

- 1. Our argument in brief
- 2. A whirlwind history of location affordability
- 3. A (faster still) overview of Fair Housing
- 4. Our data
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- Tremoulet, Andrée, Ryan J. Dann, and Arlie Adkins. 2016. "Moving to Location Affordability? Housing Choice Vouchers and Residential Relocation in the Portland, Oregon Region." *Housing Policy Debate* 26(4-5), 692-713.





- **Tegeler, Philip** and **Hanna Chouest**. 2010. "The 'Housing + Transportation Index' and Fair Housing." *Poverty & Race*, 19(4), 13–14.
- Tegeler, Philip and Scott Bernstein. 2013.

  "Counterpoint: the 'Housing + Transportation Index' and Fair Housing." In Tighe, J. Rosie and Elizabeth Mueller, (Eds.), The Affordable Housing Reader. New York: Routledge.

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"A week's wages for a month's rent"

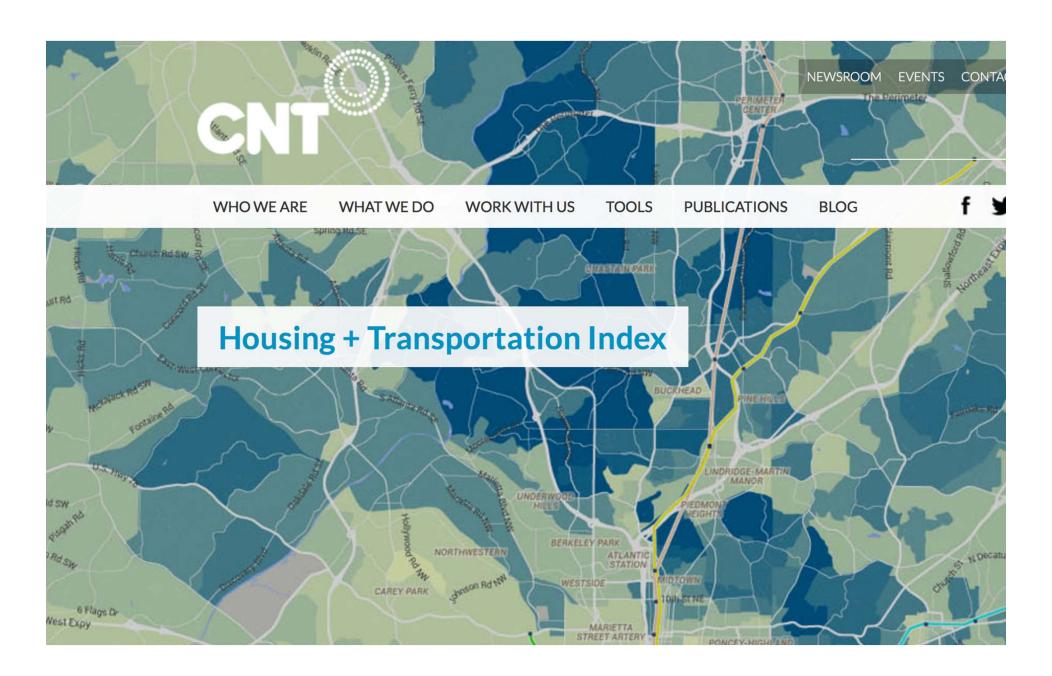
"A week's wages for a month's rent" (rent < 25% of income)

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... formalized by HUD in 1969 ...

