

<b>REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION</b> CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CERTIFICATE NUMBER (FOR COMPTROLLER'S USE ONLY)
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TO: CITY COUNCIL	FROM (ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT): Economic Development	DATE: 7/7/2015
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SUBJECT: Informational Update for PS&LN on the City's Geographic Targeting Initiative for the Community Development Block Grant Program

PRIMARY CONTACT (NAME, PHONE): Michele Marano, 619-236-6381 / MS 56D	SECONDARY CONTACT (NAME, PHONE): Sima Thakkar, 619-236-5902 / MS 56D
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**COMPLETE FOR ACCOUNTING PURPOSES**

FUND					
FUNCTIONAL AREA					
COST CENTER					
GENERAL LEDGER ACCT					
WBS OR INTERNAL ORDER					
CAPITAL PROJECT No.					
AMOUNT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



FUND					
FUNCTIONAL AREA					
COST CENTER					
GENERAL LEDGER ACCT					
WBS OR INTERNAL ORDER					
CAPITAL PROJECT No.					
AMOUNT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

COST SUMMARY (IF APPLICABLE): N/A

**ROUTING AND APPROVALS**

CONTRIBUTORS/REVIEWERS:	APPROVING AUTHORITY	APPROVAL SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED
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	DEPUTY CHIEF		
	COO		
	CITY ATTORNEY	Reid, Michael T.	
	COUNCIL PRESIDENTS OFFICE		

PREPARATION OF:     RESOLUTIONS     ORDINANCE(S)     AGREEMENT(S)     DEED(S)

No Action Requested - Informational Only for PS&LN

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:  
This is an informational item regarding the City's Geographic Targeting Initiative for the Community Development Block Grant Program - no recommendation or action is required.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS (REFER TO A.R. 3.20 FOR INFORMATION ON COMPLETING THIS SECTION)**

COUNCIL DISTRICT(S):	All
COMMUNITY AREA(S):	Citywide

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:	N/A
CITY CLERK INSTRUCTIONS:	N/A

**COUNCIL ACTION**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET**  
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DATE: 7/7/2015

ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT: Economic Development

SUBJECT: Informational Update for PS&LN on the City's Geographic Targeting Initiative for the Community Development Block Grant Program

COUNCIL DISTRICT(S): All

CONTACT/PHONE NUMBER: Michele Marano/619-236-6381 / MS 56D

**DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF ITEM:**

Informational Update for PS&LN on the City's Geographic Targeting Initiative for the Community Development Block Grant Program

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:**

This is an informational item regarding the City's Geographic Targeting Initiative for the Community Development Block Grant Program - no recommendation or action is required.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF ITEM BACKGROUND:**

The City of San Diego (City) is an entitlement jurisdiction that receives federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to invest in local communities. The City's Economic Development Department is responsible for the administration of HUD entitlement grants which includes the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

The CDBG Program aims to develop viable communities through the provision of safe and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate income (LMI) persons.

On April 28, 2014 the City Council approved the City's Fiscal Year 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for HUD Programs (Con Plan), which outlines high priority goals and a Strategic Plan for allocating and leveraging resources. One action item outlined in the Strategic Plan, involves creating and implementing a Geographic Targeting process as a way to help stabilize and improve neighborhoods by directing the investment of HUD resources.

As outlined in the Con Plan, Economic Development staff began working on the Geographic Targeting Initiative by convening a group of practitioners with expertise in areas such as data analysis, community indicators, demography, geographic analysis, and/or programs and grants administration to advise the City on methodologies for identifying underserved areas. The working group included representatives from the Consolidated Plan Advisory Board (CPAB), San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), Planning Department, Community Planners Committee (CPC), and San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation. The working group met four (4) times from October (2014) to April (2015) to:

1. Identify and review available data to use for geographic targeting
2. Provide feedback on community indicators to be used
3. Assist in creating a methodology to analyze indicators

#### 4. Review and provide feedback on the data analysis, mapping and recommendations

Baseline geography was established using HUD's 2010 qualified low and moderate income summary data which identifies census block groups in which 51% or greater of households reported incomes at or below 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI) for the City of San Diego. The City contains 363 block groups that qualify for assistance, using the above standard. The data was further evaluated for block groups containing 51% or greater of households with incomes at or below 50% of AMI, which yielded 138 block groups. The geographic analysis proceeded using the 138 block groups as a starting geography.

Next, a review of available data resources and potential indicators was conducted. Over one hundred potential indicators, from a variety of sources, were considered for inclusion and various combinations were analyzed to further assess community need. Six (6) indicators were ultimately chosen to produce a snapshot of conditions. The six indicators are:

1. Poverty
2. Rent Burden
3. Severe Overcrowding
4. Unemployment
5. Violent Crime
6. Sidewalk Coverage

For each indicator, all 138 block groups were ranked, scored and mapped, resulting in six individual maps. The six maps were then combined into one comprehensive composite map which displays the various levels of need based on the six indicators.

Further detail on each indicator, data sources used, analysis conducted and maps produced is available in Attachment A, DRAFT Geographic Targeting Summary of Findings.

Based on the results of Geographic Targeting analysis, staff recommends utilizing the existing boundaries of the following Community Planning Areas (CPAs) with the highest identified needs because they are recognizable and contain contiguous areas:

1. Barrio Logan
2. City Heights
3. Encanto Neighborhoods
4. Linda Vista
5. San Ysidro
6. Southeastern San Diego

The Draft Geographic Targeting Summary of Findings and recommendations were presented at the June 10, 2015 public meeting of CPAB and the Community Planners Committee (CPC) meeting on June 23, 2015 for feedback. An Ad Hoc committee of CPAB members will be reviewing the steps needed to incorporate the Geographic Targeting recommendations into the CPAB Scoring Criteria for FY 2017 Request for Proposals.

Additionally, staff has reached out to each of the six Community Planning Groups associated with the Planning Areas identified above for review and feedback.

**CITY STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL(S)/OBJECTIVE(S):**

Goal # 3: Create and sustain a resilient and economically prosperous City

Objective # 1: Create dynamic neighborhoods that incorporate mobility, connectivity, and sustainability

Goal #3: Create and sustain a resilient and economically prosperous City

Objective #3: Diversify and grow the local economy

**FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS:** None

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CONTRACTING INFORMATION (IF APPLICABLE):** N/A

**PREVIOUS COUNCIL and/or COMMITTEE ACTION** (describe any changes made to the item from what was presented at committee):

The City Council, via resolution R-308904 dated April 30, 2014, approved the City of San Diego's Fiscal Year 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan (Con Plan). The Con Plan introduced Geographic Targeting as a Strategic Action for Year 1 (FY 2015) of the plan.

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH EFFORTS:**

Economic Development staff formed a working group of practitioners to develop a sustainable approach to geographic targeting. This group included representatives from the City's Consolidated Plan Advisory Board (CPAB), Planning Department and Community Planners Committee (CPC), nonprofit agencies, geographers, researchers, and planners. The group met four (4) times within a six-month period to identify geographic and implementation parameters, approve data sources and analytical methodology, and review draft materials.

A total of three (3) presentations were given by Economic Development staff to update the Consolidated Plan Advisory Board and public on the initiative. The meetings were held on October 8, 2014; November 12, 2014; and June 10, 2015..

An informational item was presented to the Community Planners Committee on June 23, 2015 to solicit feedback.

Presentations will be made to various Community Planning Groups during the months of July, August and September.

**KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECTED IMPACTS:**

Key stakeholders include low- and moderate-income (LMI) individuals and households; those presumed by HUD to be principally LMI (abused children, battered spouses, elderly persons,

severely disabled adults, homeless persons, illiterate adults, persons living with AIDS and migrant farm workers), community-based organizations and the community at large.

Moreno, Lydia

Originating Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Chief/Chief Operating Officer

# The City of San Diego

## Geographic Targeting Summary of Findings



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was made possible through contributions of many individuals and organizations. A number of experts generously gave their time to participate in meetings and provide comments on the drafts of the document. The City of San Diego HUD Programs Administration (HPA) Office would like to thank everyone who contributed to this effort.

Special acknowledgement to the Geographic Targeting Advisory Group members, including:

Erika Balakian, Manager of Data Effectiveness and Continuous Improvement, United Way of San Diego County

Valerie Brown, Board Member, City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Advisory Board

Colleen Clementson, Principal Planner, San Diego Association of Governments

Michael Combs, Research Manager, San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation

Tait Galloway, Principal Planner, City of San Diego Planning Department

Vicki Granowitz, Chair, City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Advisory Board

Michael Klein, Information Systems Analyst IV, City of San Diego Planning Department

Joe LaCava, Chair, City of San Diego Community Planners Committee

Kenneth Malbrough, Vice Chair, City of San Diego Consolidated Plan Advisory Board

Tina Ngo-Bartel, Research Director, San Diego Workforce Partnership

We would like to recognize the following key contributors:

David Krysl, Project Management Intern, City of San Diego Economic Development Department

Karlo Orque, Project Management/GIS Intern, City of San Diego Economic Development Department

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## INTRODUCTION

Geographic Targeting is a way for the City to help stabilize and improve communities by directing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program funds, including capital improvement, economic development, and community services, to specific areas identified by analysis. The City of San Diego FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Programs identified Geographic Targeting in a list of strategic actions recommended to achieve the goals within the Con Plan. The City will assess and identify the highest priority needs and areas through Geographic Targeting. These areas may experience higher unemployment, lower income levels, and other such economic and demographic indicators that demonstrate a higher level of need than surrounding areas. The analysis would also take into account existing conditions like housing stock, public infrastructure, and community facilities. While the CDBG Program is primarily intended to serve individuals and areas that are low to moderate income as defined by HUD, the City's Geographic Targeting strategy will use data to create impact in geographic areas with the most need.

As outlined in the Con Plan, HPA formed a working group of practitioners to develop a sustainable approach to geographic targeting by:

1. Convening a group of practitioners with expertise in areas such as data analysis, community indicators, demography, geographic analysis, and/or programs and grants administration to advise the City on the most effective methodologies for a sustainable approach to geographic targeting.
2. Identifying accessible, readily available, and recurring data that focus on smaller geographic areas (such as census tracts and/or census block groups).
3. Provide opportunity for public participation throughout the process.

The ultimate goal of this Geographic Targeting exercise is twofold:

1. Target resources to areas of need.
2. Promote collaboration of efforts to create and sustain economically prosperous neighborhoods.

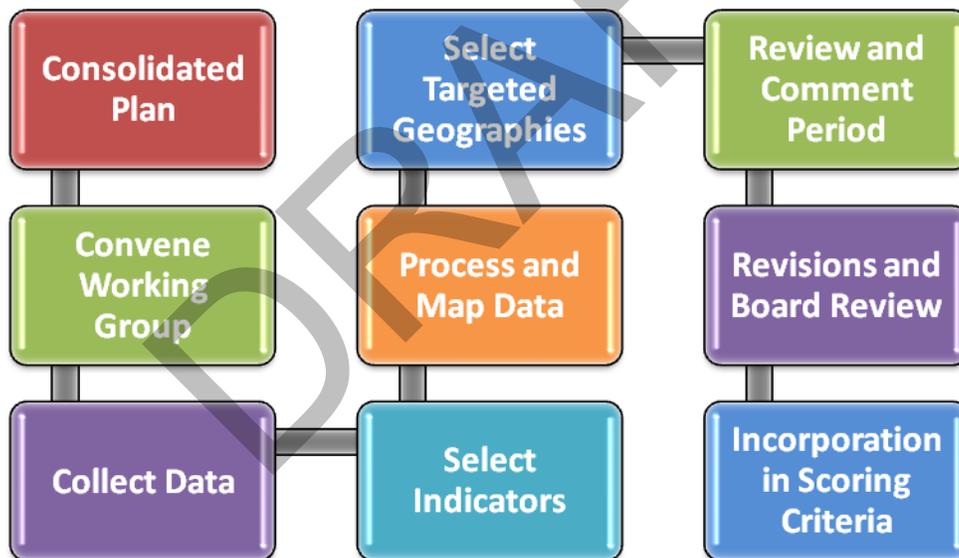
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### BACKGROUND

The City of San Diego (City) is an entitlement jurisdiction that receives federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to invest in local communities. The City's Economic Development Department is responsible for the administration of HUD entitlement grants, including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, which provides the City with resources to address a wide range of community development needs.

The CDBG Program aims to develop viable communities through the provision of safe and affordable housing, a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons. Since 1995 the City of San Diego's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement allocation has decreased by 42% from roughly \$19.5 million in 1995 to \$11.4 million in 2013. The City recognizes the need to ensure investments of federal resources are used to maximize impact.

Figure 1 - Geographic Targeting Workflow



## METHODOLOGY

### 1. Convening the Working Group

As prescribed by the Consolidated Plan, City staff reached out to local experts in order to form a working group to help guide the process. The group consisted of representatives from the Consolidated Plan Advisory Board (CPAB), the City of San Diego's Planning Department, nonprofit agencies, geographers, technicians, and planners. The working group met throughout the process in order to set priorities, identify geographic and implementation parameters, approve data sources and analytical methodology, and review draft materials, including statistical analyses and maps.

### 2. Data Selection and Geography

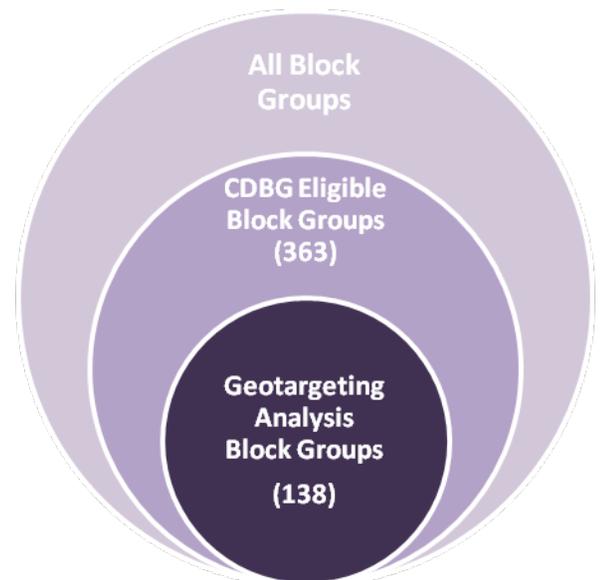
Community data is monitored and archived in a number of methods, primarily by government agencies. These methods vary widely in the level of geography used to create records. Geographic levels include County, City, Zip Code, Census Tract, Census Block Group, and Census Block. Generally, as the size of the geographic unit is reduced, the frequency and reliability of the data collected is also reduced.

Fulfilling the need to for "accessible, readily available, and recurring data", the bulk of the data used was sourced from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the SANDAG Healthy Communities Atlas. Both sources offered up-to date, reliable data that was available at the appropriate census block group level.

#### 2-1. Starting Point

The city of San Diego, as a HUD entitlement jurisdiction, contains 363 census block groups that are designated as eligible for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) assistance. Of these block groups, income is the single most significant indicator of community need. A strong positive correlation exists between indicators of low household income and a wide variety of other social, communal, and individual social problems. For this reason, along with time and staff constraints, only block groups with greater than 50 percent of households reporting low income, defined as earning less than half of Area Median Income (AMI), were selected as a starting point for analysis. This initial geography selection of 138 block groups emulates HUD's own criteria that 51 percent or greater of area households must be low or moderate income to be eligible for CDBG funding.

Figure 2 – Block Group Selection



## 2-2. Mapping Indicators of Need

The purpose of this exercise is to identify the areas with the City that are *most* in need. To accomplish this, all 138 block groups were ranked for each indicator, (1-138). Rankings were then sorted into five quantiles (quintiles) and mapped. The composite map (otherwise known as the Geographic Targeting Areas of Need map) normalizes these ranked scores (1-10) to compile final scores for each block group. Ranking block groups into only five scoring categories has two drawbacks. First, it eliminates some amount of nuance in making distinctions between block groups. More importantly, it sometimes asserts distinctions between block groups more strongly than the statistical reality. For example, the actual difference in score between a block group receiving a 'four' ranking and a 'five' ranking may be very small in terms of the original data collected. One block group may have a median household income of only a few dollars less than its neighbor but because of the ranking system it receives a score of 'five' and the neighbor a score of 'four'. Although this was an observable effect of the process, it was infrequent and not severe enough to reduce the integrity of the exercise. Compensating for the effect would require the introduction of statistical modeling that would greatly increase complexity and yield only small gains in accuracy. The process described above was deliberately chosen for its simplicity and transparency over other proposed methodologies.

## 3. Final Indicators

Over one hundred potential indicators were considered for inclusion and various combinations were analyzed to gain a comprehensive perspective of community need. The above mentioned criteria were also considered in order to ensure that the data used would continue to be readily available and reliable in the future, regardless of unforeseen constraints.

