Affordable and Fair Housing in Louisville: How Can You Advocate & Educate?



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A Brief Contextual
History of Housing
Segregation
Black or African
American Population

In the Supreme Court of the United States OCTOBER TERM, 1916

[No. 231]

CHARLES H. BUCHANAN

WILLIAM WARLEY.

BRIEF FOR THE PLAINTIFF IN ERROR ON REHEARING.

CLAYTON B. BLAKEY, MOORFIELD STOREY,

Restricted Covenant

"All outbuildings must be under one roof and of the same construc-

"The side walls of all residences shall not be nearer than six feet to the adjoining property line.

"No fence over 6 feet in height shall be erected on this property.

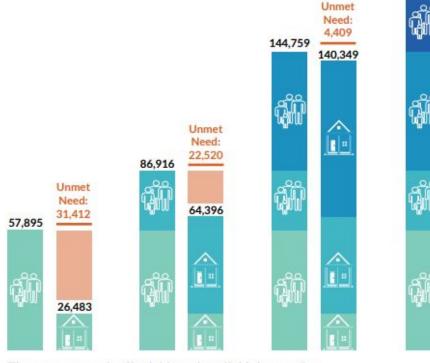
"This property shall never be sold or rented to any person of african descent.

line, keeping front lawns of uniform depth.

"The stone and iron fence on Bardstown Road which has been reset by the trustees, beginning on woodford Place and extending in a southeastwardly direction, the full length of lot No.8, as shown on said plat, to the northerly line of lot 15, as shown on said plat, is to remain undisturbed

The Need for Housing

2019 Housing Needs Assessment



There are enough affordable and available homes for:

46% of households up to 30% AMI 74% of households up to 50% AMI 97% of households up to 80% AMI 98% of households up to 100% AMI

Unmet Need: 2,816

172,507

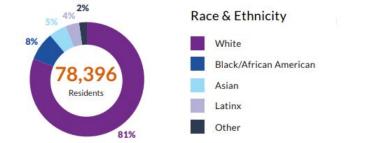
175,323

East Metro Market Area

(includes Anchorage)

2019 Housing Needs Assessment

https://louisvilleky.gov/ housing/document/eas tmetropdf







Cost Burden

Median

Household Income

\$69,703

Louisville Median

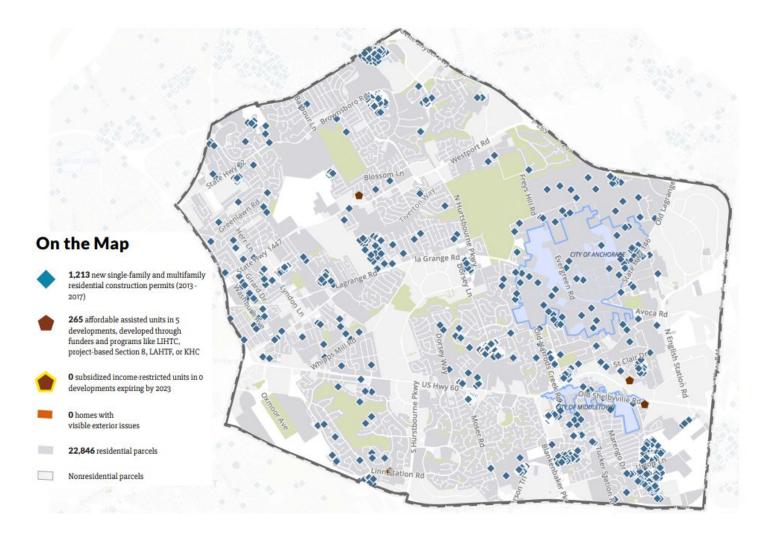
\$50,099



Households who spend more than 30% and more than 50% of income on housing







Only 20 percent of families in East Metro earn 50% AMI or less, but there are very few homes affordable to these low-income families.

East Metro does not have enough affordable and available homes for an estimated 2.864 of its 30% AMI families and 3,284 of its 50% AMI families.

