Assessment of Fair Housing

City of Lawrence, KS

Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority

October 17, 2017

City of Lawrence
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Housing Authority
LAWRENCE - DOUGLAS COUNTY

City of Lawrence
HUMAN RELATIONS

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I. Cover Sheet

1. Submission date: November 1, 2017
2. Submitter name: City of Lawrence, KS
3. Type of submission (e.g., single program participant, joint submission): joint submission
4. Type of program participant(s) (e.g., consolidated plan participant, PHA): consolidated plan participant and PHA
5. For PHAs, Jurisdiction in which the program participant is located: Lawrence, KS
6. Submitter members (if applicable):
7. Sole or lead submitter contact information:
    a. Name: Danelle Dresslar
    b. Title: Community Development Manager
    c. Department: Community Development Division of Planning and Development Services
    d. Street address: 6 E 6th St
    e. City: Lawrence
    f. State: Kansas
    g. Zip code: 66044
8. Period covered by this assessment: 2018-2022
9. Initial, amended, or renewal AFH: Initial
10. To the best of its knowledge and belief, the statements and information contained herein are true, accurate, and complete and the program participant has developed this AFH in compliance with the requirements of 24 C.F.R. §§ 5.150-5.180 or comparable replacement regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
11. The program participant will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in its AFH conducted in accordance with the requirements in §§ 5.150 through 5.180 and 24 C.F.R. §§ 91.225(a)(1), 91.325(a)(1), 91.425(a)(1), 570.487(b)(1), 570.601, 903.7(o), and 903.15(d), as applicable.

    All Joint and Regional Participants are bound by the certification, except that some of the analysis, goals or priorities included in the AFH may only apply to an individual program participant as expressly stated in the AFH.

    _____

    (Signature) (Date)

    _____

    (Signature) (Date)

    _____

    (Signature) (Date)

    Departmental acceptance or non-acceptance:

    _____

    (Signature) (Date)

    Comments

II. Executive Summary

1. Summarize the fair housing issues, significant contributing factors, and goals. Also include an overview of the process and analysis used to reach the goals.

The City of Lawrence, KS has long demonstrated its commitment to fair housing for all residents. Lawrence first created a Human Relations Commission on May 23, 1961, with its stated purpose and objectives:

- To further amicable relations among the various groups of the city
- To help preserve and further the good reputation of Lawrence for fair play and tolerance
- To open the way for each individual, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, to develop according to his abilities without limitation
- To aid the city and its people in benefiting from the fullest realization of its human resources
- The Commission shall receive and investigate reports of tension, and practices of discrimination, or of efforts or activities of individuals and groups tending to incite discord, tension, hate and suspicion (Ordinance 3414, May 23, 1961)

2017 marks the 50th anniversary of the original Lawrence Fair Housing Ordinance, adopted and signed on Tuesday, July 18, 1967. The City's current fair housing ordinance assures equal opportunity in housing, without distinction on account of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity.

The requirement to affirmatively further fair housing is a key provision of the federal Fair Housing Act, as codified in Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3608). Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing means taking meaningful actions to address significant disparities in housing needs and access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

The purpose of this Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) is to establish fair housing goals for the jurisdiction and region to increase fair housing choice and provide equal access to opportunity for all residents. The City of Lawrence has partnered with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority in the preparation of the AFH. Using community input received from surveys and public meetings, consultation with local stakeholders, and the HUD provided data and mapping tools, the AFH provides a detailed fair housing analysis of the City of Lawrence, KS and the region.

Overwhelmingly, the majority of the responses from the surveys and public meetings were in relation to the impact affordable housing has on fair housing choice. In 2017, The Lawrence City Commission has identified "Safe, Healthy and Welcoming Neighborhoods" as a Critical Success Factor in their Strategic Plan.

Based on the input received from the community and stakeholders during the community participation process, and the fair housing analysis, the following contributing factors were identified for each fair housing issue.

Fair Housing Issues and Contributing Factors in the City of Lawrence and the Region	
Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors (by priority level)
Segregation/Integration	1. Location and type of affordable housing 2. Loss of affordable housing 3. Source of income discrimination
Disparities in Access to Opportunity	1. Source of income discrimination 2. Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation 3. Location and type of affordable housing 4. Loss of affordable housing
Disproportionate Housing Needs	1. Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes 2. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs 3. Loss of affordable housing 4. Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
Publicly supported Housing	1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs 2. Impediments to mobility 3. Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking 4. Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
Disability and Access	1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs 2. Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes 3. Loss of Affordable Housing 4. Source of income discrimination
Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resource Analysis	1. Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations

For each fair housing issue and corresponding contributing factors identified above, the following goals are suggested. Each suggested goal, when finalized, will contain metrics, milestones, and timeframes to assess the performance of the action and the party responsible for carrying out the goal.

Fair Housing Goals for the City of Lawrence and the Region		
Goal	**Contributing Factors**	**Fair Housing Issues**
Increase affordable housing options	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access
Explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust Fund	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access
Maintain existing affordable housing	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access
Improve public perception of affordable housing	Source of income discrimination; Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access
Commission a housing needs market assessment	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Publicly Supported Housing; Disability and Access

Fair Housing Goals for the City of Lawrence and the Region		
Goal	**Contributing Factors**	**Fair Housing Issues**
Expand housing choice and access to opportunity	Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access
Increase homeownership among low income households and members of the protected classes	Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access
Increase recruitment and outreach to private landlords	Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access
Improve Local Fair Housing Enforcement Efforts	Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations	Disability and Access Issues; Fair Housing Enforcement
Improve Local Fair Housing Outreach Efforts	Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations	Disability and Access Issues; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources

III. Community Participation Process

1. **Describe outreach activities undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the AFH process, including the types of outreach activities and dates of public hearings or meetings. Identify media outlets used and include a description of efforts made to reach the public, including those representing populations that are typically underrepresented in the planning process such as persons who reside in areas identified as R/ECAPs, persons who are limited English proficient (LEP), and persons with disabilities. Briefly explain how these communications were designed to reach the broadest audience possible. For PHAs, identify your meetings with the Resident Advisory Board and other resident outreach.**

The following events were included in our public participation for the AFH. There were many other meetings between stakeholders and the AFH workgroup, but these were the opportunities and activities that were meant to obtain citizen participation. The City utilized newspapers, radio, citizen listservs, community newsletters, and social media notices to engage the public. In addition, for the public hearing the City worked to reach typically underrepresented groups by specifically reaching out to Independence, Inc., an agency that works with people with disabilities, the Lawrence Community Shelter to reach the homeless population, El Centro to reach the Hispanic population, the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority to reach low-income residents of subsidized housing, Haskell Indian Nations University to reach the Native American population, and the University of Kansas to reach the international student population. The City followed the approved LEP plan for the public meetings, allowing for other accommodations to be provided for those who required them. The intention of the city with utilizing so many different portals of communication was to reach the broadest audience possible. Historically, citizen participation in Lawrence has not necessarily been a priority for citizens in regard to the CDBG and HOME programs, so the City understood that the "normal" lines of communication would not be sufficient for the AFH process. The City worked to provide a vast array of ways for the citizens to be informed about the AFH process, as well as giving them many opportunities for input.

04/28/2016 – *LDCHA Fair Housing program @ the Carnegie*. This program was put on as a joint effort between the City and the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority. The purpose was to offer speakers and information to the audience regarding the Assessment of Fair Housing, as well as to celebrate Fair Housing Month.

10/03/2016 – *Fair Housing Presentation at Lawrence Public Library*, This program was for the citizens of Lawrence to talk about and hear presentations on the history of Fair Housing in the City of Lawrence, KS. Among the presenters were comments from Betty Bottiger re: AFH.

11/01/2016 – *Amended the Citizen Participation Plan* to include the required AFH language regarding public involvement in the process. (Adopted by City Commission 11/1/2016)

November, 2016 – Began *distributing paper surveys* to CDBG and HOME grantees for citizen input. The surveys were the first step in obtaining public comment for the AFH, and to begin to design the goals and priorities for the City.

12/06/2016 - *City Manager report item re: AFH process and requirements*. (City Commission CM report 12/06/2016) This was the first large scale introduction to the AFH to the City Commission and the public.

12/22/2016 - *Collaboration Agreement between LDCHA and the City of Lawrence* signed by the Mayor (approval of commission consent agenda item 12/20/2016)

03/21/2017 - *Shannon Oury (Executive Director of the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority) appears on a local radio show to talk about the AFH and Fair Housing*.

03/30/2017 - *Paper surveys (1000) distributed* at the Justice Matters Nehemiah Assembly (241 completed)

April 2017 - *Surveys begin distribution at Just Food*, the local Lawrence food pantry.

04/27/2017 - *The City of Lawrence AFFH /AFH web page goes live* offering citizens a chance to gather more information about the process, as well as have access to HUD maps and data sources.

04/27/2017 - *AFH Public Meeting* held at City Hall beginning at 6:15pm.
Advertised in the Lawrence Journal World paper, as well as on the City's Website.

May 2017 - *Information on AFH included in The Flame* (City's newsletter for the Citizens of Lawrence) for May.

05/01/2017 - *Lawrence Listens survey re: Fair Housing goes live.* This was the same survey as the paper survey, only now allowing for electronic submittal. This is linked to our AFH city web page.

05/18/2017 - *Lawrence Human Relations Commission Meeting.* An open public meeting regarding the AFH with a presentation and ability for public comment.

06/15/2017 - *Lawrence-Douglas County Resident Advisory Committee discussion on fair housing*

07/26/17 - *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Public Hearing, Carnegie Building 10am*

07/27/17 - *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Public Hearing, City Commission room of City Hall 5:30pm*

8/14/17 - *Affordable Housing Advisory Board.* An open public meeting regarding the AFH with a presentation and ability for public comment.

8/17/17 - *Lawrence Human Relations Commission Meeting.* An open public meeting regarding the AFH with a presentation and ability for public comment.

8/30/17 - *Notice of public comment period runs in Lawrence Journal World.*

9/1/17 - *45 day public comment period begins.* Public comment period begins September 1, 2017 and ends October 15, 2017.

9/19/17 - *Draft AFH presented to City Commission.* The AFH was presented to the City Commission at an open public meeting for review and approval.

10/15/17 - *End of 45 day public comment period.*

10/17/17 - *City Commission authorizes staff to submit the 2018 Assessment of Fair Housing to HUD.*

2. Provide a list of organizations consulted during the community participation process.

Justice Matters
The City of Lawrence Human Relations Commission
LDCHA residents
Lawrence Public Schools USD 497
Independence, Inc.
Success by 6
Housing and Credit Counseling
Lawrence Community Shelter
Tenants to Homeowners
Habitat for Humanity
HUD Office of Fair Housing
City of Lawrence Community Development Advisory Committee
City of Lawrence Homeless Issues Advisory Committee
City of Lawrence Transit and KU on Wheels
City of Lawrence STAR Certification report
Lawrence Workforce Center

3. **Describe whether the outreach activities elicited broad community participation during the development of the AFH. If there was low participation, or low participation among particular protected class groups, what additional steps might improve or increase community participation in the future, including overall participation or among specific protected class groups?**

   Lawrence generally does not elicit high levels of citizen participation with the CDBG or HOME program. Because of this knowledge, coupled with the fact that Lawrence was celebrating the community's 50th anniversary of the local Fair Housing ordinance, we were able to reach a larger audience than we normally would have been able to. There were many events over the creation of this document celebrating the 50th anniversary that the City was able to utilize to promote citizen participation.

   The survey tool was available as both a paper source as well as an electronic option. We received 534 total responses from both surveys combined.

   The notices and information was distributed via citizen listserv releases, press releases, social media, newspaper, newsletters, and over the radio. The City's LEP plan addresses language accommodations, and the places the meetings/hearings took place were ADA compliant. As a rule, the City has found that the citizens of Lawrence should have the opportunity to be notified by at least one of the methods used.

4. **Summarize all comments obtained in the community participation process. Include a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why.**

All comments received under "Other" on the surveys were accepted and reviewed in the context of the question; no comments or views were not accepted.

Question 1: What housing and neighborhood features are most important to you?

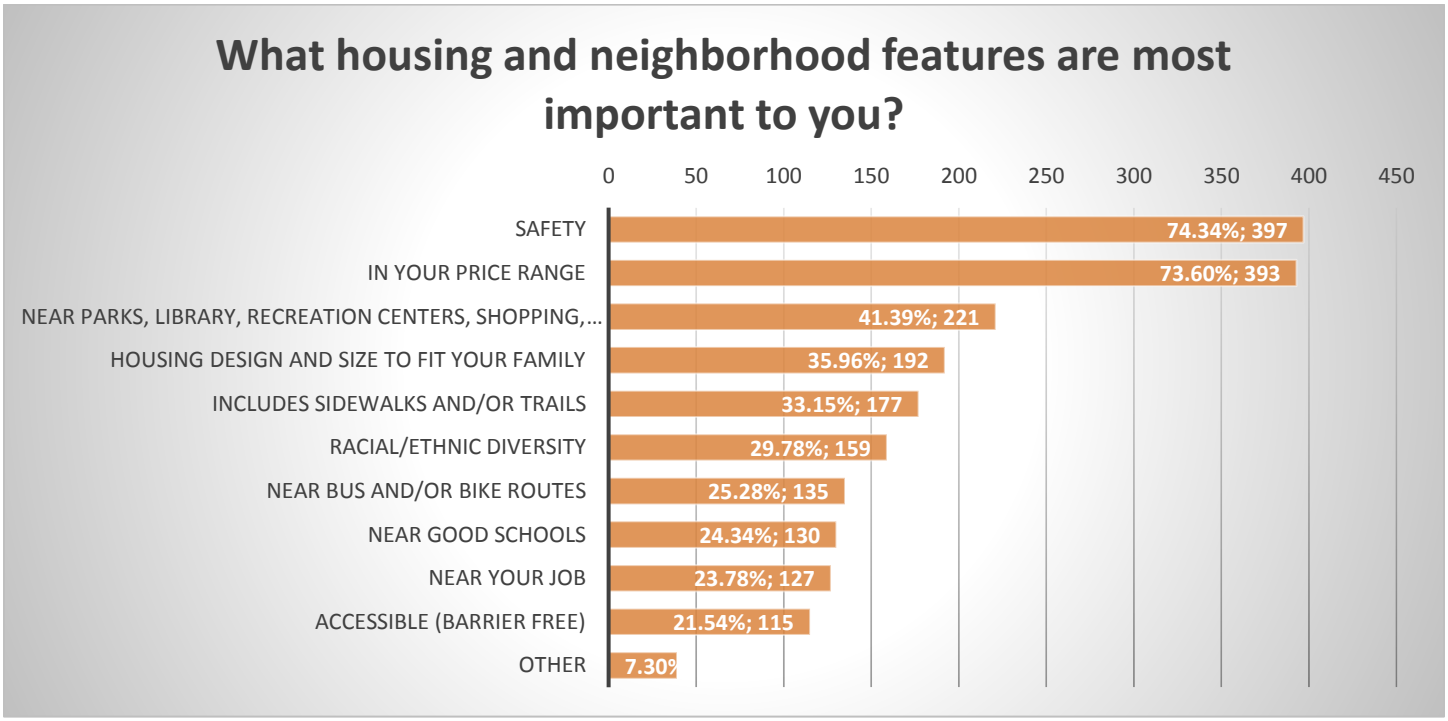


Figure 1 - Survey Question 1

"Other" responses on Question 1: Codes are enforced and neighbors maintain property well; affordable or low-cost; has established trees; Homes and yards that are well maintained by home owners and streets / sewers / infrastructure that are well maintained by City; Lower property taxes; well-maintained roads and curbs; amenities in neighborhood/community (parking, pool); Speed and volume of traffic on street; Other diversity as well--SES, religion, age, marital status, gender/sexual identity, everything. More diversity means more people will fit in and less likely for a coalition to form to drive out one person who doesn't fit a narrow demographic; long-term rental okay but short-term rentals/AirBnB not okay; quick + thorough code enforcement; KU overflow parking in neighborhood patrolled regularly (all violations ticketed); Friendly, supportive neighbors; Energy efficiency of housing; Walking distance to grocery stores; Outside urban and congested areas; Priority on roomatch card if applicable; Available neighborhood association for all; Parking; Other; Open lawn and green space; Other; Open Community; kids in neighborhood; Driving convenience; off street parking; Other; Economic diversity; walkable options for retired; Near diverse schools; Pet friendly; Other; small carbon construction, life span and operation; no children or young people; quiet; allow smoking; near nature; Voting: I live outside the city limits yet I live in Douglas County however, I am ineligible to vote for city commission elections My zip code is 66047 and I would like to be able to vote; Fair landlord; Low income with historic preservation as a neighborhood value; I don't want to be near low cost apartment living or Section 8; More housing for the disabled.

"Other" responses on Question 1 received during 45 day public comment period: None

Question 2: What would improve housing for you, your family and/or friends?

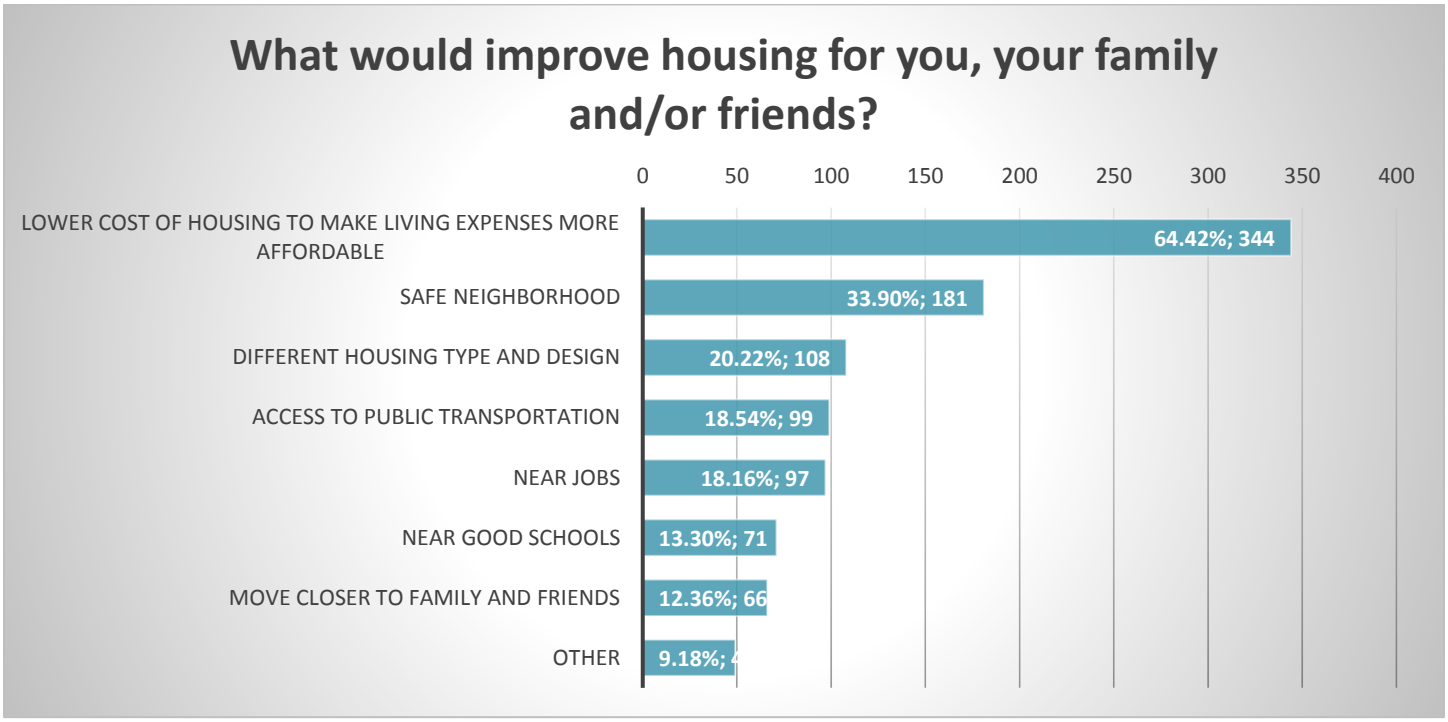


Figure 2 - Survey Question 2

"Other" responses on Question 2: Making sure landlords don't let homes in family neighborhoods go to hell!; These are all good; you should ask us to *rank* them for better data; sidewalks for walking on Learnard; Landlords need to stop misrepresenting their properties and treat renters in a fair manner; well-maintained roads and curbs; Lower property tax; Sidewalks, Trails and Protected Bike Lanes; Lower property taxes; not repeatedly having extreme difficulty getting city staff to let me make essential repairs on my home. Staff should HELP low income homeowners make needed repairs not prevent them through delays or by holding to higher standards than contractors; Less encroachment from KU, which reduces neighborhood culture, is dangerous for walkers and cyclists, and reduces property values; none of these apply; Allowing tiny houses; Lower property taxes; Closer to community events; Affordable property taxes; Better quality water and lower utility fees; Parking; Friendly neighbors, supportive neighbors; Near jobs with decent pay & benefits; Neighborhood schools; Need plenty of options given my budget; Better job pay; City assist home improvement programs; Better maintenance of affordable housing; making breaking lease with assigned roommates penalty free; Elder housing; Near diverse schools; For city to keep out of East Lawrence!!!; more community/neighborhood pooled resource/facility "share stations"; lower taxes; more access for wheelchairs, not just at the corners How about 2 in between also; Other; Other; grocery; a more understanding staff; Other; architecture building design which allows for greater energy savings; more resident parking; allow smoking; make sure everyone follows the non-smoking rules; Availability, regarding getting through application process i.e. credit, income vs. rent price Additionally time of availability, since the lease cycle revolves around the school cycle in most cases of low income housing; Walkability; Designated *single-family,* owner-occupied neighborhoods; Lower taxes; Rent/cost stability and property tax stability; The cost of housing is not the problem in Lawrence, Lawrence prices are comparable to other, similar communities The problem here is too few jobs, too many low paying jobs That is why people can't afford the housing prices here and, why so many professionals commute, so they can earn a reasonable wage; Get rid of renting out rooms in the houses in old west Lawrence; Western sky view.

"Other" responses on Question 2 received during 45 day public comment period: Quit allowing rentals by out-of-town owners and put more restrictions on where rentals are allowed.

Question 3: What is the biggest obstacle stopping you from living where you want in Lawrence?

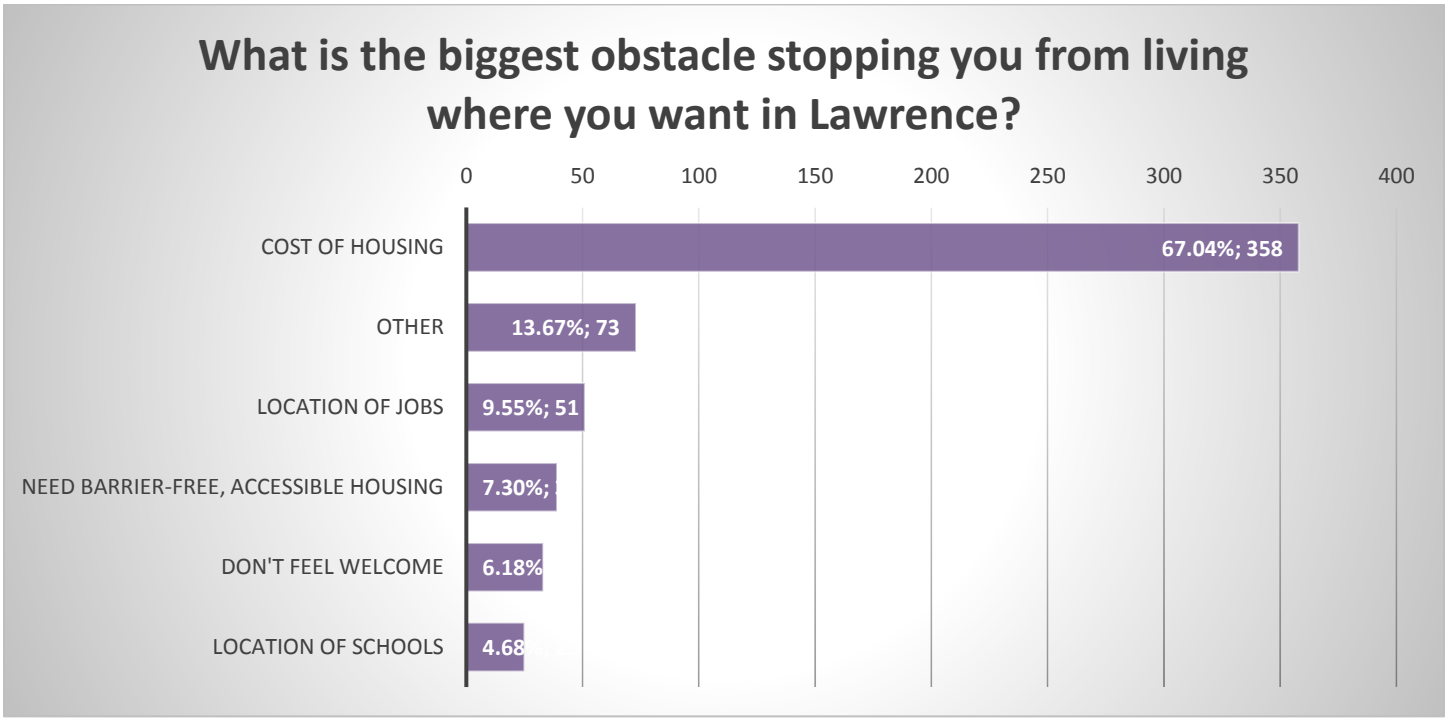


Figure 3 - Survey Question 3

"Other" responses on Question 3: I am priced out of the market; live in Baldwin City with same concerns; I don't think the cost is unfair or too high just haven't saved enough yet; I am living where I chose too; We live where we want to Love Lawrence!; High property taxes; Affordable one-level living for seniors and also affordability for my sons - apartments far too expensive; none; I want a house where I can be outside have privacy and garden; well-maintained roads and curbs; I do live where I want to, in inherited property; parking/traffic; Bad Survey design assumes there is an obstacle stopping me from living where I want to; Neighbors are trying to force me out bullying/harassing/breaking laws and authorities will not stop it Judge denied Protection From Stalking order because it was a "zoning and neighbor issue" but police and Development Services won't protect me either; KU not a friendly neighbor &/or city hasn't negotiated well re: parking (KU west lots empty), no long term plan for bike lanes or alt trans investment (except busses) and recurring efforts to drive traffic to 19th street - why when 21st street 4 blocks south?; I love where I live now!; cannot find lot size I want; none of these apply; None I live where I want in Lawrence; Overall cost of living does not reflect our community's income levels; Quality of housing at lower prices is terrible; Limited supply of single-story homes in our price range; Location of some transit stops; No Obstacle; Remodeling craft persons; Nearness to services, retail, etc.; I live where I want in Lawrence; None; Parking; Other; Cost of utilities with larger home; Other; Other; Other; Love where I'm at (Barker); Gentrification; Other; Other; I'm actually content, but it is pretty cruddy; Other; Better sidewalk maintenance to connect more neighborhoods to downtown/shops and each other; no car; social security low; Other; I smoke; cheaper apartments in not the best areas, so safety concerns; Other; City restrictions; Safety; Other; Credit; I am actually living where I want to live We recently moved, remodeled, etc. I just want others to be able to have access to what they need; Walkability; Lack of stable zoning in older modest housing stock from rental invasion; none; Gentrification caused by developers who don't care that they are displacing longtime residents; No obstacle I live exactly where I want to and love it; no community college; Finding a place to build to give western sky view; There is no obstacle I live where I want.

"Other" responses on Question 3 received during 45 day public comment period: Too many "small town" politics; I live where I want to, there are no obstacles.

Question 4: What steps could the City of Lawrence take to improve your housing choices?

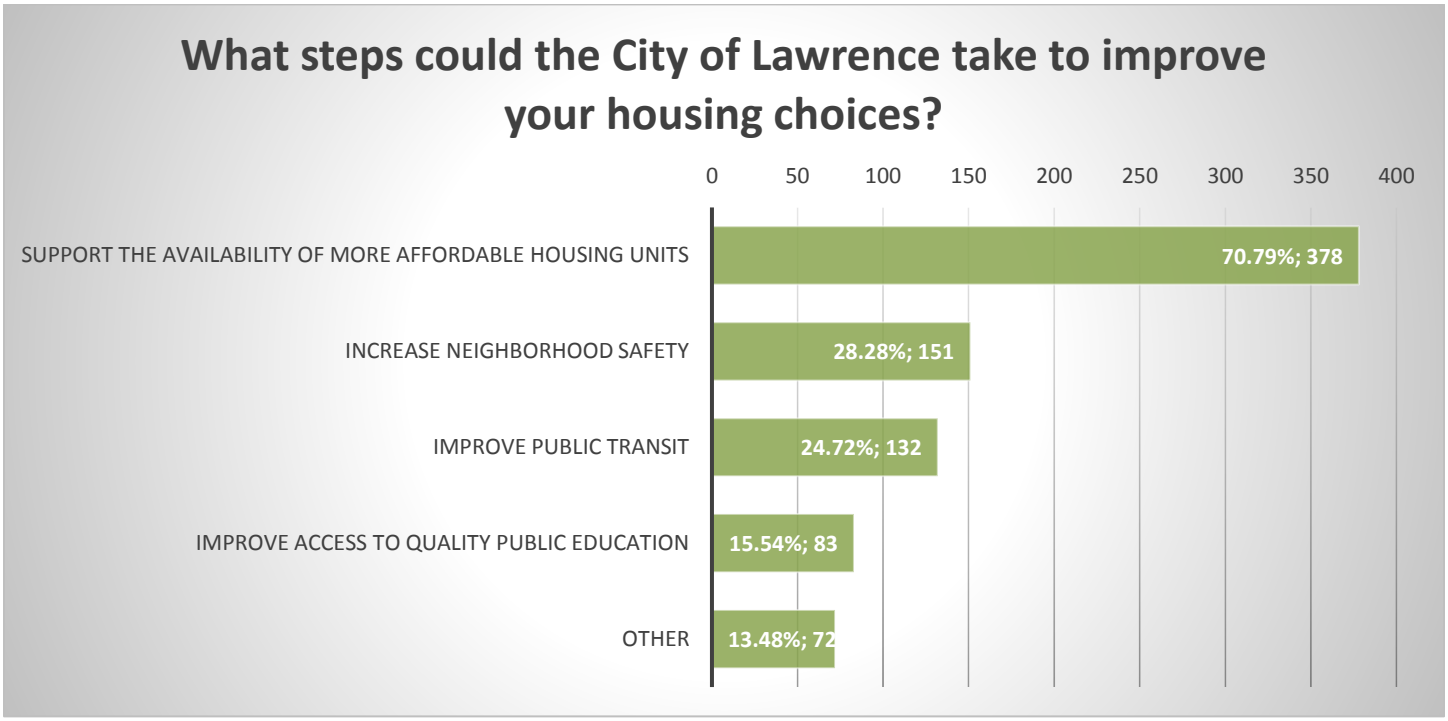


Figure 4 - Survey Question 4

"Other" responses on Question 4: There needs to be competition among the various affordable housing providers One provider shouldn't provide the units; Work to keep neighborhoods neat and well maintained; I'd love to have a Curitiba style bus system here Students would love it; I am not sure it is the City's job to improve housing choices for anybody; Lower property taxes may increase affordability for some; put sidewalks on Learnard; maintain the roads and curbs so they are not cracked and pot holed; Lower tax hikes; Not applicable; Lower property taxes; Ensure that Development Services is friendly and supportive with homeowners wanting to work on their homes Ensure they act in a timely basis It can take weeks to get information needed for timely repairs...then time is gone and repairs can't be made; Define affordable housing in Lawrence & incentivize mixed-use development and require off-street parking for new units and maintain/improve sidewalks and add/mark bike lanes; Offer fewer accommodations for transient students as opposed to permanent residents such as jobs; Find out why rents are so high and stop builders from building so many new apartments; Create employment opportunities that don't leave graduates that want to stay in Lawrence underemployed; Tie increases in city costs and property tax increases to rate of inflation; Provide services to other parts of Lawrence I. e. smaller branch library for those who live who live on opposite side on town from LPL; Reduce sprawl; Pass no ordinances which increase the cost of housing; Better flow of traffic east to west; Improve city water quality and lower utility fees; N/A; Parking; Parking; Jobs; Other; Improve public transit from Lawrence to Ottawa; Neighborhood schools; Lower taxes and regulations and allow the free market to prosper; Quit allowing the building of more apartments - apartments are not neighborhoods - they are not for housing "committed to the city" residents; Sidewalks and street lamps; Other; Make sure realtors are not making racist decisions about where they show house; Establish building codes permissive of micro apartments and micro houses; Senior housing; Other; Rein in criminally high rent, and landlords who don't keep up with maintenance on property; design less car-dependent communities; Better jobs so people can afford housing; For city to keep out of East Lawrence!!!; encourage development of low cost/well designed housing for senior citizens; smarter, energy efficient cost-sharing coop; better eastside schools; Other; lower taxes; Other;

public transit on weekends; storage and improve kitchen space; central transit hub downtown or KU parking transit center; Other; More parking at Babcock; planning oriented to walking communities village model with housing and retail mixed; more lighting; allow smoking; Sunday bus service; allow tiny homes; Other; Nothing; Will our city adopt the goal to make housing affordable to the people who live and work here?; Address relation between inspection standards, raises in rental rate, property tax; Stop subsidizing companies and projects that don't pay their workers a livable wage; Walkability; food desert; Designate district overlays offering incentives for owners occupation of older modest housing stock; None; Lower taxes, utilities, give away less money to social services, make the city more business friendly; Firm city policies that direct dollars to Tenants to homeowners/community Land Trust which provides accessible, permanently affordable housing; Jobs, jobs, jobs Did I mention decent paying jobs?; Get a community college-have more charter schools-away with public schools; Create jobs; Annex more land.

"Other" responses on Question 4 received during 45 day public comment period: lower property taxes for everybody by cutting spending.

Question 5: Have you ever felt that you were not treated fairly when looking to buy or rent a home?

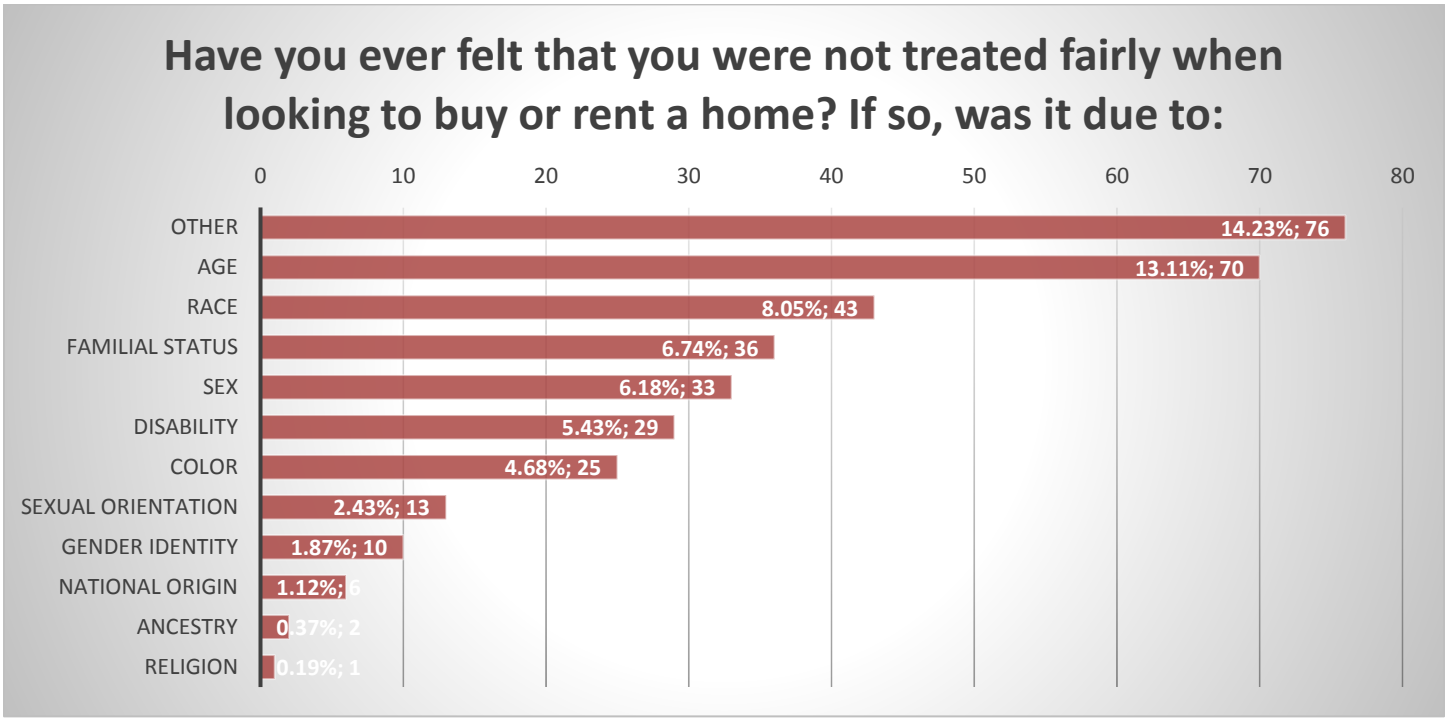


Figure 5 - Survey Question 5

"Other" responses on Question 5: Ethnicity; I am treated like a felon because of my severe arthritis and my housing is so unsafe that I got hospitalized; city misspends tax dollars and does not maintain neighborhood roads and curbs; I have been favored because of my race; pet friendly; no but many of my clients have; Student status - apparently people only want to rent to students; Predatory realtors; Income Level; Professionals (realtor, bank, etc.) treated us fine when we bought the house then neighbors and government officials have tried to drive me out for years and City staff allows others to act illegally tries to enforce laws against me that don't even exist; Landlords take advantage of renting families; Low credit score despite adequate income; Geographical redlining; Breed of dog; Discrimination; Other; Felt like were treated fairly but also we are affluent, white, heterosexual, young professional couple; Socioeconomic status; Income Status; Income; Past finances; Other; New home buyers; Other; Social class; Other; Other; No but I am white; none but I'm privileged; Income; Children's race; Other; No because I'm privileged white and I hate that everyone isn't treated equally; Other; Other; Money; lack of credit (not bad credit); socioeconomics (I drove a VW van); assumed socio-economic status; Felony; Social class; Not having lots of monies; Criminal background; credit; Other; Poverty; credit; Other; Section 8; Other; Left-handed; mental orientation; Other; Being on Section 8; affordability; Other; Income; education level; Poverty; Financial status - the city needs to research purely economic segregation, prior to any other demographic; Income; Steady income but not steady company (job); Deliberate motivation by realtors to promote particular areas of Lawrence as more desirable than others, such as OWL, East Lawrence and all places west of Kasold Drive For proof, visit the Chamber of Commerce website about "Live Lawrence"; Lawrence has always catered to the student population Several years ago I tried to find a nice little house for my son and myself in the Lawrence High School area but had no luck I contacted several real estate agents who all told me that they were saving their properties for students; No; Nope always seen as a desirable tenant; Income being on disability and credit rating; I'm a Black American and I never had issues - People just want quality people to rent to; Income/social-class level.

"Other" responses on Question 5 received during 45 day public comment period: I had a 14 year old boy at the time and the landlord refused to rent to me on that basis; I have always been treated fairly and have been fortunate to experience two fantastic landlords in Lawrence.

Question 6: What is your zip code?

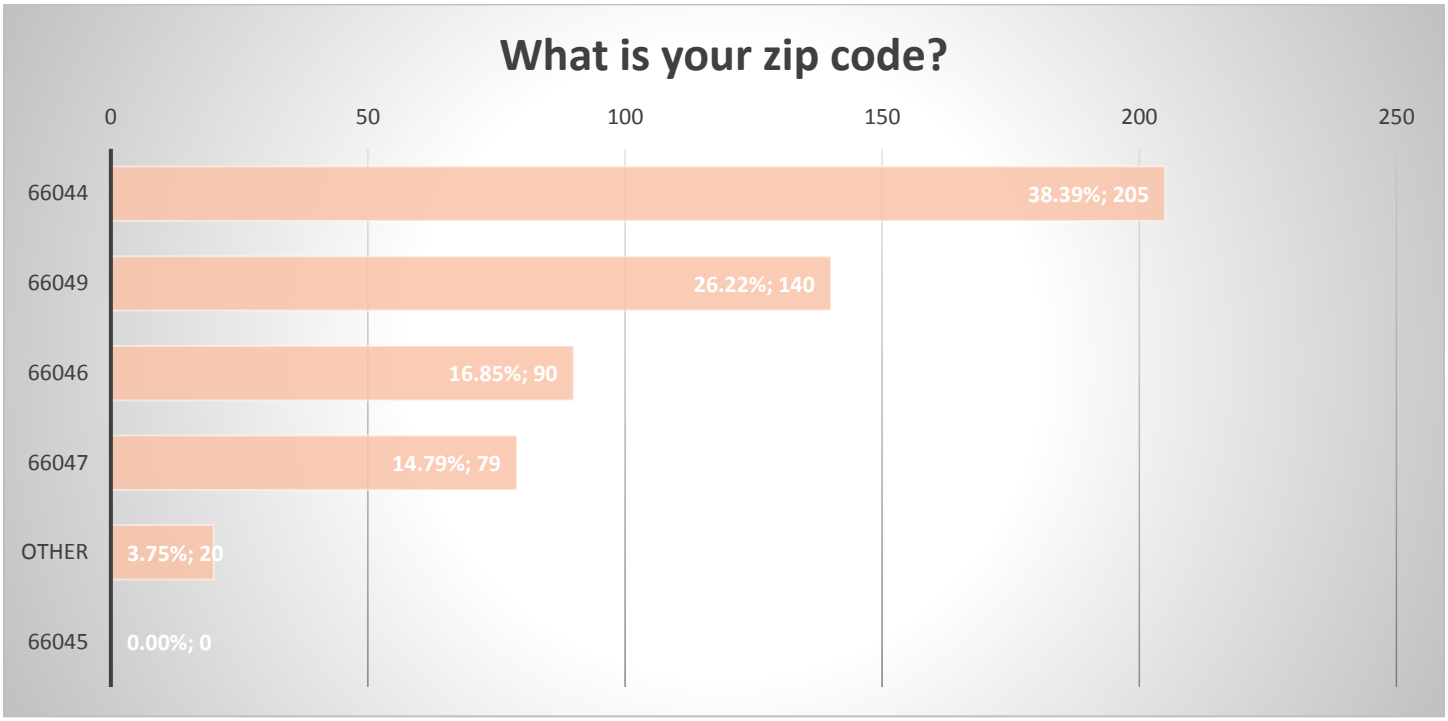


Figure 6 - Survey Question 6

All Comments regarding the AFFH process and the AFH received during 45 day public comment period: None

IV. Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies

1. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by program participant(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents.

The City of Lawrence last updated the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in 2013. The following are the goals set forth in that plan.

i. The City will continue to fund the Human Relations Division of the Legal Department in order to provide education and resources on fair housing, along with a forum for citizen support in cases of housing discrimination.
ii. The Human Relations Department within the City's Legal Department will continue to support fair housing choice through community education activities in partnership with the Community Development Division.
iii. The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) will continue to assure racial disbursement in Public Housing.
iv. LDCHA will fund a resident services department that employs six staff who work with LDCHA tenants and program participants to: (i) provide services designed specifically to meet the challenges the elderly, disabled or families might encounter which could put their housing at risk; and (ii) solicit resident participation in planning to assure programs meet residential needs.
v. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to support fair housing through continued emphasis on affordable housing activities.
vi. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to require grant and loan recipients to certify compliance with fair housing policies.
vii. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to provide support to agencies attempting to better the affordable housing issues in Lawrence.
viii. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to provide support to agencies assisting the homeless.
ix. The City and Lawrence Chamber of Commerce Economic Development staffs continue to draw employment opportunities with wages substantial enough to support a family's housing needs.
x. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to support efforts for revitalized neighborhoods.
xi. Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center will continue to develop affordable housing options for persons with severe and persistent mental illness.
xii. Educational opportunities will continue to be offered through the services of The Salvation Army, Lawrence Work Force Center, and Independence, Inc.

a. Discuss what progress has been made toward the achievement of fair housing goals.

i. The City will continue to fund the Human Relations Division of the Legal Department in order to provide education and resources on fair housing, along with a forum for citizen support in cases of housing discrimination.

The City has continued to fund the Human Relations Department, which carries out the HUD Fair Housing Grant. Per the City's Website (www.lawrenceks.org/attorney) it states: "The Human

Relations Division is a civil rights enforcement agency. It investigates complaints from persons alleging they have been discriminated against in employment, housing, or public accommodations because of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity, or familial status in housing. Human Relations provides education and outreach for the City's anti-discrimination law. The Human Relations Commission serves as the advisory board for the agency. If you believe you have been discriminated against, you can submit an Intake Discrimination Complaint form online. Read the Human Relations ordinance here (PDF, 134 KB)."

ii. The Human Relations Department within the City's Legal Department will continue to support fair housing choice through community education activities in partnership with the Community Development Division.

iii. The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) will continue to assure racial disbursement in Public Housing.

iv. LDCHA will fund a resident services department that employs six staff who work with LDCHA tenants and program participants to: (i) provide services designed specifically to meet the challenges the elderly, disabled or families might encounter which could put their housing at risk; and (ii) solicit resident participation in planning to assure programs meet residential needs.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority has continued to fund the Resident Services Department. This department website states that "The primary mission of the Resident Services Program is to empower residents who need and desire services, toward the goal of self-reliance whenever possible, while recognizing the interrelatedness of safe and affordable housing with quality of life.

Our services address Welfare Reform and Moving to Work Initiatives by establishing personalized support services to promote economic self-sufficiency and support healthy aging in place.

Programs and services are primarily funded through grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Special projects have been funded through grants from the Kansas Health Foundations, Kansas Self-Help Network, Lawrence Arts Commission, Southwestern Bell Foundation, Target Community Foundation, and the Kansas Department of Health and Human Resources. Resident Services has two main offices located at Edgewood Homes family housing complex and Babcock Place senior housing complex." (www.ldcha.org/rso/about)

v. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to support fair housing through continued emphasis on affordable housing activities.

The City is working in this area in many different ways. The CDD works very closely with the local Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (TTH) to support fair housing with an emphasis on affordable housing. HOME funds go to affordable housing development and first time homebuyer assistance programs. CDBG funds can go to first time homeowner housing rehabilitation. HOME provides CHDO Operating to TTH, and both staffs work very closely on delivering both the services and working with them on their other projects in other capacities. TTH also partners with the City for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funding, which to date has constructed around 12 units of affordable rental units.

The CDD also works with Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) by partnering with them in a funding capacity for their Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program, which is funded through both HOME and the City's Housing Trust Fund. CDD staff also attends the quarterly transitional housing partnership meetings held at the Housing Authority, and works with the network of other providers that are involved in the TBRA program.

The City has also implemented an Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) which CDD helps to staff. The board is charged with administering the City's Housing Trust Fund, which is a newly funded initiative starting in calendar year 2017. The board allocates Trust Fund dollars to projects developing affordable housing, as well as assisting in composing the City's new Economic Development Incentive Program's affordable housing section.

The City continues to support developers applying for Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects being submitted to the State of Kansas.

vi. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to require grant and loan recipients to certify compliance with fair housing policies.

Each written agreement, including those directed at homebuyer activities, contain the appropriate language to meet the HUD fair housing expectation, as well as local directives.

vii. The Community Development Division (CDD) will continue to provide support to agencies attempting to better the affordable housing issues in Lawrence.

As mentioned above, CDD staff is committed to working with the LDCHA transitional housing providers, as well as all that are involved in the Trust Fund and the AHAB. Staff has worked with agencies to provide Environmental Review assistance, technical assistance, and have fostered a community collaboration environment. The CDD and the City staff work closely with the CHDO, as well as other agencies to achieve affordable housing successes. Other support comes in the way of statistics being provided to agencies in the community for their own grant applications, as well as providing housing referral sources. CDD will also continue to encourage the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) to continue use of the "Step Up to Better Housing" strategy when allocating funding.

viii. The Community Development Division (CCD) will continue to provide support to agencies assisting the homeless.

This has occurred in a variety of ways, stemming from allocation of CDBG dollars to staff assistance in the statewide homeless coalition and the Continuum of Care. Staff assists with the homeless Point-In-Time count every year, both in training and coordination. Staff also assists with data entry and analysis for the count every year. The City works closely with the Lawrence Community Shelter (LCS) by offering both technical assistance as well as financial support from both grants and general fund allocation. In 2016 the City Auditor assisted LCS in auditing their policies and procedures.

Representatives from the CDD staff attend monthly Balance of State Continuum of Care conference calls, and the CDD staffs the Homeless Issues Advisory Committee (HIAC), which meets quarterly. The HIAC is made up of nine community members appointed by the Mayor, and covers the following areas of the community: business sector, jail re-entry programs, law enforcement,

emergency services, faith-based agencies, direct client service agencies, homeless outreach workers, community at-large, the Housing Authority, and shelters.

ix. The City and Lawrence Chamber of Commerce Economic Development staffs continue to draw employment opportunities with wages substantial enough to support a family's housing needs.

The Chamber of Commerce states "we are focused on a new era of community development activism to jumpstart the local economy. Our collaborative work with the Economic Development Corporation of Lawrence and Douglas County (EDC), the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, the Bioscience and Technology Business Center (BTBC), USD 497, and the KU Small Business Development Center and other key community organizations, is centrally focused on maintaining and growing our business base in Lawrence and Douglas County by providing the tools, resources, and access to our existing business economy to spark economic growth." (www.lawrencechamber.com)

The City's Economic Development Department has worked on this from the viewpoint of incentives and wage requirements. As stated in the City's Economic Development Plan, "The City shall only grant a property tax abatement to those entities that meet the requirements of State law and where the proposed project meets each of the following criteria: (a) for each employee employed on the premises of real property for which the applicant receives a property tax abatement, the applicant must pay an average wage to that employee, for his or her employment category, that meets or exceeds the average wage for that employment category in the community, as determined annually by the Kansas Department of Human Resources Wage Survey; (b) for each eligible employee, the applicant must meet the "wage floor" threshold as defined in Section 3.6.1; (c) for each eligible employee, the applicant must meet the "health insurance floor" threshold as defined in Section 3.6.2; and (d) the proposed project is projected to result in a positive benefit/cost ratio of 1.25 or greater, over a 15 year period, as determined by application of the benefit/cost model described in detail in Section 1.8.1".

According to the City's Economic Development Plan, "The Wage Floor may be met by paying a wage equal to one hundred thirty percent (130%) of the federal poverty threshold for a family of three persons, as established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The wage floor shall be adjusted annually and the City shall notify, in writing, those business that are affected by any change to the wage floor. The amount of the wage floor for the current year shall be available to those requesting it from the Office of the City Manager."

Additionally, the City has a definition of the Health Insurance Floor. According to the City's Economic Development Policy, "the applicant makes available, pursuant to the applicant's policy, to each eligible employee an employer sponsored individual health insurance policy, for which the employer provides a minimum of seventy percent (70%) of the cost of such individual health insurance policy; or the employer pays to each eligible employee a wage which is at least $1.50 per hour in excess of the wage floor."

These economic development projects are required to certify no later than January 15 of each year that they are in compliance with the wage and health insurance requirements.

x. The Community Development Division (CCD) will continue to support efforts for revitalized neighborhoods.

The City has continued to fund both neighborhood associations as well as infrastructure improvements in low-income neighborhoods. The primary CDBG funded infrastructure improvements come in the form of sidewalk gap programs, crosswalk projects near schools, and installation of pedestrian hybrid beacons. A project in the 2017 CDBG program year will work to install ADA ramps in low-income neighborhoods where there are not currently ramps. In addition, replacement of unsafe ramps will occur. There has been revitalization in the low-income East Lawrence neighborhood in the form of an Arts District with many building and infrastructure improvements, and the City's Public Works Department is exploring a sidewalk repair program that has the potential to be delivered to income qualified residents of Lawrence as grants. This program has not gotten approval, however the conversation in the community regarding neighborhood revitalization is ongoing. The City also continues to support Low Income Housing Tax Credit applications from developers to the State's LIHTC program.

xi. Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center will continue to develop affordable housing options for persons with severe and persistent mental illness.

The Bert Nash Community Mental health Center continues seeking to develop further affordable housing options for people with severe and persistent mental illness. For example, in 2015 Bert Nash partnered with the Salvation Army to implement a Permanent Supportive Housing program explicitly reserved for people who are chronically homeless and mentally ill. This program was created by reallocating funds originally awarded to the Salvation Army to provide case management; it added 4 single permanent supportive housing units to the existing stock. Bert Nash continues to operate the Bridges program, which provides emergency housing for people with severe and persistent mental illness who are coming out of inpatient hospitalization, or as a means of diverting them from inpatient treatment. Bert Nash also continues to operate one permanent supportive rental house for the same population of clients. The Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center recognizes that affordable housing for people experiencing issues with severe and persistent mental illness is crucial and necessary for this population to achieve and sustain a state of good mental health.

xii. Educational opportunities will continue to be offered through the services of The Salvation Army, Lawrence Work Force Center, and Independence, Inc.

The Lawrence Workforce Center functions as "single point of entry to a network of employment, training, and education programs and providers in Douglas, Franklin, and Jefferson County." (www.workforcecenters.com)

The Workforce Center not only assists with job placement, but assists with educational opportunities and job training skills.

Independence, Inc. is the northeast Kansas resource for independence of people with disabilities. They provide advocacy, peer support, training, transportation, and community education. (www.independenceinc.org) According to their website, Independence, Inc. offers the following services: advocacy, Assistive Technology Grant Program, medical equipment donation/borrow programs, business services, braille services, computer learning center, deinstitutionalization, housing services, independent living skills training, information and referral services, Kansas Telecommunication Access Program (TAP), Financial Management Services/Personal Assistance

Service Systems (FMS/PASS), peer support and counseling, transportation, and Youth Employment Program (YEP!).

The Salvation Army of Lawrence focuses mostly on family self-sufficiency. This may include educational opportunities, but the bulk of the work is case management and referrals. While job and educational opportunities is a main goal, the programs really just assist in the case management piece.

b. Discuss how successful in achieving past goals, and/or how it has fallen short of achieving those goals (including potentially harmful unintended consequences).

Affordable housing has long been at the forefront of community discussions. Housing stock, wages, and availability of affordable units drive the housing conversations in Lawrence. While the City has been successful in many aspects of housing, the affordability piece is still problematic.

Funding is a main concern over all aspects of past goal analysis. Grant funds have been decreasing, limiting what the Community Development Division programs can accomplish. The City as a whole has stepped up greatly over the past several years to implement new programing and new funding sources for housing. The primary focus of this has been the affordability piece, but in Lawrence the affordability and accessibility of a unit a lot of times go hand-in-hand. The housing programs have worked to scatter subsidized housing projects and programs community-wide, but the reality of Lawrence is that the land prices on the east side of the city are more affordable than on the west side, creating an unintentional consequence of most of the affordable units being on the east side. That does not necessarily indicate a concentration of poverty on the east side, but you will note from the community maps that the low-moderate income areas in town are all predominately on the east side. Because of this mixed-use and mixed-development are crucial to maintaining a balance of equity. The development community is working towards lowering their costs for construction of housing, however there is still a gap in lot prices that will take work ahead from many community stakeholders.

While Lawrence has done very good work and has made important strides in alleviating the concentrations of poverty, but it continues to be a struggle to put up any type of affordable or accessible unit in certain areas of the community, which could limit opportunities for renters and homeowners.

c. Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that the program participant could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems it has experienced.

There have been many advances in the realm of affordable housing, which is truly a gateway to alleviating other potential fair housing concerns. City funding has been placed in a Housing Trust Fund, and a Mayor-appointed advisory board has been assembled to look at the issue of housing in the community, of which fair housing elements are addressed. The City also staffs a second advisory board, the Human Relations Commission, that "consists of nine members from diverse racial, ethnic, commercial, industrial, and other segments of the community who work to eliminate discrimination in employment, public accommodations, and housing by accepting, investigating, ruling upon, and resolving complaints within the City limits of Lawrence. Some of the activities include study of the problem of discrimination and any other matter which may have an adverse impact on community relations, promote good will and cooperation among diverse ethnic groups and other elements of the population of Lawrence; solicit, receive, and accept funding for programs and to advise and support the Director and City Commission." It is important going forward that these groups interact with each other, as well as other agencies and advocacy groups, and work together on all issues of housing.

d. Discuss how the experience of program participant(s) with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals.

The AFH presents a time to make adjustments and really look at the goals that the City has set in the past, and the goals that the City has been charged with setting going forward. Any time goals and focus activities are spelled out, there is time for analysis of the effectiveness of what is being done and where one needs to go to move forward.

There are many things that the City and the Housing Authority can do and look at as indicators of past goals and selection of current goals. Enhanced public participation will help to bring goals to the forefront that the public agencies might not have placed as much emphasis on. Also, bringing in a more diverse selection of consultation partners, continuing to work with the advisory boards and the Human Relations department, and further enhancing the already strong relationship between the Housing Authority and the City will help to provide guidance to setting future goals. While many of the overall goals remain the same, a new crop of activities must be undertaken to effectively dig into the issues in the community.

V. Fair Housing Analysis

A. Demographic Summary

1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990)

Racial/Ethnic Populations

Table 1 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	63,197	79.74%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,518	4.44%
Hispanic	4,469	5.64%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3,698	4.67%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1,646	2.08%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	2,613	3.30%
Other, Non-Hispanic	114	0.14%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

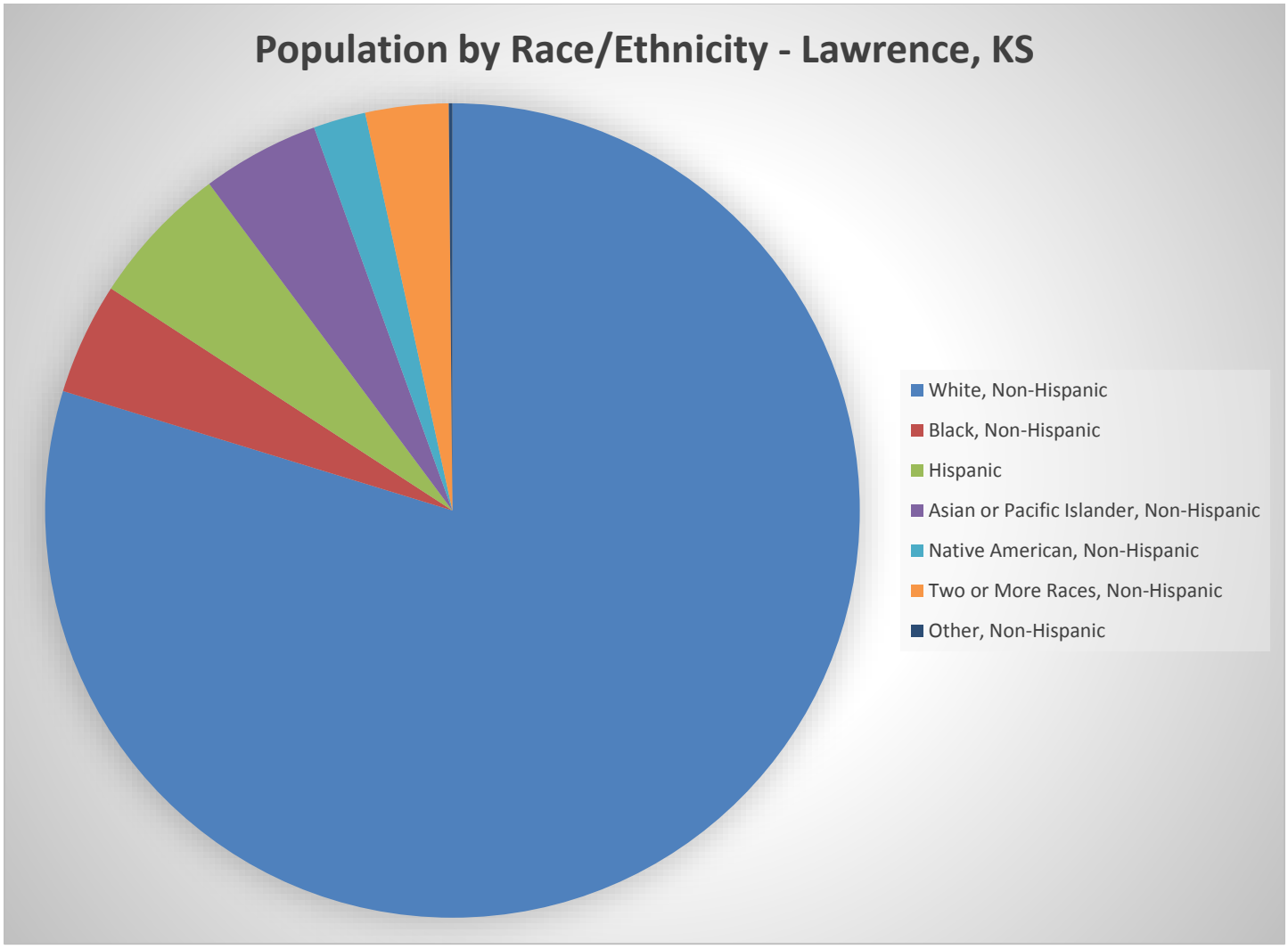


Figure 7 - Population by Race/Ethnicity - Lawrence, KS

Table 2 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	90,532	81.69%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,204	3.79%
Hispanic	5,651	5.10%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4,171	3.76%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	2,636	2.38%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	3,479	3.14%
Other, Non-Hispanic	153	0.14%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

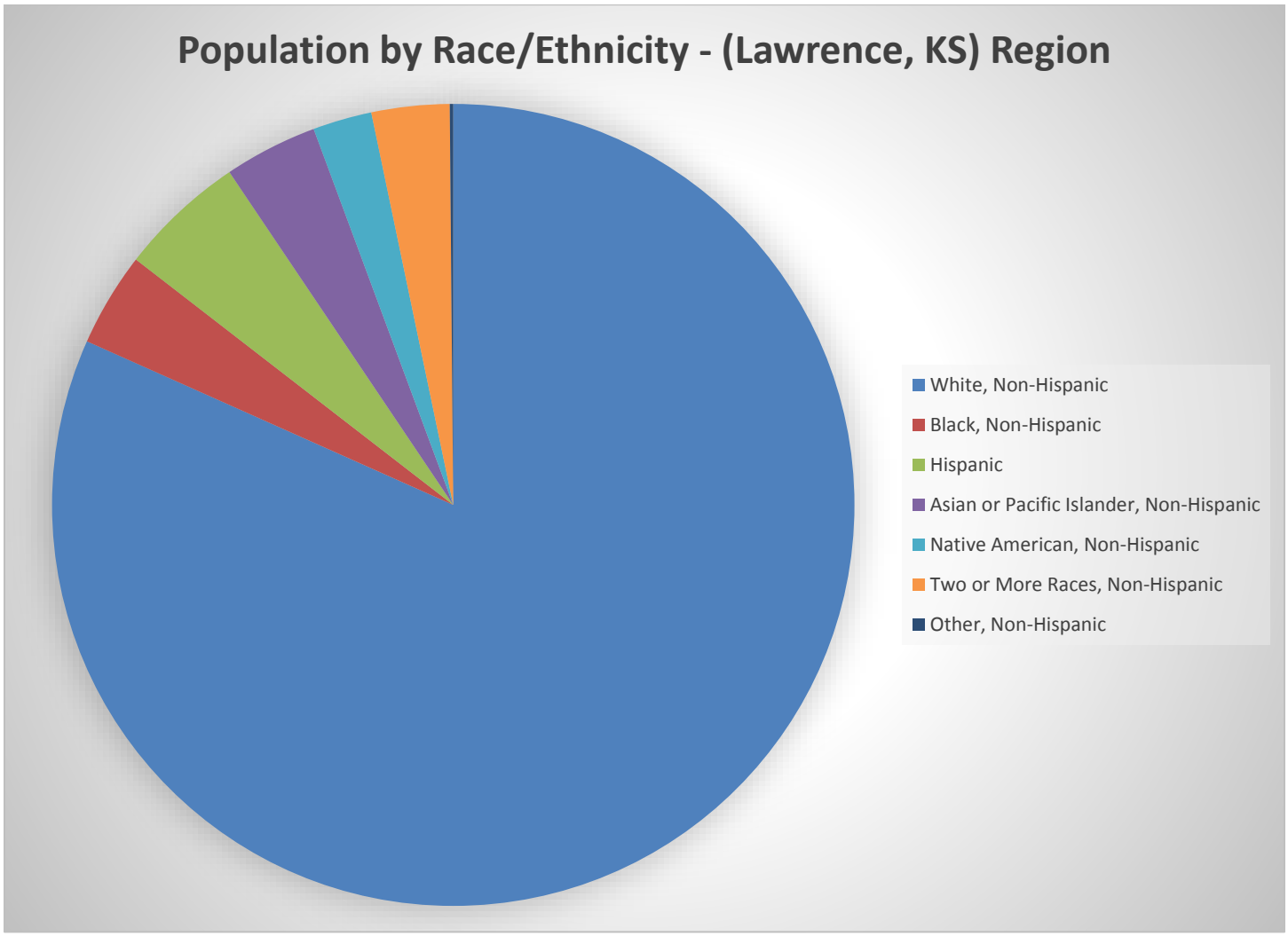
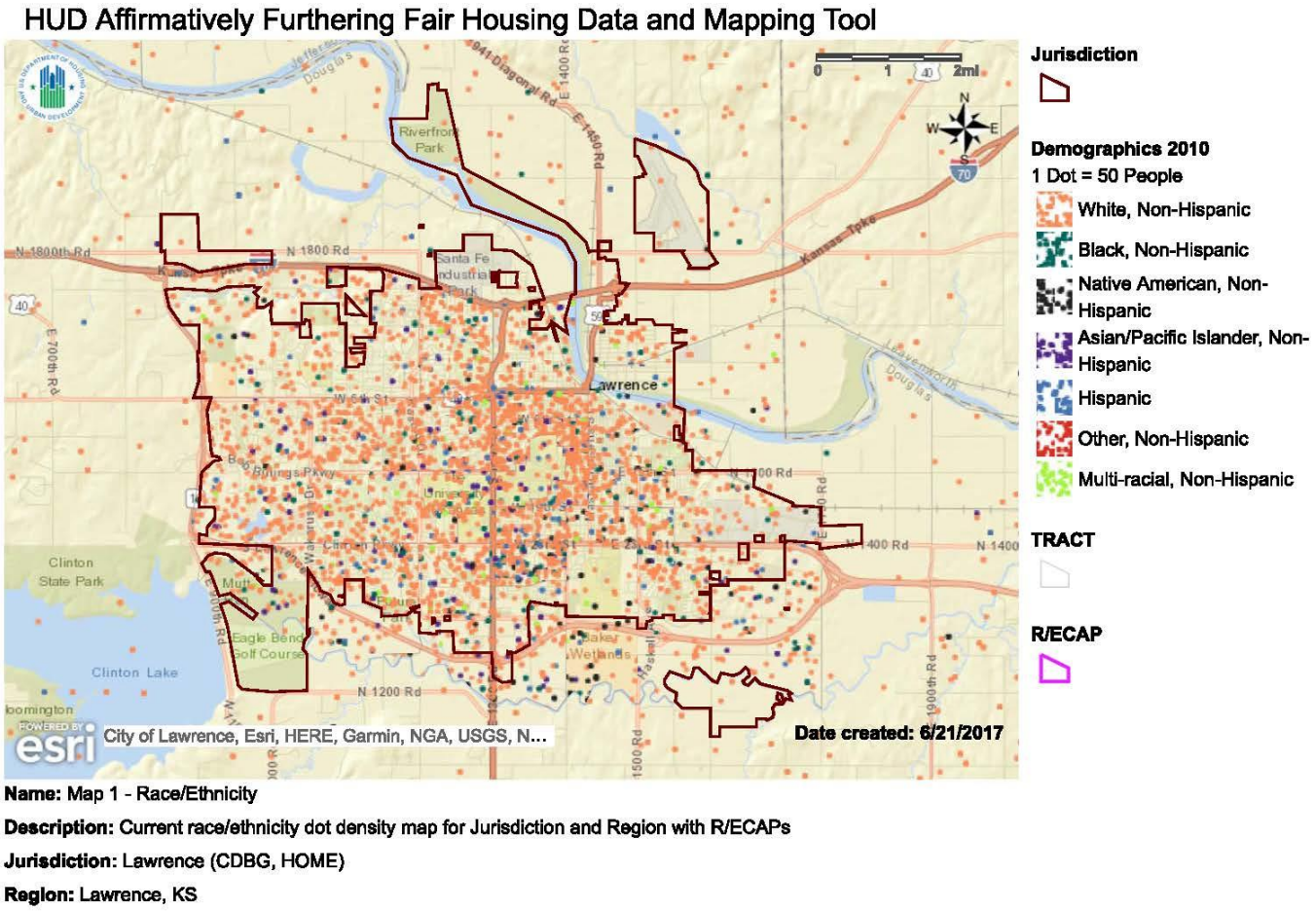


Figure 8 - Population by Race/Ethnicity - (Lawrence, KS) Region

Lawrence, KS – All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



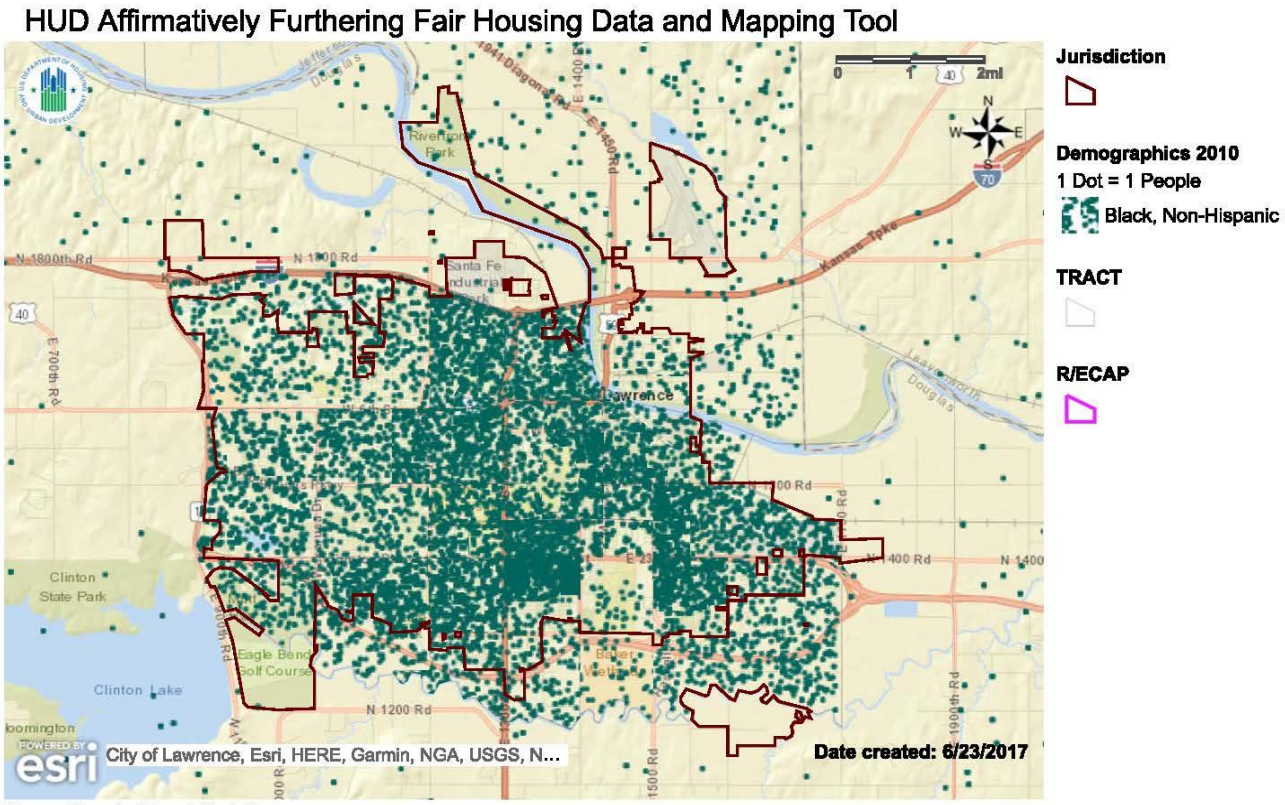
Map 1 – HUD AFFH Map 1 – Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Table 1 provides demographics by race/ethnicity in Lawrence, with Figure 7 providing a graphical representation of those demographics. Table 2 provides demographics by race/ethnicity in the region, with Figure 8 providing a graphical representation of those demographics.

In Lawrence, the White, Non-Hispanic population is the majority at 79.74 percent, which is lower than the regional White, Non-Hispanic population of 81.69 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population in Lawrence is 4.44 percent, which is higher than the regional of 3.79 percent. The Hispanic population is 5.64 percent in Lawrence, slightly higher than the regional of 5.10 percent. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic in Lawrence is 4.67 percent, higher than the regional of 3.76 percent. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population is 2.08 percent, slightly lower than the regional of 2.38 percent. The Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic in Lawrence is 3.30 percent, slightly higher than the regional of 3.14 percent. Individuals who identify as Other, Non-Hispanic are 0.14 percent, the same as the regional of 0.14 percent.

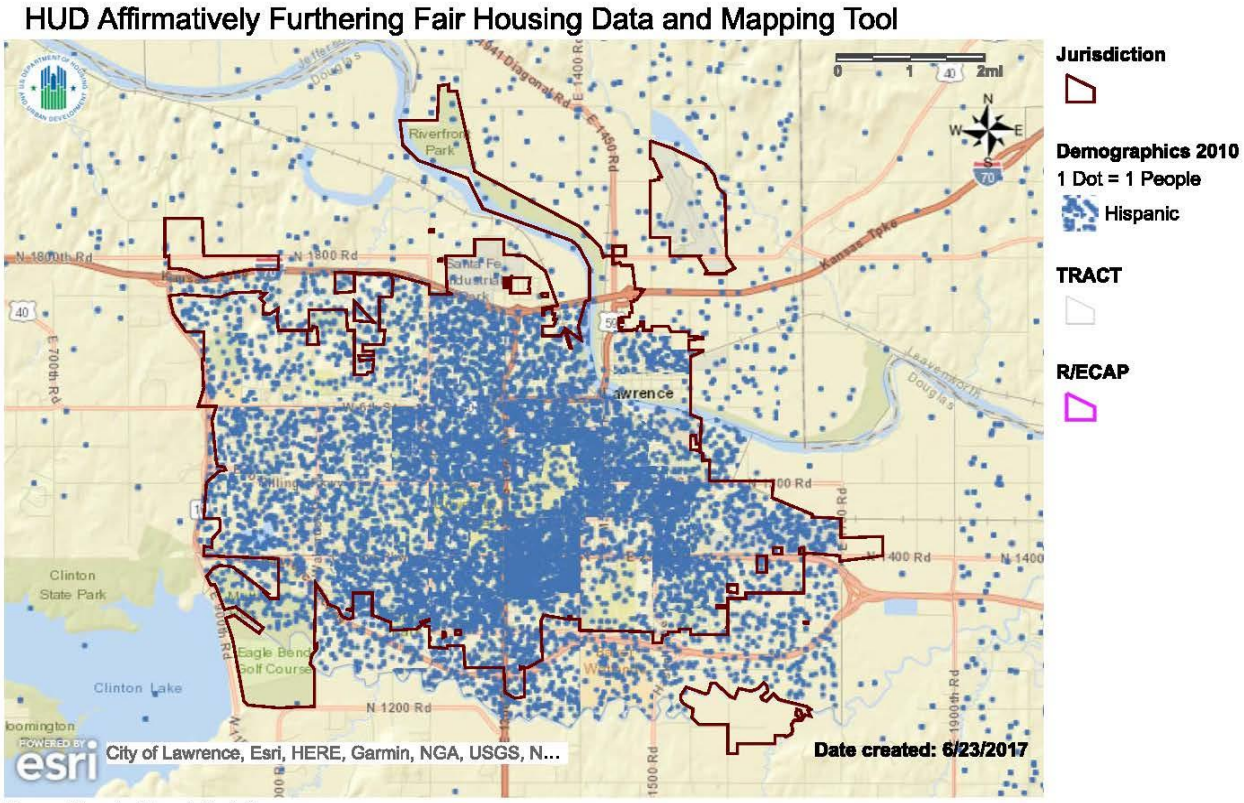
Map 1 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence, KS showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 2 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence, KS showing only the Black, Non-Hispanic population. Map 3 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence, KS showing only the Hispanic population. Map 4 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence, KS showing only the Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 5 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence, KS showing only the Native American, Non-Hispanic population. Map 6 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence, KS showing only the Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic population. Map 7 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence, KS showing only the Other, Non-Hispanic population. Map 8 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

Lawrence, KS – Black, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 2 – HUD AFFH Map 1 – Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – Hispanic dot density map



Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

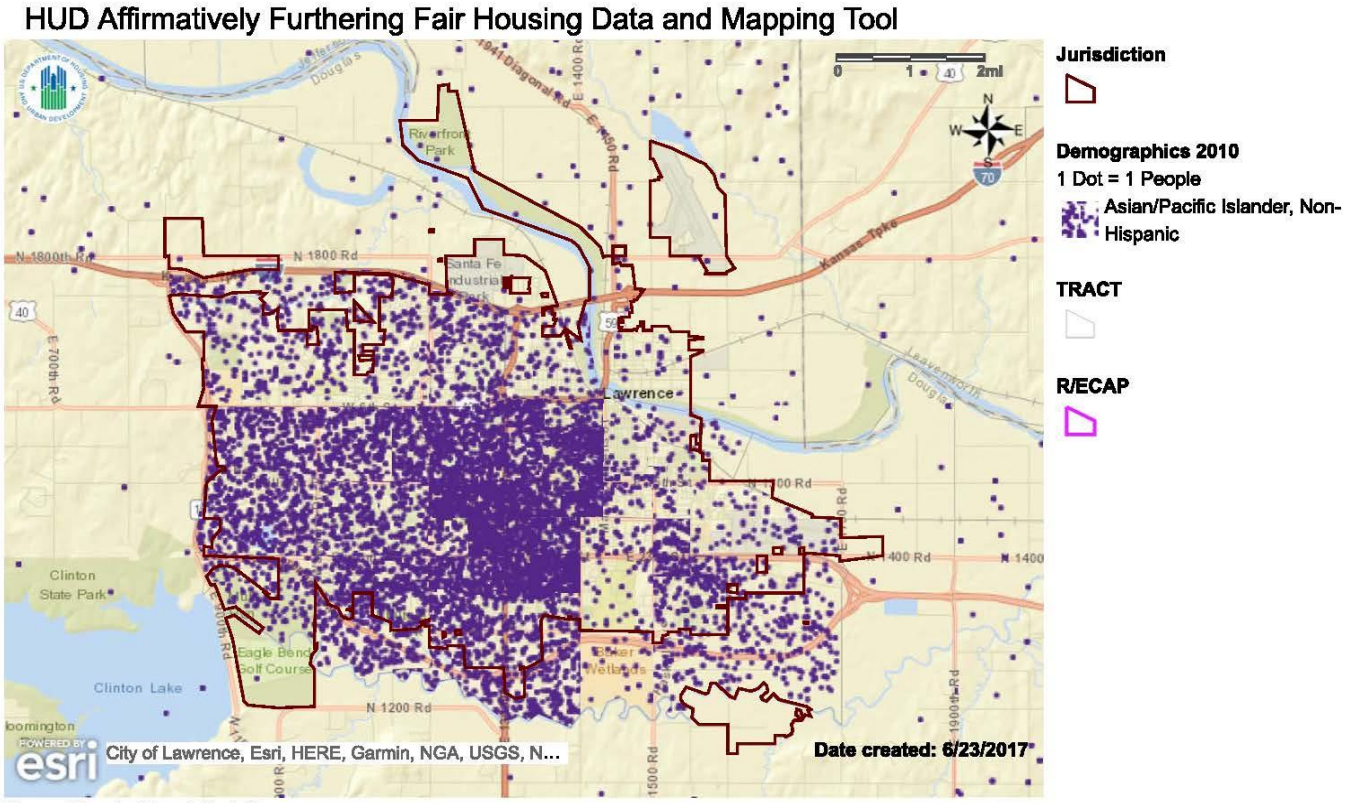
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 3 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

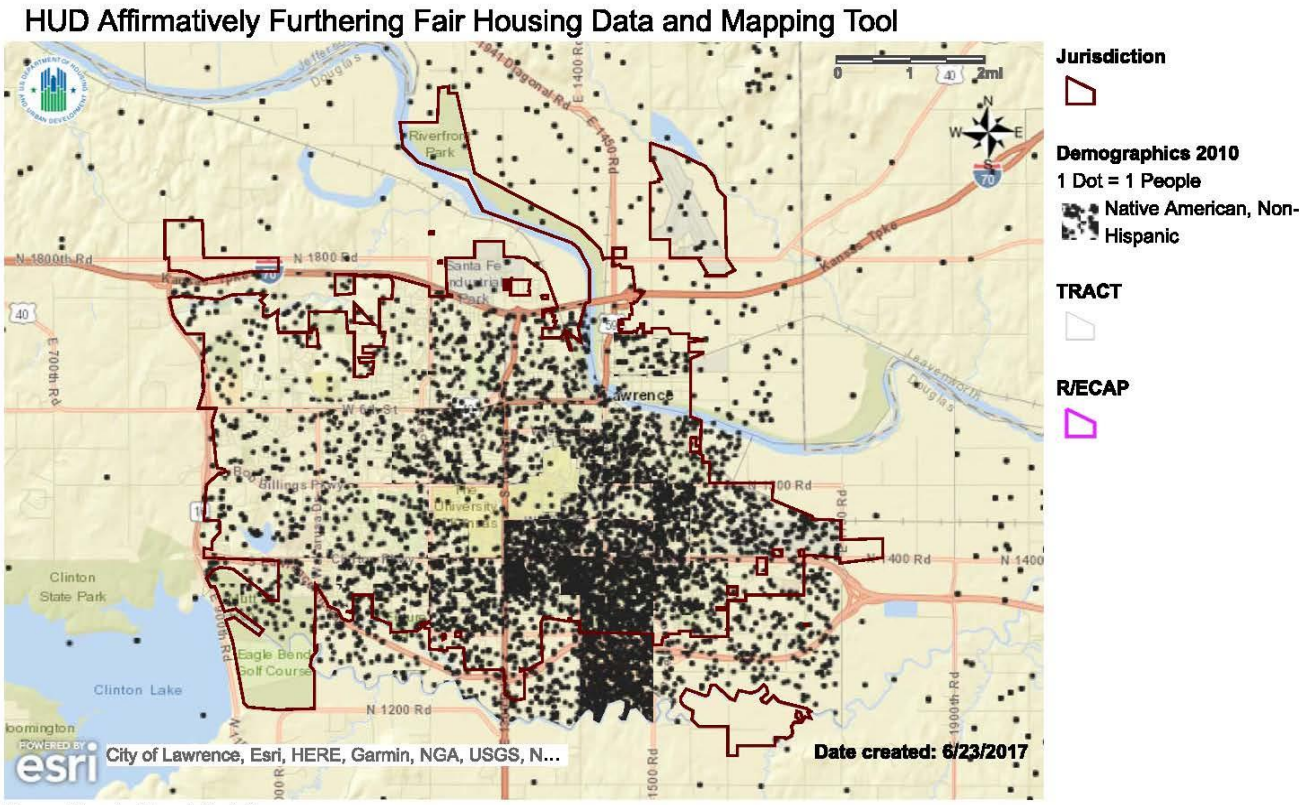
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

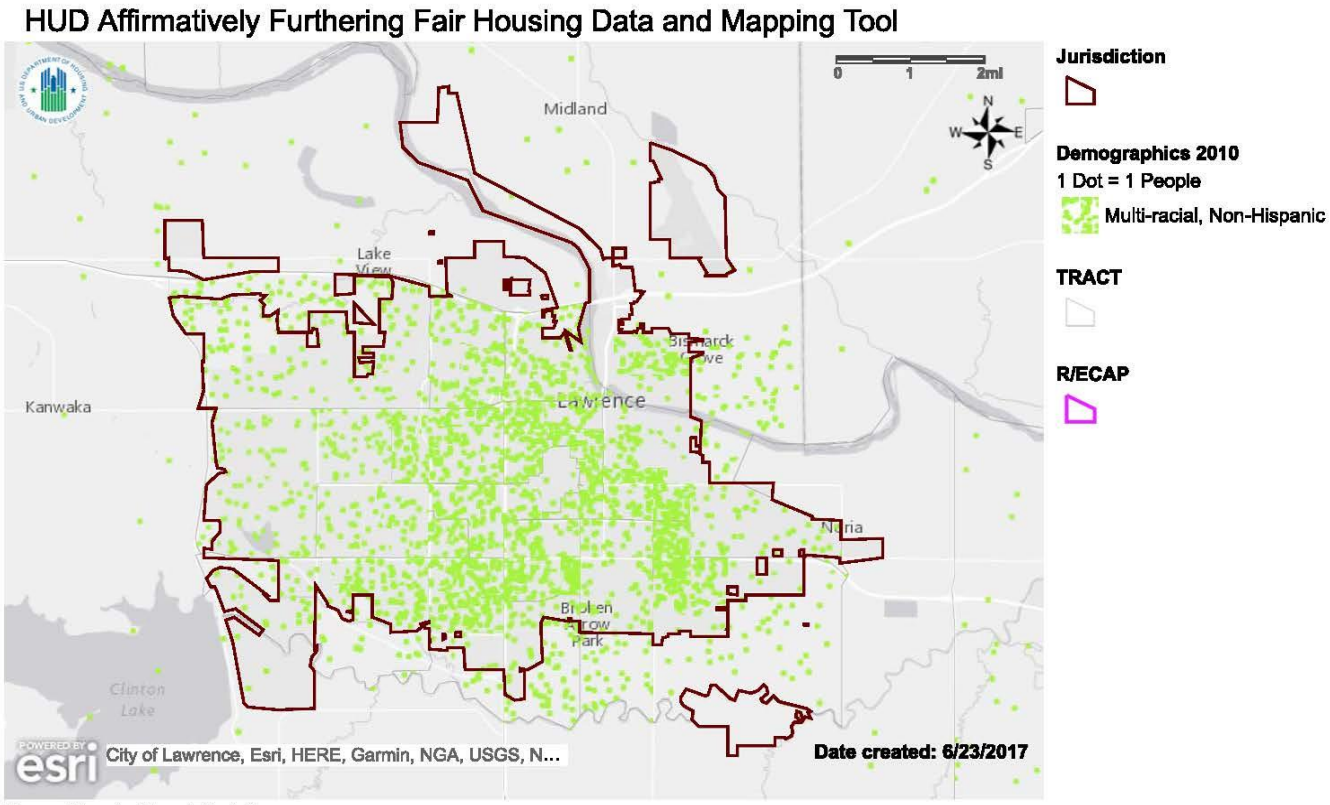
Map 4 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



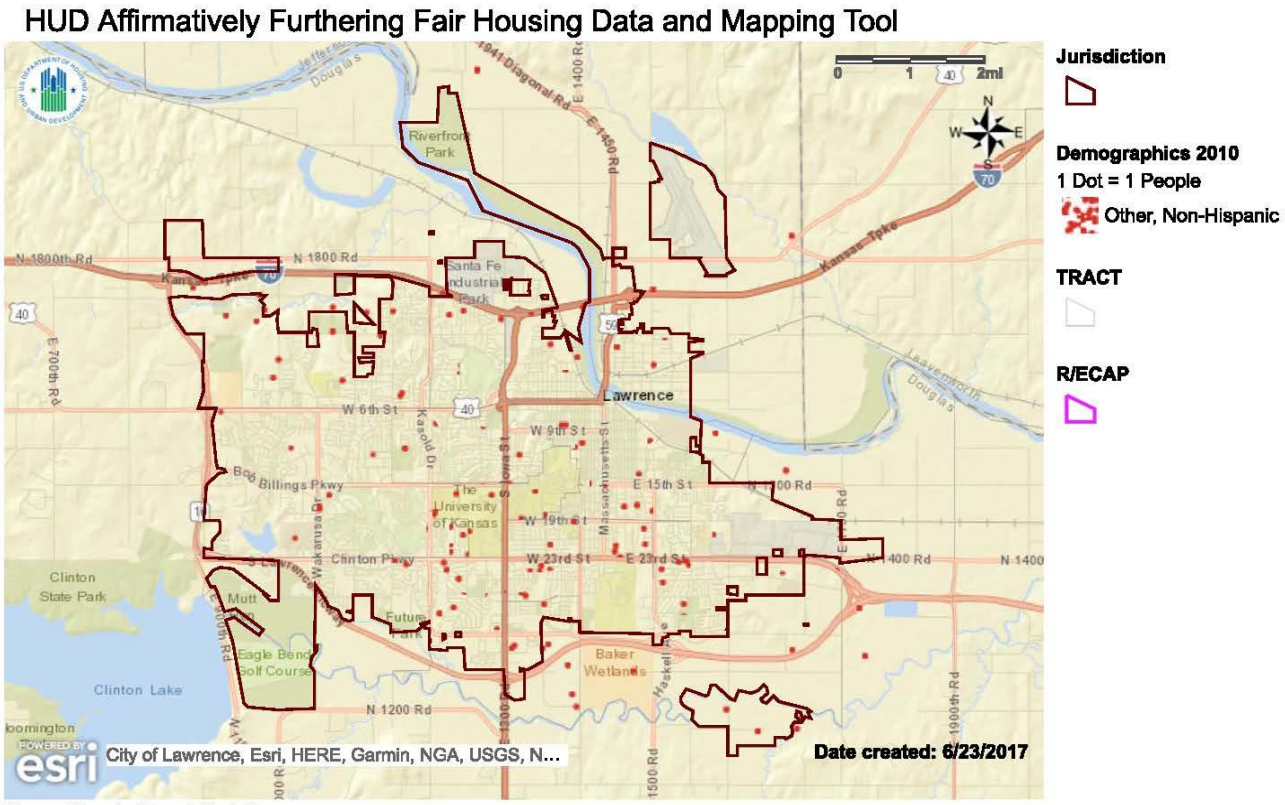
Map 5 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 6 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – Other, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

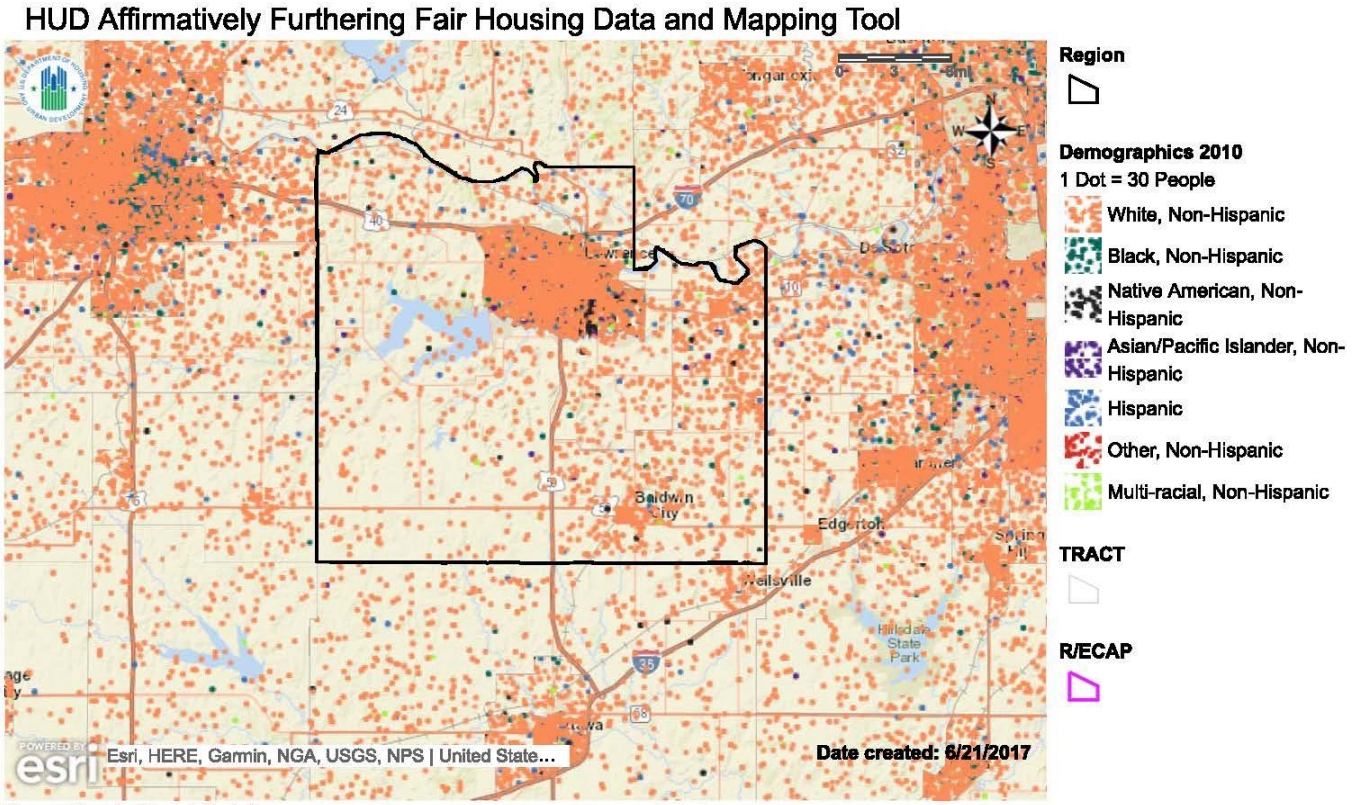
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 7 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 8 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

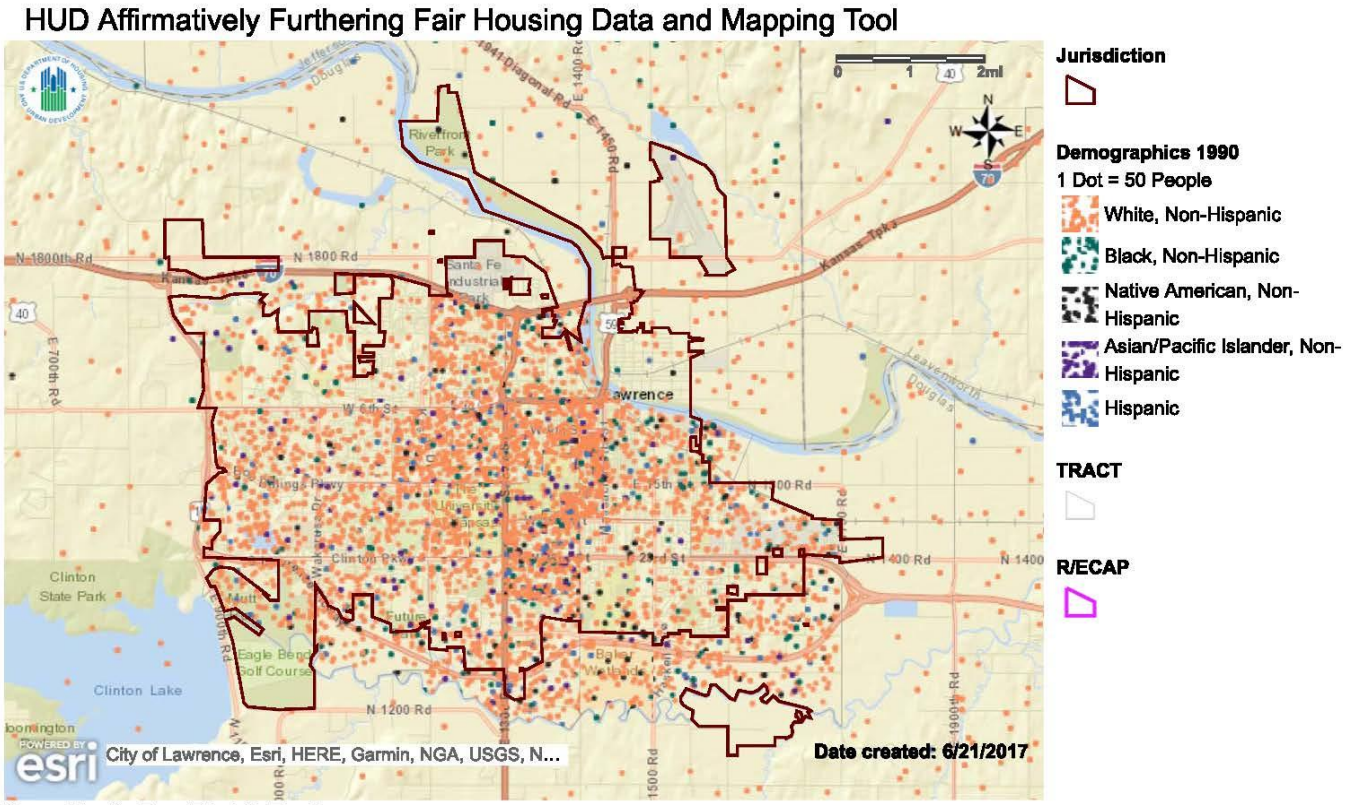
Racial/Ethnic Demographic Trends

Table 3 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	54,930	85.53%	65,976	82.25%	69,126	79.00%	63,197	79.74%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,078	4.79%	4,745	5.92%	5,218	5.96%	3,518	4.44%
Hispanic	1,882	2.93%	2,897	3.61%	4,941	5.65%	4,469	5.64%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,426	3.78%	3,540	4.41%	4,773	5.45%	3,698	4.67%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1,784	2.78%	2,769	3.45%	3,273	3.74%	1,646	2.08%
Other	122	0.19%	288	0.36%	175	0.20%	2,727	3.43%

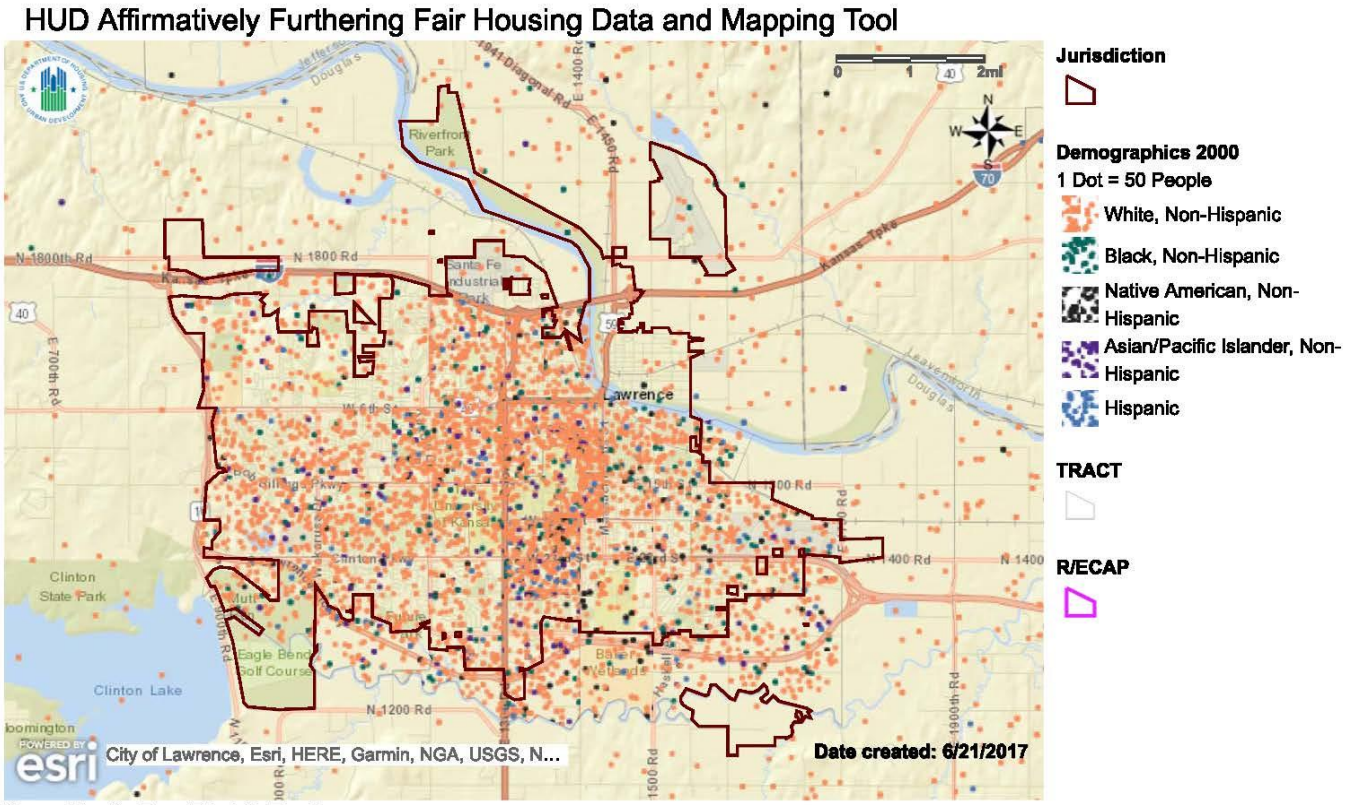
(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

1990 Lawrence, KS - All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 9 - HUD AFFH Map 2 - 1990 race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

2000 Lawrence, KS - All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

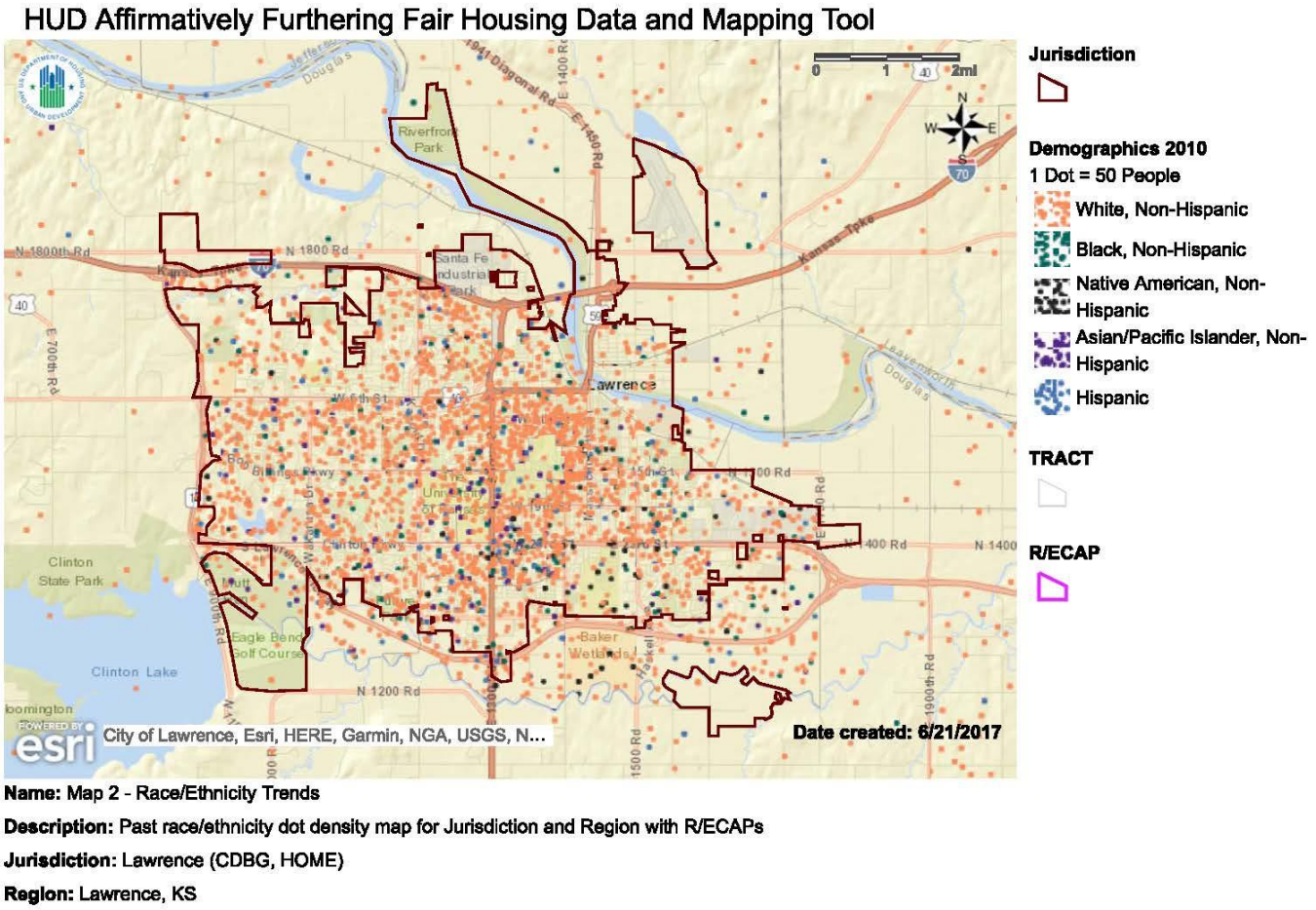
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 10 - HUD AFFH Map 2 - 2000 race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

2010 Lawrence, KS - All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 11 - HUD AFFH Map 2 - 2010 race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Table 3 provides demographic trends by race/ethnicity in Lawrence from 1990 to current. Map 9 displays a 1990 race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 10 displays a 2000 race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 11 displays a 2010 race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together.

