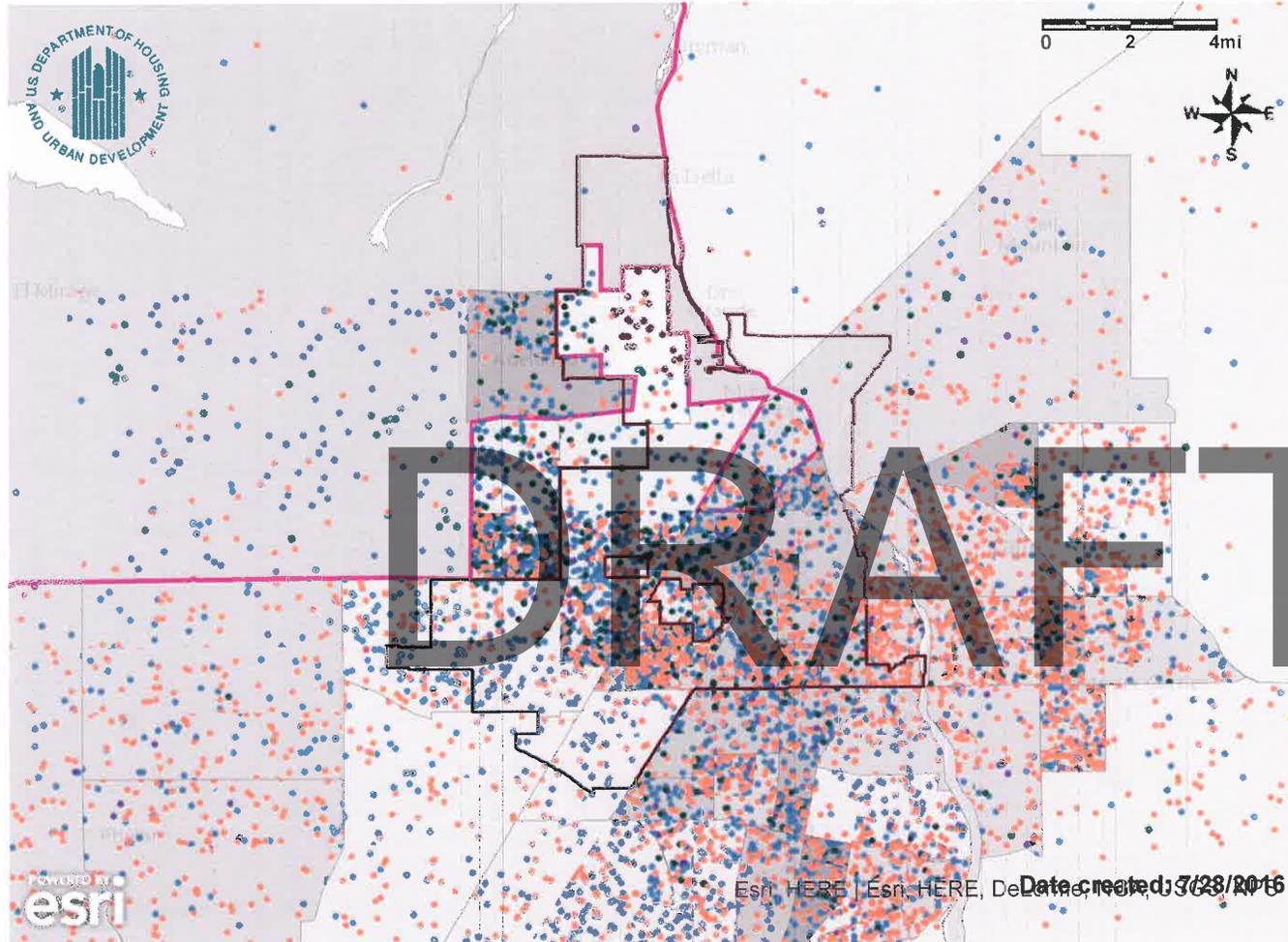
**Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity**

<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Low Poverty Index</b>	<b>School Proficiency Index</b>	<b>Labor Market Index</b>	<b>Transit Index</b>	<b>Low Transportation Cost Index</b>	<b>Jobs Proximity Index</b>	<b>Environmental Health Index</b>
<b>Total Population</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	23.80	34.09	16.12	28.52	17.88	56.92	49.79
Black, Non-Hispanic	21.52	34.01	14.52	28.79	18.55	55.44	50.86
Hispanic	22.02	34.14	15.21	28.35	17.82	53.26	49.51
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	24.40	32.52	17.49	27.72	15.68	49.57	52.00
Native American, Non-Hispanic	22.19	37.54	10.81	28.98	19.02	62.88	59.19
<b>Population below federal poverty line</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	22.34	34.15	14.25	30.45	21.64	55.23	45.26
Black, Non-Hispanic	19.65	33.83	14.28	29.38	20.02	56.06	46.58
Hispanic	19.23	34.51	11.85	29.86	22.47	56.35	44.14
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	16.33	35.27	11.99	31.46	21.61	55.06	42.15
Native American, Non-Hispanic	31.71	30.92	19.50	21.00	8.26	36.85	53.07
<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>							
<b>Total Population</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	52.61	53.19	34.50	37.96	25.75	49.40	38.01
Black, Non-Hispanic	42.80	44.09	27.18	42.55	31.82	48.67	29.31
Hispanic	37.51	40.97	24.20	43.12	32.68	47.41	29.22
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	60.42	58.09	43.02	41.92	29.18	48.60	26.57
Native American, Non-Hispanic	41.19	45.70	25.06	36.84	26.34	49.72	41.33
<b>Population below federal poverty line</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	38.39	44.64	25.55	38.74	29.20	50.12	40.58
Black, Non-Hispanic	27.15	35.02	17.39	43.48	34.78	49.72	30.90
Hispanic	23.78	34.72	16.42	44.76	36.54	49.77	30.32
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	42.30	44.87	30.51	45.00	37.05	51.79	24.89
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30.24	39.35	20.61	39.17	32.05	52.12	38.58

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Demographics 2010**

1 Dot = 35 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic

**R/ECAP**



**Low Transportation Cost Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

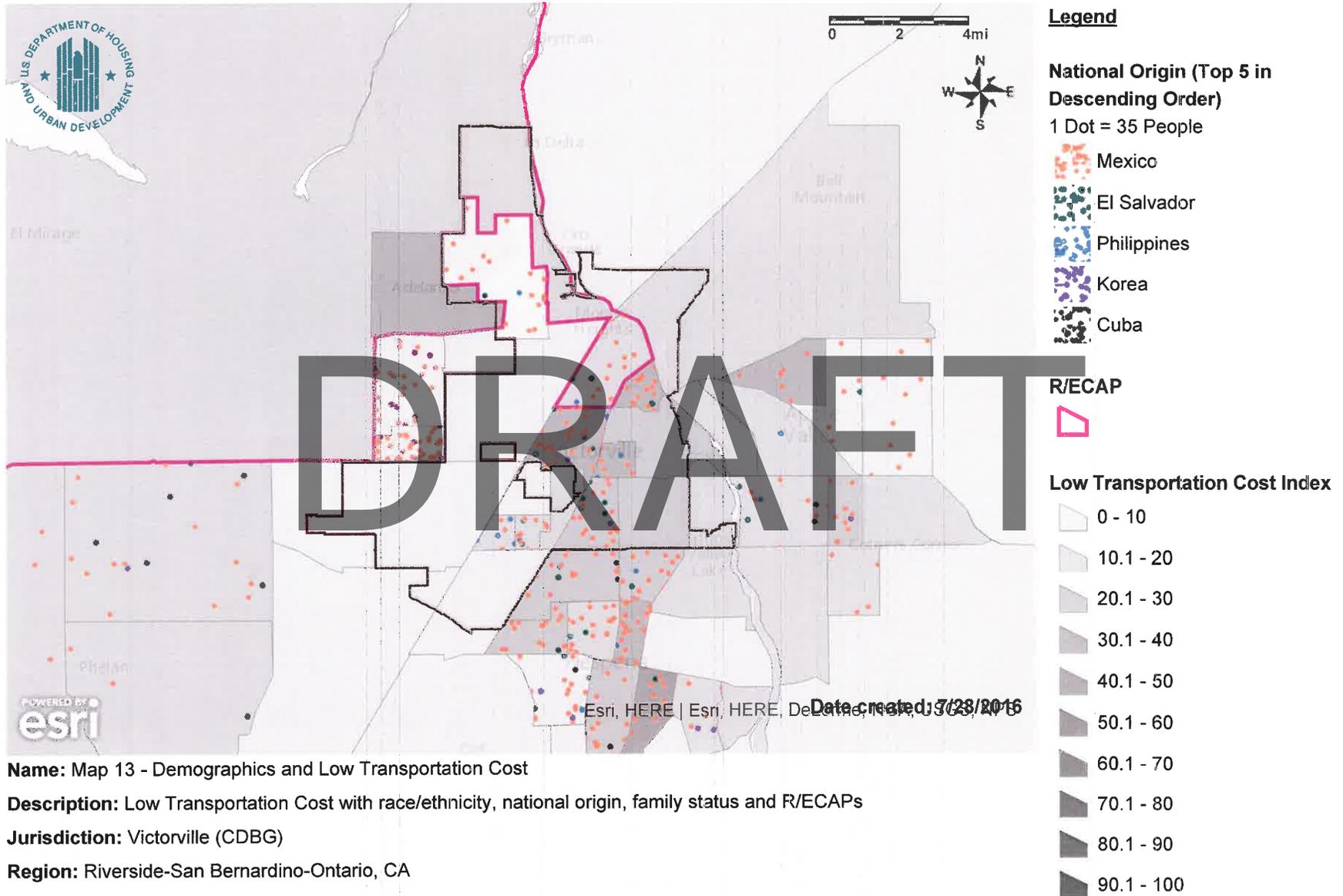
**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



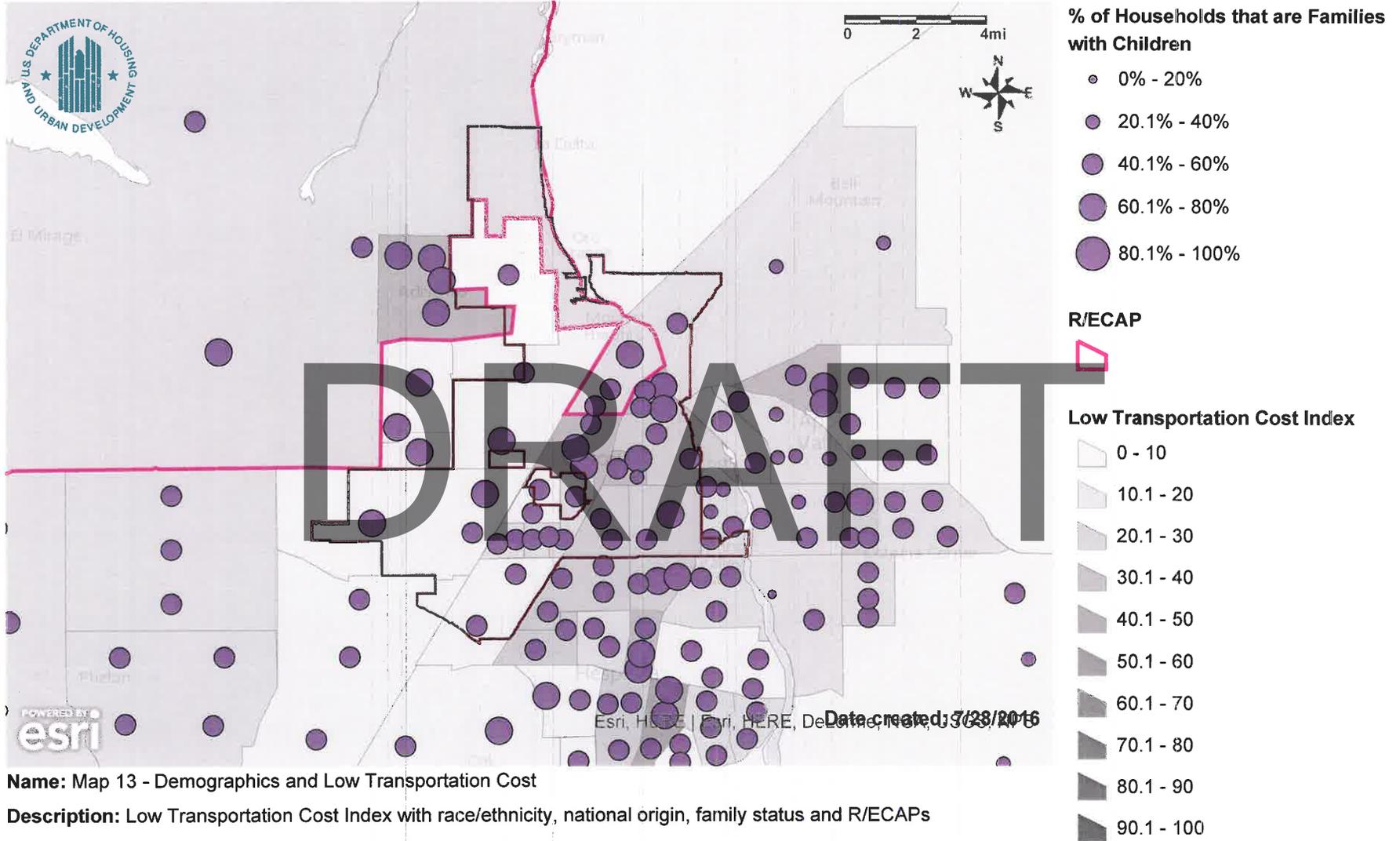
**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 13 - Disability by Type**

	<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>	
<b>Disability Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Hearing difficulty	3,136	3.06%	126,641	3.24%
Vision difficulty	3,222	3.15%	88,400	2.26%
Cognitive difficulty	4,649	4.54%	170,114	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty	6,120	5.98%	241,262	6.18%
Self-care difficulty	2,938	2.87%	102,841	2.63%
Independent living difficulty	4,158	4.06%	170,490	4.37%

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



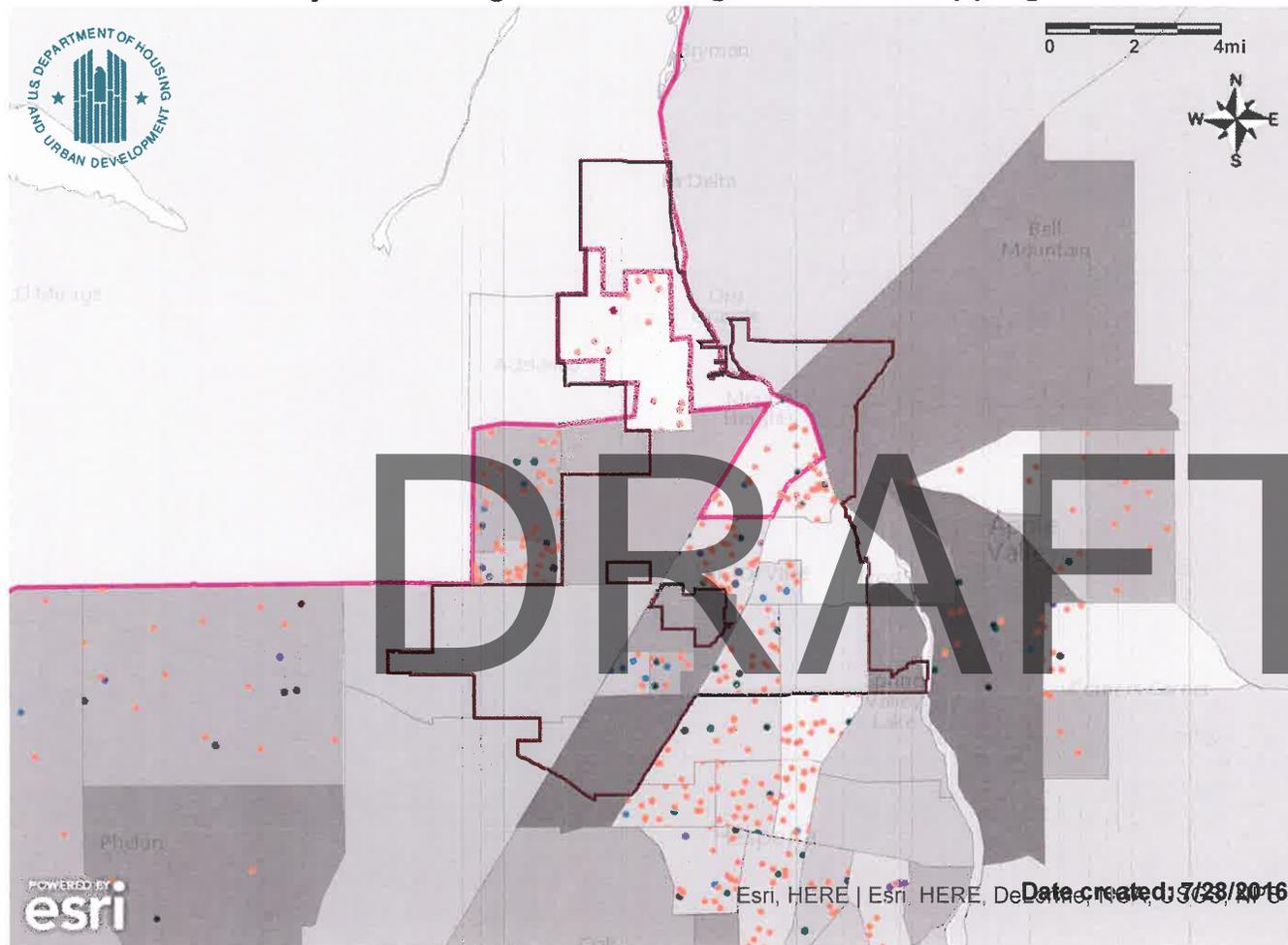
**Name:** Map 14 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**

1 Dot = 35 People

- Mexico
- El Salvador
- Philippines
- Korea
- Cuba

**R/ECAP**



**Low Poverty Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

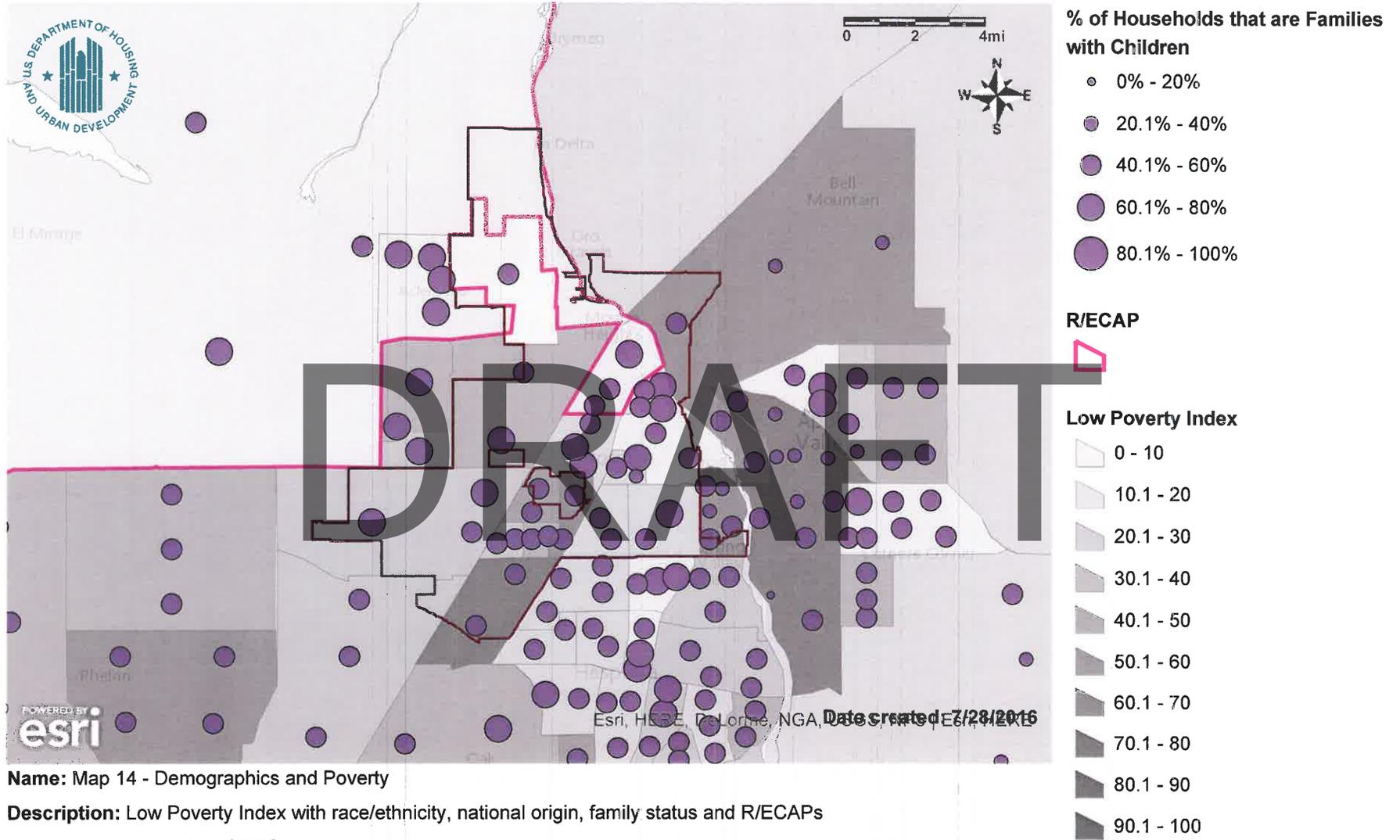
**Name:** Map 14 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Table 14 - Disability by Age Group**

