



**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)  
SPECIAL MEETING  
AGENDA**

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**Date:** Wednesday, April 2, 2025  
**Time:** 9:30 A.M.  
**Place:** Antioch Community Center  
West Island Room 58  
4703 Lone Tree Way  
Antioch, CA 94531

**CDBG Committee Members**

**Mayor Pro Tem Rocha**

**Councilmember Torres-Walker**

Staff Liaison: Teri House, CDBG/Housing Consultant

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**ACCESSIBILITY:** In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and California law, it is the policy of the City of Antioch to offer its public programs, services and meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including individuals with disabilities. If you are a person with a disability and require information or materials in an appropriate alternative format; or if you require any other accommodation, please contact the ADA Coordinator at the number or address below at least 72 hours prior to the meeting or when you desire to receive services. Advance notification within this guideline will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. The City's ADA Coordinator can be reached @ Phone: (925) 779-6950, and e-mail: [publicworks@antiochca.gov](mailto:publicworks@antiochca.gov).

Agenda prepared by: Teri House, Consultant  
Department of Public Safety and Community Resources

(925) 779-7037

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) COMMITTEE**  
**SPEAKER RULES**

**NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE**

The public has the opportunity to address the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Committee on each agenda item. To address the Committee, fill out a Speaker Request form and place in the Speaker Card Tray near staff before the meeting begins. This will enable us to call upon you to speak. No one may speak more than once on an agenda item. The Speaker Request forms are located at the entrance of the Council Chambers.

Members of the public wishing to provide public comments may do so one of the following ways:

- 1) **WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT** – Written comments may be submitted electronically to the following email address: [CDBG@antiochca.gov](mailto:CDBG@antiochca.gov). All comments received before 7:30 a.m., the day of the meeting, will be provided to the Committee Members before the meeting. **Please indicate the agenda item and title in your email subject line.**
  
- 2) **IN PERSON** – To address the Committee, please fill out a Speaker Request Form, available near the entrance doors, and place it in the Speaker Card Tray near the staff person before the meeting begins.

Speakers will be notified shortly before they are called to speak. When called to speak, please limit your comments to the time allotted (up to 3 minutes, at the discretion of the Chairperson).

After hearing from the public, the agenda item will be closed. Deliberations will then be limited to the Committee Members.

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS**

The CDBG Committee Agendas, including Staff Reports, are posted onto the City's Website 24 hours before each meeting. To view the agenda information, please click on the following link: <https://www.antiochca.gov/government/agendas-and-minutes/cdbg/>.

Copies are available for inspection at the Antioch Community Center, 4703 Lone Tree Way, Antioch, CA 94531, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding holidays. Copies are also made available at the Antioch Public Library for inspection.

# **AGENDA**

**ROLL CALL (9:30 a.m.)** – Committee Members

## **CONSENT CALENDAR**

Consent Calendar items are considered routine and will be enacted by one motion. By approval of the Consent Calendar, the staff recommendations will be adopted unless a Committee Member or a member of the public requests' removal of an item from the Consent Calendar.

### **A. APPROVAL OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES OF JANUARY 29, 2025**

Recommended Action: It is recommended that the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Standing Committee approve the Annotated Agenda Minutes of January 29, 2025.

## **NEW BUSINESS**

### **1. NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT STANDING COMMITTEE**

- A. Public Comment
- B. Nomination and Election of a Chairperson

### **2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) UPDATE**

- Update on Federal actions impacting CDBG
- Updated Approximate Funding and CDBG Timeline
- Review of all funding and sources available for Fiscal Year 2025-26

- A. Staff Presentation
- B. Public Comment
- C. Committee Discussion

### 3. CONSOLIDATED PLAN DATA PRESENTATION

- Presentation of general demographic census and other data and discussion
- Presentation of Housing data and discussion
- Presentation of Community Survey responses and discussion

- A. Staff Presentation
- B. Public Comment
- C. Committee Discussion

### 4. DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH AND MEDIUM PRIORITY NEEDS

- Review of broad Consortium Needs Categories
- Development of Antioch Priority Needs for 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan

- A. Staff Presentation
- B. Public Comment
- C. Committee Discussion

Recommended Action: It is recommended that the CDBG Standing Committee consider data used in the preparation of the Fiscal Year 2025-30 Consolidated Plan and create High and Medium Priorities for funding.

### 5. COMMUNITY GRANT PROCESS

- Review of Applications and Discussion
- Review of Rating/Ranking Process and Discussion

- A. Staff Presentation
- B. Public Comment
- C. Committee Discussion

### 6. UPCOMING/ FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

The Commission will engage in a discussion to determine agenda items for the upcoming Commission meeting, and to agree on a list of agenda items to be discussed on future agendas.

### 7. NEXT MEETING DATES – April 16, 2025, and May 14, 2025

**8. MOTION TO ADJOURN**

The Chairperson will make a motion to adjourn the meeting. A second motion is required, and then a majority vote is required to adjourn the meeting.



**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)  
STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

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**AGENDA**

**Date:** Wednesday, January 29, 2025  
**Time:** 9:30 A.M.  
**Place:** Antioch City Hall - Council Chambers  
200 H Street  
Antioch, CA 94509

**CDBG Committee Members**  
**Mayor Pro Tem Louie Rocha**  
**Councilmember Tamisha Torres-Walker**  
Staff Liaison: Teri House, CDBG/Housing Consultant

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Agenda prepared by: Teri House, Consultant  
Department of Public Safety and Community Resources  
Teri House – (925) 779-7037

## **CDBG COMMITTEE SPEAKER RULES**

This agenda is a summary of the discussion items/actions proposed to be taken by the CDBG Committee. **The public has the opportunity to address the Committee on each agenda item.** The Committee can only take action on items that are listed on the agenda. Comments regarding matters not on this Agenda may be addressed during the "Public Comments" section on the agenda. No one may speak more than once on an agenda item or during "Public Comments".

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**1) WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT** *(received prior to 1:00 p.m. the day of the meeting)*

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## ANNOTATED AGENDA/MINUTES

### 1. ROLL CALL

*Call to order 9:39 a.m. by Mayor Pro Tem Rocha  
Mayor Pro Tem Rocha and Council Member Torres-Walker present*

### 2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

*There were no public comments for items not on the regular agenda.*

### 3. ORIENTATION TO COMMUNITY GRANT FUNDING

#### 4.

*Staff presented an orientation to the Community Grant process, including a definition of lower income and area median income, as well as presumed benefit populations, as part of the explanation that funding sources require serving lower income residents.*

*Staff reviewed the amount and sources of all grant funding, including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and their requirements, including a maximum of 15% restriction on Public Services, 20% cap on Administration, balance on Infrastructure, Economic Development, Affordable Housing. Housing Successor funds were explained, \$250,000 allocation cap for Homeless activities and same for administration, amounts spent for loan programs for Housing Rehabilitation, Home Ownership, and affordable housing development. PLHA fund and Five-Year Plan explanation, amount received, percentages set by Council for each activity. Energy Efficiency Community Block Grant (EECBG) funds as new source for Housing Rehabilitation program.*

*Staff then moved to an explanation of the Contra Costa Consortium, management of HOME funds for affordable housing development, and benefits of unified approach of CDBG management for nonprofits and the cities.*

*Councilmember Torres-Walker asked clarifying question about how the affordable housing application process works and*



*roles of the County and cities, as well as clarification of timeline.*

*Next was discussion of the Consortium 5-year Consolidated Plan and Grant Process, including creating High Priority Needs and development of 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan.*

*Councilmember Torres-Walker asked clarifying questions about the roles of staff, Committee, and Council in this process. Her preference is for the Committee to be the first involved in development, then take to Council.*

*Next the Application process which occurs two times every five year was discussed. The first grant cycle is for two years and the second grant cycle is for three years discussed. including the Committee's involvement in reviewing the 40 applications received this year. Attachment A shows all applications received, amounts, types of persons to be served.*

*Councilmember Torres Walker clarified that none of the funds being allocated are General Funds, so residents are being served just not with General Funds, and she encourages people to understand and participate in this process. She also mentioned the CAPER Year End report presented to Council in September each year and the CAPER is available online.*

*Mayor Pro Tem Rocha stated that with the current budget situation, it would be good to schedule an evening study session to look at all funding sources together to help support critical services. Also would like to hear from the nonprofits we fund so that the public can learn more about the agencies and work being supported by the City.*

*Councilmember Torres Walker requested census information at the block group level for the next meeting. Mayor Pro Tem Rocha wants to see data by zip code as well. Both commented about being on the CDBG Committee as representative of the most impoverished districts and to advocate for them. Mutual discussion about many foster youth housed in Antioch and District 4, predominance of group homes in their districts.*

*Utilization of the Evaluation Criteria and scoring sheet was discussed. Asked how they want to review the applications 1) PDFs on thumb drive, 2) PDFs on Share Drive, 3) Access to*

*City Data Services review or 4) Binder and paper copies of all applications.*

*Both Councilmembers preferred paper copies in binders. Scoring OK in Excel. Want to see accomplishments for previously funded agencies, so staff will include quarterly reports (4<sup>th</sup> quarter, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter.)*

*Staff gave some tips and talked about challenges for nonprofits in administration of federal funding, why City minimum grant is \$10k. Tips for asking questions about the applications and sending them to staff to ask of the agencies. Also discussed historical priorities for serving lowest income (extremely low-income) as well as the most vulnerable populations with least access to resources which are extremely low income, abused/neglected children, elderly, persons with disabilities, 0-50% AMI households, unhoused individuals and families. Preference for Antioch and East County agencies and those actually delivering services in Antioch. 10-15% Economic development max was past preference.*

*Councilmember Torres-Walker had questions about workforce development and training/placing people with employee hiring agreements.*

*Various questions from Councilmembers about how agencies learn about the grants as Councilmembers hear that agencies don't know when it happens. Any interested parties should email [CDBG@antiochca.gov](mailto:CDBG@antiochca.gov) and they will be put on the email list for notification of funding.*

*Discussion about timeline, federal budget under continuing resolution until March 14<sup>th</sup>, and recent OMB memo stating all grants were halted, then court stay on that action. Staff suggested starting with homeless applications and update will be provided. If HUD continues to receive funding, we won't know more until mid-March, delaying the Action Plan and Consolidated Plan submission to June or July.*

*Councilmember Torres-Walker suggested we should go forward as if CDBG will receive funding, and if there is time it might be possible to interview applicants, and Mayor Pro Tem Rocha agreed. Both agreed they would prefer to interview all new applicants.*

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Staff recommends that the CDBG Standing Committee receive information on the Community Grant process and begin review of the applications for funding in the 2025-26 grant process.

**5. DISCUSS AGENDA ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING**

*Next meeting tentatively scheduled for March 12, 2025 to review data, but will schedule via email. Wednesdays work better for Councilmember Torres-Walker except for 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesdays, and work fine for Mayor Pro Tem Rocha. Would like to set up standing meeting if possible, with challenges being access to the Council Chambers.*

**6. WRITTEN/ORAL COMMUNICATIONS**

*None*

**7. MOTION TO ADJOURN**

*Motion made, accepted, and adjourned at 11:03 a.m.*



**STAFF REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT  
(CDBG) STANDING COMMITTEE**

**DATE:** Meeting of April 2, 2025

**TO:** Mayor Pro Tem Rocha and Council Member Torres-Walker

**PREPARED BY:** Teri House, Community Development Block Grant/Housing Consultant

**APPROVED BY:** Tasha Johnson, Public Services and Community Resources Director

**SUBJECT:** Community Development Block Grant Update

**DISCUSSION**

**Update on Federal Actions Impacting CDBG**

While this stopgap funding bill underfunds several Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, it does not impact Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, which remains intact for the coming year.

The future of HUD and the CDBG program remains unclear. HUD is preparing to cut its workforce in half, as part of the President's efforts to downsize the federal government. Federal funding is administered by HUD for a wide variety of programs, which include the following:

- Public and Indian Housing programs including Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, Project Based Vouchers, and Public Housing programs for affordable housing
- Public Housing – government-owned units
- FHA Mortgage and Loan Insurance – home loan support
- Homeless Assistance through the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and Homeless Continuum of Care programs
- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Assistance Program – ensuring fair access to housing

- Community Development Block Grant Program – urban development and disaster recovery funding
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program - Housing development and improvement
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Single and Multifamily Housing Programs
- Policy Development and Research
- Lead Hazard Control and Health Homes Program

### **Updated Approximate Funding and CDBG Timeline**

Antioch’s allocation for FY 2025-26 is expected to remain approximate to past years. For purposes of draft calculations, we are expecting an estimated \$850,000 and will receive word from HUD with the actual allocation in mid-May.

HUD has 60 days from the date the federal budget is passed to inform jurisdictions of their CDBG allocation; therefore, Antioch will know the allocation May 15, 2025. From that date, the City and Contra Costa Consortium has 60 days to submit its Consolidated Plan and annual Action Plan to HUD for review and approval, until July 15. The City Council will not be meeting on July 8.

The new draft timeline is compressed and has little room for flexibility to meet the above constraints:

- **April 30 – Suggested CDBG Committee meeting** to conduct deliberations and make draft recommendations for funding using estimated funding amount with contingencies for any fluctuation.
- May 14 – Funding notice should be received
- **May 14 – Last date for CDBG Committee meeting** to conduct deliberations and make draft recommendations for funding using either estimated or actual (if received) funding amount, with contingencies for any fluctuation.
- May 16 – Submit Draft Funding Recommendations to Newspaper
- May 24 – Draft Funding and Recommendations are published for required 30- day Public Comment
- May 29 – Draft Staff Report is due
- June 24 – City Council Public Hearing to review and approve Consolidated Plan and CDBG Committee recommendations for funding
- July 11 – Final date for Consortium edits to joint 2025-30 Consolidated Plan
- July 14 – Last date to submit the 2025 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan to HUD

## **Review of all funding and sources available for FY 2025-26**

The CDBG Committee is expected to have the following amounts of funding to distribute amongst the applicants:

- CDBG Entitlement Funds - \$850,000
  - CDBG Residual Funds - \$200,000
  - Housing Successor Funds - \$900,000
  - PLHA Funds - \$509,164
  - Energy Efficiency Community Block Grants (EECBG) - \$82,807. However, although the funds were approved by the Department of Energy, the City has not yet been issued a contract and the funds are being held and may be withdrawn due to actions by the Administration to recapture funds.
  - Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) funds - \$509,164
- Total funding - \$2,541,971**

Each of these funding sources has limitations on the uses of the funding, and processes involved to allocate the funds, and none can be used to supplant local government funding.

### **Attachments**

None



**STAFF REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT  
(CDBG) STANDING COMMITTEE**

**DATE:** Meeting of April 2, 2025

**TO:** Mayor Pro Tem Rocha and Council Member Torres-Walker

**PREPARED BY:** Teri House, Community Development Block Grant/Housing Consultant

**APPROVED BY:** Tasha Johnson, Public Services and Community Resources Director

**SUBJECT:** Consolidated Plan Data Presentation

**DISCUSSION**

**Presentation of general demographic census and other data and discussion**

**Overview of Poverty in California** - The poverty rate for the State of California is consistently above the national average, no matter what source and methodology is used. However, it does not have the highest poverty rate, as states like Mississippi, Louisiana and West Virginia are consistently higher than California.

The main factors contributing to the high cost of living in California is high housing demand combined with limited housing supply. Demand for housing in California is high given its strong economy, attractive job opportunities and desirable climate, and high demand coupled with low supply drives up housing costs. The high cost of housing and high cost of living is the primary driver of poverty in California. As housing costs escalate beyond income growth, many are pushed below the poverty line.

Throughout California, Latinos comprise approximately half of poor Californians (50.7%) and have a significantly high poverty rate of 16.9%. Poverty also impacts other racial groups such as African Americans (13.9%) Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders (11.5%) and Whites (10.2%)

Other groups that are especially harmed by high housing and other costs are lowest income seniors, people with disabilities, families with children, veterans, and others who pay more than half of their income on rent.

In addition to high housing costs, other contributors to poverty high utility costs, are jobs with low pay, inadequate education (education is one of the best predictors of financial stability), high health care costs, food insecurity (poverty and food insecurity are closely linked), gender discrimination, racial discrimination. NCESC.com/geographic-faq and National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) 2024 Out of Reach – The High Cost of Housing [2024 OOR 1.pdf](#)

The consequences of poverty are dire to the individuals and costly for government to try to attempt to repair. As NLIHC states, “Without the resources they need to make ends meet, they are forced to cut back on food, medications, and other essentials to make their rent payment each month. Any financial issue – missing a few days of work due to illness, or a broken-down car – could cause them to fall behind on rent and face eviction and homelessness.”

The NLIHC develops an annual statistic called the “Housing Wage”. This is an estimate of the hourly wage a full-time worker must earn to afford a modest rental home at HUD fair market rent for each area without spending more than 30% of their income. In California, the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment is \$2,464. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn \$8,212 monthly or \$98,545 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of **\$47.38 per hour**. This is slightly less than the wage required for Contra Costa County, which is **\$49.81 per hour**.

Working at minimum wage, a worker would have to work 118 hours per week (or 3 full-time jobs) to afford a 2-bedroom rental, or 96 hours per week (2.4 full-time jobs) to afford a 1-bedroom rental.

- **Poverty** - The cities of Antioch (12.1%) and Pittsburg (14.2%) both struggle with the highest poverty rates in the County. Both have the highest rates of youth under 18 in living in poverty (20.4% Antioch and 20.1% Pittsburg). Antioch also has the highest rate of poverty amongst its seniors age 65 and older (9.6%).
- **Income** - Antioch has the lowest median household income in the County (\$91,256). While our family income is not quite as low as Pittsburg’s (\$102,578 vs \$98,157), it is the median income for single individuals and those unrelated people who share living quarters (nonfamily households) that is significantly lower than other jurisdictions in the County (\$41,734 vs next lowest Pittsburg \$60,649).
- **Employment**– Recovery from the Great Recession (2010-2015) and COVID pandemic (2020-2023) was slower in Antioch, which experienced higher unemployment rates than other jurisdictions. However, recent data shows that



Antioch's employment rate of 61.0% while lower by a percentage or two, is on par with the rest of the County. Antioch's unemployment rate is actually the lowest (4.9%).

Employment sectors show that Antioch has a higher proportion of people working in Education and Health Care Services (21%) and Retail Trade (12%). Health Care Services can include low paid aide positions as well as nursing and other more highly compensated positions. Antioch has a much smaller share of employment in the relatively higher paying Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services and Manufacturing industries. About 25% of Antioch's jobs have monthly earnings of \$1,250 or less. And while the City has a concentration of 42% with monthly earnings more than \$3,333 range, this share is well below the East Bay (52%) and State (47%) shares.

According to the Workforce Development Board Contra Costa County (WDBCCC) Local Plan 2025-2028, "Several factors contribute to employment instability for local businesses. Limited English proficiency makes it more challenging for recent refugees to access employment and other resources. Commonly, non-English-speaking business owners struggle with the digital tools necessary for online commerce and business marketing. Other barriers that complicate employability and worsen labor shortages include homelessness, the challenges foster youth face when transitioning to independent living, missed opportunities to utilize the unique skills of veterans, and the resource constraints of vulnerable populations.

Among job seekers, there has been a growing lack of soft skills necessary for success in the workplace. Without sufficient onboarding and on-the-job (OTJ) training, many workers WDBCCC Local Plan | PY 2025-2028 9 | DRAFT remain unprepared for the job market. As the cost of living continues to increase in the county, it is necessary for local businesses to provide quality jobs that offer a living wage. While many resources exist to help grow and sustain businesses, many entrepreneurs are not aware of all the resources available to them. At the same time, job seekers often face barriers to reaching out for assistance.

- **Education** – For the 18-24 age range population, Antioch underperforms in terms of educational attainment compared to the rest of the County and State. For this age group, about 17.4% of Antioch residents are in the *less than high school graduate* category, compared to 12.3% for the State. For the age group of 25 years and over, about 21% of the population has a bachelor's degree or higher. This is well below the State share of 32.6%.
- **Disability** – Antioch is home to the highest percentage of disabled people in the County, at 13.8% for Male and 15.8% for female, combined 29.6%, closely followed by Pittsburg at 29.4% combined. The highest percentage of disabled

persons by race is White alone (not Hispanic/Latino) at 20.8%, followed by Black/African American at 18.2%. Not surprisingly, those more likely to be disabled are seniors age 65-74 (22.3%) and 75 years and over (56.2%). Only Pittsburg has a higher rate of disabled seniors. Pittsburg and Antioch also have the highest percentage of working age (18-64) disabled persons in the County at 24% and 21.8% respectively. The types of disabilities that are most prevalent in Antioch are Cognitive difficulty (8.2%), Ambulatory difficulty (8.1%) and Independent Living difficulty (7.6%).

- **Residential Mobility** – Antioch a high rate of persons who moved to Antioch from other places in Contra Costa County at 5.7%, second only to Concord at 6.2%, and it has the highest rate, 3.3%, of people who moved from a different county within California, while Concord has the highest rate (1.2% vs. Antioch 0.7%) of people who moved there from outside of the United States.
- **Language** – Antioch at 42.3% and Pittsburg at 49.2% have the highest percentage of people who speak a language other than English at home – 26.8% (Antioch) and 33.3% (Pittsburg) are Spanish speakers. Language barriers, access to education, job opportunities and fair wages impact Latino and immigrant communities which have disproportionately higher poverty rates.

### **Presentation of Housing data and discussion**

- **Age of Housing** - Approximately 81% of Antioch's housing stock was built before 2000. While this is the lowest number county-wide, most of the City's housing stock is past or approaching the 30-year benchmark. This is typically when a home starts to need major upgrades and rehab to maintain health and safety standards. Renters tend to be in older units, and are not in control of if/when these repairs happen.

Older homes tend to need upgrades to appliances and weatherization, and are less energy efficient. This means that households spend a higher portion of their income on utilities, which further increases housing cost burdens. Additionally, inefficient homes tend to have higher levels of indoor air pollution. Many areas of Antioch have very high rates of asthma and cardiovascular disease. With increased health risks come higher healthcare costs and additional potential economic strain caused by missing work due to illness or caring for a sick child.

- **Housing Cost Burden** - Antioch homeowners and renters both face the highest rates in the County of cost burden of 50% of higher. 11.2% of renting households making 0-80% AMI and 6.7% of owner-occupied HHs making 0-80% AMI spend at least 50% of their income on housing costs. This is almost double the rate of the County. Most cost burdened renter-occupied low income households in Antioch are small related HHs. Most cost burdened owner-occupied low-income

households in Antioch are elderly, but this is closely followed by small families. The highest rates of severe cost burden on extremely low-income renters in Antioch is experienced by large families and the elderly.

- **Housing Problems** - Antioch households also experience the highest percentage of housing problems with 15.5% of renters and 21.3% of owners experiencing problems. In Antioch, housing issues are concentrated in the 50-80% AMI level for renters, with 40.3% of households in this income range experiencing problems. For Antioch homeowners, it is those at the lowest income range of 0-30% AMI who experience the most housing problems, with 47.3% of homeowners at this income level experiencing problems.
- **Housing Problems & Cost Burden by Race** – Antioch has the highest rate in the county of extremely low income (0-30% AMI) households experiencing housing problems, with 87.2% of all races have one or more of the four housing problems. In the 0-30% AMI category, Black/African Americans disproportionately experience the highest percentage at 95.4%, followed by Hispanics at 84.6% and Whites at 83.5%. Asians have the lowest rate at 77.7%, with American Indian and Pacific Islander samples being too small to show.

Rates of households with at least one housing issue go down across all jurisdictions from the 30-50% AMI bracket to the 50-80% AMI bracket, but more than half of households in each jurisdiction still have at least one of the housing problems. The largest decrease in housing problems between 50-80% AMI and 80-100% AMI is in Black/African American and Hispanic households at the County level and in Black households in Antioch.

- **Projected Growth** – The most recent Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) show that Antioch is projected to grow rapidly over the next 20 years, with sustained population, household, and employment growth during the period. It forecasts a population growth of 26.2%, number of households growth of 22.8%, and employment growth of 17.9%. Much of that growth is projected over the 2030-2040 period.

### **Presentation of Community Survey responses and discussion**

The Contra Costa CDBG/HOME Consortium developed two surveys to obtain feedback from the community. The surveys were available from February 21, 2024 through July 31, 2024, and were available in English, Spanish, Simplified Chinese and Tagalog, and gathered almost 400 responses. City of Antioch residents comprised 9% of respondents, Pittsburg was 5%, Concord was 21%, the Urban County was 21%, and the City of Walnut Creek comprised 44% of respondents. The majority of respondents were White, with Black/African American and Hispanic the next two largest groups.

The Consortium also conducted 5 in-person community meetings throughout the County between March and April, 2024, including a meeting in Antioch. In addition, it held a virtual Zoom Community Meeting in June 2024, and conducted two focus group stakeholder meetings in June and July 2024. Following is a summary of questions and key findings. For detailed and additional information, please see Attachment B for Housing, Homeless, and Fair Housing responses, and Attachment C for Non-Housing/Homeless responses.

### **Housing Questions and Responses – Summary of most frequent responses**

- **How has the increasing cost of living (renting or home sales prices, impacted you and your household?** 43% Very Negatively, 24% Somewhat Negatively, 27% Mixed or no impact,
- **Have you or another member of your household experienced any of the following housing cost related impacts in the last 3 years?** Check all that apply. Top four answers with approximate number of responses:
  - Rent increasing faster than income placing stress on budget (360 responses)
  - Difficulty or inability to find a home for rent or purchase that fits budget (315)
  - Strongly considering moving outside of Contra Costa (280)
  - Adult child or other family member living together due to housing costs (260)
- **Support for restricted permanent affordable rental housing –** 63% strongly support, 16% Somewhat support, 9% Strongly oppose, 6% Neither support nor oppose, 4% somewhat oppose, 2% Don't know
- **Types of affordable rental housing needed –** Construction of new affordable rental housing #1 (almost 200 votes), preservation of existing affordable rental housing at risk of converting to market rate (#2 tie 170 votes), Rehabilitation of existing affordable rental housing #2 tie 170), New construction of workforce housing #3 (150 votes)
- **When planning for more affordable housing for persons with special needs, rank groups with highest needs:** Seniors/Elderly #1 (250+), Homeless (215), Victims #3 (65), Persons with significant physical disabilities (60)
- **Types of support most crucial for lower income homeowners –** Foreclosure Counseling and Modifications for persons with disabilities and Emergency repairs tied for 1<sup>st</sup> (160), followed by Energy efficiency improvements (75) and Rehabilitation assistance (50).
- **Services and financial assistance that help people stay in and keep their homes -** #1 Helping renters with eviction support (175), Investigation of fair housing complaints to eliminate discrimination and Tenant/landlord counseling or mediation tied for #2 (170), #3 Legal assistance for renters (150)

**Homelessness and Special Needs Housing Questions and Responses** – Summary of most frequent responses:

- **Do you think your community needs new or additional emergency housing or transitional housing for persons experiencing homelessness?** 53% High need, 27% Medium need, 14% Low need, 6% No need.
- **Who might benefit from Emergency or Transitional Housing?** #1 Families with Children (250), #2 People who are fleeing violence, #3 Unaccompanied youth under age 18 (140), #4 Single Adults (110), Persons re-entering community from institutions like prisons, jail, hospitals, mental health facilities (50); Youth 18-24 (75), Persons completing drug treatment programs (30).
- **Do you think your community needs more permanent supportive housing with services (PSH)?** 55% High Need, 26% Medium Need, 13% Low Need
- **Group most in need of PSH?** Elderly/Seniors (250), Unhoused (175), Persons leaving family violence & Persons with physical disabilities tied (110)
- **Top 5 most needed homeless services?** #1 – Mental and physical health services, #2 Life skills and job training, #3 Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, #4 Prevention services (financial & services), #5 Street outreach.
- **Top 3 barriers for people experiencing homelessness** - #1 Lack of affordable housing in my community, #2 Agencies lack sufficient capacity/resources, #3 People don't know who to call.

**Fair Housing Discrimination Responses** – Summary of most frequent responses:

- **When looking for housing to rent or buy in last 5 years, were you ever denied?** #1 Have not looked, #2 Income too low, #3 I was not denied housing to rent or buy
- **Have you ever felt discriminated against when looking for housing in CCC?** #1 No (65%), #2 Unsure (18%), #3 tied Yes 5+ years ago and Yes in the past year (6%).
- **Did you file a complaint after you were discriminated against (163 responders)** – No (120), Yes to HUD (30), Yes to State of CA (10), Other (19).

**Investment Exercise Results** – Residents were given “money” and asked to invest it into various eligible housing development and homelessness service categories.

- Housing - #1 Preservation of Affordable Housing 37%, #2 New Construction of affordable housing (32%) and Special Needs & Supportive Housing (31%).
- Homelessness - #1 Homeless services (66%) and #2 Emergency Shelter/housing (34%)

**Stakeholder focus groups** - Please see PowerPoint from stakeholder focus groups regarding Contra Costa's housing needs, barriers to affordable housing development, and solutions. Top priorities were:

- Projects that are ready to move forward to keep the pipeline moving
- Preserve existing affordable housing with rehabilitation funding
- Prioritize funding affordable housing projects located on government-owned surplus land
- Promote funding affordable transit oriented development within ¼ mile of high quality transit
- Target populations in concert with State funding priorities

**Homeless Providers Focus Group** – Please also see PowerPoint from meeting.

- **Which demographic is most affected by homelessness in CCC?** #1 Single Adults, #2 Youth under 25, #3 Families with Children, #4 Seniors, #5 Veterans.
- **What do believe is the prevalent cause of homelessness in CCC?** #1 Inequity (economic, racial, etc.) #2 Lack of affordable housing, #3 Mental health, #4 Substance Abuse, #5 Lack of case management / supportive services, #6 Domestic violence, #7 Physical health problems, #8 Unemployment.
- **Which service is most lacking for homeless?** #1 Permanent supportive housing, #2 Transitional housing, #3 Mental Health services, #4 Substance Abuse treatment, #5 Emergency Shelter, #6 Social Services, #7 Health Services, #8 Employment and economic support.
- **Which policy change would have the greatest impact on reducing homelessness?** #1 Increasing Affordable housing, #2 Expanding mental health services.
- **Which approach should we prioritize to address homelessness?** #1 Housing-First models, #2 Preventative measures, #3 Support services, #4 Economic Empowerment, #5 Employment programs, #6 Policy and advocacy, #7 Community-focused support networks, #8 Mobile health services.
- **What long-term strategy should be our main focus to help prevent homelessness?** #1 Affordable housing development, #2 job training and employment services, #3 Comprehensive mental health services, #4 Education and awareness programs, #5 Strengthening family support systems.
- **What trends have you observed in homelessness rates over the past few years?** Seniors/older adults. Transitional aged youth, families with children, Increased substance abuse.
- **Where do you see gaps in services?** Stronger homelessness prevention programs & quickly rehousing. Dedicated funding for Prevention. Not enough

affordable units. Resources for undocumented families. Mental health services. More shelter beds needed. More safety nets to avoid becoming homeless.

- **What potential solutions/changes to better address your client's needs?** Mental health programs that are readily available during needed timeframe. Affordable housing – must have somewhere they can go. More mobile mental health services. Increased funding for permanent supportive housing capacity. Transitional Housing, a step between homelessness and permanent affordable housing. Warming center in East County.

From the Non-Housing Needs Survey, the most relevant questions and top 3 answers are:

- **Seniors and Persons with Disabilities. Services most needed for older persons and those with disabilities?** #1 tie with Transportation, Senior Center-based programs/services, and Grocery & Food programs (192), followed by #2 Outreach/information & referral/socialization (181), and #3 Legal services (125) and Wellness calls and home visits (121).
- **Families and Youth. Services especially needed?** #1 Mental health and support services for youth and families (232), #2 Child care that is affordable and high quality (213) and #3 Services for at-risk youth (164) followed closely by #4 After school educational programs (163) and #5 Violence intervention and prevention for youth (132).
- **Family Violence.**
- **What services needed most for those experiencing abuse and family violence?** #1 Services for child victims of family violence (216), #2 Services for child victims of sexual assault, #3 Services for foster children who have been abused/neglected and are wards of the court (185) followed by Family Violence prevention and counseling (138).
- **Health-Related Services. What health-related services most needed, especially by lower income, maybe no health insurance?** #1 Mental health services, #2 Physical health services, #3 Dental Services and #4 Drug abuse/addiction services (170).
- **General Public Services. What general public services are most needed?** #1 Information and referral (connecting people with resources (240), #2 Crisis intervention/emergency services (231), #3 Food and Hunger (202), followed by #4 Crime awareness/prevention (176).
- **Economic Development. What are most needed?** #1 Job training with placement services and follow-up (85), #2 Pollution/property cleanup (63), #3 Job development and creation (50).

**Results from Public Meeting activity of investing their funding into specific activities.**

- #1 – Homeless Services at 22%.
- #2 Public Facilities and infrastructure at 16%,
- #3 Families and Youth at 15%,
- #4 Senior/Disabled services at 13%,
- #5 Economic Development at 12%,
- #6 is a tie with Emergency shelter/housing and
- Community Health at 11%.

**Results from Breakout Groups – General/Family Services, Youth, Senior/Disabled, Economic Development – Please see Attachment C for all comments**

**Attachments**

Attachment A – Consolidated Plan Data

Attachment B - Contra Costa Consortium Needs Assessment – Affordable Housing & Homeless Outreach/Engagement

Attachment C – Contra Costa Consortium Needs Assessment – Non-Housing



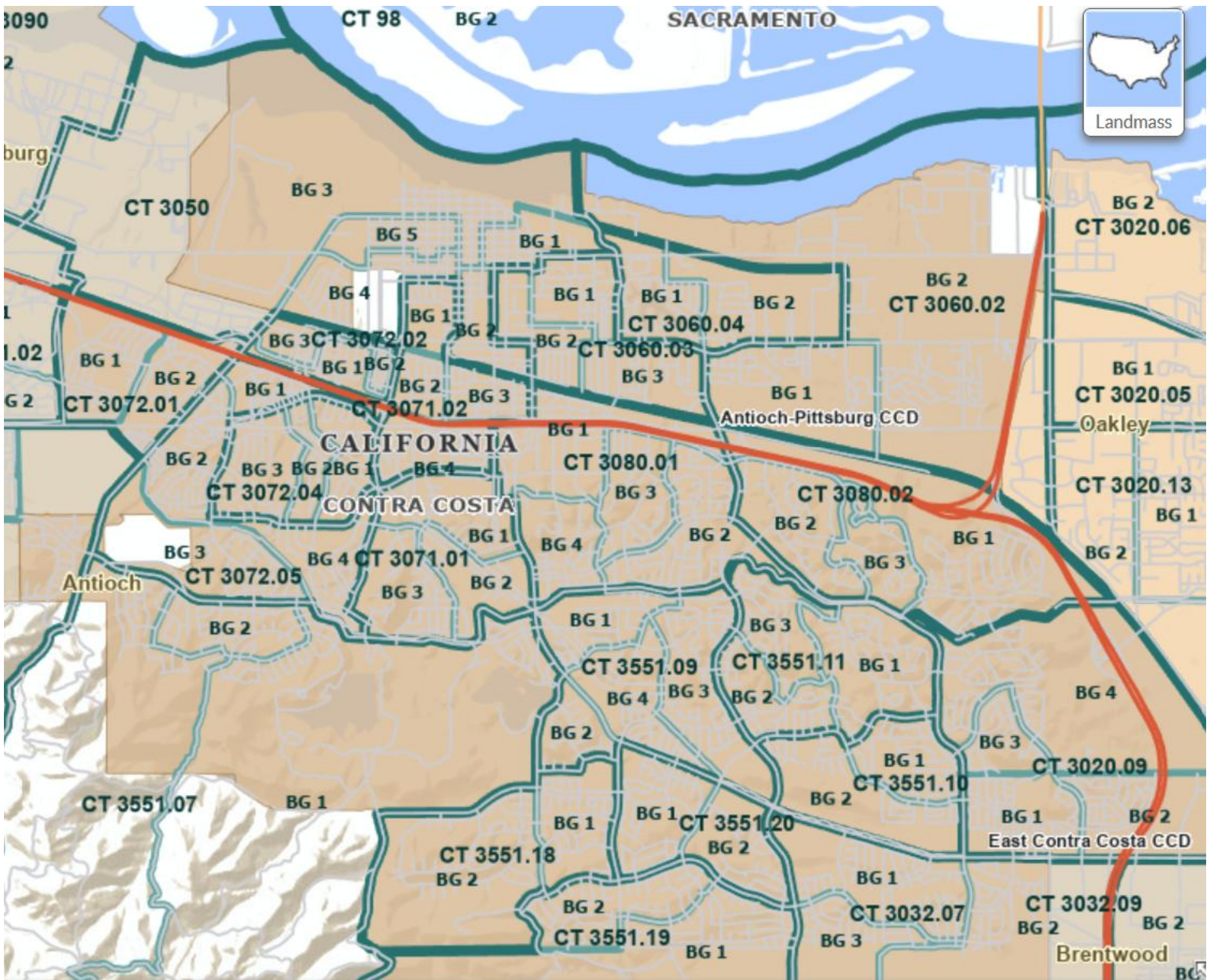
Map of Antioch with all Census Tracts (CT) and Block Groups (BG) listed. Use this map in conjunction with the listing of lower income CTs and BGs on the following page.

Lower income CTs and BGs are concentrated north of Highway 4 and south on the west side of the City.

GIS staff are working on a color-coded map with showing location of all lower income block groups as well as District-specific maps to be available later in April.

Residents can also follow this link to find a HUD interactive map. By zooming in on the City of Antioch, residents can click on individual block groups to view data about lower income percentages and population. [LMISD Map Application 2016-2020](#)

Or [https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/279eca0222754f8a954bbf8cf995a1a3#data\\_s=id%3AdataSource\\_2-LMISD\\_layers\\_9515%3A6390](https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/279eca0222754f8a954bbf8cf995a1a3#data_s=id%3AdataSource_2-LMISD_layers_9515%3A6390)



Below are the most recent HUD estimates of the number of lower income people living in Antioch, and their distribution by Census Tract and Block Group (BG). The City has 37 block groups which HUD considers to be predominantly lower income, in which 51% or more of the residents have incomes of 80% or less than the Area Median Income (AMI). These are highlighted in pink/light red. The tables are sorted with the highest percentage at the top. The average number of lower income persons across these 37 predominantly lower income block groups is 70.7%. The highest percentage is 96% lower income residents.

The grouping of block groups in yellow/orange fall below the HUD threshold of 51% and are examined over time to see if they are being populated by a greater number of lower income residents, or higher income residents. The average in these areas is 46.6% .

The grouping in green are those block groups with a concentration of lower income residents that is less than 44%. The average percentage of lower income residents here is 31.7%.

In total, the City has 65 block groups and the average population of all those block groups citywide is 55.7%. In total, there are 118,435 residents of Antioch and 64,935 or 54.8% of these are lower income, with incomes between 0 and 80% of the Area Median Income, making Antioch a predominantly lower income City. Of Antioch's total population, 42,979 or 36.3% have incomes less than half of the area median.

