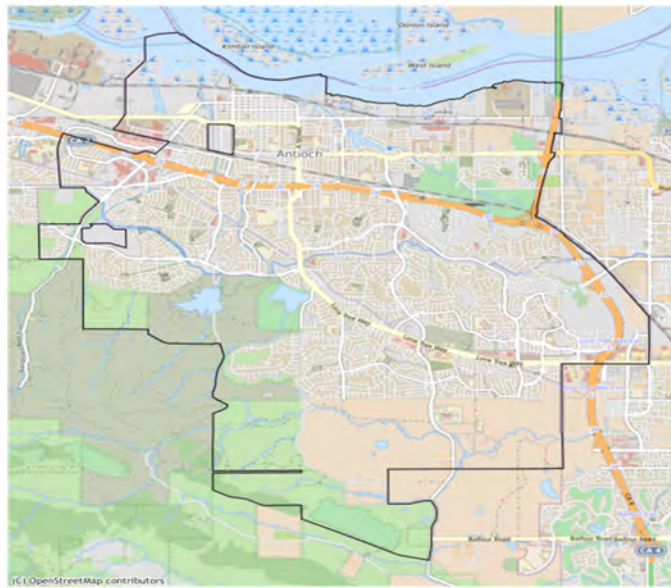


HOUSING NEEDS DATA REPORT: ANTIOCH



ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



Technical Assistance
for Local Planning
HOUSING

B233

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1 SUMMARY OF KEY FACTS

This section is a more in-depth version of Chapter 2: Housing Needs. The majority of this appendix comes from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) / Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) Data Packets prepared for each jurisdiction in the Bay Area.

- **Population** - Generally, the population of the Bay Area continues to grow because of natural growth and because the strong economy draws new residents to the region. The population of Antioch increased by 24.3% from 2000 to 2020, which is above the growth rate of the Bay Area.
- **Age** - In 2019, Antioch's youth population under the age of 18 was 27,630 and senior population 65 and older was 13,547. These age groups represent 24.8% and 12.2%, respectively, of Antioch's population.
- **Race/Ethnicity** - In 2020, 27.8% of Antioch's population was White while 21.1% was African American, 12.1% was Asian, and 33.2% was Latinx. People of color in Antioch comprise a proportion above the overall proportion in the Bay Area as a whole.¹
- **Employment** - Antioch residents most commonly work in the *Health & Educational Services* industry. From January 2010 to January 2021, the unemployment rate in Antioch decreased by 5.1 percentage points. Since 2010, the number of jobs located in the jurisdiction increased by 3,450 (17.9%). Additionally, the jobs-household ratio in Antioch has increased from 0.55 in 2002 to 0.67 jobs per household in 2018.
- **Number of Homes** - The number of new homes built in the Bay Area has not kept pace with the demand, resulting in longer commutes, increasing prices, and exacerbating issues of displacement and homelessness. The number of homes in Antioch increased, 3.7% from 2010 to 2020, which is *below* the growth rate for Contra Costa County and *below* the growth rate of the region's housing stock during this time period.
- **Home Prices** - A diversity of homes at all income levels creates opportunities for all Antioch residents to live and thrive in the community.
 - **Ownership** The largest proportion of homes had a value in the range of \$250k-\$500k in 2019. Home prices increased by 122.4% from 2010 to 2020.
 - **Rental Prices** - The typical contract rent for an apartment in Antioch was \$1,610 in 2019. Rental prices increased by 50.8% from 2009 to 2019. To rent a typical apartment without cost burden, a household would need to make \$64,560 per year.²
- **Housing Type** - It is important to have a variety of housing types to meet the needs of a community today and in the future. In 2020, 77.7% of homes in Antioch were single family detached, 4.7% were single family attached, 4.1% were small multifamily (2-4 units), and 12.4% were medium or large multifamily (5+ units). Between 2010 and 2020, the number of single-family units increased more

¹ The Census Bureau's American Community Survey accounts for ethnic origin separate from racial identity. The numbers reported here use an accounting of both such that the racial categories are shown exclusive of Latinx status, to allow for an accounting of the Latinx population regardless of racial identity. The term Hispanic has historically been used to describe people from numerous Central American, South American, and Caribbean countries. In recent years, the term Latino or Latinx has become preferred. This report generally uses Latinx, but occasionally when discussing US Census data, we use Hispanic or Non-Hispanic, to clearly link to the data source.

² Note that contract rents may differ significantly from, and often being lower than, current listing prices.

than multi-family units. Generally, in Antioch, the share of the housing stock that is detached single family homes is above that of other jurisdictions in the region.

- **Cost Burden** - The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development considers housing to be affordable for a household if the household spends less than 30% of its income on housing costs. A household is considered “cost-burdened” if it spends more than 30% of its monthly income on housing costs, while those who spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs are considered “severely cost-burdened.” In Antioch, 20.3% of households spend 30%-50% of their income on housing, while 20.8% of households are severely cost burden and use the majority of their income for housing.
- **Displacement/Gentrification** - According to research from The University of California, Berkeley, 31.3% of households in Antioch live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement, and 19.2% live in areas at risk of or undergoing gentrification. 6.8% of households in Antioch live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely excluded due to prohibitive housing costs. There are various ways to address displacement including ensuring new housing at all income levels is built.
- **Neighborhood** - No residents in Antioch live in neighborhoods identified as “Highest Resource” or “High Resource” areas by State-commissioned research, while 89.6% of residents live in areas identified by this research as “Low Resource” or “High Segregation and Poverty” areas. These neighborhood designations are based on a range of indicators covering areas such as education, poverty, proximity to jobs and economic opportunities, low pollution levels, and other factors.³
- **Special Housing Needs** - Some population groups may have special housing needs that require specific program responses, and these groups may experience barriers to accessing stable housing due to their specific housing circumstances. In Antioch, 15.2% of residents have a disability of any kind and may require accessible housing. Additionally, 18.7% of Antioch households are larger households with five or more people, who likely need larger housing units with three bedrooms or more. 20.4% of households are female-headed families, which are often at greater risk of housing insecurity.

Note on Data

Many of the tables in this report are sourced from data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, both of which are samples and as such, are subject to sampling variability. This means that data is an estimate, and that other estimates could be possible if another set of respondents had been reached. We use the five-year release to get a larger data pool to minimize this “margin of error” but particularly for the smaller cities, the data will be based on fewer responses, and the information should be interpreted accordingly.

³ For more information on the “opportunity area” categories developed by HCD and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, see this website: <https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity.asp>. The degree to which different jurisdictions and neighborhoods have access to opportunity will likely need to be analyzed as part of new Housing Element requirements related to affirmatively furthering fair housing.

2 POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population

The Bay Area is the fifth-largest metropolitan area in the nation and has seen a steady increase in population since 1990, except for a dip during the Great Recession. Many cities in the region have experienced significant growth in jobs and population. While these trends have led to a corresponding increase in demand for housing across the region, the regional production of housing has largely not kept pace with job and population growth. Since 2000, Antioch’s population has increased by 24.3%; this rate is above that of the region as a whole, at 14.8%. In Antioch, roughly 13.2% of its population moved during the past year, a number 0.2 percentage points smaller than the regional rate of 13.4%.

In 2020, the population of Antioch was estimated to be 112,520 (see Table 1). From 1990 to 2000, the population increased by 45.6%, while it increased by 13.1% during the first decade of the 2000s. In the most recent decade, the population increased by 9.9%. The population of Antioch makes up 9.8% of Contra Costa County.⁴

Table 1: Population Growth Trends

Geography	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Antioch	62,195	73,209	90,532	100,035	102,372	109,804	112,520
Contra Costa County	803,732	863,335	948,816	1,016,372	1,049,025	1,113,341	1,153,561
Bay Area	6,020,147	6,381,961	6,784,348	7,073,912	7,150,739	7,595,694	7,790,537

Universe: Total population

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series

⁴ To compare the rate of growth across various geographic scales, Figure 1 shows population for the jurisdiction, county, and region indexed to the population in the year 1990. This means that the data points represent the population growth (i.e. percent change) in each of these geographies relative to their populations in 1990.

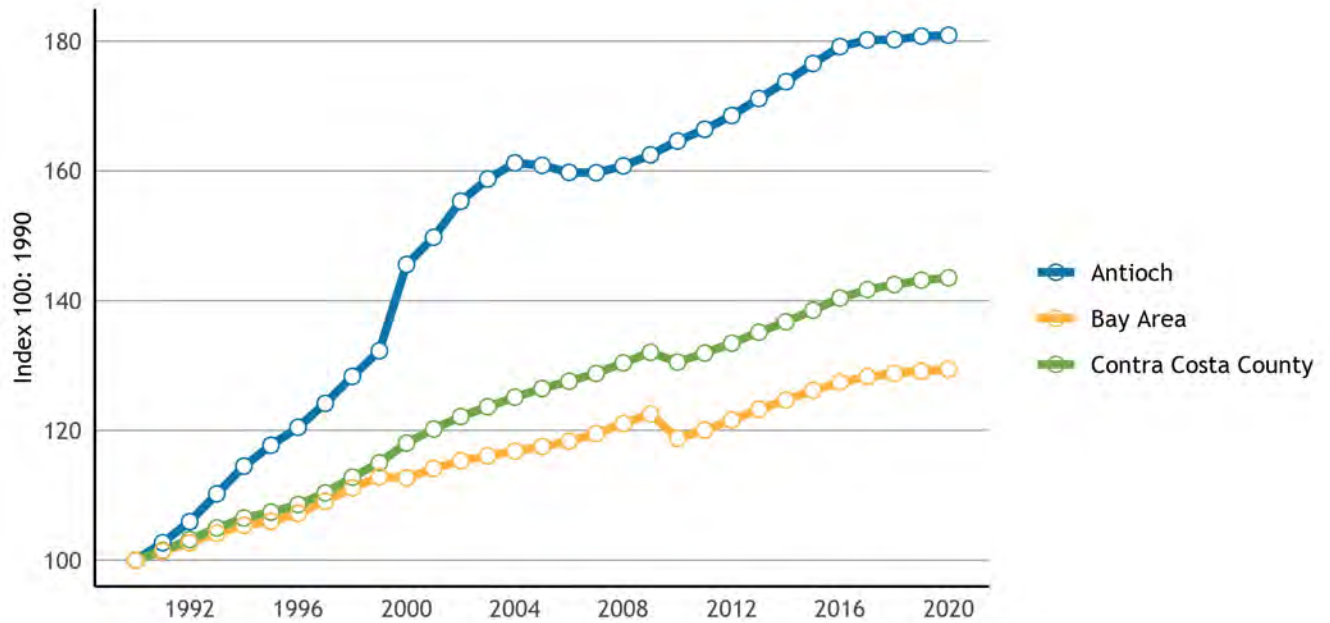


Figure 1: Population Growth Trends

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series Note: The data shown on the graph represents population for the jurisdiction, county, and region indexed to the population in the first year shown. The data points represent the relative population growth in each of these geographies relative to their populations in that year. For some jurisdictions, a break may appear at the end of each decade (1999, 2009) as estimates are compared to census counts. DOF uses the decennial census to benchmark subsequent population estimates.

2.2 Age

The distribution of age groups in a city shapes what types of housing the community may need in the near future. An increase in the older population may mean there is a developing need for more senior housing options, while higher numbers of children and young families can point to the need for more family housing options and related services. There has also been a move by many to age-in-place or downsize to stay within their communities, which can mean more multifamily and accessible units are also needed.

In Antioch, the median age in 2000 was 31.1; by 2019, this figure had increased, landing at around 36 years. More specifically, the population of those under 14 has decreased since 2010, while the 65-and-over population has increased (see Figure 2).

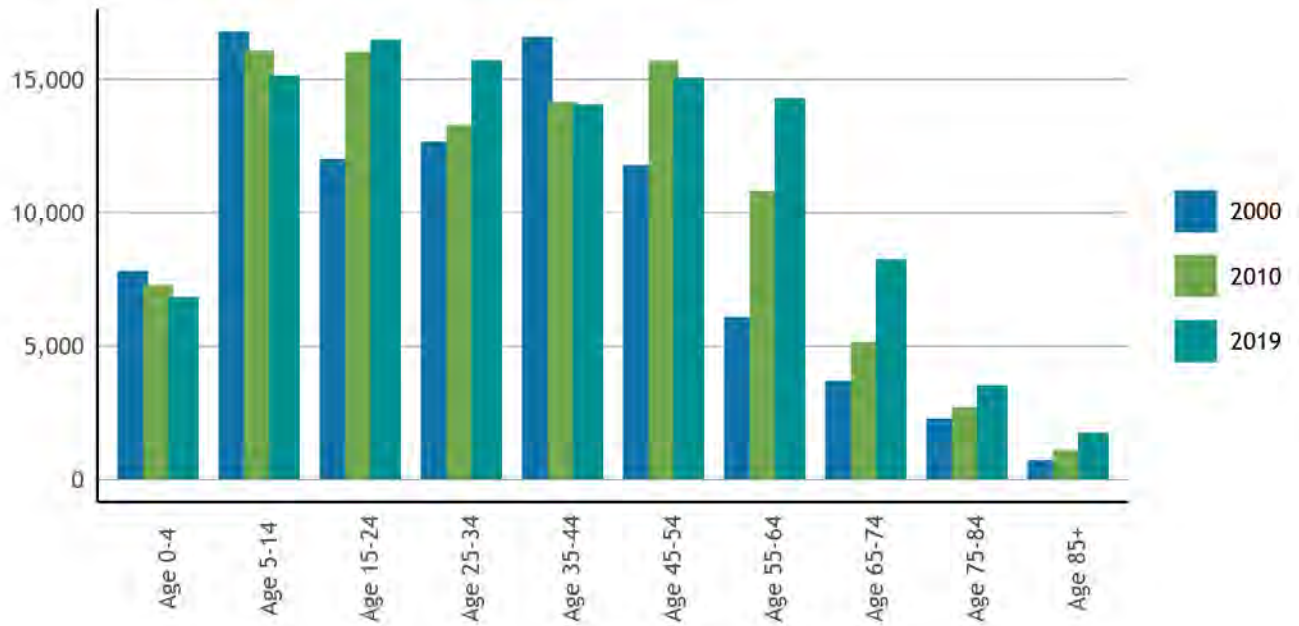


Figure 2: Population by Age, 2000-2019

Universe: Total population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1, Table P12; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF1, Table P12; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001

Looking at the senior and youth population by race can add an additional layer of understanding, as families and seniors of color are even more likely to experience challenges finding affordable housing. People of color⁵ make up 41.2% of seniors and 69.9% of youth under 18 (see Figure 3).

⁵ Here, we count all non-white racial groups

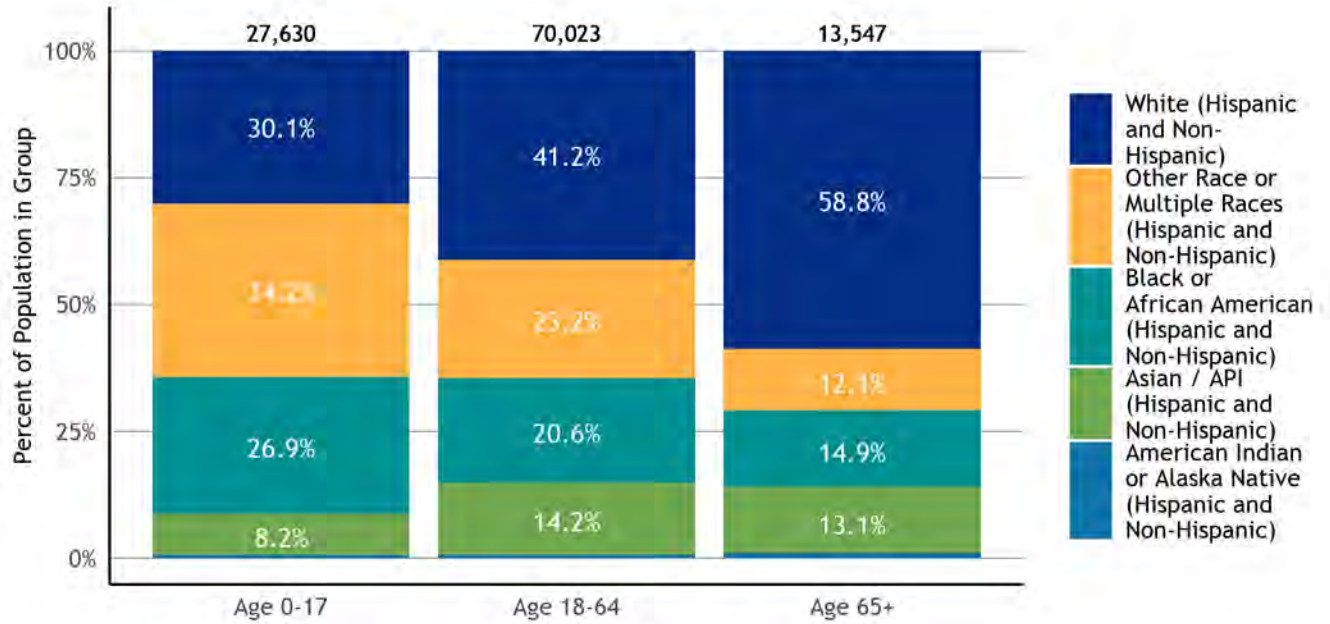


Figure 3: Senior and Youth Population by Race

Universe: Total population

Notes: In the sources for this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity, and an overlapping category of Hispanic / non-Hispanic groups has not been shown to avoid double counting in the stacked bar chart.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-G)

2.3 Race and Ethnicity

Understanding the racial makeup of a city and region is important for designing and implementing effective housing policies and programs. These patterns are shaped by both market factors and government actions, such as exclusionary zoning, discriminatory lending practices and displacement that has occurred over time and continues to impact communities of color today⁶. Since 2000, the percentage of residents in Antioch identifying as White has decreased - and by the same token the percentage of residents of all *other* races and ethnicities has *increased* - by 30.6 percentage points, with the 2019 population standing at 30,883 (see Figure 4). In absolute terms, the *Hispanic or Latinx* population increased the most while the *White, Non-Hispanic* population decreased the most.

⁶ See, for example, Rothstein, R. (2017). *The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America*. New York, NY & London, UK: Liveright Publishing.

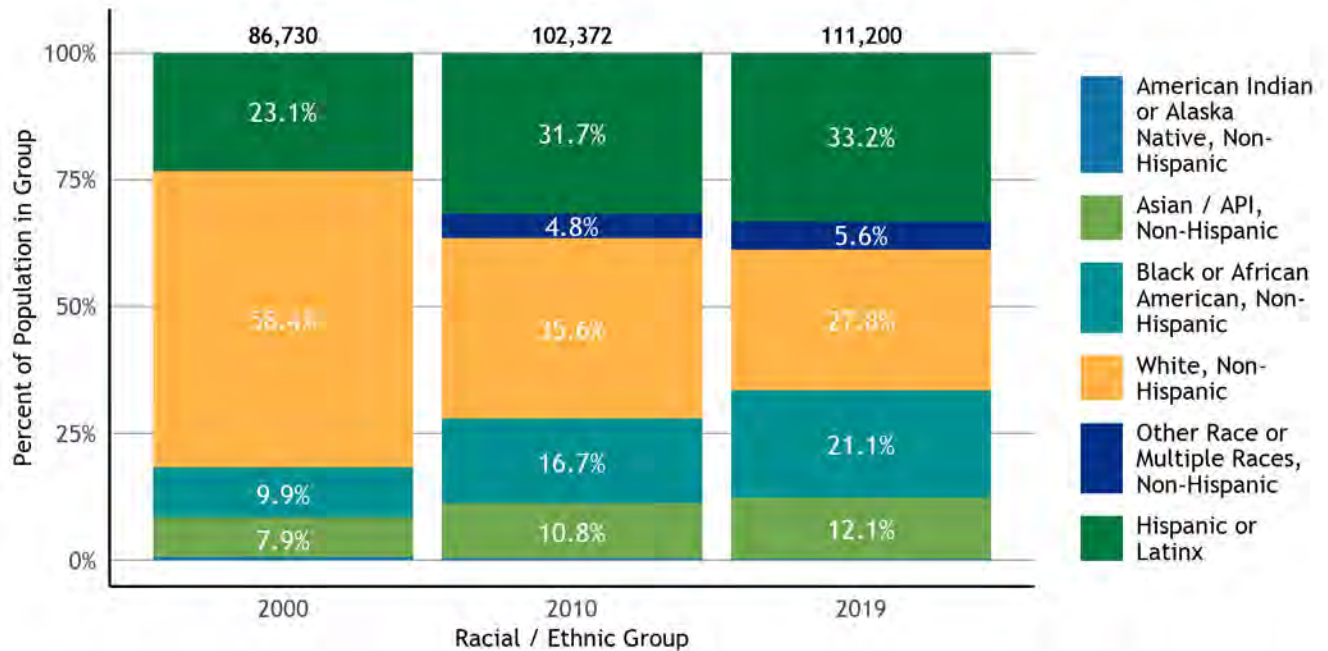


Figure 4: Population by Race, 2000-2019

Universe: Total population

Notes: Data for 2019 represents 2015-2019 ACS estimates. The Census Bureau defines Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity separate from racial categories. For the purposes of this graph, the “Hispanic or Latinx” racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B03002

2.4 Employment Trends

2.4.1 Balance of Jobs and Workers

A city houses employed residents who either work in the community where they live or work elsewhere in the region. Conversely, a city may have job sites that employ residents from the same city, but more often employ workers commuting from outside of it. Smaller cities typically will have more employed residents than jobs there and export workers, while larger cities tend to have a surplus of jobs and import workers. To some extent the regional transportation system is set up for this flow of workers to the region’s core job centers. At the same time, as the housing affordability crisis has illustrated, local imbalances may be severe, where local jobs and worker populations are out of sync at a sub-regional scale.