	<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>	
<b>Age of People with Disabilities</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
age 5-17 with Disabilities	1,417	1.38%	37,092	0.95%
age 18-64 with Disabilities	7,292	7.12%	241,640	6.19%
age 65+ with Disabilities	3,302	3.23%	174,002	4.46%

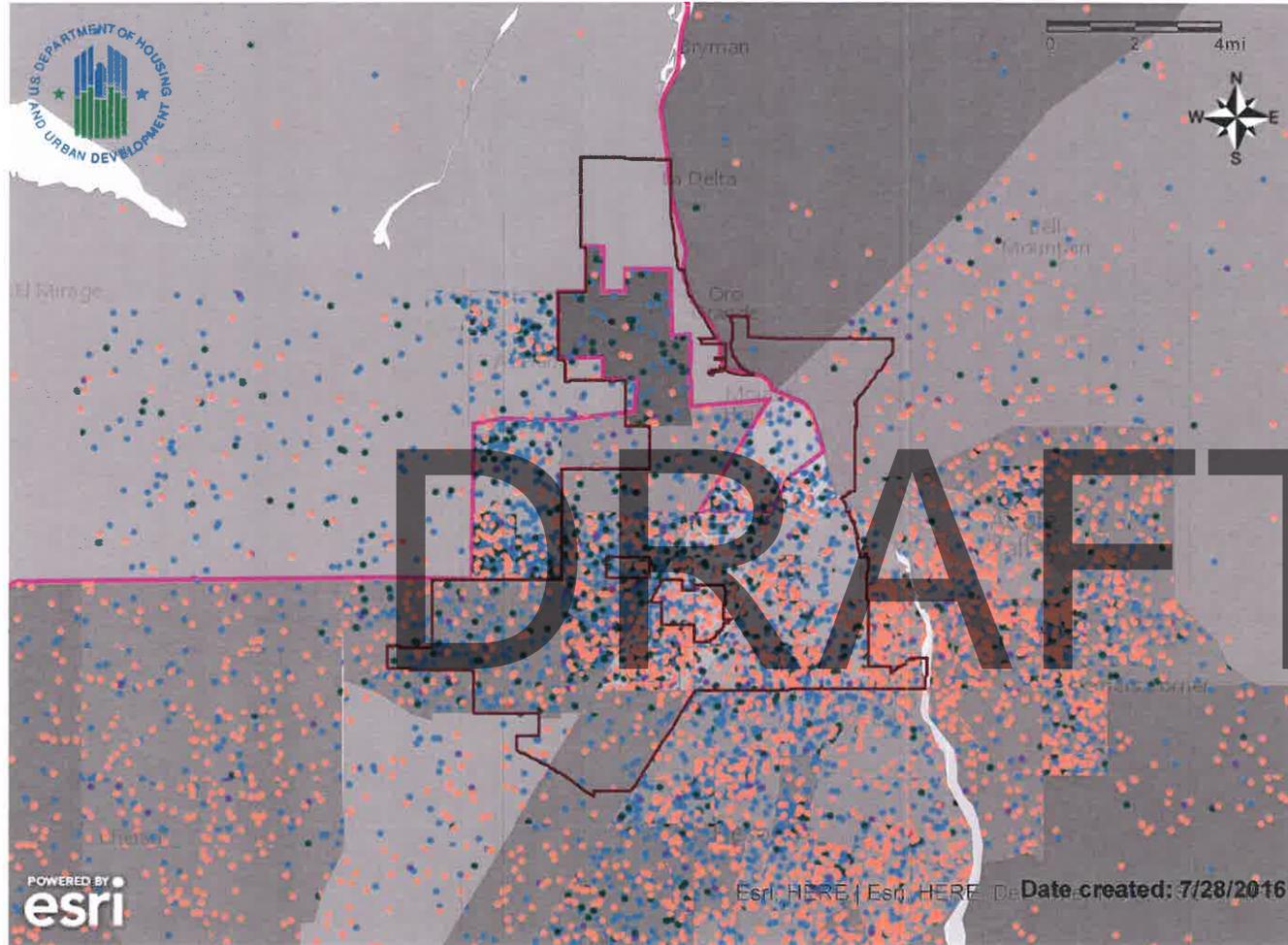
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Demographics 2010**

1 Dot = 35 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic

**R/ECAP**



**Environmental Health Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

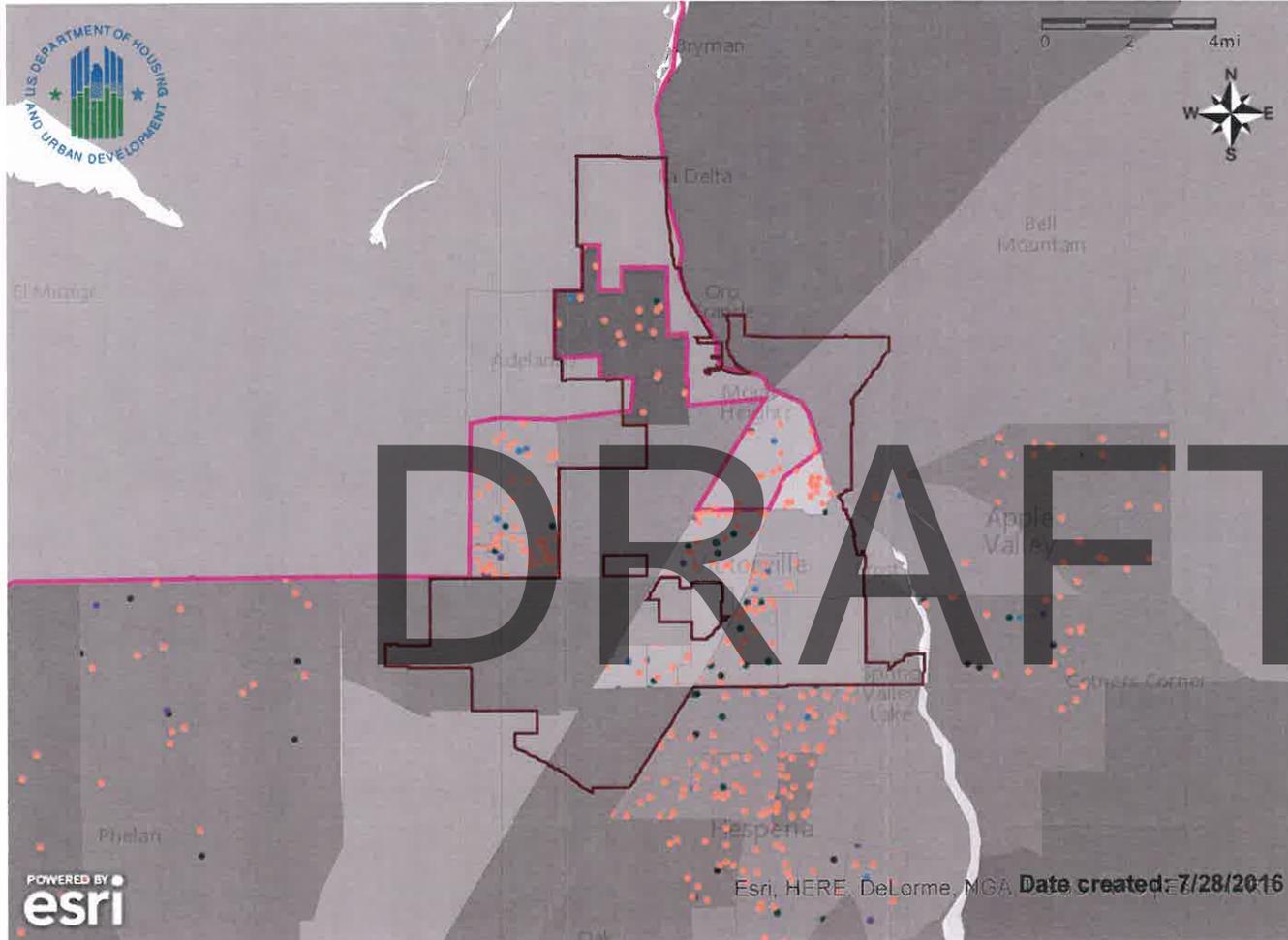
**Name:** Map 15 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)**

1 Dot = 35 People

-  Mexico
-  El Salvador
-  Philippines
-  Korea
-  Cuba

**R/ECAP**



**Environmental Health Index**

-  0 - 10
-  10.1 - 20
-  20.1 - 30
-  30.1 - 40
-  40.1 - 50
-  50.1 - 60
-  60.1 - 70
-  70.1 - 80
-  80.1 - 90
-  90.1 - 100

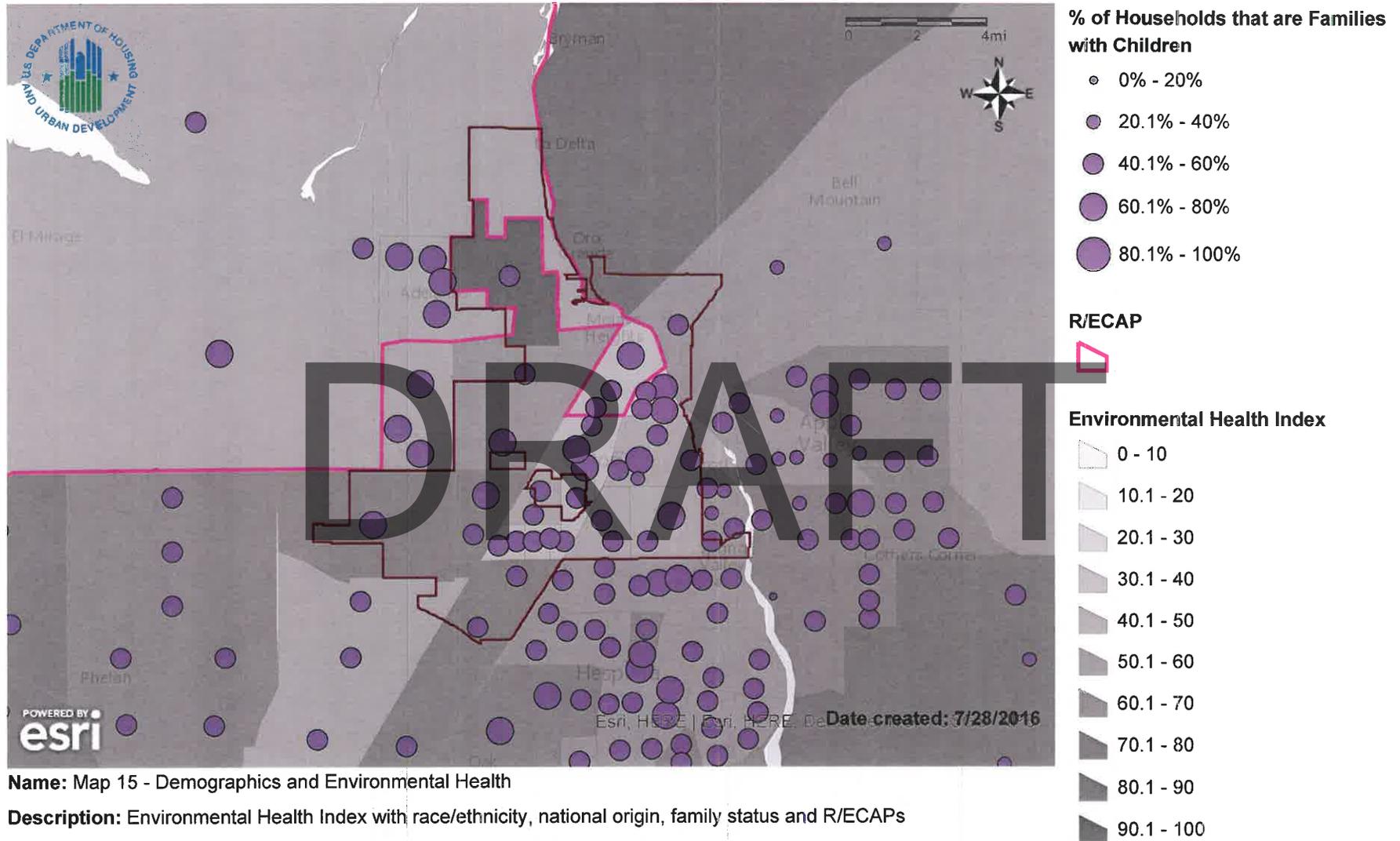
**Name:** Map 15 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 15 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

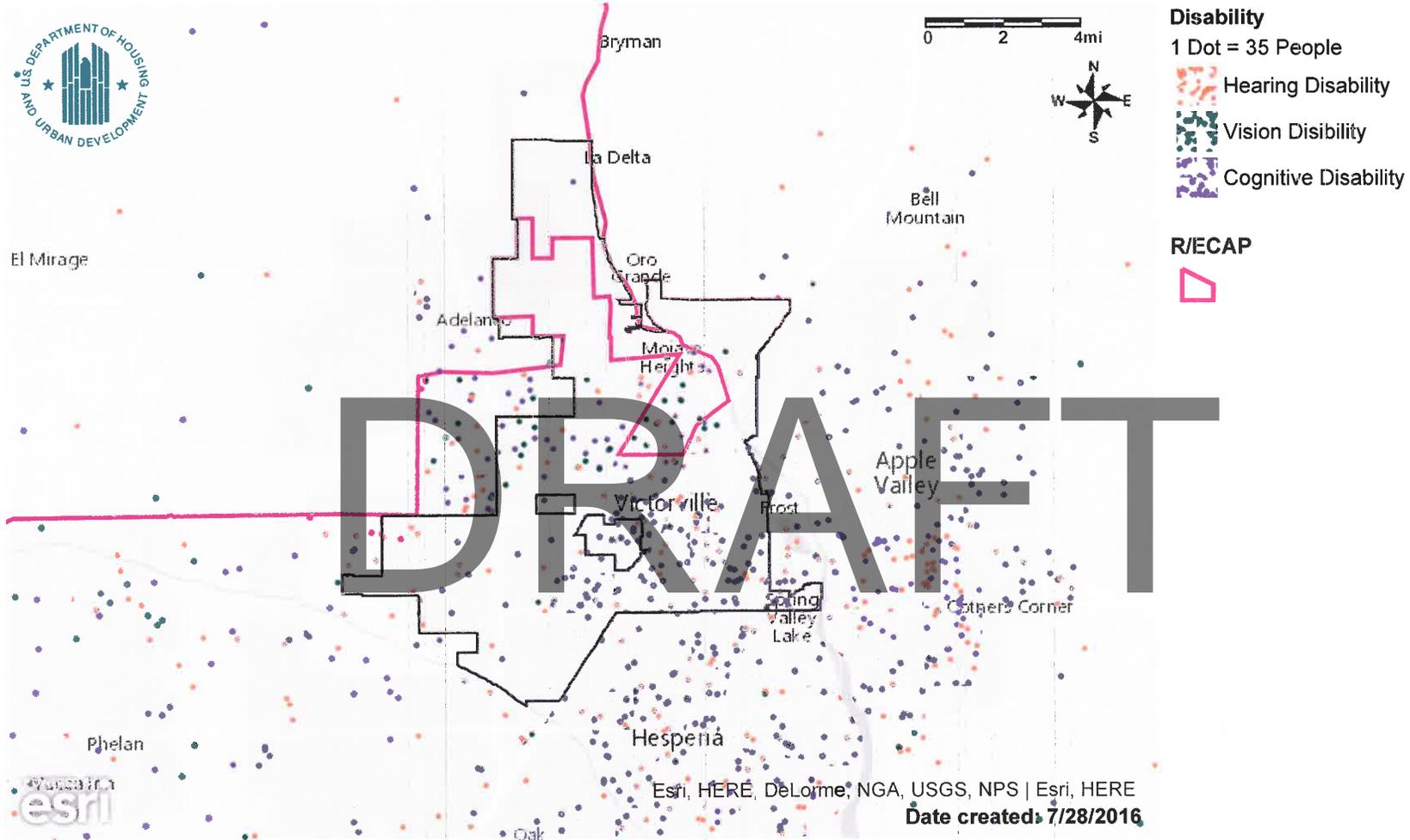
**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

<b>(Victorville, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability*</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing		
Project-Based Section 8	5	2.54%
Other Multifamily		
HCV Program	130	17.38%
<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>		
Public Housing	189	11.67%
Project-Based Section 8	630	10.36%
Other Multifamily	98	4.80%
HCV Program	4,478	27.11%
<p>Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>.</p>		

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 16 - Disability by Type

**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Disability

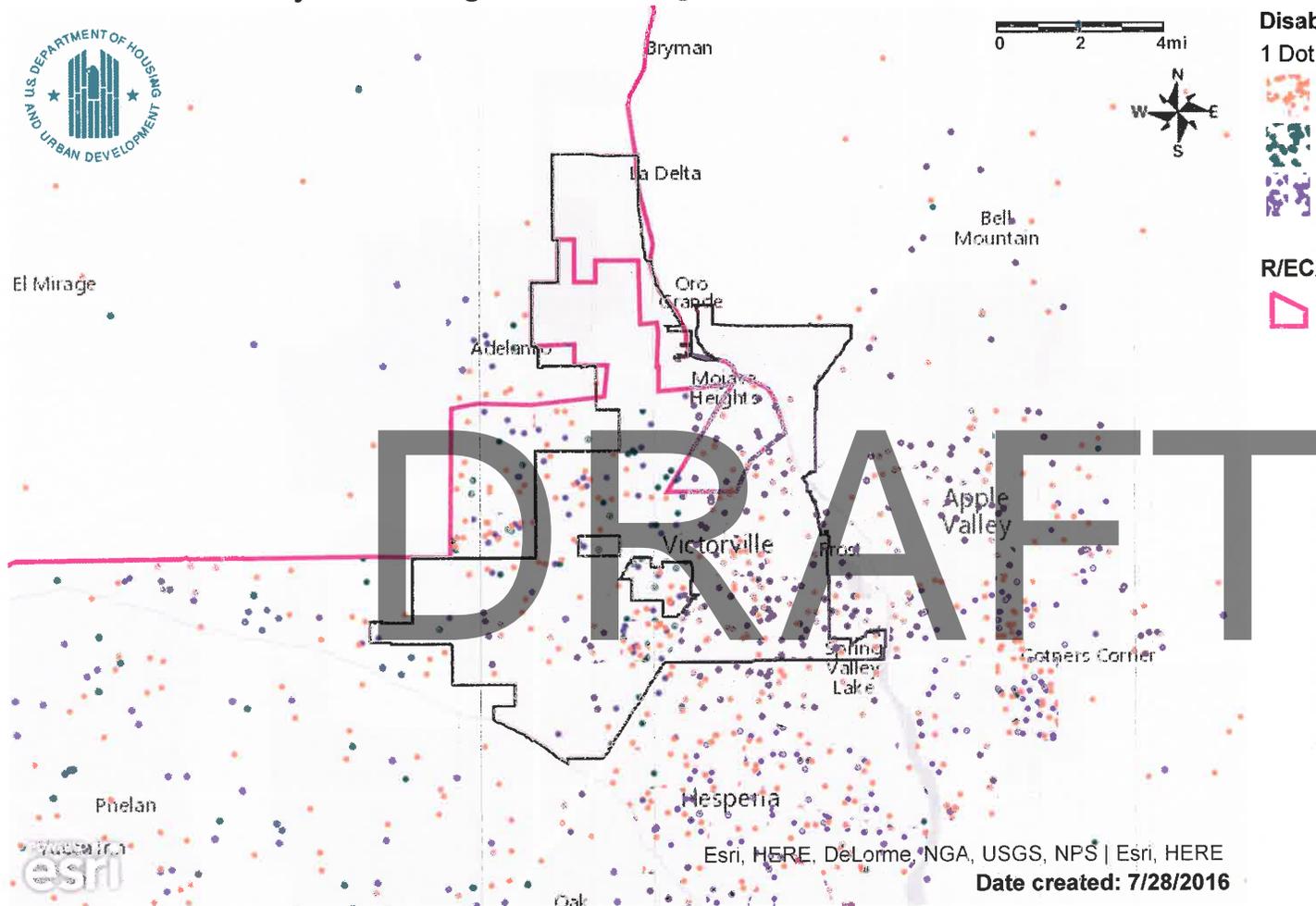
1 Dot = 35 People

Ambulatory Disability

Self-Care Disability

Independent Living Disability

### R/ECAP



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS, NPS | Esri, HERE  
Date created: 7/28/2016