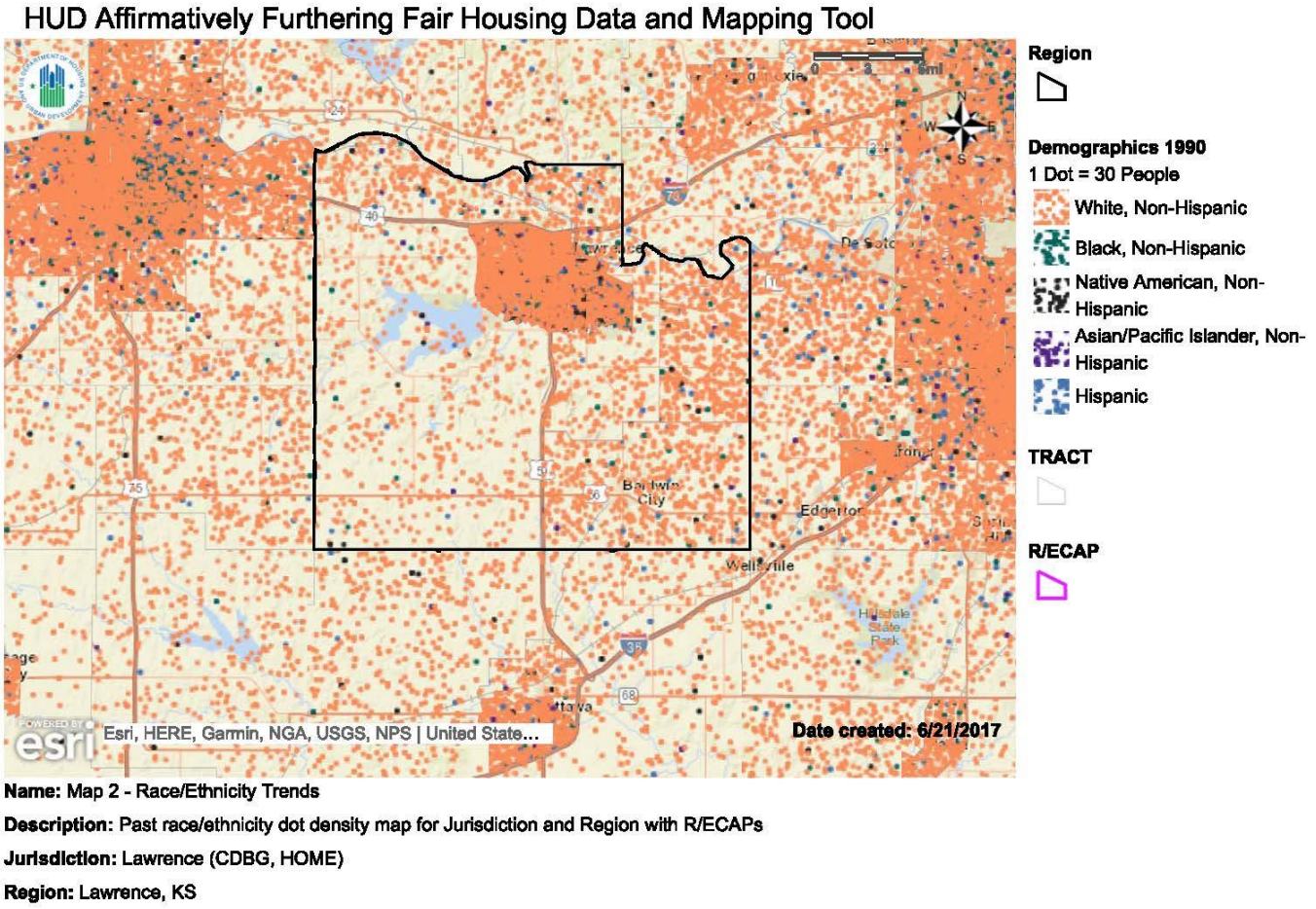
Since 1990, there have been several demographic shifts in Lawrence. The White, Non-Hispanic population reduced from 85.53 percent to 79.74 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population stayed relatively stable from 4.79 percent to 4.44 percent. The Hispanic population increased the largest from 2.93 percent to 5.64 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population increased from 3.78 percent to 4.67 percent. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population decreased slightly from 2.78 percent to 2.08 percent.

Table 4 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	71,735	87.68%	84,540	84.57%	90,532	81.69%	90,532	81.69%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,265	3.99%	4,995	5.00%	5,682	5.13%	4,204	3.79%
Hispanic	2,008	2.45%	3,154	3.16%	5,651	5.10%	5,651	5.10%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,531	3.09%	3,695	3.70%	5,052	4.56%	4,171	3.76%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	2,127	2.60%	3,265	3.27%	3,718	3.35%	2,636	2.38%
Other	155	0.19%	299	0.30%	188	0.17%	3,632	3.28%

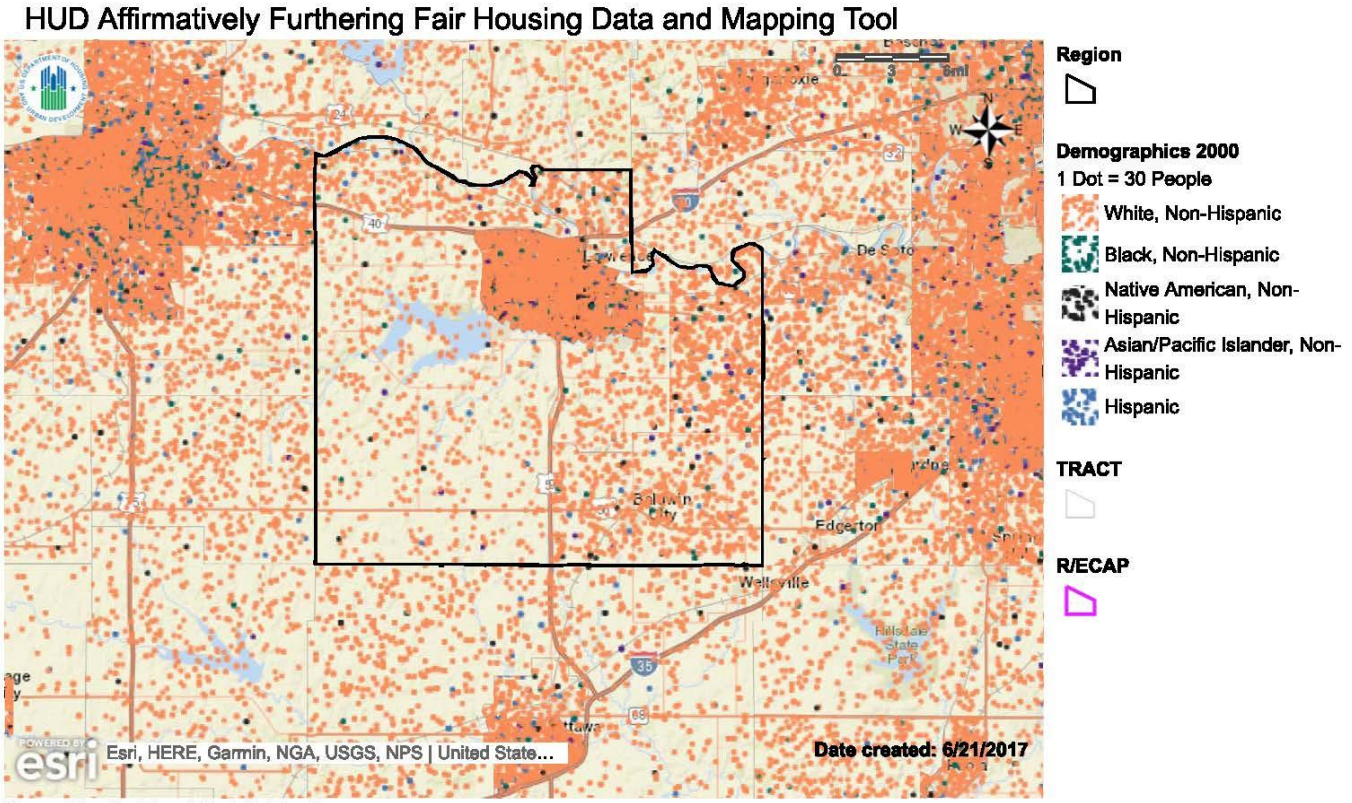
(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

1990 Region - All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



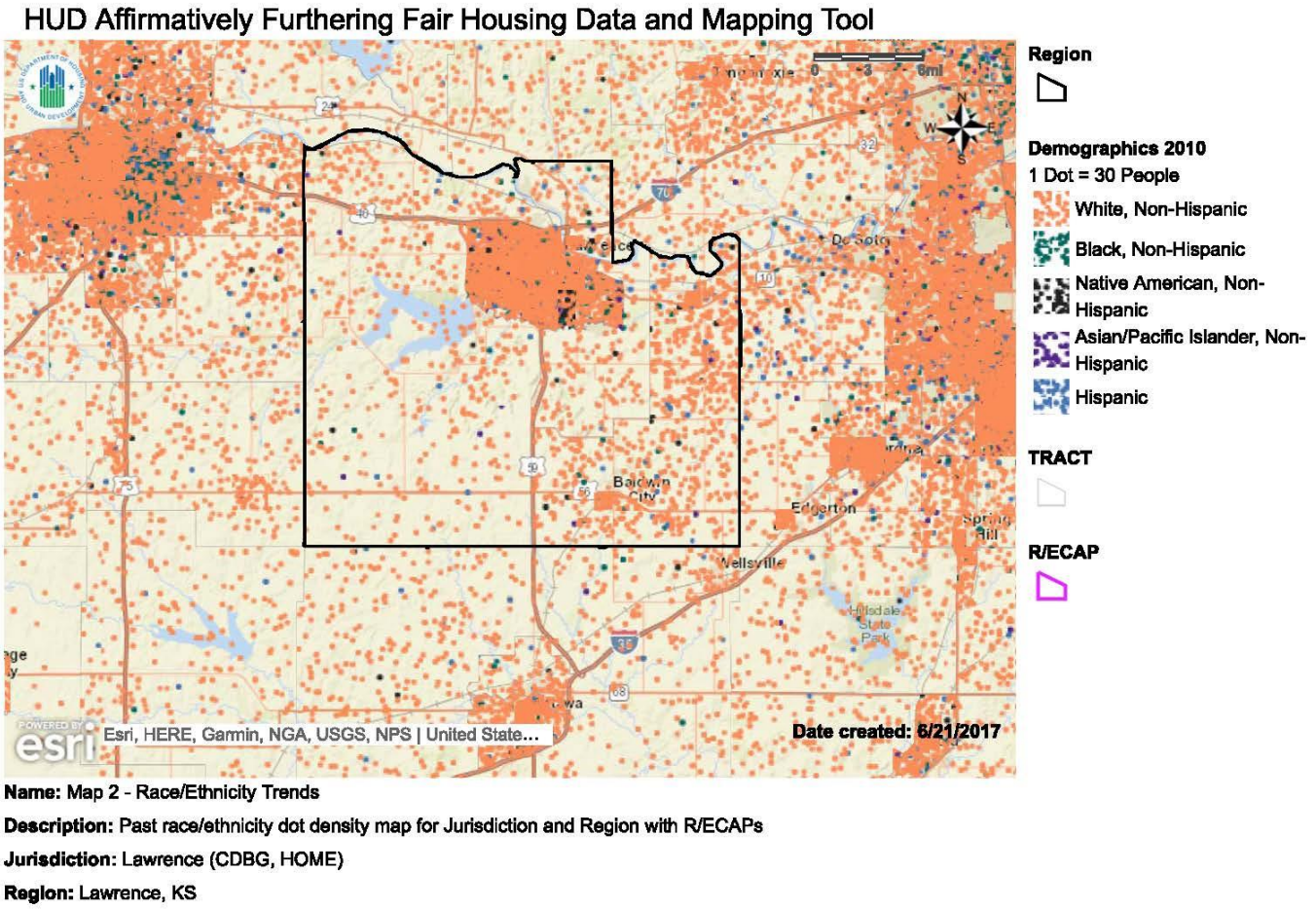
Map 12 - HUD AFFH Map 2 - 1990 Race/Ethnicity dot density map for region

2000 Region - All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 13 - HUD AFFH Map 2 - 2000 Race/Ethnicity dot density map for region

2010 Region - All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 14 - HUD AFFH Map 2 - 2010 Race/Ethnicity dot density map for region

Table 4 provides demographic trends by race/ethnicity in the region from 1990 to current. Map 12 displays a 1990 race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 13 displays a 2000 race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 14 displays a 2010 race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

The region as a whole has seen a similar demographic shift as in Lawrence. The White, Non-Hispanic population has grown from 71,735 to 90,532, but due to the overall population growth in the region, the percentage has decreased from 87.67 percent to 81.69 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population in the region slightly decreased from 3.99 percent to 3.79 percent. As in Lawrence, the region's Hispanic population increased the greatest, from 2.45 percent to 5.10 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population increased slightly from 3.09 percent to 3.76 percent in the region. Regionally the Native American, Non-Hispanic population also decreased from 2.6 percent to 2.38 percent.

National Origin Populations

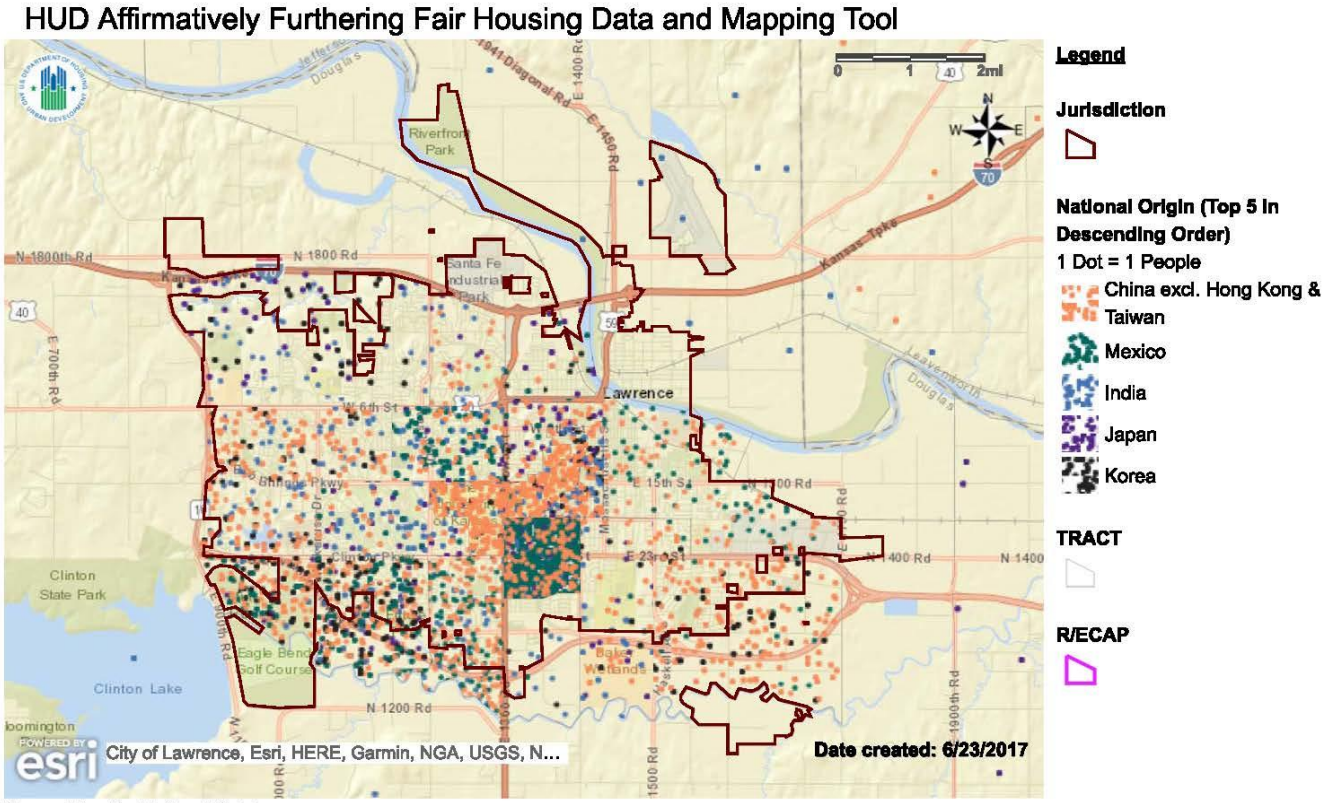
Table 5 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
National Origin		**#**	**%**		**#**	**%**
#1 country of origin	China, excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,383	1.64%	China, excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,383	1.30%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	940	1.12%	Mexico	940	0.89%
#3 country of origin	India	478	0.57%	India	509	0.48%
#4 country of origin	Japan	243	0.29%	Japan	268	0.25%
#5 country of origin	Korea	217	0.26%	Korea	233	0.22%
#6 country of origin	Philippines	209	0.25%	Germany	227	0.21%
#7 country of origin	Taiwan	195	0.23%	Philippines	225	0.21%
#8 country of origin	Ukraine	176	0.21%	Taiwan	195	0.18%
#9 country of origin	Other UK	174	0.21%	Ukraine	185	0.17%
#10 country of origin	Germany	161	0.19%	Other UK	175	0.16%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 5 provides demographics by the top ten countries of national origin for both Lawrence and the region.

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – Top 5 Countries in Descending Order dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

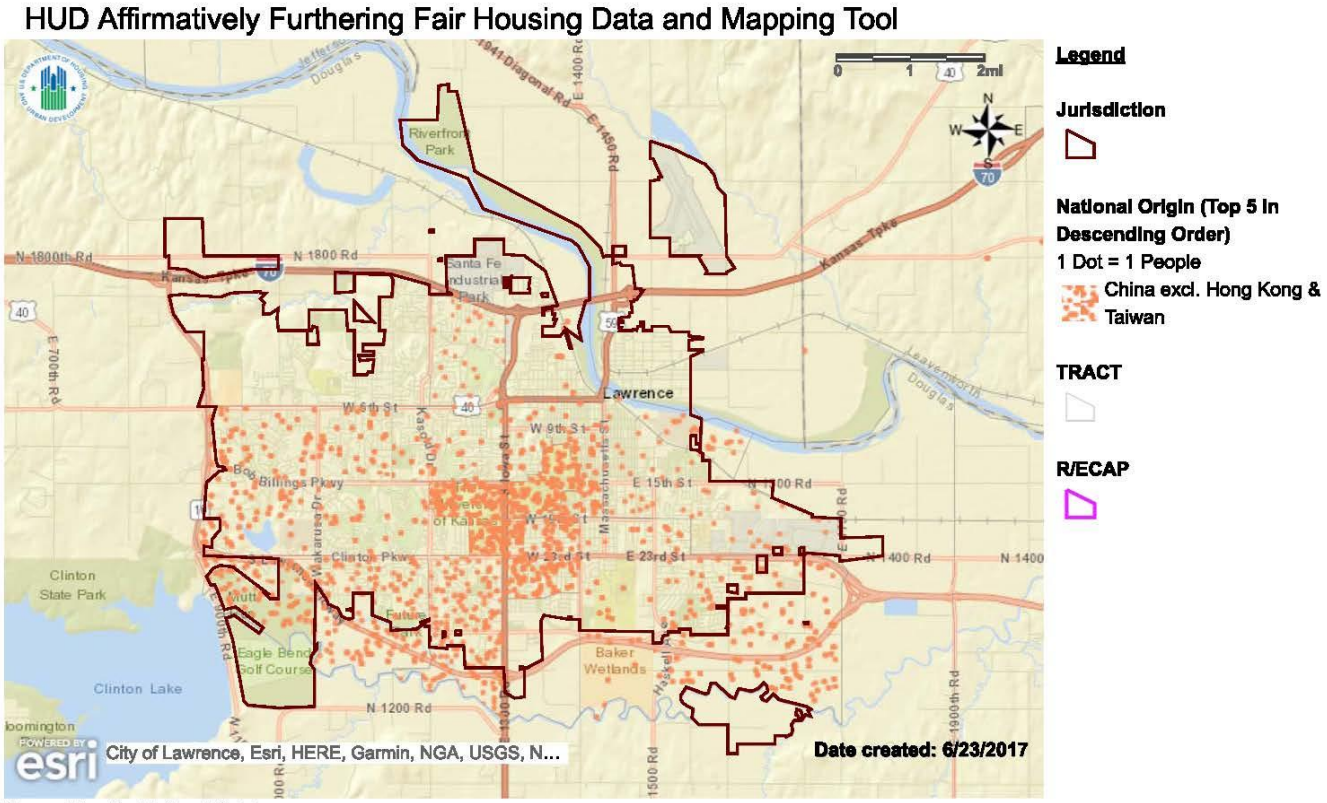
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 15 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin - Top 5 Countries in Descending Order dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

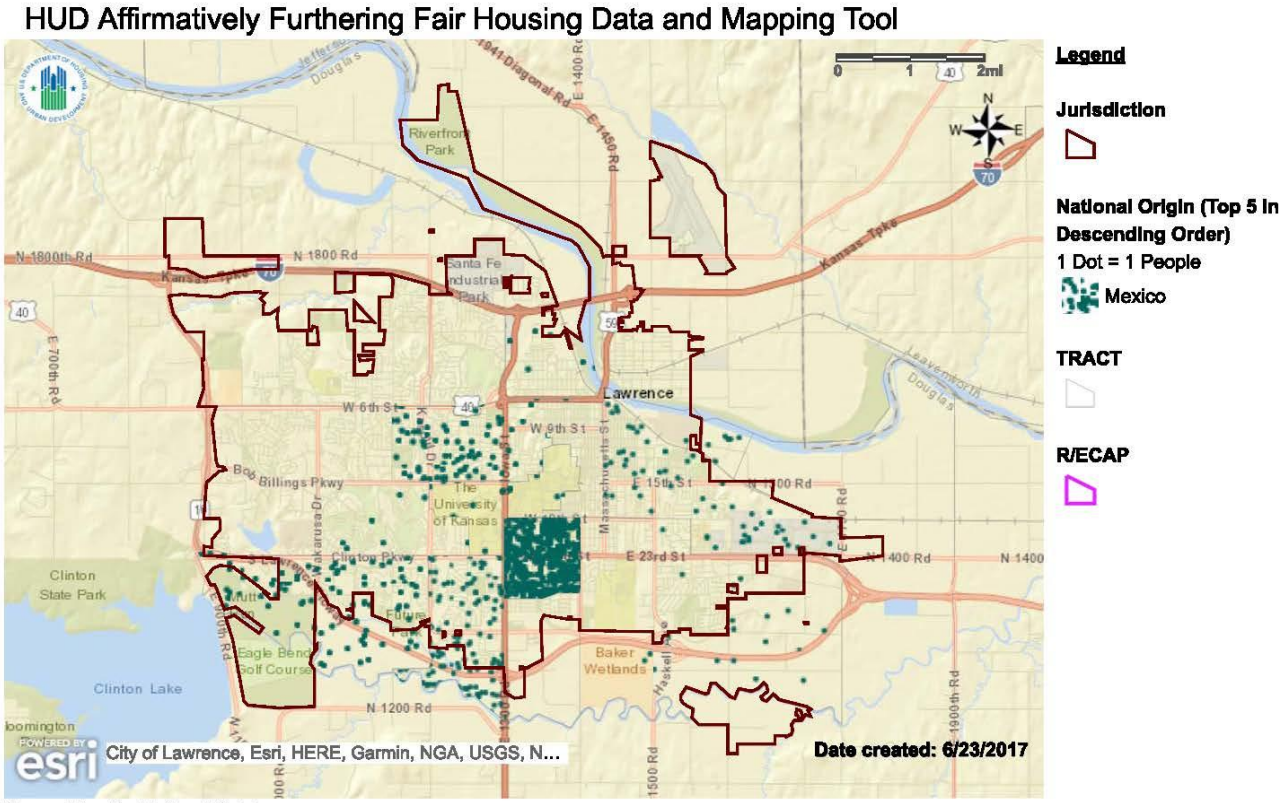
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 16 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – Mexico dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

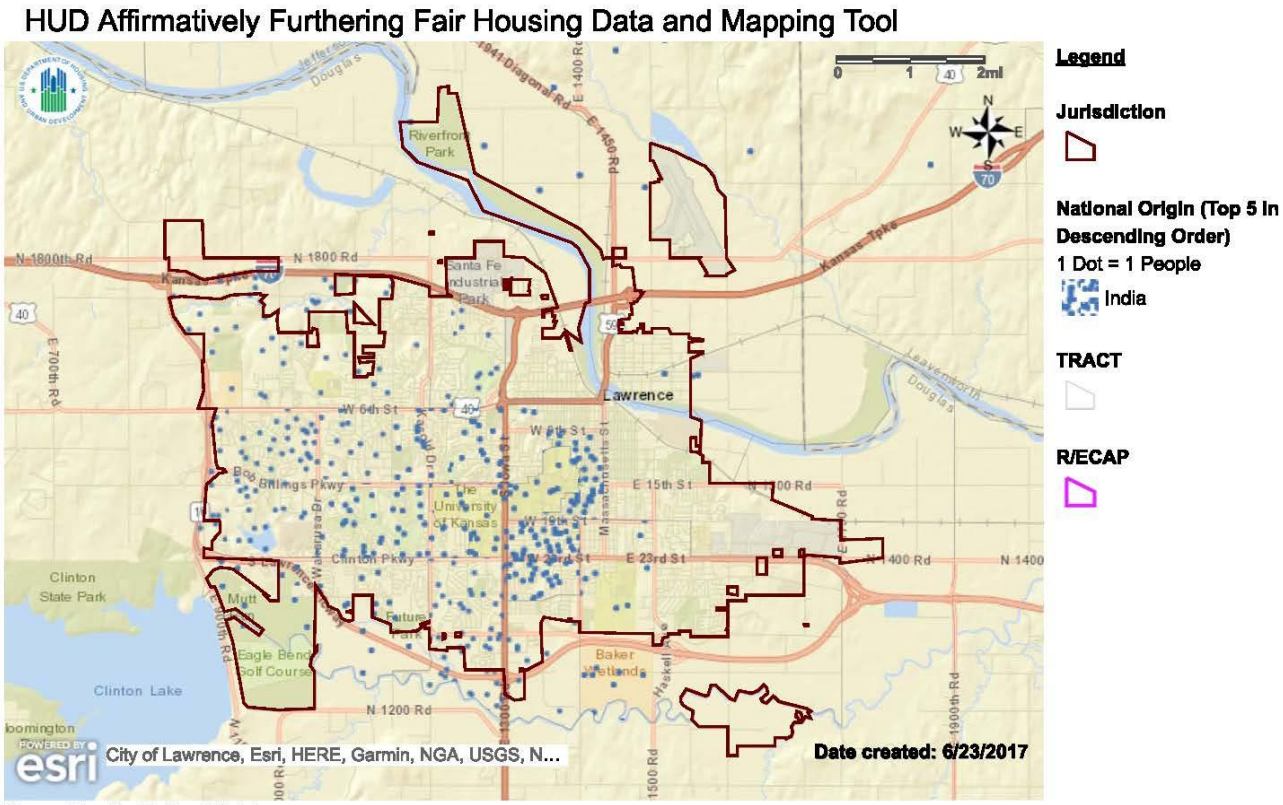
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 17 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – India dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

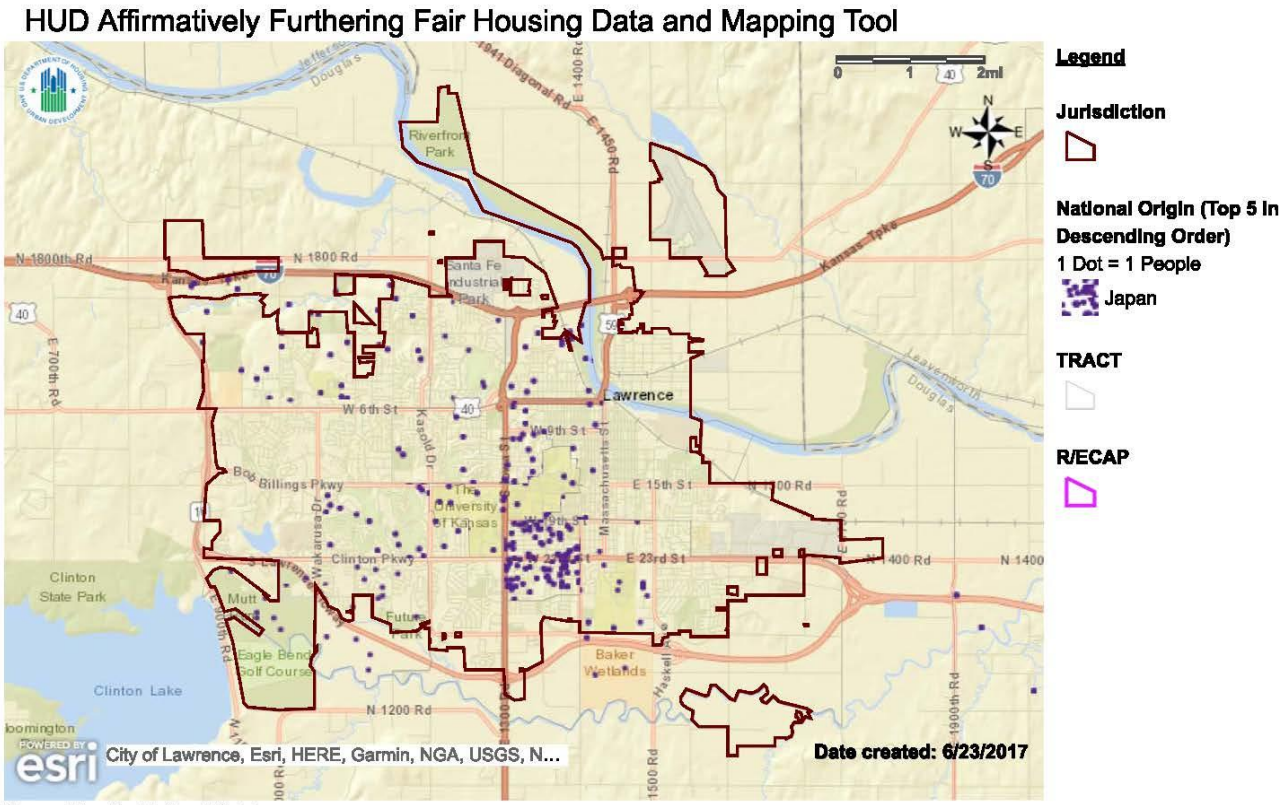
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 18 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – Japan dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

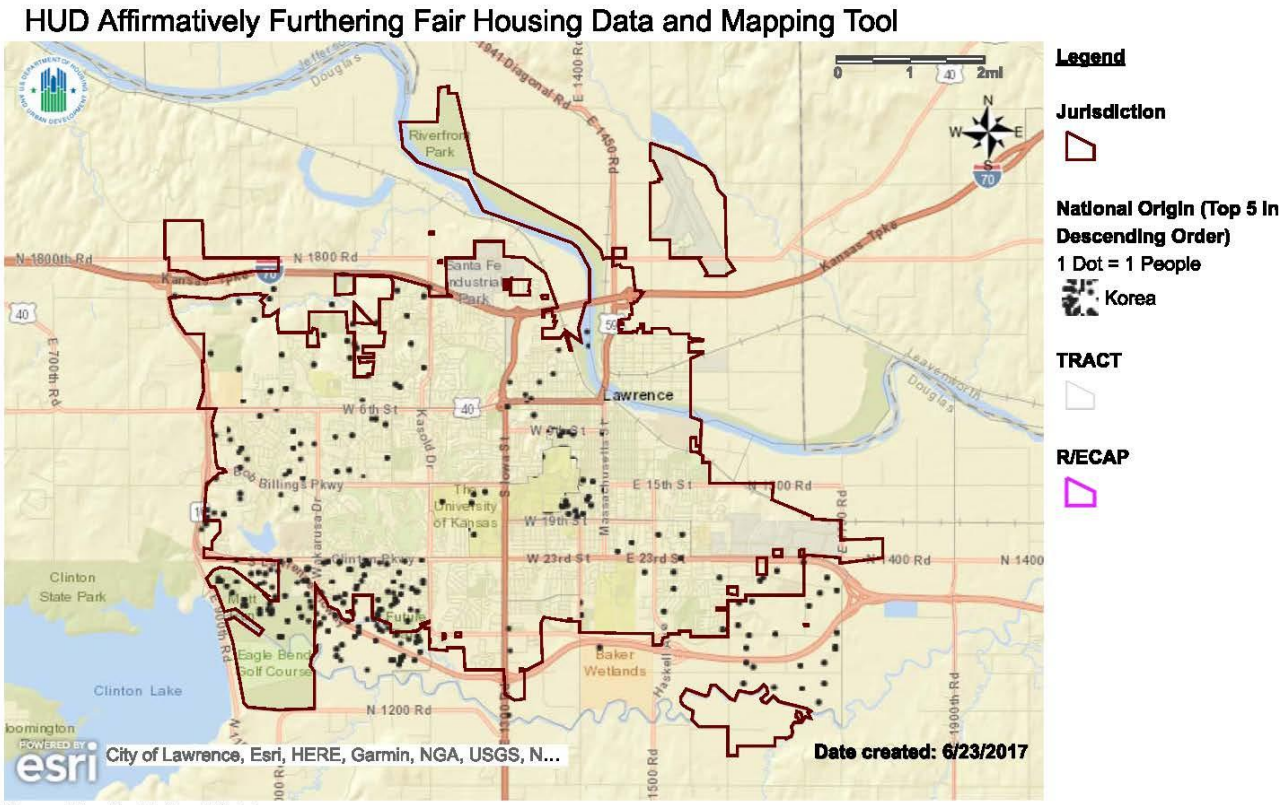
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 19 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – Korea dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

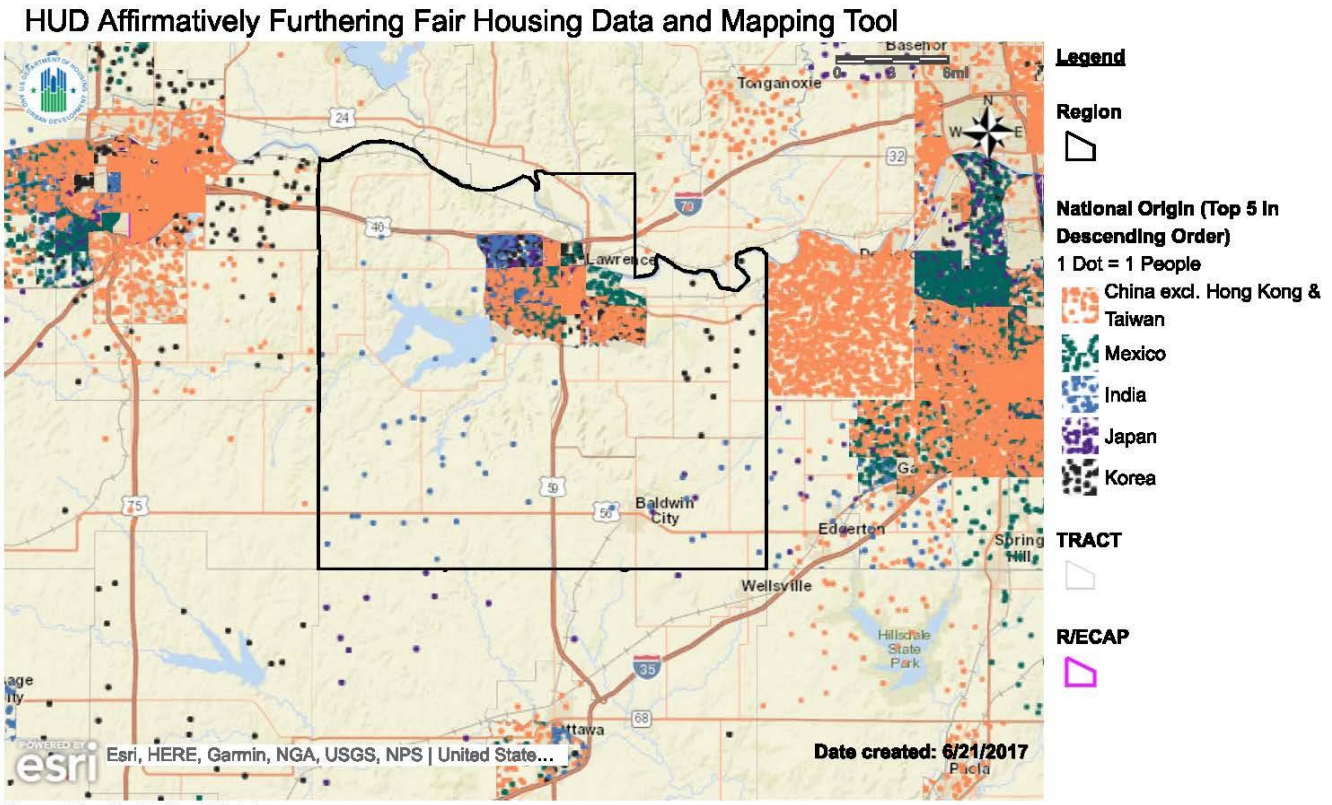
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 20 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – National Origin – Top 5 Countries in Descending Order dot density map



Map 21 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for region

Map 15 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five countries together. Map 16 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from China, excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan. Map 17 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from Mexico. Map 18 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from India. Map 19 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from Japan. Map 20 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from Korea. Map 21 displays a national origin dot density map for the region showing the top five countries together.

China, excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan, is the most common national origin in both Lawrence at 1.64 percent and the region at 1.3 percent. Mexico is the second most common national origin in Lawrence with 1.12 percent, as well as the region with 0.89 percent. The remaining top ten countries of origin in both Lawrence and the region are less the 1.00 percent.

Foreign-Born Demographic Trends

Table 6 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Foreign-Born	3,998	6.20%	4,934	6.13%	6,414	7.31%	6,942	7.91%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 7 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Foreign-Born	4,128	5.05%	5,168	5.17%	6,759	6.10%	7,305	6.59%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 6 provides demographic trends by foreign-born persons in Lawrence from 1990 to current. Table 7 provides demographics by foreign-born persons in the region from 1990 to current.

The Foreign-Born population has steadily increased since 1990 in both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence, the Foreign-Born population grew from 3,998 (6.2 percent) in 1990 to 6,942 (7.91 percent). The region saw a similar growth from 4,128 (5.05 percent) in 1990 to 7,305 (6.59 percent).

Limited English Proficiency

Most individuals living in the United States read, write, speak, and understand English. There are many individuals, however, for whom English is not their primary language. If these individuals have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English, they are limited English proficient, or "LEP."[1]

Language for LEP persons can be a barrier to accessing important benefits or services, understanding and exercising important rights, complying with applicable responsibilities, or understanding other information provided by federally funded programs and activities.

Individuals who self-identified as "Speak English **Less Than Well**" were utilized in this analysis.

Table 8 shows the number and the proportion of persons who are five years of age or older and who are identified as being LEP. As Table 1 discloses, only 1.7% of persons residing within the City of Lawrence are identified as being LEP.

Table 8 - LEP

Jurisdiction	Total Population: 5 Years & Over	Speak English Less Than Well	%
Kansas	2,882,946	61,330	2.1%
Region (Douglas County)	113,703	1,655	1.5%
Lawrence	90,194	1,559	1.7%

(Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
(Tables B01003 and B16005). ACS data is an estimate so these numbers have a certain level of margin of error associated with them.)

Table 9, also derived from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, shows the number of LEP persons living in Lawrence and the three most common language families spoken by LEP persons living in Lawrence (five years of age or older). Table 9 shows the following:

- 0.8% of the entire Lawrence population are Spanish speakers who speak "Speak English Less Than Well";
- 0.7% of the entire Lawrence population are Asian & Pacific Island Language speakers (including Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, Laotian, Korean and Japanese) who "Speak English Less Than Well";
- 0.14% of the entire Lawrence population are Indo-European Language speakers (including Dutch, Italian, Russian, Portuguese, French or German) who "Speak English Less Than Well"; and
- Just under 0.1% of the entire Lawrence population are speakers of languages other than those otherwise identified who "Speak English Less Than Well".

[1] According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, more than 25 million persons living in the United States reported that they were LEP.

Table 9 - LEP

Jurisdiction	Total Population: 5 Years & Over	Speak English Less Than Well							
		Speak Spanish	% Spanish	Speak Other Indo-European Languages	% Other Indo-Euro	Speak Asian & Pacific Island Languages	% Asian & Pacific Island	Speak Other Languages	% Other
Kansas	2,882,946	46,814	1.6%	2,637	0.1%	10,027	0.3%	1,852	0.1%
Douglas County	113,703	710	0.6%	122	0.1%	734	0.6%	89	0.1%
Lawrence	90,194	708	0.8%	122	0.1%	649	0.7%	80	0.1%

(Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Tables B01003 and B16005). ACS data is an estimate so these numbers have a certain level of margin of error associated with them.)

The HUD provided data below utilizes individuals who self-identified as "Speak English **Less than Very Well**".

Limited English Proficiency Demographic Trends

Table 10 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction – English Less than Very Well							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Limited English Proficiency	2,277	3.53%	2,493	3.10%	3,322	3.78%	3,597	4.10%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 10 provides demographic trends by LEP persons in Lawrence from 1990 to current.

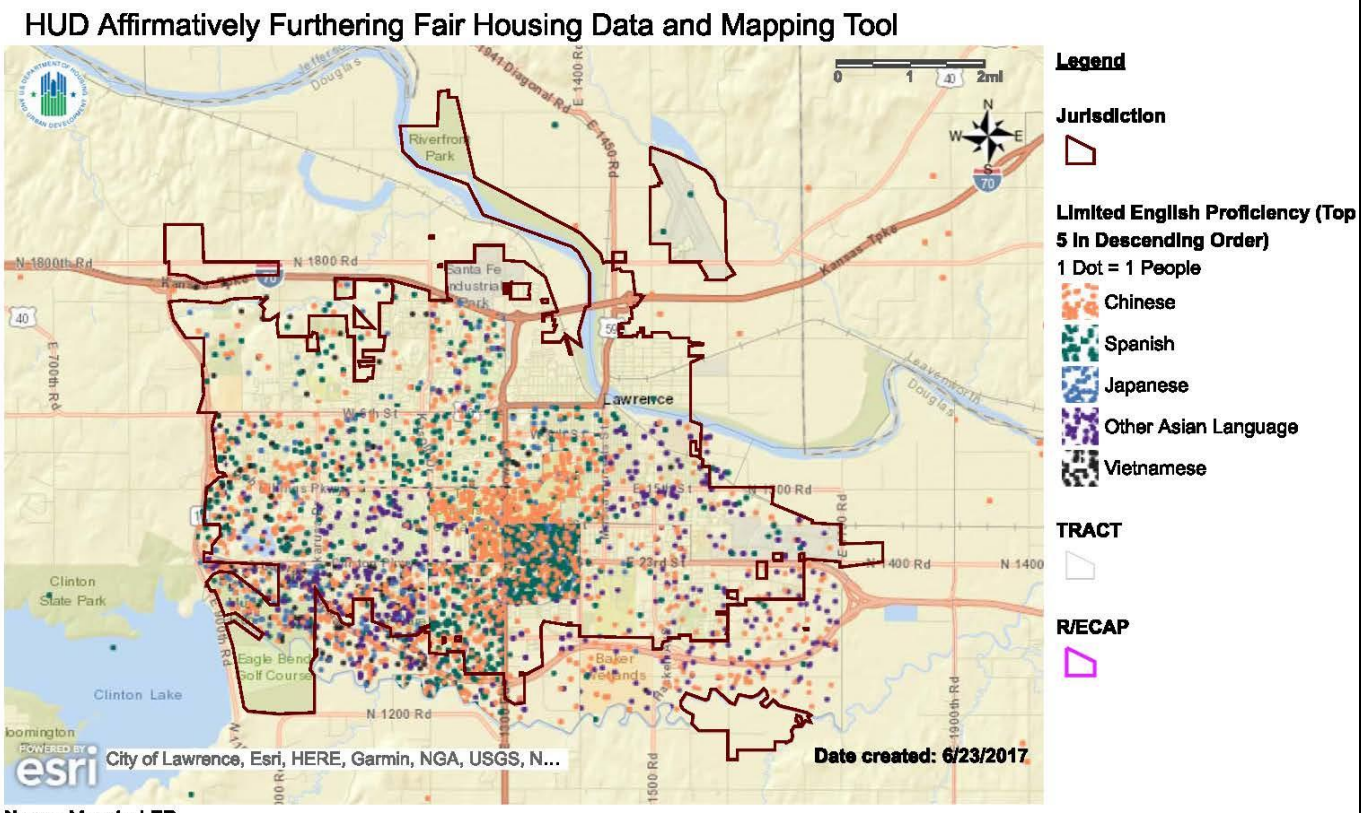
Table 11 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Region – English Less than Very Well							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Limited English Proficiency	2,410	2.95%	2,606	2.61%	3,474	3.13%	3,765	3.40%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 11 provides demographic trends by LEP persons in the region from 1990 to current.

Lawrence, KS – LEP – Top 5 Languages in Descending Order dot density map



Name: Map 4 - LEP

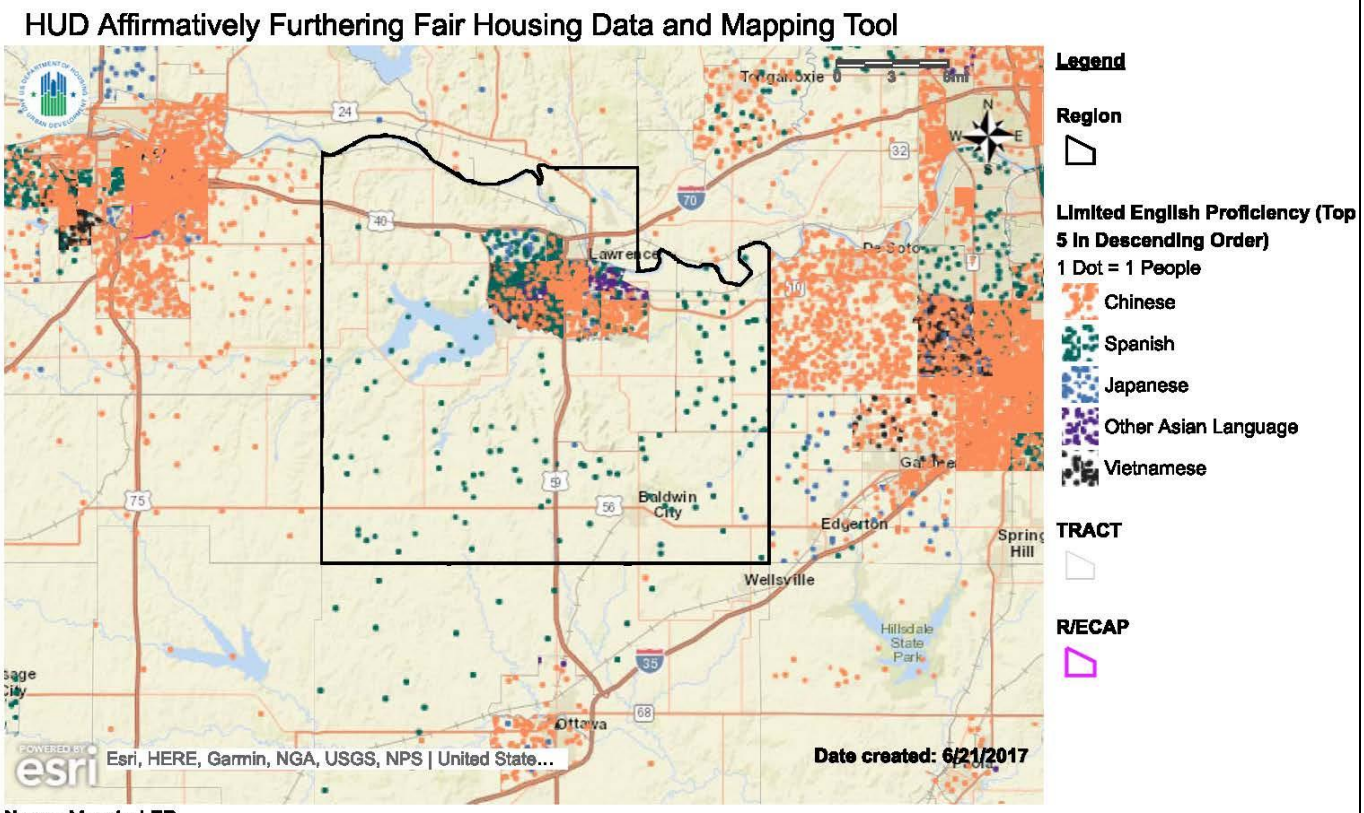
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 22 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – LEP – Top 5 Languages in Descending Order dot density map



Map 23 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for region

Map 22 displays a LEP persons dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five languages in descending order. Map 23 displays a LEP persons dot density map for the region showing the top five languages in descending order.

Since 1990, the percentage of individuals who spoke "English **Less Than Very Well**" has increased in Lawrence from 3.53 percent to 4.10 percent. In the region, the percentage of individuals who spoke "English **Less Than Very Well**" has similarly increased from 2.95 percent in 1990 to 3.40 percent.

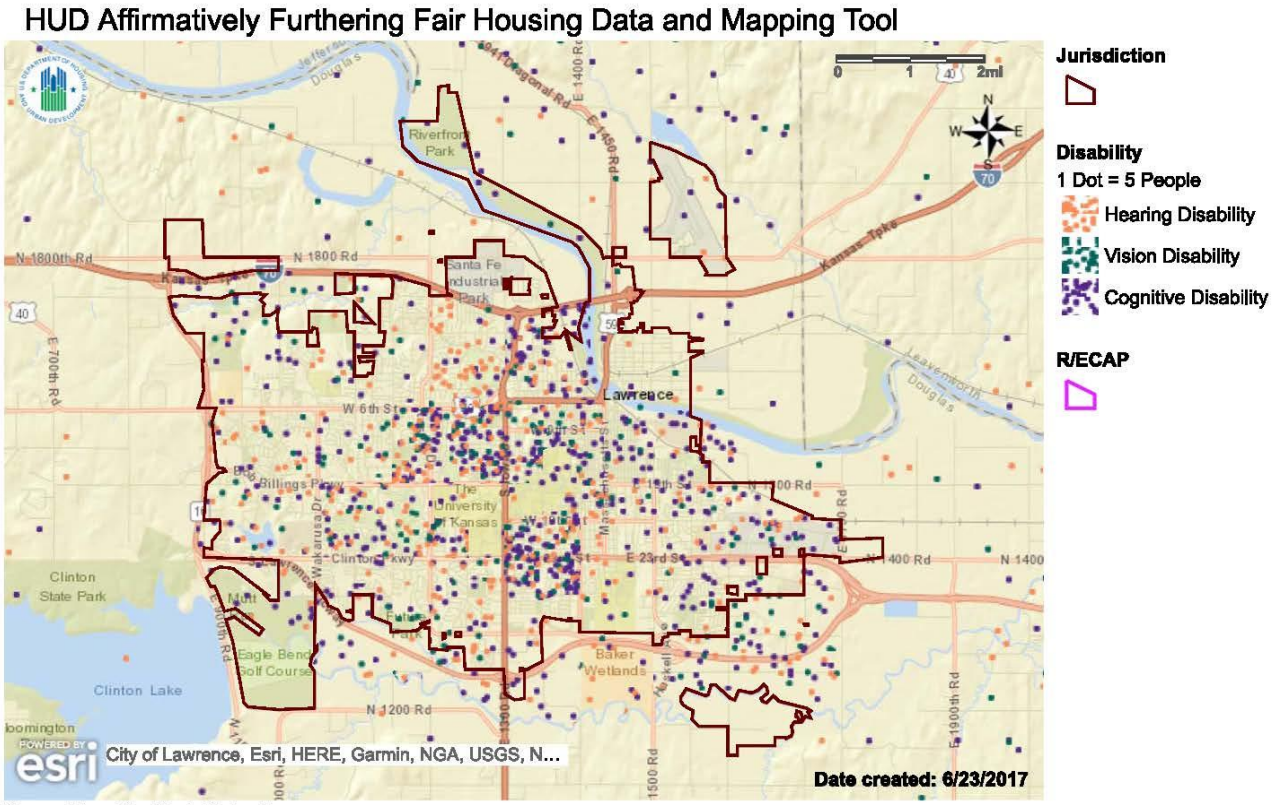
Individuals with Disabilities by Disability Type

Table 12 - HUD AFFH Table 13

HUD Table 13 – Disability by Type	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Cognitive Difficulty	3,703	4.42%	4,599	4.36%
Ambulatory Difficulty	3,244	3.87%	4,449	4.22%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,639	3.15%	3,305	3.13%
Hearing Difficulty	2,148	2.56%	3,251	3.08%
Vision Difficulty	1,284	1.53%	1,667	1.58%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,283	1.53%	1590	1.51%

(Source: ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Lawrence, KS – Hearing Disability, Vision Disability, Cognitive Disability dot density map



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

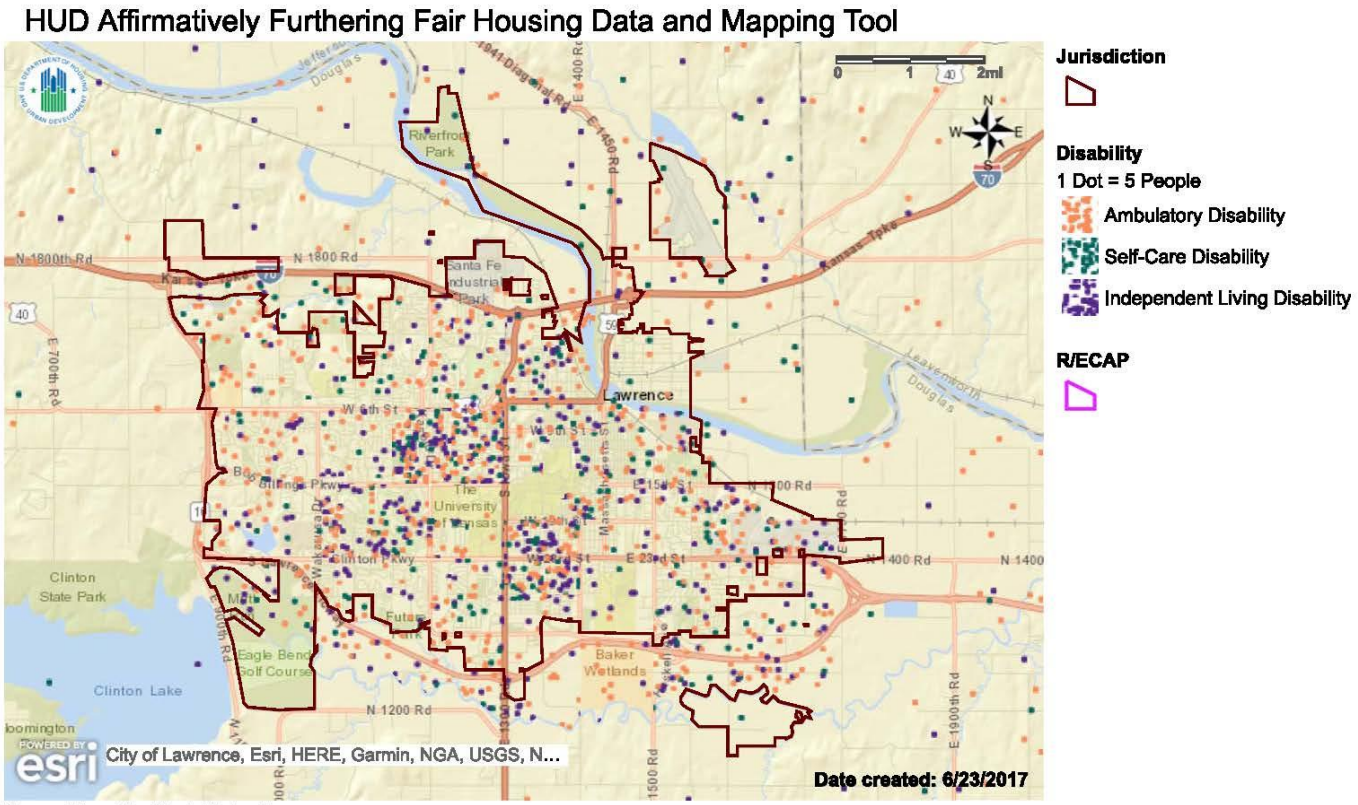
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

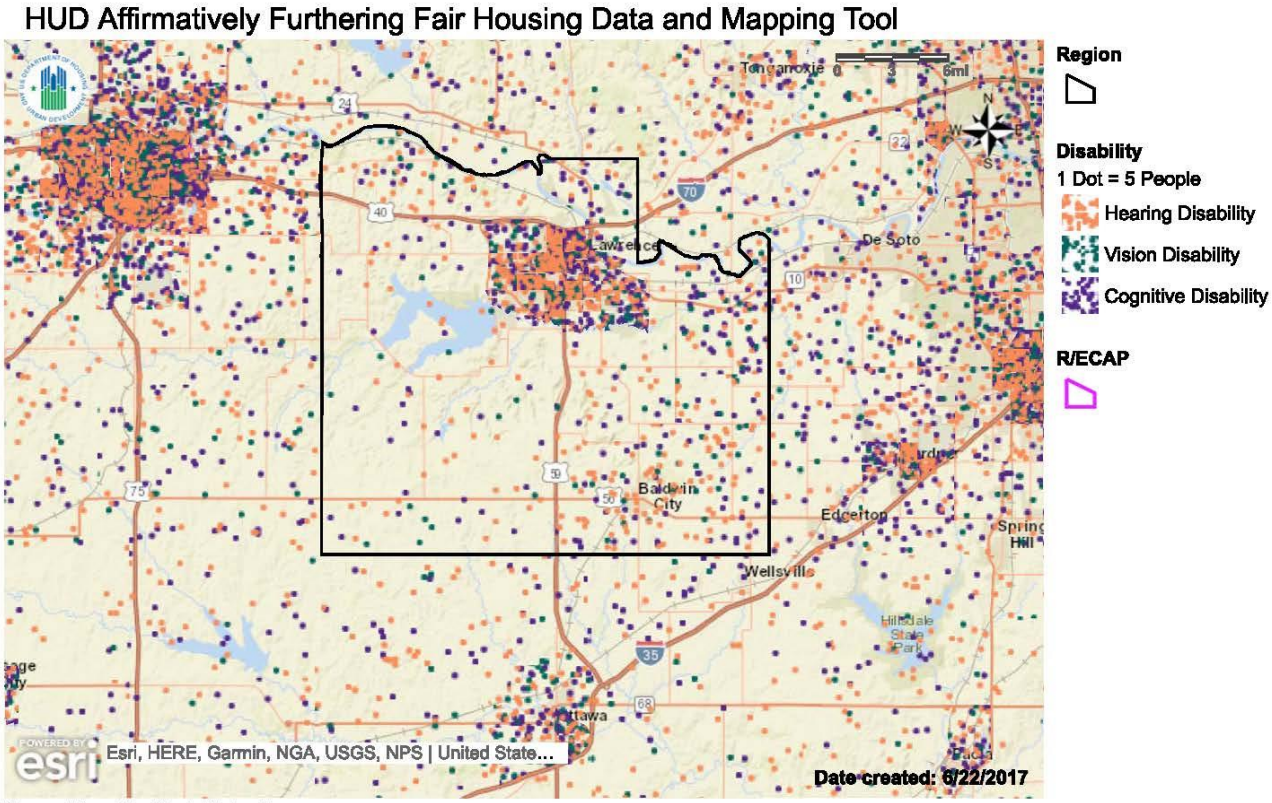
Map 24 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - persons with disabilities dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – Ambulatory Disability, Self-Care Disability, Independent Living Disability dot density map



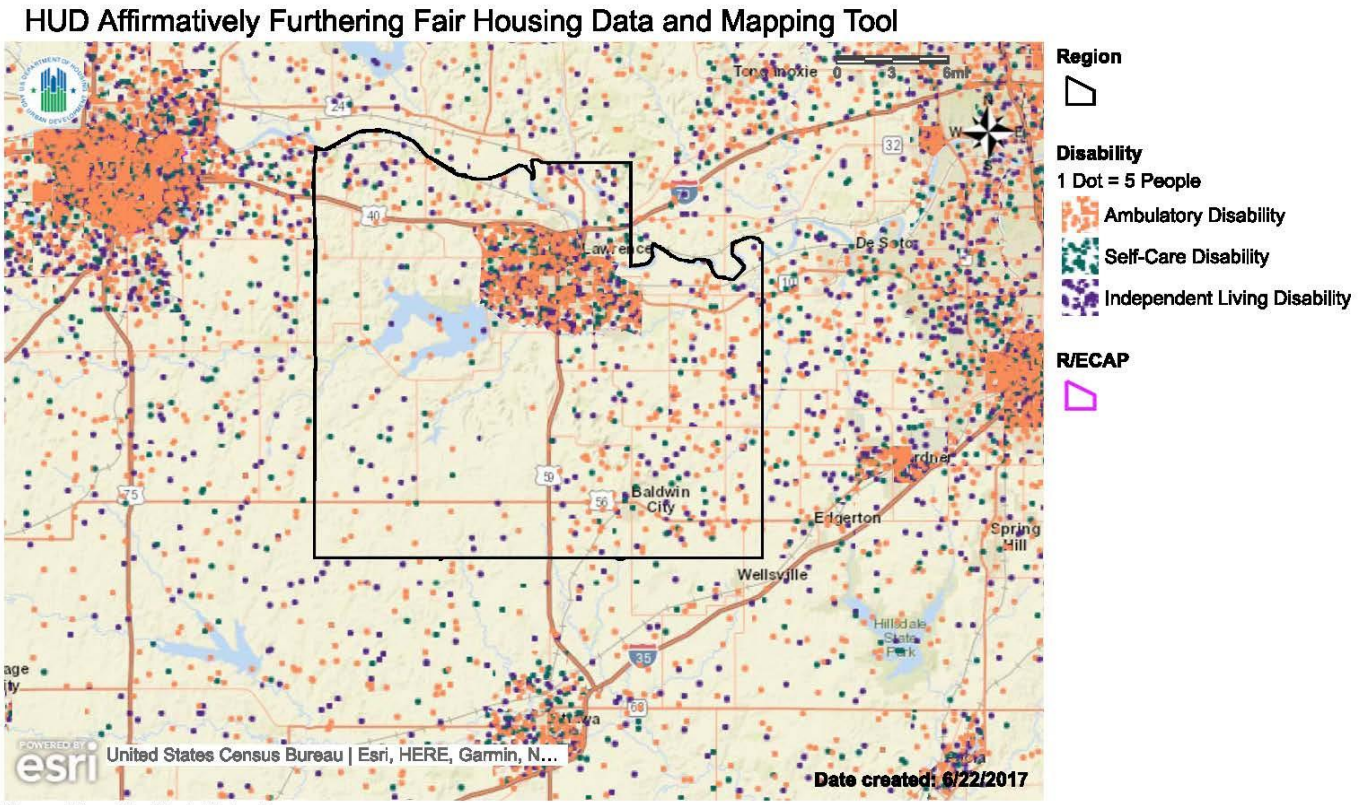
Map 25 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - persons with disabilities dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – Hearing Disability, Vision Disability, Cognitive Disability dot density map



Map 26 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - persons with disabilities dot density map for region

Region - Ambulatory Disability, Self-Care Disability, Independent Living Disability dot density map



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 27 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - persons with disabilities dot density map for region

Table 12 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by disability type for both Lawrence and the region. Map 24 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive disability. Map 25 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive disability. Map 26 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons with ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. Map 27 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons with ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability.

Lawrence and the region have similar populations of individuals with disabilities by disability type. The most common disability is Cognitive Difficulty, which affects 4.42 percent of the Lawrence population and 4.36 percent in the region. The second most common disability is Ambulatory Difficulty, which affects 3.87 percent of the Lawrence population and 4.22 percent in the region.

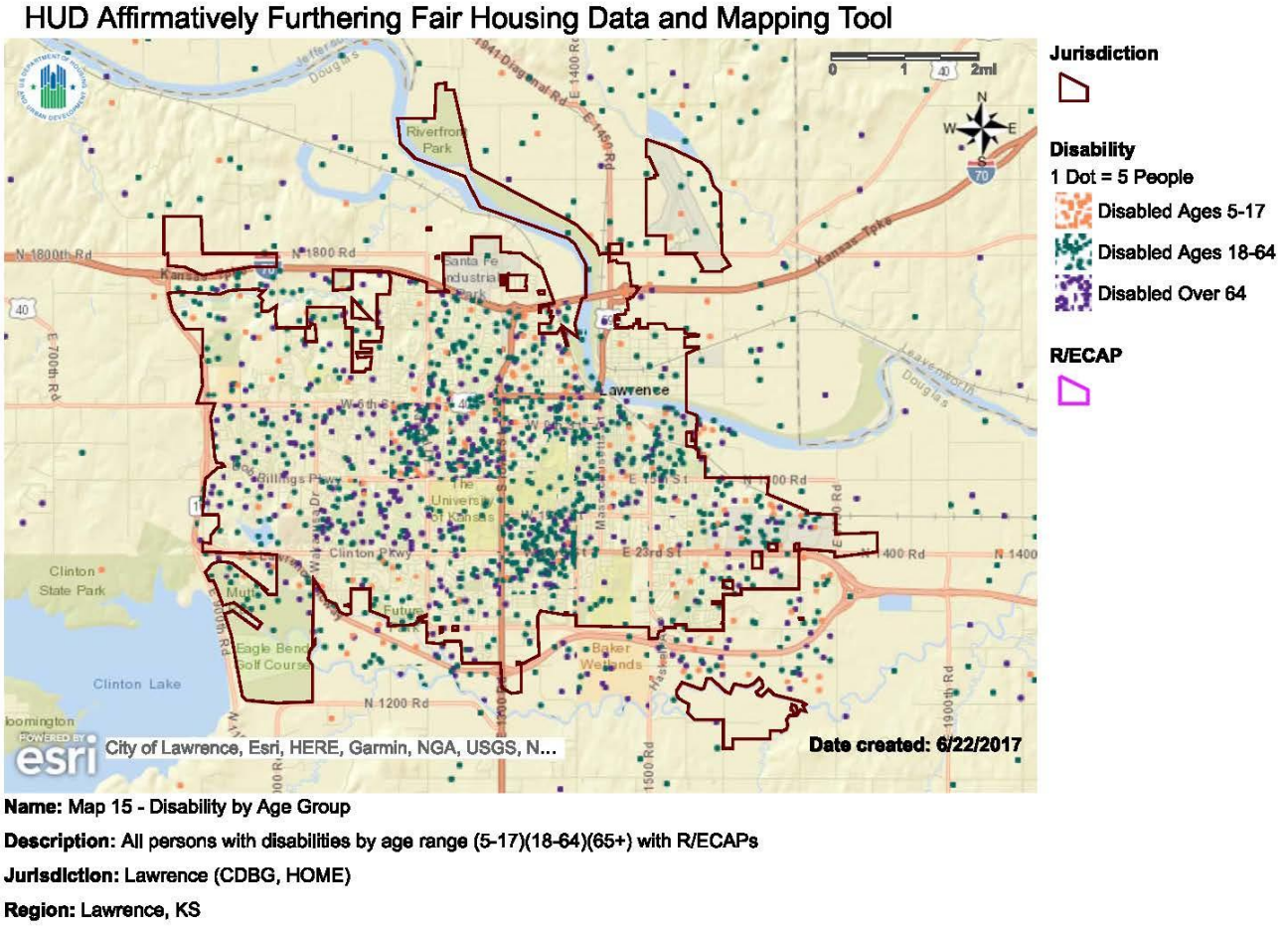
Individuals with Disabilities by Age Group

Table 13 - HUD AFFH Table 14

HUD Table 14 – Disability by Age Group	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Age 5-17 with Disabilities	805	0.96%	1,029	0.98%
Age 18-64 with Disabilities	4,976	5.94%	6,650	6.31%
Age 65+ with Disabilities	2,302	2.75%	3,189	3.02%

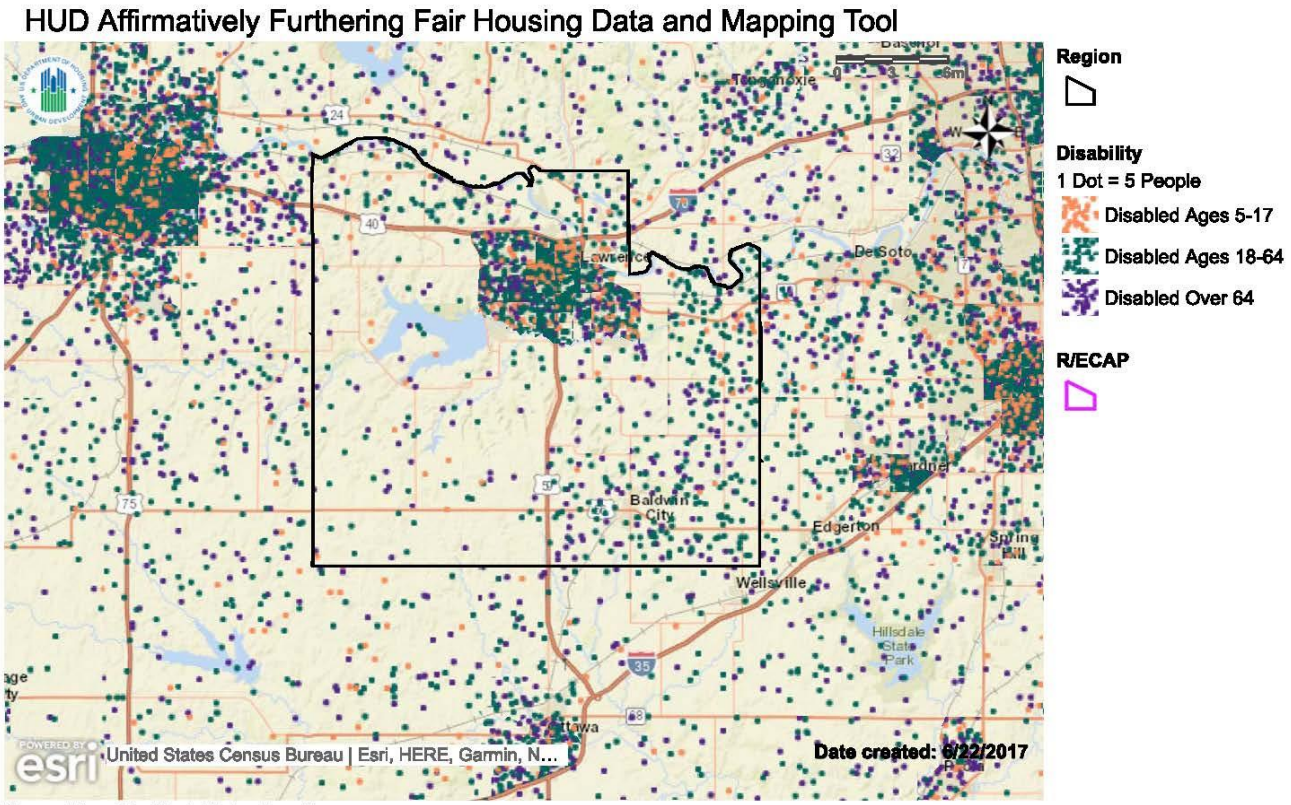
(Source: ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Lawrence, KS – Disability by Age Group dot density map



Map 28 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range for jurisdiction

Region – Disability by Age Group dot density map



Map 29 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range for region

Table 13 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by age group for both Lawrence and the region. Map 28 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons by age group. Map 29 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons by age group.

Lawrence and the region have similar populations of individuals with disabilities by age group. In Lawrence, 0.96 percent of individuals age 5-17 have a disability compared to 0.98 percent in the region. In Lawrence, 5.94 percent of individuals age 18-64 have a disability compared to 6.31 percent in the region. In Lawrence, 2.75 percent of individuals age 65+ have a disability compared to 3.02 percent in the region.

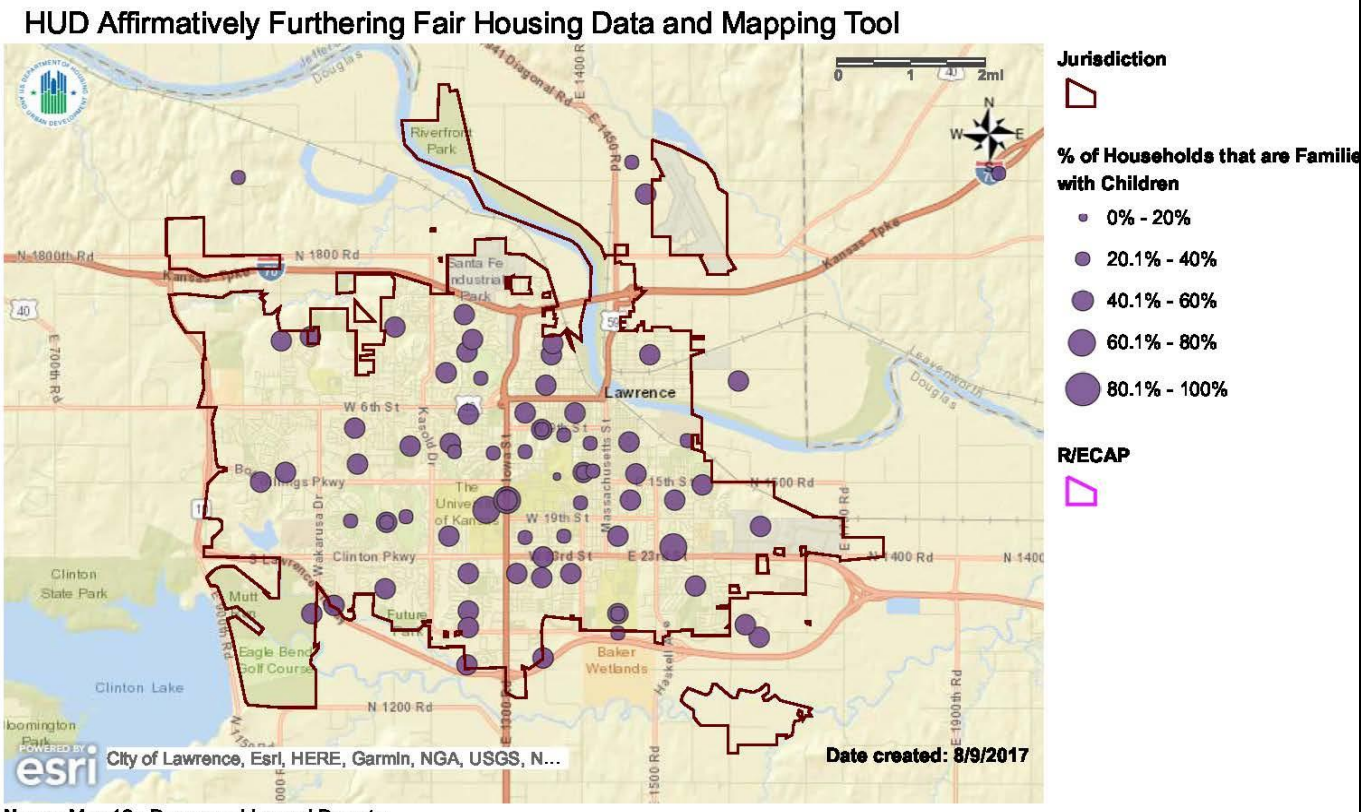
Families with Children

Table 14 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Family Type	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Families with children	7,167	47.19%	10,754	46.15%

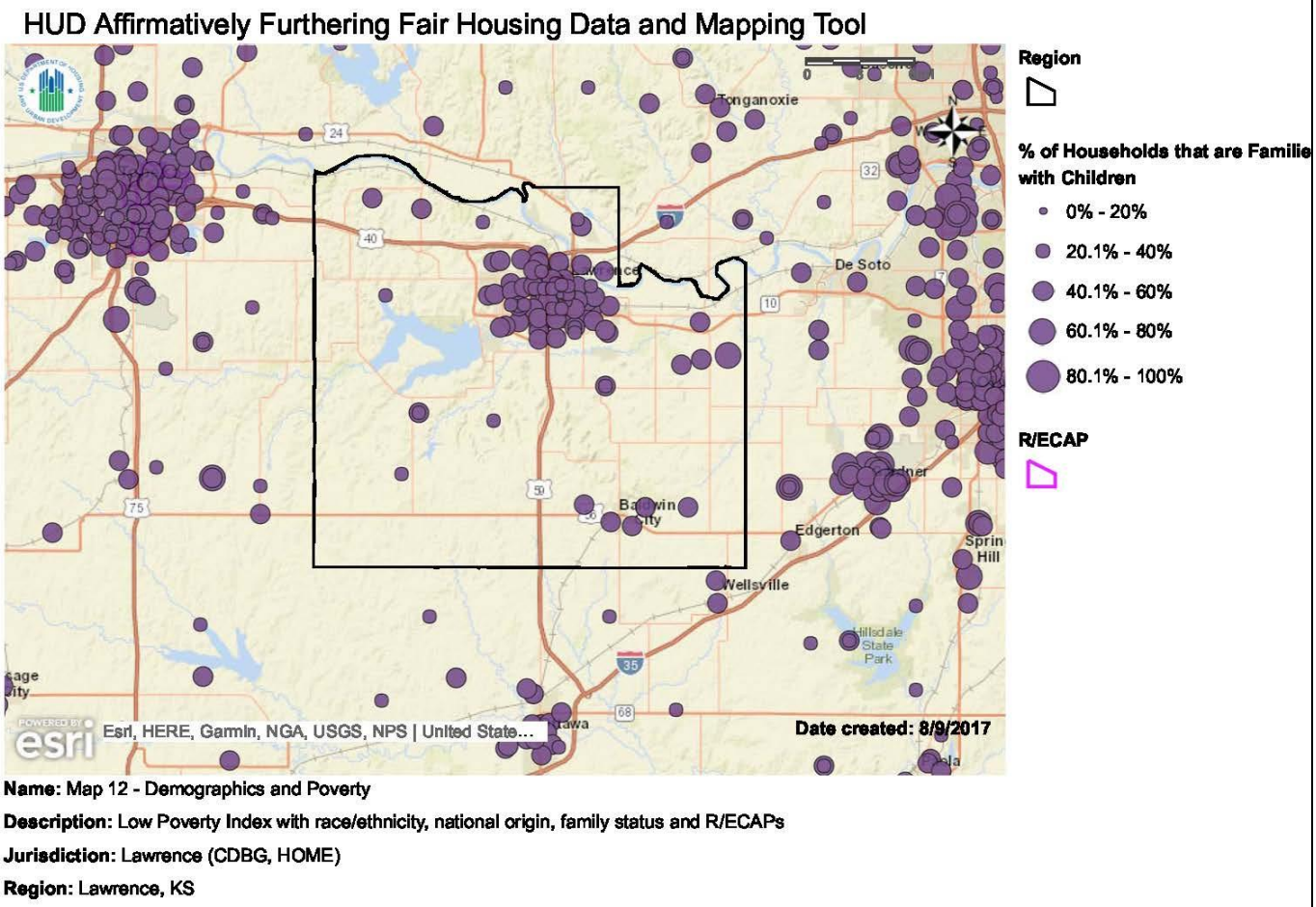
(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of total families in the jurisdiction or region

Lawrence, KS – Families with Children thematic map



Map 30 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Family Status thematic map for jurisdiction

Region – Families with Children thematic map



Map 31 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Family Status thematic map for region

Table 14 provides demographics by families with children for both Lawrence and the region. Map 30 displays a families with children thematic map for Lawrence. Map 31 displays a families with children thematic map for the region.

In Lawrence 7,167 families (47.19 percent) have children, while 10,754 families (46.15 percent) in the region have children.

Families with Children Demographic Trends

Table 15 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Families with children	6,369	50.77%	7,183	50.12%	7,167	47.19%	7,167	47.19%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of total families in the jurisdiction or region

Table 15 provides demographic trends by families with children in Lawrence from 1990 to current.

Table 16 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Families with children	8,779	50.75%	9,198	50.38%	10,754	46.15%	10,754	46.15%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of total families in the jurisdiction or region

Table 16 provides demographic trends by families with children in the region from 1990 to current.

Since 1990, there has been a decrease in the percentage of families with children in both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence the percentage has dropped from 50.77 percent in 1990 to 47.19 percent, while in the region the percentage has dropped from 50.75 percent in 1990 to 46.15 percent.

Sex Demographics

Table 17 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Sex	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Male	39,616	49.99%	55,573	50.14%
Female	39,639	50.01%	55,253	49.86%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 17 provides demographics by sex for both Lawrence and the region.

Lawrence has a slightly higher percentage of females over males. This differs from the region, which has a slightly higher percentage of males over females.

Sex Demographic Trends

Table 18 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	31,657	49.29%	39,904	49.74%	39,616	49.99%	39,616	49.99%
Female	32,569	50.71%	40,328	50.26%	39,639	50.01%	39,639	50.01%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 19 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	40,502	49.51%	49,666	49.68%	55,573	50.14%	55,573	50.14%
Female	41,296	50.49%	50,296	50.32%	55,253	49.86%	55,253	49.86%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 18 provides demographic trends by sex in Lawrence from 1990 to current. Table 19 provides demographic trends by sex in the region from 1990 to current.

Since 1990, the percentage of males and females in Lawrence and the region has stayed relatively stable. The male population in Lawrence slightly increased from 49.29 percent in 1990 to 49.99 percent. The female population in Lawrence slightly decreased from 50.71 percent in 1990 to 50.01 percent. The male population in the region slightly increased from 49.51 percent in 1990 to 50.14 percent. The female population in the region slightly decreased from 50.49 percent in 1990 to 49.86 percent.

Age Demographics

Table 20 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Age	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Under 18	13,750	17.35%	21,131	19.07%
18-64	59,074	74.54%	79,828	72.03%
65+	6,431	8.11%	9,867	8.90%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 20 provides demographics by age for both Lawrence and the region.

Lawrence has a lower percentage of individuals under 18 (17.35 percent) in comparison to the region (19.07 percent). Lawrence has a higher percentage of individuals 18-64 (74.54 percent) compared to the region (72.03 percent). Lawrence has a slightly lower percentage of individuals 65+ (8.11 percent) when compared to the region (8.90 percent).

Age Demographic Trends

Table 21 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	12,036	18.74%	15,924	19.85%	13,750	17.35%	13,750	17.35%
18-64	47,404	73.81%	58,486	72.90%	59,074	74.54%	59,074	74.54%
65+	4,785	7.45%	5,822	7.26%	6,431	8.11%	6,431	8.11%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 22 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 – Demographic Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	16,692	20.41%	21,527	21.54%	21,131	19.07%	21,131	19.07%
18-64	58,425	71.43%	70,478	70.50%	79,828	72.03%	79,828	72.03%
65+	6,681	8.17%	7,957	7.96%	9,867	8.90%	9,867	8.90%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 21 provides demographic trends by age in Lawrence from 1990 to current. Table 22 provides demographic trends by age in the region from 1990 to current.

Since 1990, only slight changes in age have occurred in both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence, individuals under 18 have decreased from 18.74 percent in 1990 to 17.35 percent. Individuals 18-64 have increased from 73.81 percent in 1990 to 74.54 percent. Individuals 65+ have increased from 7.45 percent in 1990 to 8.11 percent.

In the region, individuals under 18 have decreased from 20.41 percent in 1990 to 19.07 percent. Individuals 18-64 have increased from 71.43 percent in 1990 to 72.03 percent. Individuals 65+ have increased from 8.17 percent in 1990 to 8.90 percent.

B. General Issues

i. Segregation/Integration

1. Analysis

a. Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.

Table 23 - HUD AFFH Table 3

HUD Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction	(Lawrence, KS) Region
	Current	Current
Non-White/White	20.09	25.38
Black/White	22.39	28.14
Hispanic/White	17.77	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	24.98	32.83

(Source: Decennial Census)

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area and is commonly used for assessing residential segregation between two groups. Values range from 0 to 100, where higher numbers indicate a higher degree of segregation between the two groups measured. DI values between 0 and 39 generally indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54 generally indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicate a high level of segregation.

Table 23 provides the DI numbers for both Lawrence and the region, which generally indicate low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups. The highest levels of segregation for both Lawrence and the region is between Asian or Pacific Islander and White populations, but the DI values are still in the low segregation range.

b. Identify areas in the jurisdiction and region with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.

Segregation/Integration by Race/Ethnicity

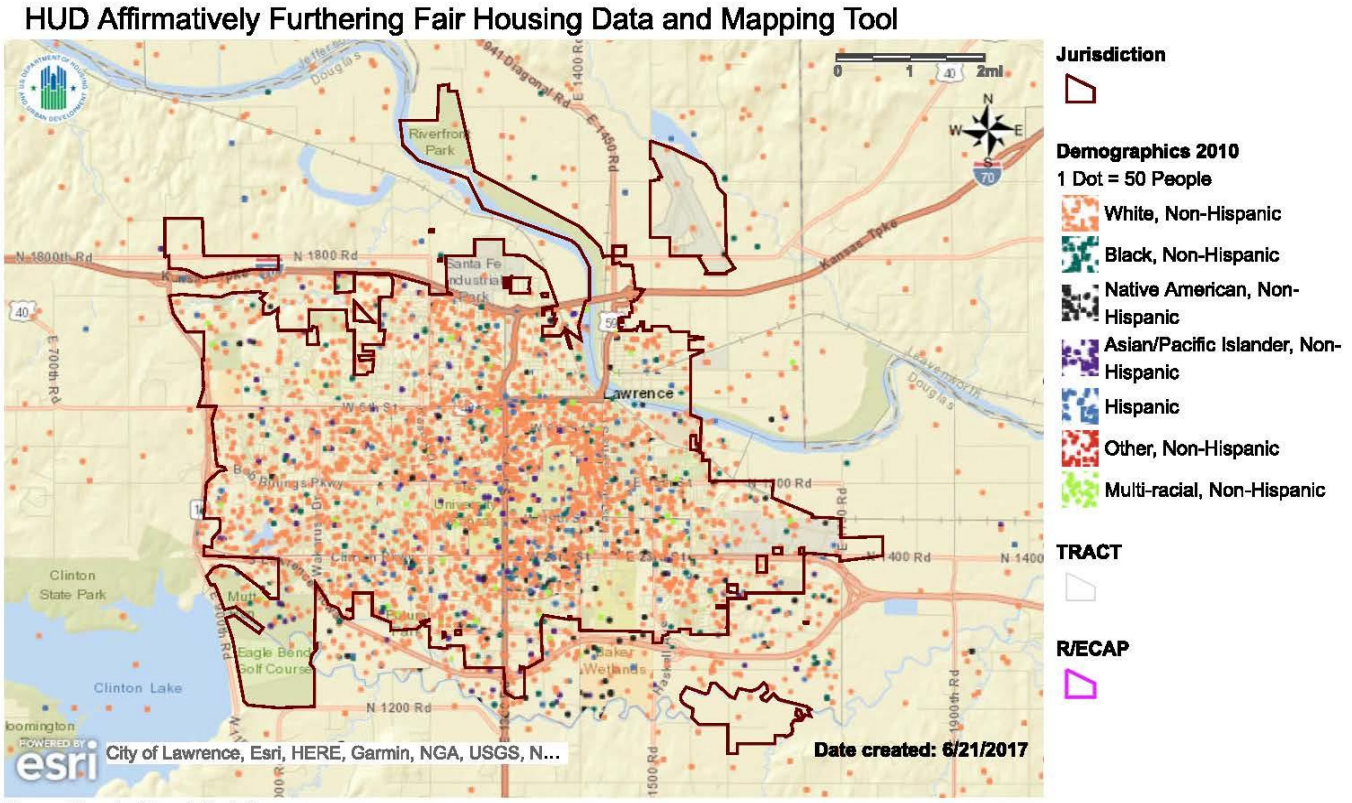
Table 24 - HUD AFFH Table 3

HUD Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction	(Lawrence, KS) Region
	Current	Current
Non-White/White	20.09	25.38
Black/White	22.39	28.14
Hispanic/White	17.77	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	24.98	32.83

(Source: Decennial Census)

Table 24 provides the DI numbers for both Lawrence and the region, which generally indicate low segregation in both Lawrence and the region for all racial/ethnic groups.

Lawrence, KS – All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

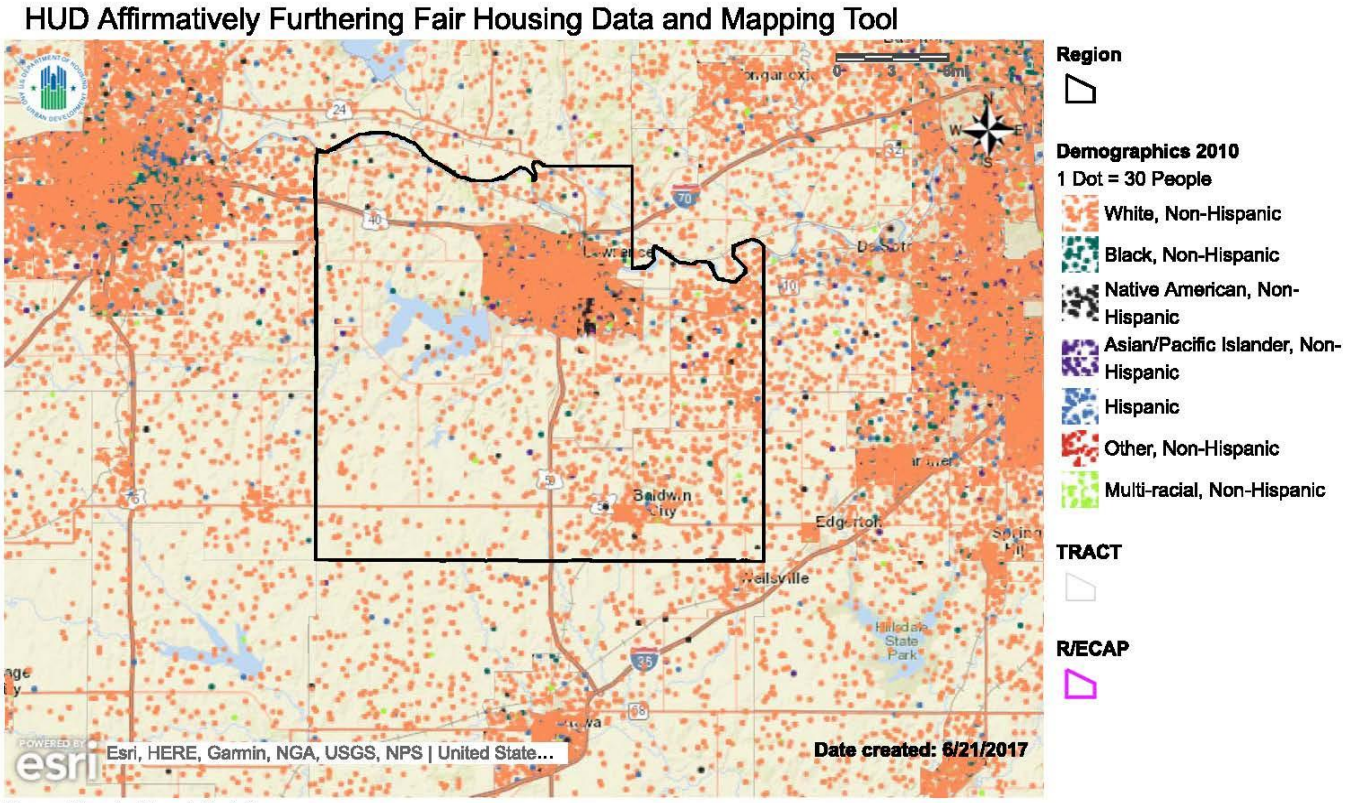
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

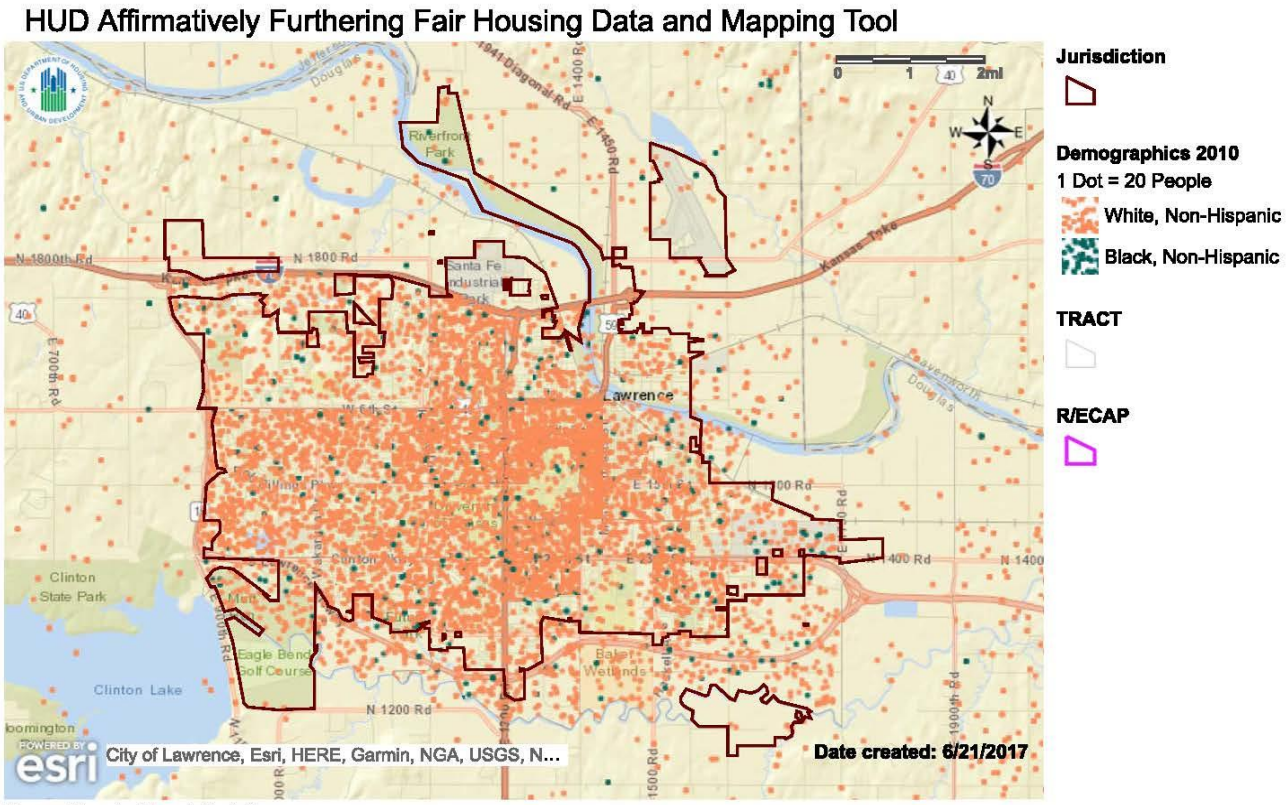
Map 32 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



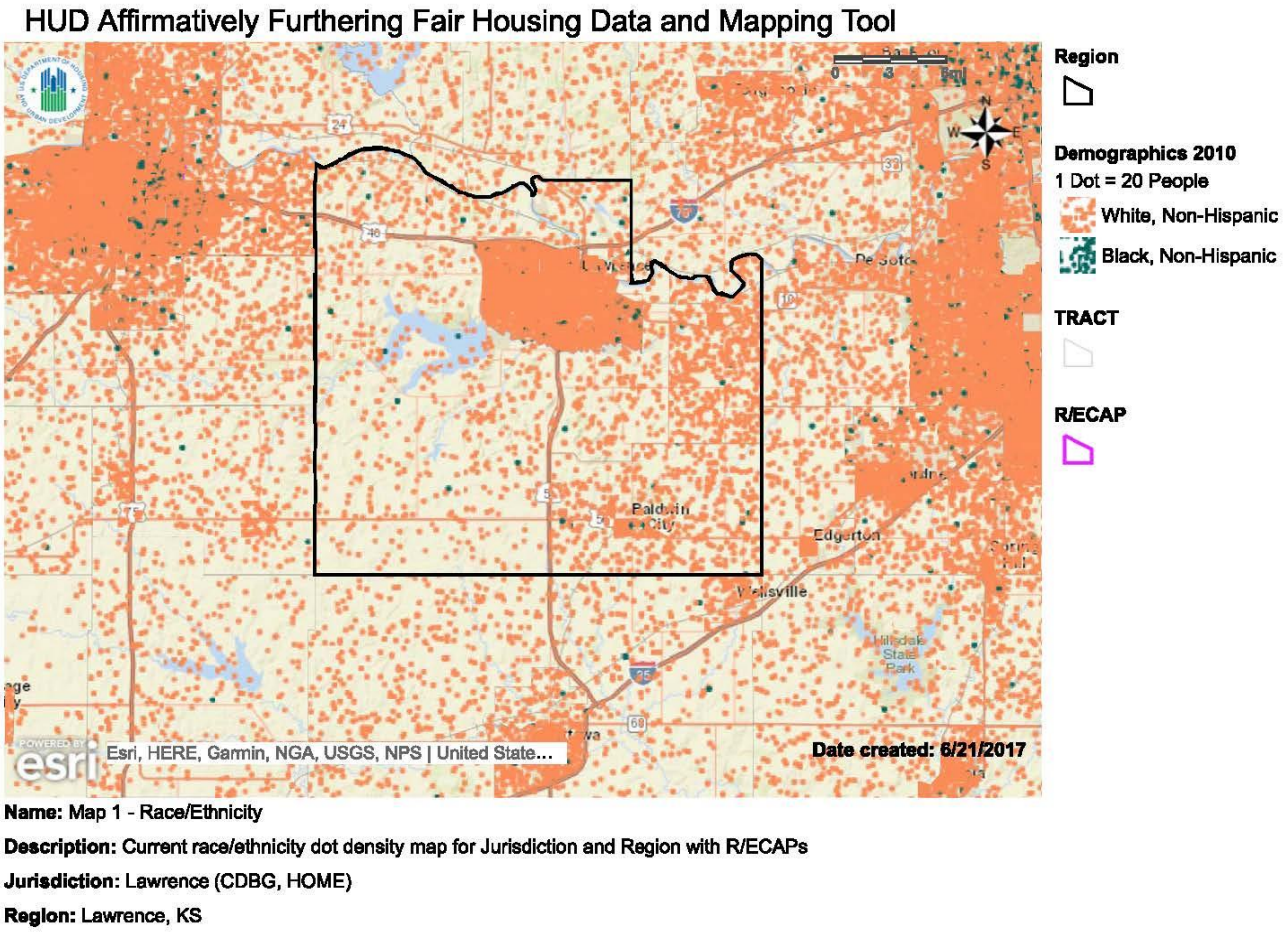
Map 33 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

Lawrence, KS – White, Non-Hispanic and Black, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 34 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – White, Non-Hispanic and Black, Non-Hispanic dot density map



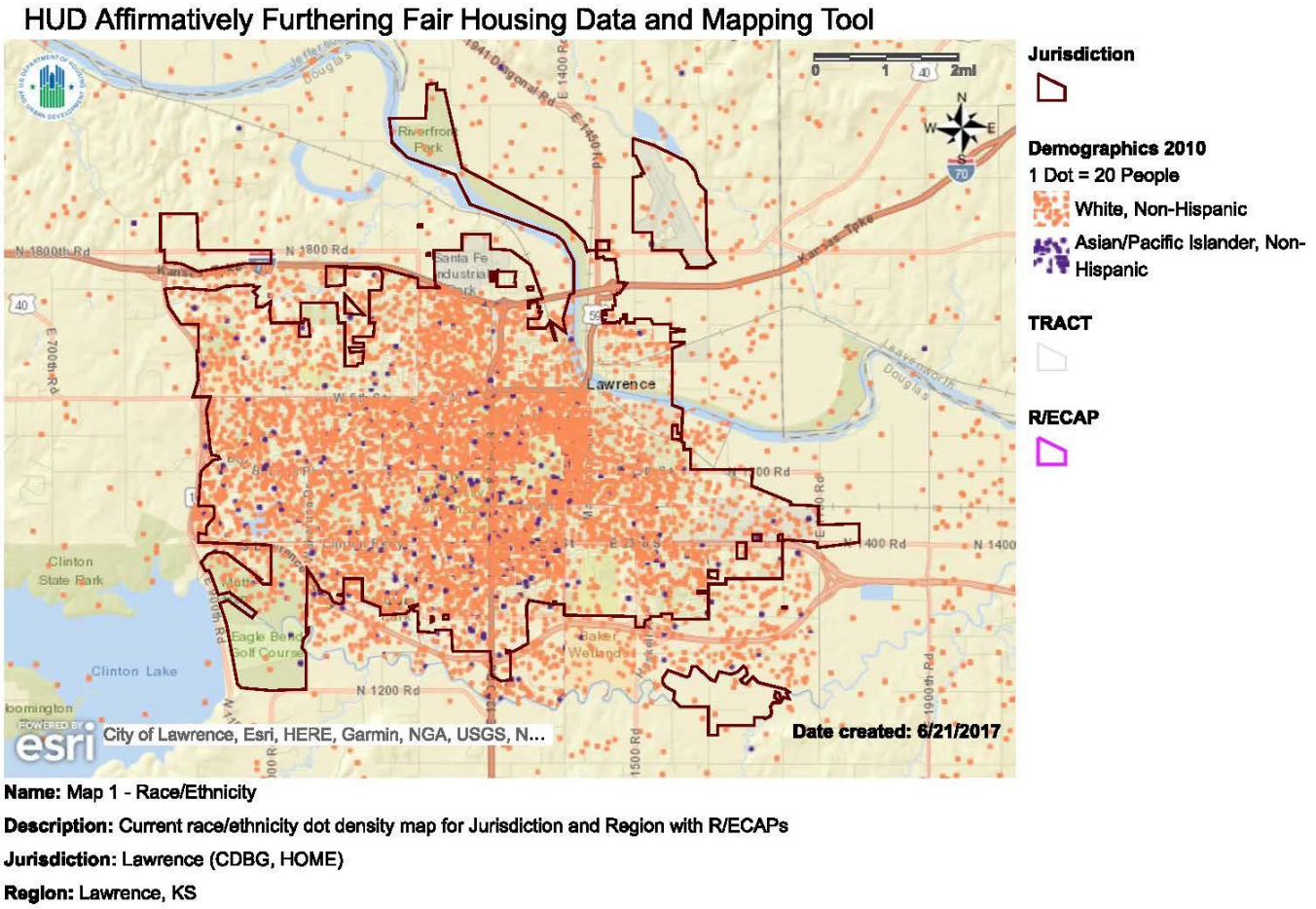
Map 35 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

Map 32 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 33 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 34 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Black, Non-Hispanic populations. Map 35 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Black, Non-Hispanic populations.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Black/White populations in Lawrence (22.39) and the region (28.14) both generally indicate low segregation. Higher areas of integration occur in the Central area around The University of Kansas. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southeast area around Haskell Indian Nations University. In the region, higher areas of integration occur in the East and

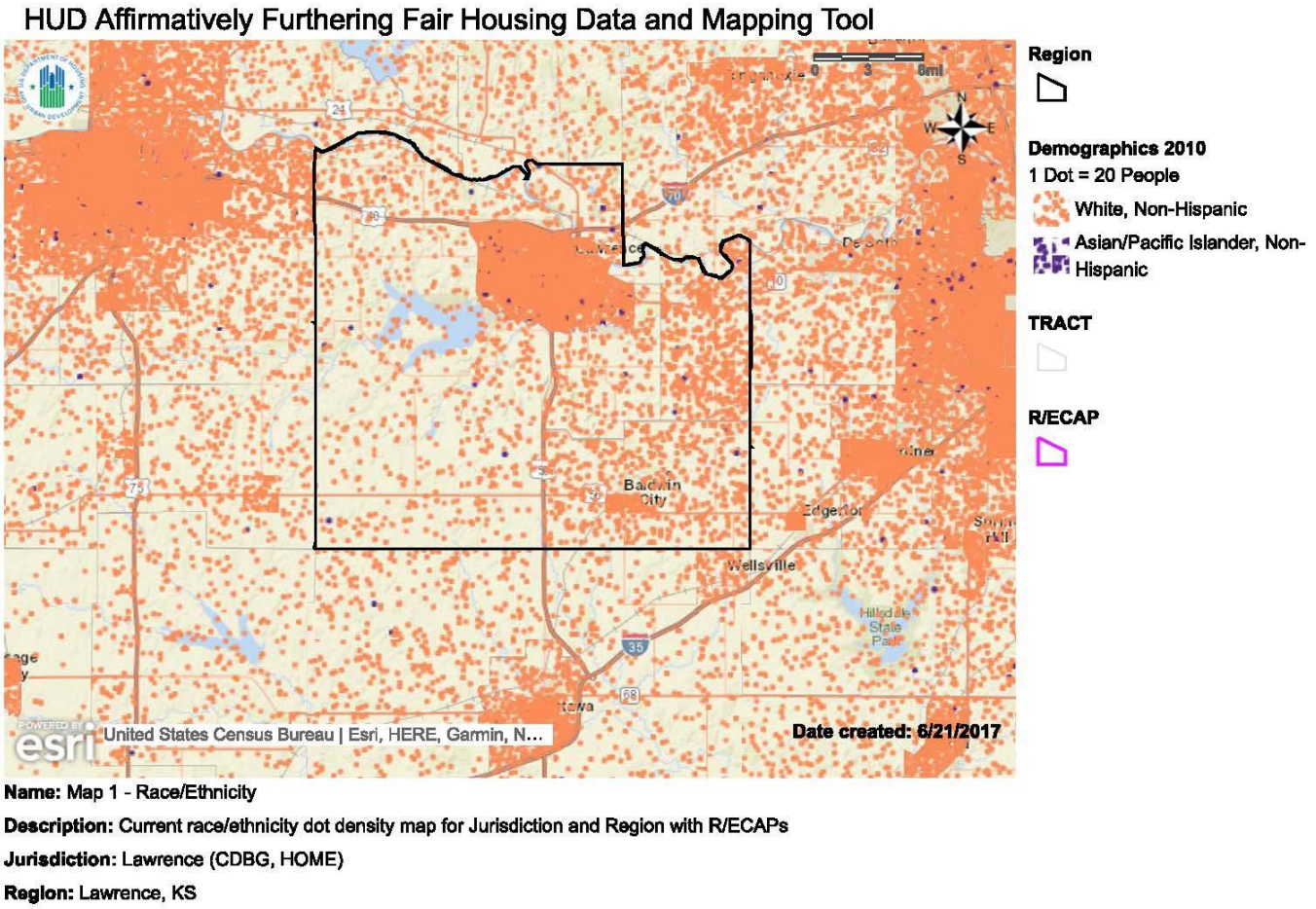
Southeast areas, corresponding to the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southwest area of the region, corresponding to the largely agricultural and rural homesteads in the area.

