

In this presentation

- What is a Landscape Analysis?
- How does it fit in the context of this project?
- What do we already know about the Somerville community landscape?
- How will we conduct the Landscape Analysis to learn more?

What is a Landscape Analysis?

The purpose of a Landscape Analysis is to identify key potential partners, opponents, and community resources that have an interest in or influence over the project and any proposed changes. The information gathered can be applied again in future initiatives.

Guiding Questions:

- Who would be most impacted by the change you seek?
- Which organizations or people are already working towards this change? Are you collaborating with them?
- Who has the *decision-making power* to approve your change? Who *influences decision-making* informally?
- Who is *responsible for implementing the change*, and who holds them accountable?
- Which organizations or people could provide relevant data, resources, or other support?

How does this fit in the Somerville FHC Project?

Scoped Tasks

Attend and evaluate current Fair Housing Month engagement events (April)

Develop an Engagement Plan, informed by LA (July) Targeted /
Relationship
Building
Engagement
Methods (Aug-Dec)

Project Close Out: Develop final report and FHC engagement strategy (April-May '26)

















Landscape
Analysis,
including 1:1s to
inform it (MayJune)

Awareness-Building Engagement Methods (July– Oct) Revisit
Engagement
Month Events
(Jan-April '26)

How will this inform the FHC's work?

Draft Project Goals (Based on 1:1s with Commissioners)

Who:

When you say "community" who exactly do you mean? Who are the priority community groups or stakeholders you will engage?

While the Landscape Analysis will provide a holistic understanding of the community, the Commission has limited capacity and should prioritize communities for outreach and relationship building.

Today, we will use demographic data to help us start to define priority groups.

What:

What do you need to educate or keep the community informed about? What power do community members have over decision making?

Improve the reach of the Fair
Housing Commission's
education on housing rights to
tenants and landlords in
Somerville.

How:

What are the principles by which you plan to approach the community engagement work? How will you enact values like accessibility, transparency, equity, etc.?

- Focus on relationship building with municipal departments and communitybased organizations
- Build awareness of the FHC as a resource
- Build awareness of fair housing rights

Somerville FHC Landscape Analysis Deliverables



List of potential partners and resources, with information about existing relationships, contacts, etc.



Graphical
visualization of
Somerville Fair
Housing Landscape

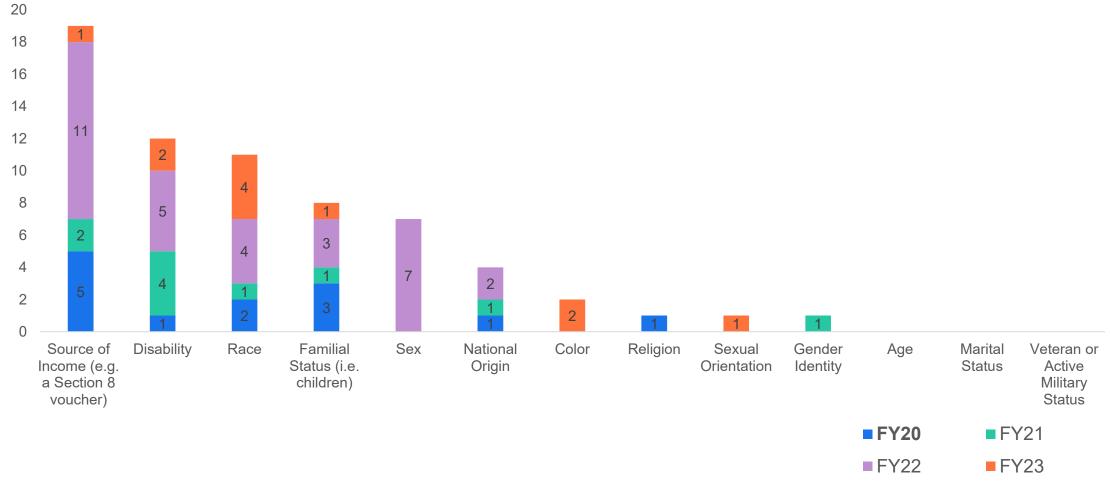


Analysis of findings to develop engagement plan

What do we already know about the landscape?