One measure of this is the relationship between *workers* and *jobs*. A city with a surplus of workers “exports” workers to other parts of the region, while a city with a surplus of jobs must conversely “import” them. Between 2002 and 2018, the number of jobs in Antioch increased by 35.0% (see Figure 5).



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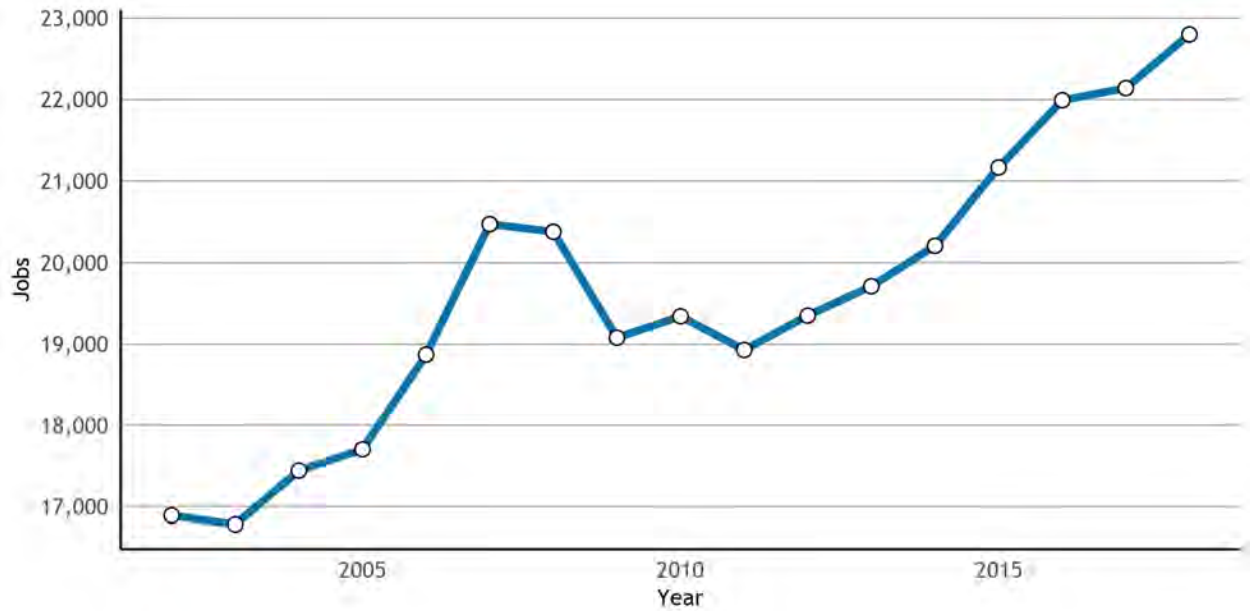


Figure 5: Jobs in a Jurisdiction

Universe: Jobs from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment

Notes: The data is tabulated by place of work, regardless of where a worker lives. The source data is provided at the census block level. These are crosswalked to jurisdictions and summarized.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files, 2002-2018

There are 49,236 employed residents, and 21,541 jobs⁷ in Antioch - the ratio of jobs to resident workers is 0.44; Antioch is *a net exporter of workers*.

Figure 6 shows the balance when comparing jobs to workers, broken down by different wage groups, offering additional insight into local dynamics. A community may offer employment for relatively low-income workers but have relatively few housing options for those workers - or conversely, it may house residents who are low wage workers but offer few employment opportunities for them. Such relationships may cast extra light on potentially pent-up demand for housing in particular price categories. A relative *surplus* of jobs relative to residents in a given wage category suggests the need to import those workers, while conversely, surpluses of workers in a wage group relative to jobs means the community will export those workers to other jurisdictions. Such flows are not inherently bad, though over time, sub-regional imbalances may appear. Antioch has more low-wage *residents* than low-wage *jobs* (where low-wage refers to jobs paying less than \$25,000). At the other end of the wage spectrum, the city has more high-wage *residents* than high-wage *jobs* (where high-wage refers to jobs paying more than \$75,000) (see Figure 6).⁸

⁷ Employed *residents* in a jurisdiction is counted by place of residence (they may work elsewhere) while *jobs* in a jurisdiction are counted by place of work (they may live elsewhere). The jobs may differ from those reported in Figure 5 as the source for the time series is from administrative data, while the cross-sectional data is from a survey.

⁸ The source table is top-coded at \$75,000, precluding more fine grained analysis at the higher end of the wage spectrum.

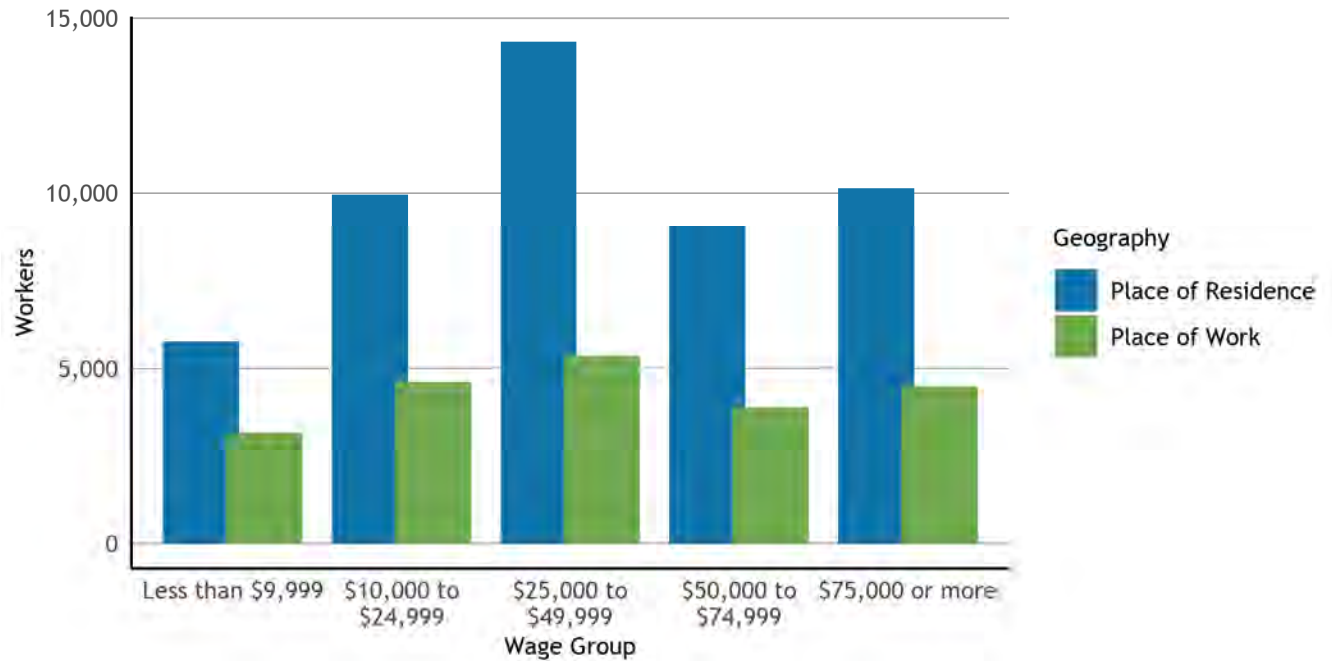


Figure 6: Workers by Earnings, by Jurisdiction as Place of Work and Place of Residence

Universe: Workers 16 years and over with earnings

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data 2015-2019, B08119, B08519

Figure 7 shows the balance of a jurisdiction's resident workers to the jobs located there for different wage groups as a ratio instead - a value of 1 means that a city has the same number of jobs in a wage group as it has resident workers - in principle, a balance. Values above 1 indicate a jurisdiction will need to import workers for jobs in a given wage group. At the regional scale, this ratio is 1.04 jobs for each worker, implying a modest import of workers from outside the region (see Figure 7).

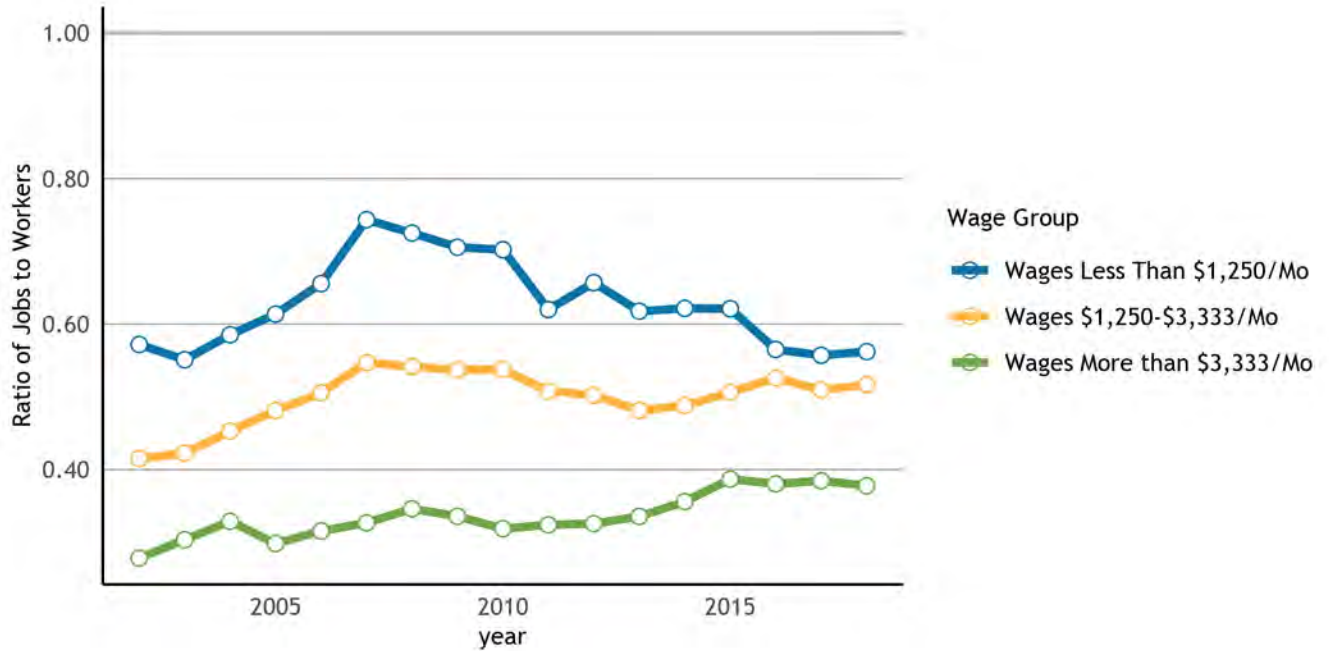


Figure 7: Jobs-Worker Ratios, By Wage Group

Universe: Jobs in a jurisdiction from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment

Notes: The ratio compares job counts by wage group from two tabulations of LEHD data: Counts by place of work relative to counts by place of residence. See text for details.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files (Jobs); Residence Area Characteristics (RAC) files (Employed Residents), 2010-2018

Such balances between jobs and workers may directly influence the housing demand in a community. New jobs may draw new residents, and when there is high demand for housing relative to supply, many workers may be unable to afford to live where they work, particularly where job growth has been in relatively lower wage jobs. This dynamic not only means many workers will need to prepare for long commutes and time spent on the road, but in the aggregate it contributes to traffic congestion and time lost for all road users.

If there are more jobs than employed residents, it means a city is relatively jobs-rich, typically also with a high jobs to household ratio. Thus bringing housing into the measure, the *jobs-household ratio* in Antioch has increased from 0.55 in 2002, to 0.67 jobs per household in 2018 (see Figure 8).

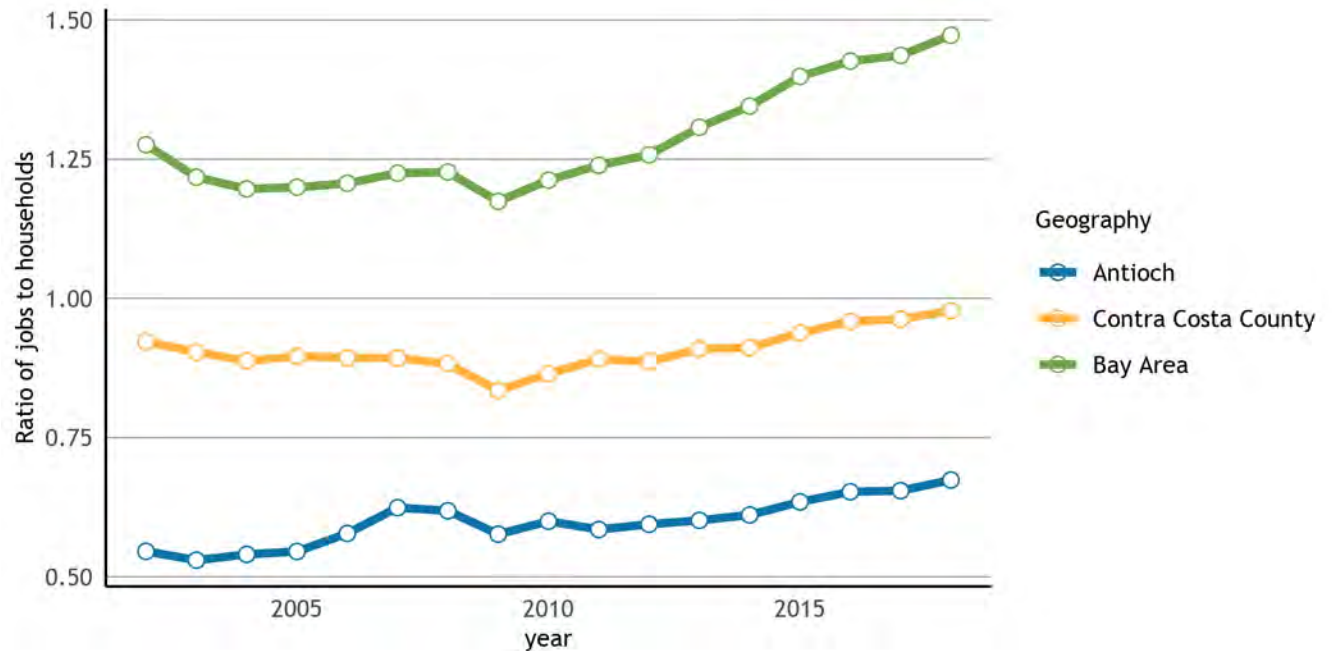


Figure 8: Jobs-Household Ratio

Universe: Jobs in a jurisdiction from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment; households in a jurisdiction

Notes: The data is tabulated by place of work, regardless of where a worker lives. The source data is provided at the census block level. These are crosswalked to jurisdictions and summarized. The ratio compares place of work wage and salary jobs with households, or occupied housing units. A similar measure is the ratio of jobs to housing units. However, this jobs-household ratio serves to compare the number of jobs in a jurisdiction to the number of housing units that are actually occupied. The difference between a jurisdiction’s jobs-housing ratio and jobs-household ratio will be most pronounced in jurisdictions with high vacancy rates, a high rate of units used for seasonal use, or a high rate of units used as short-term rentals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files (Jobs), 2002-2018; California Department of Finance, E-5 (Households)

2.4.2 Sector Composition

In terms of sectoral composition, the largest industry in which Antioch residents work is **Health & Educational Services**, and the largest sector in which Contra Costa residents work is **Health & Educational Services** (see Figure 9). For the Bay Area as a whole, the **Health & Educational Services** industry employs the most workers.

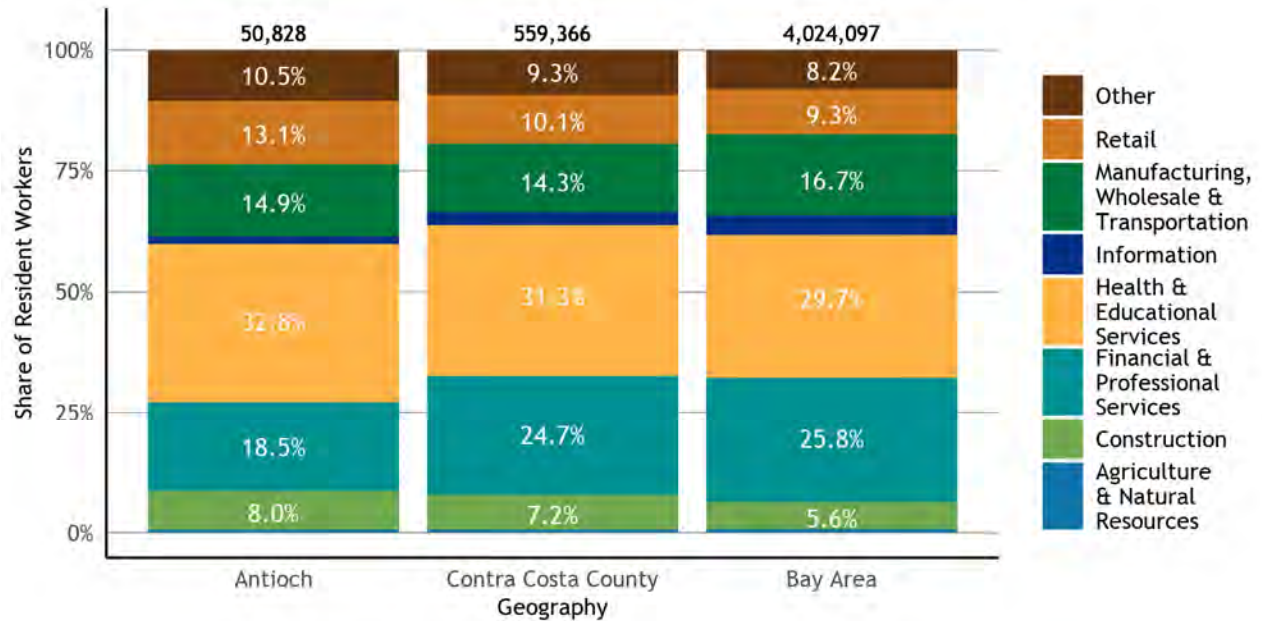


Figure 9: Resident Employment by Industry

Universe: Civilian employed population age 16 years and over

Notes: The data displayed shows the industries in which jurisdiction residents work, regardless of the location where those residents are employed (whether within the jurisdiction or not). Categories are derived from the following source tables: Agriculture & Natural Resources: C24030_003E, C24030_030E; Construction: C24030_006E, C24030_033E; Manufacturing, Wholesale & Transportation: C24030_007E, C24030_034E, C24030_008E, C24030_035E, C24030_010E, C24030_037E; Retail: C24030_009E, C24030_036E; Information: C24030_013E, C24030_040E; Financial & Professional Services: C24030_014E, C24030_041E, C24030_017E, C24030_044E; Health & Educational Services: C24030_021E, C24030_024E, C24030_048E, C24030_051E; Other: C24030_027E, C24030_054E, C24030_028E, C24030_055E

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table C24030

2.4.3 Unemployment

In Antioch, there was a 5.1 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate between January 2010 and January 2021 (see Figure 10). Jurisdictions through the region experienced a sharp rise in unemployment in 2020 due to impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic, though with a general improvement and recovery in the later months of 2020.

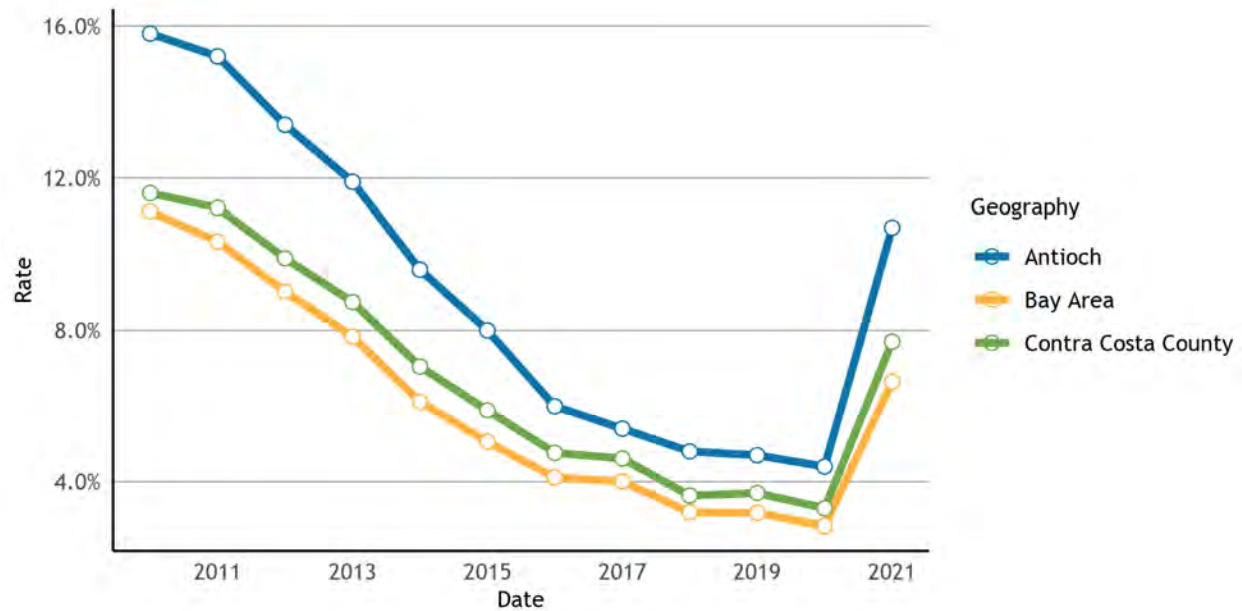


Figure 10: Unemployment Rate

Universe: Civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older

Notes: Unemployment rates for the jurisdiction level is derived from larger-geography estimates. This method assumes that the rates of change in employment and unemployment are exactly the same in each sub-county area as at the county level. If this assumption is not true for a specific sub-county area, then the estimates for that area may not be representative of the current economic conditions. Since this assumption is untested, caution should be employed when using these data. Only not seasonally-adjusted labor force (unemployment rates) data are developed for cities and CDPs.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Sub-county areas monthly updates, 2010-2021.