<b>City of Antioch</b>						
FY 2024 HUD Estimate of the Number of Low/Mod Income Individuals (LMISD) by Block Group (BG)						
Based on the 2015-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)						
Descending Order Highest % Lower Income Households per Block Group						
#	Census Track	BG	All Residents	0 - 50% AMI	51-80% AMI	0-80%
			Universe	Low Income	Moderate Income	Lower Income
1	307205	2	1,765	1,395	1,695	96.00%
2	305000	1	1,495	865	1,425	95.30%
3	307202	2	530	505	505	95.30%
4	307202	1	1,925	1,460	1,775	92.20%
5	307102	2	1,045	710	950	90.90%
6	305000	4	1,400	1,060	1,230	87.90%
7	307202	3	1,990	1,380	1,750	87.90%
8	305000	5	1,585	905	1,320	83.30%
9	307201	2	1,685	1,320	1,360	80.70%
10	306002	2	3,240	1,435	2,605	80.40%
11	307205	1	2,240	1,760	1,775	79.20%
12	306003	1	1,345	725	1,040	77.30%
13	307102	3	1,600	905	1,235	77.20%
14	306004	1	2,340	1,240	1,710	73.10%
15	307205	3	1,300	865	940	72.30%
16	307101	3	2,050	1,010	1,440	70.20%
17	308001	1	1,605	535	1,115	69.50%
18	307102	4	2,570	960	1,740	67.70%
19	305000	3	955	555	640	67.00%
20	307102	1	635	280	425	66.90%
21	307101	2	1,215	710	800	65.80%
22	305000	2	610	390	390	63.90%
23	355120	1	3,305	815	2,105	63.70%
24	303207	2	3,350	1,850	2,085	62.20%
25	308001	4	1,415	670	875	61.80%
26	306003	2	1,410	505	870	61.70%
27	355110	2	1,385	365	850	61.40%
28	355109	1	1,380	650	840	60.90%
29	355109	3	3,595	1,805	2,170	60.40%
30	307201	1	2,535	870	1,515	59.80%
31	355109	2	500	285	290	58.00%
32	306002	1	1,355	565	770	56.80%
33	307205	4	2,710	1,475	1,520	56.10%
34	355107	1	1,830	305	1,020	55.70%
35	307204	3	1,540	450	855	55.50%
36	307204	1	1,930	540	995	51.60%
37	303207	3	945	400	485	51.30%
			<b>64,310</b>	<b>32,520</b>	<b>45,110</b>	
Avg low/mod % of lower income areas						<b>70.7%</b>

#	Census Track	BG	All Residents	0 - 50% AMI	51-80% AMI	0-80%
			Universe	Low Income	Moderate Income	Lower Income
1	306004	2	975		485	49.70%
2	308001	2	2,780		1,305	46.90%
3	308001	3	2,150	550	1,000	46.50%
4	302009	3	940	425	425	45.20%
5	355119	2	3,120	1,220	1,390	44.60%
			<b>9,965</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>4,605</b>	
Avg low/mod % of possible transitioning areas - WATCH						<b>46.6%</b>

1	307204	2	820	225	360	43.90%
2	355110	1	2,870	410	1,245	43.40%
3	302009	1	2,565	785	1,090	42.50%
4	302009	4	2,165	535	915	42.30%
5	306003	3	2,205	675	920	41.70%
6	355111	1	2,395	490	995	41.50%
7	313106	2	3,295	650	1,330	40.40%
8	355118	2	1,540	280	620	40.30%
9	303207	1	2,750	800	1,095	39.80%
10	355118	1	2,485	260	900	36.20%
11	308002	2	2,010	500	725	36.10%
12	355111	3	1,425	395	515	36.10%
13	355107	3	1,690	390	595	35.20%
14	308002	1	1,450	135	465	32.10%
15	355111	2	2,535	370	810	32.00%
16	355120	2	835	205	265	31.70%
17	355119	1	1,205	230	365	30.30%
18	355109	4	2,090	90	555	26.60%
19	307101	1	1,220	130	310	25.40%
20	355107	2	1,990	305	500	25.10%
21	308002	3	520	4	110	21.20%
22	302009	2	1,150	135	200	17.40%
23	303206	2	2,950	265	335	11.40%
<b>Total # All Block Groups</b>			<b>44,160</b>	<b>8,264</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>55.7%</b>
<b>65</b>			<b>Avg 0-80% residents in green areas =</b>			<b>34.1%</b>
<b>% of ALL residents in City</b>			<b>Total All Residents</b>	<b>0-50% AMI</b>	<b>0-80%</b>	<b>0-80%</b>
			<b>118,435</b>	<b>42,979</b>	<b>64,935</b>	<b>54.8%</b>
				<b>42,979</b>		<b>36.3%</b>

<b>Jurisdictional Profiles</b>						
	California	County	Antioch	Concord	Pittsburg	W Creek
<b>POPULATIONS AND PEOPLE</b>						
Total Population	39,538,223	1,165,927	115,291	125,410	76,416	70,127
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>						
American Indian & Alaskan Native	631,016	12,043	1,696	1,425	1,098	214
Asian	6,085,947	217,823	15,015	18,802	15,069	11,684
Black or African American	2,237,044	101,485	24,057	4,789	12,865	1,564
Hispanic or Latino	15,579,652	314,900	41,965	38,953	32,300	7,304
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	157,263	6,250	1,543	693	880	111
Not Hispanic or Latino	13,714,587	455,421	26,554	54,104	11,888	44,922
Some other race	8,370,596	173,154	24,028	21,268	19,654	2,463
2 or more races	5,760,235	153,475	16,249	18,633	10,957	7,613
White	16,296,122	501,697	32,703	59,800	15,893	46,478
<b>Languages Spoken At Home</b>						
Language other than English	45.0%	38.8%	42.3%	37.2%	49.2%	30.7%
English only	55.0%	61.2%	57.7%	62.8%	50.8%	69.3%
Spanish	28.8%	19.7%	26.8%	20.5%	33.3%	9.0%
Other Indo-European	5.0%	7.5%	430.0%	7.5%	4.7%	12.5%
Asian & Pacific Islander	10.2%	10.7%	10.2%	7.9%	10.6%	8.6%
Other languages	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%
<b>Native and Foreign Born</b>						
Foreign Born Pop -	27.3%	28.2%	28.6%	27.0%	31.9%	27.3%
Foreign Born Pop - Naturalized US	54.7%	57.7%	54.8%	48.2%	58.5%	64.7%
Not a US Citizen	45.3%	42.3%	45.2%	51.8%	41.5%	35.3%
<b>Families &amp; Household (HH) Characteristics</b>						
Children under 18 yrs old	21.7%	21.7%	23.6%	20.4%	24.4%	15.0%
Under 5 yrs	5.4%	5.3%	4.4%	6.1%	4.4%	3.5%
5-14 yrs	12.3%	12.2%	13.1%	10.7%	15.6%	9.7%
15-17 yrs	4.0%	4.2%	16.1%	3.5%	4.4%	1.8%
Average family size	3.36	3.23	3.41	3.05	3.53	2.64
<b>Total households by type of HH</b>						
Married-Couple Family	48.0%	54.3%	50.4%	46.4%	48.9%	47.4%
Male Householder, no spouse present	17.9%	14.7%	14.5%	17.5%	13.0%	15.0%
Female Householder, no spouse present	26.4%	23.9%	26.3%	28.4%	29.1%	30.5%
<b>Age</b>						
Median Age	38.2	40.9	39.5	39.4	36.5	45.4
Older Population - 65 years & older	16.2%	17.7%	14.9%	17.8%	13.1%	28.7%
Older by Age - 65-74	9.4%	10.1%	7.9%	9.1%	7.1%	13.0%
75-84	5.0%	5.8%	5.5%	6.6%	4.6%	10.4%
85 +	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	1.3%	5.3%
<b>Veterans</b>						
Veterans - Male	90.1%	90.4%	93.1%	94.8%	88.7%	93.4%
Veterans - Female	9.9%	9.6%	6.9%	5.2%	11.3%	6.6%
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>						
Median Household Income	\$95,521	\$122,794	\$91,256	\$100,442	\$92,506	\$134,770
Median Income - Families	\$109,349	\$144,145	\$102,578	\$120,819	\$98,157	\$158,411
Median Income - Couple families	\$131,674	\$166,898	\$133,051	\$141,621	\$127,152	\$171,686
Median Income - Nonfamily HHs	\$61,493	\$70,703	\$41,734	\$65,377	\$60,649	\$89,304
<b>Poverty Percentage</b>						
Poverty by age - under 18 yrs	14.9%	10.5%	20.4%	7.3%	20.1%	10.0%
18 to 64	11.0%	7.8%	9.6%	9.4%	13.1%	4.5%
65 yrs and over	12.0%	7.3%	9.6%	7.7%	8.2%	8.7%
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Bachelor's degree or higher	37.50%	46.2%	27.2%	38.6%	24.6%	69.7%
<b>Attainment by age 25 yrs &amp; older</b>						
High School or equivalent	20.4%	17.3%	25.4%	18.2%	26.9%	8.0%
Some college, no degree	19.1%	18.3%	24.3%	22.6%	21.5%	10.9%
Associate's Degree	7.8%	8.2%	7.1%	8.7%	8.7%	9.1%
Bachelor's degree	22.8%	28.3%	19.1%	26.8%	15.6%	41.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	14.7%	17.9%	8.1%	11.9%	9.0%	28.4%
<b>School Enrollment</b>						
Enrolled population in K-12	64.9%	68.1%	71.6%	67.5%	69.2%	58.5%
Nursery School, preschool	5.0%	5.2%	3.9%	5.4%	5.4%	6.2%
Kindergarten to 12th grade	64.9%	68.1%	71.6%	67.5%	69.2%	58.5%
College, undergraduate	24.3%	21.4%	22.5%	20.6%	19.9%	25.4%
Graduate or Professional school	5.8%	5.4%	2.0%	6.4%	5.5%	9.9%

<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>						
<b>Employment Rate</b>	60	61.7%	61.0%	63.5%	63.9%	58.6%
TYPE: Local, state & federal govmt workers	14.8%	14.3%	15.1%	15.3%	15.9%	N/A
Class of worker - private company	65.8%	64.3%	64.6%	62.2%	64.7%	
Self-employed in own incorporated business	4.2%	4.3%	3.9%	4.1%	2.7%	
Private not-for-profit wage & salary workers	7.7%	8.9%	10.3%	9.5%	8.2%	
Local, state & federal government workers	14.8%	14.3%	15.1%	15.3%	59.9%	
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and unpaid family workers	7.5%	8.2%	6.1%	8.9%	8.5%	
<b>Employment &amp; Labor Force Status</b>	60.2%	61.7%	61.0%	63.5%	63.9%	58.6%
<b>Industry for civilian employed, 16+</b>						
Educational services & health care and social assistance	22.3%	22.2%	25.3%	24.4%	20.0%	24.0%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services	14.6%	19.2%	13.0%	13.3%	16.0%	21.4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	9.7%	8.4%	12.4%	11.4%	7.9%	7.7%
Construction	6.6%	8.1%	10.7%	7.6%	12.6%	4.0%
Retail trade		10.3%	10.5%	10.0%	11.1%	9.2%
Transportation & warehousing, & utilities	6.2%	5.6%	6.3%	5.7%	8.4%	4.1%
Other services, except public administration	4.8%	4.6%	6.3%	6.4%	5.0%	3.4%
Manufacturing	8.9%	6.3%	4.9%	5.7%	5.6%	6.4%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	N	7.1%	4.2%	8.2%	7.0%	10.1%
Public Administration	4.6%	3.9%	2.6%	4.1%	5.0%	3.8%
<b>Occupation for Civilian Employed 16+</b>						
Management, business, science, arts	8,259,042	280,395	20,227	27,003	10,553	24,691
Service occupations	3,382,046	97,163	11,982	13,953	9,528	3,348
Sales and office occupations	3,512,116	103,846	11,925	11,524	7,748	5,575
Natural resources, construction, maintenance	1,617,563	47,312	7,239	5,016	5,130	476
Production, transportation, material moving	2,255,799	49,880	5,940	6,314	5,104	976
<b>Hours Worked</b>						
Mean usual hrs worked	37.9	37.9	37.1	36.7	37.4	40.2
By sex - Male	39.7	39.8	38.9	39	39.5	43
By sex - Female	35.9	35.8	35.3	34.3	35.6	37.4
<b>Commuting</b>						
<b>Avg travel time to work (min)</b>	29.2	38.6	39.9	35.2	40.7	30.5
<b>Means of transportation - Drove alone</b>	67.1%	61.0%	69.6%	63.2%	65.4%	55.7%
Carpool	10.2%	10.8%	16.2%	9.5%	16.4%	9.3%
Public Transportation	3.1%	6.4%	3.4%	7.2%	8.5%	4.3%
Walked	2.5%	1.9%	0.4%	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%
Bicycle	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Taxi, motorcycle, or other means	1.7%	1.8%	0.3%	3.3%	0.9%	1.3%
Worked from home	14.6%	17.7%	10.1%	13.9%	7.0%	26.6%
<b>HOUSING</b>						
<b>Housing Units - total</b>	14,392,140	423,342	36,749	47,597	24,078	34,251
Total Households		416,172	37,645	47,248	24,968	32,550
Total Housing Units		423,342	36,749	47,597	24,078	34,251
Occupied Housing Units		407,029	35,548	45,800	23,370	32,246
Vacant Housing Units		16,313	1,201	1,797	708	2,005
Vacancy Rate	7.2%	3.90%	3.30%	3.80%	2.90%	5.90%
<b>Median Gross Rent</b>	\$1,992	\$2,314	\$2,258	\$2,194	\$2,202	\$2,741
<b>Homeownership Rate</b>	55.9%	68.5%	67.2%	61.9%	54.6%	63.2%
<b>Housing Value</b>						
Less than \$50,000	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%	1.2%	6.4%	4.3%
\$50-\$99,999	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	5.1%	0.6%
100,000 - \$149,999	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%
\$200,000 - \$299,999	4.0%	1.9%	2.9%	3.7%	0.8%	2.0%
\$300,000 - \$499,999	16.7%	7.8%	13.1%	10.1%	11.8%	9.7%
\$500,000 - \$999,999	43.4%	50.8%	77.2%	63.1%	70.0%	35.1%
\$1M or more	28.8%	35.2%	2.7%	19.6%	3.9%	47.7%
<b>Housing Characteristics - Bedrooms in occupied housing units</b>						
No bedroom	5.0%	3.2%	2.3%	4.6%	3.6%	5.5%
1 bedroom	12.5%	8.3%	6.0%	11.6%	8.2%	13.9%
2 or 3 bedroom	59.7%	55.8%	47.2%	57.7%	57.1%	60.6%
4 or more bedrooms	22.8%	32.8%	44.4%	25.1%	31.2%	20.0%
<b>Owner Occupied by Type of HH</b>						
Married-Couple Family	4,638,263	182,475	15,492	16,494	9,110	11,289
Male Householder, no spouse present	403,201	11,822	1,331	1,065	1,065	109
Female Householder, no spouse present	777,041	25,034	3,714	3,677	1,374	1,367

<b>Owner/Renter (Householder) Characteristics</b>						
Move 2021 or later into occupied housing unit	24.2%	21.2%	22.3%	20.9%	21.5%	26.9%
Moved into Owner occupied housing unit	13.3%	13.9%	17.6%	9.8%	15.2%	15.4%
Moved into Renter Occupied Housing	38.1%	37.1%	31.9%	39.1%	29.0%	46.7%
<b>Residential Mobility</b>						
Moved within the same County	6.1%	4.4%	5.7%	6.2%	N	N
Moved from different County, same state	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	1.8%	N	N
Moved from different state	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	N	N
Moved from abroad	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	N	N
<b>HEALTH</b>						
<b>Health Insurance - without health insurance</b>	6.4%	5.3%	7.2%	6.8%	6.8%	2.1%
<b>Disability by Sex</b>						
Male	11.4%	10.8%	13.8%	10.7%	12.9%	13.1%
Female	12.0%	11.9%	15.8%	9.7%	16.5%	13.5%
<b>Disability by Race &amp; Hispanic</b>						
White alone	13.9%	12.8%	19.0%	14.2%	21.8%	15.8%
Black or African American alone	16.2%	19.1%	18.2%	7.3%	21.4%	N
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	13.6%	7.1%	N	N	N	N
Asian alone	9.3%	7.7%	8.3%	5.8%	9.3%	10.3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	14.0%	N	N	N	N	N
Some other race alone	9.7%	10.2%	18.4%	6.5%	11.2%	N
Two or more races	10.2%	9.8%	11.1%	8.1%	13.8%	6.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	14.5%	13.0%	20.8%	14.4%	23.7%	16.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.9%	9.8%	13.0%	7.8%	11.8%	8.5%
<b>Disability by Age</b>						
Under 5 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5 to 17 years	5.4%	4.3%	10.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.2%
18 to 34 years	6.8%	7.3%	8.4%	3.8%	7.6%	5.0%
35 to 64 years	10.2%	9.6%	13.4%	8.3%	16.4%	6.7%
65 to 74 years	22.8%	19.9%	22.3%	22.7%	26.7%	14.9%
75 years and over	47.0%	43.4%	56.2%	36.2%	61.2%	47.6%
<b>Disability Type by Age</b>						
<b>With a hearing difficulty</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Population under 18 years	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%
Population under 5 years	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Population 5 to 17 years	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%
Population 18 to 64 years	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	0.8%	1.9%	0.7%
Population 18 to 34 years	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Population 35 to 64 years	2.1%	2.1%	3.1%	1.3%	2.4%	0.9%
Population 65 years and over	12.3%	10.8%	18.0%	10.4%	12.4%	12.5%
Population 65 to 74 years	6.8%	5.7%	9.9%	4.7%	7.1%	5.7%
Population 75 years and over	20.1%	17.6%	27.1%	16.4%	18.8%	18.2%
<b>With a vision difficulty</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Population under 18 years	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Population under 5 years	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Population 5 to 17 years	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%
Population 18 to 64 years	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%	0.6%	2.8%	0.6%
Population 18 to 34 years	1.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	2.9%	0.4%
Population 35 to 64 years	2.1%	1.9%	3.1%	1.0%	2.7%	0.7%
Population 65 years and over	5.9%	4.5%	8.7%	4.8%	8.5%	5.8%
Population 65 to 74 years	4.1%	3.5%	5.3%	5.0%	7.6%	2.0%
Population 75 years and over	8.5%	5.9%	12.6%	4.6%	9.6%	9.0%
<b>With a cognitive difficulty</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Population under 18 years	4.1%	3.1%	9.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%
Population 18 to 64 years	4.3%	4.2%	6.2%	2.6%	7.6%	3.3%
Population 18 to 34 years	4.6%	5.4%	6.7%	2.5%	5.1%	4.2%
Population 35 to 64 years	4.1%	3.6%	5.9%	2.7%	9.2%	2.8%
Population 65 years and over	8.9%	8.9%	15.0%	6.3%	18.4%	5.8%
Population 65 to 74 years	5.6%	4.8%	8.7%	3.6%	6.1%	1.6%
Population 75 years and over	13.6%	14.3%	22.2%	9.2%	33.0%	9.4%
<b>With an ambulatory difficulty</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Population under 18 years	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Population 18 to 64 years	3.4%	3.3%	6.2%	3.7%	6.4%	1.3%
Population 18 to 34 years	1.1%	1.1%	2.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.6%
Population 35 to 64 years	4.8%	4.4%	8.0%	5.2%	9.1%	1.7%
Population 65 years and over	21.2%	19.7%	26.6%	17.2%	30.3%	18.5%
Population 65 to 74 years	14.1%	12.0%	13.9%	14.3%	15.5%	5.7%
Population 75 years and over	31.1%	30.1%	41.0%	20.4%	47.9%	29.2%

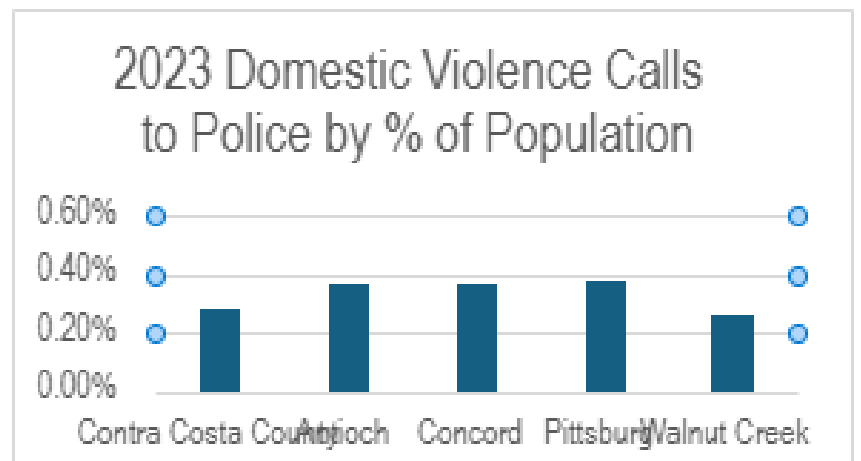
<b>With a self-care difficulty</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Population under 18 years	1.5%	1.2%	4.0%	2.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Population 18 to 64 years	1.6%	1.8%	3.5%	1.8%	2.4%	1.1%
Population 18 to 34 years	1.0%	1.5%	2.9%	2.2%	1.7%	0.0%
Population 35 to 64 years	1.9%	1.9%	3.8%	1.6%	2.9%	1.8%
Population 65 years and over	8.9%	8.4%	11.0%	5.3%	10.3%	7.2%
Population 65 to 74 years	4.8%	4.6%	6.4%	3.1%	0.9%	0.3%
Population 75 years and over	14.6%	13.3%	16.2%	7.6%	21.5%	12.9%
<b>With an independent living difficulty</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Population 18 to 64 years	3.3%	3.5%	4.4%	3.1%	4.7%	1.9%
Population 18 to 34 years	2.9%	3.8%	3.2%	3.1%	4.1%	0.6%
Population 35 to 64 years	3.6%	3.3%	5.0%	3.1%	5.0%	2.6%
Population 65 years and over	15.6%	14.7%	20.8%	12.4%	20.3%	12.7%
Population 65 to 74 years	8.4%	8.0%	9.0%	6.6%	4.6%	0.8%
Population 75 years and over	25.8%	23.6%	34.2%	18.6%	39.1%	22.6%

**FAMILY VIOLENCE**

<b>Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance</b>										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Contra Costa County	3,410	3,237	2,947	3,206	3,263	3,066	3,190	2,771	3,056	3,218
Antioch	587	693	682	638	677	565	520	612	347	423
Concord	675	595	514	421	415	449	510	693	600	461
Pittsburg	253	282	300	297	353	404	395	343	297	292
Walnut Creek	67	113	104	109	121	106	70	108	143	185

Data Source: State of California, Department of Justice - <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/domestic-violence-related-calls-assistance>

<b>FY 23-24 Domestic Violence Services Provided by STAND! For Families Free of Violence</b>					
FY 23-24 Unduplicated Clients	Total Served	Crisis Line Calls	Emergency Shelter or Motel	Temporary Restraining Order	Total
Contra Costa County (Excluding cities below)	669	320	91	64	1,144
Antioch	244	157	31	16	448
Concord	74	42	26	9	151
Pittsburg	45	22	6	7	80
Walnut Creek	43	34	3	6	86



**HOUSING**

<b>NA-10 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics - Consortium</b>																
Demographics	Contra Costa County			Antioch			Concord			Pittsburg			Walnut Creek			
	2015	2022	% Change	2015	2022	% Change	2015	2022	% Change	2015	2022	% Change	2015	2022	% Change	
Population	1,096,068	1,162,648	6.1%	107,501	115,016	7.0%	126,268	125,007	-1.0%	66,947	76,419	0.0%	66,799	69,809	4.5%	
Households	384,646	408,537	6.2%	33,718	36,411	8.0%	45,409	45,574	0.4%	20,180	23,254	15.2%	30,317	32,205	6.2%	
Median Income	110,632	120,020	8.5%	77,571	90,709	16.9%	85,694	107,789	25.8%	75,597	98,408	30.2%	123,850	129,971	4.9%	

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Base Year), 2017-2023 (Most Recent Year)

**DEFINITIONS:**

**Family or Household:** The main difference between family and household is that a family refers to a group of members who maintain kinship with each other while living in the same dwelling or different dwellings, whereas a household refers to a group of people who may or may not maintain kinship with each other while living in the same dwelling.

Although family and household are considered the smallest units when analyzing demography, there are considerable differences between family and household.

**Household Type and Relationship:** Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Examples include: married-couple family; male householder, no wife present; female householder, no husband present; spouse (husband/wife); child; and other relatives.

**Large Family Household:** A family of five or more persons; units means three bedrooms or more.

**Small Family Household:** A family of two to four persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption, although they may also include other related people.

NA-10 - Number of Households - Consortium													
HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI)		Percentage HAMFI (0-80% is Low/Moderate Income or LMI)											
Contra Costa County		0-30% HAMFI		>30-50% HAMFI		>50-80% HAMFI		0-80% to all HH	0-80% of HH type	>80-100% HAMFI		>100% HAMFI	
Total Households (HH)		54,540	100%	44,550	100%	57,365	100%	38.6%	N/A	40,635	100%	208,020	100%
Small Family HH		23,690	43.4%	22,880	51.4%	32,565	56.8%	19.5%	32.0%	24,805	10.0%	143,610	69.0%
Large Family HH		4,430	8.1%	5,495	12.3%	6,540	11.4%	4.1%	37.8%	5,155	12.7%	21,930	10.5%
HH contains at least one person 62-75 years of age		12,355	22.7%	21,130	47.4%	5,690	9.9%	9.7%	64.9%	13,640	33.6%	7,545	3.6%
HH contains at least one person age 75 or older		4,715	8.6%	10,410	23.4%	2,745	4.8%	4.4%	65.9%	6,315	15.5%	2,915	1.4%
HH with one or more children 6 years old or younger		9,045	16.6%	7,810	17.5%	9,475	16.5%	6.5%	40.9%	6,560	16.1%	31,425	15.1%
Antioch		0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		% of Ttl	% of LMI	>80-100%		>100%	
Total Households (HH)		6,275	100%	5,620	100%	7,190	100%	53.4%	N/A	4,035	100%	12,630	100%
Small Family HH		2,855	45.5%	3,000	53.4%	4,490	62.4%	28.9%	49.4%	2,075	51.4%	8,505	67.3%
Large Family HH		1,040	16.6%	925	16.5%	865	12.0%	7.9%	56.7%	640	15.9%	1,525	12.1%
HH contains at least one person 62-75 years of age		1,020	16.3%	2,035	36.2%	475	6.6%	9.9%	62.5%	1,260	31.2%	860	6.8%
HH contains at least one person age 75 or older		610	9.7%	1,385	24.6%	450	6.3%	6.8%	69.8%	595	14.7%	465	3.7%
HH with one or more children 6 years old or younger		1,460	23.3%	840	14.9%	1,325	18.4%	10.1%	58.9%	660	16.4%	1,870	14.8%
Concord		0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		% of Ttl	% of LMI	>80-100%		>100%	
Total Households (HH)		6,720	100%	5,950	100%	6,535	100%	42.2%	N/A	5,375	100%	20,890	100%
Small Family HH		2,535	37.7%	3,135	52.7%	3,365	51.5%	19.9%	34.3%	3,325	61.9%	13,990	67.0%
Large Family HH		555	8.3%	530	8.9%	505	7.7%	3.5%	42.9%	585	10.9%	1,530	7.3%
HH contains at least one person 62-75 years of age		1,235	18.4%	2,165	36.4%	365	5.6%	8.3%	60.9%	1,535	28.6%	885	4.2%
HH contains at least one person age 75 or older		405	6.0%	780	13.1%	135	2.1%	2.9%	56.6%	695	12.9%	319	1.5%
HH with one or more children 6 years old or younger		1,095	16.3%	1,205	20.3%	1,215	18.6%	7.7%	45.4%	785	14.6%	3,450	16.5%
Pittsburg		0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		% of Ttl	% of LMI	>80-100%		>100%	
Total Households (HH)		4,195	100%	3,430	100%	3,845	100%	50.7%	N/A	2,695	100%	8,440	100%
Small Family HH		2,100	50.1%	2,195	64.0%	2,140	55.7%	28.5%	47.9%	1,745	64.7%	5,265	62.4%
Large Family HH		270	6.4%	855	24.9%	950	24.7%	9.2%	53.2%	510	18.9%	1,315	15.6%
HH contains at least one person 62-75 years of age		785	18.7%	1,270	37.0%	585	15.2%	11.7%	70.1%	830	30.8%	294	3.5%
HH contains at least one person age 75 or older		284	6.8%	555	16.2%	185	4.8%	4.5%	72.5%	300	11.1%	89	1.1%
HH with one or more children 6 years old or younger		790	18.8%	1,095	31.9%	840	21.8%	12.1%	58.3%	655	24.3%	1,295	15.3%
Walnut Creek		0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		% of Ttl	% of LMI	>80-100%		>100%	
Total Households (HH)		3,365	100%	3,500	100%	3,410	100%	32.0%	N/A	3,185	100%	18,670	100%
Small Family HH		1,175	34.9%	1,155	33.0%	1,205	35.3%	11.0%	20.6%	1,830	57.5%	11,825	63.3%
Large Family HH		125	3.7%	55	1.6%	69	2.0%	0.8%	24.5%	44	1.4%	725	3.9%
HH contains at least one person 62-75 years of age		1,220	36.3%	1,055	30.1%	130	3.8%	7.5%	47.4%	2,070	65.0%	595	3.2%
HH contains at least one person age 75 or older		450	13.4%	260	7.4%	8	0.2%	2.2%	39.4%	995	31.2%	110	0.6%
HH with one or more children 6 years old or younger		305	9.1%	135	3.9%	159	4.7%	1.9%	18.4%	360	11.3%	2,295	12.3%

Data Source: 2017-2021 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

**Comments:**

1. Countywide, lower income households (those with incomes at 80% and less of the area median income) comprise 38.6% of all households.
2. The largest type of HH in CCC are Small family HHs, which comprise 61.1% of all HH. Small family HH that are lower income comprise 19.5% % of ALL HHs, and 32% of small family households.
3. Large family HHs make up 10.8% of all HH, with lower income large family HH comprising only 4.1% of ALL HHs, and 37.8% of all large family HHs.
4. Older HH comprise 21.6% of the total population, of which those with at least 1 person 62-75 account for 14.9% and those 75 or older account for 6.7%. However, older households experience the highest % of lower income HH. 64.9% of age 62-75 HH are lower income and 65.9% of age 75+ HH are lower income. Together they account for 14.1% of all lower income HH (9.7%=4.4%-14.1%). Additionally, another 33.6% of 62-75 and 15.5% of 75+ earn between 80-100% AMI, with only 3.6% and 1.4% earning 100% or more of the area median income.
5. HH w/1 or more children age 6 or younger comprise 15.9% of the population, and of these, 40.9% are lower income HH.

**NOTES:**

This color column shows the percentage of lower-income households (those earning from 0 to 80% of the area median income (AMI) with the problems listed on the compared to ALL of the households in the jurisdiction. It helps to answer “How significant is the problem on the left when looked at in relationship to all of the households?”

This color column shows the percentage of lower income households experiencing the problem on the left compared to ALL households of any income experiencing the problem. It helps answer “Who is most likely to experience these conditions?”

NA-10 - Housing Problems																								
County																								
Number of Households	Renter AMI												Owner AMI											
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Substandard Housing - lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	930	44.9%	475	22.9%	290	14.0%	27.3%	0.4%	81.9%	375	18.1%	2,070	355	43.3%	105	12.8%	135	16.5%	24.2%	0.1%	72.6%	225	27.4%	820
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,410	34.7%	1,100	27.1%	980	24.1%	28.6%	0.9%	85.9%	575	14.1%	4,065	160	17.7%	265	29.3%	210	23.2%	23.4%	0.2%	70.2%	270	29.8%	905
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and not of the above problems)	2,400	30.6%	2,370	30.2%	2,050	26.2%	29.0%	1.7%	87.0%	1,015	13.0%	7,835	500	17.4%	700	24.3%	1,005	35.0%	25.6%	0.5%	76.7%	670	23.3%	2,875
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	17,800	64.5%	7,625	27.6%	1,985	7.2%	33.1%	6.7%	99.3%	195	0.7%	27,605	13,950	48.5%	7,635	26.6%	5,400	18.8%	31.3%	6.6%	93.9%	1,750	6.1%	28,735
Housing Cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,410	13.1%	6,985	26.8%	11,125	42.7%	27.5%	5.3%	82.5%	4,555	17.5%	26,075	2,695	10.5%	5,470	21.4%	9,955	38.9%	23.6%	4.4%	70.9%	7,445	29.1%	25,565
Antioch																								
Number of Households	Renter AMI												Owner AMI											
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Substandard Housing - lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	75	40.5%	55	29.7%	10	0.0%	23.4%	0.4%	75.7%	45	24.3%	185	35	35.0%	55	55.0%	-	0.0%	30.0%	0.2%	90.0%	10	10.0%	100
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	230	63.0%	40	11.0%	-	0.0%	24.7%	0.7%	74.0%	95	26.0%	365	15	15.0%	55	55.0%	30	30.0%	33.3%	0.3%	100%	-	0.0%	100
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and not of the above problems)	450	58.1%	120	15.5%	180	23.2%	32.3%	2.1%	96.8%	25	3.2%	775	20	8.0%	80	32.0%	105	42.0%	27.3%	0.6%	82.0%	45	18.0%	250
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2760	67.4%	1,250	30.5%	85	2.1%	33.3%	11.2%	100%	-	0.0%	4,095	1,230	49.6%	790	31.9%	405	16.3%	32.6%	6.7%	97.8%	55	2.2%	2480
Housing Cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	445	15.0%	935	31.5%	1,120	37.8%	28.1%	6.9%	84.3%	465	15.7%	2,965	210	6.1%	590	17.0%	2,080	60.0%	27.7%	7.9%	83.1%	585	16.9%	3,465

**County Renters - The most common housing problem for renters is housing cost burden greater than 50% of income – 6.7% of HH making 0-80% AMI are paying more than 50% of their income on rent. The second most common renter issue is housing cost burden greater than 30%, which affects 5.3% of renters making 0-80% AMI.**

**County Homeowners – The same issues are the most prevalent--6.6% and 4.4% of households face housing burdens of 50% and 30%, respectively.**

**Antioch homeowners and renters both face the highest rates of cost burden of 50% or higher. 11.2% of renting HHs making 0-80% AMI and 6.7% of owner-occupied HHs making 0-80% AMI spend at least 50% of their income on housing costs for a combined 18.1%.**

**Antioch lower-income homeowners have the highest % of substandard housing at 2% of total, with 90% of those being lower income homeowners.**



Concord																								
Number of Households	Renter AMI												Owner AMI											
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Substandard Housing - lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	80	26.7%	65	21.7%	75	25.0%	24.4%	0.5%	73.3%	65	21.7%	300	30	23.1%	-	0.0%	20	15.4%	12.8%	0.1%	38.5%	35	26.9%	130
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	430	31.4%	470	34.3%	70	5.1%	23.6%	2.1%	70.8%	90	6.6%	1,370	-	0.0%	45	27.3%	30	18.2%	15.2%	0.2%	45.5%	-	0.0%	165
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and not of the above problems)	485	30.0%	445	27.6%	210	13.0%	23.5%	2.5%	70.6%	235	14.6%	1,615	35	8.4%	65	15.7%	125	30.1%	18.1%	0.5%	54.2%	15	3.6%	415
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,665	66.4%	990	24.7%	355	8.8%	33.3%	8.8%	99.9%	0	0.0%	4,015	1,255	44.8%	845	30.2%	515	18.4%	31.1%	5.7%	93.4%	75	2.7%	2,800
Housing Cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	260	6.7%	1,160	29.9%	1,545	39.8%	25.4%	6.5%	76.3%	560	14.4%	3,885	345	8.3%	380	9.1%	1,045	25.2%	14.2%	3.9%	42.6%	925	22.3%	4,155
Pittsburg																								
Number of Households	Renter AMI												Owner AMI											
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Substandard Housing - lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	0.0%	40	72.7%	15	27.3%	33.3%	0.2%	100.0%	0	0.0%	55	10	28.6%	4	11.4%	10	28.6%	22.9%	0.1%	68.6%	4	11.4%	35
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	35	8.0%	65	14.9%	195	44.8%	22.6%	1.3%	67.8%	0	0.0%	435	35	43.8%	15	18.8%	0	0.0%	20.8%	0.2%	62.5%	25	31.3%	80
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and not of the above problems)	185	15.3%	590	48.8%	280	23.1%	29.1%	4.5%	87.2%	60	5.0%	1,210	45	10.5%	140	32.6%	65	15.1%	19.4%	1.1%	58.1%	65	15.1%	430
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,660	71.9%	600	26.0%	50	2.2%	33.3%	9.9%	100.0%	0	0.0%	2,310	800	60.6%	390	29.5%	70	5.3%	31.8%	5.4%	95.5%	60	4.5%	1,320
Housing Cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	300	13.7%	675	30.9%	865	39.6%	28.1%	7.9%	84.2%	320	14.6%	2,185	135	7.4%	220	12.1%	575	31.5%	17.0%	4.0%	51.0%	370	20.3%	1,825
Walnut Creek																								
Number of Households	Renter AMI												Owner AMI											
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		Total 0-80%	LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Substandard Housing - lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	95	65.5%	20	13.8%	-	0.0%	26.4%	0.4%	79.3%	20	13.8%	145	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35	77.8%	45
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	175	24.3%	35	4.9%	100	13.9%	14.4%	1.0%	43.1%	95	13.2%	720	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and not of the above problems)	50	14.9%	55	16.4%	90	26.9%	19.4%	0.6%	58.2%	15	4.5%	335	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	10.0%	3.3%	0.0%	10.0%	-	0.0%	40
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	815	49.2%	635	38.4%	165	10.0%	32.5%	5.0%	97.6%	4	0.2%	1,655	990	39.8%	725	29.1%	345	13.9%	27.6%	6.4%	82.7%	235	9.4%	2,490
Housing Cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	130	5.7%	310	13.6%	755	33.2%	17.5%	3.7%	52.5%	620	27.3%	2,275	265	7.9%	505	15.1%	475	14.2%	12.4%	3.9%	37.2%	635	19.0%	3,345

Data Source: 2017-2021 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Table 3

**Concord –**

**Pittsburg Renters –** Lower income renters face the highest cost burdens with 7.9% having a cost burden >30% and 9.9% with a cost burden >50% for a combined 17.8%.

**Walnut Creek Renters. Lower income renters have the rate of cost burden at 3.7% with cost burden >30% of income and 5.0% > 50% .**

NA-10 - Housing Problems 2																						
Contra Costa County																						
Number of Households	Renter AMI											Owner AMI										
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Having 1 or more of 4 housing problems	25,950	38.4%	18,550	27.4%	16,430	24.3%	14.9%	90.1%	6,715	9.9%	67,645	17,665	30.0%	14,175	24.1%	16,705	28.4%	11.9%	82.4%	10,365	17.6%	58,910
Having none of 4 housing problems	5,815	24.8%	3,075	13.1%	7,355	31.4%	4.0%	69.4%	7,165	30.6%	23,410	5,110	10.8%	8,745	18.6%	16,875	35.8%	7.5%	65.2%	16,390	34.8%	47,120
Antioch																						
Number of Households	Renter AMI											Owner AMI										
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Having 1 or more of 4 housing problems	1,510	23.9%	1,570	24.8%	2,550	40.3%	15.5%	89.0%	695	11.0%	6,325	3,960	47.3%	2,395	28.6%	1,395	16.6%	21.3%	82.4%	630	7.5%	8,381
Having none of 4 housing problems	390	6.6%	1,100	18.6%	2,435	41.1%	10.8%	66.3%	1,995	33.7%	5,920	415	16.7%	555	22.3%	805	32.3%	4.9%	82.4%	715	28.7%	2,491
Concord																						
Number of Households	Renter AMI											Owner AMI										
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Having 1 or more of 4 housing problems	1,660	28.7%	1,335	23.1%	1,735	30.0%	10.4%	81.8%	1,050	18.2%	5,780	3,920	38.2%	3,135	30.5%	2,260	22.0%	20.4%	90.7%	950	9.3%	10,265
Having none of 4 housing problems	675	11.9%	1,005	17.8%	1,725	30.5%	7.5%	60.2%	2,255	39.8%	5,660	460	16.0%	470	16.3%	820	28.5%	3.8%	60.9%	1,125	39.1%	2,875
Pittsburg																						
Number of Households	Renter AMI											Owner AMI										
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Having 1 or more of 4 housing problems	1,025	33.6%	775	25.4%	725	23.8%	10.9%	82.8%	525	17.2%	3,050	2,180	36.8%	1,970	33.2%	1,400	23.6%	23.9%	93.6%	380	6.4%	5,930
Having none of 4 housing problems	580	15.7%	440	11.9%	1,315	35.5%	10.0%	63.0%	1,370	37.0%	3,705	410	27.5%	250	16.8%	405	27.2%	4.6%	71.5%	425	28.5%	1,490
Walnut Creek																						
Number of Households	Renter AMI											Owner AMI										
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	LMI to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Having 1 or more of 4 housing problems	1,250	29.7%	1,230	29.2%	825	19.6%	10.3%	78.5%	905	21.5%	4,210	1,265	30.0%	1,050	24.9%	1,110	26.4%	10.6%	81.8%	760	18.1%	4,185
Having none of 4 housing problems	335	9.3%	990	27.5%	1,255	34.8%	8.0%	71.6%	1,025	28.4%	3,605	510	14.1%	230	6.4%	225	6.2%	3.0%	66.3%	490	13.6%	1,455

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS

- Almost all HHs with at least one housing problem make less than 80% AMI.
- In all City jurisdictions, renters making 0-80% AMI have a housing problem at higher rates than owners, but across the entire county that number is slightly higher for owners.
- 1/5 of renters making 0-80% AMI have a housing problem. In Pittsburg, almost 1/4 of renters making 0-80% AMI have at least one housing problem.
- In Antioch, housing issues are concentrated at the 50-80% AMI level for renters, at 40.3% of HHs, and at the 0-30% AMI level for owners, at 47.3% of HHs.
- Antioch has the second highest rate of low-income owner occupied HHs with at least one problem, behind Pittsburg, and the highest rate of low income renter occupied HHs with a housing issue.
- Walnut Creek has the lowest rates of housing issues.

**NA-10 - Cost Burden > 30%**

**Contra Costa County**

Number of Households	Renter % AMI							Owner % AMI														
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total				
Small Related	12,895	24.9%	11,785	22.8%	15,775	30.5%	9.9%	78.1%	11,325	21.9%	51,780	6,830	13.2%	8,585	16.6%	18,130	35.0%	8.2%	64.7%	18,305	35.3%	51,850
Large Related	3,295	22.8%	3,955	27.4%	4,350	30.1%	2.8%	80.3%	2,850	19.7%	14,450	1,625	9.8%	3,205	19.3%	5,730	34.5%	2.6%	63.5%	6,070	36.5%	16,630
Elderly	11,930	46.9%	5,305	20.9%	5,115	20.1%	5.5%	87.9%	3,070	12.1%	25,420	14,515	20.2%	17,865	24.9%	23,280	32.5%	13.6%	77.6%	16,045	22.4%	71,705
Other	7,760	30.3%	4,695	18.3%	7,700	30.1%	4.9%	78.7%	5,465	21.3%	25,620	3,555	25.3%	2,625	18.7%	4,225	30.1%	2.5%	74.0%	3,650	26.0%	14,055
Total need by income	35,880	30.6%	25,740	21.9%	32,940	28.1%	23.1%	80.6%	22,710	19.4%	117,270	26,525	17.2%	32,280	20.9%	51,365	33.3%	27.0%	71.4%	44,070	28.6%	154,240

**Antioch**

Number of Households	Renter AMI							Owner AMI														
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total				
Small Related	235	8.4%	870	31.0%	1205	42.9%	6.3%	82.2%	500	17.8%	2,810	45	1.2%	565	14.8%	1975	51.8%	7.1%	67.8%	1225	32.2%	3,810
Large Related	20	2.7%	200	26.7%	425	56.7%	1.8%	86.0%	105	14.0%	750	35	2.6%	365	26.7%	430	31.5%	2.3%	60.8%	535	39.2%	1,365
Elderly	260	31.0%	285	33.9%	235	28.0%	2.1%	92.9%	60	7.1%	840	350	10.3%	785	23.1%	1740	51.3%	7.9%	84.7%	520	15.3%	3,395
Other	285	34.1%	290	34.7%	260	31.1%	2.3%	100.0%	0	0.0%	835	35	3.8%	100	10.9%	430	46.7%	1.6%	61.4%	355	38.6%	920
Total need by income	800	15.3%	1,645	31.4%	2,125	40.6%	12.6%	87.3%	665	12.7%	5,235	465	4.9%	1,815	19.1%	4,575	48.2%	18.8%	72.2%	2,635	27.8%	9,490

**Concord**

Number of Households	Renter AMI							Owner AMI														
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total				
Small Related	165	4.5%	1150	31.4%	1245	34.0%	5.6%	69.8%	1105	30.2%	3,665	150	4.8%	450	14.5%	1065	34.2%	3.7%	53.5%	1445	46.5%	3,110
Large Related	0	0.0%	425	48.3%	205	23.3%	1.4%	71.6%	250	28.4%	880	20	2.8%	95	13.2%	270	37.5%	0.8%	53.5%	335	46.5%	720
Elderly	275	20.5%	390	29.1%	355	26.5%	2.2%	76.1%	320	23.9%	1,340	650	16.5%	855	21.6%	1230	31.1%	6.0%	69.2%	1215	30.8%	3,950
Other	170	11.1%	480	31.5%	875	57.4%	3.3%	100.0%	0	0.0%	1,525	80	10.1%	95	12.0%	375	47.5%	1.2%	69.6%	240	30.4%	790
Total need by income	610	8.2%	2,445	33.0%	2,680	36.2%	12.6%	77.4%	1,675	22.6%	7,410	900	10.5%	1,495	17.4%	2,940	34.3%	11.7%	62.3%	3,235	37.7%	8,570

**Pittsburg**

Number of Households	Renter AMI							Owner AMI														
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total				
Small Related	290	13.6%	665	31.2%	740	34.7%	7.3%	79.6%	435	20.4%	2,130	125	6.4%	200	10.2%	805	41.2%	4.9%	57.8%	825	42.2%	1,955
Large Related	50	4.4%	560	49.8%	460	40.9%	4.6%	95.1%	55	4.9%	1,125	15	1.3%	190	16.7%	485	42.5%	3.0%	60.5%	450	39.5%	1,140
Elderly	315	38.3%	154	18.7%	229	27.8%	3.0%	84.8%	125	15.2%	823	524	27.3%	405	21.1%	600	31.3%	6.6%	79.7%	390	20.3%	1,919
Other	105	20.4%	80	15.5%	330	64.1%	2.2%	100.0%	0	0.0%	515	24	9.0%	14	5.2%	70	26.1%	0.5%	40.3%	160	59.7%	268
Total need by income	760	16.5%	1,459	31.8%	1,759	38.3%	17.1%	86.6%	615	13.4%	4,593	688	13.0%	809	15.3%	1,960	37.1%	14.9%	65.4%	1,825	34.6%	5,282

**Walnut Creek**

Number of Households	Renter AMI							Owner AMI														
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%	LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%	Total				
Small Related	85	9.8%	180	20.8%	175	20.2%	1.4%	50.9%	425	49.1%	865	30	4.0%	105	14.0%	220	29.3%	1.1%	47.3%	395	52.7%	750
Large Related	35	24.3%	40	27.8%	65	45.1%	0.4%	97.2%	4	2.8%	144	0	0.0%	4	8.3%	4	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%	40	83.3%	48
Elderly	415	32.8%	185	14.6%	395	31.2%	3.1%	78.7%	270	21.3%	1,265	430	9.8%	1360	31.1%	1410	32.3%	9.9%	73.2%	1170	26.8%	4,370
Other	50	6.6%	180	23.8%	525	69.5%	2.3%	100.0%	0	0.0%	755	55	20.0%	25	9.1%	105	38.2%	0.6%	67.3%	90	32.7%	275
Total need by income	585	19.3%	585	19.3%	1,160	38.3%	7.2%	76.9%	699	23.1%	3,029	515	9.5%	1,494	27.4%	1,739	31.9%	11.6%	68.9%	1,695	31.1%	5,443

Antioch Renters – Most cost burdened renter occupied lower income households are small related households,  
  
Antioch Owners - Most cost burdened owner occupied low income HHs in Antioch are elderly HHs, but this is closely followed by small families.