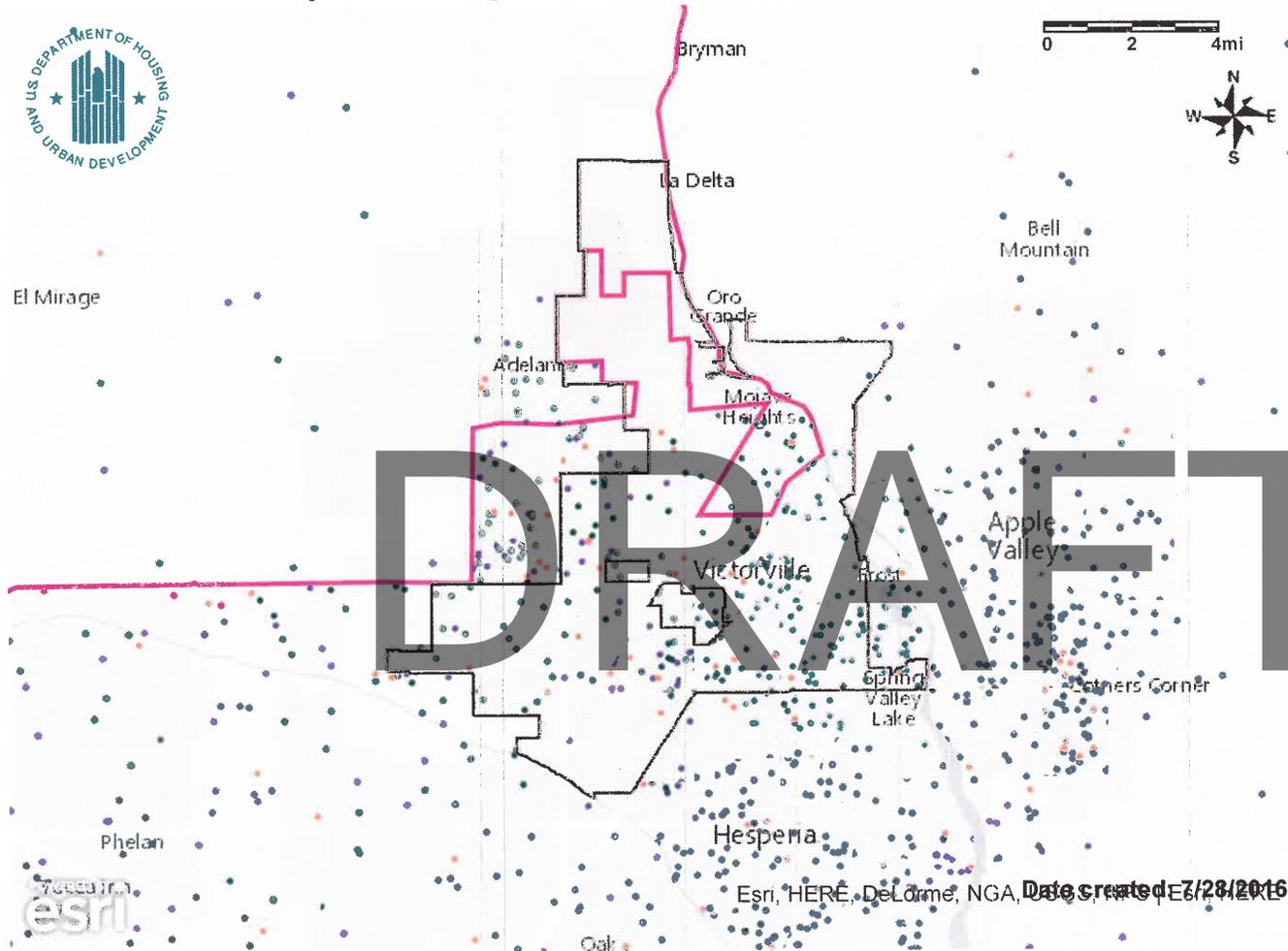
**Name:** Map 16 - Disability by Type

**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Disability**  
 1 Dot = 35 People

- Disabled Ages 5-17
- Disabled Ages 18-64
- Disabled Over 64

**R/ECAP**

**Name:** Map 17 - Disability by Age Group  
**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Victorville (CDBG)  
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

Apple Valley/Victorville HOME

**DRAFT**

Consortium

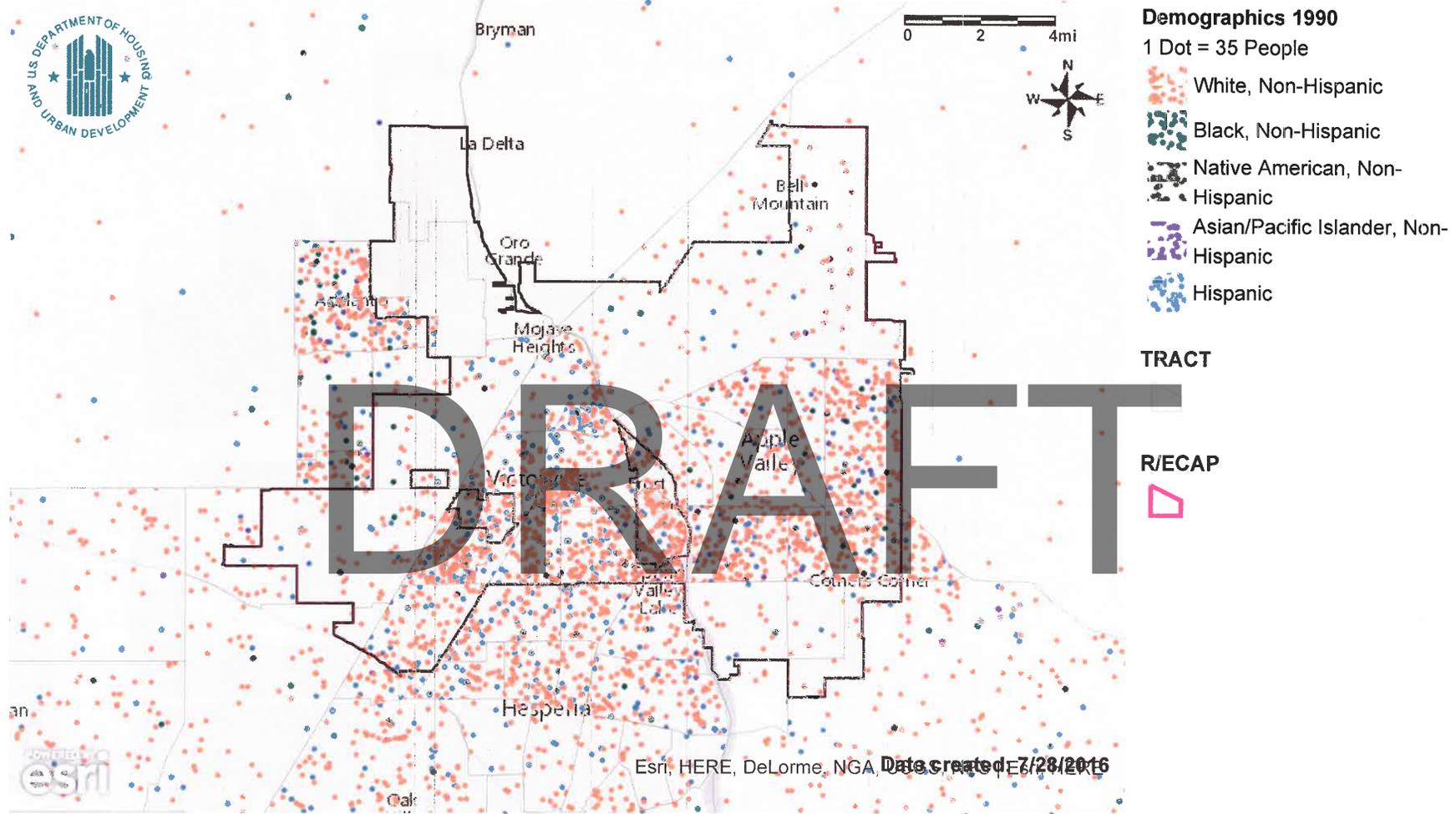
Supporting Data and Maps



**Table 1 - Demographics**

	(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction		(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	72,324	38.86%	1,546,666	36.61%
Black, Non-Hispanic	24,383	13.10%	301,523	7.14%
Hispanic	75,534	40.59%	1,996,402	47.25%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	6,925	3.72%	261,593	6.19%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1,121	0.60%	19,454	0.46%
Other, Non-Hispanic	410	0.22%	7,737	0.18%
National Origin	Country		Country	
#1 country of origin	Mexico	12,209 7.57%	Mexico	553,493 13.10%
#2 country of origin	El Salvador	1,144 0.71%	Philippines	62,019 1.47%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	785 0.49%	El Salvador	30,455 0.72%
#4 country of origin	Guatemala	435 0.27%	Guatemala	19,549 0.46%
#5 country of origin	Canada	370 0.23%	Vietnam	19,525 0.46%
#6 country of origin	Cambodia	337 0.21%	Korea	18,565 0.44%
#7 country of origin	Korea	252 0.16%	India	15,522 0.37%
#8 country of origin	Jordan	219 0.14%	Canada	14,763 0.35%
#9 country of origin	Other UK	196 0.12%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	14,055 0.33%
#10 country of origin	England	186 0.12%	Taiwan	9,245 0.22%
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language	Language		Language	
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	12,261 8.30%	Spanish	533,544 12.63%
#2 LEP Language	Tagalog	267 0.18%	Chinese	20,495 0.49%
#3 LEP Language	Japanese	165 0.11%	Tagalog	16,986 0.40%
#4 LEP Language	Korean	110 0.07%	Vietnamese	12,570 0.30%
#5 LEP Language	Arabic	94 0.06%	Korean	11,883 0.28%
#6 LEP Language	Vietnamese	91 0.06%	Arabic	6,835 0.16%
#7 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	88 0.06%	Other Pacific Island Language	5,360 0.13%
#8 LEP Language	Chinese	66 0.04%	Other Indic Language	3,125 0.07%
#9 LEP Language	Thai	64 0.04%	Cambodian	3,117 0.07%
#10 LEP Language	Armenian	51 0.03%	Thai	2,576 0.06%
Disability Type				
Hearing difficulty			126,641	3.24%
Vision difficulty			88,400	2.26%
Cognitive difficulty			170,114	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty			241,262	6.18%
Self-care difficulty			102,841	2.63%
Independent living difficulty			170,490	4.37%
Sex				
Male	92,492	49.70%	2,101,083	49.73%
Female	93,601	50.30%	2,123,768	50.27%
Age				
Under 18	57,471	30.88%	1,214,696	28.75%
18-64	108,170	58.13%	2,570,221	60.84%
65+	20,452	10.99%	439,934	10.41%
Family Type				
Families with children	22,795	51.91%	500,062	50.99%
<p>Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.</p> <p>Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.</p> <p>Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS</p> <p>Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>				

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



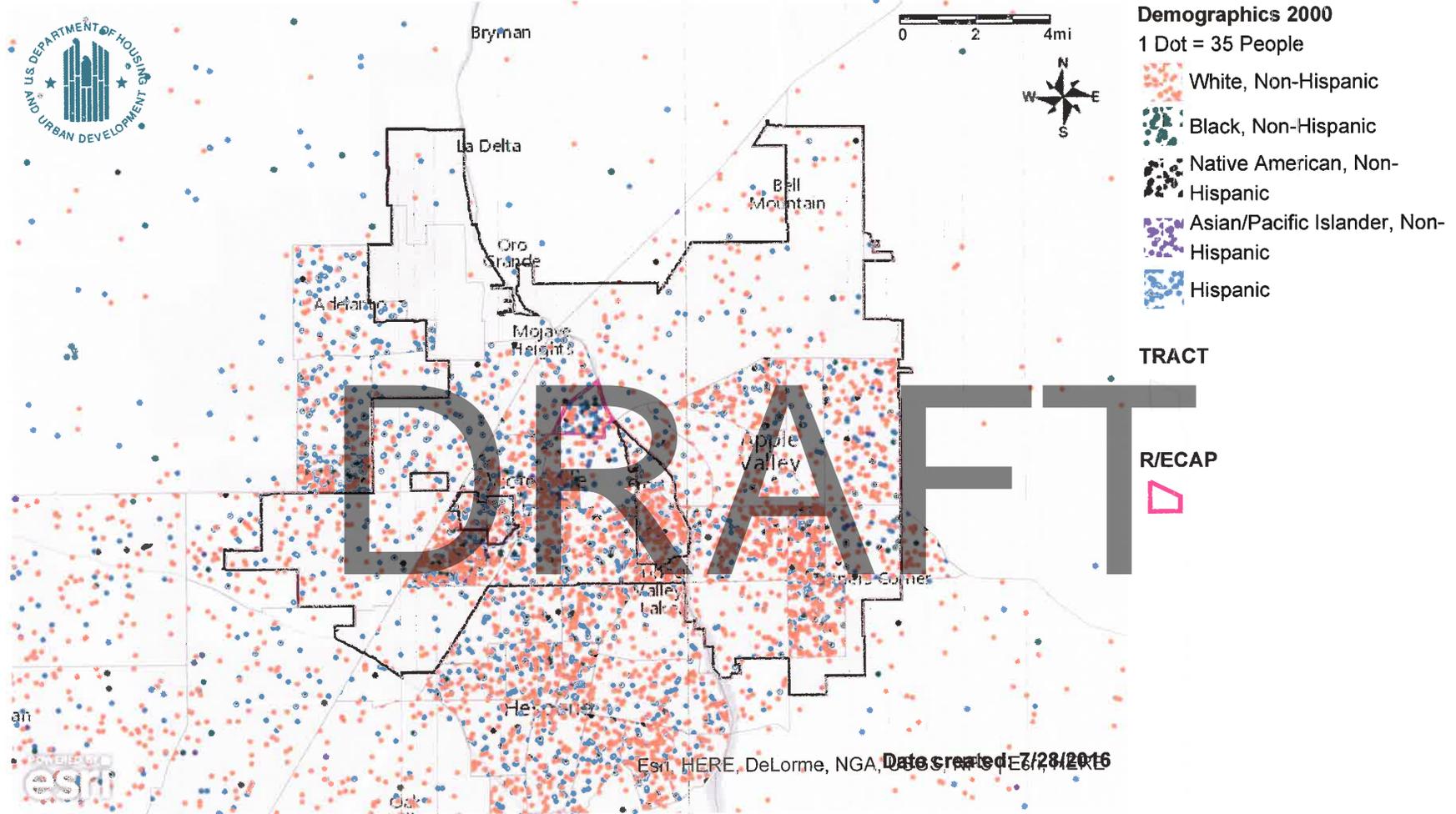
**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

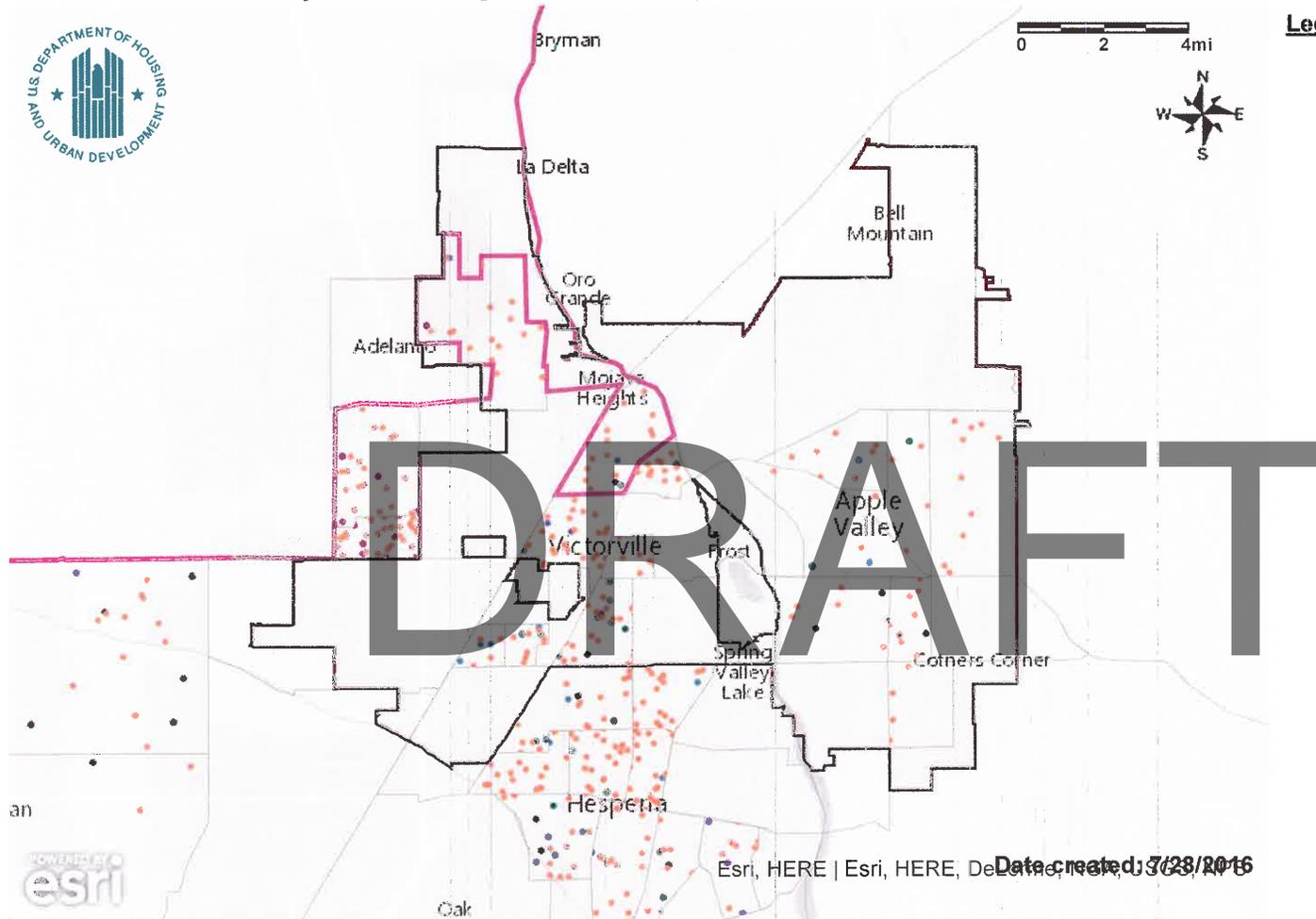
**Table 2 - Demographic Trends**

	<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>						<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>					
	<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>		<b>2010</b>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
White, Non-Hispanic	69,694	72.80%	69,642	57.41%	72,324	38.86%	1,615,830	62.41%	1,540,776	47.33%	1,546,666	36.61%
Black, Non-Hispanic	5,599	5.85%	12,325	10.16%	24,383	13.10%	168,731	6.52%	263,322	8.09%	301,523	7.14%
Hispanic	16,999	17.76%	32,432	26.74%	75,534	40.59%	685,672	26.48%	1,228,683	37.75%	1,996,402	47.25%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,422	2.53%	4,172	3.44%	6,925	3.72%	93,331	3.60%	164,035	5.04%	261,593	6.19%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	812	0.85%	1,718	1.42%	1,121	0.60%	18,007	0.70%	36,061	1.11%	19,454	0.46%
<b>National Origin</b>												
Foreign-born							360,666	13.93%	612,354	18.81%	920,860	21.80%
<b>LEP</b>												
Limited English Proficiency							252,012	9.73%	462,538	14.21%	640,802	15.17%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	47,427	49.57%	58,674	48.38%	92,492	49.70%	1,294,274	50.00%	1,618,466	49.73%	2,101,083	49.73%
Female	48,244	50.43%	62,596	51.62%	93,601	50.30%	1,294,518	50.00%	1,636,316	50.27%	2,123,768	50.27%
<b>Age</b>												
Under 18	30,037	31.40%	40,767	33.62%	57,471	30.88%	771,845	29.81%	1,044,686	32.10%	1,214,696	28.75%
18-64	55,454	57.96%	65,506	54.02%	108,170	58.13%	1,539,215	59.46%	1,869,817	57.45%	2,570,221	60.84%
65+	10,180	10.64%	14,997	12.37%	20,452	10.99%	277,732	10.73%	340,280	10.45%	439,934	10.41%
<b>Family Type</b>												
Families with children	12,999	50.86%	10,562	52.46%	22,795	51.91%	331,552	50.68%	266,840	54.97%	500,062	50.99%
<p>Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>												

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**



Data created: 7/28/2016

**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

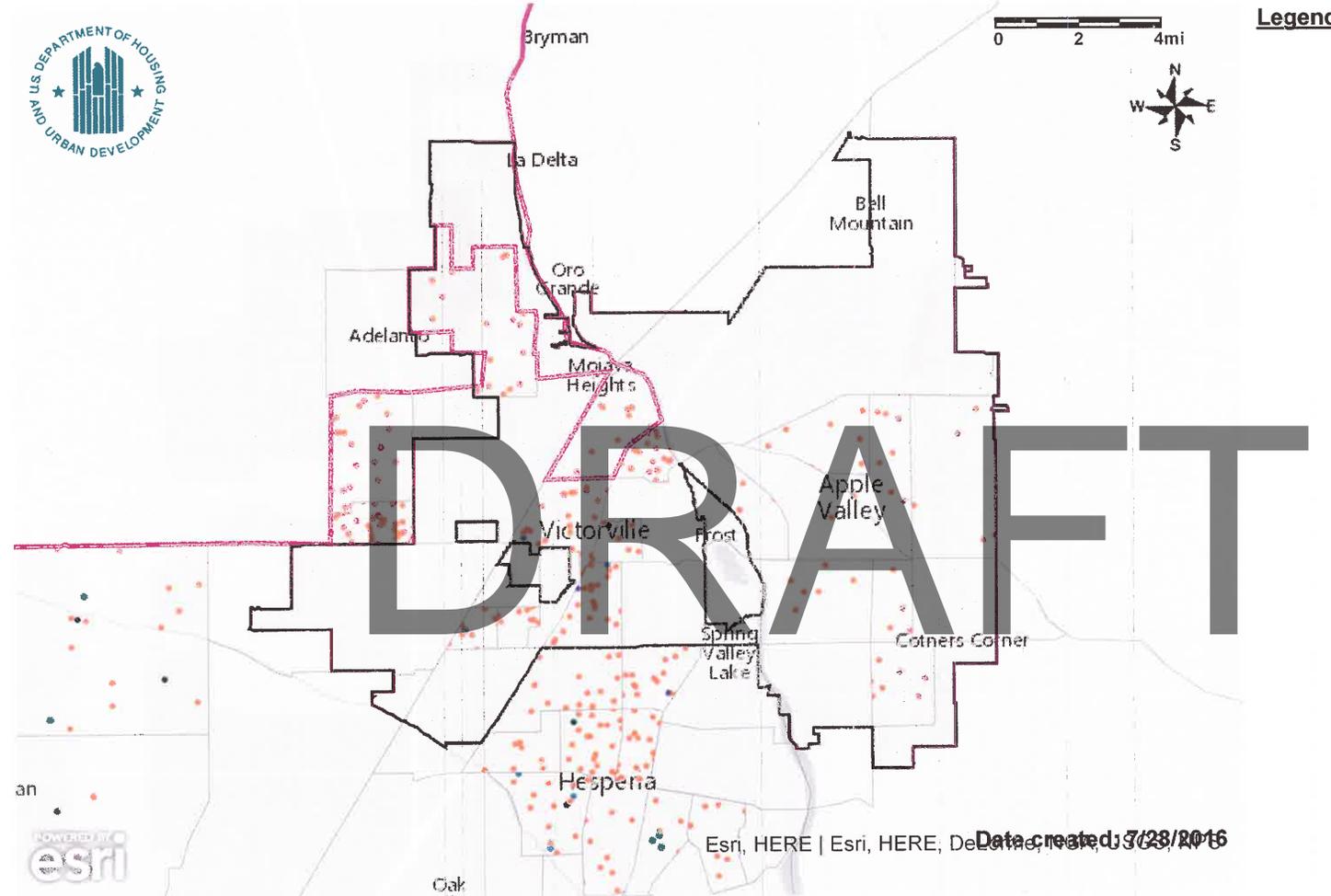
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends**

	<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>			<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>		
<b>Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>
Non-White/White				32.92	38.90	41.29
Black/White				43.74	45.48	47.66
Hispanic/White				35.57	42.40	43.96
Asian or Pacific Islander/White				33.17	37.31	43.07
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census						
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ( <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a> ).						