Fair Housing Complaints by Protected Class

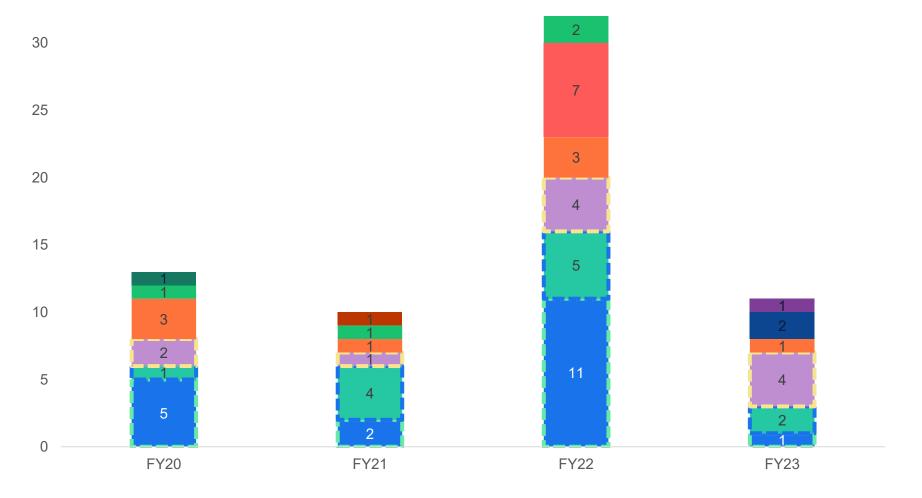




Fair Housing Complaints by Protected

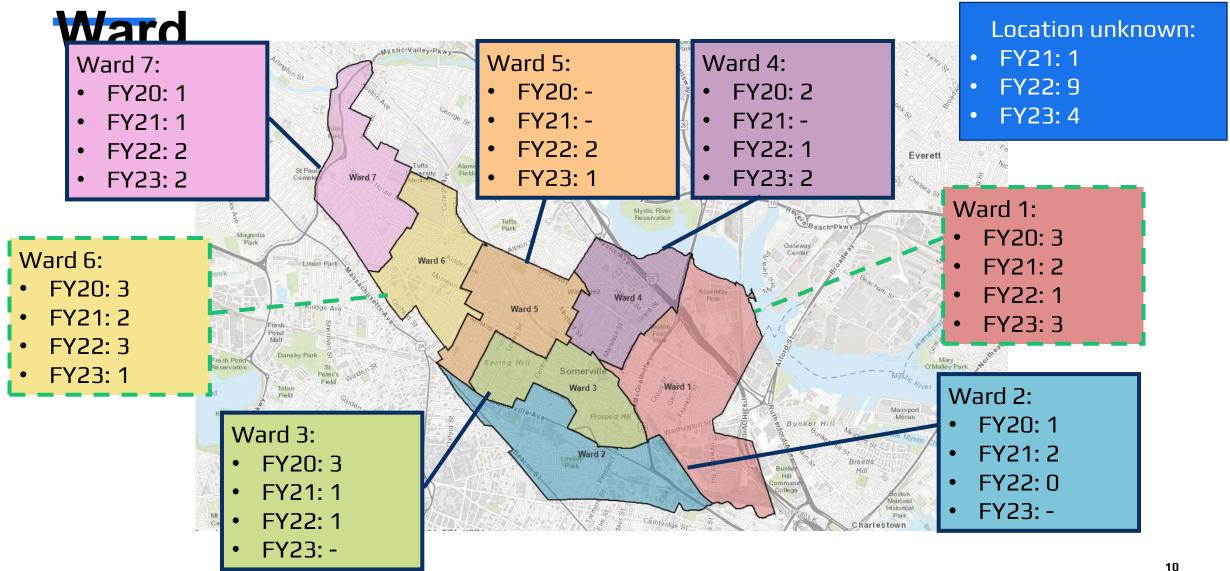
Class

Housing Discrimination Complaints by Protected Class Over Time



- Source of Income (e.g. a Section 8 voucher)
- Disability
- Race
- Familial Status (i.e. children)
- Sex
- National Origin
- Color
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Identity
- Age
- Marital Status
- Veteran or Active Military Status