This shortage of affordable and available units for makes it difficult for Louisville families whose income is below 50% AMI to find a home in East Metro.

Affordability Gaps for All East Metro Households

Surplus



Surplus: 114

15,192 15.003

395

Affordability Gap for East Metro Renters



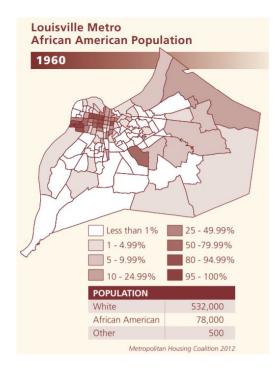
Almost 20 percent of families renting homes in East Metro earn 30% AMI or less, but less than three percent of all rental units are affordable to these households.

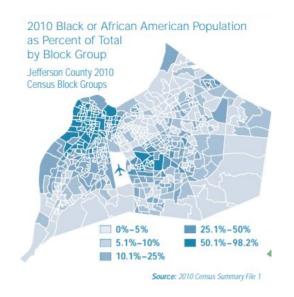
Affordability Gap for East Metro **Owners**

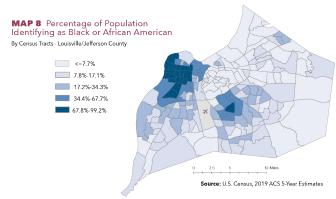


There are few owners with income below 50% AMI in East Metro. but a shortage of homes affordable to the lowest income families creates an affordability gap for higher income households.

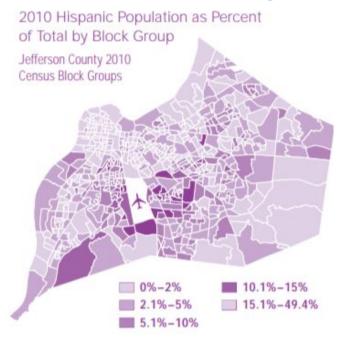
A Brief Contextual History of Housing Segregation Black or African American Population



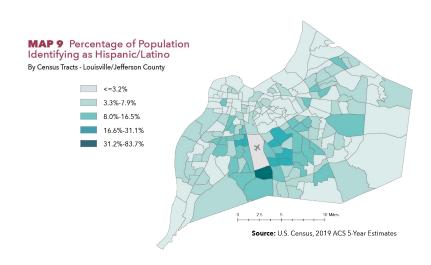




A Brief Contextual History of Housing Segregation Hispanic/Latino Population

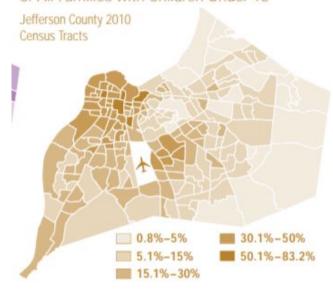




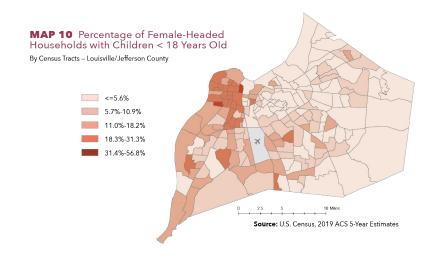


A Brief Contextual History of Housing Segregation Population of Female-Headed Households w/ Children <18

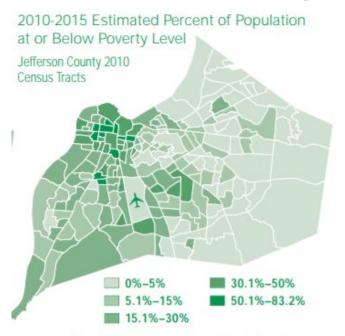
Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Related Children Under 18 As Percent of All Families with Children Under 18



