



# City of Lawrence

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

## 2023 CAPER

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT



# Consolidated Plan 2023-2027

## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

**Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.**

**91.520(a)**

**This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.**

In the 2023 program year, the implications of the pandemic, even though it was essentially over, continued to lead to an increase in the demand for local public service dollars, and at the same time showed a slowdown in other areas. The local need for public services has been increased exponentially. In 2023 the City made the decision to fund the Lawrence Community Shelter, which provided direct client services to vulnerable groups in the community for re-housing activities. The City also funded the Housing Stabilization Collaborative, which was a product of agency collaboration coming out of the pandemic, to streamline homeless prevention emergency funds, and Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc for housing and financial counseling. The City also continued expenditures of the CDBG-CV funding in two areas, mobile vaccination services for the homeless, and pre-construction design and engineering work on healthy shelter improvements at the Lawrence Community Shelter.

Two Emergency and Furnace loans were completed in 2023, to assist low- and moderate-income homeowners with needed repairs. The public service agencies spent the majority of their funds, and the Municipal Services and Operations department in the City worked toward a pedestrian improvement project which will fully complete work in program year 2024, although the vast majority of the funds for the project (\$725,305.81) were expended in the 2023 program year. GoodLife Innovations (formerly Community Living Opportunities) completed a window and door replacement project in the 2023 program year, and another one that will complete in the 2024 calendar year that will report in 2024PY. As with previous years, staff is seeing an increase in applications and a decrease in resources. Staff continued to work with the Affordable Housing Advisory Board on new Affordable Housing Trust Fund projects that brought some of the AFH goals to the table, and additionally the city continued to receive Emergency Solutions Grant dollars from the State of Kansas.

The city did not undertake specific actions during this CAPER period that utilized HUD funding for Fair Housing Activities. The City's Legal Department operates the Fair Housing programming with HUD funds. The city continued to work towards the goals of the Assessment of Fair Housing, however did not expend any HUD dollars on those activities during the 2023 year, instead utilizing local Housing Trust dollars and local general fund dollars towards those AFH activities.



**Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)**

**Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.**

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration (includes HOME-ARP, CHDO Operating and remaining 2022PY draws completed in 2023PY)	Administration	CDBG: \$159,413.37 / HOME: \$116,005.07/HOME ARP: \$92,697.04	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0 / HOME: \$0	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%

Delivery of public services	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$3,135.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	175	22	12.57%	19	22	115.79%
Delivery of public services	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$58,900	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	220	31	14.09%	44	31	70.45%
Delivery of public services	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$40,485.81	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	325	67	20.62%	43	67	155.81%
Delivery of Public Services (CV Funds)	Homeless	CDBG-CV: \$5,947.72	Homeless Response	Persons Assisted	NA	17	NA	NA	17	NA
Increase Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$0	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Increase Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%

Increase Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$0	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	17	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
Maintain current affordable housing stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Maintain current affordable housing stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$13,665.11	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	2	2.67%	15	2	13.33%
Provide homebuyer assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$148,559.32	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	15	2	13.33%	3	2	66.67%
Public facility improvements (including Activity Delivery) <i>This dollar amount includes MSO Pedestrian Improvement project. This project will close in the 2024 program year so no accomplishments have been reported in 2023.</i>	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$948,064.20	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	45	0.18%	5000	45	0.90%

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	HOME: \$382,275	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	100	24	24.00%	20	24	120.00%
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**Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date**

**Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.**

In the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), the above Table 1 will not populate correctly with the funding sources and amounts for each Goal. An expanded Goals and Outcomes Table that includes this information is attached to this report.

The city aligned the Consolidated Plan and 2023 Annual Action plan with the community’s plan to end homelessness, A Place for Everyone. The 2023 expenditures addressed the following Action Plan goals: Maintain Current Affordable Housing Stock (rehabilitation loan programming), Provide Homebuyer Assistance (Homebuyer activities), Public Facility Improvements (public facilities), Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), and Delivery of Public Services. Each of the projects funded in 2023 took this scope into mind when they were being evaluated for eligibility. The work of the plan and the incorporation of the CDBG and HOME dollars are only a small funding piece of the overall investments being made into this area for the community.