Lawrence, KS – White, Non-Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 36 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – White, Non-Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map

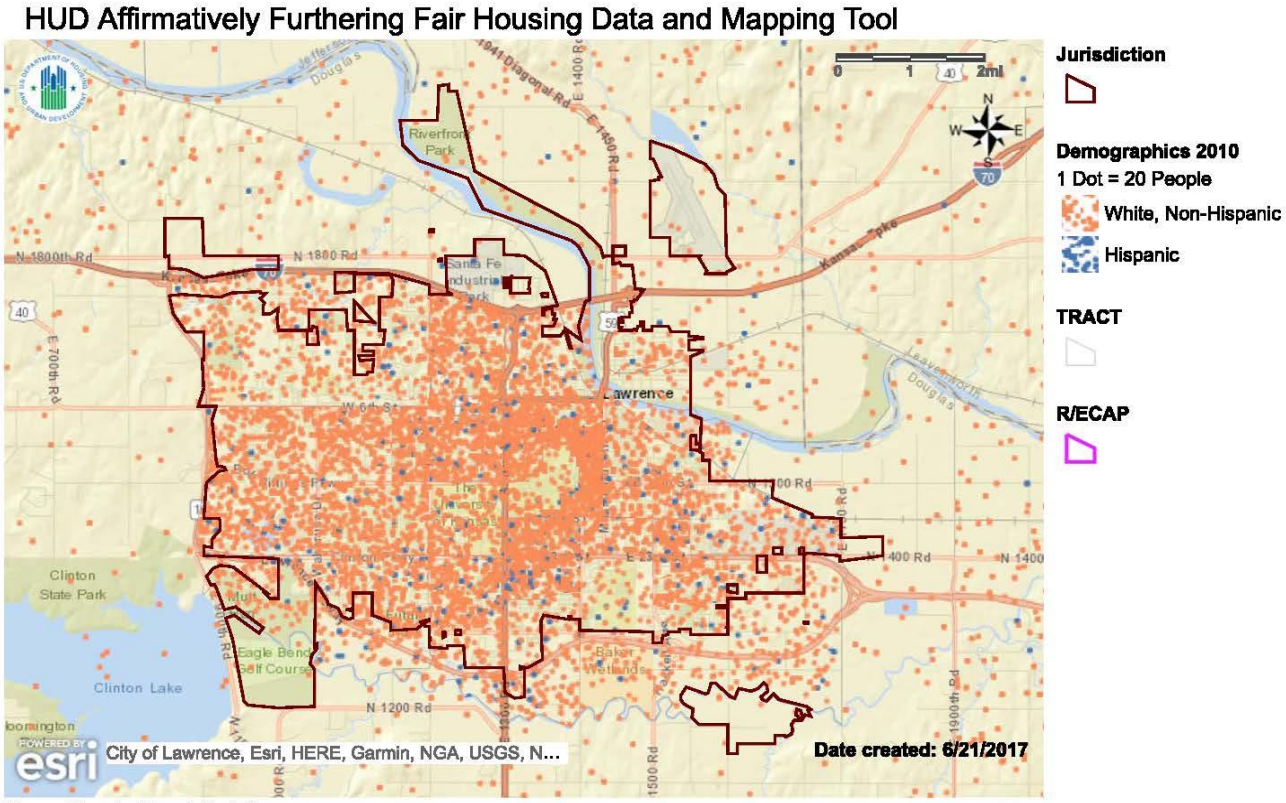


Map 37 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

Map 36 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic populations. Map 37 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic populations.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Asian or Pacific Islander/White populations in Lawrence (24.98) and the region (32.83) both generally indicate low segregation. Higher areas of integration occur around in the Central area around The University of Kansas. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southeast area around Haskell Indian Nations University and in Northeast Lawrence. In the region, higher areas of integration occur in the East and Southeast areas, corresponding to the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southwest area of the region, corresponding to the largely agricultural and rural homesteads in the area.

Lawrence, KS – White, Non-Hispanic and All Hispanic dot density map



Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

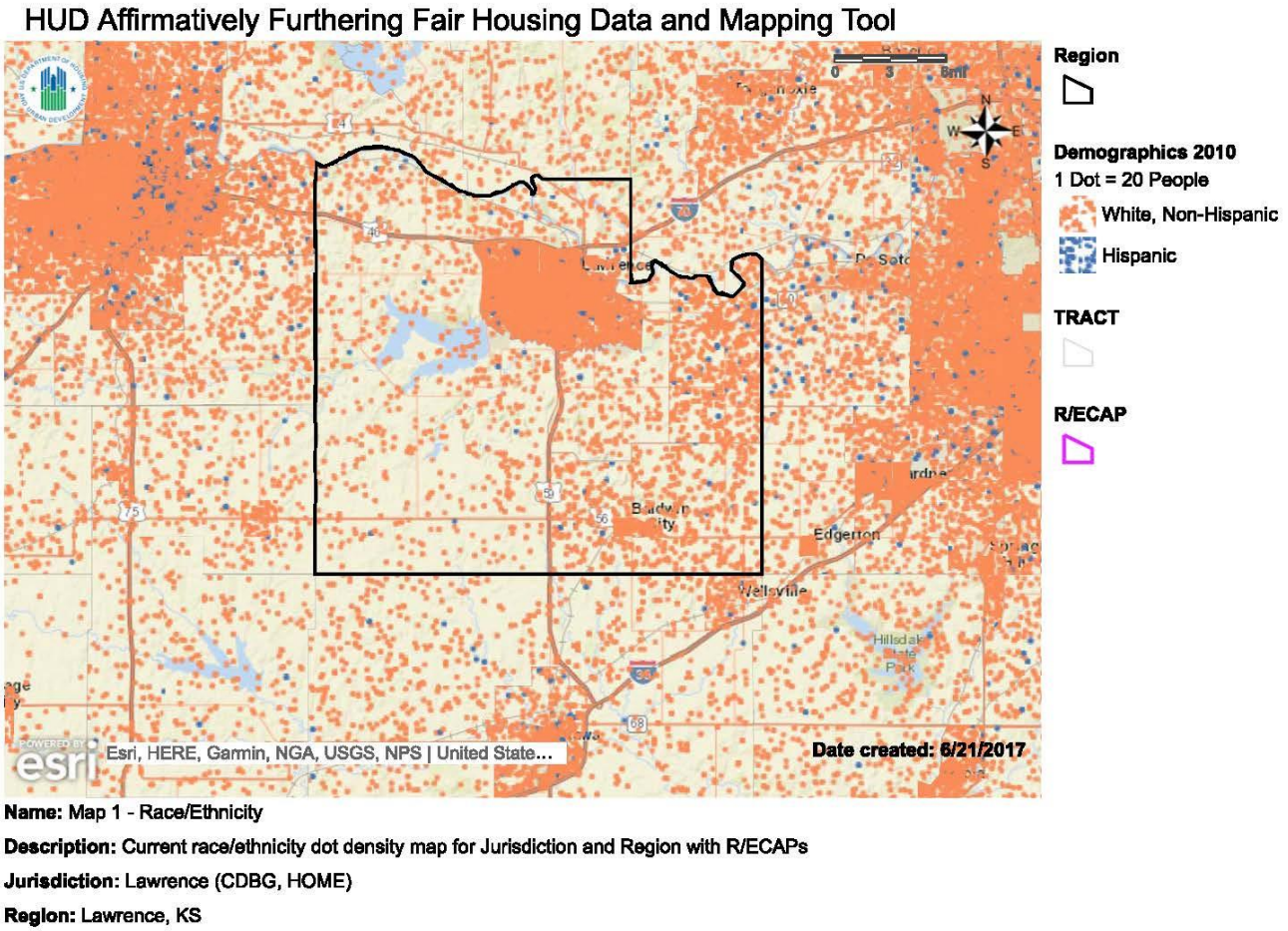
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 38 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – White, Non-Hispanic and All Hispanic dot density map

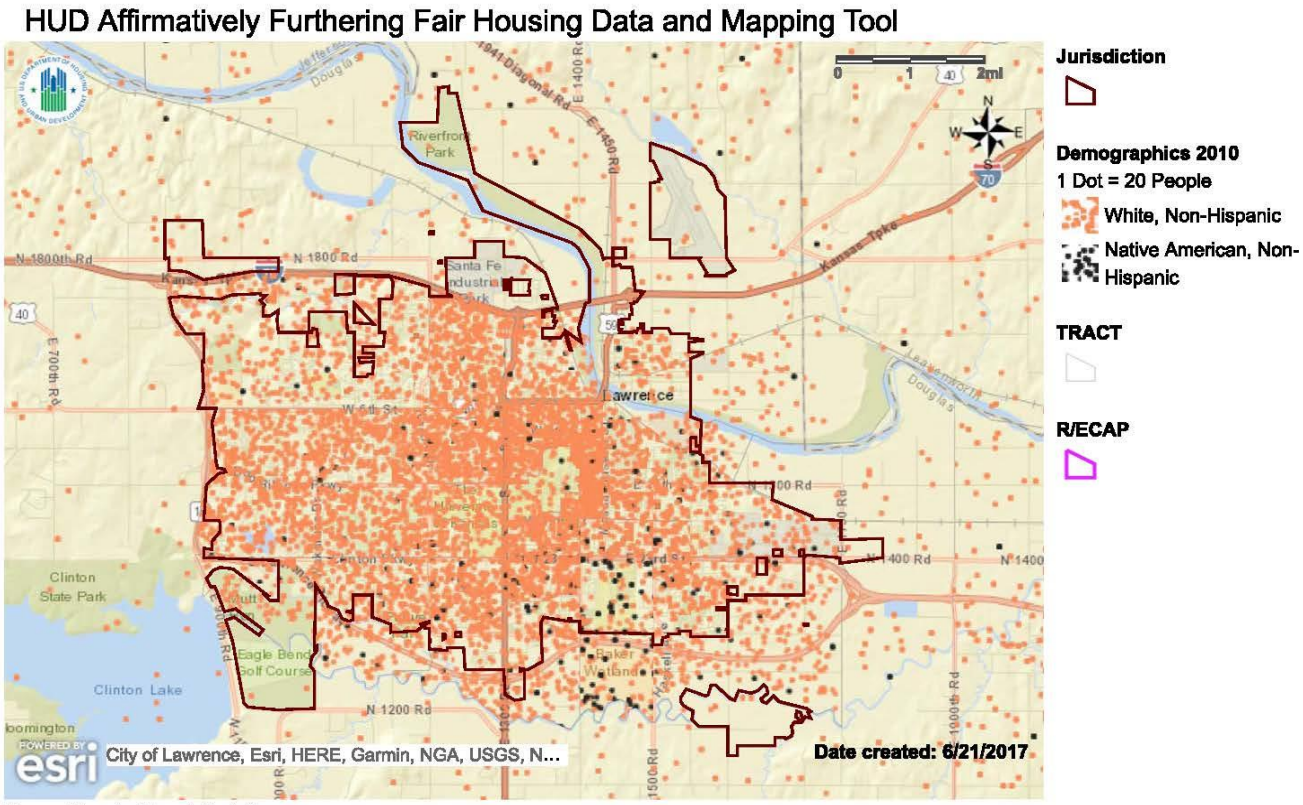


Map 39 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

Map 38 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Hispanic populations. Map 39 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Hispanic populations.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Hispanic/White, Non-Hispanic populations in Lawrence (17.77) and the region (20.45) both generally indicate low segregation. Higher areas of integration occur around in the Central area around The University of Kansas. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southeast area around Haskell Indian Nations University, and in extreme Northwest Lawrence. In the region, higher areas of integration occur in the East and Southeast areas, corresponding to the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southwest area of the region, corresponding to the largely agricultural and rural homesteads in the area.

Lawrence, KS – White, Non-Hispanic and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

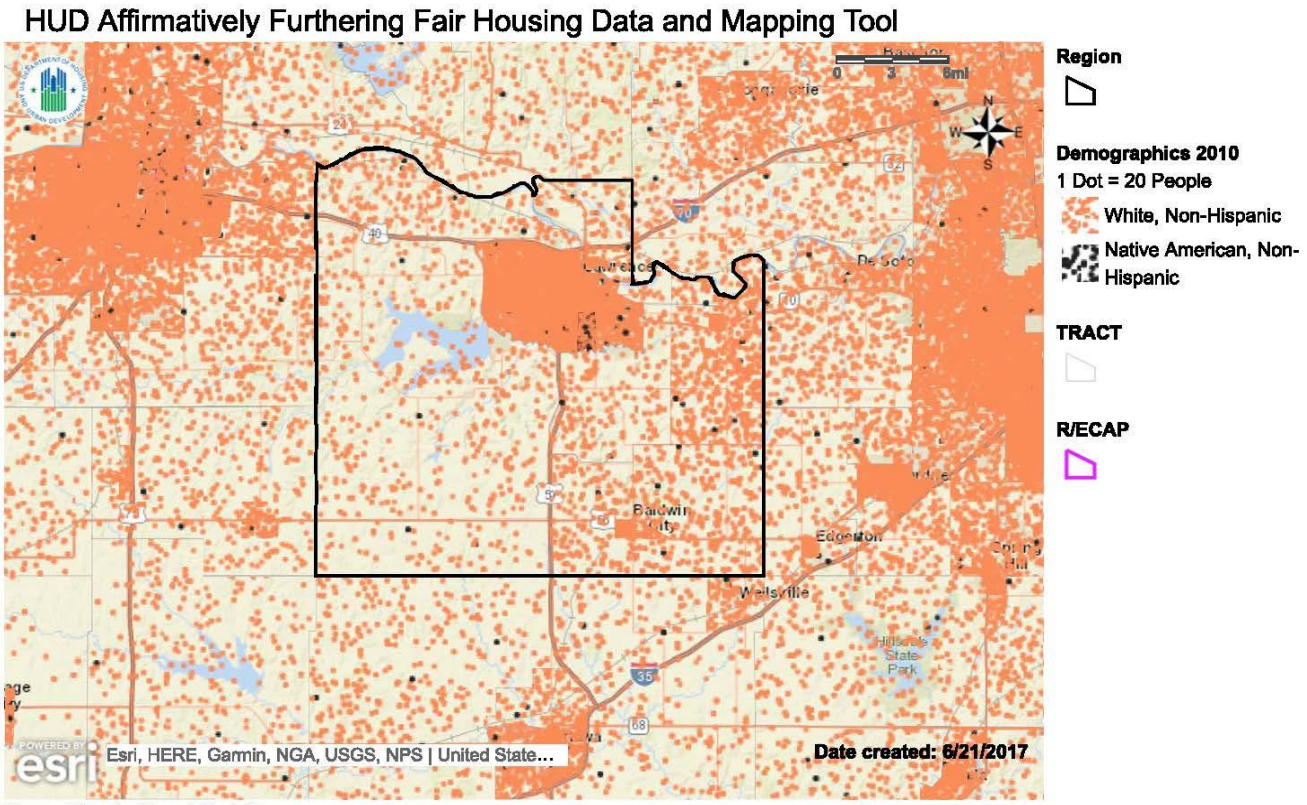
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 40 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – White, Non-Hispanic and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



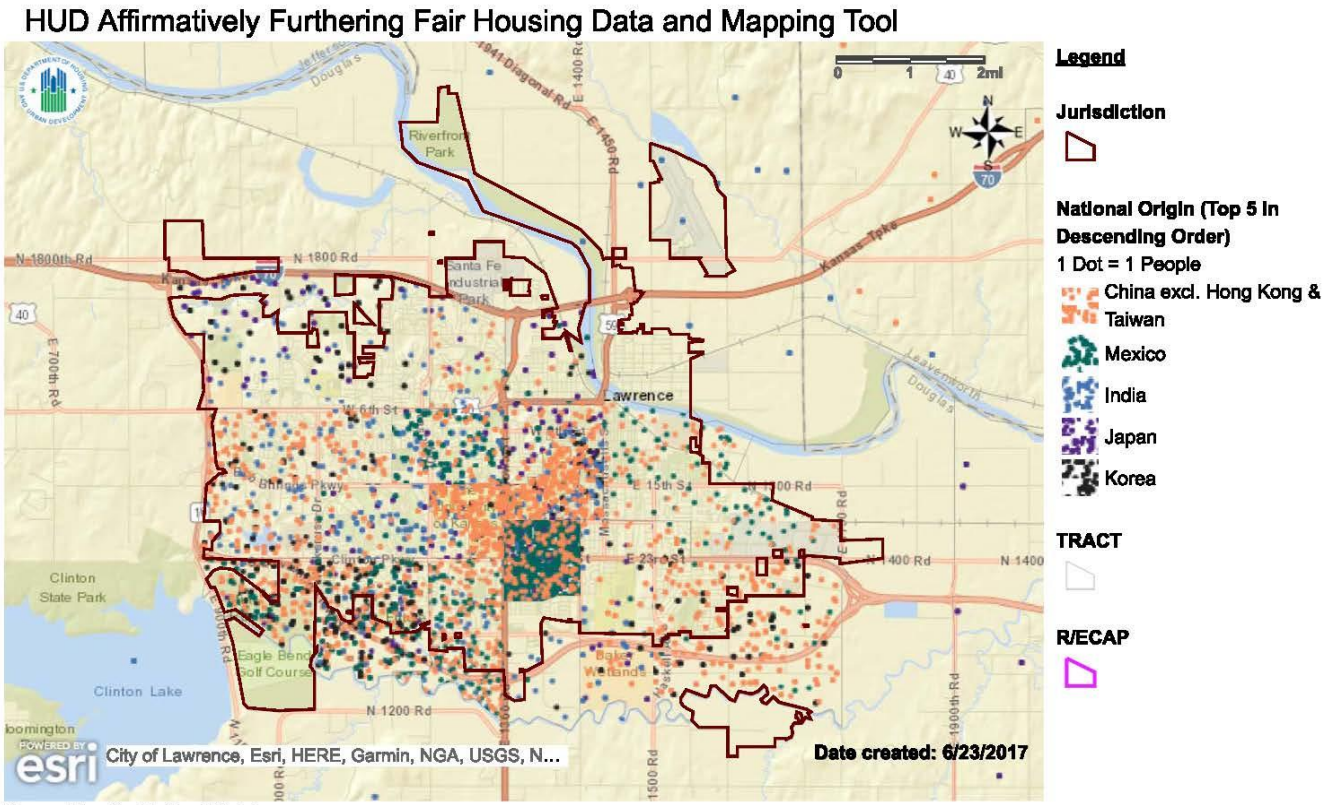
Map 41 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

Map 40 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Native American, Non-Hispanic populations. Map 41 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing only the White, Non-Hispanic and the Native American, Non-Hispanic populations.

While no Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Native American/White populations is provided by HUD, there is a higher area of integration in the Southeast area of the jurisdiction around Haskell Indian Nations University, and higher areas of segregation in other areas of Lawrence and the region. Haskell Indian Nations University is the premiere tribal university in the United States, offering quality education to Native American students. Haskell's student population averages about 1000 per semester and all students are members of federally recognized tribes.

Segregation/Integration by National Origin

Lawrence, KS – National Origin - Top 5 in Descending Order dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

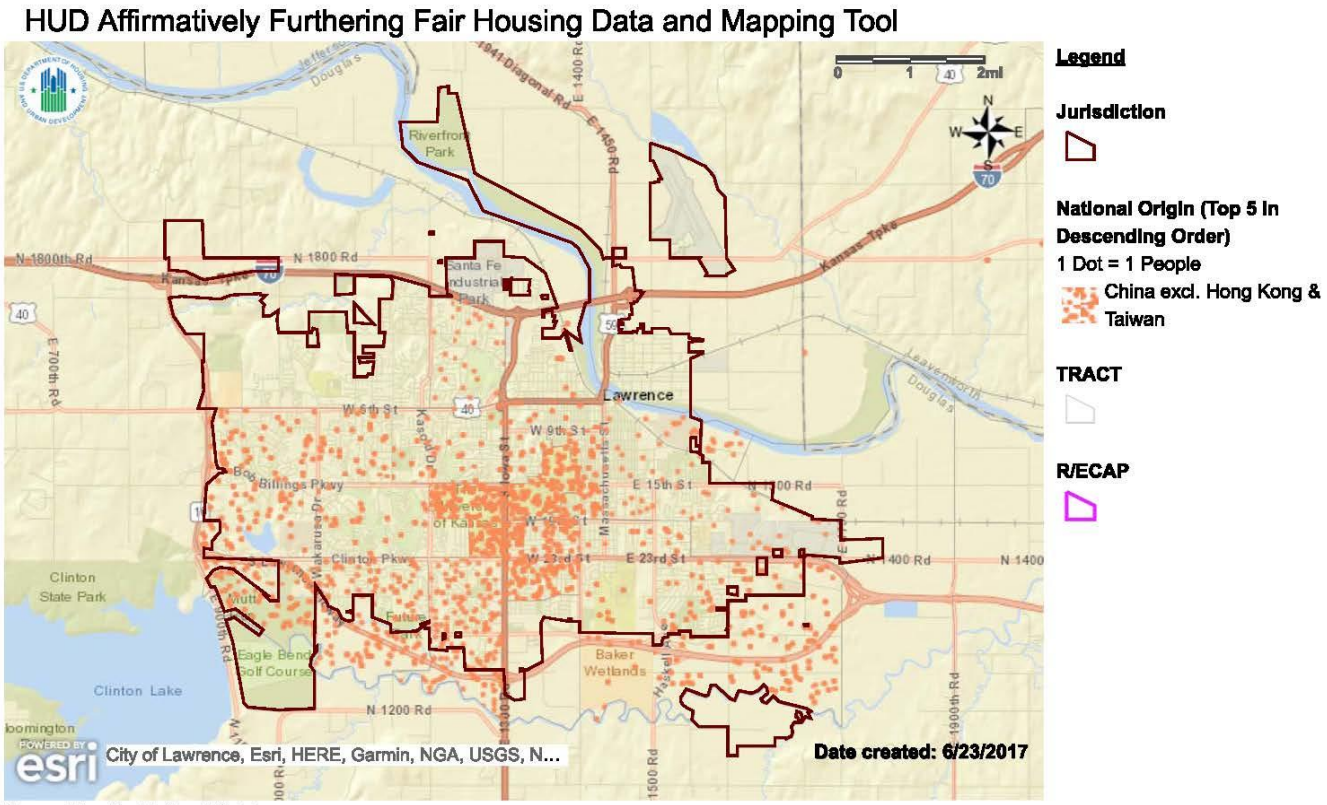
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 42 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin - Top 5 Countries in Descending Order dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – China, excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

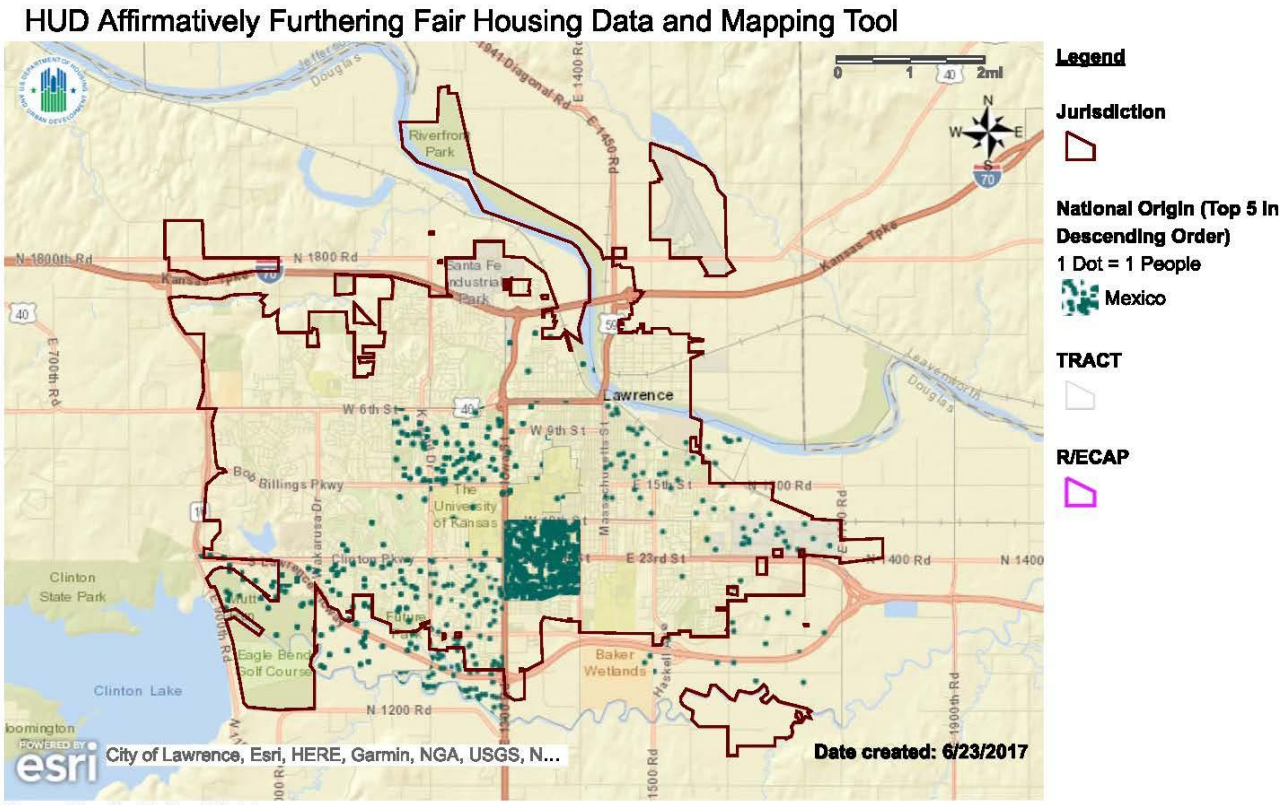
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 43 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – Mexico dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

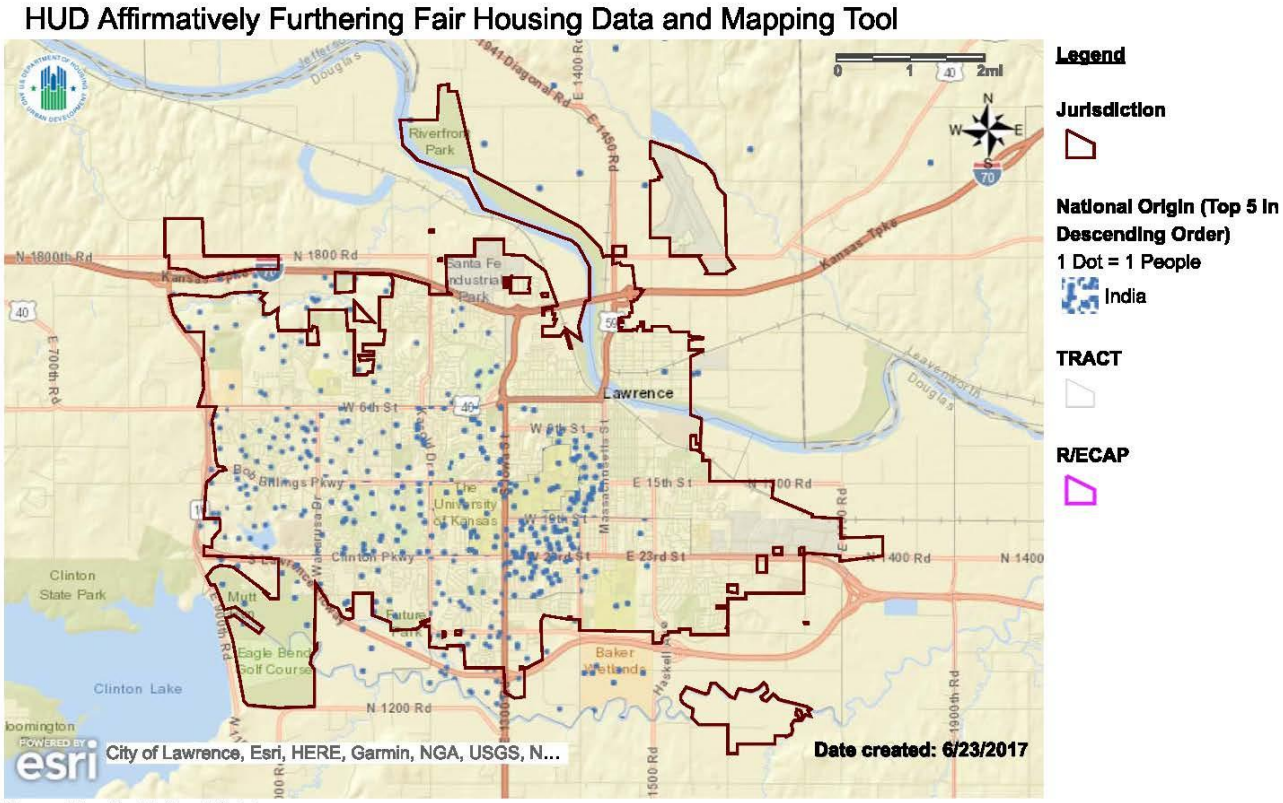
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 44 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – India dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

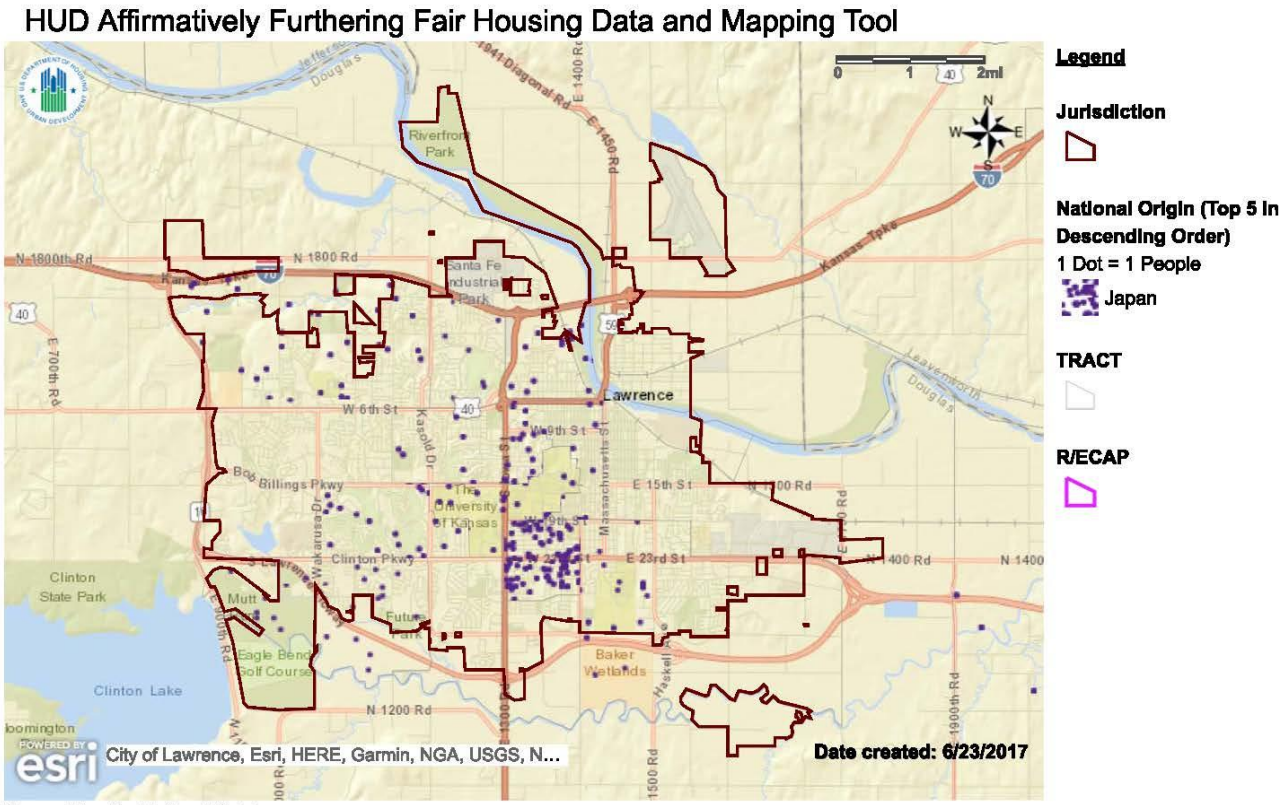
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 45 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – Japan dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

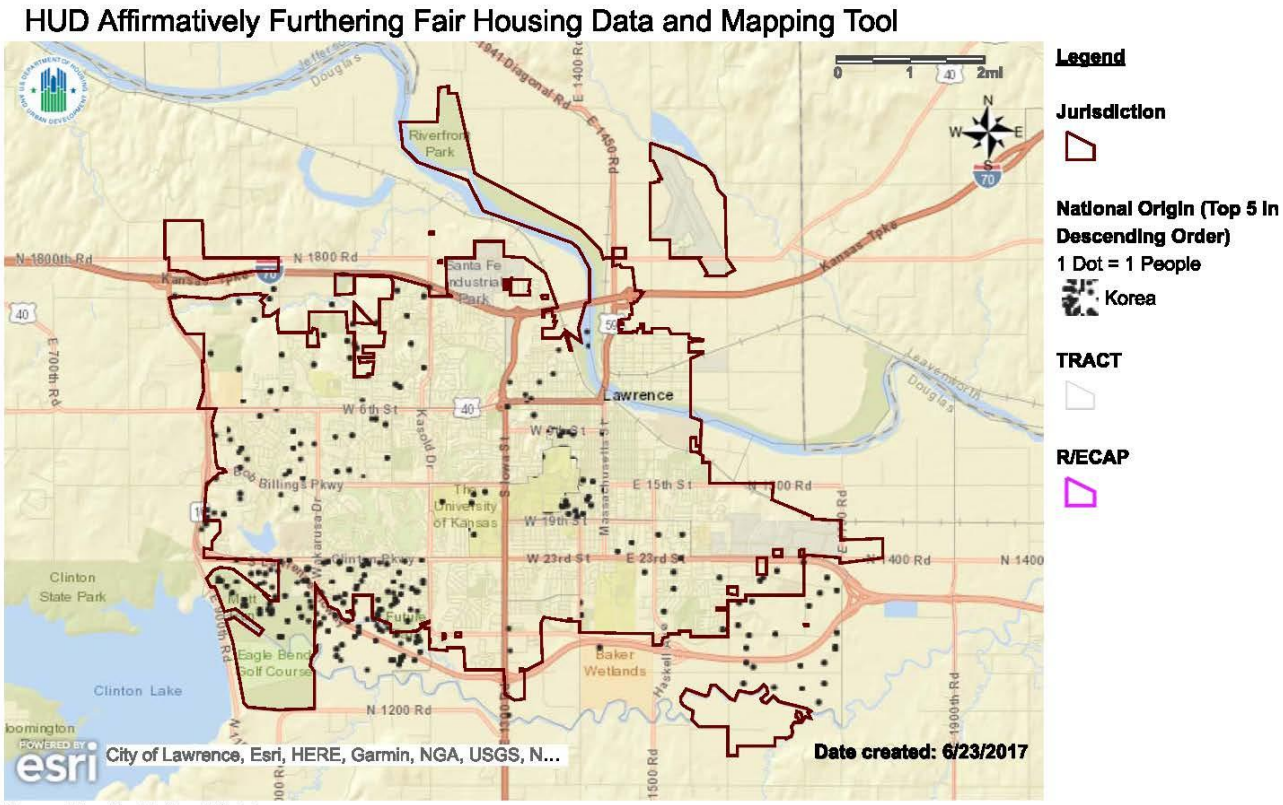
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 46 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – National Origin – Korea dot density map



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

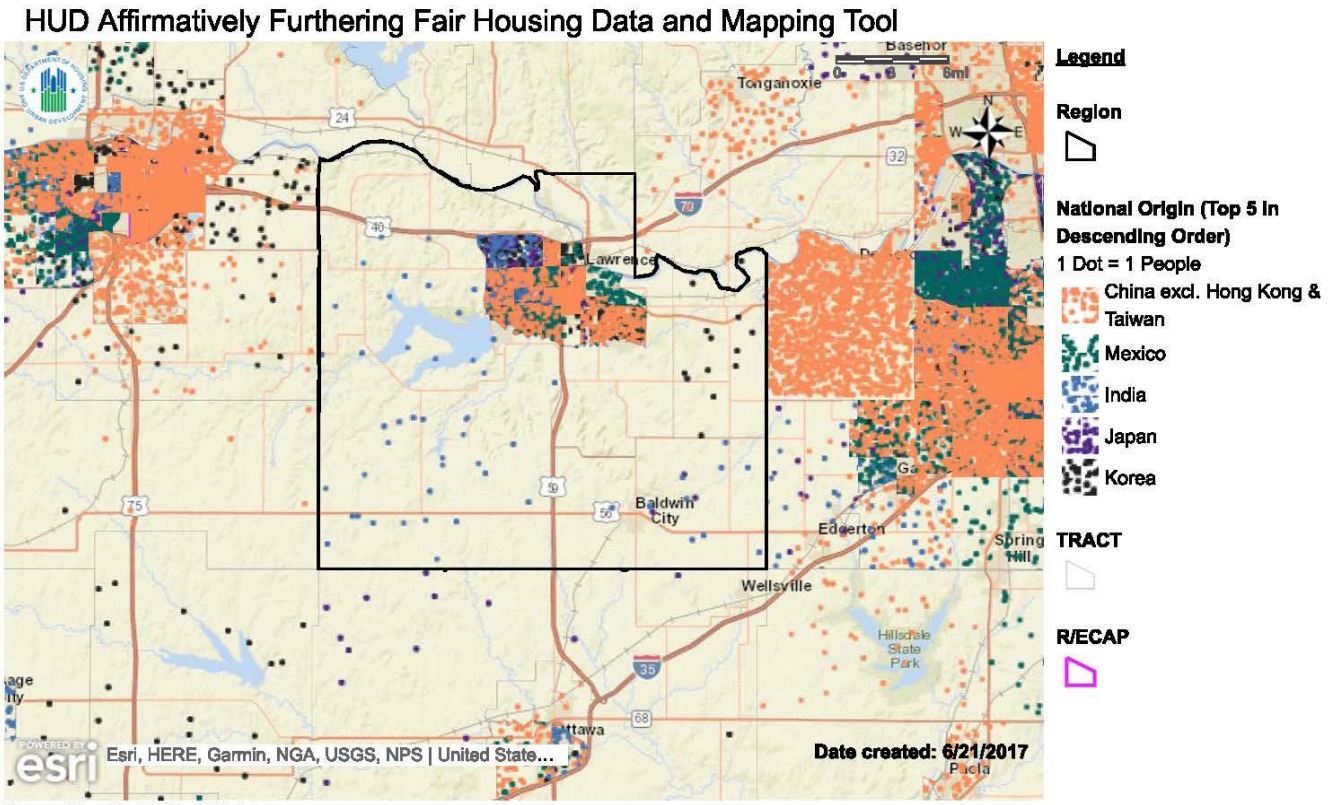
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 47 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – National Origin - Top 5 in Descending Order dot density map



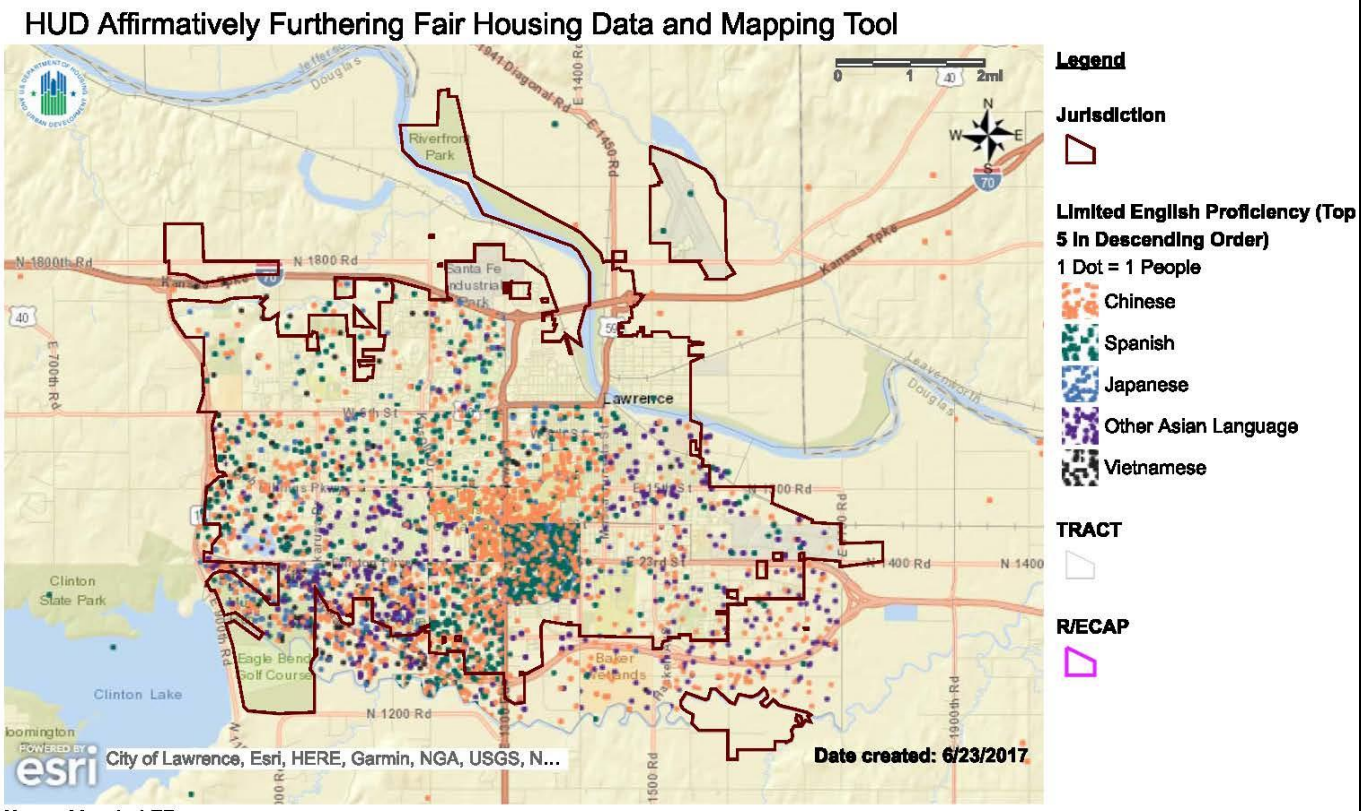
Map 48 - HUD AFFH Map 3 - National Origin - Top 5 Countries in Descending Order dot density map for region

Map 42 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five countries together. Map 43 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from China, excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan. Map 44 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from Mexico. Map 45 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from India. Map 46 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from Japan. Map 47 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from Korea. Map 48 displays a national origin dot density map for the region showing the top five countries together.

In Lawrence, higher areas of integration of foreign-born individuals occur in the Central area around The University of Kansas and in areas that contain more rentals than owner-occupied units. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southeast area around Haskell Indian Nations University, and in extreme Northwest and Northeast Lawrence. In the region, there are higher areas of segregation of foreign-born individuals by national origin, corresponding to the largely agricultural and rural homesteads in the area.

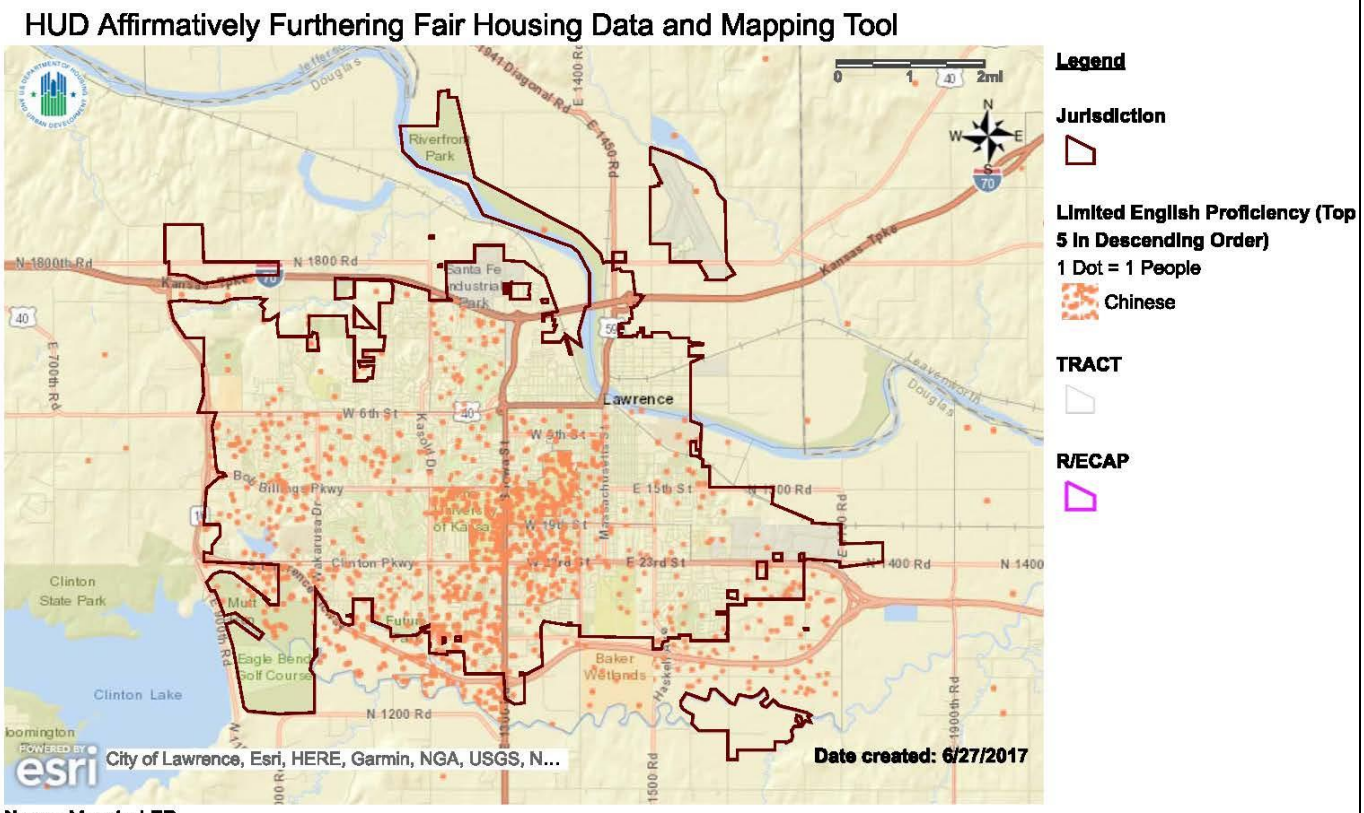
Segregation/Integration by Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Lawrence, KS – LEP - Top 5 Languages in Descending Order dot density map



Map 49 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – LEP – Chinese Language dot density map



Name: Map 4 - LEP

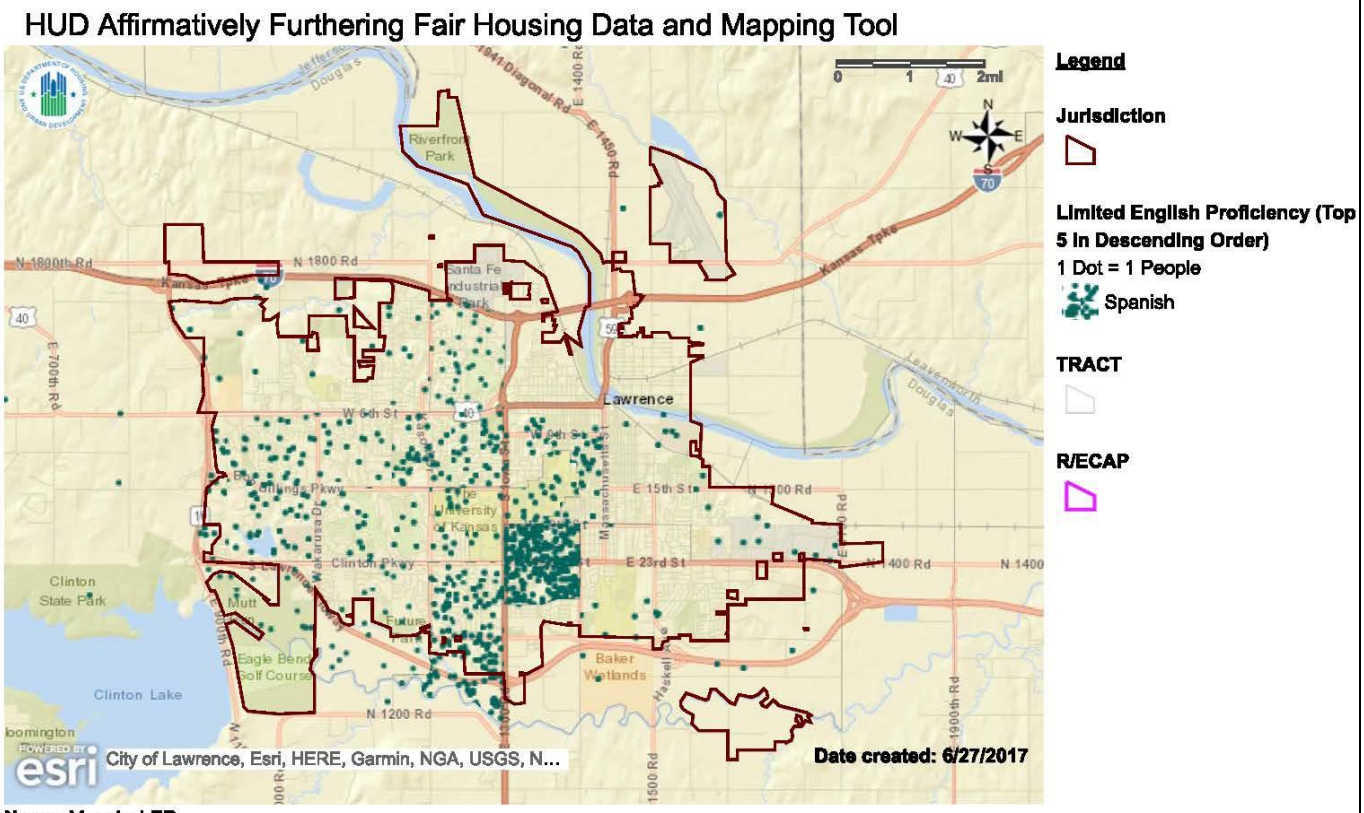
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 50 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – LEP – Spanish Language dot density map



Name: Map 4 - LEP

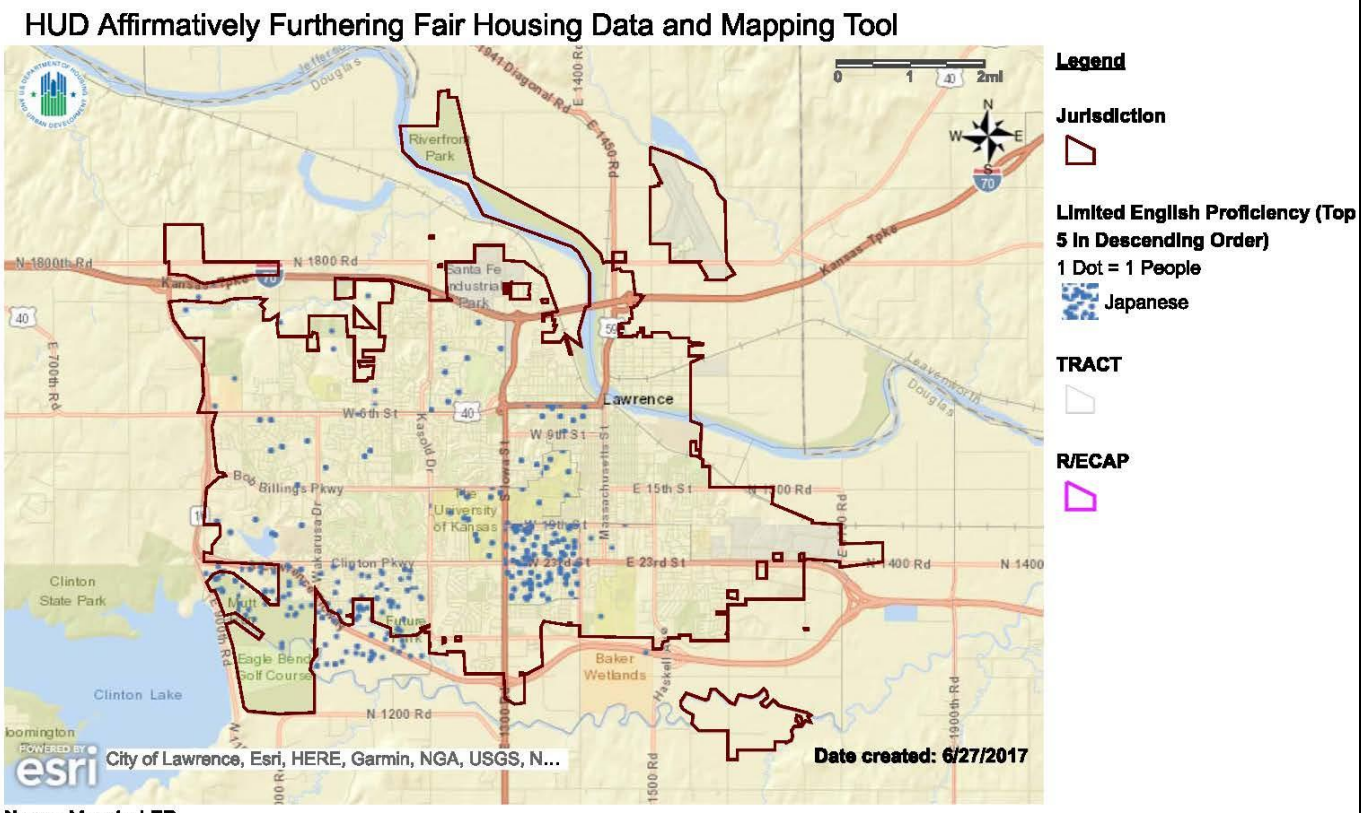
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 51 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – LEP – Japanese Language dot density map



Name: Map 4 - LEP

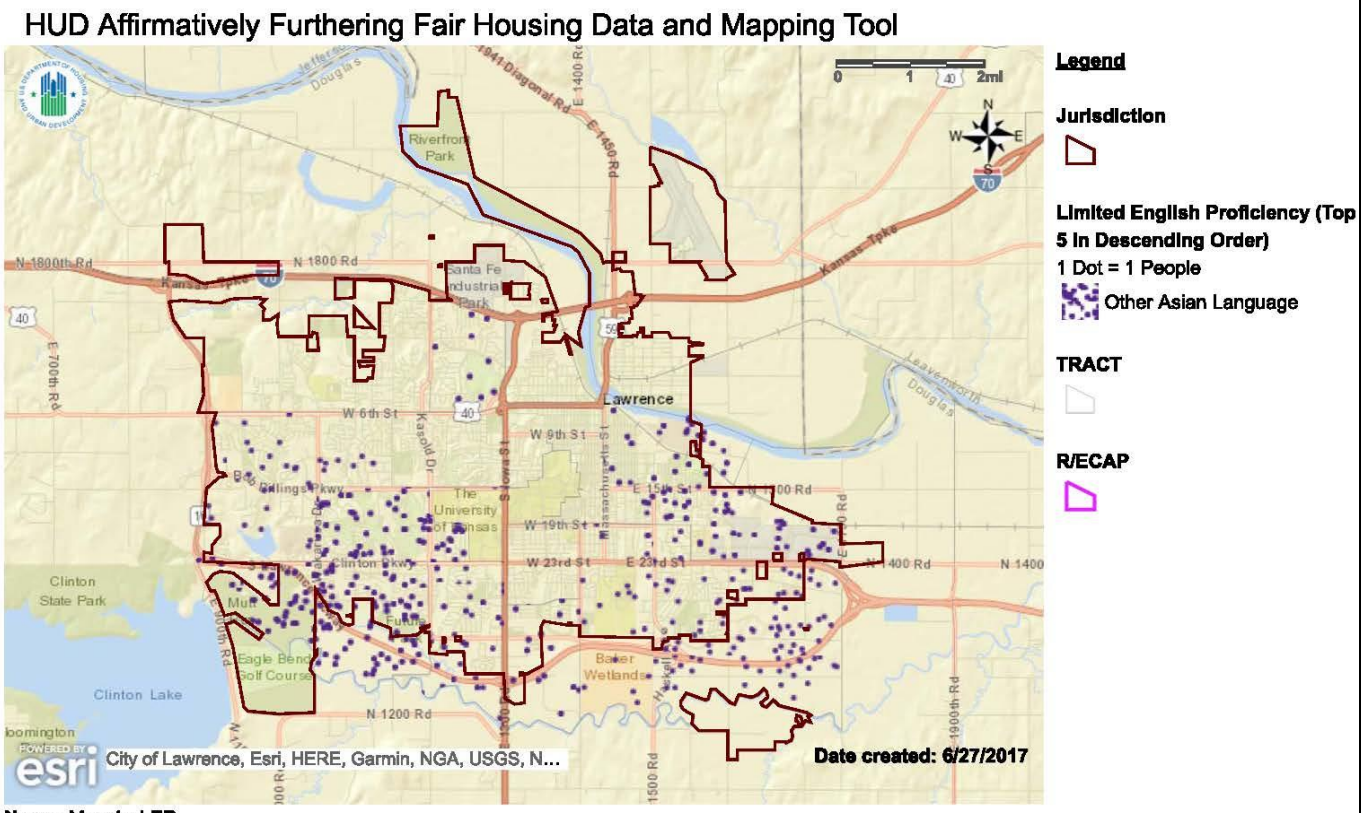
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 52 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – LEP – Other Asian Language dot density map



Name: Map 4 - LEP

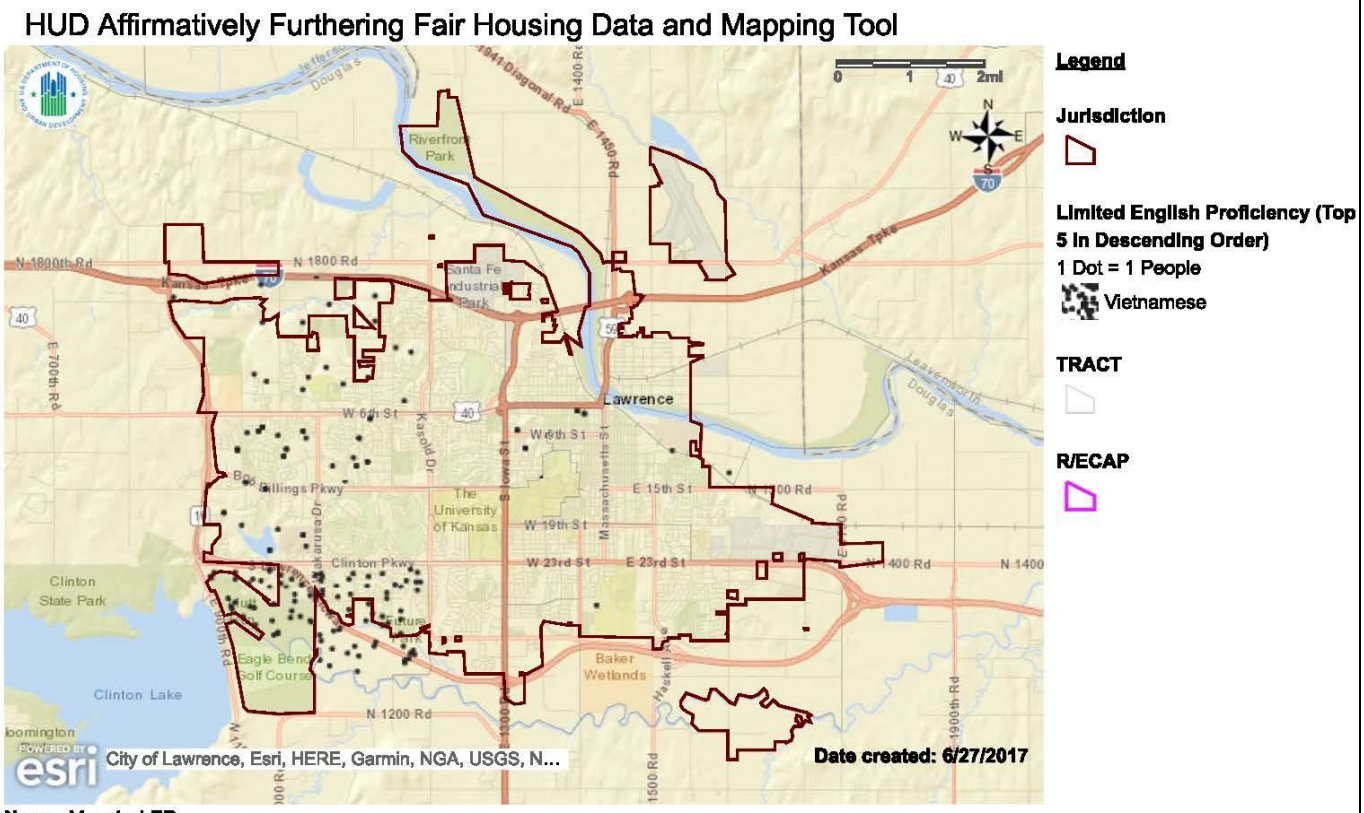
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 53 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – LEP – Vietnamese Language dot density map



Name: Map 4 - LEP

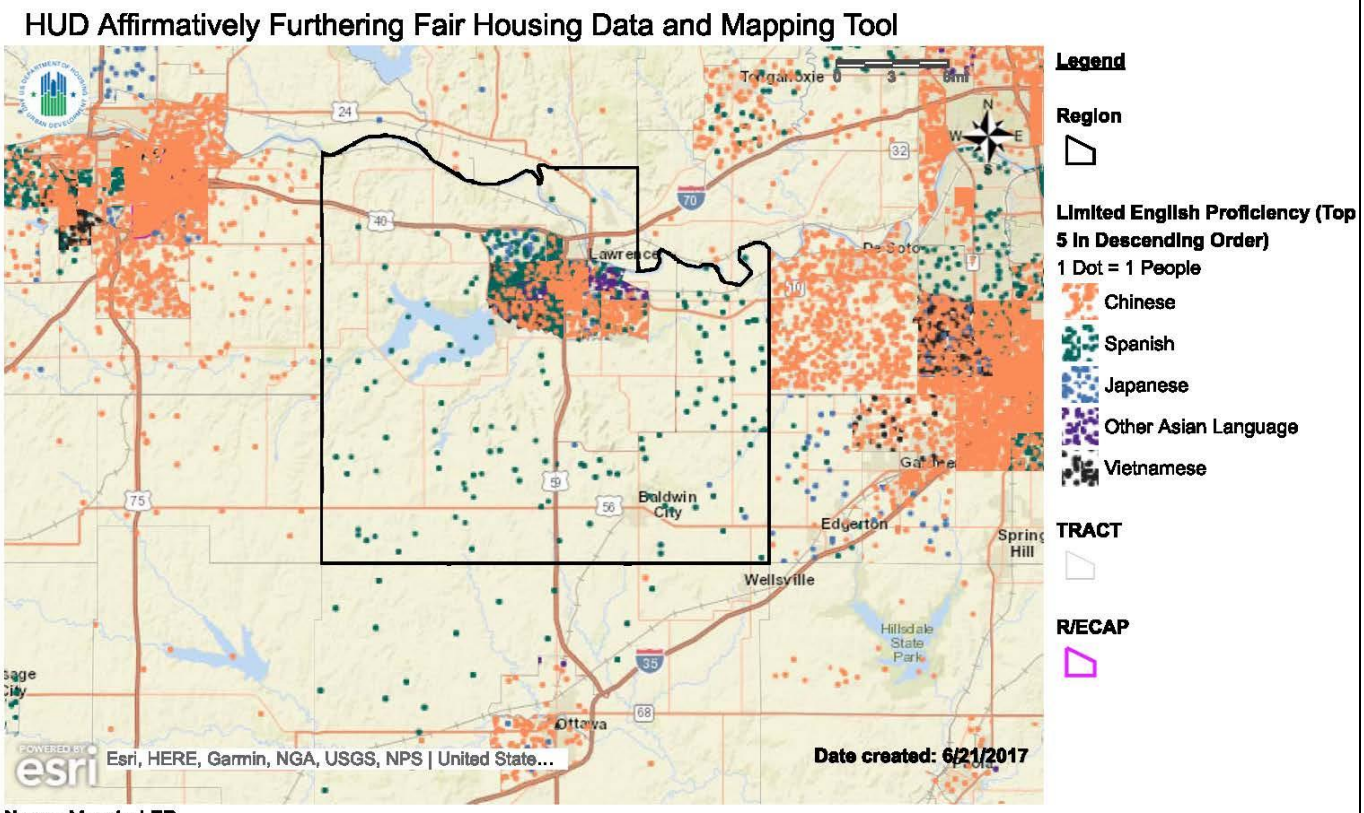
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 54 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – LEP - Top 5 Languages in Descending Order dot density map



Map 55 - HUD AFFH Map 4 - LEP persons dot density map for region

Map 49 displays a LEP persons dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five languages in descending order. Map 50 displays a LEP persons dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Chinese language. Map 51 displays a LEP persons dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Spanish language. Map 52 displays a LEP persons dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Japanese language. Map 53 displays a LEP persons dot density map for Lawrence showing only other Asian language. Map 54 displays a LEP persons dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Vietnamese language. Map 55 displays a LEP persons dot density map for the region showing the top five languages in descending order.

In Lawrence, higher concentrations of LEP individuals live in the Central area around The University of Kansas and in areas that contain more rentals than owner-occupied units. Higher areas of segregation occur in the Southeast area around Haskell Indian Nations University, and in extreme Northwest and Northeast Lawrence.

In the region, there are higher areas of segregation of LEP individuals, corresponding to the largely agricultural and rural homesteads in the area.

c. Explain how these segregation levels and patterns in the jurisdiction and region have changed over time (since 1990).

Table 25 - HUD AFFH Table 3

HUD Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction				(Lawrence, KS) Region			
	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	22.70	20.37	19.83	20.09	25.36	22.56	22.64	25.38
Black/White	25.60	22.50	21.09	22.39	29.26	26.57	24.97	28.14
Hispanic/White	14.13	16.67	17.12	17.77	16.71	18.01	18.67	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	34.85	28.39	23.07	24.98	37.24	31.76	27.57	32.83

(Source: Decennial Census)

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area and is commonly used for assessing residential segregation between two groups. Values range from 0 to 100, where higher numbers indicate a higher degree of segregation between the two groups measured. DI values between 0 and 39 generally indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54 generally indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicate a high level of segregation. The DI numbers for both Lawrence and the Region generally indicate low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups.

Table 25 provides the Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) trends for both Lawrence and the region from 1990 to current, which shows a decrease from 22.70 to 20.09 in Non-White/White in Lawrence from 1990. The same index for the region decreased for a period of time, but has since returned to a similar value from 1990, 25.36 to 25.38.

Over time, all racial DI values have decreased in both Lawrence and the region, except the Hispanic/White DI which increased in both Lawrence and the region since 1990. Both values are still between 0 and 39, which generally indicates low segregation.

d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in the jurisdiction and region in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas, and describe trends over time.

Table 26 - HUD AFFH Table 16

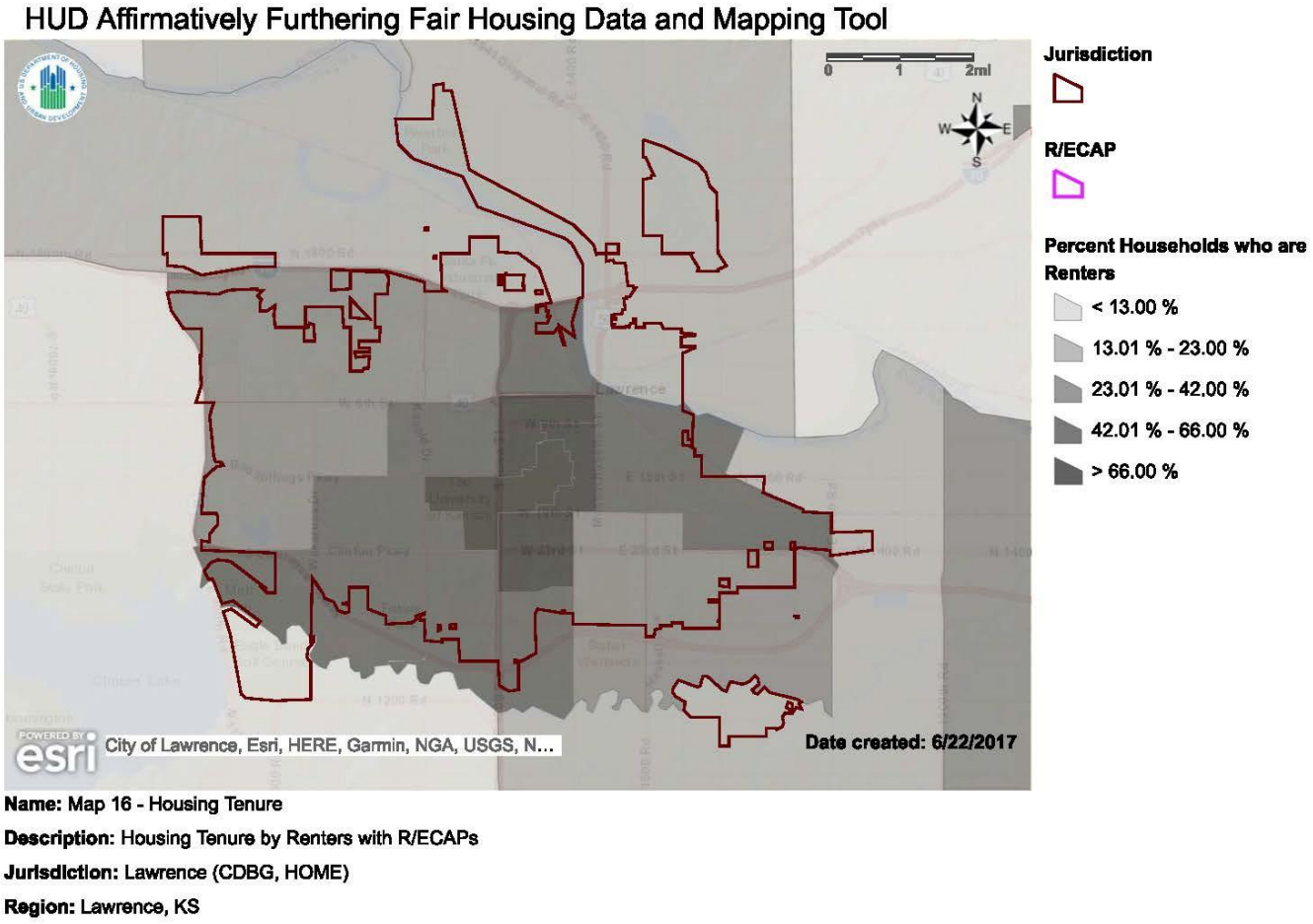
HUD Table 16 – Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction				(Lawrence, KS) Region			
	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	14,265	89.91%	14,335	77.24%	20,585	91.25%	16,470	79.05%
Black, Non-Hispanic	375	2.36%	1,165	6.28%	435	1.93%	1,185	5.69%
Hispanic	305	1.92%	1,170	6.30%	475	2.11%	1,195	5.74%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	385	2.43%	925	4.98%	400	1.77%	950	4.56%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	225	1.42%	340	1.83%	275	1.22%	340	1.63%
Other, Non-Hispanic	310	1.95%	625	3.37%	385	1.71%	695	3.34%
Total Household Units	15,865	-	18,560	-	22,560	-	20,835	-

(Source: CHAS); Data presented are numbers of households, not individuals

Table 26 provides demographics for homeownership and rental rates by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

Percent of Households who are Renters in the Jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS – Percent Households who are Renters thematic map



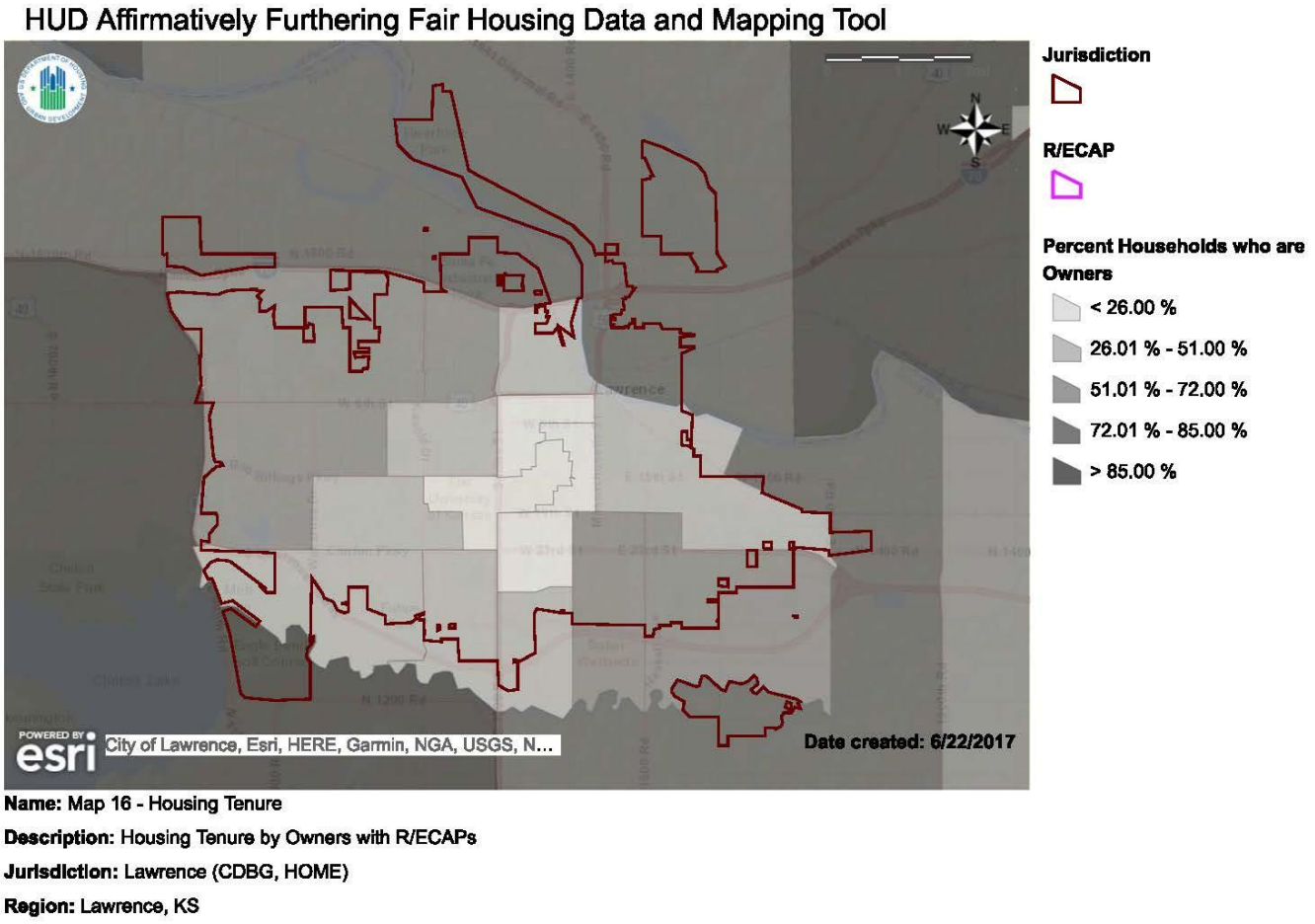
Map 56 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Renters thematic map for jurisdiction

Map 56 displays a housing tenure by renters thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households who are renters.

In Lawrence, 53.91 percent of all households are renter occupied. The larger concentrations of renter households occur in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD generally indicates low segregation in Lawrence, but higher areas of integration occur in this Central area. Over time, owner occupied units have been converted to renter occupied to accommodate the university student population.

Percent of Households who are Owners in the Jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS - Percent Households who are Owners thematic map



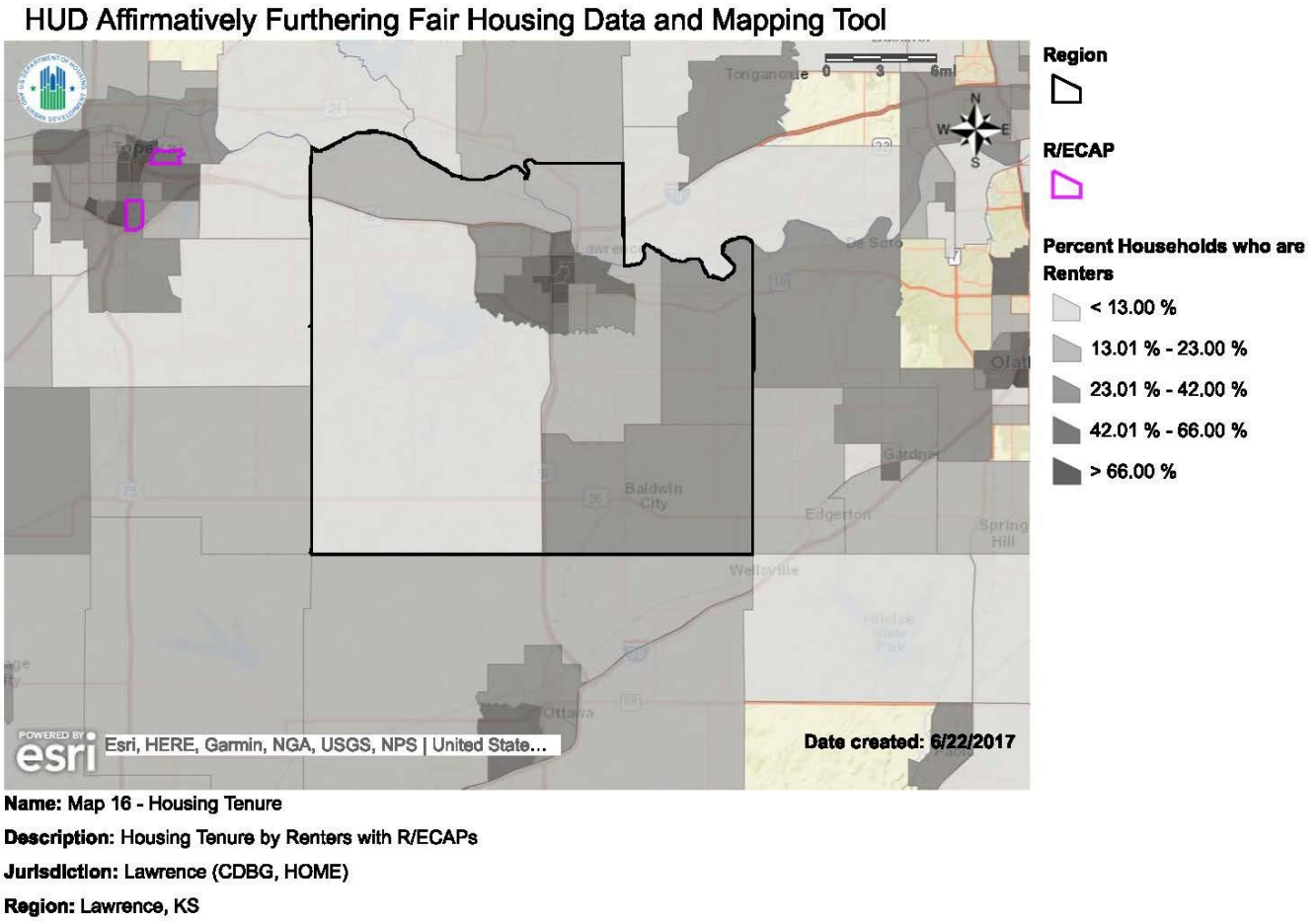
Map 57 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Owners thematic map for jurisdiction

Map 57 displays a housing tenure by owners thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households who are owners.

In Lawrence, 46.09 percent of all households are owner occupied. The larger concentrations of owner occupied units occur in the Southeast, Northwest, and Northeast areas of town. The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD generally indicates low segregation in Lawrence, but higher areas of integration occur in the Central area around The University of Kansas. Over time, additional owner units have been constructed in the Southeast and Northwest areas to accommodate those owners commuting to work in the Kansas City or Topeka area.

Percent of Households who are Renters in the Region

Region – Percent of Households who are Renters thematic map



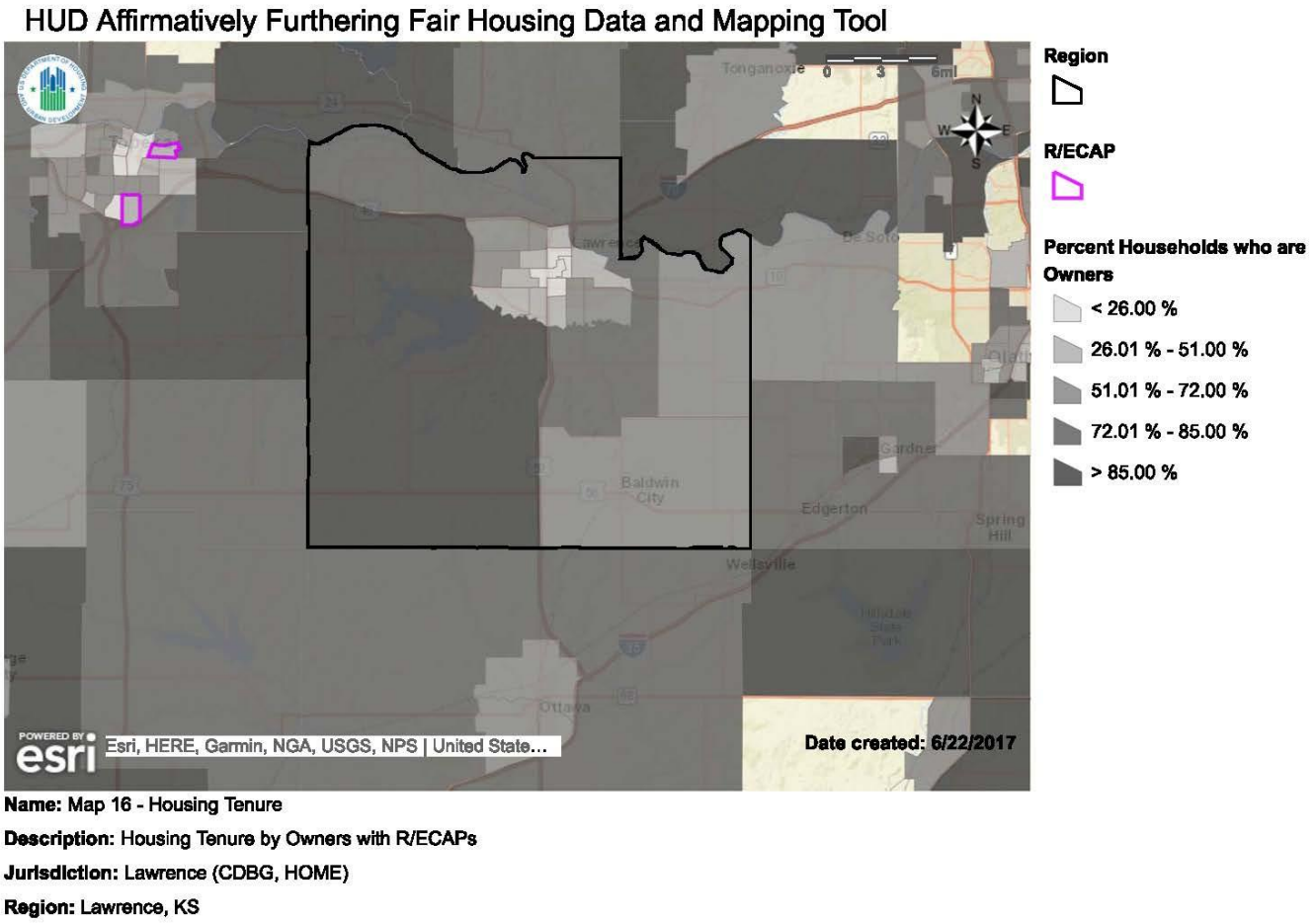
Map 58 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Renters thematic map for region

Map 58 displays a housing tenure by renters thematic map for the region showing the percent of households who are renters.

In the region, 48.01 percent of all households are renter occupied. This is less than the renter occupied percentage in the jurisdiction. The larger concentrations of renter households occur in the East, Northwest, and Southeast, corresponding with the smaller communities of Eudora, Lecompton, and Baldwin City. The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD generally indicates low segregation in the region. Over time, additional renter units have been added in the East and Southeast to accommodate the growing populations in the outlying smaller communities.

Percent of Households who are Owners in the Region

Region – Percent of Households who are Owners thematic map



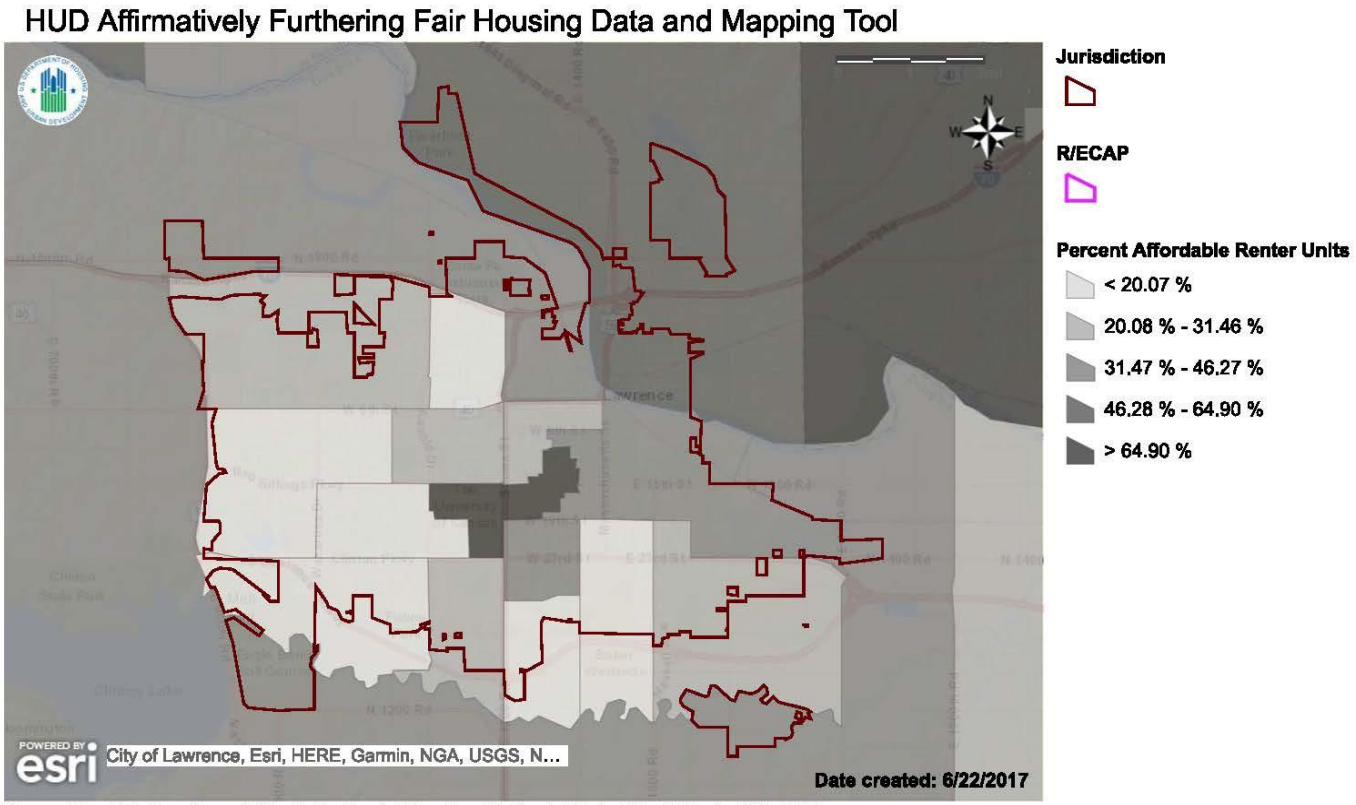
Map 59 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Owners thematic map for region

Map 59 displays a housing tenure by owners thematic map for the region showing the percent of households who are owners.

In the region, 51.99 percent of all households are owner occupied. This is greater than the owner occupied percentage in the jurisdiction. The larger concentrations of owner occupied units occur in the Southwest of the region, which corresponds to the largely agricultural and rural homesteads in the area. The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD generally indicates low segregation in the region. Over time, the number of owner occupied units has decreased in the East and Southeast, as agricultural homesteads are annexed and converted to renter units for the growing populations in the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City.

Percent of Affordable Renter Units in the Jurisdiction and Region

Lawrence, KS – Location of Affordable Rental Housing (% Rental Units Affordable to 50% AMI) thematic map



Name: Map 17 - Location of Affordable Rental Housing (% Rental Units Affordable to 50% AMI)

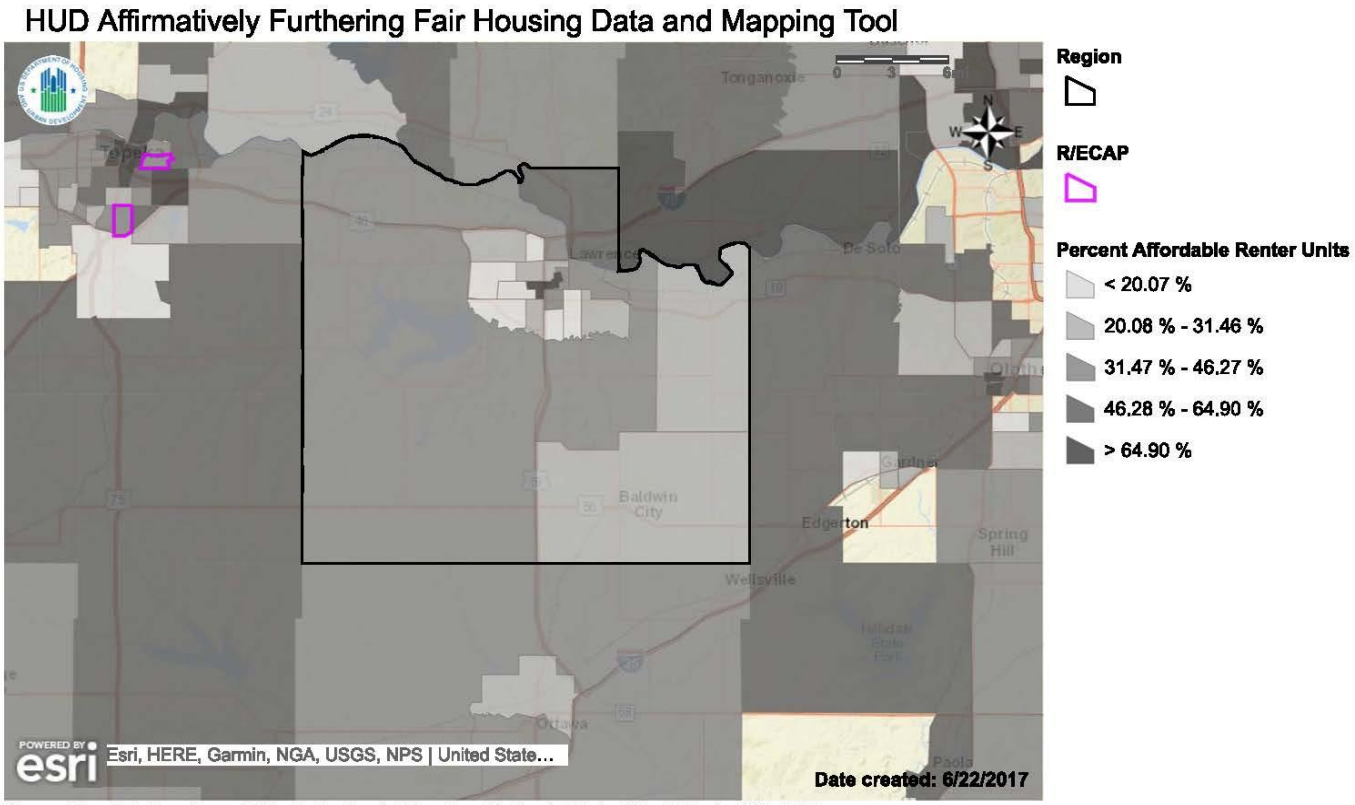
Description: Map of percent of rental units affordable, defined as units renting at or less than 30% of household income for a household with income at 50% of AMI.

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 60 - HUD AFFH Map 17 - Percent of rental units affordable in the jurisdiction

Region – Location of Affordable Rental Housing (% Rental Units Affordable to 50% AMI) thematic map



Map 61- HUD AFFH Map 17 - Percent of rental units affordable in the region

Map 60 displays a location of affordable rental housing thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of affordable renter units, defined as units renting at or less than 30 percent of household income for persons at 50 percent of area median income (AMI). Map 61 displays a location of affordable rental housing thematic map for the region showing the percent of affordable renter units, defined as units renting at or less than 30 percent of household income for persons at 50 percent of area median income (AMI).

In Lawrence, the highest concentration of affordable renter units occurs in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD generally indicates low segregation in Lawrence, but higher areas of integration occur in this Central area. The lowest concentration of affordable renter units occurs in the West, Southwest, and Southcentral areas of the

jurisdiction. The region shows no high concentration of affordable renter units. The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD generally indicates low segregation in the region. The lowest concentrations of affordable renter units in the region occur in the East and Southeast, corresponding to the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City.

e. Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future. Participants should focus on patterns that affect the jurisdiction and region rather than creating an inventory of local laws, policies, or practices.

The demographic trends in Lawrence do not appear to be leading to higher segregation in the future. The White/Non-White distribution has decreased 5.79 percent since 1990. Since 1990, the Black, Non-Hispanic population has increased 14.3 percent, the Hispanic population has increased 137.5 percent, the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has increased 52.4 percent, and the Native American, Non-Hispanic population has remained largely the same. Although the Black, Non-Hispanic population grew at a slower rate than the other racial and ethnic groups, the total percentage of the population has only slightly decreased from 4.79 percent in 1990 to 4.44 percent currently. The Hispanic population has increased from 2.93 percent of the population in 1990 to 5.64 percent currently. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has increased from 3.78 percent of the population to 4.67 percent currently. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population has slightly decreased from 2.78 percent of the population in 1990 to 2.08 percent currently.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) generally indicates low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups in the jurisdiction. The DI shows a decrease of segregation among all the racial groups since 1990, with a slight increase in Hispanic/White since 1990.

The lack of affordable housing in the areas of the jurisdiction and region with higher levels of segregation is a focus of city and county governments. The creation of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board to steward funds placed in the Affordable Housing Trust Fund is a direct effort to provide affordable housing and supportive services in all areas of the jurisdiction. The jurisdiction and regional governments recognize the higher housing construction costs in certain areas, due to land prices, are a contributing factor to the lack of affordable housing in those areas with higher levels of segregation. The Affordable Housing Trust Fund will be used to subsidize the cost of affordable units, ensuring a wide dispersal across the jurisdiction to encourage integration.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

The Lawrence city code provides protection to a wide range of characteristics. Chapter X, Article 1 states "The practice or policy of discrimination against persons by reason of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity, is a matter of concern to the City of Lawrence, since such discrimination not only threatens the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the city, but also menaces the institutions and foundations of a free democratic state. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the City of Lawrence, in exercise of its police power for the protection of the public safety, public health and general welfare, for the maintenance of business and good government, and for the promotion of the city's trade and commerce, to eliminate and prevent

discrimination, segregation, or separation because of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, or disability, or gender identity. It is further declared to be the policy of the City of Lawrence to assure equal opportunity and encouragement for every person, regardless of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity, to secure and hold, without discrimination, employment in any field of work or labor for which the person is otherwise properly qualified; to assure equal opportunity for all persons within this city to full and equal public accommodations and the full and equal use and enjoyment of the services, facilities, privileges and advantages of all governmental departments or agencies, and to assure equal opportunity for all persons within this city in housing, without distinction on account of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity. (Ord. 5436; Ord. 6522; Ord. 6658, Ord. 8672)"

There is no local data that suggests segregation in the City of Lawrence based upon these protected characteristics.

The Douglas County code "endorses and affirmatively supports the provisions of the Kansas Act Against Discrimination which prohibits discrimination in housing practices. The statutory provisions found in K.S.A. 44-1015 et seq. prohibit discrimination in the sale or rental of real property, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection therewith because of race, religion, color, sex, national origin or ancestry. The board affirms its commitment to the principles contained in K.S.A. 44-1015 et seq., and urges any person who believes he or she is the victim of a discriminatory housing practice in violation of such law to file a complaint with the Kansas Commission on Civil Rights. (Res. 89-26, Sec. 1)"

There is no local data that suggests segregation in the region based upon these protected characteristics.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and geographic mobility options for protected class groups.

The City of Lawrence has created an Affordable Housing Advisory Committee to administer the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and provide recommendations on place-based investments and geographic mobility options. The Committee has expressed a commitment to disperse affordable housing throughout the entire community, not just in the historically low-mod neighborhoods. The Committee also recommended funding for a new voucher program to assist homeless families in locating housing. These vouchers allow for the families to choose their own housing in the region, increasing their geographic mobility options.

3. Contributing Factors of Segregation

Identify and prioritize all factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.

- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Source of income discrimination

In Lawrence, the **location and type of affordable housing** is one of the key contributing factors of segregation. The east and north sections of town contain the lowest lot prices, and contain the vast majority of the affordable housing stock. This includes public housing as well as affordable rentals. This factor can limit a person's ability to find an affordable unit in other sections of town, which are more integrated. The location of affordable senior housing also can limit a person's ability to locate to a different part of the community. The senior housing developments are composed of various income levels, however there are stipulations as to who can access the housing based on age and income. As with the traditional affordable housing, the low-income senior housing is located typically in the east section of town. As with affordable housing in general, an exception to this would be the Section 8 voucher program, which allows a voucher holder to rent a unit anywhere in Lawrence (based on rent reasonableness). This allows vouchers to be used across the entire span of the city. Also in contrast, redevelopment in low-income parts of the community with LIHTC projects has begun a revitalization of those areas, creating an environment that brings people to the area who would not normally chose to reside there.

Loss of affordable housing is also a concern. There are several affordable complexes in Lawrence that have seen deterioration and issues with safety and qualify, as well as several who have fallen off the LIHTC rolls. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or converts to market rate units, this can limit housing choice options and foster fair housing issues. The decrease in affordable housing and affordable housing quality can lead to several fair housing concerns including reduced access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or segregation. To tie in with location, it should be noted that these complexes are primarily located on the east side of Lawrence. There are very few affordable complexes on the west side of the community. The south and north sides have several areas in the form of mobile home parks, which can easily become a safety and quality concern. These parks are mixed in with other types of housing.

In Lawrence, landlords are not required to take Section 8 vouchers, which can lead to **source of income discrimination.** While there is an extensive and important group of landlords that do work with the program, the ability still exists for a landlord to deny a renter based on a Section 8 voucher being presented for rental subsidy. This is a topic that has garnered some attention in the Affordable Housing Advisory Board as to looking at ways to change this culture. The talks are ongoing, but the current climate can be of concern to those looking to rent with a Section 8 voucher.

ii. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

1. Analysis

a. Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction and region.

Table 27 - HUD AFFH Table 4

HUD Table 4 – R/ECAP Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**		**#**	**%**
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-		0	-
White, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Black, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Native American, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Other, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
R/ECAP Family Type						
Total Families in R/ECAPs		0	-		0	-
Families with children		0	N/a		0	N/a
R/ECAP National Origin						
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-		N/a	-
#1 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#2 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#3 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#4 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#5 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#6 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#7 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#8 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#9 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#10 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as a census tract where: (1) the non-white population comprises 50 percent or more of the total population and (2), the percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty rate is either (a) 40 percent or above or (b) three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

1. Analysis

a. Education

i. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to proficient schools in the jurisdiction and region.

Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity shows the opportunity indicators by race/ethnicity in Lawrence and the region as a whole, as well as by total population and population below federal poverty line. According to HUD, a "higher score on each of the indices would indicate: lower neighborhood poverty rates; higher levels of school proficiency; higher levels of labor engagement; closer proximity to jobs; lower transportation costs; closer access to public transportation; and greater neighborhood environmental quality (i.e., lower exposure rates to harmful toxins)."

The School Proficiency Index measures which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The values for the School Proficiency Index are determined by the performance of 4th grade students on state exams.[2] The Index uses data for elementary schools because they are much more likely to have neighborhood-based enrollment policies.

The school proficiency index uses school-level data on the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The school proficiency index is a function of the percent of 4th grade students proficient in reading (*r*) and math (*m*) on state test scores for up to three schools (i=1,2,3) within 1.5 miles of the block-group centroid. *S* denotes 4th grade school enrollment. Equation 1 shows the calculation:

Equation 1 - School Proficiency Index

$$School_i = \sum_{n=i}^{3} \left(\frac{s_i}{\sum^n s_i}\right) * \left[\frac{1}{2} * r_i + \frac{1}{2} * m_i\right]$$

Elementary schools are linked with block-groups based on a geographic mapping of attendance area zones from School Attendance Boundary Information System (SABINS), where available, or within-district proximity matches of up to the three-closest schools within 1.5 miles. In cases with multiple school matches, an enrollment-weighted score is calculated following the equation above.

Values are percentile ranked and range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.

[2] The School Proficiency Index uses two methods for linking schools to census tracts: either 1) using the attendance area (where this information is available) of individuals sharing a protected characteristic; or 2) using the proficiency of elementary schools within 1.5 miles of individuals with a protected characteristic where attendance boundary data are not available.