2.5 Extremely Low-Income Households

Despite the economic and job growth experienced throughout the region since 1990, the income gap has continued to widen. California is one of the most economically unequal states in the nation, and the Bay Area has the highest income inequality between high- and low-income households in the state.⁹

In Antioch, 41.5% of households make more than 100% of the Area Median Income (AMI),¹⁰ compared to 18.5% making less than 30% of AMI, which is considered extremely low-income (see Figure 11).

⁹ Bohn, S. et al. 2020. Income Inequality and Economic Opportunity in California. *Public Policy Institute of California*.

¹⁰ Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. Households making between 80 and 120 percent of the AMI are moderate-income, those making 50 to 80 percent are low-income, those making 30 to 50 percent are very low-income, and those making less than 30 percent are extremely low-income. This is then adjusted for household size.

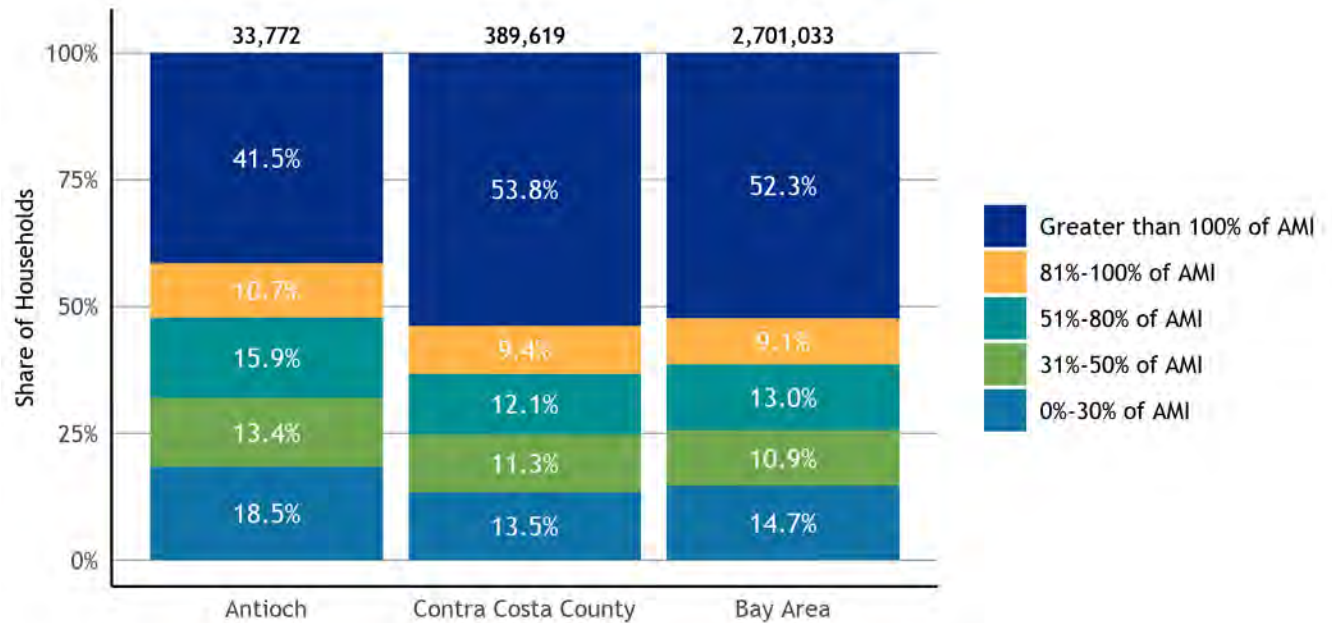


Figure 11: Households by Household Income Level

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. The data that is reported for the Bay Area is not based on a regional AMI but instead refers to the regional total of households in an income group relative to the AMI for the county where that household is located. Local jurisdictions are required to provide an estimate for their projected extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI) in their Housing Elements. HCD's official Housing Element guidance notes that jurisdictions can use their RHNA for very low-income households (those making 0-50% AMI) to calculate their projected extremely low-income households. As Bay Area jurisdictions have not yet received their final RHNA numbers, this document does not contain the required data point of projected extremely low-income households. The report portion of the housing data needs packet contains more specific guidance for how local staff can calculate an estimate for projected extremely low-income households once jurisdictions receive their 6th cycle RHNA numbers.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

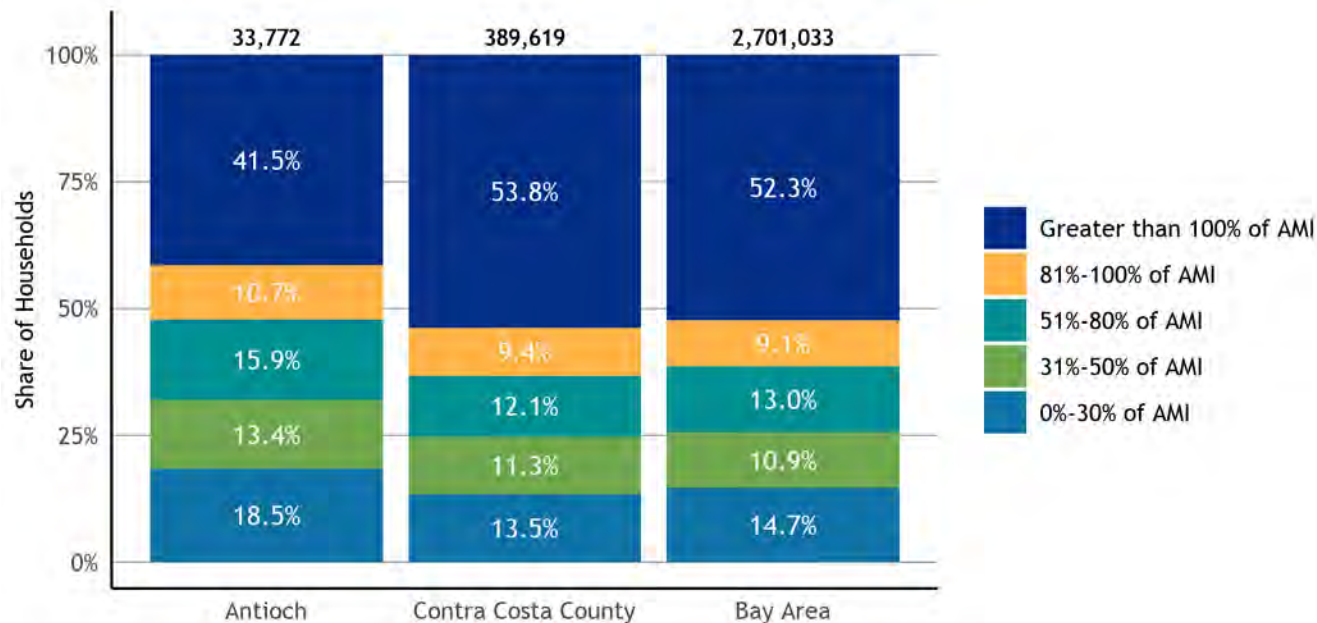


Figure 12: Households by Household Income Level

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. The data that is reported for the Bay Area is not based on a regional AMI but instead refers to the regional total of households in an income group relative to the AMI for the county where that household is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Regionally, more than half of all households make more than 100% AMI, while 15% make less than 30% AMI. In Contra Costa County, 30% AMI is the equivalent to the annual income of \$34,850 for a family of four. Many households with multiple wage earners - including food service workers, full-time students, teachers, farmworkers and healthcare professionals - can fall into lower AMI categories due to relatively stagnant wages in many industries.

HCD's guidance notes that instead of using U.S. Census data to calculate the percentage of very low-income RHNA that qualifies for extremely low-income households, local jurisdictions can presume that 50% of their RHNA for very low-income households qualifies for extremely low-income households. In Antioch, the RHNA for very low-income households is 792, which means that half, or 396 units, will qualify for extremely low-income households.

Throughout the region, there are disparities between the incomes of homeowners and renters. Typically, the number of low-income renters greatly outpaces the amount of housing available that is affordable for these households.

In Antioch, the largest proportion of renters falls in the *0%-30% of AMI* income group, while the largest proportion of homeowners are found in the *Greater than 100% of AMI* group (see Figure 13).



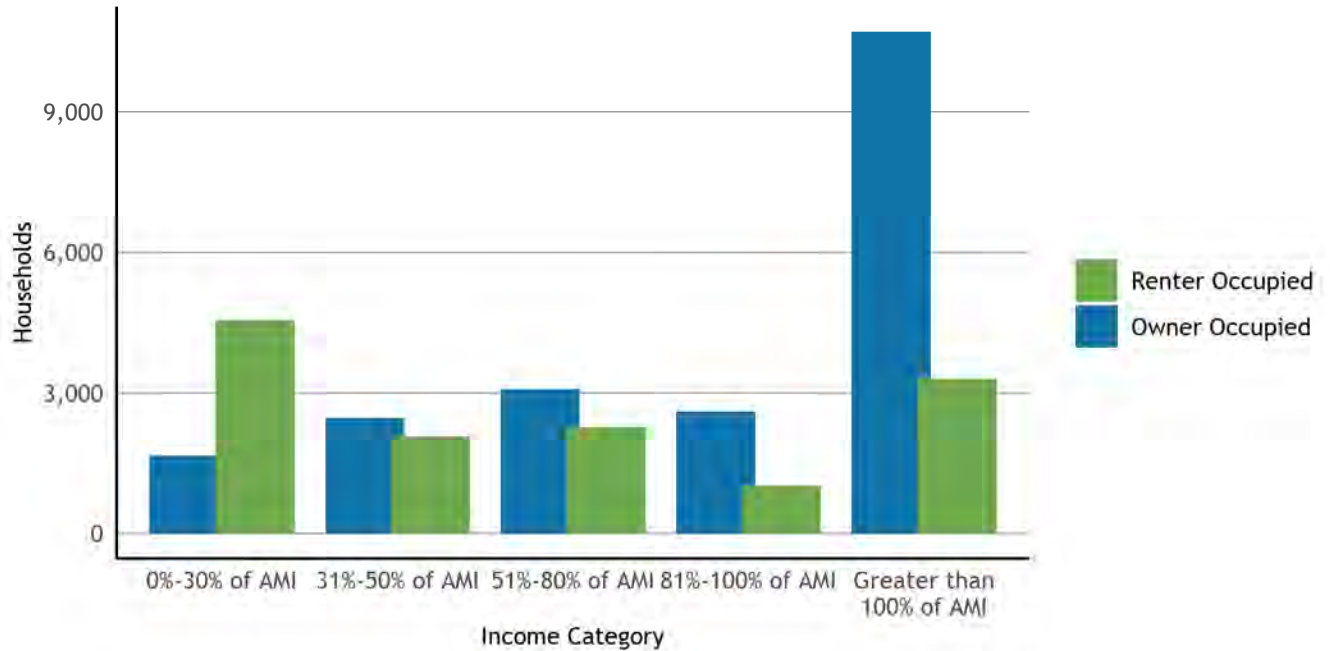


Figure 13: Household Income Level by Tenure

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Currently, people of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents.¹¹ These economic disparities also leave communities of color at higher risk for housing insecurity, displacement or homelessness. In Antioch, Black or African American (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents experience the highest rates of poverty, followed by Other Race or Multiple Races (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents (see Figure 14).

¹¹ Moore, E., Montojo, N. and Mauri, N., 2019. Roots, Race & Place: A History of Racially Exclusionary Housing the San Francisco Bay Area. *Hass Institute*.

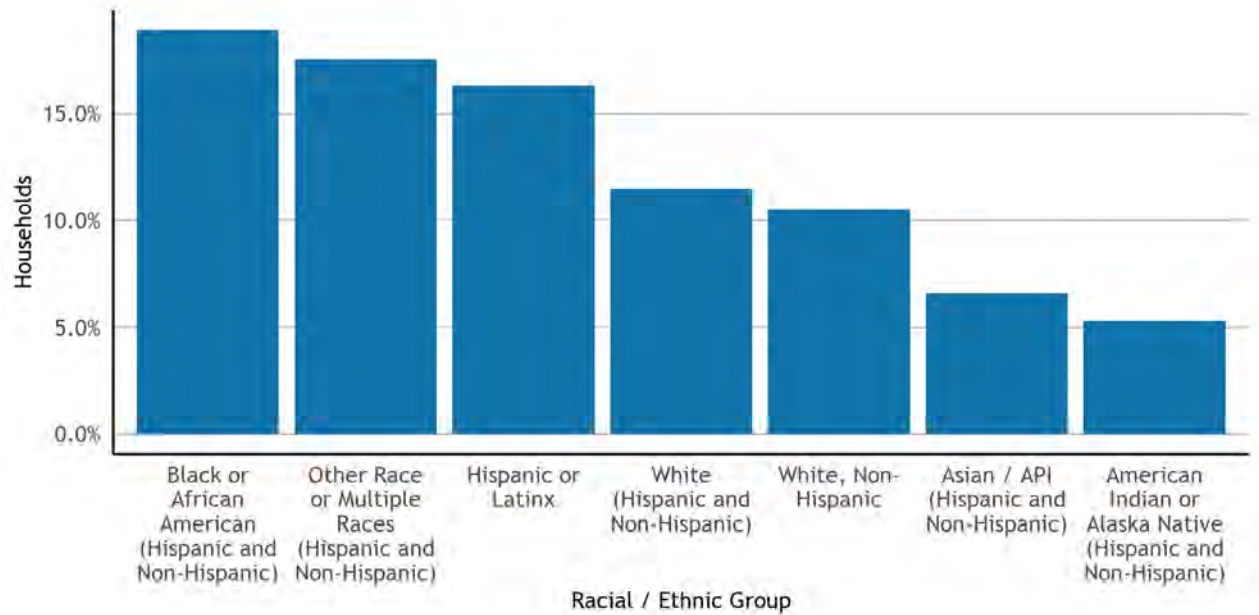


Figure 14: Poverty Status by Race

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined

Notes: The Census Bureau uses a federally defined poverty threshold that remains constant throughout the country and does not correspond to Area Median Income. For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the population for whom poverty status is determined for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled “Hispanic and Non-Hispanic” are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the population for whom poverty status is determined.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B17001(A-I)

2.6 Tenure

The number of residents who own their homes compared to those who rent their homes can help identify the level of housing insecurity - ability for individuals to stay in their homes - in a city and region. Generally, renters may be displaced more quickly if prices increase. In Antioch there are a total of 34,028 housing units, and fewer residents rent than own their homes: 39.7% versus 60.3% (see Figure 15). By comparison, 34.1% of households in Contra Costa County are renters, while 44% of Bay Area households rent their homes.

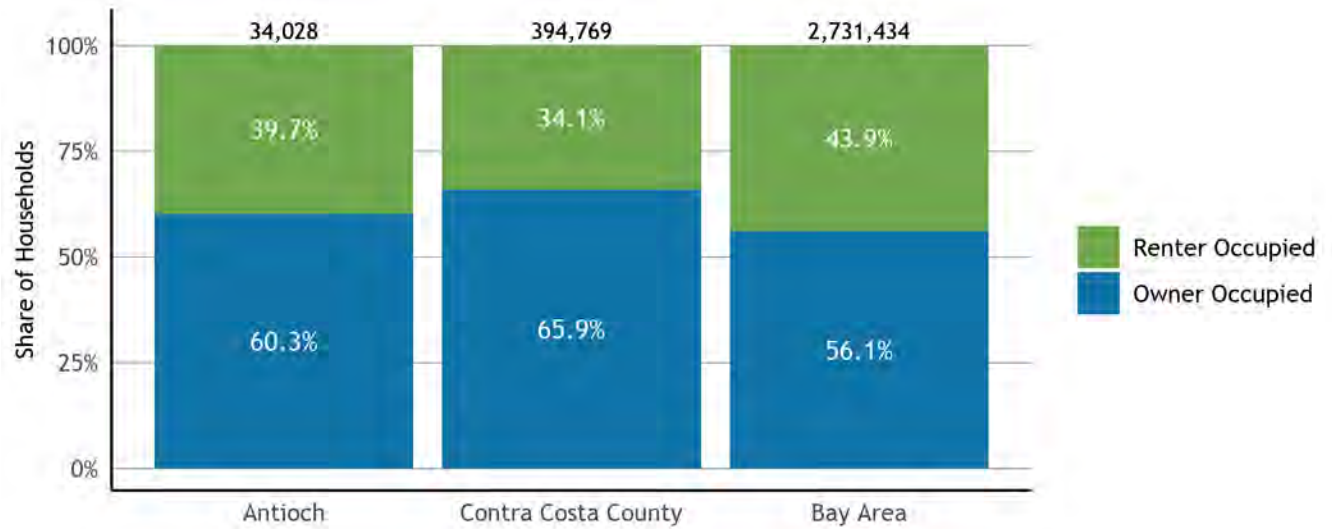


Figure 15: Housing Tenure

Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003

Homeownership rates often vary considerably across race/ethnicity in the Bay Area and throughout the country. These disparities not only reflect differences in income and wealth but also stem from federal, state, and local policies that limited access to homeownership for communities of color while facilitating homebuying for white residents. While many of these policies, such as redlining, have been formally disbanded, the impacts of race-based policy are still evident across Bay Area communities.¹² In Antioch, 38.4% of Black households owned their homes, while homeownership rates were 71.9% for Asian households, 56.0% for Latinx households, and 71.2% for White households. Notably, recent changes to state law require local jurisdictions to examine these dynamics and other fair housing issues when updating their Housing Elements.

¹² See, for example, Rothstein, R. (2017). *The color of law : a forgotten history of how our government segregated America*. New York, NY & London, UK: Liveright Publishing.

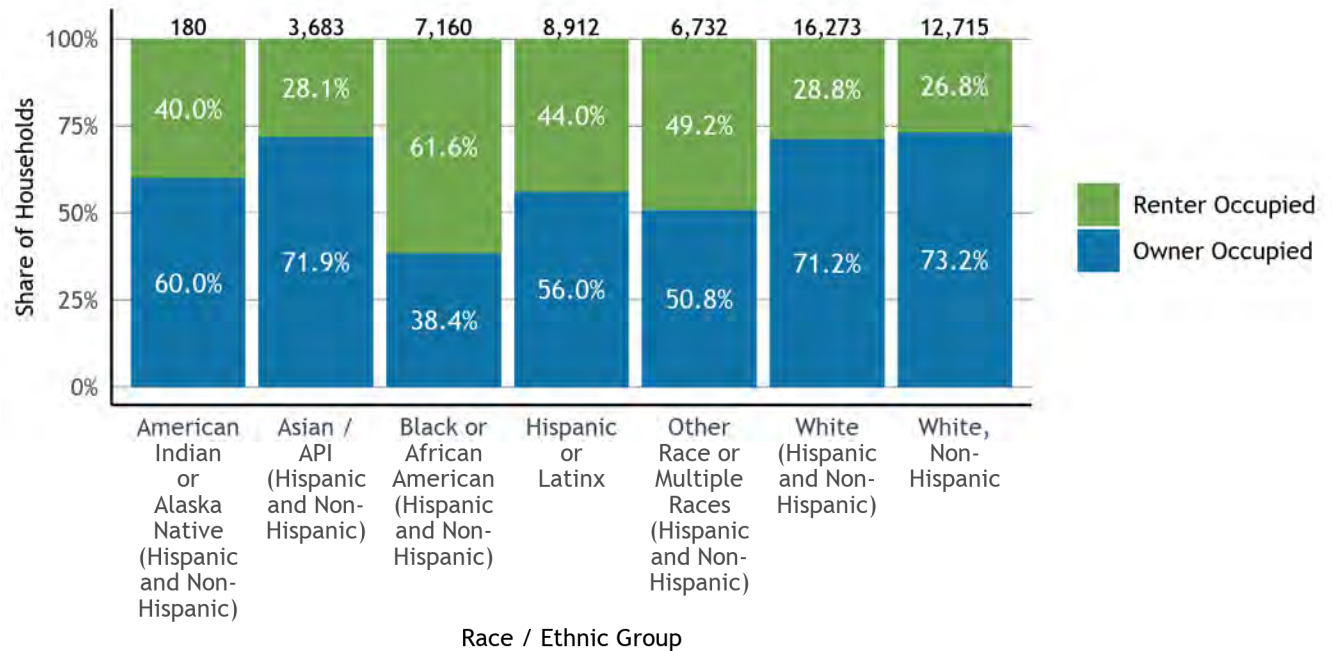


Figure 16: Housing Tenure by Race of Householder

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the total number of occupied housing units for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled “Hispanic and Non-Hispanic” are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the total number of occupied housing units.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003(A-I)

The age of residents who rent or own their home can also signal the housing challenges a community is experiencing. Younger households tend to rent and may struggle to buy a first home in the Bay Area due to high housing costs. At the same time, senior homeowners seeking to downsize may have limited options in an expensive housing market.

In Antioch, 56.5% of householders between the ages of 25 and 44 are renters, while 22.8% of householders over 65 are (see Figure 17).

In many cities, homeownership rates for households in single-family homes are substantially higher than the rates for households in multi-family housing. In Antioch, 73.8% of households in detached single-family homes are homeowners, while 6.9% of households in multi-family housing are homeowners (see Figure 18).