Although the data were sourced from only two agencies, there was a wealth of information available. Categories of available data included (but were not limited to): educational attainment, demographic, socioeconomic, income and poverty, transportation, public health, crime, and land use. Six indicators of community need were selected. They were strategically chosen to concisely provide the greatest amount of insight into the need of San Diego's low-income communities, while simultaneously taking into account the stated goals of funding assistance provided. The final indicators selected as criteria for geographic targeting include:

1. **Poverty** - As measured by the federal poverty line
2. **Rent Burden** – Expending over 30% of household income on housing
3. **Severe Overcrowding** – Greater than 1.51 persons per room (PPR)
4. **Unemployment** – Persons 16 years of age or older, without a job, who were seeking employment
5. **Violent Crime** – Annual incidence of robbery, homicide, rape, and assault per 1,000 residents
6. **Sidewalk Coverage** – Sidewalk infrastructure along established road networks

#### **4. Public Participation**

As outlined in the Con Plan, City staff will conduct public meetings to solicit feedback on the geographic targeting tool. These meetings may include:

- Consolidated Plan Advisory Group (CPAB)
- Community Planners Committee (CPC)
- Public Safety & Livable Neighborhoods (PS&LN) Committee
- Others

Public input from the community will be received and recorded as public record and contributions and concerns will be addressed as needed.

#### **5. Recommendations**

Based on an analysis of the above indicators, the following recommendations for final designation of Geographically Targeted Areas are being put forward.

a. Areas should be based on existing Community Planning Areas (CPA). Using CPA boundaries yields several significant advantages over creating new boundaries. These include but are not limited to:

- Pre-existing community infrastructure (Community Planning Groups, Development Corporations, Etc.)
- Conformance of need characteristics with CPA boundaries – dimensions of need have a strong tendency to express themselves through their respective communities, making differentiation between communities easily identifiable
- Reliable and readily accessible community information in the form of Community Plan Updates
- Ease of reference and recognition
- Avoiding the creation of competing or arbitrary boundaries

b. When possible, identified areas of inclusion should be geographically contiguous. The purpose of geographic targeting is to create a small number of focus areas, rather than a large number of 'hot-spots' throughout the City. This is done so the targeted areas can be clearly prioritized and assistance can be strategically leveraged.

### **5-1. Final Geography**

Based on the community need expressed through mapping of the six targeted indicators, as well as the composite maps, six of the City's 52 Community Planning Areas are being recommended for designation as geographically targeted areas.

- Barrio Logan
- City Heights
- Encanto Neighborhoods
- Linda Vista
- San Ysidro
- Southeastern San Diego

### **6. Next Steps**

This draft document will be circulated among the listed Geographic Targeting Advisory Group. The document and comments will be presented to the Consolidated Plan Advisory Board (CPAB) for consideration and public input. Staff will continue to seek public input as listed in Section 4.

DRAFT

## **GEOGRAPHIC TARGETING – AREAS OF NEED**

A vibrant and thriving community presents opportunities that foster successful individuals and families. Yet many communities face challenges of housing instability, concentrated poverty, unemployment, dilapidated infrastructure, neighborhood violence and underperforming schools. These interconnected challenges are often the result of disinvestment in the community or the ineffectiveness of investment. In order to counter such challenges, a place-based strategy (or Geographic Targeting) is necessary to help stabilize and improve communities most in need of development funding assistance.

### **DATA DEFINITION**

There are numerous economic and social indicators that could be used, as well as several methodologies to identify areas of most need. These areas may experience higher unemployment, lower income levels, and other such economic and demographic indicators at rates that demonstrate a higher level of need in contrast to other areas.

Total profile considers the following variables:

1. Poverty – As measure by the federal poverty line
2. Rent Burden – Expending over 30% of household income on housing
3. Severe Overcrowding – Greater than 1.51 persons per room
4. Sidewalk Coverage – Communities that lack sidewalk infrastructure on established road networks
5. Unemployment – Persons 16 years of age or older, without a job, who were seeking employment
6. Violent Crime – Annual incidence of robbery, homicide, rape and assault per 1,000 residents

*NOTE: Community data is monitored and archived in a number of methods, primarily by government agencies. These methods vary widely in the level of geography used to create records. Geographic levels include County, City, Zip Code, Census Tract, Census Block Group and Census Block. Generally, as the size of the geographic unit is reduced, the frequency and reliability of the data collected is also reduced. For the purposes of this effort, the Census Block Group level was determined to be the best combination of geographic scale and data integrity and reliability. Fulfilling the need to for “accessible, readily available, and recurring data”, the bulk of the data used is sourced from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and from the SANDAG Healthy Communities Atlas. Both sources offered up to date, reliable data that was available at the appropriate census block group level.*

### **MAPS**

**Cumulative Score (Citywide):** Displays the cumulative score (a composite score on the scale of 1-10 over all of the variables: poverty, rent burden, sidewalks, crowding, unemployment, and violent crime) for each block group within the City’s majority low-income area. Higher scores should roughly correspond with greater hardship.

**Cumulative Score (Focus Areas):** Displays the cumulative score for each block group in the southern (south of I-8) region within the City’s majority low-income area.

**Cumulative Score – Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide):** Displays the block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of cumulative scores within the City’s majority low-income area.

**Cumulative Score – Top 50% and Top 25% (Focus Areas):** Displays the top 50% and top 25% of block groups in the southern (south of I-8) region—within the City’s majority low-income area—for the cumulative score.

**TOTAL PROFILE DISTRIBUTION:**

The Cumulative Score (Citywide) and Cumulative Score (Focus Areas) maps display 138 block groups separated into five roughly equal classes (quintiles). Each class (quintile) within the City’s majority low-income area contains 27 or 28 block groups. The quintiles are displayed below by the range of cumulative scores.

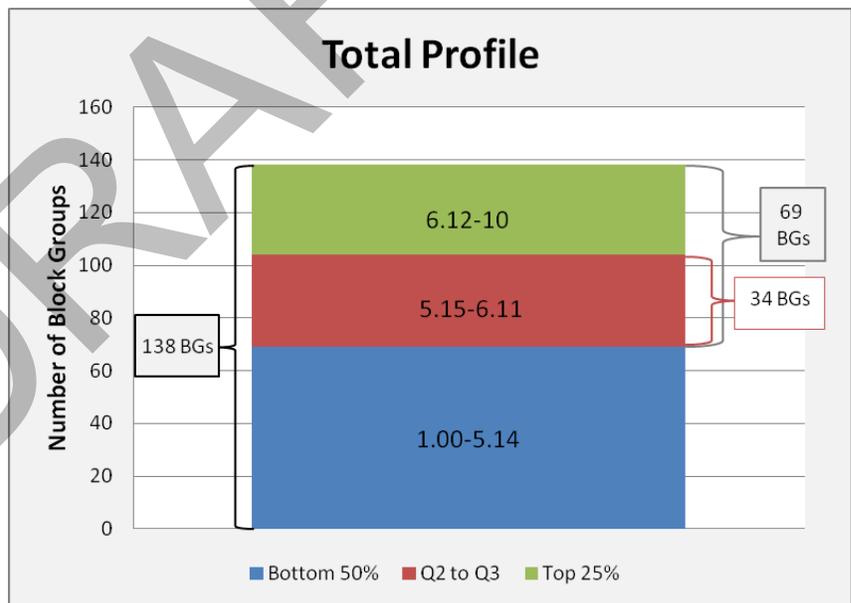
Total Profile (quintiles)
1.00 – 3.31
3.32 – 4.59
4.60 – 5.47
5.48 – 6.29
6.30 – 10.0

*NOTE: The quantile distribution has been rounded to the nearest hundredth which may cause a small shift in the number of block groups per quantile.*

**Total Profile: Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide)**  
Block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of cumulative scores.

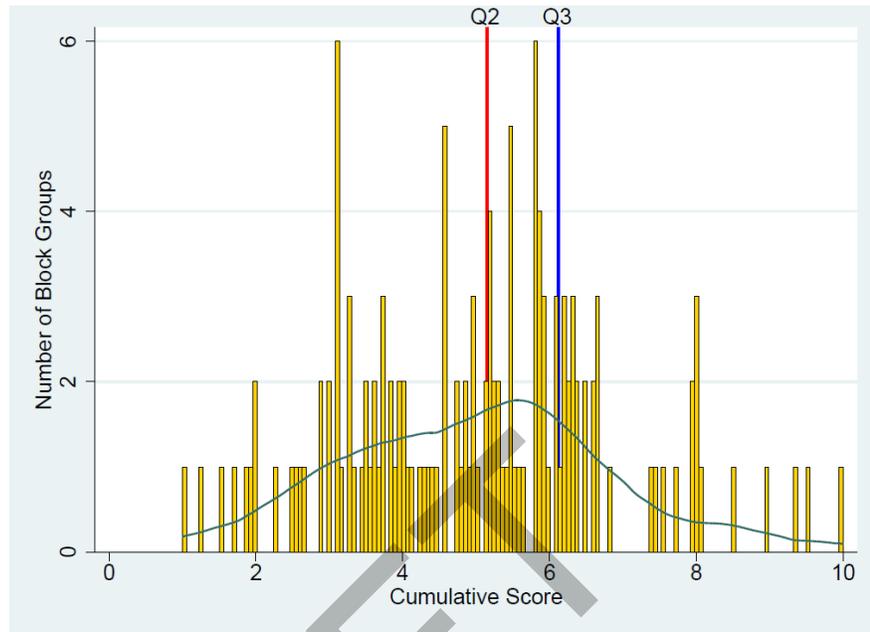
The top half of block groups, numbering 69, report cumulative scores at 5.15 or higher out of 10.

The top quarter of block groups, numbering 35, report cumulative scores at 6.12 or higher out of 10.



## Cumulative Score Distribution by Block Group

The histogram (right) displays the distribution of block groups with regards to cumulative scores. The red and blue lines represent the top half (Q2/median) and top quarter (Q3/third quartile) of the block group distribution, respectively.



The table below lists the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and minimum/maximum cumulative scores for the 138 block groups that were analyzed.

	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D.	Min	Max
<b>Cumulative Score</b>	5.01	5.15	5.46	1.78	1	10

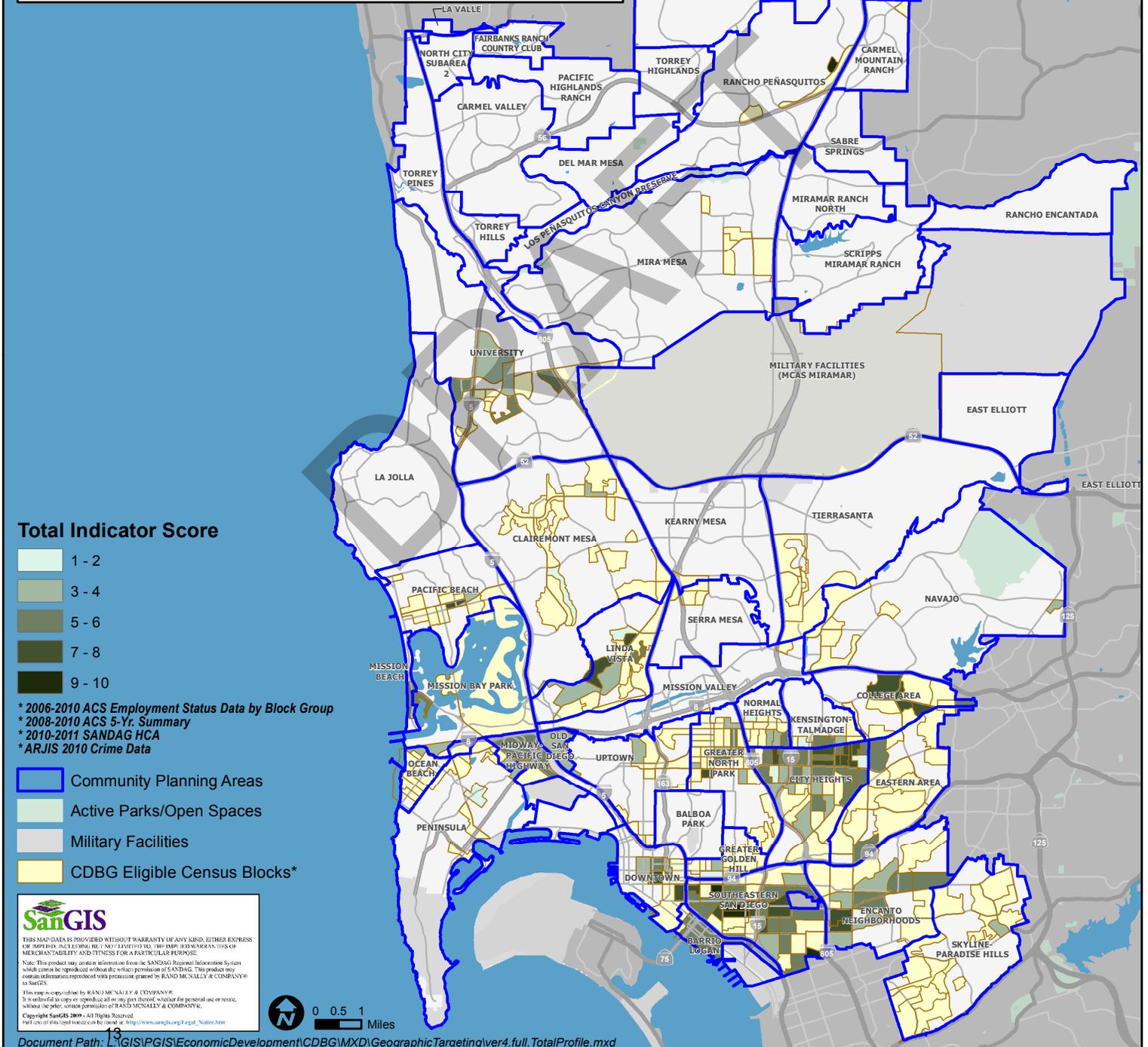
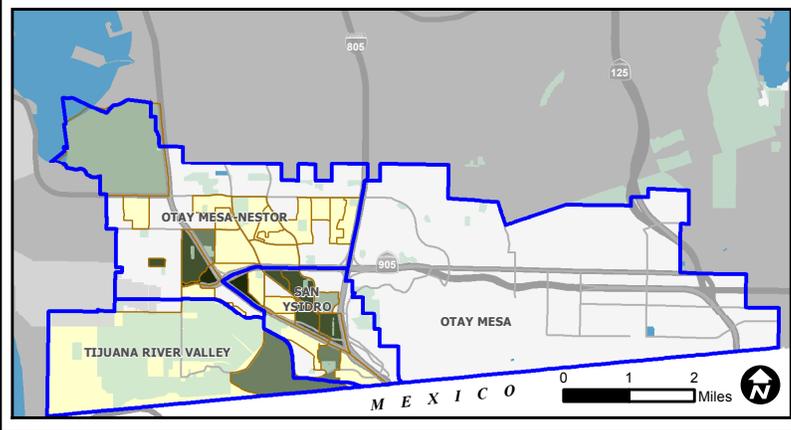
*NOTE: The reported Census Tract, Block Group with the maximum cumulative score of 10 is located in Council District 3 (Census Tract 48, Block Group 1).*



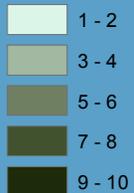
# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Geographic Targeting Areas of Need - Based on Composite Indicators

Last updated: 4/16/2015



### Total Indicator Score



- \* 2006-2010 ACS Employment Status Data by Block Group
- \* 2008-2010 ACS 5-Yr. Summary
- \* 2010-2011 SANDAG HCA
- \* ARJIS 2010 Crime Data

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
- Military Facilities
- CDBG Eligible Census Blocks\*

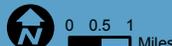
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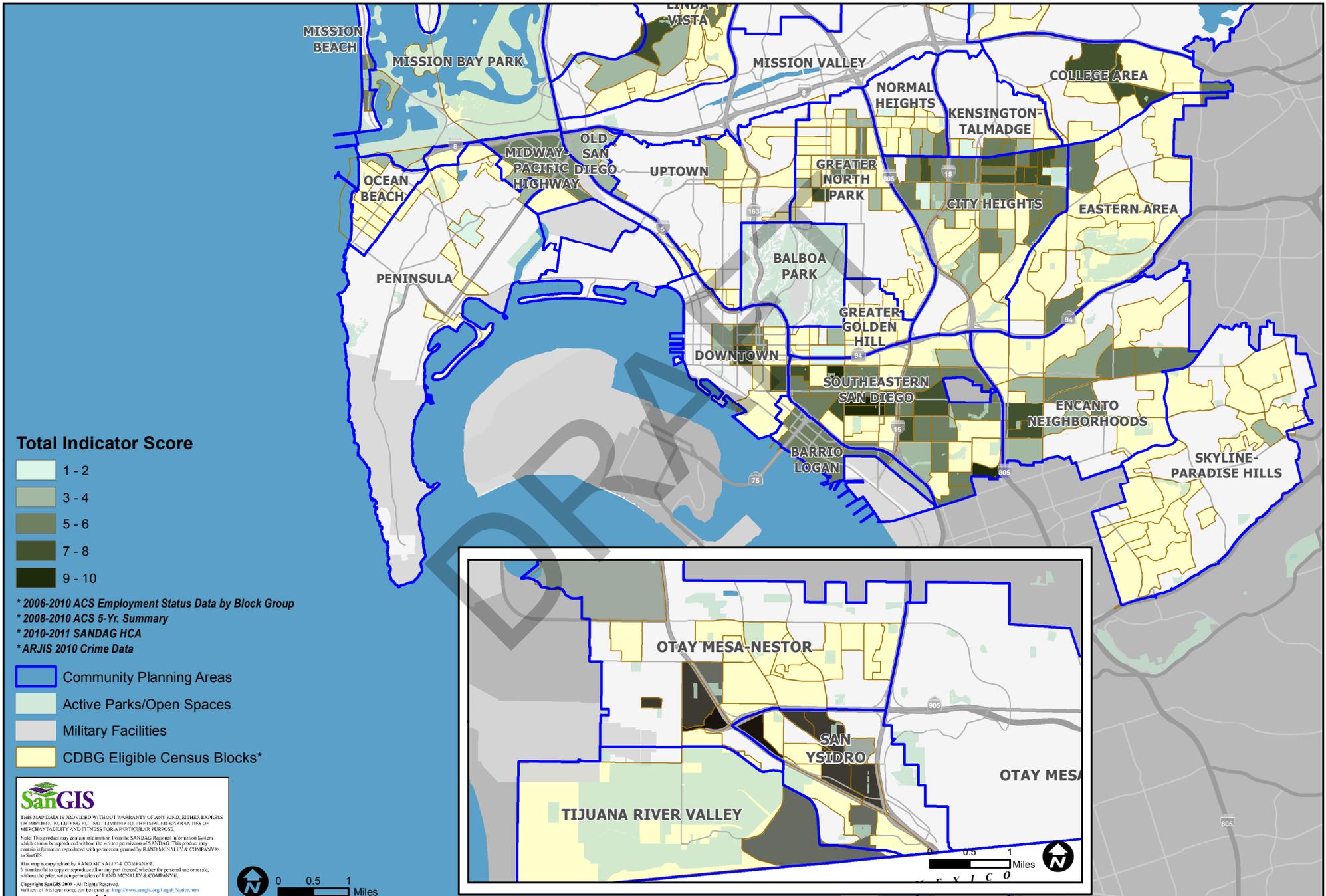




# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Geographic Targeting Areas of Need - Based on Composite Indicators

Last updated: 4/16/2015



# Geographic Targeting

## Focus Community Block Group Characteristics

### BARRIO LOGAN

4 Block Groups - 4,893 People



### SAN YSIDRO

16 Block Groups - 27,962 People



### LINDA VISTA

16 Block Groups - 24,770 People



### ENCANTO

25 Five Block Groups - 47,062 People



### SOUTHEASTERN

41 Block Groups - 56,592 People



### CITY HEIGHTS

42 Block Groups - 73,696 People



SOURCE | American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Ending December 31, 2013

51% of households low-income   
 51% of households low or moderate income   
 Non LMI eligible block group 

## POVERTY

In strict economic terms, poverty is when a family's income fails to meet the federally established threshold. It can also be viewed as a lack of means necessary to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. The official threshold is adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index and is based on total income received, minus public assistance. This definition of poverty is based on the federal poverty guidelines.

### **DATA DEFINITION** *(excerpt from American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Survey – 2012 Subject Definition)*

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. Since poverty is defined at the family level and not the household level, the poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when total income of the householder's family is below the appropriate poverty threshold—for nonfamily householders; their own income is compared with the appropriate threshold. The income of people living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the family size in determining the appropriate threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending on three criteria:

1. Size of family,
2. Number of unrelated children, and
3. For 1- and 2-person families, age of householder.

Poverty statistics presented in the American Community Survey (ACS) reports and tables adhere to the standards specified by the Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy Directive 14. The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. Further, poverty thresholds for people living alone or with nonrelatives (unrelated individuals) vary by age (under 65 years or 65 years and older). The poverty thresholds for two-person families also vary by the age of the householder. If a family's total income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. Similarly, if an unrelated individual's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that individual is considered to be in poverty.

To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total family income is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty threshold.

*NOTE: Individuals for Whom Poverty Status is Determined – According to ACS, poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates.*

## MAPS

**Poverty (Citywide):** Displays the percentage of households that fall below the poverty line for each block group in question.

**Poverty (Focus Areas):** Displays poverty rates for each block group in the southern (south of I-8) region within the City’s majority low-income area.

## POVERTY DISTRIBUTION

The **Poverty (Citywide)** and **Poverty (Focus Areas)** maps display 138 block groups separated five roughly equal classes (quintiles). Each class (quantile) within the City’s majority low-income area contains 27 or 28 block groups. The quintiles are displayed (right) by the range of poverty rates.

% Below Poverty Level (quintiles)
0.00% - 19.21%
19.22% - 31.82%
31.83% - 43.38%
43.39% - 57.42%
57.43% - 90.55%

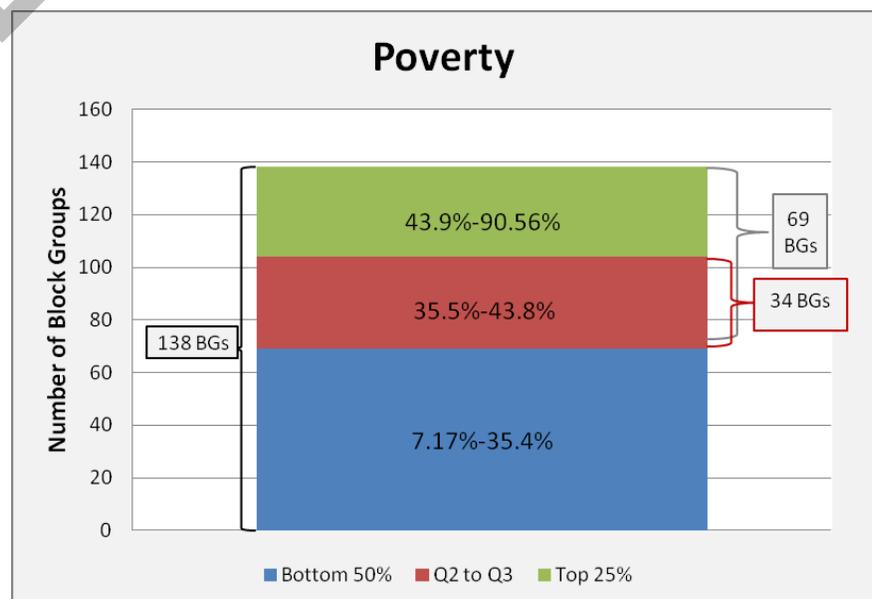
*NOTE: The quantile distribution has been rounded to the nearest hundredth which may cause a small shift in the number of block groups per quantile.*

## Poverty: Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide)

Block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of households falling below the poverty line.

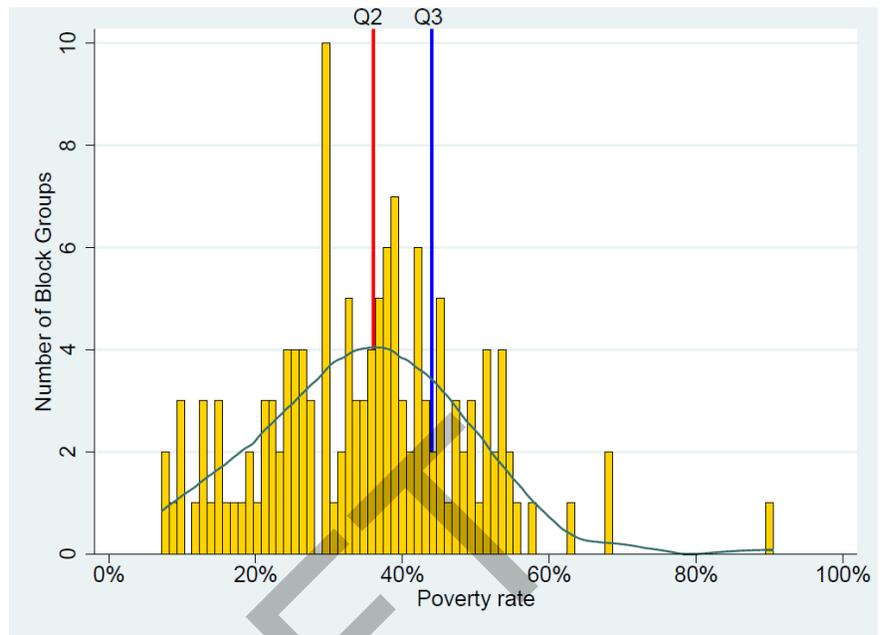
The top half of block groups, numbering 69, report poverty rates at **35.5%** or higher.

The top quarter of block groups, numbering 35, report poverty rates at **43.9%** or higher.



## Poverty Distribution by Block Group

The histogram (right) displays the distribution of block groups for the poverty indicator. The red and blue lines represent the top half (Q2/median) and top quarter (Q3/third quartile) of the block group distribution, respectively.



The table below lists the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and minimum/maximum values of poverty for the 138 block groups that were analyzed.

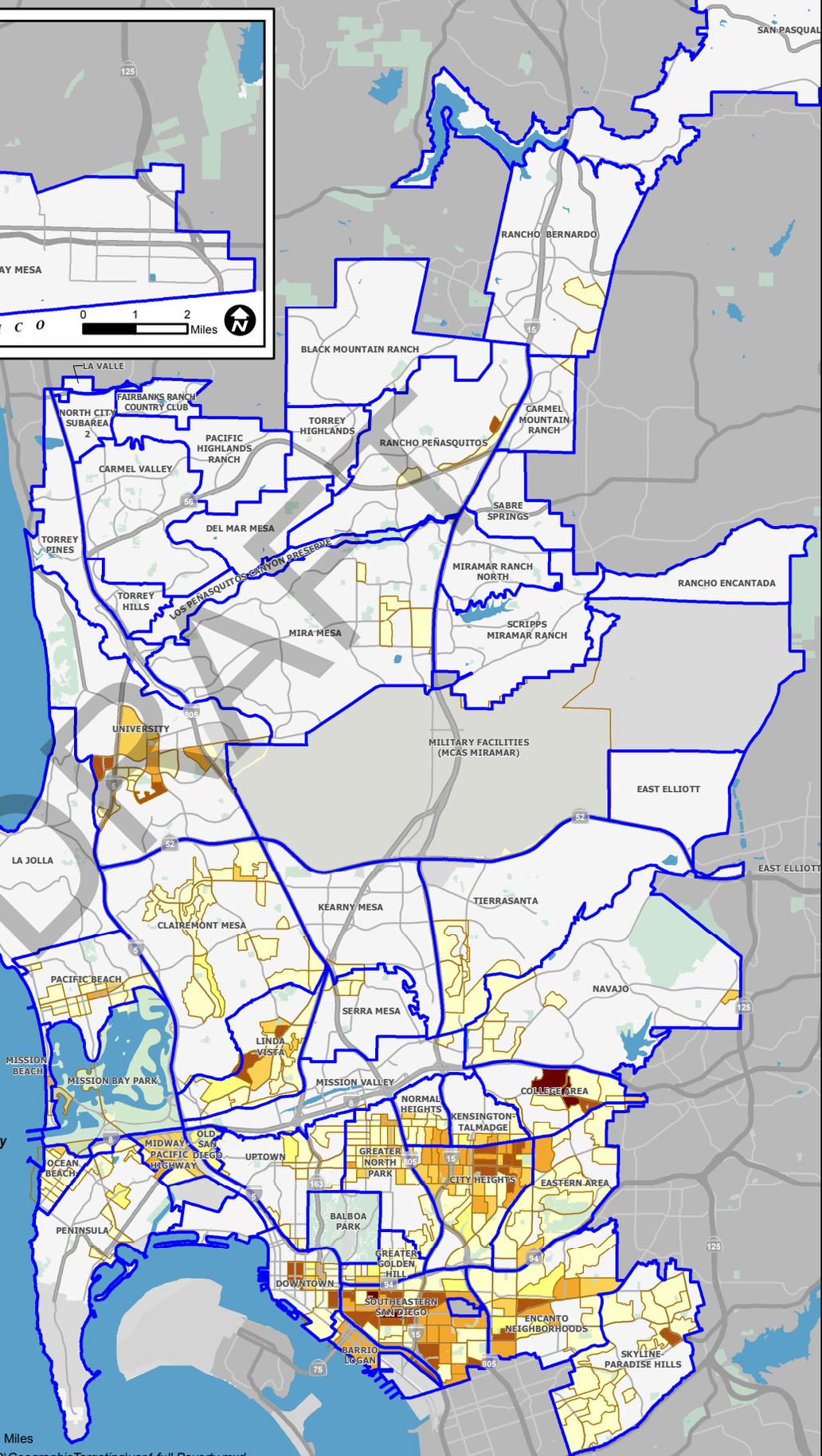
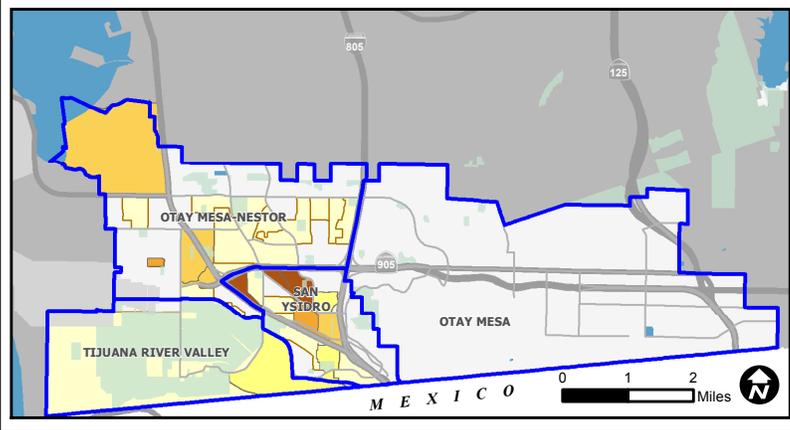
	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D.	Min	Max
<b>Poverty</b>	35%	36%	39%	14%	7%	91%

*NOTE: The reported Census Tract and Block Group with the highest poverty rate of 90.56% is located in Council District 9 (Census Tract 28.01, Block Group 2).*



# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG Poverty (Citywide)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



## Percentage of households reporting poverty level income

- 0.0% - 19.21%
- 19.22% - 31.82%
- 31.83% - 43.38%
- 43.39% - 57.42%
- 57.43% - 90.55%

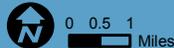
\* 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Yr. Summary

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
- Military Facilities
- CDBG Eligible Census Blocks\*



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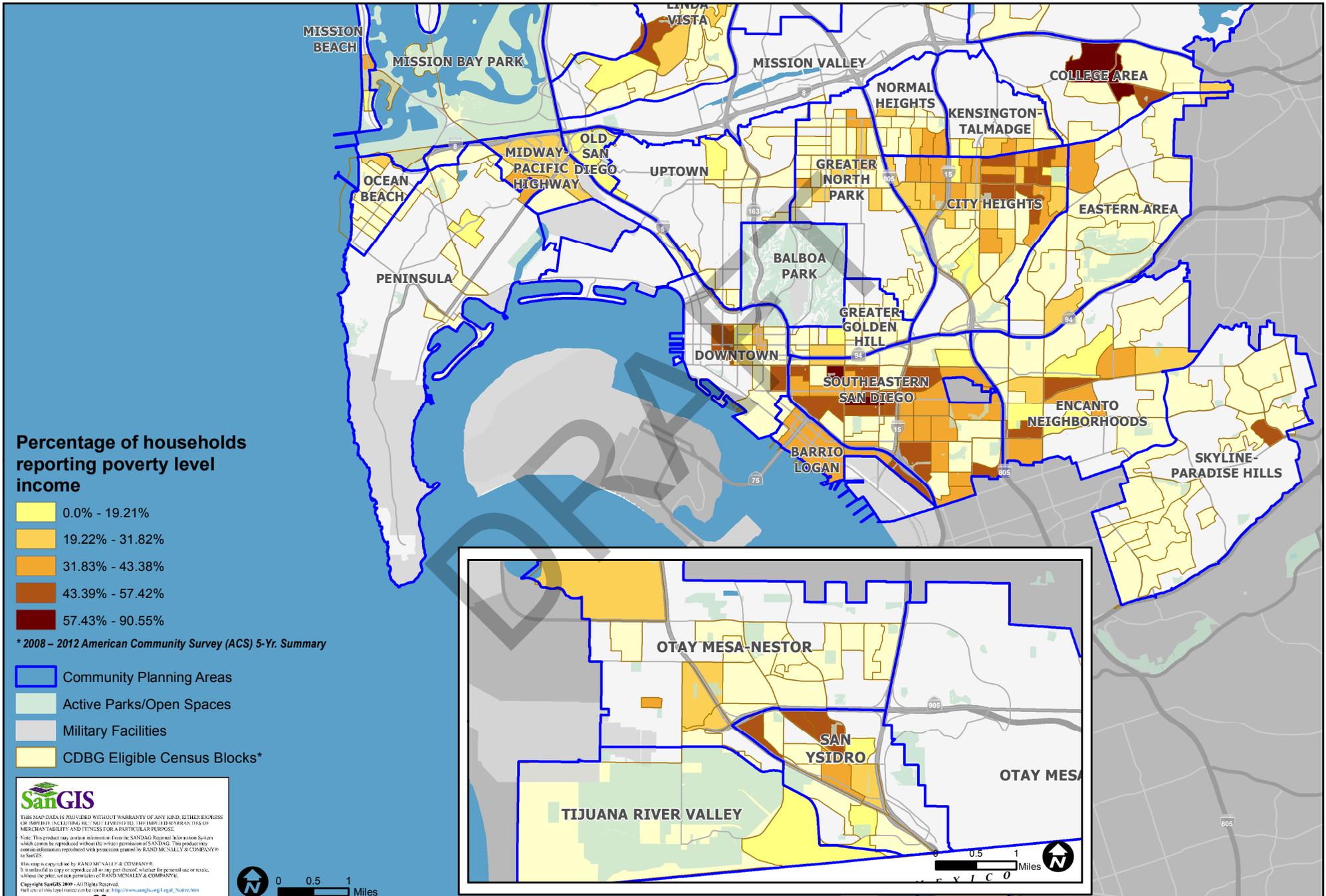




# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

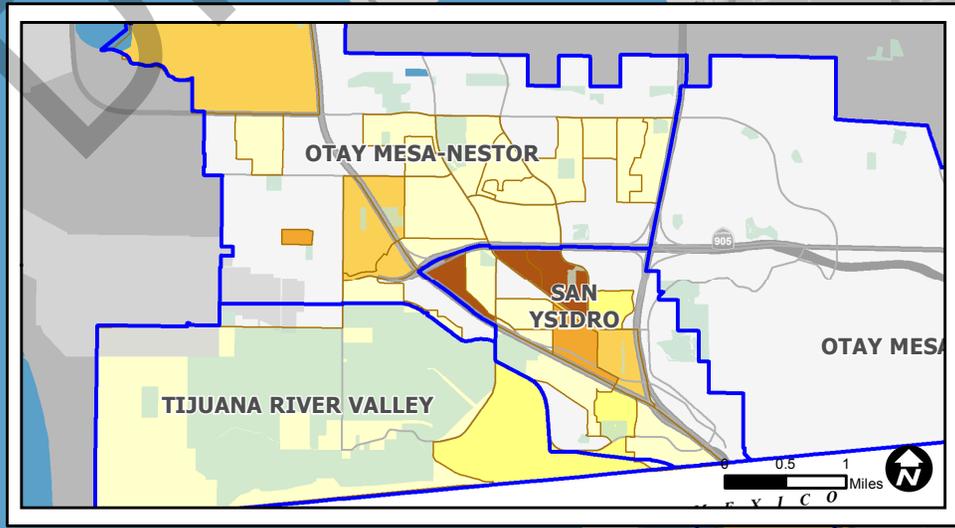
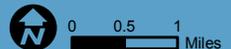
## Poverty (Focus Areas)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



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## RENT BURDEN

The San Diego region is consistently rated as one of the county's least affordable housing markets. According to recent U.S. Census data, approximately 53% of San Diego housing is rental units. Housing costs as a percentage of income has been on the rise for decades. Currently, over half of all San Diego residents pay more than 30 percent of household income on rent.

As defined by the Housing Act of 1937, a household that pays more than 30 percent of their income for housing is said to be 'burdened', making it difficult to afford basic needs such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care.

### **DATA DEFINITION** (excerpt from "American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Survey – 2012 Subject Definition)

Gross rent as a percentage of household income provides insight on the monthly housing cost expenses for renters. The information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels, and to provide assistance to agencies in determining policies on fair rent.

Gross rent as percentage of household income is the ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income divided by 12). The ratio is calculated separately for each unit and is rounded to the nearest tenth. Units for which no rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss comprise the category, "Not computed."

*NOTE: Due to lack of available data on a block group level, "homeowner cost burden" was left out of the measurement.*

### **MAPS:**

**Rent burden (Citywide):** Displays the percentage of households that are expending over 30% of household income on rent—rent burdened—for each block group within the City's majority low-income area.

**Rent burden (Focus Areas):** Displays the percentage of households that are rent-burdened for each block group in the southern (south of I-8) region within the City's majority low-income area.

## RENT BURDEN DISTRIBUTION

The Rent burden (Citywide) and Rent burden (Focus Areas) maps display 138 block groups separated into five classes, each containing a roughly equal number of block groups (quintiles). Each class (quantile) within the City's majority low-income area contains 27 or 28 block groups. The quintiles are displayed below by the range of rent burdens.

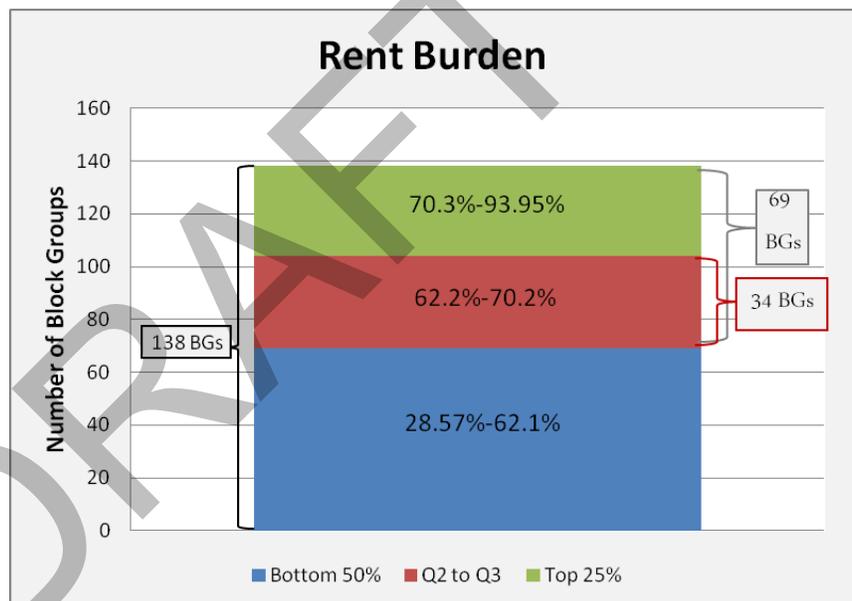
% of Rent Burdened Households (quintiles)
28.57% - 49.32%
49.33% - 58.91%
58.92% - 65.98%
65.99% - 71.53%
71.54% - 93.95%

*NOTE: The quantile distribution has been rounded to the nearest hundredth which may cause a small shift in the number of block groups per quantile.*

**Rent burden: Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide)** block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of rent-burdened populations.

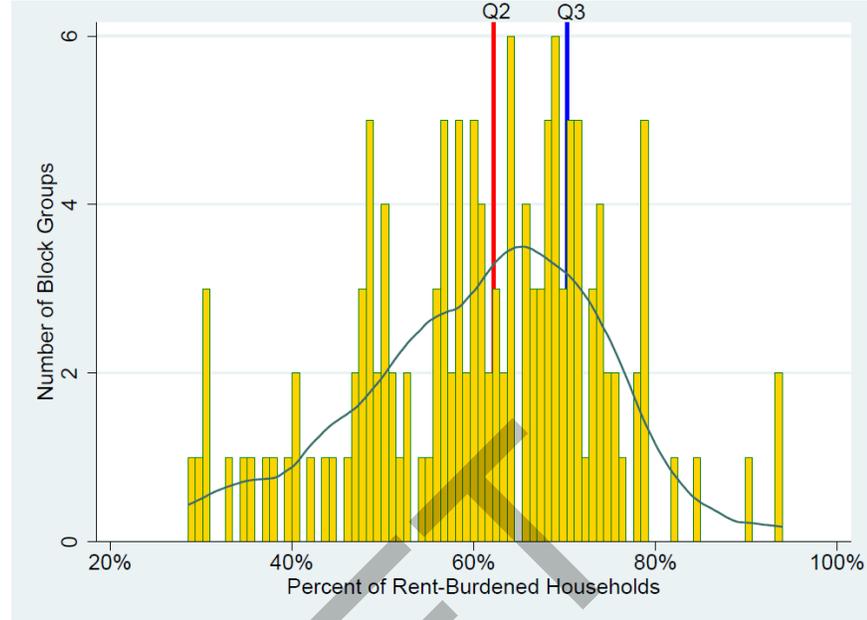
The top half of block groups, numbering 69, report rent burden rates at **62.2%** or higher.

The top quarter of block groups, numbering 35, report rent burden rates at **70.3%** or higher.



## Distribution of Rent Burden by Block Group

The histogram (right) displays the distribution of block groups for the rent burden indicator. The red and blue lines represent the top half (Q2/median) and top quarter (Q3/third quartile) of the block group distribution, respectively.



The table below lists the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and minimum/maximum values of rent burden for the 138 block groups that were analyzed.

	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D.	Min	Max
<b>Rent Burden</b>	61%	62%	69%	13%	29%	94%

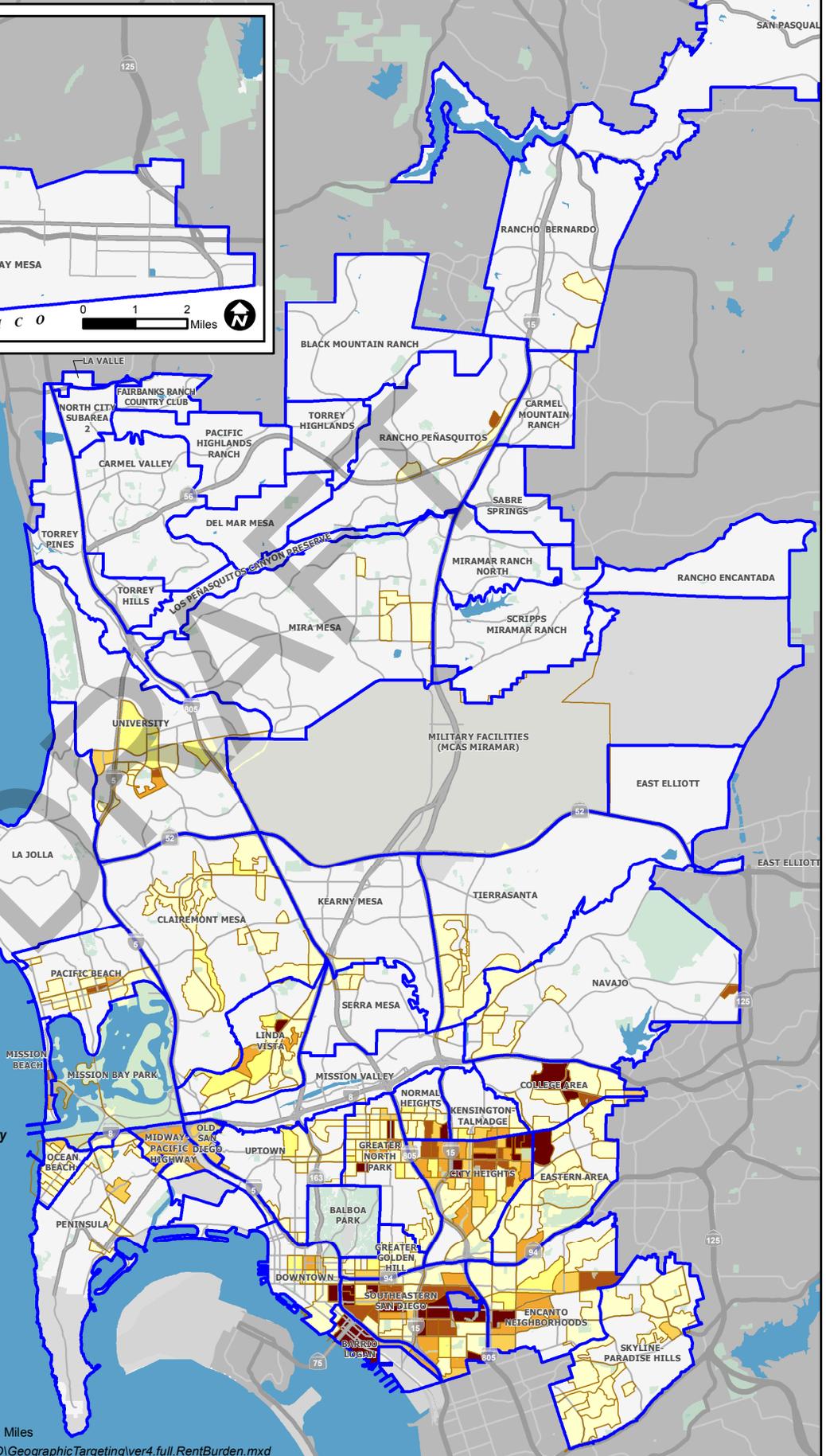
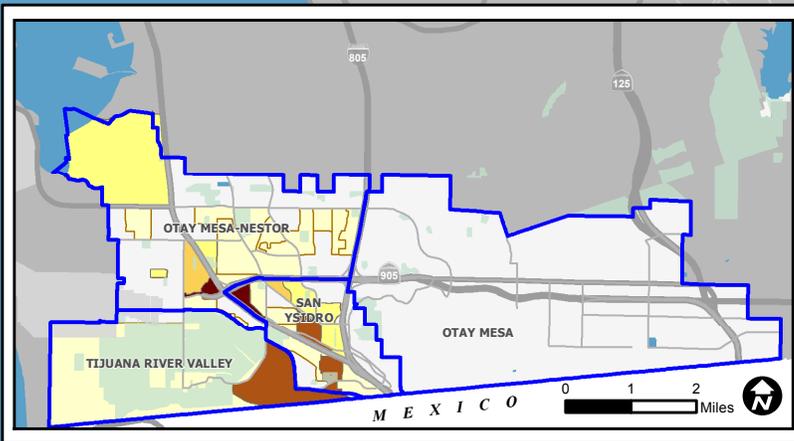
*NOTE: The reported Census Tract and Block Group with highest proportion of rent-burdened residents at 94% is located in Council District 9 (Census Tract 29.04, Block Group 2).*



# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Rent Burden (Citywide)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



### Percentage of households spending more than 30% of income

- 0.0% - 49.32%
- 49.33% - 58.91%
- 58.92% - 66.37%
- 66.38% - 71.53%
- 71.54% - 93.95%

\* 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Yr. Summary

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
- Military Facilities
- CDBG Eligible Census Blocks\*

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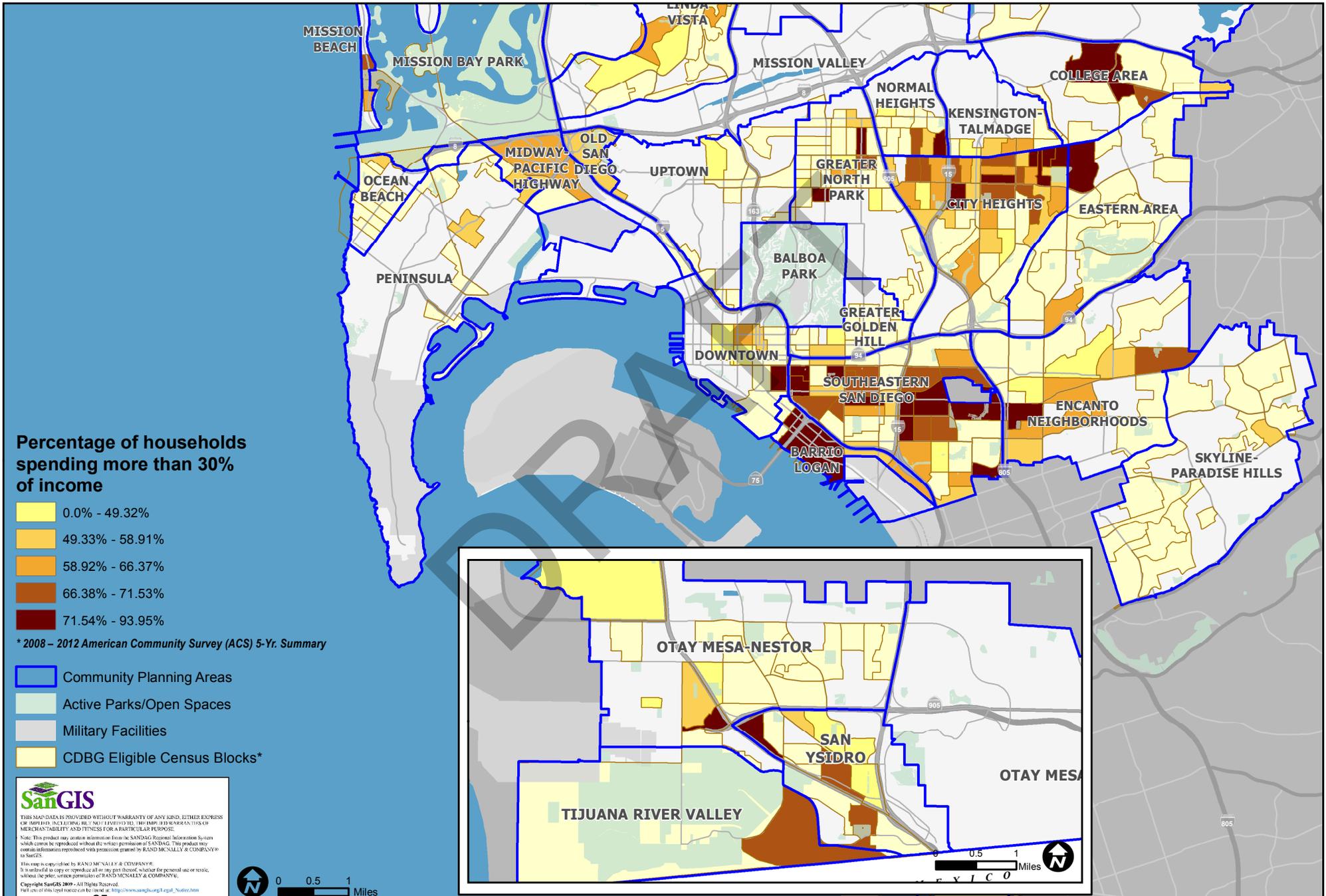




# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Rent Burden (Focus Areas)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



## SEVERE OVERCROWDING

Housing overcrowding poses health and safety risks that can result in harm to families and the community as a whole. Overcrowding most frequently occurs when there is a lack of affordable housing options.