# "A week's wages for a month's rent" (rent < 25% of income)

... formalized by HUD in 1969 ... Then revised to 30% in 1983.





$$H + T Index = \frac{Housing \ Costs + Transportation \ Costs}{Income}$$



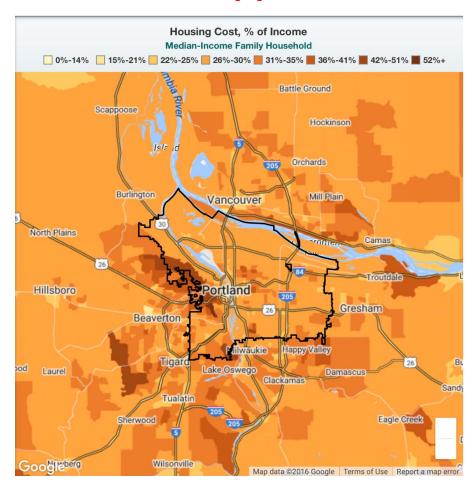




#### **Location Affordability Index (LAI)**

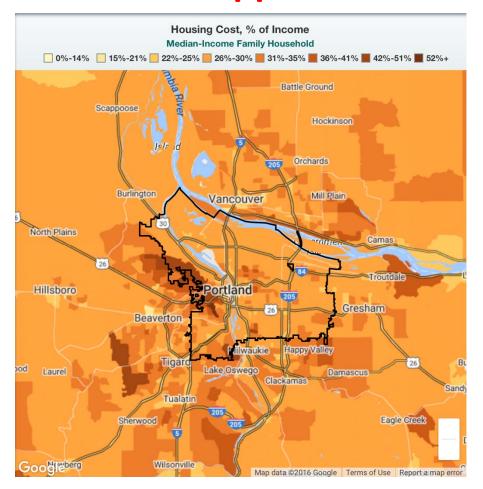
### Location Affordability Index (LAI) adopted by HUD in 2014

"H"

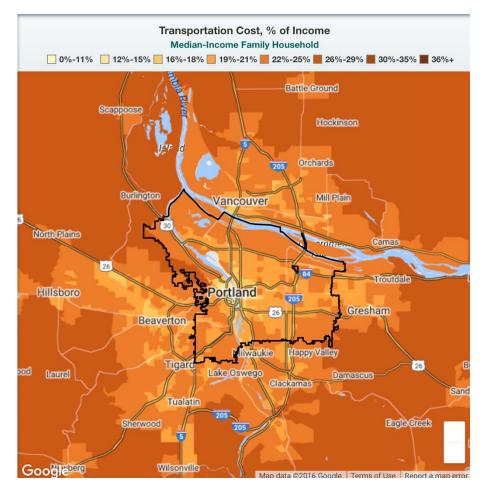


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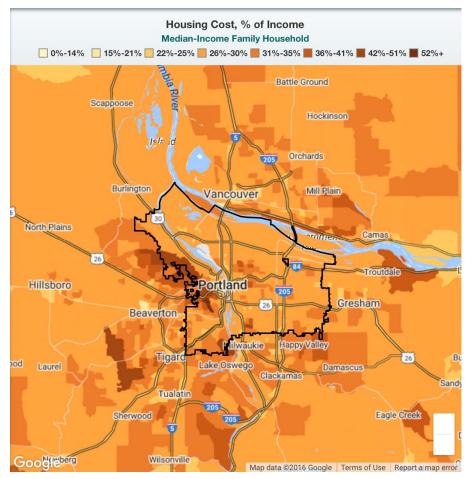


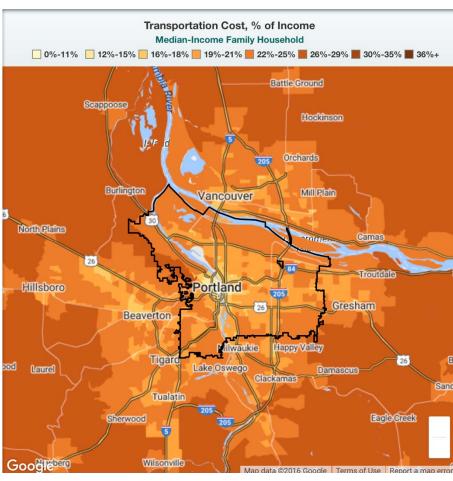
#### "T"