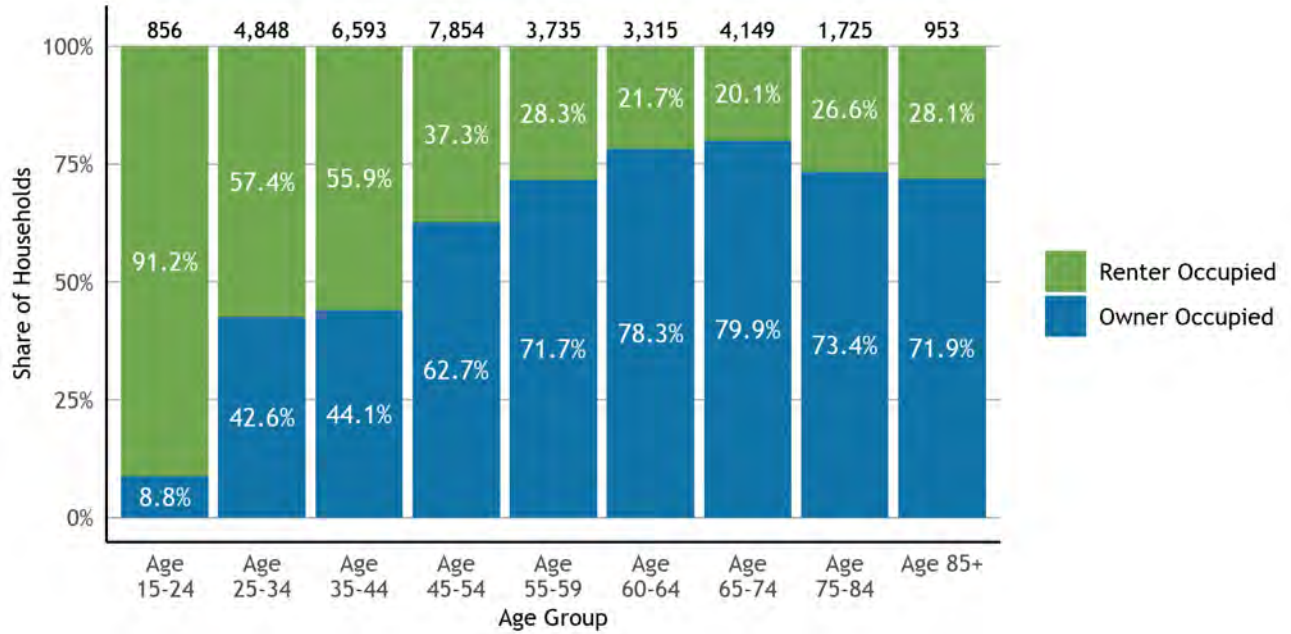


Figure 17: Housing Tenure by Age

Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25007

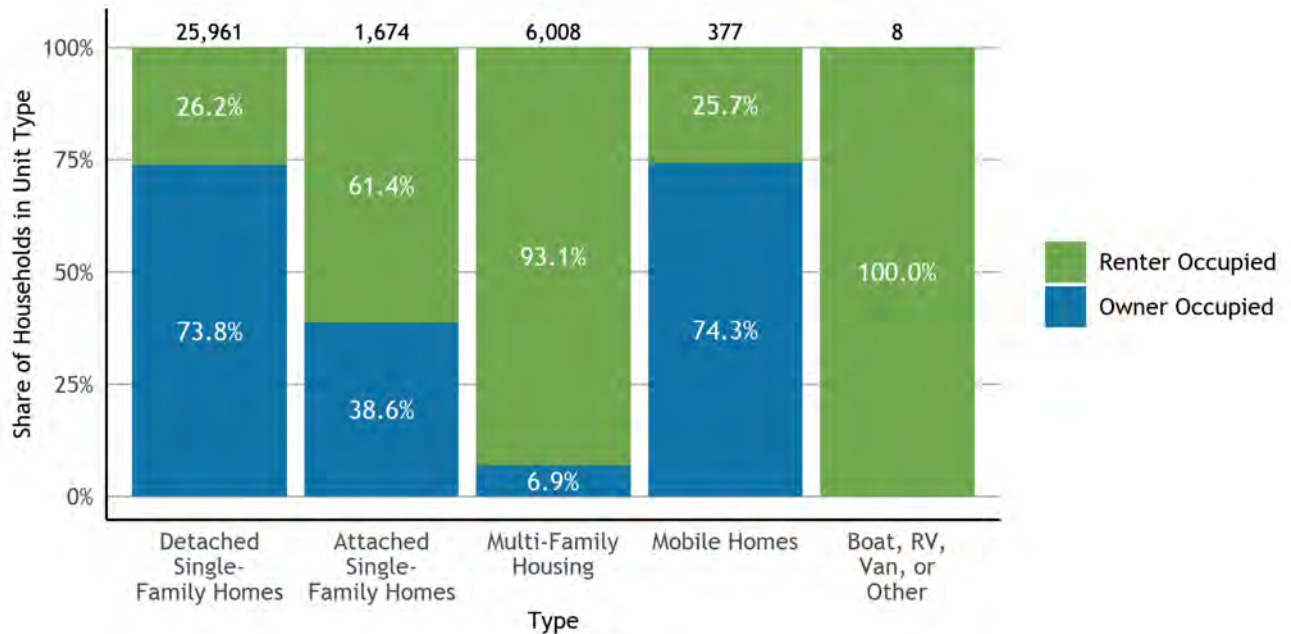


Figure 18: Housing Tenure by Housing Type

Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25032

2.7 Displacement

Because of increasing housing prices, displacement is a major concern in the Bay Area (see Figure 19). Displacement has the most severe impacts on low- and moderate-income residents. When individuals or families are forced to leave their homes and communities, they also lose their support network.

The University of California, Berkeley has mapped all neighborhoods in the Bay area, identifying their risk for gentrification. They find that in Antioch 31.3% of households live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement and 19.2% live in neighborhoods at risk of or undergoing gentrification.

Equally important, some neighborhoods in the Bay Area do not have housing appropriate for a broad section of the workforce. UC Berkeley estimates that 6.8% of households in Antioch live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely to be excluded due to prohibitive housing costs.¹³

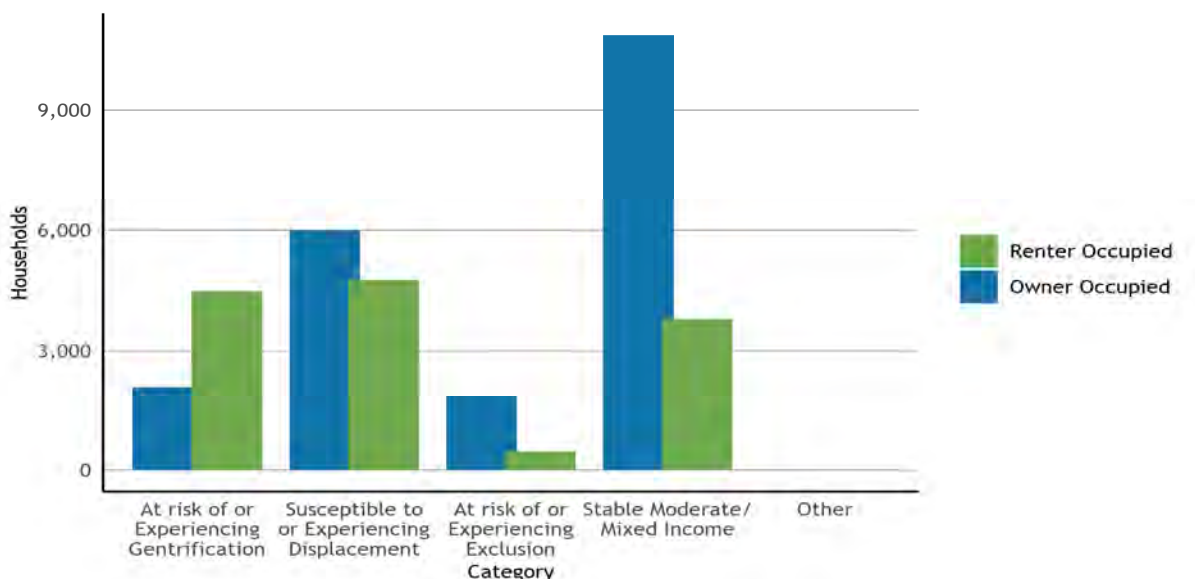


Figure 19: Households by Displacement Risk and Tenure

Universe: Households

Notes: Displacement data is available at the census tract level. Staff aggregated tracts up to jurisdiction level using census 2010 population weights, assigning a tract to jurisdiction in proportion to block level population weights. Total household count may differ slightly from counts in other tables sourced from jurisdiction level sources. Categories are combined as follows for simplicity: At risk of or Experiencing Exclusion: At Risk of Becoming Exclusive; Becoming Exclusive; Stable/Advanced Exclusive At risk of or Experiencing Gentrification: At Risk of Gentrification; Early/Ongoing Gentrification; Advanced Gentrification Stable Moderate/Mixed Income: Stable Moderate/Mixed Income Susceptible to or Experiencing Displacement: Low-Income/Susceptible to Displacement; Ongoing Displacement Other: High Student Population; Unavailable or Unreliable Data Source: Urban Displacement Project for classification, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003 for tenure.

¹³ More information about this gentrification and displacement data is available at the Urban Displacement Project's webpage: <https://www.urbandisplacement.org/>. Specifically, one can learn more about the different gentrification/displacement typologies shown in Figure 18 at this link: https://www.urbandisplacement.org/sites/default/files/typology_sheet_2018_0.png. Additionally, one can view maps that show which typologies correspond to which parts of a jurisdiction here: <https://www.urbandisplacement.org/san-francisco/sf-bay-area-gentrification-and-displacement>

3 HOUSING STOCK CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Housing Types, Year Built, Vacancy, and Permits

In recent years, most housing produced in the region and across the state consisted of single-family homes and larger multi-unit buildings. However, some households are increasingly interested in “missing middle housing” - including duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, cottage clusters and accessory dwelling units (ADUs). These housing types may open up more options across incomes and tenure, from young households seeking homeownership options to seniors looking to downsize and age-in-place.

The housing stock of Antioch in 2020 was made up of 77.7% single family detached homes, 4.7% single family attached homes, 4.1% multifamily homes with 2 to 4 units, 12.4% multifamily homes with 5 or more units, and 1.1% mobile homes (see Figure 20). In Antioch, the housing type that experienced the most growth between 2010 and 2020 was *Single-Family Home: Detached*.

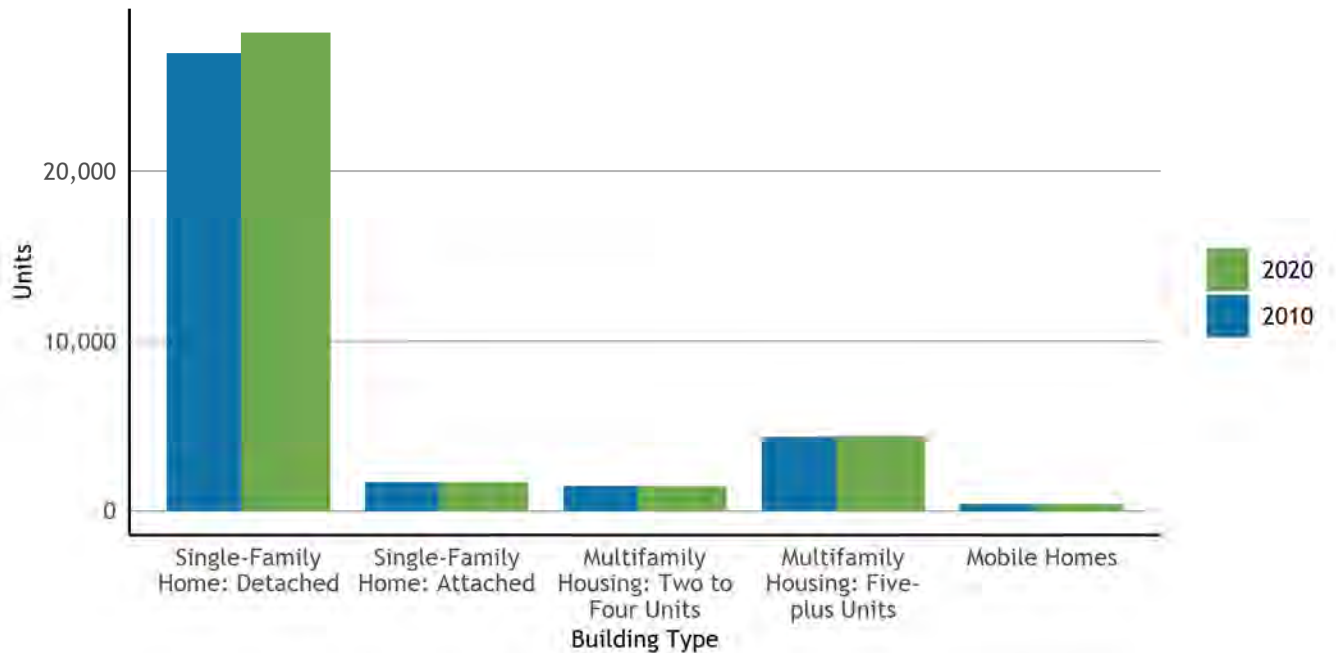


Figure 20: Housing Type Trends

Universe: Housing units

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series

Production has not kept up with housing demand for several decades in the Bay Area, as the total number of units built and available has not yet come close to meeting the population and job growth experienced throughout the region. In Antioch, the largest proportion of the housing stock was built 1980 to 1999, with 15,182 units constructed during this period (see Figure 21). Since 2010, 2.9% of the current housing stock was built, which is 1,012 units.

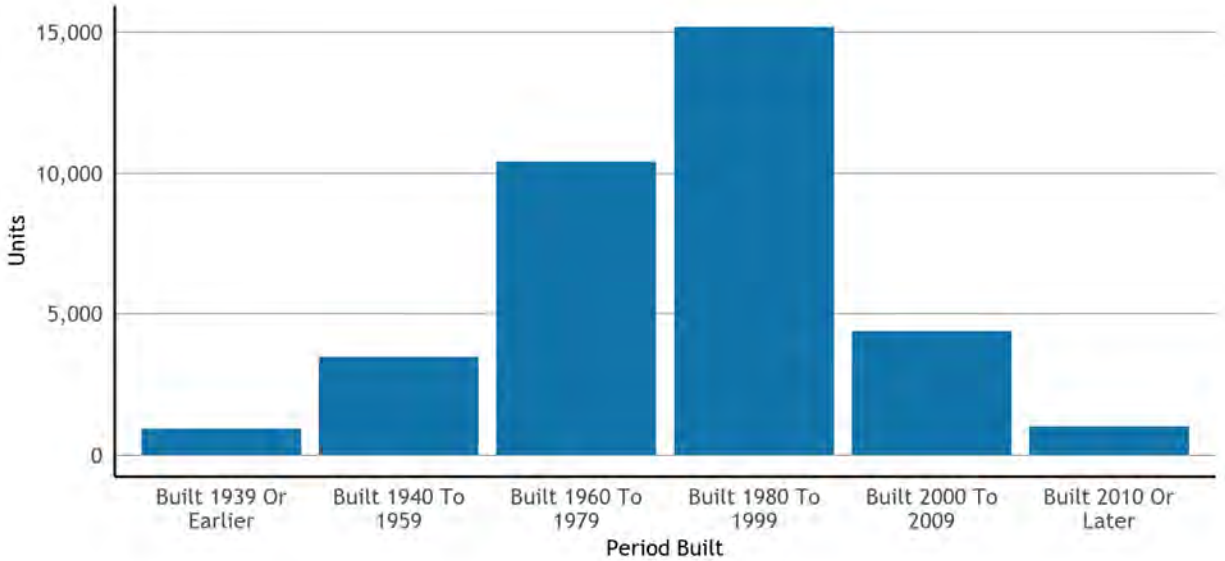


Figure 21: Housing Units by Year Structure Built

Universe: Housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25034

Vacant units make up 3.8% of the overall housing stock in Antioch. The rental vacancy stands at 4.2%, while the ownership vacancy rate is 1.2%. Of the vacant units, the most common type of vacancy is *For Rent* (see Figure 22).¹⁴

Throughout the Bay Area, vacancies make up 2.6% of the total housing units, with homes listed for rent; units used for *recreational or occasional use*, and units not otherwise classified (*other vacant*) making up the majority of vacancies. The Census Bureau classifies a unit as vacant if no one is occupying it when census interviewers are conducting the American Community Survey or Decennial Census. Vacant units classified as “for recreational or occasional use” are those that are held for short-term periods of use throughout the year. Accordingly, vacation rentals and short-term rentals like AirBnB are likely to fall in this category. The Census Bureau classifies units as “other vacant” if they are vacant due to foreclosure, personal/family reasons, legal proceedings, repairs/renovations, abandonment, preparation for being rented or sold, or vacant for an extended absence for reasons such as a work assignment, military duty, or incarceration.¹⁵ In a region with a thriving economy and housing market like the Bay Area, units being renovated/repared and prepared for rental or sale are likely to represent a large portion of the “other vacant” category. Additionally, the need for seismic retrofitting in older housing stock could also influence the proportion of “other vacant” units in some jurisdictions.¹⁶

¹⁴ The vacancy rates by tenure is for a smaller universe than the total vacancy rate first reported, which in principle includes the full stock (3.8%). The vacancy by tenure counts are rates relative to the rental stock (occupied and vacant) and ownership stock (occupied and vacant) - but exclude a significant number of vacancy categories, including the numerically significant *other vacant*.

¹⁵ For more information, see pages 3 through 6 of this list of definitions prepared by the Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/definitions.pdf>.

¹⁶ See Dow, P. (2018). Unpacking the Growth in San Francisco’s Vacant Housing Stock: Client Report for the San Francisco Planning Department. University of California, Berkeley.

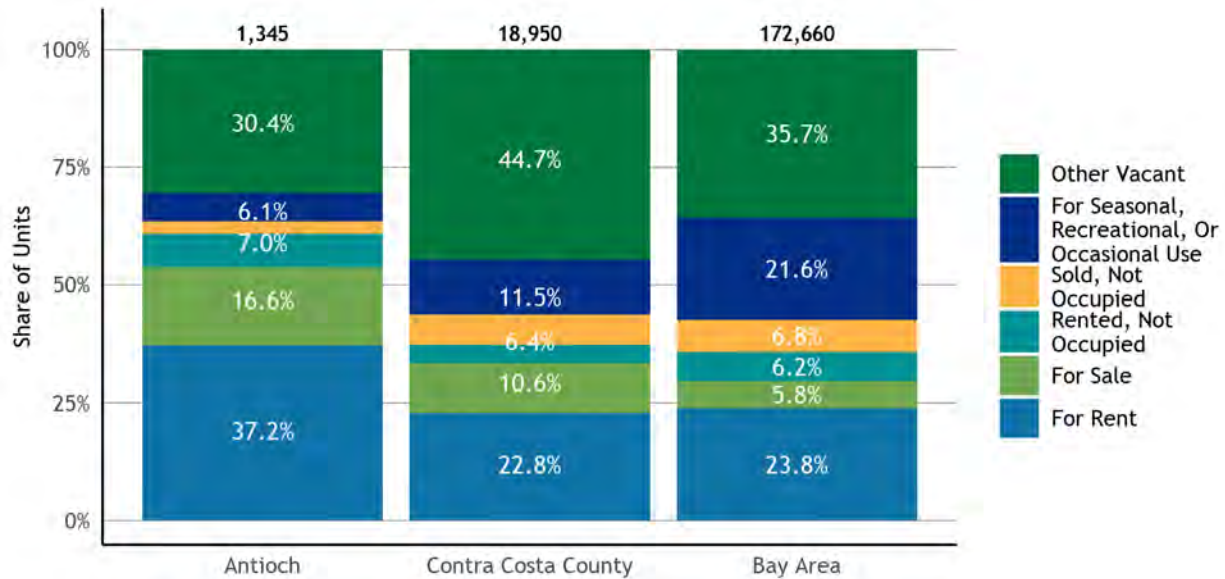


Figure 22: Vacant Units by Type

Universe: Vacant housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25004

Between 2015 and 2019, 882 housing units were issued permits in Antioch. 79.6% of permits issued in Antioch were for above moderate-income housing, 10.1% were for moderate-income housing, and 10.3% were for low- or very low-income housing (see Table 2).

Table 2: Housing Permitting

Income Group	Value
Above Moderate Income Permits	702
Very Low Income Permits	90
Moderate Income Permits	89
Low Income Permits	1

Universe: Housing permits issued between 2015 and 2019

Notes: HCD uses the following definitions for the four income categories: Very Low Income: units affordable to households making less than 50% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Low Income: units affordable to households making between 50% and 80% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Moderate Income: units affordable to households making between 80% and 120% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Above Moderate Income: units affordable to households making above 120% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located.

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), 5th Cycle Annual Progress Report Permit Summary (2020)

3.2 Assisted Housing Developments At-Risk of Conversion

While there is an immense need to produce new affordable housing units, ensuring that the existing affordable housing stock remains affordable is equally important. Additionally, it is typically faster and less expensive to preserve currently affordable units that are at risk of converting to market-rate than it is to build new affordable housing.

The data in Table 3 below comes from the California Housing Partnership’s Preservation Database, the state’s most comprehensive source of information on subsidized affordable housing at risk of losing its affordable status and converting to market-rate housing. However, this database does not include all deed-restricted affordable units in the state, and there are subsidized units and at-risk units that are not captured in this data table. There are 1,301 assisted units in Antioch in the Preservation Database. Of these units, none are at **High Risk** or **Very High Risk** of conversion.¹⁷ However, there are 4 units that are at moderate risk and 50 units at low risk at converting within the next 10 years. These units are discussed in Chapter 2, Housing Needs.