Table 28 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction School Proficiency Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region School Proficiency Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	65.31	65.31
Black, Non-Hispanic	62.02	62.02
Hispanic	63.58	63.58
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	62.18	62.18
Native American, Non-Hispanic	61.66	61.66
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	67.87	68.26
Black, Non-Hispanic	62.72	62.84
Hispanic	65.97	65.94
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	58.71	58.77
Native American, Non-Hispanic	66.57	66.64

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 28 provides the School Proficiency Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

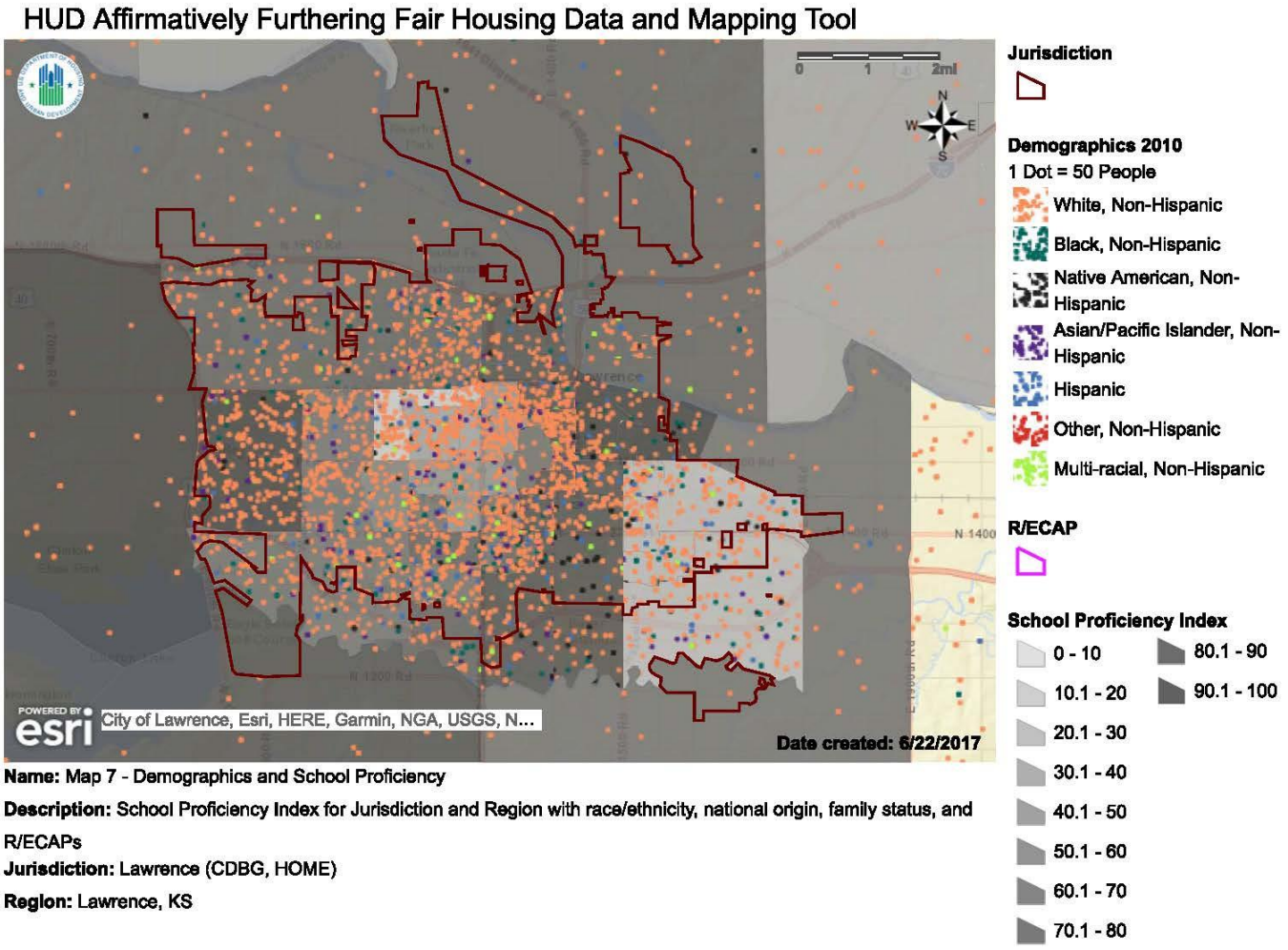
In Lawrence and the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the School Proficiency Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic for the population below federal poverty line at 58.71 in the jurisdiction and 58.77 in the region. On all other Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population in both the jurisdiction and the region.

ii. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to proficient schools relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD can be used to assess how residency patterns for each of these protected classes compares to the location of proficient schools. The map shows values for the School Proficiency Index with shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shaded tracts indicate better access to higher proficiency schools. Lighter shading indicates lower index values, with these neighborhoods being near lower performing elementary schools (as measured by the Index).

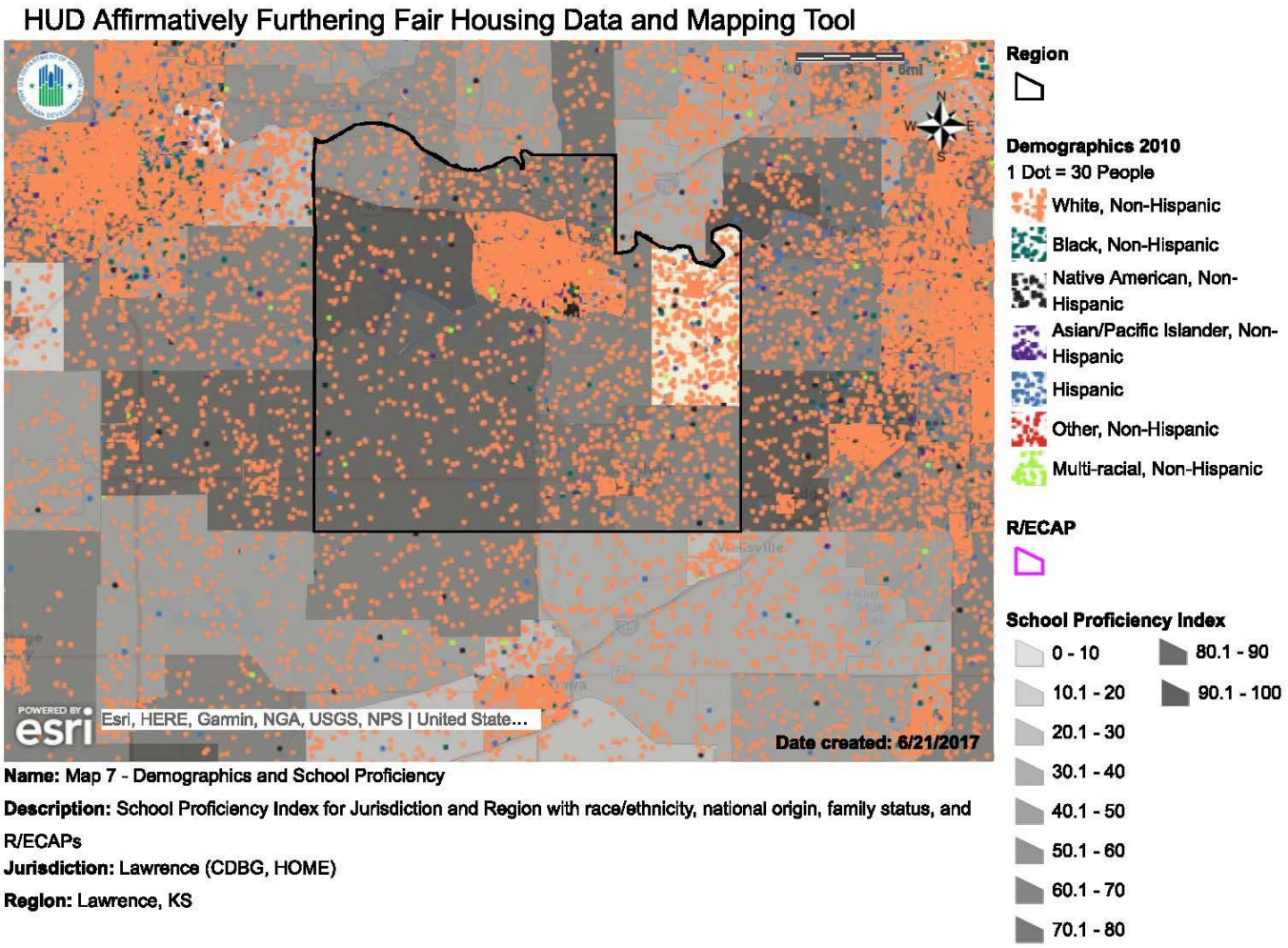
School Proficiency Index and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS – School Proficiency Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 62 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region – School Proficiency Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



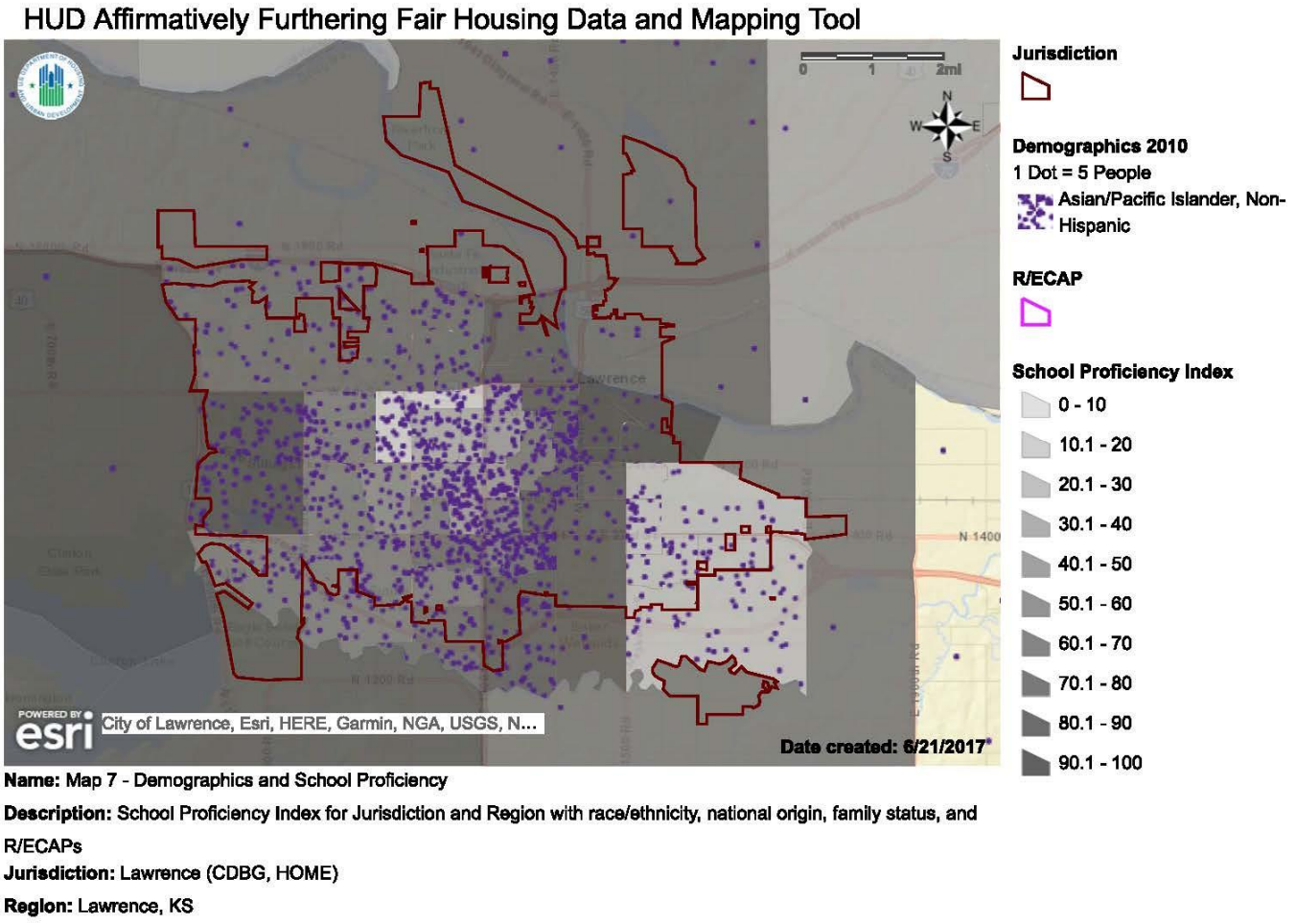
Map 63 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for region

Table 28 provides the School Proficiency Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 62 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 63 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and Northeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Central areas. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and Southwest areas. The lightest shaded area in the East covering census tract 12.02 has no School Proficiency Index reported by HUD and no local data or information is available.

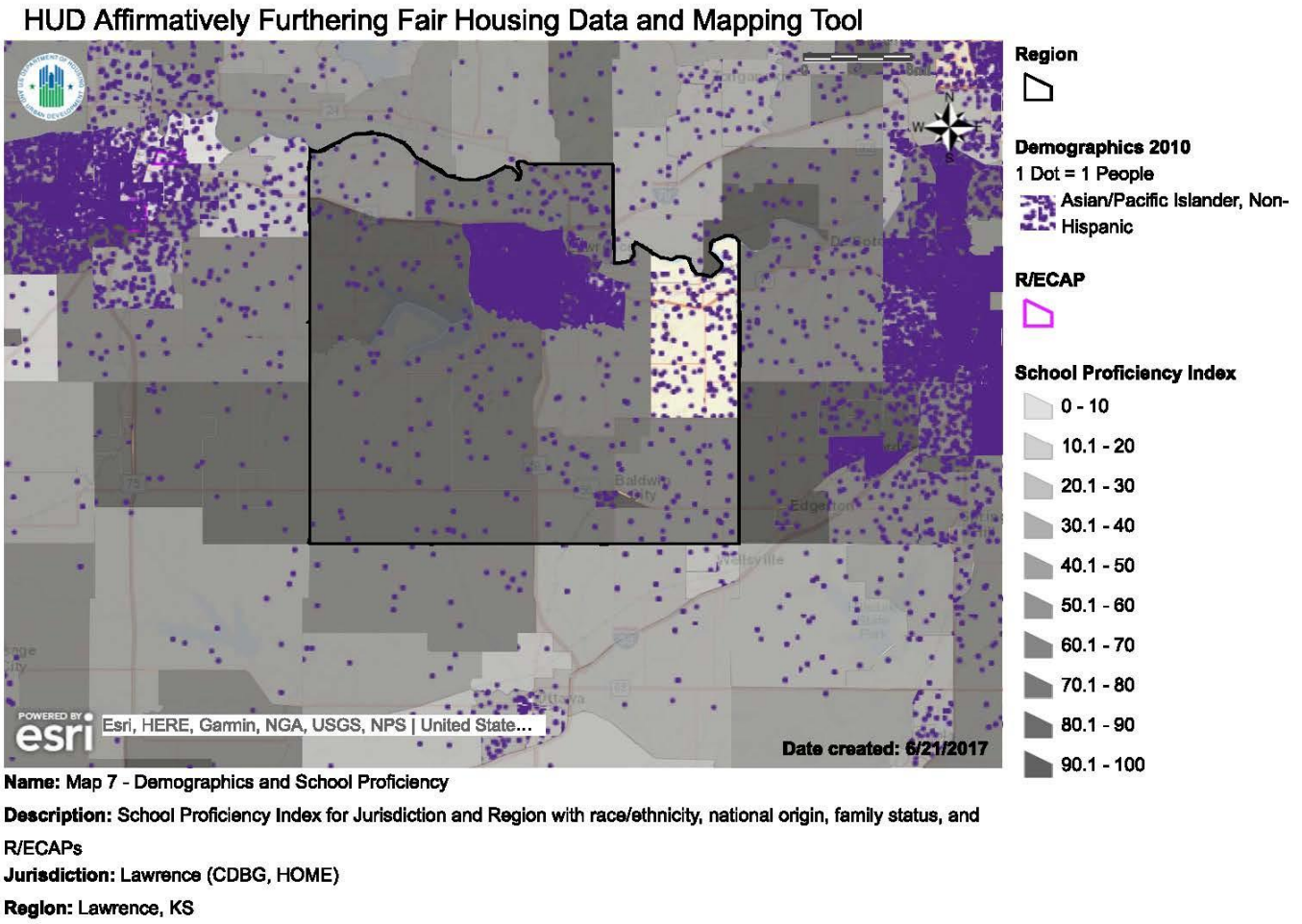
School Proficiency Index and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

Lawrence, KS - School Proficiency Index and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 64 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - School Proficiency Index and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 65 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for region

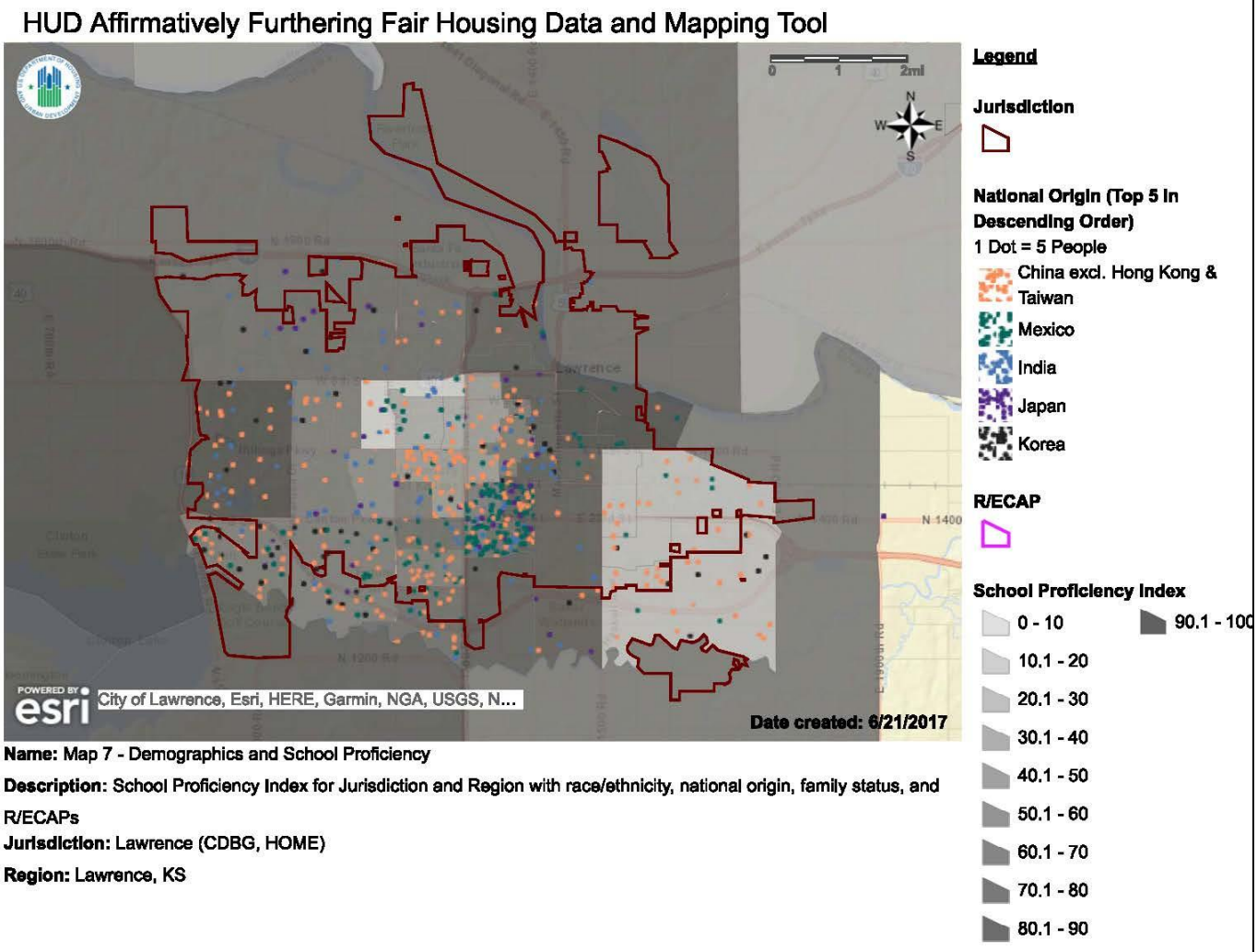
Table 28 provides the School Proficiency Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 64 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 65 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for the region showing only the Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population.

In Lawrence and the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the School Proficiency Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic for the population below federal poverty line at 58.71 in the jurisdiction and 58.77 in the region. In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Central areas. There is not an obviously higher concentration of Asian or Pacific

Islander, Non-Hispanic population in these lighter shaded tracts. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and Southwest areas. In the region, the lightest shaded area in the East covering census tract 12.02 has no School Proficiency Index reported by HUD and no local data or information is available. There is not an obviously higher concentration of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population in the tracts with data provided.

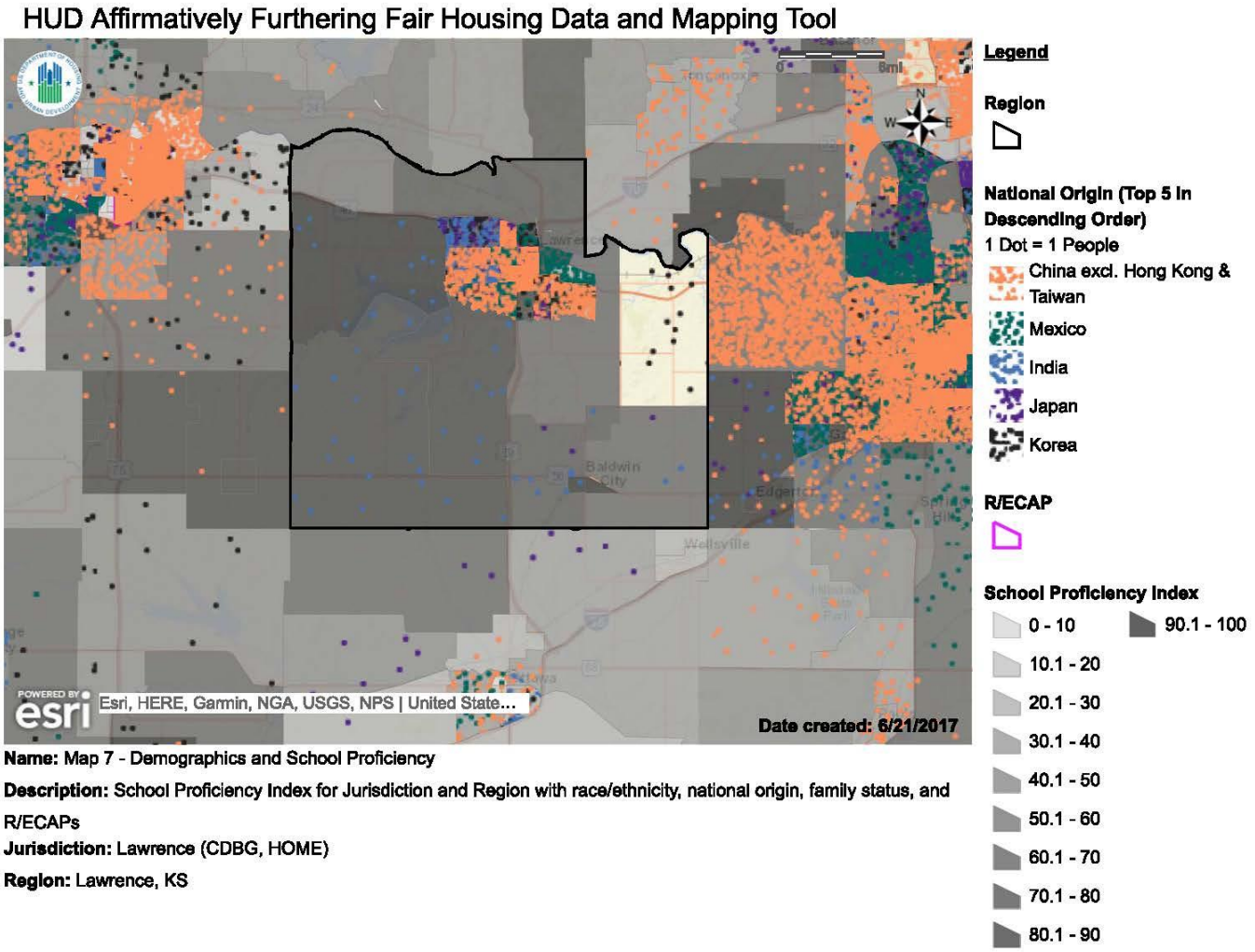
School Proficiency Index and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - School Proficiency Index and National Origin dot density map



Map 66 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - School Proficiency Index and National Origin dot density map



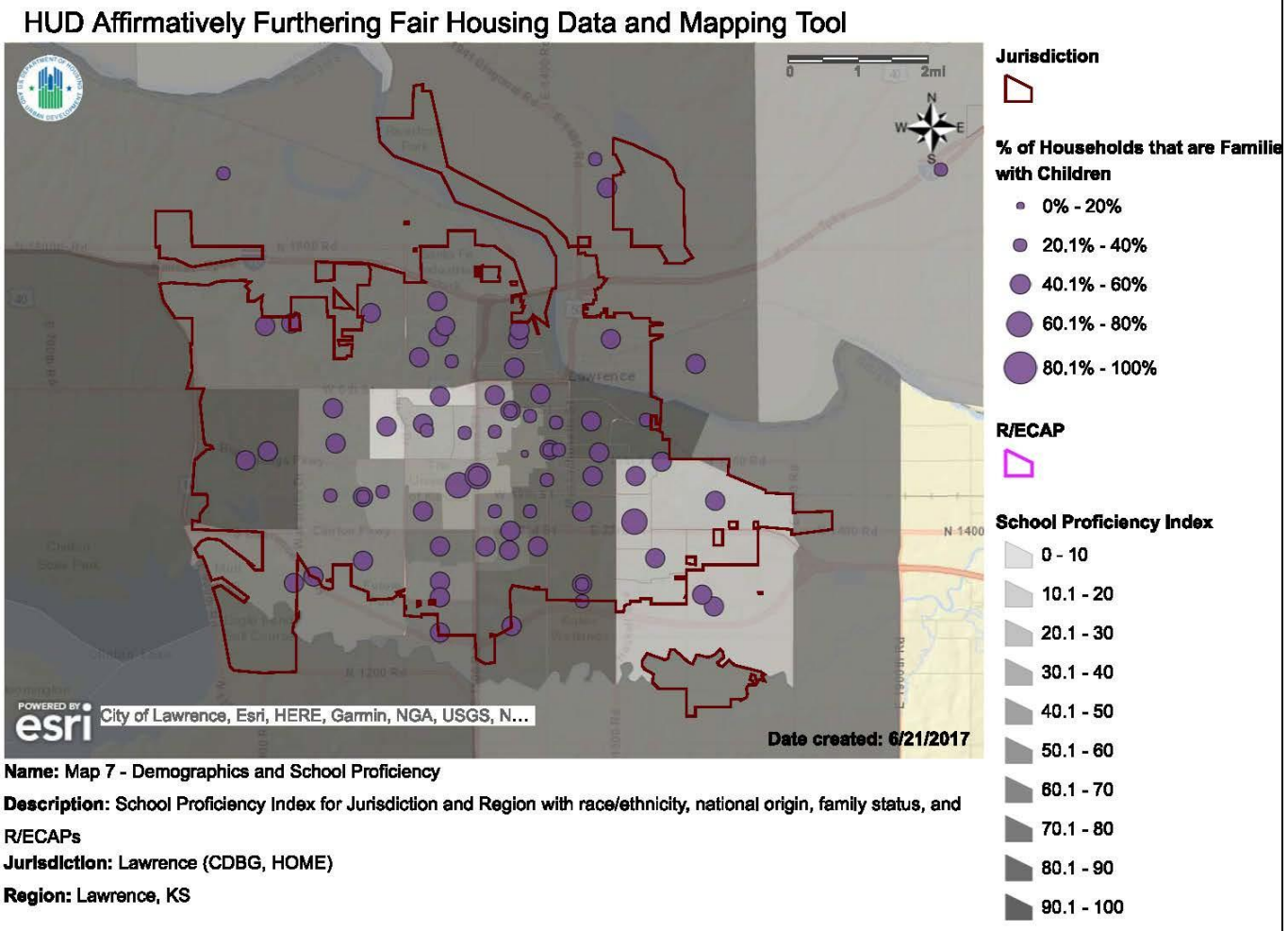
Map 67 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for region

Map 66 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries. Map 67 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Central areas. The Central area around The University of Kansas is home to many exchange students. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units but is not an area near lower performing schools. In the region, there is a higher concentration of a population from Korea in the lightest shaded area in the East. This lightest shaded area in the East covering census tract 12.02 has no School Proficiency Index reported by HUD and no local data or information is available.

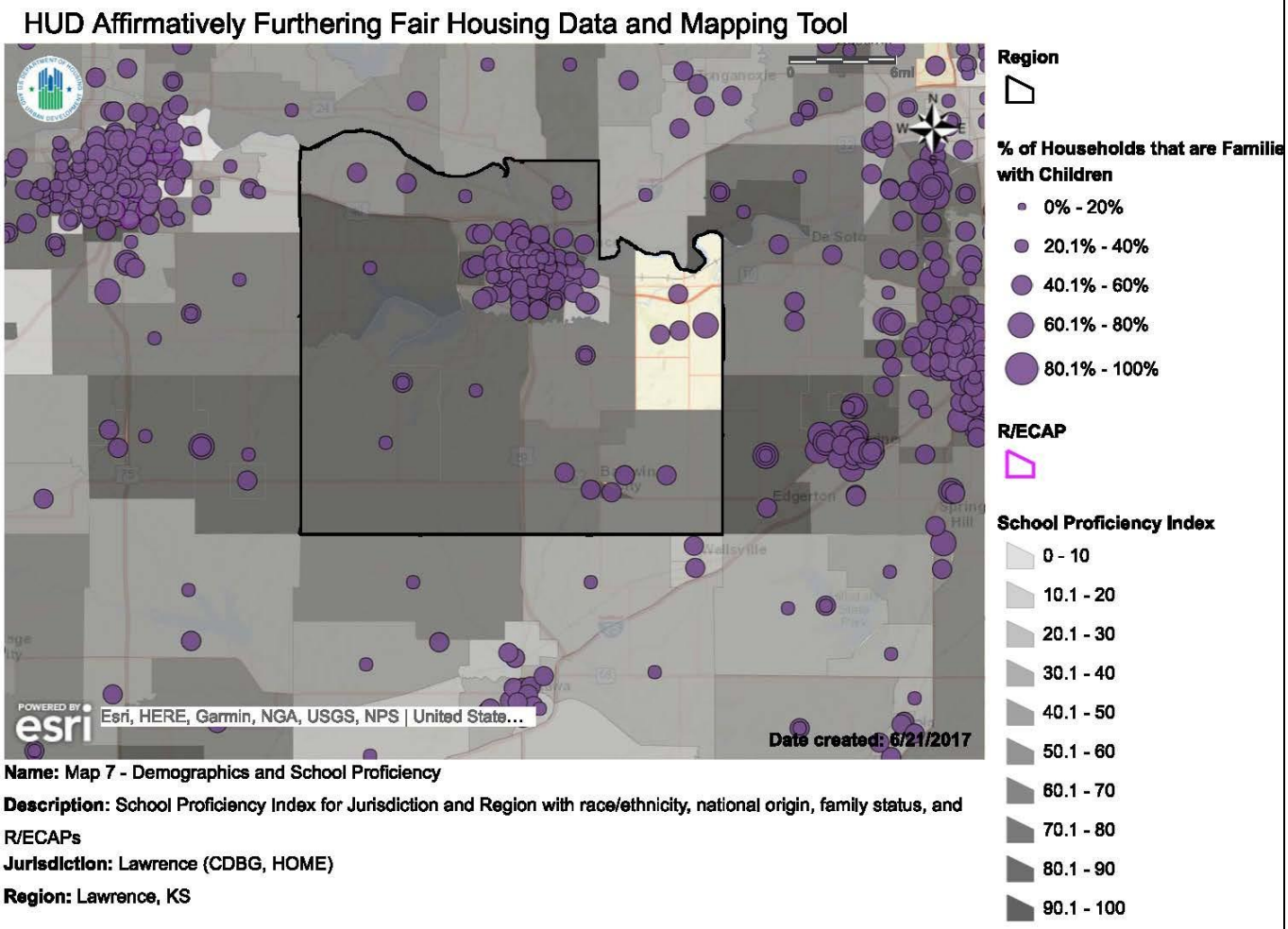
School Proficiency Index and Family Status

Lawrence, KS - School Proficiency Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 68 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Region - School Proficiency Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 69 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index thematic map for region

Map 68 displays a School Proficiency Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 69 displays a School Proficiency Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Central areas. These areas also indicate a high percentage of households that are families with children. In the region, the lightest shaded area in the East covering census tract 12.02 has no School Proficiency Index reported by HUD and no local data or information is available. This area also indicates a high percentage of households that are families with children.

iii. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to proficient schools.

Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 is the primary school district in the jurisdiction, and has policies in place that affect disparities in access to proficient schools such as transfer policies, discrimination and harassment policies, English as a second language policies, programs for students with exceptional needs, homeless student policies, student support programs, and student with physical disabilities policies. The school district has a Student Intra-district Transfer Policy which describes the circumstances to provide for alternative means of access.

In 2017 Lawrence Public Schools released a report on equity, with demographics by race/ethnicity. 2016 Graduation rates for the two public high schools also provide demographics by race/ethnicity.

The Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education has establish 2016-2017 Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education Goals to "achieve education excellence and equity for students of all races and backgrounds".[3]

[3] www.usd497.org

b. Employment

i. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups in the jurisdiction and region.

Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity shows the opportunity indicators by race/ethnicity in Lawrence and the region as a whole, as well as by total population and population below federal poverty line. According to HUD, a "higher score on each of the indices would indicate: lower neighborhood poverty rates; higher levels of school proficiency; higher levels of labor engagement; closer proximity to jobs; lower transportation costs; closer access to public transportation; and greater neighborhood environmental quality (i.e., lower exposure rates to harmful toxins)."

The jobs proximity index quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within a CBSA, with larger employment centers weighted more heavily. Specifically, a gravity model is used, where the accessibility (Ai) of a given residential block- group is a summary description of the distance to all job locations, with the distance from any single job location positively weighted by the size of employment (job opportunities) at that location and inversely weighted by the labor supply (competition) to that location. More formally, the model has the following specification shown in Equation 2:

Equation 2 - Jobs Proximity Index

$$A_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{E_j}{{d_{i,j}}^2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{L_j}{{d_{i,j}}^2}}$$

Where *i* indexes a given residential block-group, and j indexes all n block groups within a CBSA. Distance, *d*, is measured as "as the crow flies" between block-groups *i* and *j*, with distances less than 1 mile set equal to 1. *E* represents the number of jobs in block-group *j*, and *L* is the number of workers in block-group *j*.

Values are percentile ranked with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.

Table 29 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Jobs Proximity Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Jobs Proximity Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	49.51	49.51
Black, Non-Hispanic	49.77	49.77
Hispanic	50.18	50.18
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	52.38	52.38
Native American, Non-Hispanic	48.32	48.32
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	51.46	50.15
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.23	53.00
Hispanic	54.82	54.10
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	50.96	50.67
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.94	52.74

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 29 provides the Jobs Proximity Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence the Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations below federal poverty line have a higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic.

In the region, the Native American, Non-Hispanic also has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic again has the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations in the region below federal poverty line also have a higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic.

The labor market engagement index provides a summary description of the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract (*i*). Formally, the labor market index is a linear combination of three standardized vectors: unemployment rate (*u*), labor-force participation rate (*l*), and percent with a bachelor's degree or higher (*b*), using the following formula shown in Equation 3:

Equation 3 - Labor Market Engagement Index

$$LBM_i = \left[\left(\frac{u_i - \mu_u}{\sigma_u}\right) * -1\right] + \left(\frac{l_i - \mu_l}{\sigma_l}\right) + \left(\frac{b_i - \mu_b}{\sigma_b}\right)$$

Where means (μ_u, μ_l, μ_b) and standard errors $(\sigma_u, \sigma_l, \sigma_b)$ are estimated over the national distribution. Also, the value for the standardized unemployment rate is multiplied by -1.

Values are percentile ranked nationally and range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.

Table 30 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Labor Market Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Labor Market Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	83.96	83.70
Black, Non-Hispanic	81.27	81.22
Hispanic	82.27	82.30
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	76.53	76.83
Native American, Non-Hispanic	82.91	82.84
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	84.62	84.47
Black, Non-Hispanic	77.85	77.68
Hispanic	83.37	83.51
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	79.36	79.39
Native American, Non-Hispanic	78.72	78.24

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 30 provides the Labor Market Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnicity groups have a high Labor market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 76.53. White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 83.96. In populations below federal poverty line, Black, Non-Hispanic and Native American, Non-Hispanic both have lower Index numbers than the total population. White, Non-Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic populations all have a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than the total population.

In the region, all Race/Ethnicity groups have a high Labor market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 76.83. White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 83.70. In populations below federal poverty line, Black, Non-Hispanic and Native American, Non-Hispanic both have lower Index numbers than the total population. White, Non-Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic populations all have a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than the total population.

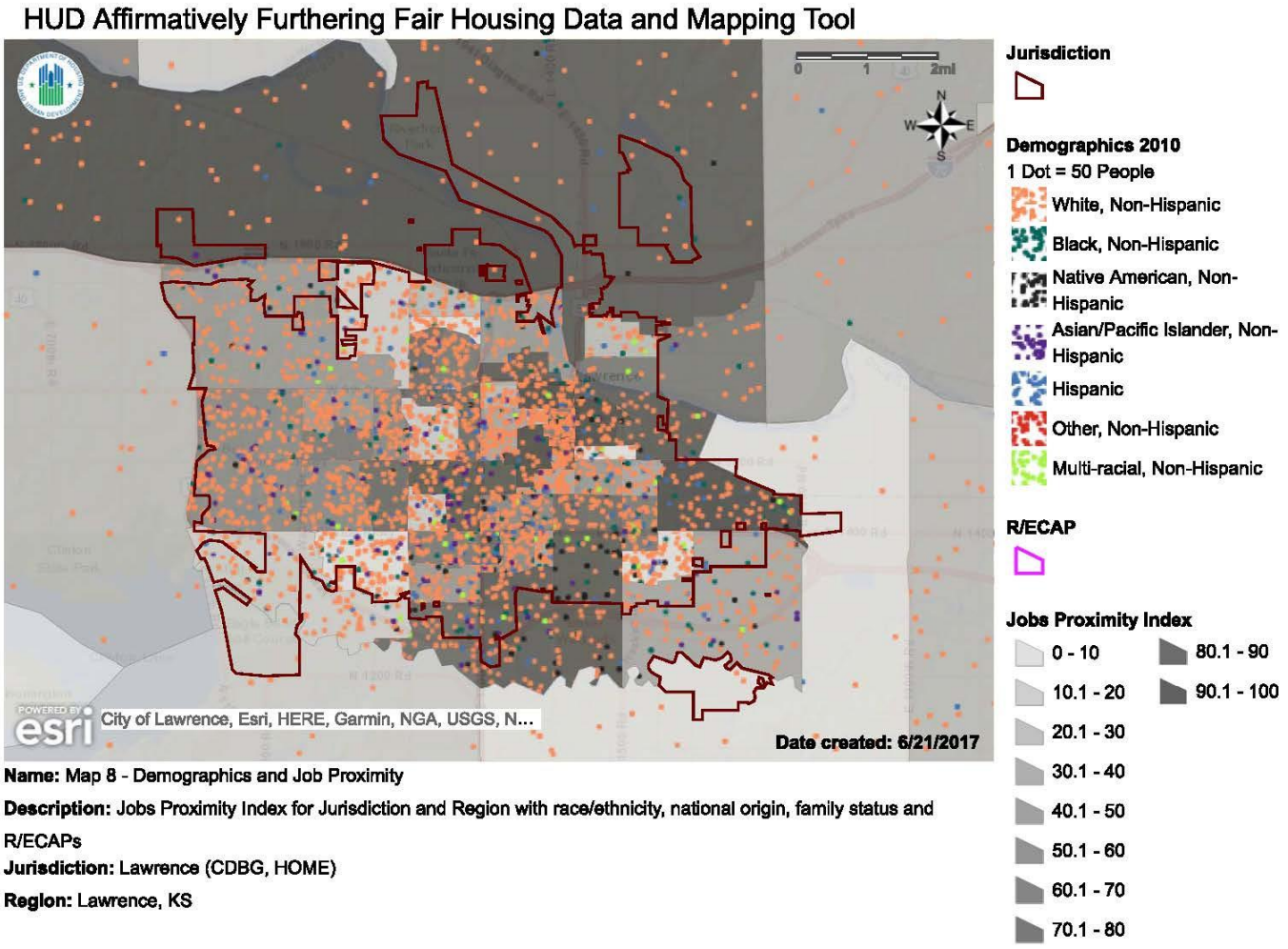
While Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic have the highest Jobs Proximity Index in both Lawrence and the region, the group also has the lowest Labor Market Engagement Index in both Lawrence and the region.

ii. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to employment relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The Jobs Proximity Index map and the Labor Market Engagement map both show shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shaded tracts indicate a higher (better) value for the Index being used. Thus, darker shaded tracts would indicate closer proximity to jobs or a higher level of "labor engagement" (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) for the households living there. Lighter shaded tracts would show lower (worse) index values for these index measures.

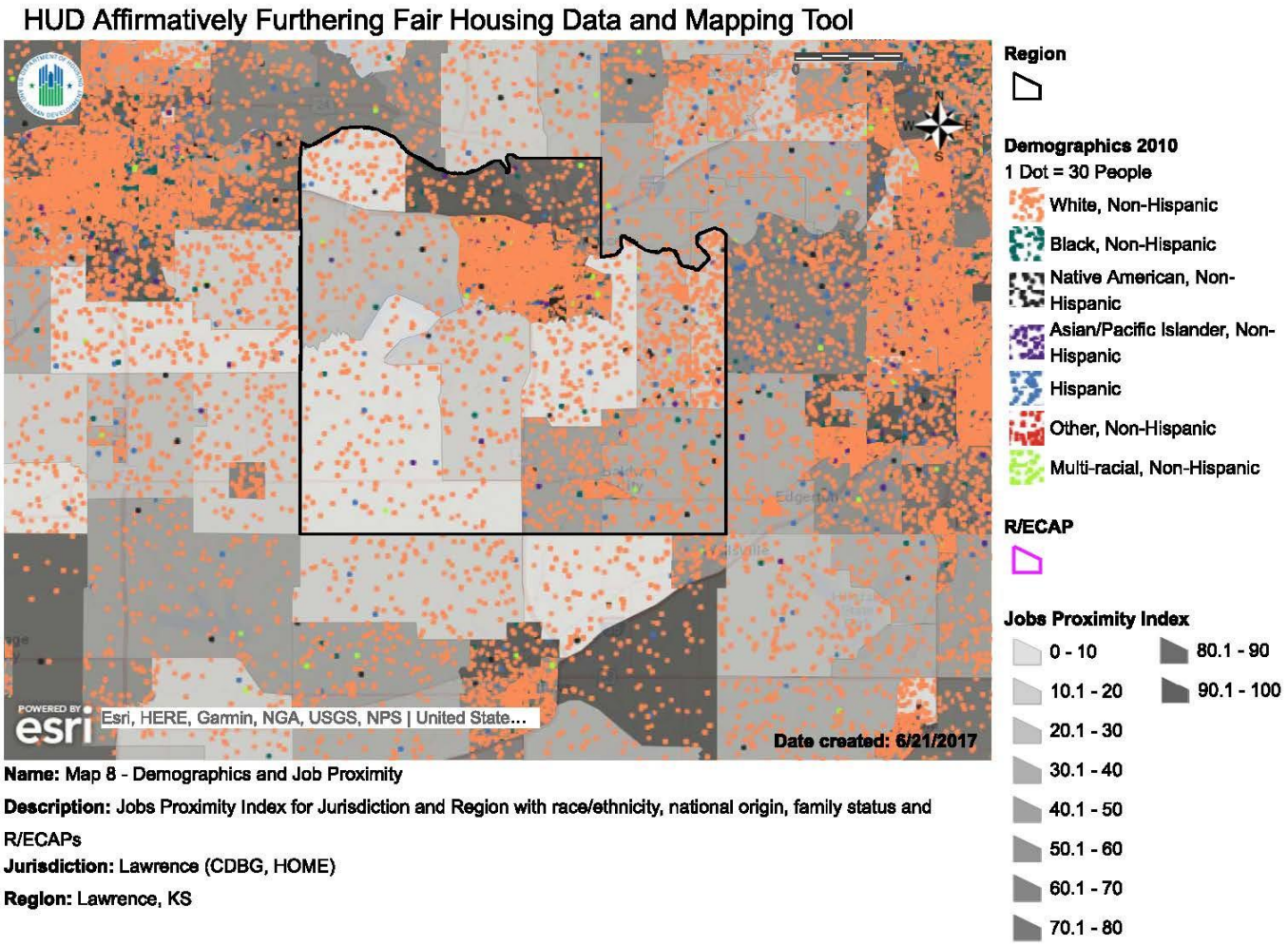
Jobs Proximity Index and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 70 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Jobs Proximity Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



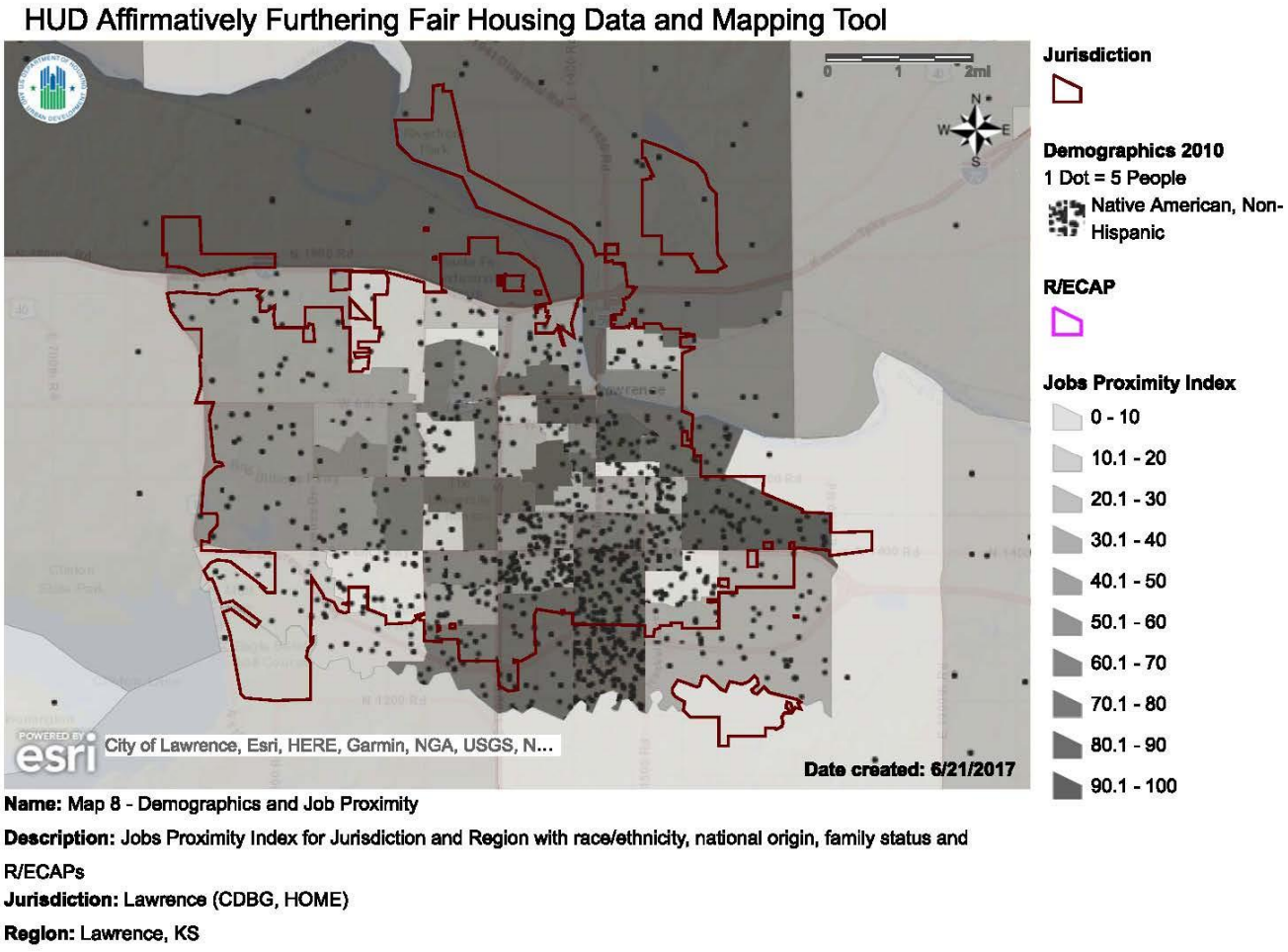
Map 71 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for region

Table 29 provides the Jobs Proximity Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 70 displays a Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 71 displays a Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate closer proximity to jobs are located in the Central, extreme Northcentral, Southcentral, and East areas of town. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest and Southwest areas. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate closer proximity to jobs are located in the Northcentral and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest, Southwest, and Central areas.

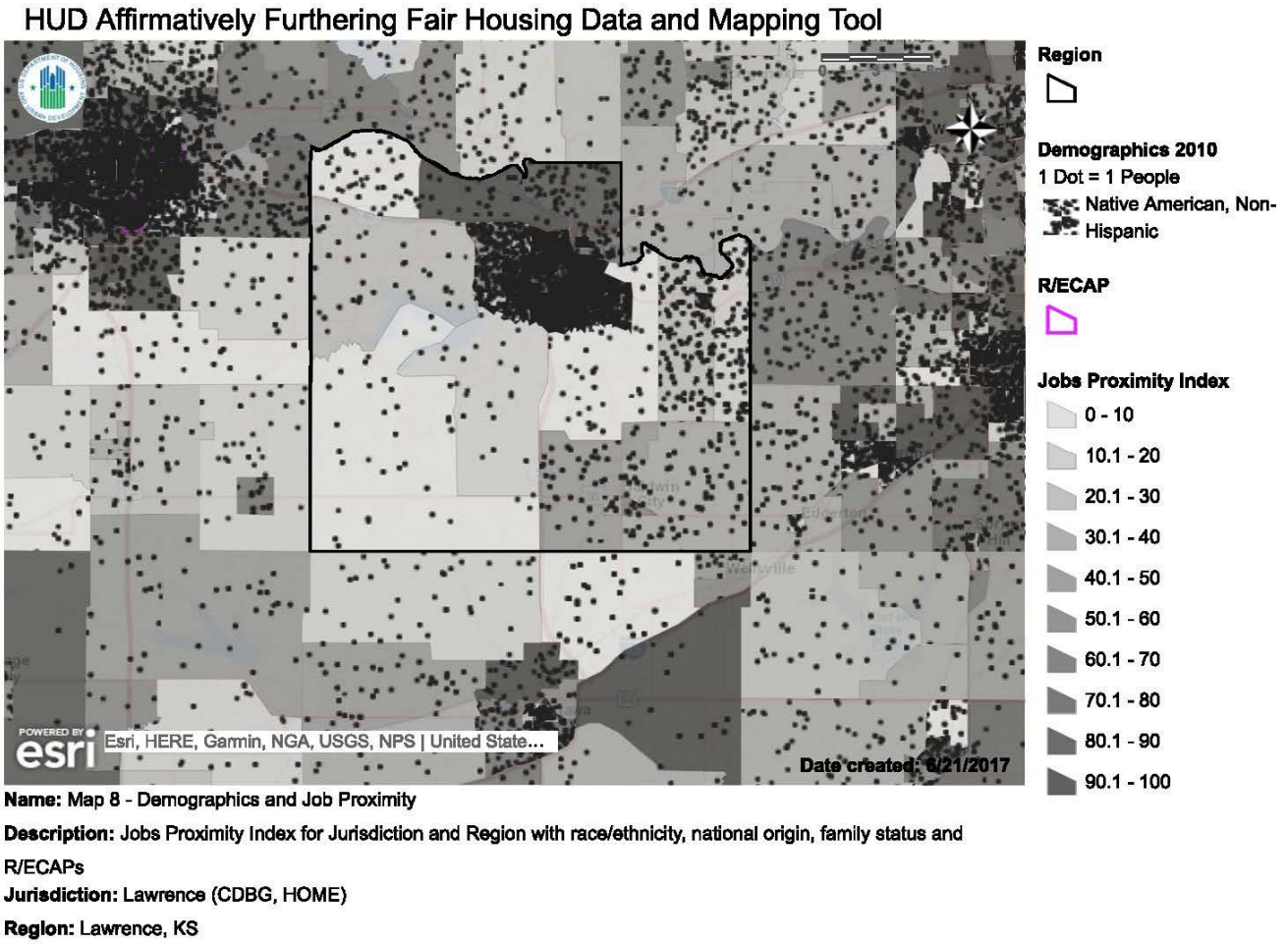
Jobs Proximity Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic

Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 72 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region, KS - Jobs Proximity Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 73 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for region

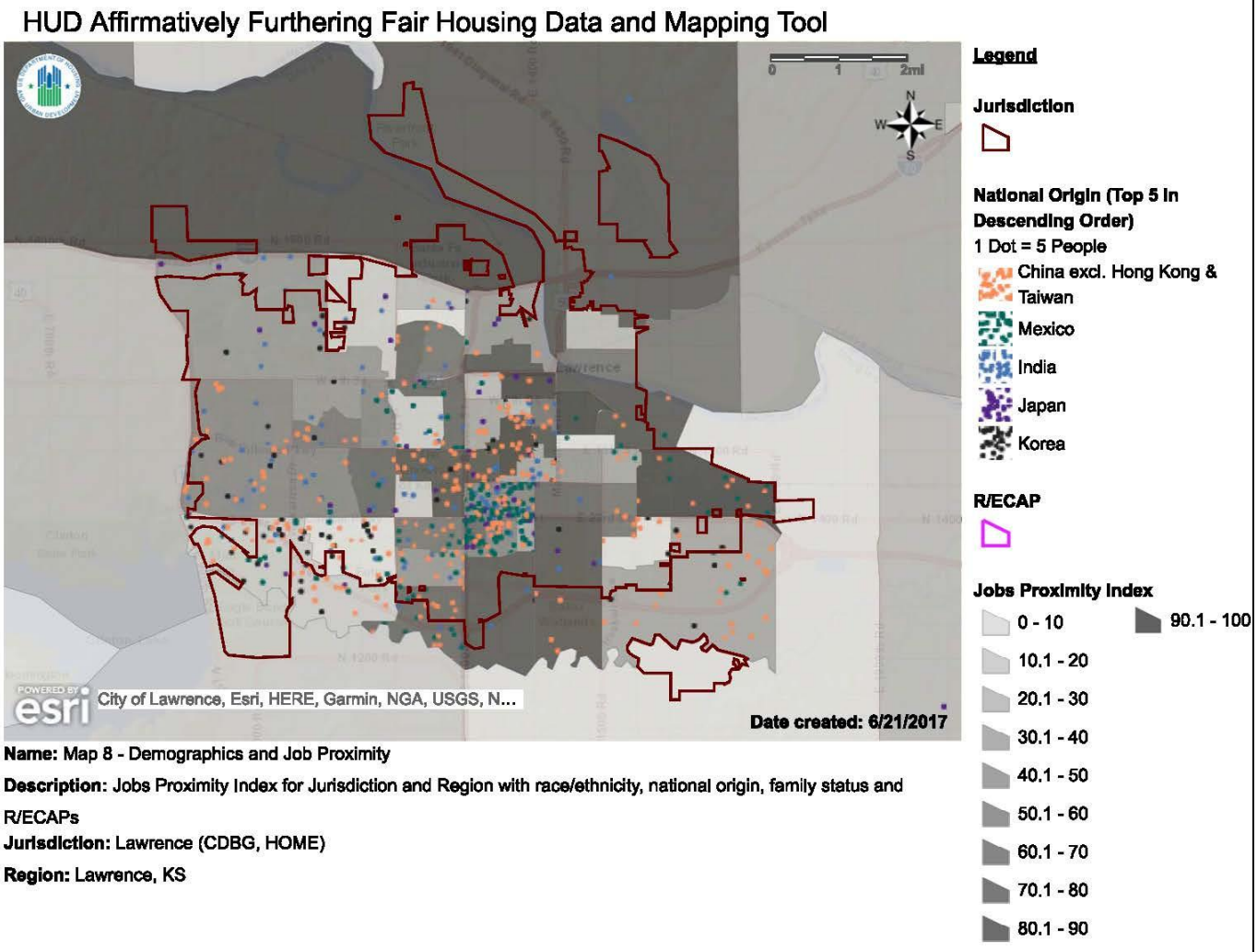
Table 29 provides the Jobs Proximity Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 72 displays a Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Native American, Non-Hispanic population. Map 73 displays a Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for the region showing only the Native American, Non-Hispanic population.

In Lawrence the Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Native American, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 52.94. The large concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a very high Jobs Proximity Index of 89. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest and Southwest areas, with a lower concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic.

In the region, the Native American, Non-Hispanic also has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Native American, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 52.74. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest, Southwest, and Central areas.

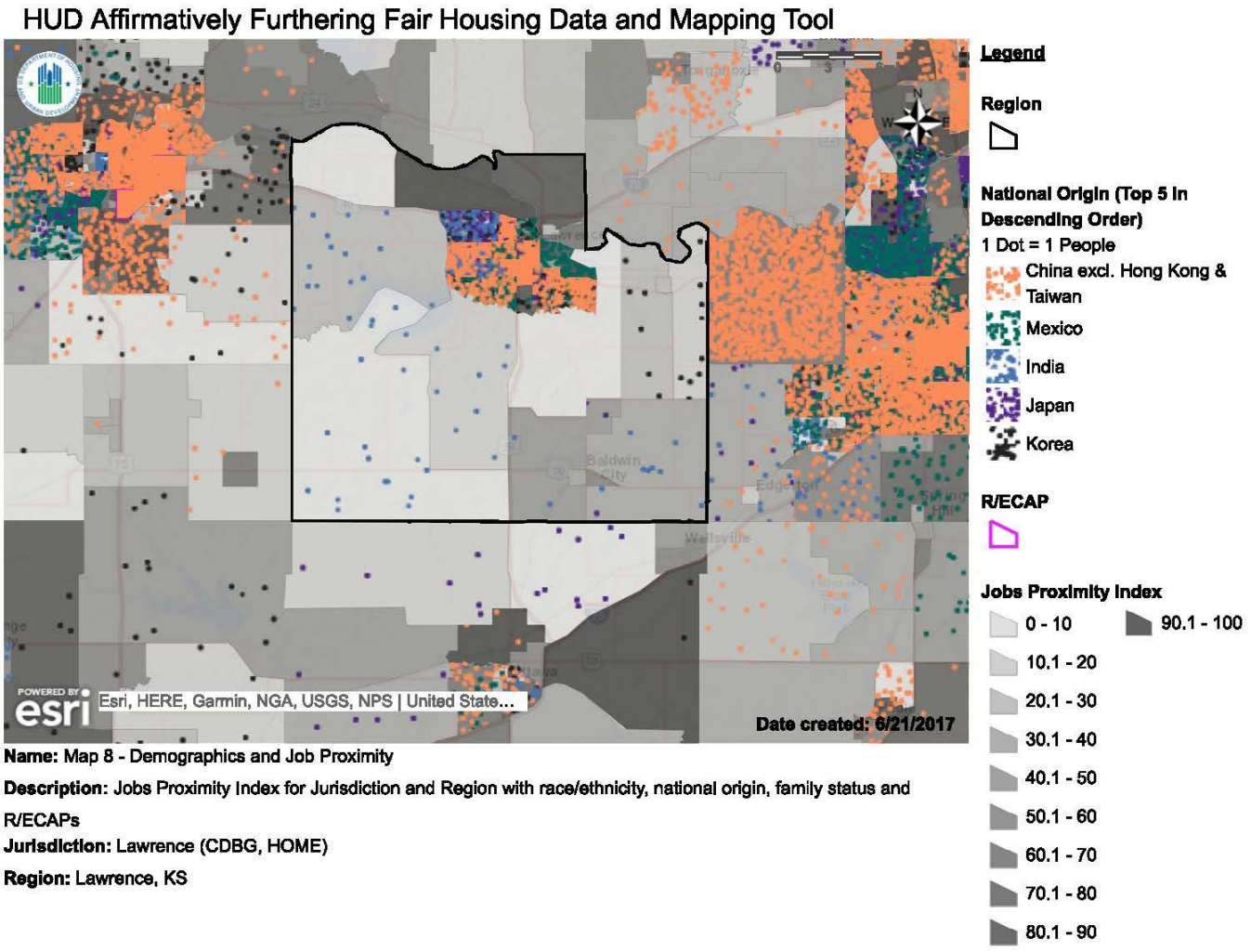
Jobs Proximity Index and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity Index and National Origin dot density map



Map 74 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Jobs Proximity Index and National Origin dot density map



Map 75 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for region

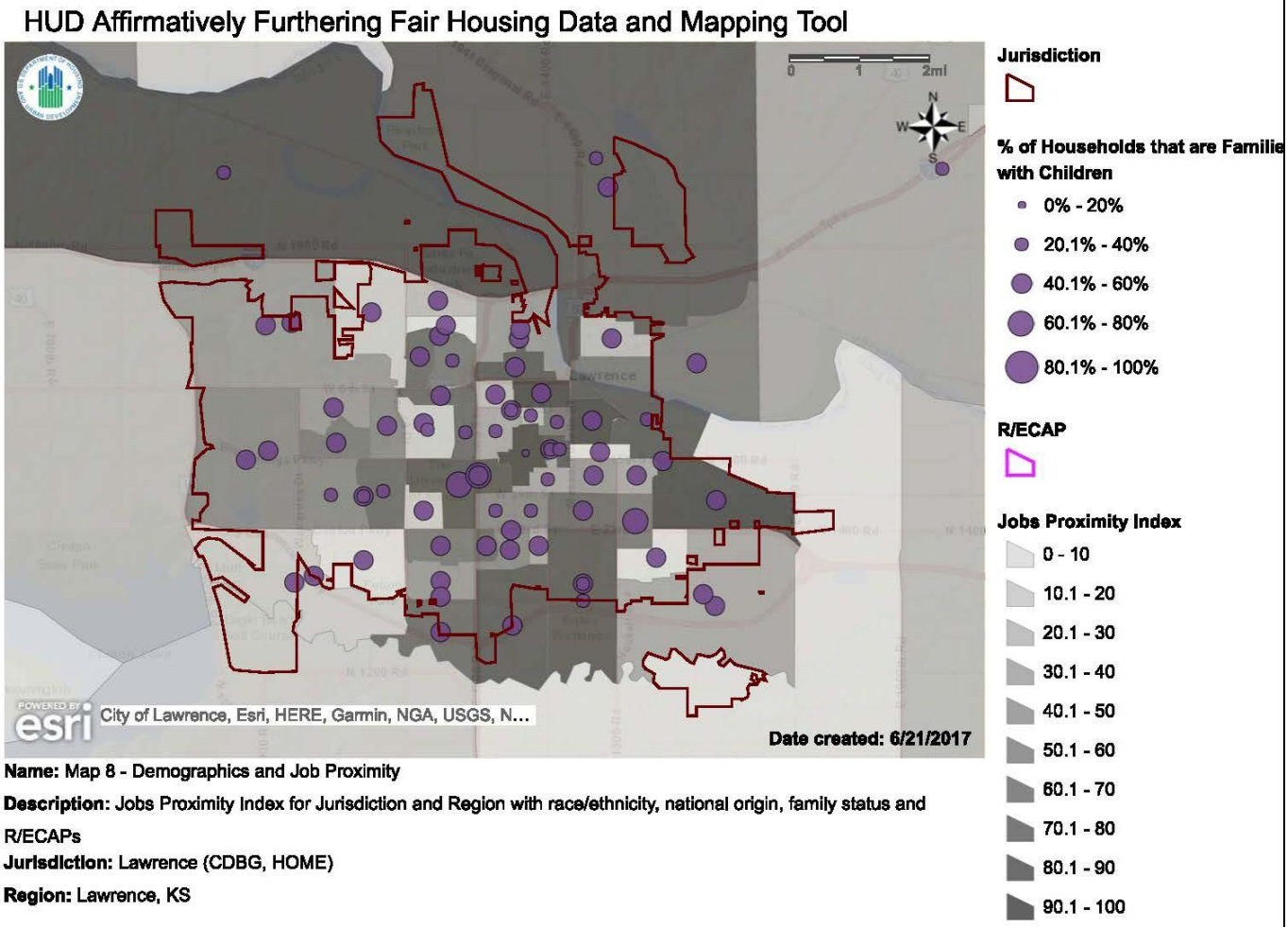
Map 74 displays a Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries. Map 75 displays a Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest and Southwest areas. The Central area around The University of Kansas is home to many exchange students. The Jobs Proximity Index in those census tracts and blocks groups is very high (Census tract 4, Block group 1 has an Index of 98 and Census tract 4, Block group 2 has an Index of 83). The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and Indexes of 56 and 57 in Census tract 9.01.

In the region, lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest, Southwest, and Central areas. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with an Index of 21.

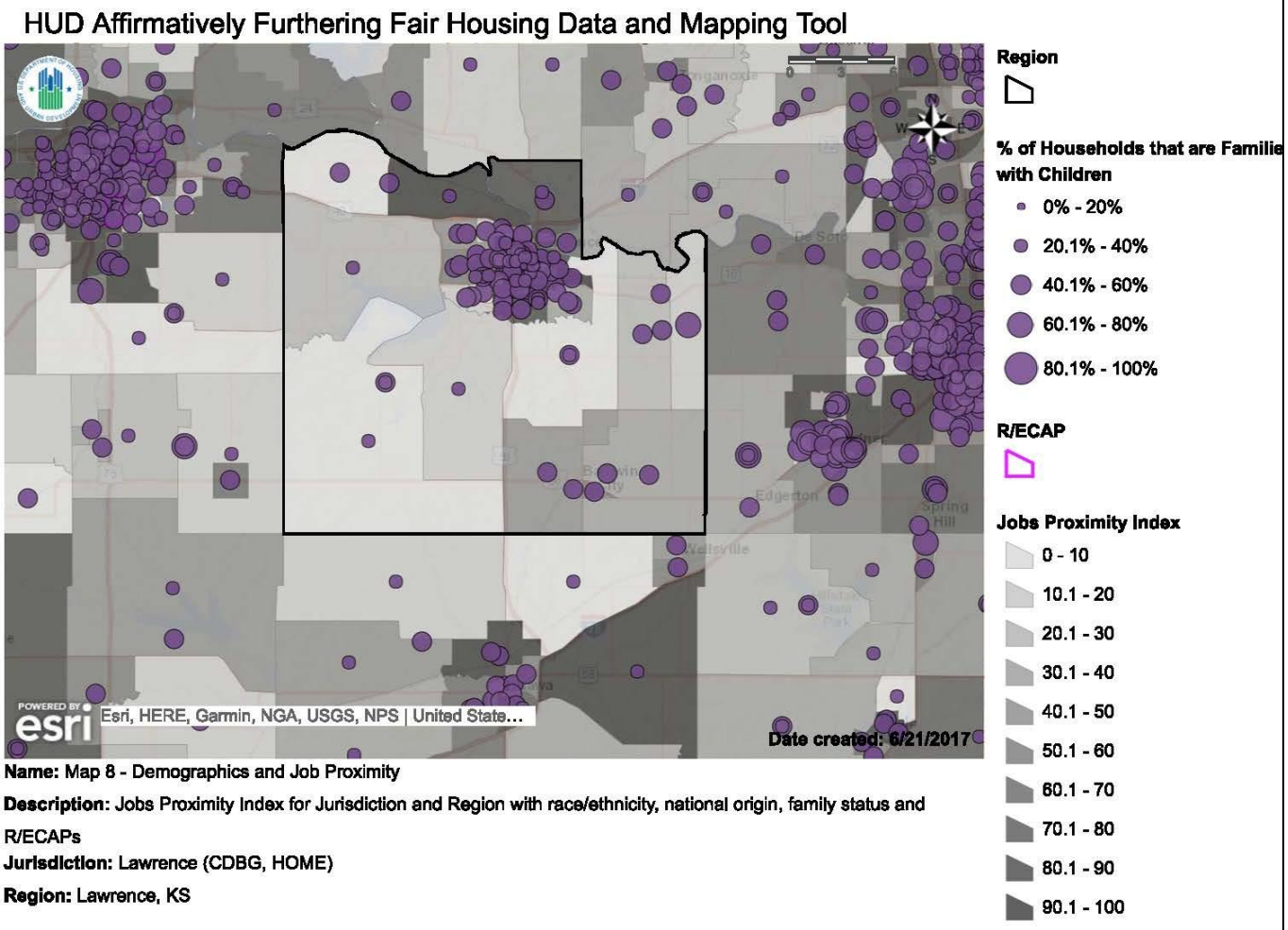
Jobs Proximity and Family Status

Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity and Family Status thematic map



Map 76 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Region - Jobs Proximity and Family Status thematic map



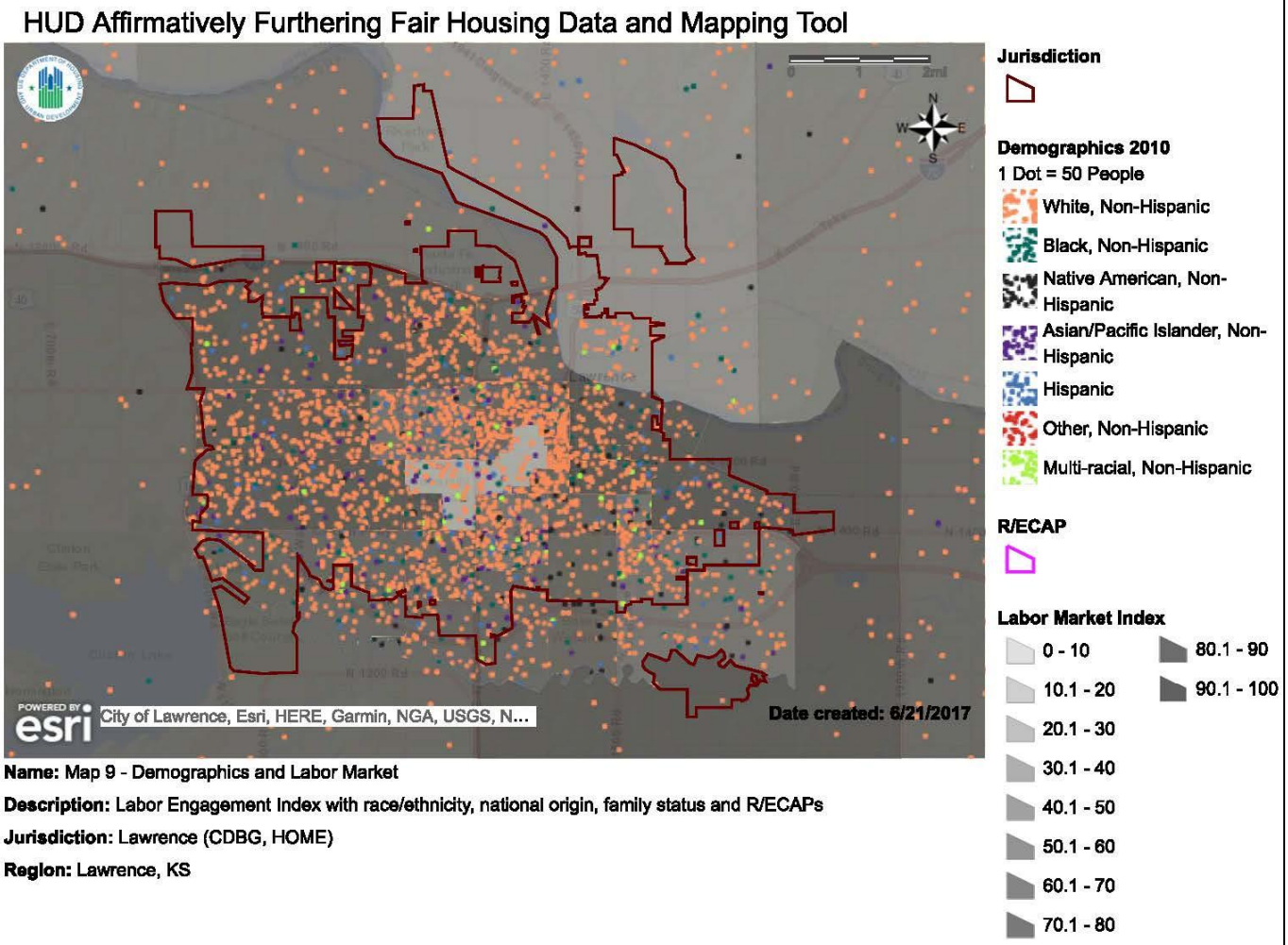
Map 77 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for region

Map 76 displays a Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 77 displays a Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest and Southwest areas. These areas also indicate a higher percentage of households that are families with children. In the region, lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest, Southwest, and Central areas. These areas do not have as high a percentage of households that are families with children as the darker shaded areas around the smaller outlying communities of Baldwin City and Eudora.

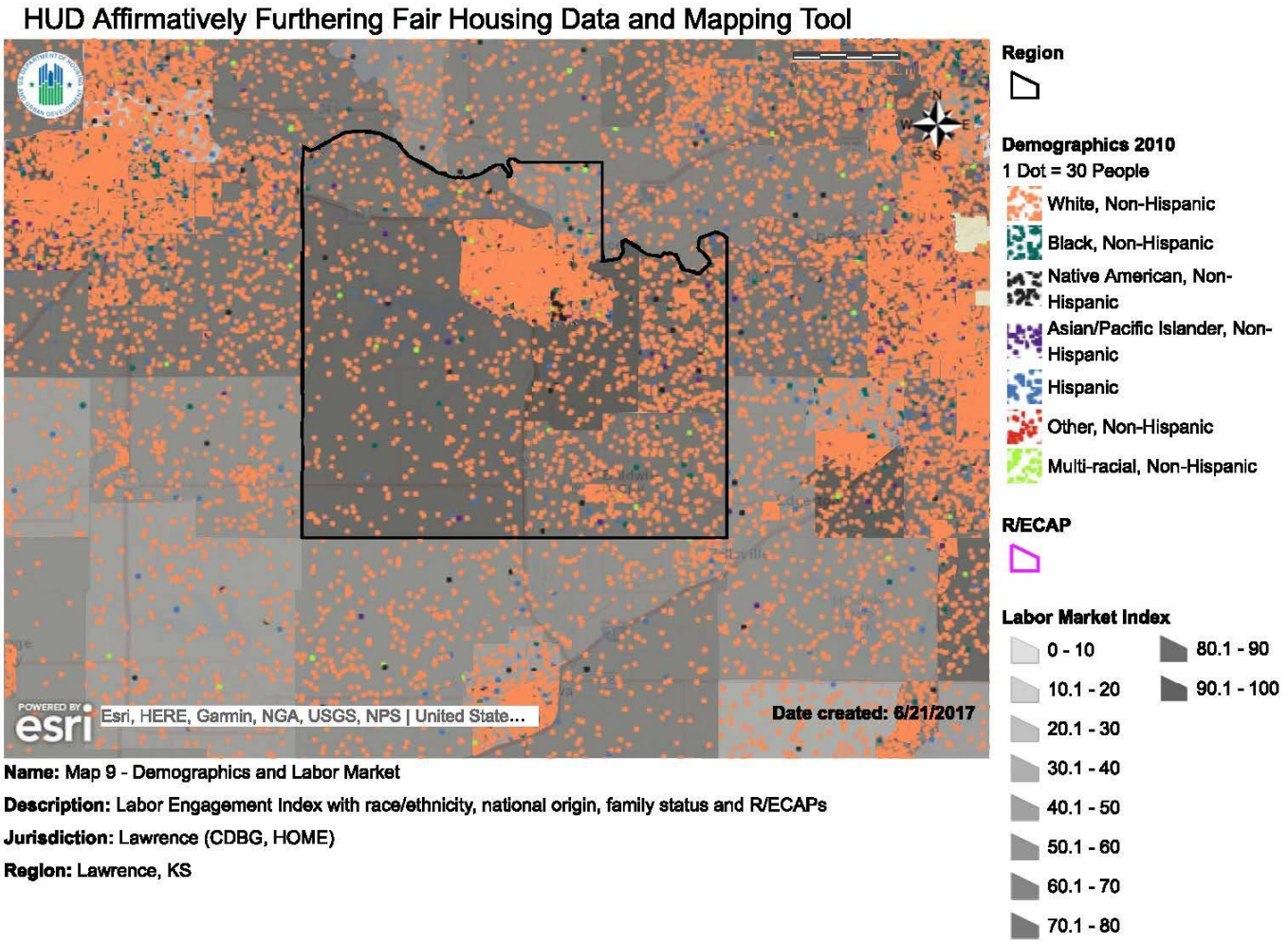
Labor Market Engagement and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS - Labor Market Engagement and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 78 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Labor Market Engagement and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 79 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for region

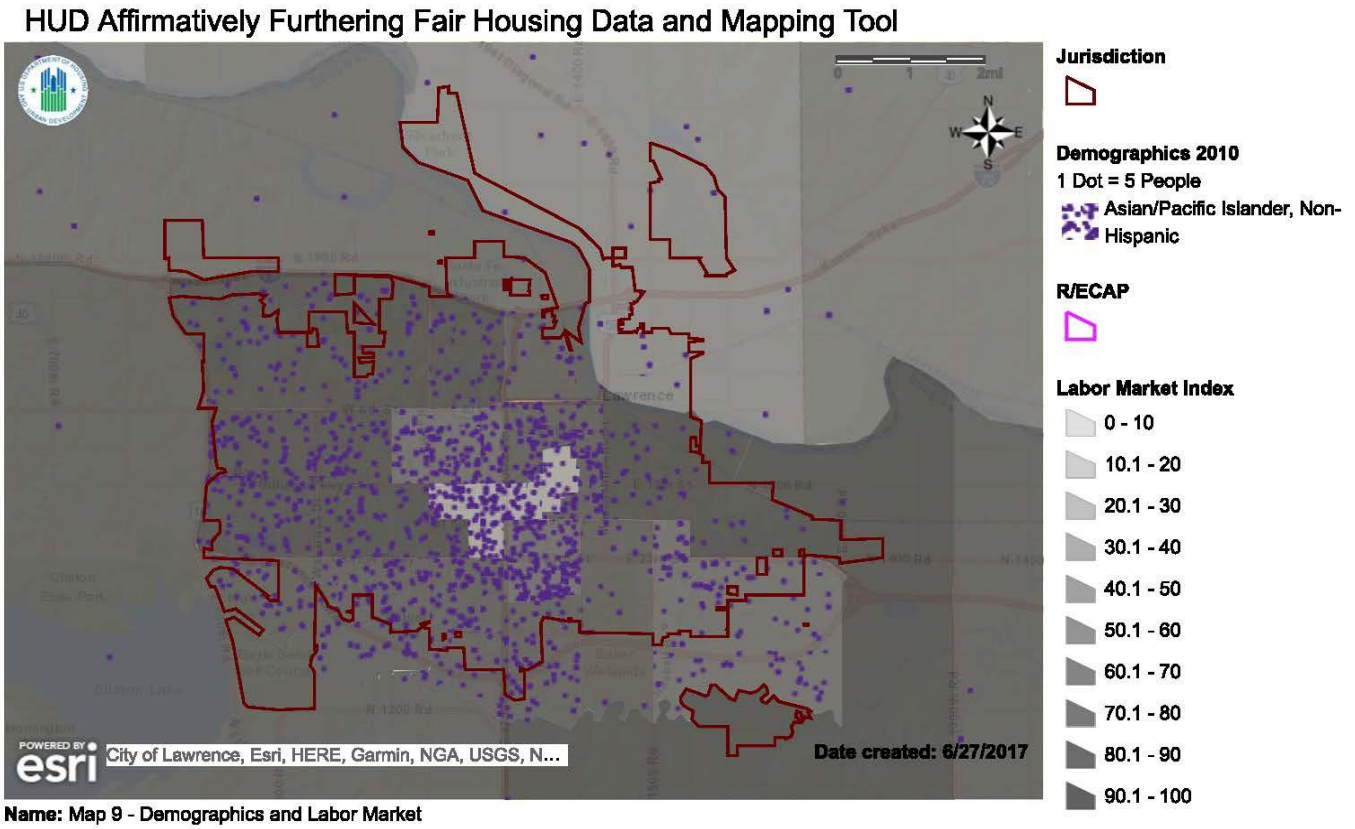
Table 30 provides the Labor Market Engagement Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 78 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 79 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups have a relatively high Labor Market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 76.53.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups have a relatively high Labor market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) are in the Northcentral and Southeast areas. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 76.83.

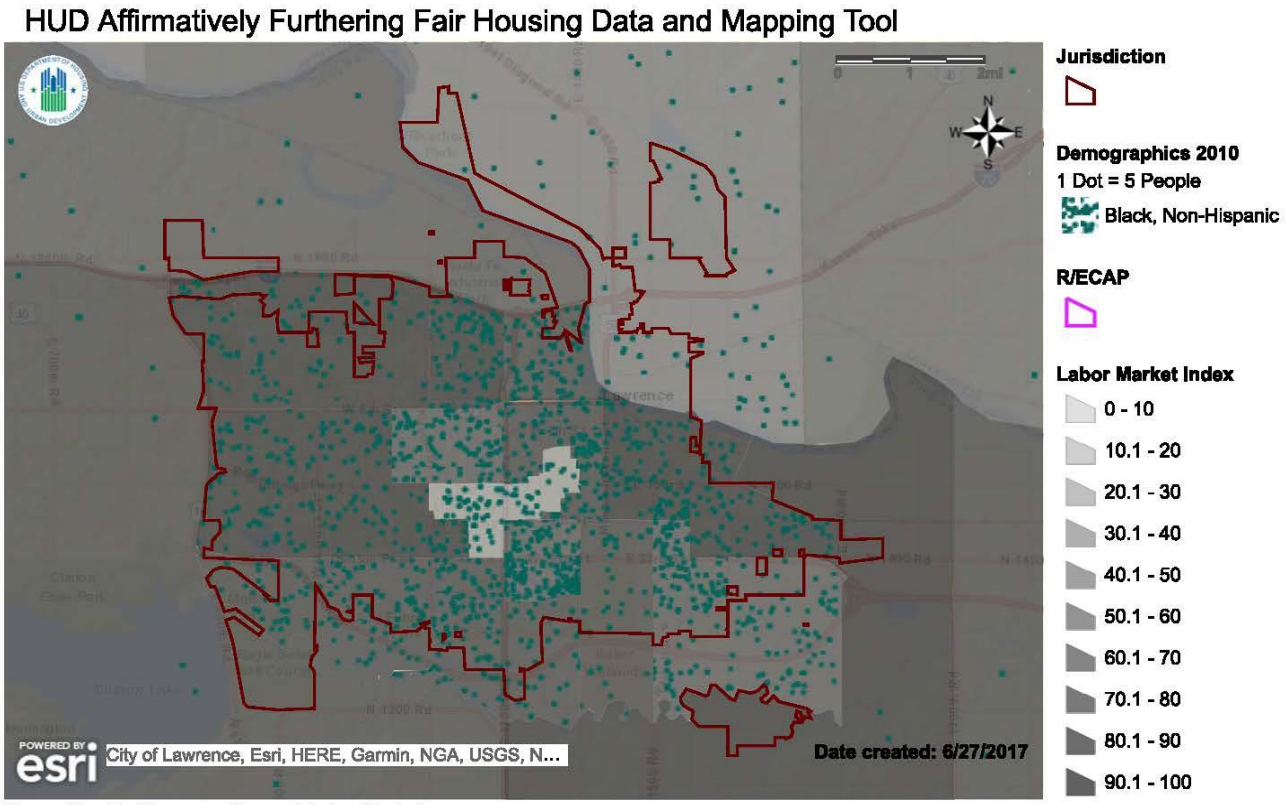
Labor Market Engagement and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

Lawrence, KS - Labor Market Engagement and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 80 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS - Labor Market Engagement and Black, Non-Hispanic dot density map



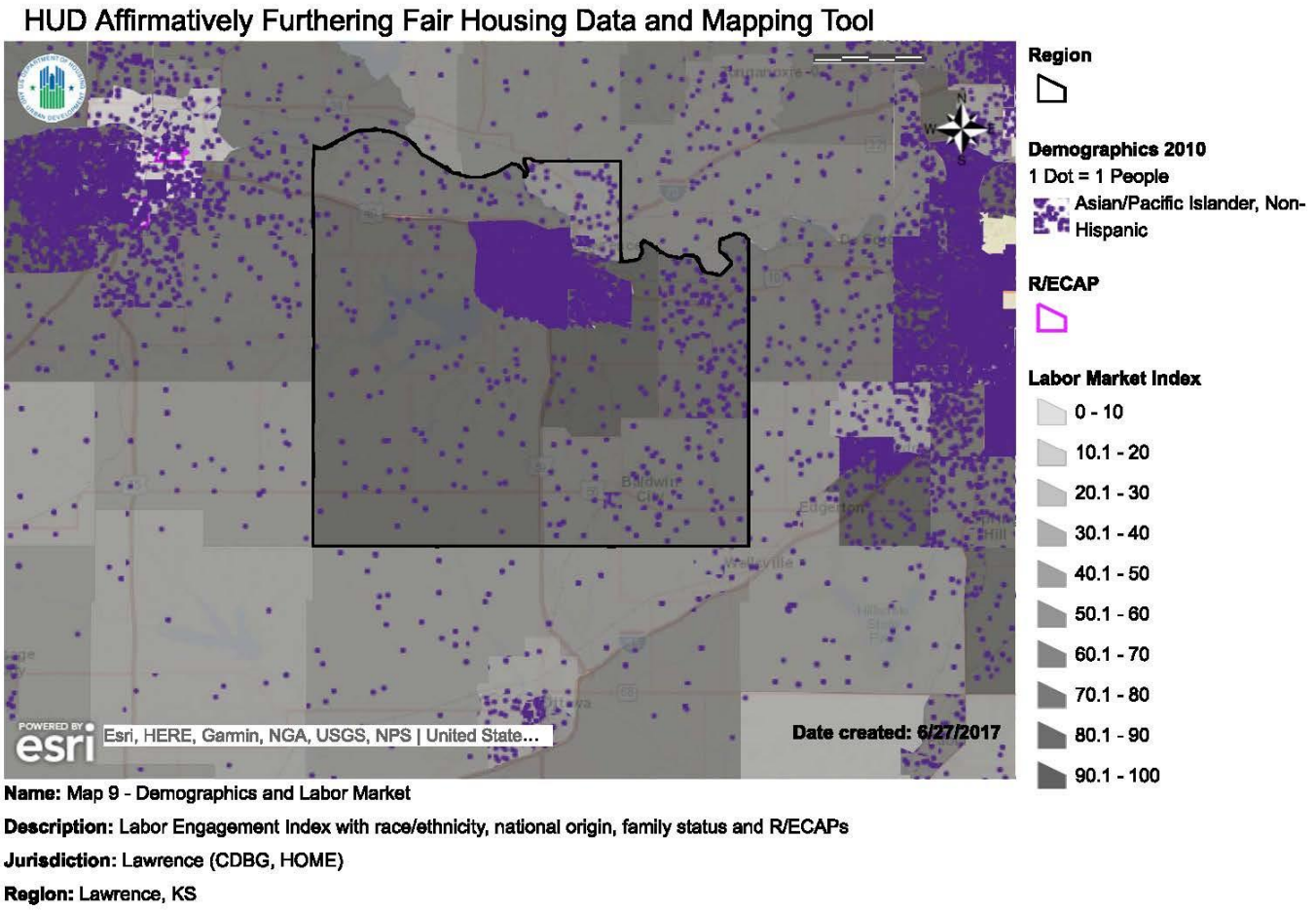
Map 81 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Table 30 provides the Labor Market Engagement Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 80 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 81 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Black, Non-Hispanic population.

In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups have a relatively high Labor Market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 76.53 for the total population and the Black, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 77.85 for the population below the federal poverty line. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a

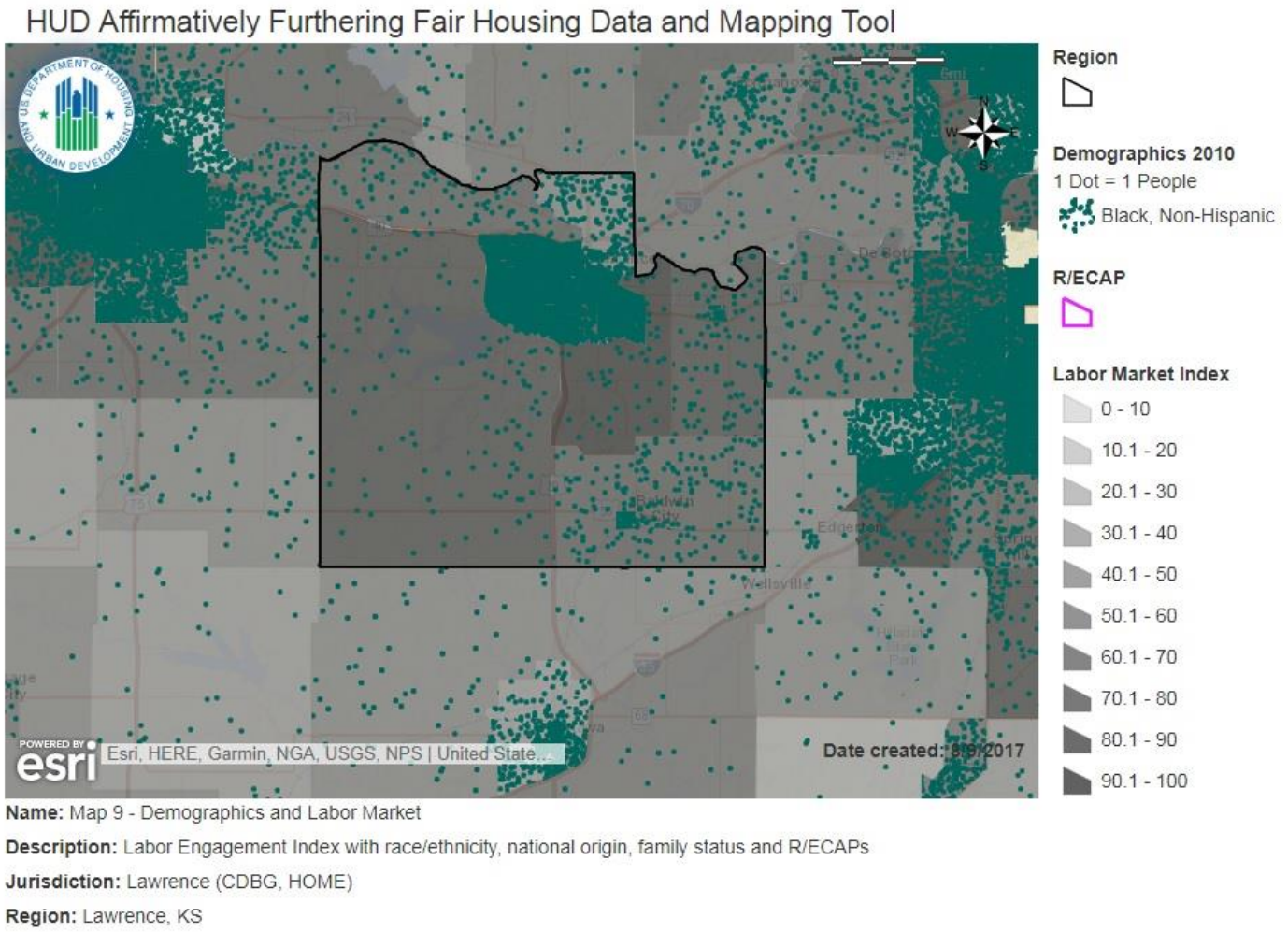
bachelor's degree) are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. There is not an obviously higher concentration of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population or Black, Non-Hispanic population in these lighter shaded tracts.

Region - Labor Market Engagement and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 82 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for region

Region - Labor Market Engagement and Black, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 83 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for region

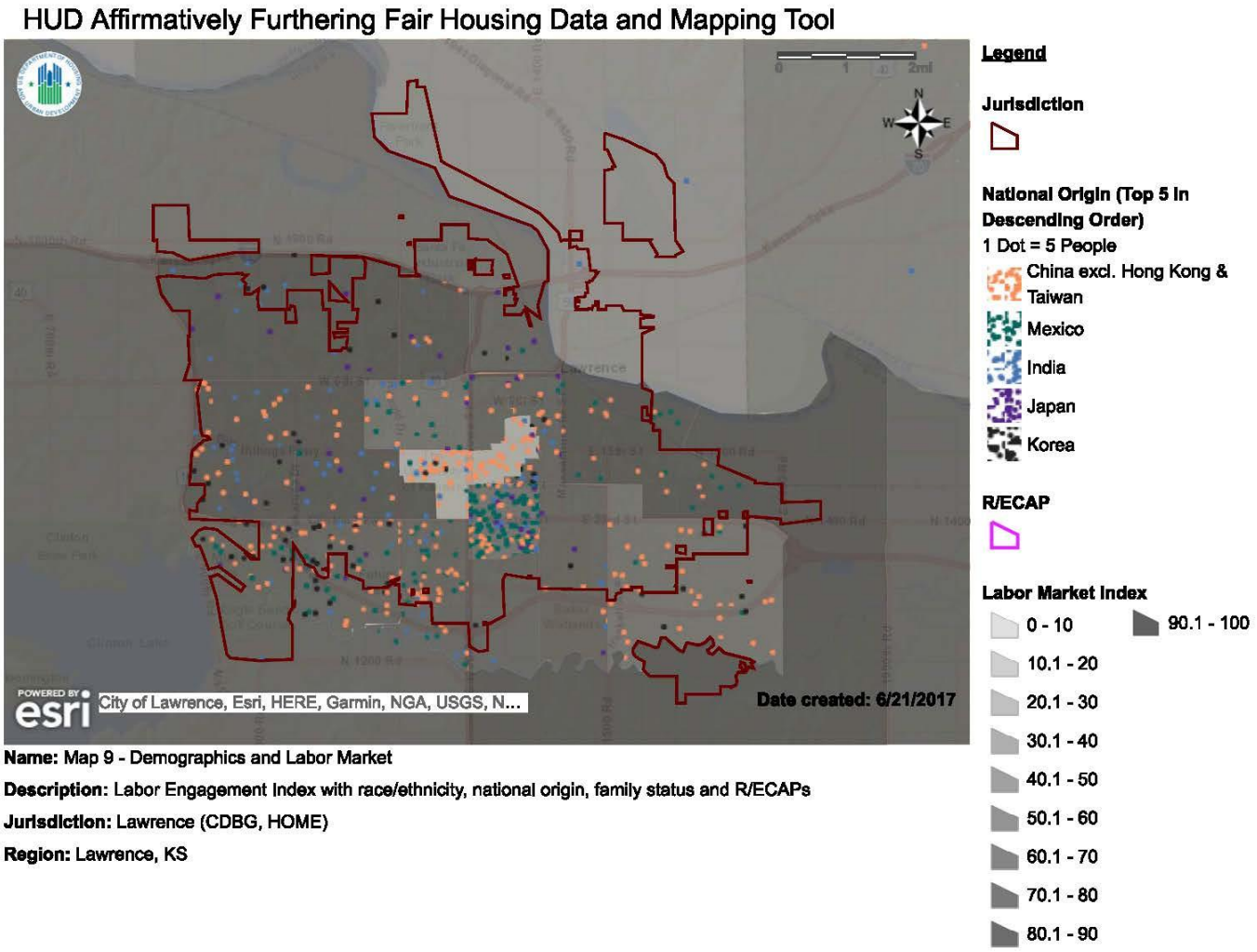
Table 30 provides the Labor Market Engagement Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 82 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for the region showing only the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 83 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for the region showing only the Black, Non-Hispanic population.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups have a relatively high Labor Market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 76.83 for the total population and the Black, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 77.68 for the population below the federal poverty line. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a

bachelor's degree) are in the Northcentral and Southeast areas. There is not an obviously higher concentration of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population or Black, Non-Hispanic population in these lighter shaded tracts, except around the smaller communities of Eudora, Lecompton, and Baldwin City.

Labor Market Engagement and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - Labor Market Engagement and National Origin dot density map

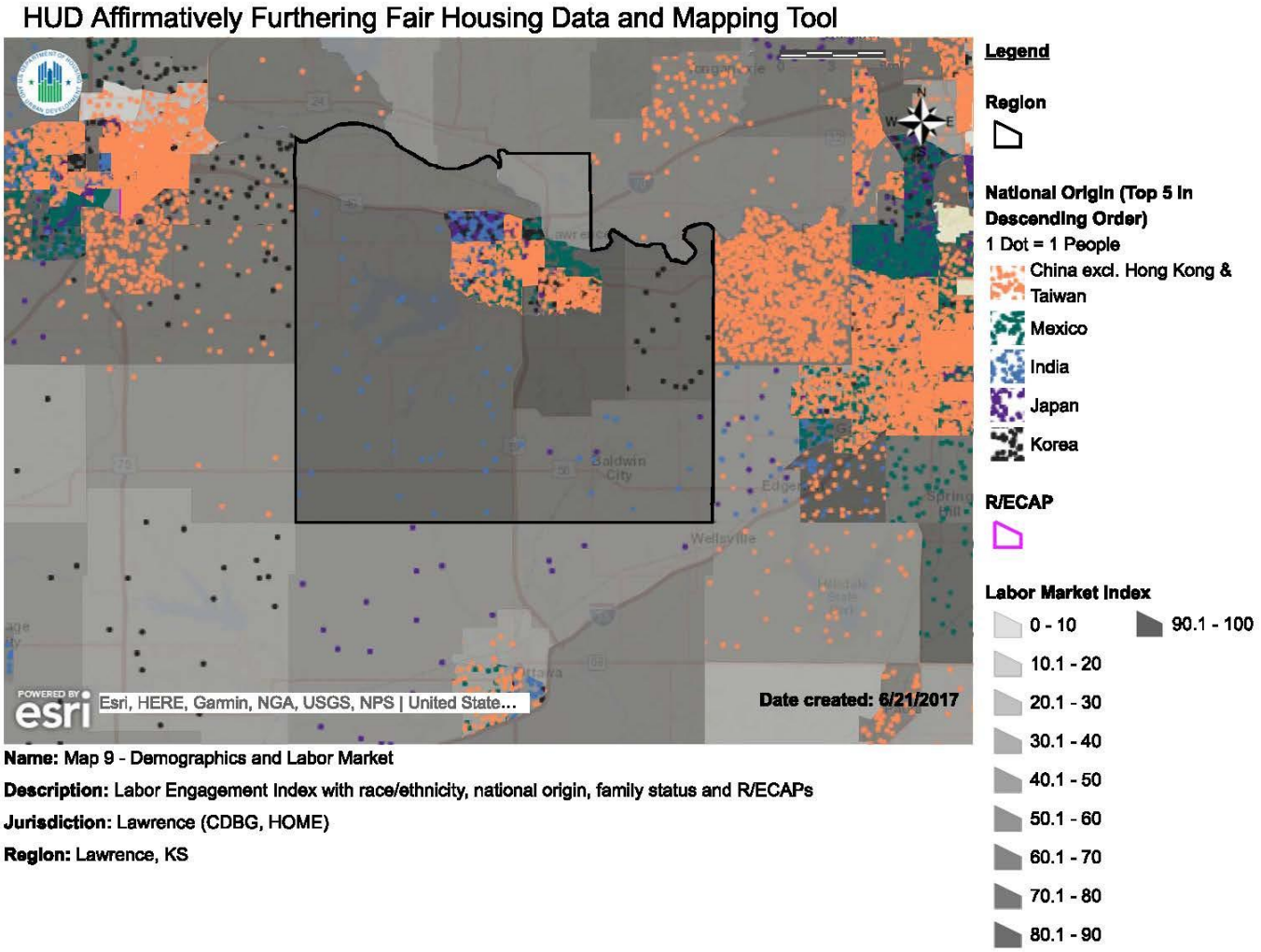


Map 84 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 84 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and Labor market Engagement Indexes of 74 in Census tract 9.01.

Region - Labor Market Engagement and National Origin dot density map



Map 85 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for region

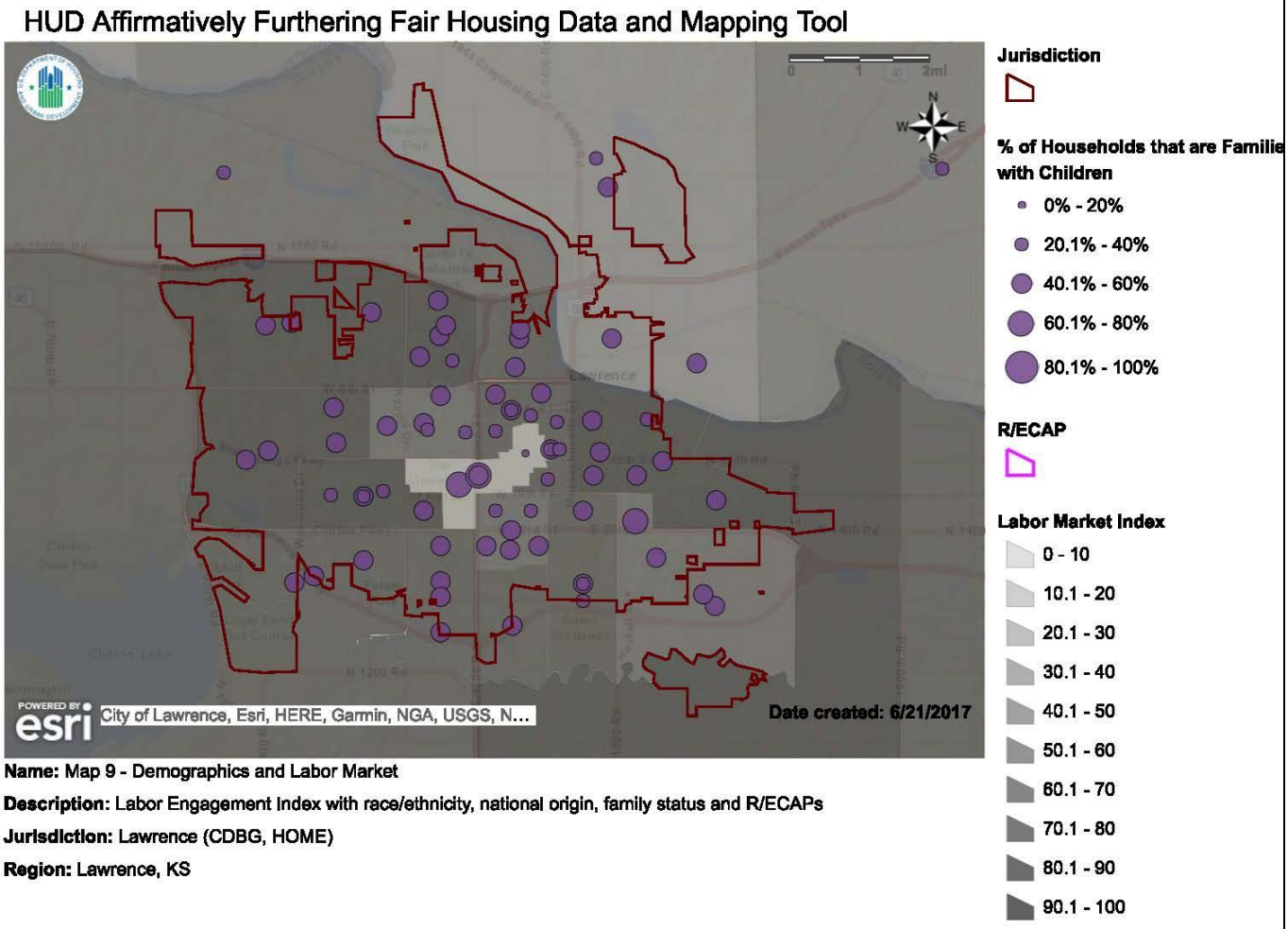
Map 85 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's

degree) are located in the Northcentral and Southeast areas. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with an Index of 87.

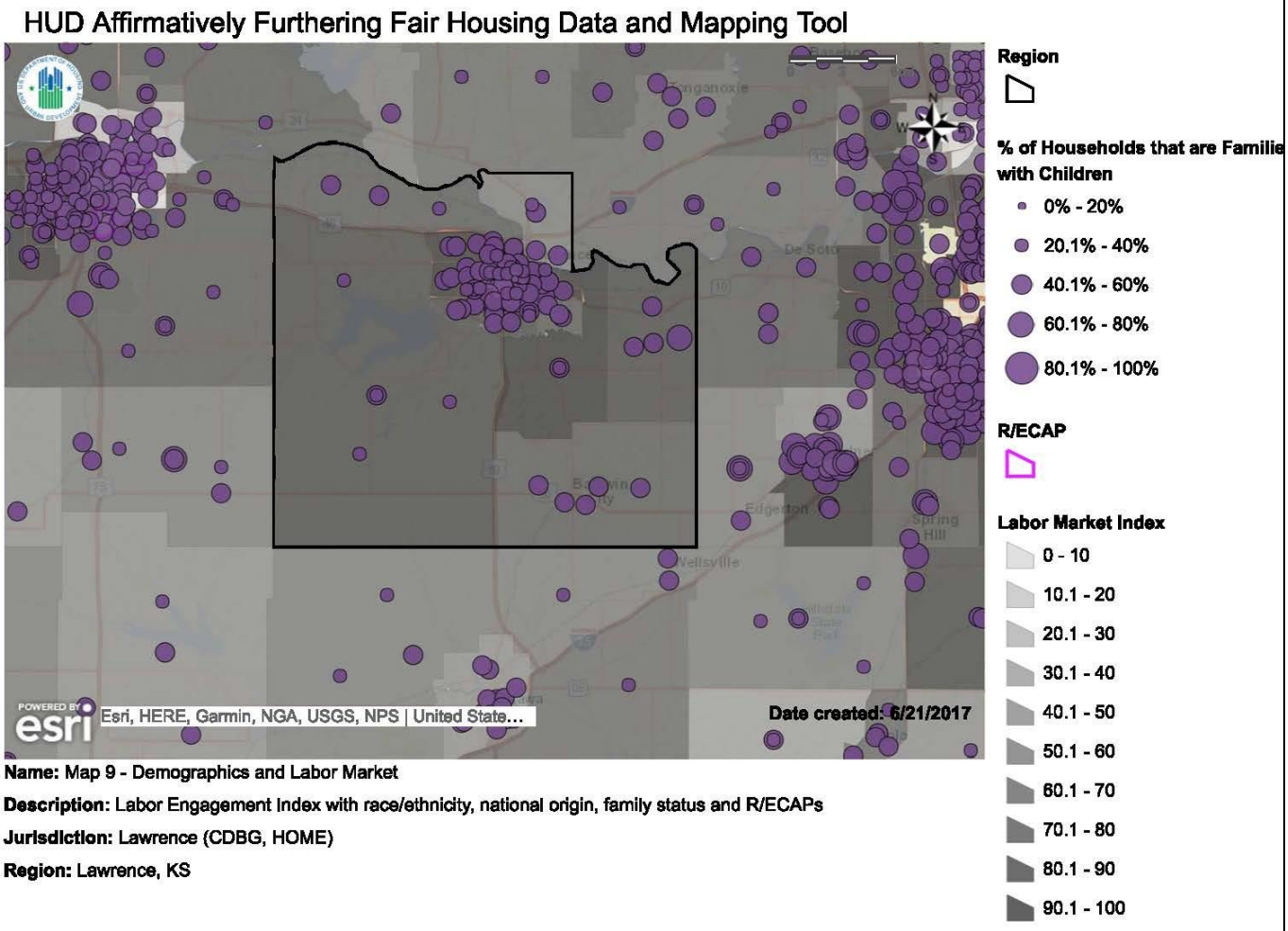
Labor Market Engagement and Family Status

Lawrence, KS - Labor Market Engagement and Family Status thematic map



Map 86 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Region - Labor Market Engagement and Family Status thematic map



Map 87 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index thematic map for region

Map 86 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 87 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. These areas also indicate a high percentage of households that are families with children. In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) are located in the Northcentral and Southeast areas. These areas also indicate a high percentage of households that are families with children.

iii. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to employment.