For CDBG-CV funds, several ongoing projects continued that responded to the coronavirus. The Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department received CDBG-CV funds for a mobile vaccination project which assisted 17 unique homeless individuals with services in the 2023PY. The city also submitted a substantial amendment for use of administration funds in procuring a housing market study that will study the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the community’s housing stock and impacts to housing the homeless community. The final CDBG-CV project is a Healthy Shelter project that will be undertaken at Lawrence Community Shelter to address disease-prevention activities. This project is in the engineering stage currently and is anticipated to complete in 2024 program year. HOME-ARP expenditures included payment for a consultant to create the allocation plan and staff salaries for time spent on the plan.



## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME
White	116	19
Black or African American	32	4
Asian	0	0
American Indian or American Native	9	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>23</b>
Hispanic	9	1
Not Hispanic	148	22

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

### Narrative

Table 2 above only gives the demographic information for the racial and ethnic categories listed. A complete demographic chart with additional racial categories is attached to this report.

The families assisted through CDBG include the public service activities completed by Lawrence Community Shelter, Housing and Credit Counseling, and the Housing Stabilization Collaborative. Table 2 also includes the CDBG public facility project for GoodLife Innovations, the CDBG-CV activity for the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department, and includes two emergency loans for homeowners, for a total of 184 beneficiaries, including the racial categories not listed in Table 2. For HOME, the numbers include the TBRA program as well as two Homebuyer direct assistance projects, for a total of 26 beneficiaries, including the racial categories not listed in Table 2.

As of the 2018 - 2022 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, Lawrence was home to approximately 95,103 people, 24,397 of whom were members of racial and ethnic minority groups. There are no specific areas of minority concentration within the City of Lawrence. According to the same survey, the median income of households in Lawrence was \$59,834 and 18.8% of individuals were in poverty. According to HUD's 2016-20 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, there were 38,395 households in Lawrence, and the percentage of households who earn less than 80% of the area median income and are therefore classified as low- or moderate-income by HUD was 52.7% of the city-wide population for whom household income could be determined. Funding for the 2023 program year was targeted toward low- and moderate-income neighborhoods or toward activities that serve residents of the city who are low- or moderate-income.

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	\$1,098,373.00	\$1,223,663.49
HOME	public - federal	\$560,046.00	\$646,839.39
CDBG-CV	public - federal	\$509,719.57	\$5,947.72
HOME-ARP	Public – federal	\$1,641,383.00	\$92,697.04

**Table 3 - Resources Made Available**

### Narrative

As with each program year, some CDBG non-public service projects run over the course of several program years, most notably the projects being managed by the City’s Municipal Services and Operations Department which includes a pedestrian improvement project which will complete in the 2024 program year. For the HOME funding, the TBRA projects span over 24 months of assistance so those are not completely expended in the current program year.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
City of Lawrence	100	100	All projects were completed within the City of Lawrence. There were no designated target areas

**Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments**

### Narrative:

The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides an explanation for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Lawrence by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) program. This CAPER covers the period beginning August 1, 2023 through July 31, 2024. Programs and activities described in this plan primarily benefited low- and moderate-income residents of the City of Lawrence, neighborhoods with high concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents, and the city as a whole.

This report is the product of public outreach, public hearings, and consultation with local agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, delivery of public services, creation of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and homeless persons. A complete draft of this report has

been made available for public review and comment for a 30-day period beginning September 23, 2024. The availability of both the draft report and the final report was advertised in the local newspaper, on the City’s social media accounts, and via press release to interested parties. Attempts were made to reach the broader community of protected classes via these outlets. The complete document was available for review on the City's website [www.lawrenceks.org/pds/reports\\_plans](http://www.lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans). The public hearing for the CAPER was held on October 16, 2024, and was available both in person and virtually.