### Location Affordability Index (LAI) adopted by HUD in 2014

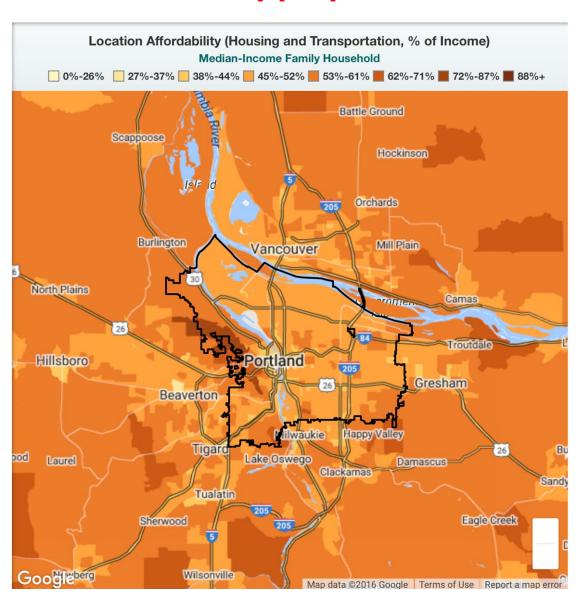
"H" + "T"





#### **Location Affordability Index (LAI)**

#### "H+T"



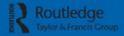
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### Housing Policy Debate



Thomas W. Sanchez, Editor



The Location Efficient Mortgage (LEM)

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Unveiled in 2006 ...

The Location Efficient Mortgage (LEM)

Unveiled in 2006 ... but ended in 2008.

# Now ready for prime time in affordable rental housing policy







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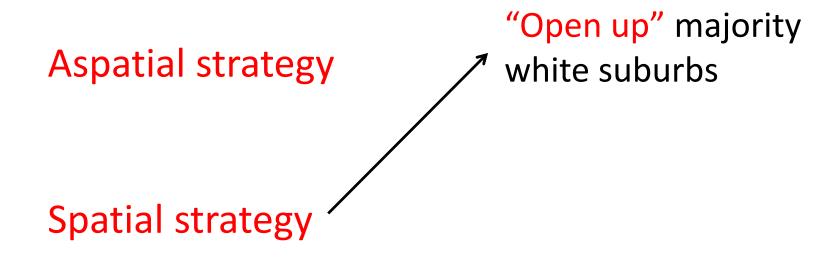


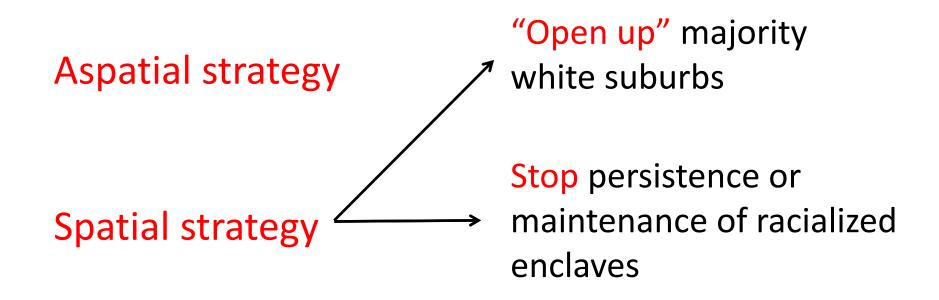
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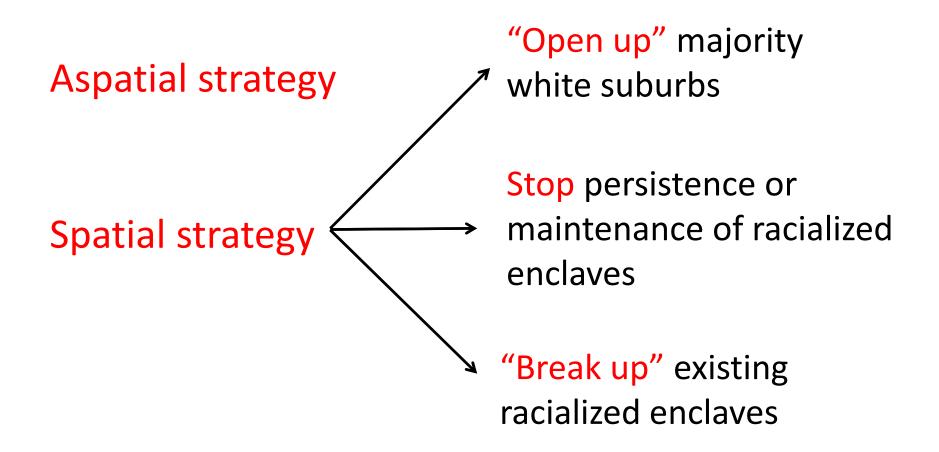
Aspatial strategy