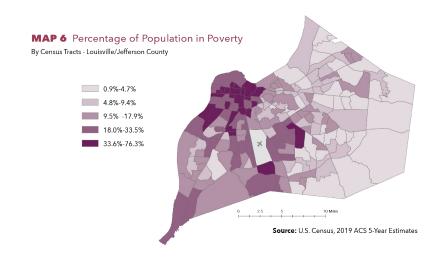
Source: 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table P-39



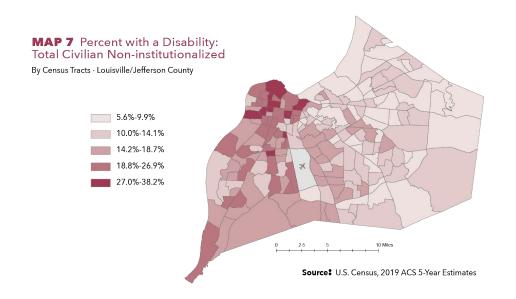
A Brief Contextual History of Housing Segregation Population in Poverty



Source: 2010-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates



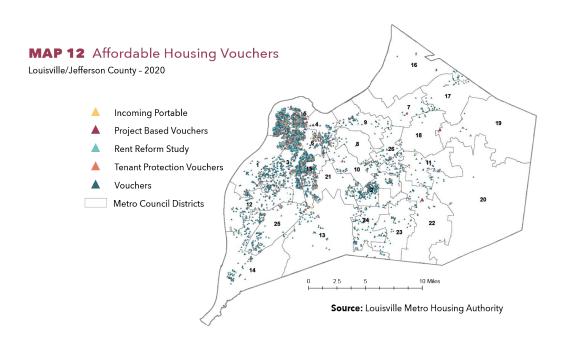
A Brief Contextual History of Housing Segregation Population with a Disability