**NA-10 - Cost Burden > 50%**

**Contra Costa County**

Number of Households	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Small Related	8,670	66.0%	3,825	29.1%	640	4.9%	3.2%	78.1%	1,940	0.0%	13,135	4,280	44.3%	2,665	27.6%	1,895	19.6%	2.2%	91.5%	820	8.5%	9,660
Large Related	2,350	75.8%	695	22.4%	55	1.8%	0.8%	80.3%	20	0.0%	3,100	960	45.1%	625	29.3%	400	18.8%	0.5%	93.2%	145	6.8%	2,130
Elderly	5,735	68.5%	2,105	25.1%	530	6.3%	2.0%	87.9%	165	0.0%	8,370	7,080	51.6%	3,785	27.6%	2,370	17.3%	3.2%	96.5%	480	3.5%	13,715
Other	4,400	60.2%	2,010	27.5%	895	12.3%	1.8%	78.7%	-	0.0%	7,305	2,135	54.0%	715	18.1%	795	20.1%	0.9%	92.2%	310	7.8%	3,955
Total need by income	21,155	66.3%	8,635	27.1%	2,120	6.6%	7.8%	80.6%	2,125	0.0%	31,910	14,455	49.1%	7,790	26.4%	5,460	18.5%	6.8%	94.0%	1,755	6.0%	29,460

**Antioch**

Number of Households	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Small Related	1,740	65.3%	560	21.0%	15	0.6%	6.4%	86.9%	350	13.1%	2,665	285	39.9%	260	36.4%	140	19.6%	1.9%	95.8%	30	4.2%	715
Large Related	680	72.4%	255	27.2%	4	0.4%	2.6%	100%	-	0.0%	939	310	72.9%	105	24.7%	10	2.4%	1.2%	100%	-	0.0%	425
Elderly	655	72.4%	235	26.0%	15	1.7%	2.5%	100%	-	0.0%	905	415	53.5%	250	32.3%	85	11.0%	2.1%	96.8%	25	3.2%	775
Other	360	54.5%	250	37.9%	50	7.6%	1.8%	100%	-	0.0%	660	255	37.5%	235	34.6%	190	27.9%	1.9%	100%	-	0.0%	680
Total need by income	3,435	66.5%	1,300	25.1%	84	1.6%	13.2%	93.2%	350	6.8%	5,169	1,265	48.7%	850	32.8%	425	16.4%	7.0%	97.9%	55	2.1%	2,595

**Concord**

Number of Households	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Small Related	1,250	57.3%	615	28.2%	110	5.0%	4.3%	90.6%	205	9.4%	2,180	185	24.8%	415	55.7%	120	16.1%	1.6%	96.6%	25	3.4%	745
Large Related	495	96.1%	-	0.0%	20	3.9%	1.1%	100.0%	-	0.0%	515	40	61.5%	15	23.1%	10	15.4%	0.1%	100%	-	0.0%	65
Elderly	915	69.3%	310	23.5%	95	7.2%	2.9%	100.0%	-	0.0%	1,320	635	52.3%	285	23.5%	245	20.2%	2.6%	95.9%	50	4.1%	1,215
Other	870	68.0%	240	18.8%	170	13.3%	2.8%	100.0%	-	0.0%	1,280	420	52.8%	235	29.6%	140	17.6%	1.7%	100%	-	0.0%	795
Total need by income	3,530	66.7%	1,165	22.0%	395	7.5%	11.2%	96.1%	205	3.9%	5,295	1,280	45.4%	950	33.7%	515	18.3%	6.0%	97.3%	75	2.7%	2,820

**Pittsburg**

Number of Households	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Small Related	840	53.3%	565	35.9%	50	3.2%	6.3%	92.4%	120	7.6%	1,575	355	49.4%	310	43.1%	54	7.5%	3.1%	100%	-	0.0%	719
Large Related	150	66.7%	75	33.3%	-	0.0%	1.0%	100%	-	0.0%	225	40	61.5%	25	38.5%	-	0.0%	0.3%	100%	-	0.0%	65
Elderly	305	79.2%	80	20.8%	-	0.0%	1.7%	100%	-	0.0%	385	405	80.2%	35	6.9%	30	5.9%	2.0%	93.1%	35	6.9%	505
Other	495	91.7%	45	8.3%	-	0.0%	2.3%	100%	-	0.0%	540	35	41.2%	25	29.4%	-	0.0%	0.3%	70.6%	25	29.4%	85
Total need by income	1,790	65.7%	765	28.1%	50	1.8%	11.2%	95.6%	120	4.4%	2,725	835	60.8%	395	28.7%	84	6.1%	5.7%	95.6%	60	4.4%	1,374

**Walnut Creek**

Number of Households	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Small Related	370	50.3%	85	11.6%	40	5.4%	1.5%	67.3%	240	32.7%	735	150	30.6%	135	27.6%	85	17.3%	1.1%	75.5%	120	24.5%	490
Large Related	90	100%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.3%	100%	-	0.0%	90	-	0.0%	10	100.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	100%	-	0.0%	10
Elderly	355	42.8%	395	47.6%	79	9.5%	2.6%	100%	-	0.0%	829	745	44.9%	575	34.6%	235	14.2%	4.8%	93.7%	105	6.3%	1,660
Other	200	44.0%	210	46.2%	45	9.9%	1.4%	100%	-	0.0%	455	95	73.1%	-	0.0%	20	15.4%	0.4%	88.5%	15	11.5%	130
Total need by income	1,015	48.1%	690	32.7%	164	7.8%	5.8%	88.6%	240	11.4%	2,109	990	43.2%	720	31.4%	340	14.8%	6.4%	89.5%	240	10.5%	2,290

Antioch Renters – Severe cost burden in Antioch mostly falls on the lowest income renters and owners.

The highest rates of severe cost burden on extremely low income renters in Antioch is experienced by large families and the elderly.

As income increases, the rate of severe cost burden both falls dramatically and evens out between HH type for renters.

Antioch Owners - Most cost burdened owner occupied low income HHs in Antioch are elderly HHs, but this is closely followed by small families.

Large related owner occupied, extremely low income HHs have the highest level of severe housing burdens.

**NA-10 - Crowding- Contra Costa County**

**County**

# of Households (HH)	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Single family households	3,530	35.1%	3,030	30.2%	2,160	21.5%	2.1%	86.8%	1,325	13.2%	10,045	550	20.4%	575	21.3%	795	29.5%	0.5%	71.2%	775	28.8%	2,695
Multiple unrelated family HH	180	12.5%	415	28.7%	640	44.3%	0.3%	85.5%	210	14.5%	1,445	115	10.0%	395	34.5%	395	34.5%	0.2%	79.0%	240	21.0%	1,145
Other, non-family HH	115	21.9%	35	6.7%	295	56.2%	0.1%	84.8%	80	15.2%	525	4	8.2%	0	0.0%	45	91.8%	0.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	49
Total need by income	3,825	31.8%	3,480	29.0%	3,095	25.8%	2.5%	86.6%	1,615	13.4%	12,015	669	17.2%	970	24.9%	1,235	31.8%	0.7%	73.9%	1,015	26.1%	3,889

**Antioch**

# of Households (HH)	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Single family households	530	60.6%	120	13.7%	165	18.9%	2.2%	93.1%	60	6.9%	875	15	11.2%	10	7.5%	105	78.4%	0.4%	97.0%	4	3.0%	134
Multiple unrelated family HH	90	46.2%	40	20.5%	15	7.7%	0.4%	74.4%	50	25.6%	195	20	10.0%	125	62.5%	15	7.5%	0.4%	80.0%	40	20.0%	200
Other, non-family HH	55	61.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.2%	61.1%	35	38.9%	90	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	100%	0.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	15
Total need by income	675	58.2%	160	13.8%	180	15.5%	2.8%	87.5%	145	12.5%	1,160	35	10.0%	135	38.7%	135	38.7%	0.8%	87.4%	44	12.6%	349

**Concord**

# of Households (HH)	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Single family households	875	38.3%	885	38.7%	235	10.3%	4.4%	87.3%	290	12.7%	2,285	35	11.1%	100	31.7%	145	46.0%	0.6%	88.9%	35	11.1%	315
Multiple unrelated family HH	20	19.0%	30	28.6%	45	42.9%	0.2%	90.5%	10	9.5%	105	0	0.0%	10	28.6%	10	28.6%	0.0%	57.1%	15	42.9%	35
Other, non-family HH	25	27.8%	0	0.0%	40	44.4%	0.1%	72.2%	25	27.8%	90	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0%	-
Total need by income	920	37.1%	915	36.9%	320	12.9%	4.7%	86.9%	325	13.1%	2,480	35	10.0%	110	31.4%	155	44.3%	0.7%	85.7%	50	14.3%	350

**Pittsburg**

# of Households (HH)	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Single family households	220	18.8%	545	46.6%	345	29.5%	4.8%	94.9%	60	5.1%	1,170	75	23.4%	105	32.8%	65	20.3%	1.1%	76.6%	75	23.4%	320
Multiple unrelated family HH	0	0%	120	48.0%	130	52.0%	1.1%	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	4	5.4%	55	74.3%	0	0.0%	0.3%	79.7%	15	20.3%	74
Other, non-family HH	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.0%	-	0	0%	-	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0%	-
Total need by income	220	15.5%	665	46.8%	475	33.5%	5.8%	95.8%	60	4.2%	1,420	79	20.1%	160	40.6%	65	16.5%	1.3%	77.2%	90	22.8%	394

**Walnut Creek**

# of Households (HH)	Renter AMI								Owner AMI													
	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total	0-30%		>30-50%		>50-80%		LMI to All	to Prob	>80-100%		Total
Single family households	225	48.9%	70	15.2%	55	12.0%	1.1%	76.1%	110	23.9%	460	-	-	-	-	4	10.3%	0.0%	10.3%	35	89.7%	39
Multiple unrelated family HH	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	35	100%	0.1%	100.0%	-	0.0%	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
Other, non-family HH	-	0.0%	15	13.0%	100	87.0%	0.4%	100.0%	-	0.0%	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
Total need by income	225	36.9%	85	13.9%	190	31.1%	1.6%	82.0%	110	18.0%	610	-	-	-	-	4	10.3%	0.0%	10.3%	35	89.7%	39

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS

County – Renting HHs experience equally no matter what their type, at 84-86%. Owners experience a lower rate averaging 73.9%.

Antioch Lower-Income Renters experience crowding at roughly the same at the County at 87.5% overall. Single Family households have the most overcrowding.

Antioch owners experience significantly higher rates of overcrowding, at 87.4% among lower income homeowners. Again single and other non-family HHs lead the way.

Concord is similar to the County but lower income single family renter HH experience double the rate of overcrowding.

For owners, Concord has a surprisingly low (57.1%) rate of overcrowding by multiple unrelated family HH owners.

Pittsburg – renter HH here experience the highest rate of crowding at 95.8% of lower income HH. However, owner lower income HH have a lower rate (77.2%) than Antioch or Concord, although not lower than the County (73.9%)

Walnut Creek HHs, both lower income renters and homeowners, experience the lowest rate of crowding in the County.

NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 0-30% of the Area Median Income (AMI)																				
The 4 Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	Contra Costa County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	43,615	80.0%	10,925	20.0%	5,470	87.2%	805	12.8%	5,580	83.1%	1,135	16.9%	3,205	76.4%	990	23.6%	2,515	74.9%	845	25.1%
White	17,705	77.2%	5,220	22.8%	1,595	83.5%	315	16.5%	2,750	78.2%	765	21.8%	615	69.9%	265	30.1%	1,955	80.0%	490	20.0%
Black/African American	6,810	80.9%	1,605	19.1%	1,655	95.4%	80	4.6%	185	78.7%	50	21.3%	690	75.0%	230	25.0%	65	40.6%	95	59.4%
Asian	5,500	76.4%	1,700	23.6%	435	77.7%	125	22.3%	515	69.6%	225	30.4%	340	93.4%	24	6.6%	265	54.6%	220	45.4%
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	38.1%	65	61.9%	-	-	-	-	20	100.0%	-	0.0%	4	28.6%	10	71.4%	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	245	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	10,590	83.5%	2,090	16.5%	1,425	84.6%	260	15.4%	1,645	95.9%	70	4.1%	1,195	73.1%	440	26.9%	155	83.8%	30	16.2%

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1

- Over half of households across almost all races and jurisdictions face one or more of the 4 housing problems. Antioch has the highest rates of households facing an issue, with 87.2% of households compared to the county rate of 80%.
- Of all Antioch households, low income Black residents are facing disproportionate rates of housing issues, at 95.4%. This is much higher than the County rate of 80.9% of Black/African American households at 0-30% AMI facing at least one of the housing issues.
- Asian residents have some of the lowest rates of housing issues across the county.

NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 30-50% of the Area Median Income (AMI)																				
The 4 Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	Contra Costa County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	32,725	73.5%	11,820	26.5%	3,965	70.6%	1,655	29.4%	4,470	75.2%	1,475	24.8%	2,745	79.9%	690	20.1%	2,280	65.1%	1,220	34.9%
White	12,255	65.5%	6,455	34.5%	1,030	50.4%	1,015	49.6%	1,555	57.8%	1,135	42.2%	425	64.4%	235	35.6%	1,670	70.8%	690	29.2%
Black/African American	3,850	78.0%	1,085	22.0%	880	89.8%	100	10.2%	160	94.1%	10	5.9%	550	78.6%	150	21.4%	55	100.0%	-	0.0%
Asian	4,190	77.5%	1,215	22.5%	450	84.9%	80	15.1%	330	78.6%	90	21.4%	310	86.1%	50	13.9%	305	76.3%	95	23.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	66.7%	20	33.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	16.7%	20	83.3%	4	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Pacific Islander	140	97.2%	4	2.8%	50	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	10	71.4%	4	28.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Hispanic	10,960	80.2%	2,705	19.8%	1,240	74.3%	430	25.7%	2,285	92.0%	200	8.0%	1,325	85.5%	225	14.5%	170	34.3%	325	65.7%

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1

- Housing issue rates fall from the 0-30% AMI bracket, but still most households at 30-50% of AMI face at least one housing issue.
- Antioch has the lowest overall rate of households with at least one housing issue.
- 84.9% of Asian households in Antioch have at least one housing problem. This is near Pittsburg's rate of 86.1% Asian households, and both are considerably higher than the county rate of 77.5% of Asian households.

<b>NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 50-80% of the Area Median Income (AMI)</b>																				
The 4 Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	Contra Costa County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	33,135	57.8%	24,230	42.2%	3,945	53.6%	3,420	46.4%	3,995	61.1%	2,545	38.9%	2,125	55.3%	1,720	44.7%	1,935	56.7%	1,480	43.3%
White	13,890	55.7%	11,040	44.3%	1,125	48.5%	1,195	51.5%	2,190	58.3%	1,565	41.7%	435	45.1%	530	54.9%	1,330	53.7%	1,145	46.3%
Black/African American	3,690	64.9%	1,995	35.1%	785	78.5%	215	21.5%	135	71.1%	55	28.9%	345	73.4%	125	26.6%	25	100.0%	-	0.0%
Asian	5,260	59.4%	3,595	40.6%	495	54.7%	410	45.3%	420	63.2%	245	36.8%	275	54.5%	230	45.5%	395	62.2%	240	37.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	33.3%	120	66.7%	15	30.0%	35	70.0%	10	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	100.0%
Pacific Islander	70	33.3%	140	66.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	20	100.0%
Hispanic	8,935	57.4%	6,630	42.6%	1,270	50.0%	1,270	50.0%	1,135	66.8%	565	33.2%	980	55.1%	800	44.9%	155	68.9%	70	31.1%

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1

- Rates of households with at least one housing issue go down across all jurisdictions from the 30-50% AMI bracket to the 50-80% AMI bracket, but more than half of households in each jurisdiction still have at least one of the housing problems.
- Black/African American households have the highest rates of housing problems in this income bracket.
- At least half of Black, Asian, and Hispanic households have one or more housing problems across all jurisdictions.
- White households have the lowest housing problem rates in Antioch and Pittsburg, but these are still at 48.5% and 45.1%, respectively.
- American Indian & Native Alaskan and Pacific Islanders make up very small portions of the population across each jurisdiction, and therefore the extreme rates of 100% may be attributed to low sample size.

<b>NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 80%-100% of the Area Median Income (AMI)</b>																				
The 4 Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%	Contra Costa County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems		Has one or more of 4 housing problems		Has none of the 4 housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,080	42.0%	23,555	58.0%	1,325	32.8%	2,710	67.2%	2,000	37.2%	3,380	62.8%	905	33.5%	1,795	66.5%	1,665	52.4%	1,515	47.6%
White	8,330	42.8%	11,110	57.2%	310	24.7%	945	75.3%	1,190	38.8%	1,875	61.2%	220	32.1%	465	67.9%	1,220	54.3%	1,025	45.7%
Black/African American	1,520	46.3%	1,760	53.7%	265	42.7%	355	57.3%	75	51.7%	70	48.3%	185	38.1%	300	61.9%	60	48.0%	65	52.0%
Asian	2,830	43.3%	3,710	56.7%	260	52.0%	240	48.0%	245	28.2%	625	71.8%	124	28.6%	310	71.4%	205	48.2%	220	51.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	66.7%	35	33.3%	-	0%	-	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	15	100.0%
Pacific Islander	40	27.6%	105	72.4%	15	25.0%	45	75.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Hispanic	3,690	38.3%	5,935	61.7%	270	22.0%	955	78.0%	400	36.2%	705	63.8%	285	30.5%	650	69.5%	180	55.4%	145	44.6%

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1

- Housing problem rates drop off significantly for this income bracket. County-wide, only American Indian & Alaskan Native households have housing problems at a rate of over 50%.
- The largest decrease in housing problems between 50-80% AMI and 80-100% AMI was in Black/African American and Hispanic HHs at the County level and in Black HHs in Antioch.

NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: SEVERE Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 0-30% of the Area Median Income (AMI)																				
The 4 severe Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1.5 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 50%	Contra Costa				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	37,510	68.8%	17,030	31.2%	4,810	76.7%	1,460	23.3%	4,985	74.2%	1,735	25.8%	2,770	66.1%	1,420	33.9%	2,120	63.0%	1,245	37.0%
White	15,190	66.3%	7,730	33.7%	1,340	69.8%	580	30.2%	2,500	71.0%	1,020	29.0%	495	56.3%	385	43.8%	1,580	64.6%	865	35.4%
Black/African American	5,580	66.3%	2,835	33.7%	1,465	84.4%	270	15.6%	170	72.3%	65	27.7%	630	68.5%	290	31.5%	65	40.6%	95	59.4%
Asian	4,910	68.1%	2,295	31.9%	375	67.0%	185	33.0%	465	62.4%	280	37.6%	270	73.0%	100	27.0%	255	52.6%	230	47.4%
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	17.4%	90	82.6%	-	-	-	-	10	50.0%	10	50.0%	4	28.6%	10	71.4%	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	220	89.8%	25	10.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	9,125	72.0%	3,555	28.0%	1,275	75.4%	415	24.6%	1,390	81.0%	325	19.0%	1,030	63.0%	605	37.0%	145	78.4%	40	21.6%

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1

NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: SEVERE Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 30-50% of the Area Median Income (AMI)																				
The 4 severe Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1.5 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 50%	Contra Costa				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,275	45.5%	24,280	54.5%	2,445	43.5%	3,180	56.5%	2,930	49.2%	3,020	50.8%	1,850	53.8%	1,590	46.2%	1,465	41.9%	2,030	58.1%
White	7,555	40.4%	11,155	59.6%	630	30.8%	1,415	69.2%	880	32.7%	1,810	67.3%	215	32.6%	445	67.4%	1,080	45.7%	1,285	54.3%
Black/African American	2,260	45.8%	2,675	54.2%	530	54.1%	450	45.9%	140	82.4%	30	17.6%	400	57.1%	300	42.9%	55	100.0%	-	0.0%
Asian	3,200	59.1%	2,210	40.9%	415	77.6%	120	22.4%	280	66.7%	140	33.3%	270	75.2%	89	24.8%	195	48.8%	205	51.3%
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	41.7%	35	58.3%	-	-	-	-	4	16.7%	20	83.3%	-	-	4	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Pacific Islander	4	2.8%	140	97.2%	-	0.0%	50	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Hispanic	6,490	47.5%	7,175	52.5%	745	44.7%	920	55.3%	1,490	60.1%	990	39.9%	915	59.0%	635	41.0%	75	15.3%	415	84.7%

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1

NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: SEVERE Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 50-80% of the Area Median Income (AMI)																				
The 4 severe Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1.5 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 50%	Contra Costa				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems		Has one or more of 4 severe housing problems		Has none of the 4 severe housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,055	21.0%	45,310	79.0%	815	11.3%	6,375	88.7%	1,405	21.5%	5,135	78.5%	685	17.8%	3,160	82.2%	705	20.7%	2,705	79.3%
White	5,335	21.4%	19,590	78.6%	205	8.8%	2,115	91.2%	790	21.0%	2,965	79.0%	40	4.1%	925	95.9%	500	20.2%	1,975	79.8%
Black/African American	1,040	18.3%	4,650	81.7%	245	24.5%	755	75.5%	34	18.0%	155	82.0%	55	11.8%	410	88.2%	15	60.0%	10	40.0%
Asian	1,855	21.0%	6,995	79.0%	130	14.4%	770	85.6%	125	18.7%	545	81.3%	160	31.7%	345	68.3%	90	14.2%	545	85.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	24.3%	140	75.7%	15	30.0%	35	70.0%	10	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	4	100.0%
Pacific Islander	19	9.3%	185	90.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	20	100.0%
Hispanic	3,405	21.9%	12,160	78.1%	195	7.7%	2,345	92.3%	430	25.3%	1,270	74.7%	405	22.8%	1,375	77.2%	75	34.1%	145	65.9%

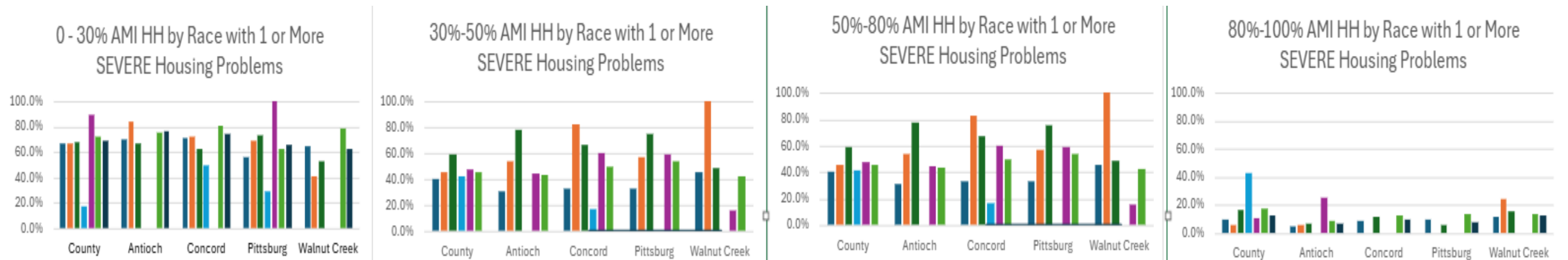
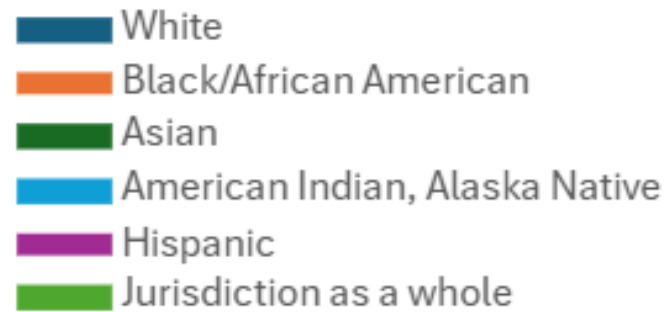
Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1



NA-15 - Disproportionately Greater Need: SEVERE Housing Problems By Race and Household Income Cost Burden for Households Earning 80-100% of the Area Median Income (AMI)																				
The 4 <b>severe</b> Housing Problems are: 1. Lacking a complete kitchen 2. Lacking complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1.5 person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 50%	Contra Costa				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Has <b>one or more</b> of 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>none</b> of the 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>one or more</b> of 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>none</b> of the 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>one or more</b> of 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>none</b> of the 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>one or more</b> of 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>none</b> of the 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>one or more</b> of 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems		Has <b>none</b> of the 4 <b>severe</b> housing problems	
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,080	12.5%	35,550	87.5%	275	6.8%	3,760	93.2%	515	9.6%	4,860	90.4%	215	8.0%	2,480	92.0%	410	12.9%	2,770	87.1%
White	1,960	10.1%	17,480	89.9%	55	4.4%	1,200	95.6%	275	9.0%	2,790	91.0%	65	9.5%	620	90.5%	265	11.8%	1,980	88.2%
Black/African American	200	6.1%	3,075	93.9%	35	5.7%	575	94.3%	-	0.0%	145	100.0%	-	0.0%	485	100.0%	30	24.0%	95	76.0%
Asian	1,090	16.7%	5,450	83.3%	35	7.0%	465	93.0%	100	11.5%	770	88.5%	24	5.5%	410	94.5%	64	15.3%	355	84.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	42.9%	60	57.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	100.0%
Pacific Islander	15	10.3%	130	89.7%	15	25.0%	45	75.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	1,675	17.4%	7,950	82.6%	105	8.5%	1,125	91.5%	140	12.7%	965	87.3%	125	13.3%	815	86.7%	45	13.8%	280	86.2%

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS Table 1

RACE



NA-25 - Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens by Race and AMI of Households								
County								
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%		30-50%		>50%		Not Computed	Total ALL HH
Jurisdiction as a whole	259,290	64.0%	77,920	19.2%	63,880	15.8%	4,010	405,100
White	140,220	67.9%	35,550	17.2%	28,895	14.0%	1,755	206,420
Black / African American	17,390	49.5%	8,615	24.5%	8,540	24.3%	580	35,125
Asian	44,390	66.7%	11,600	17.4%	9,485	14.3%	1,030	66,505
American Indian, Alaska Native	510	70.8%	105	14.6%	90	12.5%	15	720
Pacific Islander	985	61.8%	410	25.7%	200	12.5%	-	1,595
Hispanic	46,135	58.6%	18,710	23.8%	13,330	16.9%	505	78,680
Antioch								
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%		30-50%		>50%		Not Computed	Total ALL HH
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,244	56.7%	7,760	21.7%	7,420	20.8%	310	35,734
White	7,835	64.0%	2,240	18.3%	2,040	16.7%	135	12,250
Black / African American	2,790	42.0%	1,770	26.7%	2,065	31.1%	10	6,635
Asian	2,640	59.9%	810	18.4%	880	20.0%	75	4,405
American Indian, Alaska Native	59	79.7%	-	0.0%	15	20.3%	-	74
Pacific Islander	180	78.3%	50	21.7%	-	0.0%	-	230
Hispanic	5,915	58.3%	2,200	21.7%	1,940	19.1%	90	10,145
Concord								
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%		30-50%		>50%		Not Computed	Total ALL HH
Jurisdiction as a whole	28,165	61.9%	8,995	19.8%	7,909	17.4%	400	45,469
White	16,790	65.8%	4,500	17.6%	3,970	15.6%	240	25,500
Black / African American	925	55.4%	350	21.0%	345	20.7%	50	1,670
Asian	3,955	69.9%	950	16.8%	685	12.1%	65	5,655
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	63.8%	20	21.3%	14	14.9%	-	94
Pacific Islander	75	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	75
Hispanic	5,195	49.7%	2,910	27.8%	2,305	22.0%	45	10,455
Pittsburg								
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%		30-50%		>50%		Not Computed	Total ALL HH
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,810	61.1%	4,724	20.9%	3,954	17.5%	115	22,603
White	3,890	69.1%	1,005	17.9%	700	12.4%	35	5,630
Black / African American	1,735	47.1%	895	24.3%	1,010	27.4%	40	3,680
Asian	2,550	68.6%	655	17.6%	510	13.7%	-	3,715
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	81.4%	4	9.3%	4	9.3%	-	43
Pacific Islander	185	77.1%	10	4.2%	45	18.8%	-	240
Hispanic	4,885	59.8%	1,850	22.6%	1,395	17.1%	40	8,170
Walnut Creek								
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%		30-50%		>50%		Not Computed	Total ALL HH
Jurisdiction as a whole	21,629	67.3%	5,860	18.2%	4,395	13.7%	255	32,139
White	15,245	66.3%	4,355	18.9%	3,300	14.4%	90	22,990
Black / African American	340	61.8%	45	8.2%	165	30.0%	-	550
Asian	3,415	69.1%	850	17.2%	535	10.8%	140	4,940
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	24
Pacific Islander	50	30.3%	115	69.7%	-	0.0%	-	165
Hispanic	1,935	73.0%	435	16.4%	255	9.6%	25	2,650

Data Source: 2017-2021 CHAS

- Black households have highest rates of cost burden in Antioch. Less than half of Black households in Antioch spend less than 30% of income on housing costs (42%)
- Black households face the highest rates of spending >50% of income on housing costs.
- White, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Pacific Islander families have the lowest cost burden rates in Antioch. Less than half of white families are cost burdened.
- Black residents in Antioch face cost burden at higher rates than the rest of the jurisdictions in the consortium and at higher rates than county wide.
- Antioch has similar rates of unburdened households to the county rate, but rates of HHs facing housing costs of 50% or greater are higher in Antioch than the county across ethnic groups.
- Walnut Creek has the lowest rates of cost burdened HHs.

MA-10 - Consortium Residential Properties by Number of Units										
Property Type	County		Antioch		Concord		Pittsburg		Walnut Creek	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1-unit detached structure	287,782	67.5%	29,728	78.4%	27,132	57.8%	16,603	68.4%	12,841	38.2%
1-unit, attached structure	37,026	8.7%	2,012	5.3%	3,392	7.2%	1,767	7.3%	5,018	14.9%
2-4 units	24,584	5.8%	1,694	4.5%	2,789	5.9%	1,347	5.5%	3,449	10.3%
5-19 units	27,958	6.6%	1,585	4.2%	4,283	9.1%	1,353	5.6%	4,212	12.5%
20 or more units	42,575	10.0%	2,525	6.7%	7,902	16.8%	2,419	10.0%	8,001	23.8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	6,660	1.6%	392	1.0%	1,450	3.1%	783	3.2%	97	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,585</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37,936</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,948</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24,272</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33,618</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data source: ACS 5 yr 2019-2023

- The vast majority of properties in the County are single unit, detached structures (67.5%)
- Antioch has the highest percentage of single unit detached structure properties, higher than county rate
- Antioch has the lowest percentage of large multifamily structures (20+ units), but it is the second most common type of property following 1 unit detached structures

MA-10 - Consortium Unit Size by Tenure																				
Property Type	County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Owners		Renters		Owners		Renters		Owners		Renters		Owners		Renters		Owners		Renters	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No Bedroom	2,085	0.7%	10,214	7.7%	166	0.7%	610	4.5%	285	1.0%	1,808	10.3%	163	1.1%	592	6.5%	87	0.4%	1,750	15.3%
1 bedroom	4,850	1.7%	29,266	22.0%	261	1.1%	2,148	15.9%	781	2.8%	4,276	24.3%	85	0.6%	1,822	19.9%	981	4.7%	3,255	28.5%
2 bedrooms	39,965	14.3%	48,085	36.1%	2,166	9.2%	4,182	30.9%	4,854	17.3%	6,777	38.4%	1,305	9.1%	2,779	30.4%	6,789	32.8%	4,347	38.1%
3 or more bedrooms	231,609	82.9%	45,588	34.2%	20,919	89.0%	6,590	48.7%	22,086	78.9%	4,768	27.0%	12,794	89.2%	3,963	43.3%	12,869	62.1%	2,064	18.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,509</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>133,153</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,512</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,629</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data source: ACS 5 yr 2019-2023

- The vast majority of owners in the County are in 3+ bedroom homes, much more varied between renters (36.1% in 2 bed, 34.2% in 3+ bed, 22% in 1 bed)
- Antioch owners higher percentage in 3+ bedroom properties (89%), only 9.2% Antioch owners in 2 bedroom properties
- Renters in Antioch are less spread out among housing type/size than county
- Antioch has the most renters in 3+ bed homes in the county at 48.7% of renters. 2 bed: 30.9%, 1 bed: 15.9%
- Only Pittsburg owners live in largest homes at a higher rate than Antioch owners.
- Walnut Creek has a higher concentration of 1 and 2 bedroom units for renters and far fewer 3 bedroom homes.

MA-15 - Cost of Housing					
	County	Antioch	Concord	Pittsburg	Walnut Crk
Median Home Value 2017	522,300	330,900	461,700	324,500	704,900
Median Home Value 2023	830,800	607,400	755,900	583,100	1,031,100
<b>% Change</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>
Median Contract Rent 2017	1,480	1,409	1,382	1,349	1,731
Median Contract Rent 2023	2,089	1,972	1,977	1,950	2,432
<b>% Change</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-Year Estimate

MA-15 - Rent Paid										
Rent Paid	County		Antioch		Concord		Pittsburg		Walnut Creek	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than \$500	6,139	4.8%	920	7.0%	363	2.1%	546	6.1%	503	4.6%
\$500-999	6,445	5.0%	824	6.3%	757	4.5%	389	4.3%	219	2.0%
\$1,000-1,499	15,994	12.5%	1,783	13.6%	1,910	11.2%	985	10.9%	646	5.8%
\$1,500-1,999	26,522	20.7%	3,205	24.5%	4,497	26.5%	2,695	29.9%	1,142	10.3%
\$2,000 or more	73,219	57.1%	6,357	48.6%	9,471	55.7%	4,399	48.8%	8,536	77.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,319</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16,998</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,046</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5 year estimate

- Median home values have gone up the most in Antioch. Median contract rents have risen the most in Pittsburg, but the rise in rent is similar across all jurisdictions.

Status of Housing - February 2025										
	County		Antioch		Pittsburg (inc BPoint)		Concord		Walnut Creek	
Total Units	County	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	389,925		35,729		21,121		39,499		35,673	
Owner Occupied	289,916	74.4%	25,212	70.6%	14,261	67.5%	28,913	73.2%	27,402	76.8%
Non-Owner Occupied	100,009	25.6%	10,517	29.4%	6,860	32.5%	10,586	26.8%	8,271	23.2%
Vacant	1,964	0.5%	235	0.7%	89	0.4%	132	0.3%	164	0.5%
Listed	2,353	0.6%	202	0.6%	112	0.5%	199	0.5%	277	0.8%
Cash Buyer	82,335	21.1%	6,654	18.6%	4,772	22.6%	8,689	22.0%	8,827	24.7%
Recent Flip	191	0.0%	33	0.1%	10	0.0%	19	0.0%	15	0.0%
Recent Sale	4,893	1.3%	596	1.7%	229	1.1%	482	1.2%	490	1.4%
Bankruptcy	3,838	1.0%	677	1.9%	324	1.5%	386	1.0%	111	0.3%
Free & Clear	133,830	34.3%	10,079	28.2%	7,385	35.0%	13,127	33.2%	15,918	44.6%
High Equity	175,701	45.1%	14,547	40.7%	8,391	39.7%	17,557	44.4%	14,387	40.3%
Underwater	9,177	2.4%	1,459	4.1%	814	3.9%	814	2.1%	649	1.8%
Divorce	115	0.0%	9	0.0%	9	0.0%	12	0.0%	8	0.0%
Deceased	48,534	12.4%	3,963	11.1%	2,250	10.7%	5,756	14.6%	4,768	13.4%
Property Liens	19,217	4.9%	3,114	8.7%	1,977	9.4%	1,560	3.9%	622	1.7%
Owner Liens	21,209	5.4%	3,038	8.5%	1,517	7.2%	1,980	5.0%	1,102	3.1%
Pre-foreclosure	363	0.1%	55	0.2%	56	0.3%	20	0.1%	14	0.0%
Auction	153	0.0%	19	0.1%	9	0.0%	18	0.0%	4	0.0%
Bank Owned	45	0.0%	9	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%

Data Source: Property Radar, February 2025

- Pittsburg/Baypoint has the lowest % of owner-occupied units at 67.5%, followed by Antioch at 70.6%. Conversely, Pittsburg has the highest % of non owner-occupied units at 32.5%, and Antioch follows at 29.4%.
- Antioch has the highest vacancy rate at 0.7%, which is still low.
- Antioch has the highest % of “underwater” homes at 4.1% followed by Pittsburg/Baypoint at 3.9%
- Antioch and the Pittsburg area have almost double the number of property liens as the County, with Pittsburg/Baypoint at 9.4% and Antioch at 8.7%
- Antioch and Pittsburg/Baypoint also have the highest numbers of properties in preforeclosure, with Antioch at 0.2% and Pittsburg at 0.3%

MA-20 - Condition of Units																				
Condition of Units	County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
With one selected Condition	82,987	29.8%	67,734	50.9%	8,232	35.0%	7,770	57.4%	7,807	27.9%	8,978	50.9%	4,351	30.3%	5,553	60.6%	6,100	29.4%	5,284	46.3%
With two selected Conditions	2,229	0.8%	8,071	6.1%	358	1.5%	982	7.3%	119	0.4%	1,581	9.0%	151	1.1%	699	7.6%	54	0.3%	454	4.0%
With three selected Conditions	267	0.1%	208	0.2%	32	0.1%	43	0.3%	90	0.3%	38	0.2%	9	0.1%	15	0.2%	45	0.2%	0	0.0%
With four selected Conditions	46	0.0%	38	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	38	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No selected Conditions	192,980	69.3%	57,102	42.9%	14,890	63.3%	4,735	35.0%	19,990	71.4%	6,994	39.7%	9,836	68.6%	2,889	31.6%	14,527	70.1%	5,678	49.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,509</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>133,153</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,512</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,629</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimates

MA-20 - Age of Housing Stock by Year Built																				
Year Unit Built	County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2000 or later	50,973	18.2%	22,088	16.6%	4,764	20%	2,400	18%	1,807	6.5%	1,301	7.4%	4,133	28.8%	1,545	16.9%	1,447	6.9%	1,734	15.3%
Total before 2000	227,536	81.7%	111,065	83.4%	18,748	80%	11,130	82%	26,199	93.5%	16,328	92.6%	10,214	71.2%	7,611	83.1%	19,279	93.0%	9,682	84.8%
1980 - 1999	77,353	27.8%	40,197	30.2%	9,537	41%	4,857	36%	3,959	14.1%	4,414	25.0%	3,888	27.1%	3,208	35.0%	4,006	19.3%	3,137	27.5%
1950 - 1979	120,899	43.4%	55,802	41.9%	7,631	32%	5,089	38%	20,445	73.0%	10,723	60.8%	5,166	36.0%	3,598	39.3%	14,095	68.0%	5,920	51.9%
Before 1950	29,284	10.5%	15,066	11.3%	1,580	7%	1,184	9%	1,795	6.4%	1,191	6.8%	1,160	8.1%	805	8.8%	1,178	5.7%	625	5.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,509</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>133,153</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,512</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,629</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20,726</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimates

- Very few units County-wide were built after 2000. Renter-occupied units tend to be older than owner occupied units.
- The 30-year benchmark for a home is typically when it starts to need major upgrades and rehabilitation to maintain health and safety standards. Most homes in the County are past or approaching that benchmark.
- Antioch has higher rates of newer homes than the county-wide rate. Most owner-occupied houses (41%) were built between 1980-1999, so many homes are beyond or quickly approaching the 30-year benchmark. Renter occupied units tend to be older, meaning that they are not in control of when or if repair happen. Older homes need upgrades to appliances and weatherization and are less energy efficient. Households spend a higher proportion of their income on utilities, therefore, further increasing housing costs.
- More renters live in units built after 2000 in Antioch than in any other jurisdiction in the consortium. However, most renters are in homes built between 1950 and 1979, well beyond the 30-year benchmark.

MA-20 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard																				
Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	County				Antioch				Concord				Pittsburg				Walnut Creek			
	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	150,183	54.0%	70,868	53.2%	9,211	39.2%	6,273	46.3%	22,240	79.4%	11,914	67.7%	6,326	44.2%	4,403	48.2%	21,818	73.7%	15,273	57.3%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	19,635	13.1%	15,395	21.7%	1,330	14.4%	1,555	24.8%	3,245	14.6%	2,715	22.8%	805	12.7%	1,175	26.7%	1,434	6.6%	1,215	8.0%

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimates

- Antioch has the lowest number of housing units built before 1980 for both owners and renters.
- Antioch and Pittsburg, however, have the highest rates of renter-occupied units built prior to 1980 with children present
- Less than half of units in Antioch and Pittsburg were built before 1980.
- Concord and Walnut Creek have very similar percentages of owner-occupied units built before 1980.

MA-45 - Business Activity					
Antioch					
Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	418	2	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,636	2,589	14	13	-1
Construction	3,879	2,250	10	11	1
Education and Health Care Services	9,313	7,208	23	37	14
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,592	573	6	3	-3
Information	1,141	124	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	2,871	597	7	3	-4
Other Services	1,721	573	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,190	556	10	3	-7
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,457	4,240	14	22	8
Transportation and Warehousing	1,580	524	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,456	371	4	2	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,254</b>	<b>19,607</b>			

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimate

MA-45 - Labor Force					
	County	Antioch	Concord	Pittsburg	Walnut Creek
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	608,587	60,533	67,246	39,609	35,102
Civilian Employed Population 16 years & over	572,588	56,222	63,963	36,636	33,265
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	7.1%	4.9%	7.5%	5.2%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	12.4%	13.4%	10.8%	23.0%	11.0%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.4%	7.0%	4.2%	5.4%	4.4%

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimate

- Antioch has the highest unemployment rate for ages 25-65 at 7.0%
- Pittsburg has the highest unemployment rate for younger people 16-24 at 23%/

MA-45 - Occupations by Sector, Number of People					
	County	Antioch	Concord	Pittsburg	Walnut Creek
Management, business, and financial	102,374	7,490	10,339	3,902	8,160
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,324	133	86	101	79
Service	49,209	7,101	6,831	4,917	1,283
Sales and office	70,498	7,497	8,070	4,542	4,021
Construction, extraction, maintenance & repair	32,143	3,814	3,960	3,329	425
Production, transportation and material moving	34,540	4,438	3,895	3,529	908

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimate

- The most popular occupational sectors countywide are management, business, and financial, sales and office, and service.
- Very few workers in any jurisdiction work in farming, fisheries, and forestry occupations
- Workers in Walnut Creek work in construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair at a rate of about 10% of the other jurisdictions.

- Workers are fairly evenly distributed across sectors in Antioch, apart from farming, fisheries, and forestry occupations.
- Antioch has the most workers in the production, transportation, and material moving sector out of the consortium jurisdictions.
- Antioch has the most workers in the service sector out of the consortium jurisdictions.

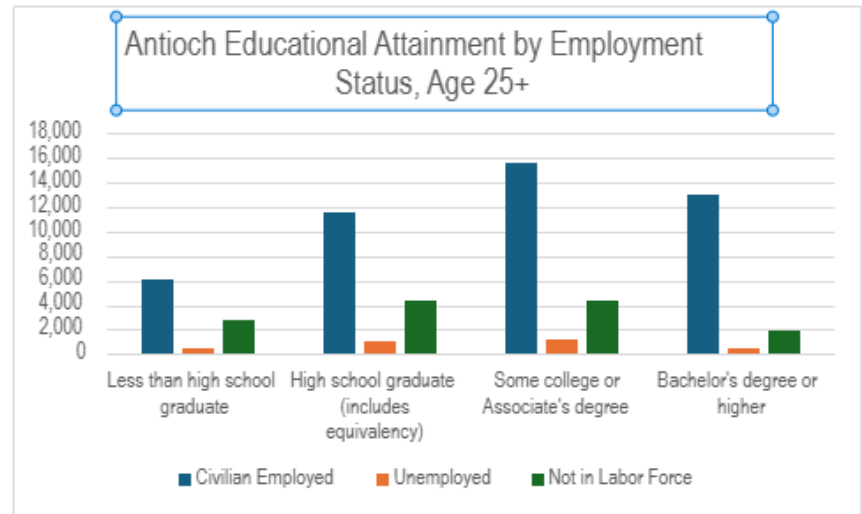
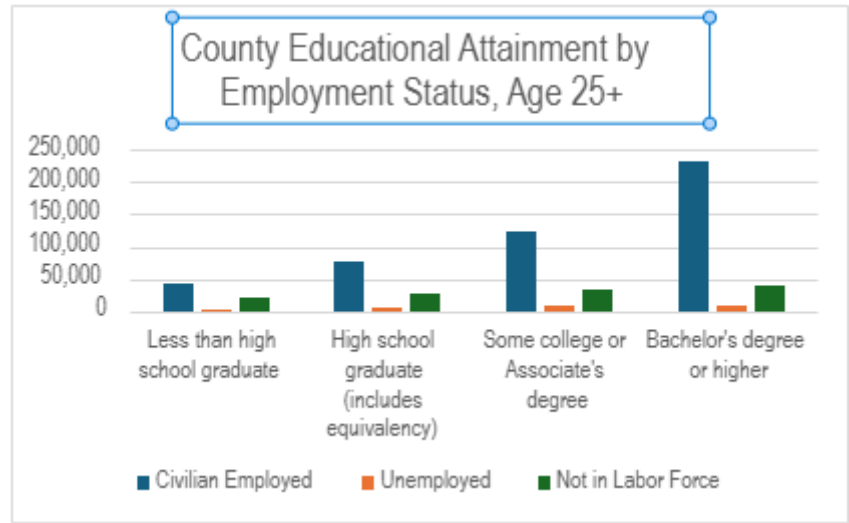
MA-45 - Travel Time										
Commute Time in Minutes	County		Antioch		Concord		Pittsburg		Walnut Creek	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 30 Minutes	208,081	46.4%	18,488	38.1%	27,110	51.7%	13,578	41.9%	12,421	53.6%
30-59 Minutes	140,980	31.5%	14,113	29.1%	16,607	31.7%	11,130	34.3%	6,480	28.0%
60 or More Minutes	99,174	22.1%	15,880	32.8%	8,739	16.7%	7,709	23.8%	4,266	18.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448,235</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48,481</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52,456</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32,417</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,167</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimate

- Antioch residents average the longest commutes with 32.8% commuting for 1 hour or more
- This is in contrast to Walnut Creek and Concord, where over half of workers have commute times of less than 30 minutes.