Table 3: Assisted Units at Risk of Conversion

Income	Antioch	Contra Costa County	Bay Area
Low	1301	13403	110177
Moderate	0	211	3375
High	0	270	1854
Very High	0	0	1053
Total Assisted Units in Database	1301	13884	116459

Universe: HUD, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), USDA, and CalHFA projects. Subsidized or assisted developments that do not have one of the aforementioned financing sources may not be included.

Notes: While California Housing Partnership’s Preservation Database is the state’s most comprehensive source of information on subsidized affordable housing at risk of losing its affordable status and converting to market-rate housing, this database does not include all deed-restricted affordable units in the state. Consequently, there may be at-risk assisted units in a jurisdiction that are not captured in this data table. California Housing Partnership uses the following categories for assisted housing developments in its database: Very-High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate within the next year that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. Moderate Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer. Low Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in 10+ years and/or are owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Source: California Housing Partnership, Preservation Database (2020)

¹⁷ California Housing Partnership uses the following categories for assisted housing developments in its database: Very-High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate within the next year that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Moderate Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Low Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in 10+ years and/or are owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

3.3 Substandard Housing

Housing costs in the region are among the highest in the country, which could result in households, particularly renters, needing to live in substandard conditions in order to afford housing. Housing conditions are an important indicator of quality of life. Like any asset, housing ages and deteriorates over time. If not regularly maintained, structures can deteriorate and discourage reinvestment, depress neighborhood property values, and even become health hazards. Thus, maintaining and improving housing quality is an important goal for communities.

Generally, there is limited data on the extent of substandard housing issues in a community. However, the Census Bureau data included in the graph below gives a sense of some of the substandard conditions that may be present in Antioch. For example, 1.6% of renters in Antioch reported lacking a kitchen and 0.7% of renters lack plumbing, compared to 0.3% of owners who lack a kitchen and 0.3% of owners who lack plumbing.

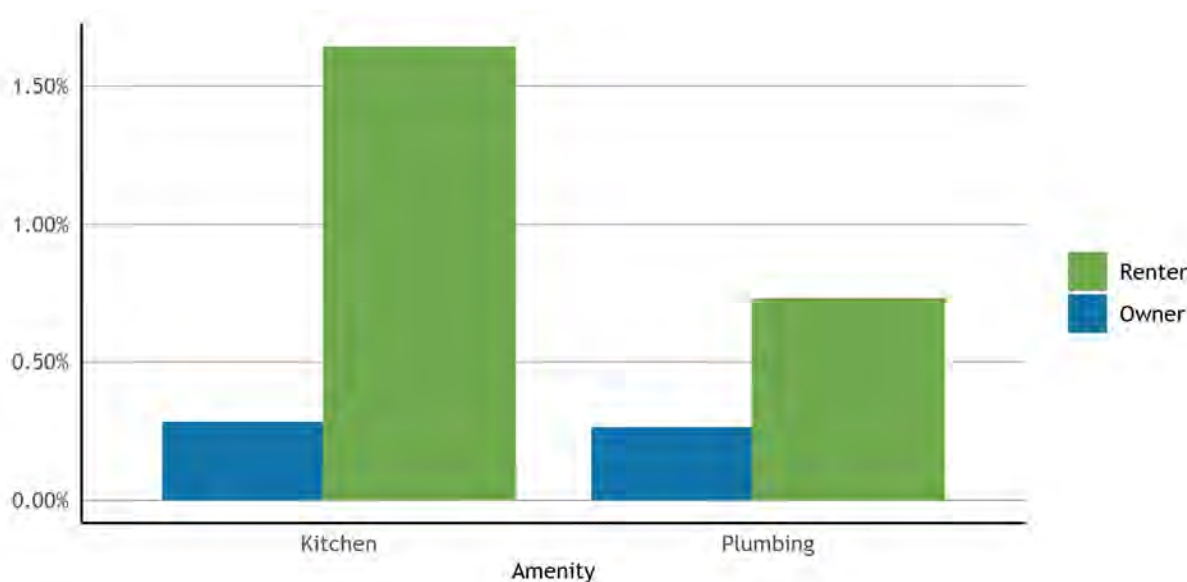


Figure 23: Substandard Housing Issues

Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25053, Table B25043, Table B25049

An indication of the quality of the housing stock is its general age. Typically, housing over 30 years old is likely to have rehabilitation needs that may include plumbing, roof repairs, foundation work, and other repairs. Among the housing stock, 59.1 percent of the housing units in Antioch were built since 1990. The remaining 40.9 percent of the housing stock is over 30 years old, meaning rehabilitation needs could be necessary in certain homes. In addition, the City's Code Enforcement Division estimates that approximately 10-15% percent of the housing stock needs rehabilitation.

3.4 Home and Rent Values

Home prices reflect a complex mix of supply and demand factors, including an area's demographic profile, labor market, prevailing wages and job outlook, coupled with land and construction costs. In the Bay Area, the costs of housing have long been among the highest in the nation. The typical home value in Antioch was estimated at \$524,890 by December of 2020, per data from Zillow. The largest

proportion of homes were valued between \$250k-\$500k (see Figure 24). By comparison, the typical home value is \$772,410 in Contra Costa County and \$1,077,230 the Bay Area, with the largest share of units valued \$250k-\$500k (county) and \$500k-\$750k (region).

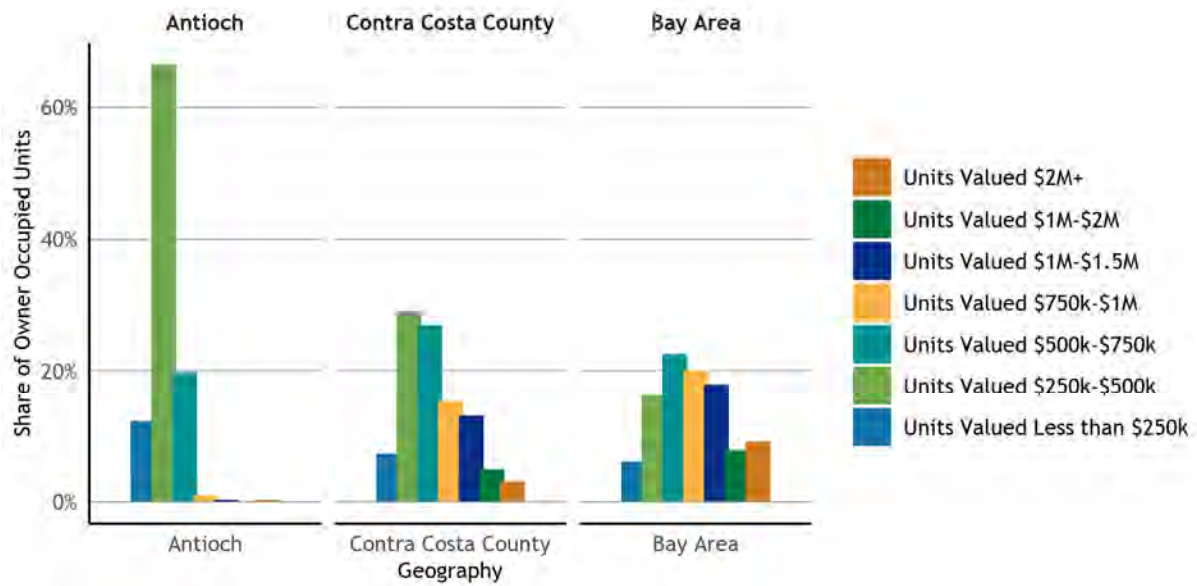


Figure 24: Home Values of Owner-Occupied Units

Universe: Owner-occupied units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25075

The region’s home values have increased steadily since 2000, besides a decrease during the Great Recession. The rise in home prices has been especially steep since 2012, with the median home value in the Bay Area nearly doubling during this time. Since 2001, the typical home value has increased 149.9% in Antioch from \$210,060 to \$524,890. This change is above the change in Contra Costa County, and above the change for the region (see Figure 25).

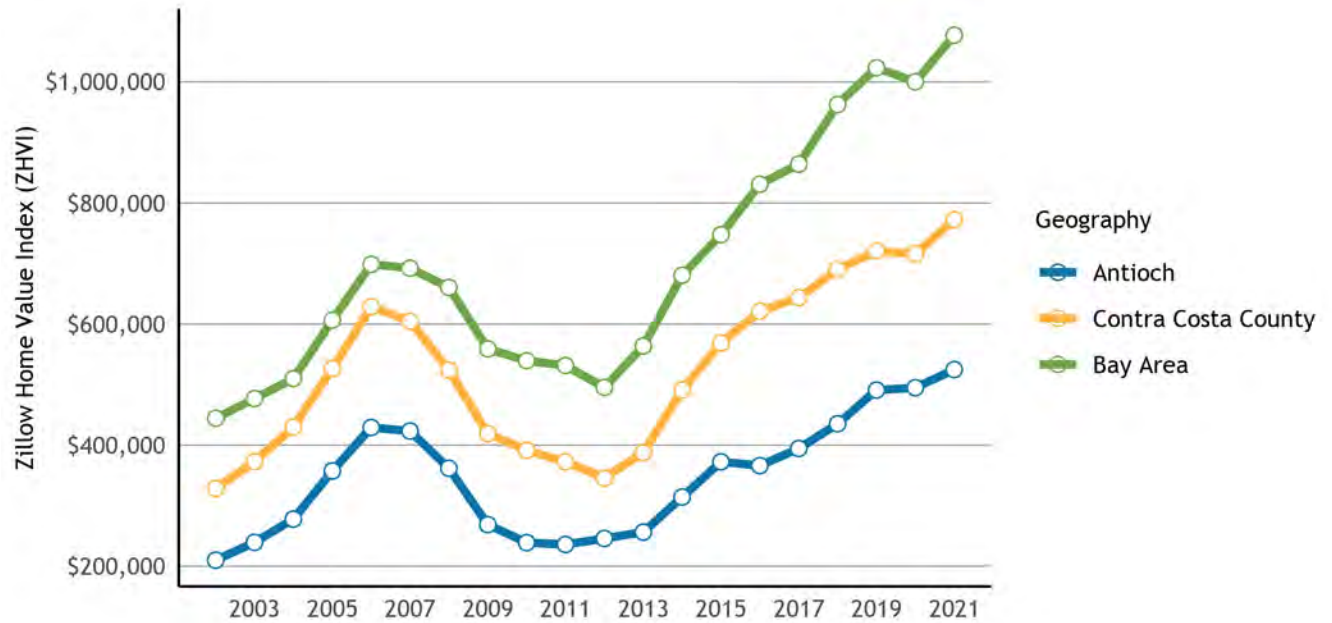


Figure 25: Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI)

Universe: Owner-occupied housing units

Notes: Zillow describes the ZHVI as a smoothed, seasonally adjusted measure of the typical home value and market changes across a given region and housing type. The ZHVI reflects the typical value for homes in the 35th to 65th percentile range. The ZHVI includes all owner-occupied housing units, including both single-family homes and condominiums. More information on the ZHVI is available from Zillow. The regional estimate is a household-weighted average of county-level ZHVI files, where household counts are yearly estimates from DOF's E-5 series For unincorporated areas, the value is a population weighted average of unincorporated communities in the county matched to census-designated population counts.

Source: Zillow, Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI)

Similar to home values, rents have also increased dramatically across the Bay Area in recent years. Many renters have been priced out, evicted or displaced, particularly communities of color. Residents finding themselves in one of these situations may have had to choose between commuting long distances to their jobs and schools or moving out of the region, and sometimes, out of the state.

In Antioch, the largest proportion of rental units rented in the *Rent \$1500-\$2000* category, totaling 34.9%, followed by 25.3% of units renting in the *Rent \$1000-\$1500* category (see Figure 26). Looking beyond the city, the largest share of units is in the *rent for \$1500-\$2000* category.

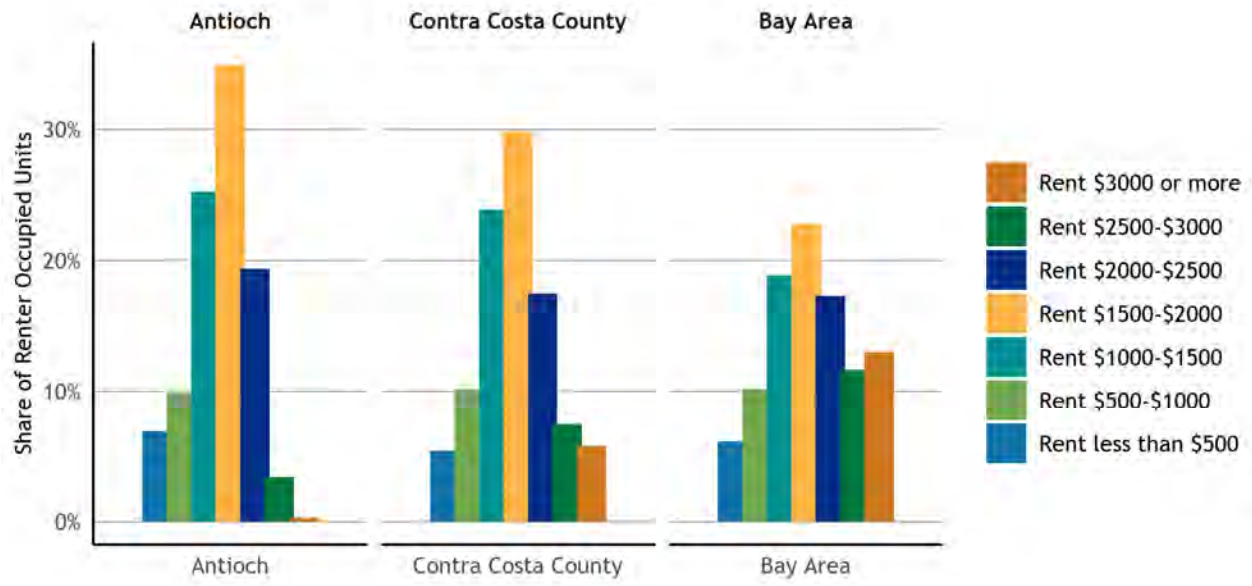


Figure 26: Contract Rents for Renter-Occupied Units

Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25056

Since 2009, the median rent has increased by 50.8% in Antioch, from \$1,210 to \$1,610 per month (see Figure 27). In Contra Costa County, the median rent has increased 28.8%, from \$1,300 to \$1,680. The median rent in the region has increased significantly during this time from \$1,200 to \$1,850, a 54% increase.¹⁸

¹⁸ While the data on home values shown in Figure 25 comes from Zillow, Zillow does not have data on rent prices available for most Bay Area jurisdictions. To have a more comprehensive dataset on rental data for the region, the rent data in this document comes from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, which may not fully reflect current rents. Local jurisdiction staff may want to supplement the data on rents with local realtor data or other sources for rent data that are more current than Census Bureau data.

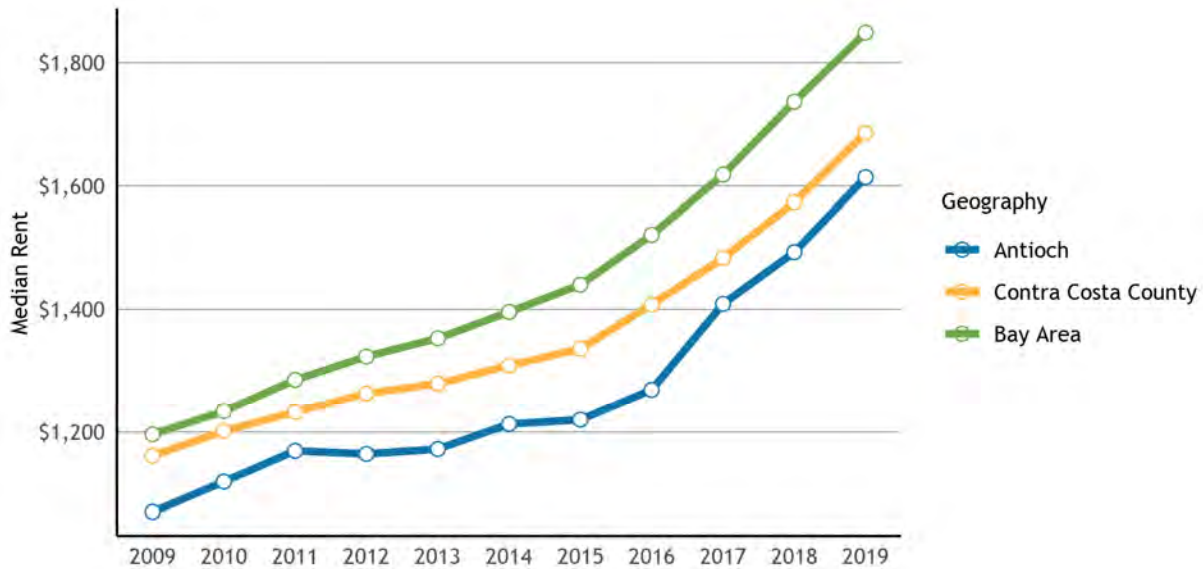


Figure 27: Median Contract Rent

Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent

Notes: For unincorporated areas, median is calculated using distribution in B25056.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data releases, starting with 2005-2009 through 2015-2019, B25058, B25056 (for unincorporated areas). County and regional counts are weighted averages of jurisdiction median using B25003 rental unit counts from the relevant year.

3.5 Overpayment and Overcrowding

A household is considered “cost-burdened” if it spends more than 30% of its monthly income on housing costs, while those who spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs are considered “severely cost-burdened.” Low-income residents are the most impacted by high housing costs and experience the highest rates of cost burden. Spending such large portions of their income on housing puts low-income households at higher risk of displacement, eviction, or homelessness.

Renters are often more cost-burdened than owners. While the housing market has resulted in home prices increasing dramatically, homeowners often have mortgages with fixed rates, whereas renters are more likely to be impacted by market increases. When looking at the cost burden across tenure in Antioch, 24.5% of renters spend 30% to 50% of their income on housing compared to 20.6% of those that own (see Figure 28). Additionally, 34.3% of renters spend 50% or more of their income on housing, while 12.5% of owners are severely cost-burdened.

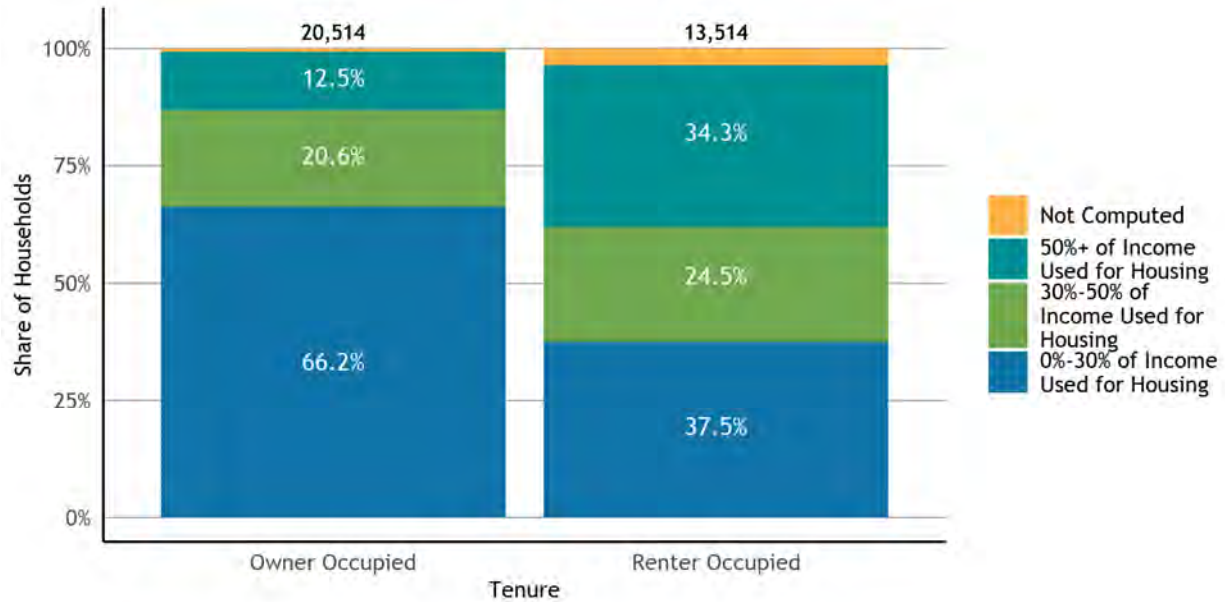


Figure 28: Cost Burden by Tenure

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25070, B25091

In Antioch, 20.8% of households spend 50% or more of their income on housing, while 20.3% spend 30% to 50%. However, these rates vary greatly across income categories (see Figure 29). For example, 77.0% of Antioch households making less than 30% of AMI spend the majority of their income on housing. For Antioch residents making more than 100% of AMI, just 0.2% are severely cost-burdened, and 90.8% of those making more than 100% of AMI spend less than 30% of their income on housing.