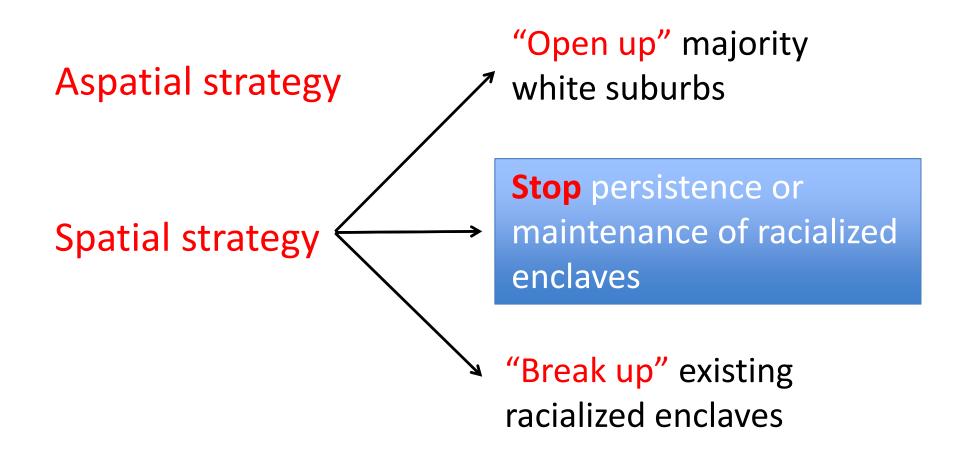
Aspatial strategy

Spatial strategy









The [H+T] index is inappropriate as a tool for siting new low income family housing.

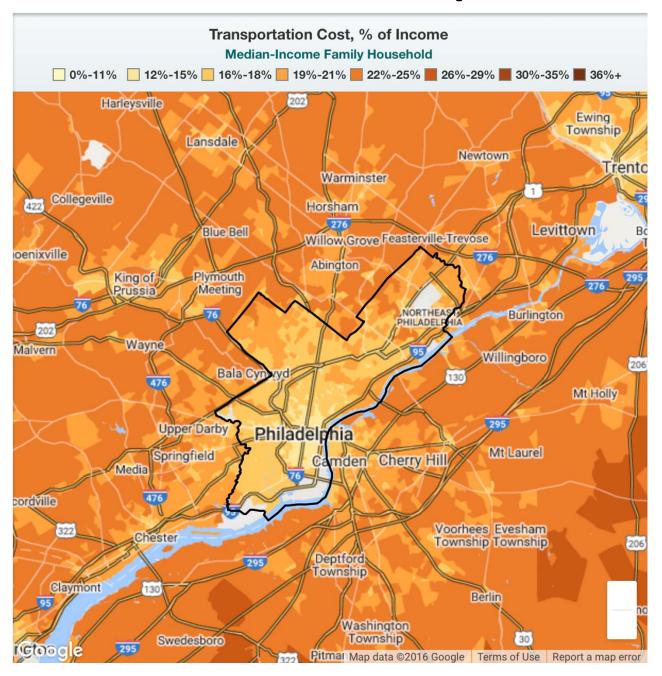
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"The [H+T] index is inappropriate as a tool for siting new low income family housing. To be fair, CNT has indicated that it intends the index to be consistent with fair housing goals, but without a strong fair housing overlay, the index has the potential to (once again) steer low income families into more segregated, higher poverty neighborhoods." (p. 1)