The Lawrence Workforce Center helps employers find skilled workers and helps career seekers access the tools needed to manage their careers through high quality information and services. Employers and career seekers are welcome to utilize the Resource Center at the Lawrence Workforce Center and the KANSASWORKS, the State of Kansas administered Internet source for job listings, to find qualified employees, check the availability of jobs, or obtain information. Staff members are available to address your questions or concerns. The Lawrence Workforce Center complies with Equal Opportunity is the Law: [§ 37.29]. It is against the law for this recipient of federal financial assistance to discriminate on the following basis: against any individual in the United States, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation, belief or genetic information and; against any beneficiary of programs financially assisted under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA), on the basis of the beneficiary's Citizenship/status as a lawfully admitted immigrant authorized to work in the United States, or his or her participation in any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity. The recipient must not discriminate in any of the following areas: deciding who will be admitted, or have access, to any WIOA Title I-financially assisted program or activity; providing opportunities in, or treating any person with regard to, such a program or activity; or making employment decisions in the administration of, or in connection with, such a program or activity. (workforcecenters.com/Lawrence)

The Dwayne Peaslee Technical Training Center is a combined effort by business and industry, the Economic Development Council of Lawrence and Douglas County, City of Lawrence, Douglas County, the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and Lawrence Public Schools USD 497. This initiative was generated out of the fabric of our community after several decades of recognition that Lawrence lacks technical skills training. The Dwayne Peaslee Technical Training Center provides equal opportunity to and does not discrimination against students, employees, or applicants regardless of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, marital status, genetic information, status as a veteran, political affiliation, or other factors that cannot be lawfully considered in its courses, programs, and activities, including admissions and employment, to the extent and as required by all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, The Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, The Americans With Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, The Age Discrimination In Employment Act of 1967, Title II of the Genetic Information Act of 2008, Kansas Acts Against Discrimination, Section 188 of the Workforce Investment Act, and any amendments to such laws and regulations. (peasleetech.org)

c. Transportation

i. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to transportation related to costs and access to public transit in the jurisdiction and region.

Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity shows the opportunity indicators by race/ethnicity in Lawrence and the region as a whole, as well as by total population and population below federal poverty line. According to HUD, a "higher score on each of the indices would indicate: lower neighborhood poverty rates; higher levels of school proficiency; higher levels of labor engagement; closer proximity to jobs; lower transportation costs; closer access to public transportation; and greater neighborhood environmental quality (i.e., lower exposure rates to harmful toxins)."

This index is based on estimates of transportation costs for a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e. CBSA). The estimates come from the Location Affordability Index (LAI). The data correspond to those for household type 6 (hh_type6_) as noted in the LAI data dictionary. More specifically, among this household type, we model transportation costs as a percent of income for renters (t_rent). Neighborhoods are defined as census tracts.

Values are inverted and percentile ranked nationally, with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the transportation cost index, the lower the cost of transportation in that neighborhood. Transportation costs may be low for a range of reasons, including greater access to public transportation and the density of homes, services, and jobs in the neighborhood and surrounding community.

Table 31 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Low Transportation Cost Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Low Transportation Cost Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.10	54.97
Black, Non-Hispanic	62.48	60.53
Hispanic	63.06	59.44
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	63.69	62.41
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59.78	57.59
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	67.28	65.18
Black, Non-Hispanic	64.24	64.03
Hispanic	67.34	66.68
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	65.64	65.58
Native American, Non-Hispanic	62.79	62.44

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 31 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

The Low Transportation Cost Index measures cost of transportation and the proximity to public transportation by neighborhood. The higher number indicates lower transportation costs and closer proximity to public transportation. In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Transportation Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Native American, Non-Hispanic with an Index of 59.78. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 62.79.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Transportation Index, but all were lower than those in the jurisdiction. The lowest Index in the region for the total population is for the White, Non-Hispanic group at 54.97. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population. The White, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 65.18. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below the federal poverty line has the lowest Index in the region at 62.44.

Table 32 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Transit Trips Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Transit Trips Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	34.94	29.84
Black, Non-Hispanic	34.46	33.11
Hispanic	34.85	32.44
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	33.65	32.84
Native American, Non-Hispanic	31.53	30.07
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	38.84	37.40
Black, Non-Hispanic	35.69	35.57
Hispanic	38.21	37.61
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	36.09	36.05
Native American, Non-Hispanic	35.29	35.10

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 32 provides the Transit Trips Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

The Transit Trips Index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation. The higher number indicates more frequent use of public transportation. In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored below average on the Transit Trips Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score for the total population is Native American, Non-Hispanic with an Index of 31.53. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 35.29.

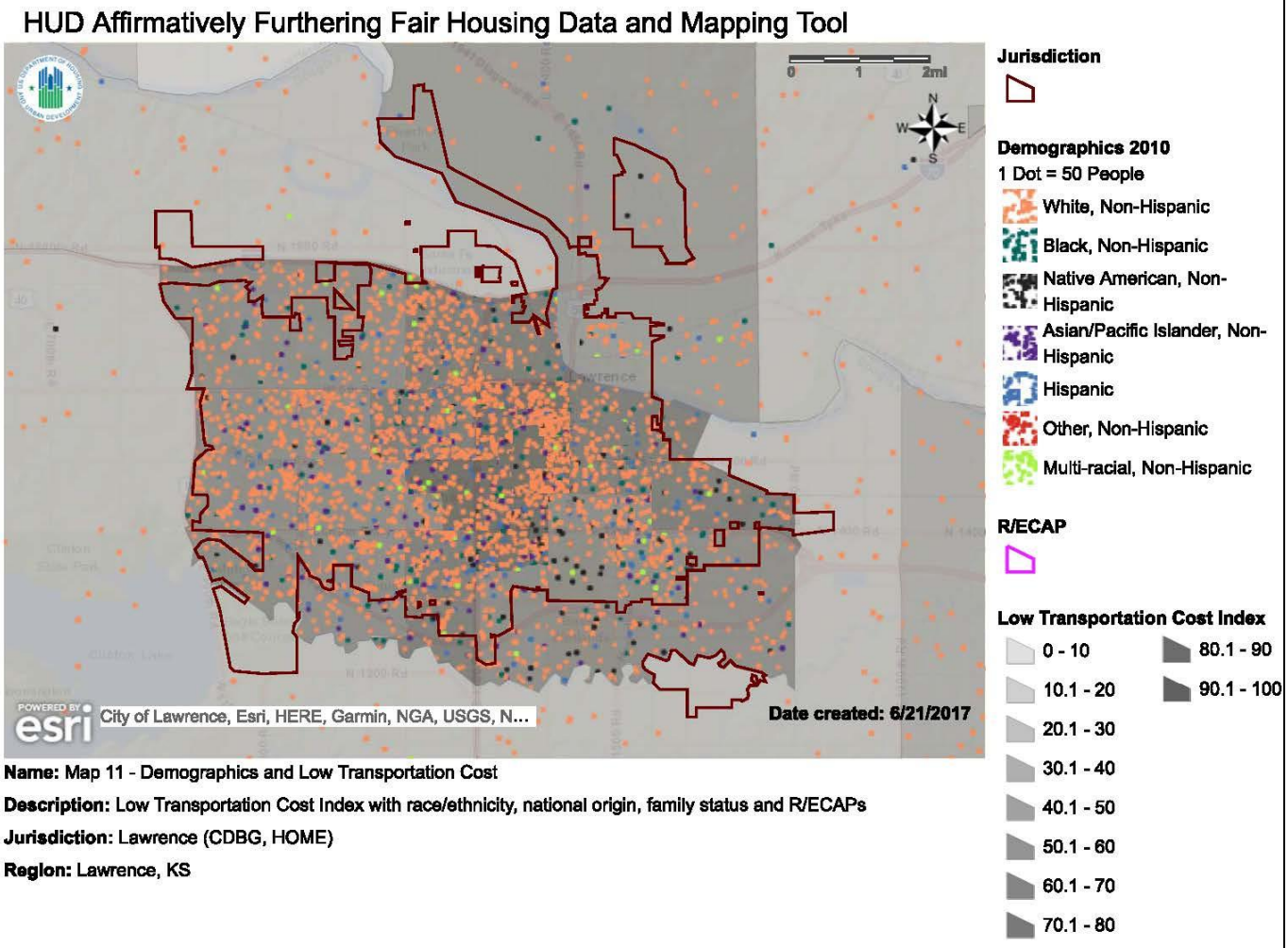
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored below average on the Transit Trips Index, and all were lower than those in the jurisdiction. The lowest Index in the region for the total population is for the White, Non-Hispanic group at 29.84. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population. The White, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 37.40. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below the federal poverty line has the lowest Index in the region at 35.10.

ii. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to transportation related to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The Low Transportation Cost Index map and the Transit Trips Index map both show shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shaded tracts indicate a higher (better) value for the Index being used. Thus, darker shaded tracts would indicate lower transportation costs or better access to public transit for the households living there. Lighter shaded tracts would show higher transportation costs and less access to transit.

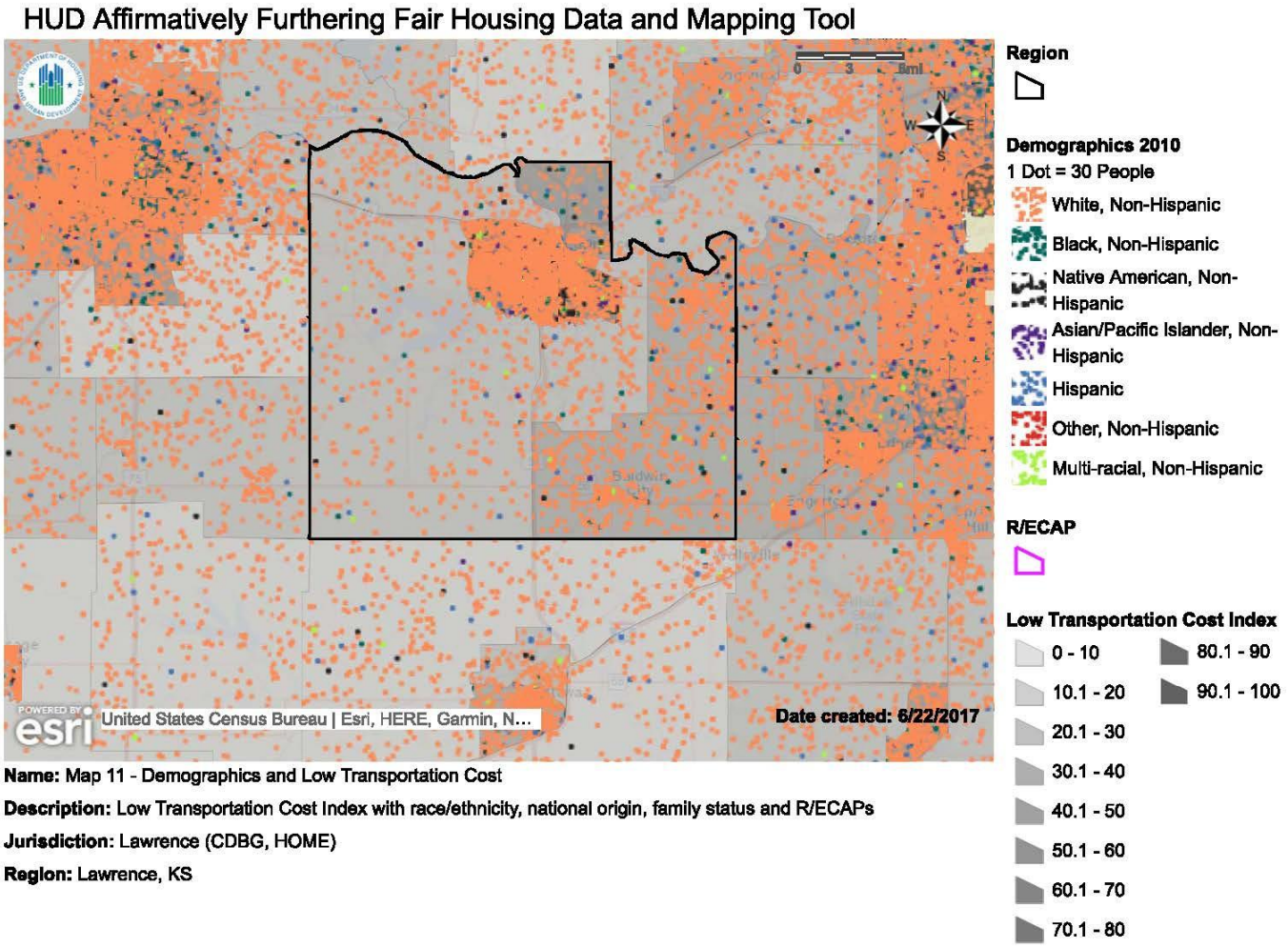
Low Transportation Cost Index and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS - Low Transportation Cost Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 88 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Low Transportation Cost Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



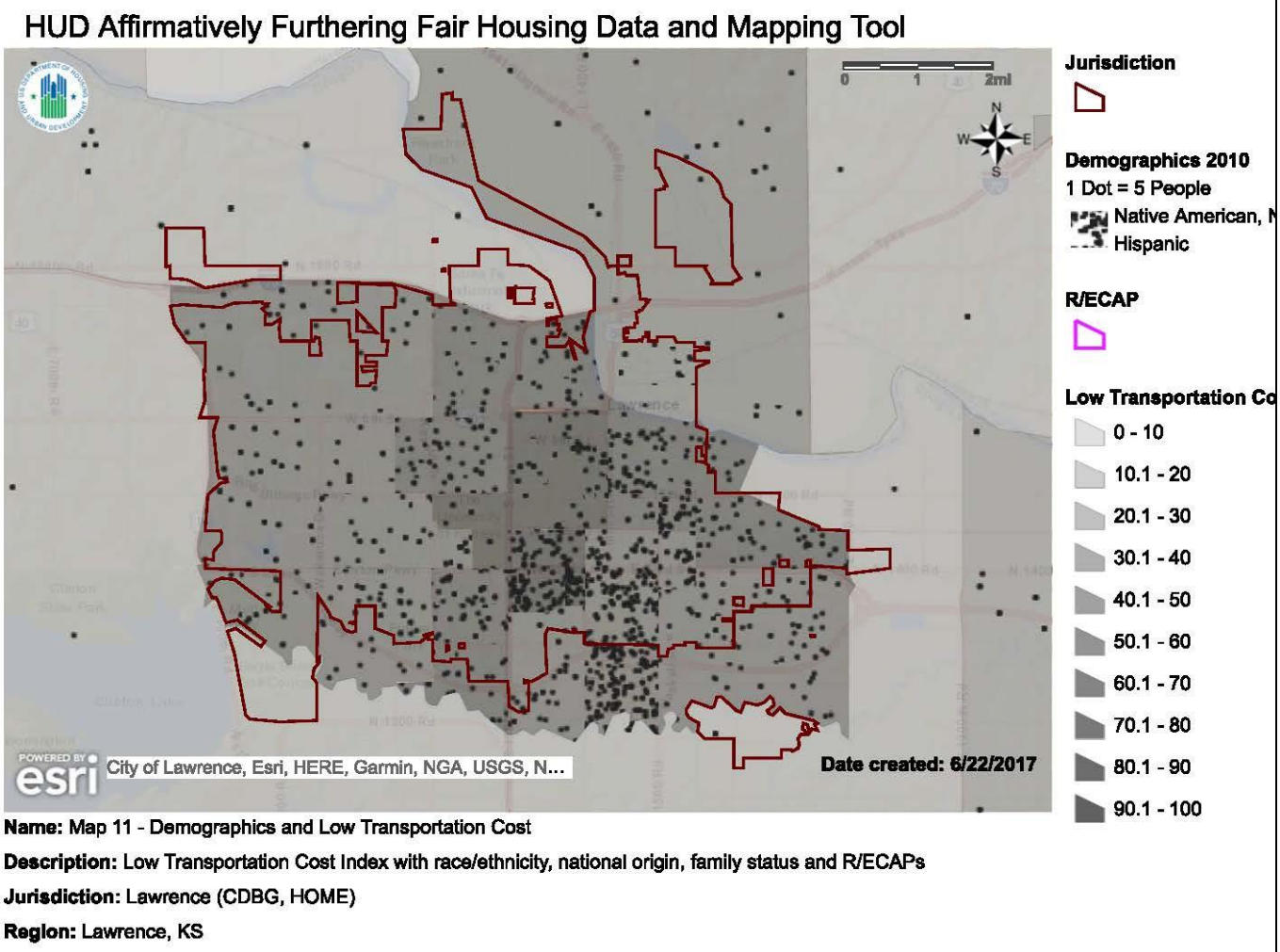
Map 89 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for region

Table 31 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 88 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 89 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicated higher transportation costs are located in Northeast Lawrence. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are in the Northcentral, and in the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are located in the remainder of tracts in the region.

Low Transportation Cost Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic

Lawrence, KS - Low Transportation Cost Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



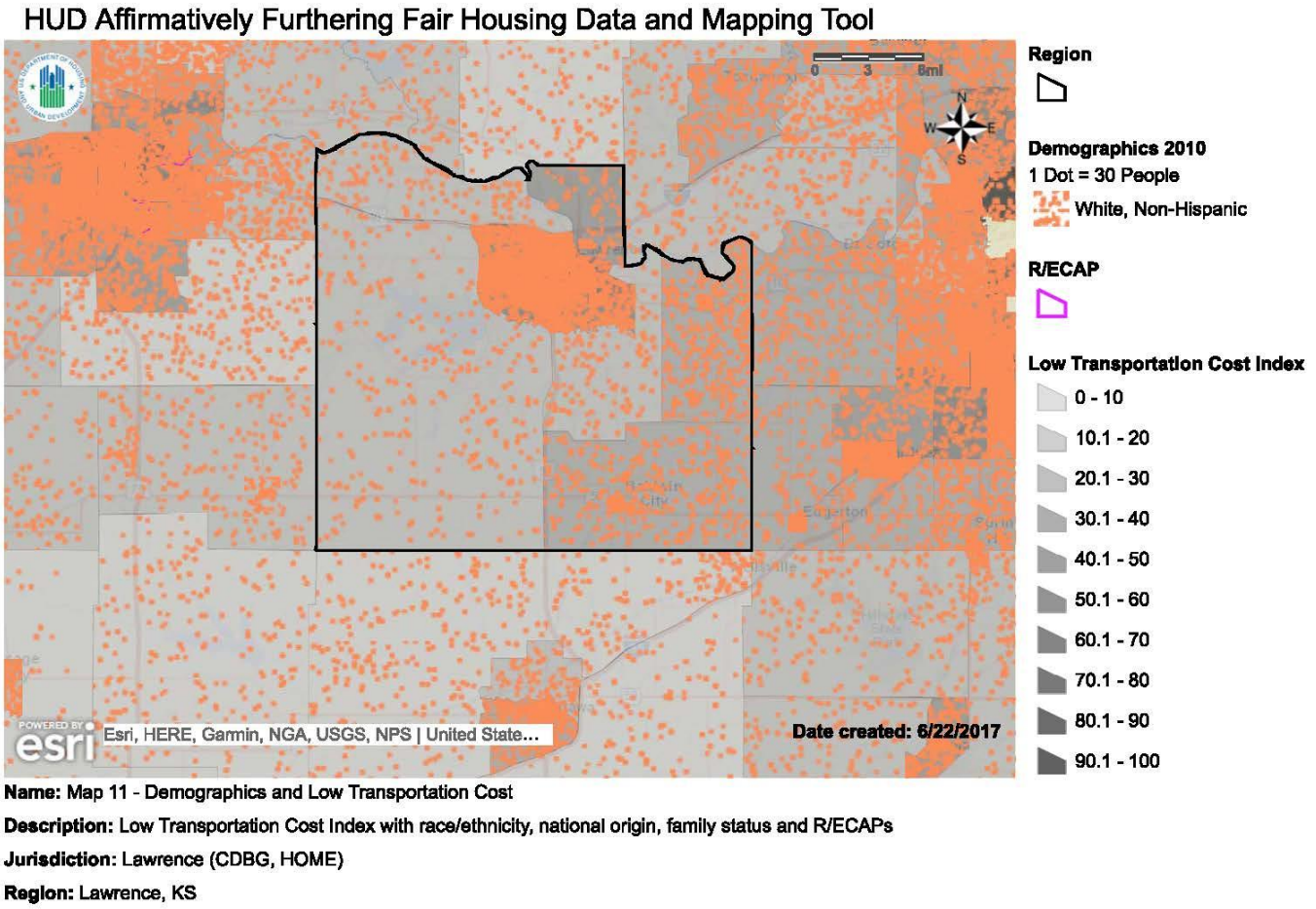
Map 90 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Table 31 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 90 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Native American, Non-Hispanic population.

In Lawrence the Native American, Non-Hispanic has the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 59.78. Native American, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 62.79.The large concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Transportation Cost Index of 51.

Low Transportation Cost Index and White, Non-Hispanic

Region - Low Transportation Cost Index and White, Non-Hispanic dot density map



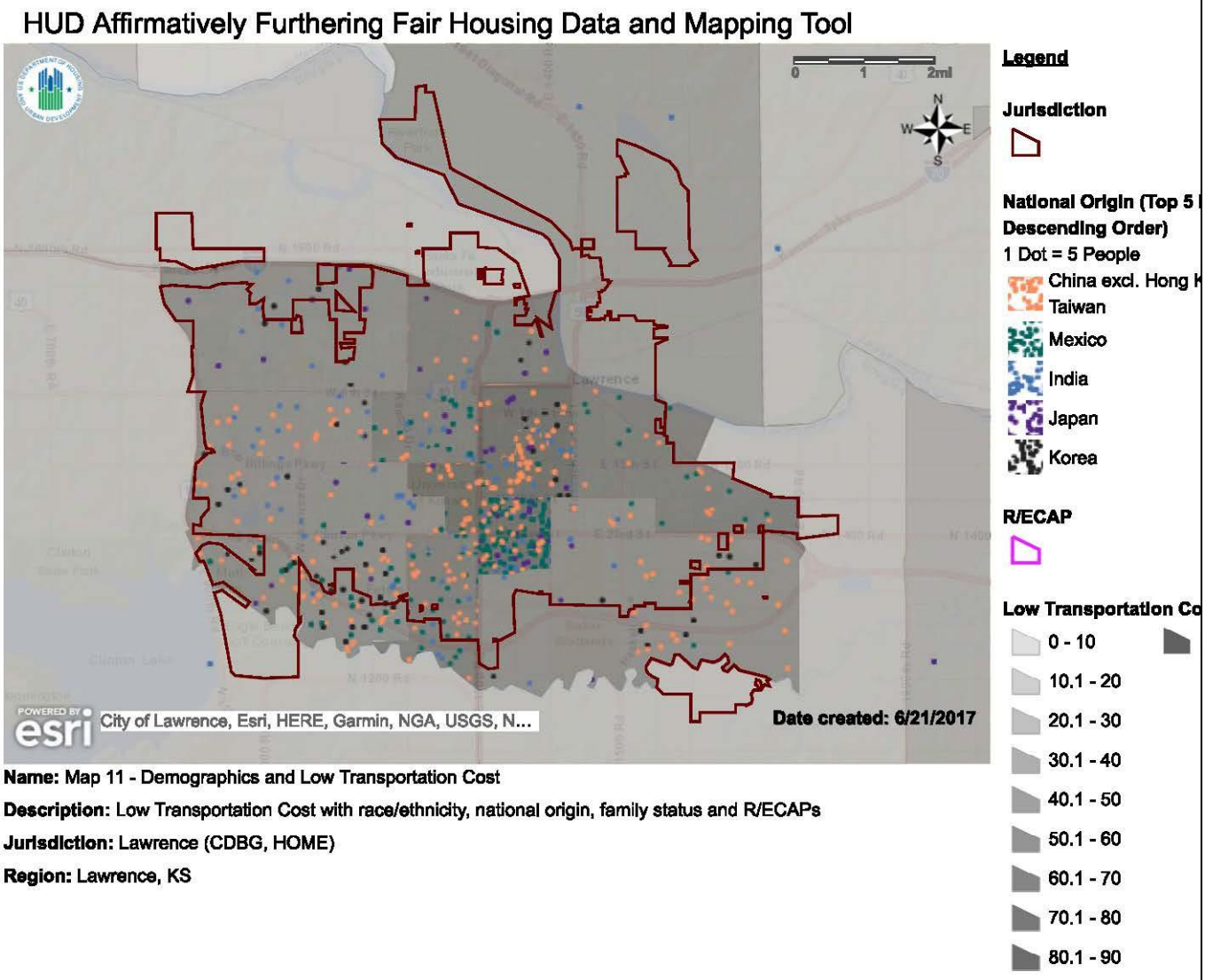
Map 91 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for region

Table 31 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 91 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for the region showing only the White, Non-Hispanic population.

In the region, the White, Non-Hispanic has the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 54.97. White, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 65.18. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are in the Northcentral, and in the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are located in the remainder of tracts in the region.

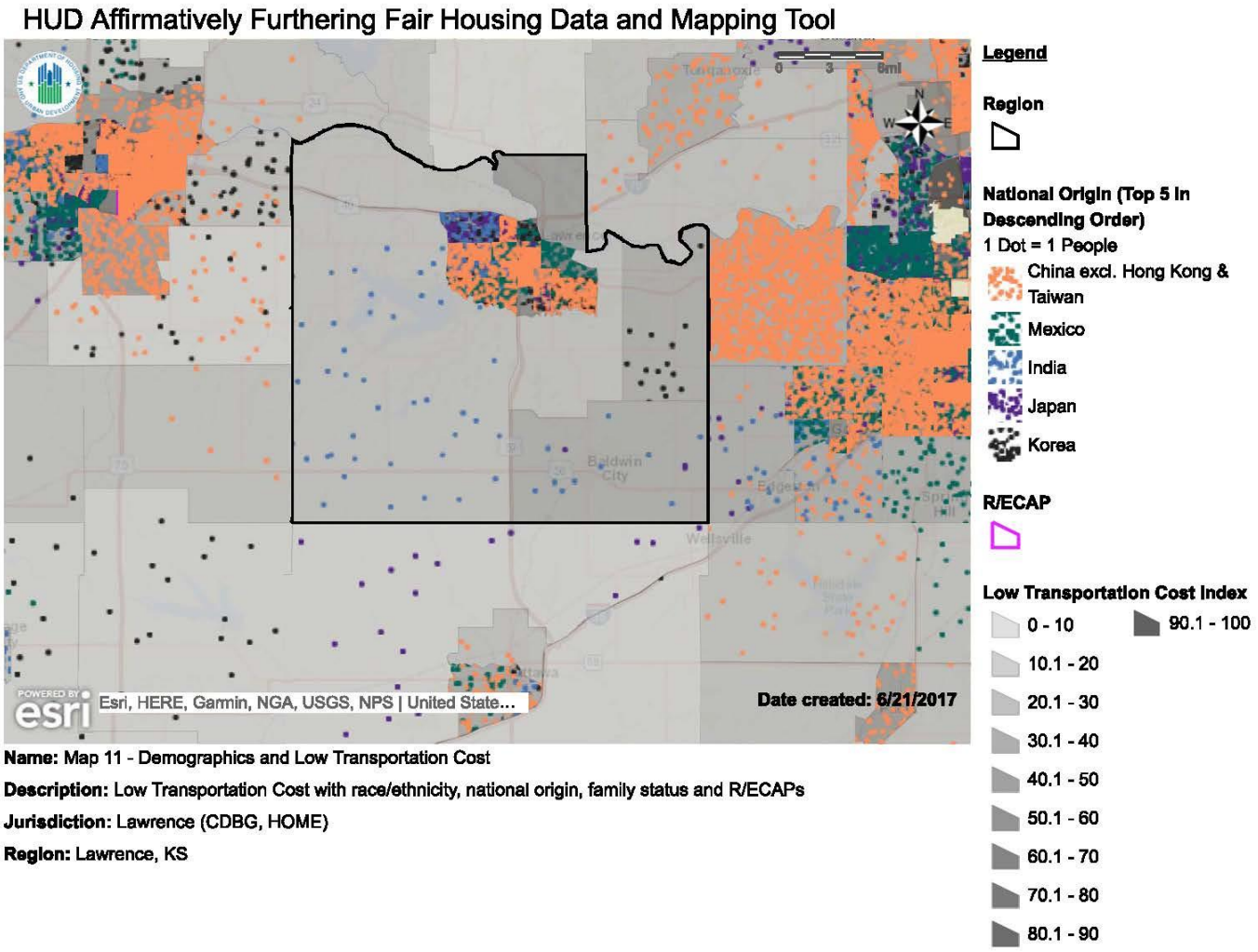
Low Transportation Cost Index and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - Low Transportation Cost Index and National Origin dot density map



Map 92 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Low Transportation Cost Index and National Origin dot density map



Map 93 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for region

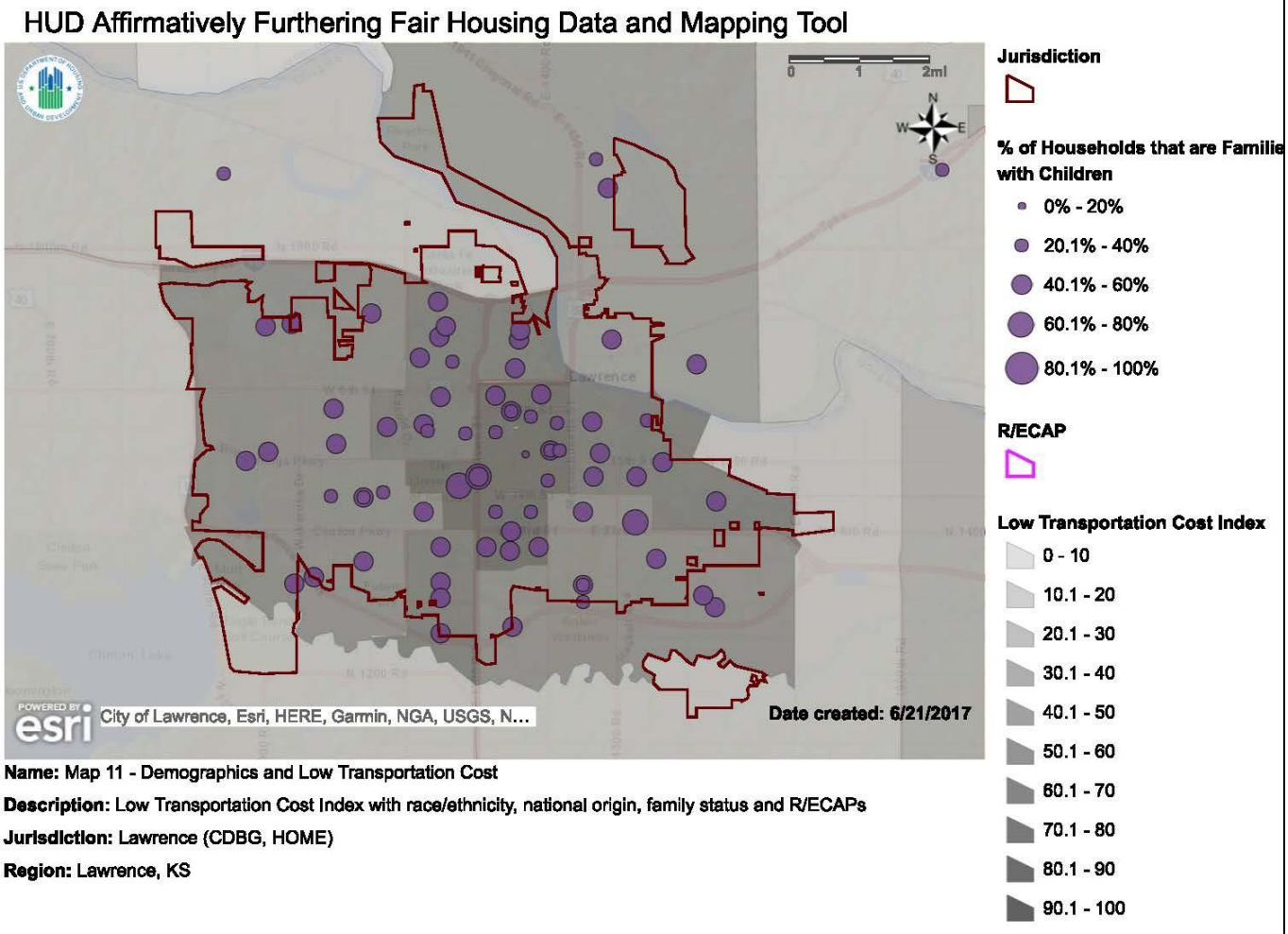
Map 92 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries. Map 93 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicated higher transportation costs are located in North Lawrence. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and a Low Transportation Cost Index of 71 in Census tract 9.01.

In the region, darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Northcentral, and East/Southeast areas corresponding to the smaller outlying communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with an Index of 35.

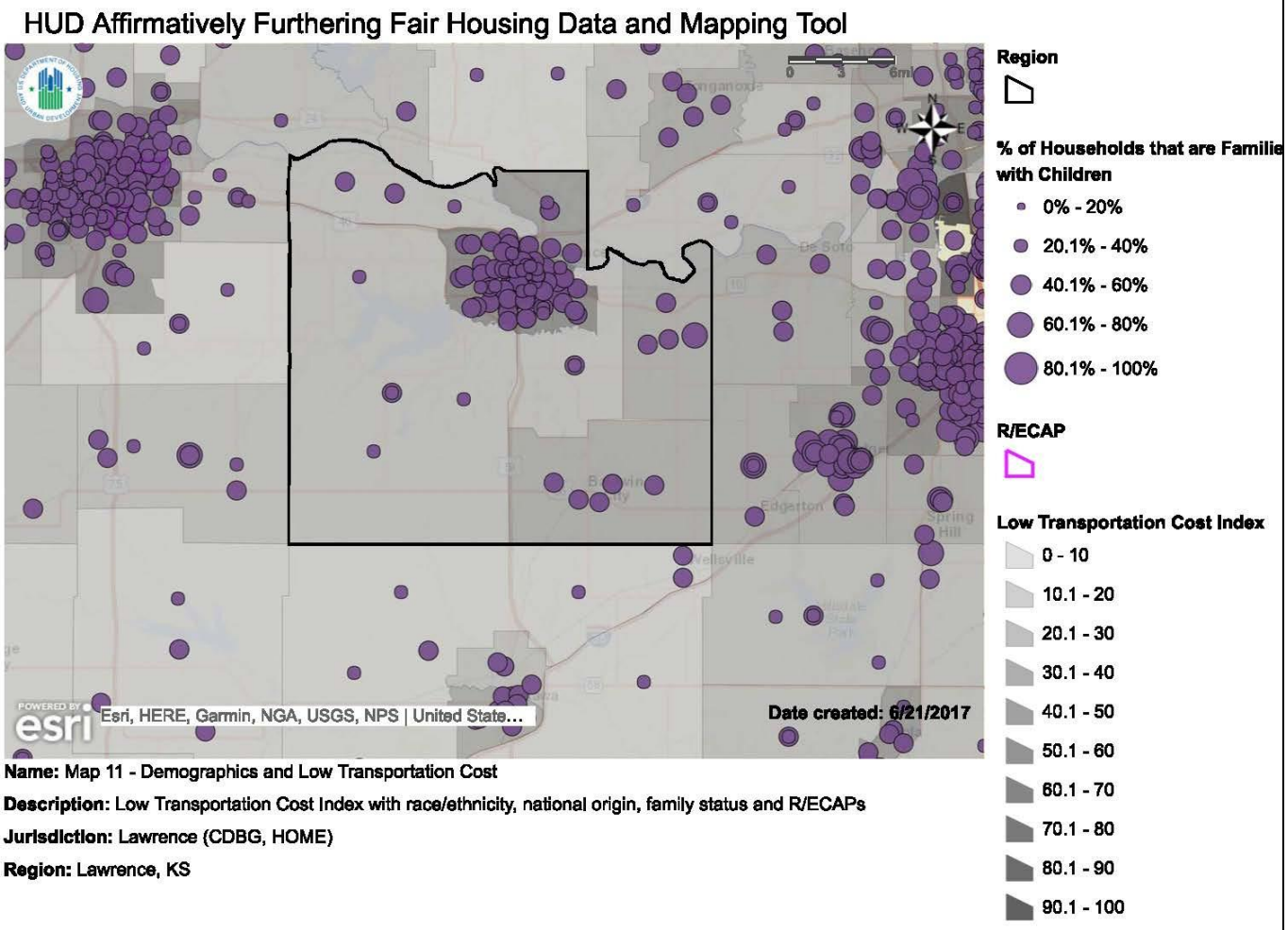
Low Transportation Cost Index and Family Status

Lawrence, KS - Low Transportation Cost Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 94 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Region - Low Transportation Cost Index and Family Status thematic map



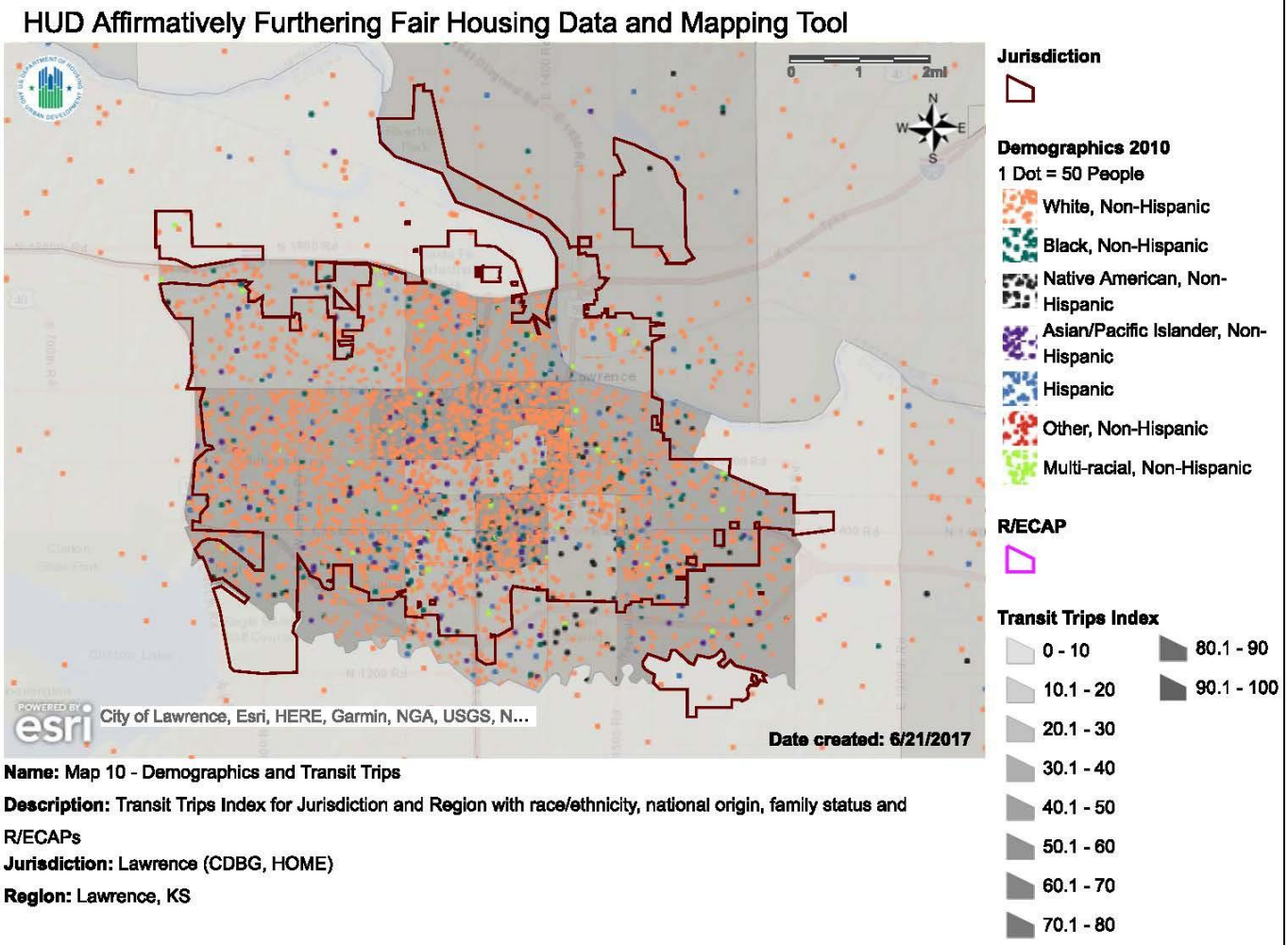
Map 95 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for region

Map 94 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 95 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. These tracts also indicated a high percentage of households that are families with children. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are in the Northcentral, and in the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. These tracts also indicated a high percentage of households that are families with children.

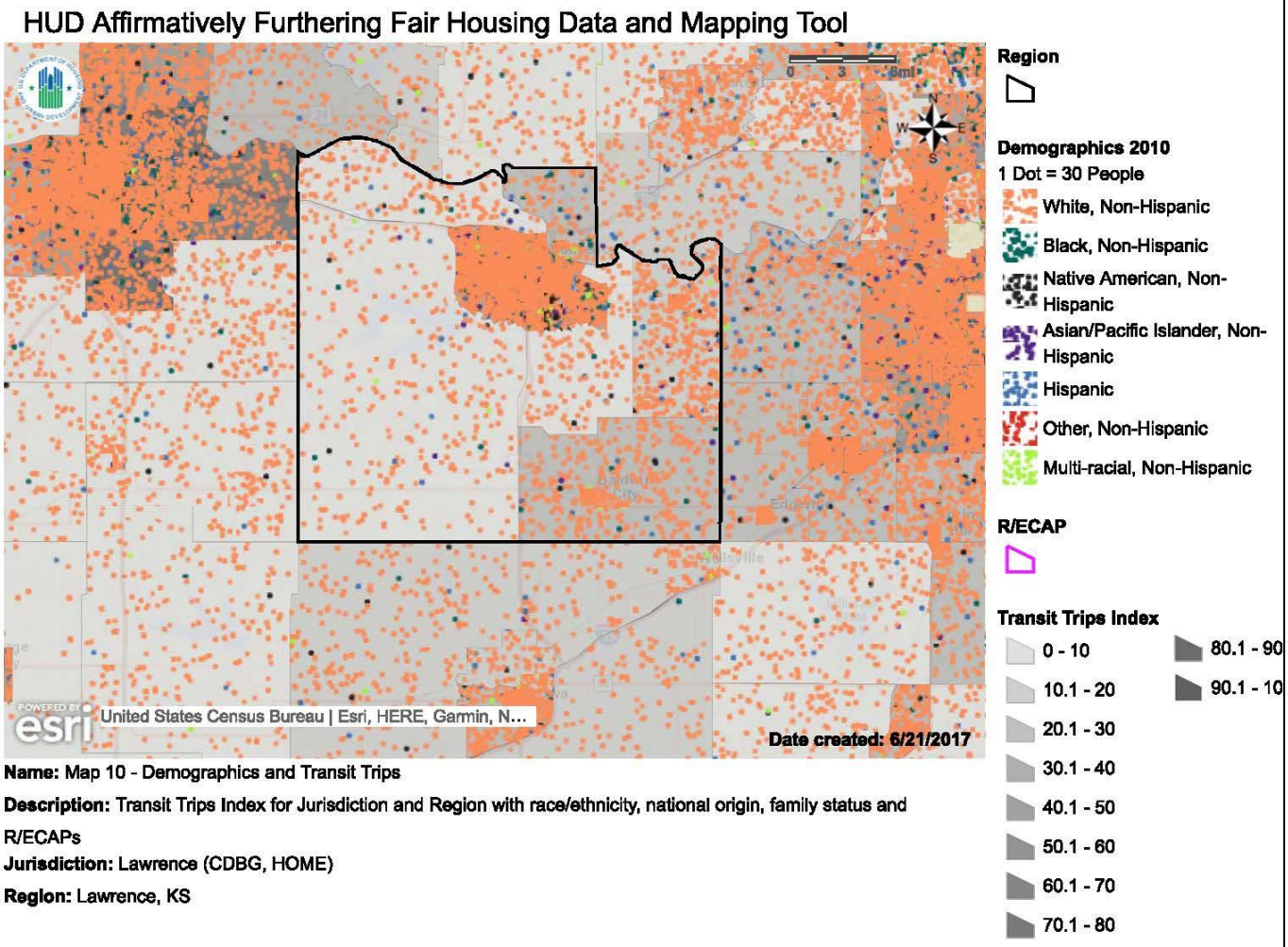
Transit Trips Index and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS - Transit Trips Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 96 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Transit Trips Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 97 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for region

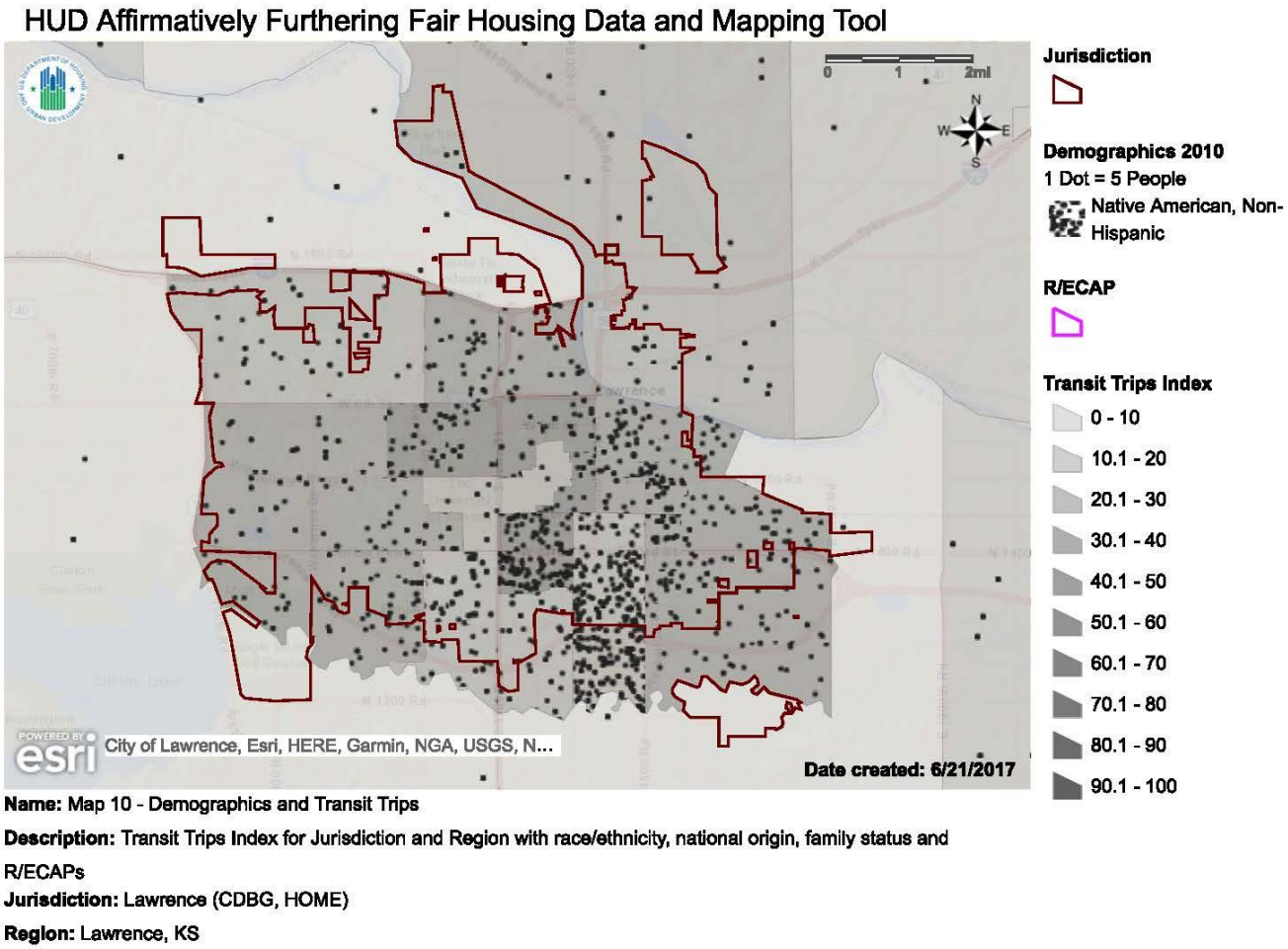
Table 32 provides the Transit Trips Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 96 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 97 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

The Transit Trips Index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation. The higher number indicates more frequent use of public transportation. In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored below average on the Transit Trips Index and are all close in number. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas, and in the Southcentral areas around Haskell Indian Nations University.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups also scored below average on the Transit Trips Index, and all were lower than those in the jurisdiction. The darker shaded tracts that indicate a higher use rate of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Northcentral, and the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are in the rest of the region.

Transit Trips Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic

Lawrence, KS - Transit Trips Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



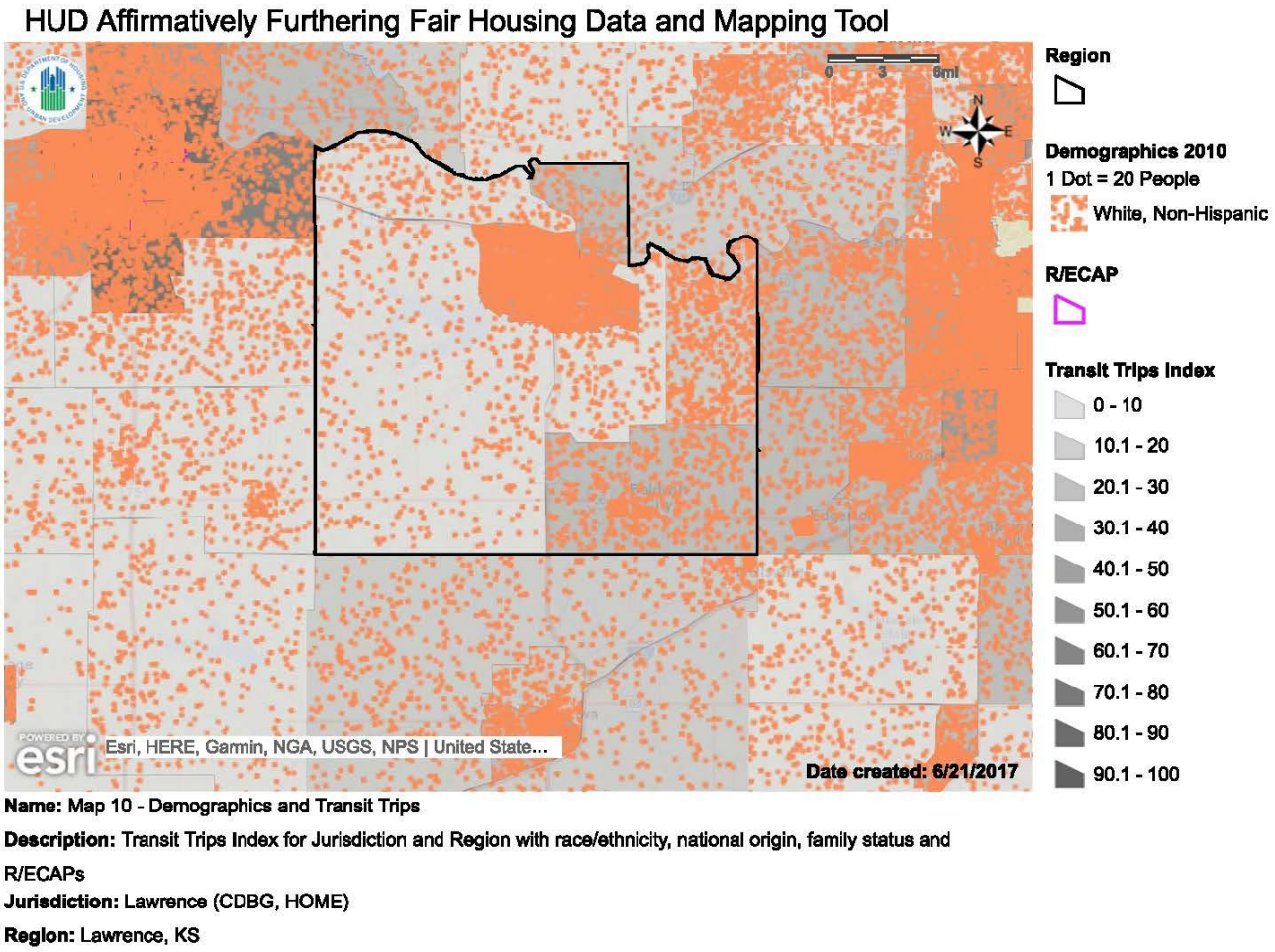
Map 98 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Table 32 provides the Transit Trips Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 98 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Native American, Non-Hispanic population.

In Lawrence, the Native American, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Transit Trips Index of 31.53. Native American, Non-Hispanic populations below the federal poverty level have a higher Index of 35.29. The large concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic population in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a Transit Trips Index of 22. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Northwest and Central areas, with a lower concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic in those areas.

Transit Trips Index and White, Non-Hispanic

Region - Transit Trips Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



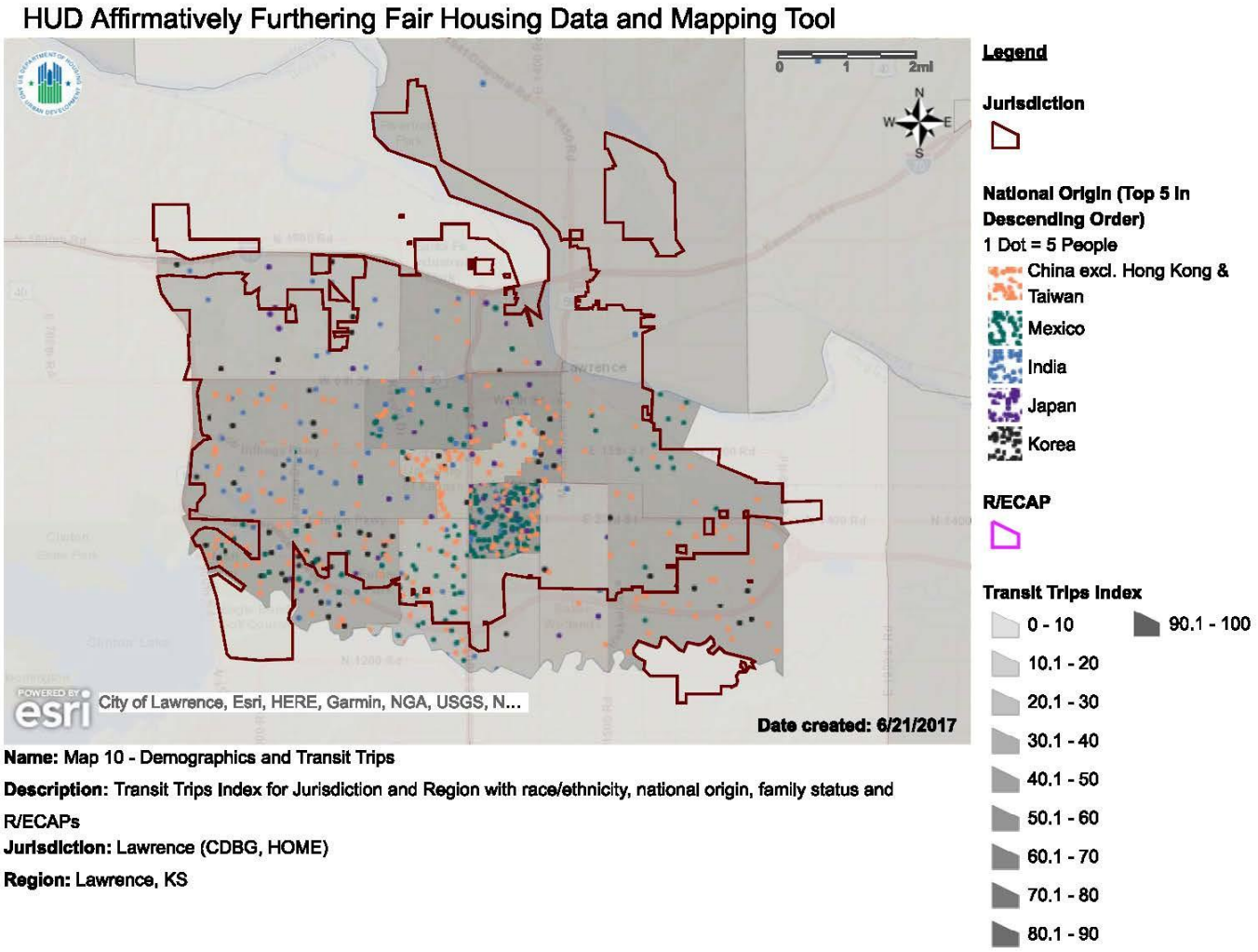
Map 99 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for region

Table 32 provides the Transit Trips Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 99 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for the region showing only the White, Non-Hispanic population.

In the region, the White, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Transit Trips Index of 29.84. White, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 37.40. The darker shaded tracts indicating more frequent use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Northcentral, and East/Southeast areas around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are in the rest of the region.

Transit Trips Index and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - Transit Trips Index and National Origin dot density map

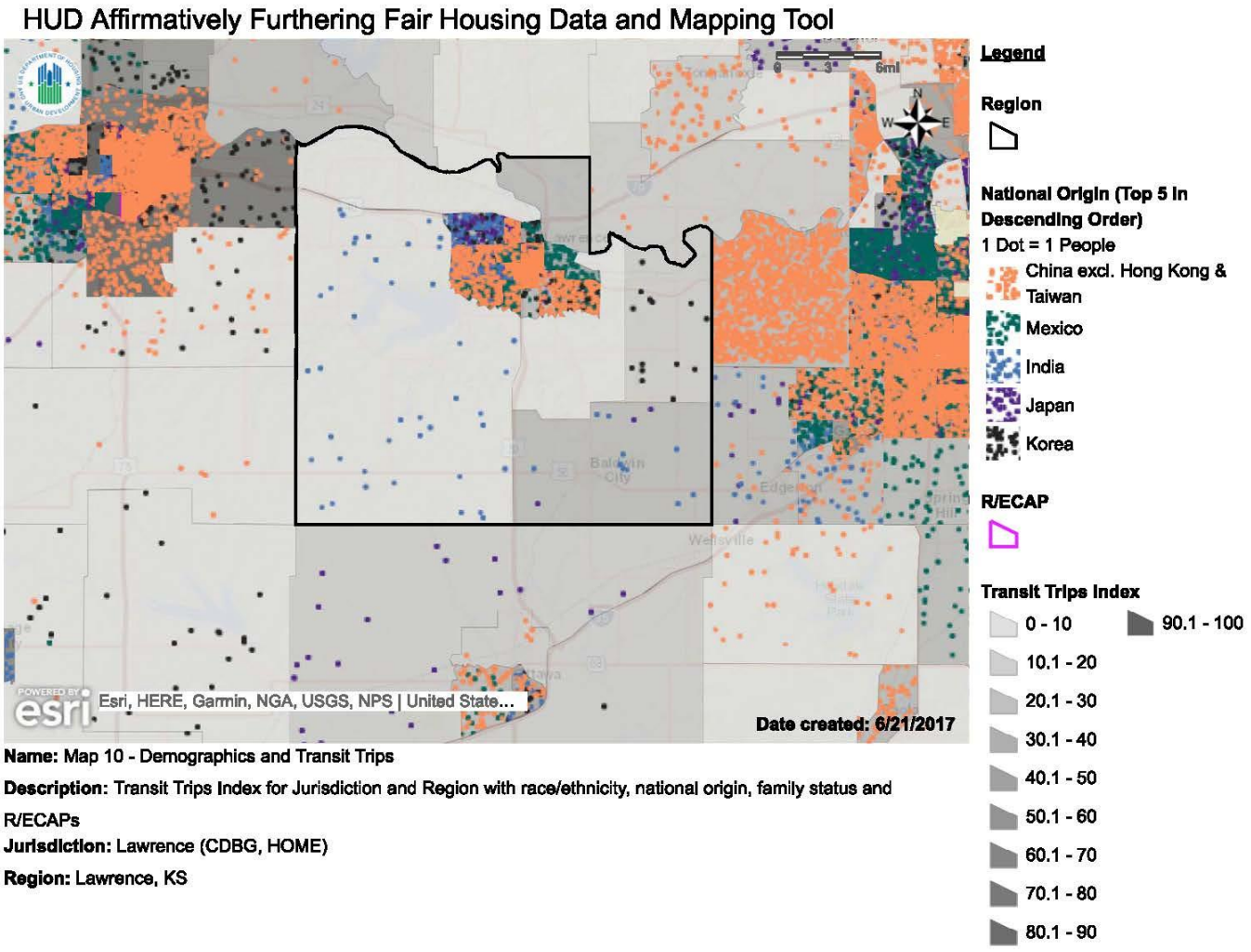


Map 100 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 100 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Northwest, Southcentral, and Central areas. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and a Transit Trips Index of 41 in Census tract 9.01.

Region - Transit Trips Index and National Origin dot density map



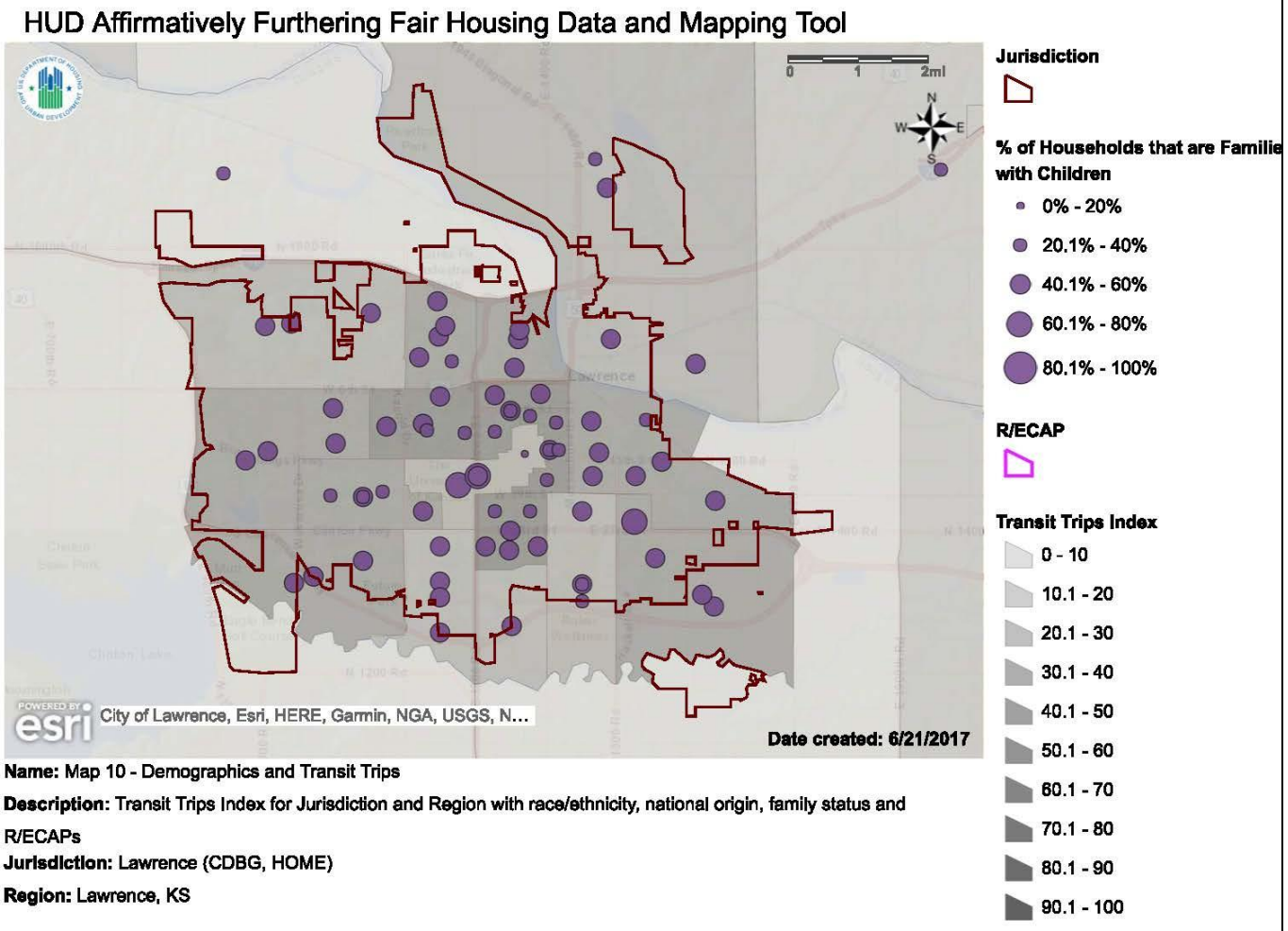
Map 101 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for region

Map 101 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In the region, darker shaded tracts that indicate more use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Northcentral, and East/Southeast areas around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with an Index of 19.

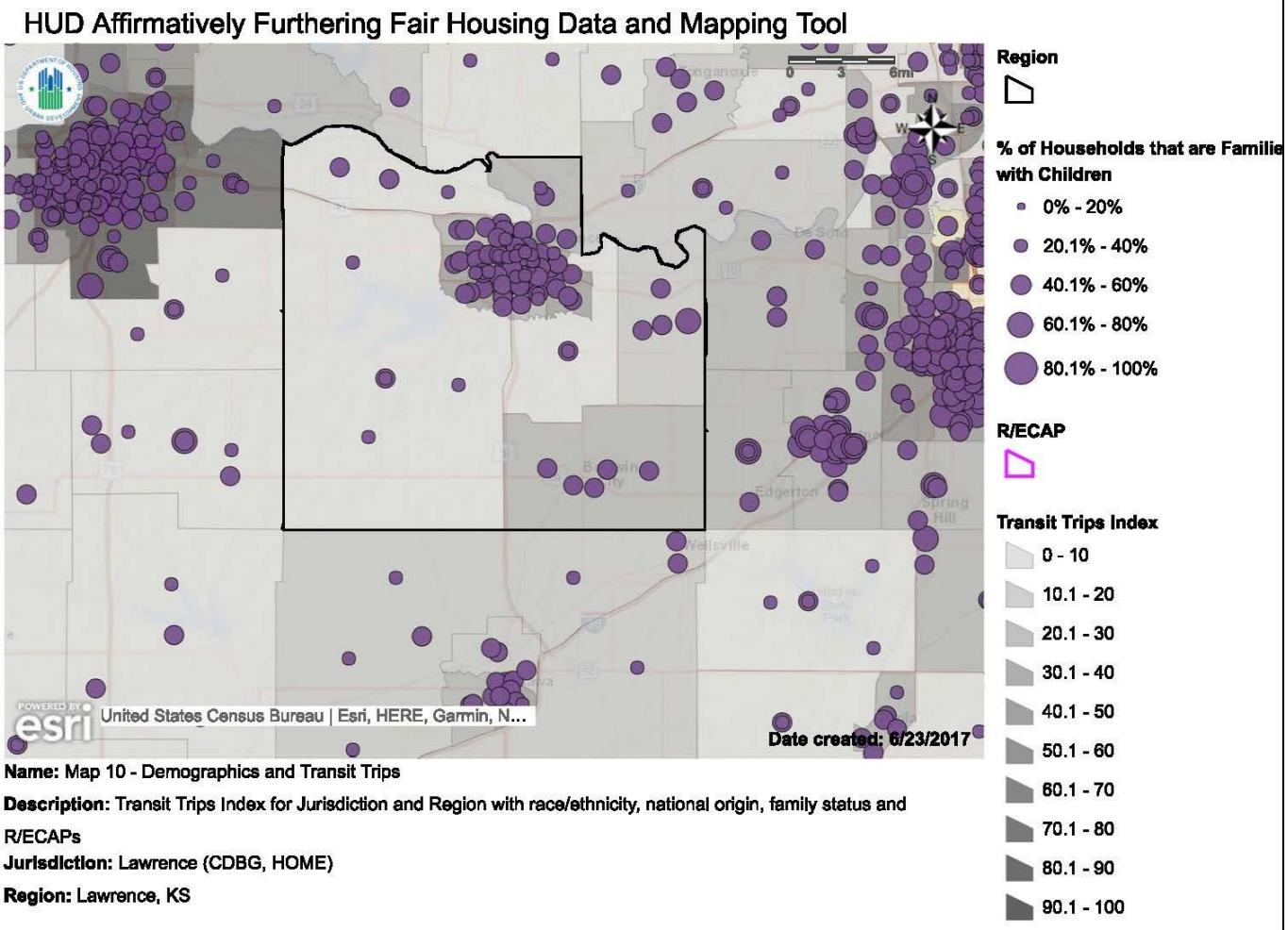
Transit Trips Index and Family Status

Lawrence, KS - Transit Trips Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 102 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Region - Transit Trips Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 103 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index thematic map for region

Map 102 displays a Transit Trips Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 103 displays a Transit Trips Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Northwest, Southcentral, and Central areas. These tracts also have households that are families with children. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate more use of public transportation by low-income families are in the Northcentral, and in the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. These tracts also indicated a high percentage of households that are families with children.

iii. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to transportation.

Lawrence Transit System is a service of the City of Lawrence. Policies for Lawrence Transit System are set by the Lawrence City Commission, with recommendations from the Public Transit Advisory Committee. The Lawrence Transit System does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation or disability in the provision of transportation services and transit-related benefits.

KU on Wheels is the transit system of the University of Kansas, a division of KU Parking & Transit. Policies for KU on Wheels are set by the Provost based upon recommendations from the university's Transit Commission. The University of Kansas prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, ancestry, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, marital status or parental status.

Together, the City of Lawrence and University of Kansas provide safe, convenient, affordable, reliable and responsive public transportation services to enhance the social, economic and environmental well-being of the community.

The public is invited to attend a series of meetings annually to give feedback on bus routes and service. Representatives from Lawrence Transit are available to hear citizen concerns and ideas, answer questions, and inform Lawrence citizens on issues such as routes, ridership, transit amenities and services. (lawrencetransit.org)

d. Access to Low Poverty Neighborhoods

i. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.

Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity shows the opportunity indicators by race/ethnicity in Lawrence and the region as a whole, as well as by total population and population below federal poverty line. According to HUD, a "higher score on each of the indices would indicate: lower neighborhood poverty rates; higher levels of school proficiency; higher levels of labor engagement; closer proximity to jobs; lower transportation costs; closer access to public transportation; and greater neighborhood environmental quality (i.e., lower exposure rates to harmful toxins)."

The Low Poverty Index captures the depth and intensity of poverty in a given neighborhood. The index uses both family poverty rates and public assistance receipt, in the form of cash-welfare, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The index is a linear combination of two vectors: the family poverty rate (*pv*) and the percentage of households receiving public assistance (*pa*), as shown in Equation 4.

Equation 4 - Low Poverty Index

$$Pov_i = \left[\left(\frac{pv_i - \mu_{pv}}{\sigma_{pv}}\right) * -1\right] + \left[\left(\frac{pa_i - \mu_{pa}}{\sigma_{pa}}\right) * -1\right]$$

Where means (μ_{pv}, μ_{pa}) and standard errors $(\sigma_{pv}, \sigma_{pa})$ are estimated over the national distribution.

The poverty rate and public assistance for neighborhoods are determined at the census tract level.

Values are inverted and percentile ranked nationally. The resulting values range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood.

Table 33 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Low Poverty Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Low Poverty Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.71	65.09
Black, Non-Hispanic	58.69	59.62
Hispanic	58.46	60.13
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	59.70	60.31
Native American, Non-Hispanic	58.80	59.90
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	59.85	60.65
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.28	54.50
Hispanic	55.45	55.93
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	57.44	57.55
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.28	51.65

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 33 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. The Low Poverty Index measures concentration of poverty by neighborhood. In effect, a higher value on this index indicates a higher likelihood that a family may live in a low poverty neighborhood. A lower value on the Index indicates that households in the protected group have a higher likelihood of living in a neighborhood with higher concentrations of poverty.

In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Poverty Index and are all close in number. The White/Non-Hispanic in the total population has a slightly higher Index at 62.71, while the Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 58.46. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index of 51.28 for the population below the federal poverty line.

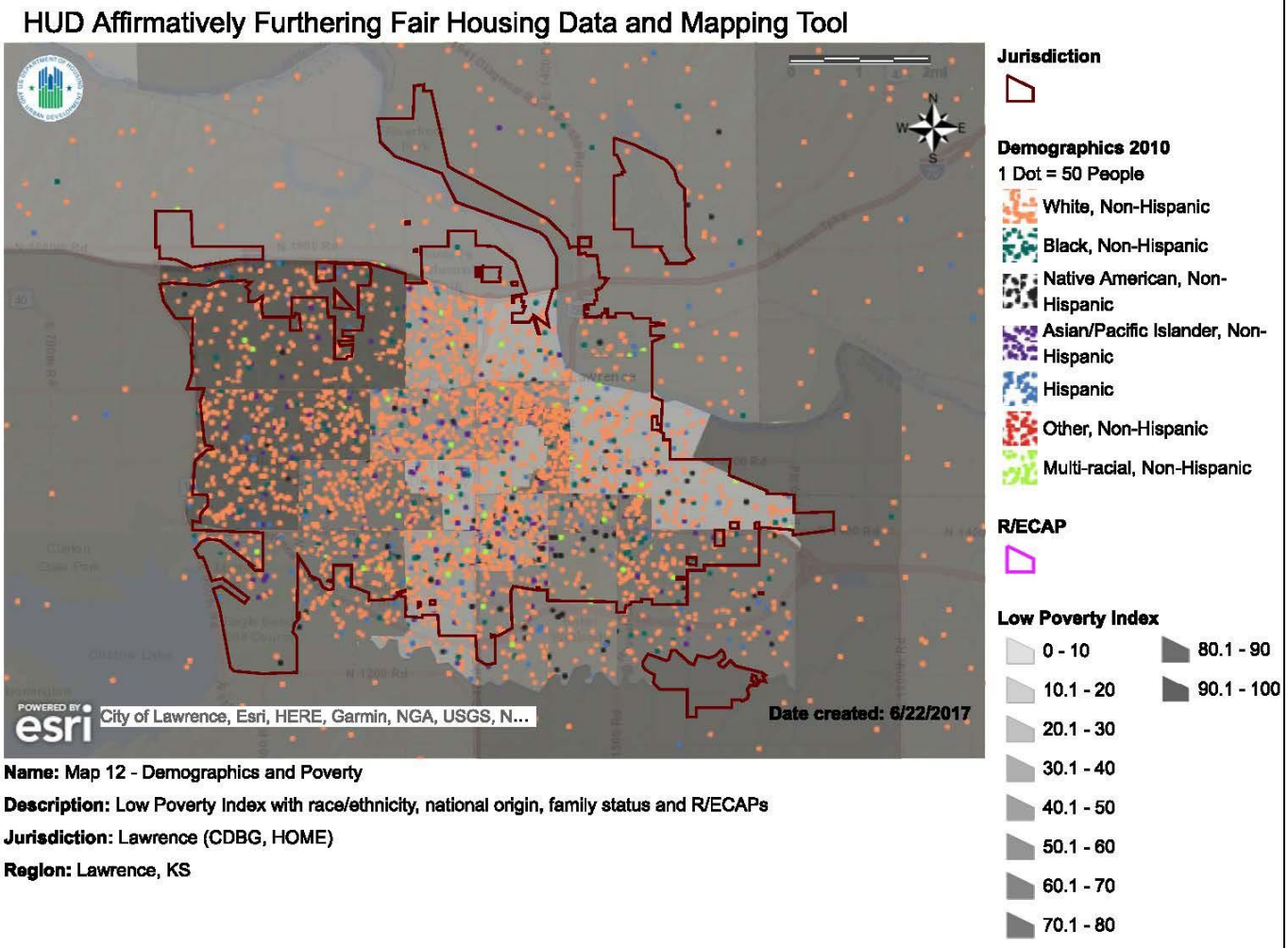
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Poverty Index and are all close in number and higher than the jurisdiction. The White/Non-Hispanic in the total population has a higher Index at 65.09, while the Black, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 59.62. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index of 51.65 for the population below the federal poverty line.

ii. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods relate to residential livings patterns of those groups in the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The Low Poverty Index map shows shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shading (i.e. a higher value on the index) in a tract indicates a lower level of poverty. Lighter shading in a tract indicates a lower (worse) value on the Index and thus a higher concentration of poverty in that tract.

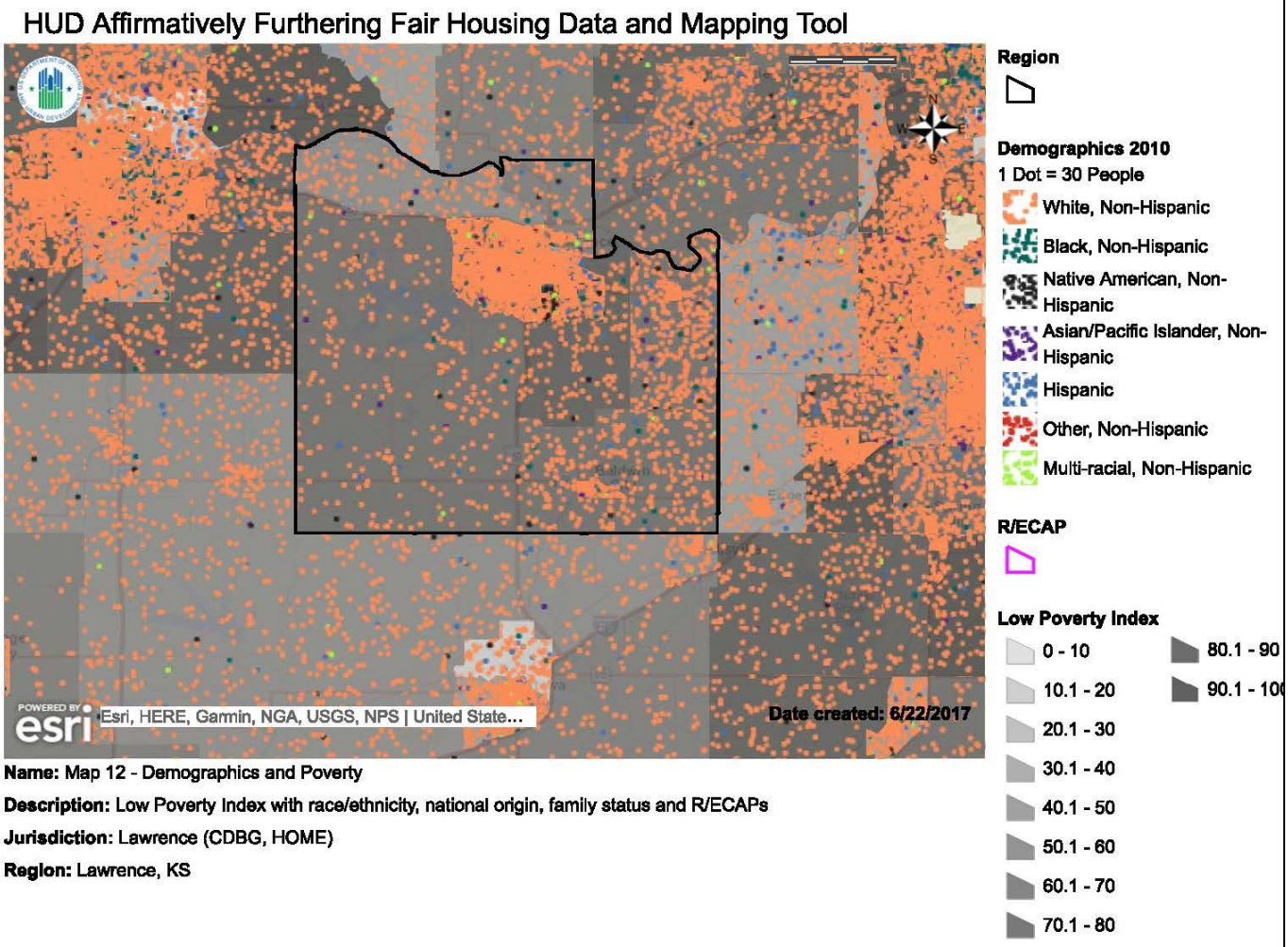
Low Poverty Index and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS - Low Poverty Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 104 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Low Poverty Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map

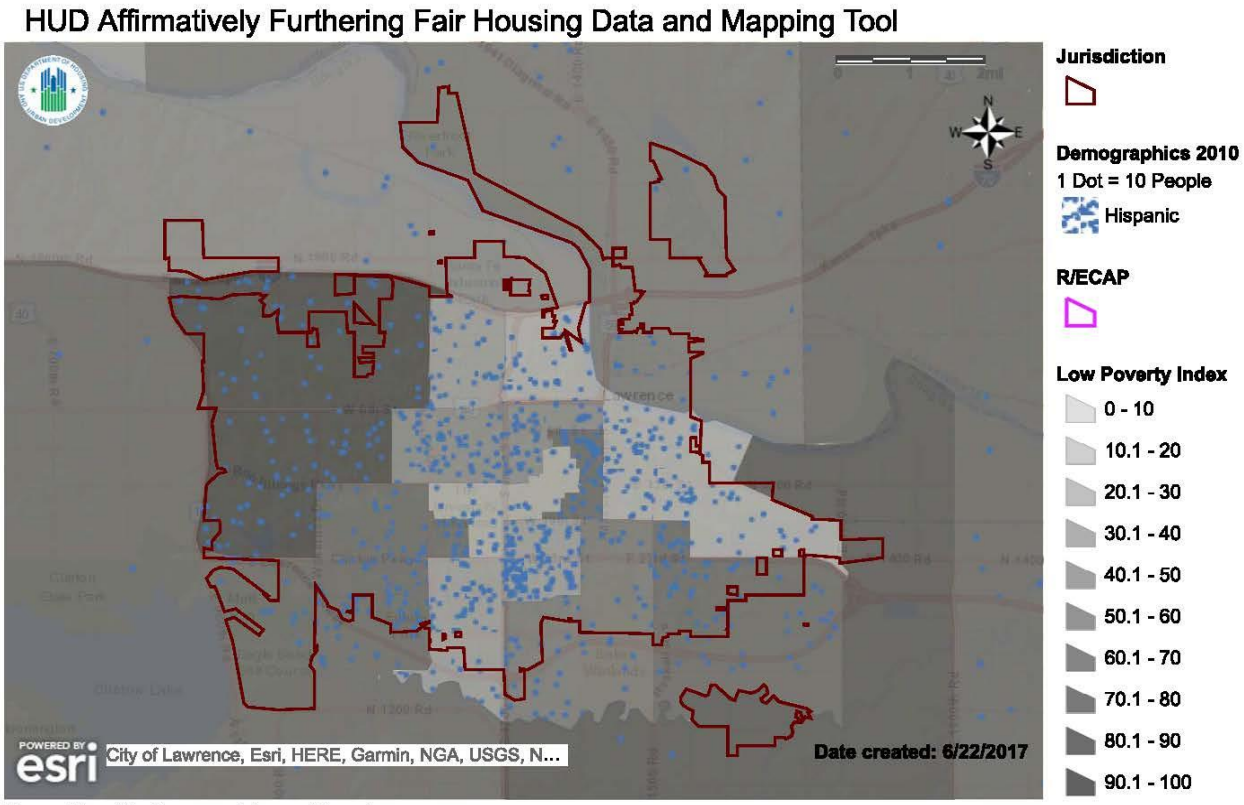


Map 105 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for region

Table 33 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 104 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 105 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

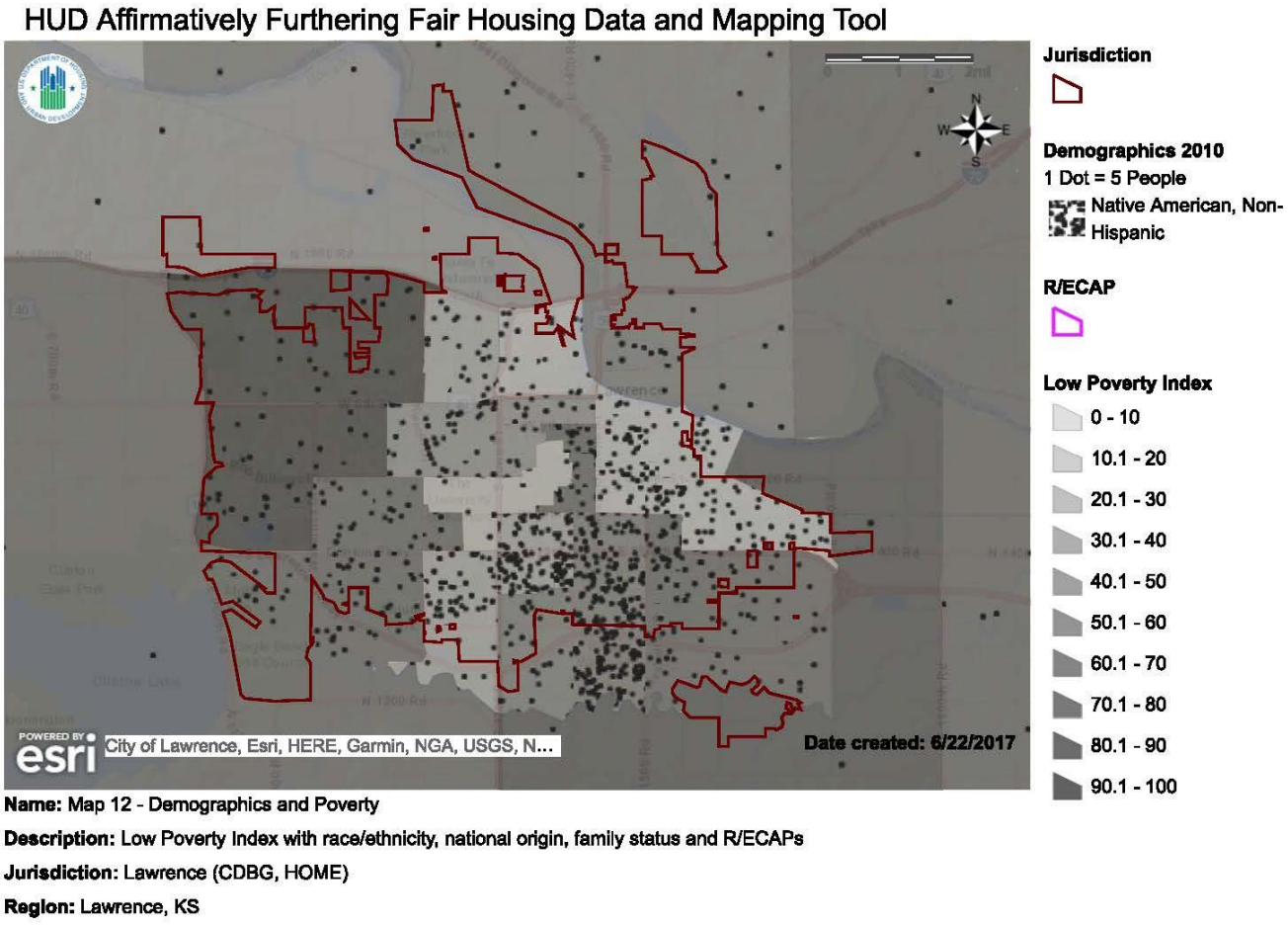
In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Northwest and west areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northcentral, Central around The University of Kansas, Southcentral, and East areas. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas.

Lawrence, KS - Low Poverty Index and Hispanic dot density map



Map 106 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS - Low Poverty Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map

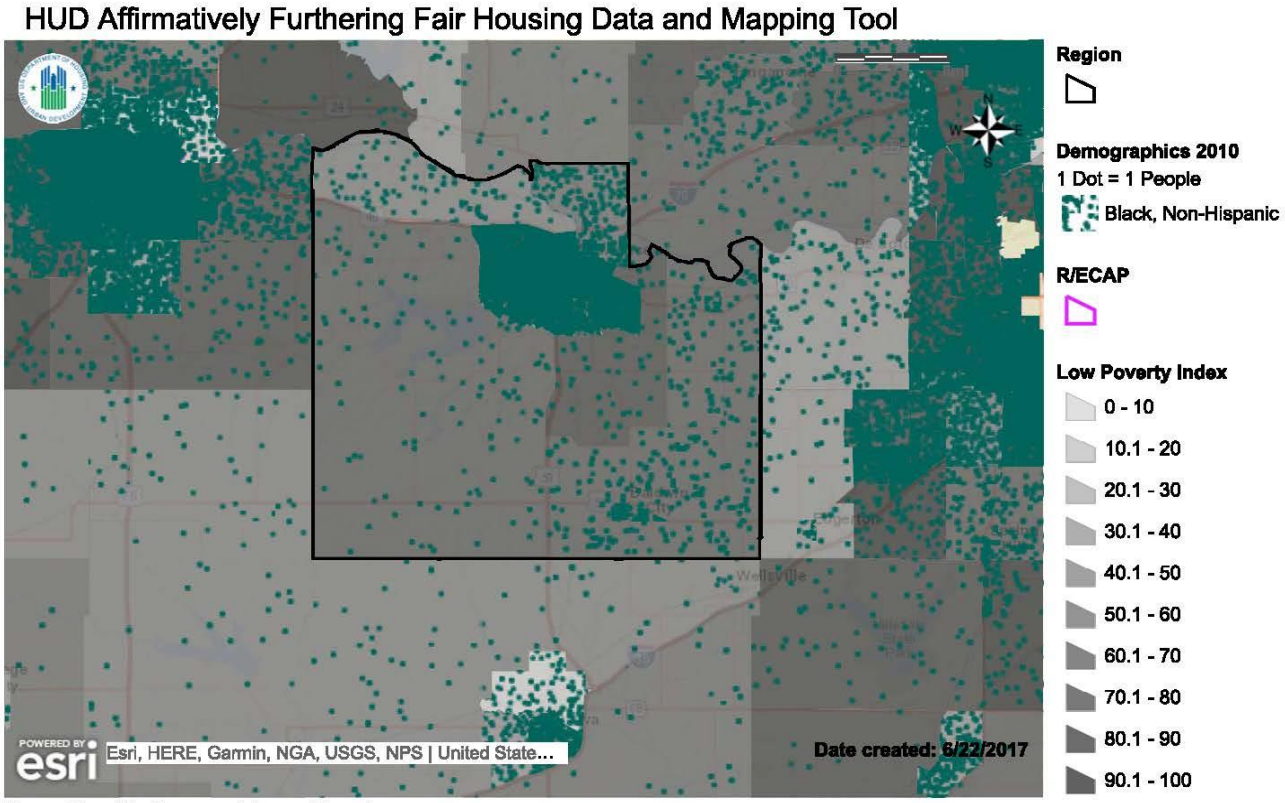


Map 107 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Table 33 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 106 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Hispanic population. Map 107 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Native American, Non-Hispanic population.

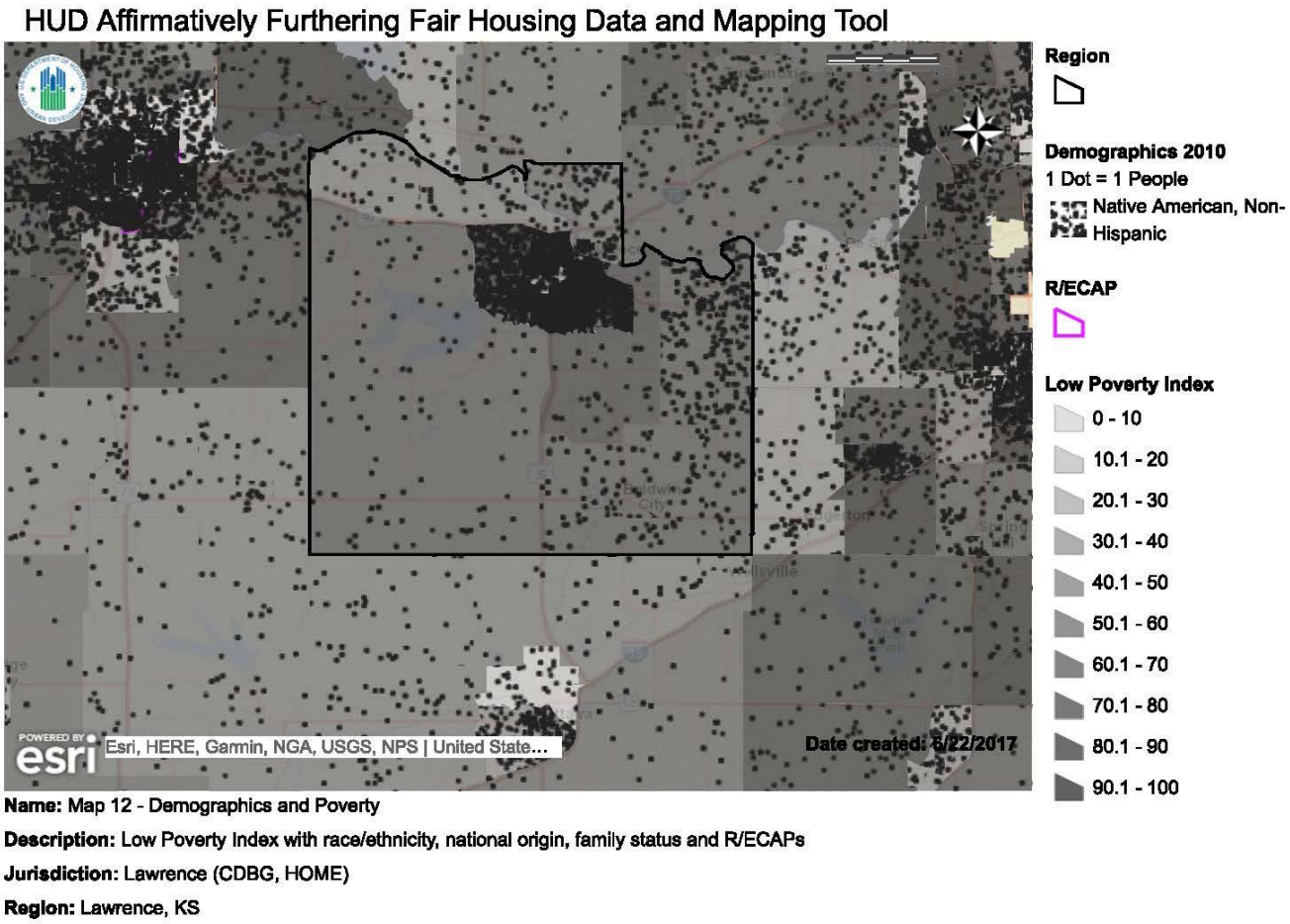
In Lawrence the total Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 58.46. For the population below federal poverty level, Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 51.28. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a Hispanic population, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and a Low Poverty Index of 44 in Census tract 9.01. The large concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Poverty Index of 65.

Region - Low Poverty Index and Black, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 108 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for region

Region - Low Poverty Index and Native American, Non-Hispanic dot density map



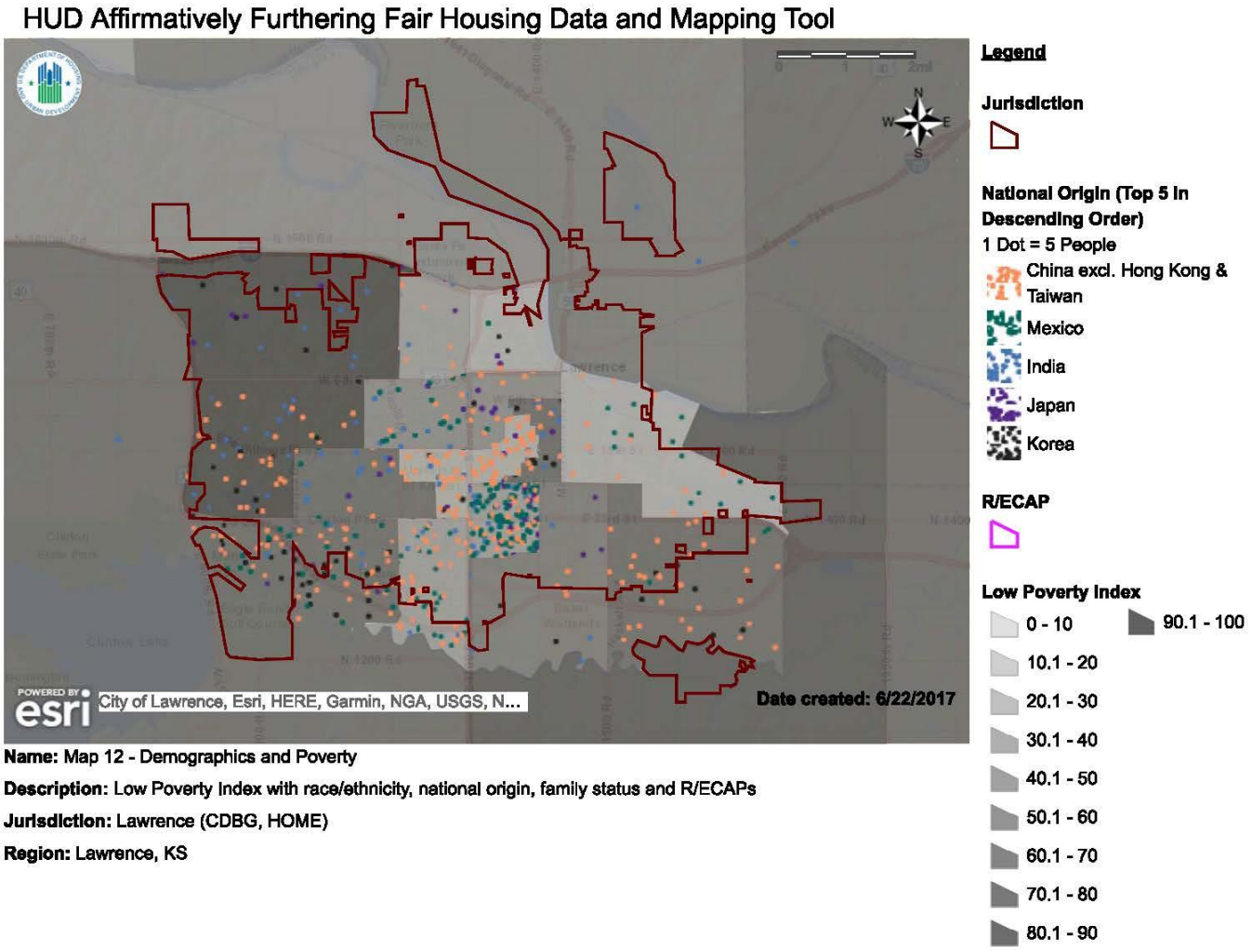
Map 109 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for region

Table 33 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 108 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for the region showing only the Black, Non-Hispanic population. Map 109 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Native American, Non-Hispanic population.

In the region, the total Black, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 59.62. For the population below federal poverty level, Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 51.65. Census tract 15, in the lighter shaded tract in the Northwest area of the region, has a Low Poverty Index of 60.

Low Poverty Index and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - Low Poverty Index and National Origin dot density map

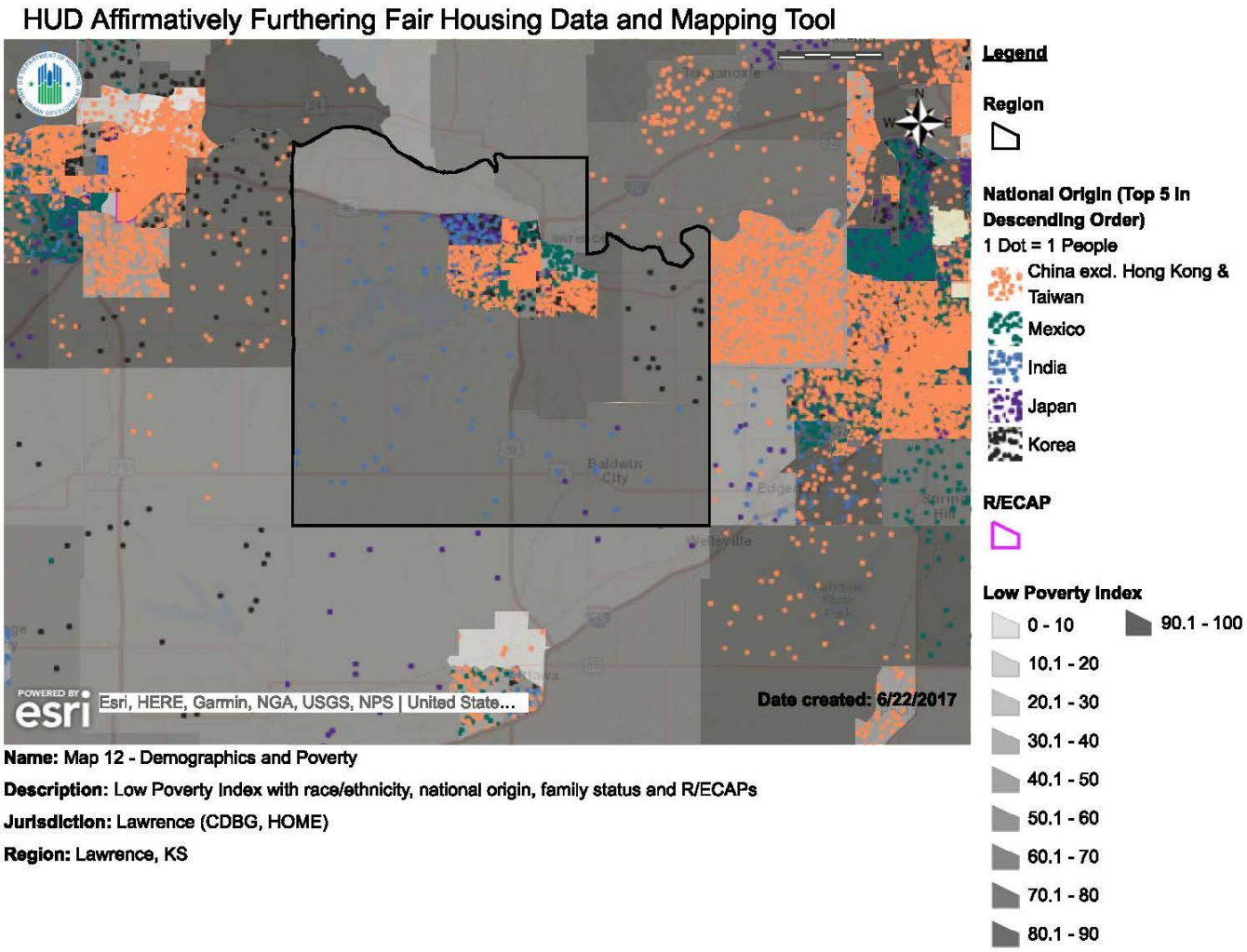


Map 110 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 110 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Northwest and west areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northcentral, Central around The University of Kansas, Southcentral, and East areas. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and a Low Poverty Index of 44 in Census tract 9.01.