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Data created: 7/28/2016

**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

**Description:** LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics**

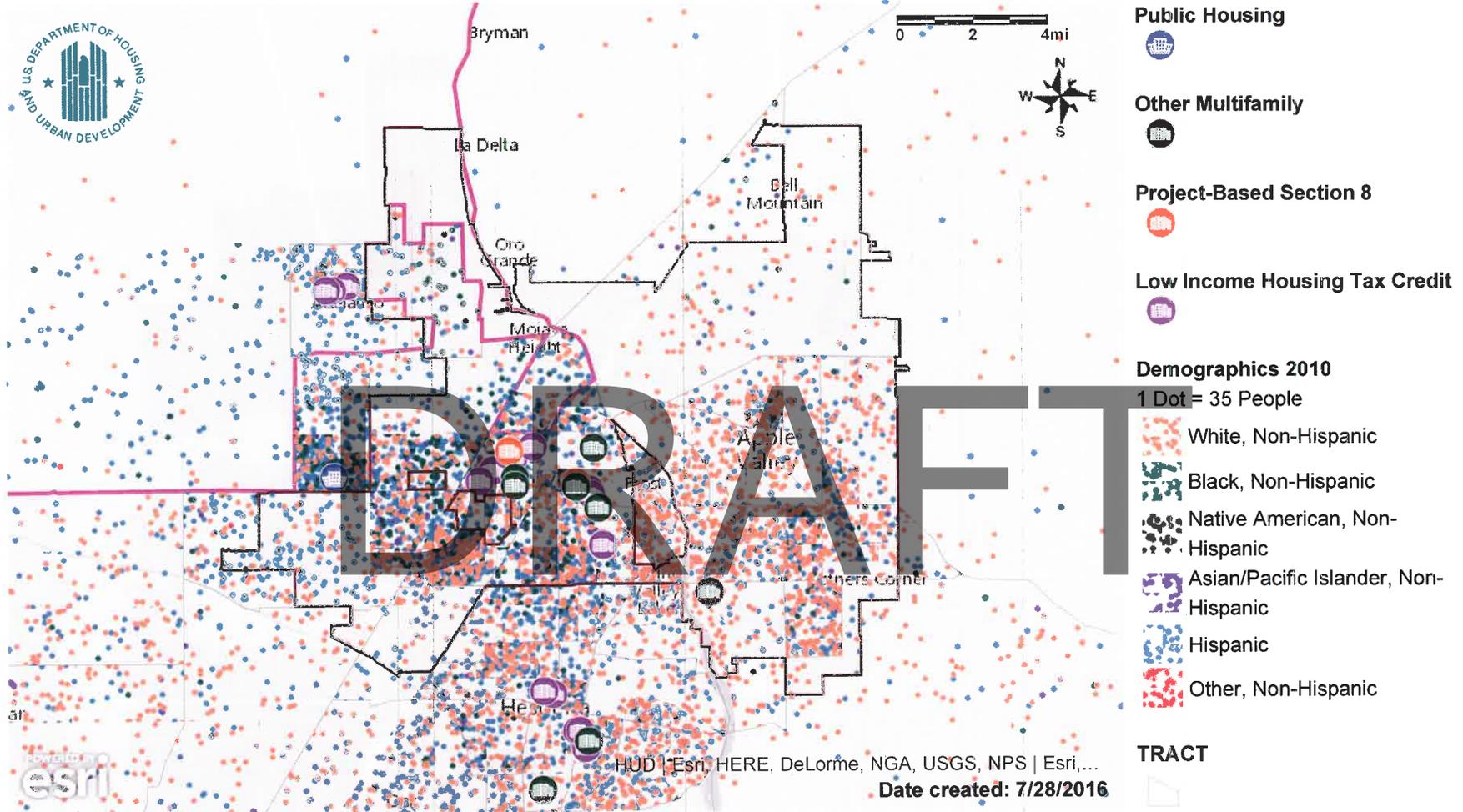
	<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>	
<b>R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Total Population in R/ECAPs	7,575	-	216,883	-
White, Non-Hispanic	1,779	23.49%	31,772	14.65%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,173	15.49%	21,220	9.78%
Hispanic	4,061	53.61%	150,371	69.33%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	288	3.80%	8,676	4.00%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	36	0.48%	938	0.43%
Other, Non-Hispanic	14	0.18%	390	
<b>R/ECAP Family Type</b>				
Total Families in R/ECAPs	1,720	-	42,614	-
Families with children	992	57.67%	26,863	63.04%
<b>R/ECAP National Origin</b>				
	<b>Country</b>		<b>Country</b>	
Total Population in R/ECAPs	7,575	-	216,883	-
#1 country of origin	Mexico	875 11.55%	Mexico	50,507 23.29%
#2 country of origin	El Salvador	60 0.80%	El Salvador	2,563 1.18%
#3 country of origin	Cuba	35 0.46%	Guatemala	1,424 0.66%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	29 0.38%	Philippines	775 0.36%
#5 country of origin	Thailand	20 0.26%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	750 0.35%
#6 country of origin	Costa Rica	19 0.25%	Vietnam	619 0.29%
#7 country of origin	Iran	17 0.22%	Honduras	556 0.26%
#8 country of origin	Russia	17 0.22%	Korea	384 0.18%
#9 country of origin	England	8 0.11%	Canada	239 0.11%
#10 country of origin	Indonesia	6 0.08%	Taiwan	239 0.11%

Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

**Description:** Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category**

	<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>	
<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Total housing units	0	-
Public Housing		
Project-based Section 8	200	
Other Multifamily		
HCV Program		

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH

Note 2: Refer to the [Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\)](#).

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**Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity**

(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Housing Type</b>								
Public Housing								
Project-Based Section 8	22	11.70%	102	54.26%	58	30.85%	1	0.53%
Other Multifamily								
HCV Program								
<b>0-30% of AMI</b>	3,665	40.34%	2,040	22.45%	2,970	32.69%	270	2.97%
<b>0-50% of AMI</b>	5,985	35.99%	3,455	20.78%	5,055	30.40%	484	2.91%
<b>0-80% of AMI</b>	10,480	39.86%	4,375	16.64%	8,730	33.20%	864	3.29%
<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME</b>	72,324	38.86%	24,383	13.10%	75,534	40.59%	6,925	3.72%
<p>Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS</p> <p>Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>								

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 7 - Housing Burden and Race/Ethnicity

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

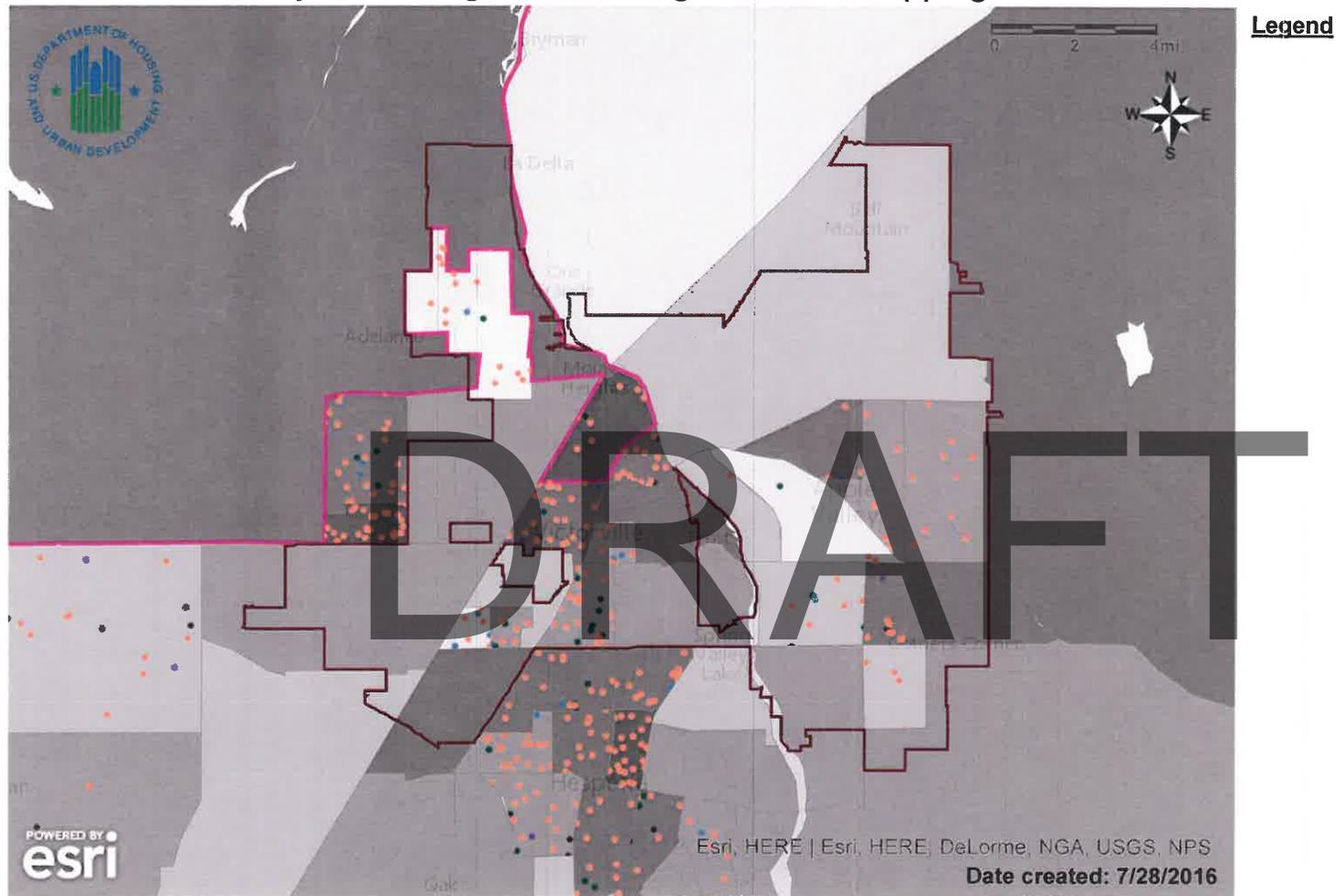
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)	% Elderly	% with a disability*	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children
	<b>Public Housing</b>							
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts								
<b>Project-based Section 8</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts	195	5.58%	2.54%	11.70%	54.26%	30.85%	0.53%	73.10%
<b>Other HUD Multifamily</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts								
<b>HCV Program</b>								
R/ECAP tracts								
Non R/ECAP tracts								
<p>Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: APSH</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>								

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 8 - Housing Burden and National Origin

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 8 - Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category**

<b>Project-Based Section 8</b>						
<b>(Apple Valley, CA CONSORTIA (HOME)) Jurisdiction</b>						
<b>Development Name</b>	<b># Units</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Households with Children</b>
Sherwood Villa	101	17%	53%	24%	2%	71%
Rodeo Drive Apts	99	7%	52%	36%	1%	76%

Note 1: For LIHTC properties, this information will be supplied by local knowledge.

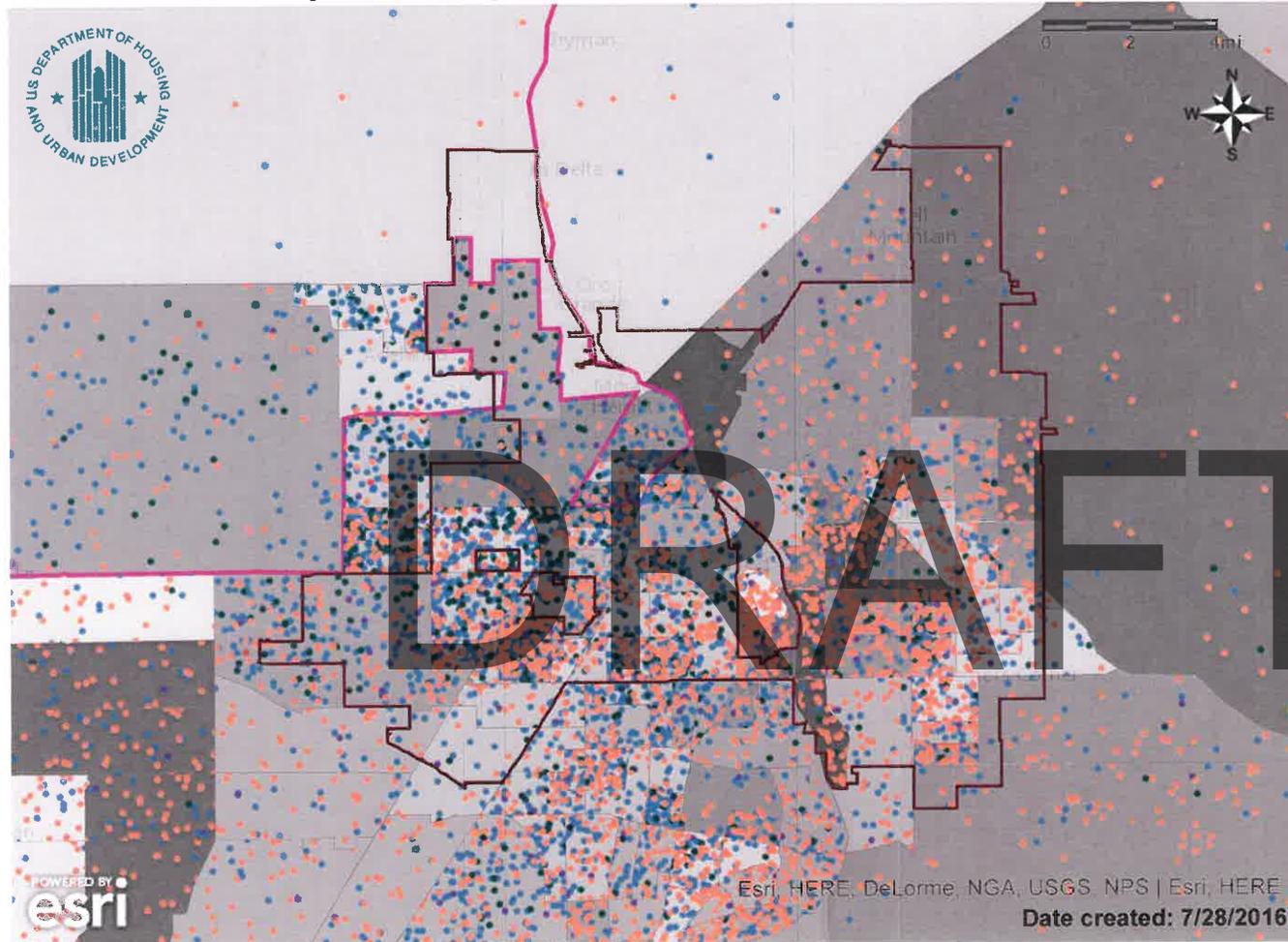
Note 2: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding error.

Note 3: Data Sources: APSH

Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)).

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



#### Demographics 2010

1 Dot = 35 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic

#### R/ECAP



#### School Proficiency Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

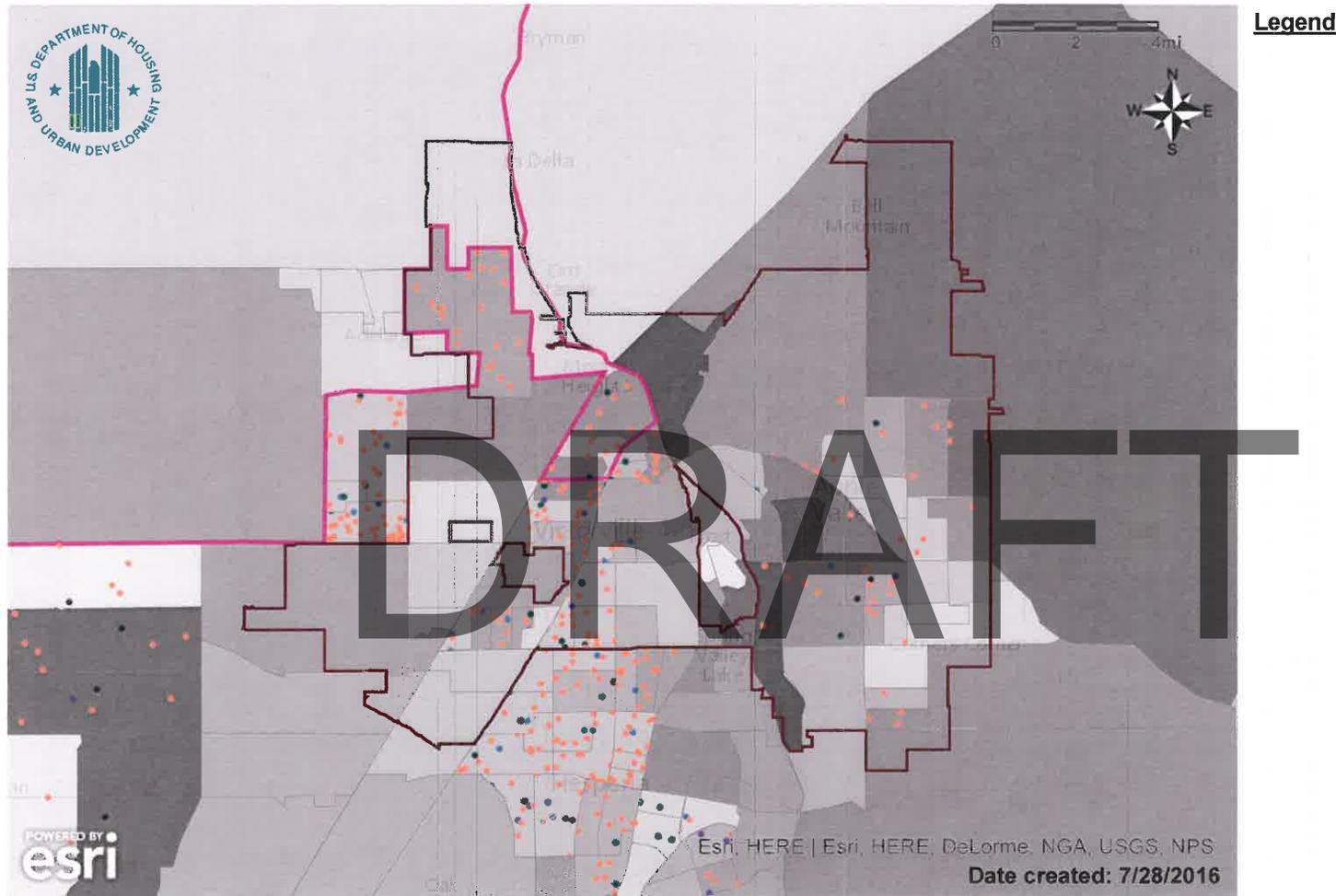
**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