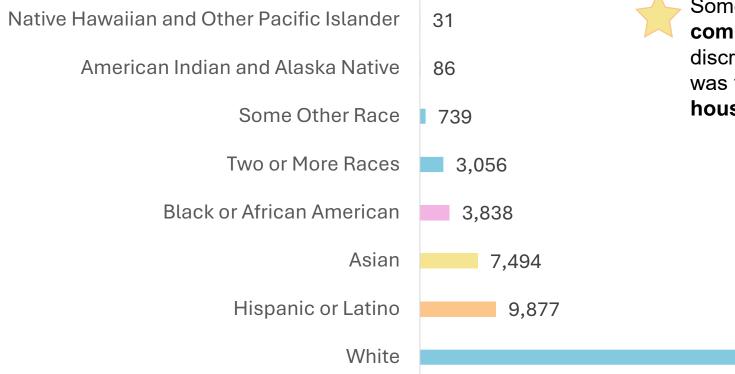
Housing Discrimination Complaints by



Protected Class: Race, Color

Total Population: 80,608 Total Households: 32,105

Somerville Population by Race



While nearly 70% of Somerville residents identify as White, 12% identify as Hispanic or Latino, 9% identify as Asian, and 5% identify as Black or African American.

Somerville received 11 complaints related to race-based discrimination from FY20-23. It was the 3rd-most cited cause of housing discrimination.

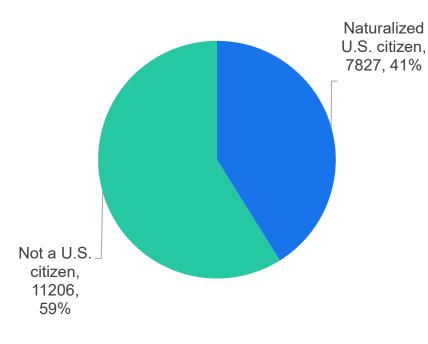
55,487

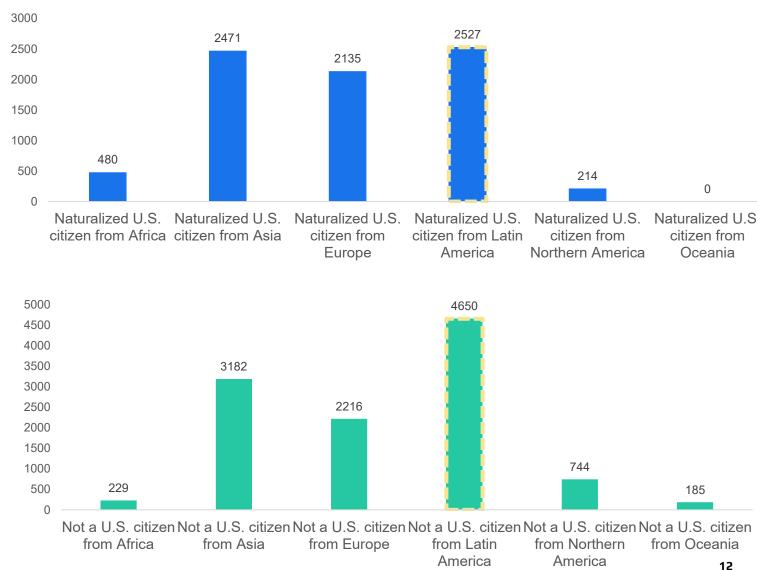
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-22