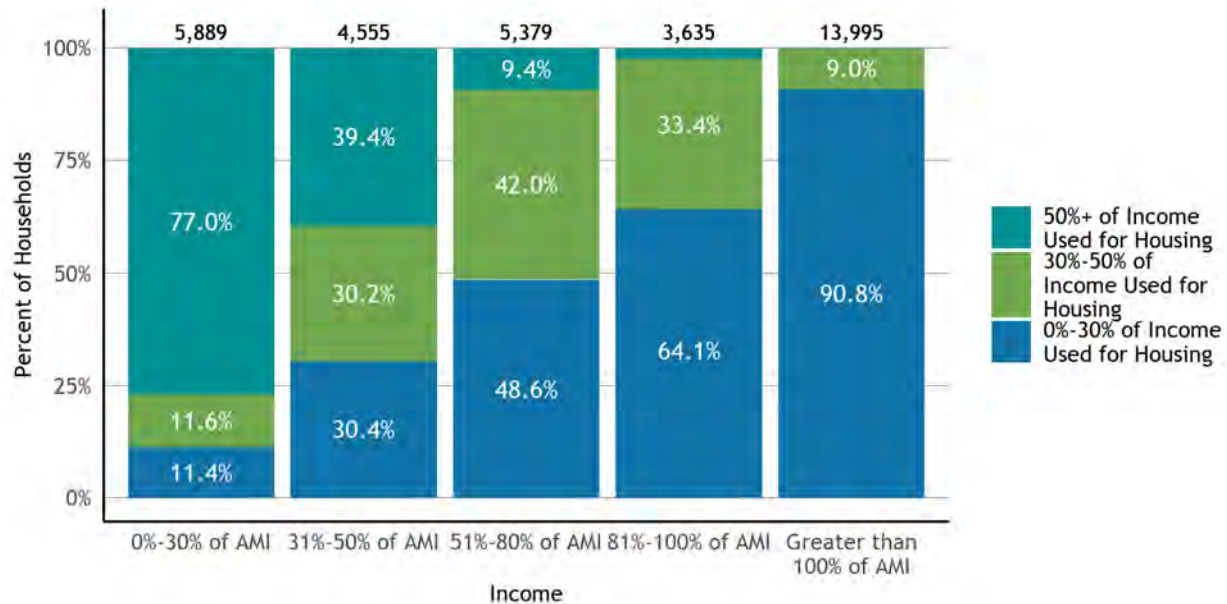


Figure 29: Cost Burden by Income Level

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Currently, people of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents. As a result, they often pay a greater percentage of their income on housing, and in turn, are at a greater risk of housing insecurity.

American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic residents are the most cost burdened with **47.9%** spending 30% to 50% of their income on housing, and **Black or African American, Non-Hispanic** residents are the most severely cost burdened with **31.8%** spending more than 50% of their income on housing (see Figure 30).

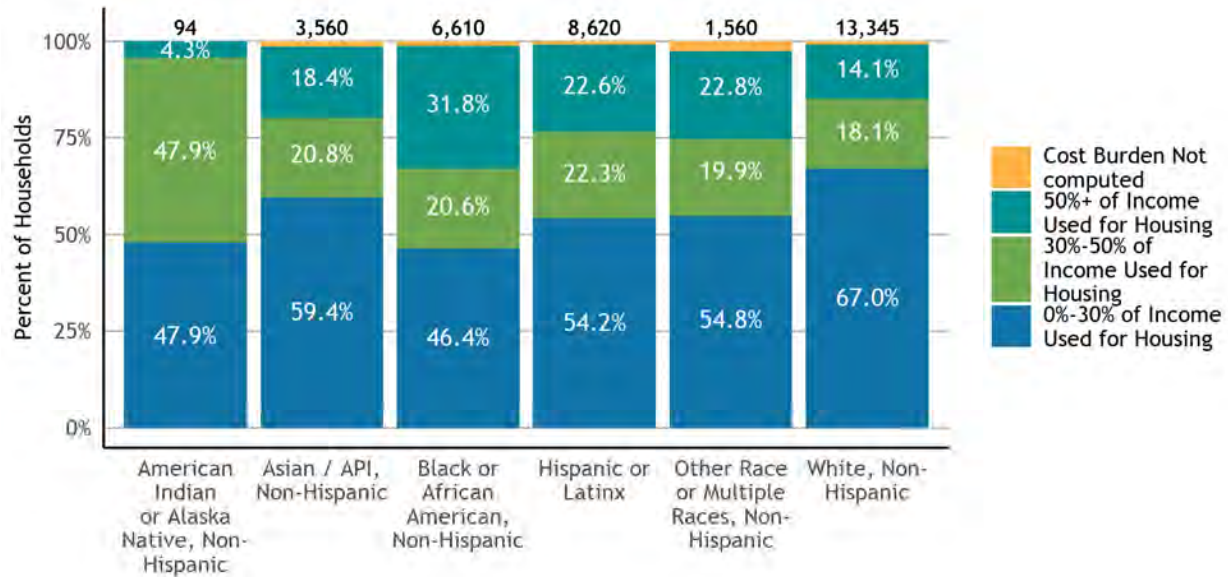


Figure 30: Cost Burden by Race

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. For the purposes of this graph, the “Hispanic or Latinx” racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Large family households often have special housing needs due to a lack of adequately sized affordable housing available. The higher costs required for homes with multiple bedrooms can result in larger families experiencing a disproportionate cost burden than the rest of the population and can increase the risk of housing insecurity.

In Antioch, 17.5% of large family households experience a cost burden of 30%-50%, while 18.4% of households spend more than half of their income on housing. Some 20.9% of all other households have a cost burden of 30%-50%, with 21.3% of households spending more than 50% of their income on housing (see Figure 31).

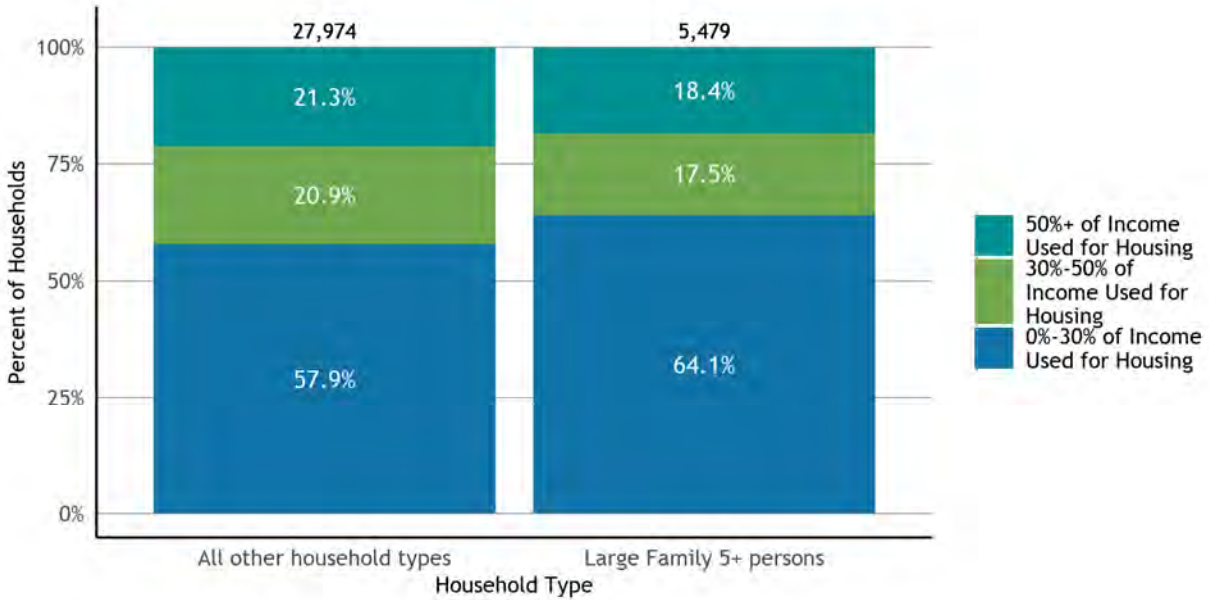


Figure 31: Cost Burden by Household Size

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

When cost-burdened seniors are no longer able to make house payments or pay rents, displacement from their homes can occur, putting further stress on the local rental market or forcing residents out of the community they call home. Understanding how seniors might be cost-burdened is of particular importance due to their special housing needs, particularly for low-income seniors. 43.7% of seniors making less than 30% of AMI are spending the majority of their income on housing. For seniors making more than 100% of AMI, 91.0% are not cost-burdened and spend less than 30% of their income on housing (see Figure 32).

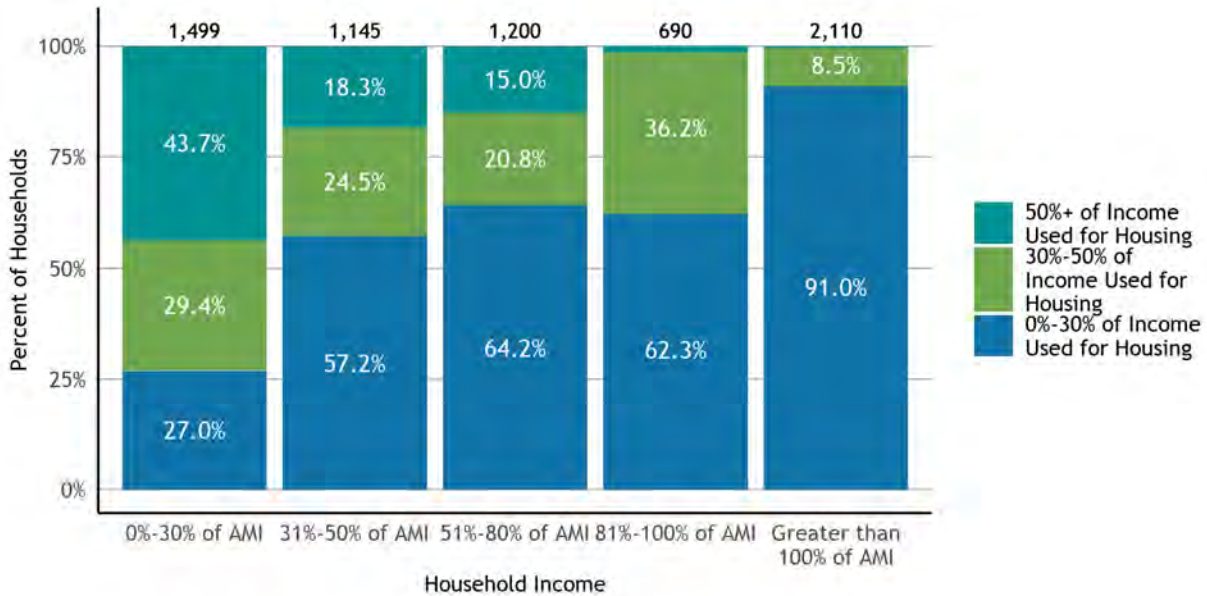


Figure 32: Cost-Burdened Senior Households by Income Level

Universe: Senior households

Notes: For the purposes of this graph, senior households are those with a householder who is aged 62 or older. Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Overcrowding occurs when the number of people living in a household is greater than the home was designed to hold. There are several different standards for defining overcrowding, but this report uses the Census Bureau definition, which is more than one occupant per room (not including bathrooms or kitchens). Additionally, the Census Bureau considers units with more than 1.5 occupants per room to be severely overcrowded.

Overcrowding is often related to the cost of housing and can occur when demand in a city or region is high. In many cities, overcrowding is seen more amongst those that are renting, with multiple households sharing a unit to make it possible to stay in their communities. In Antioch, 2.3% of households that rent are severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 0.8% of households that own (see Figure 33). In Antioch, 6.5% of renters experience moderate overcrowding (1 to 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 2.1% for those own.

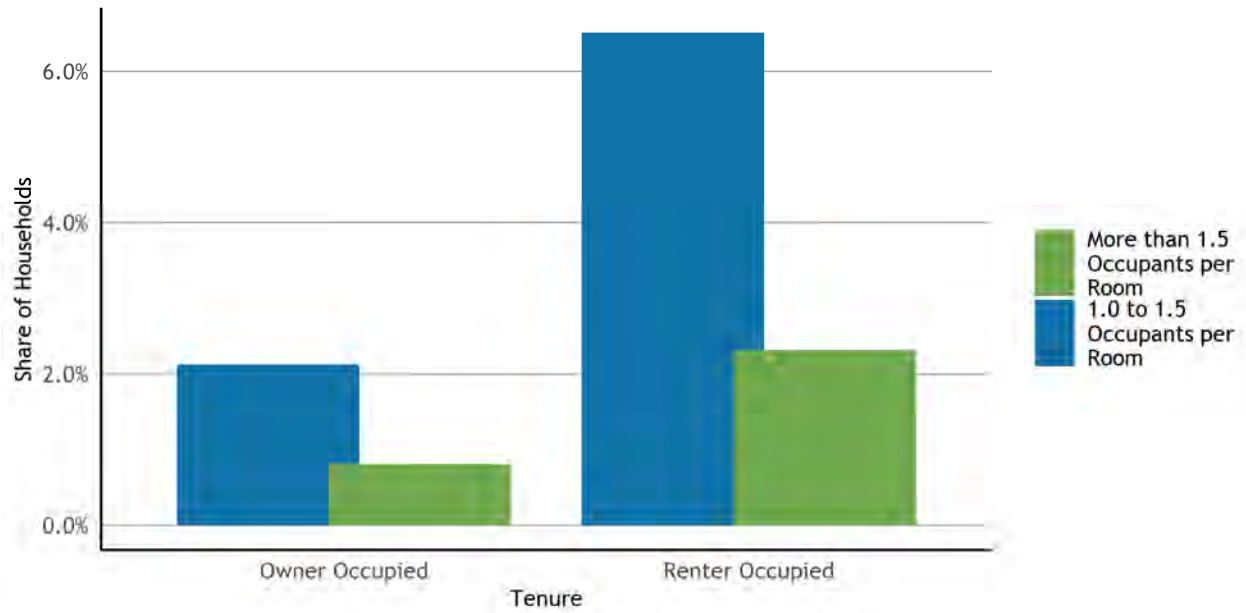


Figure 33: Overcrowding by Tenure and Severity

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Overcrowding often disproportionately impacts low-income households. As shown in Figure 34, the income group that experiences the most overcrowding are households making 31-50% of the AMI.

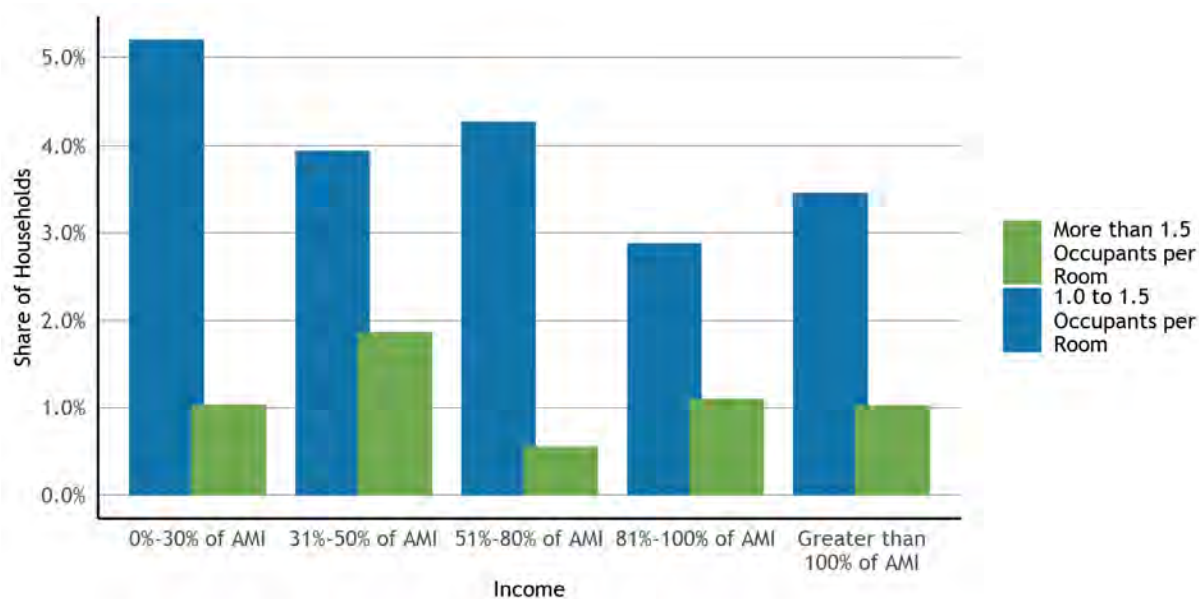


Figure 34: Overcrowding by Income Level and Severity

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Communities of color are more likely to experience overcrowding similar to how they are more likely to experience poverty, financial instability, and housing insecurity. People of color tend to experience overcrowding at higher rates than White residents. In Antioch, the racial group with the largest overcrowding rate is *Asian / API (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic)* (see Figure 35).

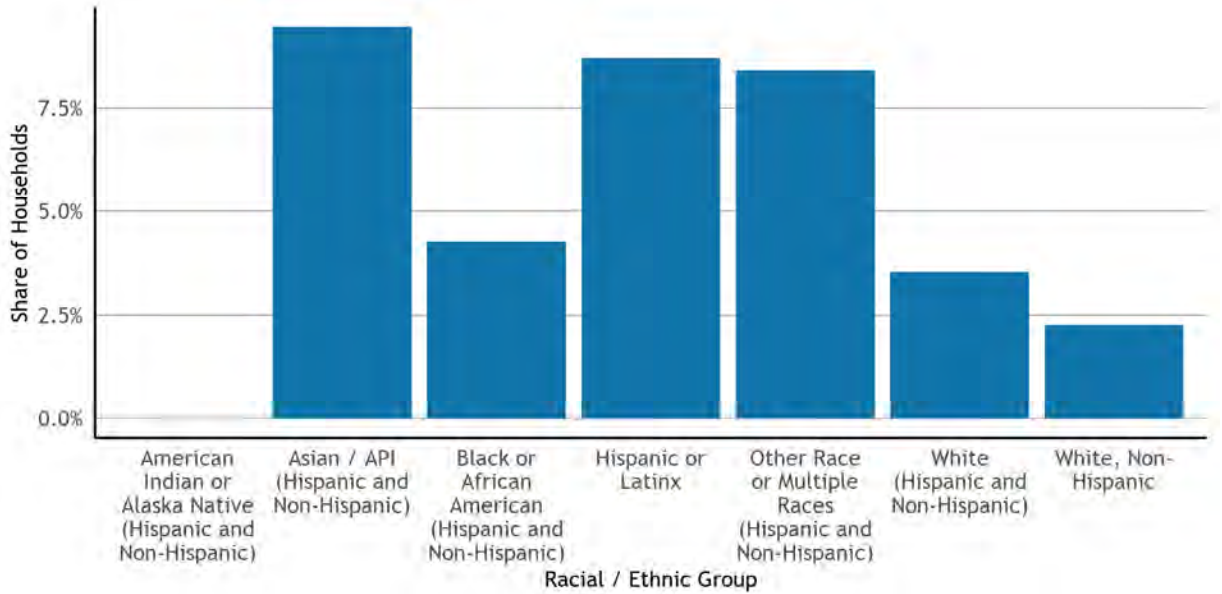


Figure 35: Overcrowding by Race

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the total number of occupied housing units for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled “Hispanic and Non-Hispanic” are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the total number of occupied housing units.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25014

4 SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

4.1 Large Households

Large households often have different housing needs than smaller households. If a city's rental housing stock does not include larger apartments, large households who rent could end up living in overcrowded conditions. In Antioch, for large households with 5 or more persons, most units (54.3%) are owner occupied (see Figure 36). In 2017, 25.5% of large households were very low-income, earning less than 50% of the area median income (AMI).

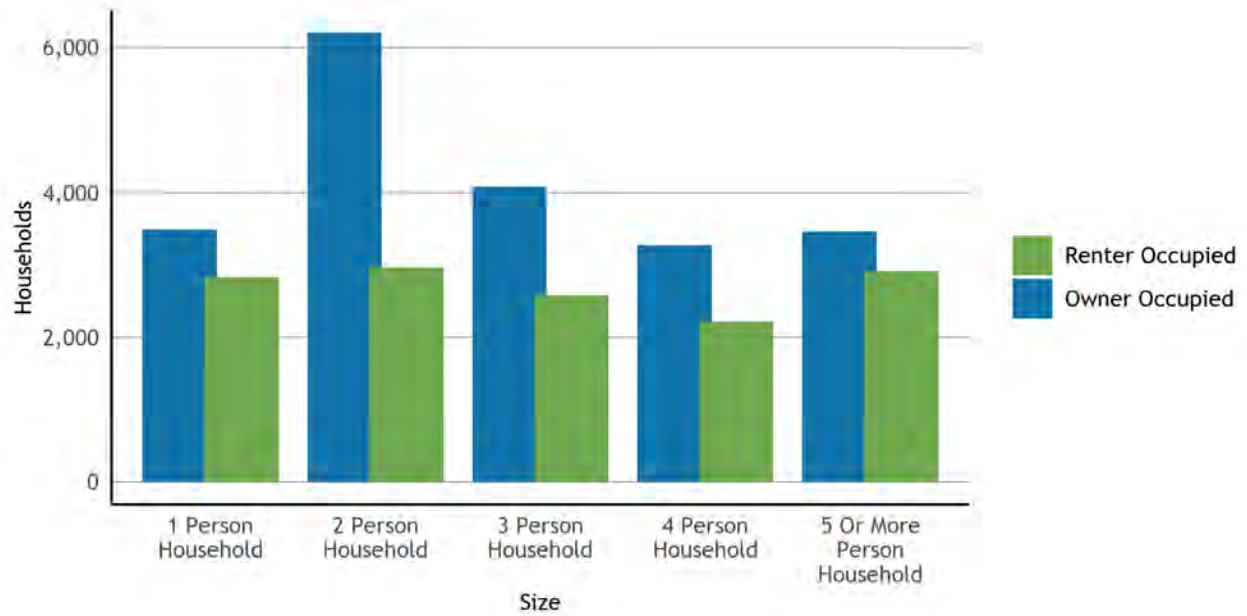


Figure 36: Household Size by Tenure

Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B2509

The unit sizes available in a community affect the household sizes that can access that community. Large families are generally served by housing units with 3 or more bedrooms, of which there are 25,651 units in Antioch. Among these large units with 3 or more bedrooms, 26.6% are owner-occupied and 73.4% are renter occupied (see Figure 37).