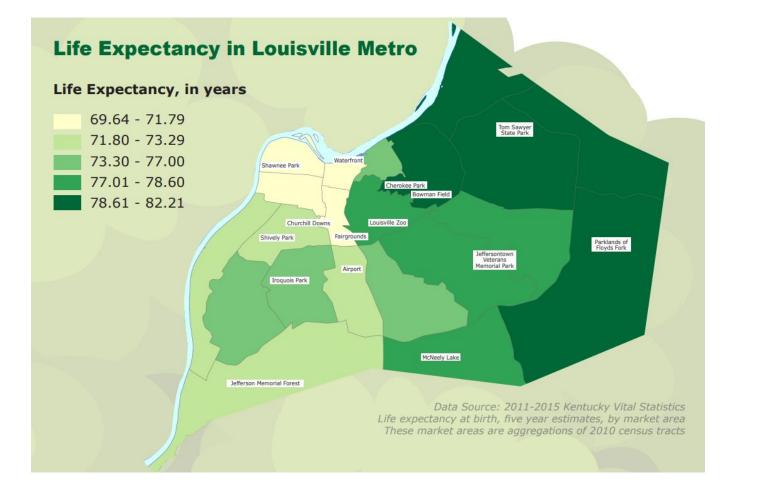


Subsidized Public Housing



Affordable Housing Vouchers





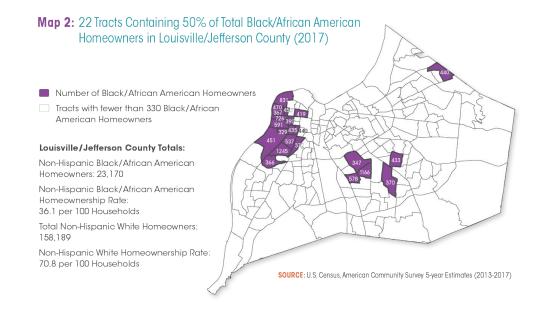
Homeowners vs. Renters Housing Tenure

FIGURE 13 Housing Tenure

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	United States		Louisville MSA	Louisville/Jefferson County	
Total Households	120,756,048	1,734,618	491,443	312,679	
Owners	64.0%	67.2%	64.0%	61.8%	
Renters	36.0%	32.8%	36.0%	38.3%	
White Households - Not Hispanic	81,642,121	1,507,458	385,975	222,839	
Owners	71.9%	71.9%	74.5%	71.1%	
Renters	28.1%	28.1%	25.5%	28.9%	
Black/African American Households	14,883,197	140,519	72,970	66,342	
Owners	41.8%	36.6%	37.2%	36.7%	
Renters	58.2%	63.4%	62.8%	63.3%	
Hispanic/Latino Households	15,892,113	43,049	17,365	12,458	
Owners	47.3%	37.7%	39.5%	37.8%	
Renters	52.7%	62.3%	60.6%	62.2%	
Family Households	79,114,031	1,135,835	312,529	185,937	
Married Couples Households	58,198,771	837,020	226,389	127,418	
Owners	79.8%	82.8%	84.9%	82.1%	
Renters	20.2%	17.2%	15.1%	17.9%	
Male Household - no wife present	5,898,296	85,074	23,582	14,953	
Owners	54.1%	57.4%	59.9%	55.6%	
Renters	45.9%	42.6%	40.1%	44.4%	
Female Household - no husband present	15,016,964	213,741	62,558	43,566	
Owners	46.2%	47.7%	46.1%	43.3%	
Renters	53.8%	52.3%	53.9%	56.7%	

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 2019 5-year Estimates

Homeowners vs. Renters 50% of Black Homeowners in 22 or 198 Census Tracts

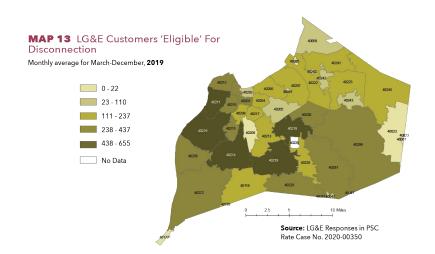


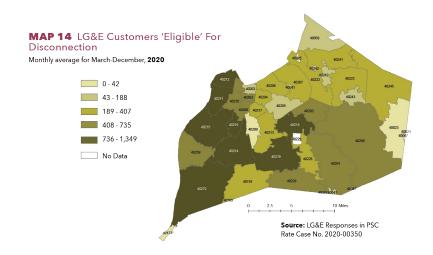
Homeowners vs. Renters Housing Wage for Fair Market Rents

Figure 7: Housing Wage for Fair Market Rents 2017, Job and Wage Numbers for Louisville MSA 2017

Housing Wage for One-Bedroom FMR	Housing Wage for Two-Bedroom FMR	Housing Wage for Three-Bedroom FMR	Housing Wage for Four-Bedroom FMR
\$12.62	\$15.79	\$21.52	\$24.21
# of jobs that pay median hourly wage less than \$12.62	# of jobs that pay median hourly wage less than \$15.79	# of jobs that pay median hourly wage less than \$21.52	# of jobs that pay median hourly wage less than \$24.21
148,270	254,410	399,970	450,220
% of total workforce			
22.93%	39.34%	61.85%	69.62%

LG&E Customers 'Eligible' for Disconnections





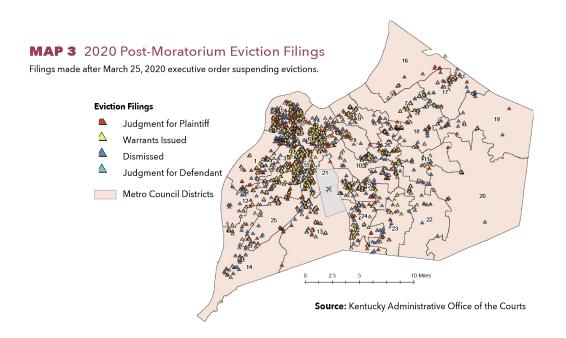
Evictions Filings by Quarter, 2016-2020 (Louisville/Jefferson County)