### "T" in Philadelphia



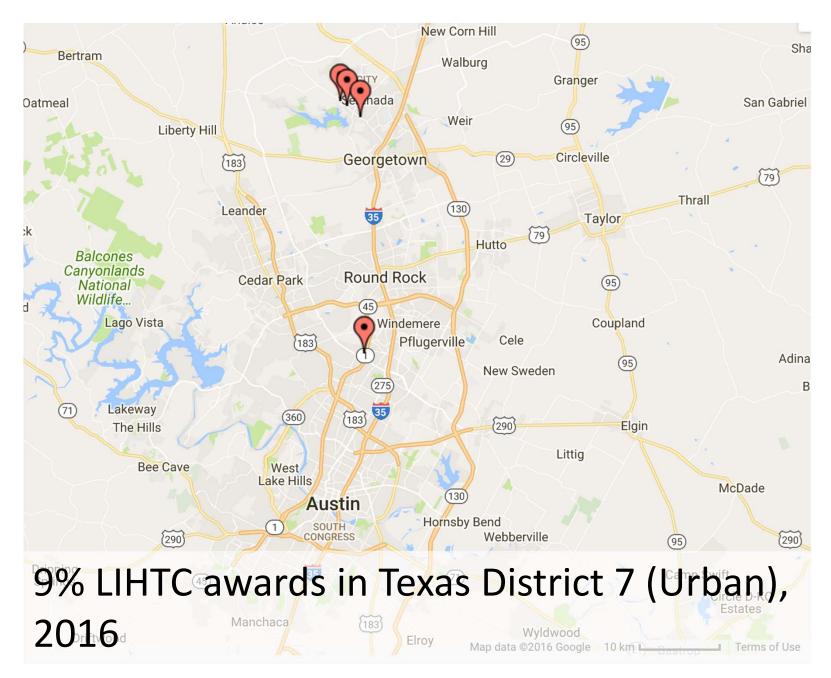
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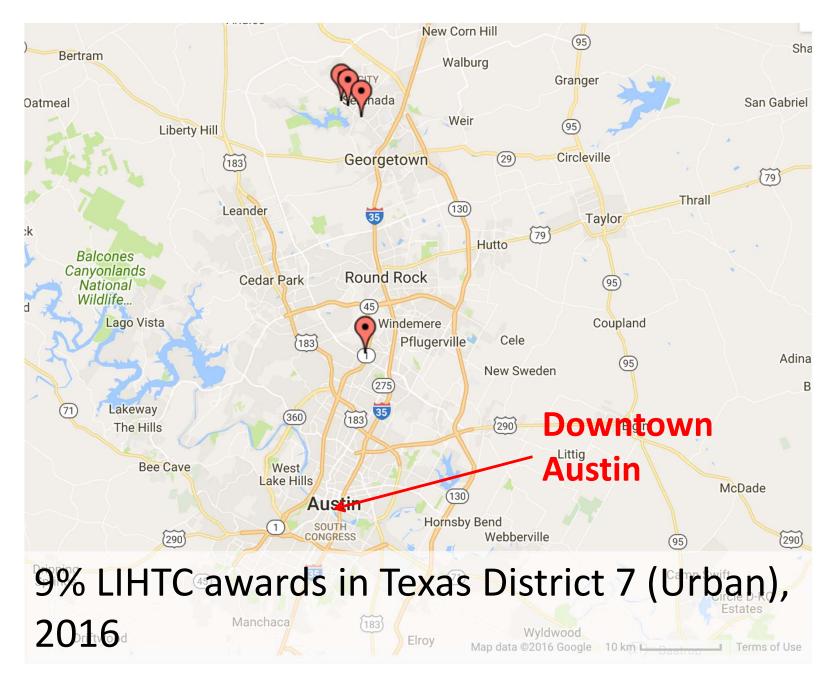
- Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) rule formalized by HUD
- Disparate impact legal theory validated by the Supreme Court Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs v. Inclusive Communities Project, Inc.