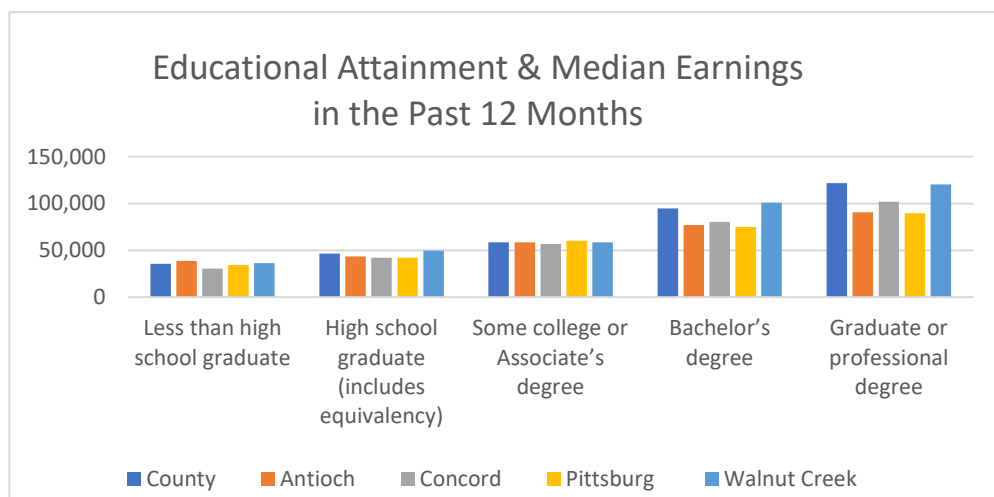
MA-45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status (age 25+)			
County			
Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Un-employed	
Less than high school graduate	42,471	3,077	20,345
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	75,711	5,597	25,820
Some college or Associate's degree	121,893	8,286	33,337
Bachelor's degree or higher	233,277	8,846	38,214
Antioch			
Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Un-employed	
Less than high school graduate	6,087	522	2,822
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,628	1,022	4,308
Some college or Associate's degree	15,567	1,272	4,405
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,037	472	1,971
Concord			
Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Un-employed	
Less than high school graduate	6,084	196	2,407
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,065	429	3,350
Some college or Associate's degree	16,355	787	3,699
Bachelor's degree or higher	22,567	857	3,199
Pittsburg			
Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Un-employed	
Less than high school graduate	4,734	376	2,808
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,455	711	2,087
Some college or Associate's degree	9,725	550	2,683
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,067	239	1,217
Walnut Creek			
Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Un-employed	
Less than high school graduate	565	78	286
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,657	105	722
Some college or Associate's degree	4,345	285	1,311
Bachelor's degree or higher	20,911	802	3,006

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimate

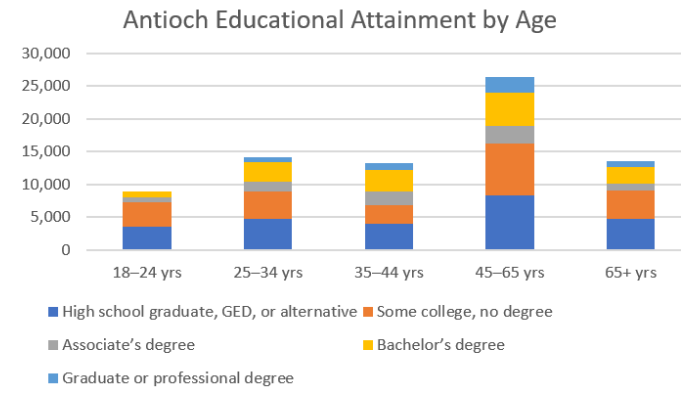
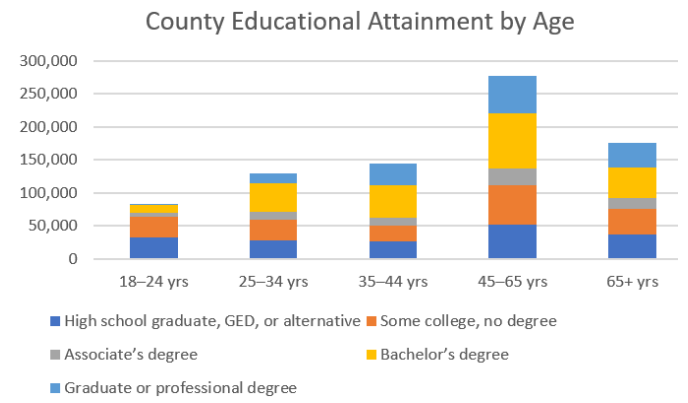


MA-45 - Educational Attainment, Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months					
Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the past 12 months				
	County	Antioch	Concord	Pittsburg	Walnut Creek
Less than high school graduate	35,536	38,781	30,528	34,217	36,250
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	46,641	43,348	41,982	42,071	49,539
Some college or Associate's degree	58,503	58,474	56,675	60,063	58,571
Bachelor's degree	94,868	76,860	80,522	74,890	100,883
Graduate or professional degree	121,579	90,508	101,843	89,647	120,490

Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimate



MA-45 - Educational Attainment by Age					
County					
Educational Attainment	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,296	4,834	9,540	18,819	10,775
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8,344	7,664	8,626	16,400	7,573
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	32,700	28,836	26,568	51,879	36,407
Some college, no degree	31,016	31,006	23,703	60,382	38,684
Associate's degree	5,644	11,327	12,631	24,588	16,610
Bachelor's degree	12,470	43,093	48,111	84,179	46,568
Graduate or professional degree	908	15,992	33,663	55,411	37,199
Antioch					
Educational Attainment	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	70	509	1,614	2,501	1,215
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	968	1,432	1,354	2,021	1,037
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,619	4,779	3,953	8,265	4,795
Some college, no degree	3,595	4,215	2,925	7,929	4,237
Associate's degree	827	1,374	2,036	2,771	1,115
Bachelor's degree	843	3,090	3,219	5,088	2,450
Graduate or professional degree	-	705	1,080	2,298	964
Concord					
Educational Attainment	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	115	866	1,651	2,172	1,092
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	876	1,187	1,127	1,684	863
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,272	3,921	3,124	5,799	4,544
Some college, no degree	2,755	4,076	3,315	6,989	4,679
Associate's degree	620	1,508	1,526	3,459	1,901
Bachelor's degree	862	5,748	5,243	7,748	4,535
Graduate or professional degree	49	1,742	2,643	3,499	2,436
Pittsburg					
Educational Attainment	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	286	784	1,078	2,180	1,625
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	547	617	1,139	2,120	584
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,249	3,478	2,352	4,423	2,795
Some college, no degree	2,602	3,084	1,798	4,571	1,869
Associate's degree	373	1,447	739	1,319	892
Bachelor's degree	942	2,167	1,741	2,834	1,771
Graduate or professional degree	9	628	926	1,256	629
Walnut Creek					
Educational Attainment	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	80	85	125	303	181
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	354	90	151	175	438
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,204	652	730	1,114	2,309
Some college, no degree	1,101	930	676	2,321	2,778
Associate's degree	183	611	357	1,046	1,569
Bachelor's degree	1,241	4,777	3,926	5,890	6,515
Graduate or professional degree	81	2,713	2,631	4,835	6,438
Data Source: ACS 2019-2023 5-year estimate					







# Contra Costa Consortium – Needs Assessment Affordable Housing & Homelessness Outreach/Engagement

DRAFT 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan Analysis &  
Recommended Priorities/Strategies for Discussion



# Consolidated Plan Outreach & Engagement Methods





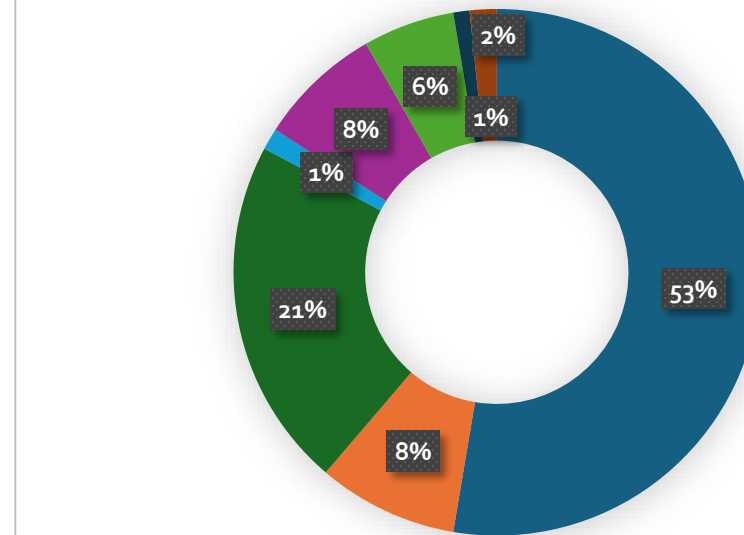
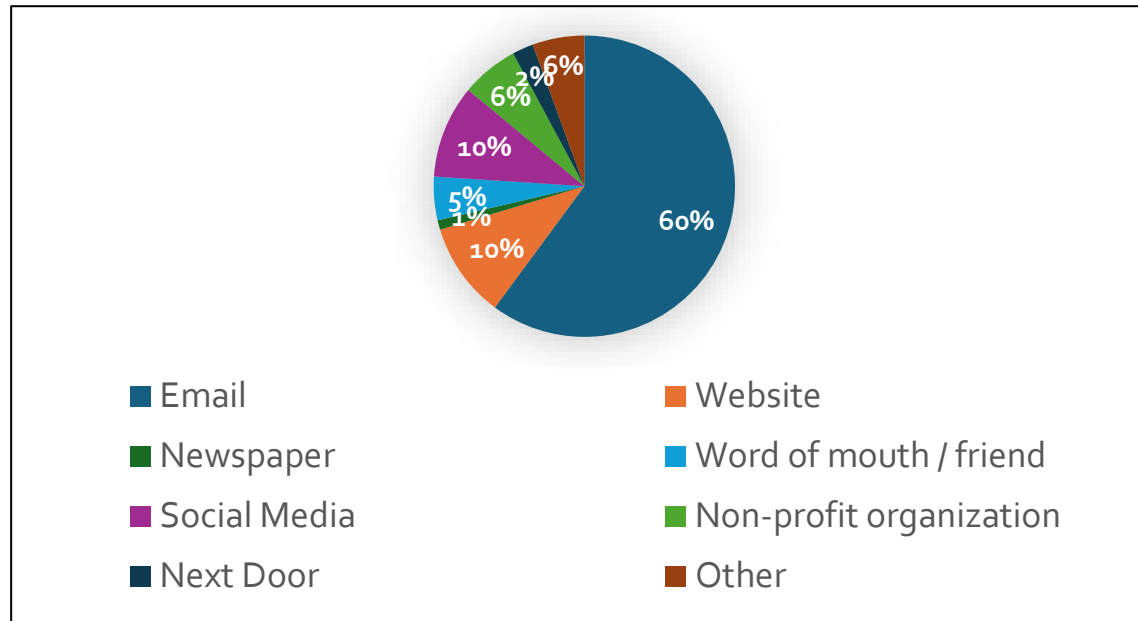
# Needs Assessment for Affordable Housing & Homelessness in Contra Costa County Survey Results

## How did you hear about this survey?

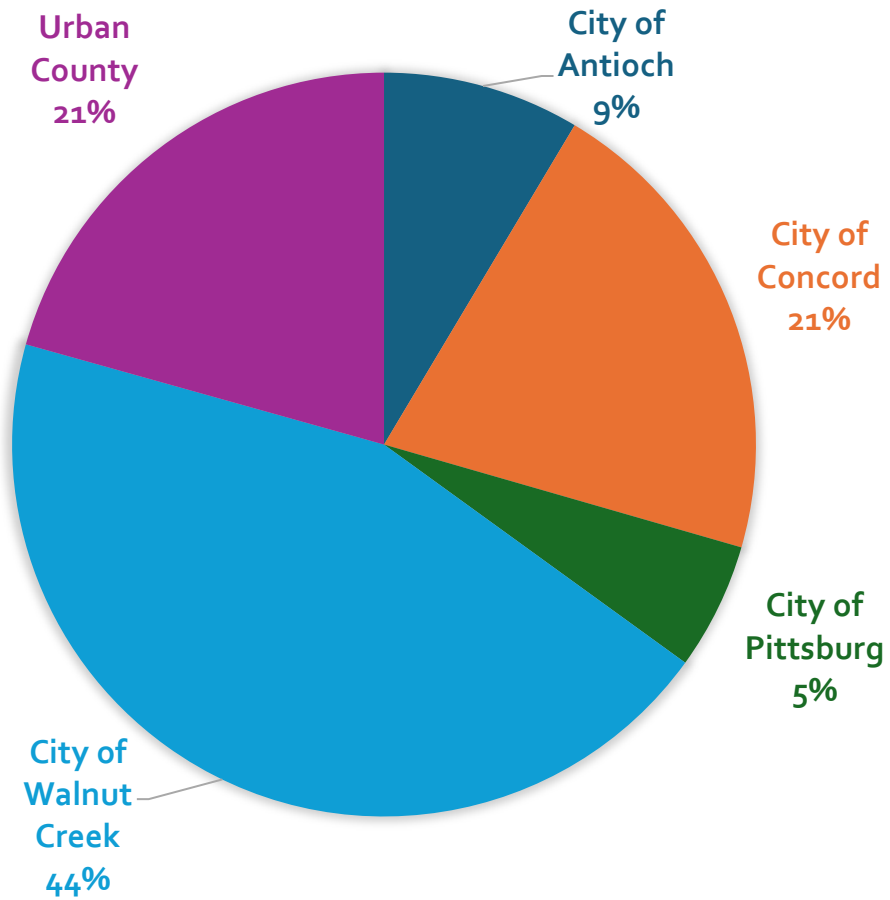
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## How are you connected to Contra Costa County?

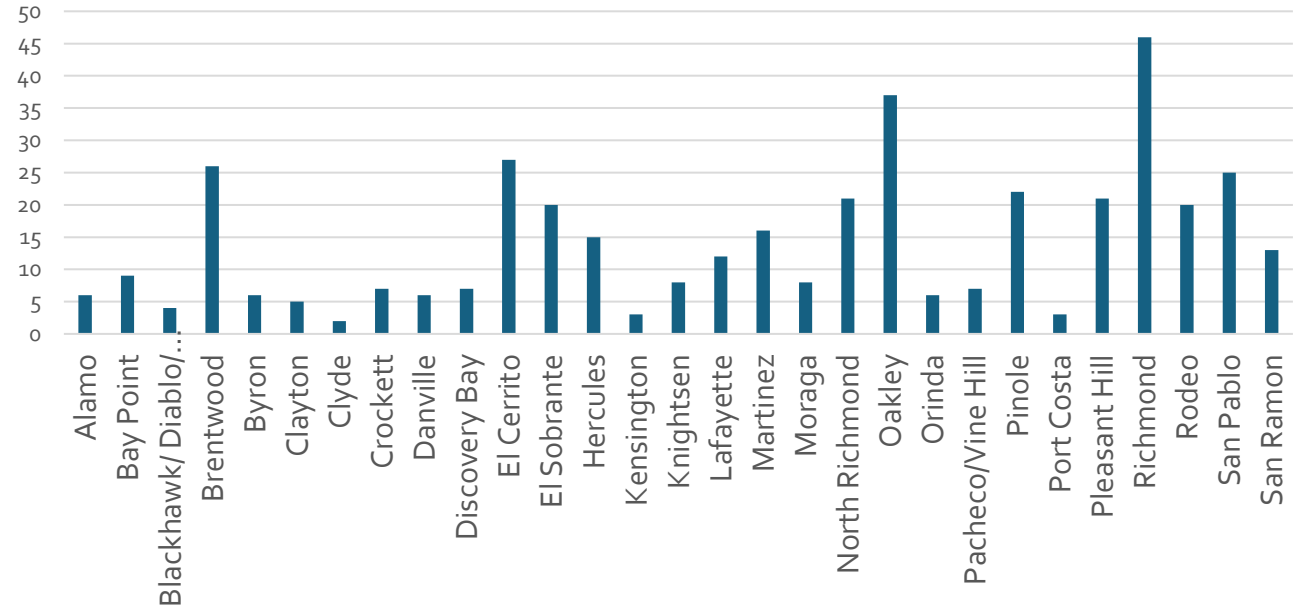
(Check all that apply.)



- I'm a resident of Contra Costa County
- I work for a non-profit agency, including affordable housing developers serving Contra Costa County
- I work in Contra Costa County
- I am an elected government official in Contra Costa County
- I work for a local government in Contra Costa County
- I am a current consumer or client of affordable housing or social services in Contra Costa County
- I am a former consumer or client of affordable housing or social services in Contra Costa County
- Other



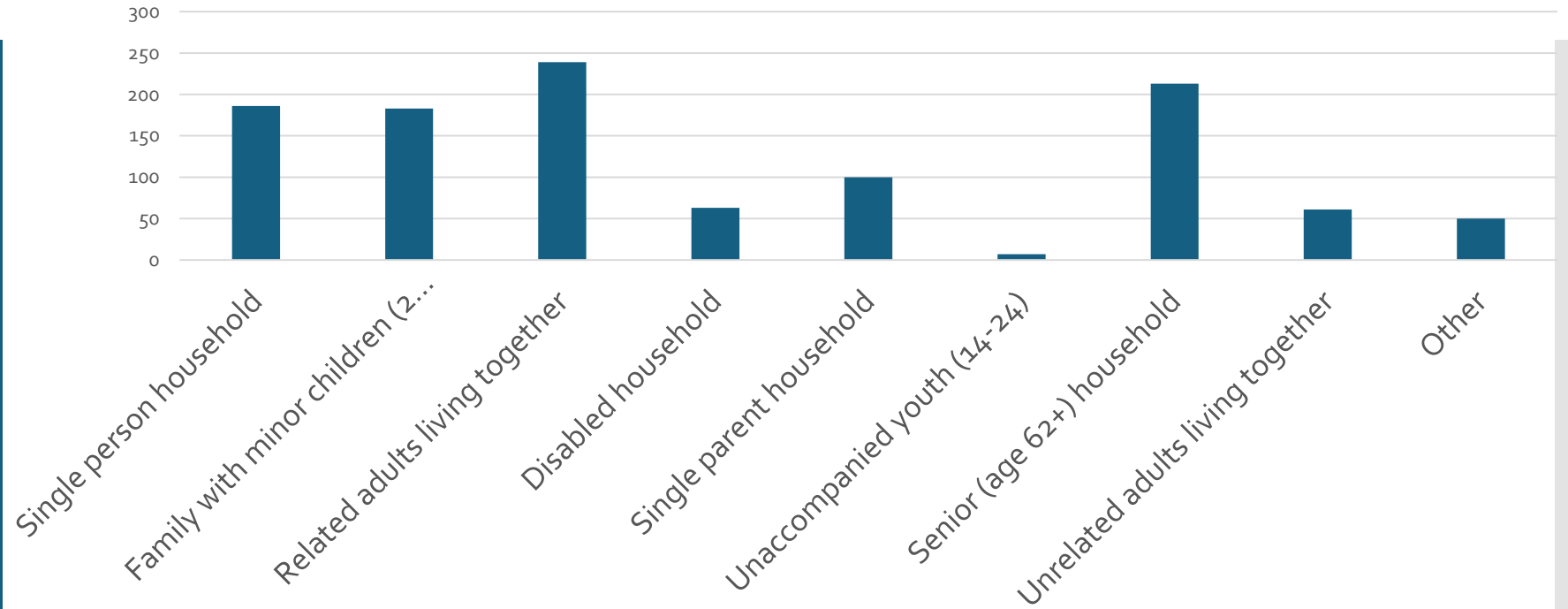
Urban County Communities



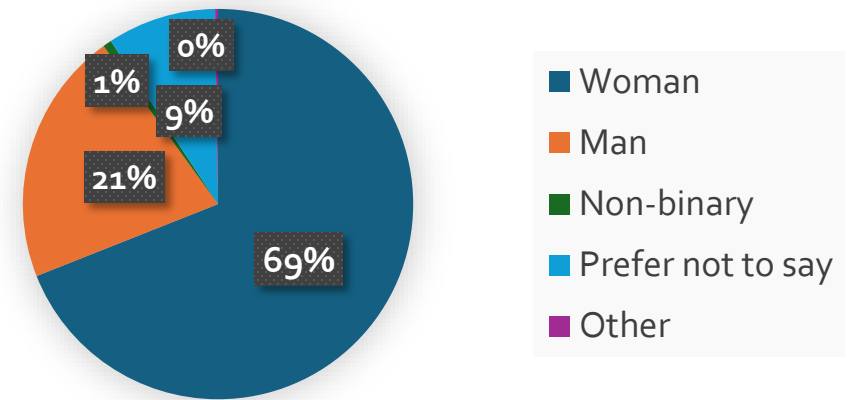
# Survey Respondents – Consortium Cities and/or Urban County Communities

# Survey Respondents Demographics

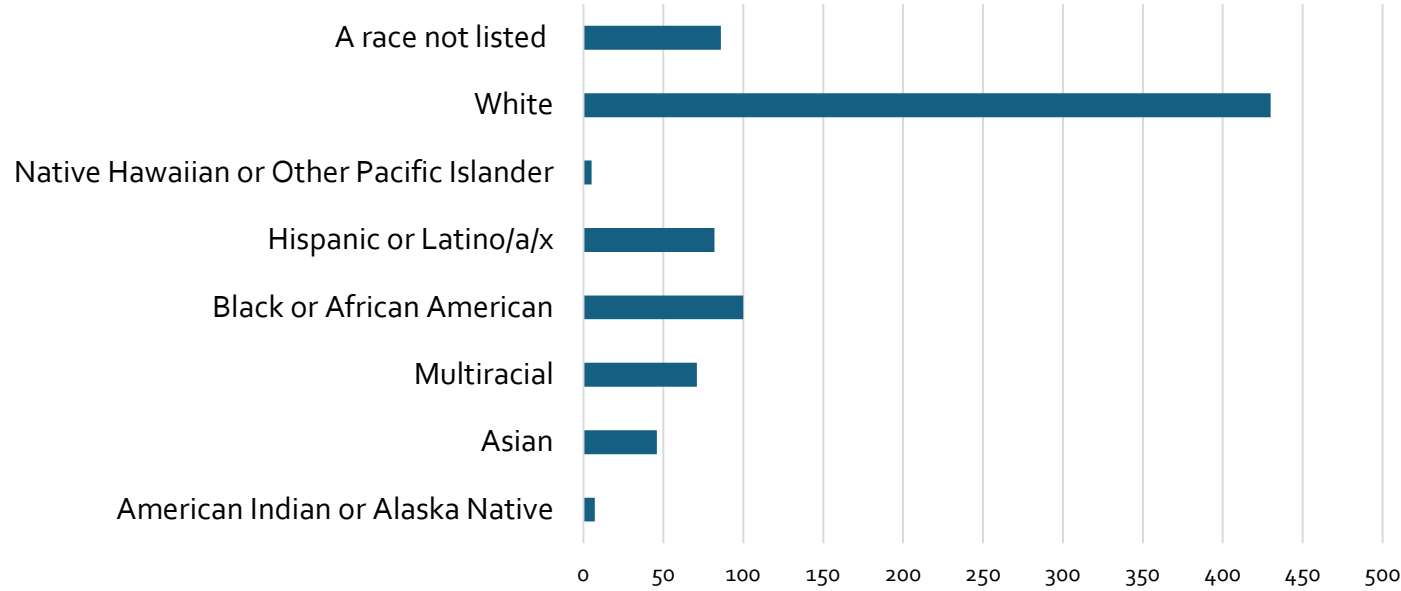
Type of household your currently live in. Check all that apply.



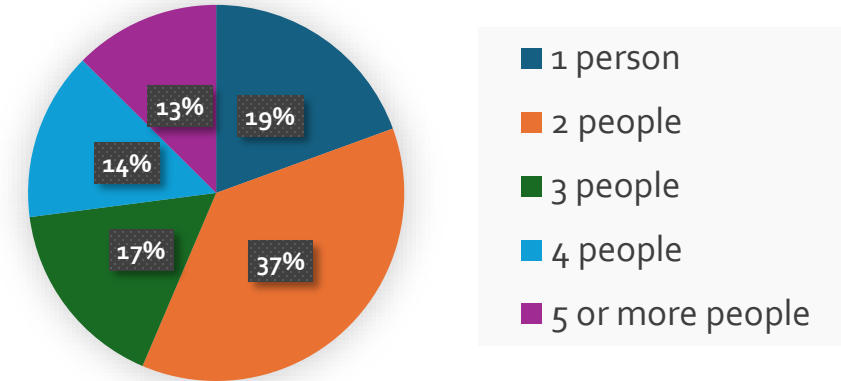
What gender do you identify with?



## What race do you identify with?



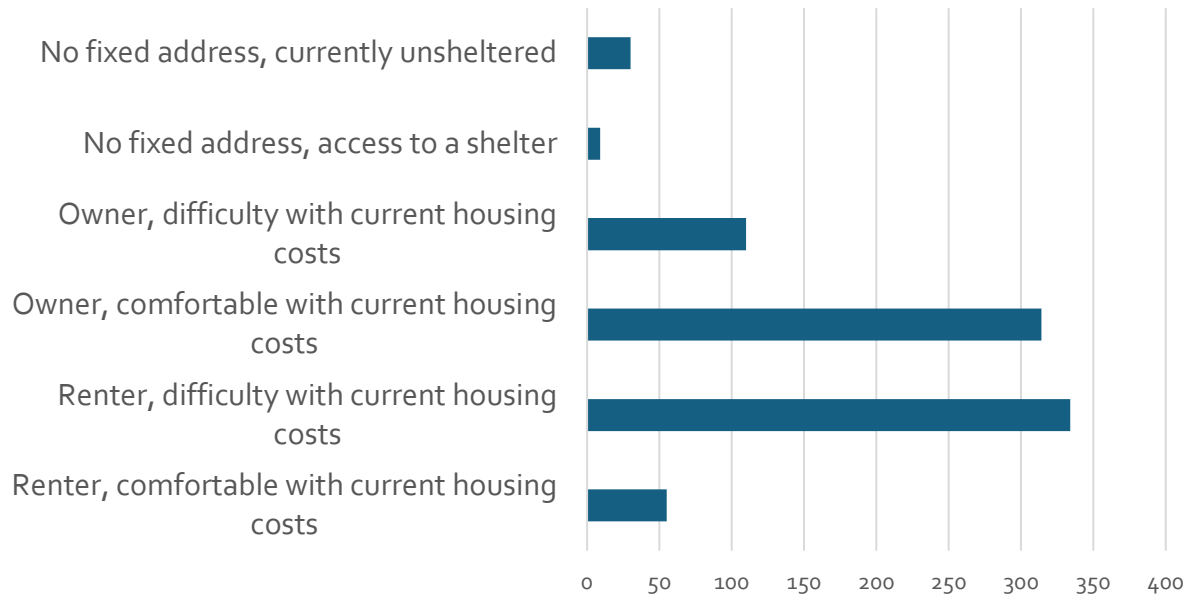
## How many people live in your household?



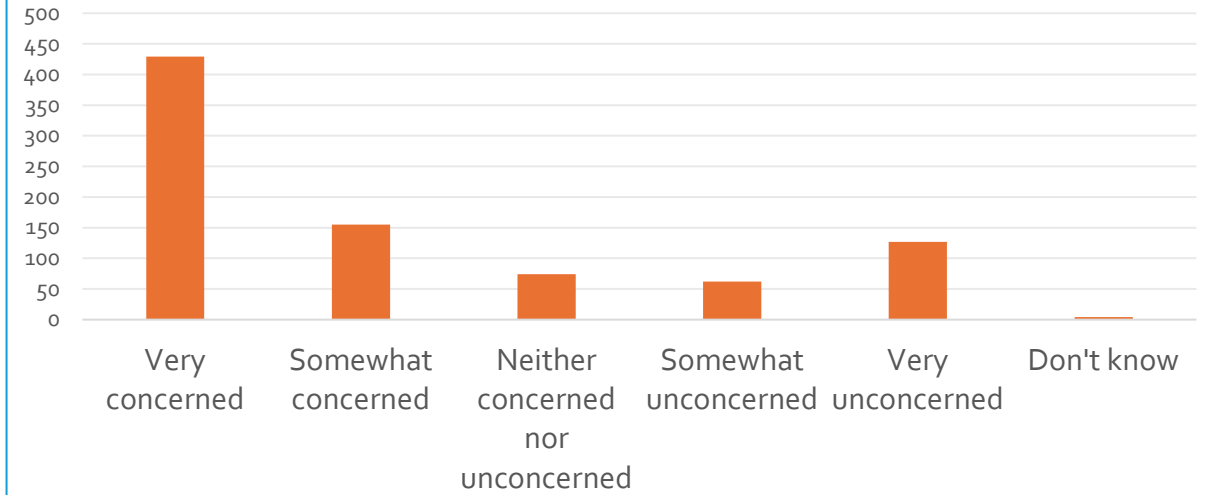
# Survey Respondents Demographics (2)



### What best described your current housing situation?



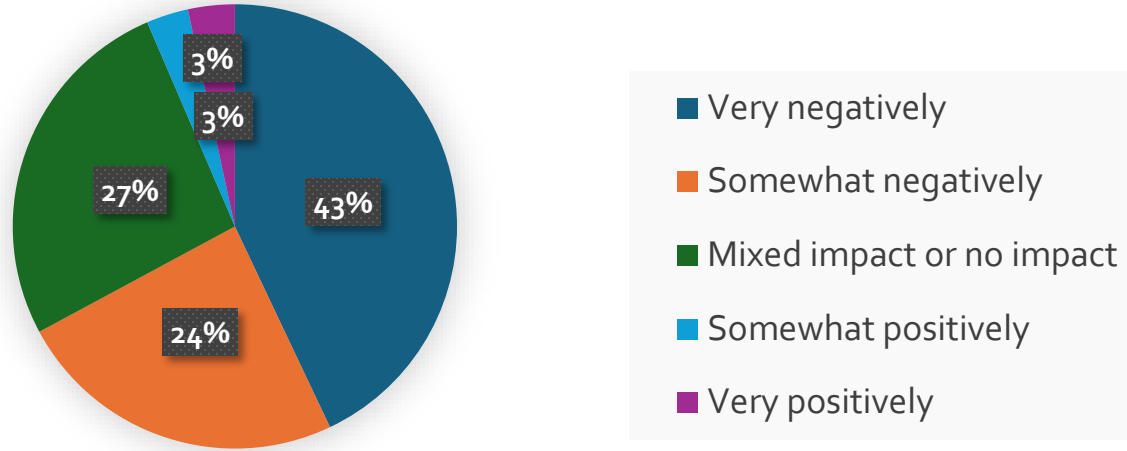
### How concerned are you about finding or maintaining affordable housing for you and your household?



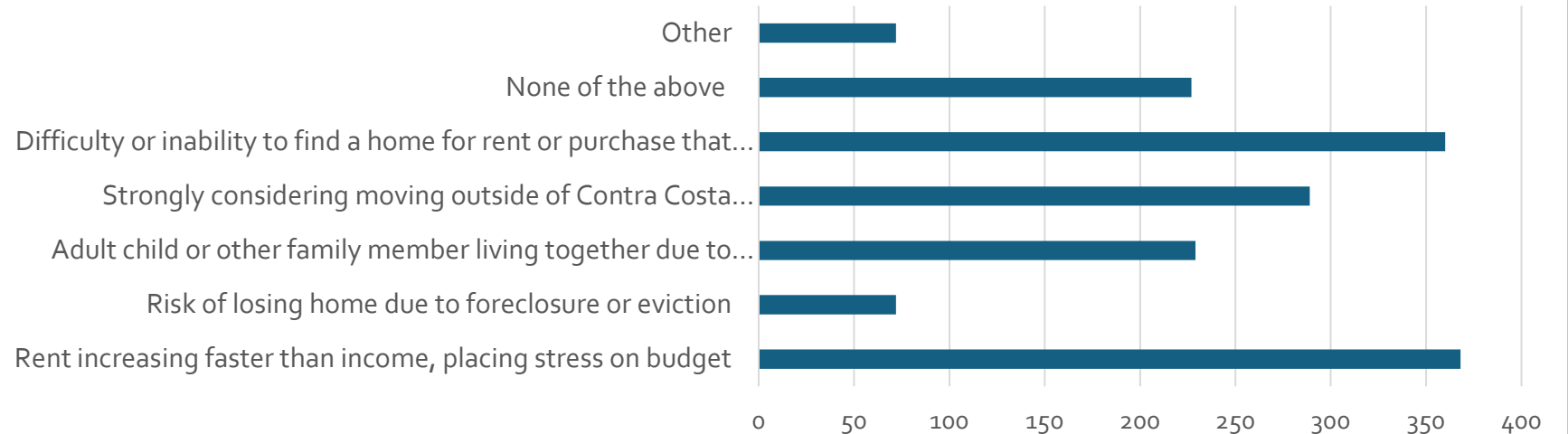
# Housing Needs & Impact on You & Your Household

# Housing Needs & Impact on You & Your Household (2)

How has the increasing cost of living (renting or homes sales prices) impacted you and your household?



Have you or another member of your household experienced any of the following housing cost related impacts in the last 3 years? Check all that apply.

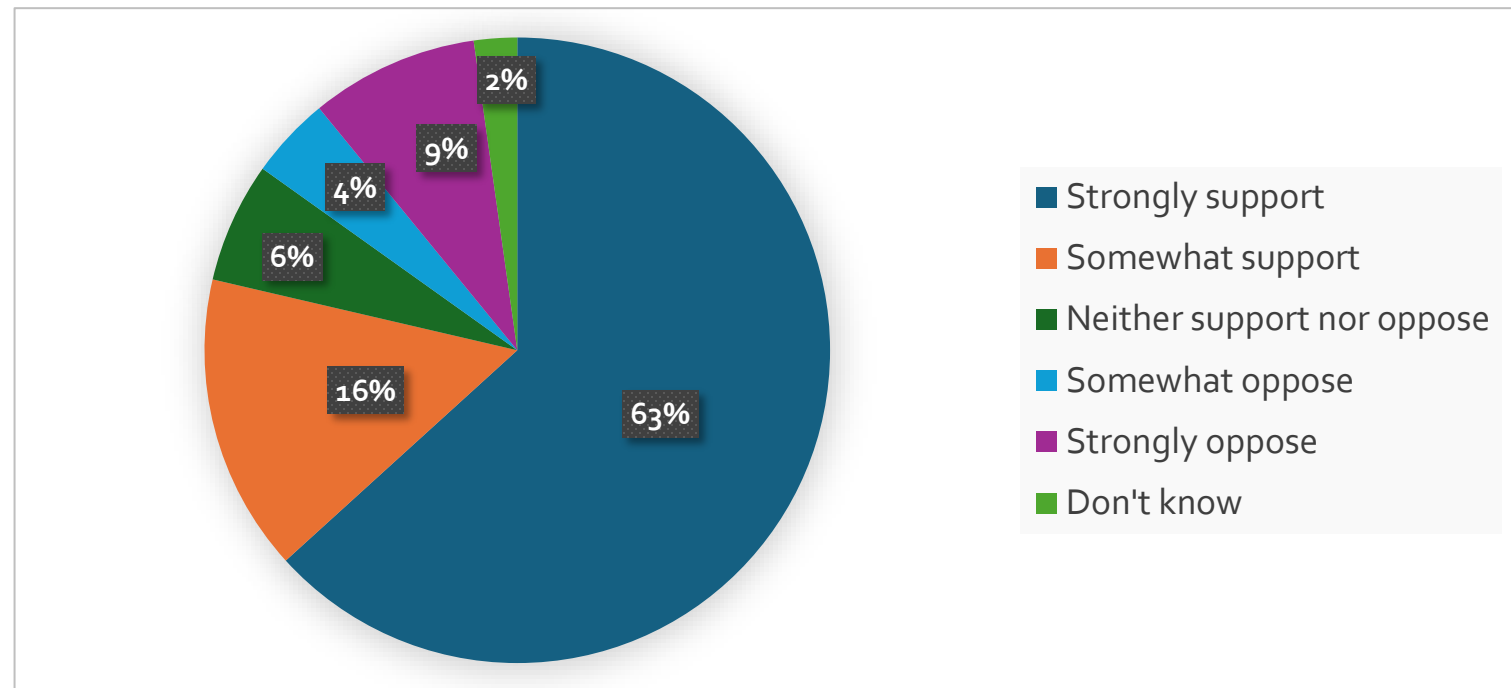




# Affordable Housing Development in Contra Costa Responses

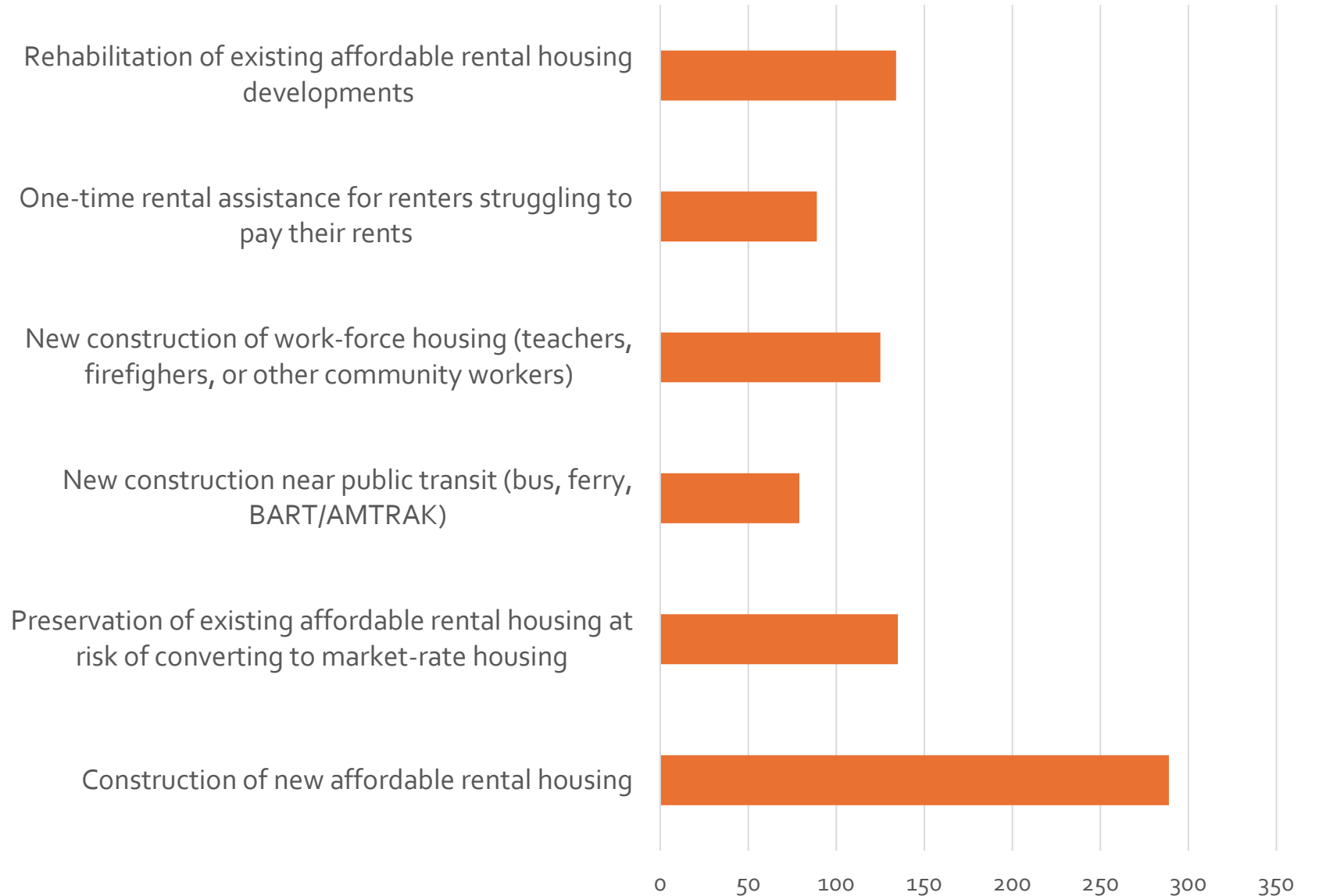
# Restricted Permanent Affordable Rental Housing

This is rental housing that is kept at a level that is affordable to the residents of the property. Affordable housing developments can have different levels of affordability, such as developments that are exclusively for low-income tenants, or a mix of extremely low income, low income, and market rate units. Please answer with your level of support for constructing new affordable rental housing in your community.

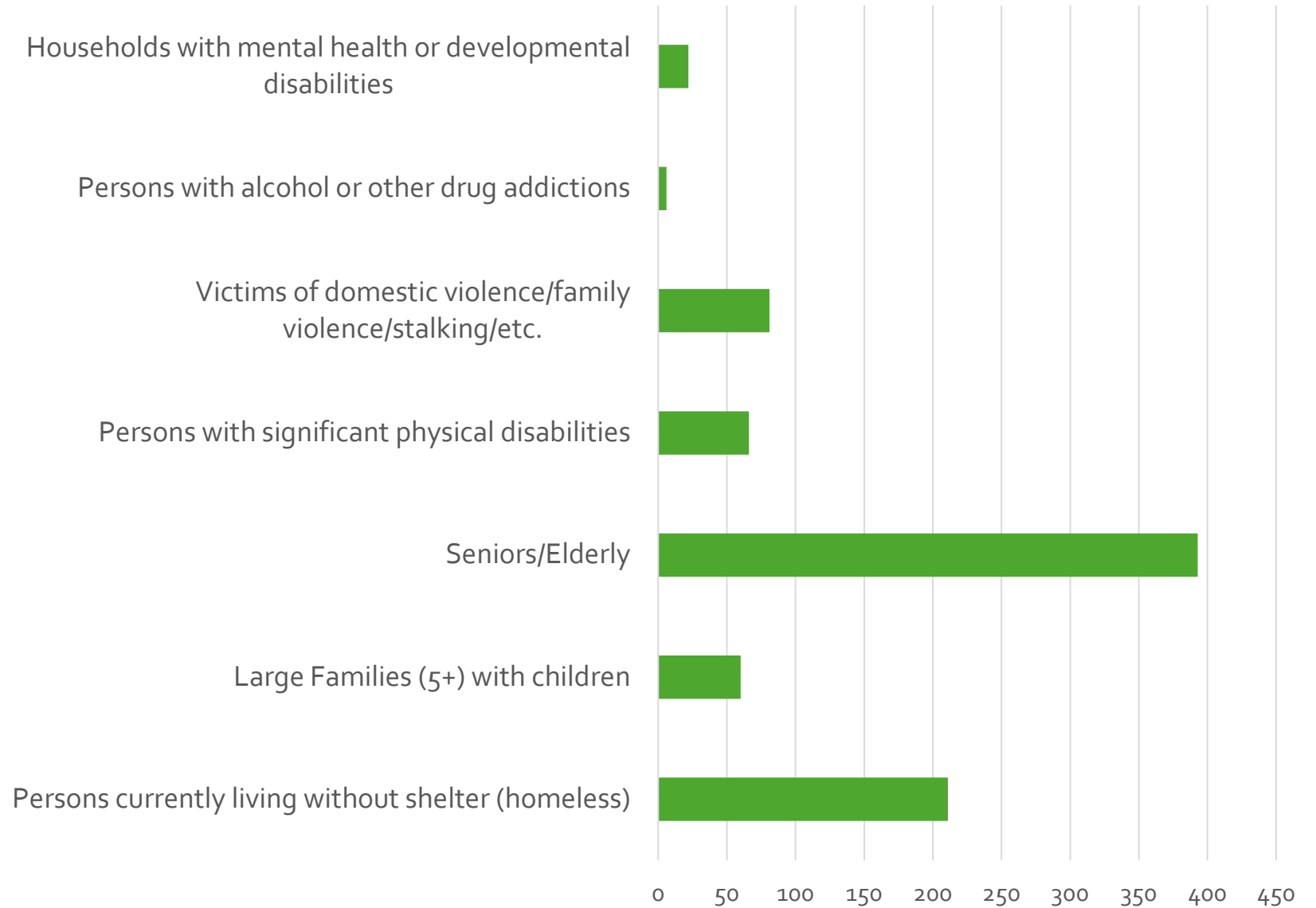


There are many types of affordable rental housing developments that may be produced or preserved.