FIGURE 16 Eviction Filings by Quarter, 2016-2020 Louisville/Jefferson County

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Q1: January-March	3,676	3,997	4,125	3,958	3,560
Q2: April-June	4,272	4,201	4,131	4,244	61
Q3: July-September	4,716	4,457	4,612	4,676	1,509
Q4: October-December	4,493	4,446	3,986	4,148	1,351
Total Annual	17,157	17,101	16,854	17,026	6,481
Eviction Filing Rate	14.35%	14.30%	14.09%	14.24%	5.42%

Sources: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts; 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates

2020 Post-Moratorium Eviction Filings



Homelessness By the Numbers

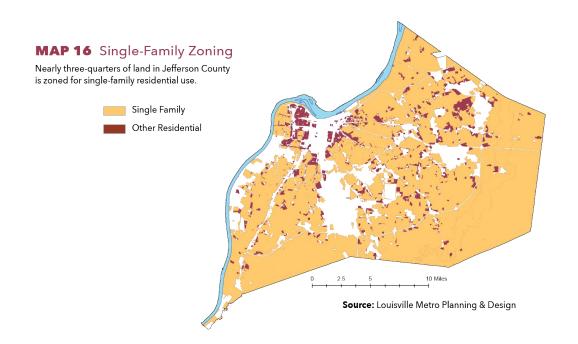
- 1,013 were homeless in Jefferson County.
 - 257 Sleeping outside
 - 756 Sheltered
 - 168 under 18
 - 380 Females
 - 630 Males
 - 481 were White; 455 were Black
 - 292 were chronically Homeless



- America has experienced waves of homelessness
 - Fluctuates based on economy, war, unemployment
- Prior to HUD funding cuts in the 1970s:
 - \$83 billion per year on affordable housing for those below the poverty line
 - That would equate to \$583 billion in today's dollars
 - 2019 HUD budget request is \$41 Billion
- HOWEVER we spent \$64 billion in 2017 on the federal mortgage deduction



Single-Family Zoning



Let's Talk Land Development Code Reform

Land Development Code Reform



Louisville's Opportunity for Housing Choice



Land Development Code Reform





Increase *housing choice* by allowing affordable housing to be constructed in all parts of the city.



Increase the production of *affordable housing*.



Increase the production of *diverse housing* types to meet the needs of
a diverse and growing population.



MHC Goals for Land Development Code Reform

www.metropolitanhousing.org/aha

Goal 1: Decrease residential segregation and increase housing choice by allowing affordable housing to be constructed in all parts of the city.

 Reforms that fall under this theme include: Deed Restrictions and Covenants; Density and Minimum Lot Size; Identify Areas Appropriate for Higher Density Residential Uses (Phase 3); Capacity Standards for Development (Phase 3).

Goal 2: Increase the production of affordable housing.

Reforms that fall under this theme include: Incentivize Desirable Development Types; Density
and Minimum Lot Size; Building Type or Form; Private Yard; Review Building Design Standards;
Review Infill Standards; Inclusionary Zoning (Phase 3).

Goal 3: Increase the production of diverse housing types to meet the needs of a diverse and growing population.

 Reforms that Fall under this theme include: Multiplex Housing Units; Courtyard and Pocket Neighborhoods; Duplex; Tiny House Review; Accessibility Review (Phase 3).



Land Development Code Reform















Christie McCravy

Executive Director Louisville Affordable Housing Trust Fund

Successful communities are those that understand that the entire community thrives when basic needs are met. Affordable housing is the cornerstone of meeting these basic needs. By addressing the housing needs of our community now, we establish a path of stability and continuity for generations to come.



Housing is a critical root cause of health. Improving access to safe, affordable housing protects families and leads to better mental and physical health outcomes, making Louisville a healthier and safer community.



Rebecca Hollenbach



MPH Executive Administrator
Center for Health Equity
Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness





Deana Karem
CEO of Jeffersontown Chamber
of Commerce Kentucky

Affordable housing is a necessary asset our community must have to attract talent and support a healthy and thriving workforce. Our greater Louisville economy is built on manufacturing, distribution and service-related jobs. We must encourage and expand housing options for hard working folks making a living in this economy's thriving industries.