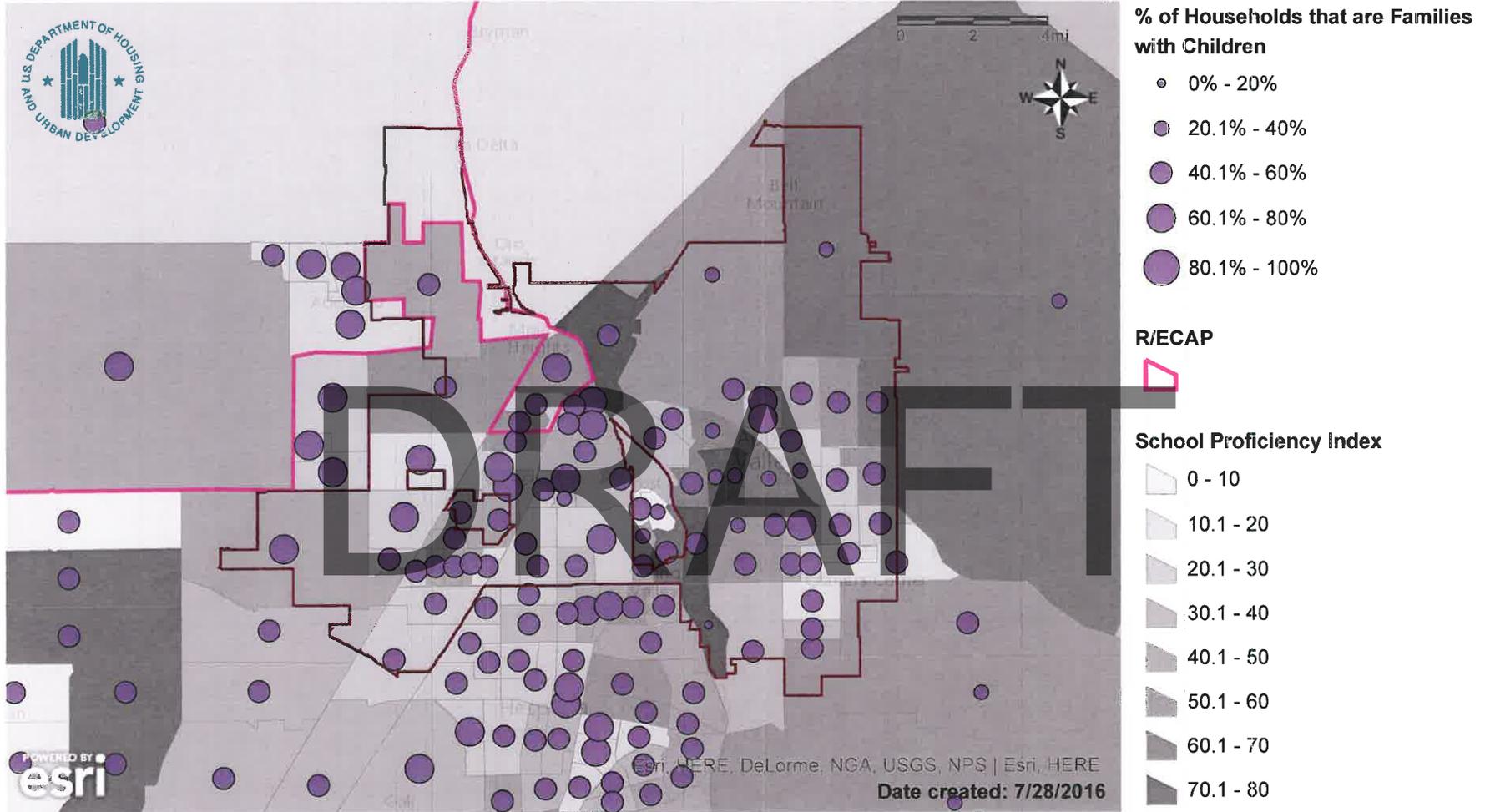
**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

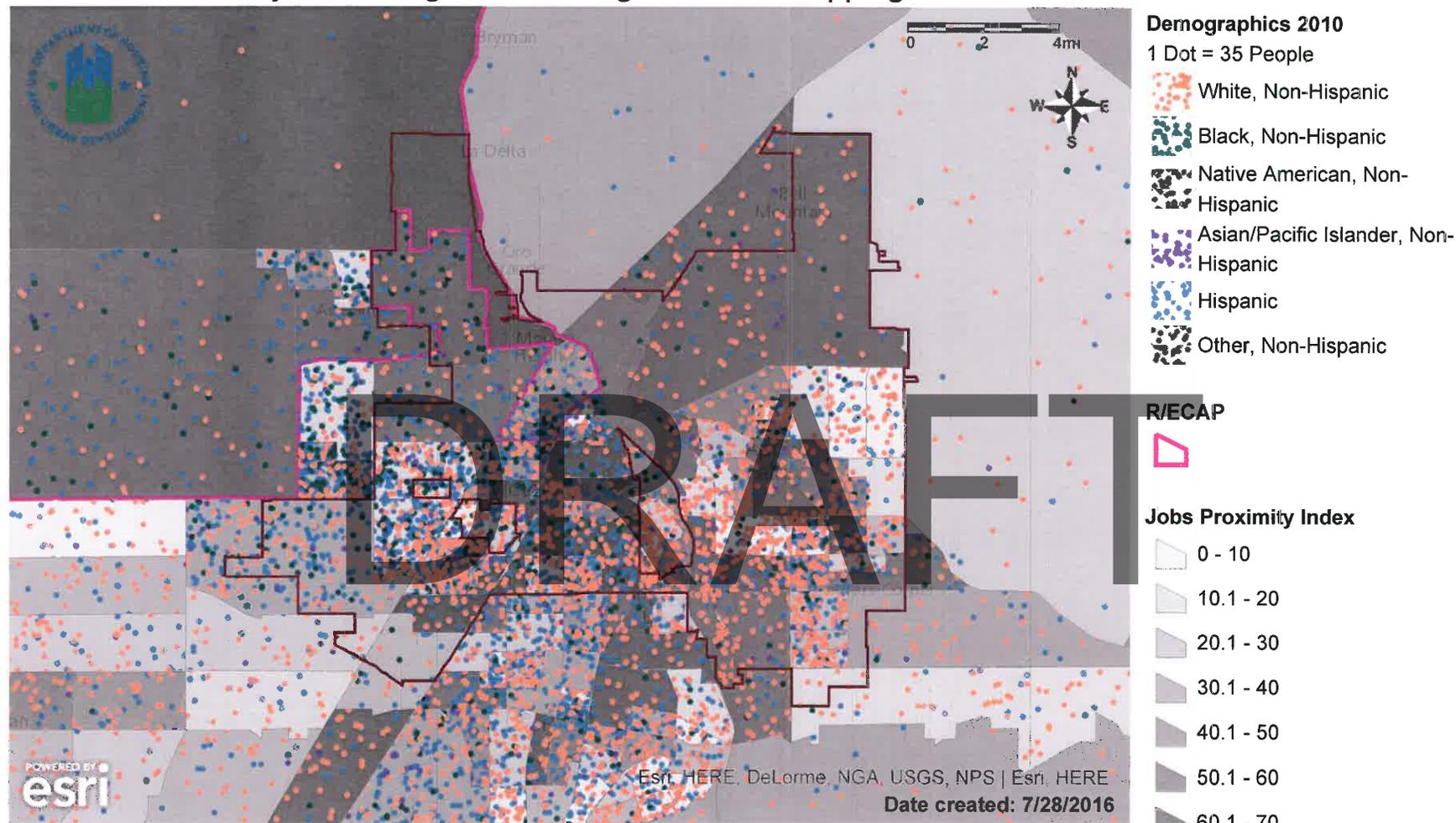
**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs**

Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction			(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region		
	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems*</b>						
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	10,990	27,135	40.50%	256,080	620,415	41.28%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,810	7,290	65.98%	56,895	95,260	59.73%
Hispanic	8,745	16,790	52.08%	277,970	457,795	60.72%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	959	1,792	53.52%	37,730	73,754	51.16%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	55	144	38.19%	3,154	6,294	50.11%
Other, Non-Hispanic	358	972	36.83%	11,725	22,795	51.44%
<i>Total</i>	<i>25,935</i>	<i>54,160</i>	<i>47.89%</i>	<i>643,570</i>	<i>1,276,315</i>	<i>50.42%</i>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>						
Family households, <5 people	14,230	32,535	43.74%	319,120	712,850	44.77%
Family households, 5+ people	6,465	10,344	62.50%	163,795	245,315	66.77%
Non-family households	5,230	11,290	46.32%	160,655	318,160	50.50%
<b>Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems**</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>	<b># with severe problems</b>	<b># households</b>	<b>% with severe problems</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	5,605	27,135	20.66%	126,230	620,415	20.35%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,100	7,290	42.52%	32,105	95,260	33.70%
Hispanic	5,370	16,790	31.98%	176,935	457,795	38.65%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	584	1,792	32.59%	21,145	73,754	28.67%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	55	144	38.19%	1,680	6,294	26.69%
Other, Non-Hispanic	179	972	18.42%	6,650	22,795	29.17%
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,930</i>	<i>54,160</i>	<i>27.57%</i>	<i>364,730</i>	<i>1,276,315</i>	<i>28.58%</i>
<p>Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.</p> <p>Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.</p> <p>Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS</p> <p>Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>						

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



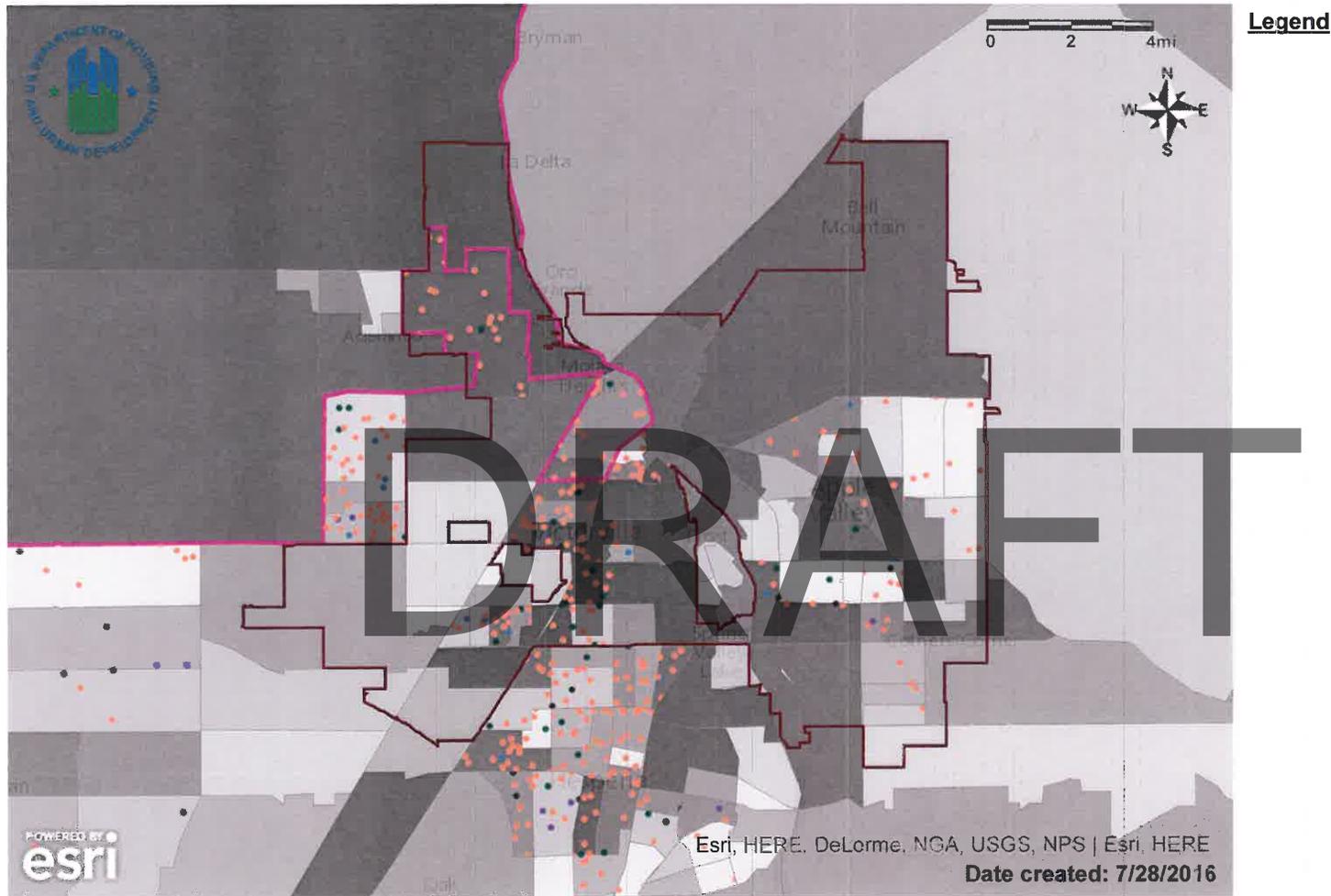
**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



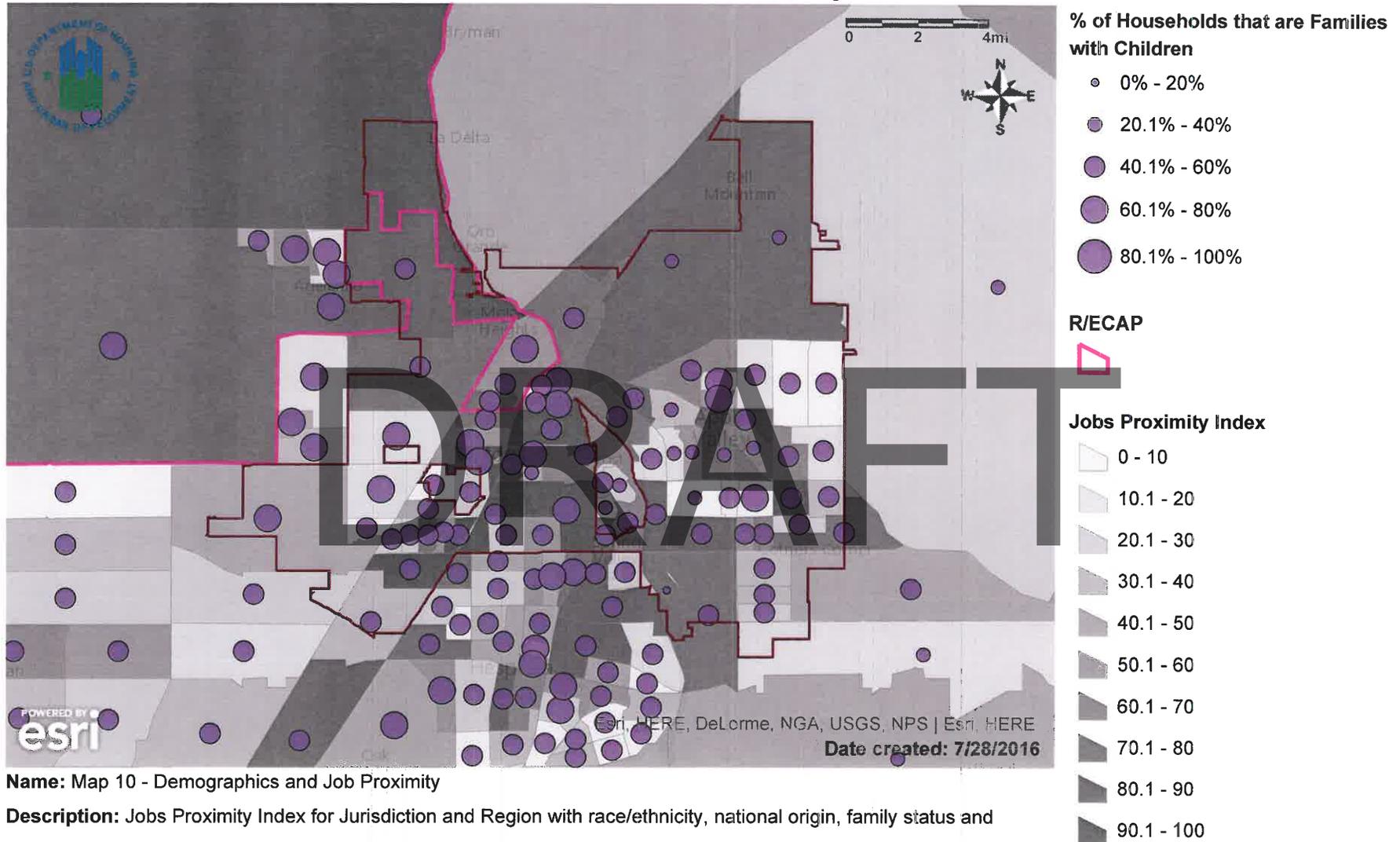
**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

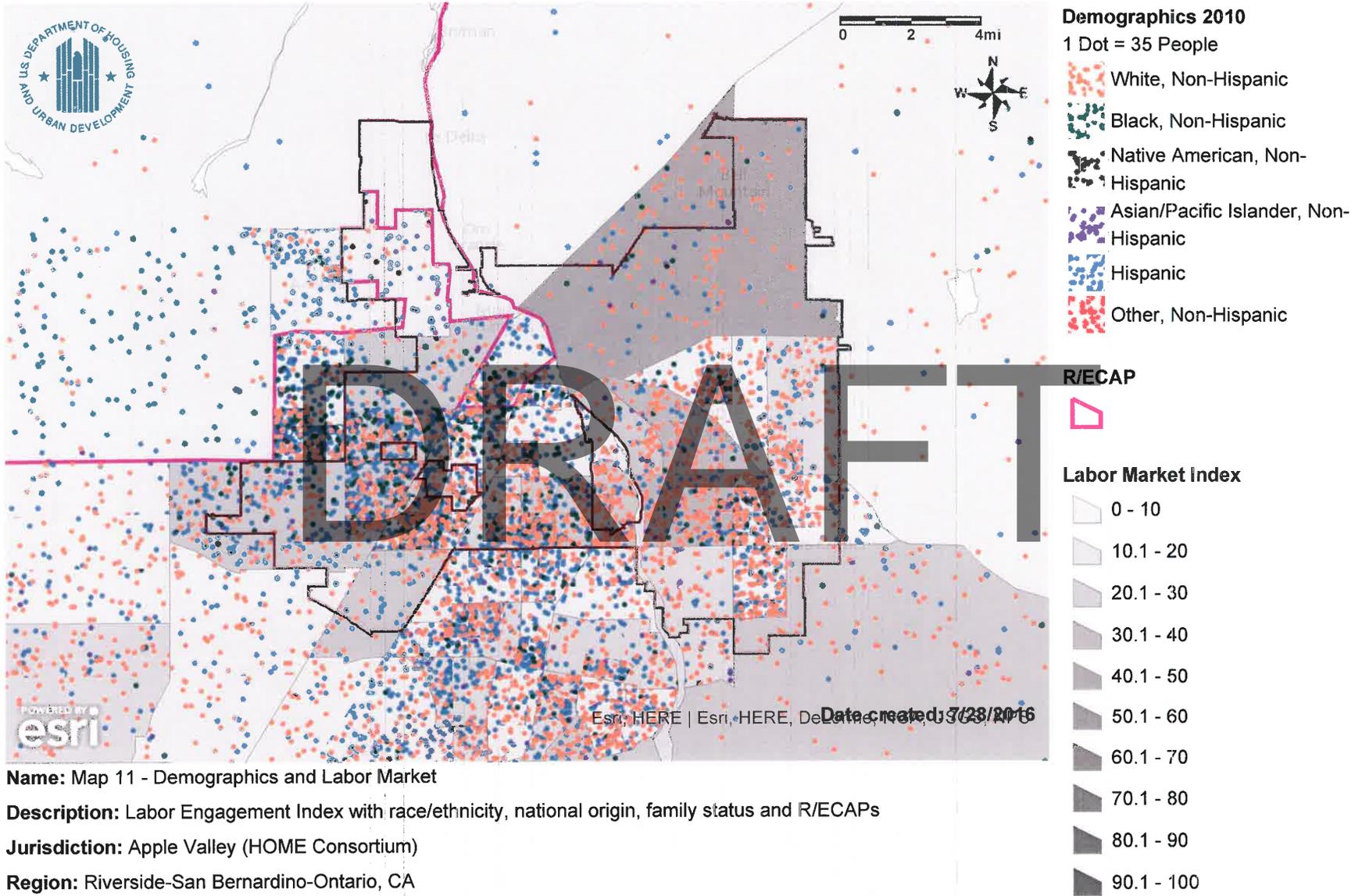


**Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden**

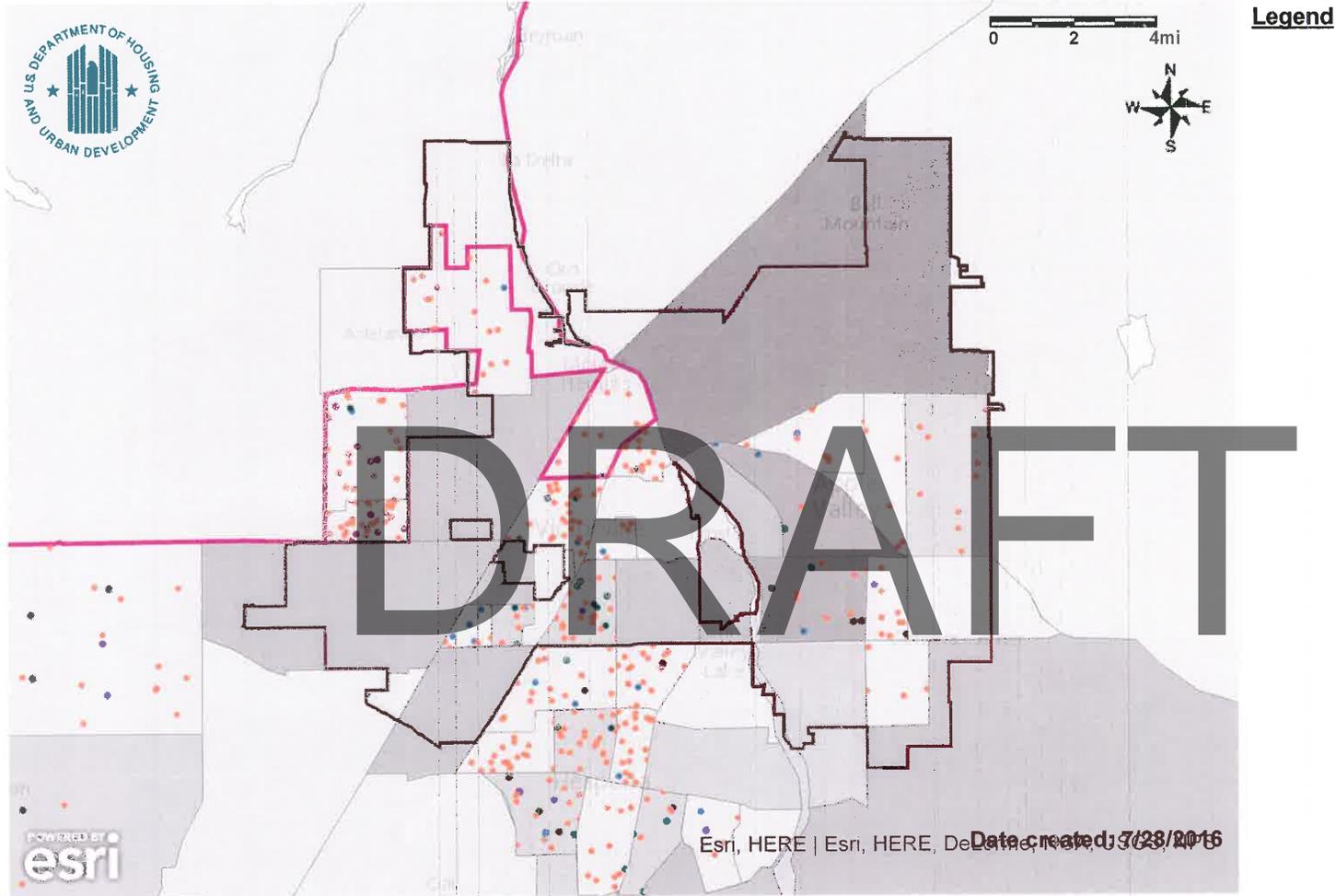
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden*	(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction			(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	5,105	27,135	18.81%	112,395	620,415	18.12%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,825	7,290	38.75%	28,660	95,260	30.09%
Hispanic	4,270	16,790	25.43%	116,490	457,795	25.45%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	545	1,792	30.41%	17,020	73,754	23.08%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	25	144	17.36%	1,300	6,294	20.65%
Other, Non-Hispanic	165	972	16.98%	5,425	22,795	23.80%
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,935</i>	<i>54,160</i>	<i>23.88%</i>	<i>281,290</i>	<i>1,276,315</i>	<i>22.04%</i>
<b>Household Type and Size</b>						
Family households, <5 people	7,215	32,535	22.18%	145,390	712,850	20.40%
Family households, 5+ people	2,699	10,344	26.09%	51,350	245,315	20.93%
Non-family households	3,045	11,290	26.97%	84,550	318,160	26.57%
<p>Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.</p> <p>Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.</p> <p>Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.</p> <p>Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS</p> <p>Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>						