### A drastic shift in Texas' QAP as a result

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## Our research question

Is incorporating location affordability into the siting of new subsidized housing projects likely to steer such developments into predominantly Black and Hispanic neighborhoods?

 H+T Affordability Index dataset (from Center for Neighborhood Technology)

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n = 66,256 (census tracts)

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- National Housing Preservation
   Database: LIHTC units placed in service by year and by census tract

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- Decennial Census (2000, 2010) and American Community Survey (2012-2016)

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Race	Transportation Cost	Region		
	Quintile	USA (overall sample)	Top 25 MSAs	
	1	13%	13%	
	2	18%	14.%	
Share White	3	21%	18%	
	4	24%	25%	
	5	24%	30%	
	Total for Whites	100%	100%	
Share Black	1	27%	27%	
	2	20%	25%	
	3	21%	23%	
	4	17%	15%	
	5	14%	10%	
	<b>Total for Blacks</b>	100%	100%	
Share Latino	1	27%	22%	
	2	23%	24%	
	3	21%	22%	
	4	16%	18%	
	5	14%	13%	
	Total for Hispanics	100%	100%	

Race	<b>Housing Cost</b>	Location	
	Quintile	USA (overall sample)	Top 25 MSAs
	1	11%	9%
Chave non	2	18%	15%
Share non-	3	22%	20%
Hispanic White	4	24%	25%
	5	24%	30%
	1	33%	34%
	2	24%	24%
Share Black	3	18%	19%
	4	15%	15%
	5	10%	8%
Share Hispanic	1	23%	29%
	2	22%	25%
	3	20%	21%
	4	18%	16%
	5	17%	10%

	Transportation Cost Quintile	Region	
		USA (overall sample)	Top 25 MSAs
Share of LIHTC Units	1	34%	46%
	2	23%	23%
	3	18%	15%
	4	14%	10%
	5	11%	6%

### **DV: Transportation Costs (Tract-Level)**

		Base Model	With MSA fixed effect	Top 25 MSAs w/ MSA fixed effect
Intercept	Estimate	25.423***	32.592***	25.328***
	Standard Error	0.034	0.043	0.113
Percent NH	Estimate	-5.544***	-4.499***	-5.079***
Black	Standard Error	0.107	0.067	0.095
Percent	Estimate	-5.874***	-4.667***	-4.662***
Hispanic	Standard Error	0.109	0.082	0.102
	Sample Size	66,256	66,256	27,517
	R2	0.070	0.714	0.597
*** p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.1				

#### **DV:** # of LIHTC Units in a Tract

		Base Model	With MSA fixed effect	Top 25 MSAs w/ MSA fixed effect
Intercept	Estimate	13.288***	11.482***	23.316***
	Standard Error	0.538	1.201	4.059
Percent Black	Estimate	87.380***	97.332***	105.928***
	Standard Error	1.683	1.868	3.397
Percent	Estimate	44.845***	60.471***	61.988***
Hispanic	Standard Error	1.716	2.287	3.665
	Sample Size	66,256	66,256	27,517
	R2	0.045	0.065	0.054
*** p<0.01, **	p<0.05, *p<0.1			

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- Statewide QAPs tougher (but NYC and Chicago do their own)
- Within QAPs—make applicants analyze FH implications
- Do state-level FH analysis before adding LA to QAPs
- Require incentives/TDMs for projects in high-opp (and high "T") areas