Protected Class: National Origin

Foreign born: 19,033

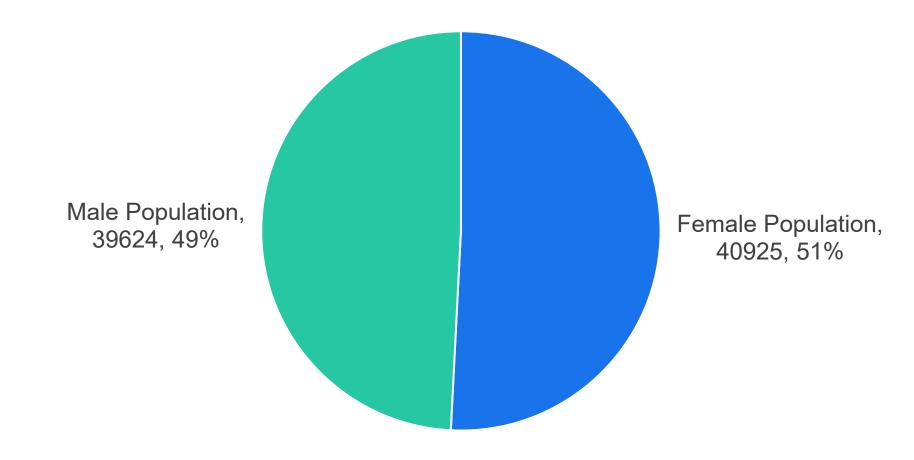
Native U.S. citizen: 61,431



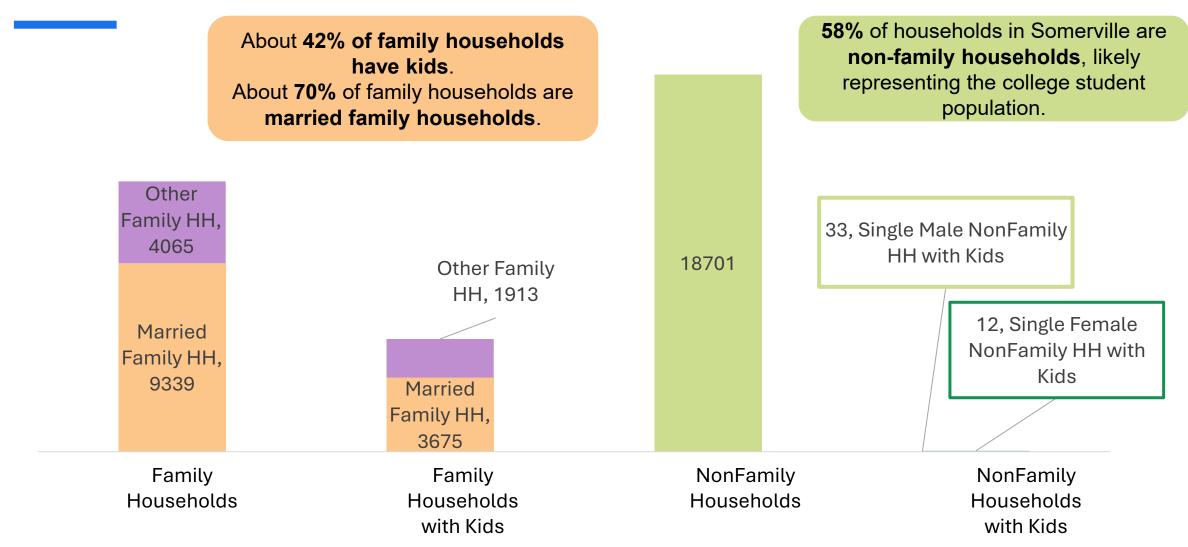


Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-22

Protected Class: Sex



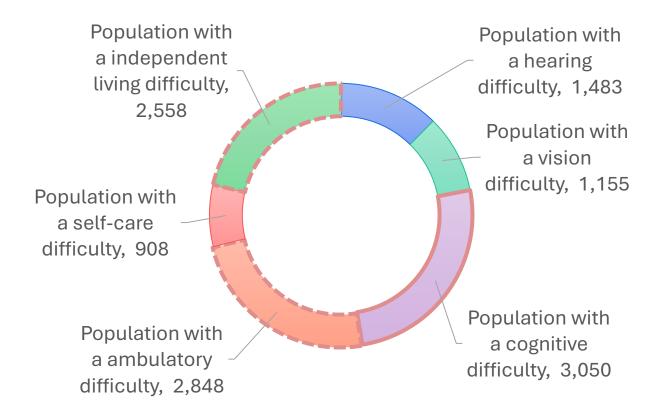
Protected Class: Familial Status; Marital Status



Source: US Decennial Census, 2010

Protected Class: Disability

Population with a disability: 6,839 (8.5%)



Of the 8.5% of Somerville residents living with a disability, the most common disability is **cognitive difficulty**, followed by ambulatory and independent living difficulties.