Region - Low Poverty Index and National Origin dot density map



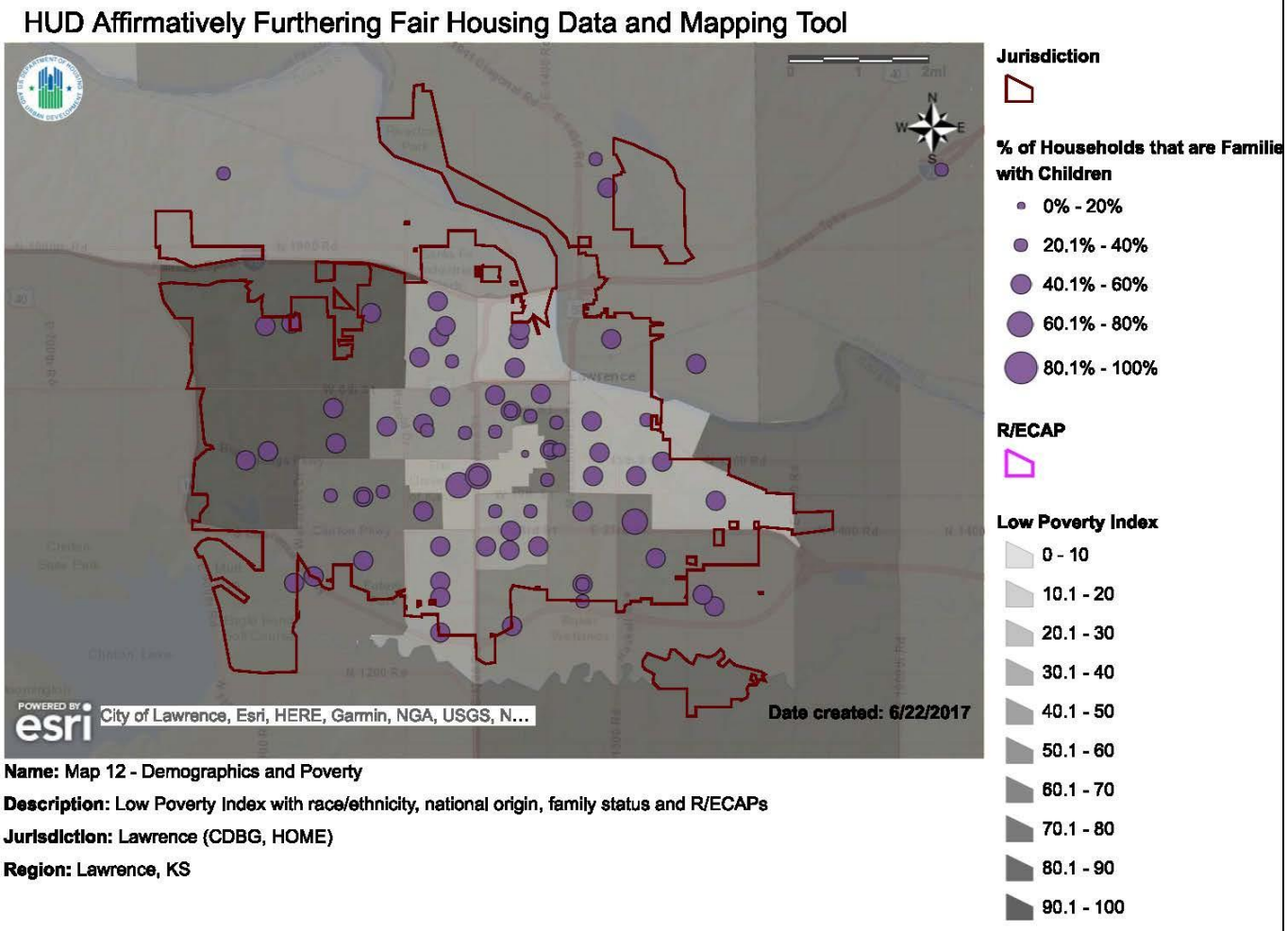
Map 111 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for region

Map 111 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with a Low Poverty Index of 73.

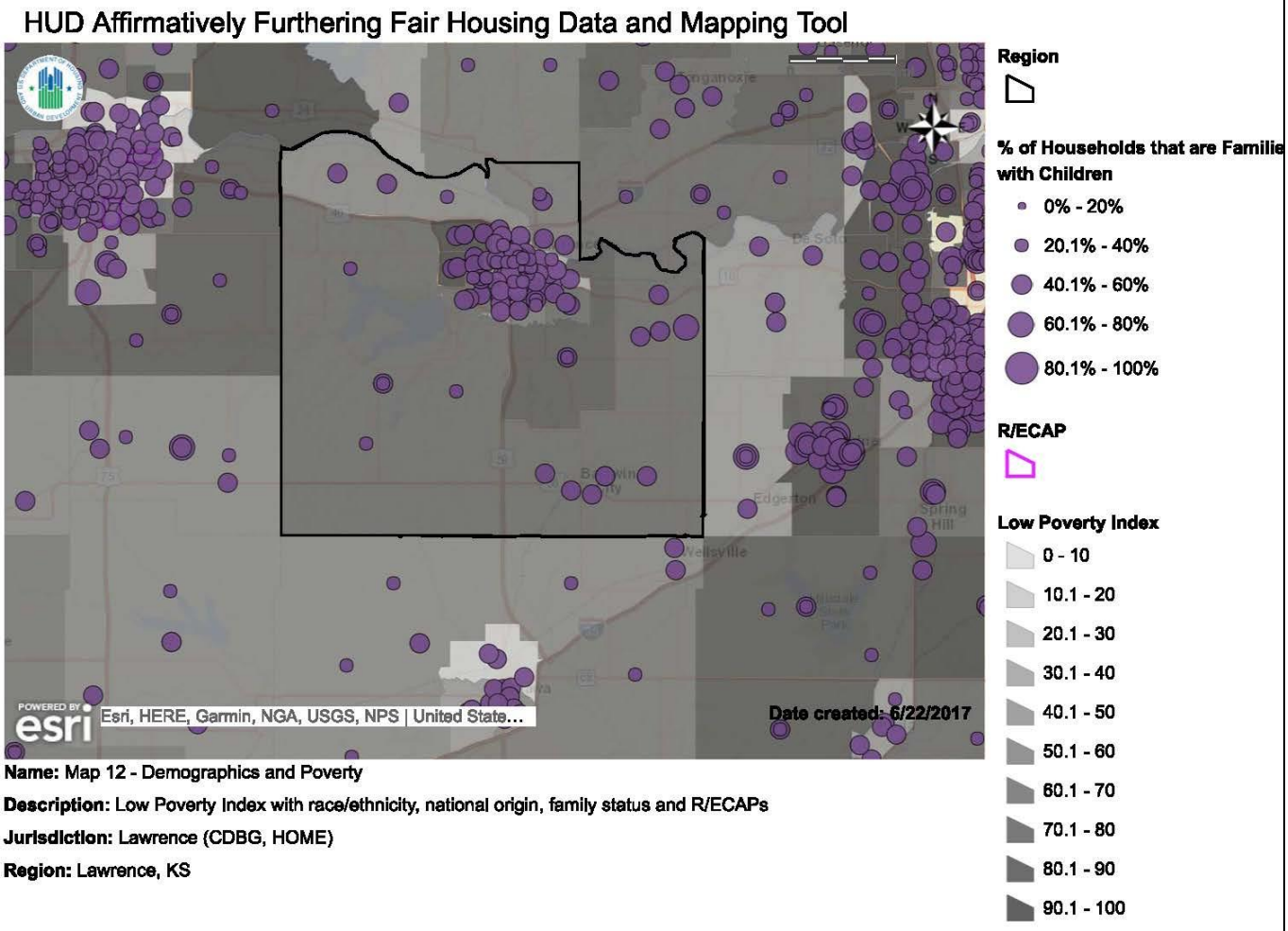
Low Poverty Index and Family Status

Lawrence, KS - Low Poverty Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 112 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Region - Low Poverty Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 113 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index thematic map for region

Map 112 displays a Low Poverty Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 113 displays a Low Poverty Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Northwest and west areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northcentral, Central around The University of Kansas, Southcentral, and East areas. The lightest shaded tracts in the East indicate 51.26% of households are families with children. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas and indicate 40.17% of households are families with children.

iii. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods.

Land in Lawrence is at a premium and locating affordable housing opportunities in low poverty areas competes with market rate development. The Affordable Housing Advisory Board was created to advise the Governing Body regarding issues affecting affordable housing and supportive services in the community, and to oversee and facilitate the purpose of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, which is to support the acquisition, rehabilitation, and development of affordable housing and supportive services so that all persons in the community have access to independent living with dignity.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority administers multiple housing voucher programs, all of which allow the households the opportunity to access housing throughout the region.

The City of Lawrence has adopted an Economic Development Policy which addresses adding creating mixed income developments in low poverty neighborhoods. It is the policy of the City that no application or petition requesting an economic development incentive, where the proposed project contemplates the development or redevelopment of four (4) or more residential dwelling units, shall be considered or approved by the Governing Body, unless the proposed project designates and sets aside, as affordable housing, a certain number of dwelling units.

e. Access to Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods

i. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.

Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity shows the opportunity indicators by race/ethnicity in Lawrence and the region as a whole, as well as by total population and population below federal poverty line. According to HUD, a "higher score on each of the indices would indicate: lower neighborhood poverty rates; higher levels of school proficiency; higher levels of labor engagement; closer proximity to jobs; lower transportation costs; closer access to public transportation; and greater neighborhood environmental quality (i.e., lower exposure rates to harmful toxins)."

The environmental health hazard exposure index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. Potential health hazards exposure is a linear combination of standardized EPA estimates of air quality carcinogenic (*c*), respiratory (*r*) and neurological (*n*) hazards with *i* indexing census tracts, as shown in Equation 5.

Equation 5 - Environmental Health Hazard Index

$$HazExp_i = \left[\left(\frac{c_i - \mu_c}{\sigma_c}\right) + \left(\frac{r_i - \mu_r}{\sigma_r}\right) + \left(\frac{n_i - \mu_n}{\sigma_n}\right)\right] * -1$$

Where means (μ_c, μ_r, μ_n) and standard errors $(\sigma_c, \sigma_r, \sigma_n)$ are estimated over the national distribution.

Values are inverted and then percentile ranked nationally. Values range from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the less exposure to toxins harmful to human health. Therefore, the higher the value, the better the environmental quality of a neighborhood, where a neighborhood is a census block-group.

Table 34 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Environmental Health Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Environmental Health Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	49.31	56.23
Black, Non-Hispanic	51.33	53.05
Hispanic	49.56	52.90
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	49.07	50.28
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.85	54.62
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	44.08	46.16
Black, Non-Hispanic	48.72	48.96
Hispanic	44.17	44.69
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	47.24	47.34
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.62	51.97

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 34 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

The Environmental Health Index measures exposure based on EPA estimates of air quality carcinogenic, respiratory and neurological toxins by neighborhood.

In Lawrence, the Native American, Non-Hispanic population has the highest Index for the total population at 52.85. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index for the total population at 49.07. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic again having the highest Index of 51.62 and White, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index at 44.08.

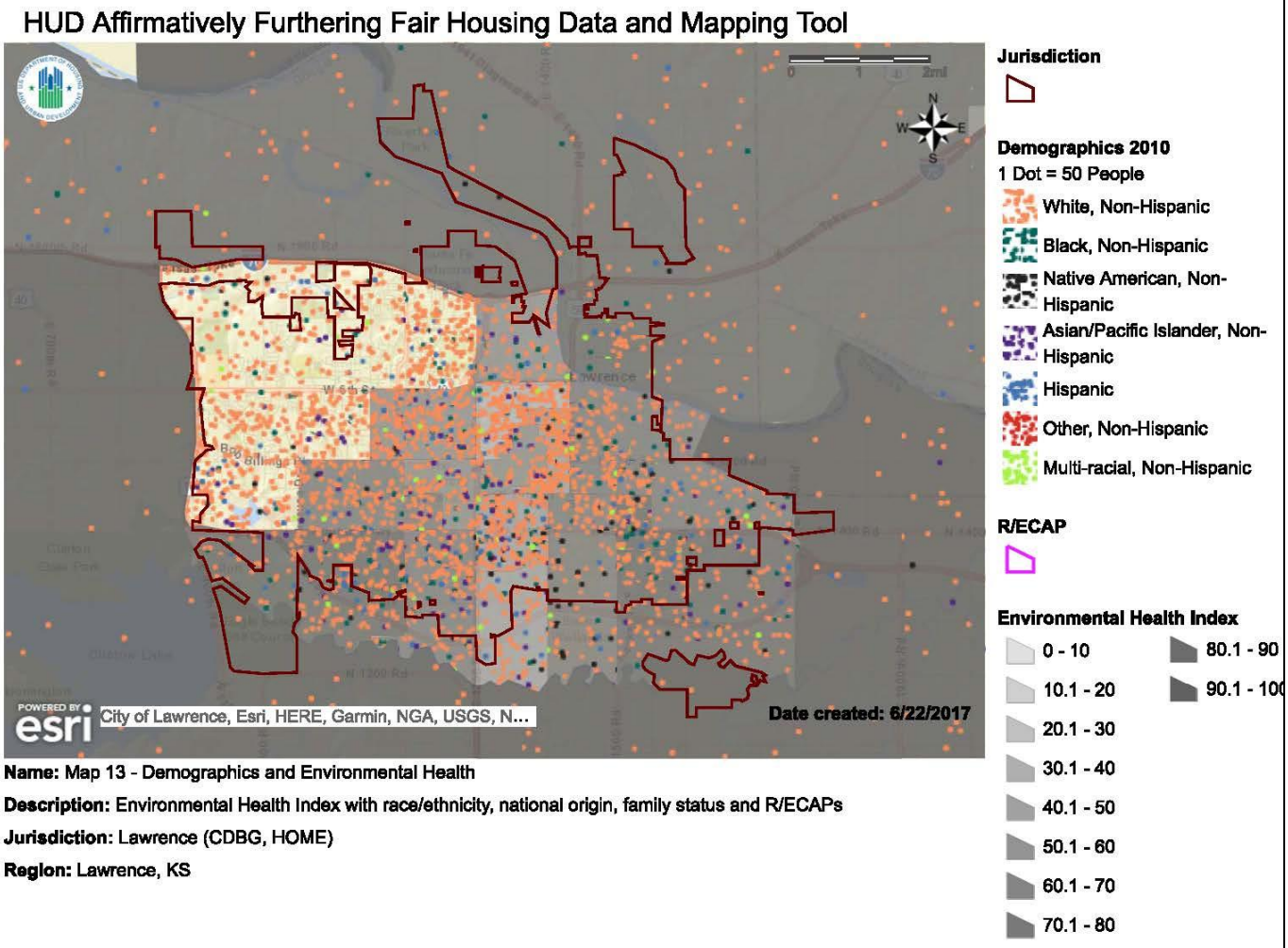
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored higher than those in the jurisdiction. The White, Non-Hispanic population has the highest Index for the total population at 56.23. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index for the total population at 50.28. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic having the highest Index of 51.97 and Hispanic having the lowest Index at 44.69.

ii. For the protected groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The Environmental Health Index shows shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level indicating levels of exposure to environmental health hazards. Darker shading (i.e. a higher value on the index) in a tract indicates a greater neighborhood environmental quality (i.e., lower exposure rates to harmful toxins). Lighter shading in a tract indicates a lower (worse) value on the Index and thus higher exposure rates to harmful toxins.

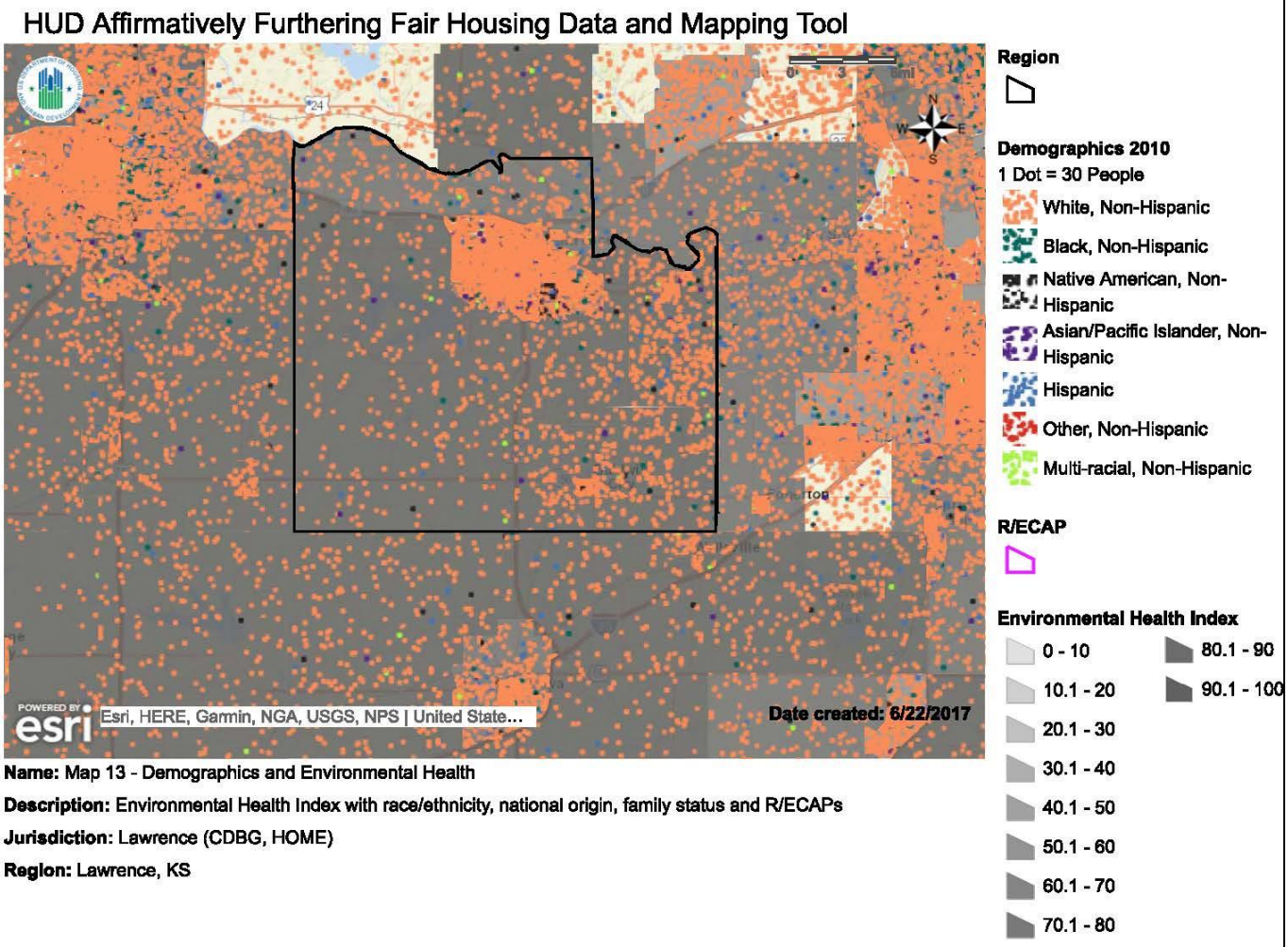
Environmental Health Index and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS - Environmental Health Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 114 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Environmental Health Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



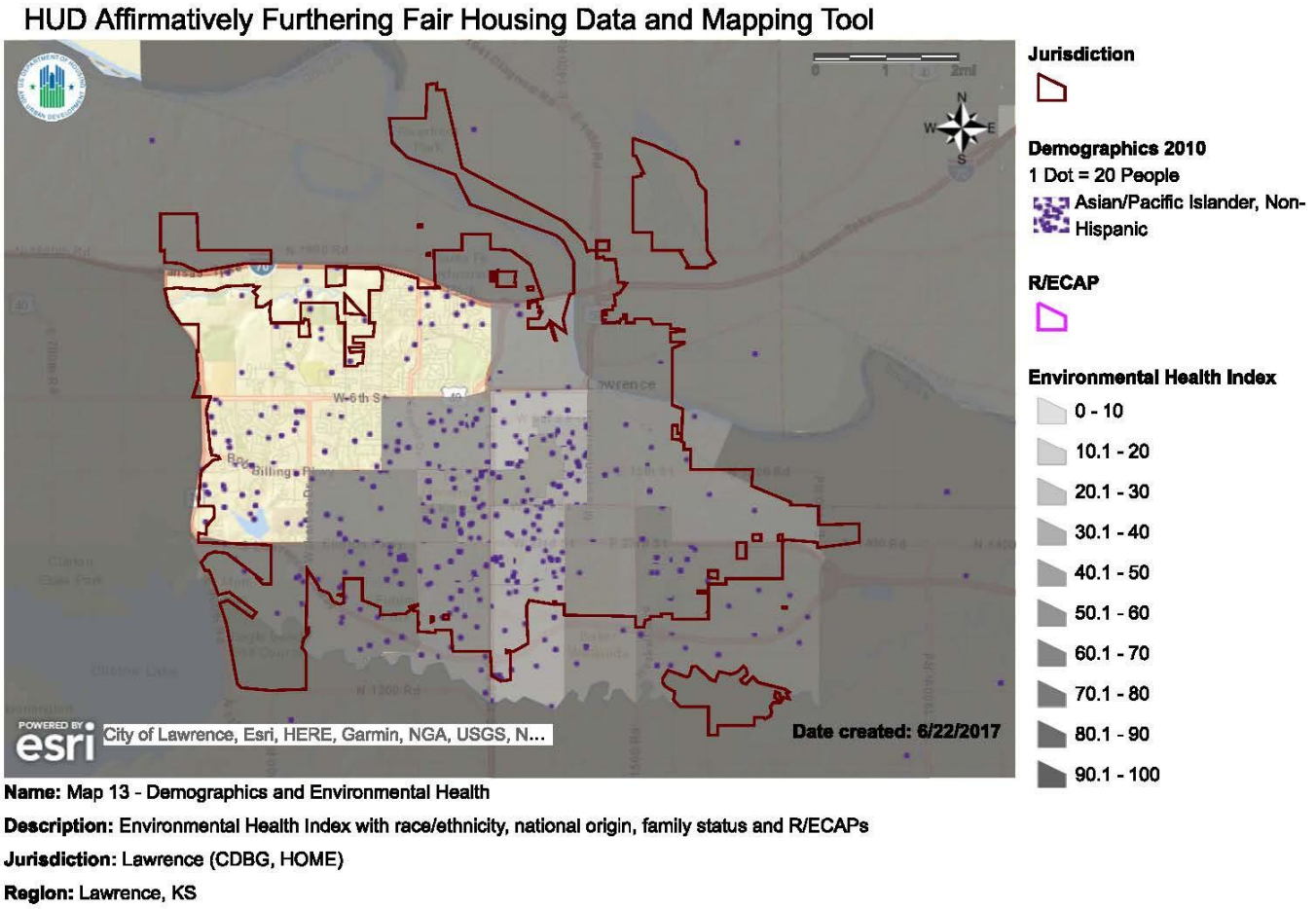
Map 115 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for region

Table 34 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 114 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 115 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located in the Southwest, Central, and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Southcentral area. The entire Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to

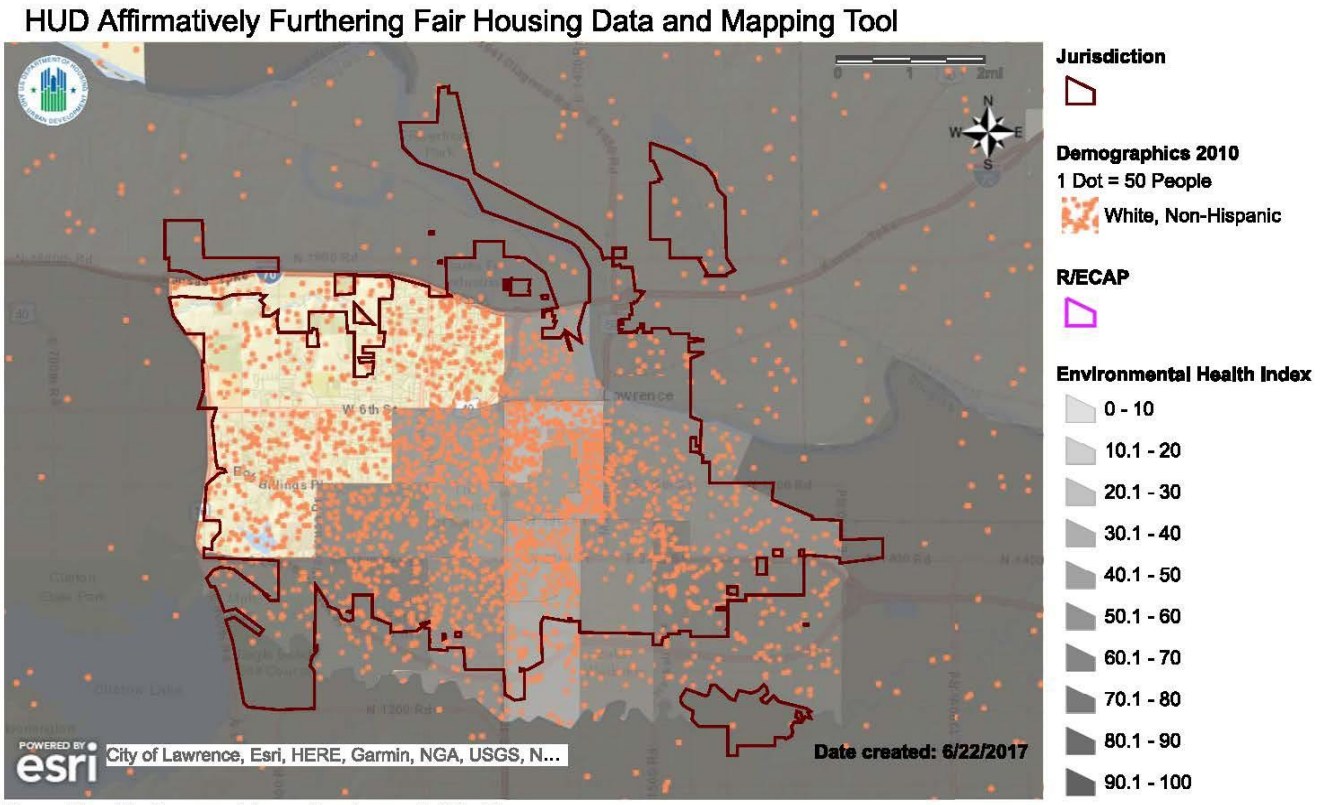
show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located evenly throughout the entire region.

Lawrence, KS - Environmental Health Index and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 116 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS - Environmental Health Index and White, Non-Hispanic dot density map



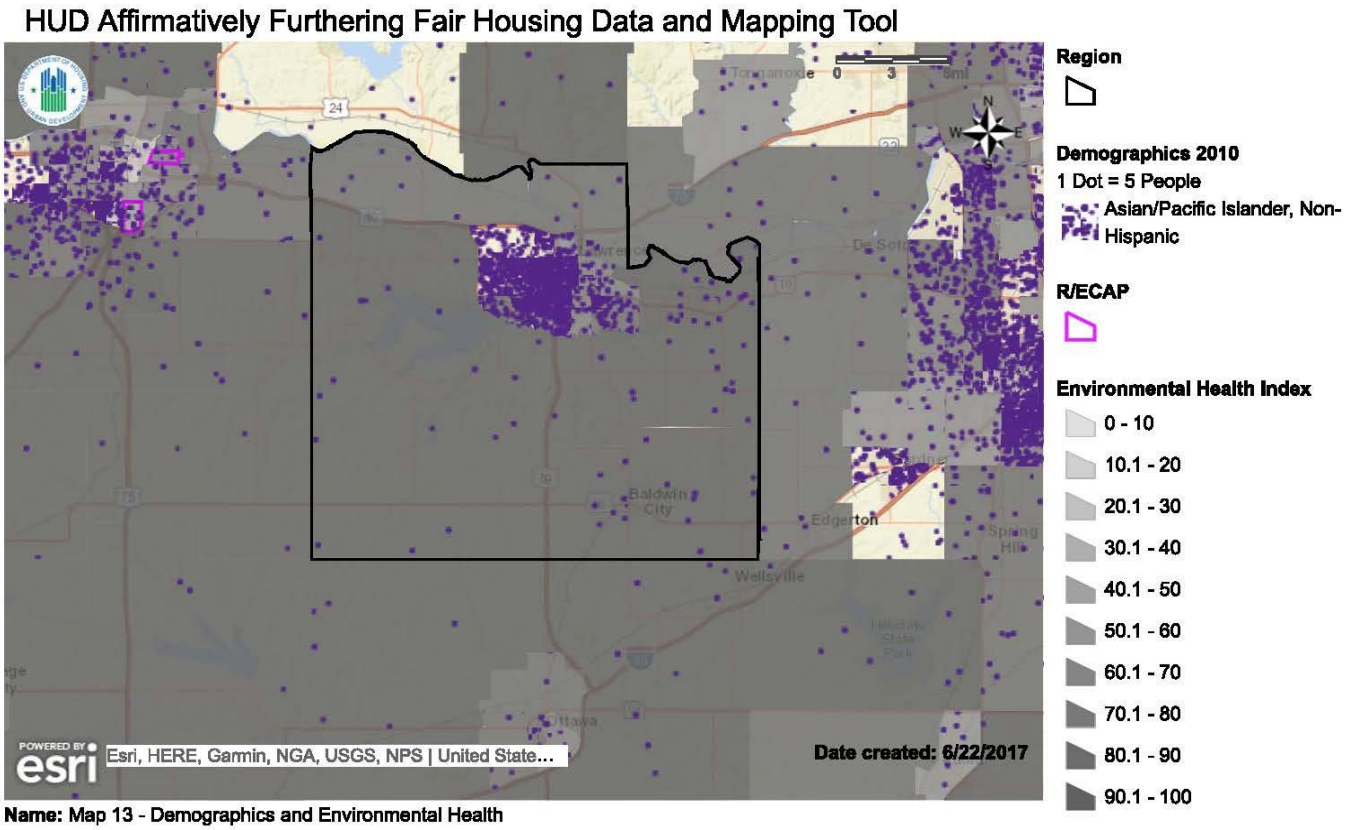
Map 117 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Table 34 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 116 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 117 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the White, Non-Hispanic population.

In Lawrence the total Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 49.07. For the population below federal poverty level, White, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index at 44.08. The Central area, home to a larger concentration of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population, and White, Non-Hispanic population, corresponds to the area around The University of Kansas. The entire Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD

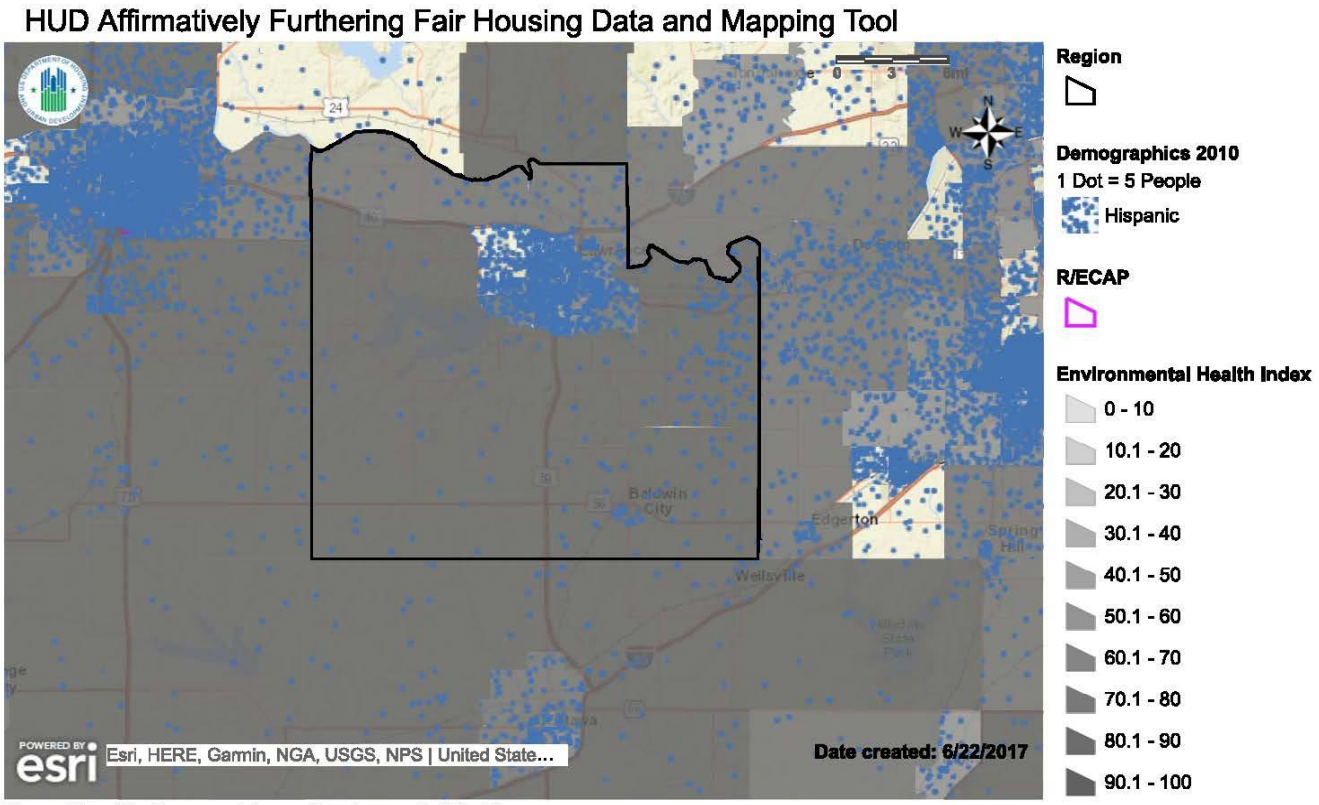
provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average.

Region - Environmental Health Index and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic dot density map



Map 118 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for region

Region - Environmental Health Index and Hispanic dot density map



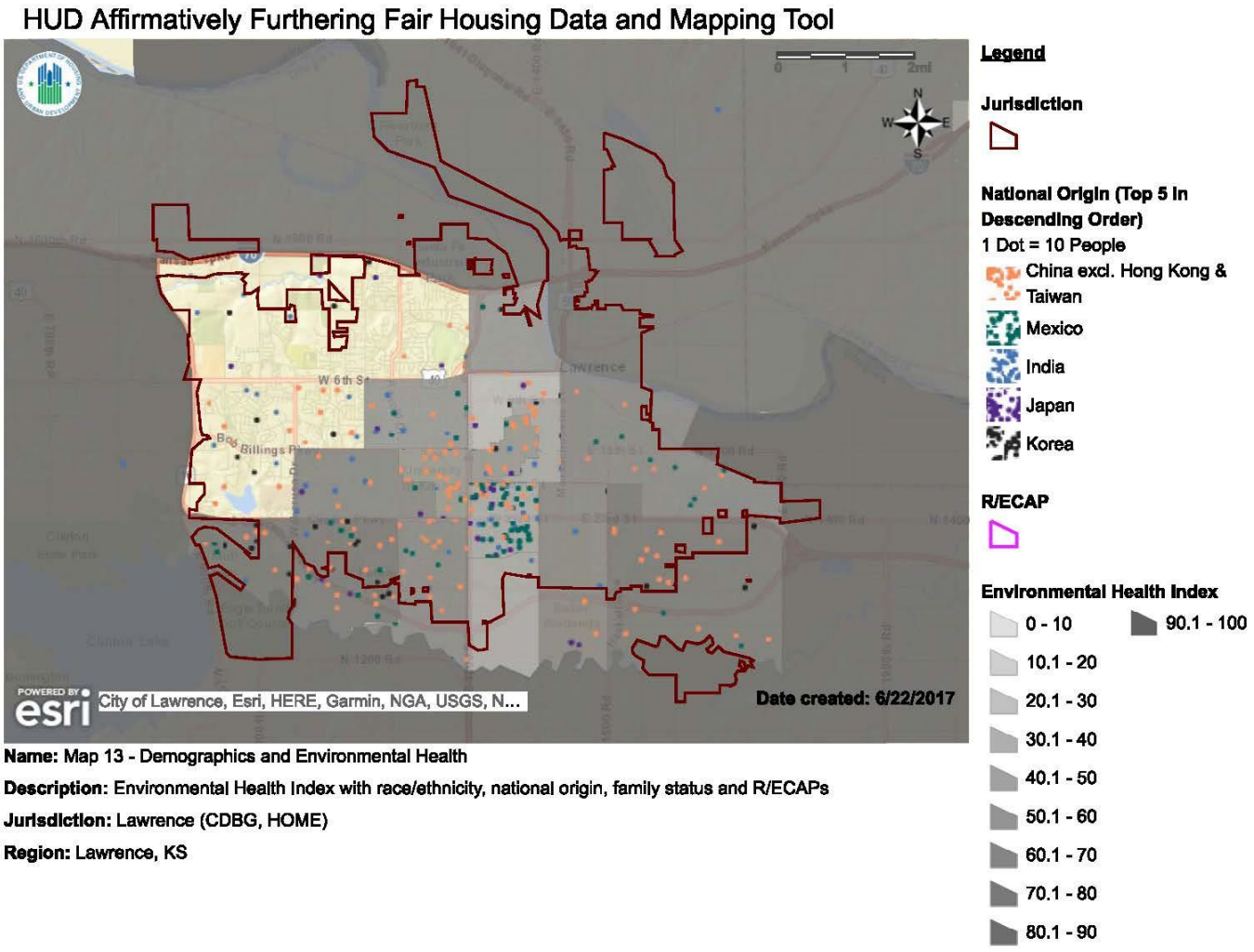
Map 119 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for region

Table 34 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 118 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for the region showing only the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 119 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for the region showing only the Hispanic population.

In the region the total Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 50.28. For the population below federal poverty level, the Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 44.69. Both populations are spread evenly throughout the darker shaded areas of the region, with larger concentrations of Hispanics located in the smaller communities of Baldwin City and Eudora.

Environmental Health Index and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - Environmental Health Index and National Origin dot density map



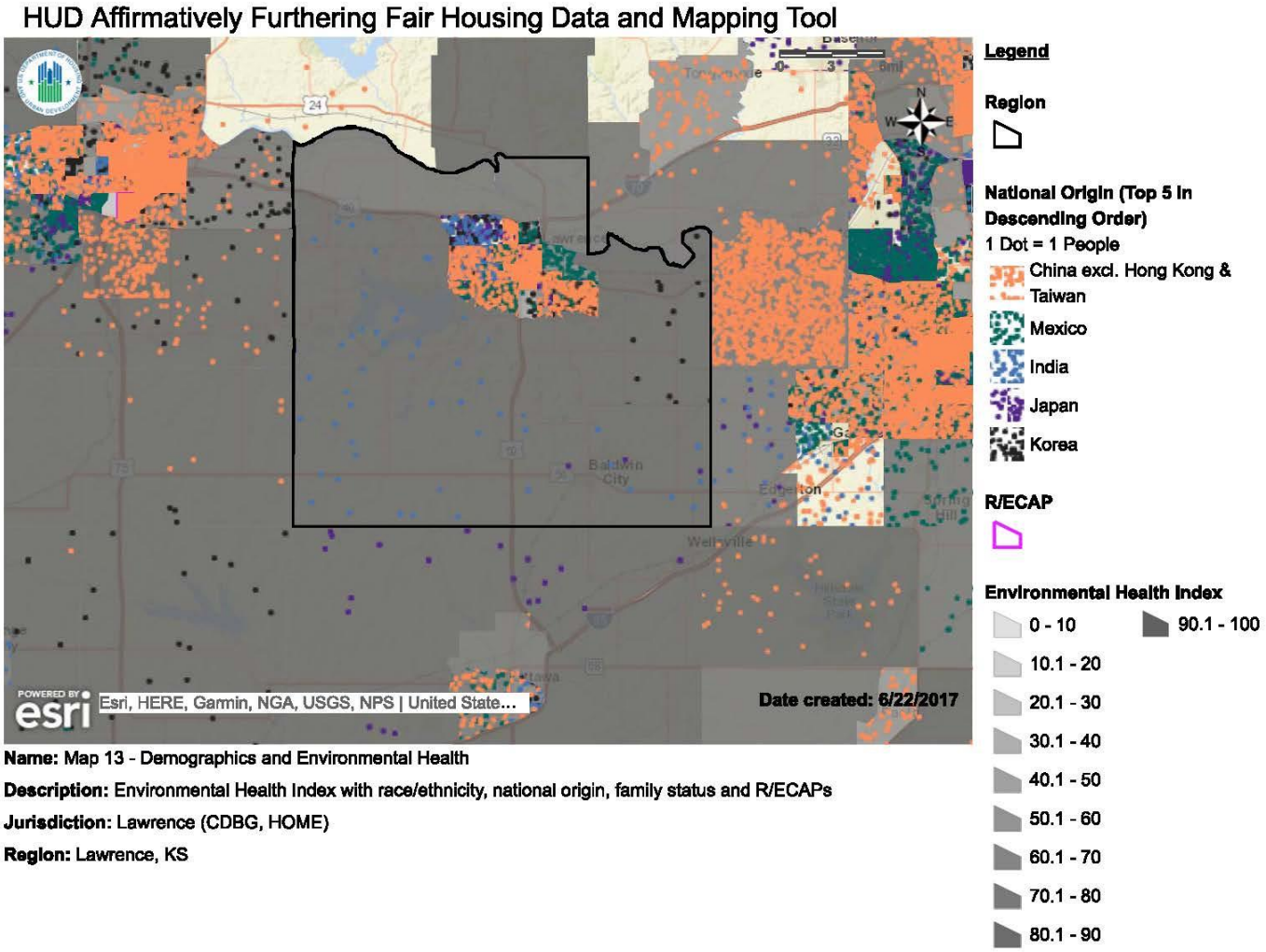
Map 120 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 120 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located in the Southwest, Central, and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Southcentral area. The entire Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico,

corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and an Environmental Health Index of 37 in Census tract 9.01.

Region - Environmental Health Index and National Origin dot density map

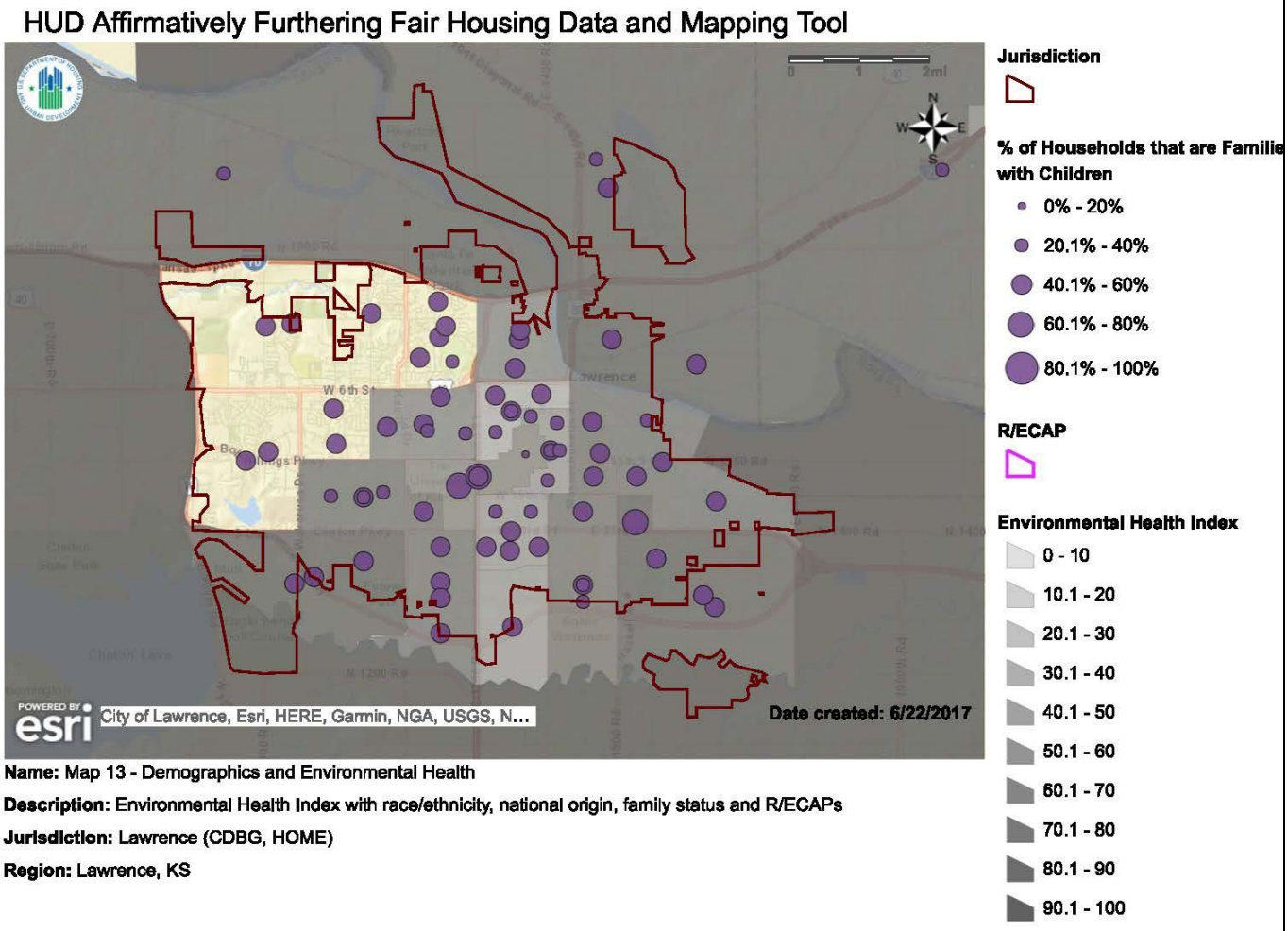


Map 121 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for region

Map 121 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Northwest and Northcentral areas. The darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located evenly throughout the rest of the region. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with an Environmental Health Index of 85.

Lawrence, KS - Environmental Health Index and Family Status thematic map



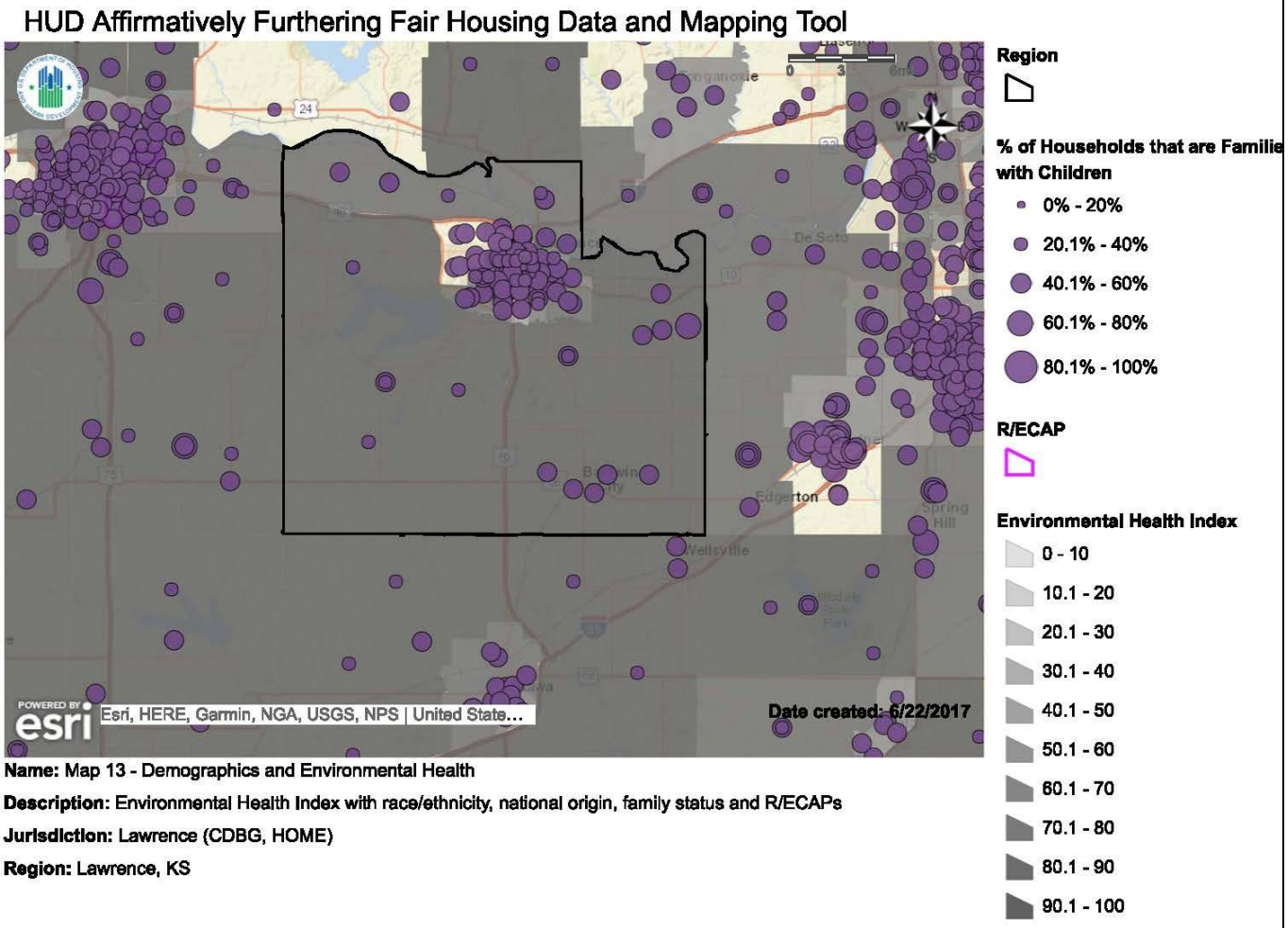
Map 122 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Map 122 displays an Environmental Health Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located in the Southwest, Central, and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Southcentral area. The entire Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all

above average. The lighter shaded tract in the Southcentral area indicates 48.19% of households are families with children.

Region - Environmental Health Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 123 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index thematic map for region

Map 123 displays an Environmental Health Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located evenly throughout the entire region. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Northeast areas and indicate 50.34% of households are families with children.

iii. Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods.

The City of Lawrence set goals for reducing our climate change impacts in 2012:

1. Incorporate the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions into land use planning.
2. Develop transportation policies and programs to consume less energy and reduce emissions.
3. Strengthen energy conservation policies and building standards.
4. Develop water conservation policies and programs to consume less water, reducing energy usage and infrastructure costs.
5. Expand source reduction and waste reduction programs and initiatives.
6. Exercise leadership by prioritizing efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in municipal operations.
7. Provide dedicated staffing and adequate funding to support climate protection and sustainability initiatives.
8. Establish outreach and education programs on emission reduction issues.

f. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

i. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region.

In the City, there are no obvious patterns of access to opportunity, exposure to adverse community factors, and segregation/integration.

In the region, the Northwest area exhibits a pattern of limited access to opportunity and higher exposure to adverse community factors. This area also exhibits a higher level of segregation by race/ethnicity, being predominately White, Non-Hispanic.

ii. Based on the opportunity indicators assessed above, identify areas that experience: (a) high access; and (b) low access across multiple indicators.

In the City, there are no obvious patterns of access to opportunity or exposure to adverse community factors. The Northwest area experiences high access to low poverty and low access to job proximity; the West area experiences high access to schools and low poverty; the Southwest area experiences high access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods and low access to job proximity; the Northcentral area experiences high access to job proximity and low access to low poverty neighborhoods; the Central area experiences high access to job proximity, transportation, and environmentally healthy neighborhoods but low access to schools and low poverty neighborhoods; the Southcentral area experiences high access to job proximity but low access to low poverty neighborhoods and environmentally healthy neighborhoods; the Northeast area experiences high access to schools but low access transportation; the East experiences high access to job proximity but low access to schools and low poverty neighborhoods; the Southeast experiences high access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods but low access to schools.

In the region, the Northwest area exhibits a pattern of limited access to opportunity and higher exposure to adverse community factors. The Northwest experiences low access to job proximity, transportation, and low poverty neighborhoods. This area also exhibits a higher level of segregation by race/ethnicity, being predominately White, Non-Hispanic.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disparities in access to opportunity in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

The Lawrence 2017 Action Plan addresses special populations such as low income, homeless, disabled, and domestic violence survivors. The Action Plan describes programs and activities to assist these special populations with overcoming disparities in access to opportunity.

The Affordable Housing Advisory Board is working to recommend funding from the local Housing Trust Fund to further assist these special populations with overcoming disparities in access to opportunity.

The region governing body is also working to address and recommend funding for these special populations, and in addition is considering creating a facility to assist those with mental illnesses and substance abuse problems. A representative of the region governing body is also a member of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board for the purpose of tying affordable housing with mental health issues.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disparities in access to opportunity, including any activities aimed at improving access to opportunities for areas that may lack such access, or in promoting access to opportunity (e.g., proficient schools, employment opportunities, and transportation).

In Lawrence, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board is using funds from the local Housing Trust Fund to recommend to the City Commission on ways everyone in Lawrence has access to safe, quality affordable housing and supportive services necessary to maintain independent living with dignity. The vision statement of the board is "Opportunity for affordable housing and supportive services for everyone in Lawrence."

HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds are administered by the Community Development Division of the City of Lawrence for several programs to provide affordable housing. HOME funds are allocated annually for a Tenant Based Rental Assistance program to provide housing vouchers for the homeless to choose safe, affordable, and decent rental housing. These vouchers can be used anywhere in the City of Lawrence. In addition, HOME funds are allocated annually to construct new units of both rental and homeowner affordable housing, on a scattered site basis.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority administers a Housing Choice Voucher program, which allows families to rent safe, affordable, and decent living units in any location in the City. This housing mobility leads to an enhanced access to opportunity.

CDBG funds are administered by the Community Development Division of the City of Lawrence for several programs relating to housing preservation and community revitalization. Rehabilitation programs allow low income families to access no interest loans and grants to repair vital systems or increase energy efficiency and remain in their housing. These improvements allow for bringing older homes up to code, while improving the housing stock in the community. CDBG funds and City general funds are also used for public

infrastructure improvements including a sidewalk gap program, installation of ADA ramps, and pedestrian hybrid beacons to increase walkability in the community.

3. Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify and prioritize factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disparities in access to opportunity.

- Source of income discrimination
- Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing

In Lawrence, landlords are not required to take Section 8 vouchers, which can lead to **source of income discrimination**. While there is an extensive and important group of landlords that do work with the program, the ability still exists for a landlord to deny a renter based on a Section 8 voucher being presented for rental subsidy. This is a topic that has garnered some attention in the Affordable Housing Advisory Board as to looking at ways to change this culture. The talks are ongoing, but the current climate can be of concern to those looking to rent with a Section 8 voucher.

The **Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation** is multi-faceted. On one hand, the University of Kansas and the City of Lawrence have teamed up to provide an extremely effective transportation system in Lawrence. They have annual public meetings to gather input on routes and transportation-related issues. That said one area of deficiency is a dedicated night route. The Transit System provides an on-demand ride service called the Night Line that runs from 8:00pm – 6:00am Monday-Saturday. A rider can call and schedule a pick-up and a ride for $2 at any time during those hours. It does not operate, however, on Saturday night or Sunday. The bus itself does not run routes on Sunday either. With no service available on Sundays, it is difficult for those with employment that runs outside of traditional work hours to have access to get to their jobs. A worker who has a Sunday shift must find alternate transportation if they do not have their own means of travel. This can be problematic for those who require that service.

In Lawrence, the **location and type of affordable housing** is one of the key contributing factors to Access to Opportunity. The east and north sections of town contain the lowest lot prices, and contain the vast majority of the affordable housing stock. This includes public housing as well as affordable rentals. This factor can limit a person's ability to find an affordable unit in other sections of town. The location of affordable senior housing also can limit a person's ability to locate to a different part of the community. The senior housing developments are composed of various income levels, however there are stipulations as to who can access the housing based on age and income. As with the traditional affordable housing, the low-income senior housing is located typically in the east section of town. As with affordable housing in general, an exception to this would be the Section 8 voucher program, which allows a voucher holder to rent a unit anywhere in Lawrence (based on rent reasonableness). This allows vouchers to be used across the entire span of the city. Also in contrast, redevelopment in low-income parts of the community with LIHTC projects has begun a revitalization of those areas, creating an environment that brings people and opportunity to the area who would not normally chose to reside or locate there.

Loss of affordable housing is also a concern. There are several affordable complexes in Lawrence that have seen deterioration and issues with safety and qualify, as well as several who have fallen off the LIHTC rolls. When affordable housing become uninhabitable, or converts to market rate units, this can limit housing choice options and foster fair housing issues. The decrease in affordable housing and affordable housing quality can lead to several fair housing concerns including reduced access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or segregation. To tie in with location, it should be noted that these complexes are primarily located on the east side of Lawrence. There are very few affordable complexes on the west side of the community. The south and north sides have several areas in the form of mobile home parks, which can easily become a safety and quality concern. These parks are mixed in with other types of housing.

iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs

1. Analysis

a. Which protected class groups (by race/ethnicity and familial status) experience higher rates of housing problems (cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing) when compared to other groups for the jurisdiction and region? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing cost burdens when compared to other groups?

Table 35 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	10,890	28,604	38.07%	13,265	37,055	35.80%
Black, Non-Hispanic	730	1,539	47.43%	730	1,614	45.23%
Hispanic	845	1,470	57.48%	885	1,670	52.99%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	674	1,318	51.14%	700	1,354	51.70%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	144	568	25.35%	154	617	24.96%
Other, Non-Hispanic	474	938	50.53%	533	1,087	49.03%
Total	*13,750*	*34,425*	*39.94%*	*16,270*	*43,395*	*37.49%*
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	3,860	15,473	24.95%	5,105	21,183	24.10%
Family households, 5+ people	675	1,655	40.79%	940	2,425	38.76%
Non-family households	9,225	1,7304	53.31%	10,220	19,790	51.64%

(Source: CHAS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Table 35 provides demographics of households experiencing any of four housing problems by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region.

As defined by HUD, there are four housing problems. A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of the following problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Household is overcrowded, meaning there is more than 1 person per room
4. Household is cost burdened, spending more than 30 percent of monthly income on housing costs

In Lawrence, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 housing problems is 39.94 percent. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 57.48 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 25.35 percent. White, Non-Hispanic has the second lowest rate at 38.07 percent, while Black, Non-Hispanic (47.43 percent), Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic (51.14 percent), and Other, Non-Hispanic (50.53 percent) have similar rates. Household size and type also effect the how likely it is a family faces housing problems. Family households with five or more people and non-family households experience housing problems at a rate of 40.79 percent and 53.31 percent. Family households with fewer than five people experience housing problems at the lowest rate of 24.95 percent.

In the region, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 housing problems is 37.49 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 52.99 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 24.96 percent. White, Non-Hispanic has the second lowest rate at 35.80 percent, while Black, Non-Hispanic (45.23 percent), Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic (51.70 percent), and Other, Non-Hispanic (49.03 percent) have similar rates. Household size and type also effect the how likely it is a family faces housing problems. Family households with five or more people and non-family households experience housing problems at a rate of 38.76 percent and 51.64 percent. Family households with fewer than five people experience housing problems at the lowest rate of 24.10 percent.

Table 36 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	**(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction**			**(Lawrence, KS) Region**		
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	6,455	28,604	22.57%	7,630	37,055	20.59%
Black, Non-Hispanic	314	1,539	20.40%	314	1,614	19.45%
Hispanic	539	1,470	36.67%	584	1,670	34.97%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	420	1,318	31.87%	440	1,354	32.50%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	74	568	13.03%	84	617	13.61%
Other, Non-Hispanic	220	938	23.45%	234	1,087	21.53%
Total	*8,030*	*34,425*	*23.33%*	*9,290*	*43,395*	*21.41%*

(Source: CHAS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Table 36 provides demographics for housing experiencing any of four *severe* housing problems by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

HUD also identifies four *severe* housing problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Household is severely overcrowded, meaning there are more than 1.5 people per room
4. Household is severely cost burdened, spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs

In Lawrence, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 *severe* housing problems is 23.33 percent. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 36.67 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 13.03 percent.

In the region, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 *severe* housing problems is 21.41 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 34.97 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 13.61 percent.

Table 37 - HUD AFFH Table 10

HUD Table 10 – Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	6,210	28,604	21.71%	7,140	37,055	19.27%
Black, Non-Hispanic	310	1,539	20.14%	310	1,614	19.21%
Hispanic	305	1,470	20.75%	345	1,670	20.66%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	345	1,318	26.18%	370	1,354	27.33%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59	568	10.39%	59	617	9.56%
Other, Non-Hispanic	180	938	19.19%	185	1,087	17.02%
Total	*7,409*	*34,425*	*21.52%*	*8,409*	*43,395*	*19.38%*
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	1,455	15,473	9.40%	1,954	21,183	9.22%
Family households, 5+ people	115	1,655	6.95%	140	2,425	5.77%
Non-family households	5,835	17,304	33.72%	6,304	19,790	31.85%

(Source: CHAS); Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income; All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households; the # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.

Table 37 provides demographics of households with severe housing cost burden by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence, the total percentage of households experiencing *severe* housing cost burden is 21.52 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest rate at 26.18 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 10.39 percent. All other Race/Ethnicity groups have a similar rate including White, Non-Hispanic (21.71 percent), Black, Non-Hispanic (20.14 percent), Hispanic (20.75 percent), and Other, Non-Hispanic (19.19 percent). Non-family households have the highest rate in Household Type and Size at 33.72 percent. A family household with five or more people is the lowest rate at 6.95 percent.

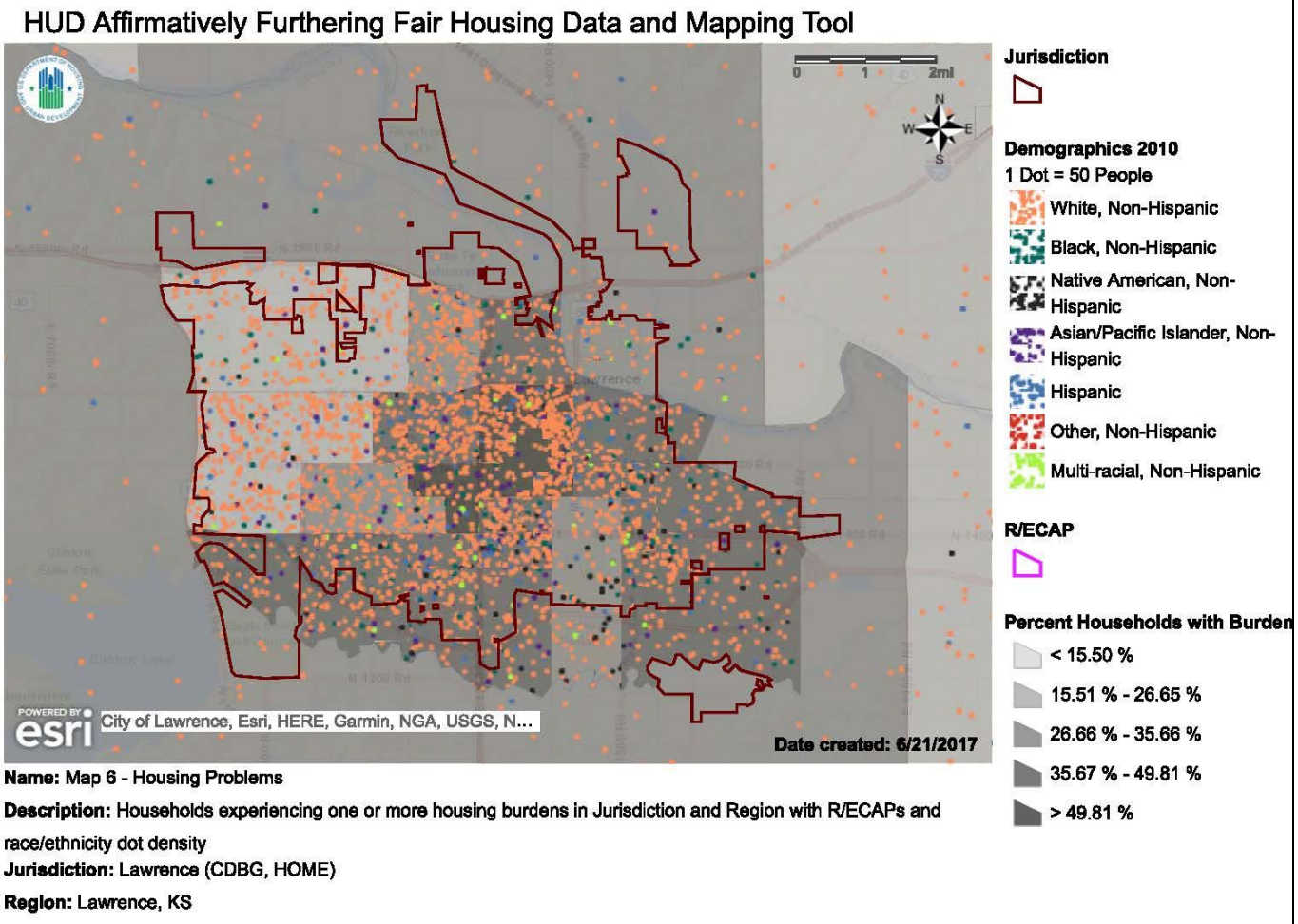
In the Region, the total percentage of households experiencing *severe* housing cost burden is 19.38 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest rate at 27.33 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 9.56 percent. Non-family households have the highest rate in Household Type and Size at 31.85 percent. A family household with five or more people is the lowest at 5.77 percent.

b. Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?

The maps provided by HUD show residential living patterns for persons by race/ethnicity, national origin, and families with children overlaid on shading indicating the percentage of households experiencing one or more housing problems in a particular census tract. Darker shading indicates a higher prevalence of such problems.

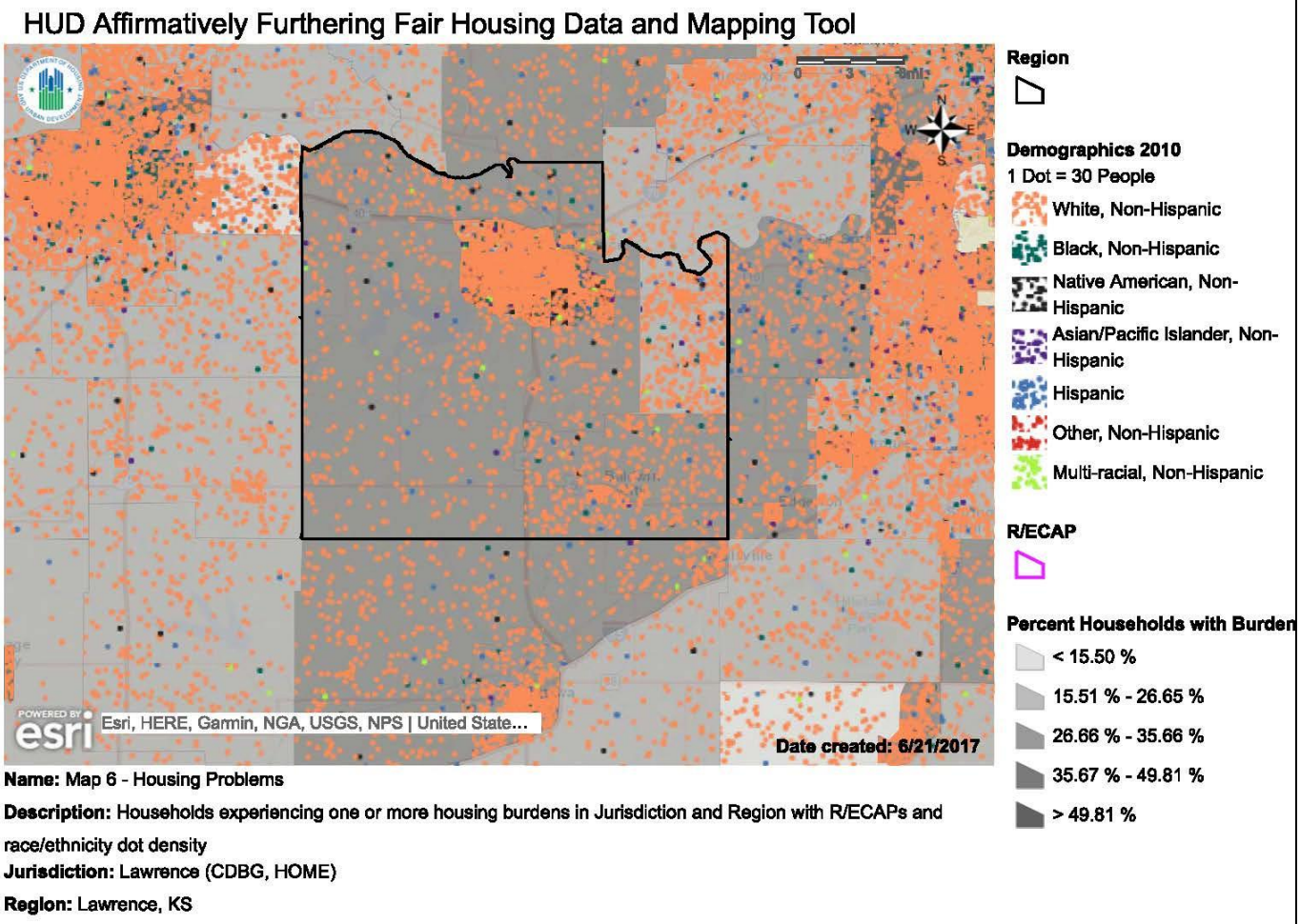
Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Race/Ethnicity

Lawrence, KS - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 124 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Race/Ethnicity dot density map

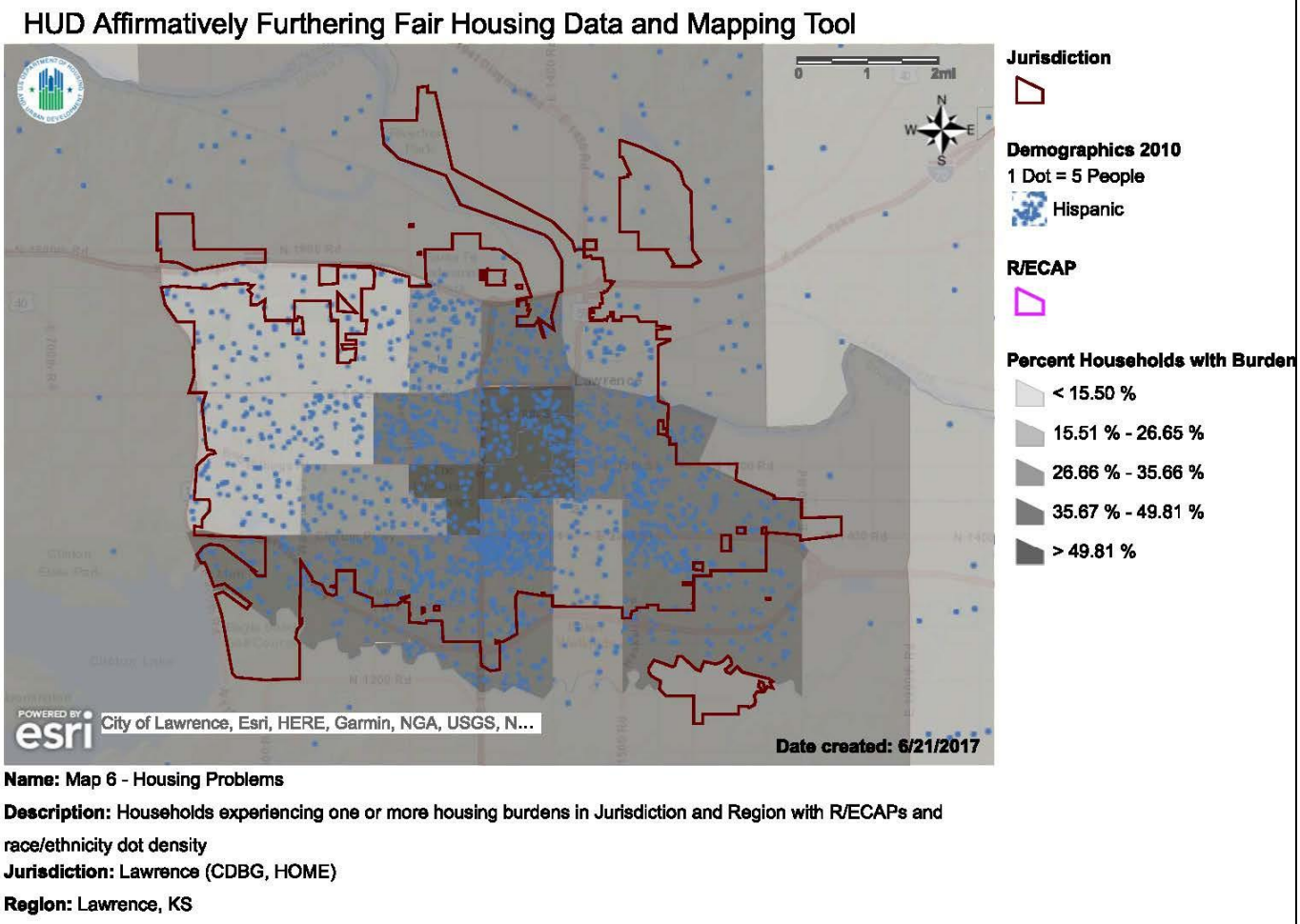


Map 125 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for region

Map 124 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 125 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a higher prevalence of one or more housing burdens are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a lower prevalence of one or more housing burdens are located in the Northwest and West areas. In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate a lower prevalence of one or more housing burdens are located in the East around the community of Eudora, while the rest of the region shows an even percentage.

Lawrence, KS - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Hispanic dot density map

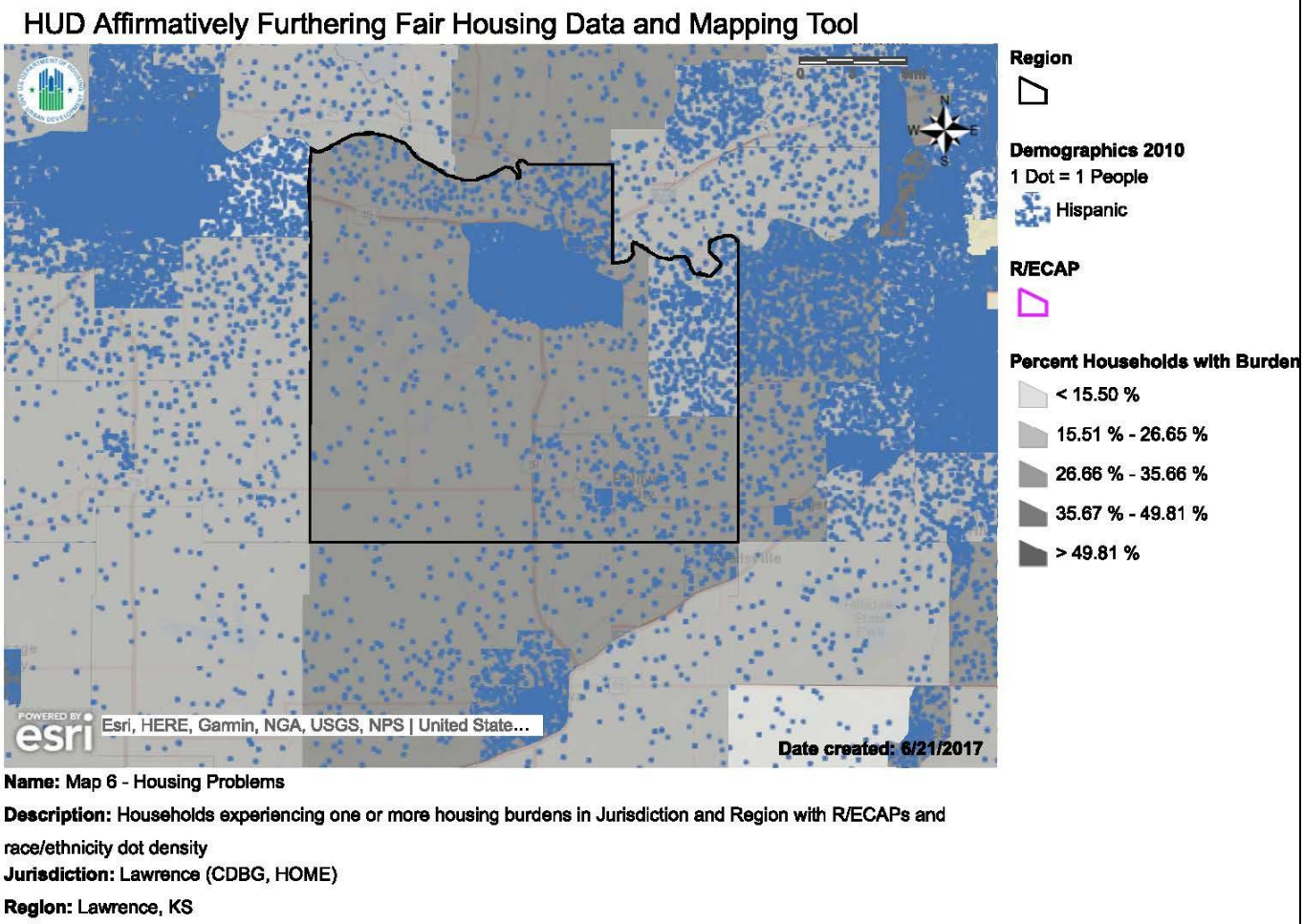


Map 126 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 126 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Hispanic population.

In Lawrence, the Hispanic population has the highest rate of experiencing one or more housing burdens at 57.48 percent. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a Hispanic population, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and a total percentage of households experiencing one or more housing burdens of 49.81 percent in Census tract 9.01.

Region - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Hispanic dot density map



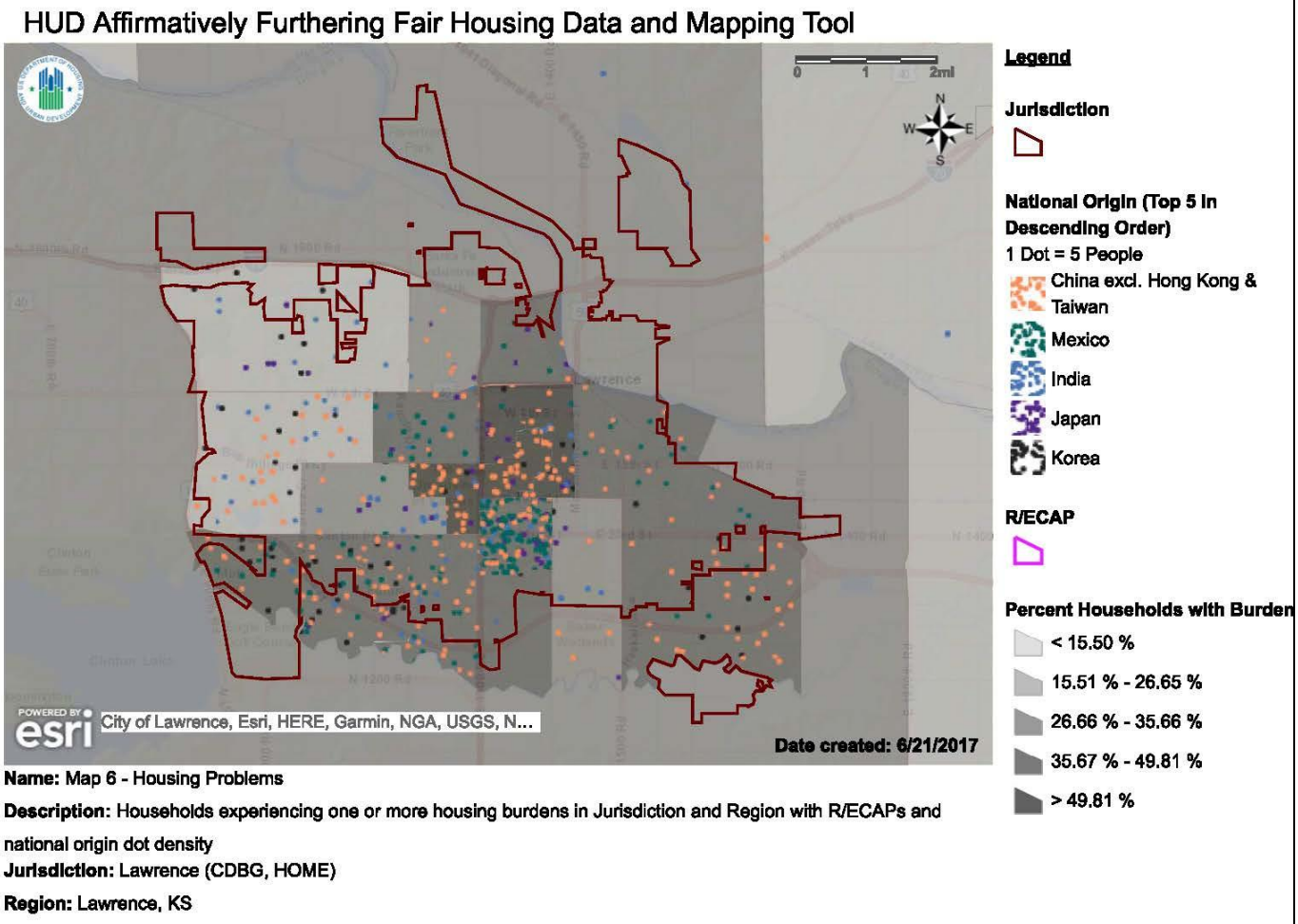
Map 127 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for region

Map 127 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for the region showing only the Hispanic population.

In the region, the Hispanic population has the highest rate of experiencing one or more housing burdens at 52.99 percent. The lightest shaded area in the East around the community of Eudora has a total percentage of households experiencing one or more housing burdens of 23.36 percent in Census tract 12.02, while the rest of the region shows an even percentage.

Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and National Origin

Lawrence, KS - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and National Origin dot density map

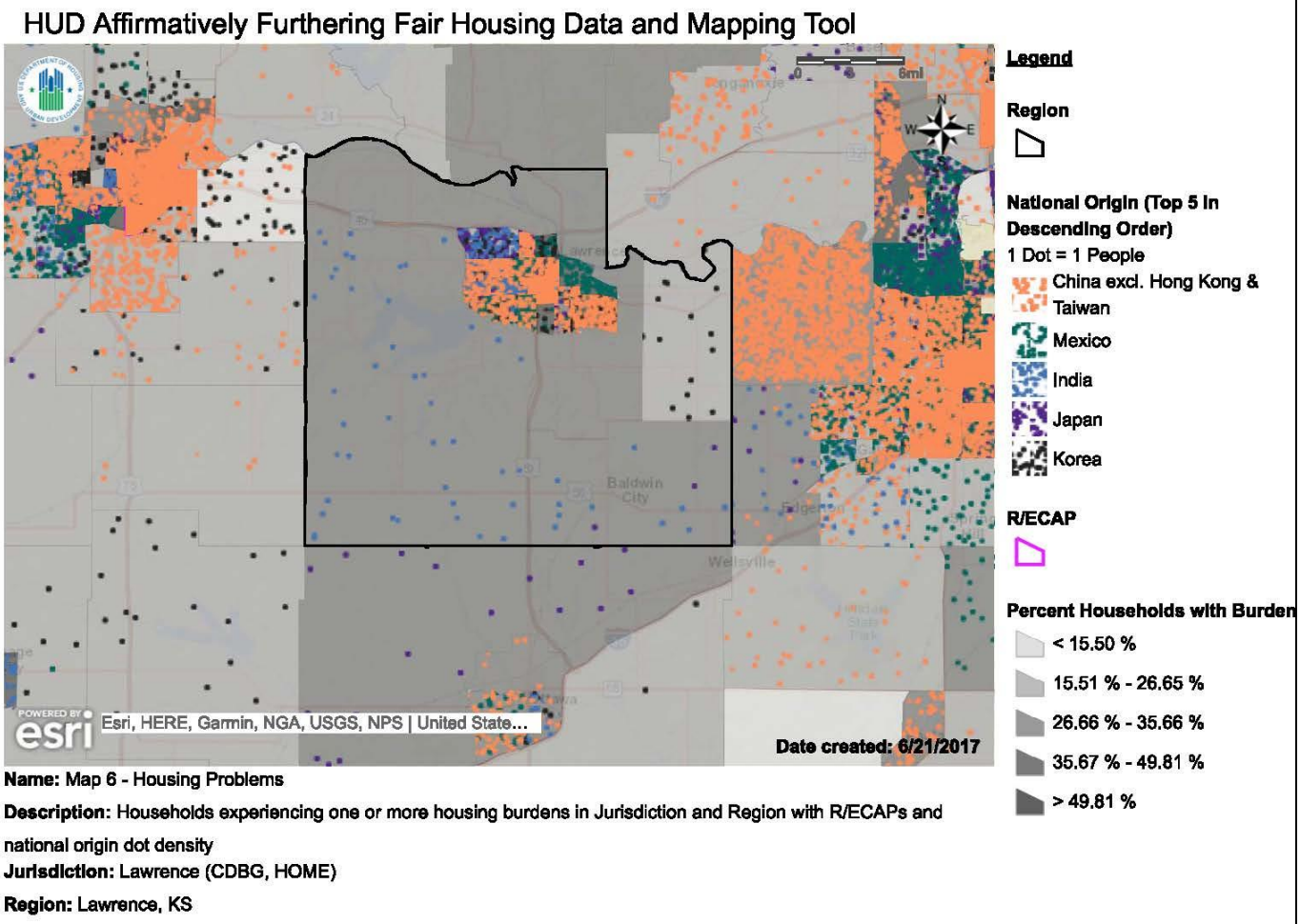


Map 128 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 128 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a higher prevalence of one or more housing burdens are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The lighter shaded tracts indicating a lower prevalence of one or more housing burdens are located in the Northwest and West areas. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and a total percentage of households experiencing one or more housing burdens of 49.81 percent in Census tract 9.01.

Region - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and National Origin dot density map



Map 129 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for region

Map 129 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

In the region, the lightest shaded area indicating a lower prevalence of one or more housing burdens is in the East around the community of Eudora. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with a total percentage of households experiencing one or more housing burdens of 23.36 percent in Census tract 12.02, while the rest of the region shows an even percentage.

c. Compare the needs of families with children for housing units with two, and three or more bedrooms with the available existing housing stock in each category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.

Table 38 - HUD AFFH Table 11

HUD Table 11 – Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	186	52.25%	74	20.79%	95	26.69%	142	39.89%
Project-Based Section 8	252	91.64%	17	6.18%	4	1.45%	4	1.45%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	196	29.61%	236	35.65%	205	30.97%	215	32.48%

(Source: APSH)

Table 38 provides data on publicly supported housing by program category: units by number of bedrooms and number of children.

52.25 percent of Public Housing in Lawrence is comprised of units with 0-1 bedrooms. There are 142 households with children in Public Housing, but only 74 units with 2 bedrooms and 95 units with 3+ bedrooms.

Project-Based Section 8 housing has significantly more units with 0-1 bedrooms compared to units with 2 bedrooms or 3+ bedrooms. There are 4 households with children in Project-Based Section 8 housing, and only 4 units with 3+ bedrooms.

HCV Program is fairly evenly distributed by number of bedrooms. The largest percentage (35.65 percent) of HCV are used in units with 2 bedrooms, while there 32.48 percent of households with children.

d. Describe the differences in rates of renter and owner occupied housing by race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction and region.

Table 39 - HUD AFFH Table 16

HUD Table 16 – Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction				(Lawrence, KS) Region			
	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	14,265	89.91%	14,335	77.24%	20,585	91.25%	16,470	79.05%
Black, Non-Hispanic	375	2.36%	1,165	6.28%	435	1.93%	1,185	5.69%
Hispanic	305	1.92%	1,170	6.30%	475	2.11%	1,195	5.74%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	385	2.43%	925	4.98%	400	1.77%	950	4.56%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	225	1.42%	340	1.83%	275	1.22%	340	1.63%
Other, Non-Hispanic	310	1.95%	625	3.37%	385	1.71%	695	3.34%
Total Household Units	15,865	-	18,560	-	22,560	-	20,835	-

(Source: CHAS); Data presented are numbers of households, not individuals

Table 39 provides demographics on homeownership and rental rates by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence the White, Non-Hispanic population makes up 79.74 percent of the entire population, but is 89.91 percent of the households that own a home. White, Non-Hispanic renters are more in line, with 77.24 percent of the total rental households. Non-White populations are disproportionately renters over homeowners.

In the region the White, Non-Hispanic population makes up 81.69 percent of the entire population, but is 91.25 percent of the households that own a home. White, Non-Hispanic renters are also more in line, with 79.05 percent of the total rental households. Non-White population are also disproportionately renters over homeowners.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

As defined by HUD, there are four housing problems. A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of the following problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Household is overcrowded, meaning there is more than 1 person per room
4. Household is cost burdened, spending more than 30 percent of monthly income on housing costs

Additionally, HUD defines a severe housing problem if any of the above and:

1. Household is cost burdened, spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs

The City of Lawrence Rental Licensing program requires all rental units in the city to be licensed and inspected. Rental inspections identify needed code repairs and housing problems that must be addressed by the landlord before the unit can be licensed. Additionally, the Rental Licensing program addresses complaints of overcrowding and substandard living conditions.

The City partners with Housing & Credit Counseling Inc. to provide tenant/landlord counseling as well as credit counseling free of charge. Housing cost burdened problems often times can be addressed by assisting the households with education on budgeting and financial counseling.

First-time homebuyer counseling services are provided in the city by Housing & Credit Counseling Inc. and Tenants to Homeowners Inc. which is the local Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). This type of counseling before purchasing a home can educate interested buyers on specifics of homeownership including finances, budgeting, and maintenance.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.

In Lawrence, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board is using funds from the local Housing Trust Fund to recommend to the City Commission on ways everyone in Lawrence has access to safe, quality affordable housing and supportive services necessary to maintain independent living with dignity. The vision statement of the board is "Opportunity for affordable housing and supportive services for everyone in Lawrence."

HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds are administered by the Community Development Division of the City of Lawrence for several programs to provide affordable housing. HOME funds are allocated annually for a Tenant Based Rental Assistance program to provide housing vouchers for the homeless to choose safe, affordable, and decent rental housing. These vouchers can be used anywhere in the City of

Lawrence. In addition, HOME funds are allocated annually to construct new units of both rental and homeowner affordable housing, on a scattered site basis.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority administers a Housing Choice Voucher program, which allows families to rent safe, affordable, and decent living units in any location in the City. This housing mobility leads to reducing disproportionate housing needs.

CDBG funds are administered by the Community Development Division of the City of Lawrence for several programs relating to housing preservation and community revitalization. Rehabilitation programs allow low income families to access no interest loans and grants to repair vital systems or increase energy efficiency and remain in their housing. These improvements allow for bringing older homes up to code and addressing disproportionate housing needs, while improving the housing stock in the community.

3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify and prioritize all factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disproportionate housing needs.

- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Loss of Affordable Housing
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

Having an availability of affordable units in a range of sizes is critical to overcoming housing problems that lead to disproportionate housing needs, including overcrowding and housing cost burdened. Lawrence and the region need affordable rental units and homeowner units in a range of sizes which low- or moderate-income families can afford to rent or buy without spending more than 30 percent of their monthly income on housing costs. These range of units need to be in geographic locations near public transportation, proficient schools, in environmentally healthy neighborhoods, and integrated throughout the jurisdiction and region.

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs

The median cost of a newly constructed home in February, 2017 in Lawrence was $299,900. The median market value for all residential property in Lawrence was $173,100 and in the region was $171,200. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming housing cost burdened. In Lawrence, 21.52 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden, defined as spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs. In the region, 19.38 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden. Overcrowding issues can arise because of potential homebuyers having to reduce the size of housing they can afford. Housing that affords access to opportunities, such as proficient schools, public transportation, employment centers, low poverty, and environmentally healthy neighborhoods may be cost prohibitive for low income persons. High costs can have a greater effect on families with children who need multiple bedrooms and individuals with disabilities who need accessible housing or housing located close to accessible transportation.

Loss of affordable housing is also a concern. There are several affordable complexes in Lawrence that have seen deterioration and issues with safety and quality, as well as several who have fallen off the LIHTC rolls. When affordable housing become uninhabitable, or converts to market rate units, this can limit housing choice options and foster fair housing issues. The decrease in affordable housing and affordable housing quality can lead to several fair housing concerns including reduced access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or segregation. Loss of affordable housing can directly lead to overcrowding and housing cost burdened, both housing problems leading to disproportionate housing needs.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

In Lawrence and the region, rising rents, rising property taxes related to home prices, loss of affordability restrictions, and public and private investments in neighborhoods all cause economic pressures on residents. These pressures can result in a loss of existing affordable housing and a resulting loss of access to opportunity assets for lower income families that previously lived there. Outcomes of this displacement lead to housing problems such as overcrowding and becoming housing cost burdened.

C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

1. Analysis

a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

i. Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one program category of publicly supported housing than other program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)) in the jurisdiction?

The mission of the Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is to promote, expand and provide affordable housing, economic opportunity and a suitable living environment free from discrimination. The LDCHA is the public agency charged with developing and administering affordable rental housing programs to address the needs of the low income in Lawrence. The LDCHA has 363 public housing units and of those, 145 units have an elderly preference. The LDCHA administers 732 housing choice vouchers (HCV), 45 VASH vouchers and 40 HOME TBRA vouchers. The agency also owns a 58-unit Project-Based Section 8 development.

Table 40 - HUD AFFH Table 6

HUD Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	246	69.89%	57	16.19%	20	5.68%	9	2.56%
Project-Based Section 8	216	81.82%	35	13.26%	5	1.89%	4	1.52%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	464	74.60%	110	17.68%	17	2.73%	1	0.16%
Total Households	28,604	83.09%	1,539	4.47%	1,470	4.27%	1,318	3.83%
0-30% of AMI	4,954	82.29%	280	4.65%	230	3.82%	339	5.63%
0-50% of AMI	7,404	74.98%	530	5.37%	405	4.10%	594	6.02%
0-80% of AMI	12,209	76.57%	835	5.24%	955	5.99%	744	4.67%

(Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS); #s presented are numbers of households not individuals

Table 40 provides demographics on publicly supported households by race/ethnicity in Lawrence. In examining the demographics of publicly supported housing we found that White households are slightly more likely to reside in Project-Based Section 8 than Public Housing by about 12 percent. Additionally, Hispanics are slightly more likely to reside in Public Housing (5.68%) compared to Project-Based Section 8 (1.89%) or HCVs (2.73%).

ii. Compare the racial/ethnic demographics of each program category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction to the demographics of the same program category in the region.

The following charts compare the racial/ethnic demographics of assisted households in each program category in both the jurisdiction and region. There are no significant differences between the jurisdiction and the region.

Table 41 - HUD AFFH Table 6

HUD Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	246	69.89%	57	16.19%	20	5.68%	9	2.56%
Project-Based Section 8	216	81.82%	35	13.26%	5	1.89%	4	1.52%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	464	74.60%	110	17.68%	17	2.73%	1	0.16%
Total Households	28,604	83.09%	1,539	4.47%	1,470	4.27%	1,318	3.83%
0-30% of AMI	4,954	82.29%	280	4.65%	230	3.82%	339	5.63%
0-50% of AMI	7,404	74.98%	530	5.37%	405	4.10%	594	6.02%
0-80% of AMI	12,209	76.57%	835	5.24%	955	5.99%	744	4.67%

(Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS); #s presented are numbers of households not individuals

Table 41 provides demographics on publicly supported households by race/ethnicity in Lawrence.

Table 42 - HUD AFFH Table 6

HUD Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Region							
	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	246	69.89%	57	16.19%	20	5.68%	9	2.56%
Project-Based Section 8	216	81.82%	35	13.26%	5	1.89%	4	1.52%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	534	76.39%	113	16.17%	17	2.43%	1	0.14%
Total Households	37,055	85.39%	1,614	3.72%	1,670	3.85%	1,354	3.12%
0-30% of AMI	5,525	82.71%	290	4.34%	255	3.82%	364	5.45%
0-50% of AMI	8,395	74.89%	560	5.00%	430	3.84%	619	5.52%
0-80% of AMI	14,535	77.94%	865	4.64%	1,000	5.36%	769	4.12%

(Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS); #s presented are numbers of households not individuals

Table 42 provides demographics on publicly supported households by race/ethnicity in the region.

iii. Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each program category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant program category of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.

Table 43 - Multiple Sources

	Jurisdiction*	Region*	Public Housing**	HCV**	Project-Based Section 8**	Multifamily
Elderly (65+)***	8.11%	8.90%	41.29%	19.58%	59.27%	N/a
Disability Status	18.04%	17.02%	24%	30%	66%	N/a
Families with Children****	47.19%	46.15%	39.89%	32.17%	1.45%	N/a
Gender (M)	49.99%	50.14%	25%	30%	N/a	N/a
Gender (F)	50.01%	49.86%	75%	70%	N/a	N/a

(Sources: *HUD Table 1, **LDCHA Demographic Data Report 2017, *** HUD Table 1 and Table 7, ****HUD Table 1 and Table 11)

Table 43 provides demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of publicly supported housing to the population in general of Lawrence and the region.

Persons with a Disability

According to HUD Table 1, persons with disabilities made up 18.04 percent of the jurisdiction and 17.02 percent in the region. In Lawrence and the region, persons with a disability are represented in each of the three categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and HCV Program) for which there is data. Public Housing has 24 percent of the residents having a disability. Project-Based Section 8 has 66 percent of the residents having a disability. The HCV Program in the jurisdiction has 30% percent of the residents having a disability and the region has 29% percent of the HCV Program residents having a disability. In both public housing and HCVs persons with disabilities are represented at a significantly higher percentage than in the general population.

Elderly Persons

In all public housing (41.29%), project-based Section 8 (59.27%) and HCVs (19.58%) the elderly are represented at a significantly higher percentage than in the general population.

Families with Children

Families with children made up 47.19 percent of the jurisdiction and 46.15 percent in the. Families with children made up a smaller percentage of the public housing population (39.89%). This is mainly driven by the unit sizes available in public housing developments, and that 40 percent of public housing is designated for the elderly. Edgewood Homes, the largest public housing family development, has the following unit size distribution: 31 one bedrooms, 86 two bedrooms, 84 three bedrooms and 22 four bedroom units. For the HCV program, 32.17 percent were families with children, also less than the jurisdiction or region. For the Project-Based Section 8 only 1.45 percent of households have minor children.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

Table 44 - HUD AFFH Table 7

HUD Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	354	69.89%	16.19%	5.68%	2.56%	39.89%	41.29%	23.88%
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	266	81.82%	13.26%	1.89%	1.52%	1.45%	59.27%	66.18%
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	652	74.96%	17.77%	2.58%	0.16%	32.17%	19.58%	29.89%

(Source: APSH); Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household

Table 44 provides demographics by publicly supported housing program category.

According to the HUD provided Table 1, Black, Non-Hispanics made up 4.44 percent of the total population in the jurisdiction compared to 3.79 percent in the region. Blacks made up a larger percentage of the assisted housing population than in the general population for all three publicly supported housing categories: public housing developments, (16.19%), HCV (17.77%), and Project-Based Section 8

(13.26%). Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islanders population in all publically supported housing categories are representative of the jurisdiction as a whole. (Data Source: HUD Table 1 and Table 7)

Public Housing R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP tract comparison

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as a census tract where: (1) the non-white population comprises 50 percent or more of the total population and (2), the percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty rate is either (a) 40 percent or above or (b) three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

i. Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990. On the whole, the Project-Based Section 8, LIHTC, and other Multifamily developments as identified by the HUDS AFFH tool are dispersed in the slightly more populated areas of the jurisdiction, allowing for integration and access to jobs, transportation, schools and resources.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area and is commonly used for assessing residential segregation between two groups. Values range from 0 to 100, where higher numbers indicate a higher degree of segregation between the two groups measured. DI values between 0 and 39 generally indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54 generally indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicate a high level of segregation.

The DI numbers for both Lawrence and the Region generally indicate low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups. The highest levels of concentration for both Lawrence and the region is between Asian or Pacific Islander and White populations, but the DI values are still in the low segregation range. In relation to publically supported housing, MAP 1 on Race and Ethnicity shows two census tracts with higher concentration of two races. Asians (tract 4 and 9.01) and Native Americans (tract 10.01) and these can be explained by the existence of the University of Kansas in tract 4, which has a large student exchange program with China. In census tract 10.01, the Haskell Indian Nations University attracts a greater portion of Native Americans. There no publically supported housing developments in either census tract.

Table 45 - HUD AFFH Table 3

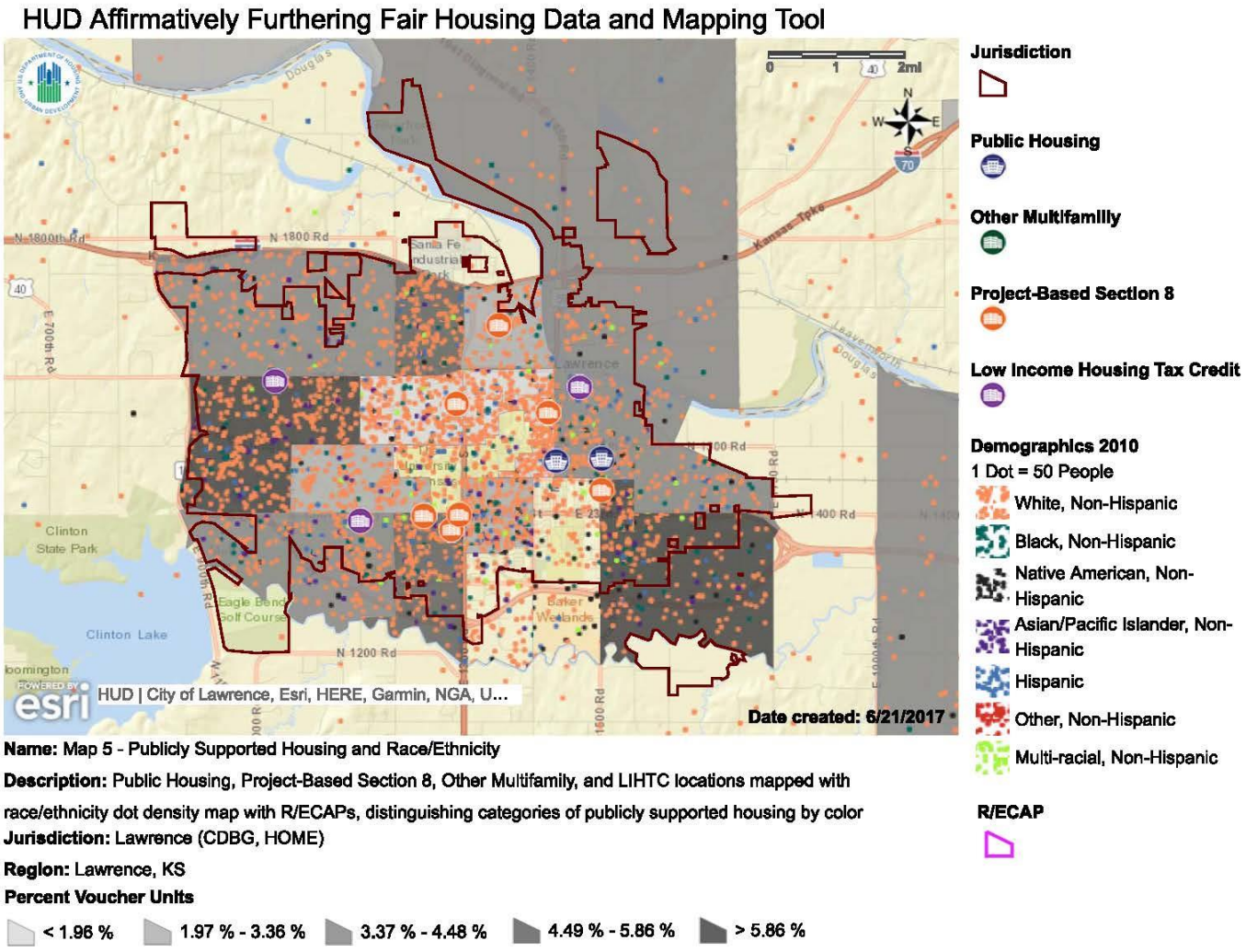
HUD Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction	(Lawrence, KS) Region
	Current	Current
Non-White/White	20.09	25.38
Black/White	22.39	28.14
Hispanic/White	17.77	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	24.98	32.83

(Source: Decennial Census)

Table 45 provides the Dissimilarity Index numbers for both Lawrence and the region.

According to HUD, a concentration is defined as the existence of ethnic/racial minorities in a Census Tract at a rate of 10 percent or higher than the City as a whole. For instance, the Lawrence jurisdiction has a total population of 4.44 percent Black, Non-Hispanic, a concentration of the race group would be a census tract with about 14 percent or more. HUD provided Map 5 shows that in census tract 10.01 there is a high concentration of Native Americans (46%) compared to slightly more than 2 percent in both the jurisdiction and region (HUD Table 1). This could be explained by the location of Haskell Indian Nations University in that tract, which includes on-campus student housing. In census tract 4 there is a concentration of Asians, approximately 17 percent compared to 4.67 percent in the jurisdiction and 3.76 percent in the region (HUD Table 1). This could be explained by the presence of university-owned housing and private developments catering to the student population of the University of Kansas.