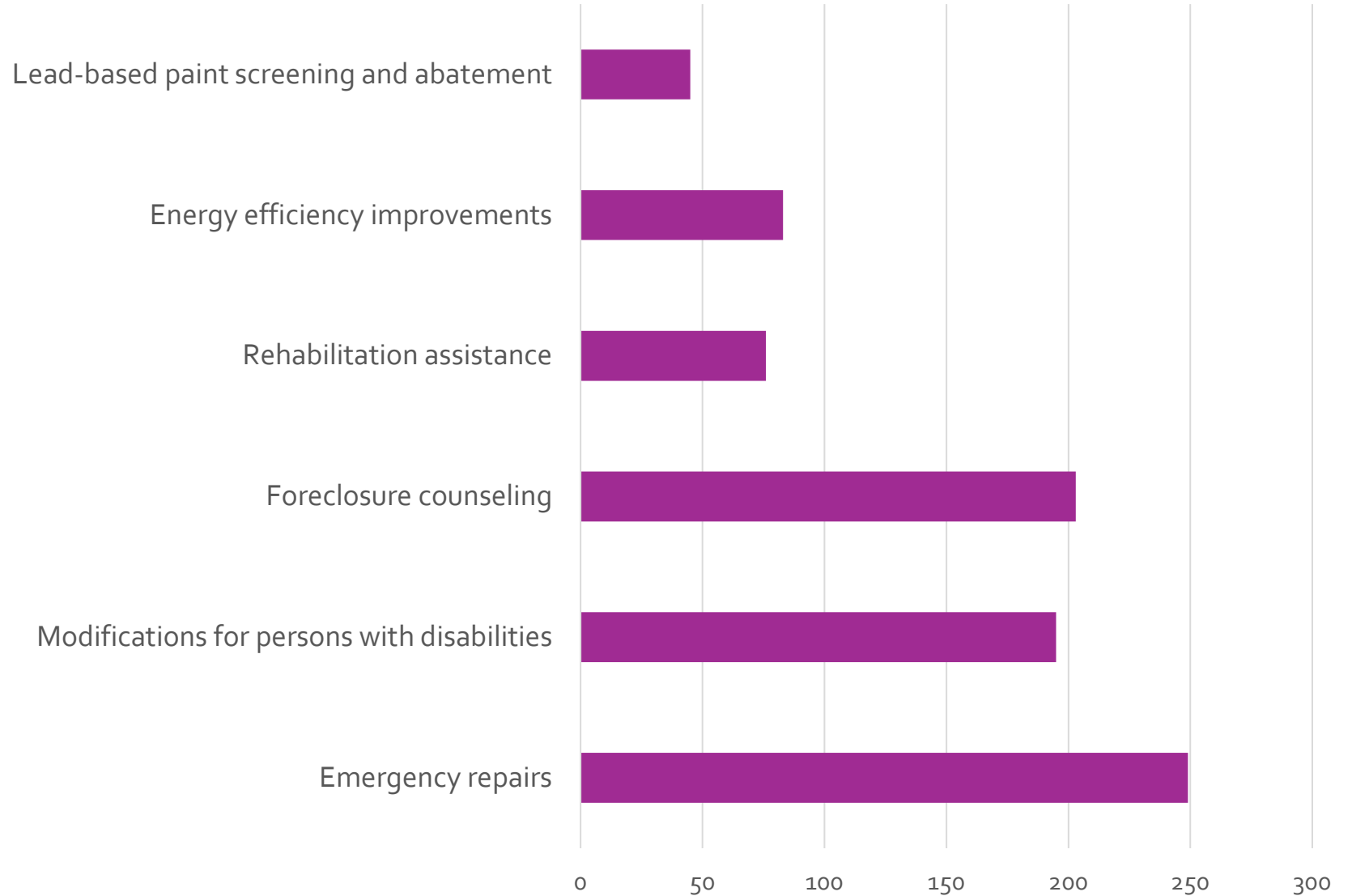
Please rank the types of housing or support you feel is most needed in your community.



When planning to produce additional affordable housing for persons with special needs, how would you sort the following high-needs groups of people, with the first being the most important group.



Please rank the types of support you feel are most critical for lower income homeowners with the first option being the most important activity.



Next, we will ask about services and financial assistance that help people stay in and keep their homes. Please let us know what services you feel are most important in your community by ranking the following options.







# Homelessness in Contra Costa County

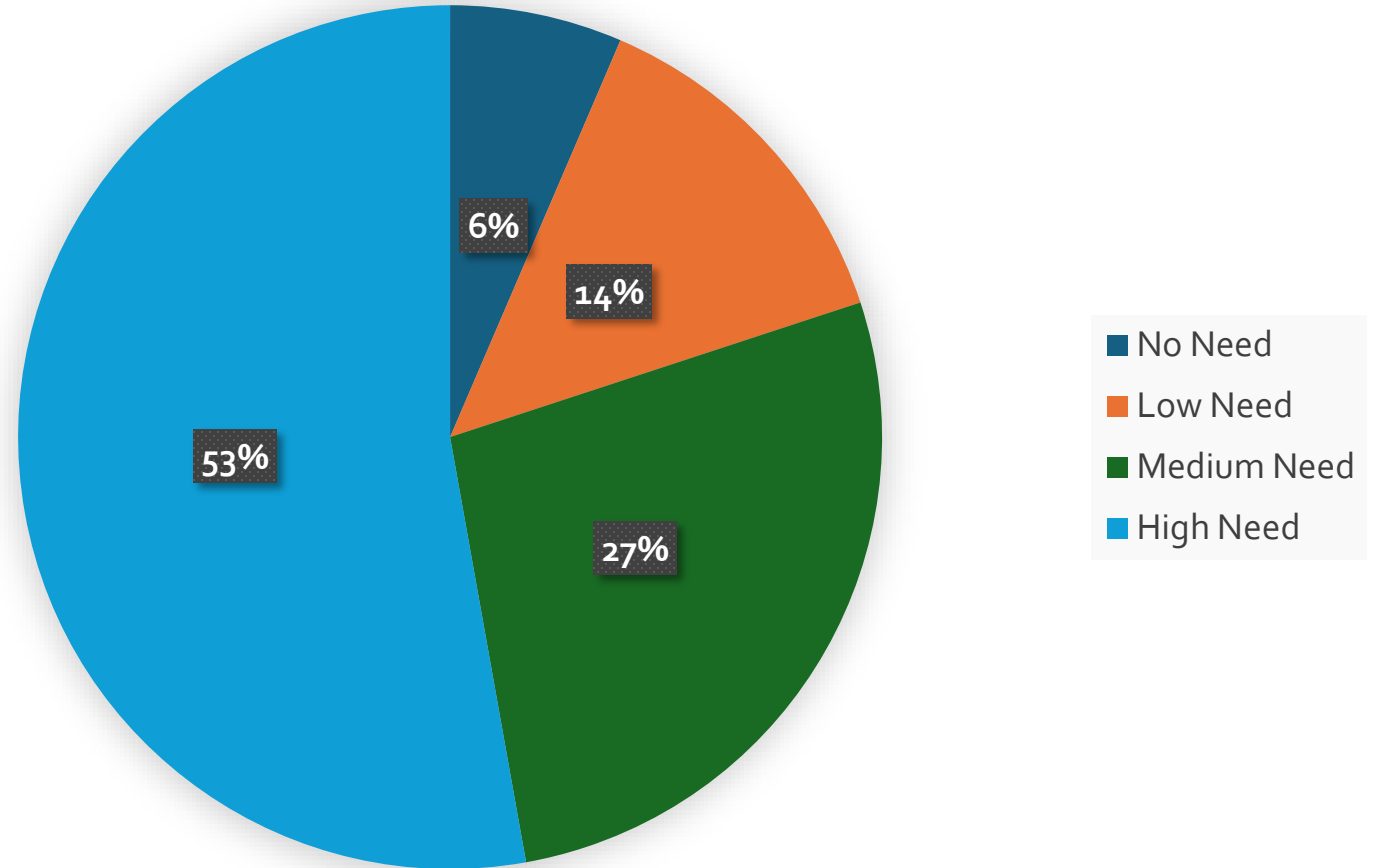
What people who are currently experiencing homelessness or those who are at risk of homelessness in your community may need.

There are two main types of housing shelter options for homeless individuals.

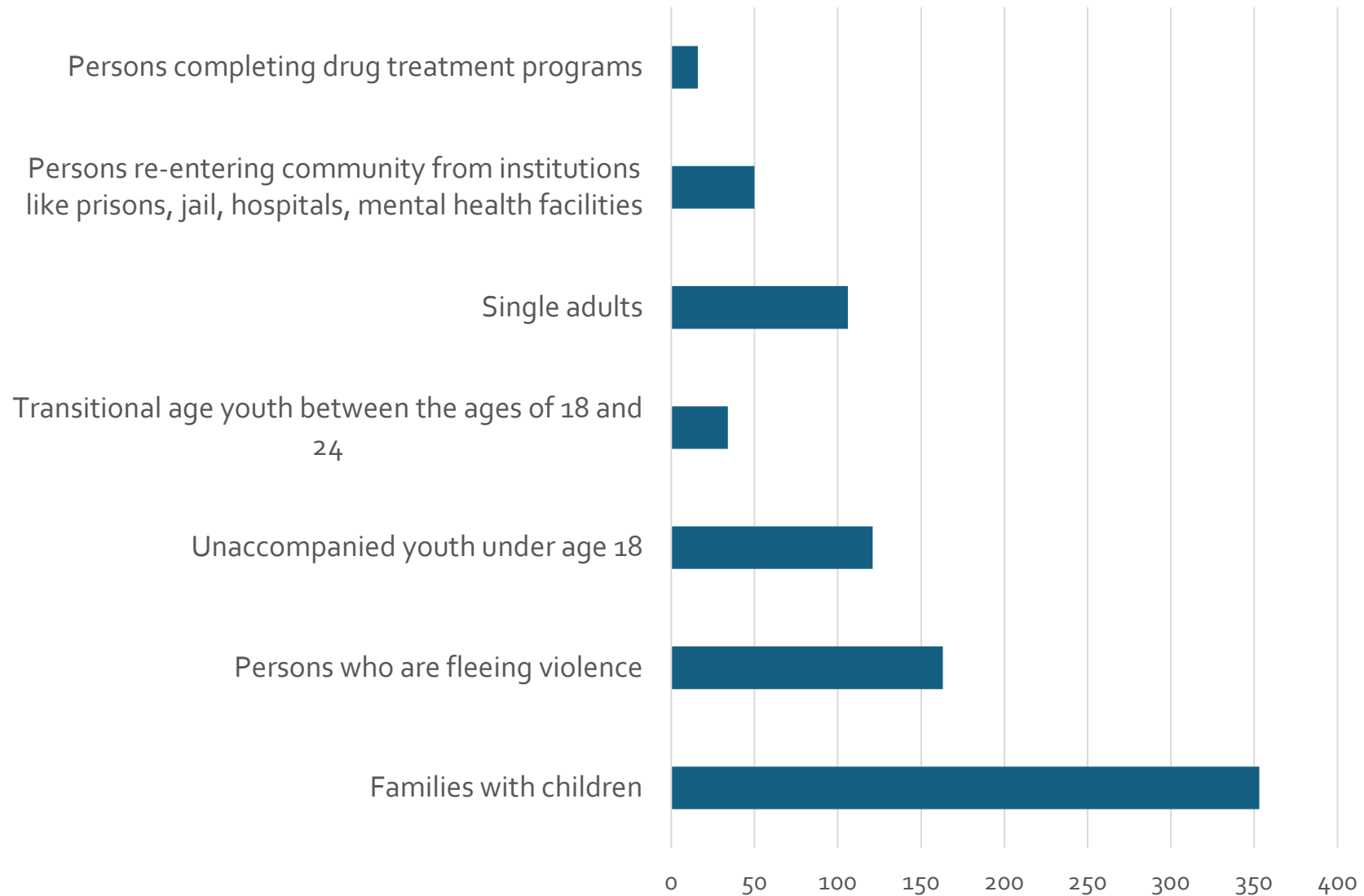
Emergency Housing is a short-term shelter and services for persons who lack permanent housing options.

Transitional Housing is short-term housing with a pre-determined end date and includes services to help residents address barriers to permanent housing and prepare for future housing success.

Do you think your community needs new or additional emergency housing or transitional housing for persons experiencing homelessness?

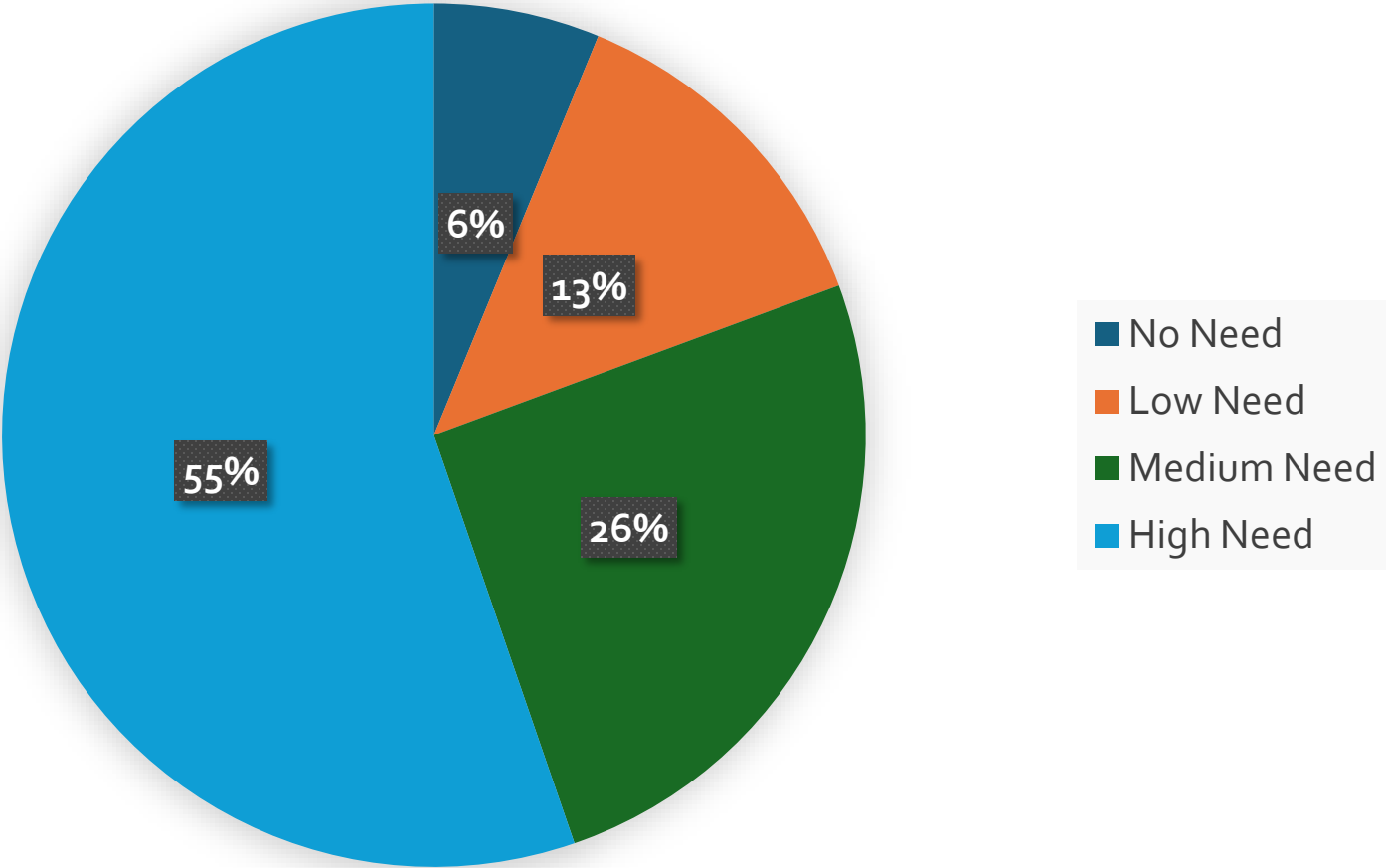


Please rank the options or click the arrows next to the categories below to rank who in your community might most benefit from Emergency Housing or Transitional Housing with the top options being the most needed in your community.

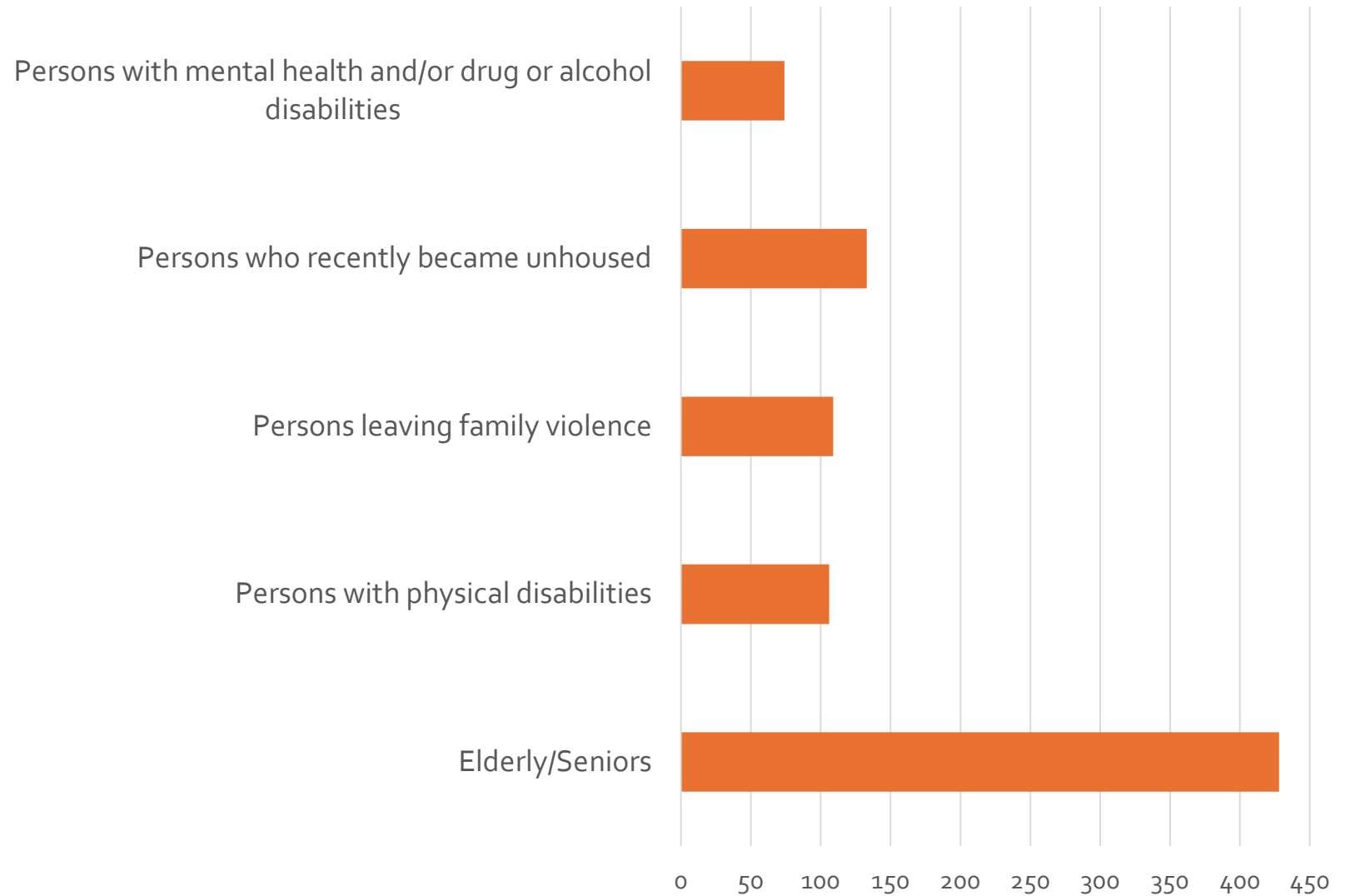


Permanent Supportive Housing is affordable housing that is linked with housing assistance (long-term lease and rental assistance) and voluntary support services, like transportation or case management assistance, designed to help the resident stay housed and meet other needs.

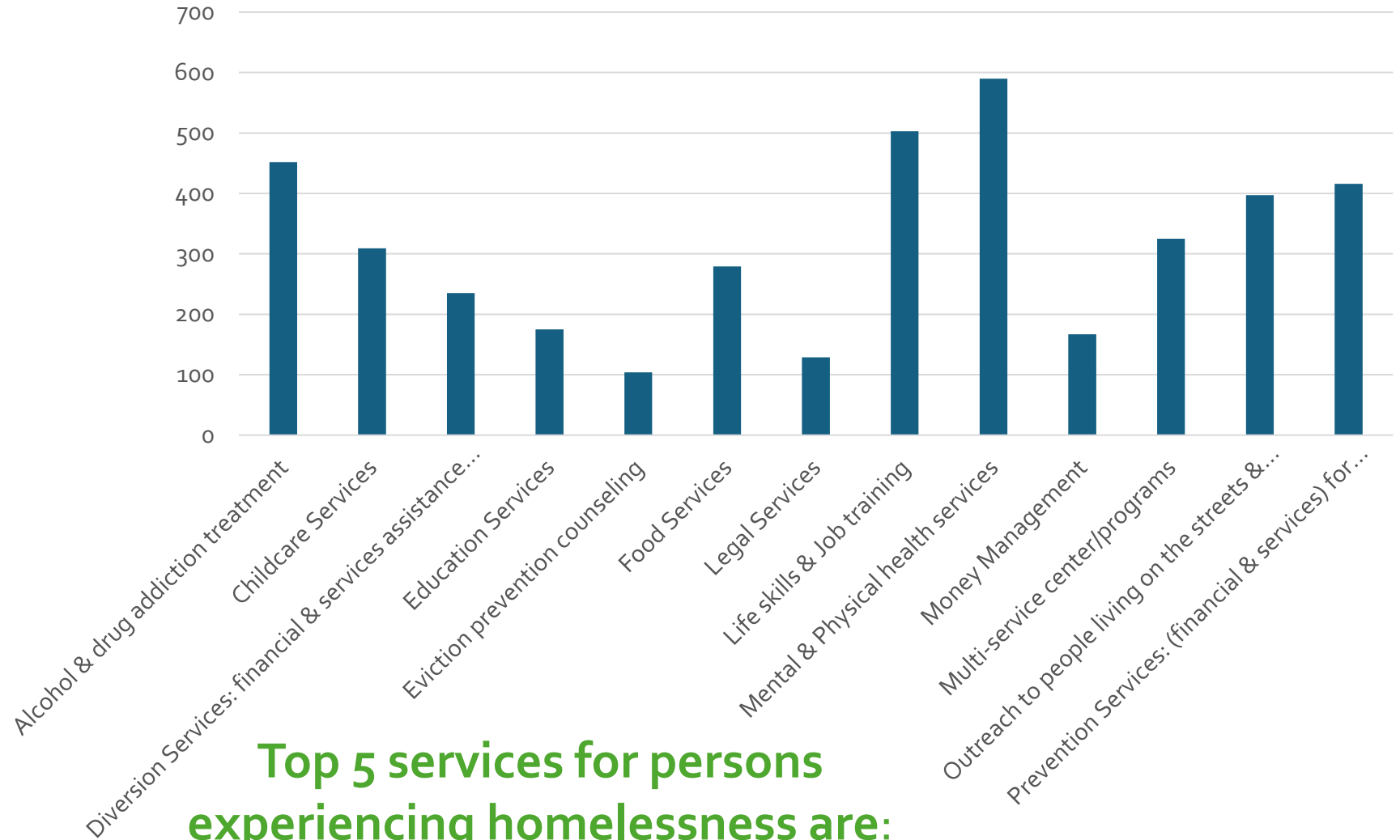
Do you think your community needs more permanent supportive housing with services?



Please rank the groups people in your community who can most benefit from permanent supportive housing with supportive services.



In addition to providing shelters or transitional housing, services are also important helping people experiencing homelessness. Below are some of the services offered to people experiencing homelessness. Please choose the top 5 services you think are most important.



### Top 5 services for persons experiencing homelessness are:

1. Mental & Physical health services
2. Life skills & job training
3. Alcohol & drug addictions treatment
4. Prevention Services: People AT RISK of homelessness
5. Outreach to people living on the streets

What do you see as barriers for people experiencing homelessness who are trying to access housing and services?  
Please choose the top 3 you see as barriers.



### Top 3 Barriers for People Experiencing Homelessness:

1. Lack of affordable housing in my community
2. Agencies lack sufficient capacity/resources
3. People don't know who to call

# FAIR HOUSING ACT



DISABILITY



RACE



SEX



COLOR



NATIONAL  
ORIGIN



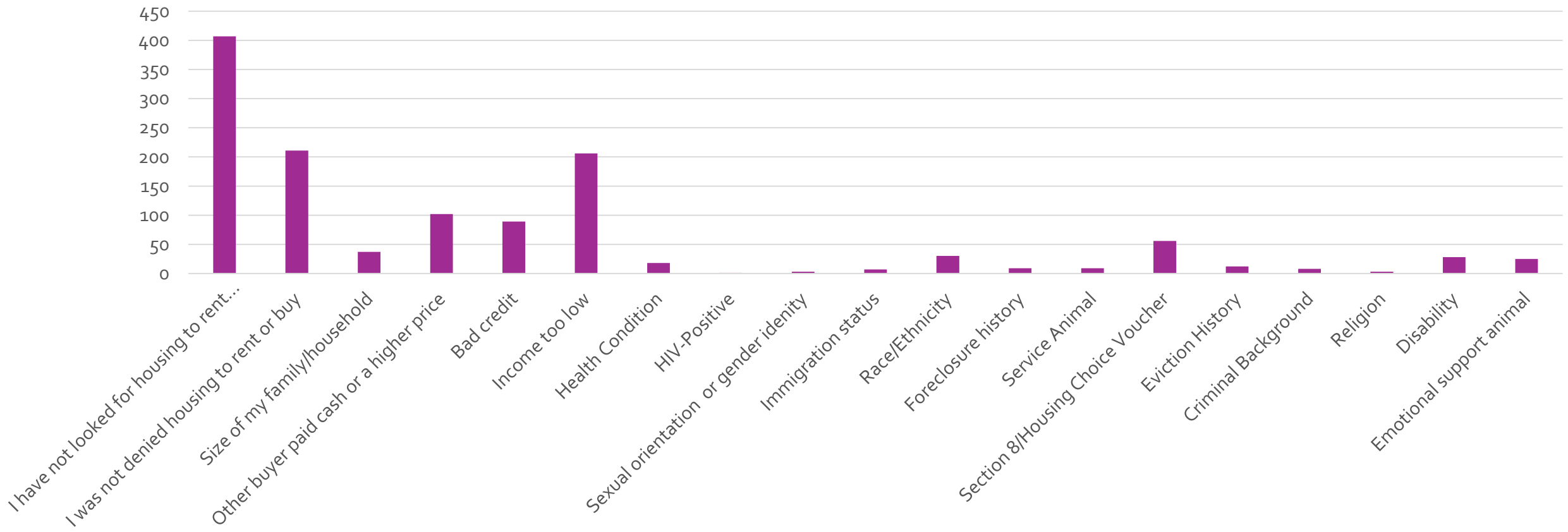
RELIGION



FAMILY  
STATUS

## Fair Housing Discrimination in Contra Costa County

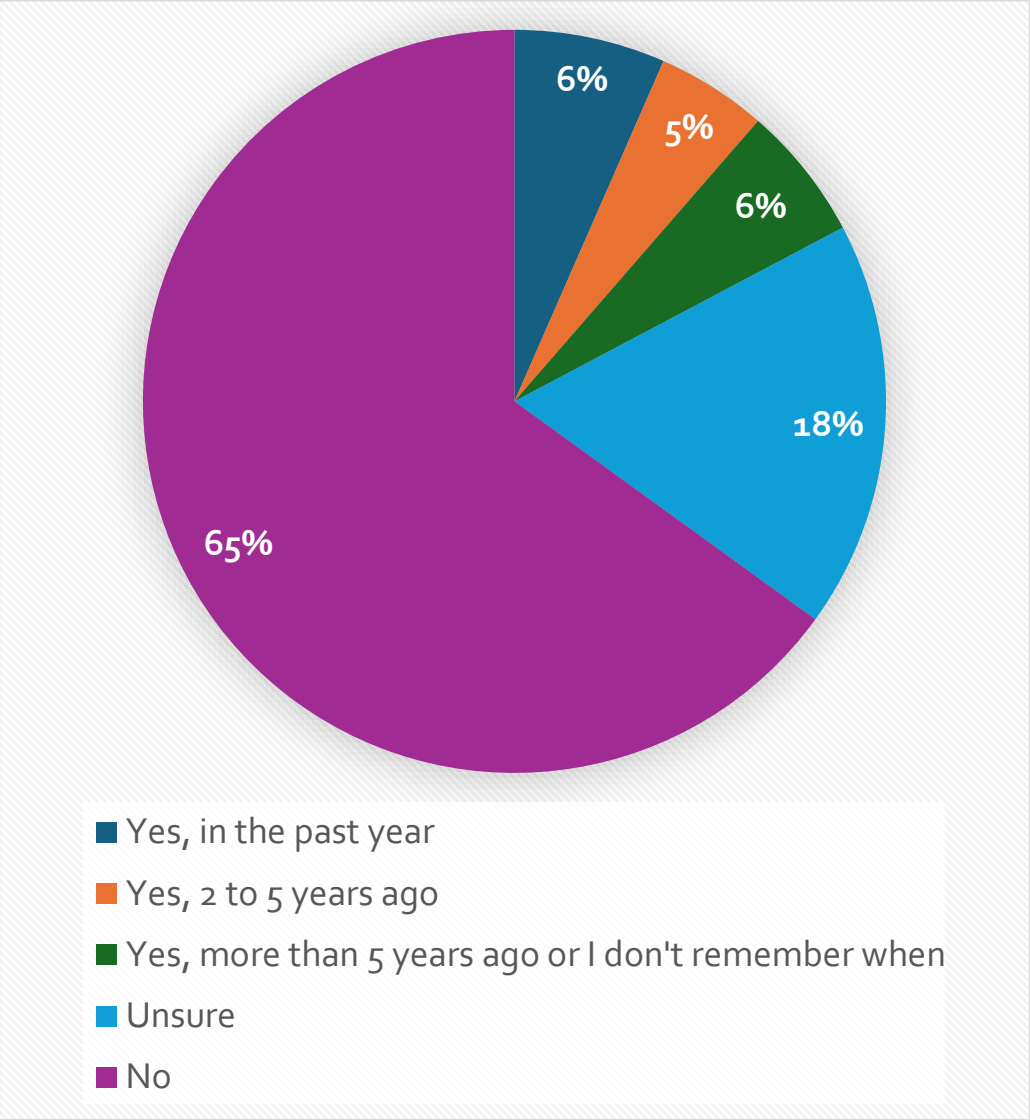




# When you looked for housing to rent or buy in Contra Costa County in the past five years, were you ever denied?

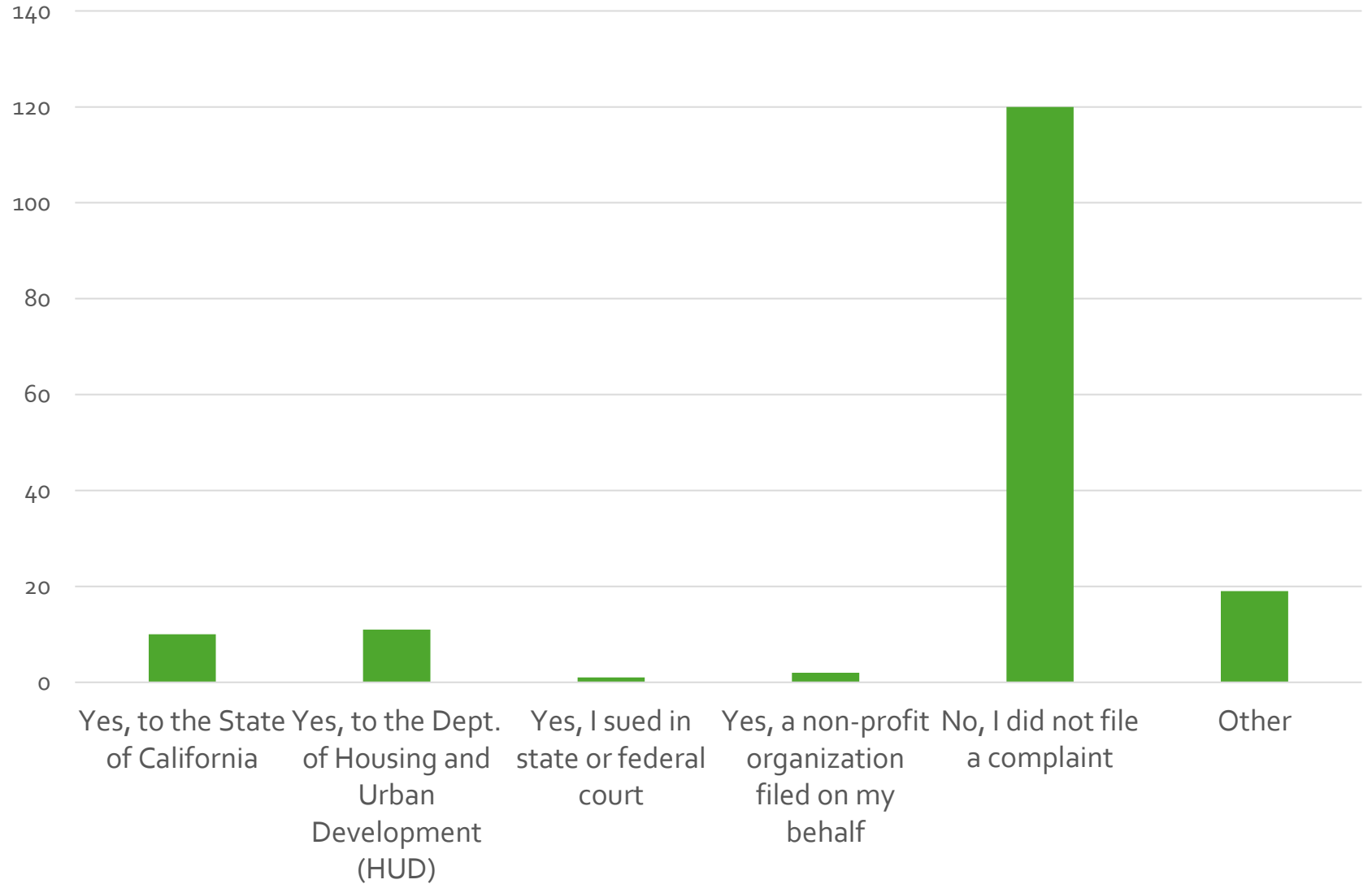
Check all that apply.

# Have you ever felt discriminated against when looking for housing in Contra Costa County?



Did you file a complaint after you were discriminated against?

(Out of the 852 surveys submitted, only 163 responders answered about filing a discrimination complaint)

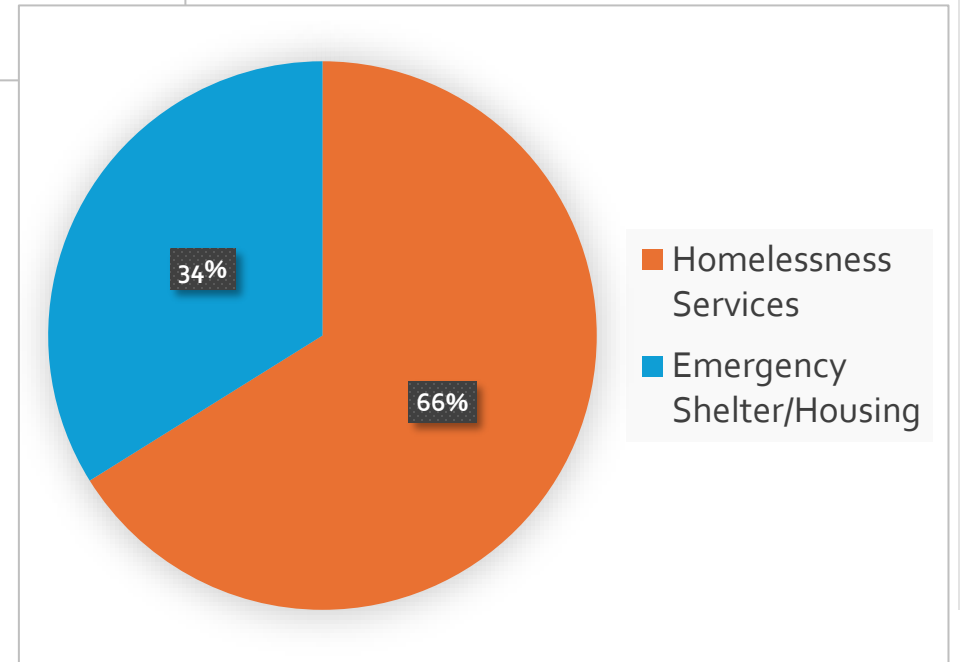
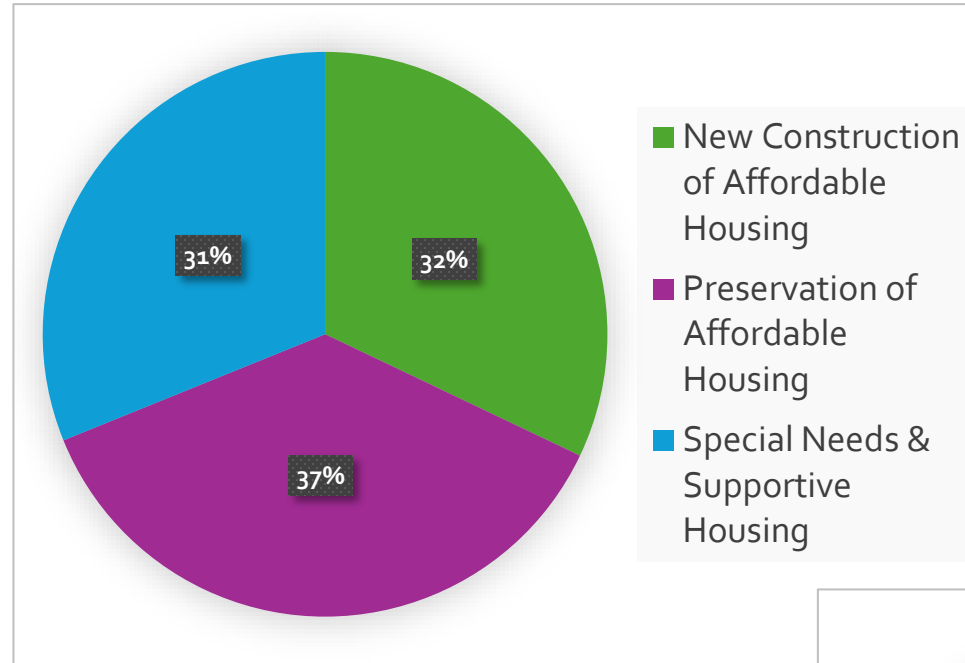




# Con Plan Community Meetings – Investment Activity Results

In person community meetings hosted in Antioch, Brentwood, Concord, Richmond and San Ramon

Persons at the various Con Plan community meetings were asked to invest “their” program funds into various eligible housing development and homelessness services categories.





# Affordable Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Meeting

Virtual Meeting | Monday June 10, 2024



# What are Contra Costa's Housing Needs?

Is there a housing type especially in short supply?  
Such as 1st-time homebuyer, housing for homeless population, or for large families.

The County would benefit from SFH repair grants for low income homeowners. The loan program is intimidating for many applicants.

Extremely/acutely low income

More Transit Oriented Developments

Large Family and Workforce Housing

Reoccurring loan program for homeowners to construct ADUs

Transition Aged Youth

Construction costs; delays in release of funding

Funding for large family projects; PBVs for ELI and special needs populations

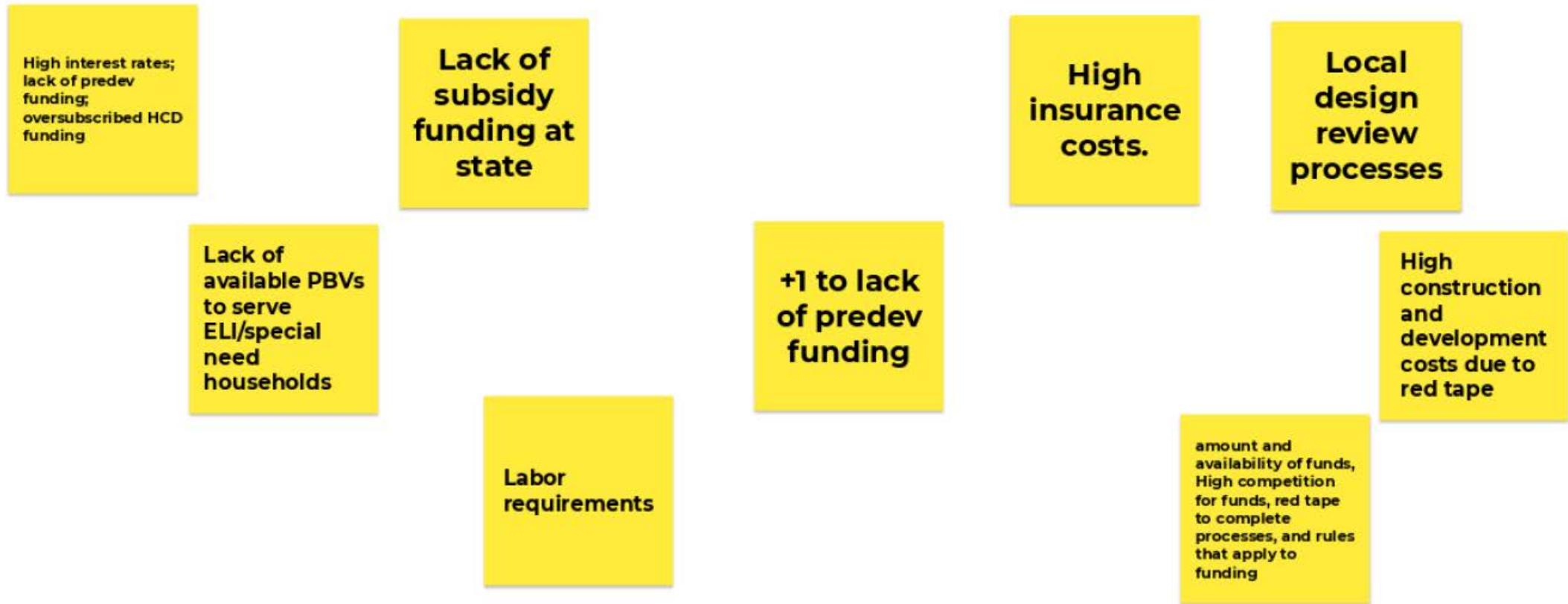
Continued funding for rehabs for existing County funded affordable housing projects

Senior Housing

transitional housing for homeless

# Barriers to Affordable Housing Development

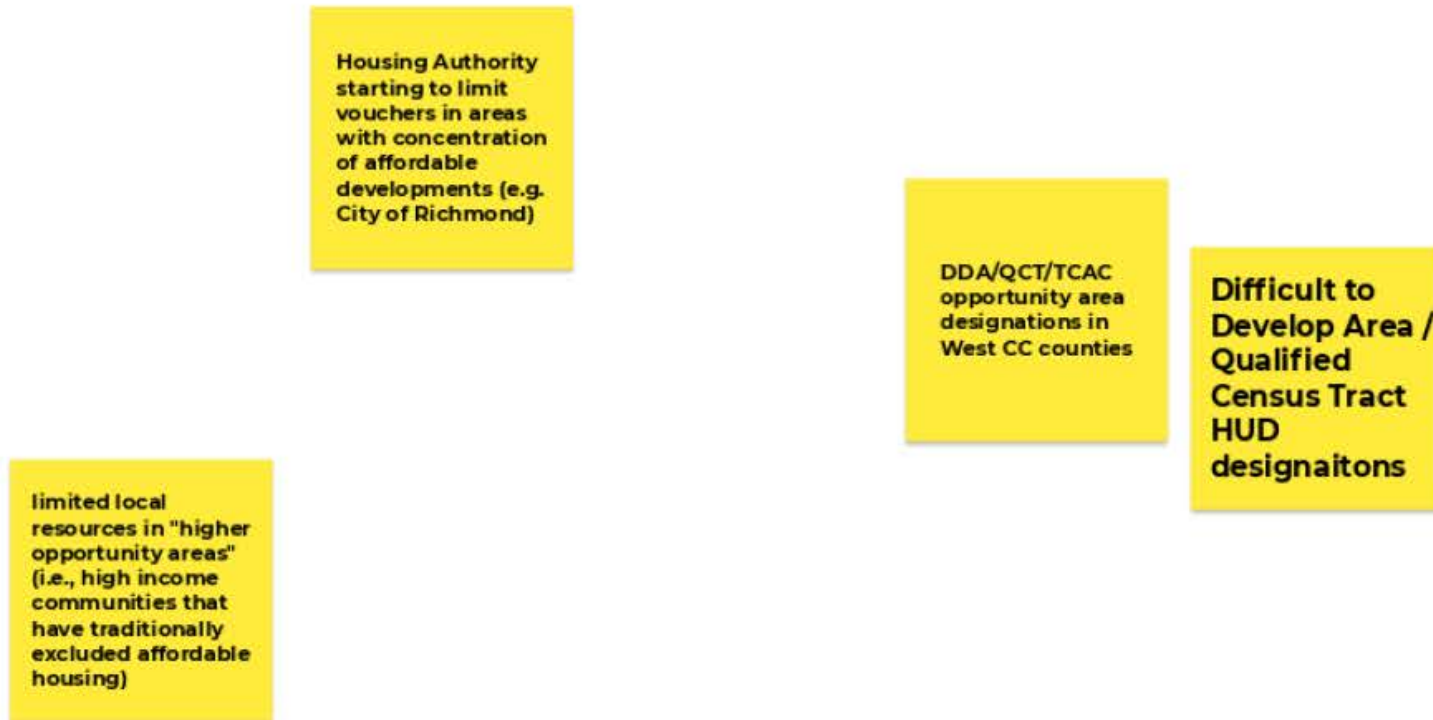
Examples could include market conditions, construction costs/delays.