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



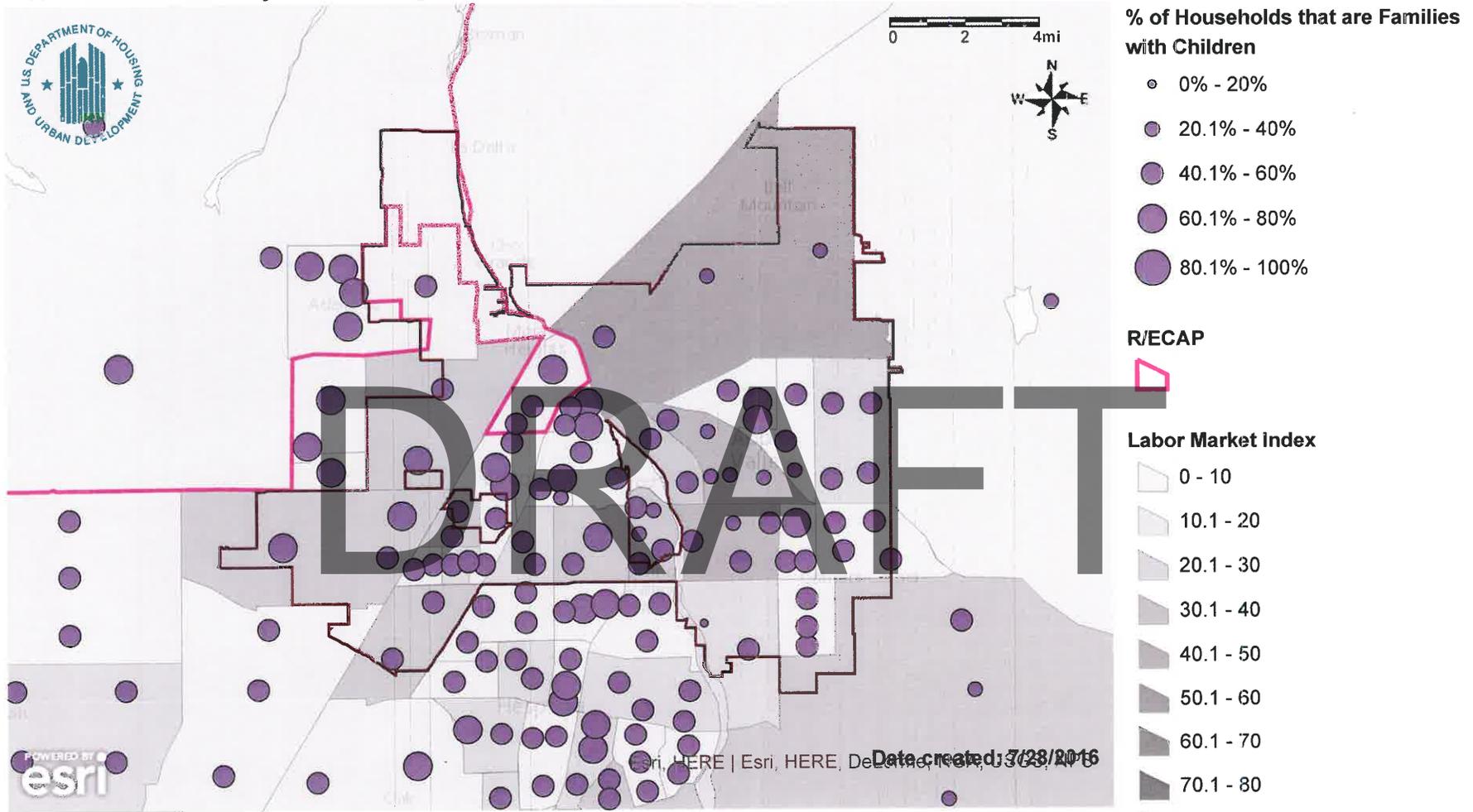
**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

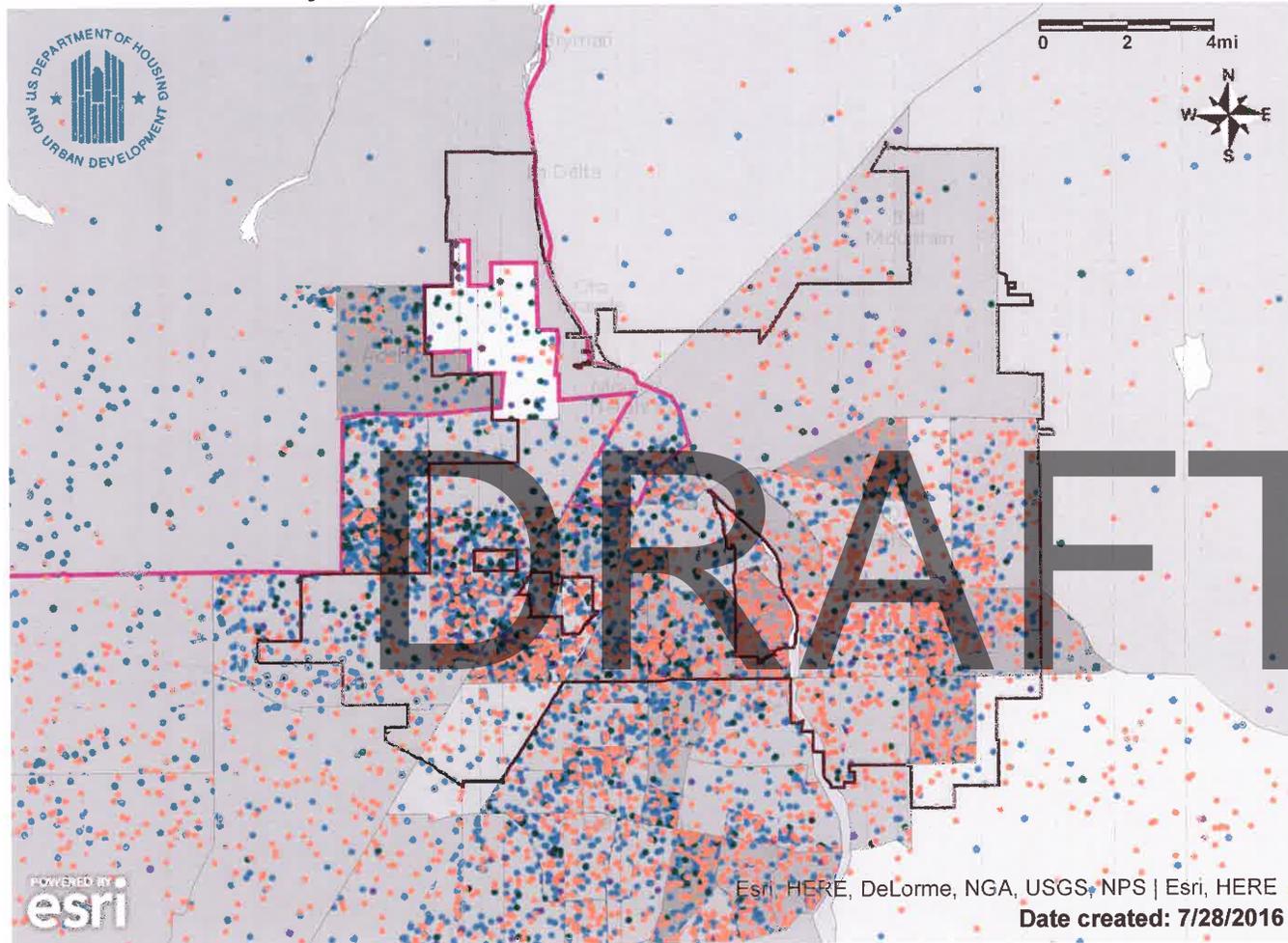
**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children**

	<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>							
	<b>Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units</b>		<b>Households in 2 Bedroom Units</b>		<b>Households in 3+ Bedroom Units</b>		<b>Households with Children</b>	
<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing								
Project-Based Section 8	15	7.61%	134	68.02%	45	22.84%	144	73.10%
Other Multifamily								
HCV Program								
Note 1: Data Sources: APSH								
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ( <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a> ).								

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Demographics 2010**

1 Dot = 35 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic

**R/ECAP**



**Transit Trips Index**

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

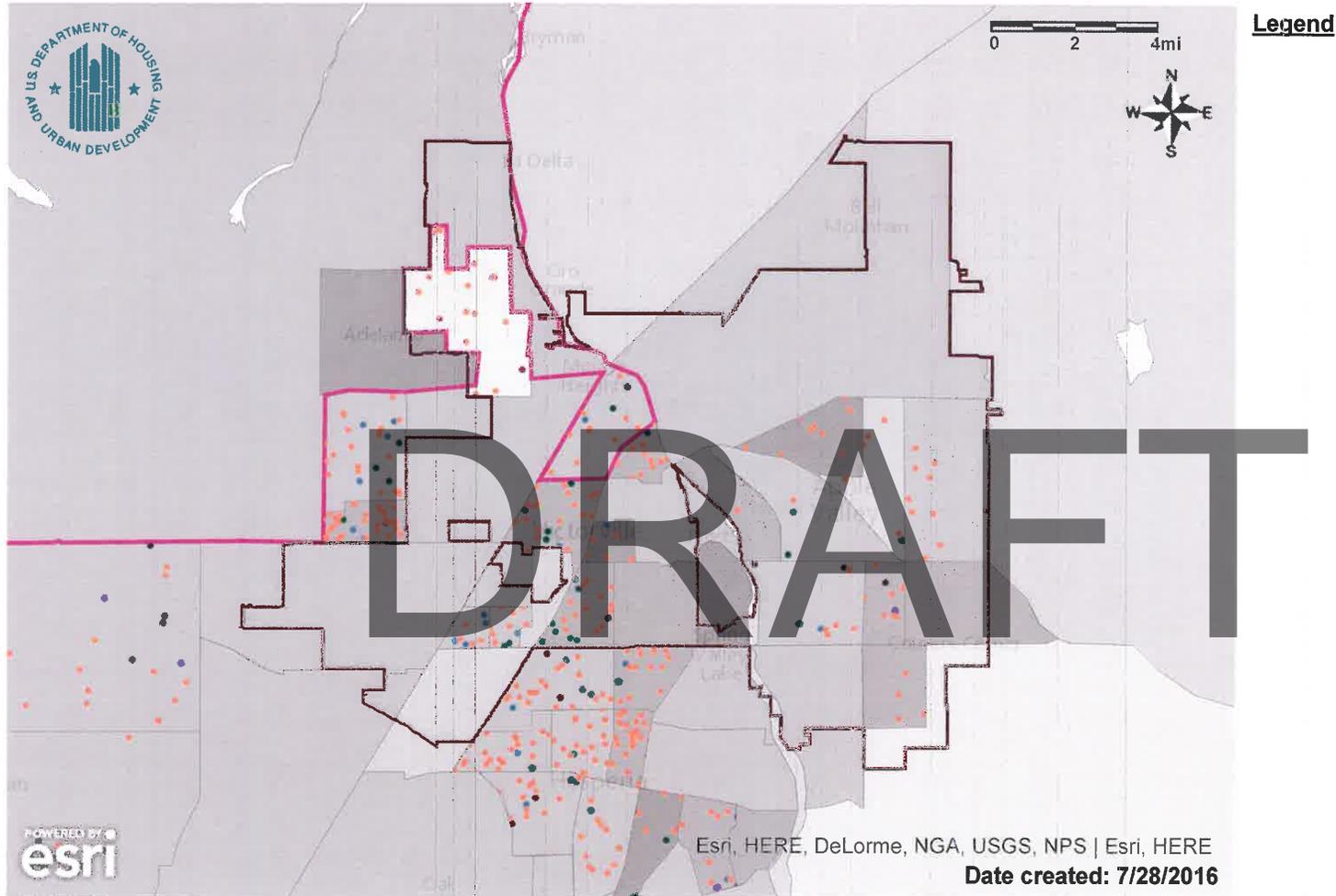
**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



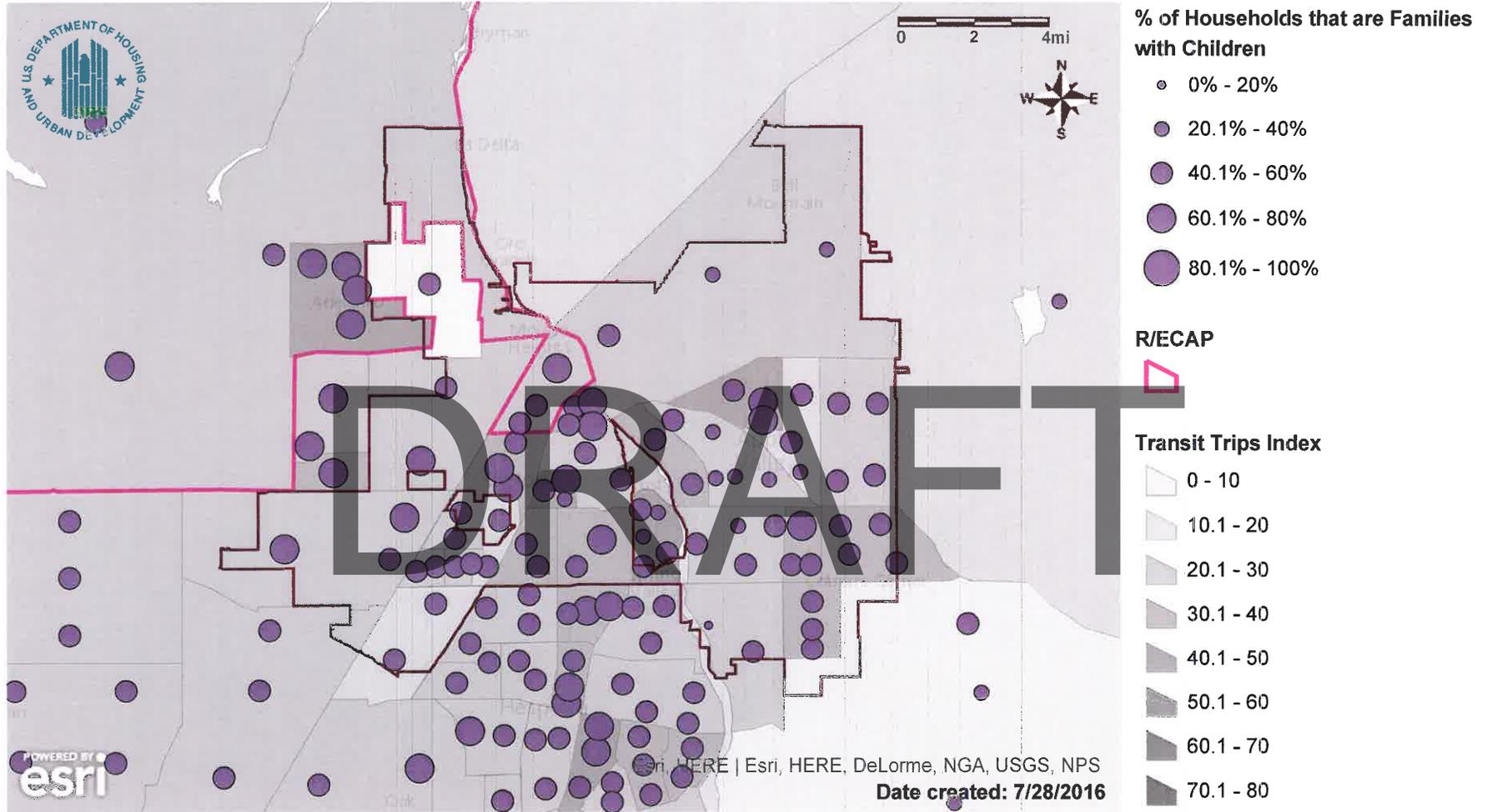
**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

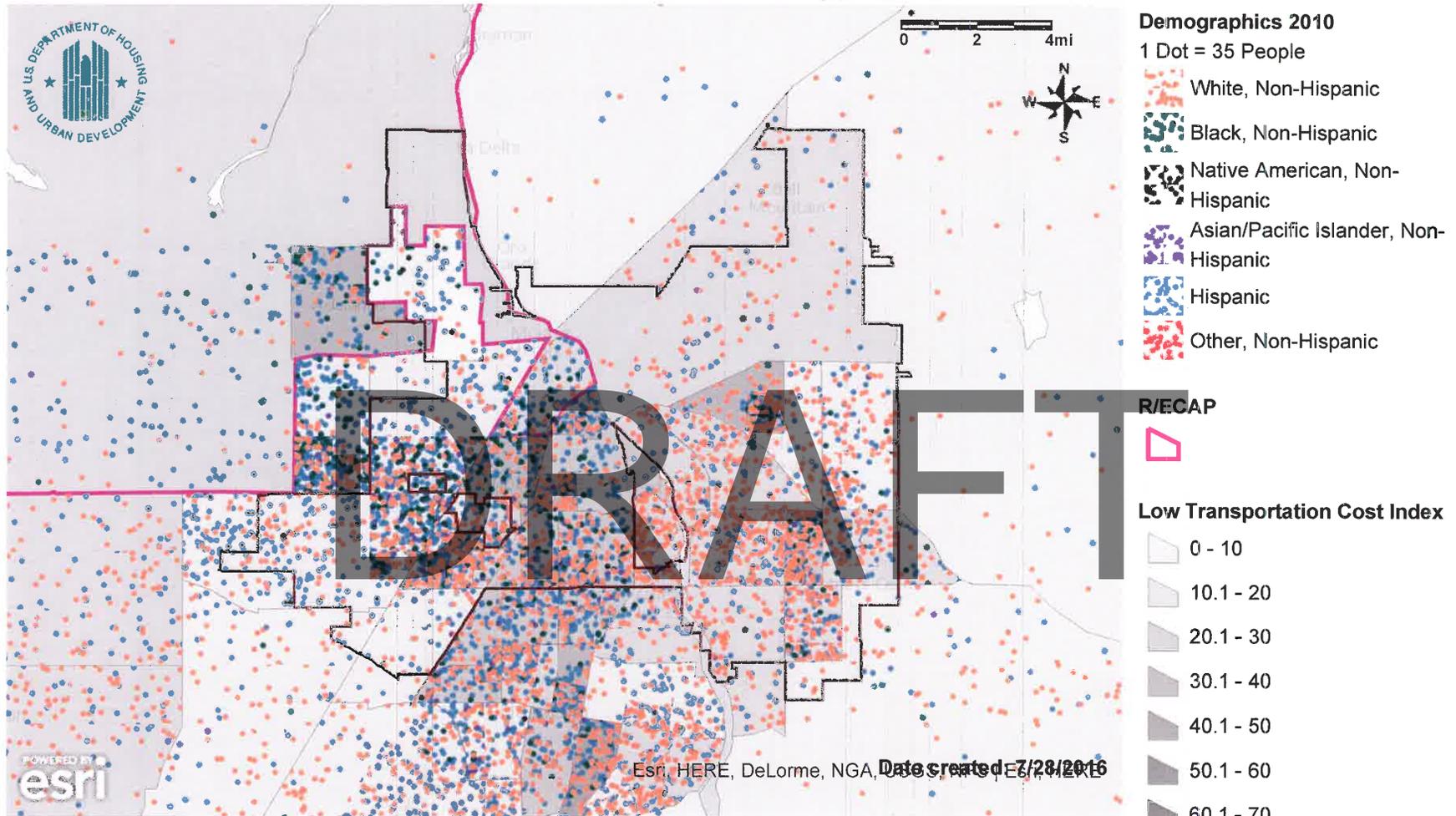
**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity**