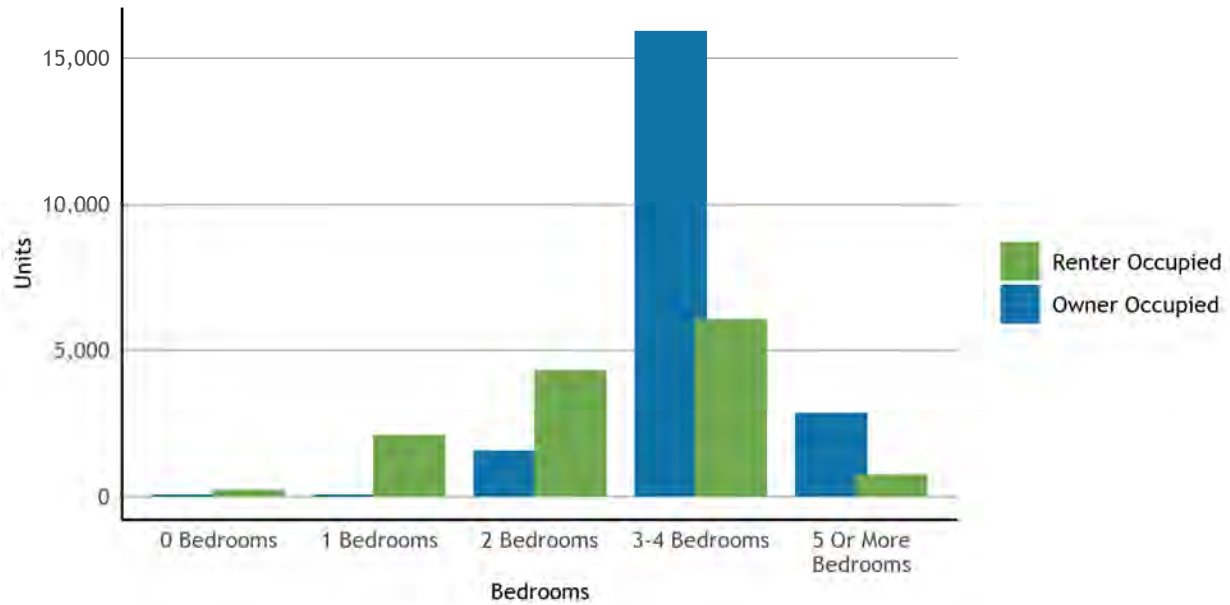


Figure 37: Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms

Universe: Housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25042

4.2 Female-Headed Households

Households headed by one person are often at greater risk of housing insecurity, particularly female-headed households, who may be supporting children or a family with only one income. In Antioch, the largest proportion of households is *Married-couple Family Households* at 49.1% of total, while *Female-Headed Households* make up 20.4% of all households.

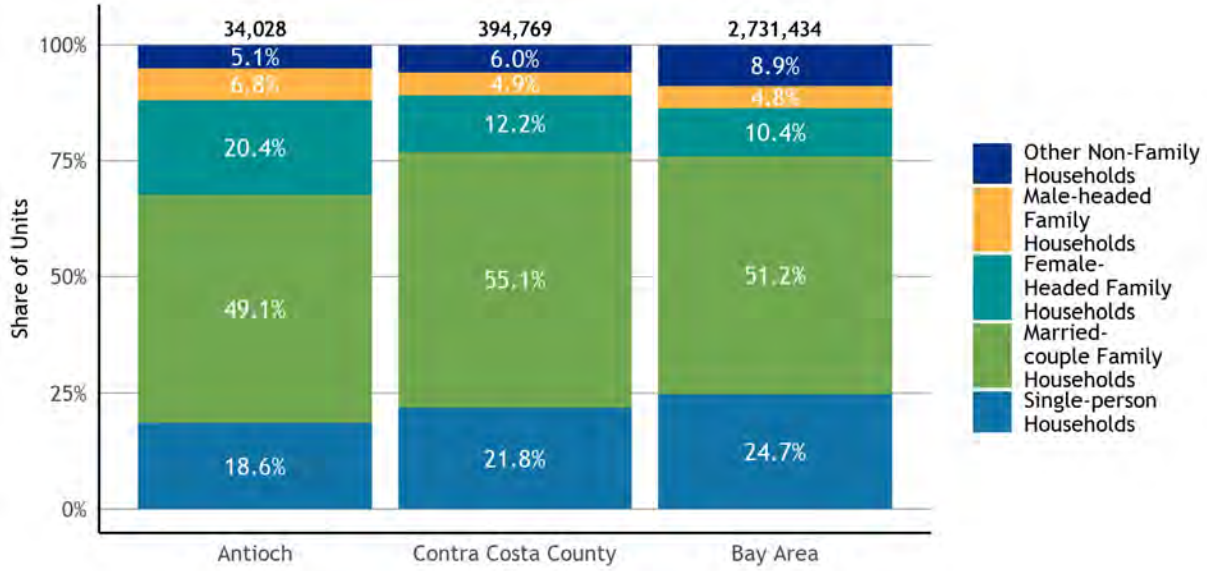


Figure 38: Household Type

Universe: Households

Notes: For data from the Census Bureau, a “family household” is a household where two or more people are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. “Non-family households” are households of one person living alone, as well as households where none of the people are related to each other.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B11001

Female-headed households with children may face particular housing challenges, with pervasive gender inequality resulting in lower wages for women. Moreover, the added need for childcare can make finding a home that is affordable more challenging.

In Antioch, 32.7% of female-headed households with children fall below the Federal Poverty Line, while 8.1% of female-headed households *without* children live in poverty (see Figure 39).

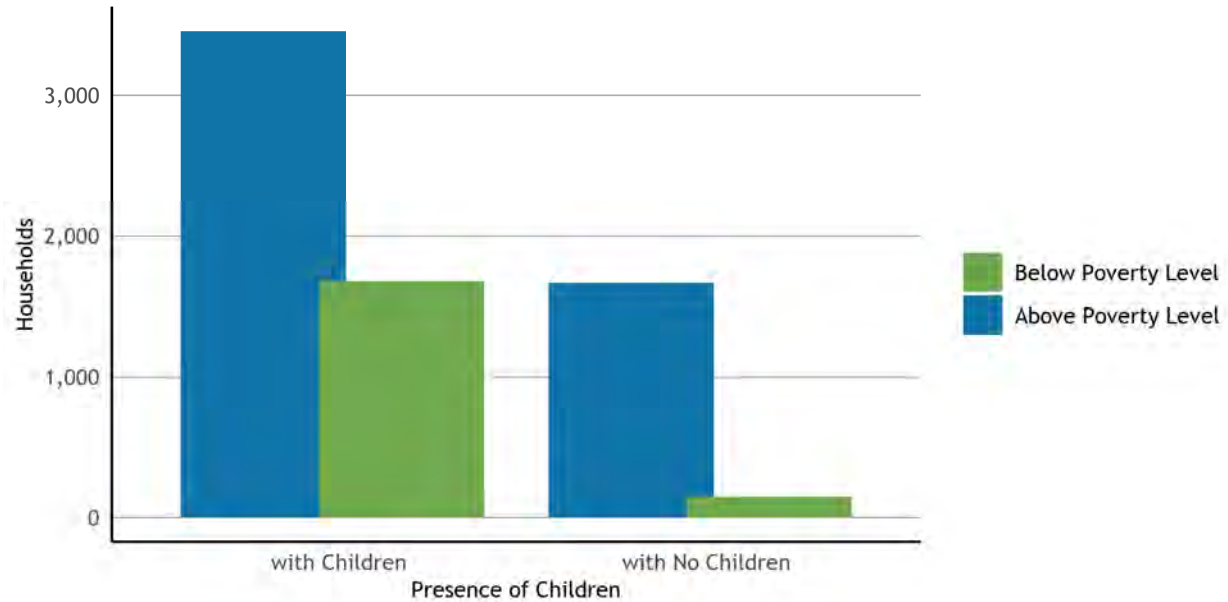


Figure 39: Female-Headed Households by Poverty Status

Universe: Female Households

Notes: The Census Bureau uses a federally defined poverty threshold that remains constant throughout the country and does not correspond to Area Median Income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B17012

4.3 Seniors

Senior households often experience a combination of factors that can make accessing or keeping affordable housing a challenge. They often live on fixed incomes and are more likely to have disabilities, chronic health conditions and/or reduced mobility.

Seniors who rent may be at even greater risk for housing challenges than those who own, due to income differences between these groups. The largest proportion of senior households who rent make *0%-30% of AMI*, while the largest proportion of senior households who are homeowners falls in the income group *Greater than 100% of AMI* (see Figure 40).

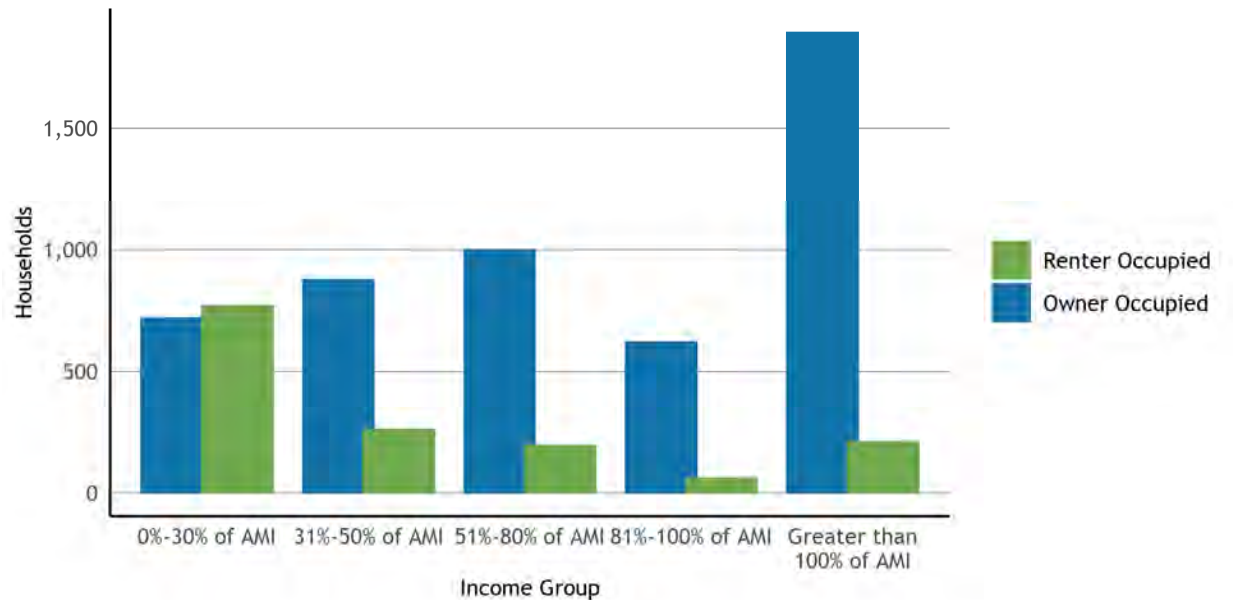


Figure 40: Senior Households by Income and Tenure

Universe: Senior households

Notes: For the purposes of this graph, senior households are those with a householder who is aged 62 or older. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

4.4 People with Disabilities

People with disabilities face additional housing challenges. Encompassing a broad group of individuals living with a variety of physical, cognitive and sensory impairments, many people with disabilities live on fixed incomes and are in need of specialized care, yet often rely on family members for assistance due to the high cost of care.

When it comes to housing, people with disabilities are not only in need of affordable housing but accessibly designed housing, which offers greater mobility and opportunity for independence. Unfortunately, the need typically outweighs what is available, particularly in a housing market with such high demand. People with disabilities are at a high risk for housing insecurity, homelessness and institutionalization, particularly when they lose aging caregivers. Figure 41 shows the rates at which different disabilities are present among residents of Antioch. Overall, 15.2% of people in Antioch have a disability of any kind that may require accessible housing, which is a higher percentage than the County (11.1 percent) and the region (9.6 percent).¹⁹

¹⁹ These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed.

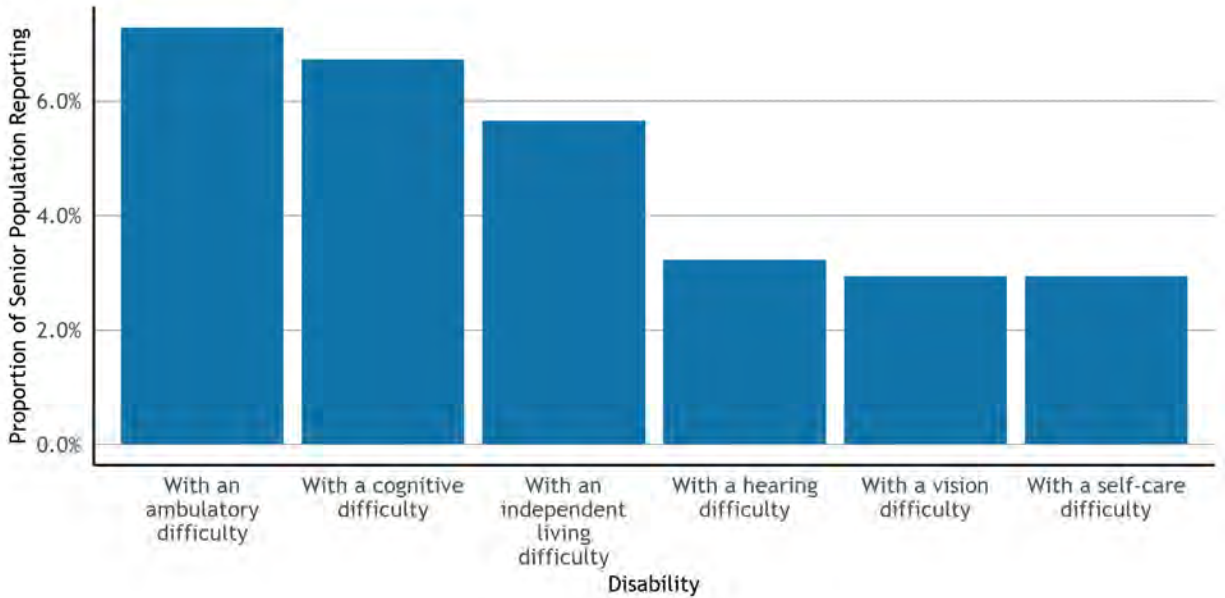


Figure 41: Disability by Type

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and over

Notes: These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed. The Census Bureau provides the following definitions for these disability types: Hearing difficulty: deaf or has serious difficulty hearing. Vision difficulty: blind or has serious difficulty seeing even with glasses. Cognitive difficulty: has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. Ambulatory difficulty: has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Self-care difficulty: has difficulty dressing or bathing. Independent living difficulty: has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B18102, Table B18103, Table B18104, Table B18105, Table B18106, Table B18107.

State law also requires Housing Elements to examine the housing needs of people with developmental disabilities. Developmental disabilities are defined as severe, chronic, and attributed to a mental or physical impairment that begins before a person turns 18 years old. This can include Down’s Syndrome, autism, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, and mild to severe mental retardation. Some people with developmental disabilities are unable to work, rely on Supplemental Security Income, and live with family members. In addition to their specific housing needs, they are at increased risk of housing insecurity after an aging parent or family member is no longer able to care for them.²⁰

In Antioch, of the population with a developmental disability, children under the age of 18 make up 41.4%, while adults account for 58.6%.

²⁰ For more information or data on developmental disabilities in your jurisdiction, contact the Golden Gate Regional Center for Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties; the North Bay Regional Center for Napa, Solano and Sonoma Counties; the Regional Center for the East Bay for Alameda and Contra Costa Counties; or the San Andreas Regional Center for Santa Clara County.

Table 4: Population with Developmental Disabilities by Age

Age Group	Value
Age 18+	816
Age Under 18	576

Universe: Population with developmental disabilities

Notes: The California Department of Developmental Services is responsible for overseeing the coordination and delivery of services to more than 330,000 Californians with developmental disabilities including cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, Down syndrome, autism, epilepsy, and related conditions. The California Department of Developmental Services provides ZIP code level counts. To get jurisdiction-level estimates, ZIP code counts were crosswalked to jurisdictions using census block population counts from Census 2010 SF1 to determine the share of a ZIP code to assign to a given jurisdiction.

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, Consumer Count by California ZIP Code and Age Group (2020)

The most common living arrangement for individuals with disabilities in Antioch is the home of parent/family/guardian.

Table 5: Population with Developmental Disabilities by Residence

Residence Type	Value
Home of Parent /Family /Guardian	980
Community Care Facility	233
Independent /Supported Living	73
Intermediate Care Facility	62
Foster /Family Home	31
Other	5

Universe: Population with developmental disabilities

Notes: The California Department of Developmental Services is responsible for overseeing the coordination and delivery of services to more than 330,000 Californians with developmental disabilities including cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, Down syndrome, autism, epilepsy, and related conditions. The California Department of Developmental Services provides ZIP code level counts. To get jurisdiction-level estimates, ZIP code counts were crosswalked to jurisdictions using census block population counts from Census 2010 SF1 to determine the share of a ZIP code to assign to a given jurisdiction.

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, Consumer Count by California ZIP Code and Residence Type (2020)

4.5 Homelessness

Homelessness remains an urgent challenge in many communities across the state, reflecting a range of social, economic, and psychological factors. Rising housing costs result in increased risks of community members experiencing homelessness. Far too many residents who have found themselves housing insecure have ended up unhoused or homeless in recent years, either temporarily or longer term. Addressing the specific housing needs for the unhoused population remains a priority throughout the region, particularly since homelessness is disproportionately experienced by people of color, people with disabilities, those struggling with addiction and those dealing with traumatic life circumstances. In Contra Costa County, the most common type of household experiencing homelessness is those without children in their care. Among households experiencing homelessness that do not have children, 75.9% are unsheltered. Of homeless households with children, most are sheltered in emergency shelter (see Figure 42).

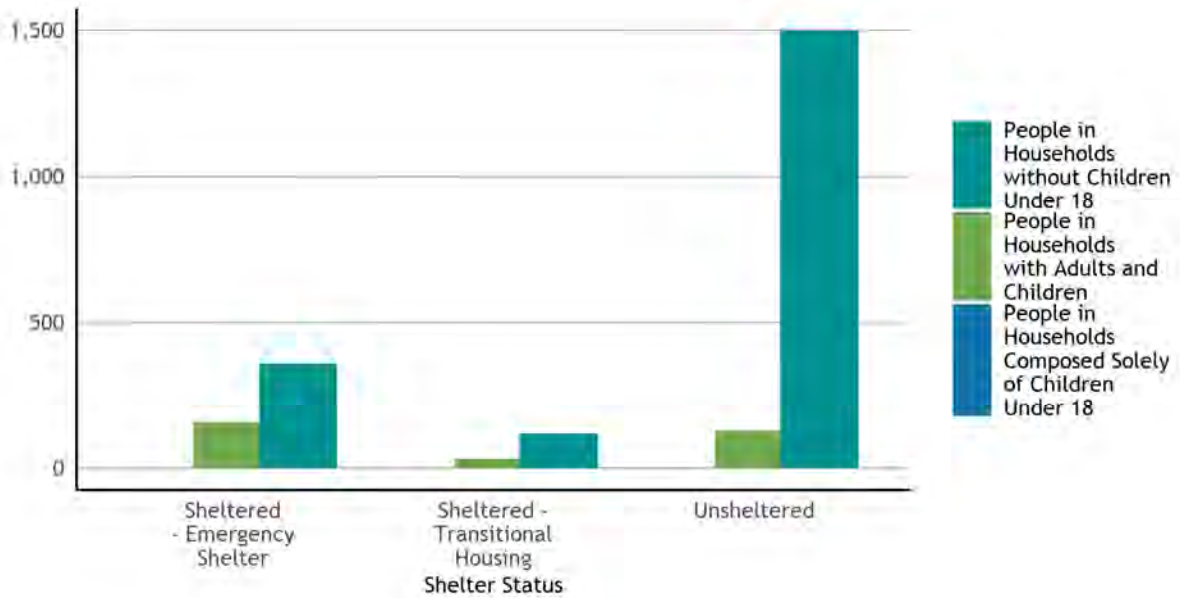


Figure 42: Homelessness by Household Type and Shelter Status, Contra Costa County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019)

Contra Costa County is commonly divided into West County, Central County, and East County regions. There were modest regional shifts in the number of unsheltered people sleeping in each region of the county from 2018 to 2020. In 2020, there was an almost even split across the three regions. People were identified in 30 incorporated cities and unincorporated jurisdictions across the county during the PIT count. Antioch and Richmond each had 15% of the unsheltered population, the highest percentages in the County (see Figure 42).

West County		Central County		East County	
Location	#	Location	#	Location	#
Crockett	35	Alamo	2	Antioch	238
El Cerrito	24	Blackhawk	6	Bay Point	49
El Sobrante	9	Clayton	2	Bayview	2
Hercules	7	Concord	160	Bethel Island	2
North Richmond	22	Danville	7	Brentwood	80
Pinole	7	Lafayette	3	Discovery Bay	2
Richmond	280	Martinez	127	Oakley	50
Rodeo	62	Moraga	4	Pittsburg	102
San Pablo	67	Orinda	1		
		Pacheco	26		
		Pleasant Hill	90		
		San Ramon	6		
		Walnut Creek	80		

Figure 43: Number of Unsheltered Individuals by Contra Costa County Cities

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Source: Contra Costa County: Annual Point in Time Count Report

People of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents. Consequently, people of color are often disproportionately impacted by homelessness, particularly Black residents of the Bay Area. In Contra Costa County, Black (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents represent 33.8% of the homeless population but only 8.7% of the overall population of Contra Costa County (see Figure 44).