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room (PPR).

### **DATA DEFINITION** *(excerpt from “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Survey – 2012 Subject Definition)*

Occupants-per-room or PPR is obtained by dividing the reported number of current residents in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied units having the specified ratio of current residents per room. PPR is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

The data is the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping spaces within a housing unit. The data also serves to aid in planning for future services and infrastructure, such as home energy assistance programs and the development of waste treatment facilities.

*NOTE: Caution should be used when comparing American Community Survey (ACS) data on occupants per room from the years 2008 and after with both pre-2008 data. Changes made to the rooms question between the 2007 and 2008 ACS involving the wording, as well as the response option, resulted in an inconsistency in the ACS data. This inconsistency in the data was most noticeable in a 2006 content test with the revised question showing an increase in “1 room” responses, decrease in “2 rooms” to “6 rooms” responses, and increases in “7 rooms” and “9 or more” room responses, with an overall increase in the median number of rooms reported using the revised question.*

### **MAPS**

Severe Overcrowding Rate (Citywide): Displays the percentage of dwellings that have an average of more than 1.51 people per room within the City’s majority low-income area.

Severe Overcrowding Rate (Focus Areas): Displays the overcrowding rate for each block group in the southern (south of I-8) region within the City’s majority low-income area.

## SEVERE OVERCROWDING RATE DISTRIBUTION

The Severe Overcrowding (Citywide) and Severe Overcrowding (Focus Areas) maps display 138 block groups separated into five classes, each containing a roughly equal number of block groups (quintiles). Each class (quantile) within the City's majority low-income area contains 27 or 28 block groups. The quintiles are displayed below by the range of severe crowding rates.

% of Households With More Than 1.51 PPR
0% - 4.02%
4.03% - 7.43%
7.44% - 10.30%
10.31% - 16.57%
16.58% - 41.35%

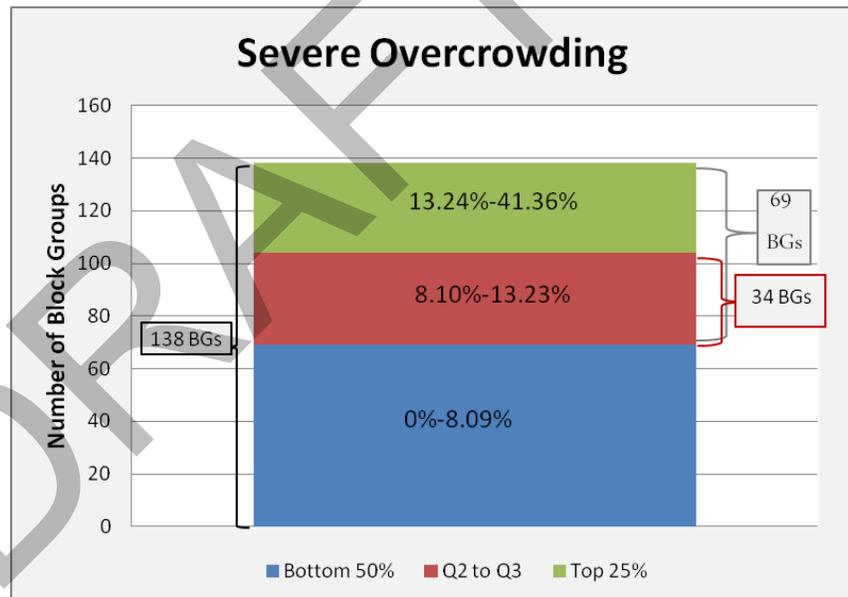
*NOTE: The quantile distribution have been rounded to the nearest hundredth which may cause a small shift in the number of block groups per quantile.*

### Severe Overcrowding Rate: Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide)

Block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of severe overcrowding rates.

The top half of block groups, numbering 69, report overcrowding rates at **8.10%** or higher.

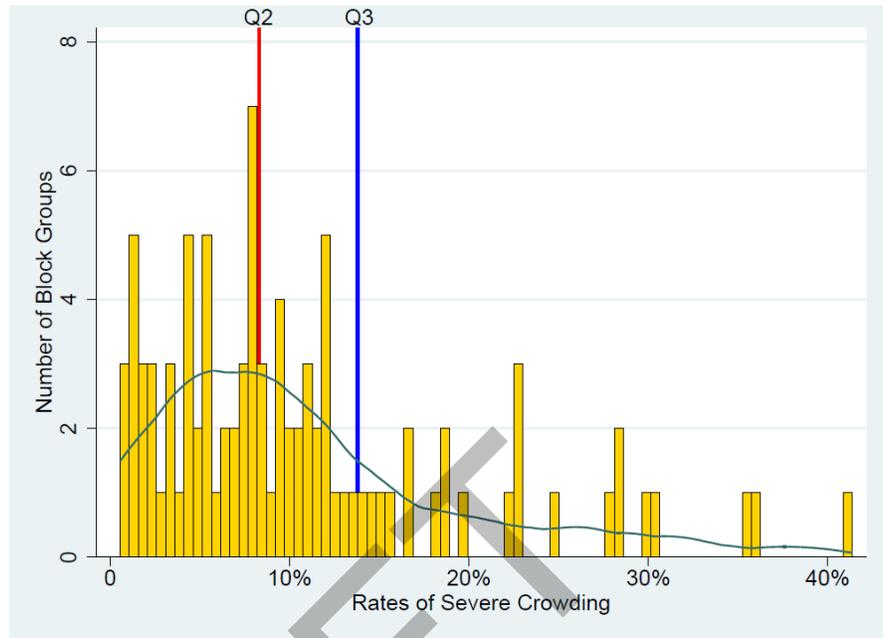
The top quarter of block groups, numbering 35, report overcrowding rates at **13.24%** or higher.



*SOURCES: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS): Background, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); "Measuring Overcrowding in Housing," HUD Office of Policy Development and Research; ACS 5-Year Estimates (2008-2012); Tenure by Occupants Per Room, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2008-2012)*

## Distribution of Severe Overcrowding by Block Group

The histogram (right) displays the distribution of block groups with regards to crowding. The red and blue lines represent the top half (Q2/median) and top quarter (Q3/third quartile) of the block group distribution, respectively.



The table below lists the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and minimum/maximum rates of crowding for the 138 block groups that were analyzed.

	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D.	Min	Max
<b>Severe Overcrowding</b>	10.8%	8.3%	8%	8.7%	0.5%	41.4%

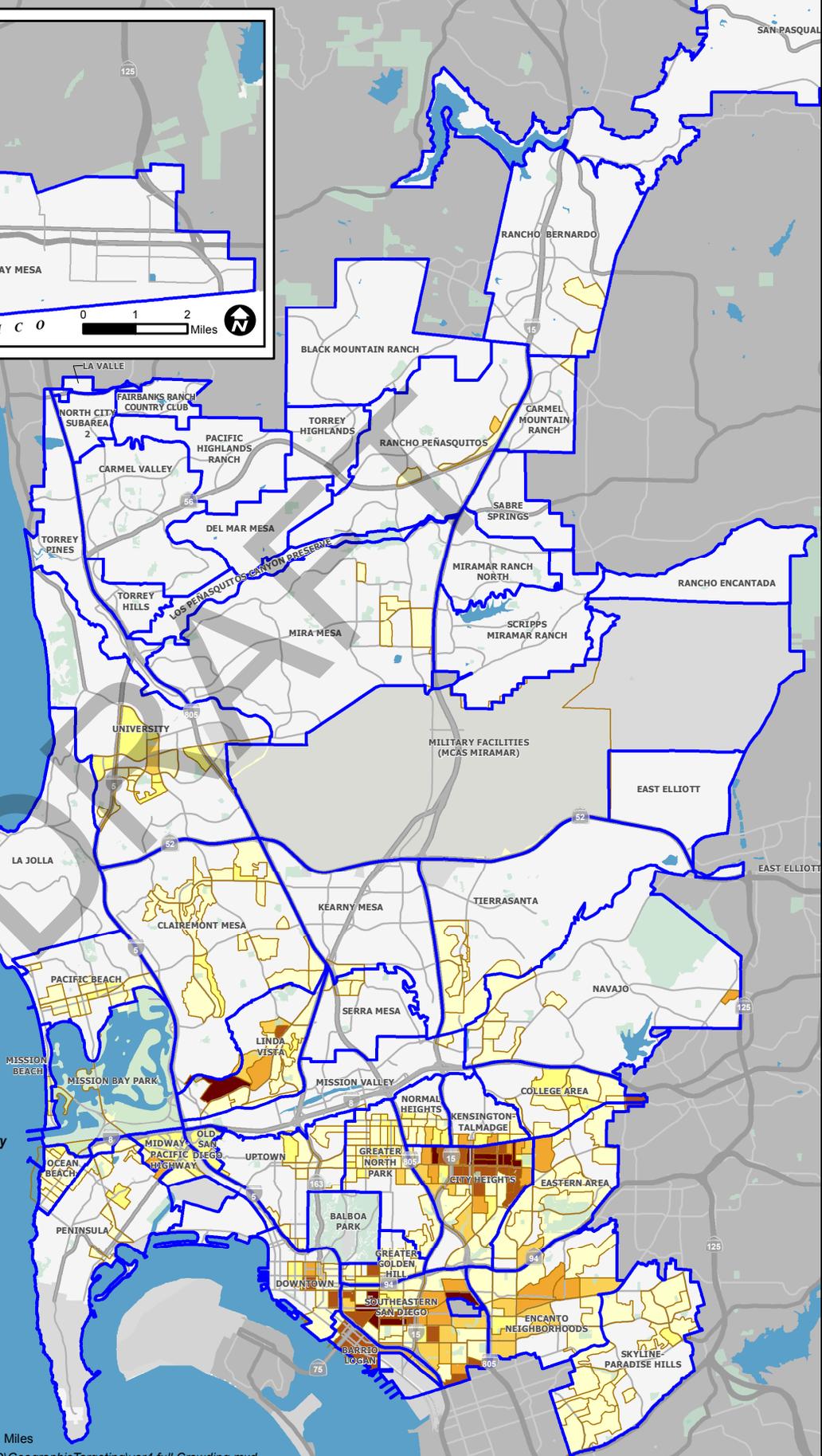
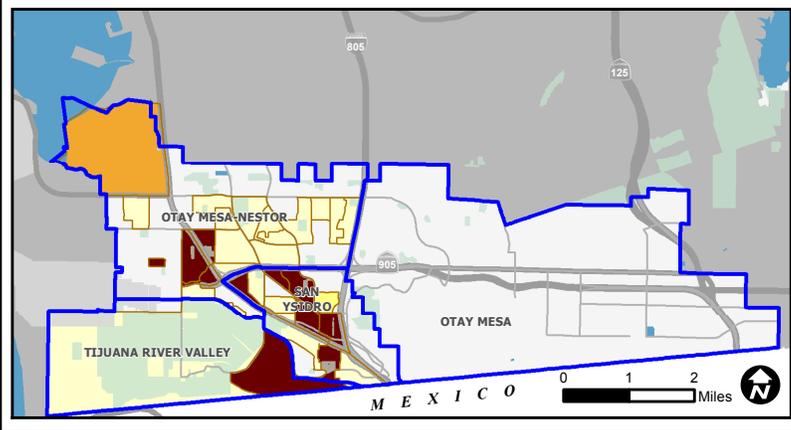
NOTE: The reported Census Tract and Block Group with the highest crowding rate of 41.4% is located in Council District 4 (Census Tract 27.07, Block Group 4).



# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Severe Overcrowding (Citywide)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



### Percentage of households with greater than 1.51 persons per room

- 0.00%
- 0.01% - 4.62%
- 4.63% - 8.45%
- 8.46% - 13.78%
- 13.79% - 41.35%

\* 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Yr. Summary

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
- Military Facilities
- CDBG Eligible Census Blocks\*



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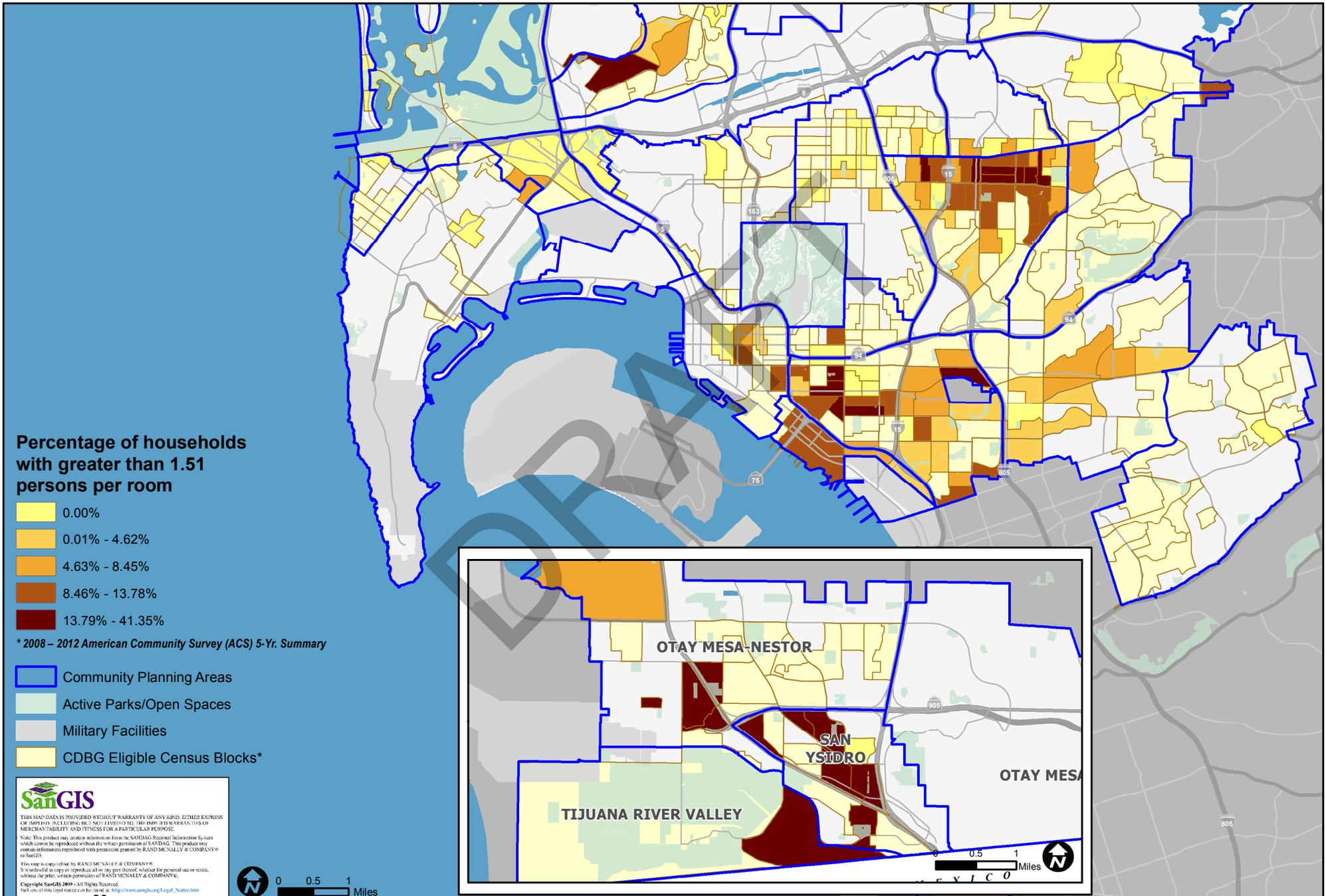




# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Severe Overcrowding (Focus Areas)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



**Percentage of households with greater than 1.51 persons per room**

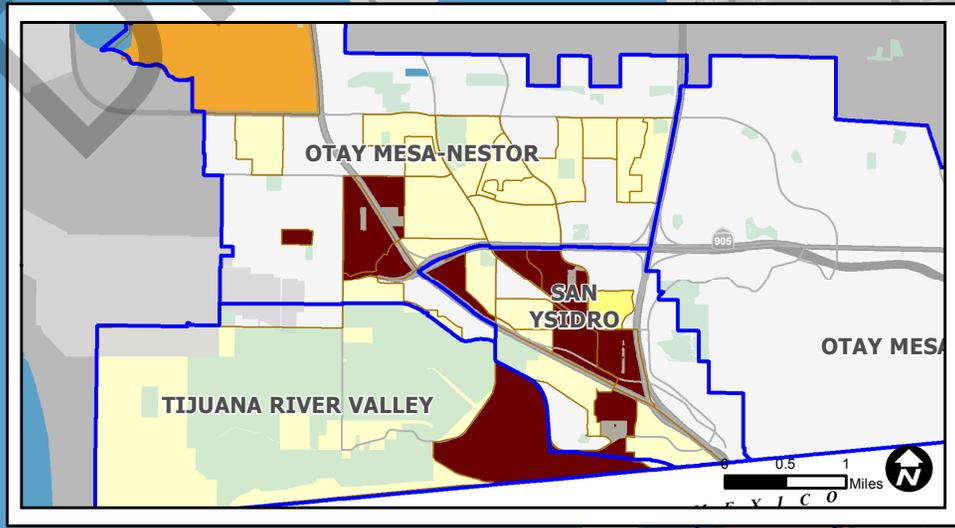
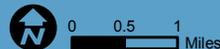
- 0.00%
- 0.01% - 4.62%
- 4.63% - 8.45%
- 8.46% - 13.78%
- 13.79% - 41.35%

\* 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Yr. Summary

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
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## UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate is a key economic measure for a community. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research, the unemployment rate of persons—age 16 and older—in the labor force is a direct measure of economic distress for a community. High numbers of unemployed persons who are looking for work is reflective of a troubled regional economy or a mismatch between the skills of the persons and the jobs available in the region, and may place higher demands on community services.