<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Low Poverty Index</b>	<b>School Proficiency Index</b>	<b>Labor Market Index</b>	<b>Transit Index</b>	<b>Low Transportation Cost Index</b>	<b>Jobs Proximity Index</b>	<b>Environmental Health Index</b>
<b>Total Population</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	33.33	43.86	18.23	29.08	17.15	54.00	57.50
Black, Non-Hispanic	24.76	36.74	15.22	29.56	18.80	53.93	54.24
Hispanic	25.39	36.92	15.42	29.14	17.75	51.96	53.72
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	31.18	39.36	18.90	28.20	16.05	51.16	55.77
Native American, Non-Hispanic	28.14	41.43	13.22	29.72	18.57	59.22	60.89
<b>Population below federal poverty line</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	25.39	37.44	13.02	31.79	19.77	50.35	57.10
Black, Non-Hispanic	20.25	35.59	13.48	30.53	20.39	53.12	50.75
Hispanic	20.57	36.63	11.26	31.11	22.10	53.58	51.65
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	18.52	37.24	12.59	31.59	21.24	53.16	45.74
Native American, Non-Hispanic	39.60	44.86	19.74	24.07	12.42	46.77	60.89
<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>	<b>Low Poverty Index</b>	<b>School Proficiency Index</b>	<b>Labor Market Index</b>	<b>Transit Index</b>	<b>Low Transportation Cost Index</b>	<b>Jobs Proximity Index</b>	<b>Environmental Health Index</b>
<b>Total Population</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	52.61	53.19	34.50	37.96	25.75	49.40	38.01
Black, Non-Hispanic	42.80	44.09	27.18	42.55	31.82	48.67	29.31
Hispanic	37.51	40.97	24.20	43.12	32.68	47.41	29.22
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	60.42	58.09	43.02	41.92	29.18	48.60	26.57
Native American, Non-Hispanic	41.19	45.70	25.06	36.84	26.34	49.72	41.33
<b>Population below federal poverty line</b>							
White, Non-Hispanic	38.39	44.64	25.55	38.74	29.20	50.12	40.58
Black, Non-Hispanic	27.15	35.02	17.39	43.48	34.78	49.72	30.90
Hispanic	23.78	34.72	16.42	44.76	36.54	49.77	30.32
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	42.30	44.87	30.51	45.00	37.05	51.79	24.89
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30.24	39.35	20.61	39.17	32.05	52.12	38.58
<p>Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA</p> <p>Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (<a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>).</p>							

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



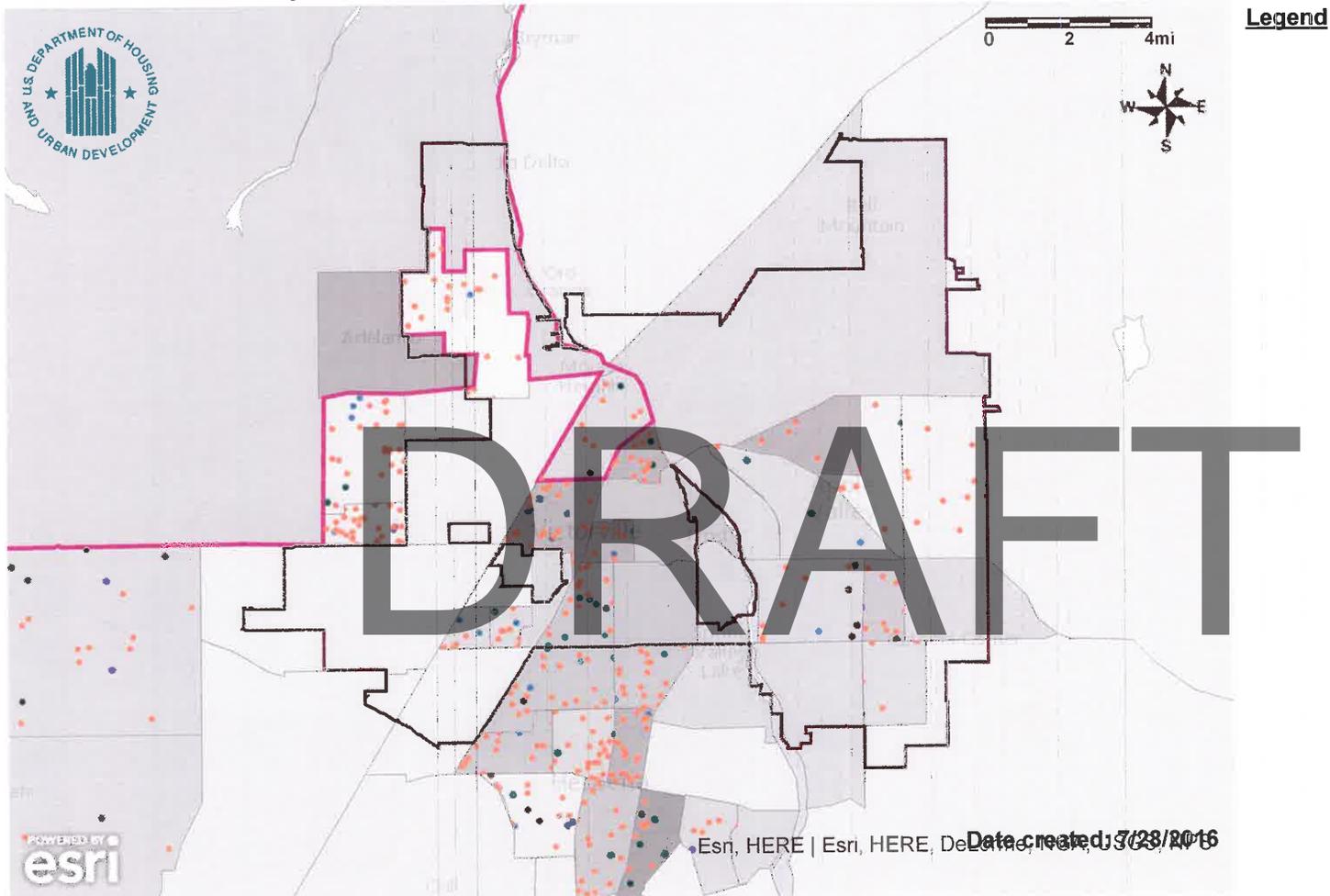
**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



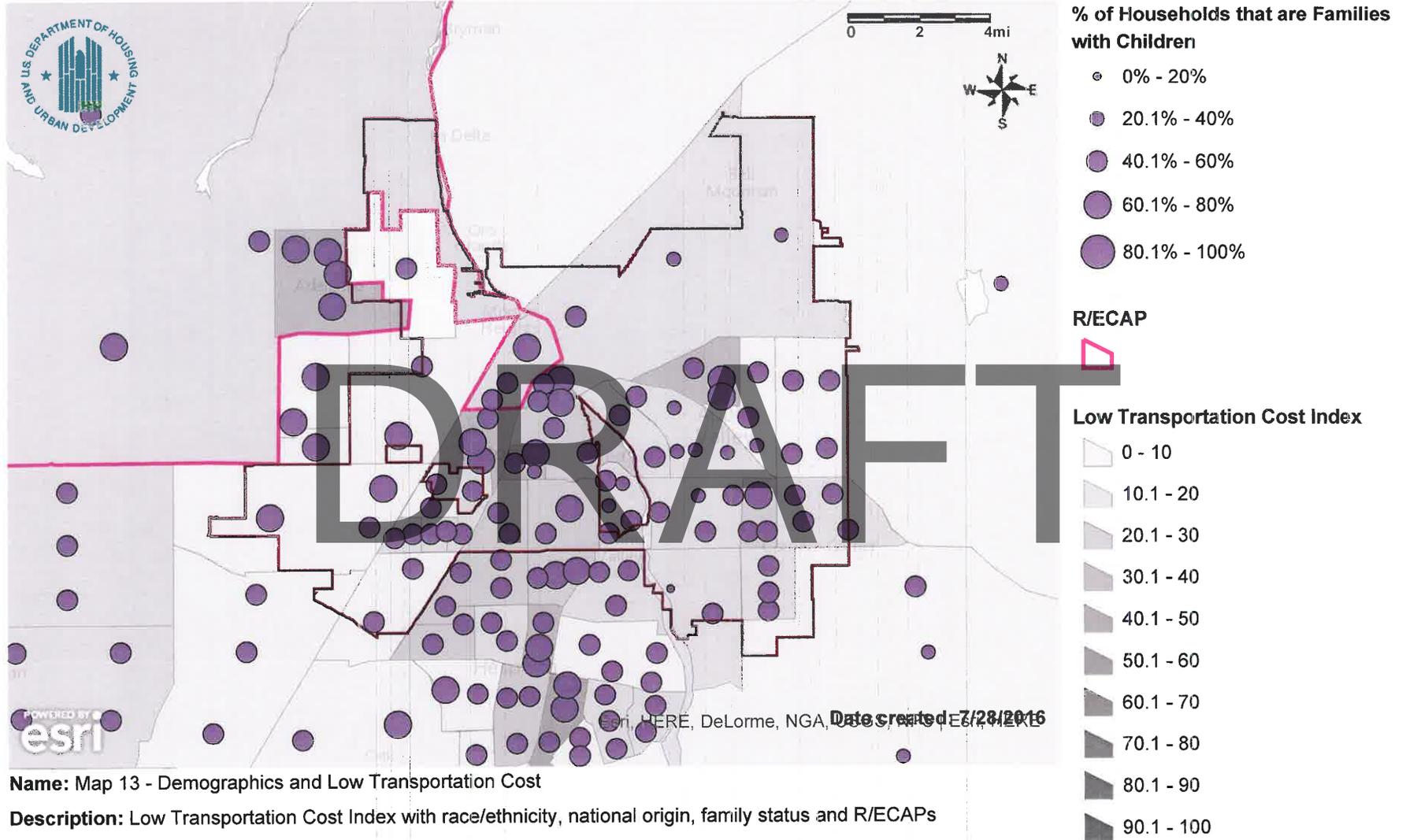
**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Table 13 - Disability by Type**

	<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>	
<b>Disability Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Hearing difficulty			126,641	3.24%
Vision difficulty			88,400	2.26%
Cognitive difficulty			170,114	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty			241,262	6.18%
Self-care difficulty			102,841	2.63%
Independent living difficulty			170,490	4.37%

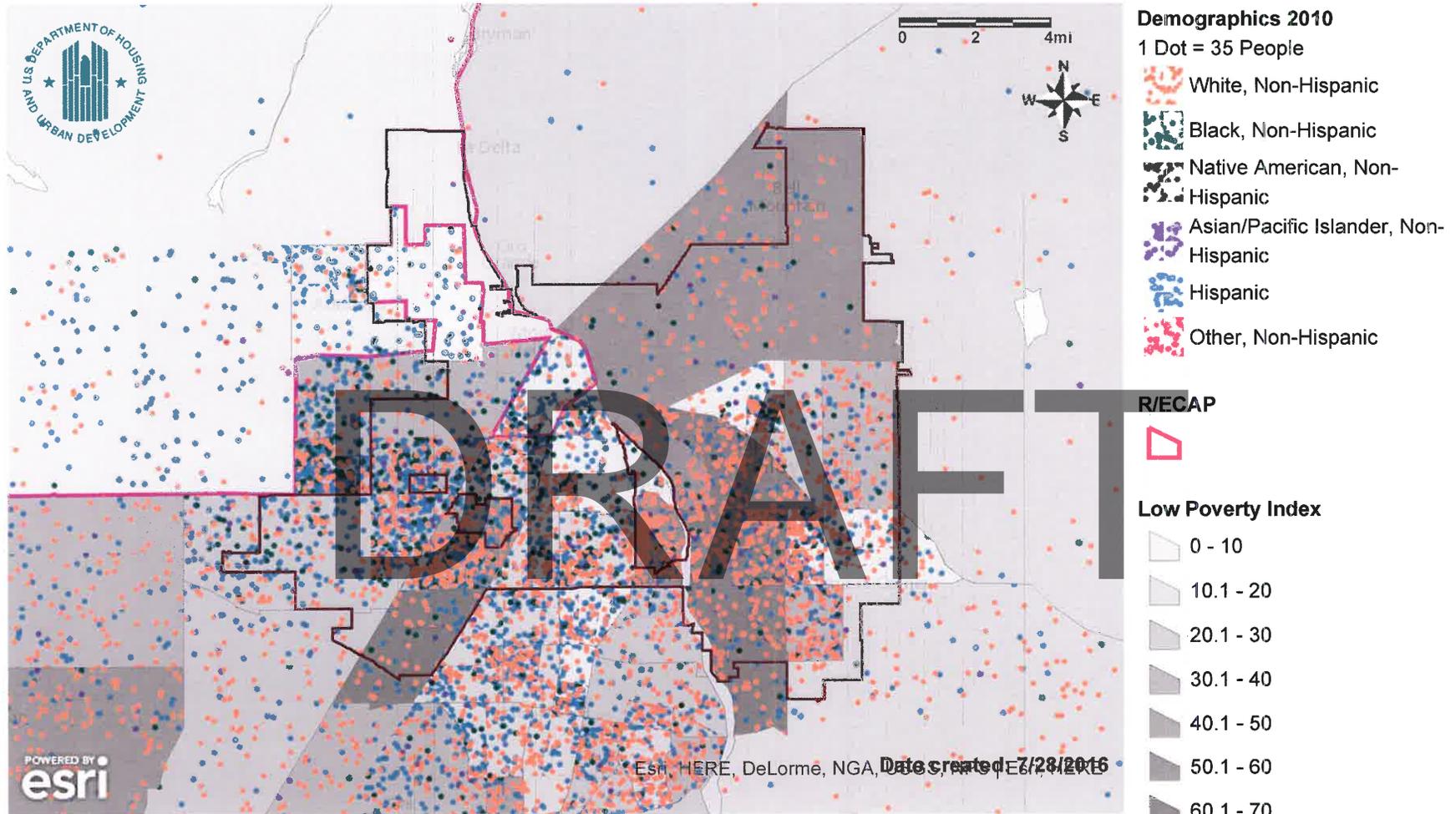
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the [Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\)](http://www.hudexchange.info).

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



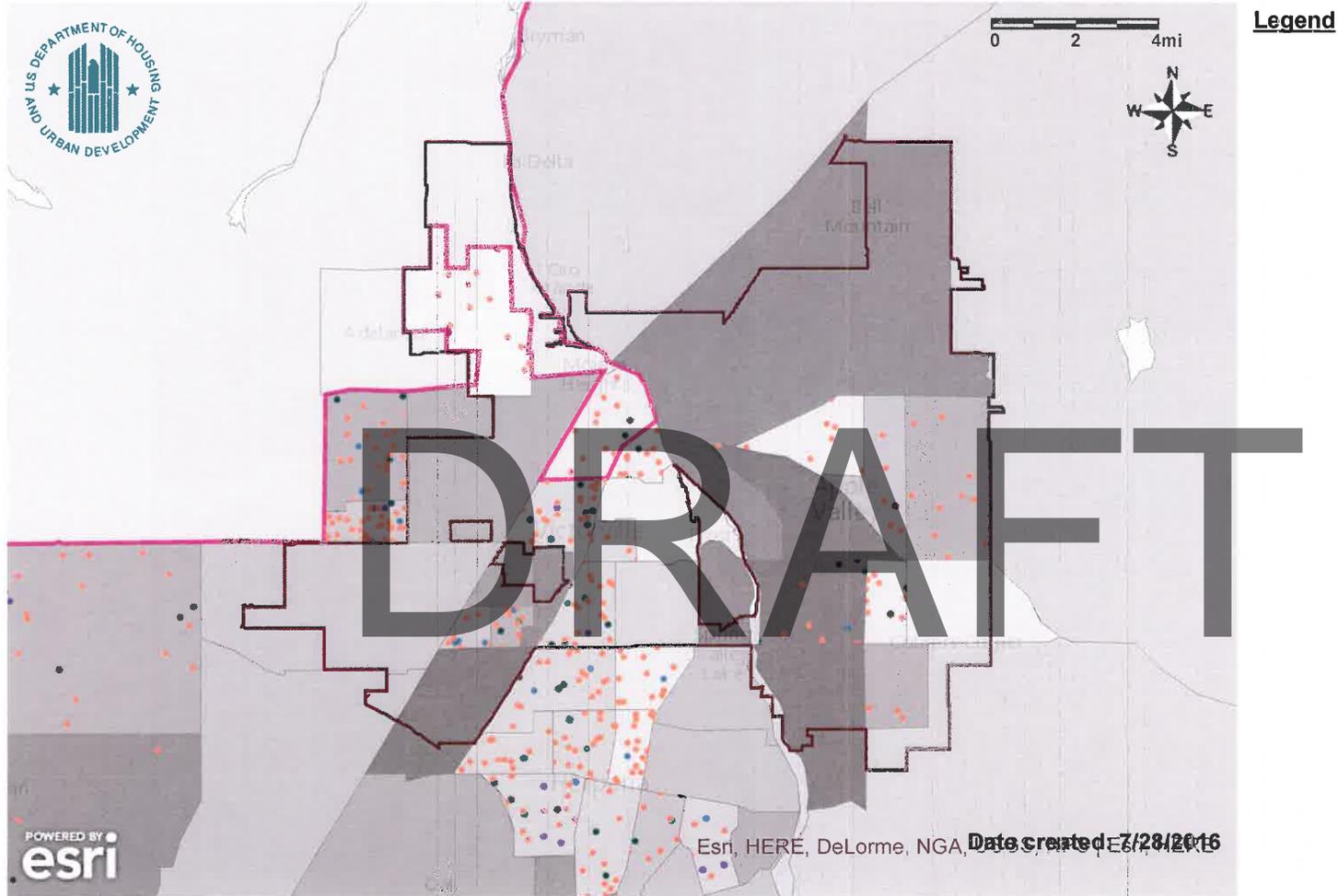
**Name:** Map 14 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



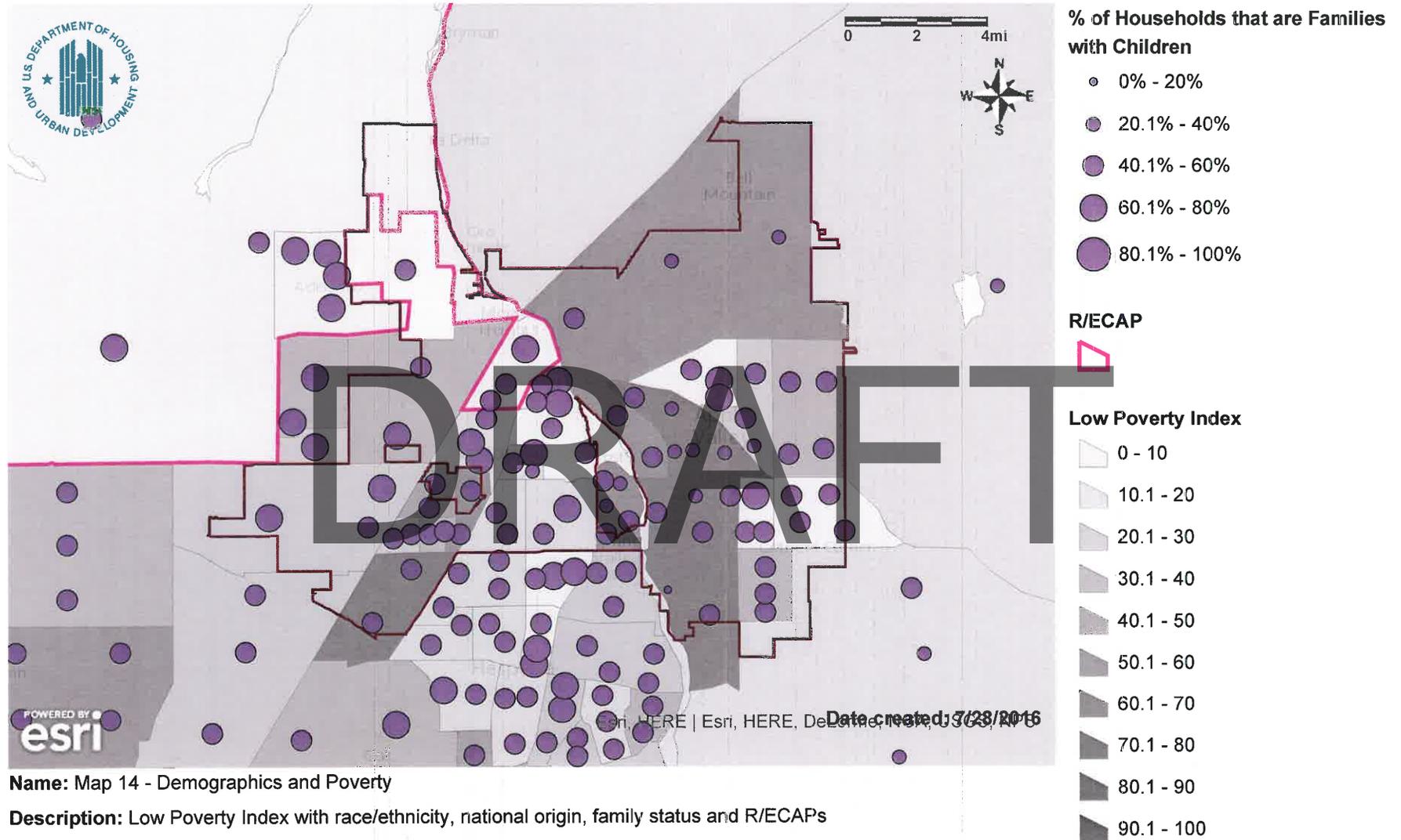
**Name:** Map 14 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 14 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 14 - Disability by Age Group**

