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## Taskforce

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2. Reduce infill development costs
3. Increase availability of safe and reliable transportation for youth to participate in out-of-school time activities, including sponsorships for bus passes.

1. Explore/expand options for low-income parents to obtain their own vehicles through facilitating vehicle donation and repair programs and/or providing loan assistance to purchase or lease vehicles.

[www.kiva.org](http://www.kiva.org)

**4. Require mixed-income developments near transit**

In many cases, investments in transit and other infrastructure [catalyze increases in the values of properties](http://www.housingpolicy.org/toolbox/strategy/policies/preserve_extend.html) that are well-located near the new amenities. While this growth can be positive for the overall neighborhood, it can also threaten the continued availability and opportunities for the construction of new affordable housing, especially for families with very low incomes.

Chicago recently [amended its affordable housing ordinance](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/mayor/press_room/press_releases/2014/dec/department-of-planning-and-development-and-members-of-the-afford.html) to provide incentives to developers that build more than half of a project’s required affordable housing units in transit-served locations. The new incentives would result in a greater number of mixed-income properties near transit and would benefit lower-income households, who are [more likely than higher-income households to use transit](http://www.newgeography.com/content/002666-how-lower-income-citizens-commute).

The city of Denver implemented a [Transit-Oriented Development Fund](http://www.enterprisecommunity.com/resources/ResourceDetails?ID=67409.pdf) in 2010 designed to help create affordable housing in transit-accessible locations. The city [expanded investments to the fund in December 2014](http://www.denverpost.com/business/ci_27149171/denver-expands-fund-add-2-000-affordable-homes), recognizing the growing need associated with the city’s fast-rising rents.

## Article for Effective Mobility Efforts

<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/04/upshot/an-atlas-of-upward-mobility-shows-paths-out-of-poverty.html>

“The data shows we can do something about upward mobility,” said Mr. Chetty, a Harvard professor, who conducted the main study along with [Nathaniel Hendren](http://scholar.harvard.edu/hendren/home), also a Harvard economist. “Every extra year of childhood spent in a better neighborhood seems to matter.”

All else equal, low-income boys who grow up in such areas earn about 35 percent less on average than otherwise similar low-income children who grow up in the best areas for mobility. For girls, the gap is closer to 25 percent.

Many of these places have large African-American populations, and the findings suggest that race plays an enormous but complex role in upward mobility. The nation’s legacy of racial inequality appears to affect all low-income children who live in heavily black areas: Both black and white children seem to have longer odds of reaching the middle class, and both seem to benefit from moving to better neighborhoods.

They have elementary schools with higher test scores, a higher share of two-parent families, greater levels of involvement in civic and religious groups and more residential integration of affluent, middle-class and poor families.

In both studies, the younger children were when they moved, the better they did. Children were less likely to become single parents when they grew up, were more likely to go to college and to earn more. The original research had not been able to follow the economic outcomes of younger children, because not enough time had passed, Mr. Katz said.

Still, the more extensive nationwide data on moving found that older children were also affected by their neighborhood. The effect was what statisticians call linear: Each additional year in a different place had roughly the same average effect on a child’s adult earnings. A teenager’s year in a better neighborhood mattered as much as a 9-year-old’s year — but 9-year olds still had their teenage years in front of them.

Current policy often forces the parents of young children onto waiting lists for housing vouchers. It also gives tax incentives to developers who build in poor neighborhoods, rather than rewarding those who build affordable housing in areas that seem to offer better environments.

Although most places with better odds of escaping poverty have higher rent, the researchers did identify some counties as “upward-mobility bargains.” These include Putnam County, N.Y.; parts of the Pittsburgh and Altoona areas in Pennsylvania; and, if only relative to surrounding areas, Contra Costa.

The main innovation of the new paper — part of [the Equality of Opportunity Project](http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/index.php/the-team), involving multiple researchers — is its focus on children who moved. Doing so allows the economists to ask whether the places themselves actually affect outcomes. The alternative is that, say, Baltimore happens to be home to a large number of children who would struggle no matter where they grew up.The data suggests otherwise. The easiest way to understand the pattern may be the different effects on siblings, who have so much in common. Younger siblings who moved from a bad area to a better one earned more as adults than their older siblings who were part of the same move. The particular environment of a city really does seem to affect its residents.The data does not answer the question of whether the factors that distinguish higher-mobility places, like better schools and less economic segregation, are causing the differences — or are themselves knock-on effects of other, underlying causes. “We still need clarity on that,” Mr. Grusky, the Stanford professor, said.From her perspective, Ms. Hawkins, the Contra Costa resident, said that the mixing of people from different social classes did make a difference.“ It’s all spread out here,” she said. In her old home in San Leandro, Calif., entire neighborhoods had high unemployment and crime, which led some people who did have jobs to flee, causing a downward spiral. “You don’t want to put your kid in harm’s way. That’s just extra stress.” For all the benefits that moves can bring, they are not a solution to poverty, said people who have seen the new paper as well as the researchers themselves. Finding ways to improve those neighborhoods, for people who cannot or do not want to move, is also important, researchers and policy makers said.“We can’t walk away from them,” Mr. Castro, the housing secretary, said. “We need a two-pronged approach.”

(Taskforce) However, recent research reinforces what common sense tells us—living with the chronic stress and anxiety of financial instability can create a significant psychological burden on low-income parents and their children. The concept of “scarcity” can leave low-income children and their families with diminished capacity to perform everyday tasks, such as finding another job or kids doing their schoolwork.

**In Mecklenburg County’s 2015 Community Pulse Report, 15 percent of residents identified having poor mental health for more than 7 days a month.** Individuals making less than $50,000 reporting double the number of poor mental health days when compared to those making $50,000 or more.xxxiii

* Waiting list; when they find it available they will contact you
* Not flexible with housing searches
* Search doesnt really address what they put
* No feedback no registering for information, send information with whats available
* No email alert system, no account
* Apply to be in waiting list for the house
* Agreeing with company to do things like that address issues
* Website issues

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Triggs says. “That’s a tragedy, because as a hard-working, tax-paying woman with a beautiful family and a strong work ethic, she has every right to live where she chooses and where she can achieve her goals, just as much as people in Ballantyne and Piper Glen and Huntersville.”   
Ingram’s story typifies one of the major enigmas of Charlotte’s urban transformation—the scarcity of affordable housing for the people whose labor greatly fuels the city’s expansion.

**Revolving Loan**

Support women starting businesses, going to school, leading their communities and building strong families. On average women reinvest 80% of their income in the wellbeing of their children.

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Arrangement which allows for the loan amount to be withdrawn, repaid, and redrawn again in any manner and any number of times, until the arrangement expires. Credit card loans and overdrafts are revolving loans. Also called evergreen loan.

A revolving loan fund (RLF) is a gap financing measure primarily used for development and expansion of small businesses. It is a self-replenishing pool of money, utilizing interest and principal payments on old loans to issue new ones. While the majority of RLFs support local businesses, some target specific areas such as healthcare, minority business development, and environmental cleanup.

Establishing a revolving loan fund provides access to a flexible source of capital that can be used in combination with more conventional sources. Often the RLF is a bridge between the amount the borrower can obtain on the private market and the amount needed to start or sustain a business. For example, a borrower may obtain 60 to 80 percent of project financing from other sources.

Quality RLFs issue loans at market or otherwise competitive and attractive rates. Many RLF studies have shown that access to capital and flexibility in collateral and terms is more important to borrowers over lower then market interest rates. RLF programs should be built on sound interest rate practices and not perceived as free or easy sources of financing. RLFs must be able to generate enough of an interest rate return to replenish the fund for future loan allocations. With competitive rates and flexible terms, a RLF provides access to new financing sources for the borrower, while lowering overall risk for participating institutional lenders.

Eligible uses for RLF loans include:

* Operating capital
* Acquisition of land and buildings
* New construction
* Facade and building renovation
* Landscape and property improvements, and
* Machinery and equipment.

A revolving loan fund (RLF) is a self-replenishing pool of money, utilizing interest and principal payments on old loans to issue new ones. While the majority of RLFs support local businesses, ours targets and supports efforts for affordable housing within the Charlotte community.

How does it help Charlotte?

City staff estimate that over 34,000 more units of affordable housing are needed to meet the current demand of those making 60 percent or less of the area median income. Affordable housing is what allows these families who are challenged to have alternatives to moving to unsafe and rundown areas of the community and allows them stability. Supporting our neighbors, co-workers, and friends will only help Charlotte grow and thrive as a community not just currently but for generations to come.

# Charlotte’s Story

The Equality of Opportunity study (“the Chetty Study”), undertaken by Harvard University and University of California, Berkeley, was led by Raj Chetty and colleagues. This groundbreaking report found that where a child is born has a dramatic effect on his or her chances of economic mobility. It focused on children in low-income families and measured economic mobility in two basic ways: how far these children moved up (or down) the income ladder as adults in comparison to their parents, on average, and the likelihood that these children would rise from the bottom fifth of the economic ladder to the top fifth by early adulthood. Chetty analyzed data from millions of de-identified tax records from parents of children born between 1980 through 1982 and then measured the income of those same children thirty years later. The study found that for children growing up in places like San Jose, the odds of moving from the bottom fifth of the national income distribution to the top fifth are 12.9 percent. Those are higher odds than the average in any other developed country in the world.

**In contrast, in cities like Charlotte, Atlanta and Indianapolis, a child’s odds of moving from the bottom fifth to the top fifth are less than 5 percent—less than the average any developed country for which the data was available.** At 4.4 percent, Charlotte was at the very bottom of the 50 cities ranked in the study.

There are many ways to tackle this problem but recent studies show that it is important for youth to have stable and good environments to grow in. This is where CHA’s programs come into place and where you can directly assist and help your community.

# How we can combat this problem head on

Combating the 35,000 units gap in Charlotte is a difficult task especially when what is at stake is not just the ability to have a home but also the economic mobility of our entire city. For this, we need to take into consideration various aspects to the issues surrounding affordable housing and the complications that can come with affordable housing. When housing is a difficult expenditure transportation is not just important it is a vital necessity for a family to survive. These are the reasons for

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Our mission is to address all angles of the Affordable Housing deficiency we are facing in Charlotte. This deficiency affects not just members of our community but the future members of our community. These efforts play a big role in our economic mobility and it is up to us to elevate our city!