One thing we all have in common is that our days begin and end at home. Quality affordable housing is the foundation for healthy communities where people can learn, work, play, and thrive. These are basic opportunities that we must ensure for every citizen.



Louisville's Opportunity for Housing Choice



Celine Mutuyemariya
Louisville Urban League



Meet the Coalition



Tony Curtis *Executive Director, Metropolitan Housing Coalition*



Housing is the keystone to better living. If we can give someone stable housing, it opens up the opportunity for better jobs, health care, education and so much more.









Actionable Housing Policy @ Local & State Levels

Local

- Land Development Code Reform
 - Oppose Proposed Moratorium & Review of Mixed Residential Development Incentives (MRDI)
 - Oppose Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) notification requirements
- Legal Representations for Tenants/Right to Counsel
- Strengthen the Rental Registry
- Expanded Funding and a Dedicated Funding Source for the Louisville Affordable Housing Trust Fund
- Renter Representation on Louisville Metro Boards/Commissions



Several bills have been filed in the **2022 Kentucky General Assembly**, and we need your support! Please click the links to send emails to your representatives regarding these bills.

- HB 197: Improving ID accessibility. State-issued IDs are an essential key to getting access to housing, medication, employment, and interacting with the world. For someone without a fixed address, getting an ID is incredibly difficult. This bill aims to update our current laws to streamline the process for providers, lower the cost of an ID for those that are homeless, allow youth to get an ID without parental consent, and allow people to renew a driver's license without a fixed address.
- HB 86: Establish a state affordable housing tax credit. HB 86 creates the Kentucky Affordable Housing Credit to help fund affordable housing development in the Commonwealth. Twenty other states have established such credit and have seen the number of housing units produced each year double.
- <u>SB 21</u>: Truth in renting. Many tenants face unnecessary barriers as they apply for apartments, which leaves them stuck in a cycle of homelessness. To reduce the period of homelessness and help low-income families get back into housing, we must reform the rental application screening process to ensure it is both fair and transparent for Kentuckians.
- <u>HB 159</u>: Eviction expungement. Once an eviction is filed, it remains on a tenant's record for the rest of their life, and landlords can deny housing to someone for no reason other than that prior eviction. We should not let a prior financial crisis impede someone's future ability to have a safe place to call home. HB 159 allows for automatic eviction expungement.
- HB 160: Eviction set-out reform. An eviction set-out is a dehumanizing experience for tenants—one that we can and must prevent. Kentucky is one of only nine states with no property protection for people being forcibly removed from their homes. HB 160 requires landlords to secure and store property for 21 days after an eviction to allow for a family to move out with dignity and maintain their belongings.
- HB 131: Rent control ordinances in West End Louisville. Here in Louisville, we are short 31,000 units of affordable housing for the poorest tenants, and many Louisvillians face being priced out of their West End homes as a result of steep rent hikes. HB 131 would allow Louisville Metro government to limit unreasonable rent hikes within defined areas in the West End, allowing low-income Louisvillians to stay in their homes.

Resources

Books

- The Color of Law by Richard Rothstein
- Evicted by Matthew Desmond
- Race for Profit by Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor
- The Address Book by Deirdre Mask

Reports

- 2020-2021 State of Metropolitan Housing Report www.metropolitanhousing.org/annual-reports/
- 2020 Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in Louisville Metro, Ky https://metropolitanhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/FINAL_2020-AI_MHC_May-11-2020_npdf
- 2019 Louisville Housing Need Assessment https://louisvilleky.gov/government/housing/housing-needs-assessment
- 2017 Louisville Health Equity Report https://louisvilleky.gov/government/center-health-equity/health-equity-report
- 2021 Point in Time Homeless Count for Metro Louisville -https://louhomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/2021-Street-Count-Final-Report.pdf
- Health Impact Assessment Kentucky's Affordable Housing Tax Credit https://louisvilleky.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/Affordable Housing HIA 21422 0.pdf



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