	<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>		<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>	
<b>Age of People with Disabilities</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
age 5-17 with Disabilities			37,092	0.95%
age 18-64 with Disabilities			241,640	6.19%
age 65+ with Disabilities			174,002	4.46%

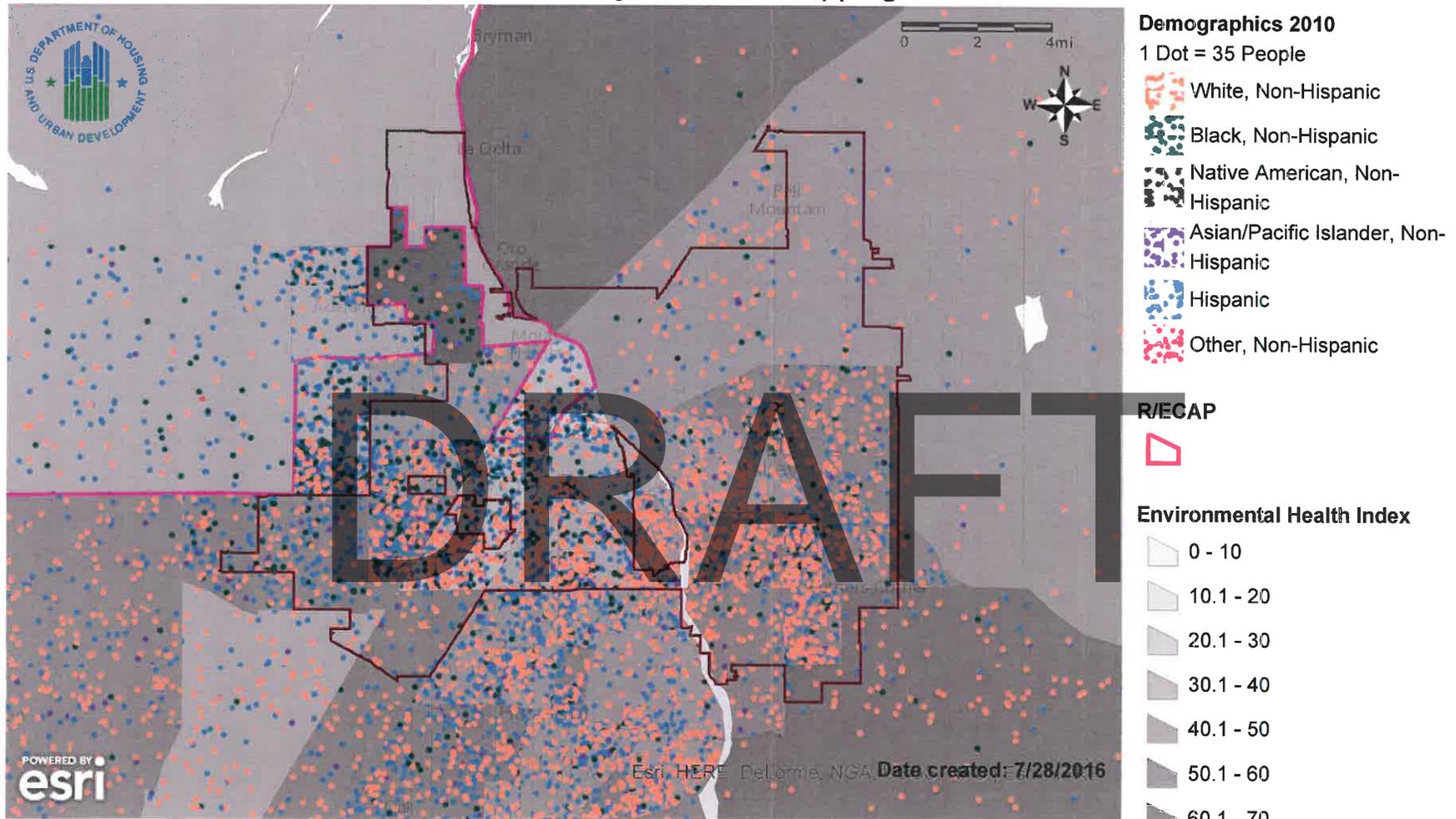
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Note 2: Data Sources: ACS

Note 3: Refer to the [Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\)](http://www.hudexchange.info).

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### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



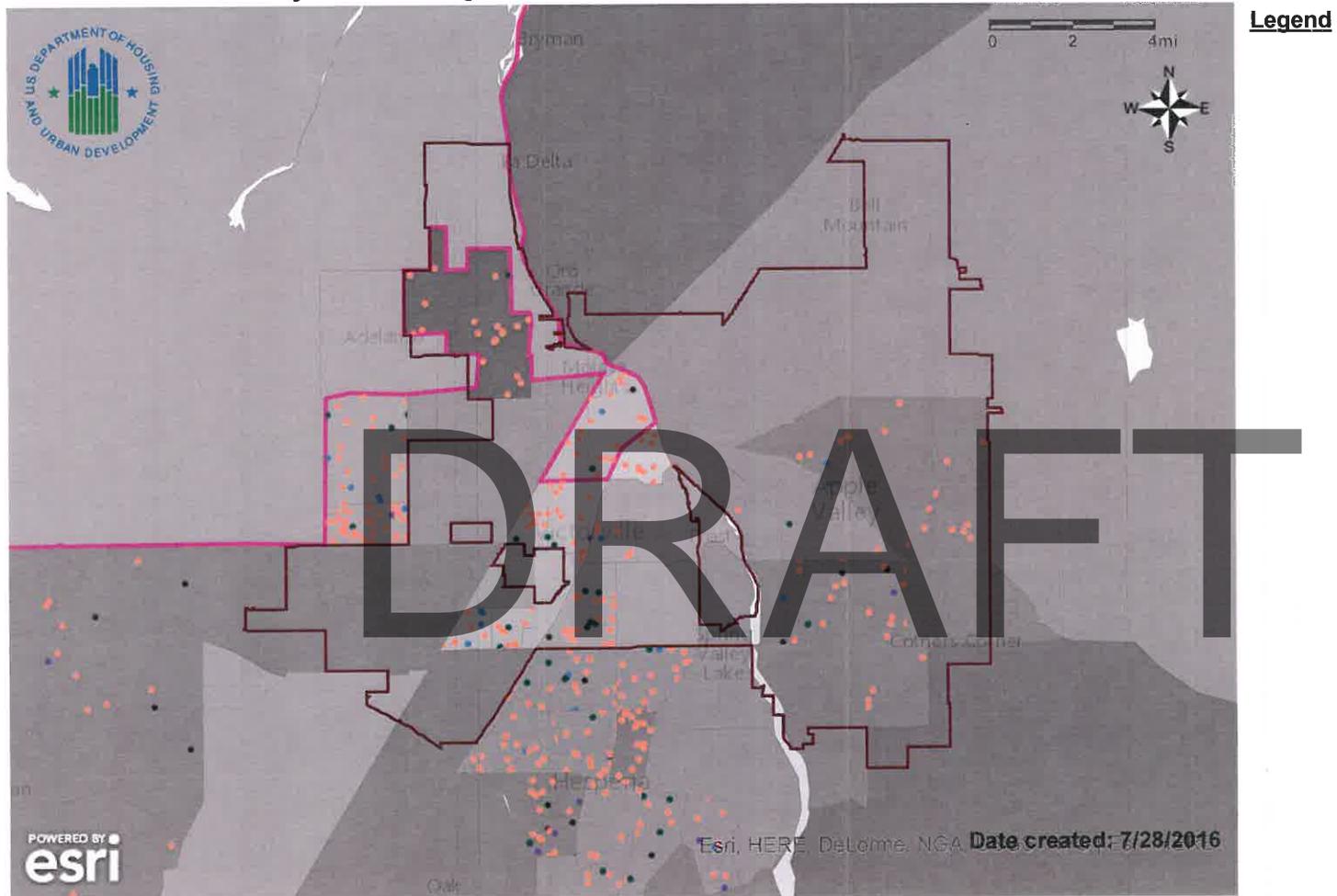
**Name:** Map 15 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



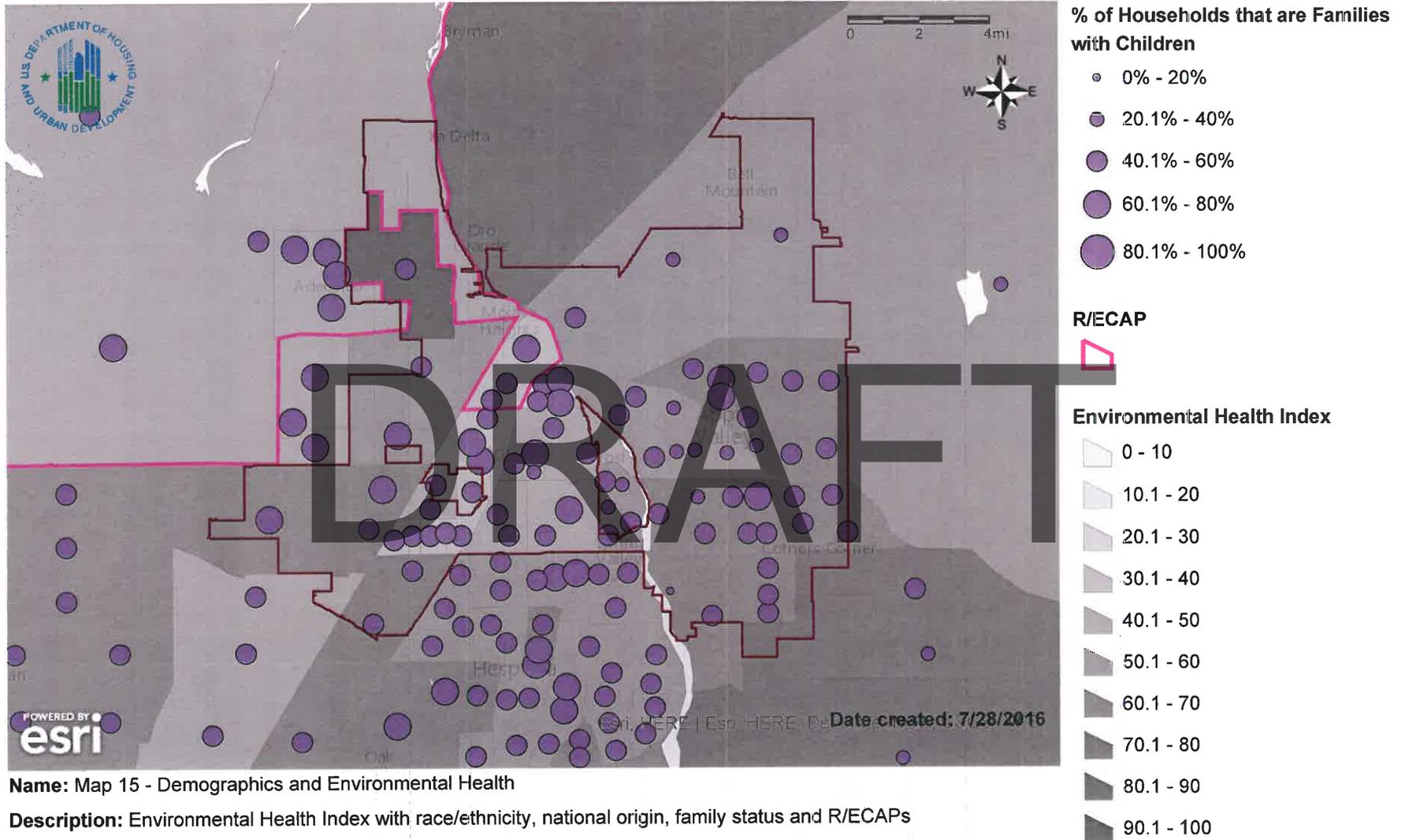
**Name:** Map 15 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 15 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

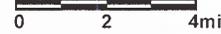
**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

**Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category**

<b>(Apple Valley, CA HOME Consortium) Jurisdiction</b>	<b>People with a Disability*</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Public Housing		
Project-Based Section 8	5	2.54%
Other Multifamily		
HCV Program		
<b>(Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CBSA) Region</b>		
Public Housing	189	11.67%
Project-Based Section 8	630	10.36%
Other Multifamily	98	4.80%
HCV Program	4,478	27.11%
<p>Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details <a href="http://www.hudexchange.info">www.hudexchange.info</a>.</p>		

# HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



### Disability

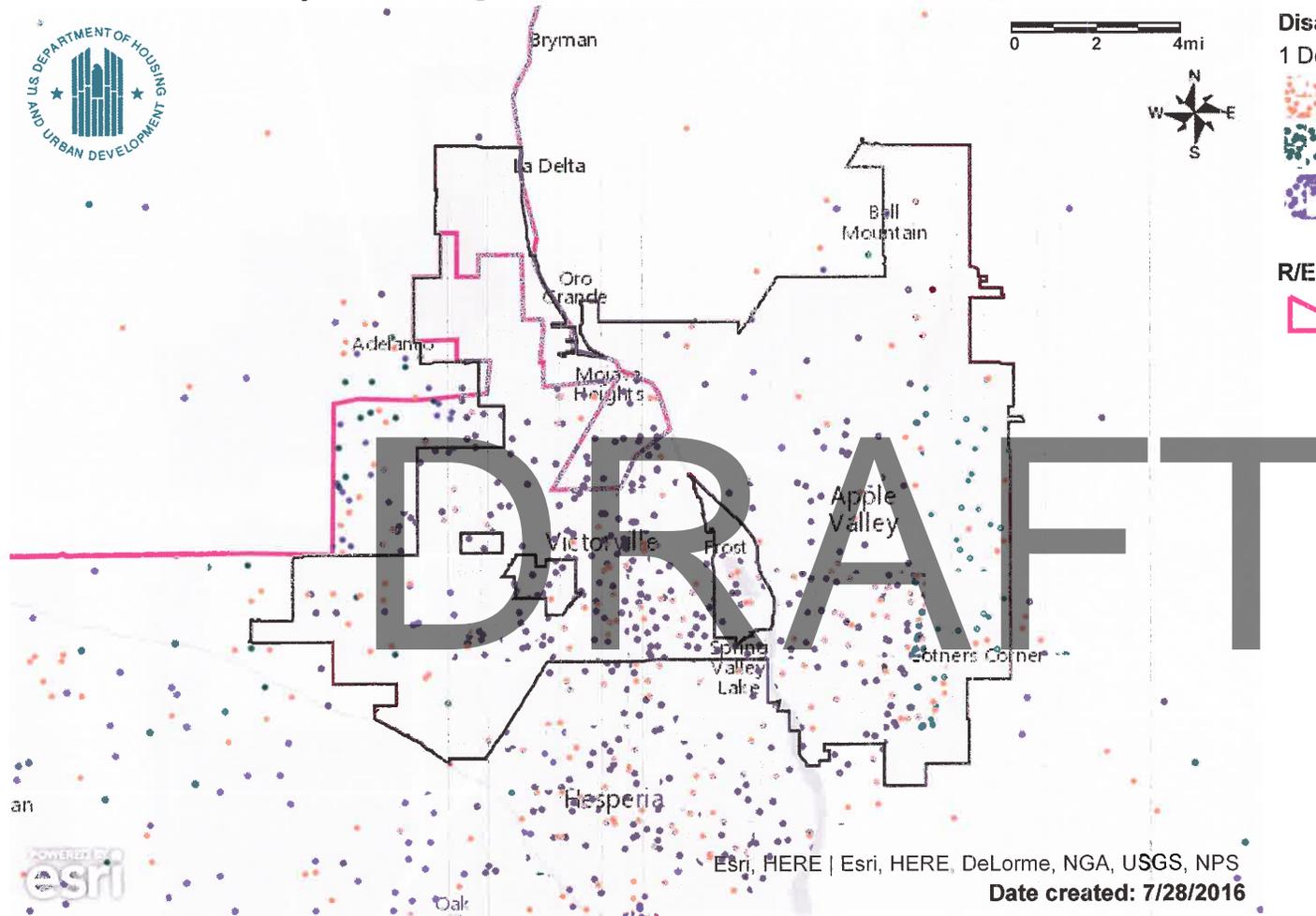
1 Dot = 35 People

Hearing Disability

Vision Disability

Cognitive Disability

### R/ECAP



Esri, HERE | Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS, NPS

Date created: 7/28/2016

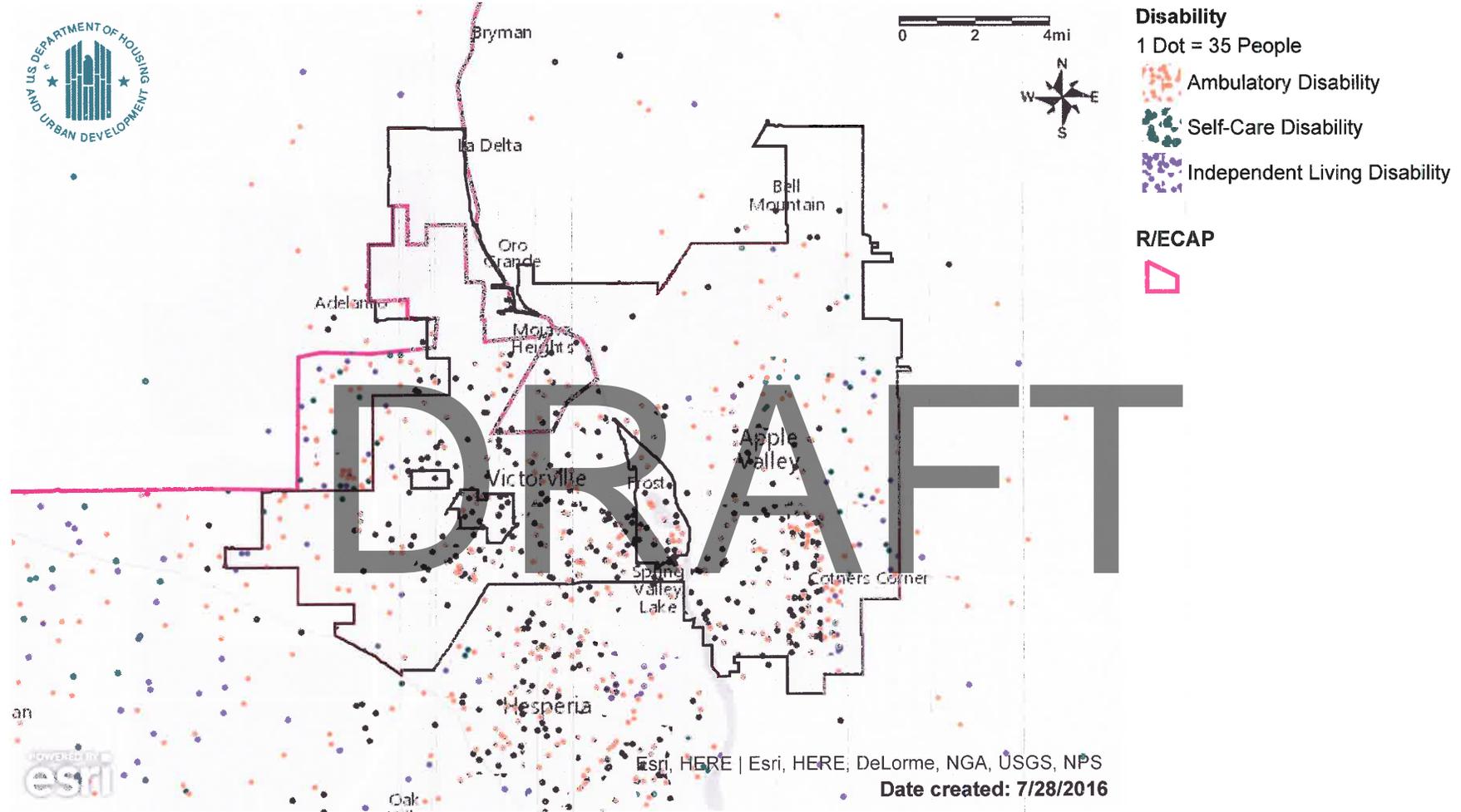
**Name:** Map 16 - Disability by Type

**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 16 - Disability by Type

**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Apple Valley (HOME Consortium)

**Region:** Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA