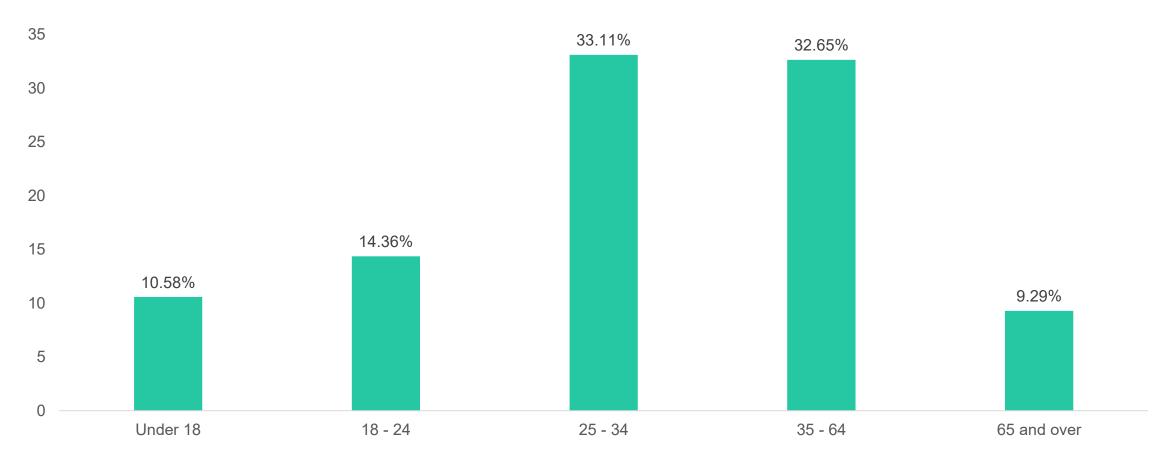


complaints related to discrimination based on disability from FY20-23. While cognitive difficulty is the most common in the population, we may anticipate that ambulatory and independent living difficulty are more relevant to cases of housing discrimination.

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2019-32

Protected Class: Age

Somervile has a large population of young adults, **aged 25-34**.



Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2019-23

Protected Class: Limited or missing data

- Veterans, 2019-2023: **1,145** (ACS 2019-23)
- Religion
- Gender Identity
- Sexual Orientation
- Source of Income (e.g., a Section 8 voucher)



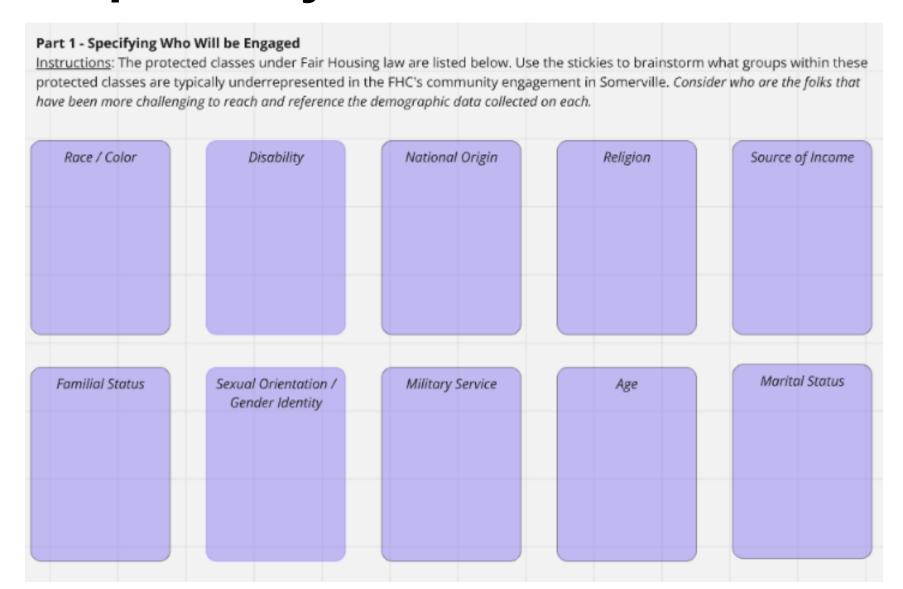
Somerville received **19 complaints** related to discrimination based on disability from FY20-23, making it the most frequently-cited cause for housing discrimination. We are seeking out data to understand the number of SHA, BHA, and other housing vouchers circulating in Somerville and who holds those vouchers. This information will help us better understand the scope of the problem and whether there may be correlations with other protected classes.

Takeaways

- Many Somerville residents report housing discrimination based on Source of Income. Disability
 and Race are also frequently cited in housing discrimination complaints.
- Most of the complaints received in recent years come from Wards 1 and 6.
- Takeaways by Protected Class:
 - While nearly 70% of Somerville residents identify as White, 12% identify as Hispanic or Latino, 9% identify as Asian, and 5% identify as Black or African American.
 - The majority of naturalized US citizens and non-citizens are from Latin America, followed by Asia.
 - 58% of households in Somerville are **non-family households**, likely representing the college student population.
 - About 42% of family households have kids.
 - About 70% of family households are married family households.
 - Of the 8.5% of Somerville residents living with a disability, the most common disability is cognitive
 difficulty, followed by ambulatory and independent living difficulties.
 - Somervile has a large population of young adults, aged 25-34.

Who comprises the "community" we seek to engage in this work?

Landscape Analysis Exercise: Part 1



How do we reach residents from these protected classes?

Landscape Analysis Exercise: Part 2

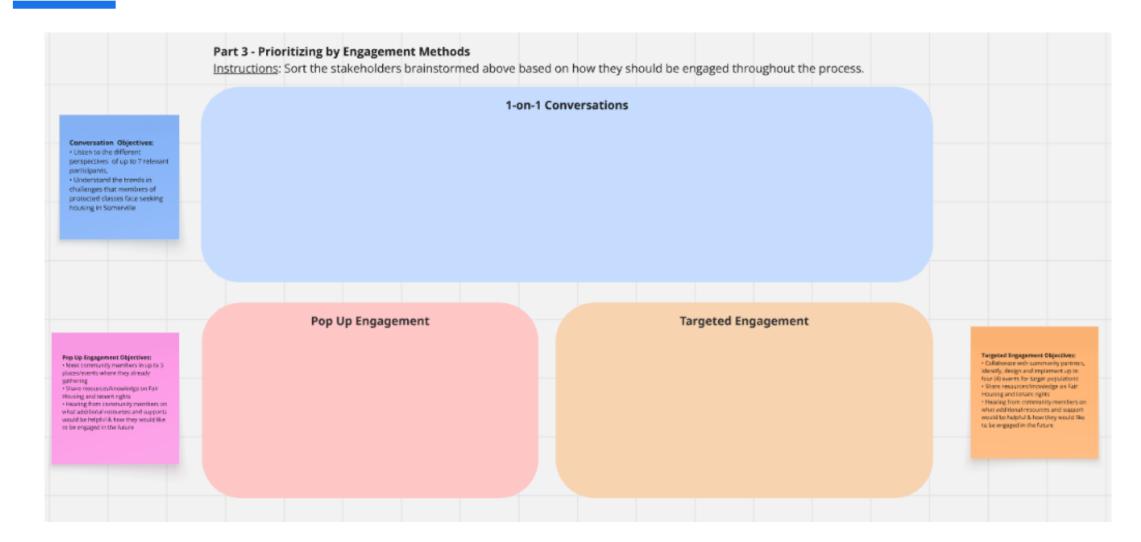
Part 2 - Mapping Landscape Resources, Players, and Connections

<u>Instructions</u>: The protected classes under Fair Housing law are listed below in yellow. Other groups that might include people who fall under the protected classes are listed in green. Use the stickies to brainstorm organizations and contacts through whom we can reach residents potentially underrepresented in typical community engagement in each class, as identified above

Protected Classes					Proxies for Reaching Protected Classes	
Race / Color	Disability	National Origin	Religion	Source of Income	Individuals with low credit score (assoc. w/ race and income)	Unhoused individuals
Familial Status	Sexual Orientation / Gender Identity	Military Service	Age	Marital Status	Small Landlords	Other?

Where do we start our outreach and relationship building?

Landscape Analysis Exercise: Part 3



Next Steps

Landscape Analysis Timeline

Initial Landscape Analysis

Exercise

- Today!
- **Output**: Identify 7-10 community groups and/or municipal departments for 1:1 conversations

Draft Landscape Map

- Document information gathered from these conversations to start developing a contact/reference list
- Late May: Develop initial draft of graphical visualization of Landscape Analysis

Integrate Additional Perspectives

Updated Landscape Map

- June: Conduct 1:1 conversations with selected partners
- Summary and analyze conversations to inform Landscape Analysis

Late June / early July: Integrate findings from 1:1s to develop updated Landscape Analysis graphic, list, and identify findings relevant to engagement planning

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