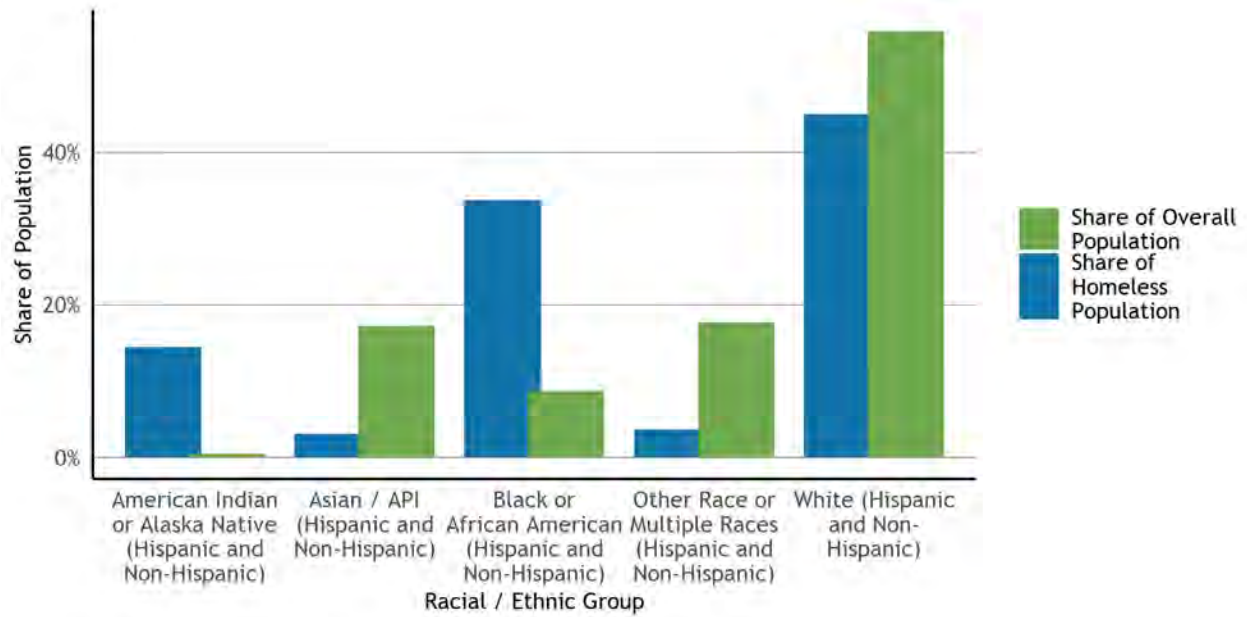


Figure 44: Racial Group Share of General and Homeless Populations, Contra Costa County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. HUD does not disaggregate racial demographic data by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for people experiencing homelessness. Instead, HUD reports data on Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for people experiencing homelessness in a separate table. Accordingly, the racial group data listed here includes both Hispanic/Latinx and non-Hispanic/Latinx individuals.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-I)

In Contra Costa, Latinx residents represent 16.6% of the population experiencing homelessness, while Latinx residents comprise 25.4% of the general population (see Figure 45).

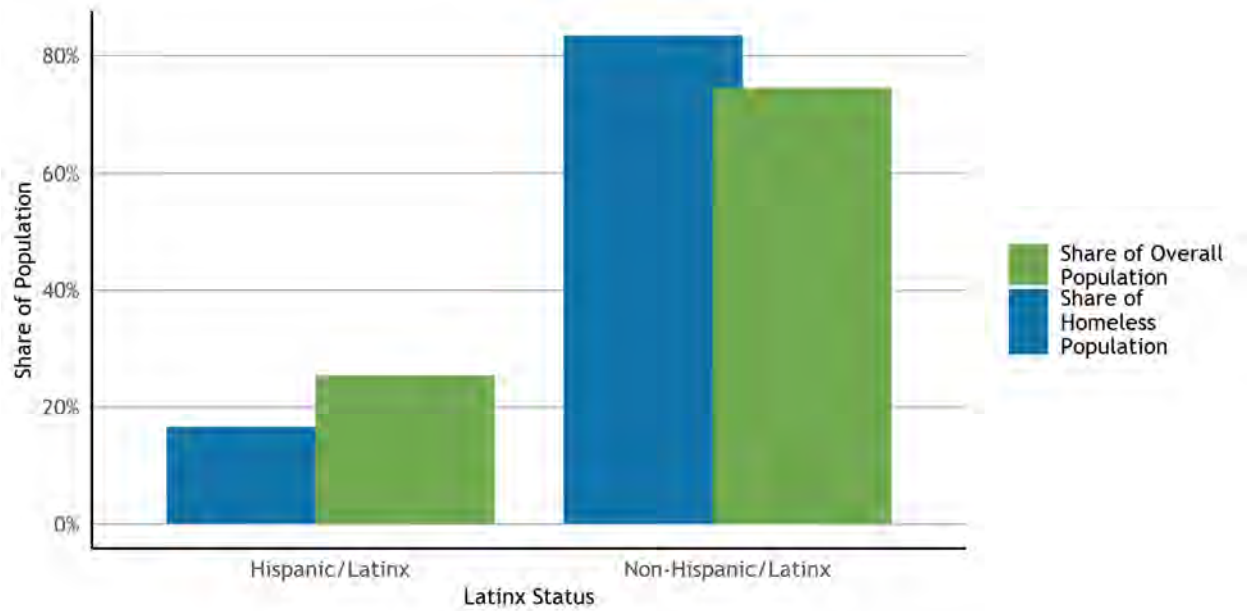


Figure 45: Latinx Share of General and Homeless Populations, Contra Costa County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. The data from HUD on Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for individuals experiencing homelessness does not specify racial group identity. Accordingly, individuals in either ethnic group identity category (Hispanic/Latinx or non-Hispanic/Latinx) could be of any racial background.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-I)

Many of those experiencing homelessness are dealing with severe issues - including mental illness, substance abuse and domestic violence - that are potentially life threatening and require additional assistance. In Contra Costa County, homeless individuals are commonly challenged by severe mental illness, with 519 reporting this condition (see Figure 13). Of those, some 70.1% are unsheltered, further adding to the challenge of handling the issue.

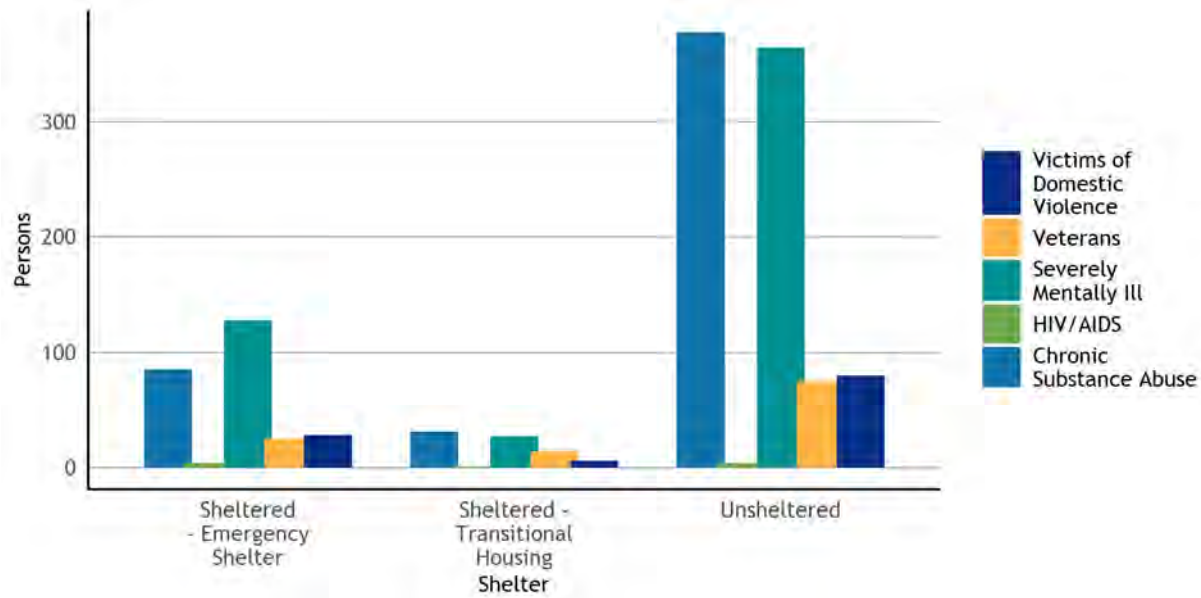


Figure 46: Characteristics for the Population Experiencing Homelessness, Contra Costa County

Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. These challenges/characteristics are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one challenge/characteristic. These counts should not be summed.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019)

In Antioch, the student population experiencing homelessness totaled 409 during the 2019-20 school year and increased by 9.1% since the 2016-17 school year. By comparison, Contra Costa County has seen a 4.4% increase in the population of students experiencing homelessness since the 2016-17 school year, and the Bay Area population of students experiencing homelessness decreased by 8.5%. During the 2019-2020 school year, there were still some 13,718 students experiencing homelessness throughout the region, adding undue burdens on learning and thriving, with the potential for longer term negative effects.

The number of students in Antioch experiencing homelessness in 2019 represents 18.5% of the Contra Costa County total and 3.0% of the Bay Area total.

Table 6: Students in Local Public Schools Experiencing Homelessness

Academic Year	Antioch	Contra Costa County	Bay Area
2016-17	375	2,116	14,990
2017-18	276	2,081	15,142
2018-19	397	2,574	15,427
2019-20	409	2,209	13,718

Universe: Total number of unduplicated primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year (July 1 to June 30), public schools

Notes: The California Department of Education considers students to be homeless if they are unsheltered, living in temporary shelters for people experiencing homelessness, living in hotels/motels, or temporarily doubled up and sharing the housing of other persons due to the loss of housing or economic hardship. The data used for this table was obtained at the school site level, matched to a file containing school locations, geocoded and assigned to jurisdiction, and finally summarized by geography.

Source: California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), Cumulative Enrollment Data (Academic Years 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020)

4.6 Farmworkers

Across the state, housing for farmworkers has been recognized as an important and unique concern. Farmworkers are generally considered a special housing needs group due to their limited income and the often-unstable nature of their employment. Farmworkers generally receive wages that are considerably lower than other jobs and may have temporary housing needs. While many traditional affordable housing programs and policies will assist farmworkers, there are unique needs and circumstances for agricultural workers that need to be considered and explored.

While overall the Bay Area has shifted away from our historical agricultural economic base, Bay Area counties still preserve strong agricultural roots. And yet, the responsibility for farmworker housing is not just with these counties. In many counties, farmworkers choose to live within incorporated cities due to the diversity and availability of housing, proximity to schools and other employment opportunities for other family members, and overall affordability. Per the USDA, farmworkers often commute long distances to work for various employers but are considered permanent workers and residents in their home communities. For these permanent or settled farmworkers, the USDA estimates that these workers commute up to 75 miles for work and then return to their homes.

- SETTLED/PERMANENT -- Today's farmworkers are more settled and typically live in one location.
- COMMUTE UP TO 75 MILES -- Per the USDA, today's farmworkers can commute up to 75 miles to the workplace. Based on this, the need for housing for agricultural workers is not just the responsibility of Bay Area counties with a robust agricultural economy.
- FAMILIES - Farmworkers today are more likely to have families and are looking for schools, employment for a spouse/partner and a location to live in the provides a community.

Farmworkers and day laborers are an essential component of California's agriculture industry. Farmers and farmworkers are the keystone of the larger food sector, which includes the industries that provide farmers with fertilizer and equipment; farms to produce crops and livestock; and the industries that process, transport, and distribute food to consumers.

Table 7: Farm Operations and Farm Labor by County

		2002	2007	2012	2017	County (%)	Bay Area (%)
Alameda	Permanent	577	465	355	305	51%	1.8%
	Seasonal	369	737	449	288	49%	1.6%
	Totals	946	1,202	804	593	100%	1.7%
Contra Costa	Permanent	730	578	509	450	34%	2.6%
	Seasonal	1,874	1,295	1,540	860	66%	4.7%
	Totals	2,604	1,873	2,049	1,310	100%	3.7%
Napa	Permanent	2,916	2,631	3,732	4,290	43%	24.8%
	Seasonal	7,855	5,202	6,125	5,734	57%	31.4%
	Totals	10,771	7,833	9,857	10,024	100%	28.2%
Marin	Permanent	245	130	510	697	55%	4.0%
	Seasonal	246	59	562	577	45%	3.2%
	Totals	491	189	1,072	1,274	100%	3.6%
San Mateo	Permanent	2,226	1,697	1,320	978	74%	5.7%
	Seasonal	852	911	402	343	26%	1.9%
	Totals	3,078	2,608	1,722	1,321	100%	3.7%
Santa Clara	Permanent	1,696	2,842	2,243	2,418	58%	14.0%
	Seasonal	3,760	2,747	1,994	1,757	42%	9.6%
	Totals	5,456	5,589	4,237	4,175	100%	11.7%
San Francisco	Permanent	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
	Seasonal	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
	Totals	0	0	0	0	0%	0.0%
Solano	Permanent	2,735	1,474	1,387	1,453	58%	8.4%
	Seasonal	2,921	1,339	1,459	1,060	42%	5.8%
	Totals	5,656	2,813	2,846	2,513	100%	7.1%
Sonoma	Permanent	5,597	5,458	5,900	6,715	47%	38.8%
	Seasonal	9,870	8,341	7,810	7,664	53%	41.9%
	Totals	15,467	13,799	13,710	14,379	100%	40.4%
Bay Area	Permanent	16,722	15,275	15,956	17,306	49%	100.0%
	Seasonal	27,747	20,631	20,341	18,283	51%	100.0%
	Totals	44,469	35,906	36,297	35,589	100%	100.0%

Universe: Hired farm workers (including direct hires and agricultural service workers who are often hired through labor contractors)

Notes: Farm workers are considered seasonal if they work on a farm less than 150 days in a year, while farm workers who work on a farm more than 150 days are considered to be permanent workers for that farm.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Farmworkers (2002, 2007, 2012, 2017), Table 7: Hired Farm Labor

Farmworker households are often comprised of extended family members and, as a result, many farmworker households tend to have difficulties securing safe, decent, and affordable housing. Far too often, farmworkers are forced to occupy substandard homes or live in overcrowded situations.

Additionally, farmworker households:

- tend to have high rates of poverty;
- live disproportionately in housing that is in the poorest condition;
- have extremely high rates of overcrowding;
- have low homeownership rates.

Based on recent farmworker studies in the greater Bay Area (San Mateo and Monterey County), these are some of the key issues/trends affecting farmworkers.

- ✓ High unmet needs for agricultural workforce housing; often housing in poor repair and overcrowding.
- ✓ Financial needs to support small agricultural producers/employers and employees that can't afford market rate housing.
- ✓ Difficult to attract and retain employees due to the lack of housing availability.
- ✓ Flow of foreign agricultural workers into the U.S. has declined sharply. The Bay Area is seeing a shift to more permanent workers versus seasonal workers. (2002 permanent workers equaled 38%; 2017 permanent workers equal 49%.)
- ✓ Desire for housing to be decoupled from employment and housing for families with most farmworkers living in urban communities.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Census of Farmworkers, the number of permanent farm workers in Contra Costa County has decreased since 2002, totaling 450 in 2017, while the number of seasonal farm workers has decreased, totaling 860 in 2017 (see Figure 47).

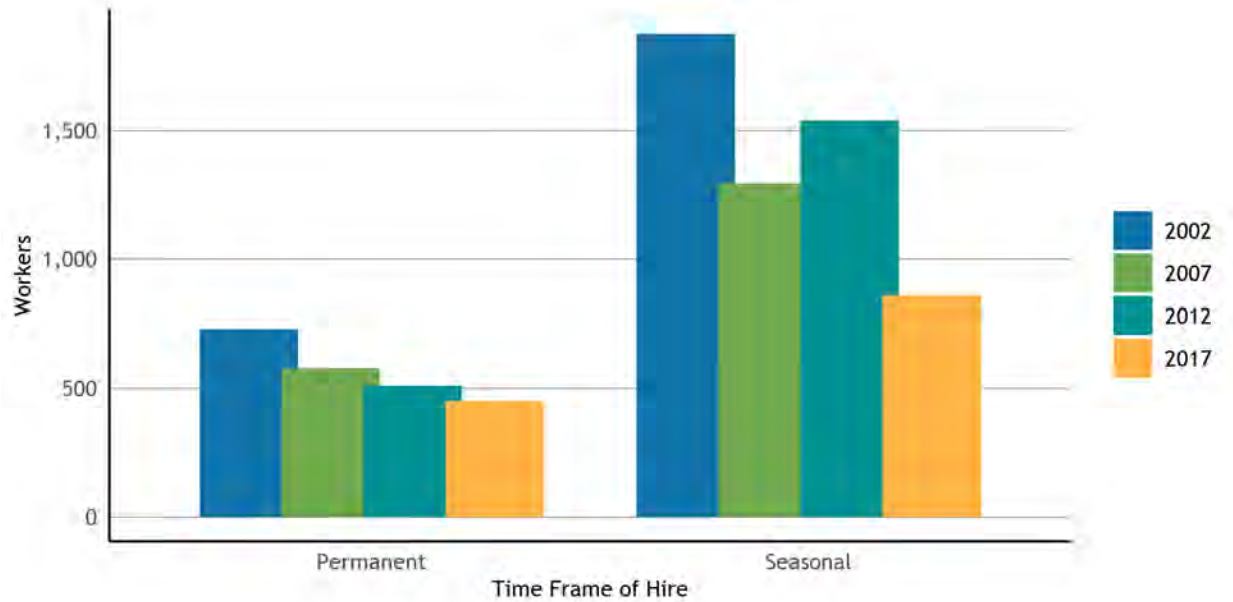


Figure 47: Farm Operations and Farm Labor by County, Contra Costa County

Universe: Hired farm workers (including direct hires and agricultural service workers who are often hired through labor contractors)

Notes: Farm workers are considered seasonal if they work on a farm less than 150 days in a year, while farm workers who work on a farm more than 150 days are considered to be permanent workers for that farm.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Farmworkers (2002, 2007, 2012, 2017), Table 7: Hired Farm Labor

In Antioch and Contra Costa County, there were no reported students of migrant workers in the 2019-20 school year. The trend for the region for the past few years has been a decline of 2.4% in the number of migrant worker students since the 2016-17 school year.

Table 8: Migrant Worker Student Population

Academic Year	Antioch	Contra Costa County	Bay Area
2016-17	0	0	4,630
2017-18	0	0	4,607
2018-19	0	0	4,075
2019-20	0	0	3,976

Universe: Total number of unduplicated primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year (July 1 to June 30), public schools

Notes: The data used for this table was obtained at the school site level, matched to a file containing school locations, geocoded and assigned to jurisdiction, and finally summarized by geography.

Source: California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), Cumulative Enrollment Data (Academic Years 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020)

This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table FARM-01.

4.7 Non-English Speakers

California has long been an immigration gateway to the United States, which means that many languages are spoken throughout the Bay Area. Since learning a new language is universally challenging, it is not uncommon for residents who have immigrated to the United States to have limited English proficiency. This limit can lead to additional disparities if there is a disruption in housing, such as an eviction, because residents might not be aware of their rights or they might be wary to engage due to immigration status concerns. In Antioch, 6.5% of residents 5 years and older identify as speaking English not well or not at all, which is above the proportion for Contra Costa County. Throughout the region the proportion of residents 5 years and older with limited English proficiency is 8%.

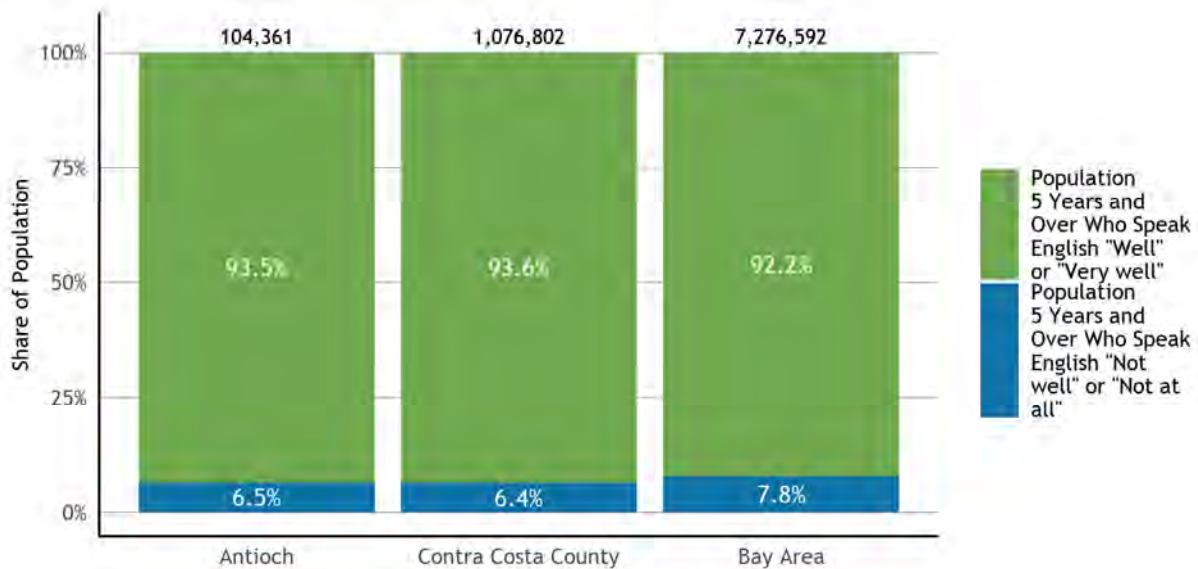


Figure 48: Population with Limited English Proficiency

Universe: Population 5 years and over

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B16005