### **DATA DEFINITION** *(excerpt from American Community Survey - Employment Status Data by Block Group)*

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. For example, if the civilian labor force equals 100 and 7 people are unemployed then the unemployment rate would be 7 percent. It is worth noting that the civilian labor force consists of people classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below:

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they 1) were neither “at work” nor “with job but not at work” during the reference week, and 2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and 3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. Examples of job seeking activities are:

1. Registering at a public or private employment office
2. Meeting with prospective employers
3. Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
4. Placing or answering advertisements
5. Writing letters of application
6. Being on a union or professional register

## MAPS

Unemployment Rate (Citywide): Displays the percentage of individuals unemployed for each block group within the City’s majority low-income area.

Unemployment Rate (Focus Areas): Displays the percentage of individuals unemployed for each block group in the southern (south of I-8) region within the City’s majority low-income area.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DISTRIBUTION:

The Unemployment Rate (Citywide) and Unemployment Rate (Focus Areas) maps display 138 block groups separated into five roughly equal classes (quintiles). Each class (quantile) within the City's majority low-income area contains 27 or 28 block groups. The quintiles are displayed below by the range of unemployment percentage.

Unemployment Rate (quintiles)
0% - 5.16%
5.17% - 8.90%
8.91% - 11.47%
11.48% - 15.44%
15.45% - 38.88%

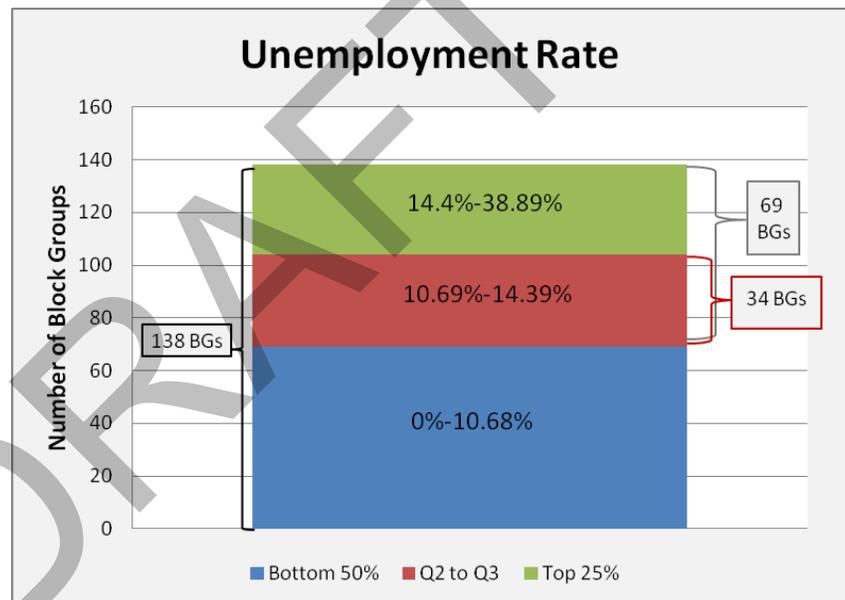
*NOTE: The quantile distribution have been rounded to the nearest hundredth which may cause a small shift in the number of block groups per quantile.*

## Unemployment Rate: Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide)

Block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of unemployment rates.

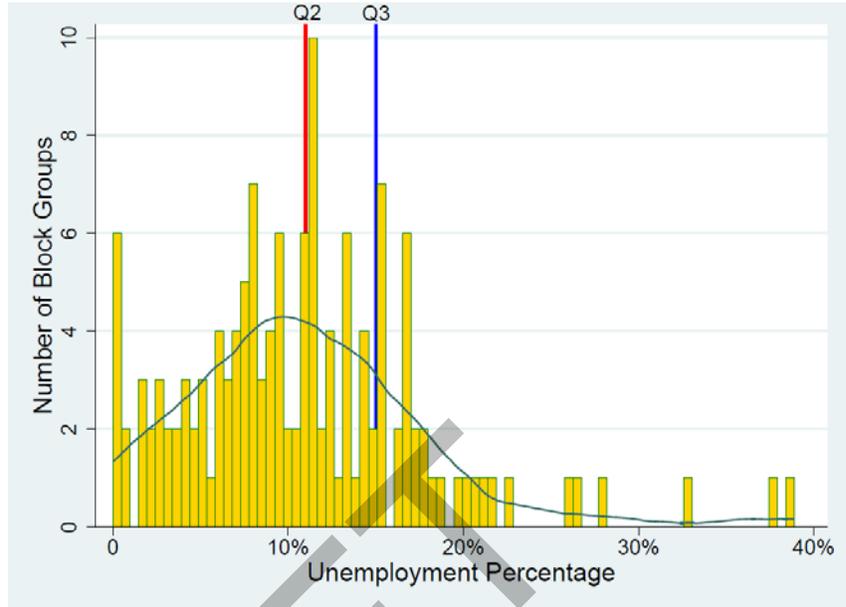
The top half of block groups, totaling 69 block groups, report unemployment rates of approximately **10.7% or higher**.

The top quarter of block groups, totaling 35 block groups, report unemployment rates of approximately **14.6% or higher**.



## Unemployment Rate Distribution by Block Group

The histogram (right) displays the distribution of block groups for the unemployment indicator. The red and blue lines represent the top half (Q2/median) and top quarter (Q3/third quartile) of the block group distribution, respectively.



The table below lists the mean, median, mode, standard deviation (SD), and minimum/maximum percentages of unemployment for the 138 block groups that were analyzed.

	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Min	Max
<b>Unemployment</b>	10.9%	10.6%	11%	7.0%	2.5%	38.9%

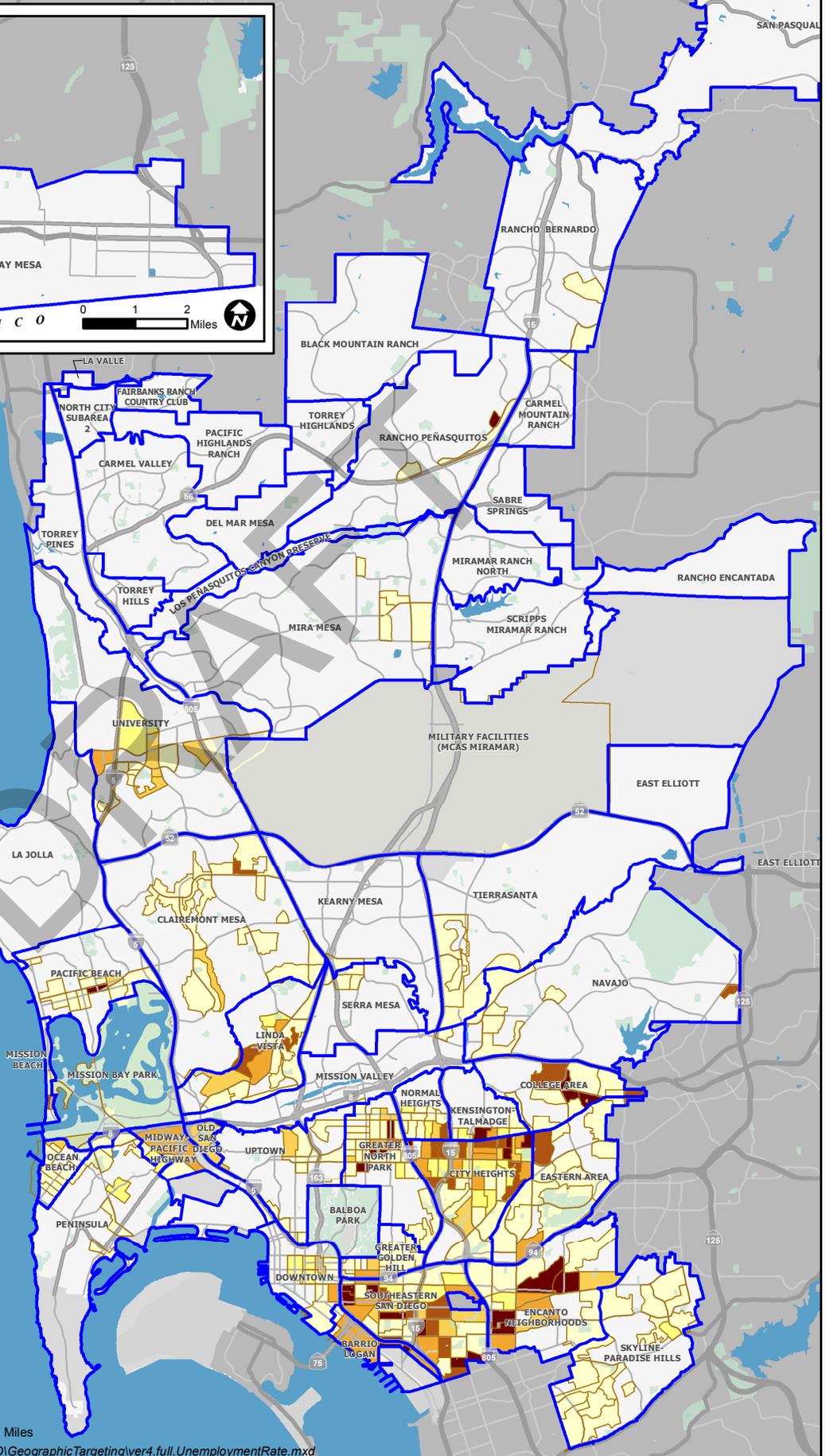
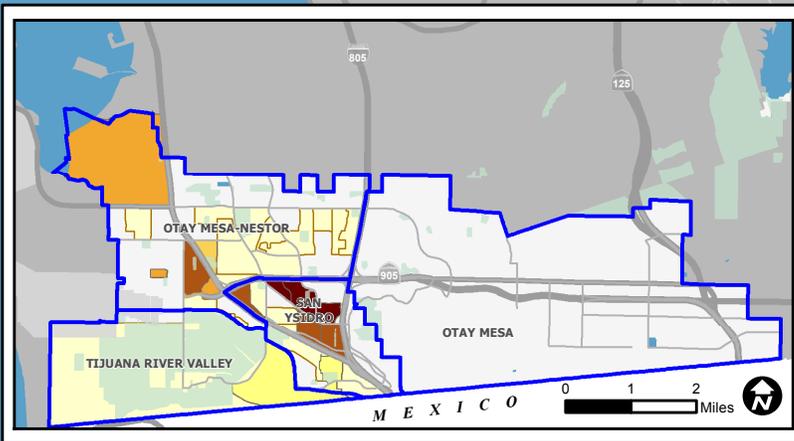
*NOTE: The reported Census Tract, Block Group with the highest estimated unemployment rate of 38.9% is located in Council District 5 (Census Tract 170.35, Block Group 3).*



# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Unemployment (Citywide)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



### Unemployment Rate

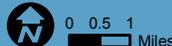
- 0.0% - 5.17%
- 5.18% - 8.91%
- 8.92% - 11.51%
- 11.52% - 15.44%
- 15.45% - 38.88%

\* 2006-2010 ACS Employment Status Data by Block Group

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
- Military Facilities
- CDBG Eligible Census Blocks\*

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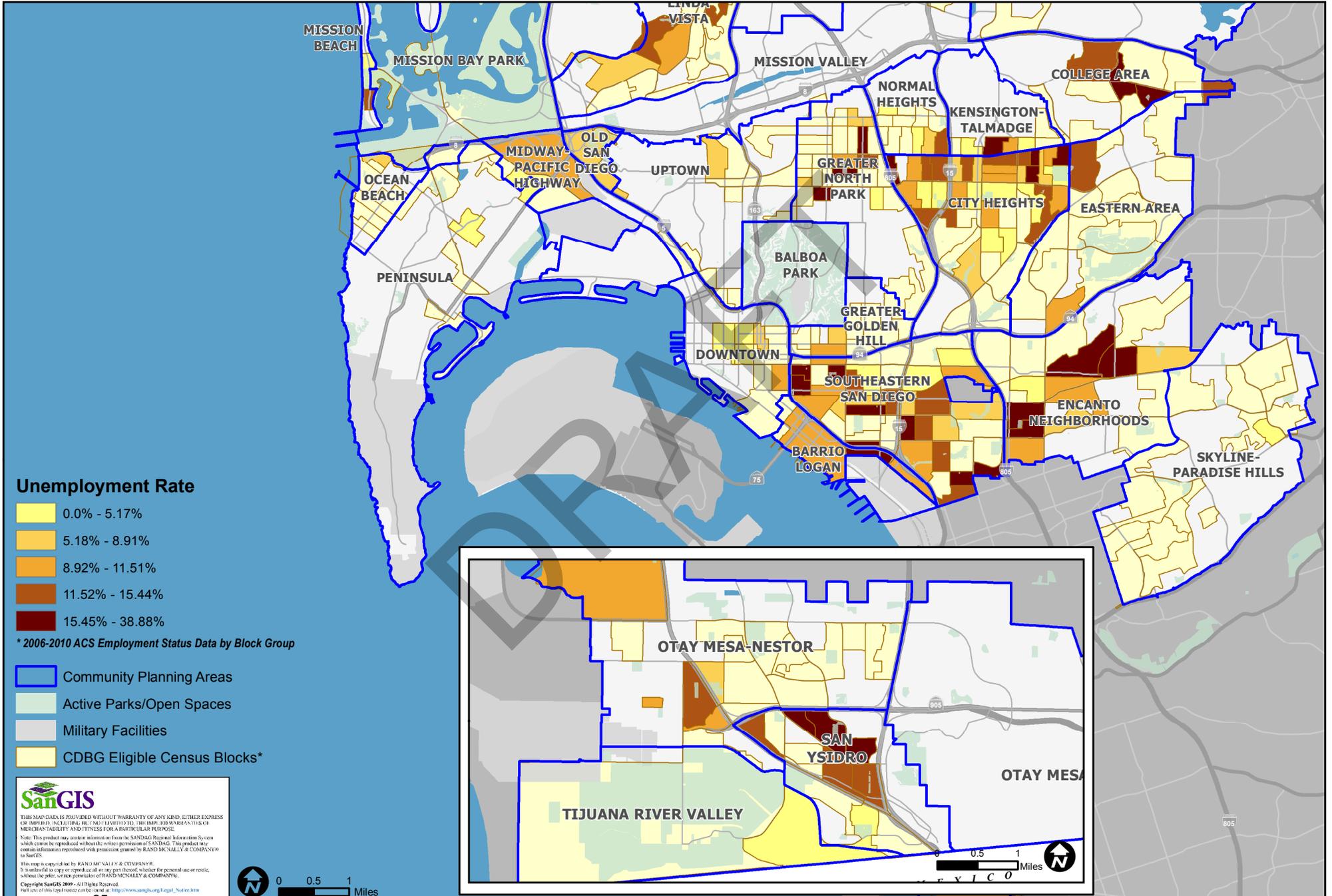




# Draft: HUD Programs - CDBG

## Unemployment (Focus Areas)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



## VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crime significantly impacts the livability of a community and imposes high costs on society. Economic losses associated with violent crime include damage to persons and property, police time, and prosecution expenditures. Although less tangible, crime can also impact the economic vitality of a community by eroding perceptions of safety and security in both residents and potential investors.

**DATA DEFINITION** (as defined in San Diego Association of Governments – Healthy Community Atlas)

Derived from the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), the following indicators were used in the analysis:

- Violent Crime – Robbery, homicide, rape, simple assault and aggravated assault

The arrest data for violent crime spans a three-year period between 2007 and 2010, with arrest locations reported at the '100-address level'. Arrest locations were further aggregated to the census block group level. Where multiple charges resulted from a single arrest, data only exists for the most severe criminal charge. The crime rate is calculated as the annual average number of crimes committed per 1,000 residents.

### MAPS

Violent Crime Rate (Citywide): Displays the violent crime rate (robbery, homicide, rape, simple assault and aggravated assault) per 1,000 residents for each block group within the City's majority low-income area.

Violent Crime Rate (Focus Areas): Displays the violent crime rate for each block group in the southern (south of I-8) region within the City's majority low-income area.