## Are there barriers to affordable housing development specific to a region of the County?

An example could be lack of transit options close to housing in East Contra Costa.



# Solutions to Affordable Housing Development

How can we reduce the barriers?

flexible funding to help projects move forward without HCD funds, you know, a new construction tax credit project but without the added delay of competing for state funds

operating subsidies (e.g. capitalized reserves) - section 8 is hard to come by

**Seek HCD prohousing designation status**

County can offer their surplus land to developers with significantly discounted to zero land value payments to maximize scoring for HCD funding apps

More County funding, support for state/regional efforts to expand funding

Encourage cities to embrace ministerial approval processes via county funding

<----- THIS - encouragement of ministerial approvals yes!!!!

providing supportive services to PSH units - either funding or working with county health dept

Adjust county funding award timelines (i.e. 2 rounds per year) to commit funds before HCD AHSC and/or Super NOFA app deadlines to maximize 'fund leveraging' scores

Shortening the timeline for the County NOFA process would also be helpful for reasons mentioned (even if still one round per year)

something i've seen other local areas do is lump cdbg and home and local funds into one NOFA and then match projects with the most compatible funding sources - maybe you already do

it sounds like you're doing the best you can but we just need tons more funding like a big regional bond

# Identifying Priorities

**projects that are ready to move forward to keep the pipeline moving**

**Preserve existing affordable housing with rehab funds**

**Prioritize funding affordable housing projects located on government owned surplus land**

**Promote funding affordable TODs within 1/4 mile of high quality transit to help achieve GHG reduction goals**

**target populations - i think state funding availability tends to dictate which target pops are most fundable**

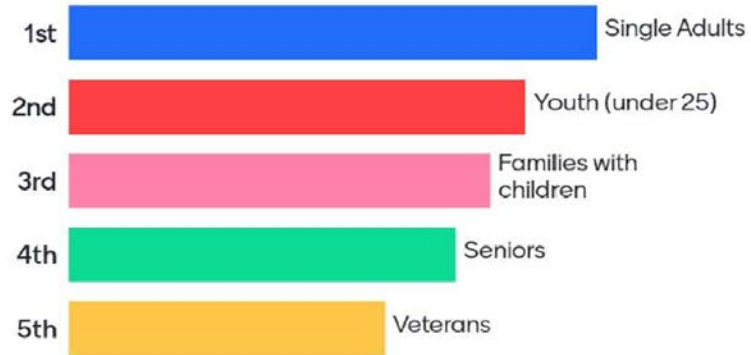
**some years it's farmworkers, some years it's veterans, some years it's PSH. it really depends. i think county funds should understand that whatever goes first goes**

# Homeless Providers Focus Group Meeting

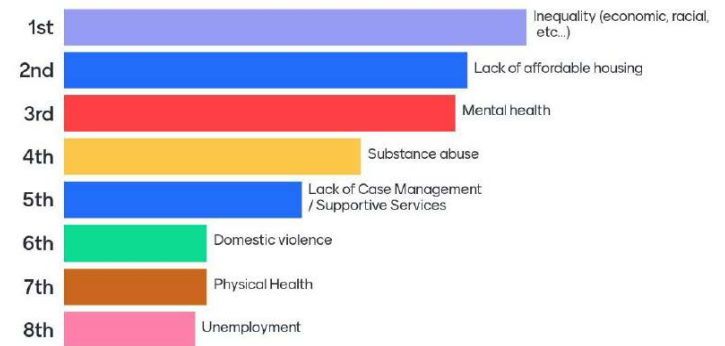
Hybrid meeting (in person and virtual) held on July 11, 2024



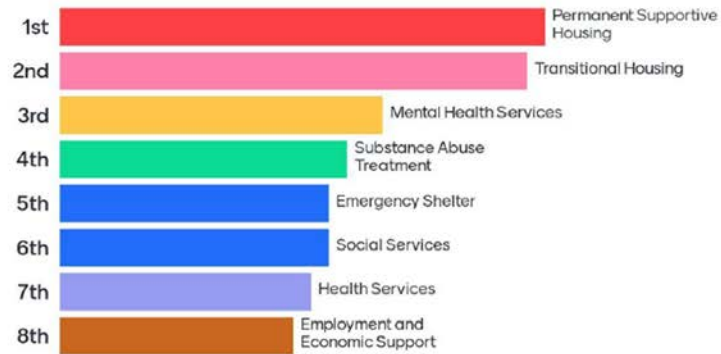
## Which demographic is most affected by homelessness in our community?



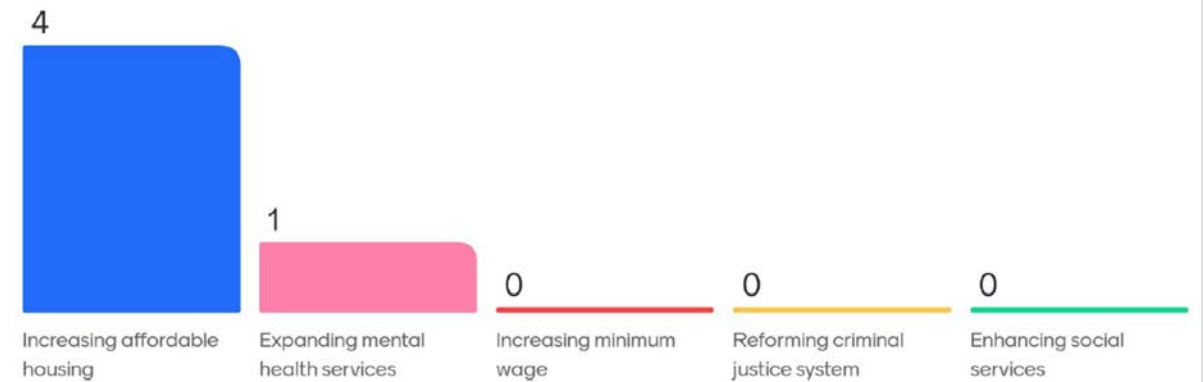
## What do you believe is the prevalent cause of homelessness in our community?



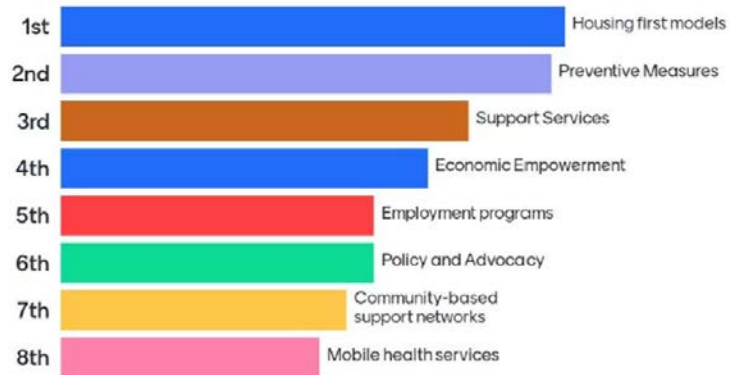
## Which service do you believe is most lacking for people experiencing homelessness?



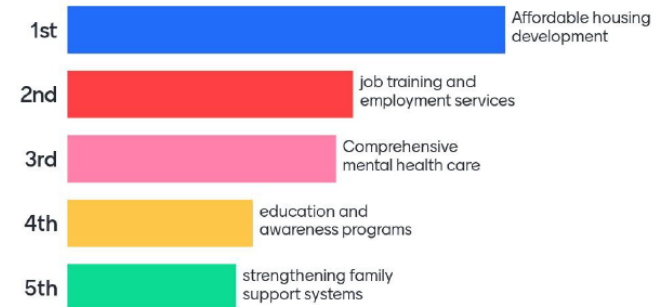
## Which policy change would have the greatest impact on reducing homelessness?



## Which approach should we prioritize to address homelessness?



## What long-term strategy should be our main focus to help prevent homelessness?



# What trends have you observed in homelessness rates over the past few years?

Seniors experiencing homelessness at increasing rates

More seniors with fixed incomes, more families, and more transitional aged youth experiencing homelessness.

Families, especially families of a larger size (requiring 3-4 bedroom housing) unable to locate affordable housing

Increase in youth 18-25 experiencing homelessness, increase in youth with children

Homeless has been increasing impacting families with children. These children are in desperate need of education support to increase access and ensure academic success.

More older adults.

seniors/ older adults

Increased rate of substance use in the unhoused population.

The end of Covid relief and renter protections = increased homelessness

as the rates of homelessness increase, so does the stigma against those experiencing homelessness

Many providers report not enough mental health/AODS services

Housing- affordable housing - especially for extremely low income people under 30% Ami



## Where do you see gaps in services (e.g. mental health, housing, etc.)? How can we address these gaps?

Resources for undocumented families

Providers need more support for undocumented people experiencing homelessness

Dedicated funding for prevention programs as that is very limited and much of it is a piece meal of funding and small org or religious community support - not sustainable or enough

Curious to know the number of unoccupied units in the County (used for Airbnb, or corporations)- are there any policies we could look at to free those up?

Stronger homelessness prevention programs, housing first models to quickly rehouse folks, stronger case management to ensure all unstably housed community members are aware of resources

There are gaps for immediate, no or low cost mental health services.

Not enough affordable units.

TRANSPORTATION

Affordable housing- specifically for low income people below 30% of the AMI and permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless people

Need more shelter beds, with intensive housing case management staff.

Prevention (guaranteed income, direct cash transfer), affordable housing for extremely low income

safety nets - lessons on how to avoid getting to homelessness before it happens

Gaps in the availability of housing at all levels from Shelter to permanent affordable housing

## What potential solutions or changes would you recommend to better address the needs of your clients?

Mental health programs that are readily available during the timeframes needed

Affordable housing. Without that piece of the puzzle- the actual housing people can afford- we're fighting a losing battle in homeless services. Services are nothing without physical places to house

More mobile mental health services

Educational support for students living in shelters and transitional homes.

I'd be curious to know how many unoccupied units there are in the County (Airbnb, corporations). Policies to free those up?

Dedicated funding to increase permanent supportive housing capacity. We need funding beyond hud to meet the need

transitional housing, a step between homelessness and permanent affordable housing

CARE Center in East County!

Create more permanent affordable housing so that there are enough places for individuals to move out of shelters and transitional housing

Supported health and mental health services

More outreach in East County

Increase affordable housing (education/outreach on BAHFA bond), Increase transitional housing for youth/young adults.

Warming Center in East County

Expand Health and Mental health services

A hand holding a key with a house-shaped keychain. The background is a blurred image of a person's hand holding a key. The text is overlaid on a dark blue semi-transparent rectangle.

# Staff Recommendations: Objectives/Strategies for “Affordable Housing” Priority

For Staff Discussion Only at this time.

<b>AH-1: Production of Rental Units</b>	Promote the production of new affordable rental housing units by investing in the acquisition, construction, and/or conversion of non-residential structures to produce new affordable housing units.
<b>AH-2: Increase Homeownership Opportunities</b>	Increase homeownership opportunities via acquisition, construction, and/or rehabilitation of affordable housing units for homeownership; and/or direct financial assistance provided to low-to moderate-income homebuyers.
<b>AH-3: Preserve the Affordable Housing Stock</b>	Maintain and preserve the existing housing stock with the goal of preventing anti-displacement of low-income households and stabilizing communities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of private market-rate housing to long-term deed-restricted affordable housing.</li> <li>• Preservation of existing affordable housing.</li> <li>• Emergency repairs/rehabilitation assistance for low-income homeowners.</li> </ul>
<b>AH-4: Permanent Supportive Housing</b>	Increase the supply of appropriate and permanent supportive housing (voluntary support services and housing assistance included) for persons with special needs by supporting the acquisition and new construction of housing units.
<b>AH-5: Affordable Workforce Housing Units</b>	Promote the production of new affordable work-force rental housing units (teachers, agricultural workers and other community workers) by investing in the construction of affordable rental housing units.

DRAFT

# Staff Recommendations: Objectives/Strategies for “Homelessness” Priority

For Staff Discussion Only at this time.



<b>H-1: Housing &amp; Supportive Services for Homeless</b>	Further “Housing First” approach to ending homelessness by supporting homeless outreach efforts, emergency shelter, transitional housing to achieve housing stability.
<b>H-2: Rapid Rehousing &amp; Homelessness Prevention</b>	Expand existing rapid rehousing and/or prevention services including emergency rental assistance, security deposit/financial assistance, case management, housing search assistance, legal assistance, landlord mediation, money management and credit counseling for those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

DRAFT

# Contra Costa Consortium – Needs Assessment Non-Housing

Data from DRAFT 2025-2030  
Consolidated Plan Outreach  
Survey Responses



Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, Walnut Creek, and Contra Costa County

# What was the survey for?

## Consolidated Plan

- The survey, and the results in the next few slides, was to obtain public input on the Contra Costa Consortium's Five-year plan known as the Consolidated Plan on non-housing, housing, and homelessness issues.
- The Consolidated Plan:
  - Establishes housing and community development needs for Contra Costa County
  - Sets priorities for the use of federal funds
  - Covers three federal block grant programs
    - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
    - HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
    - Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)







# Needs Assessment for Non-Housing Community Needs in Contra Costa County

# 361 Survey Responses

Out of the 361 surveys done only 352 responders indicated the city or town they were making comments on.

22

Antioch

92

Concord

31

Pittsburg

100

Walnut Creek

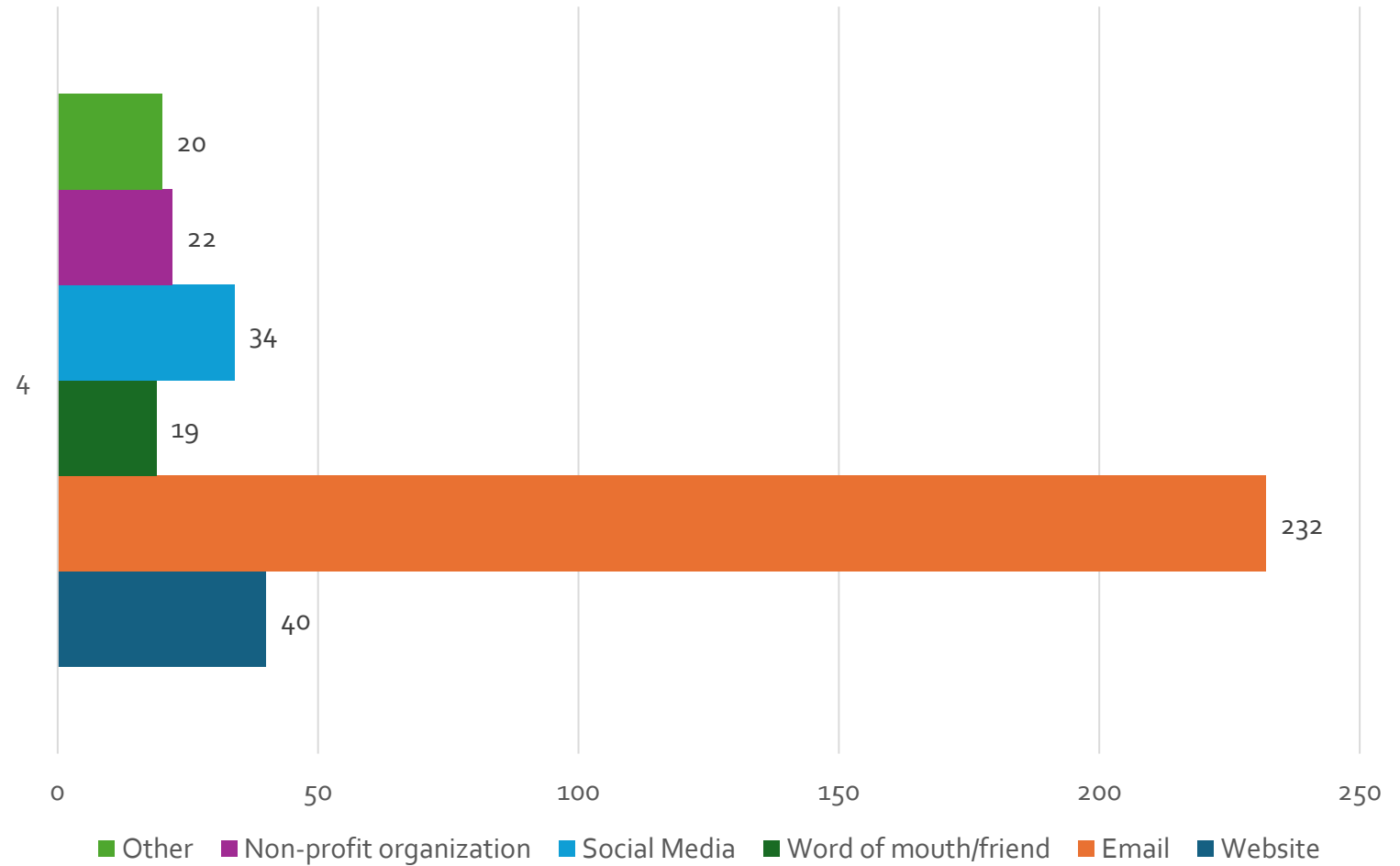
107

Urban County



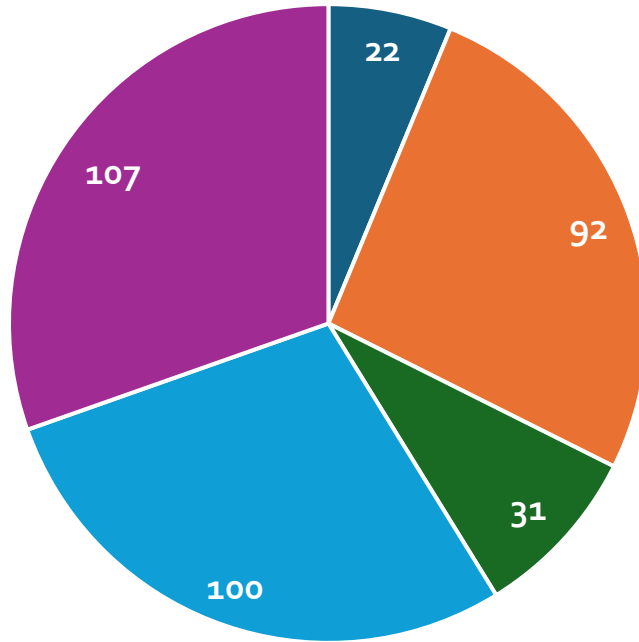
# How responders heard about the survey

How did you hear about the survey?

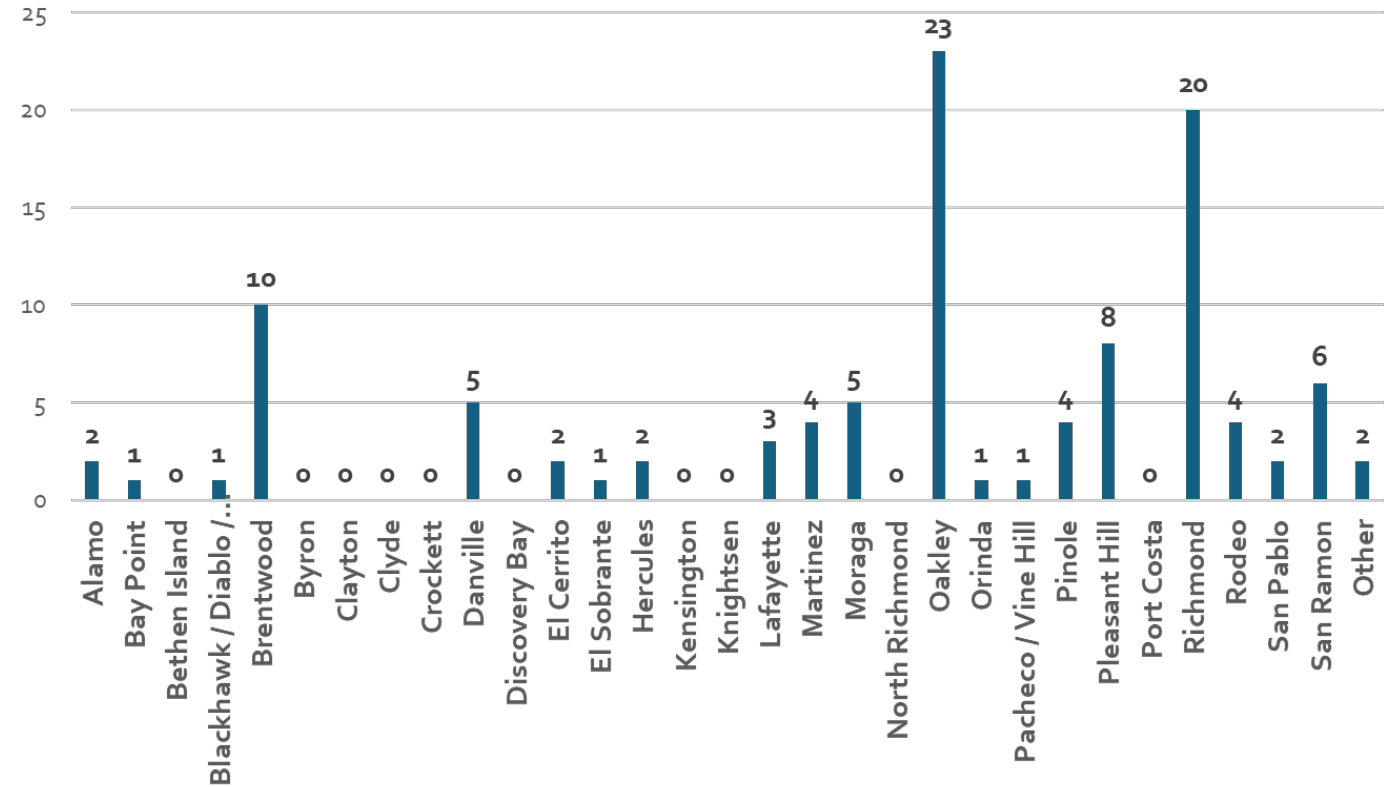


## What city or town are you going to be making comments on today?

- Antioch
- Concord
- Pittsburg
- Walnut Creek
- Urban County  
(community not listed above)



## If you selected Urban County, select the specific city, town, or community that you will be commenting on



City Responses - 245

Urban Community Responses - 107

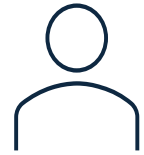


# Demographic Information

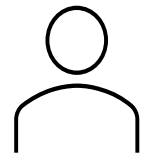
### What Gender do you identify with?



234 Women



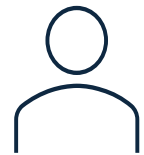
85 Men



4 Non-Binary



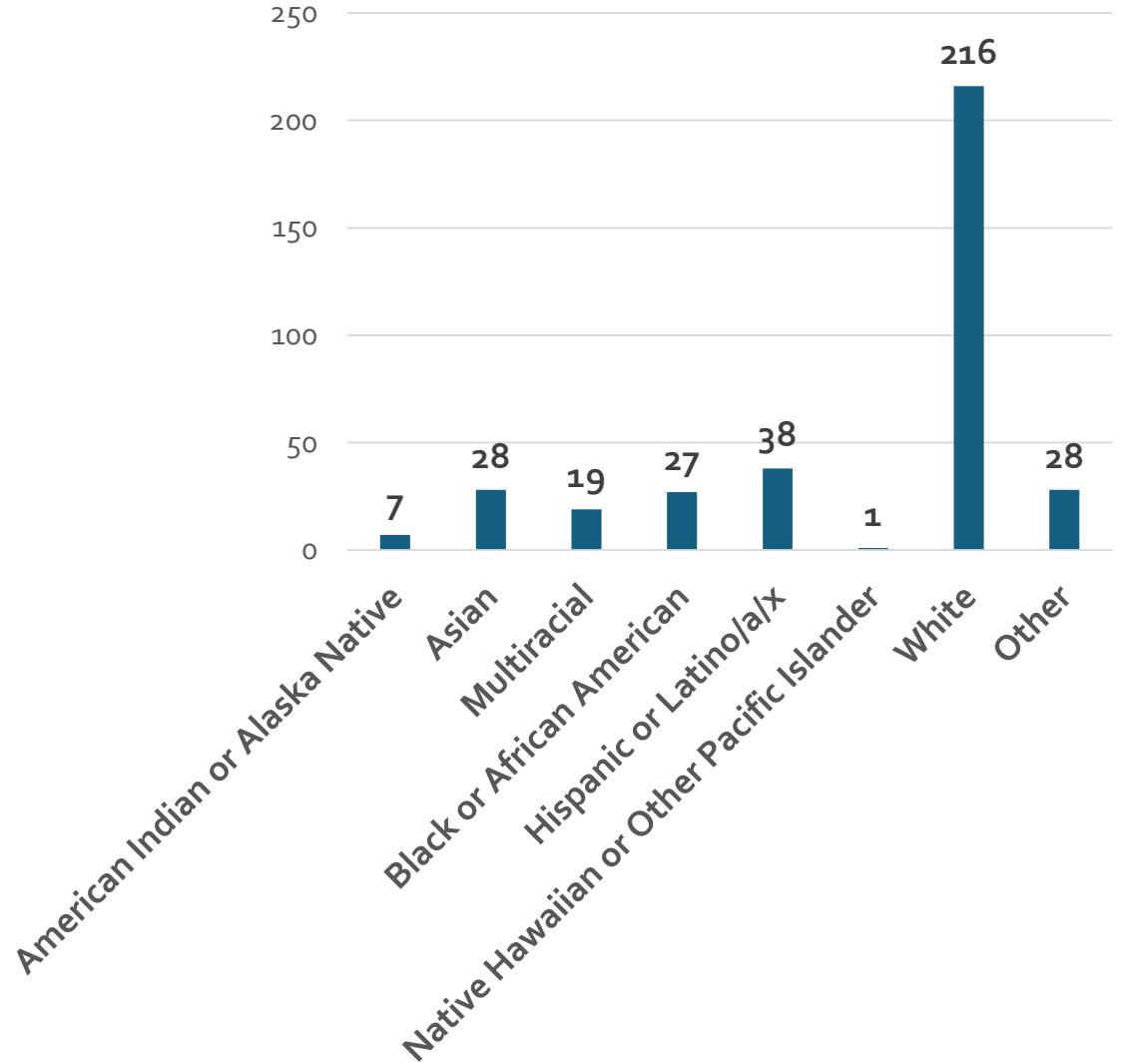
29 Prefer not to say



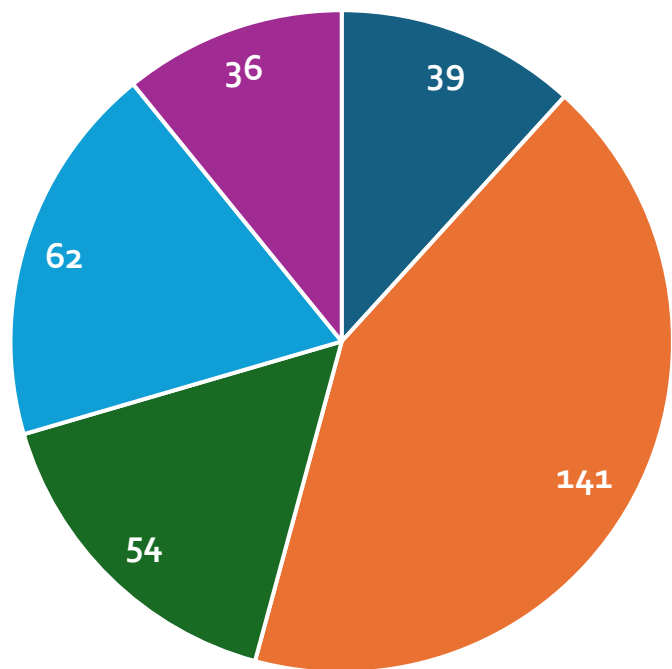
0 Other

# Responders Gender & Race & Ethnicity

### What race/ethnicity do you identify as?

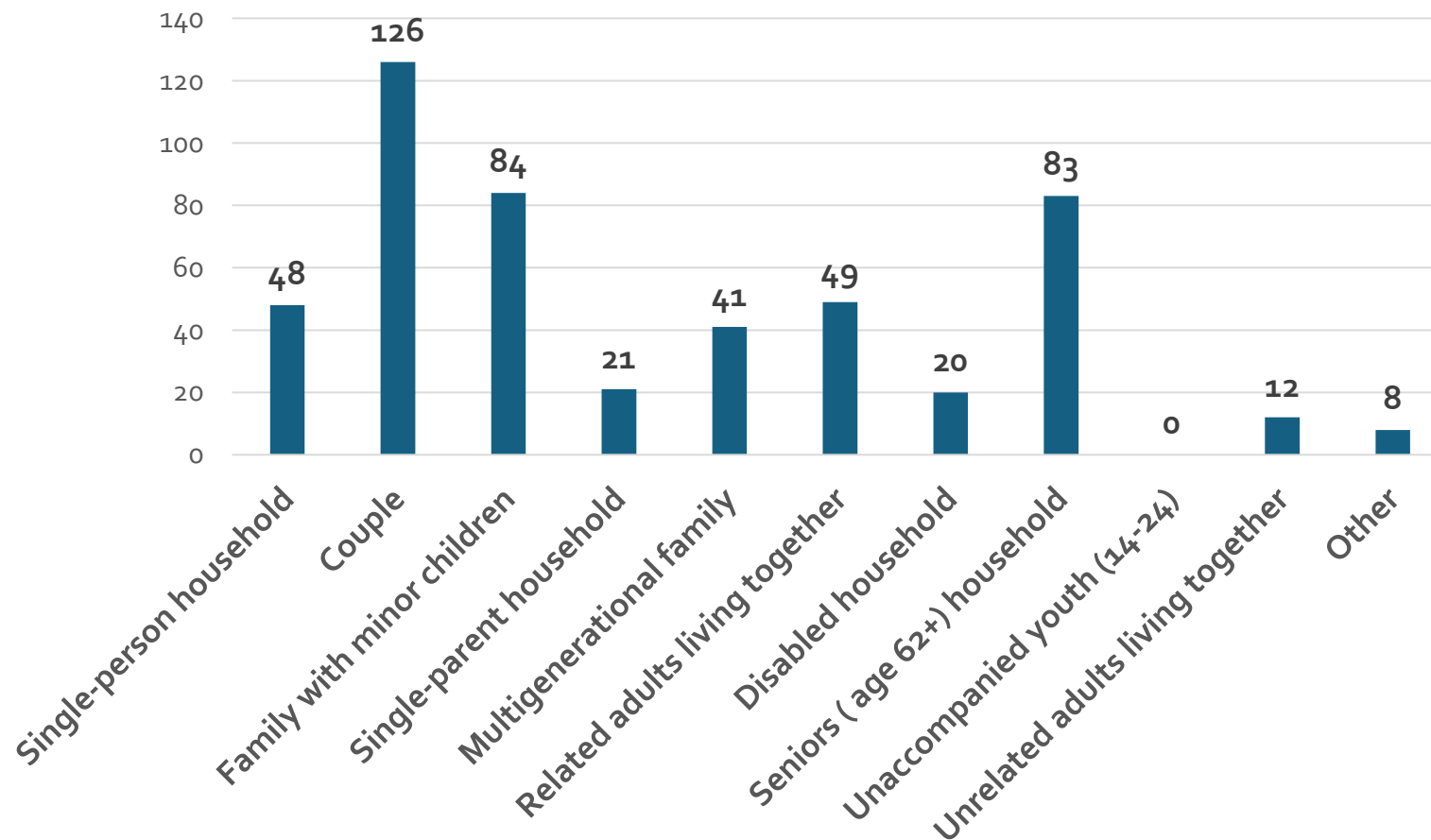


How many people, including yourself, live in your household?



■ 1 person ■ 2 people ■ 3 people ■ 4 people ■ 5 or more people

Please describe your household makeup?



# of People in Household

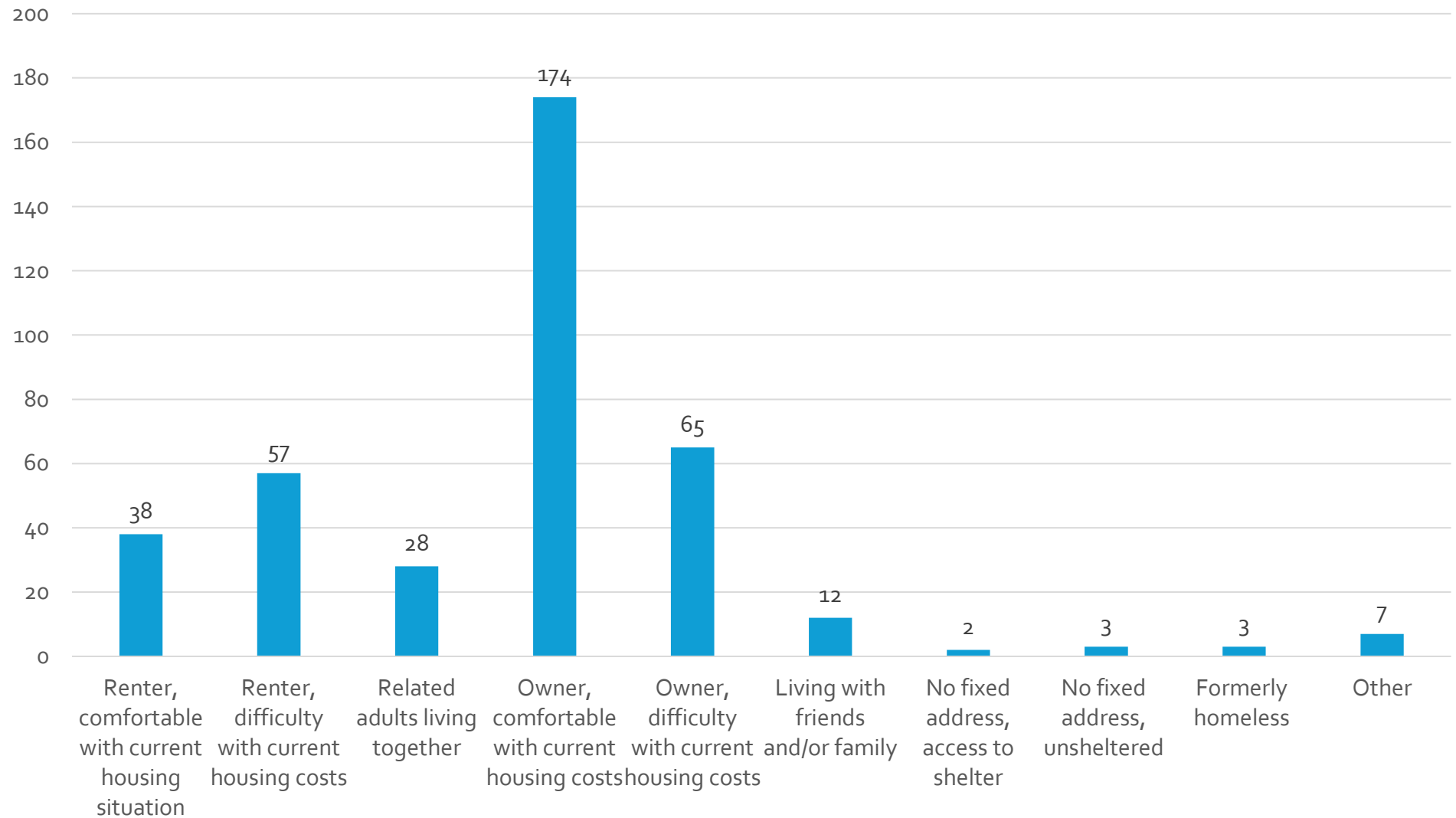
Household Makeup



# Type of Housing Responders Currently live in

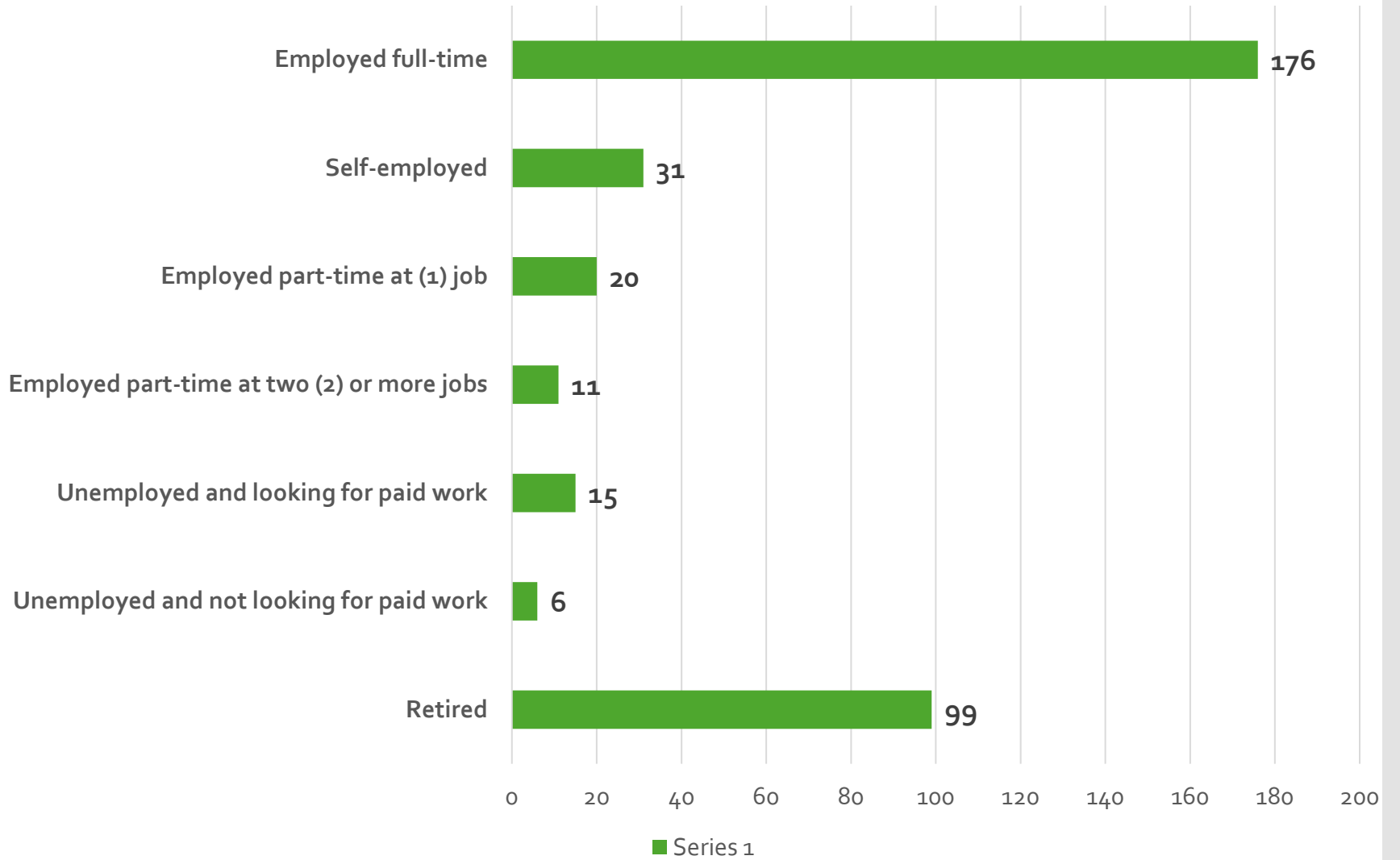
(Responders were allowed to choose more than one option)

## What best describes your current housing situation?



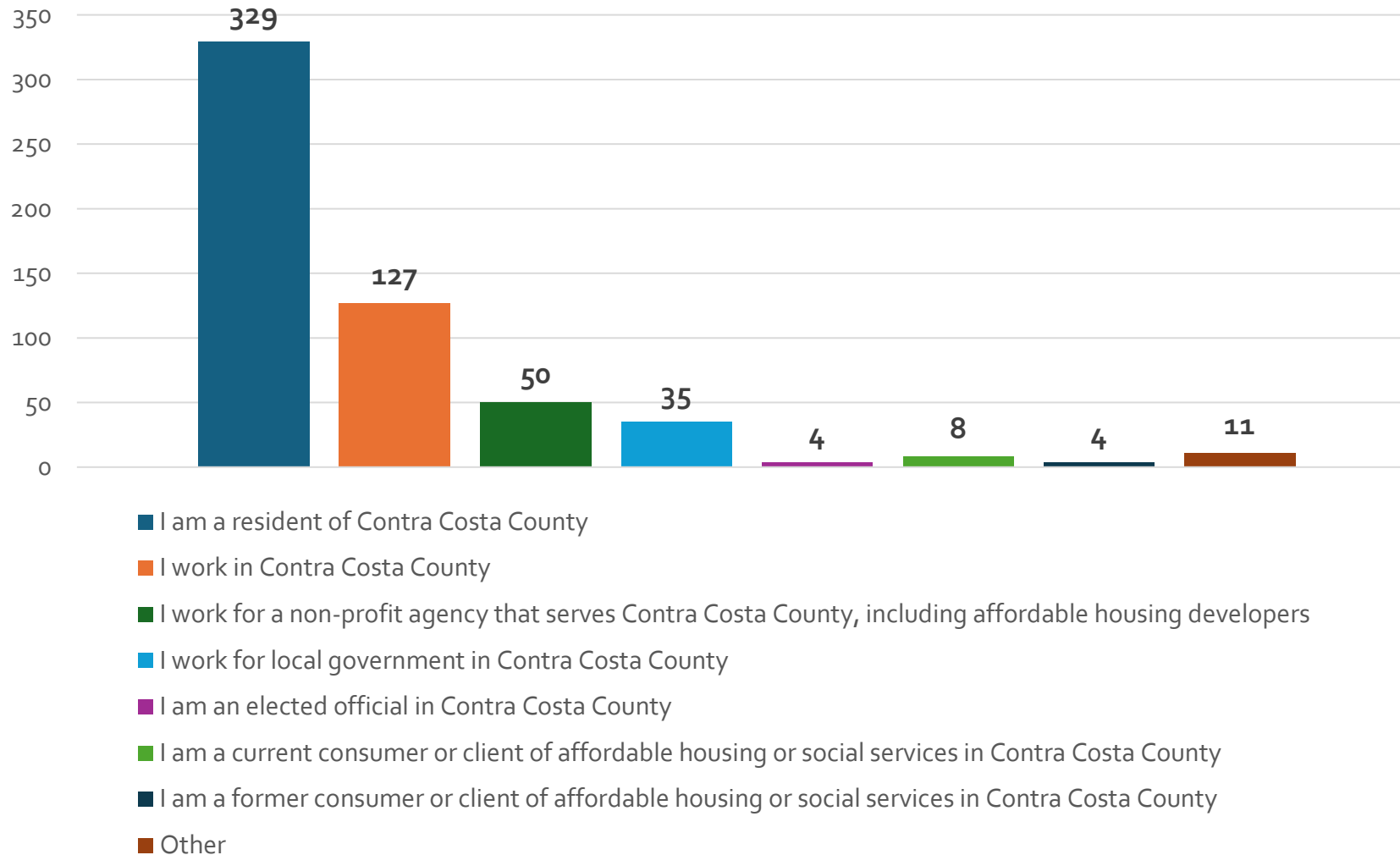
# Employment Status

What is your employment status?