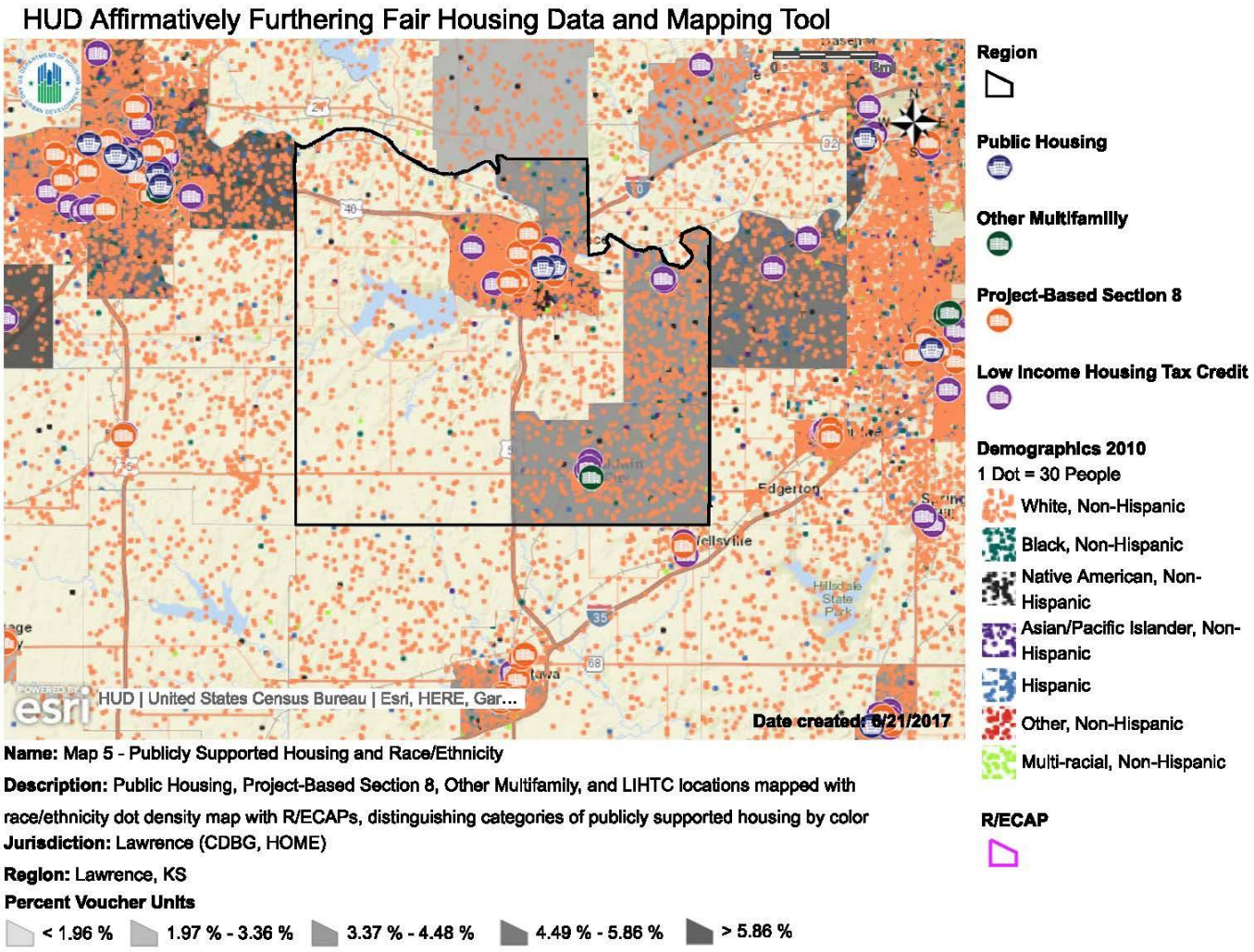
Lawrence, KS – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 130 - HUD AFFH Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 130 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing locations of publicly supported housing and percent use of vouchers.

Region – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 131 - HUD AFFH Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing dot density map for region

Map 131 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing locations of publicly supported housing and percent use of vouchers.

Public Housing

Both Edgewood Homes and Babcock Place are located in census tract 2. Within this tract there are no concentrations of any ethnic/racial minorities. This tract consists of approximately 6 percent Black and 76 percent White.

Edgewood Homes, according to HUD Table 8, consists of 25 percent Black residents. In the jurisdiction and region, Blacks make up about 4 percent of the population, creating a concentration. No other ethnic/racial

minorities make a concentration in any public housing. So while Black individuals make up a larger percentage of the residents of Edgewood than the general population, the census tract is well below the level necessary for a concentration. (Data Source: HUD Table 8, HUD Table 6)

Housing Choice Vouchers

Housing Choice Vouchers appear to be spread fairly evenly around the City of Lawrence. Recipients of the voucher generally reflect general population. There are only two tracts showing voucher unit use at 5.86 percent or greater (Census Tract 10.02 and 16), according to HUD provided Map 5 (above). This may be due to those tracts not having any public housing assistance developments available. (Data Source: HUD Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity)

HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments and LIHTC

HUD maps do not offer any data on Multifamily Assisted Developments or properties. (Data Source: HUD Map 5)

Project-Based Section 8

Project-Based Section 8 developments and properties are centrally located in the jurisdiction. According to the new HUD updates found in AFFHT0003 there are three Project-Based Section 8 developments that have an ethnic/racial minority concentration.

Table 46 - Multiple Sources

Development	# of units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Region	N/a	82%	4%	5%	4%
Jurisdiction	N/a	80%	4%	6%	5%
Public Housing (Edgewood)	218	57%	25%	8%	2%
Public Housing (Babcock)	145	88%	3%	3%	4%
PBS8 (Vermont Towers)	58	77%	18%	0%	2%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates I)	15	76%	18%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates II)	14	87%	13%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Pine Tree)	15	69%	0%	15%	15%
PBS8 (Prairie Ridge)	100	84%	14%	0%	1%
PBS8 (Clinton Parkway)	56	77%	9%	7%	5%
PBS8 (LCHT)	19	84	11	0	5
Multifamily (Building Independence)	4	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

(Sources: HUD Table 1, HUD Table 8, AFFH Map 5)

Table 46 provides demographics by race/ethnicity of publicly supported housing developments in Lawrence.

There are concentrations of Black residents in Cottonwood Housing Corp (18%), Vermont Towers (18%), and Prairie Ridge Place Apartments (14%). Additionally, there is a concentration of Hispanics at Pine Tree 1B at 15 percent compared to 5 percent in the region and slightly less than 6 percent in the jurisdiction. Lastly, there is a concentration of Asians at Pine Tree 1B at 15 percent compared to about 5 percent in region and 4 percent in the jurisdiction.

There are several publicly supported housing units located in smaller cities in Douglas County: Baldwin City (Baldwin City Villas, Firetree Villas I & II, Vintage Park, Hancuff Place and Maplewood), and Eudora (Pine Crest I, II & III). There is only one location that has no LIHTC or Multifamily properties and this is the west side of Lawrence, Census tracts 6.03, 6.04, 7.97.

Table 47

Property	Year Built	Type	Total	HTC	HOME	Section 8	RD	Market	Occupancy
Baldwin City									
Baldwin City Villas	2005	Senior	32	32					97.0%
Firetree Villas	1998	Senior	12	4				8	95.6%
Firetree Villas II	2000	Senior	4	4					100%
Vintage Park	1999	Senior	32	32					98.0%
Hancuff Place		Senior	56				22		100%
Maplewood		Family	24				13		94.6%
Eudora									
Pine Crest I		Senior	24				18		100%
Pine Crest II	1989	Senior	36	36			27		100%
Pine Crest III	2000	Senior	36	36	36				100%
Lawrence									
9Del	2015	Family	43	34				9	
Bethel Estates	2016	Senior	48	48					90%
Clinton Parkway	N/a	Senior	58			58			100%
Laurel Glen	1994	Family	88			88			100%
NEK-CAP, Inc.	1993	Senior	1		1				100%
Pelathe (TTH)	1999	Family	7		7				100%
Poehler Lofts	2012	Family	49	37					100%
Prairie Commons	1995	Senior	128	90				12	100%
Prairie Ridge	2003	Senior/Disabled	100	100		100			100%
Tenants to Homeowners (TTH)	1996	Family	14		7				100%
Tenants to Homeowners NSP	1996	Family	13						100%
HLCHT Accessible (TTH)	2011	Disabilities	20	20	11				100%
Cedar Cottages (TTH)	2016	Senior	14						
Vermont Towers	N/a	Senior	60	58				2	100%
~~Westgate / Rohan Ridge~~ **	~~1994~~	~~Family~~	~~72~~	~~72~~					93.1%
Wyndam Place Senior	2003	Senior	54	54					96.3%
Total			**905**	**537**	**62**	**246**	**80**	**31**	

(** Westgate opted out of the LIHTC program in 2012 and is currently going to market rent at turnover)

Table 47 provides data on affordable housing in Lawrence & Douglas County, Kansas (Updated July 2017)

ii. Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

The highest levels of concentration for both Lawrence and the region is between Asian or Pacific Islander and White populations, but the DI values are still in the low segregation range. In relation to publically supported housing, MAP 1 on Race and Ethnicity shows two census tracts with higher concentration of two races. Asians (tract 4 and 9.01) and Native Americans (tract 10.01) and these can be explained by the existence of the University of Kansas in tract 4, which has a large student exchange program with China. In census tract 10.01, the Haskell Indian Nations University attracts a greater portion of Native Americans. There no publically supported housing developments in either census tract.

iii. How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region?

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

iv. (A) Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category for the jurisdiction? Describe how these developments differ.

Table 48 - Multiple Sources

Development	# of Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Region	N/a	82%	4%	5%	4%
Jurisdiction	N/a	80%	4%	6%	5%
Public Housing (Edgewood)	218	57%	25%	8%	2%
Public Housing (Babcock)	145	88%	3%	3%	4%
PBS8 (Vermont Towers)	58	78%	15%	2%	2%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates I)	15	73%	27%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates II)	14	92%	8%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Pine Tree)	15	77%	0%	15%	8%
PBS8 (Prairie Ridge)	100	81%	11%	1%	1%
PBS8 (Clinton Parkway)	56	79%	7%	7%	7%
PBS8 (LCHT)	19	84	11	0	5
Multifamily (Building Independence)	4	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

(Sources: HUD Table 1, HUD Table 7)

Table 48 provides demographics by race/ethnicity of publicly supported housing developments in Lawrence.

When comparing the demographic occupancy data of the different properties or developments in relation to the jurisdiction, we are able to identify concentrations of different race groups. For instance, at Pine Tree Townhouses there is a 15 percent occupancy of Hispanics compared to the jurisdiction of 5 percent. This is due to the small number of units Pine Tree holds (15 units). For Black residents, the jurisdiction has

approximately 4 percent. Comparing it to Edgewood Homes, there are (25%) according to HUD Table 8 or (22%) of Black residents according to Map 130. Additionally, Vermont Towers (58 units) has 15 percent Black residents and Cottonwood Estates I (15 units) has 27 percent. Lastly, Cottonwood Estates II (14 units) has 92 percent white residents compared to the jurisdictions 80 percent.

Examining other protected classes based on program category in the jurisdiction, all programs are serving the elderly at a greater rate than their residency status within both the jurisdiction and region. Similar trends are reflected in disability status. On the other hand, family status in the jurisdiction shows that about 47 percent of residence are families with children. Within Public Housing, Table 7 shows that family status is 40 percent. This is lower because the two properties labeled as public housing serve different groups. Babcock Place is a senior living building which has zero households with children, but Edgewood consists of mainly 2-4 bedroom units which tend to be occupied mainly by families with children. According to HUD Table 8 Edgewood Homes consists of 67 percent of households with children. The HCV program has 32 percent occupancy with children and the Project-Based Section 8 properties, which mainly serve seniors and individuals with mental or physical disabilities, have only 1 percent of households with children.

(B) Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing.

Current knowledge and local data do not reflect the 2010 data provided by HUD.

Additional Notes:

The University of Kansas is located in Lawrence, KS. When looking at the Maps provided by HUD, the university is centrally located in the jurisdiction, in census tract 4. As is apparent in multiple maps, that area and most of its immediate surroundings lack publically assisted housing. In addition, most private rental development surrounding the university caters primarily to students, which explains the low rates of voucher use in these areas. The university also caters to a large Asian student exchange program which has created a concentration in the surrounding area.

The Haskell Indian Nations University is also located in the City of Lawrence. The university has attracted a large number of Native Americans to the surrounding area.

v. Compare the demographics of occupants of developments in the jurisdiction, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. For the jurisdiction, describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.

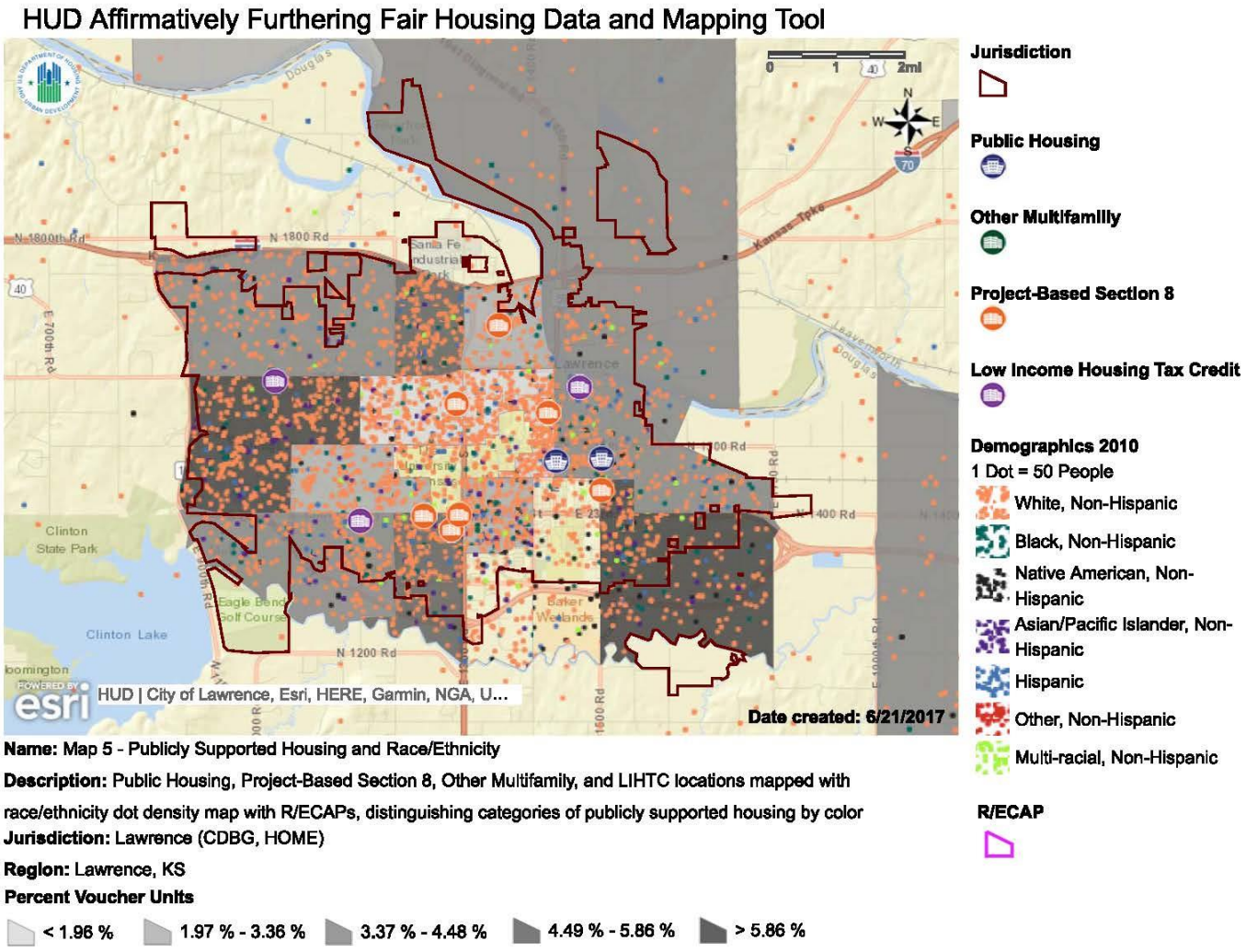
Table 49 - Multiple Sources

Development	# of Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Region	N/a	82%	4%	5%	4%
Jurisdiction	N/a	80%	4%	6%	5%
Public Housing (Edgewood)	218	57%	25%	8%	2%
Public Housing (Babcock)	145	88%	3%	3%	4%
PBS8 (Vermont Towers)	58	78%	15%	2%	2%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates I)	15	73%	27%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates II)	14	92%	8%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Pine Tree)	15	77%	0%	15%	8%
PBS8 (Prairie Ridge)	100	81%	11%	1%	1%
PBS8 (Clinton Parkway)	56	79%	7%	7%	7%
PBS8 (LCHT)	19	84	11	0	5
Multifamily (Building Independence)	4	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

(Sources: HUD Table 1, HUD Table 7)

Table 49 shows the different demographics across all publically supported housing compared to the jurisdiction and region. Edgewood Homes, public housing, has a greater range of difference when comparing the demographics to the jurisdiction. Vermont Towers, Cottonwood Estates I and Prairie Ridge house a larger percentage of Blacks compared to the proportion of Black residents in the jurisdiction. Pine Tree serves Hispanics at 15 percent compared to their proportion in the jurisdiction (5%).

Lawrence, KS – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 132 - HUD AFFH Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 132 shows all publically supported housing in the jurisdiction and the demographics by race/ethnicity. The table above indicated that most publically supported housing is primarily serving the White population and in the jurisdiction the map shows that these developments are mainly found in largely White occupied neighborhoods. Edgewood Homes is the most significantly different from the jurisdiction and other developments and is located in census tract 2. Census tract 2 has 69 percent White, 9 percent Black, 6 percent Native American, and 2 percent Asian. Edgewood Homes is also primarily serving families with children due to the multiple bedroom units available. Babcock Place, public housing, serves elderly and disabled persons and is 88 percent White compared to its surroundings of 73 percent White. Cottonwood and Clinton Place also serve elderly and disabled persons with no major differences in their surrounding areas.

c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

i. Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, including within different program categories (public housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.

Educational opportunities

Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 is the primary school district in the jurisdiction, and has policies in place that affect dis-parities in access to proficient schools such as transfer policies, discrimination and harassment policies, English as a second language policies, programs for students with exceptional needs, homeless student policies, student support programs, and student with physical disabilities policies. The school district has a Student Intra-district Transfer Policy which describes the circumstances to provide for alternative means of access.

In 2017 Lawrence Public Schools released a report on equity, with demographics by race/ethnicity. 2016 Graduation rates for the two public high schools also provide demographics by race/ethnicity.

The Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education has establish 2016-2017 Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education Goals to "achieve education excellence and equity for students of all races and backgrounds".[4]

In Lawrence and the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the School Proficiency Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic for the population below federal poverty line at 58.71 in the jurisdiction and 58.77 in the region. In Lawrence, (Map 62) the lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Central areas. These areas of the jurisdiction are where most publically supported housing is located. Comparing this to housing choice vouchers, Map 130 shows a larger portion of vouchers being utilized in the west of the jurisdiction. There is not an obviously higher concentration of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population in these lighter shaded tracts. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and Southwest areas. In the region, the lightest shaded area in the East covering census tract 12.02, where public housing is located has no School Proficiency Index reported by HUD and no local data or information is available. There is not an obviously higher concentration of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population in the tracts with data provided. (HUD Table 12)

Employment Opportunities

In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnicity groups have a high Labor Market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 76.53. White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 83.96. In populations below federal poverty line, Black, Non-Hispanic and Native American, Non-Hispanic both have lower Index numbers than the total population. White, Non-Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic populations all have a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than the total population.

[4] www.usd497.org

In the region, all Race/Ethnicity groups have a high Labor Market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 76.83. White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 83.70. In populations below federal poverty line, Black, Non-Hispanic and Native American, Non-Hispanic both have lower Index numbers than the total population. White, Non-Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, and Hispanic populations all have a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than the total population.

While Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic have the highest Jobs Proximity Index in both Lawrence and the region, the group also has the lowest Labor Market Engagement Index in both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence the Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations below federal poverty line have a higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic.

In the region, the Native American, Non-Hispanic also has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic again has the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations in the region below federal poverty line also have a higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic. (HUD Table 12)

Transportation Opportunities

The Low Transportation Cost Index measures cost of transportation and the proximity to public transportation by neighborhood. The higher number indicates lower transportation costs and closer proximity to public transportation. In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Transportation Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Native American, Non-Hispanic with an Index of 59.78. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 62.79.

Table 50 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Low Transportation Cost Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Low Transportation Cost Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.10	54.97
Black, Non-Hispanic	62.48	60.53
Hispanic	63.06	59.44
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	63.69	62.41
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59.78	57.59
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	67.28	65.18
Black, Non-Hispanic	64.24	64.03
Hispanic	67.34	66.68
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	65.64	65.58
Native American, Non-Hispanic	62.79	62.44

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 50 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Transportation Index, but all were lower than those in the jurisdiction. The lowest Index in the region for the total population is for the White, Non-Hispanic group at 54.97. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population. The White, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 65.18. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below the federal poverty line has the lowest Index in the region at 62.44.

The Transit Trips Index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation. The higher number indicates more frequent use of public transportation. In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored below average on the Transit Trips Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score for the total population is Native American, Non-Hispanic with an Index of 31.53. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 35.29.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored below average on the Transit Trips Index, and all were lower than those in the jurisdiction. The lowest Index in the region for the total population is for the White, Non-Hispanic group at 29.84. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population. The White, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 37.40. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below the federal poverty line has the lowest Index in the region at 35.10.

HUD Map 10 shows residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The Low Transportation Cost Index map and the Transit Trips Index map both show shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shaded tracts indicate a higher (better) value for the Index being used. Thus, darker shaded tracts would indicate lower transportation costs or better access to public transit for the households living there. Lighter shaded tracts would show higher transportation costs and less access to transit.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas, where a larger proportion of senior publically supported housing is located. The lighter shaded tracts that indicated higher transportation costs are located in Northeast Lawrence (no publically supported housing is located in this area).

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are in the Northcentral, and in the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are located in the remainder of tracts in the region. In the region, the White, Non-Hispanic has the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 54.97. White, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 65.18.

In Lawrence the Native American, Non-Hispanic has the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 59.78. Native American, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 62.79. The large concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Transportation Cost Index of 51 and is closely located to publically supported housing.

The lighter shaded tracts that indicated higher transportation costs are located in North Lawrence (no publically supported housing). The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico and some publically supported housing developments, corresponds to the area with a higher

number of affordable and renter units and a Low Transportation Cost Index of 71 in Census tract 9.01. (HUD Table 12)

Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

Table 51 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Low Poverty Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Low Poverty Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.71	65.09
Black, Non-Hispanic	58.69	59.62
Hispanic	58.46	60.13
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	59.70	60.31
Native American, Non-Hispanic	58.80	59.90
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	59.85	60.65
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.28	54.50
Hispanic	55.45	55.93
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	57.44	57.55
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.28	51.65

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 51 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

The Low Poverty Index measures concentration of poverty by neighborhood. In effect, a higher value on this index indicates a higher likelihood that a family may live in a low poverty neighborhood. A lower value on the Index indicates that households in the protected group have a higher likelihood of living in a neighborhood with higher concentrations of poverty.

In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Poverty Index and are all close in number. The White/Non-Hispanic in the total population has a slightly higher Index at 62.71, while the Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 58.46. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index of 51.28 for the population below the federal poverty line.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Poverty Index and are all close in number and higher than the jurisdiction. The White/Non-Hispanic in the total population has a higher Index at 65.09, while the Black, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 59.62. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index of 51.65 for the population below the federal poverty line.

The maps provided by HUD show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The Low Poverty Index map shows shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level. Darker shading (i.e. a higher value on the index) in a tract indicates a lower level of poverty. Lighter shading in a tract indicates a lower (worse) value on the Index and thus a higher concentration of poverty in that tract.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Northwest and west areas (one low income housing tax credit property is located in this area). Map 130 also shows a

larger percentage of housing choice vouchers being utilized in the West of the jurisdiction, census tract 16. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northcentral, Central around The University of Kansas, Southcentral, and East areas. In these areas, we have both student population particularly in the central parts of the jurisdiction and most of the publically supported housing developments. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas.

In Lawrence the total Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 58.46. For the population below federal poverty level, Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 51.28. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a Hispanic population, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and a Low Poverty Index of 44 in Census tract 9.01. The large concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Poverty Index of 65. Both tracts 10.01 and 9.01 are closely located to publically supported housing. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with a Low Poverty Index of 73. Census tract 12.02 consists of both Edgewood Homes and Babcock Place (Public Housing developments). The lightest shaded tracts in the East indicate 51.26 percent of households are families with children. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas and indicate 40.17 percent of households are families with children.

In the region, the total Black, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 59.62. For the population below federal poverty level, Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 51.65. Census tract 15, in the lighter shaded tract in the Northwest area of the region, has a Low Poverty Index of 60 and no publically supported housing. (HUD Table 12)

Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

Table 52 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Environmental Health Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Environmental Health Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	49.31	56.23
Black, Non-Hispanic	51.33	53.05
Hispanic	49.56	52.90
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	49.07	50.28
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.85	54.62
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	44.08	46.16
Black, Non-Hispanic	48.72	48.96
Hispanic	44.17	44.69
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	47.24	47.34
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.62	51.97

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 52 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. The Environmental Health Index measures exposure based on EPA estimates of air quality carcinogenic, respiratory and neurological toxins by neighborhood.

In Lawrence, the Native American, Non-Hispanic population has the highest Index for the total population at 52.85. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index for the total population at 49.07. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic again having the highest Index of 51.62 and White, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index at 44.08.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored higher than those in the jurisdiction. The White, Non-Hispanic population has the highest Index for the total population at 56.23. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index for the total population at 50.28. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, with Native American, Non-Hispanic having the highest Index of 51.97 and Hispanic having the lowest Index at 44.69.

The maps provided by HUD show residency patterns of racial/ethnic and national origin groups and families with children. The Environmental Health Index shows shading at the neighborhood (census tract) level indicating levels of exposure to environmental health hazards. Darker shading (i.e. a higher value on the index) in a tract indicates a greater neighborhood environmental quality (i.e., lower exposure rates to harmful toxins). Lighter shading in a tract indicates a lower (worse) value on the Index and thus higher exposure rates to harmful toxins.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located in the Southwest, Central, and Southeast areas. These areas consist of a larger proportion of publically supported housing developments. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Southcentral area. The entire Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located evenly throughout the entire region.

In Lawrence the total Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 49.07. For the population below federal poverty level, White, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index at 44.08. The Central area, home to a larger concentration of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population, and White, Non-Hispanic population, corresponds to the area around The University of Kansas. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and an Environmental Health Index of 37 in Census tract 9.01. Census tract 12.02, where all public housing is located has an Environmental Health Index of 85.

In the region the total Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 50.28. For the population below federal poverty level, the Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 44.69. Both populations are spread evenly throughout the darker shaded areas of the region, with larger concentrations of Hispanics located in the smaller communities of Baldwin City and Eudora. Both Baldwin City and Eudora have low income housing tax credit developments. (HUD Table 12)

LDCHA and the County and City governments make all reasonable efforts to distribute information about affordable housing opportunities to service providers and perspective tenants. Improvement to the design and efficacy of these efforts is a constant goal.

2. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, particularly information about groups with other protected characteristics and about housing not captured in the HUD- provided data.

The majority of families living in public housing in Lawrence are comprised of female heads of household. According to the LDCHA's Demographic report in July 2017, 71 percent of assisted households have a female head of household. The average income for a working household is $22,840. According to the FY 2016 Fair Market Rent published by HUD, the monthly rent for a three-bedroom apartment in Lawrence is $1,353. This equates to an annual rent of $16,236 which is about 71 percent of a typical public housing family's annual income.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of publicly supported housing. Information may include relevant programs, actions, or activities, such as tenant self-sufficiency, place-based investments, or geographic mobility programs.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority is a Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration participant and has used the MTW flexibility to create an alternative FSS program that supports the educational and work ready programs listed below.

Through these support services and programs since 2001, the LDCHA has assisted 82 house-holds with first time homeownership by providing a $3000 down payment match.

Adults

- Referrals to community resources and services
- Employment assistance – jobs board, interest inventories, job skill assessments, job application assistance, resume and cover letter assistance, mock interviews, open computer lab
- Education and vocational training assistance – FAFSA assistance, scholarship applications, tutoring, computer skills, some tuition assistance (when available)
- GED tutoring and fee assistance
- Support services for housing and case management
- Health and wellness workshops and support groups
- VITA tax assistance (February – April)
- Transportation options counseling – bus passes (when available)
- Car Repair Program (when available)
- Budgeting and financial literacy counseling and workshops
- Cooking classes
- Homeownership Program:
    - Individualized counseling
    - Savings matching grant up to $3000 for homeowners
    - Monthly workshops:
        - Credit Repair
        - Understanding Credit Reports
        - Asset Building
        - Homeownership 101
        - Choosing A Lender
        - Preventing Identity Theft
        - Bankruptcy / Foreclosure Prevention
        - Predatory Lending
        - Presentations by Habitat for Humanity and Lawrence Land Trust

Youth

- After school drop in program: Monday through Thursday, ages 7 and up
- Tutoring
- Monthly Activities (field trips to local programs, exhibits, etc.)
- Computer Lab
- Cooking Club
- Scouts
- Scholarships to Parks & Recreation and Lawrence Arts Center
- Mentoring
- College Preparation / Academic Planning
- Summer dinner program
- Early Childhood Program – diaper bank, referrals for childcare, referrals for developmental screening
- Bike programs

Older Adults

- Transportation
- Support Services for housing
- Health Clinic
- Computer Center
- Health and Wellness
- Commodities

3. Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify and prioritize factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Impediments to mobility
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods

There is a **lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs**. The housing cost burden in Douglas County shows that there are 4,125 renter households that pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing and 6,635 that pay more than 50 percent.

Poverty is one of the **impediments to mobility** and one of the most difficult barriers of upward mobility to overcome. The Equality of Opportunity Project, a joint effort by researchers from Harvard and the University of California at Berkeley, seeks new ways to improve socio-economic opportunities for low-income children. Through the course of their work, researchers determined there was a 31 percent chance that a child who grew up with parents with an annual income less than $25,200 will earn more than $29,900 per year as an adult. This means that over two-thirds of children who grow up in poverty will make less than $30,000 annually.

Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking: The Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority has started to address this issue by creating a SAFE program which reserves 10 vouchers to be used by victims of domestic violence. Through partnership with the Willow Domestic Abuse Center, the LDCHA SAFE program is at full capacity and continues to work with the community to address housing related issues.

Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods: For the most part, new private, multifamily developments in the city cater to the University of Kansas (KU) students. This means that some neighborhoods, particularly those close to KU and other amenities sought by students, see a lot of private investment, while others do not. This private developer preference has not risen to the level of outright discrimination, but is a housing market trend of which the county and LDCHA should be aware.

D. Disability and Access Analysis

1. Population Profile

a. How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?

Table 53 - HUD AFFH Table 13

HUD Table 13 – Disability by Type	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Disability Type	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	2,148	2.56%	3,251	3.08%
Vision difficulty	1,284	1.53%	1,667	1.58%
Cognitive difficulty	3,703	4.42%	4,599	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty	3,244	3.87%	4,449	4.22%
Self-care difficulty	1,283	1.53%	1,590	1.51%
Independent living difficulty	2,639	3.15%	3,305	3.13%

(Source: ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 53 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by disability type for both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence, cognitive difficulty is the most prevalent disability type at 4.42 percent of the population. In the region, cognitive difficulty is also the most prevalent disability type at 4.36 percent of the population.

Table 54 - HUD AFFH Table 14

HUD Table 14 – Disability by Age Group	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Age of People with Disabilities	#	%	#	%
age 5-17 with Disabilities	805	0.96%	1,029	0.98%
age 18-64 with Disabilities	4,976	5.94%	6,650	6.31%
age 65+ with Disabilities	2,302	2.75%	3,189	3.02%

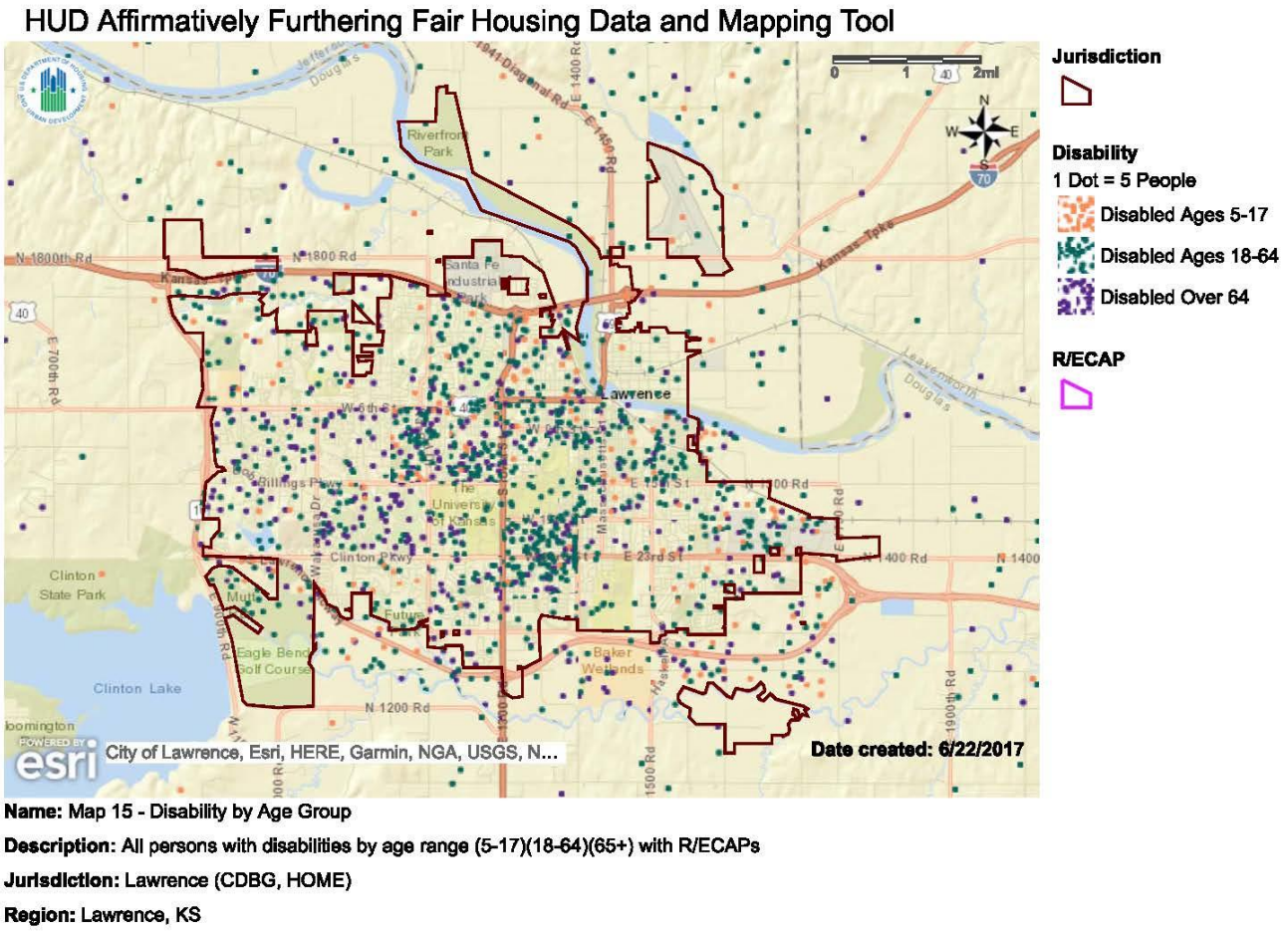
(Source: ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 54 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by age group for both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence, the largest percentage of the population with a disability occurs in the age range of 18-64 at 5.94 percent. The second largest percentage occurs in the over 64 age range at 2.75 percent. In the region, the largest percentage of the population with a disability also occurs in the age range of 18-64 at 6.31 percent. The second largest percentage again occurs in the over 64 age range at 3.02 percent.

The maps provided by HUD depict a dot density distribution of disability by age group and a dot density distribution by disability type (hearing, vision, cognition, ambulatory, self-care, independent living) for the jurisdiction and region.

Disability by Age Group

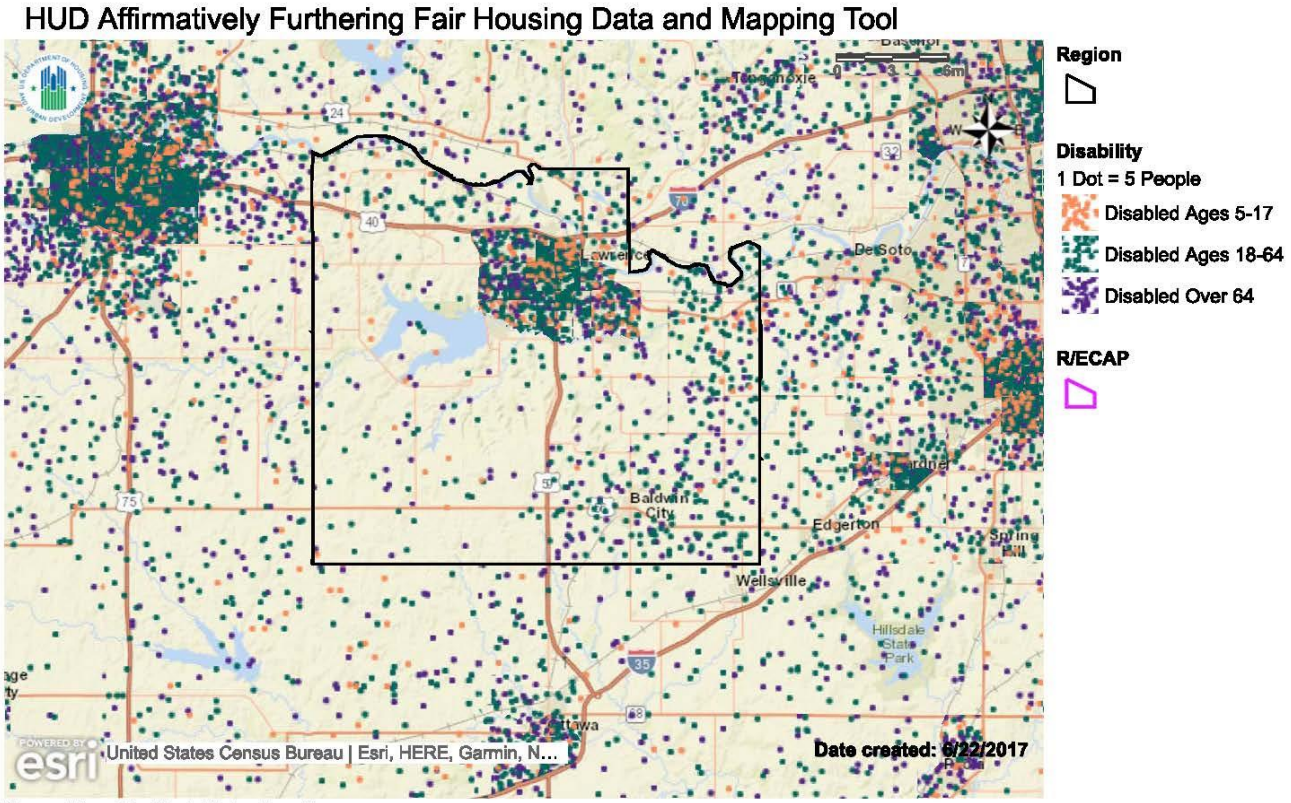
Lawrence, KS - Disability by Age Group dot density map



Map 133 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 133 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons by age group. In Lawrence, the concentration of persons with a disability increases in the Central areas around The University of Kansas and in the Northcentral, Southcentral, and East, which corresponds to the areas with a higher number of affordable and renter units.

Region - Disability by Age Group dot density map

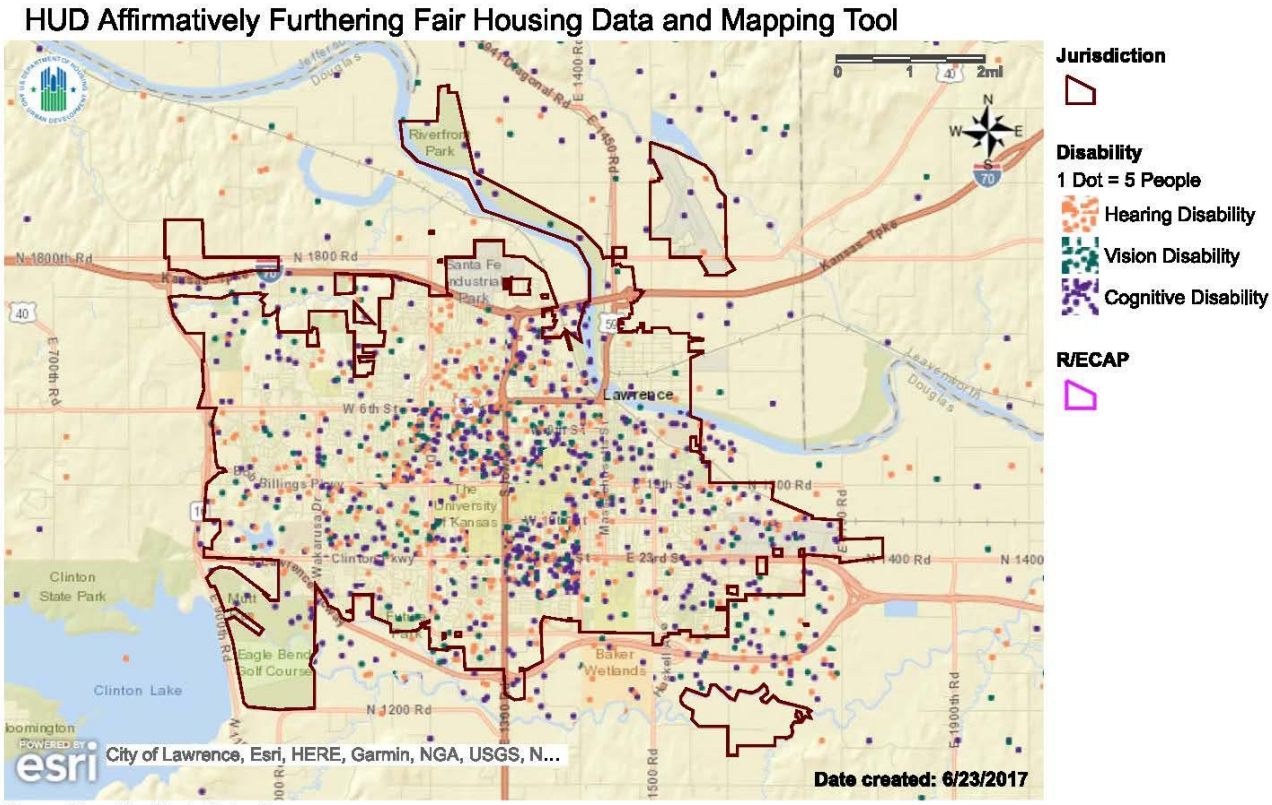


Map 134 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region

Map 134 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons by age group. In the region, the concentration of persons with a disability increases in the Southeast area around the community of Baldwin City, in the East around the community of Eudora, and in the Northcentral area.

Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability

Lawrence, KS - Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability dot density map



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

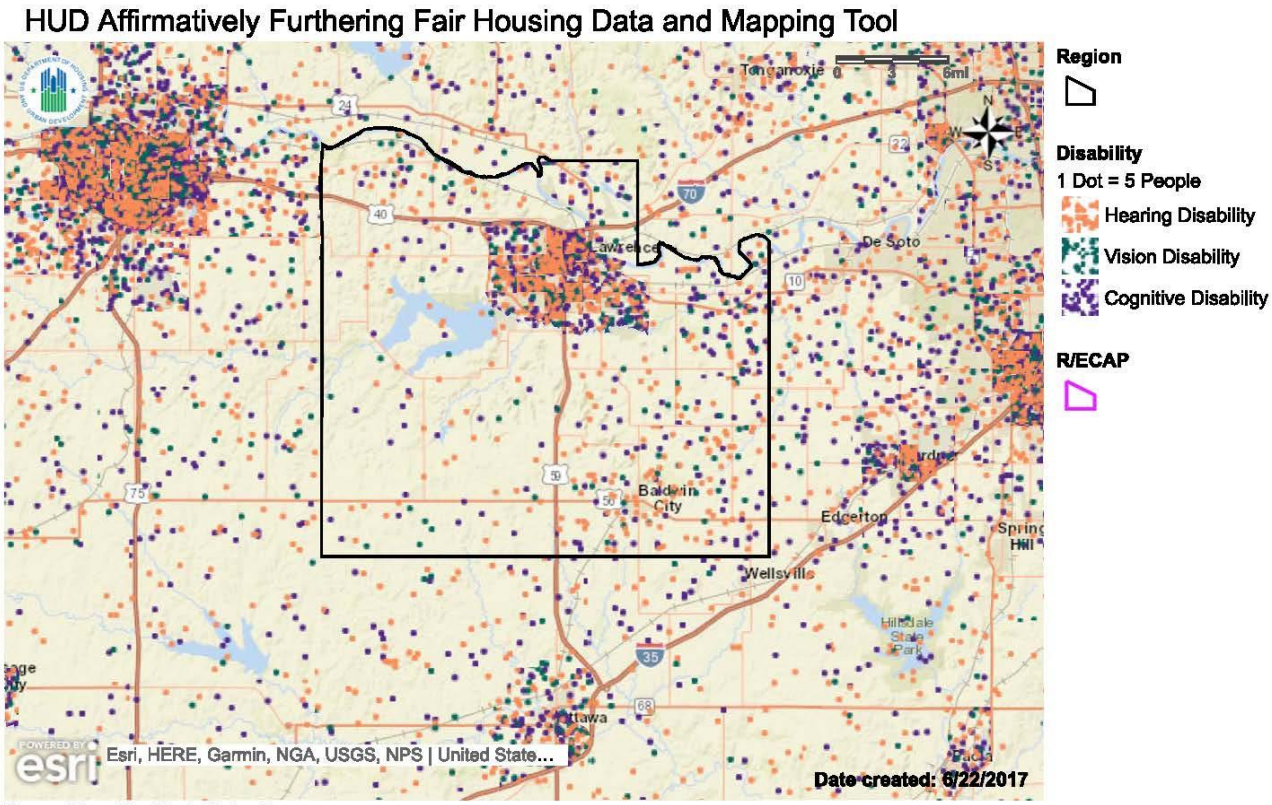
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 135 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability dot density map



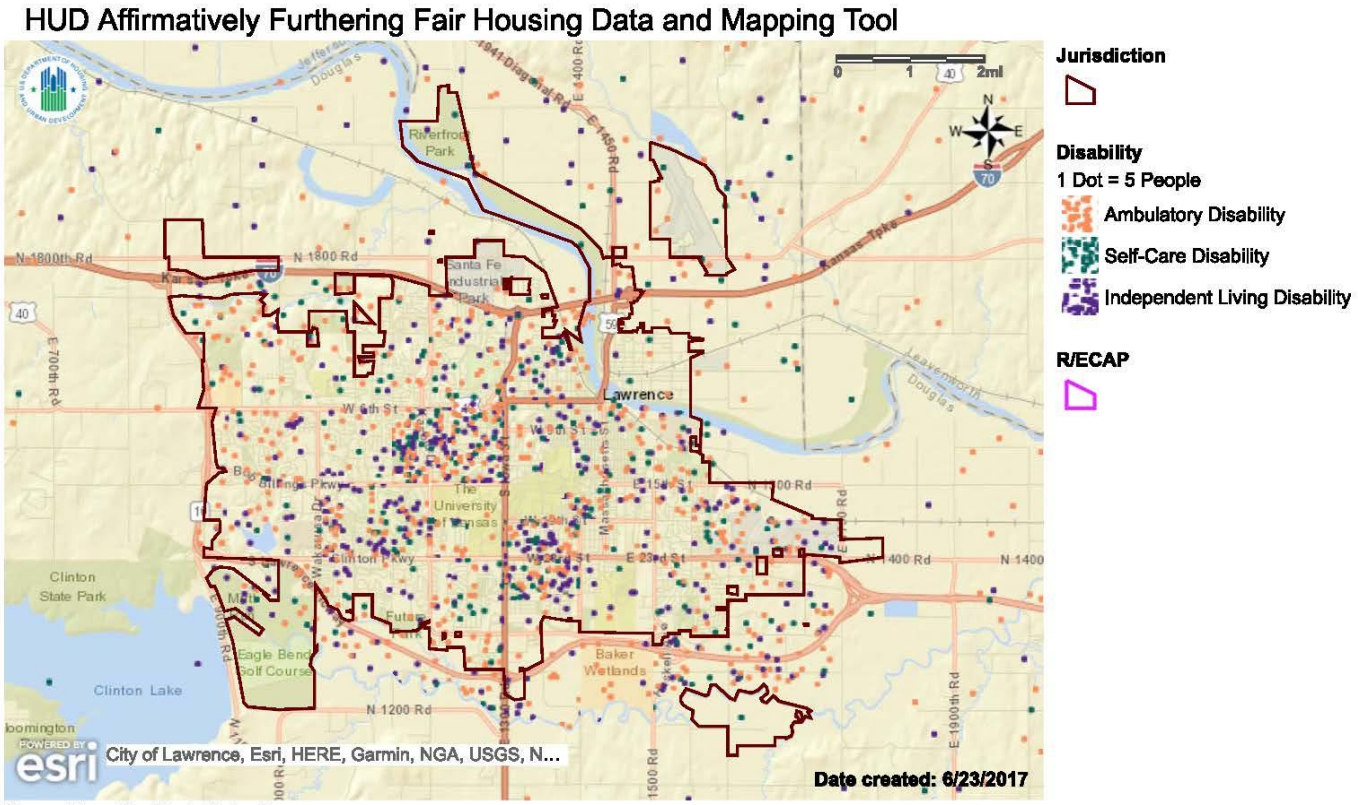
Map 136 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for region

Map 135 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive disability. Map 136 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive disability.

In Lawrence, the concentration of persons with hearing, vision, or cognitive disability increases in the Central areas around The University of Kansas, which corresponds to the areas with a higher number of affordable and renter units. In the region, the concentration of persons with hearing, vision, or cognitive disability increases in the Southeast area around the community of Baldwin City, and in the East around the community of Eudora, and in the Northcentral area.

Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability

Lawrence, KS - Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability dot density map



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

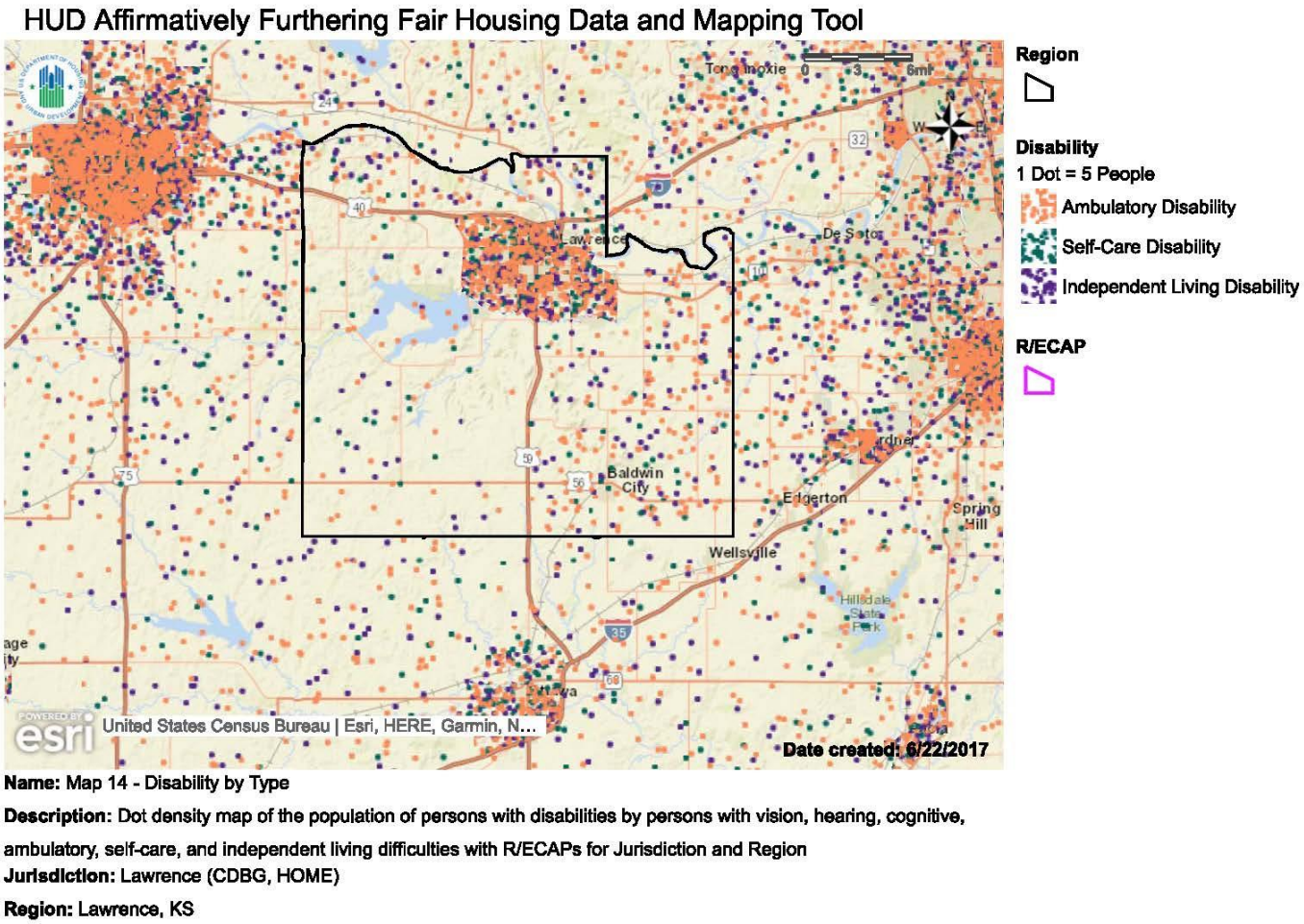
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 137 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability dot density map



Map 138 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for region

Map 137 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons with ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. Map 138 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons with ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability.

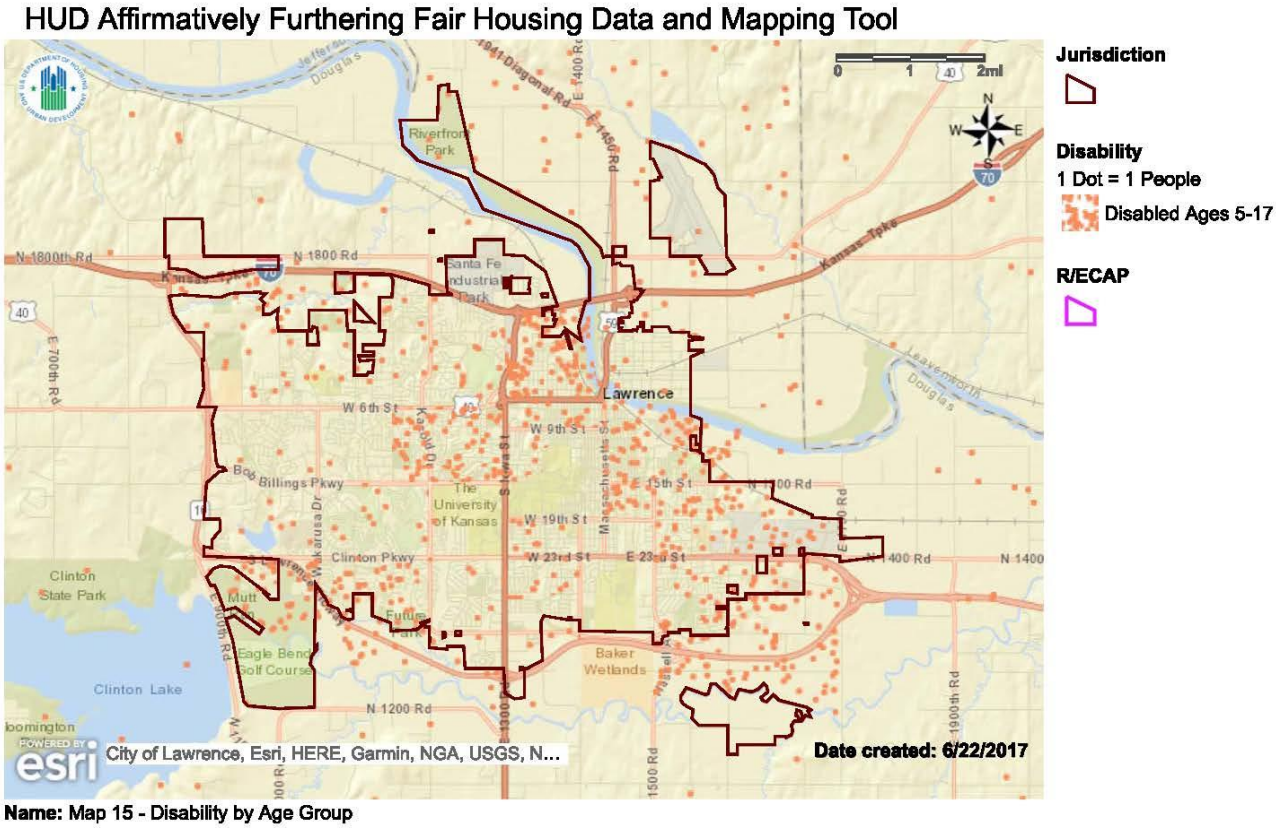
In Lawrence, the concentration of persons with ambulatory, self-care, or independent living disability increases in the Central areas around The University of Kansas, which corresponds to the areas with a higher number of affordable and renter units. In the region, the concentration of persons with hearing, vision, or cognitive disability increases in the Southeast area around the community of Baldwin City, in the East around the community of Eudora, and in the Northcentral area.

b. Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD depict a dot density distribution of disability by age group for the jurisdiction and region.

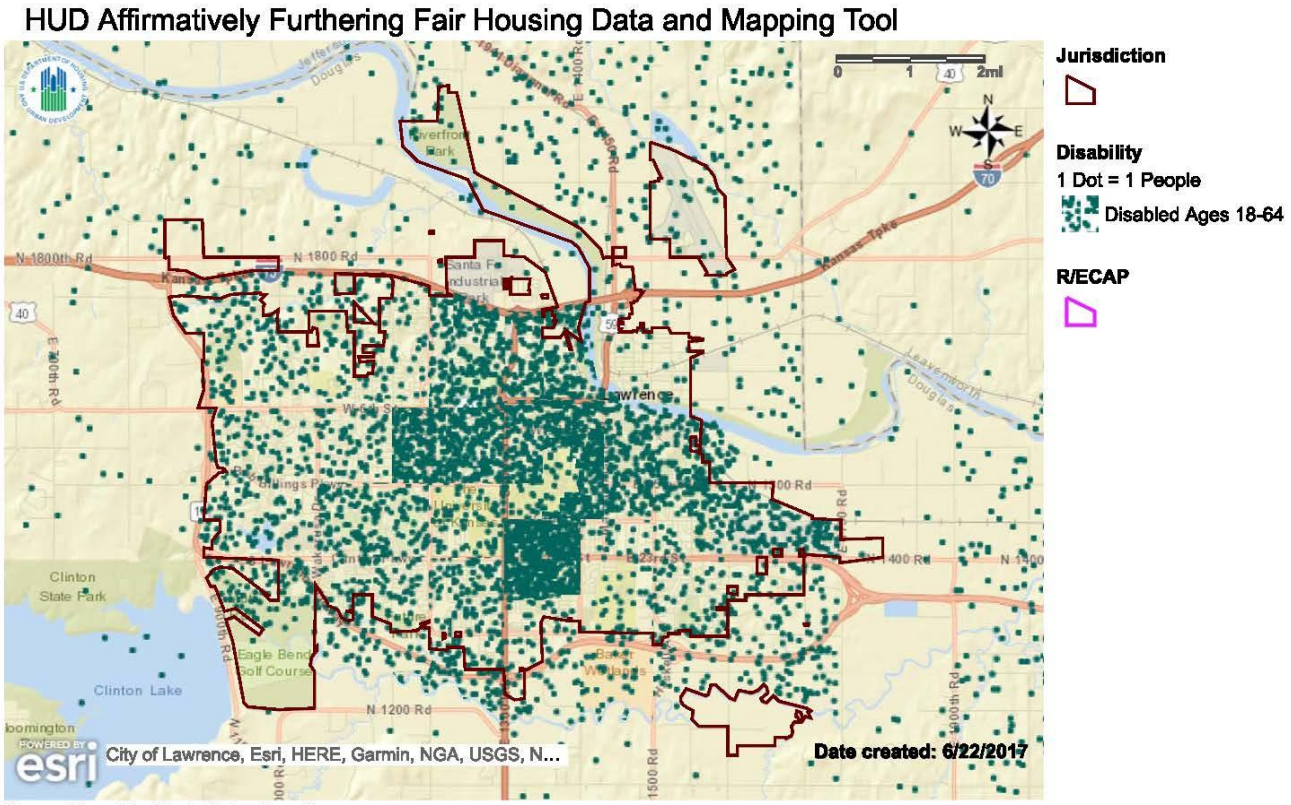
Disability by Age Range

Lawrence, KS - Disability Age 5-17 dot density map



Map 139 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS - Disability Age 18-64 dot density map



Name: Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

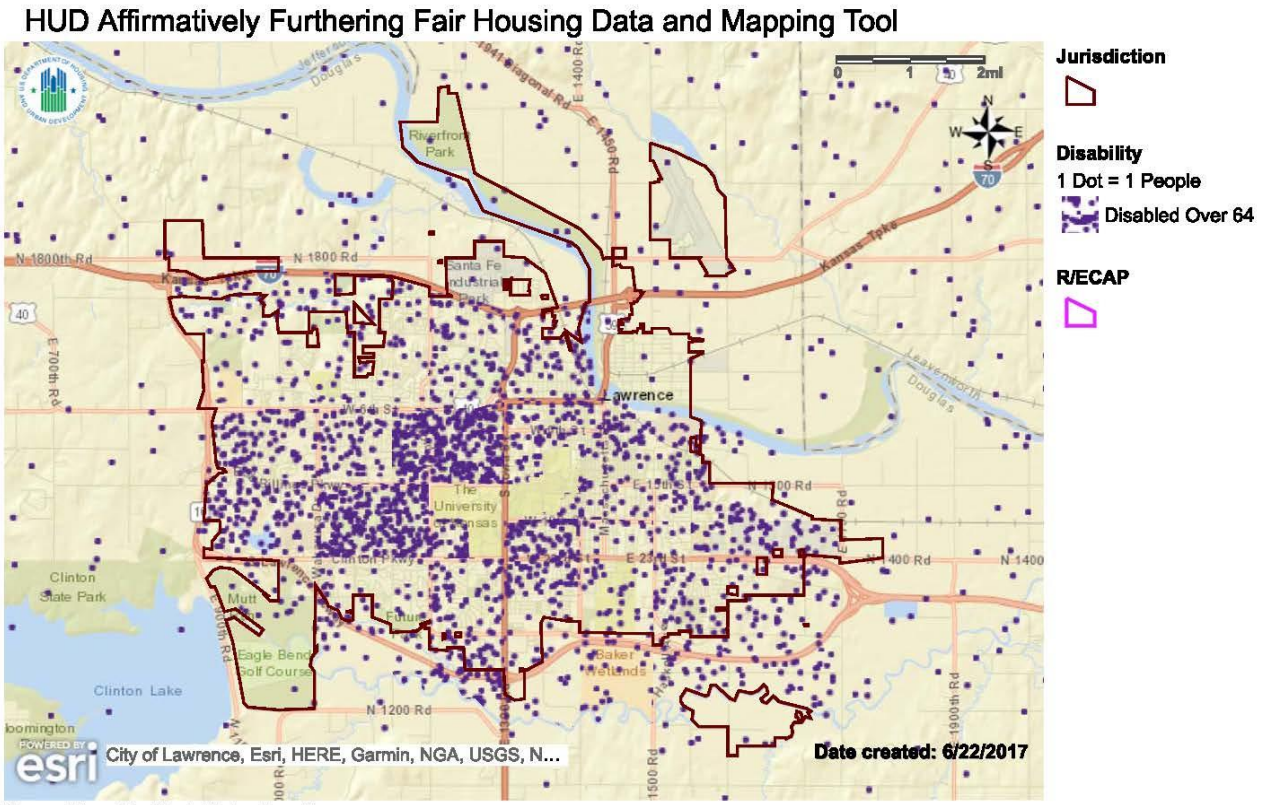
Description: All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 140 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction

Lawrence, KS - Disability Age Over 64 dot density map



Name: Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

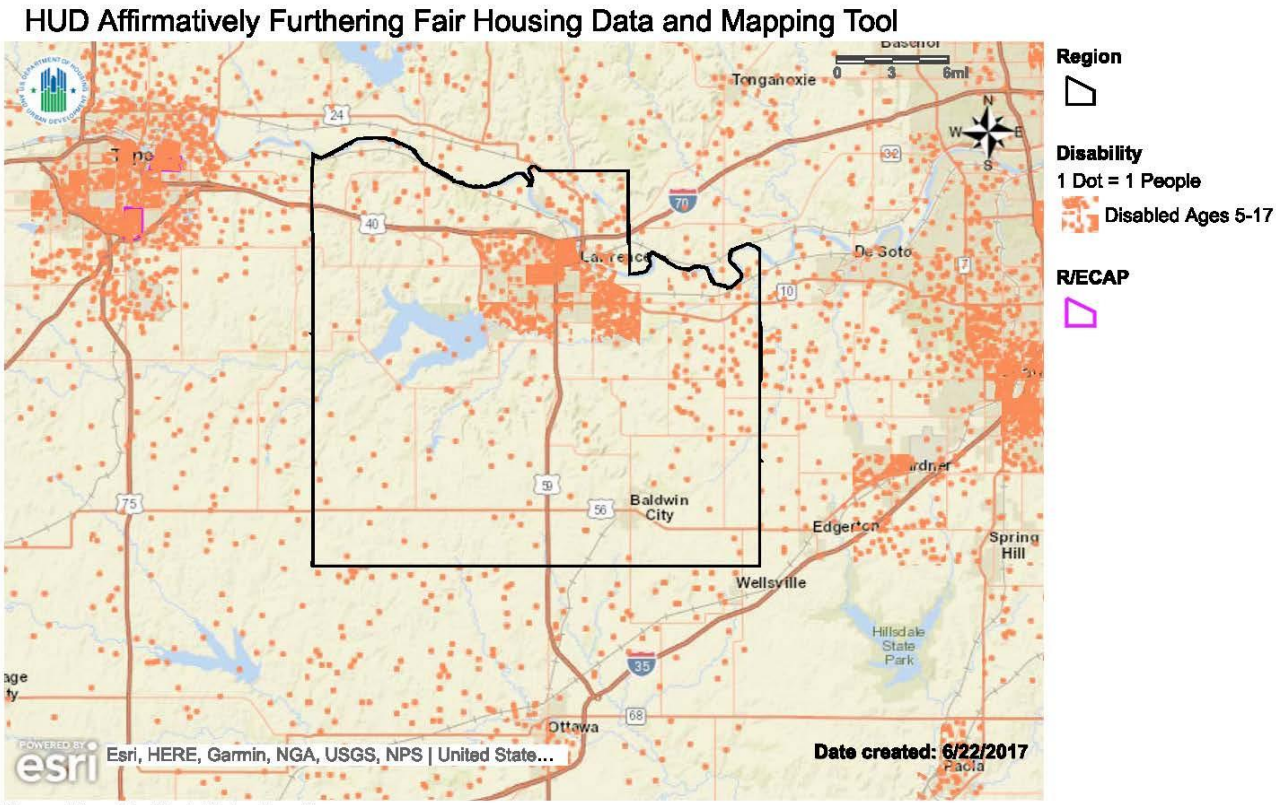
Description: All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 141 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Disability Age 5-17 dot density map



Name: Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

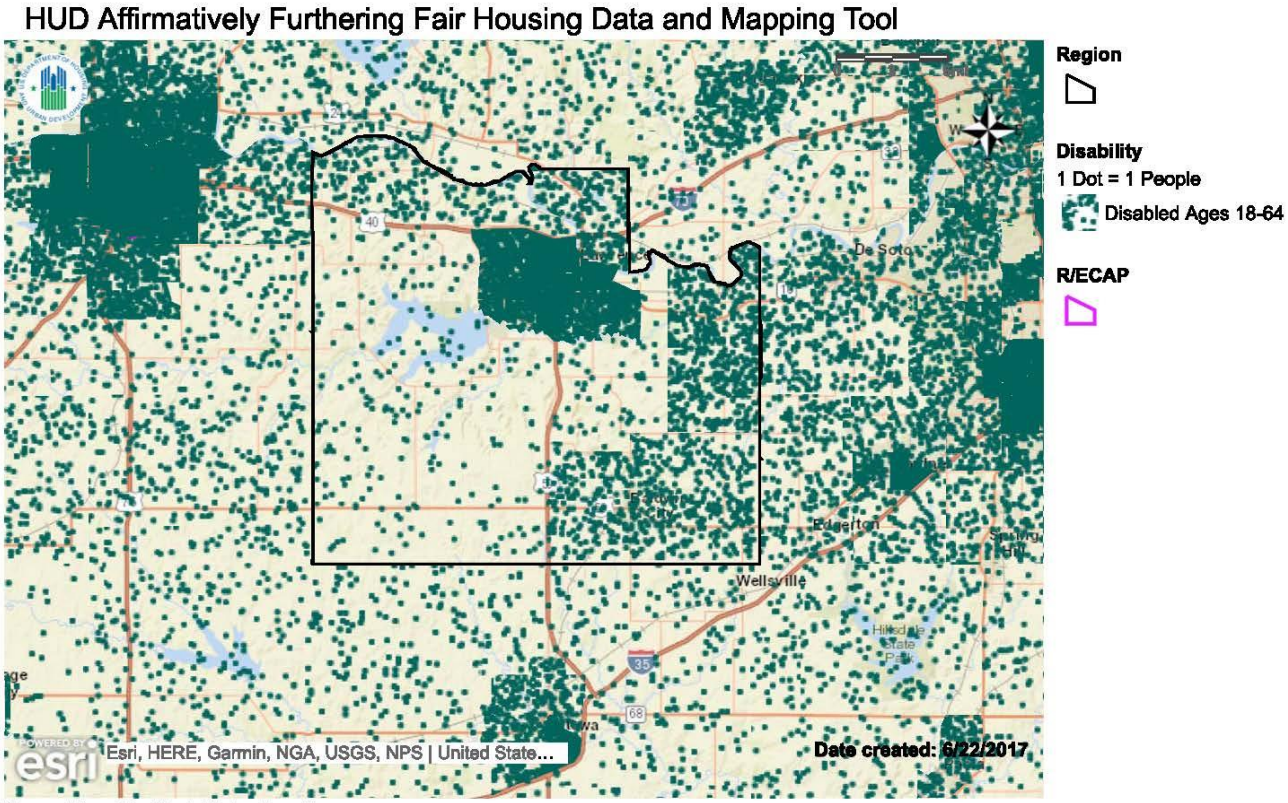
Description: All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

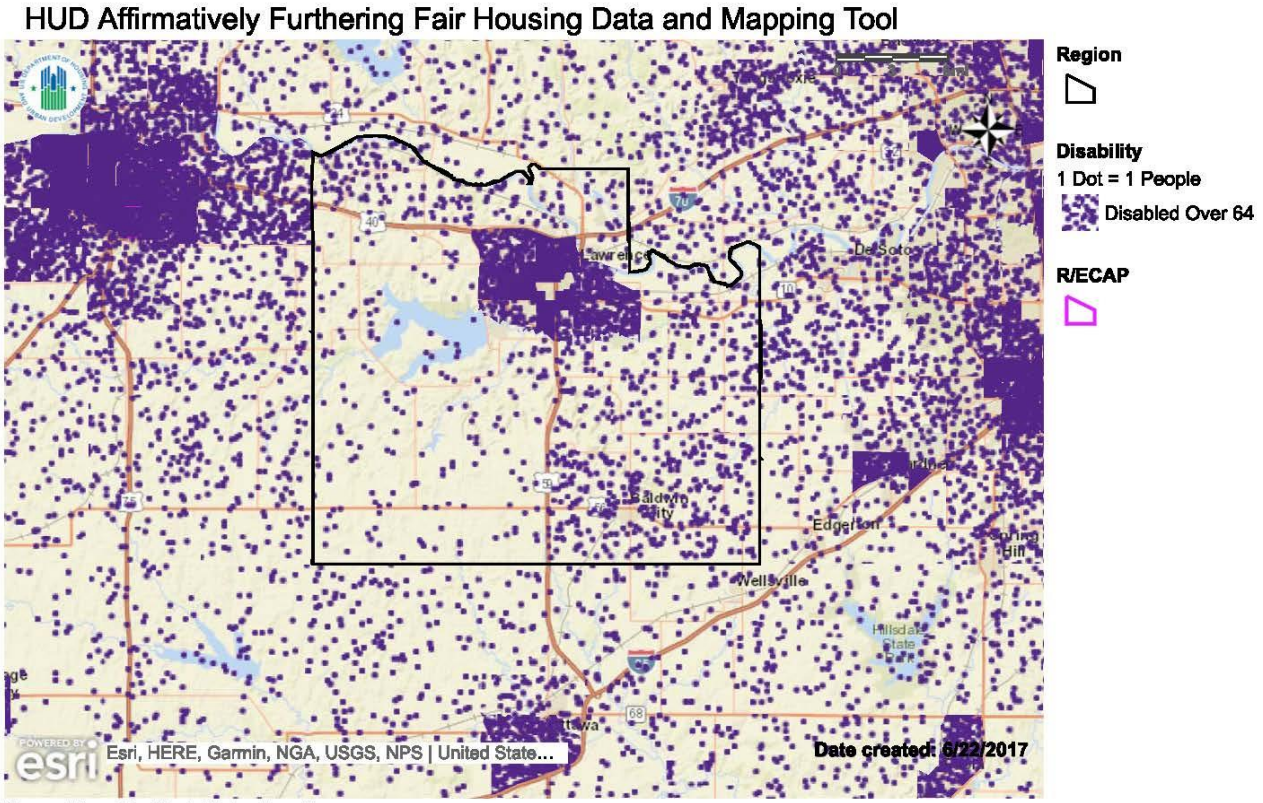
Map 142 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region

Region - Disability Age 18-64 dot density map



Map 143 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region

Region - Disability Age Over 64 dot density map



Name: Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

Description: All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

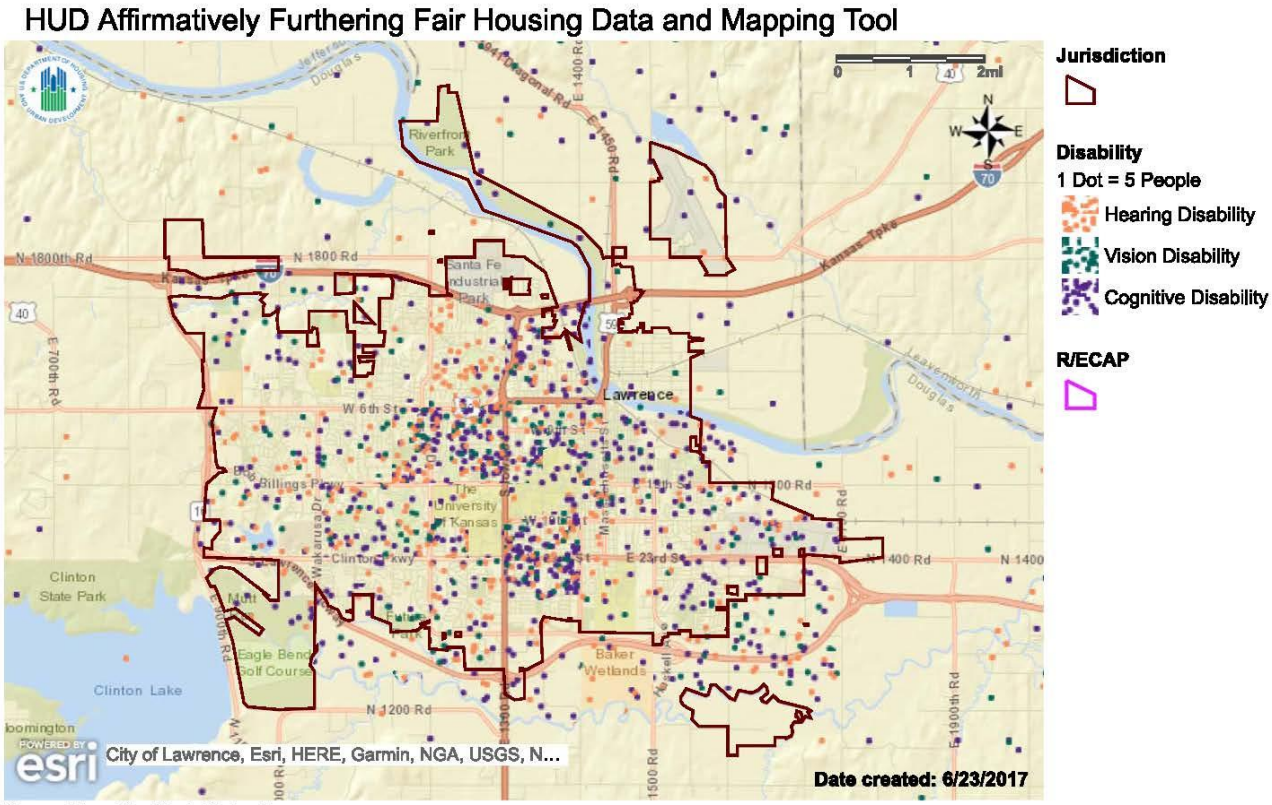
Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 144 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region

Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability

Lawrence, KS - Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability dot density map



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

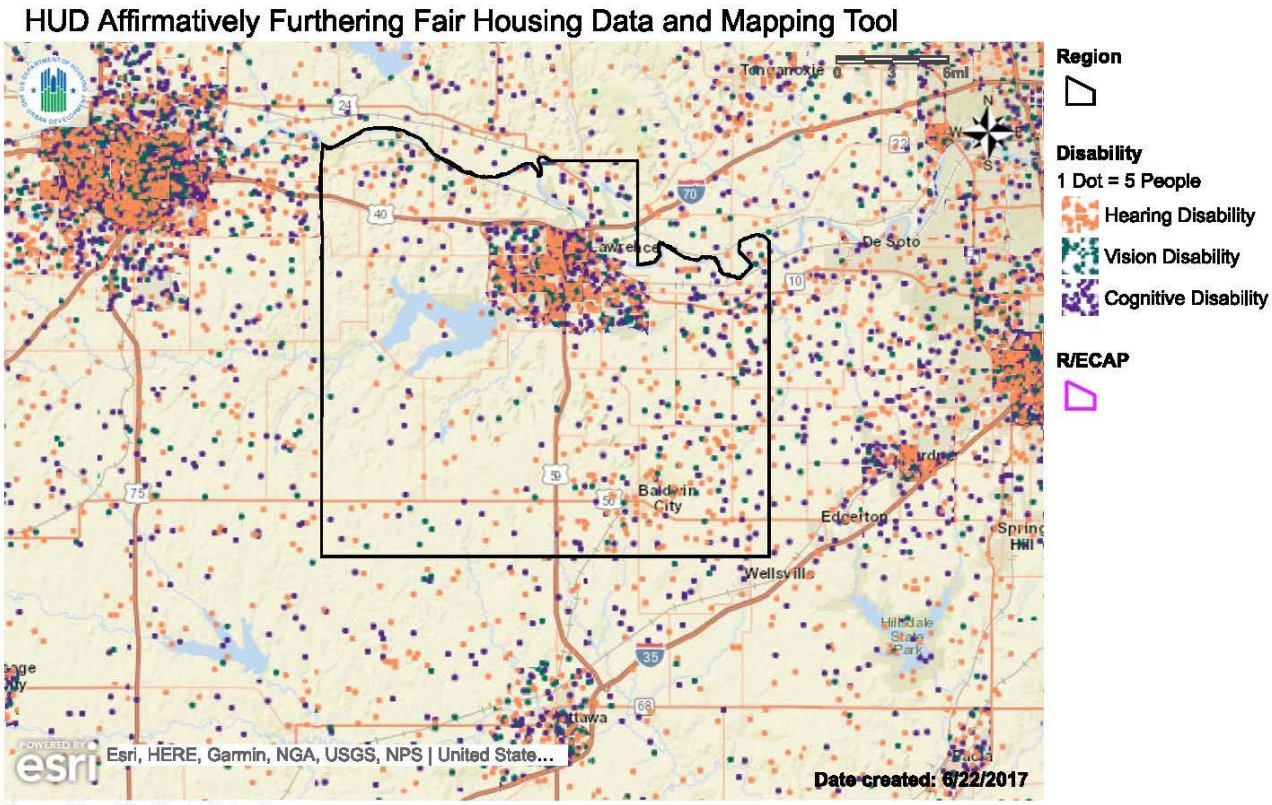
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 145 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability dot density map



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

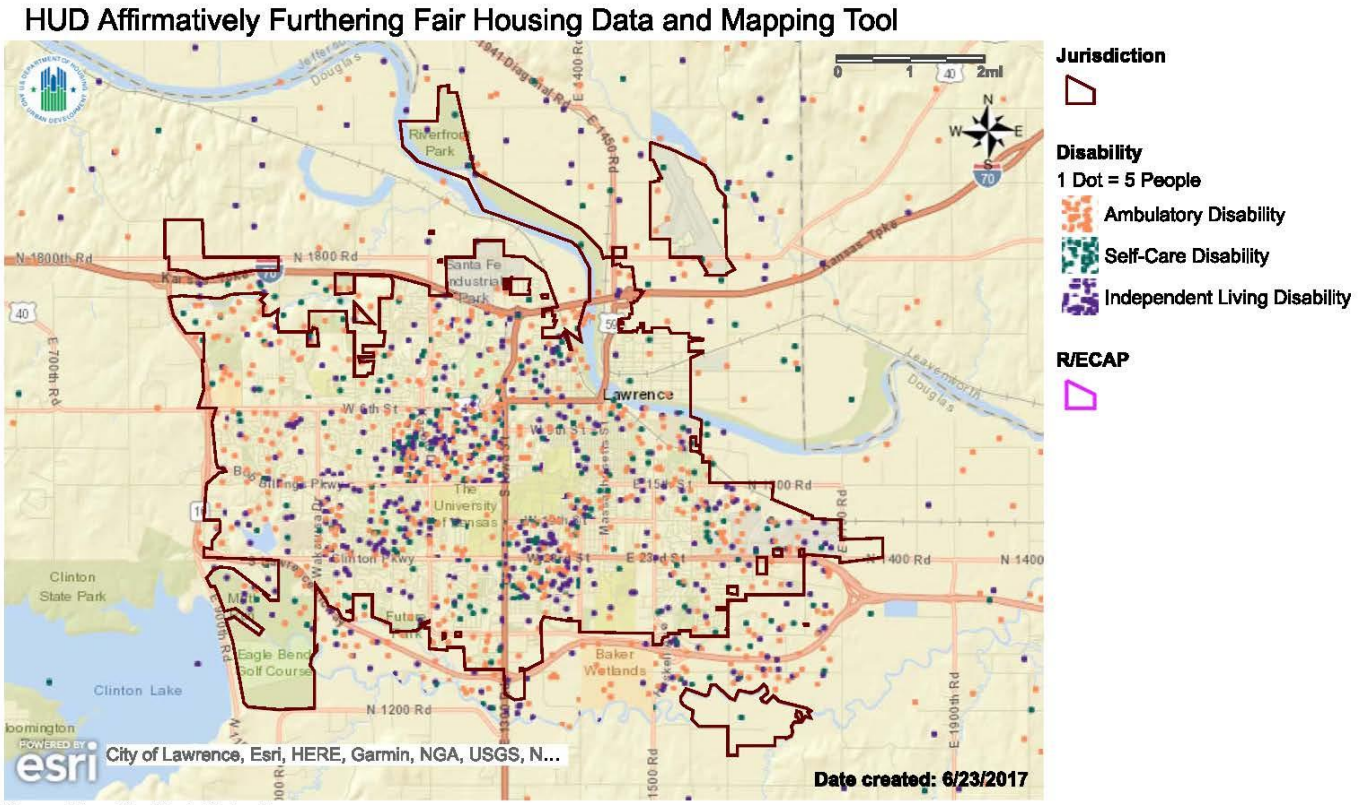
Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 146 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for region

Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability

Lawrence, KS - Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability dot density map



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

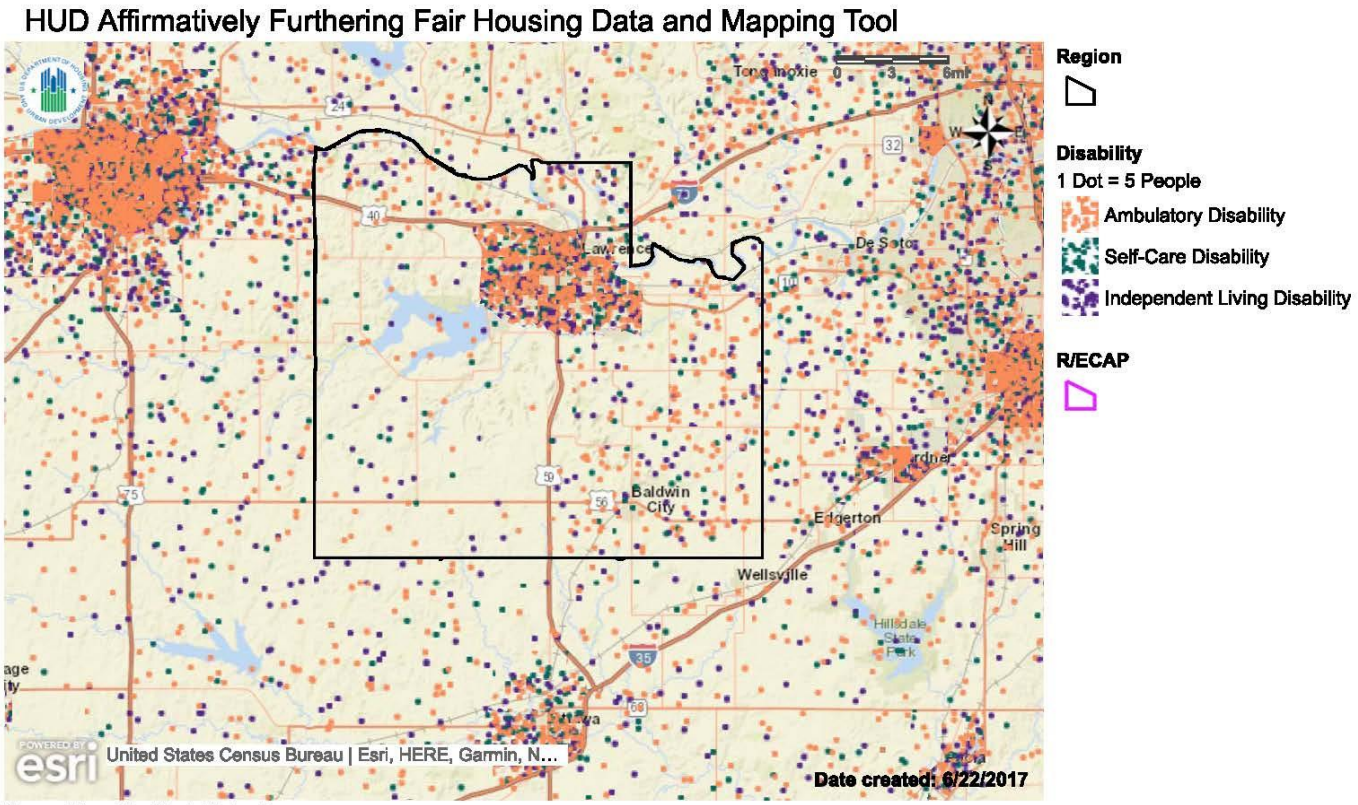
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 147 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability dot density map



Map 148 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for region

Maps 139-141 display a persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for Lawrence. Maps 142-144 display a persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for the region. Map 145 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive disability. Map 146 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive disability. Map 147 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons with ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. Map 148 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons with ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability.

In Lawrence, the geographic patterns by disability type align with the disability by different age ranges. The concentration of persons with a disability increases in the Central areas around The University of Kansas and in the Northcentral, Southcentral, and East, which corresponds to the areas with a higher number of affordable and renter units

In the region, the geographic patterns by disability type align with the disability by different age ranges. The concentration of persons with a disability increases in the Southeast area around the community of Baldwin City, in the East around the community of Eudora, and in the Northcentral area around the community of Lecompton.

2. Housing Accessibility

a. Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of sizes.

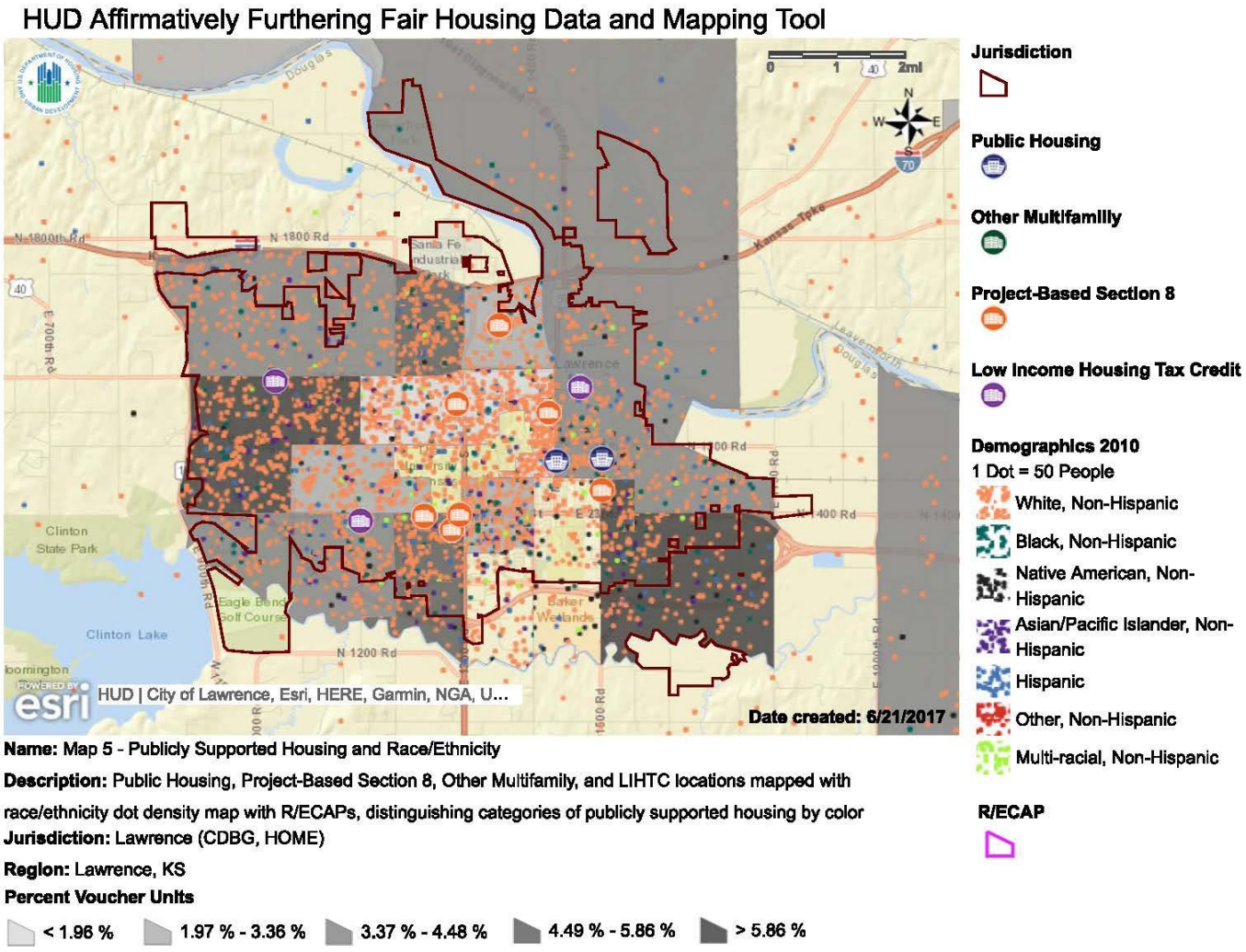
There is a lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of sizes in both the jurisdiction and region. High monthly rental rates and high home prices have resulted in much of the 34,425 units of housing in the jurisdiction and 43,395 units of housing in the region being out of the affordable range for a large portion of the population, especially the disabled. Approximately 21.52 percent of the total population in the jurisdiction and 19.38 percent in the region are severely housing cost burdened (severe housing cost burden is defined as spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs), which would indicate a gap between the supply of affordable units and the monthly income of the residents.

b. Describe the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region. Do they align with R/ECAPS or other areas that are segregated?

Single-family housing is generally not accessible to persons with disabilities unless state or local law requires it to be accessible or the housing is part of a HUD-funded program or other program providing for accessibility features. The Fair Housing Act requires that most multifamily properties built after 1991 meet federal accessibility standards. As a result, multifamily housing built after this date, if built in compliance with federal law would meet this minimum level of accessibility, while buildings built before this date generally would not be accessible.

There is no HUD provided data nor local data to provide the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region.

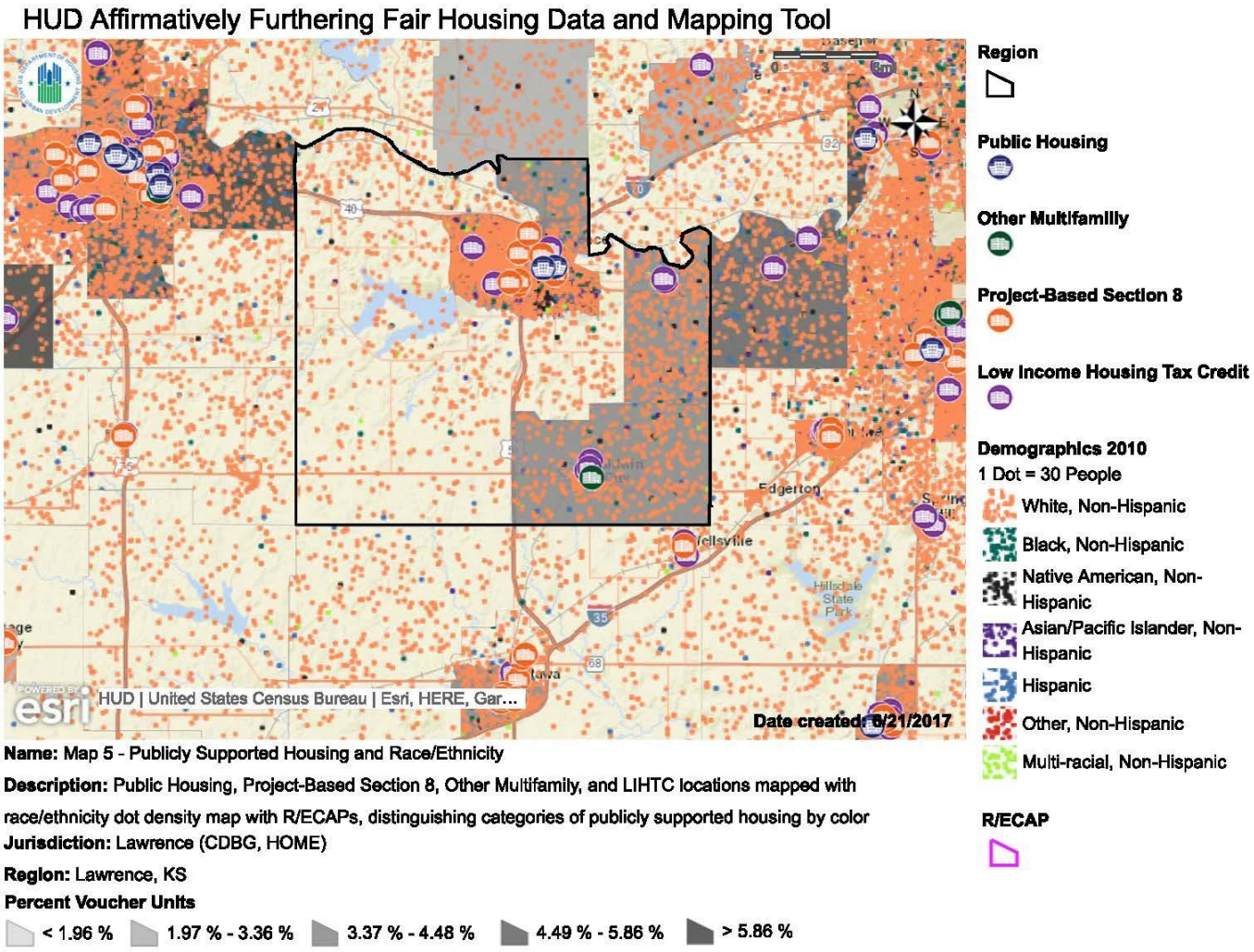
Lawrence, KS – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 149 - HUD AFFH Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing dot density map for jurisdiction

Map 149 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing locations of publicly supported housing and percent use of vouchers. In Lawrence, the majority of the Project-Based Section 8 units are located in the Northcentral, Central, Southcentral, and East areas. The Public Housing units are all located in the East area of the jurisdiction. The LIHTC projects are spread in the West, Southwest, and East areas. The darker shaded tracts indicating a higher concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers are in the West and Southeast. Lighter shaded tracts indicating a lower concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas and in the Southcentral area around Haskell Indian Nations University.

Region – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 150 - HUD AFFH Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing dot density map for region

Map 150 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing locations of publicly supported housing and percent use of vouchers. In the region, the only LIHTC, Housing Choice Vouchers, and Other Multifamily publicly supported housing units are located in the East and Southeast areas, corresponding to the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City.

c. To what extent are persons with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region?

Table 55 - HUD AFFH Table 15

HUD Table 15 – Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction People with a Disability		(Lawrence, KS) Region People with a Disability	
	#	%	%	%
Public Housing	85	23.88%	85	23.88%
Project-Based Section 8	182	66.18%	182	66.18%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	196	29.61%	212	28.77%

(Source: CHAS); the definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.

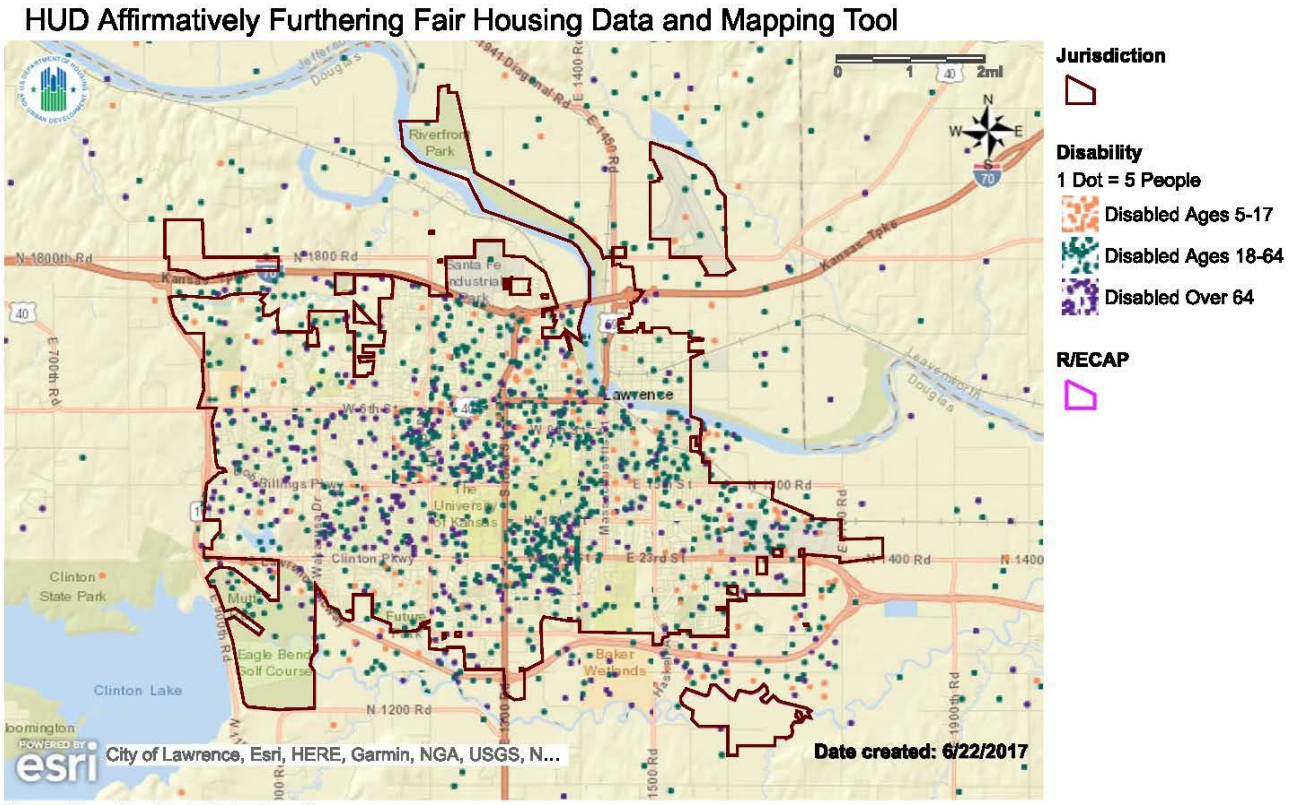
Table 55 provides data on disability by publicly supported housing program category.

In Lawrence and the region, persons with a disability are represented in each of the three categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and HCV Program) for which there is data. Public Housing has 23.88 percent of the residents having a disability. Project-Based Section 8 has 66.18 percent of the residents having a disability. The HCV Program in the jurisdiction has 29.61 percent of the residents having a disability and the region has 28.77 percent of the HCV Program residents having a disability.

3. Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings

a. To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?

Lawrence, KS - Disability by Age Group dot density map



Name: Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

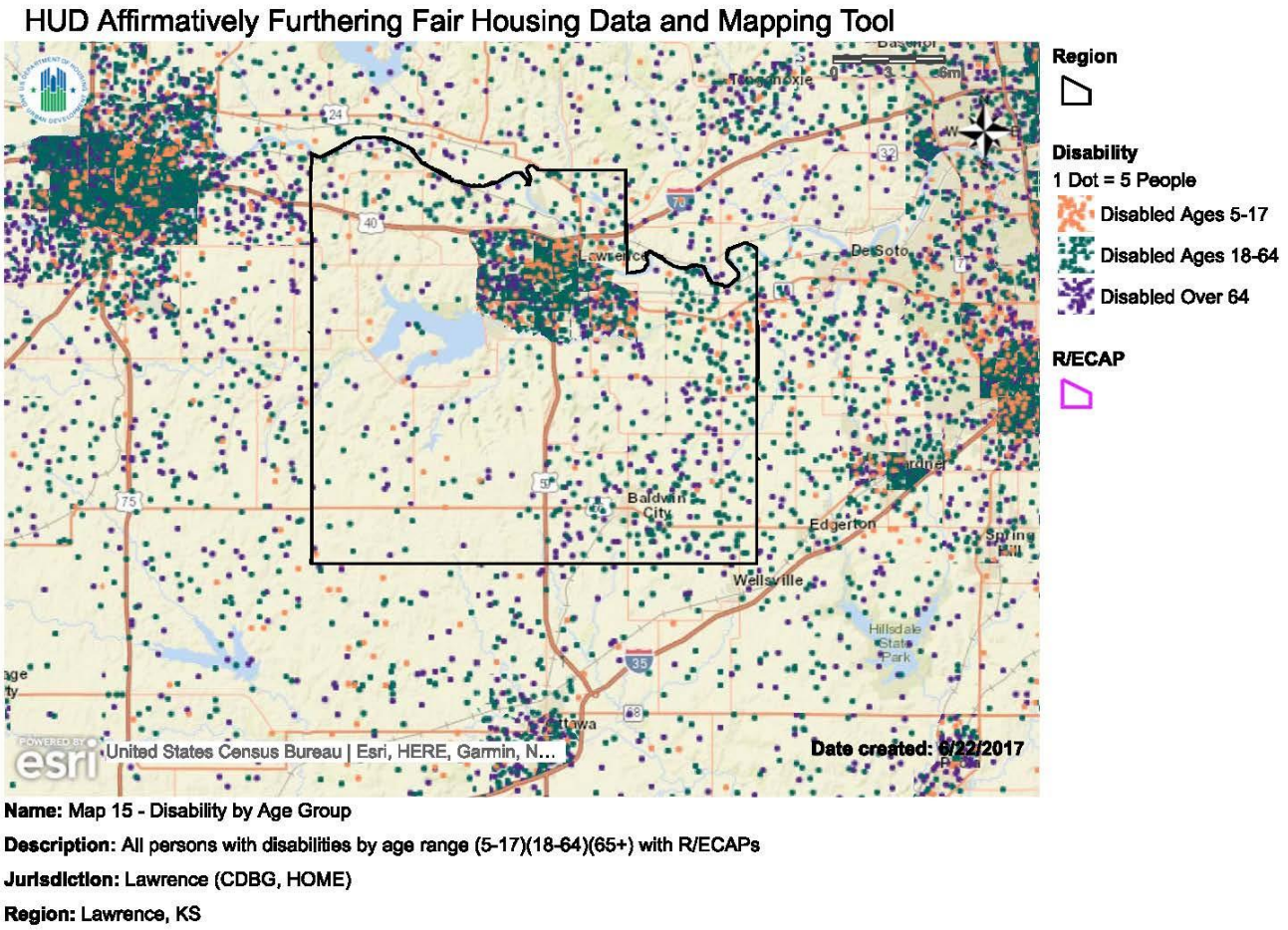
Description: All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lawrence, KS

Map 151 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Disability by age group dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Disability by Age Group dot density map



Map 152 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Disability by age group dot density map for region

Map 151 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons by age group. Map 152 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons by age group.