### VIOLENT CRIME RATE DISTRIBUTION

The Violent Crime Rate (Citywide) and Violent Crime Rate (Focus Areas) maps display 138 block groups separated into five roughly equal classes (quintiles). Each class (quantile) within the City's majority low-income area contains 27 or 28 block groups. The quintiles are displayed below by the range of violent crime rates.

Violent Crime Rate per 1000 population (quintiles)
.31 – 4.48
4.49 – 8.89
8.90 – 12.32
12.33 – 17.89
17.90 – 231.03

*NOTE: The quantile distribution have been rounded to the nearest hundredth which may cause a small shift in the number of block groups per quantile.*

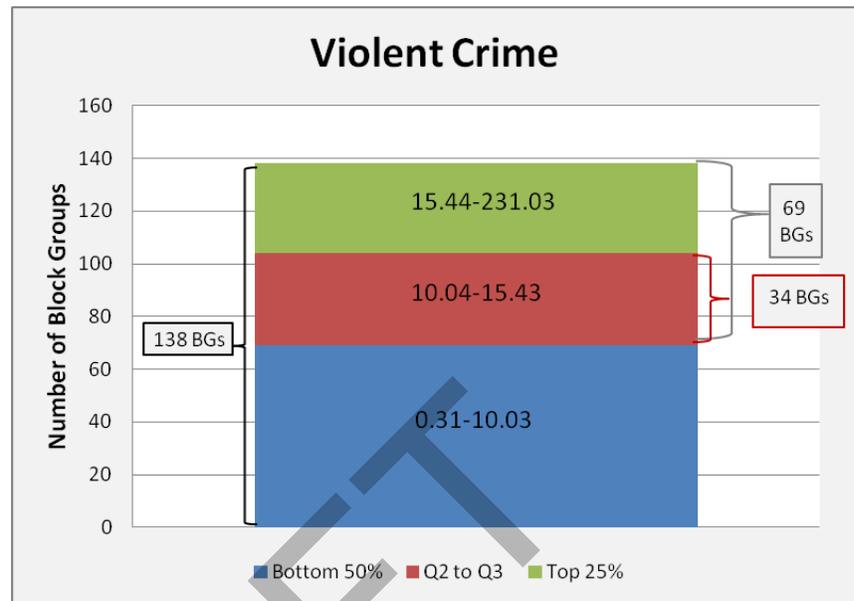
*SOURCES: "The Cost of Crime to Society: New Crime-Specific Estimates for Policy and Program Evaluation," National Institutes of Health Public Access Author Manuscript; "Healthy Community Atlas," San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); Regional crime data - 2010 Crime date: 2010v.txt, Automated Regional Justice Information Systems (ARJIS).*

## Violent Crime Rate: Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide)

Block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of violent crime rates.

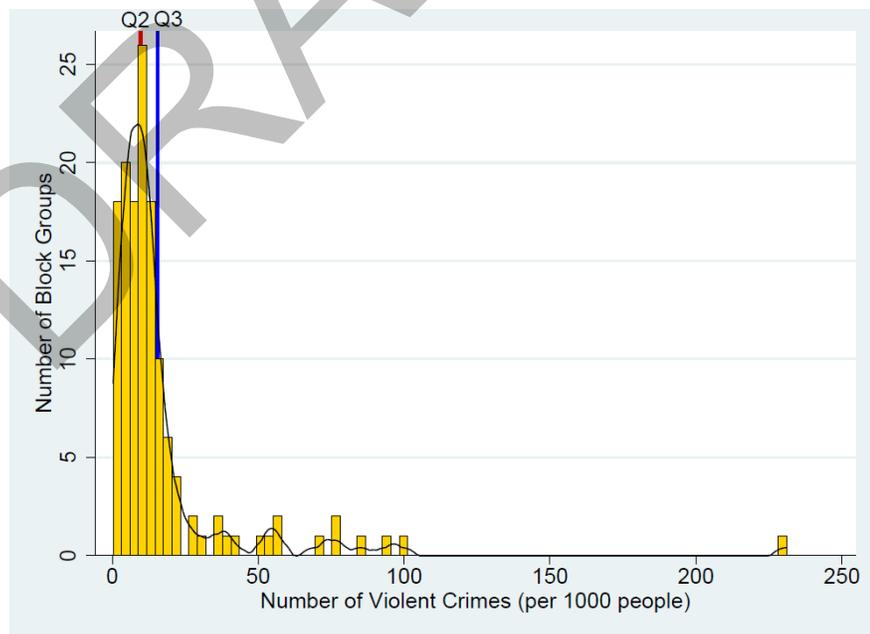
The top half of block groups, numbering 69, report violent crime rates at **10.04** incidents per thousand persons or higher.

The top quarter of block groups, numbering 35, report violent crime rates at **15.44** incidents per thousand persons or higher.



## Violent Crime Rate Distribution by Block Group

The histogram (right) displays the distribution of block groups with regards to violent crime. The red and blue lines represent the top half (Q2/median) and top quarter (Q3/third quartile) of the block group distribution, respectively.



SOURCES: "The Cost of Crime to Society: New Crime-Specific Estimates for Policy and Program Evaluation," National Institutes of Health Public Access Author Manuscript; "Healthy Community Atlas," San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); Regional crime data - 2010 Crime date: 2010v.txt, Automated Regional Justice Information Systems (ARJIS).

The table below lists the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and minimum/maximum rates of violent crime for the 138 block groups that were analyzed.

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Mode</b>	<b>S.D.</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
<b>Violent Crime</b>	16.78	10.05	9.31	25.78	0.31	231.03

*NOTE: The reported Census Tract, Block Group with the highest estimated violent crime rate of 231.03 is located in Council District 3 (Census Tract 53, Block Group 2).*

DRAFT

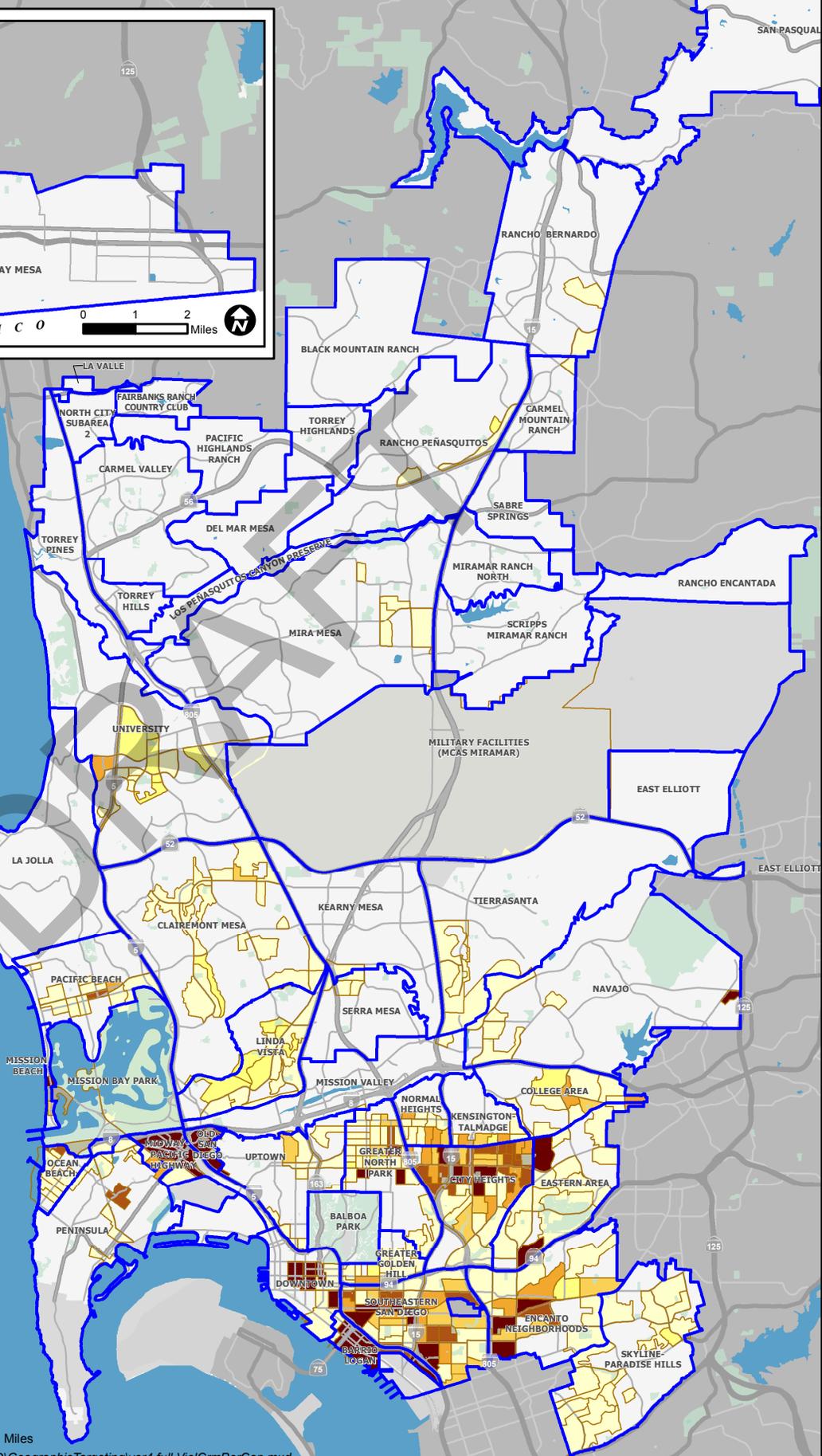
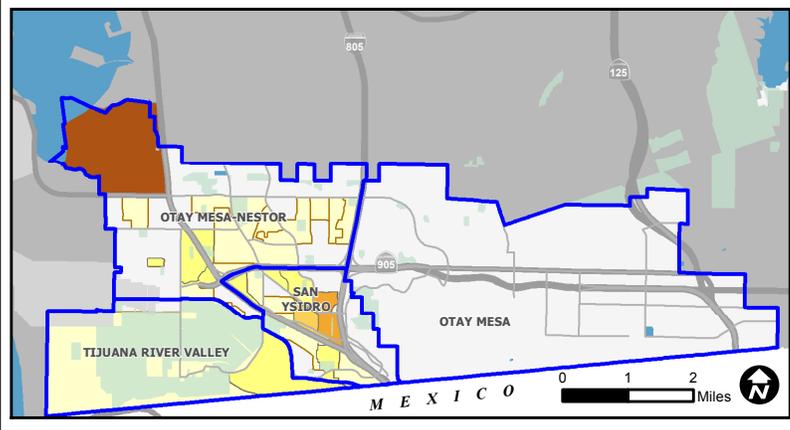
*SOURCES: "The Cost of Crime to Society: New Crime-Specific Estimates for Policy and Program Evaluation," National Institutes of Health Public Access Author Manuscript; "Healthy Community Atlas," San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); Regional crime data - 2010 Crime date: 2010v.txt, Automated Regional Justice Information Systems (ARJIS).*



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## Violent Crime (Citywide)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



### Number of violent crimes per 1,000 residents

- 0.0 - 4.48
- 4.49 - 8.89
- 8.90 - 12.32
- 12.33 - 17.89
- 17.90 - 231.02

\*ARJIS 2010 Crime Data

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
- Military Facilities
- CDBG Eligible Census Blocks\*



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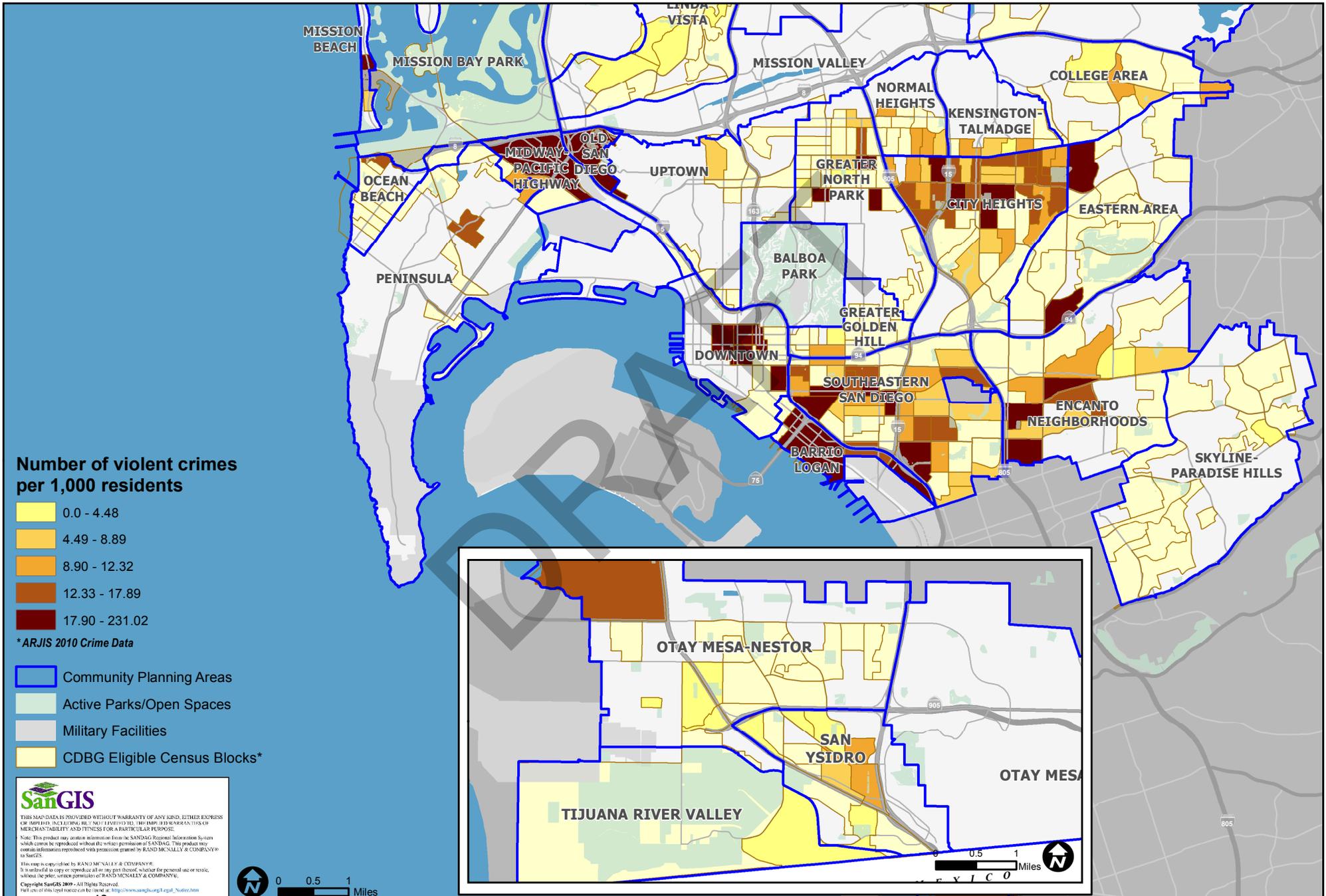




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## Violent Crime (Focus Areas)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



## SIDEWALK COVERAGE

Quality pedestrian infrastructure is a crucial element to a neighborhood's livability and quality of life. By enhancing both mobility and safety for pedestrians, sidewalks create a vital connection to school, work, public transportation, and centers of commerce.

*Note: Sidewalk Coverage is the single indicator that is counted as a positive, rather than a negative. As such, the map legend color scale has been inverted to remain congruous with the other five indicators.*

### DATA DEFINITION

Sidewalk coverage is calculated as the ratio of total sidewalk miles to the number of roadway miles (excluding freeways) in each census block group. For the purposes of creating this indicator, a sidewalk must have been present along at least one side of the road. Although some block groups exhibited more sidewalk miles than roadway miles, the highest obtainable score was left at 100% for purposes of clarity. Sidewalk network information was obtained from a 2011 regional sidewalk inventory, which was taken as part of the SANDAG Healthy Communities Atlas. One constraint of using this method was that network miles are taken as a whole by block group. This means that sidewalk coverage is not directly tied to corresponding roads. Additionally, the sidewalk inventory includes dedicated pedestrian pathways that do not necessarily correspond to any road network, potentially leading to an overrepresentation of sidewalk coverage as it pertains to roadway networks. The degree of precision cannot be feasibly improved and does not meaningfully disrupt the larger pattern of sidewalk coverage within the examined block groups.

### MAPS

Sidewalks (Citywide): Displays the ratio of sidewalk coverage to walkable road surface for each block group.

Sidewalks (Focus Areas): Displays the sidewalk coverage ratio for each block group in the southern (south of I-8) region within the City's majority low-income area.

### SIDEWALK COVERAGE DISTRIBUTION

The Sidewalks (Citywide) and Sidewalks (Focus Areas) maps display 138 block groups separated into five roughly equal classes (quintiles). Each class (quantile) within the City's majority low-income area contains 27 or 28 block groups. The quintiles are displayed below by the range of sidewalk coverage rates.