# Responder's Relationship with Contra Costa County

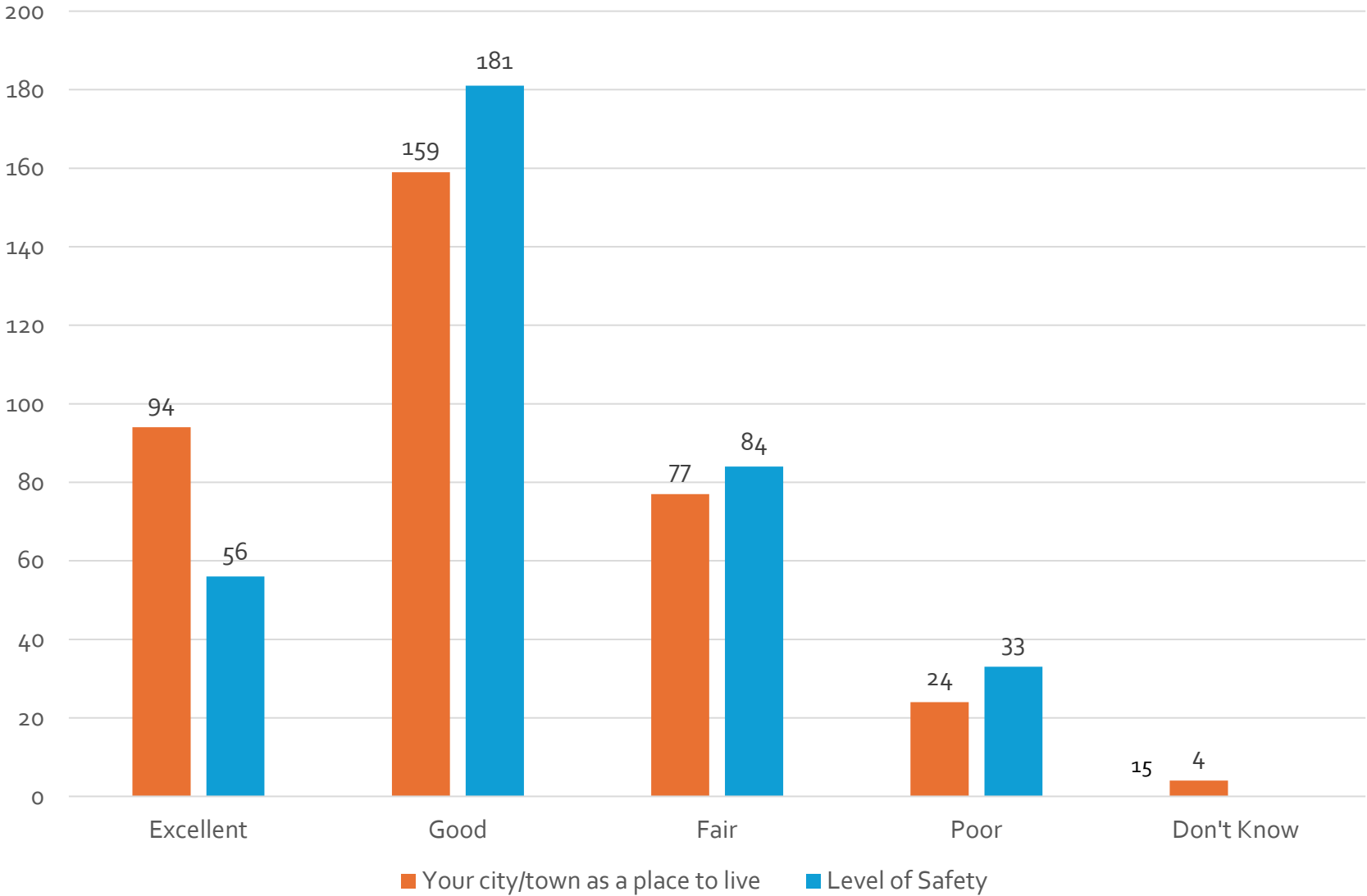
What best describes your relationship with Contra Costa County?





# Quality of Life

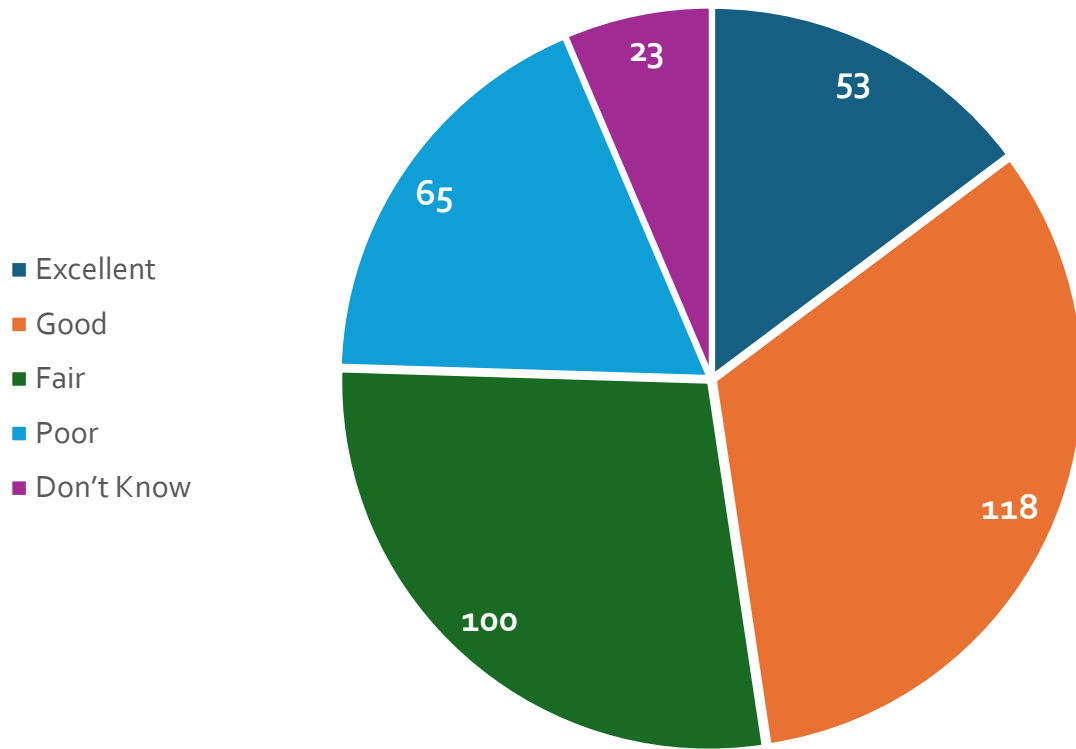
How Responder's felt about their City/Town as a place to live & Level of Safety of their City/Town



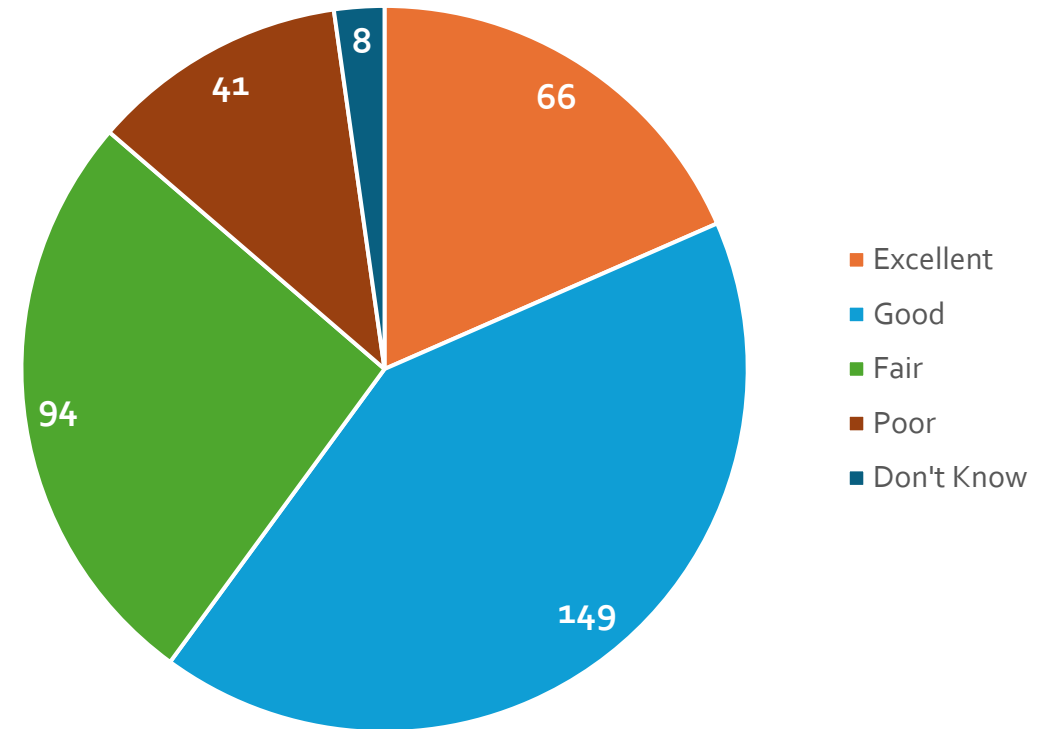
2025-30 Con Plan - Affordable Housing & Homelessness Survey Data

2025-30 Con Plan - Non-Housing Survey Data

## Access to Public Transportation



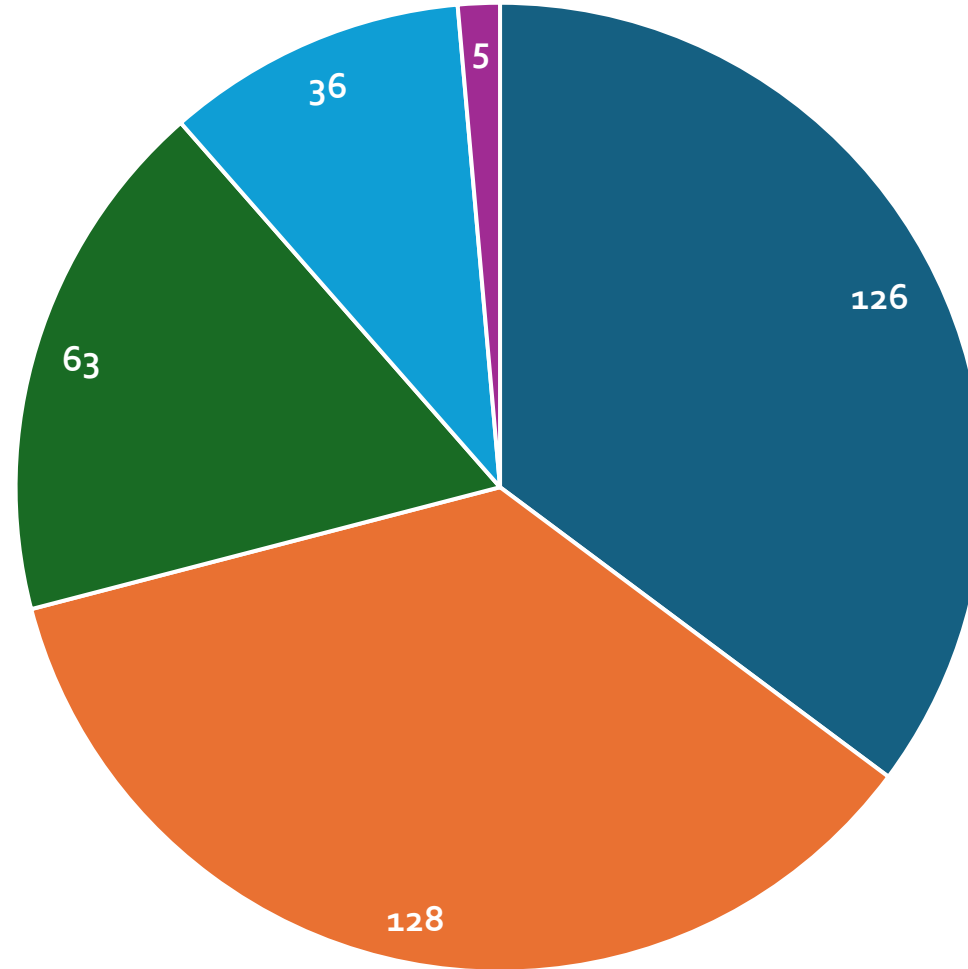
## Ease of Active Transportation (e.g. walking, bicycling, etc.)



How  
responder's  
felt about  
access to  
groceries and  
produce in  
their  
communities

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Don't Know

Access to groceries and produce



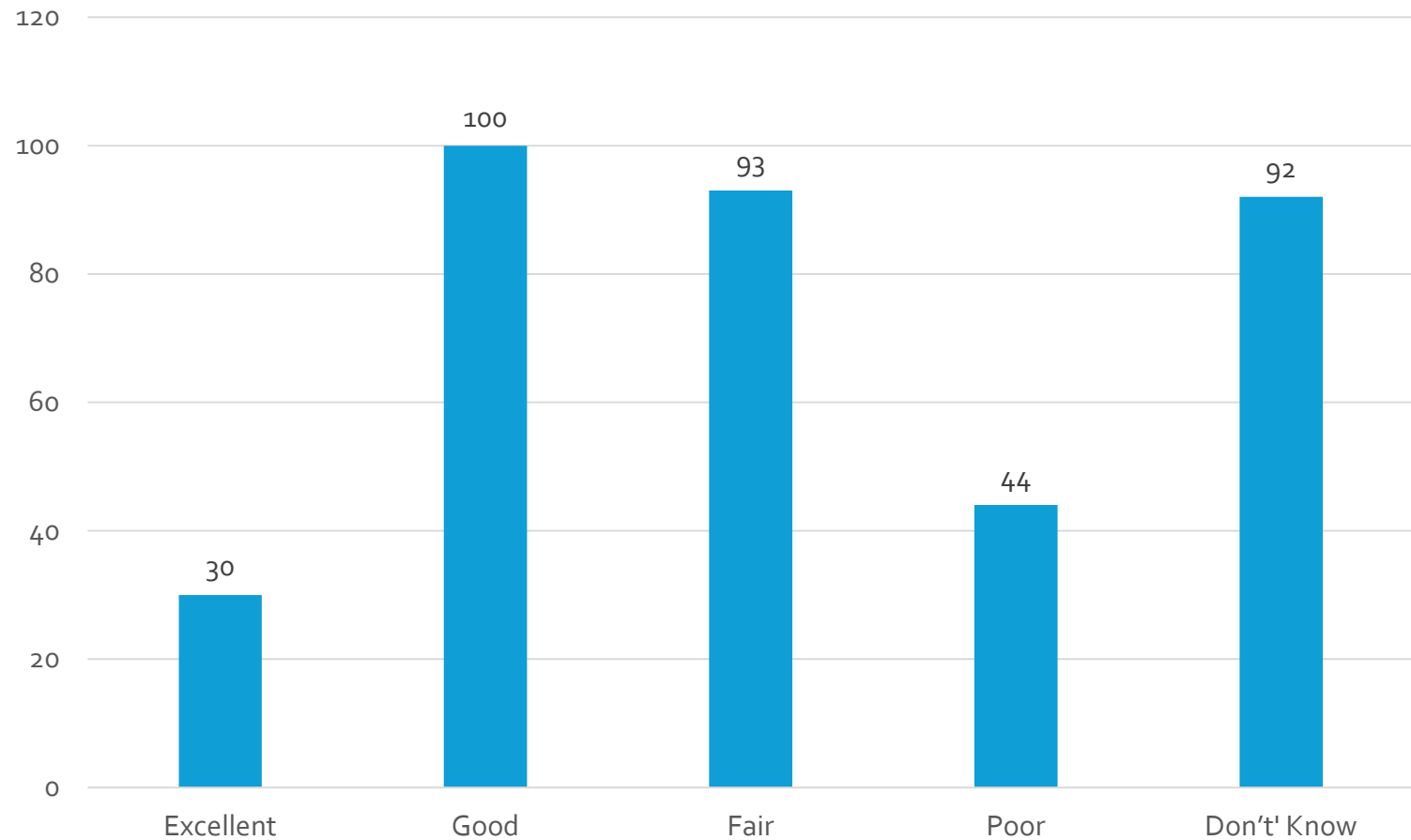


# Older Adults

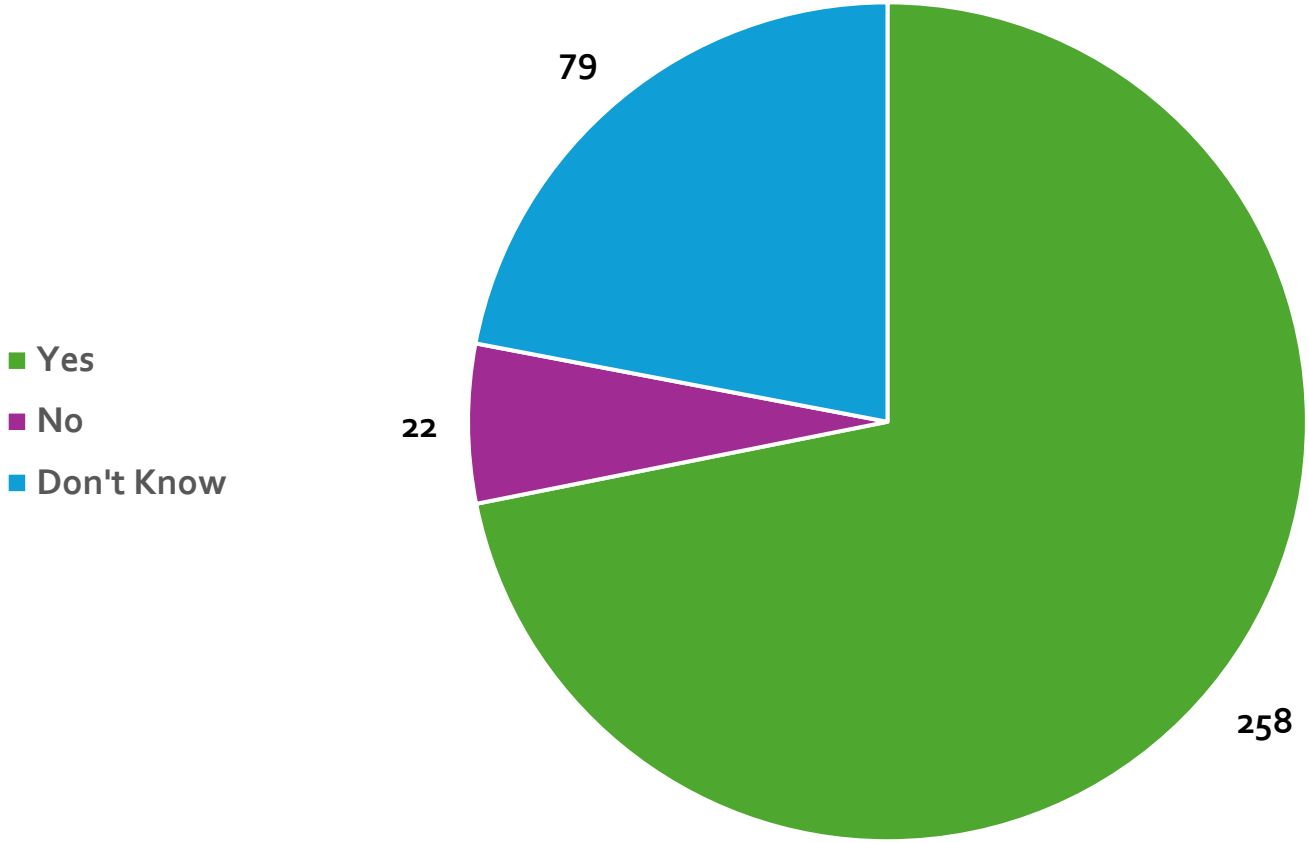


# How responder's felt about services for older adults in their community

Overall, how would you rate services for older adults in your community?



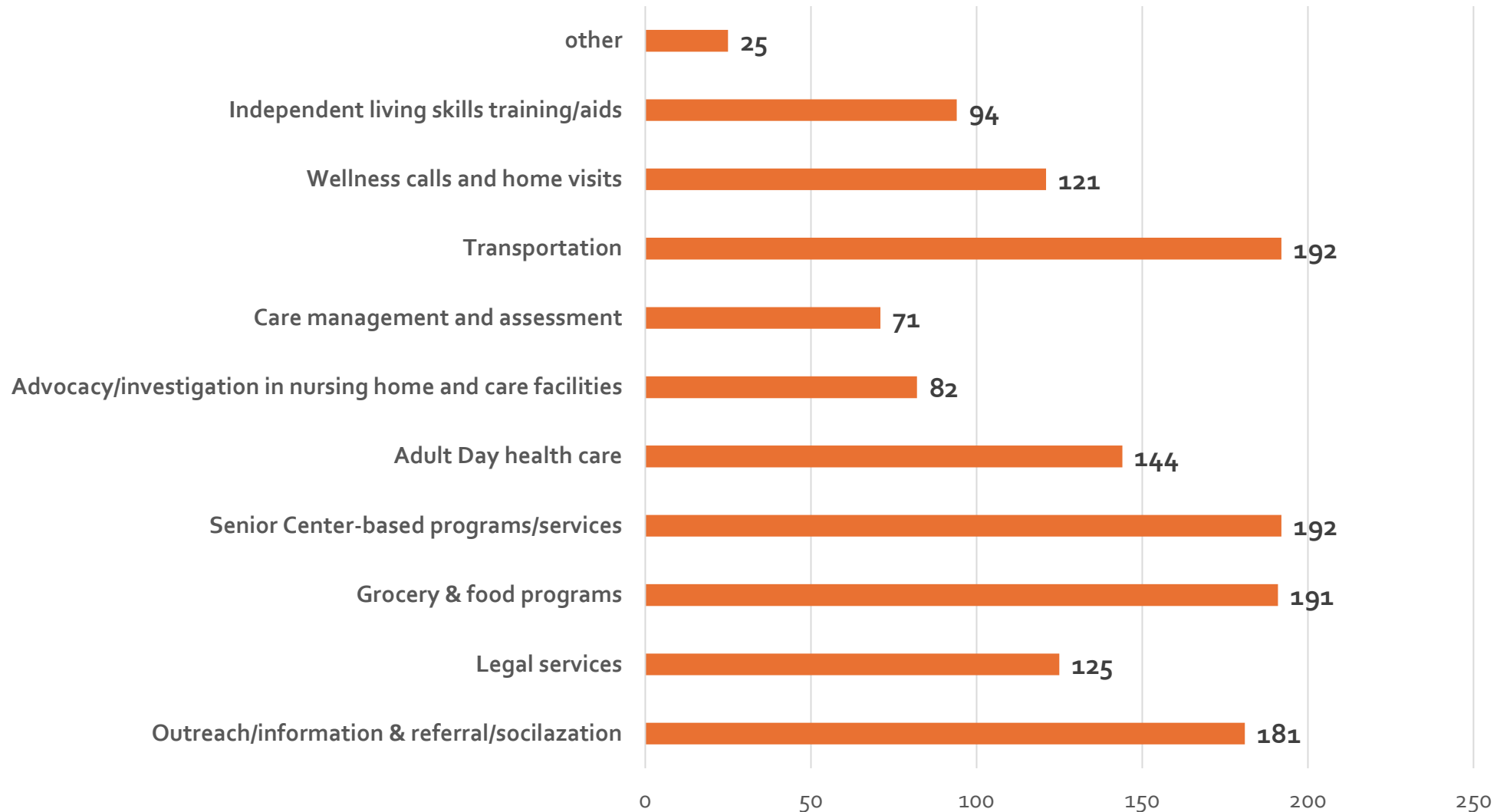
### Does you community have a senior center



# Services responder's feel are especially needed in their communities for older person's and those with disabilities

(Responders were allowed to choose up to 5 options)

## Which services do you believe are especially needed in your community for older persons and those with disabilities?

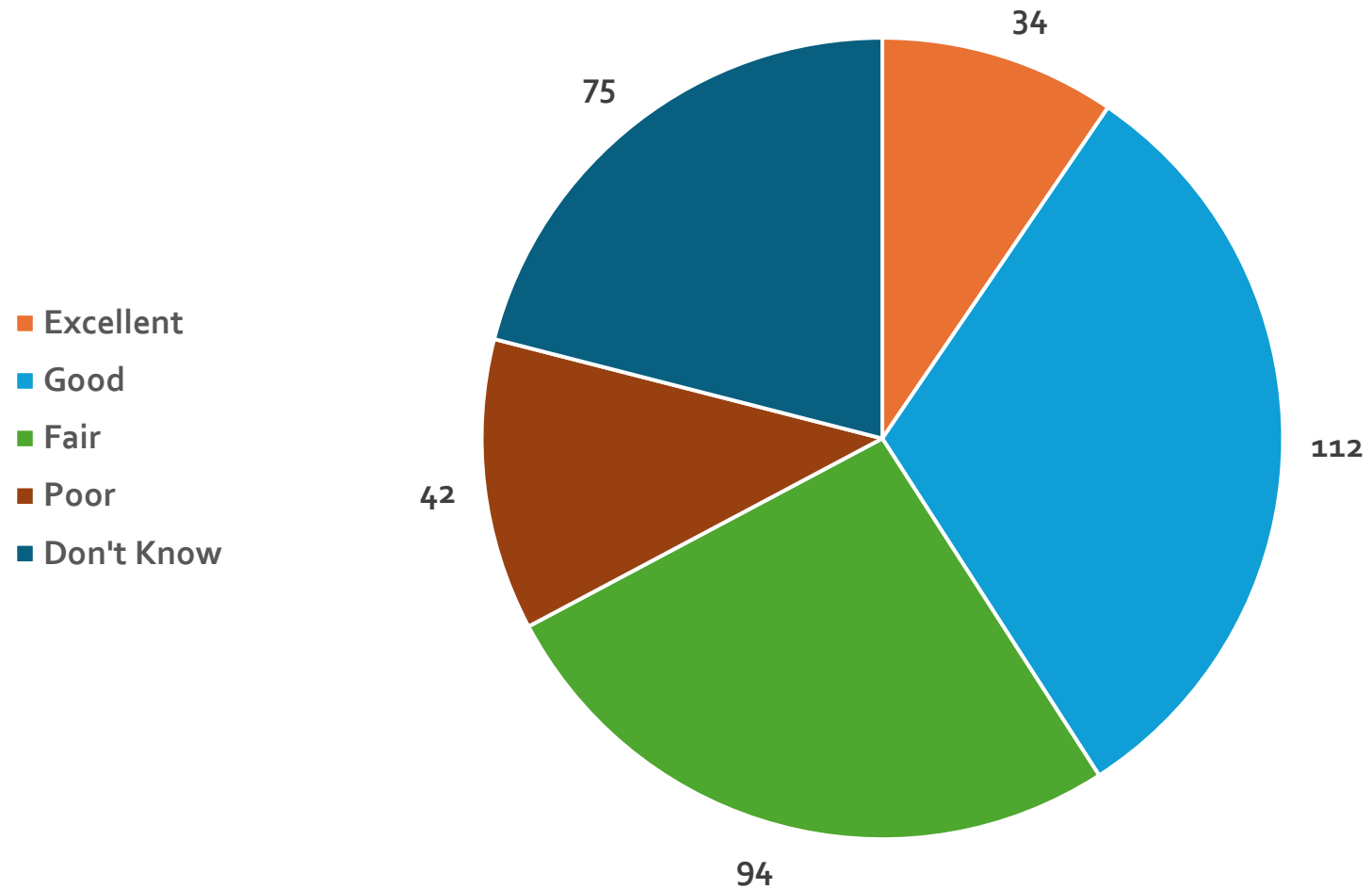




# Families and Youth

# How Responder's rated services provided for youth in their community

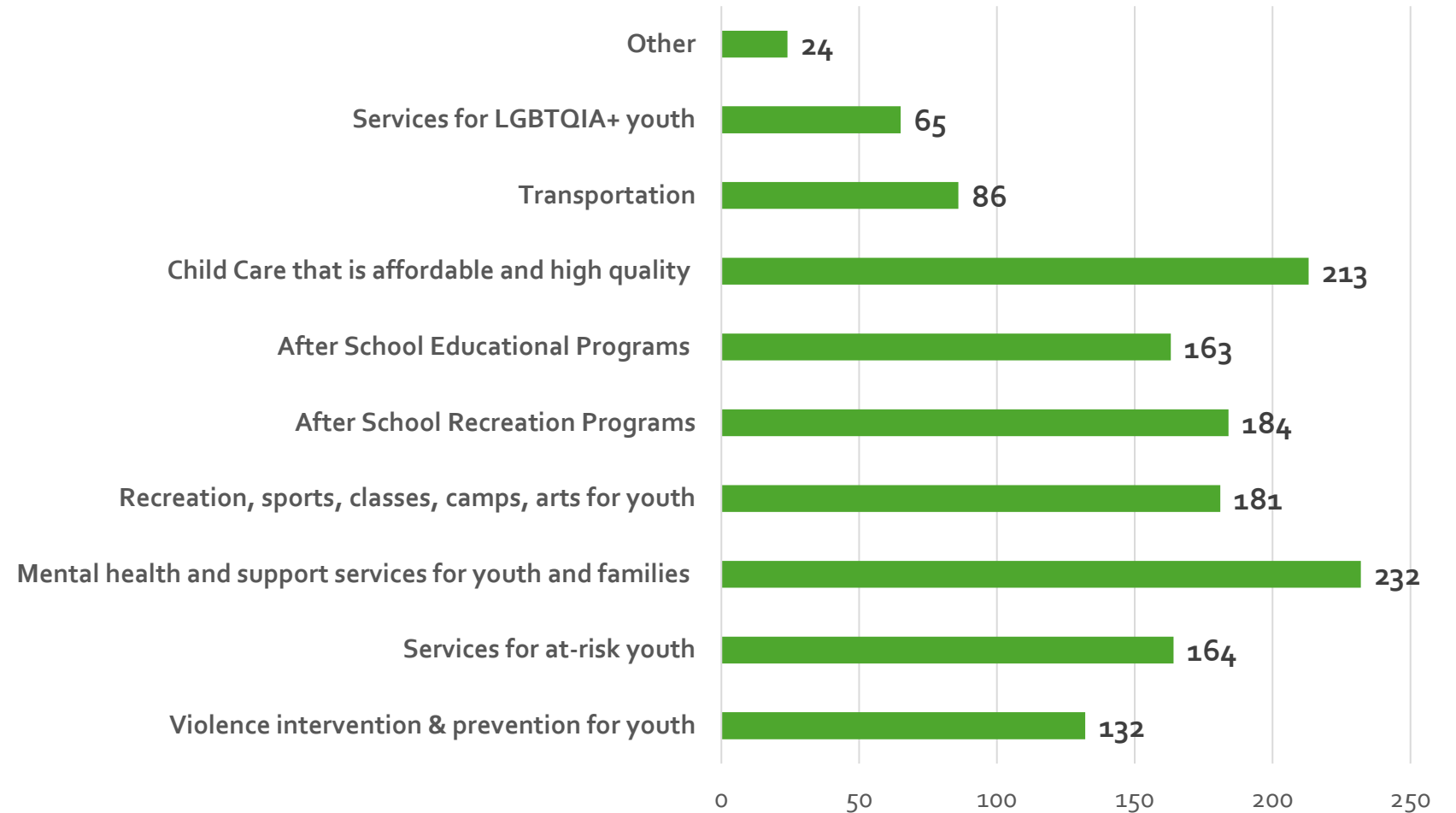
Overall, how would you rate services provided to youth in your community?



# Services responder's feel are especially needed in their community for youth and families

(Responders were allowed to pick up to 5 options)

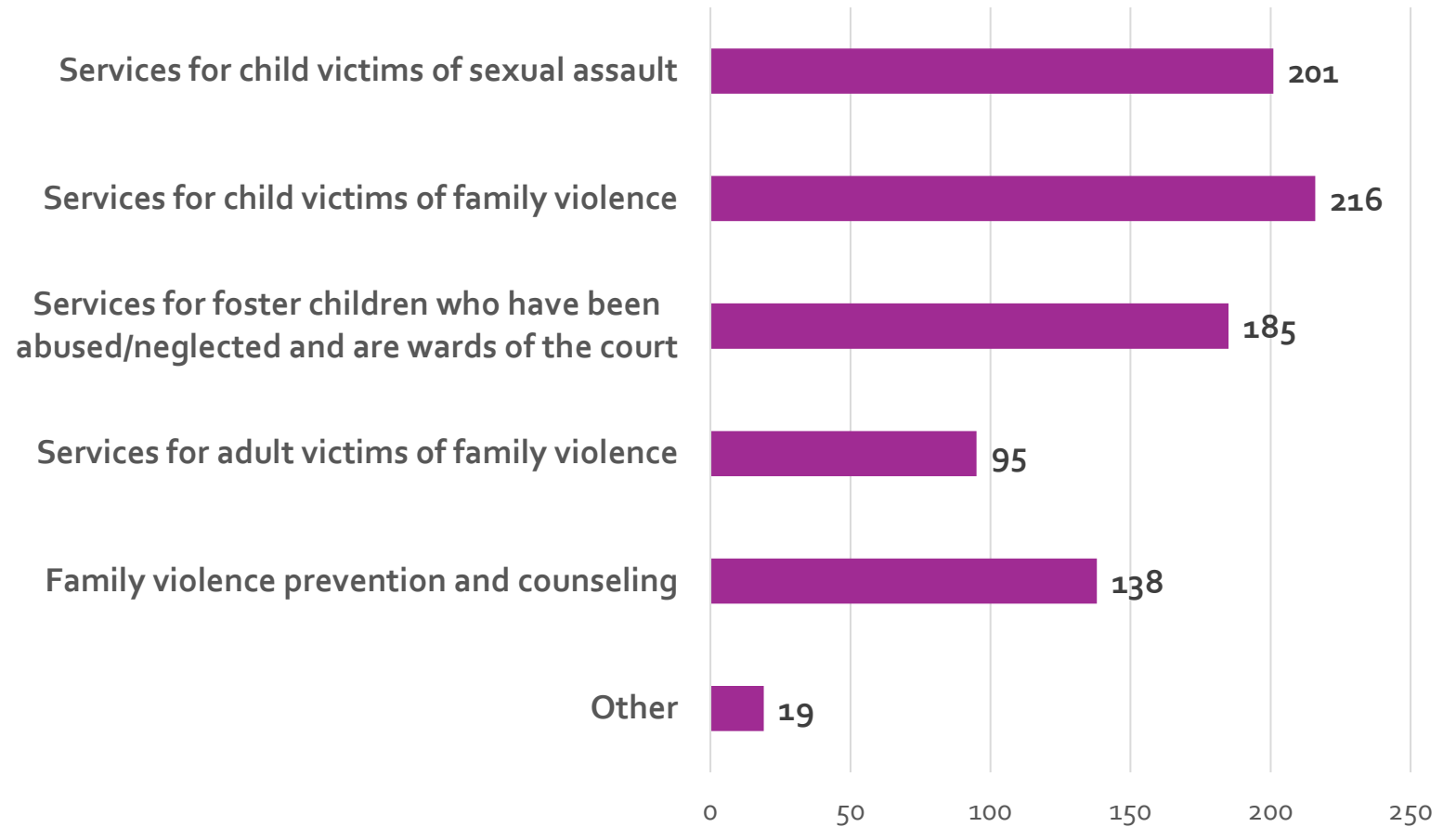
Which services do you believe are especially needed in your community for youth and families?



# Services responders believe are most needed in their community for those experiencing abuse and family violence

(Responders could choose up to 3 options)

What services are most needed in your community for those that are experiencing abuse and family violence





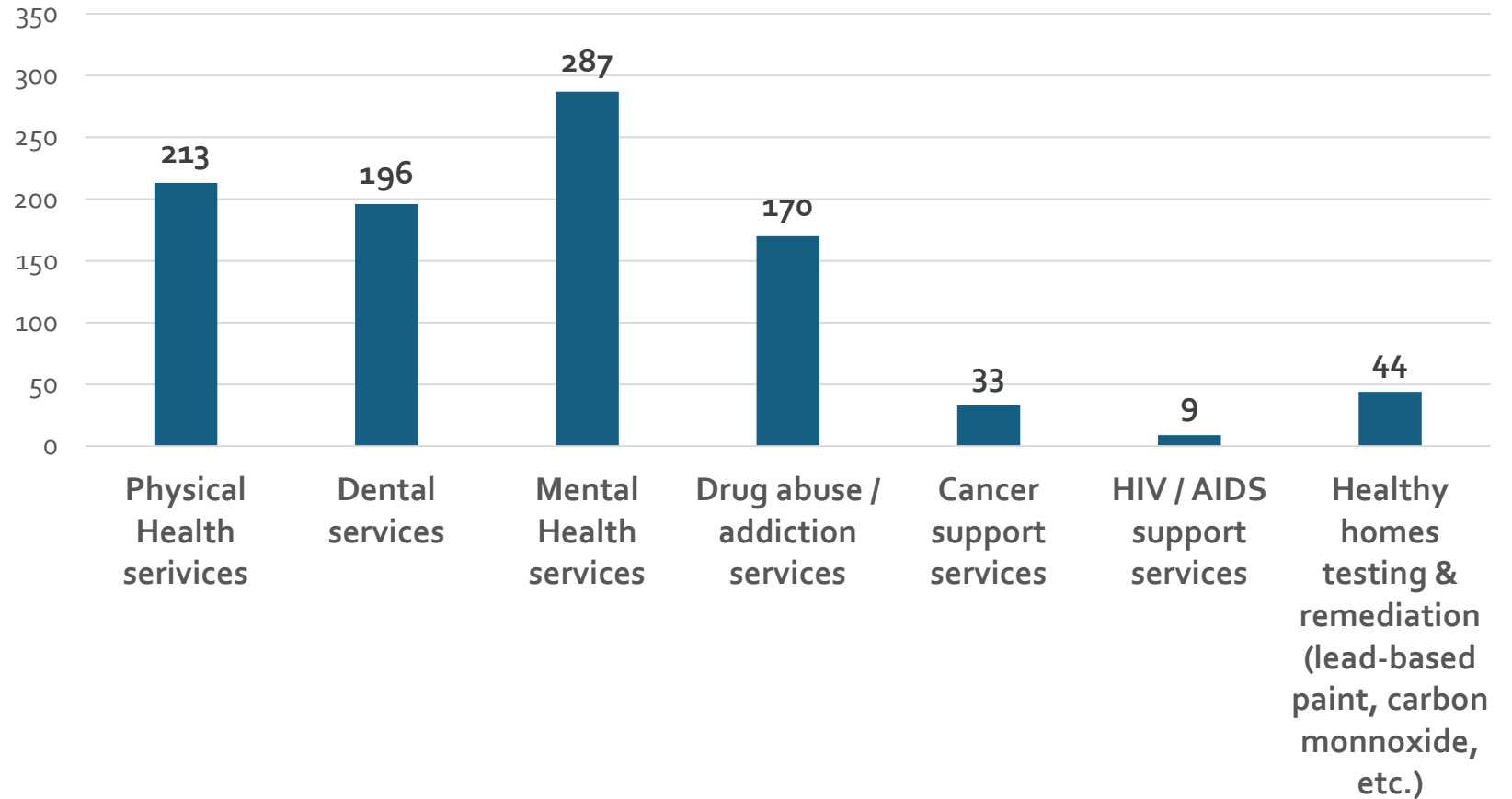
# Community Health



# Health-related services responders believed are most needed for lower-income and/or persons without health insurance

(Responders could choose up to 3 options)

Health-related services most needed by members of your community; especially those who are lower-income and may not have health insurance



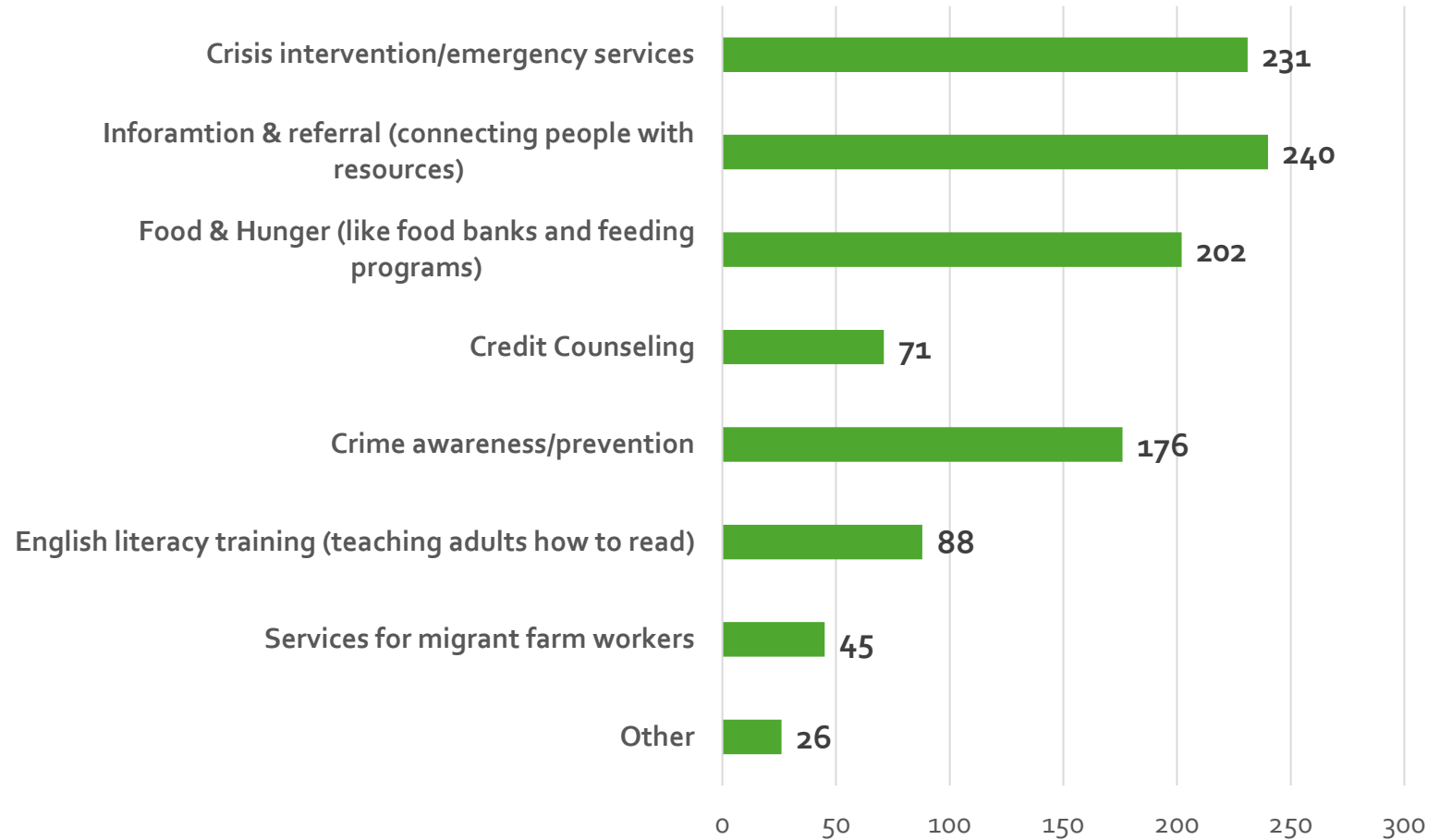


# General Services

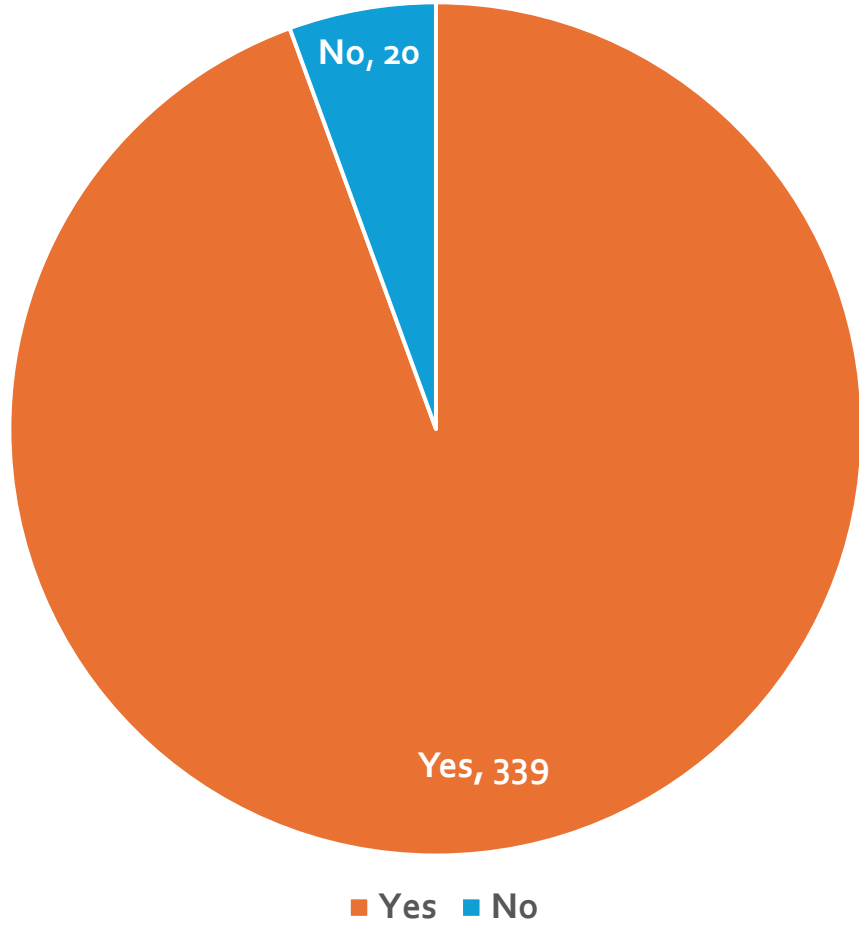
General public services responders believe are most needed in their communities

( Responders were allowed to choose up to 4 options)

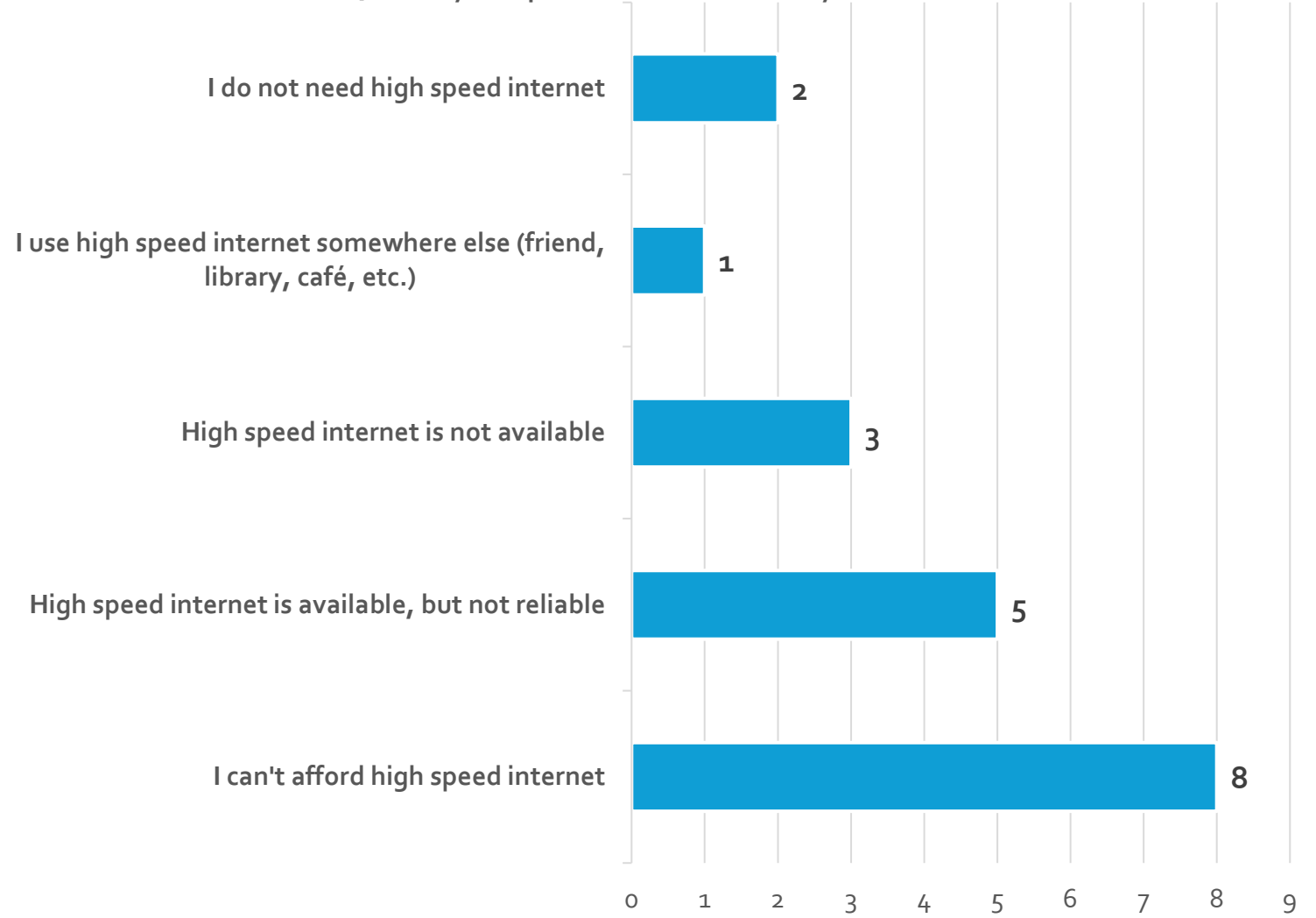
### Which general public services are most needed in your community?