Persons with disabilities live integrated with those without disabilities throughout Lawrence and the region. Publicly supported housing and private institutions are dispersed in the areas. Housing Choice Voucher holders are able to use their vouchers throughout the jurisdiction and region with equal choice compared to non-disabled voucher holders. Recent affordable developments which cater to low-income elderly residents may have higher concentrations of persons with disabilities, but are still located in integrated neighborhoods.

b. Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the jurisdiction and region.

Table 56 - HUD AFFH Table 13

HUD Table 13 – Disability by Type	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Disability Type	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	2,148	2.56%	3,251	3.08%
Vision difficulty	1,284	1.53%	1,667	1.58%
Cognitive difficulty	3,703	4.42%	4,599	4.36%
Ambulatory difficulty	3,244	3.87%	4,449	4.22%
Self-care difficulty	1,283	1.53%	1,590	1.51%
Independent living difficulty	2,639	3.15%	3,305	3.13%

(Source: ACS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 56 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by disability type for both Lawrence and the region.

Table 57 - HUD AFFH Table 15

HUD Table 15 – Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction People with a Disability		(Lawrence, KS) Region People with a Disability	
	#	%	%	%
Public Housing	85	23.88%	85	23.88%
Project-Based Section 8	182	66.18%	182	66.18%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	196	29.61%	212	28.77%

(Source: CHAS); the definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.

Table 57 provides data on disability by publicly supported housing program category.

In Lawrence, there are 14,301 persons with a disability, with 463 (3.23 percent) living in publicly supported housing. Project-Based Section 8 has 182 persons with a disability, which is 66.18 percent of the residents in the program. The HCV program has 196 persons with a disability, which is 29.61 percent of the persons in the program. Public Housing has 85 persons with a disability, which is 23.88 percent of the residents in the program.

In the region, there are 18,861 persons with a disability, with 479 (2.54 percent) living in publicly supported housing. The HCV program has 212 persons with a disability, which is 28.77 percent of the residents in the program. No additional persons with a disability live in the Project-Base Section 8 or Public Housing programs over the number in the jurisdiction.

Finding affordable housing near essential services is a difficulty faced by persons with a disability. Accessing supportive services, community facilities, and employment can be challenging for persons with a disability, especially if they are dependent on public transportation. Multiple agencies in both the jurisdiction and region offer supportive services and provide assistance with obtaining affordable housing.

4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

a. To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following in the jurisdiction and region? Identify major barriers faced concerning:

i. Government services and facilities

ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)

iii. Transportation

iv. Proficient schools and education programs

v. Jobs

HUD is unable to provide data, as there is limited nationally available disability-related data.

In accordance with the requirements of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the City of Lawrence will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in City services, programs, or activities.

- **Employment:** The City does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- **Effective Communication:** The City will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in the City's programs, services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing, or vision impairments.
- **Modifications to Policies and Procedures:** The City will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all City programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in City offices, even where pets are generally prohibited.

Improving public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, and pedestrian signals) is a continued goal of the City of Lawrence. The Sidewalk gap project utilizes both general fund and CDBG funds to fill gaps in sidewalks and install ADA ramps around Lawrence, helping to make the community more pedestrian friendly. CDBG funds have also been used to install pedestrian hybrid beacons at needed crossings in low-income neighborhoods.

Although Lawrence's mobility continues to be dominated by the automobile, other modes such as public transit, pedestrian, and bicycle transportation are becoming increasingly important means of travel in our community. Lawrence is working with the City-County planning department, fleet management, city transit, KU transit, and advisory boards to provide multimodal, sustainable transportation options.

Lawrence Transit System is a service of the City of Lawrence. Policies for Lawrence Transit System are set by the Lawrence City Commission, with recommendations from the Public Transit Advisory Committee. The Lawrence Transit System does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation or disability in the provision of transportation services and transit-related benefits. All buses are accessible. Each fixed-route bus and paratransit vehicle is equipped with a wheelchair lift or ramp and audio announcement equipment. T Lift is a door-to-door, shared ride paratransit service. T Lift service is available for transit riders who, because of a disability, are unable to use the fixed routes.

KU on Wheels is the transit system of the University of Kansas, a division of KU Parking & Transit. Policies for KU on Wheels are set by the Provost based upon recommendations from the university's Transit Commission. The University of Kansas prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, ancestry, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, marital status or parental status.

Together, the City of Lawrence and University of Kansas provide safe, convenient, affordable, reliable and responsive public transportation services to enhance the social, economic and environmental well-being of the community.

Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 provides services and programs to people with disabilities in the most integrated setting possible. In order to fulfill obligations under Section 504, the Lawrence Public Schools have the responsibility to avoid discrimination in policies and practices regarding its personnel and students. No discrimination against any person with a disability should knowingly be permitted in any of the programs and practices of the school system. The school district has responsibilities under Section 504, which include the obligation to identify, evaluate, and if the student is determined to be eligible under Section 504, to afford access to appropriate educational services.

b. Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for persons with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.

In accordance with the requirements of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the City of Lawrence will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in City services, programs, or activities. The City will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all City programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in City offices, even where pets are generally prohibited. Anyone who has a question or concern about services, programs, or activities is encouraged to contact staff most familiar with the program area. Program staff should be able to provide assistance with auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a City program, service, or activity. The City requests notice as soon as possible, but not later than 48 hours before a scheduled event. The City will not place a surcharge on a particular individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/services or reasonable modifications of policy, such as retrieving items from locations that are open to the public but are not accessible to persons who use wheelchairs.

It is the policy of the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority to comply with all Federal, State and local nondiscrimination laws and to operate in accordance with the rules and regulations governing Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity in housing and employment. Specifically, the LDCHA shall not, on account of race, color, sex, religion, creed, national or ethnic origin, age, familial or marital status, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity deny any household or individual the opportunity to apply for or receive assistance from any program under its administration. To further its commitment to full compliance with applicable Civil Rights laws, the LDCHA will provide Federal, State and local information to applicants and participants regarding discrimination and any recourse available to them should they feel they have been the victim of discrimination. Such information will be made available at

any time upon request from the LDCHA office and is a part of the participant briefing session. All applicable Fair Housing information and discrimination complaint forms are a part of the LDCHA application packet. Information on accessibility modifications is made available to tenants and tenants are referred to the area disability resources agency for assistance finding further information on accessibility modifications or resources.

c. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.

The greatest difficulty faced by person with a disability looking to purchase a home is finding a unit that is already accessible or easily modified within their income. Older housing stock in the jurisdiction and region are not usually accessible. The City of Lawrence, using limited CDBG funds, funds several programs to assist low-income individuals with modifications as needed, including an accessibility modification program for disabled renters. HOME funds are also used to provide down payment/closing cost assistance to low-income first-time homebuyers. Tenants to Homeowners Inc is the local CHDO and builds affordable and accessible units made available for purchase to low-income homebuyers.

5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

a. Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with certain types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.

Table 58 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	10,890	28,604	38.07%	13,265	37,055	35.80%
Black, Non-Hispanic	730	1,539	47.43%	730	1,614	45.23%
Hispanic	845	1,470	57.48%	885	1,670	52.99%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	674	1,318	51.14%	700	1,354	51.70%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	144	568	25.35%	154	617	24.96%
Other, Non-Hispanic	474	938	50.53%	533	1,087	49.03%
Total	*13,750*	*34,425*	*39.94%*	*16,270*	*43,395*	*37.49%*
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	3,860	15,473	24.95%	5,105	21,183	24.10%
Family households, 5+ people	675	1,655	40.79%	940	2,425	38.76%
Non-family households	9,225	1,7304	53.31%	10,220	19,790	51.64%

(Source: CHAS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Table 58 provides demographics of households experiencing any of four housing problems by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region. As defined by HUD, there are four housing problems. A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of the following problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Household is overcrowded, meaning there is more than 1 person per room
4. Household is cost burdened, spending more than 30 percent of monthly income on housing costs

Table 59 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	6,455	28,604	22.57%	7,630	37,055	20.59%
Black, Non-Hispanic	314	1,539	20.40%	314	1,614	19.45%
Hispanic	539	1,470	36.67%	584	1,670	34.97%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	420	1,318	31.87%	440	1,354	32.50%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	74	568	13.03%	84	617	13.61%
Other, Non-Hispanic	220	938	23.45%	234	1,087	21.53%
Total	*8,030*	*34,425*	*23.33%*	*9,290*	*43,395*	*21.41%*

(Source: CHAS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Table 59 provides demographics of households experiencing any of four *severe* housing problems by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region. HUD also identifies four *severe* housing problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Household is severely overcrowded, meaning there are more than 1.5 people per room
4. Household is severely cost burdened, spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs

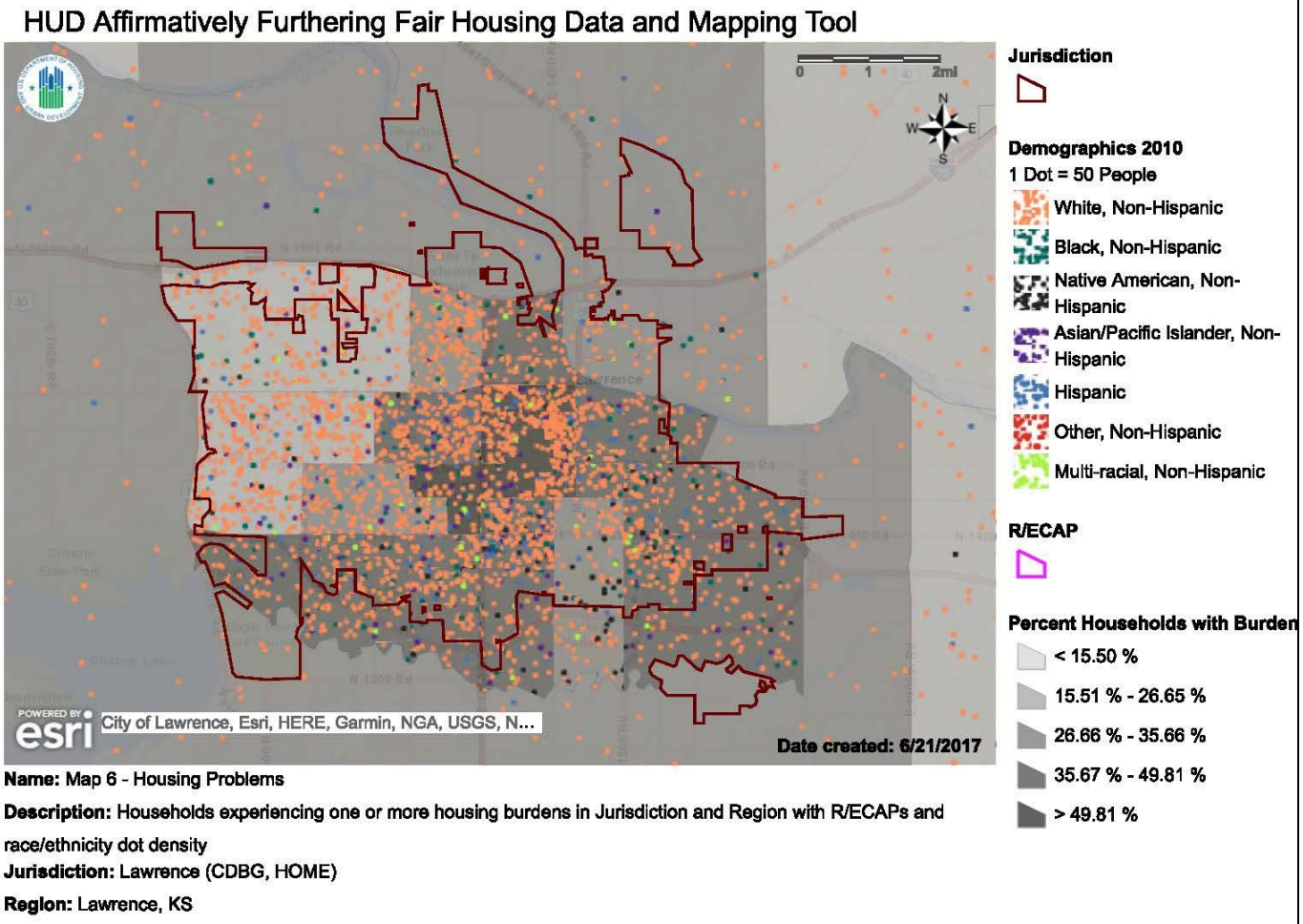
Table 60 - HUD AFFH Table 10

HUD Table 10 – Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burdens	# households	% with severe cost burdens
White, Non-Hispanic	6,210	28,604	21.71%	7,140	37,055	19.27%
Black, Non-Hispanic	310	1,539	20.14%	310	1,614	19.21%
Hispanic	305	1,470	20.75%	345	1,670	20.66%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	345	1,318	26.18%	370	1,354	27.33%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59	568	10.39%	59	617	9.56%
Other, Non-Hispanic	180	938	19.19%	185	1,087	17.02%
Total	*7,409*	*34,425*	*21.52%*	*8,409*	*43,395*	*19.38%*
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	1,455	15,473	9.40%	1,954	21,183	9.22%
Family households, 5+ people	115	1,655	6.95%	140	2,425	5.77%
Non-family households	5,835	17,304	33.72%	6,304	19,790	31.85%

(Source: CHAS); Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income; All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households; the # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.

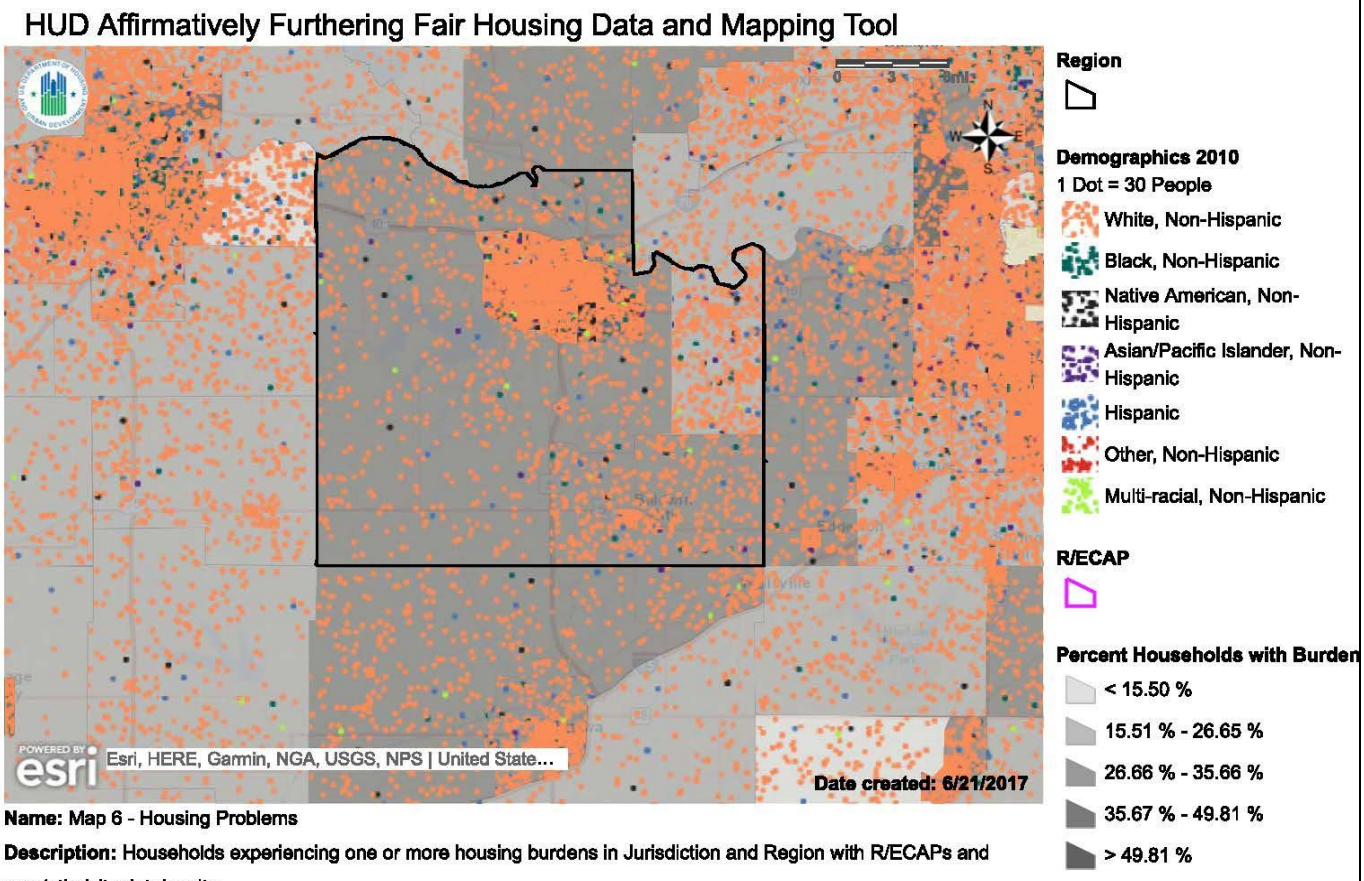
Table 60 provides demographics of households with severe housing cost burden by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region.

Lawrence, KS - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



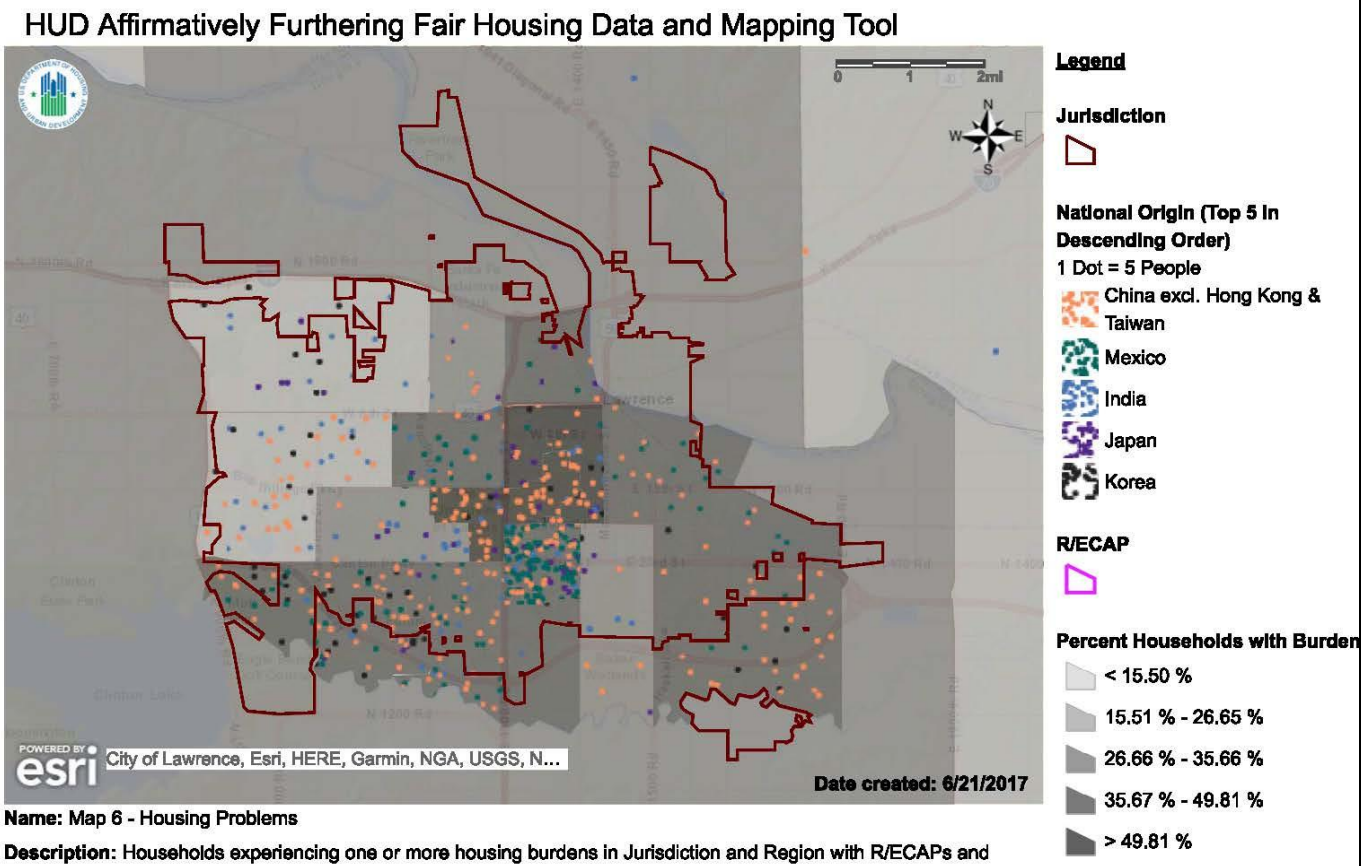
Map 153 - HUD AFFH Map 6 - Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



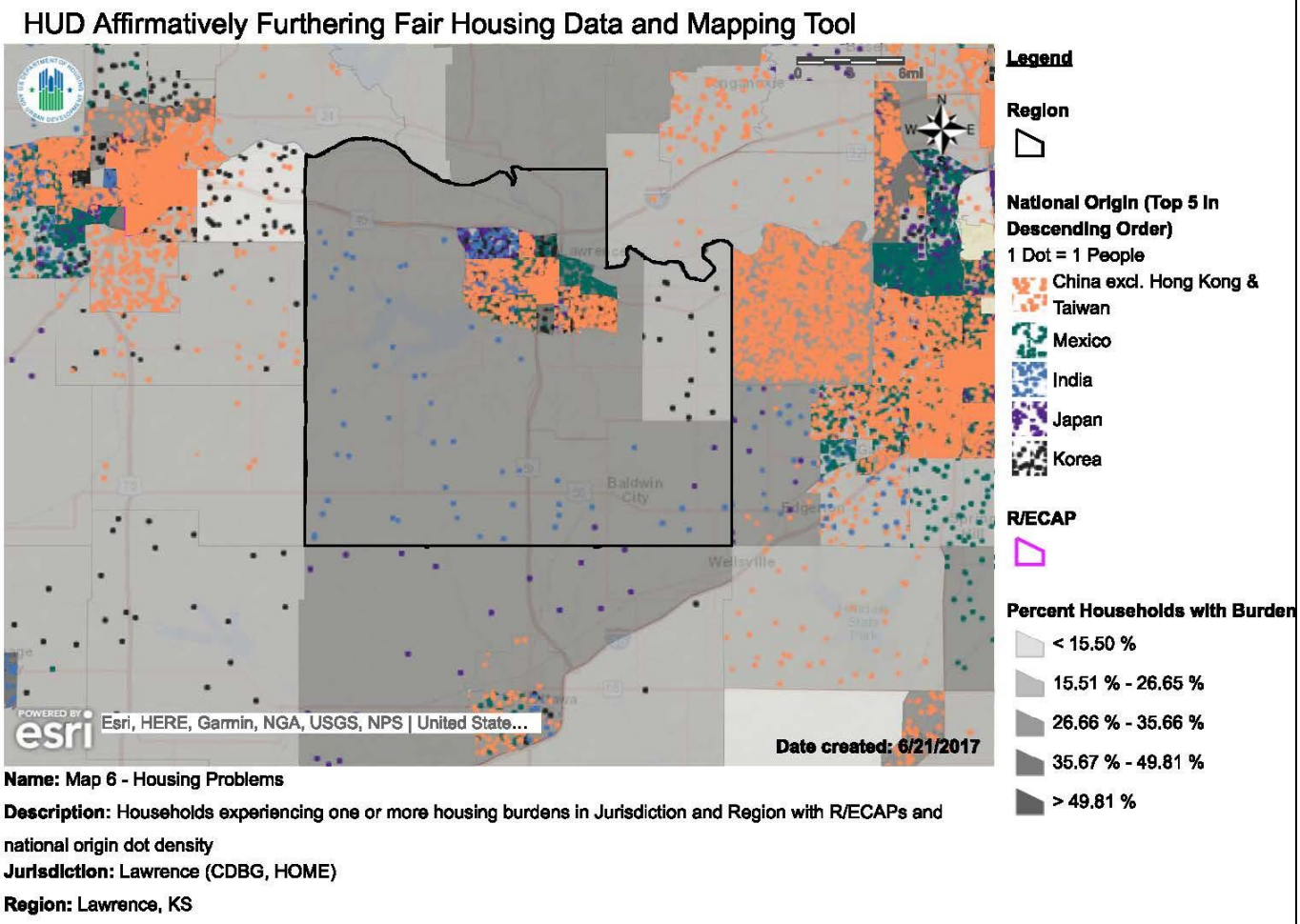
Map 154 - HUD AFFH Map 6 - Housing Burdens dot density map for region

Lawrence, KS - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and National Origin dot density map



Map 155 - HUD AFFH Map 6 - Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and National Origin dot density map



Map 156 - HUD AFFH Map 6 - Housing Burdens dot density map for region

Map 153 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 154 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 155 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries. Map 156 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

The data provided by HUD on disproportionate housing needs is not specific to individuals with disabilities. No local data or knowledge is available to accurately describe disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities.

In Lawrence, 18.04 percent of the population are persons with a disability, and the total percentage of all households experiencing any of 4 housing problems is 39.94 percent. The total percentage of households experiencing severe housing cost burden is 21.52 percent.

In the region, 17.02 percent of the population are persons with a disability, and the total percentage of all households experiencing any of 4 housing problems is 37.49 percent. The total percentage of households experiencing severe housing cost burden is 19.38 percent.

6. Additional Information

a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region including those affecting persons with disabilities with other protected characteristics.

No additional relevant data is available at this time.

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.

Local disability advocates and accessible housing providers reported a lack of affordable, fully accessible housing in the jurisdiction, and a lack of funding to assist persons with disabilities. Stakeholders also reported a need for additional housing for individuals who need permanent supportive services.

Access for persons with disabilities to public school facilities has been and will be addressed during upcoming renovations to multiple schools buildings in the district.

7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify and prioritize factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes
- Loss of Affordable Housing
- Source of income discrimination

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs. The median cost of a newly constructed home in February, 2017 in Lawrence was $299,900. The median market value for all residential property in Lawrence was $173,100 and in the region was $171,200. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming housing cost burdened. In Lawrence, 21.52 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden, defined as spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs. In the region, 19.38 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden. Overcrowding issues can arise because of potential homebuyers having to reduce the size of housing they can afford. Housing that affords access to opportunities, such as proficient schools, public transportation, employment centers, low poverty, and environmentally healthy neighborhoods may be cost prohibitive for low income persons. High costs can have a greater effect on families with children who need multiple bedrooms and individuals with disabilities who need accessible housing or housing located close to accessible transportation**.**

Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes. For purposes of this assessment, "accessible housing" refers to housing that accords individuals with disabilities equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. Locating accessible housing can be a challenge for persons with a disability, and often comes at the price of causing the household to become either housing cost burdened or overcrowded if a range of unit sizes are not available. Characteristics that affect accessibility may include physical accessibility of units and public and common use areas of housing, as well as application procedures, such as first come first serve waitlists, inaccessible websites or other technology, denial of access to individuals with assistance animals, or lack of information about affordable accessible housing. The clustering of affordable, accessible housing with a range of unit sizes may also limit fair housing choice for individuals with disabilities.

Loss of affordable housing is also a concern. There are several affordable complexes in Lawrence that have seen deterioration and issues with safety and qualify, as well as several who have fallen off the LIHTC rolls. When affordable housing become uninhabitable, or converts to market rate units, this can limit housing choice options and foster fair housing issues. The decrease in affordable housing and affordable housing quality can lead to several fair housing concerns including reduced access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or segregation. To tie in with location, it should be noted that these complexes are primarily located on the east side of Lawrence. There are very few affordable complexes on the west side of the community. The south and north sides have several areas in the form of mobile home parks, which can easily become a safety and quality concern. These parks are mixed in with other types of housing.

In Lawrence, landlords are not required to take Section 8 vouchers, which can lead to **source of income discrimination**. While there is an extensive and important group of landlords that do work with the program, the ability still exists for a landlord to deny a renter based on a Section 8 voucher being presented for rental subsidy. This is a topic that has garnered some attention in the Affordable Housing Advisory Board as to looking at ways to change this culture. The talks are ongoing, but the current climate can be of concern to those looking to rent with a Section 8 voucher.

E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis

1. List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved:

- A charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law;

None

- A cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law;

None

- Any voluntary compliance agreements, conciliation agreements, or settlement agreements entered into with HUD or the Department of Justice.

None

- A letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law.

None

- A claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing;

None

- A pending administrative complaints or lawsuits against the locality alleging fair housing violations or discrimination.

None

2. Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?

The City of Lawrence's fair housing law is substantially equivalent to the Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended, but is more inclusive. The City's fair housing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, in addition to the protected classes set forth in the federal law. The City's law assures equal opportunity in housing, without distinction on account of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, familial status, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity. The ordinance declares the City's policy against housing discrimination, creates the Lawrence Human Relations Commission and the Human Relations Department Director, and establishes their powers and duties. The ordinance describes the procedures that govern the filing, investigation and resolution of discrimination complaints including conciliation, public hearing, or election of civil action. The ordinance makes it unlawful for any person to engage in an unlawful housing/real property practice, to deny reasonable accommodations or reasonable modifications, or to retaliate against any person exercising any right granted or protected by the law.

The State of Kansas fair housing law assures equal opportunities in housing without distinction on account of race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry. The statute declares the State's policy against housing discrimination creates the Kansas Human Relations Commission and establishes its powers and duties. The statute describes the procedures that govern the filing, investigation and resolution of discrimination complaints and makes it unlawful for any person to engage in an unlawful housing/real property practice, to deny reasonable accommodations or reasonable modifications, or to retaliate against any person exercising any right granted or protected by the law. The City's law is also more inclusive than the laws of the State of Kansas.

3. Identify any local and regional agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach and enforcement, including their capacity and the resources available to them.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development located at 400 State Avenue, Room 200, Kansas City, KS 66101, the Kansas Human Rights Commission, located at 900 SW Jackson, Suite 568-S, Topeka, Kansas, 66612 and the Lawrence Human Relations Commission, located at 1006 New Hampshire, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, are all local agencies that provide fair housing information, outreach and enforcement. HUD's resources are appropriated by Congress, and the Kansas Human Rights Commission's budget is set by the Kansas Legislature.

The Lawrence Human Relations Division has provided brochures to the following list of local agencies that explain the City's fair housing laws:

- Tenant's to Homeowners, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- Independence, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- Housing & Credit Counseling, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- United Way (not-for-profit)
- Centro Hispano (not-for-profit)
- Ballard Community Services (not-for-profit)
- Senior Resource Center for Douglas County, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- KU Office of Multicultural Affairs
- Haskell Indian Nations University
- Lawrence Workforce Center (not-for-profit)
- Health Care Access (not-for-profit)
- KU Institutional Opportunity and Access
- Cottonwood (not-for-profit)
- Lawrence Alliance (not-for-profit)
- University Daily Kansan
- Legal Services for Students (KU)
- KU Professionals for Disability (student organization)
- KU Student Access Services
- Salvation Army (not-for-profit)
- Heartland Community Health Center
- Downtown Lawrence, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- Bert Nash (not-for-profit)
- Lawrence Douglas County Health Department (not-for-profit)
- Lawrence Community Shelter (not-for-profit)
- LINK – First Christian Church (not-for-profit)
- Rummage House at St. John's (not-for-profit)
- Catholic Charities (not-for-profit)
- Student Involvement & Leadership Center
- KU African & African American Studies
- Lawrence Board of Realtors (not-for-profit)
- The Center for Sexuality & Gender Diversity
- Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority (not-for-profit)

The City's fair housing activities are funded in part by a Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The City's general fund also funds our local fair housing activities.

4. Additional Information

a. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.

The City of Lawrence is a Fair Housing Enforcement Agency (FHAP) and has an existing contract with HUD to provide fair housing enforcement within the jurisdiction of the City of Lawrence. The City receives an annual grant from HUD to assist with fair housing enforcement and outreach. The average size of the grant based upon the last five years is $22,980.40. The City of Lawrence also has an appointed advisory and enforcement board – The Lawrence Human Relations Commission. This nine member body also assists with fair housing enforcement, investigation and outreach.

The City of Lawrence Human Relations Division employs investigators to enforce our fair housing law. Two investigators are trained to process and investigate complaints. City staff also perform fair housing outreach and educational activities.

b. The program participant may also include information relevant to programs, actions, or activities to promote fair housing outcomes and capacity.

The City of Lawrence in conjunction with the Human Relations Commission annually provides outreach activities to promote fair housing outcomes, and awareness. Activities include: posting information on the City website, use of city social media accounts to highlight fair housing information, direct mailers to 33,000 households in Lawrence, sponsoring seminars and educational lectures on fair housing law; partnering with other entities (school district and nonprofit organizations) to promote an understanding of fair housing laws, sponsoring an annual fair housing poster competition among school age students in Lawrence, and displaying our outreach materials at community events and the offices of local organizations. Recent activities have included the following:

- January 2016 Participation in the community's annual Martin Luther King Day awards.
- April 2016 fair housing month educational program on the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing regulations.
- April 2016 – Fair Housing Month poster competition among Lawrence school children age pre-k to grade 12, in partnership with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority, Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc. and Lawrence Public Schools USD 497.
- October 2016 – Animals and the Law Seminar sponsored by the Lawrence Human Relations Commission.
- September 2016 - Human Relations display booth at the annual Festival of Cultures.

5. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors.

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.

- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations

We are not aware that local, state, or regional agencies lack fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources. Agencies in the region, including the City, have had to operate differently to respond to budget constraints. A **lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations** may contribute to any perceived deficiencies in fair housing enforcement and outreach activities.

F. 1,250 Units or fewer PHA Insert

This section is only to be completed when a PHA with 1,250 or fewer combined public housing units and housing choice vouchers partners with a Local Government, when the Local Government is the lead entity in the joint or regional Assessment of Fair Housing. A collaborating PHA's analysis of fair housing issues in its Assessment of Fair Housing may either be conducted by using this section or sections V.A. -E. of the Assessment Tool for its service area and region, along with all other sections in this Assessment Tool, and as directed by the questions and instructions.

1. Demographics

Describe demographic patterns in the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable). Explain how demographic trends have changed over time.

Between 1990 and 2010, there have been several demographic shifts in Lawrence. The White, Non-Hispanic population reduced from 85.53 percent to 79.74 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population stayed relatively stable from 4.79 percent to 4.44 percent. The Hispanic population increased the largest from 2.93 percent to 5.64 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population increased from 3.78 percent to 4.67 percent. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population decreased slightly from 2.78 percent to 2.08 percent.

The region as a whole has seen a similar demographic shift as in Lawrence. The White, Non-Hispanic population has grown from 71,735 to 90,532, but due to the overall population growth in the region, the percentage has decreased from 87.67 percent to 81.69 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population in the region slightly decreased from 3.99 percent to 3.79 percent. As in Lawrence, the region's Hispanic population increased the greatest, from 2.45 percent to 5.10 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population increased slightly from 3.09 percent to 3.76 percent in the region. Regionally the Native American, Non-Hispanic population also decreased from 2.6 percent to 2.38 percent.

Since 1990, the percentage of individuals who spoke English Less Than Very Well has increased in Lawrence from 3.53 percent to 4.10 percent. In the region, the percentage of individuals who spoke English Less Than Very Well has similarly increased from 2.95 percent in 1990 to 3.40 percent.

Since 1990, there has been a decrease in the percentage of families with children in both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence the percentage has dropped from 50.77 percent in 1990 to 47.19 percent, while in the region the percentage has dropped from 50.75 percent in 1990 to 46.15 percent.

Since 1990, the percentage of males and females in Lawrence and the region has stayed relatively stable. The male population in Lawrence slightly increased from 49.29 percent in 1990 to 49.99 percent. The female population in Lawrence slightly decreased from 50.71 percent in 1990 to 50.01 percent. The male population in the region slightly increased from 49.51 percent in 1990 to 50.14 percent. The female population in the region slightly decreased from 50.49 percent in 1990 to 49.86 percent.

Since 1990, only slight changes in age have occurred in both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence, individuals under 18 have decreased from 18.74 percent in 1990 to 17.35 percent. Individuals 18-64 have increased from 73.81 percent in 1990 to 74.54 percent. Individuals 65+ have increased from 7.45 percent in 1990 to 8.11 percent.

In the region, individuals under 18 have decreased from 20.41 percent in 1990 to 19.07 percent. Individuals 18-64 have increased from 71.43 percent in 1990 to 72.03 percent. Individuals 65+ have increased from 8.17 percent in 1990 to 8.90 percent.

2. Segregation/Integration

Describe any areas of segregation and integration in the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable). Identify the protected class groups living in any such area. Explain how any area of segregation has changed over time.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area and is commonly used for assessing residential segregation between two groups. Values range from 0 to 100, where higher numbers indicate a higher degree of segregation between the two groups measured. DI values between 0 and 39 generally indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54 generally indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicate a high level of segregation.

The DI numbers for both Lawrence and the Region generally indicate low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups. The highest levels of concentration for both Lawrence and the region is between Asian or Pacific Islander and White populations, but the DI values are still in the low segregation range. In relation to publically supported housing, MAP 1 on Race and Ethnicity shows two census tracts with higher concentration of two races. Asians (tract 4 and 9.01) and Native Americans (tract 10.01) and these can be explained by the existence of the University of Kansas in tract 4, which has a large student exchange program with China. In census tract 10.01, the Haskell Indian Nations University attracts a greater portion of Native Americans. There no publically supported housing developments in either census tract (HUD Table 3).

Table 61 - HUD AFFH Table 3

HUD Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction				(Lawrence, KS) Region			
	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	22.70	20.37	19.83	20.09	25.36	22.56	22.64	25.38
Black/White	25.60	22.50	21.09	22.39	29.26	26.57	24.97	28.14
Hispanic/White	14.13	16.67	17.12	17.77	16.71	18.01	18.67	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	34.85	28.39	23.07	24.98	37.24	31.76	27.57	32.83

(Source: Decennial Census)

Table 61 provides the Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) trends for both Lawrence and the region from 1990 to current. The DI shows a decrease from 22.70 to 20.09 in Non-White/White in Lawrence from 1990. The same index for the region decreased for a period of time, but has since returned to a similar value from 1990, 25.36 to 25.38.

Over time, all racial DI values have decreased in both Lawrence and the region, except the Hispanic/White DI which increased in both Lawrence and the region since 1990. Both values are still between 0 and 39, which generally indicates low segregation.

3. R/ECAPS

Describe the locations of R/ECAPs, if any, in the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable). Identify the protected class groups living in R/ECAPs and describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time.

Table 62 - HUD AFFH Table 4

HUD Table 4 – R/ECAP Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**		**#**	**%**
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-		0	-
White, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Black, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Native American, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
Other, Non-Hispanic		0	N/a		0	N/a
R/ECAP Family Type						
Total Families in R/ECAPs		0	-		0	-
Families with children		0	N/a		0	N/a
R/ECAP National Origin						
Total Population in R/ECAPs		0	-		N/a	-
#1 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#2 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#3 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#4 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#5 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#6 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#7 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#8 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#9 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#10 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as a census tract where: (1) the non-white population comprises 50 percent or more of the total population and (2), the percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty rate is either (a) 40 percent or above or (b) three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

By using the HUD provided maps and table 62, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Describe any disparities in access to the following opportunities for households in the service area (and region, if applicable), based on protected class:

Educational Opportunities

Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 is the primary school district in the jurisdiction, and has policies in place that affect disparities in access to proficient schools such as transfer policies, discrimination and harassment policies, English as a second language policies, programs for students with exceptional needs, homeless student policies, student support programs, and student with physical disabilities policies. The school district has a Student Intra-district Transfer Policy which describes the circumstances to provide for alternative means of access.

In 2017 Lawrence Public Schools released a report on equity, with demographics by race/ethnicity. 2016 Graduation rates for the two public high schools also provide demographics by race/ethnicity.

The Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education has establish 2016-2017 Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education Goals to "achieve education excellence and equity for students of all races and backgrounds".[5]

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence and the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the School Proficiency Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic for the population below federal poverty line at 58.71 in the jurisdiction and 58.77 in the region.

Map 62, shows lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Central areas. These areas of the jurisdiction are where most publically supported housing developments are located. Comparing this to housing choice vouchers, Map 130 shows a larger portion of vouchers being utilized in the west of the jurisdiction (tract 16) which has a high school proficiency index (91/100). Census tract 10.02 has a low school proficiency index of 29/100 and is one of the top two tracts with the most housing choice vouchers being utilized, the other being tract 16. The racial/ethnic breakdown for tract 16 is, 85 percent White, 3 percent Black, 1 percent Native American, 6 percent Asian, and 4 percent Hispanic. Compared to tract 10.02, 77 percent White, 5 percent Black, 3 percent Native American, 5 percent Asian, and 5 percent Hispanic.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and Southwest areas. The lightest shaded area in the East covering census tract 12.02, has no School Proficiency Index reported by HUD and no local data or information is available.

Families with Children

Map 68 shows that there is a higher concentration of families with children in the Eastern and Central areas of the jurisdiction. The school proficiency index is low (0-30) in tract 4, home to the University of Kansas as well as in the immediate surrounding areas. Outside that immediate area, the proficiency index begins to increase and more families reside in these areas compared to the central area of the university,

[5] www.usd497.org

where more students reside. Students from Edgewood Homes attend schools that have ratings ranging from 6-7 out of 10, according to the National Center for Education Statistics Maponics and Great Schools. Scores 4-7 indicate average scores.

Persons with Disabilities and Elderly

Based on Map 24, we know that persons with disabilities are more centrally located and have access to most senior publically supported housing as well as other Project-Based Section 8 developments. These areas are near the University of Kansas, which has a low school proficiency index in its immediate surroundings.

Employment Opportunities

Map 70 indicated the jobs proximity index with reference to the shade of the census tract; darker shaded tracts have a greater access to employment opportunities and lighter tracts have less access.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence the Native Americans have the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asians have the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations below federal poverty line have an overall higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asians. Because most publically supported housing developments are centrally located, the job proximity tends to be higher. Local knowledge would indicate that the recent development of the West side of the jurisdiction is mainly catered to residential housing. For residents with housing choice vouchers located in census tract 16, West Lawrence, we would see a lower job proximity compared to housing choice vouchers that are used in the eastern or central areas of the jurisdiction.

In the region, the Native American, Non-Hispanic also has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic again has the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations in the region below federal poverty line also have an overall higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic.

Families with Children/ Persons with Disabilities/ Elderly

Very similar to the above analysis, families with children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly are more likely to reside in the Eastern or Central areas of the jurisdiction. Job proximity is greater for most public housing, Project-Based Section 8 and housing choice vouchers used in the Central or Eastern areas of the jurisdiction.

Transportation Opportunities

Table 63 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Low Transportation Cost Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Low Transportation Cost Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.10	54.97
Black, Non-Hispanic	62.48	60.53
Hispanic	63.06	59.44
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	63.69	62.41
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59.78	57.59
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	67.28	65.18
Black, Non-Hispanic	64.24	64.03
Hispanic	67.34	66.68
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	65.64	65.58
Native American, Non-Hispanic	62.79	62.44

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 63 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

Map 88 shows that in Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas, where a larger proportion of senior publically supported housing is located. The lighter shaded tracts that indicated higher transportation costs are located in Northeast Lawrence, where some HCV units and public housing scattered sites are located. Transit routes and hubs are centrally located near downtown and the University of Kansas. Because most publically supported housing developments are centrally located, transit is easily and readily available. Housing Choice Vouchers are dispersed around the jurisdiction and some have more access to transportation than others. For instance, HCVs in North Lawrence and West Lawrence have less access compared to HCV and developments sites in Central/East Lawrence. Public Housing developments are located in tract 2 and the Low Transportation Cost Index is 61. The highest concentration of housing choice vouchers are located in tracts, 16 and 10.02 and the Low Transportation Cost Index is tract 16 is 51 and 39 in tract 10.02.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are in the Northcentral, and in the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are located in the remainder of tracts in the region. In the region, the White, Non-Hispanic has the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 54.97. White, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 65.18.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence, Native Americans have the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 59.78. Native American populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 62.79.The large concentration of Native American in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Transportation Cost Index of 51 and is closely located to publically supported housing.

Families with Children

Looking at Map 11, the darker tracts which indicate lower transportation costs are more concentrated in the Central and Eastern areas of the jurisdiction. A higher proportion of families with children reside in the central and Eastern areas of the jurisdiction. Edgewood Homes, a public housing development that mainly caters to families is in tract 2 has an index rate of 61. Tract 2 is home to 51 percent of families with children.

Persons with Disabilities/Elderly

Persons with Disabilities and those who are elderly are more centrally located similar to the different publically assisted housing developments. These residents tend to have lower transportation costs compared to residents in the Western and Northern areas of the jurisdiction.

Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

Table 64 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Low Poverty Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Low Poverty Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.71	65.09
Black, Non-Hispanic	58.69	59.62
Hispanic	58.46	60.13
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	59.70	60.31
Native American, Non-Hispanic	58.80	59.90
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	59.85	60.65
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.28	54.50
Hispanic	55.45	55.93
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	57.44	57.55
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.28	51.65

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 64 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

Map 104 shows that in Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts indicate a lower level of poverty and those lighter in shade are areas of high poverty. Low poverty areas are located in the Northwest and west areas (one low income housing tax credit property is located in this area). Map 130 also shows a larger percentage of housing choice vouchers being utilized in the West of the jurisdiction, census tract 16. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northcentral, Southcentral, Eastern and the Central area around The University of Kansas. In these areas, we have both student population particularly in the central parts of the jurisdiction and most of the publically supported housing developments.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence the total Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 58.46. For the population below federal poverty level, Native Americans have the lowest Low Poverty Index of 51.28. The large concentration of Native Americans in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University and has a Low Poverty Index of 62. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Poverty Index of 73. Both tracts 10.01 and 9.01 are closely located to publically supported housing.

In the region, the total Black, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 59.62. For the population below federal poverty level, Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 51.65. Census tract 15, in the lighter shaded tract in the Northwest area of the region, has a Low Poverty Index of 60 and no publically supported housing. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with a Low Poverty Index of 73.

Families with Children

Edgewood Homes, located in tract 2 has low poverty index of 36 and is one of the areas with the lower poverty levels. Besides being home to public housing developments, tract 2 is home to 51% of families with children. Comparing the two tracts with the most HCV units occupied we see that in tract 16 (West Lawrence) has a 94 Low Poverty Index and is home to 51 percent of families with children. Compared to tract 10.02 (Southeast of Lawrence) which has 49 percent of families with children and a Low Poverty Index of 73. The lightest shaded tracts in the East indicate 51 percent of households are families with children. A larger percentage of families with children reside in the Center or Eastern areas of the jurisdiction where the concentration of poverty is greater. Local knowledge in reference to the SEMAP Certification[6], for Lawrence, indicates that in the Section 8 program (HCV) has 79 percent of the HCV households with children live in a low poverty rated census tract.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas of the region and indicate 40.17 percent of households are families with children.

Persons with Disabilities/Elderly

Most publically supported housing in the jurisdiction is either located in the Central or Eastern areas of Lawrence. These areas are some of the least dark areas on the map, indicating higher concentrations of poverty.

[6] Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority- SEMAP Certification for 2016

Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

Table 65 - HUD AFFH Table 12

HUD Table 12 – Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction Environmental Health Index	(Lawrence, KS) Region Environmental Health Index
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	49.31	56.23
Black, Non-Hispanic	51.33	53.05
Hispanic	49.56	52.90
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	49.07	50.28
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.85	54.62
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	44.08	46.16
Black, Non-Hispanic	48.72	48.96
Hispanic	44.17	44.69
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	47.24	47.34
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.62	51.97

(Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA)

Table 65 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

Map 114 shows the Environmental Health Index by tracts and shading. Darker shaded tracts indicate a greater neighborhood environment quality. These areas are located in the Southwest, Central, and Southeast areas. These areas consist of a larger proportion of publically supported housing developments. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Southcentral area. The entire Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average. Tract 16 is home to a larger percentage of Housing Choice Vouchers. Tract 10.02, home to another higher concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers has an Environmental Health Index of 71.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located evenly throughout the entire region.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence the total Asian population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 49.07. For the population below federal poverty level, Whites have the lowest Index at 44.08. The Central area, home to a larger concentration of Asians (tract 4), and Whites corresponds to the area around the University of Kansas. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and an Environmental Health Index of 37 in Census tract 9.01.

In the region the total Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 50.28. For the population below federal poverty level, the Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 44.69. Both populations are spread evenly throughout the darker shaded areas of the region, with larger concentrations of Hispanics located in the smaller communities of Baldwin City and Eudora. Both Baldwin City and Eudora have low income housing tax credit developments.

Families with Children

Families in the Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average. Tract 16 is home to a larger percentage of Housing Choice Vouchers. Tract 10.02, home to another higher concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers has an Environmental Health Index of 71. Census tract 2 where all public housing is located has an index rate of 61. A larger number of publically assisted housing developments are centrally located in the jurisdiction or in the Eastern areas. The Environmental Health Index in these areas is similar when compared to raw data that references back to the Western or Northwestern areas of the jurisdiction.

Persons with Disabilities/Elderly

Most publically supported housing for person with disabilities or seniors in the jurisdiction are either located in the Central or Eastern areas of Lawrence. The Environmental Health Index in these areas is similar when compared to raw data that references back to the Western or Northwestern areas of the jurisdiction.

5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

Describe which protected class groups in the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable) experience higher rates of housing problems (housing cost burden, severe housing cost burden, substandard housing conditions, and overcrowding).

Table 66 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	10,890	28,604	38.07%	13,265	37,055	35.80%
Black, Non-Hispanic	730	1,539	47.43%	730	1,614	45.23%
Hispanic	845	1,470	57.48%	885	1,670	52.99%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	674	1,318	51.14%	700	1,354	51.70%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	144	568	25.35%	154	617	24.96%
Other, Non-Hispanic	474	938	50.53%	533	1,087	49.03%
Total	*13,750*	*34,425*	*39.94%*	*16,270*	*43,395*	*37.49%*
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	3,860	15,473	24.95%	5,105	21,183	24.10%
Family households, 5+ people	675	1,655	40.79%	940	2,425	38.76%
Non-family households	9,225	1,7304	53.31%	10,220	19,790	51.64%

(Source: CHAS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Table 66 provides demographics of households experiencing any of four housing problems by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region. As defined by HUD, there are four housing problems. A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of the following problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Household is overcrowded, meaning there is more than 1 person per room
4. Household is cost burdened, spending more than 30 percent of monthly income on housing costs

In Lawrence, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 housing problems is 39.94 percent. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 57.48 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 25.35 percent. White, Non-Hispanic has the second lowest rate at 38.07 percent, while Black, Non-Hispanic (47.43 percent), Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic (51.14 percent), and Other, Non-Hispanic (50.53 percent) have similar rates. Household size and type also effect the how likely it is a family faces housing problems. Family households with five or more people and non-family households experience housing problems at a rate of 40.79 percent and 53.31 percent. Family households with fewer than five people experience housing problems at the lowest rate of 24.95 percent.

In the region, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 housing problems is 37.49 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 52.99 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 24.96 percent. White, Non-Hispanic has the second lowest rate at 35.80 percent, while Black, Non-Hispanic (45.23 percent), Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic (51.70 percent), and Other, Non-Hispanic (49.03 percent) have similar rates. Household size and type also effect the how likely it is a family faces housing problems. Family households with five or

more people and non-family households experience housing problems at a rate of 38.76 percent and 51.64 percent. Family households with fewer than five people experience housing problems at the lowest rate of 24.10 percent.

Table 67 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	6,455	28,604	22.57%	7,630	37,055	20.59%
Black, Non-Hispanic	314	1,539	20.40%	314	1,614	19.45%
Hispanic	539	1,470	36.67%	584	1,670	34.97%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	420	1,318	31.87%	440	1,354	32.50%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	74	568	13.03%	84	617	13.61%
Other, Non-Hispanic	220	938	23.45%	234	1,087	21.53%
Total	*8,030*	*34,425*	*23.33%*	*9,290*	*43,395*	*21.41%*

(Source: CHAS); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.

Table 67 provides demographics for housing experiencing any of four *severe* housing problems by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

HUD also identifies four *severe* housing problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
3. Household is severely overcrowded, meaning there are more than 1.5 people per room
4. Household is severely cost burdened, spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs

In Lawrence, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 *severe* housing problems is 23.33 percent. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 36.67 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 13.03 percent.

In the region, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 *severe* housing problems is 21.41 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Hispanic population has the highest rate at 34.97 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 13.61 percent.

Table 68 - HUD AFFH Table 10

HUD Table – 10 Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	6,210	28,604	21.71%	7,140	37,055	19.27%
Black, Non-Hispanic	310	1,539	20.14%	310	1,614	19.21%
Hispanic	305	1,470	20.75%	345	1,670	20.66%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	345	1,318	26.18%	370	1,354	27.33%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59	568	10.39%	59	617	9.56%
Other, Non-Hispanic	180	938	19.19%	185	1,087	17.02%
Total	*7,409*	*34,425*	*21.52%*	*8,409*	*43,395*	*19.38%*
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	1,455	15,473	9.40%	1,954	21,183	9.22%
Family households, 5+ people	115	1,655	6.95%	140	2,425	5.77%
Non-family households	5,835	17,304	33.72%	6,304	19,790	31.85%

(Source: CHAS); Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income; All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households; the # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.

Table 68 provides demographics of households with severe housing cost burden by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence, the total percentage of households experiencing *severe* housing cost burden is 21.52 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest rate at 26.18 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 10.39 percent. All other Race/Ethnicity groups have a similar rate including White, Non-Hispanic (21.71 percent), Black, Non-Hispanic (20.14 percent), Hispanic (20.75 percent), and Other, Non-Hispanic (19.19 percent). Non-family households have the highest rate in Household Type and Size at 33.72 percent. A family household with five or more people is the lowest rate at 6.95 percent.

In the Region, the total percentage of households experiencing *severe* housing cost burden is 19.38 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest rate at 27.33 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 9.56 percent. Non-family households have the highest rate in Household Type and Size at 31.85 percent. A family household with five or more people is the lowest at 5.77 percent.

Map 124 shows the percentage of households with burden, lighter shaded areas have less burden and darker shaded areas show greater house burden. The Central area of the jurisdiction shows high percentage of burden, both a high number of students live in this area as well as multiple publically supported housing developments. The West and Northwest areas are the lightest with less than 15.5 percent of households facing at least one burden. The East, North, South, Southwest, and Southeast of the jurisdiction have a darker shade with these areas having 26 percent to over 49 percent of households facing burden. These areas are home to multiple publically supported housing developments. Census tracts 4, 3, and 5.02 (home to the University of Kansas) has nearly 60 percent total households with any of the 4 housing problems. Census tract 12.01 has 40 percent of households with any of the 4 housing problems. Census tract 8.02 has 37 percent of total households with any of the 4 housing problems. This tract

consists of three publically supported housing developments. Census tract 10.01, which has a higher percentage of housing choice vouchers in use has about 38 percent total households with any of the 4 housing problems. Comparing this to Census tract 16, which also has a high voucher use, there are about 23 percent of households facing burden.

Households receiving public housing assistance are offered housing based on family composition and follow HUD guidelines. In addition, there is an annual inspection on units to ensure that Housing Quality Standards (HQS) are met based on HUD guidelines. This helps eliminate the percent of households facing one of the four identified housing burdens. All households that have assistance calculated based on income are set to not pay more than 30 percent of their income towards housing. As a Moving to Work (MTW) agency, we allow MTW households to pay no more than 40 percent of their income towards housing after their first year of assistance, in order to provide greater housing choice to participants.

6. Contributing Factors of Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs

Consider the factors listed that are generally applicable to Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs and any other factors affecting the service area (and region, if applicable). Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of one or more fair housing issues. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

In Lawrence, the following are contributing factors for the slight disparities in Access to Opportunity and Disproportionate Housing Needs.

- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Loss of Affordable Housing
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

Having an availability of affordable units in a range of sizes is critical to overcoming housing problems that lead to disproportionate housing needs, including overcrowding and housing cost burdened. Lawrence and the region need affordable rental units and homeowner units in a range of sizes which low- or moderate-income families can afford to rent or buy without spending more than 30 percent of their monthly income on housing costs. These range of units need to be in geographic locations near public transportation, proficient schools, in environmentally healthy neighborhoods, and integrated throughout the jurisdiction and region.

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs

The median cost of a newly constructed home in February, 2017 in Lawrence was $299,900. The median market value for all residential property in Lawrence was $173,100 and in the region was $171,200. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming housing cost burdened. In Lawrence, 21.52 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden, defined as spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs. In the region, 19.38 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden. Overcrowding issues can arise because of potential homebuyers having to reduce the size of housing they can afford. Housing that

affords access to opportunities, such as proficient schools, public transportation, employment centers, low poverty, and environmentally healthy neighborhoods may be cost prohibitive for low income persons. High costs can have a greater effect on families with children who need multiple bedrooms and individuals with disabilities who need accessible housing or housing located close to accessible transportation.
Loss of affordable housing is also a concern. There are several affordable complexes in Lawrence that have seen deterioration and issues with safety and quality, as well as several who have fallen off the LIHTC rolls. When affordable housing become uninhabitable, or converts to market rate units, this can limit housing choice options and foster fair housing issues. The decrease in affordable housing and affordable housing quality can lead to several fair housing concerns including reduced access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or segregation. Loss of affordable housing can directly lead to overcrowding and housing cost burdened, both housing problems leading to disproportionate housing needs.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
In Lawrence and the region, rising rents, rising property taxes related to home prices, loss of affordability restrictions, and public and private investments in neighborhoods cause economic pressures on residents. These pressures can result in a loss of existing affordable housing and a resulting loss of access to opportunity assets for lower income families that previously lived there. Outcomes of this displacement lead to housing problems such as overcrowding and becoming housing cost burdened.

7. Publicly Supported Housing Section

Questions on the location and occupancy of the PHA's publicly supported housing

a. Demographics

Provide demographic information, including protected class groups, on the residents of the PHA and compare these with the demographics of the service area (and region, if applicable).

The mission of the Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) is to promote, expand and provide affordable housing, economic opportunity and a suitable living environment free from discrimination. The LDCHA is the public agency charged with developing and administering affordable rental housing programs to address the needs of the low income in Lawrence. The LDCHA has 363 public housing units and of those, 145 units have an elderly preference. The LDCHA administers 732 housing choice vouchers (HCV), 45 VASH vouchers and 40 HOME TBRA vouchers. The agency also owns a 58-unit Project-Based Section 8 development.

In examining the demographics of publicly supported housing we found that White households are slightly more likely to reside in Project-Based Section 8 than Public Housing by about 12 percent. Additionally, Hispanics are slightly more likely to reside in Public Housing (5.68%) compared to Project-Based Section 8 (1.89%) or HCVs (2.73%).

Table 69 - HUD AFFH Table 6

HUD Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	246	69.89%	57	16.19%	20	5.68%	9	2.56%
Project-Based Section 8	216	81.82%	35	13.26%	5	1.89%	4	1.52%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	464	74.60%	110	17.68%	17	2.73%	1	0.16%
Total Households	28,604	83.09%	1,539	4.47%	1,470	4.27%	1,318	3.83%
0-30% of AMI	4,954	82.29%	280	4.65%	230	3.82%	339	5.63%
0-50% of AMI	7,404	74.98%	530	5.37%	405	4.10%	594	6.02%
0-80% of AMI	12,209	76.57%	835	5.24%	955	5.99%	744	4.67%

(Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS); #s presented are numbers of households not individuals

Table 70 - HUD AFFH Table 6

HUD Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Region							
	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	246	69.89%	57	16.19%	20	5.68%	9	2.56%
Project-Based Section 8	216	81.82%	35	13.26%	5	1.89%	4	1.52%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	534	76.39%	113	16.17%	17	2.43%	1	0.14%
Total Households	37,055	85.39%	1,614	3.72%	1,670	3.85%	1,354	3.12%
0-30% of AMI	5,525	82.71%	290	4.34%	255	3.82%	364	5.45%
0-50% of AMI	8,395	74.89%	560	5.00%	430	3.84%	619	5.52%
0-80% of AMI	14,535	77.94%	865	4.64%	1,000	5.36%	769	4.12%

(Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS); #s presented are numbers of households not individuals

Table 69 and Table 70 compare the racial/ethnic demographics of assisted households in each program category in both the jurisdiction and region. There are no significant differences between the jurisdiction and the region.

Table 71 - Multiple Sources

	Jurisdiction*	Region*	Public Housing**	HCV**	Project-Based Section 8**	Multifamily
Elderly (65+)***	8.11%	8.90%	41.29%	19.58%	59.27%	N/a
Disability Status	18.04%	17.02%	24%	30%	66%	N/a
Families with Children****	47.19%	46.15%	39.89%	32.17%	1.45%	N/a
Gender (M)	49.99%	50.14%	25%	30%	N/a	N/a
Gender (F)	50.01%	49.86%	75%	70%	N/a	N/a

(Sources: *HUD Table 1, **LDCHA Demographic Data Report 2017, *** HUD Table 1 and Table 7, ****HUD Table 1 and Table 11)

Table 71 provides demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of publicly supported housing to the population in general of Lawrence and the region.

Persons with a Disability

According to HUD Table 1, persons with disabilities made up 18.04 percent of the jurisdiction and 17.02 percent in the region. In Lawrence and the region, persons with a disability are represented in each of the three categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and HCV Program) for which there is data. Public Housing has 24 percent of the residents having a disability. Project-Based Section 8 has 66 percent of the residents having a disability. The HCV Program in the jurisdiction has 30 percent of the residents having a disability and the region has 29 percent of the HCV Program residents having a disability. In both public housing and HCVs the elderly are represented at a significantly higher percentage than in the general population.

Elderly Persons

In all public housing (41.29%), project-based Section 8 (59.27%) and HCVs (19.58%) the elderly are represented at a significantly higher percentage than in the general population.

Families with Children

Families with children made up 47.19 percent of the jurisdiction and 46.15 percent in the. Families with children made up a smaller percentage of the public housing population (39.89%). This is mainly driven by the unit sizes available in public housing developments, and that 40 percent of public housing is designated for the elderly. Edgewood Homes, the largest public housing family development, has the following unit size distribution: 31 one bedrooms, 86 two bedrooms, 84 three bedrooms and 22 four bedroom units. For the HCV program, 32.17 percent were families with children, also less than the jurisdiction or region. For the Project-Based Section 8 only 1.45 percent of households have minor children.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

Table 72 - HUD AFFH Table 7

HUD Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	354	69.89%	16.19%	5.68%	2.56%	39.89%	41.29%	23.88%
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	266	81.82%	13.26%	1.89%	1.52%	1.45%	59.27%	66.18%
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	652	74.96%	17.77%	2.58%	0.16%	32.17%	19.58%	29.89%

(Source: APSH); Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household

Table 72 provides demographics by publicly supported housing program category.

According to the HUD provided Table 1, Black, Non-Hispanics made up 4.44 percent of the total population in the jurisdiction compared to 3.79 percent in the region. Blacks made up a larger percentage of the assisted housing population than in the general population for all three publicly supported housing categories: public housing developments, (16.19%), HCV (17.77%), and Project-Based Section 8 (13.26%). Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islanders population in all publically supported housing categories are representative of the jurisdiction as a whole. (Data Source: HUD Table 1 and Table 7)

b. Segregation and R/ECAPS

i. Describe the location of the PHA's properties in relation to areas of segregation and R/ECAPs in the service area.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as a census tract where: (1) the non-white population comprises 50 percent or more of the total population and (2), the percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty rate is either (a) 40 percent or above or (b) three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Black/White populations in Lawrence (22.39) and the region (28.14) both generally indicate low segregation. Higher areas of integration occur in the Central area around the University of Kansas, where multiple publically supported housing developments are located. Higher areas of concentration occur in the Southeast area around Haskell Indian Nations University.

In the region, higher areas of integration occur in the East and Southeast areas, corresponding to the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City. Higher areas of concentration occur in the Southwest area of the region, corresponding to the largely agricultural and rural homesteads in the area.

ii. Describe the location of the PHA's Housing Choice Vouchers in relation to areas of segregation and R/ECAPs in the service area (and region, if applicable).

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

Housing choice vouchers (HCV) are mostly evenly distributed with a larger concentration in census tracts 10.02 and tract 16. Tract 10.02 corresponds with the higher concentrations of Native Americans due to the location of the Haskell Indian Nations University. Census tract 16 has a higher percentage of voucher use and no concentration of any population belonging to protected classes.

iii. If there are R/ECAPs, describe any differences in the demographics, including by protected class group, of PHA assisted households who live in R/ECAPs versus those who live outside of R/ECAPs in the service area.

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

iv. Describe the demographics, by protected class group, of each of the PHA's publicly supported developments.

Table 73 - Multiple Sources

	Jurisdiction*	Region*	Public Housing**	HCV**	Project-Based Section 8**	Multifamily
Elderly (65+)***	8.11%	8.90%	41.29%	19.58%	59.27%	N/a
Disability Status	18.04%	17.02%	24%	30%	66%	N/a
Families with Children****	47.19%	46.15%	39.89%	32.17%	1.45%	N/a
Gender (M)	49.99%	50.14%	25%	30%	N/a	N/a
Gender (F)	50.01%	49.86%	75%	70%	N/a	N/a

(Sources: *HUD Table 1, **LDCHA Demographic Data Report 2017, *** HUD Table 1 and Table 7, ****HUD Table 1 and Table 11)

Table 73 provides demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of publicly supported housing to the population in general of Lawrence and the region.

Persons with a Disability

According to HUD Table 1, persons with disabilities made up 18.04 percent of the jurisdiction and 17.02 percent in the region. In Lawrence and the region, persons with a disability are represented in each of the three categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and HCV Program) for which there is data. Public Housing has 24 percent of the residents having a disability. Project-Based Section 8 has 66 percent of the residents having a disability. The HCV Program in the jurisdiction has 30 percent of the residents having a disability and the region has 29 percent of the HCV Program residents having a disability. In both public housing and HCVs the elderly are represented at a significantly higher percentage than in the general population.

Elderly Persons

In all public housing (41.29%), project-based Section 8 (59.27%) and HCVs (19.58%) the elderly are represented at a significantly higher percentage than in the general population.

Families with Children

Families with children made up 47.19 percent of the jurisdiction and 46.15 percent in the. Families with children made up a smaller percentage of the public housing population (39.89%). This is mainly driven by the unit sizes available in public housing developments, and that 40 percent of public housing is designated for the elderly. Edgewood Homes, the largest public housing family development, has the following unit size distribution: 31 one bedrooms, 86 two bedrooms, 84 three bedrooms and 22 four bedroom units. For the HCV program, 32.17 percent were families with children, also less than the jurisdiction or region. For the Project-Based Section 8 only 1.45 percent of households have minor children.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

Table 74 - HUD AFFH Table 7

HUD Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	354	69.89%	16.19%	5.68%	2.56%	39.89%	41.29%	23.88%
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	266	81.82%	13.26%	1.89%	1.52%	1.45%	59.27%	66.18%
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	652	74.96%	17.77%	2.58%	0.16%	32.17%	19.58%	29.89%

(Source: APSH); Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household

Table 74 provides demographics by publicly supported housing program category.

According to the HUD provided Table 1, Black, Non-Hispanics made up 4.44 percent of the total population in the jurisdiction compared to 3.79 percent in the region. Blacks made up a larger percentage of the assisted housing population than in the general population for all three publicly supported housing categories: public housing developments, (16.19%), HCV (17.77%), and Project-Based Section 8 (13.26%). Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islanders population in all publically supported housing categories are representative of the jurisdiction as a whole. (Data Source: HUD Table 1 and Table 7)

c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the service area (and region, if applicable), including within different program categories of publicly supported housing.

Educational Opportunities

Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 is the primary school district in the jurisdiction, and has policies in place that affect disparities in access to proficient schools such as transfer policies, discrimination and harassment policies, English as a second language policies, programs for students with exceptional needs, homeless student policies, student support programs, and student with physical disabilities policies. The school district has a Student Intra-district Transfer Policy which describes the circumstances to provide for alternative means of access.

In 2017 Lawrence Public Schools released a report on equity, with demographics by race/ethnicity. 2016 Graduation rates for the two public high schools also provide demographics by race/ethnicity.

The Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education has establish 2016-2017 Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education Goals to "achieve education excellence and equity for students of all races and backgrounds".[7]

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence and the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the School Proficiency Index and are all close in number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic for the population below federal poverty line at 58.71 in the jurisdiction and 58.77 in the region.

Map 62, shows lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Central areas. These areas of the jurisdiction are where most publically supported housing developments are located. Comparing this to housing choice vouchers, Map 130 shows a larger portion of vouchers being utilized in the west of the jurisdiction (tract 16) which has a high school proficiency index (91/100). Census tract 10.02 has a low school proficiency index of 29/100 and is one of the top two tracts with the most housing choice vouchers being utilized, the other being tract 16. The racial/ethnic breakdown for tract 16 is, 85 percent White, 3 percent Black, 1 percent Native American, 6 percent Asian, and 4 percent Hispanic. Compared to tract 10.02, 77 percent White, 5 percent Black, 3 percent Native American, 5 percent Asian, and 5 percent Hispanic.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and Southwest areas. The lightest shaded area in the East covering census tract 12.02, has no School Proficiency Index reported by HUD and no local data or information is available.

Families with Children

Map 68 shows that there is a higher concentration of families with children in the Eastern and Central areas of the jurisdiction. The school proficiency index is low (0-30) in tract 4, home to the University of

[7] www.usd497.org

Kansas as well as in the immediate surrounding areas. Outside that immediate area, the proficiency index begins to increase and more families reside in these areas compared to the central are of the university, where more students reside. Students from Edgewood Homes attend schools that have ratings ranging from 6-7 out of 10, according to the National Center for Education Statistics Maponics and Great Schools. Scores 4-7 indicate average scores.

Persons with Disabilities and Elderly

Based on Map 135, we know that persons with disabilities are more centrally located and have access to most senior publically supported housing as well as other project based section 8 developments. These areas are near the University of Kansas, which has low school proficiency index in its immediate surroundings.

Employment Opportunities

Map 70, indicated the jobs proximity index with reference to the shade of the census tract; darker shaded tracts have a greater access to employment opportunities and lighter tracts have less access.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence the Native Americans have the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asians have the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations below federal poverty line have an overall higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asians. Because most publically supported housing developments are centrally located, the job proximity tends to be higher. Local knowledge would indicate that the recent development of the West side of the jurisdiction is mainly catered to residential housing. For residents with housing choice vouchers located in census tract 16, West Lawrence, we would see a lower job proximity compared to housing choice vouchers that are used in the eastern or central areas of the jurisdiction.

In the region, the Native American, Non-Hispanic also has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic again has the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 52.38. Populations in the region below federal poverty line also have an overall higher Jobs Proximity Index than the total population in all Race/Ethnicity except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic.

Families with Children/ Persons with Disabilities/ Elderly

Very similar to the above analysis, families with children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly are more likely to reside in the Eastern or Central areas of the jurisdiction. Job proximity is greater for most public housing, project based section 8 and housing choice vouchers used in the Central or Eastern areas of the jurisdiction.

Transportation Opportunities

Map 88 shows that in Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas, where a larger proportion of senior publically supported housing is located. The lighter shaded tracts that indicated higher transportation costs are located in Northeast Lawrence, where some HCV units and public housing scattered sites are located. Transit routes and hubs are centrally located near downtown and the University of Kansas. Because most

publically supported housing developments are centrally located, transit is easily and readily available. Housing Choice Vouchers are dispersed throughout the jurisdiction and some have more access to transportation than others. For instance, HCVs in North Lawrence and West Lawrence have less access compared to HCV and developments sites in Central/East Lawrence. Public Housing developments are located in tract 2 and the Low Transportation Cost Index is 61. The highest concentration of housing choice vouchers are located in tracts, 16 and 10.02 and the Low Transportation Cost Index is tract 16 is 51 and 39 in tract 10.02.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are in the Northcentral, and in the East/Southeast around the smaller communities of Lecompton, Eudora, and Baldwin City. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are located in the remainder of tracts in the region. In the region, the White, Non-Hispanic has the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 54.97. White, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 65.18.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence, Native Americans have the worst Low Transportation Cost Index of 59.78. Native American populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 62.79, most likely because a large concentration of Native American in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Transportation Cost Index of 51 and is closely located to publically supported housing.

Families with Children

Looking at Map 94, the darker tracts which indicate lower transportation costs are more concentrated in the Central and Eastern areas of the jurisdiction. A higher proportion of families with children reside in the central and Eastern areas of the jurisdiction. Edgewood Homes, a public housing development that mainly caters to families is in tract 2 has an index rate of 61. Tract 2 is home to 51% of families with children.

Persons with Disabilities/Elderly

Persons with Disabilities and those who are elderly are more centrally located similar to the different publically assisted housing developments. These residents tend to have lower transportation costs compared to residents in the Western and Northern areas of the jurisdiction.

Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

Map 104 shows that in Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts indicate a lower level of poverty and those lighter in shade are areas of high poverty. Low poverty areas are located in the Northwest and west areas (one low income housing tax credit property is located in this area). Map 130 also shows a larger percentage of housing choice vouchers being utilized in the West of the jurisdiction, census tract 16. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northcentral, Southcentral, Eastern and the Central area around The University of Kansas. In these areas, we have both student population particularly in the central parts of the jurisdiction and most of the publically supported housing developments.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence the total Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 58.46. For the population below federal poverty level, Native Americans have the lowest Low Poverty Index of 51.28. The large concentration of Native Americans in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations University and has a Low Poverty Index of 62. This census tract, 10.01, has a Low Poverty Index of 73. Both tracts 10.01 and 9.01 are closely located to publically supported housing.

In the region, the total Black, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Low Poverty Index of 59.62. For the population below federal poverty level, Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 51.65. Census tract 15, in the lighter shaded tract in the Northwest area of the region, has a Low Poverty Index of 60 and no publically supported housing. Populations from India are spread across the region, while populations from Korea are concentrated in the East in Census tract 12.02 with a Low Poverty Index of 73.

Families with Children

Edgewood Homes, located in tract 2 has low poverty index of 36 and is one of the areas with the lower poverty levels. Besides being home to public housing developments, tract 2 is home to 51 percent of families with children. Comparing the two tracts with the most HCV units occupied we see that in tract 16 (West Lawrence) has a 94 Low Poverty Index and is home to 51 percent of families with children. Compared to tract 10.02 (Southeast of Lawrence) which has 49 percent of families with children and a Low Poverty Index of 73. The lightest shaded tracts in the East indicate 51 percent of households are families with children. A larger percentage of families with children reside in the Center or Eastern areas of the jurisdiction where the concentration of poverty is greater. Local knowledge in reference to the SEMAP Certification, for Lawrence, indicates that in the section 8 program (HCV) has 79 percent of the HCV households with children live in a low poverty rated census tract.[8]

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Northwest areas and indicate 40.17 percent of households are families with children.

Persons with Disabilities/Elderly

Most publically supported housing in the jurisdiction is either located in the Central or Eastern areas of Lawrence. These areas are some of the least dark areas on the map, indicating higher concentrations of poverty.

Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

Map 114 shows the Environmental Health Index by tracts and shading. Darker shaded tracts indicate a greater neighborhood environment quality. These areas are located in the Southwest, Central, and Southeast areas. These areas consist of a larger proportion of publically supported housing developments. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher expo-sure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Southcentral area. The entire Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do

[8] Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority- SEMAP Certification for 2016

not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average. Tract 16 is hope to a larger percentage of Housing Choice Vouchers. Tract 10.02, home to another higher concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers has an Environmental Health Index of 71.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located evenly throughout the entire region.

Racial/Ethnic Demographics

In Lawrence the total Asian population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 49.07. For the population below federal poverty level, Whites have the lowest Index at 44.08. The Central area, home to a larger concentration of Asians (tract 4), and Whites corresponds to the area around the University of Kansas. The Southcentral area, home to a larger concentration of a population from Mexico, corresponds to the area with a higher number of affordable and renter units and an Environmental Health Index of 37 in Census tract 9.01.

In the region the total Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Environmental Health Index of 50.28. For the population below federal poverty level, the Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 44.69. Both populations are spread evenly throughout the darker shaded areas of the region, with larger concentrations of Hispanics located in the smaller communities of Baldwin City and Eudora. Both Baldwin City and Eudora have low income housing tax credit developments.

Families with Children

Families in the Northwest section of the community (Census tracts 16, 6.03, and 6.04) do not have any HUD provided data on the mapping tool. Using the raw data provided by HUD, the Environmental Health Index for these tracts can be extracted to show tract 6.03 has an Index of 62, tract 6.04 has an Index of 59, and tract 16 has an Index of 97, all above average. Tract 16 is hope to a larger percentage of Housing Choice Vouchers. Tract 10.02, home to another higher concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers has an Environmental Health Index of 71. Census tract 2 where all public housing is located has an index rate of 61. A larger number of publically assisted housing developments are centrally located in the jurisdiction or in the East-ern areas. The Environmental Health Index in these areas is when compared to raw data that references back to the Western or Northwestern areas of the jurisdiction.

Persons with Disabilities/Elderly

Most publically supported housing for person with disabilities or seniors in the jurisdiction are either located in the Central or Eastern areas of Lawrence. The Environmental Health Index in these areas is when compared to raw data that references back to the Western or Northwest-ern areas of the jurisdiction.

d. Disproportionate Housing Needs

i. Compare the demographics, including by protected class group, of the PHA's assisted households to households in the service area with disproportionate housing needs in the service area (and region, if applicable).

All publically funded housing requires the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections pass to meet the health, safety and habitability standards. HQS inspects for functioning kitchen space with adequate room

to prepare, store and cook food. It is required that all units have running cold and hot water with proper working sanitary facilities.

Map 124 shows the percentage of households with burden, lighter shaded areas have less burden and darker shaded areas show greater house burden. The Central area of the jurisdiction shows high percentage of burden, both a high number of students live in this area as well as multiple publically supported housing developments. The West and Northwest areas are the lights with less than 15.5 percent of households facing at least one burden. The East, North, South, Southwest, and Southeast of the jurisdiction have a darker shade with these areas having 26 percent to over 49 percent of households facing burden. These areas are home to multiple publically supported housing developments. Census tracts 4, 3, and 5.02 (home to the University of Kansas has nearly 60 percent total households with any of the 4 housing problems. Census 12.01 has 40 percent of household with any of the 4 housing problems. Census tract 8.02 has 37 percent of total household with any of the 4 housing problems. This tract consists of three publically supported housing developments. Census tract 10.01, which has a higher percentage of housing choice vouchers in use has about 38 percent total household with any of the 4 housing problems. Comparing this to census tract 16 which also has a high voucher use, there are about 23 percent of households facing burden.

ii. Compare the needs of families with children in the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable) for housing units with two, and three or more bedrooms, with the PHA's available stock of assisted units.

Local knowledge indicates that access to affordable child care for low income families is difficult to obtain. The Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority in collaboration with the Doug-las County Child Development Association/ Positive Bright Start, have opened an onsite child care center in census track 2 at Edgewood Homes (public housing).

According to the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department (2016)[9] the East/Northeast of the jurisdiction is classified as food desert. Within Douglas County, the majority (75.5%) of res-idents live in Lawrence, KS. The total population living in Lawrence food desert areas is 24,385 (or 28 percent of people living in Lawrence), of these, 10,428 people live below poverty. Public housing is located in census tract 2, which is categorized as a food desert. About 23 percent of housing choice vouchers utilized in the jurisdiction are also located in the identified food desert areas.

[9] Author: Charlie Bryan and Margaret Gathunguri Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-year Estimates Modified by Margaret Gathunguri; Douglas County GIS 2016; Reference USA, US Business Database 2015 Modified by Douglas County Food Policy Council and Margaret Gathunguri

e. Policies and Practices

Describe any policies and practices of the PHA and how they relate to fair housing choice including:

- Access for persons with disabilities (e.g., processing of reasonable accommodation requests, program access, and providing auxiliary aids and services necessary for effective communication)
- Admissions policies, preferences, and housing designations (including grounds for denial of admission, eviction, and subsidy termination)
- Affirmative marketing plan
- Comprehensive Community Revitalization Plans
- Meaningful access for persons with limited English proficiency (e.g., language assistance plans, interpretation assistance, and translation of vital documents)
- Voucher mobility and portability policies and practices

Please see attached A Combined Administrative Plan and Admission & Continued Occupancy Policies and Methods of Administration for All LDCHA Programs (Admin-ACOP).

f. Questions on other categories of publicly supported housing

Describe other publicly supported housing programs, if any, in the PHA's service area. Identify the location by category of publicly supported housing in relation to areas of segregation and R/ECAPs and the demographics of the households of each category of publicly supported housing, by protected class in the service area (and region, if applicable).

By using the HUD provided maps and table 27, it can be established that neither Lawrence nor the region currently have any census tracts meeting the R/ECAP definition, nor have any existed since 1990.

The dissimilarity index numbers for both Lawrence and the Region generally indicate low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups. The highest levels of segregation for both Lawrence and the region is between Asian or Pacific Islander and White populations, but the DI values are still in the low segregation range. In relation to publically supported housing, MAP 1 on Race and Ethnicity shows two census tracts with higher concentration of two races. Asians (tract 4 and 9.01) and Native Americans (tract 10.01) and these can be explained by the existence of the University of Kansas in tract 4, which has a large exchange program with China. In census tract 10.01, the Haskell Indian Nations University attracts a greater portion of Native Americans. There no publically supported housing developments in the concentrated census tracts. Prairie Ridge, Cottonwood Estates I and Clinton Place are geographically (census tract 8.02) close to tract 9.01.

Other publically supported housing in the PHA's service areas include:

Table 75 - Multiple Sources

Development	# of Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Region	N/a	82%	4%	5%	4%
Jurisdiction	N/a	80%	4%	6%	5%
Public Housing (Edgewood)	218	57%	25%	8%	2%
Public Housing (Babcock)	145	88%	3%	3%	4%
PBS8 (Vermont Towers)	58	77%	18%	0%	2%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates I)	15	76%	18%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Cottonwood Estates II)	14	87%	13%	0%	0%
PBS8 (Pine Tree)	15	69%	0%	15%	15%
PBS8 (Prairie Ridge)	100	84%	14%	0%	1%
PBS8 (Clinton Parkway)	56	77%	9%	7%	5%
PBS8 (LCHT)	19	84	11	0	5
Multifamily (Building Independence)	4	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

(Sources: HUD Table 1, HUD Table 7)

Table 75 provides demographics by race/ethnicity of publicly supported housing developments in Lawrence.

g. Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the service area and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- Loss of affordable housing
- Source of income discrimination
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

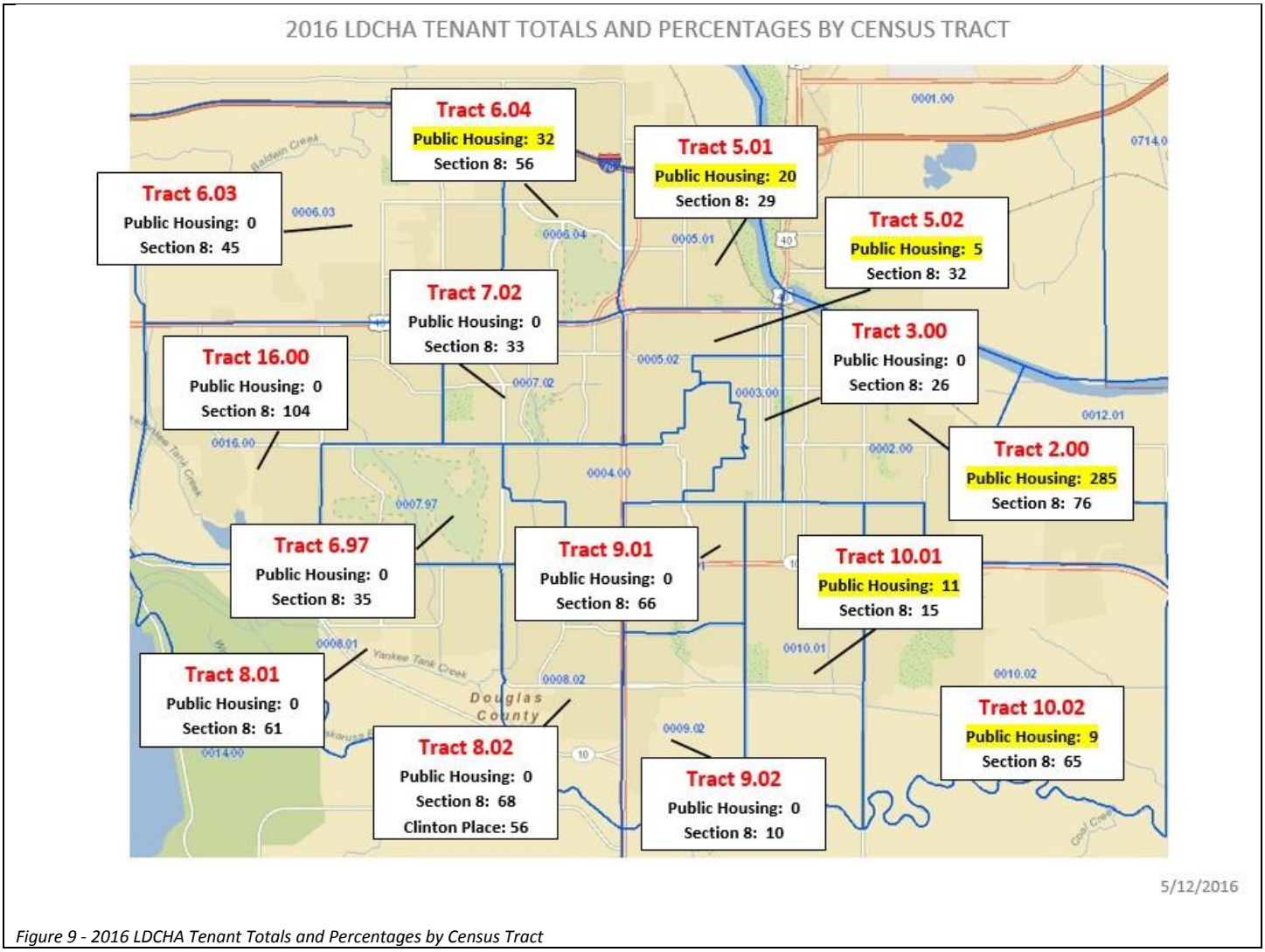


Figure 9 - 2016 LDCHA Tenant Totals and Percentages by Census Tract

Loss of affordable housing is a concern in Lawrence. There are several affordable complexes in Lawrence that have seen deterioration and issues with safety and qualify, as well as several who have existed the LIHTC program. When affordable housing become uninhabitable, or converts to market rate units, this can limit housing choice options and foster fair housing issues. This then directly affects persons wanting to find an affordable unit to utilize their vouchers. The decrease in affordable housing and affordable housing quality can lead to several fair housing concerns including reduced access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or segregation. To tie in with location, it should be noted that these complexes are primarily located on the east side of Lawrence. There are very few affordable complexes on the west side of the community. The south and north sides have several areas in the form of mobile home parks, which can easily become a safety and quality concern. These parks are mixed in with other types of housing.

In Lawrence, landlords are not required to take Section 8 vouchers, which can lead to **source of income discrimination.** While there is an extensive and important group of landlords that do work with the program, the ability still exists for a landlord to deny a renter based on a Section 8 voucher being presented for rental subsidy. This is a topic that has garnered some attention in the Affordable Housing Advisory Board as to looking at ways to change this culture. The talks are ongoing, but the current climate can be of concern to those looking to rent with a Section 8 voucher.

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs

The median cost of a newly constructed home in February, 2017 in Lawrence was $299,900. The median market value for all residential property in Lawrence was $173,100 and in the region was $171,200. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming housing cost burdened. In Lawrence, 21.52 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden, defined as spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs. In the region, 19.38 percent of the households were experiencing severe housing cost burden. Overcrowding issues can arise because of potential homebuyers having to reduce the size of housing they can afford. Housing that affords access to opportunities, such as proficient schools, public transportation, employment centers, low poverty, and environmentally healthy neighborhoods may be cost prohibitive for low income persons. High costs can have a greater effect on families with children who need multiple bedrooms and individuals with disabilities who need accessible housing or housing located close to accessible transportation.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

In Lawrence and the region, rising rents, rising property taxes related to home prices, loss of affordability restrictions, and public and private investments in neighborhoods cause economic pressures on residents. These pressures can result in a loss of existing affordable housing and a resulting loss of access to opportunity assets for lower income families that previously lived there. Outcomes of this displacement lead to housing problems such as overcrowding and becoming housing cost burdened.

8. Disability and Access

a. Describe how persons with disabilities are geographically dispersed or concentrated in the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable), including whether persons with disabilities reside in R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified previously, and describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability of persons with disabilities in different age ranges.

In Lawrence, the geographic patterns by disability type align with the disability by different age ranges. The concentration of persons with a disability increases in the Central areas around The University of Kansas and in the Northcentral, Southcentral, and East, which corresponds to the areas with a higher number of affordable and renter units. Because persons with disabilities are more centrally located, they fall within the concentrated tract (9.01), where a larger proportion of Asians reside.

In the region, the geographic patterns by disability type align with the disability by different age ranges. The concentration of persons with a disability increases in the Southeast area around the community of Baldwin City, in the East around the community of Eudora, and in the North-central area around the community of Lecompton.

In Lawrence and the region, persons with a disability are represented at a significantly higher percentage in each of the three categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and HCV Program) for which there is data than in the general population. Public Housing has 23.88 percent of the residents having a disability. Project-Based Section 8 has 66.18 percent of the residents having a disability. The HCV Program in the jurisdiction has 29.61 percent of the residents having a disability and the region has 28.77 percent of the HCV Program residents having a disability. In both public housing and HCVs the elderly are also rep-resented at a significantly higher percentage than in the general population.

b. Describe whether the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable) has sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes, describe the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located, and identify to what extent persons with different disabilities are able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing.

There is a lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of sizes in both the jurisdiction and region. High monthly rental rates and high home prices have resulted in much of the 34,425 units of housing in the jurisdiction and 43,395 units of housing in the region being out of the affordable range for a large portion of the population, especially the disabled. Approximately 21.52 percent of the total population in the jurisdiction and 19.38 percent in the region are severely housing cost burdened (severe housing cost burden is defined as spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs), which would indicate a gap between the supply of affordable units and the monthly income of the residents.

Single family housing is generally not accessible to persons with disabilities unless state or local law requires it to be accessible or the housing is part of a HUD funded program or other program providing for accessibility features. The Fair Housing Act requires that most multi-family properties built after 1991 meet federal accessibility standards. As a result, multifamily housing built after this date, if built in compliance with federal law would meet this minimum level of accessibility, while buildings built before this date generally would not be accessible.

In Lawrence, the majority of the Project-Based Section 8 units are located in the Northcentral, Central, Southcentral, and East areas. The Public Housing units are all located in the East area of the jurisdiction. The LIHTC projects are spread in the West, Southwest, and East areas. The darker shaded tracts indicating a higher concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers are in the West and Southeast. Lighter shaded tracts indicating a lower concentration of Housing Choice Vouchers are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas and in the Southcentral area around Haskell Indian Nations University. In the region, the only LIHTC, Housing Choice Vouchers, and Other Multifamily publicly supported housing units are located in the East and Southeast areas, corresponding to the outlying smaller communities of Eudora and Baldwin City.

In Lawrence and the region, persons with a disability are significantly represented in each of the three categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and HCV Program) for which there is data. Public Housing has 23.88 percent of the residents having a disability. Project-Based Section 8 has 66.18 percent of the residents having a disability. The HCV Program in the jurisdiction has 29.61 percent of the residents having a disability and the region has 28.77 percent of the HCV Program residents having a disability compared to 17% in the jurisdiction and 18% in the region.

There is no HUD provided data nor local data to provide the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region**.**

c. Describe to what extent persons with disabilities in the PHA's service area (and region, if applicable) reside in segregated or integrated settings.

Persons with disabilities live integrated with those without disabilities throughout Lawrence and the region. Publicly supported housing and private institutions are dispersed in the areas. Housing Choice Voucher holders are able to use their vouchers throughout the jurisdiction and region with equal choice compared to non-disabled voucher holders. Recent affordable developments, which cater to low-income elderly

residents, may have higher concentrations of per-sons with disabilities but are still located in integrated neighborhoods.

d. Contributing Factors of Disability and Access

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the service area and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to disability and access, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

In Lawrence, there are 14,301 persons with a disability, with 463 (3.23 percent) living in publicly supported housing. Project-Based Section 8 has 182 persons with a disability, which is 66.18 percent of the residents in the program. The HCV program has 196 persons with a disability, which is 29.61 percent of the persons in the program. Public Housing has 85 persons with a disability, which is 23.88 percent of the residents in the program.

In the region, there are 18,861 persons with a disability, with 479 (2.54%) living in publicly supported housing. The HCV program has 212 persons with a disability, which is 28.77 percent of the residents in the program. No additional persons with a disability live in the Project-Based Section 8 or Public Housing programs over the number in the jurisdiction.

- Location of accessible housing
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

Location of accessible housing near essential services is a difficulty faced by persons with a disability. Accessing supportive services, community facilities, and employment can be challenging for persons with a disability, especially if they are dependent on public transportation. Multiple agencies in both the jurisdiction and region offer supportive services and provide assistance with obtaining affordable housing.

There is a **lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes** in both the jurisdiction and region. High monthly rental rates and high home prices have resulted in much of the 34,425 units of housing in the jurisdiction and 43,395 units of housing in the region being out of the affordable range for a large portion of the population, especially the disabled. Approximately 21.52 percent of the total population in the jurisdiction and 19.38 percent in the region are severely housing cost burdened (severe housing cost burden is defined as spending more than 50 percent of monthly income on housing costs), which would indicate a gap between the supply of affordable units and the monthly income of the residents.

9. Fair Housing Enforcement

a. Describe whether the PHA is currently the subject of any of the following:

- A charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights related law;
- A cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law;
- Any voluntary compliance agreements, conciliation agreements, or settlement agreements entered into with HUD or the Department of Justice;
- A letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law; or
- A claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing.

None

b. Contributing Factors of Fair Housing Enforcement

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the service area and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to fair housing enforcement, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

None

10. Additional PHA Information

The PHA may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of fair housing.

None

VI. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities

1. **For each fair housing issue as analyzed in the Fair Housing Analysis section, prioritize the identified contributing factors. Justify the prioritization of the contributing factors that will be addressed by the goals set below in Question 2. Give the highest priority to those factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance**.

Fair Housing Issues and Contributing Factors in the City of Lawrence and the Region		
Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors (by priority level)	Justification of Priorities
Segregation/Integration	1. Location and type of affordable housing 2. Loss of affordable housing 3. Source of income discrimination	1. Most affordable housing is on the east side of Lawrence, including housing for persons with disabilities and senior housing. 2. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or coverts to market rate, this can limit housing choice options and further foster fair housing issues. 3. The ability exists for private landlords to deny a renter based on a voucher being presented as a rental subsidy.
Disparities in Access to Opportunity	1. Source of income discrimination 2. Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation 3. Location and type of affordable housing 4. Loss of affordable housing	1. The ability exists for private landlords to deny a renter based on a voucher being presented as a rental subsidy. 2. There are days and times when the public transportation system does not run. 3. Most affordable housing is on the east side of Lawrence, including housing for persons with disabilities and senior housing. 4. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or coverts to market rate, this can limit housing choice options and further foster fair housing issues.
Disproportionate Housing Needs	1. Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes 2. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs 3. Loss of affordable housing 4. Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	1. Having an availability of affordable units in a range of sizes is critical to overcoming overcrowding and cost burdened issues. 2. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming cost burdened. 3. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or coverts to market rate, this can limit housing choice options and further foster fair housing issues. 4. Economic pressures can result in a loss of existing affordable housing for lower income families

Fair Housing Issues and Contributing Factors in the City of Lawrence and the Region		
Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors (by priority level)	Justification of Priorities
Publicly supported Housing	1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs 2. Impediments to mobility 3. Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods	1. The housing cost burden in Douglas County shows that there are 4,125 renter households that pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing and 6,635 that pay more than 50 percent. 2. Poverty is one of the most difficult impediments to mobility to overcome. The LDCHA SAFE program reserves 10 vouchers to be used by victims of domestic violence, and is at full capacity.
Disability and Access	1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs 2. Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes 3. Loss of Affordable Housing Source of income discrimination	1. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming cost burdened. 2. Locating accessible housing can be a challenge for persons with a disability, and often comes at the price of causing the household to become either housing cost burdened or overcrowded if a range of unit sizes are not available. 3. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or coverts to market rate, this can limit housing choice options and further foster fair housing issues. The ability exists for private landlords to deny a renter based on a voucher being presented as a rental subsidy.
Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resource Analysis	1. Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations	1. A lack of resources may contribute to any perceived deficiencies in fair housing enforcement and outreach activities.

2. **For each fair housing issue with significant contributing factors identified in Question 1, set one or more goals. Using the table below, explain how each goal is designed to overcome the identified contributing factor and related fair housing issue(s). For goals designed to overcome more than one fair housing issue, explain how the goal will overcome each issue and the related contributing factors. For each goal, identify metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved, and indicate the timeframe for achievement.**

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Increase affordable housing options	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Utilizing the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund and federal entitlement grants, funding will be allocated for the development of up to 15 affordable units by the end of the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan cycle. Of the 15 new affordable units, at least 5 will be accessible housing. Develop 8-10 units of housing for individuals facing serious and persistent mental illness within 3 years.	City of Lawrence; Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority

Discussion: A common thread across this assessment is the lack of affordable housing in the jurisdiction. The City currently has several sources of funding for the development of affordable housing. The Affordable Housing Advisory Board will recommend allocations from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund for the development of affordable units. HOME Investment Partnership program funds will be used yearly for the development of affordable, accessible units. Recommendations for new units will include a range of unit sizes and locations to increase dispersal of affordable housing throughout the community.

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust Fund	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Working with City staff, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board will recommend at least one new revenue stream for funding the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.	City of Lawrence
Discussion: In the past year, the City has amended the Economic Development policy to include specific language regarding the development of affordable housing units when incentives are requested by developers. Currently, the Affordable Housing Trust Fund is funded in the five year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The Affordable Housing Advisory Board will review and recommend at least one new revenue stream for funding the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Maintain existing affordable housing	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Rehabilitate, improve energy efficiency, modify accessibility, and/or repair an average of 29 units per year within the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan cycle	City of Lawrence
Discussion: The City will continue to administer funding to rehabilitate, improve energy efficiency, modify accessibility, and/or repair both low-income homeowner and rental housing. These improvements allow low-income households to remain in their housing and also improve the existing stock of affordable housing. These programs are marketed city wide to all eligible households.				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Improve public perception of affordable housing	Source of income discrimination; Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Host at least one landlord education summit annually to discuss the different affordable housing programs available in the community. Annually publish marketing material city wide regarding fair and affordable housing issues.	City of Lawrence; Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority
Discussion: To effectively increase the availability, location, and type of affordable housing in the jurisdiction and region, community education will be critical. Improving the public perception of affordable housing and increasing the number of landlords participating in housing voucher programs should lead to increased access to affordable housing throughout the area.				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Commission a housing needs market assessment	Location and type of affordable housing; Loss of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Publicly Supported Housing; Disability and Access	Use funds in the Affordable Housing Trust Fund to commission a housing needs market assessment by 2018.	City of Lawrence; Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority
Discussion: In order to accurately assess the housing needs in the community, a comprehensive housing assessment must be conducted. By knowing the extent of the housing issues, funds can be appropriately allocated to address the identified areas of need. A request for proposals was completed in March of 2017 and qualified proposals were reviewed to identify a consultant to conduct the assessment by 2018.				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Expand housing choice and access to opportunity	Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Continue to maintain a list of local publicly supported developments with expiring subsidies in order to identify partners and potential sources of funding for preservation. Work with city and county planning staff to institute an evaluation of the impact on fair housing choice for every residential development proposal. Restructure existing incentives to encourage proposals that increase the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas and/or outside of "concentration areas."	Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority City of Lawrence
Discussion: Fair housing is distinct from affordable housing. However, there is a great deal of overlap between the two issues. Fair housing experts and advocates, including those consulted in Douglas County, know that the most prevalent barrier to fair housing is unaffordability. To address the contributing factors related to the type and location of affordable housing, the city, county and LDCHA will partner with the private market and other public organizations to increase the supply and variety of affordable housing in high opportunity neighborhoods. Development incentive programs that are already in place or that can be easily implemented at little to no cost, such as fee waivers, expedited review, zoning variances, etc., will be a primary tool for achieving this goal.				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Increase homeownership among low income households and members of the protected classes	Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Maintain the framework for providing down payment assistance for qualified first time homebuyers. Currently the LDCHA has a homeownership program for qualified families. LDCHA presents households with a $3000 down payment match when they purchase their first home. Have the resident services office hold homebuyer education and financial literacy workshops once a month.	Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority

Discussion: The jurisdiction and region have a relatively low homeownership rate, especially among certain racial and ethnic groups. Particularly, non-White households have lower homeownership rates than White households. HUD Table 16 shows that in the jurisdiction there are 15,865 homeowners, of those 90 percent are White, 2 percent Black, 2 percent Hispanic, 2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, 1 percent Native American and 2 percent other. Within the region there are 20,560 homeowners, 91 percent White, 2 percent Black, 2 percent Hispanic, 2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, 1 percent Native American and 2 percent other. Persons with physical disabilities looking to buy a home also face difficulty in finding a unit that is already accessible or easily modified. Increasing homeownership for protected classes not only helps these households build wealth and access opportunity, it relieves pressure from the rental market. The city, county and LDCHA will coordinate to help qualifying LDCHA residents and other low-income households in the county responsibly achieve homeownership.

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Increase recruitment and outreach to private landlords	Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes; Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	LDCHA will continue to reach out to private landlords, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods, to increase participation in the Housing Choice Voucher program. LDCHA will maintain a list of landlords who have accepted HCVs in the past. LDCHA will contact these and other known, non-participating landlords with information about the program, invitations to public meetings and educational events, direct inquiries about unit availability, etc.	Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority
Discussion: To address the contributing factors related to the availability of affordable housing in Douglas County, the LDCHA will reach out to nonparticipating landlords for recruitment purposes. LDCHA will maintain an active affordable housing availability list as well as a landlord list for those participating in section 8 program.				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Improve Local Fair Housing Enforcement Efforts	Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations	Disability and Access Issues; Fair Housing Enforcement	Increase in the number of fair housing workshops. Hold at least one fair housing workshop for landlords, renters and real estate professionals annually. Work in collaboration with other agencies advocating for affordable and fair housing. Provide training for City fair housing investigators. City will provide resources for at least one fair housing investigator to attend annual training.	City of Lawrence Human Relations Division of the City Attorney's Office; Lawrence Human Relations Commission
Discussion: Any effort to affirmatively further fair housing can only go so far without effective and efficient investigation and enforcement of discriminatory actions. However, resources for these activities are already limited and are only becoming more so. The City will ensure that discriminatory activity is properly investigated by trained investigators of the City Human Relations Division of the City Attorney's Office.				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
Improve Local Fair Housing Outreach Efforts	Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations	Disability and Access Issues; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources	Increase in the number of fair housing outreach activities. Hold at least one fair housing outreach activity annually. Work in collaboration with other agencies advocating for affordable and fair housing such as the Lawrence – Douglas County Housing Authority, Housing and Credit Counseling Inc and others to increase awareness.	City of Lawrence Human Relations Division of the City Attorney's Office; Lawrence Human Relations Commission
Discussion: The City Human Relations Division will increase partnerships with outside agencies for advocacy of fair housing education and awareness.				

Appendix

LDCHA Administrative / ACOP Plan

The LDCHA Administrative / ACOP Plan can be found by clicking here.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

The HUD provided AFFH Data and Mapping Tool can be found by clicking here.

AFFH Data and Mapping Tool Data Documentation

The AFFH Data Documentation can be found by clicking here.

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