% of Sidewalk Coverage (quintiles)
77% - 100%
66.1% - 76%
60.4% - 66%
51% - 60.3%
13% - 50%

*NOTE: The quantile distribution have been rounded to the nearest hundredth which may cause a small shift in the number of block groups per quantile.*

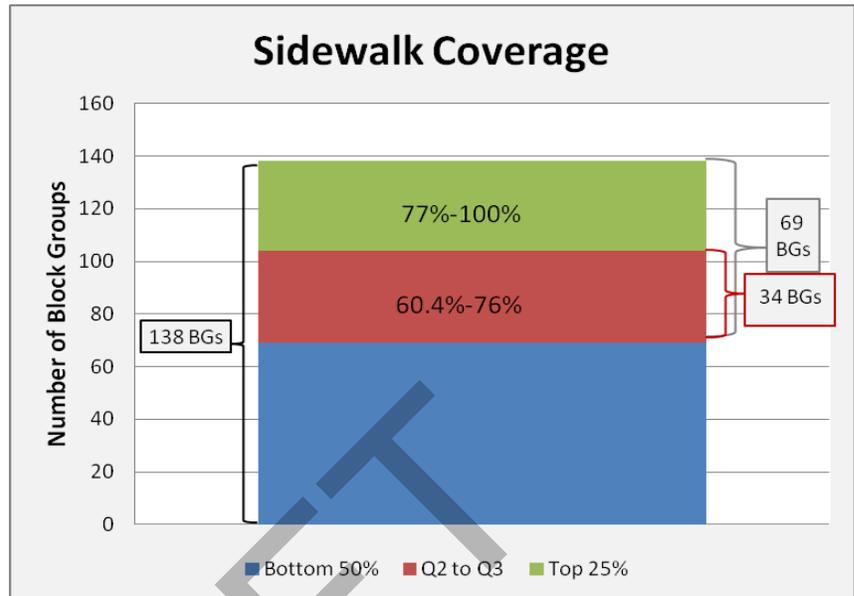
*SOURCES: "Healthy Communities Atlas," San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); SANDAG - RSG Sidewalk Network: SanDiegoSidewalkNetwork.gdb: THX\_sidewalk\_network.shp; "Safety Benefits of Walkways, Sidewalks, and Paved Shoulders," U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration*

## Sidewalk: Top 50% and Top 25% (Citywide)

Block groups with the top 50% and top 25% of sidewalk coverage.

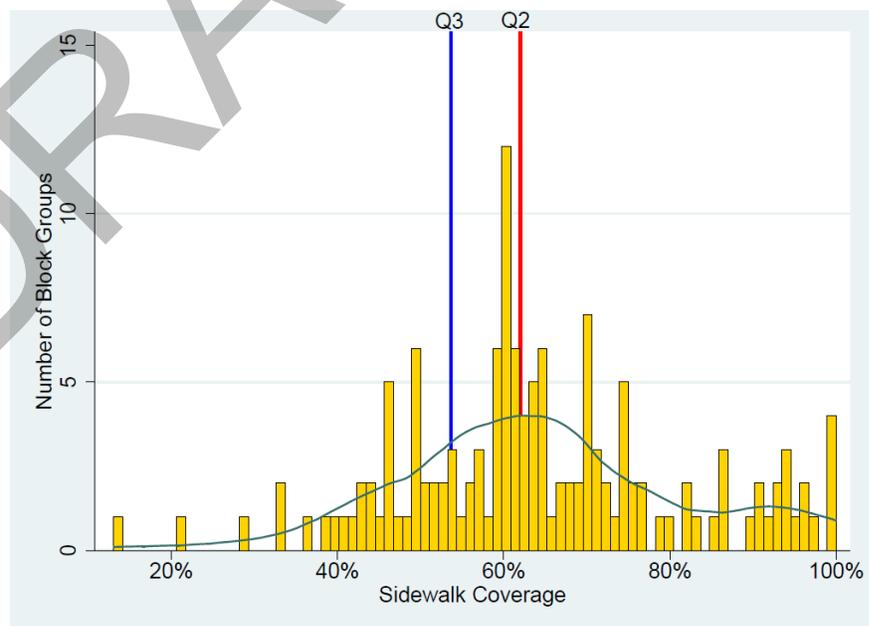
The bottom half of block groups, numbering 69, report sidewalk coverage rates of **60.3%** or lower.

The bottom quarter of block groups, numbering 35, report sidewalk coverage rates of **50%** or lower.



## Distribution of Sidewalk Coverage by Block Group

The histogram (right) displays the distribution of block groups for the sidewalk indicator. The red and blue lines represent the top half (Q2/median) and top quarter (Q3/third quartile) of the block group distribution, respectively.



SOURCES: "Healthy Communities Atlas," San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); SANDAG - RSG Sidewalk Network: SanDiegoSidewalkNetwork.gdb: THX\_sidewalk\_network.shp; "Safety Benefits of Walkways, Sidewalks, and Paved Shoulders," U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

The table below lists the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and minimum/maximum values of sidewalk coverage for the 138 block groups that were analyzed.

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Mode</b>	<b>S.D.</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
<b>Sidewalks</b>	64.3	62	61	.17	13	100

*NOTE: The reported Census Tract and Block Group with the lowest sidewalk coverage percent of .24 is located in Council District 6 (Census Tract 83.43, Block Group 3).*

DRAFT

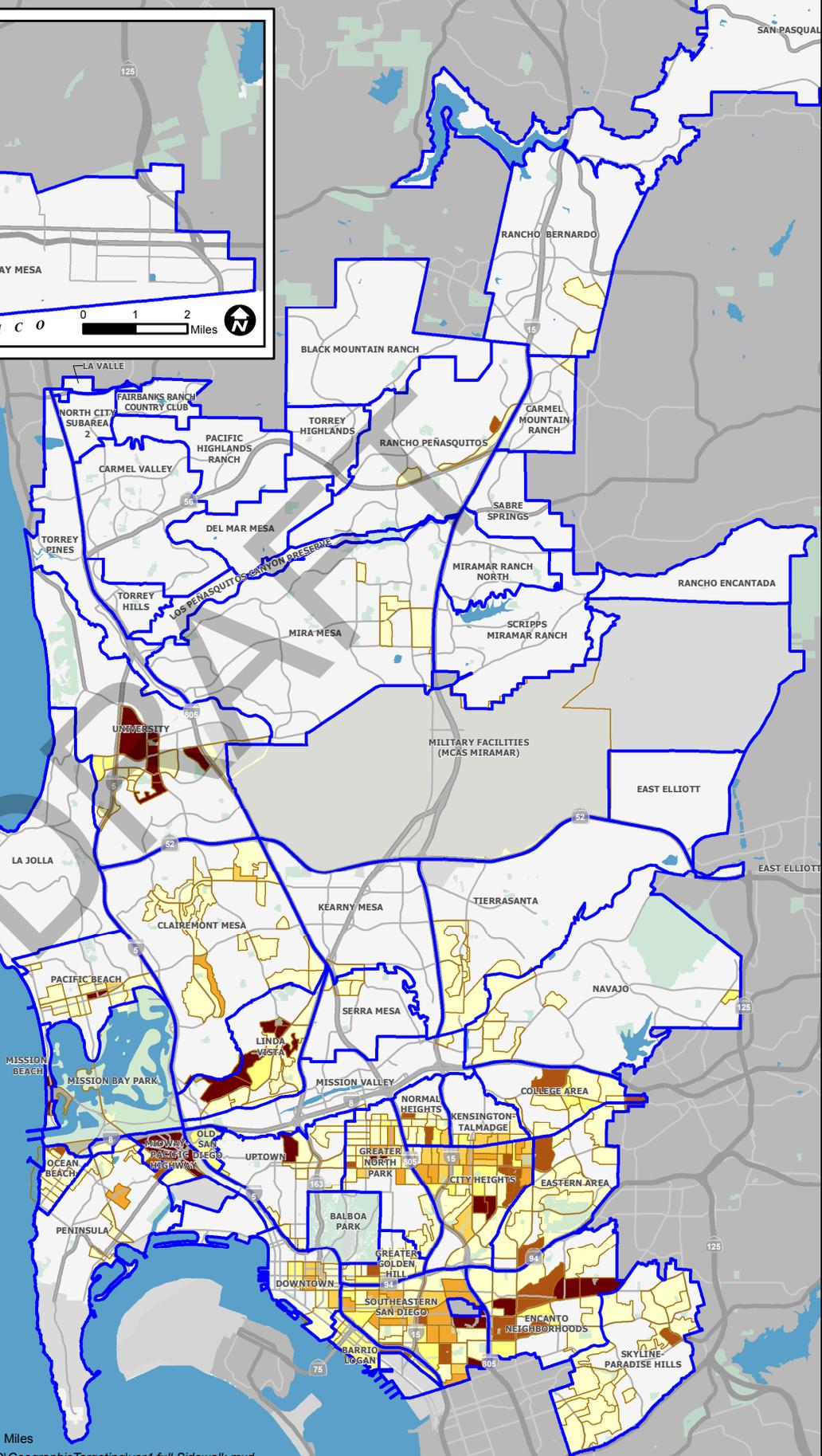
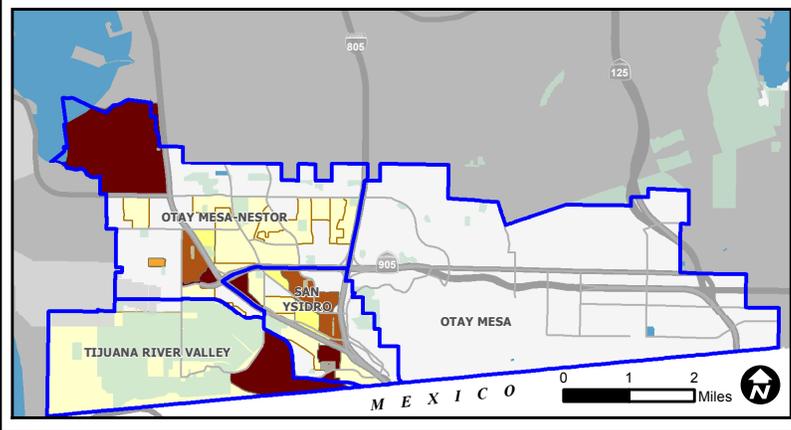
*SOURCES: "Healthy Communities Atlas," San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); SANDAG - RSG Sidewalk Network: SanDiegoSidewalkNetwork.gdb: THX\_sidewalk\_network.shp; "Safety Benefits of Walkways, Sidewalks, and Paved Shoulders," U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration*



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## Sidewalk Coverage (Citywide)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



### Sidewalk Coverage

- 77.0% - 100.0%
- 66.1% - 76.0%
- 60.4% - 66.0%
- 51.0% - 60.3%
- 13.0% - 50.0%

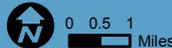
\* 2010-2011 San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Healthy Communities Atlas (HCA)

- Community Planning Areas
- Active Parks/Open Spaces
- Military Facilities
- CDBG Eligible Census Blocks\*



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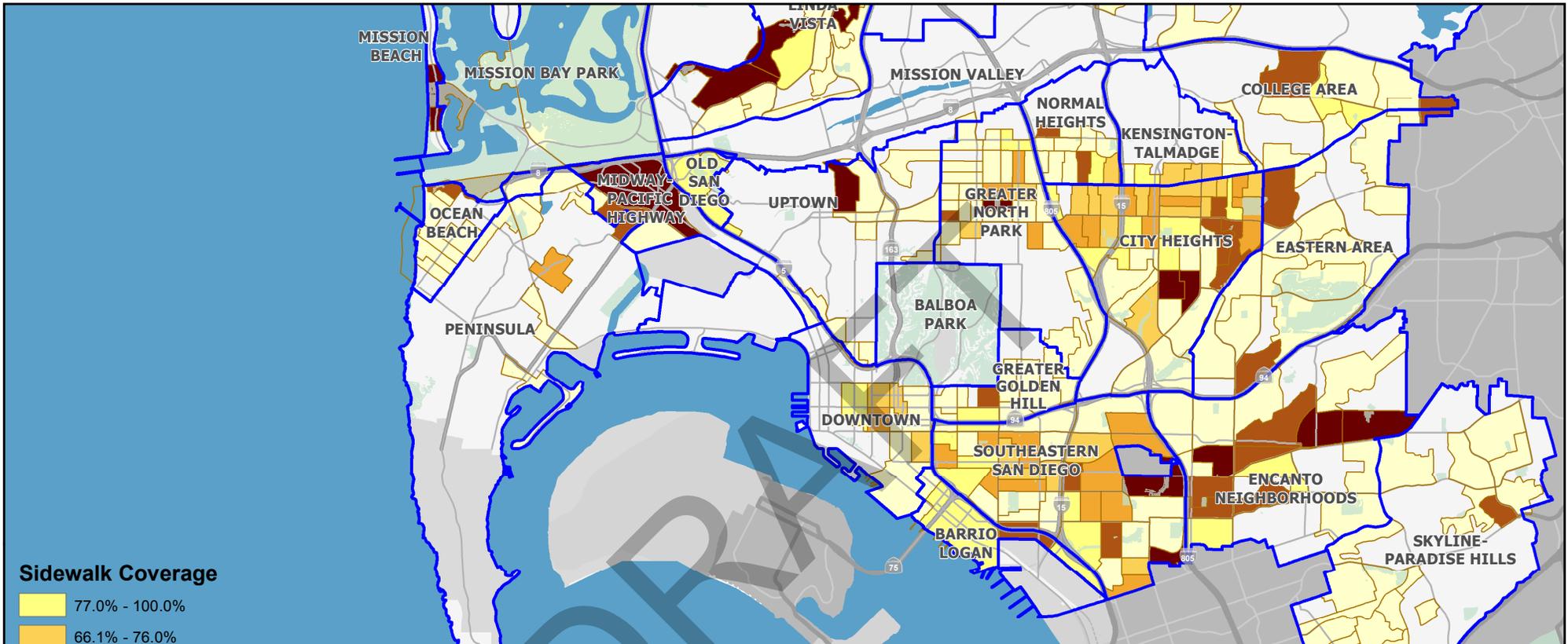




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## Sidewalk Coverage (Focus Areas)

Last updated: 4/16/2015



### Sidewalk Coverage

- 77.0% - 100.0%
- 66.1% - 76.0%
- 60.4% - 66.0%
- 51.0% - 60.3%
- 13.0% - 50.0%

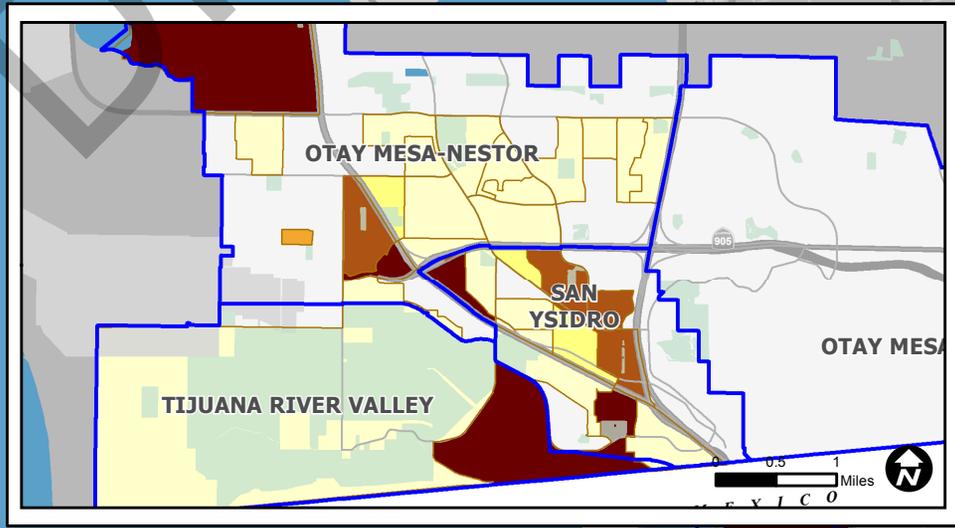
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## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on an analysis of the above indicators, staff is putting forward the following suggestions for final designation of Geographically Targeted Areas.

a. Areas should be based on existing Community Planning Areas (CPA). Using CPA boundaries yields several significant advantages over creating new boundaries. These include but are not limited to:

- Pre-existing community infrastructure (Community Planning Groups, Development Corporations, Etc.)
- Conformance of need characteristics with CPA boundaries – dimensions of need have a strong tendency to express themselves through their respective communities, making differentiation between communities easily identifiable
- Reliable and readily accessible community information in the form of Community Plan Updates
- Ease of reference and recognition
- Avoiding the creation of competing or arbitrary boundaries
- Characteristics and needs of targeted areas are best understood in the context of CPAs

b. When possible, identified areas of inclusion should be geographically contiguous. The purpose of geographic targeting is to create a small number of focus areas, rather than a large number of 'hot-spots' throughout the city. This is done so the targeted areas can be clearly prioritized and assistance can be strategically leveraged.

### Final Geography

Based on the community need expressed through mapping of the six targeted indicators, as well as the composite maps, which drew from those indicators, staff recommends that the following CPAs be designated as geographically targeted areas:

- Barrio Logan
- City Heights
- Encanto Neighborhoods
- Linda Vista
- San Ysidro
- Southeastern San Diego

### Next Steps

This draft document will be circulated among the listed Geographic Targeting Advisory Group. The document and comments will be presented to the Consolidated Plan Advisory Board (CPAB) for consideration and public input. Staff will conduct public meetings to solicit feedback on the geographic targeting tool.