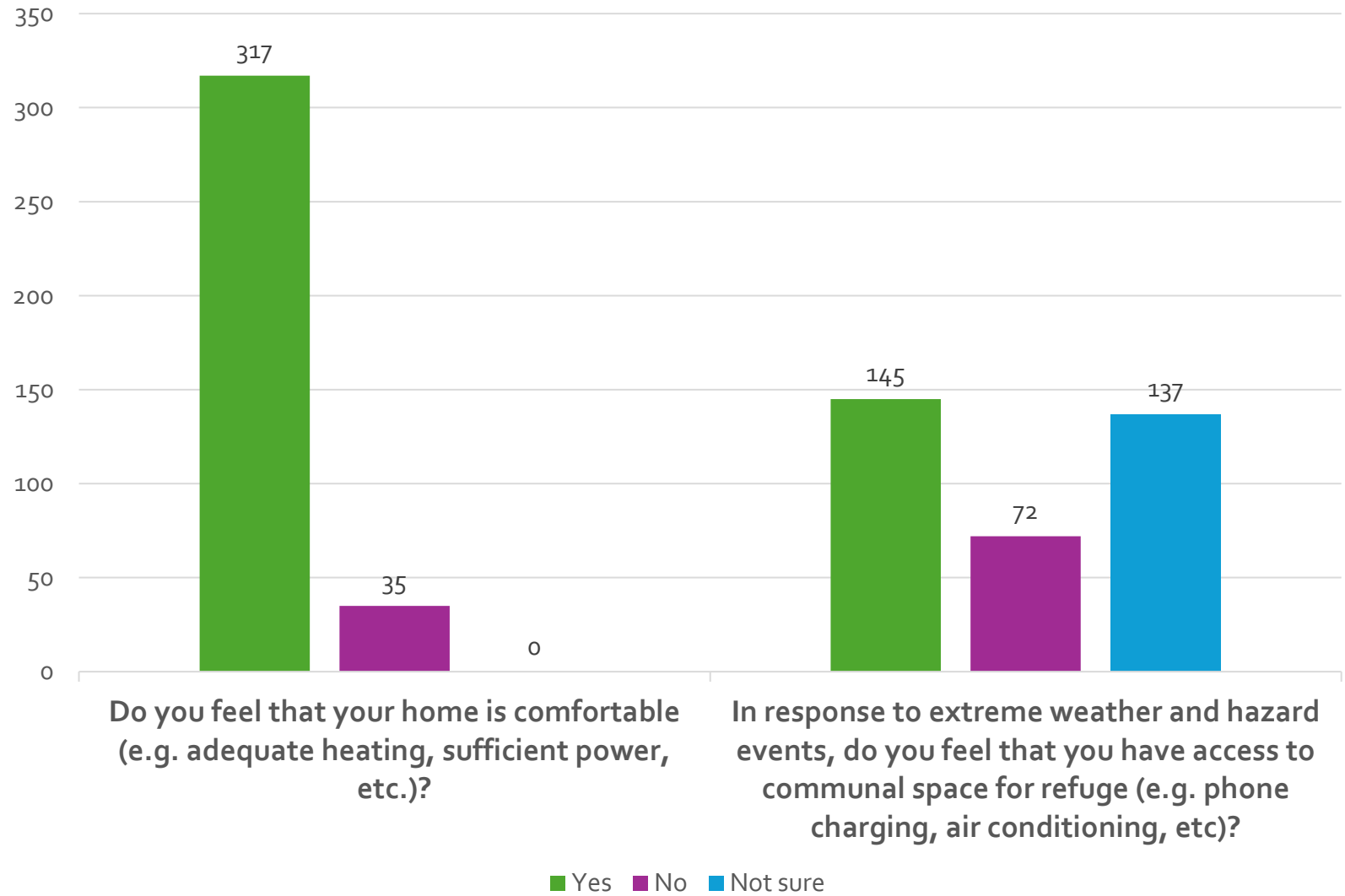
### Do you have high-speed internet / broadband at home?



### If not, can you please tell us why?



# How responders felt about the comfortability of their home and access to communal space for refuge

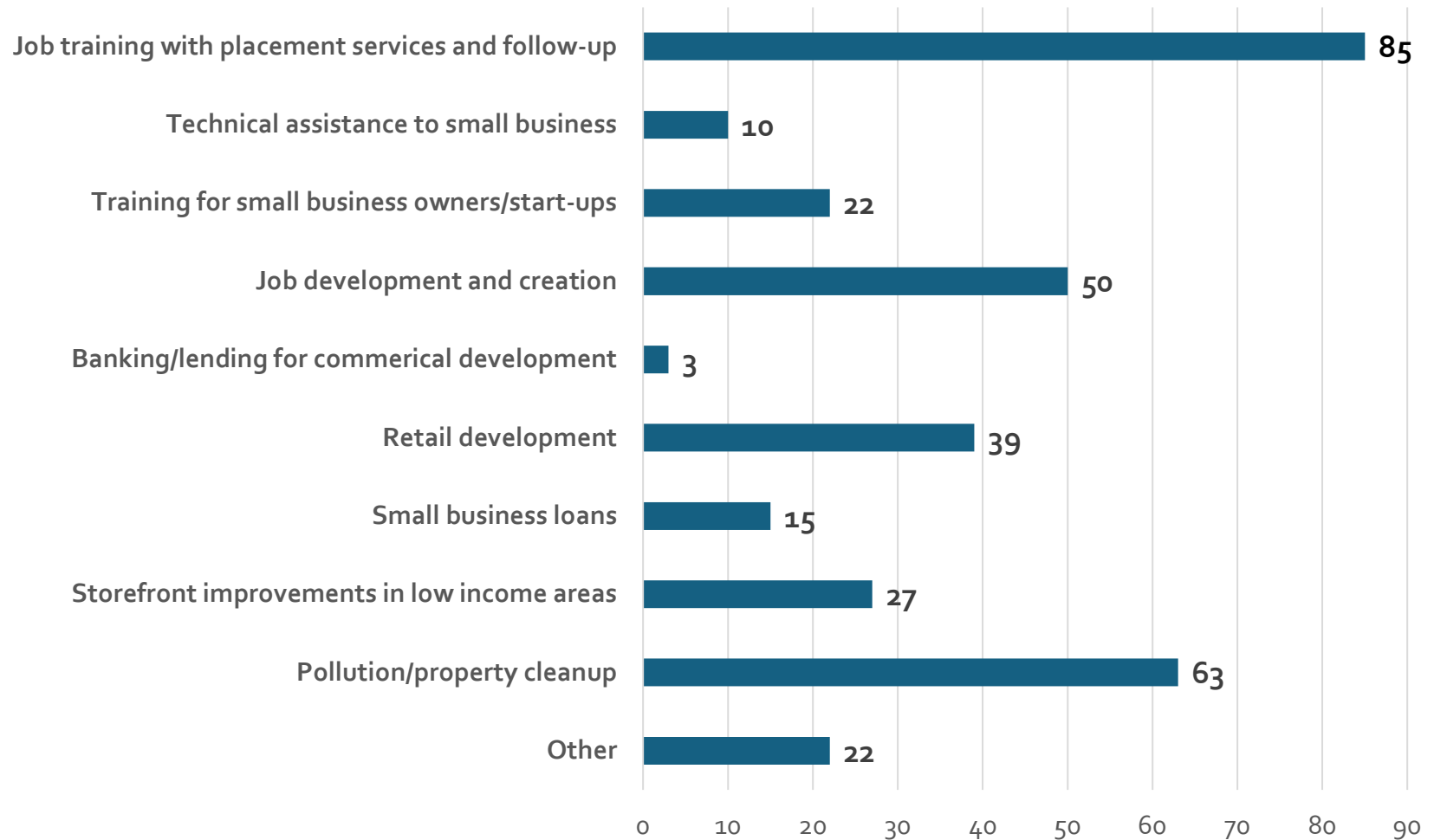




# Economic Development & Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Economic development activities responders felt most needed in their community

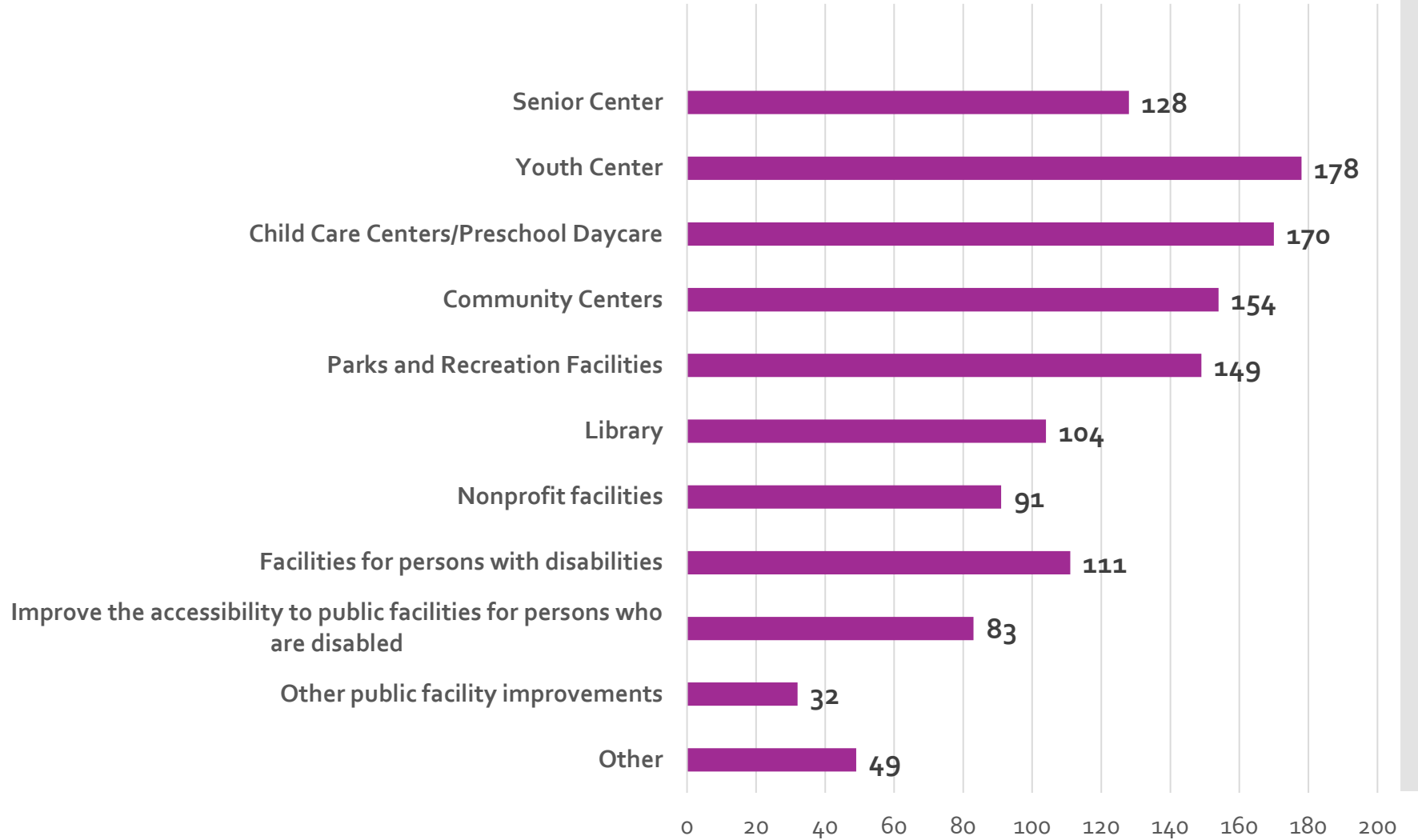
Which Economic Development activities are most needed in your community?



Public Facilities  
responders felt  
were most needed  
in their community  
and/or needed  
improvements

Responders could choose  
up to 3 options

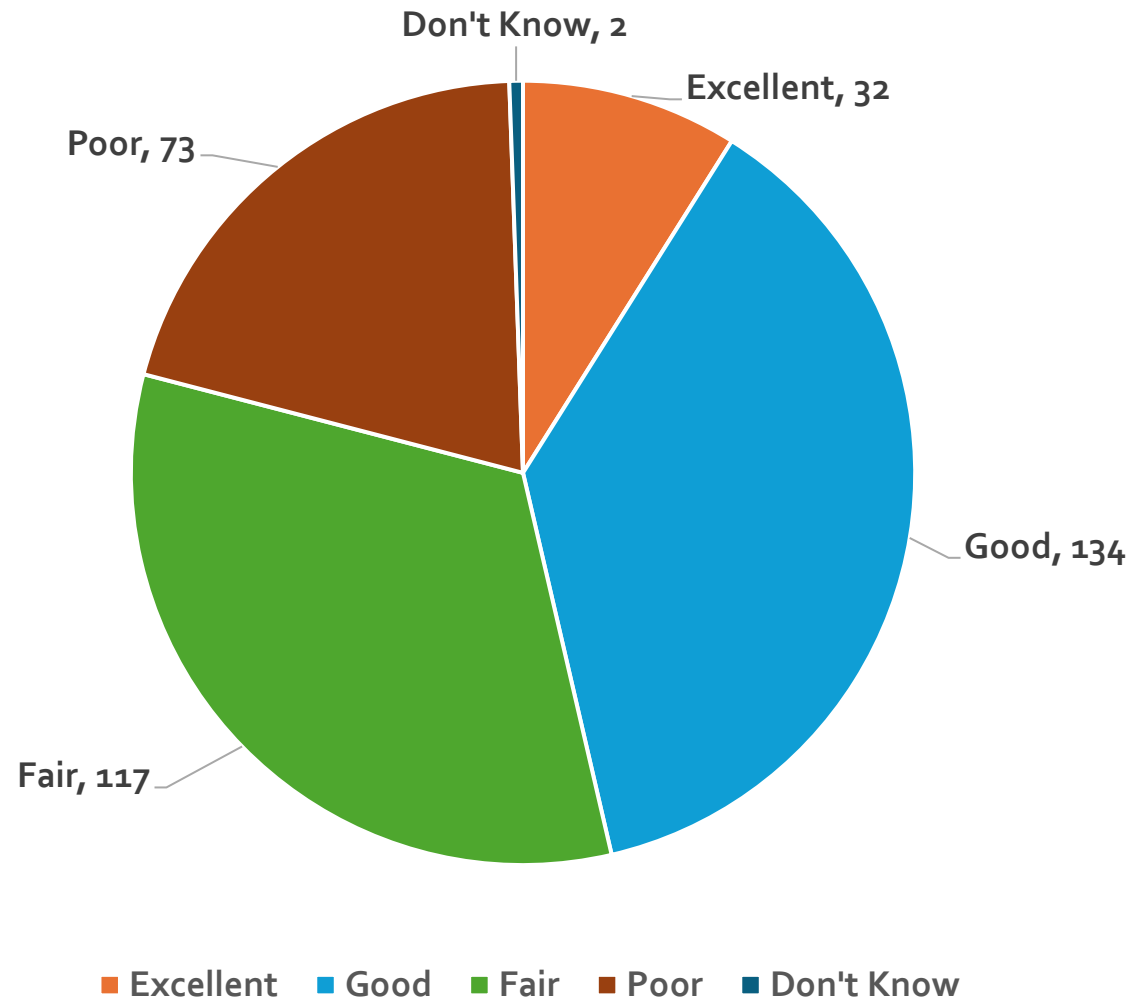
Which types of public facilities do you believe your community needs more of and/or needs renovation/improvement?





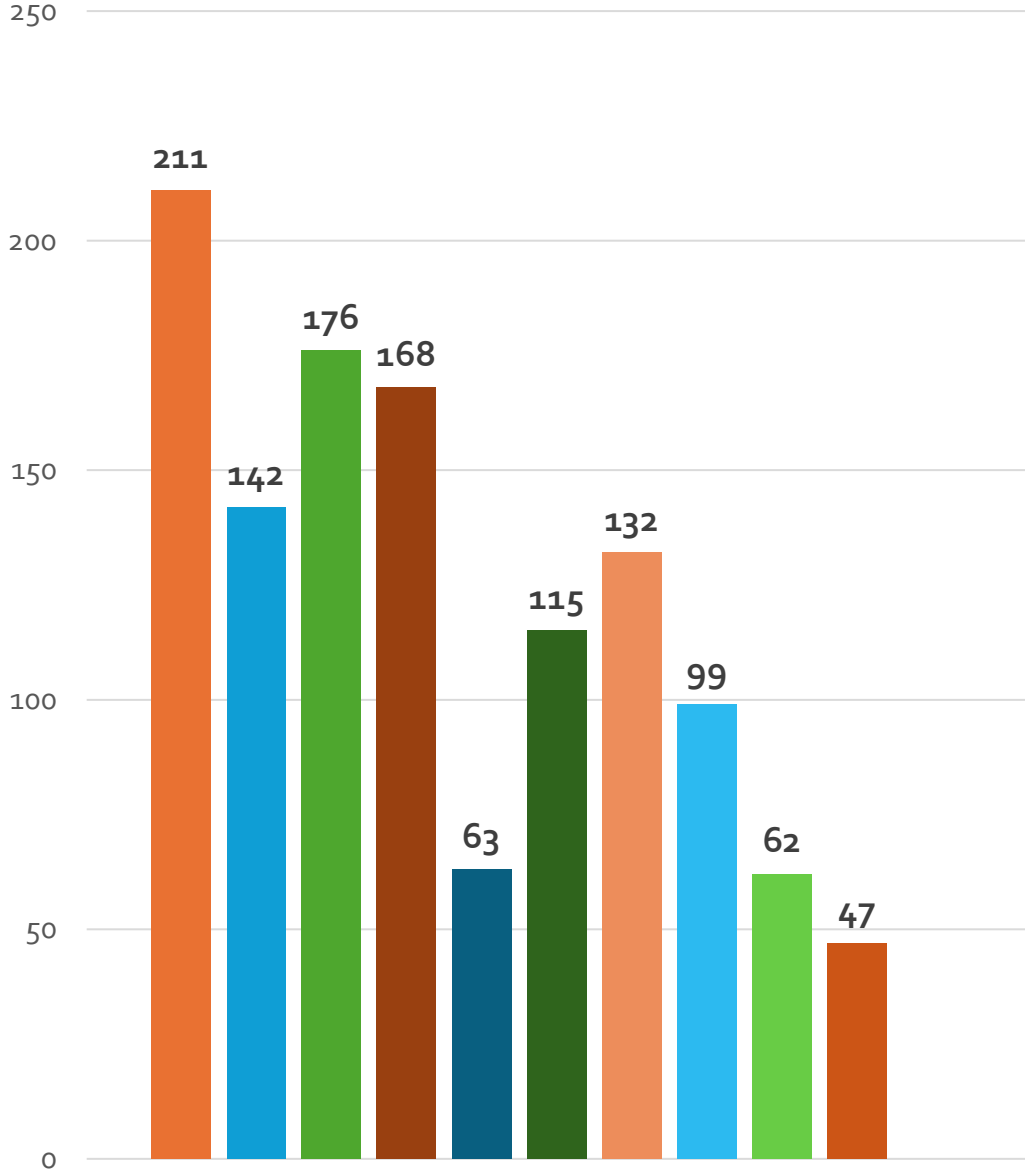
How responders feel about the accessibility of streets and sidewalks in their community

What is the general condition of the streets and sidewalk accessibility in your community?



# What are the greatest infrastructure needs in your community?

- Street Improvements
- Street Lighting
- Sidewalk improvements or curb cuts
- Beautification / enhanced public space
- Historic preservation
- Attractive downtown business district
- Accessibility / Safety for disabled persons
- Stormwater runoff / drainage systems
- Agricultural preservation
- Other



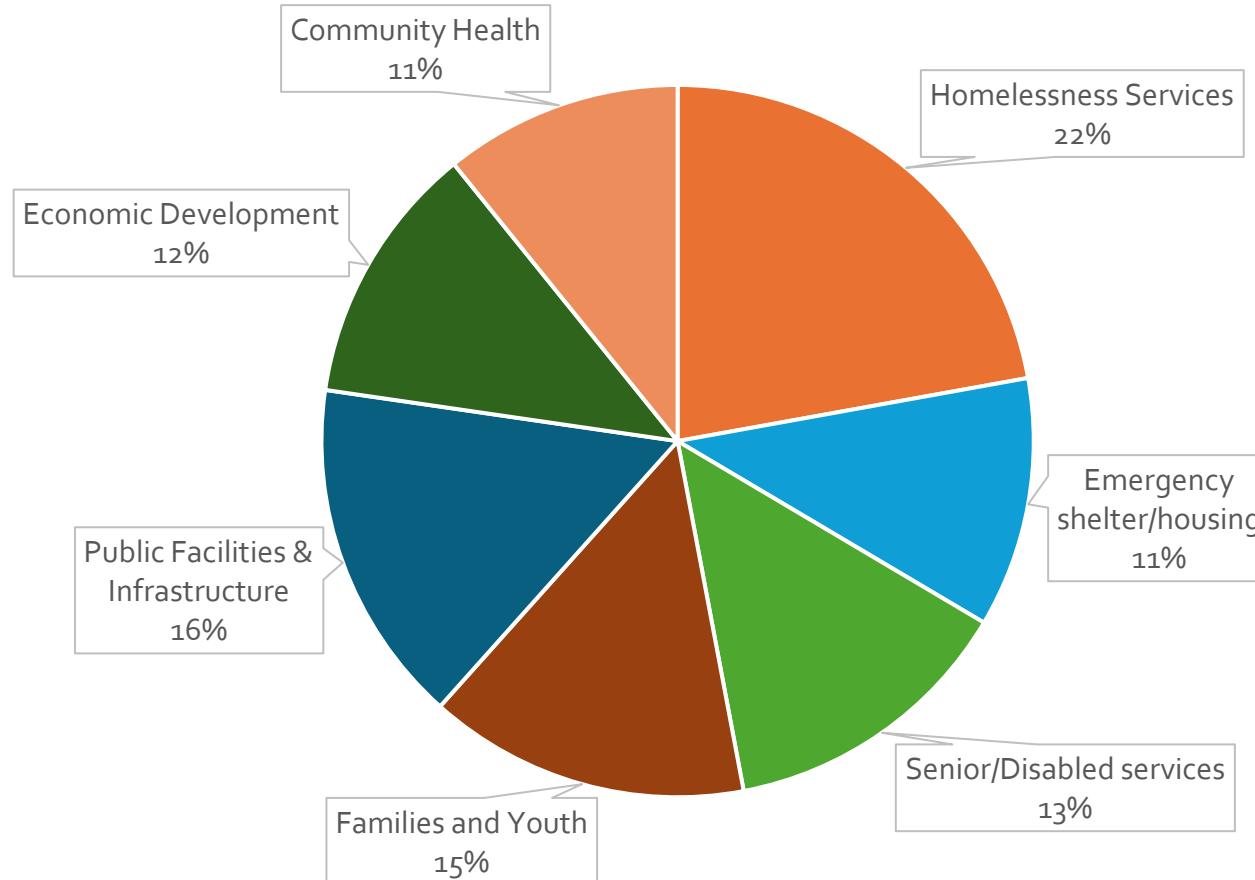
# Con Plan Community Meetings – Investment Activity Results

In person community meetings hosted in Antioch, Brentwood, Concord, Richmond, and San Ramon



Persons at the various Con Plan community meetings were asked to invest “their” program funds into various eligible services categories.

### Results from Public Meetings Activity



- Homelessness Services
- Senior/Disabled services
- Public Facilities & Infrastructure
- Community Health
- Emergency shelter/housing
- Families and Youth
- Economic Development



# Non-Housing Stakeholder Focus Group Meeting

# Non-Housing Stakeholder's Meeting



The County held a virtual Non-Housing Stakeholder meeting on June 13, 2024, inviting multiple agencies that provide non-housing services to provide input on what they see and experience working directly with clients



The meeting broke out into breakout rooms, allowing attendees to choose one of the four categories below to provide comments on:

- General – Familial Services
- Youth
- Senior / Disabled
- Economic Development



Each breakout group was asked to provide their thoughts and comments on the four prompts

# Breakout Group – General-Familial Services

# What are the greatest needs of the demographic you serve (current and impending)?

**Service capacity issues -SVdP**

**Affordable Housing - Winter Nights**

Food insecurity (shelf-stable & fresh), housing instability, health issues, legal aid (especially immigration), applying for public benefits - Monument Crisis Center

Eviction Defense Services & Support: Paperwork, court system navigation, physical guidance, code enforcement/habitability, rental assistance -ECHO Housing

Sheltering & housing resources (particularly in East County, where outreach seems to be lacking; especially in rural areas like Byron) - CCHS

Housing services, particularly encampment abatement with nowhere to house -CCHS

Habitability, accommodation of disabilities (and other forms of harassment), debt & credit issues, Homeowners insurance issues -HERA



# What are the greatest challenges/limitations you face in delivering services to clients?

**Capacity Building throughout the entirety of the County: Homeless, Housing/Rent, Transportation assistance -CC Crisis Center**

**Needs rising (service has nearly tripled in three months, particularly in East County); funding is decreasing -Food Bank of CC/Solano**

**Burnout and staffing; coordination of services with other agencies; also basic needs of families -Bay Area Crisis Nursery**

**Cost of Living in CA - SHELTER, Inc.**

**Lack of funding -CCHS**

**Senior population services (limited income, health issues, housing) - Winter Nights Family Shelter**

**Beauracratic red tape-CCHS**

# Identifying Priorities

**Stabilizing families, children, and seniors (BASIC NEEDS) - Monument Crisis Center**

**Keeping and accessing housing (all other issues revolve around/intersect) -HERA**

**Childcare is a huge issue; early care and education; infant & toddler (food insecurity & other basic needs as well) -Bay Area Crisis Nursery**

**Accessible transit options - CCHS/Winter Nights Family Shelter**

**Funding for Family Resource Centers - Bay Area Crisis Nursery**

**Economic Development landscape in CA, not conducive to job creation/retention - SVdP**

**Healthy and fresh food - Monument Crisis Center**

**Income-guarantee programs for stabilization**

**Additional funding for general supportive services and tenant education - SHELTER, Inc.**

**Food is critical as a basic need, which opens more opportunities - Food Bank of CC/Solano**

# Are there any service modifications that you've implemented, or plan to implement, to address client needs (policy changes, funding, etc.)?

**Provision of small loans through a credit union (Payday loans are detrimental) - SVdP**

**More messaging to teens about suicide, grief counseling, mental health, etc. - Contra Costa Crisis Center**

**Smart Lockers (combatting stigma for individuals that are uncomfortable standing in food lines or do not have time); refrigerated/shelf-stable -Food Bank**

# Breakout Group – Youth



# What are the greatest needs of the demographic you serve (current and impending)?

**Family Harvest Farms works with youth transitioning out of foster care. One of the greatest needs is making connections so youth have emotional stability and social support**

**Richmond Performing Arts serves youth 3-18 years old. Greatest need is having a pipeline of teachers who are culturally relevant for their programs**



# What are the greatest challenges/limitations you face in delivering services to clients?

**Pay Equity /  
being a  
competitive  
employer**

# Identifying Priorities

**increase  
support  
for youth  
in general**

**support  
non-traditional  
youth development  
efforts that revolve  
around mental  
health/wellness,  
holistic care,  
wraparound  
services**

**create collaboration  
among non-profit  
service providers so  
that they can  
leverage resources  
and maximize  
programming**

# Are there any service modifications that you've implemented, or plan to implement, to address client needs (policy changes, funding, etc.)?

**advancing  
cultural  
arts**

**documenting  
oral traditions**

**teaching  
community  
engagement  
soft skills and  
building  
community**

**professional  
development  
for their staff**

**providing  
commission to  
alumni of the  
programs**

**provide  
transportation  
stipends to  
get to and  
from work at  
the farm**

**increase  
hourly  
wages**

**onboarding a  
Social Worker**

**Pay  
equity**



# Breakout Group – Senior / Disabled

# What are the greatest needs of the demographic you serve (current and impending)?

**Affordable housing and affordable housing with support services**

additional behavioral health services for substance disorders and mental health

**Easy, accessible medical care**

Foster volunteer type movement that can be used by all agencies. Volunteer coalition

Healthy meals, Food Security, Cultural cuisine ★

★  
**Transportation - certain areas in the County not as easily accessible**

**personal contact / socialization**

Lack of transportation options besides, uber, lyft. Taxis not as easily available and bus service not as direct and quick. County connection is a \$9 round trip. Use for emergency only

Stars indicate more than one stakeholder agreed with the statement



# What are the greatest challenges/limitations you face in delivering services to clients?

## Funding

have the enough of the staff needed for certain jobs (ex. drivers to deliver food)

Language barrier, having multi-lingual staff

Undocumented seniors may be fearful seeking out help.

Having enough staff, bringing them on and pay them enough funding (competitive salary). Need the staff to train volunteers and follow up with

Getting the word out for the unhoused seniors and people with disabilities. People with no access to phones or computers

Stigma and the shame about seeking help, deters people from actively seeking knowledge on programs/services that could help them. Can lead to delay in seeking help

Ensuring trusted sources of information to help seniors/disabled clients that may be able to help before things get too bad

# Identifying Priorities

**Basic  
Human  
Needs**

Have some of the funding be used towards communication, promote organization services, get the word out

**Social  
Support**

**Accessible,  
Affordable  
and Direct  
Transportation**

**Access to  
wealth, health  
and medicine**

**Safety within  
the house,  
making the  
house safe,  
independent  
living skills**

**Billboard,  
newspaper ad, radio  
commercial to help  
get the word out of  
services and inform  
a population in a  
way the word may  
get to them**

**Priority for  
Agencies,  
funding,  
volunteers**

**Case  
Management**

# Are there any service modifications that you've implemented, or plan to implement, to address client needs (policy changes, funding, etc.)?

**Doing a survey in select senior sites to ask what culturally food people would want, how far away are they from the site, what kind of food they would want to see.**

**Food Bank - changed from a pre-bagged model to a client choice model. Saves on waste and allows the client to choose their own food**

**Recognizing the needs of the clients served. Trinity Center realizing that need to be accessible to people with people with wheelchairs. Obtain a wheelchair accessible van**

# Breakout Room – Economic Development

# What are the greatest needs of the demographic you serve (current and impending)?

Affordable housing is important to meet basic needs as well as have a bit saved for a rainy day

**Most work 2-3 jobs or live in cars for lack of affordable housing**

**1)  
Affordable housing**

**Food and security**

**Transportation**

Which community issue is most applicable to community?  
Affordable housing is the most common response. This issue affects families' ability to afford basic needs

Mental health services for Spanish speakers

**2)  
Livable wage**

**3)  
Neighborhood safety, and transportation**

**Neighborhood safety**

SVDP - financial responsibility to feed and shelter family is immense. Most are Spanish speakers. Need for mental health services. County has 1-800 number

Homeless Issue. 80% are in need of resources that are not available, especially in mental health services

**2) Food insecurity and mental health**

# What are the greatest challenges/limitations you face in delivering services to clients?

**job training  
with  
connection to  
stable  
employment**

**child  
care**

**Limited Micro  
loan  
programs- rely  
on payday  
loans instead**

**Career and  
Counseling  
Centers at  
high schools**

**Incentivize  
career  
development  
in certain  
sectors, like  
nursing**

**People need an  
income to be able to  
attend a job training  
program instead of  
working. Stipends  
help.**

**Limitation of  
jobs available  
that pay a  
living wage  
that are local.**

**support  
systems and  
mentorship**

**Limited Paid  
Internships**

**Transportation**



# Identifying Priorities

**Job training programs for jobs that start with a liveable wage**

Identify types of programs necessary to help low-income households earn livable wage

fund agencies that provide support such as child care to families who want to participate in job training programs

fund agencies that connect individuals to local resources for economic support and development

Provide services to vulnerable population - migrant farmworkers, TAY, people living with HIV/Aids etc.

**Childcare**

Supportive services that prepare people for managing their finances. These funds may be very limited.

Improve public facilities in low-income neighborhoods

Thank you to all who participated in our public meetings, surveys and/or stakeholder meetings



**STAFF REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT  
(CDBG) STANDING COMMITTEE**

**DATE:** Meeting of April 2, 2025

**TO:** Mayor Pro Tem Rocha and Council Member Torres-Walker

**PREPARED BY:** Teri House, Community Development Block Grant/Housing Consultant

**APPROVED BY:** Tasha Johnson, Public Services and Community Resources Director

**SUBJECT:** Development of High and Medium Priority Needs

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

It is recommended that the CDBG Standing Committee consider data used in the preparation of the FY 2025-30 Consolidated Plan and create High and Medium Priorities for funding.

**DISCUSSION**

**Review of broad Consortium Goal Categories**

The Contra Costa Consortium has developed broad Goal categories that should accommodate all High and Medium Priorities identified by Consortium member which can be modified if needed. These goals represent virtually all eligible activities for CDBG, ESG, and HOME funding sources. Each jurisdiction in the Consortium has authority to choose to not fund activities in some or many of the categories; however, funding of Fair Housing and Administration is required. Each jurisdiction must also develop priorities for funding various activities throughout the five-year period.

For **Affordable Housing**, the Goals are:

**AH-1: New Construction of Affordable Rental Housing.** Promote the production of new affordable rental units by investing in the acquisition, construction, and/or conversion of non-residential structures for the benefit of income-eligible households.

**AH-2: Increase Homeownership Opportunities.** Increase homeownership opportunities via acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and/or direct financial assistance for low- to moderate-income homebuyers of affordable housing units.

**AH-3: Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing Stock.** Maintain and preserve the existing housing stock with the goal of preventing the displacement of low-income households and stabilizing communities through:

- Conversion of private market-rate rental housing to long-term deed-restricted affordable housing.
- Preservation of existing affordable rental housing.
- Emergency repairs/rehabilitation assistance for low-income (owner-occupied) homeowners.

**AH-4: Permanent Supportive Housing and Special Needs Housing.** Increase the supply of appropriate and supportive housing supporting the acquisition and new construction of housing through:

- Homeless - Permanent Supportive Housing Units (voluntary support services and housing assistance included) for persons with special needs,
- Units for people with Special Needs (including Elderly/Frail Elderly, Persons with Physical, Mental, or Behavioral Disabilities, Persons with HIV/AIDS, etc.)

For **Homeless Services**, the goals are:

**H-1: Housing and Supportive Services for Homeless.** Support homelessness services by encouraging homelessness outreach efforts, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing with supportive services to help homeless persons, including transitional age youth, achieve housing stability.

**H-2: Rapid Rehousing & Homelessness Prevention.** Support rapid rehousing and/or prevention services including emergency rental assistance, security deposit/financial assistance, case management, housing search assistance, for those who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

For **Public Services**, the goals are:

**CD-1: General “Safety Net” Public Services.** Ensure that opportunities and services are provided to improve the quality of life and independence for low-income persons (below 80 percent of Area Median Income), and ensure access to programs that promote “safety net” services to individuals and families such as meal/food services, emergency care for children, transportation, health care, counseling, tenant legal or mediation services.

**CD-2: Special Needs Populations.** Ensure that opportunities and services are provided to improve the quality of life and independence for persons with special needs, such as elderly/frail elderly, persons with disabilities, battered spouses, abused children, persons with HIV/AIDS, illiterate adults, and migrant farmworkers.

**CD-3: Youth.** Increase opportunities for children/youth to be healthy, succeed in school, and prepare for productive adulthood, with a priority/emphasis in areas/neighborhoods that are identified as low/moderate-income per Census Tract information.

**CD-4: Fair Housing.** Promote fair housing activities and affirmatively further fair housing.

For **Economic Development, Infrastructure/Public Facilities**, the goals are:

**CD-5: Economic Development.** Expand economic opportunities for extremely low-, very low- and low-income residents, and increase the viability of neighborhood commercial areas by providing job training/job placement services and technical assistance to microenterprises and small businesses.

- Support job training, retraining, and employment search for low-income persons.
- Provide technical assistance and/or capital (loan or grant) to small businesses/micro-enterprises to develop and/or expand capacity and produce jobs for low-income persons.

**CD-6: Infrastructure/Public Facilities.** Maintain quality public facilities and adequate infrastructure and ensure access for the mobility-impaired by addressing physical access barriers to public facilities. Priority to be given to:

- To construct or improve public facilities and infrastructure including, but not limited to, providing and improving access to facilities for persons with disabilities. This may include directly improving or constructing facilities or infrastructure in low-income areas or providing assistance to non-profit agencies that serve low-income populations.
- To make improvements to the public right-of-way to enhance public safety and accessibility, and to improve public health, and to promote the provision of a “complete streets program.” Improvements will be targeted to areas where the current level of improvements is less than the current standard.

For **CDBG Program Administration**, the goal is:

**CD-7: Administration.** Support development of viable urban communities through extending and strengthening partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector and administer federal grant programs in a fiscally prudent manner. Strategies include:

- To continue the collaborative administration with the other Consortia jurisdictions for the County’s housing and community development programs undertaken under this Strategic Plan. This effort will include common policies and procedures for requests for the use of funds, subrecipient reporting, record-keeping, and monitoring.

- To support the efforts of the housing authorities of Contra Costa County, City of Pittsburg, and City of Richmond.
- Members will also cooperatively further the efforts of the Continuum of Care (CoC).

### **Development of Antioch Priority Needs for 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan**

Within the Goals above, the CDBG Committee must identify types of activities to fund that they consider to be High, Medium, and Low Priorities.

- **High priorities** meet the identified needs of the jurisdiction and **will be funded** during the five-year Consolidated Plan period.
- **Medium priorities** also meet the identified needs of the jurisdiction, and **may** be funded during the Consolidated Plan period.
- **Low priorities** will **NOT** be funded during the Consolidated Plan period.

The CDBG Committee will make funding recommendations based on these priorities, and staff must project the amount of funding that will be expended in each of the priority categories as well as how many people will be served over the five-year period. This must be computed for anticipated CDBG funds, as well as for the PLHA and Housing Successor funding. It is usually accomplished by projecting out five year based on the first year activities that are funded. Because the grant cycle is for two, and then three-years within each ConPlan period, it makes this task somewhat more predictable.

Following are suggested steps for this task:

1. Review the above Goals and activities and determine which Goals, if any, will NOT be funded and eliminate.
2. Within each remaining Goal, discuss the eligible activities, funding sources, requirements from other funders and regulatory bodies (such as the Antioch Housing Element and reporting to the State of California on goals for the 7-year period, the PLHA 5-year Plan, and the Metropolitan Transit Commission/Association of Bay Area Governments Transit Oriented Communities Plan (MCT/ABAG TOC Plan).
3. Examine the types of applications that have been received in the past and in the current funding cycle.
4. Discuss and set any percentages or limits on funding within a category (for example, in the past Economic Development has been limited to 10-12% of CDBG funding. You could also set percentages for other categories).

The table below contains some of this information as well as where decision points are needed.

<b>AH-1: New Construction of Affordable Rental Housing</b>	Some units committed in loans for this period	HIGH
<b>AH-2: Increase Homeownership Opportunities</b>	PLHA requirement, Goal in Housing Element, TOC goal	HIGH
<b>AH-3: Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing Stock</b>	Housing Rehabilitation goal in Housing Element and TOC goal; preservation of units is a requirement of Housing Successor funds,	HIGH
<b>AH-4: Permanent Supportive Housing and Special Needs Housing</b>	Existing loans for PSH units for homeless have been committed	HIGH
<b>H-1: Shelter, Housing &amp; Supportive Services for Homeless</b>	Housing element goal about reducing homelessness, homeless services	Decide
<b>H-2: Rapid Rehousing &amp; Homelessness Prevention</b>		Decide
<b>CD-1: General “Safety Net” Public Services</b>	Not required by any funding source/ plan.	Decide
<b>CD-2: Special Needs Populations</b>	Not required by any funding source/ plan.	Decide
<b>CD-3: Youth</b>	Not required by any funding source/ plan.	Decide
<b>CD-4: Fair Housing</b>	Required by Housing Element, TOC plan, HUD at present	HIGH
<b>CD-5: Economic Development</b>	Not required by any funding source/ plan.	Decide
<b>CD-6: Infrastructure/ Public Facilities</b>	Not required, resources were transferred to housing activities to meet new TOC requirements; however, can maintain as a Medium priority to meet CDBG spend down requirements if needed.	MED
<b>CD-7: Administration</b>	Required by HUD	HIGH

Some questions to consider in general and for each Goal:

**In General:**

- Do you want to maintain the historical Council priority to fund the most vulnerable populations with the least access to resources? (Includes abused/neglected children, elderly and persons with disabilities, extremely low and very low-income households (0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI) which includes unhoused individuals and families.

**H-1 & H-2: Homeless Shelter and Services**

- Should Prevention, which is more cost effective, be more heavily funded?
- What Priority for Shelter, Supportive Services, Rental assistance?

- Ratio of funding between Prevention and Shelter/outreach?
- How much total funding annually?

**CD-1: General Public Safety Net Services**

- Tenant/Landlord services a priority?
- Health Services a priority?
- Employment support services a priority?
- Add a funding percentage as guideline?

**CD-2: Special Needs Populations**

- Tenant/Landlord services a priority?
- Health Services a priority?
- Employment support services a priority?
- Add a funding percentage as guideline?

**CD-3: Youth**

- Tenant/Landlord services a priority?
- Health Services a priority?
- Employment support services a priority?
- Add a funding percentage as guideline?

**CD-5: Economic Development**

- Economic Development a priority with the limited amount of CDBG funding and federal constraints?
- Do you want to continue historical Council limit of 10%? 12%? 15%?

**Attachments**

None