**Leveraging**

**Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.**

The City continues to identify match contributions for the HOME program. Thus far, match has been provided from projects meeting HUD’s criteria for affordable housing activities (with partial federal funding), including houses built or rehabilitated for sale to income-eligible buyers through the Lawrence Community Housing Trust, and houses built by Habitat for Humanity for sale to income-eligible families. The HOME program match has been obtained primarily from the following sources: (1) cash from non-federal sources for eligible affordable housing projects, such as cash donations from project supporters or grants from state or local government funds; (2) forgone fees and charges for building permits, building permit plan reviews and demolition permits required for such eligible projects; (3) the appraised market value of real property donations for such eligible projects; and (4) the value of donated project design services, donated site preparation services, donated project construction materials and/or donated project labor for such eligible projects. Moving forward, the City will continue to identify HUD-eligible affordable housing activities, which may include new or additional affordable housing activity providers, and which may also include additional/new HOME program match contribution sources such as grants provided for projects through the City’s Affordable Housing Trust Fund (supported by City sales tax initiated in 2018) or forgone fees and charges for items such as City or County taxes, land development fees, or certain City water and sewer utility fees.

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$6,702,384
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$33,333
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$6,735,717
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$32,635.65
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$6,703,801.35

**Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report**

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
FFY 2023 LDCHA Administration of Match	4/13/2023	\$29,333	0	0	0	0	0	\$29,333
City of Lawrence Waived Permit Fees	9/14/2023	0	\$2,400	0	0	0	0	\$4,000

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

**HOME Program Income and MBE/WBE report**

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$35,458.72	\$998.23	\$4,648.00	\$4,648.00	\$31,808.95

Table 7 – Program Income



<b>Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period</b>						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
<b>Contracts</b>						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
<b>Contracts</b>						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

**Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises**

<b>Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted</b>						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number		0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount		0	0	0	0	0

**Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property**

<b>Relocation and Real Property Acquisition</b> – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number		0	0	0	0	0
Cost		0	0	0	0	0

**Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition**

## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	20	24
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	23	4
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	15	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	20	24
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	5	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	30	17
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

**Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.**

The only areas where the city did not meet the goal was the production of new units and rehab of existing units.

The city's CHDO, Tenants to Homeowners anticipates utilizing funds for production of new units in 2024 program year. For the rehabilitation of existing units, the city anticipates increasing this number in 2024 with the introduction of a revised comprehensive housing rehabilitation program (including weatherization and energy efficiency activities) and the ongoing emergency and furnace loan

program. The delays in these programs can be attributed to both availability and supply chain for materials as well as the public engagement in the development process.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

There continues to be situations where projects will start in one grant year and end in another, so while the one-year numbers may not reflect progress, over the course of the five-year Consolidated Plan period these amounts are expected to balance. The city will continue to utilize projections from the subrecipients when estimating assisted households. The City will continue to monitor the goals set forth in the Consolidated Plan and adjust moving forward as needed.

**Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.**

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	1	24
Low-income	1	0
Moderate-income	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>

**Table 13 – Number of Households Served**

**Narrative Information**

Table 11 - Number of Households:

Homeless - 24 units of affordable housing were supported by HOME TBRA assistance.

Non-Homeless - 2 units of HOME homebuyer assistance and 2 units of CDBG homeowner rehab.

Special Needs - 15 units in group home settings were assisted with CDBG rehab funding.

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported:

Rental Assistance - 24 units of HOME TBRA assistance

Production of New Units - No new units were produced with funding from the 2023 program year.

Rehab of Existing Units – This number is pulled from the following programs: CDBG Emergency and Furnace Loans (2) as well as 15 units of group home rehab.

Acquisition of Existing Units - 2 units were acquired in the 2023 program year with HOME homebuyer assistance; however, these were 2022 projects that closed in the 2023 program year.

Table 13 - Number of Households Served:

CDBG is composed of emergency and furnace loan rehabilitation programs (two - one household under 30% AMI and one household at 30%-50% AMI), and HOME is composed of TBRA participants (24 households under 30% AMI) and homebuyer assistance (two households at 60%-80% AMI).



## **CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)**

**Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:**

**Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs:**

The City, for the 17th year, allocated funding for Homeless Solutions from its Special Alcohol Fund in the amount of \$412,098 to the Bert Nash Homeless Services, Response, and Outreach Team for case management services.

Through the PATH grant, Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center conducted homeless outreach for people who are mentally ill. Additionally, through a contract with the City of Lawrence, Bert Nash managed an outreach team of eight, for the homeless community at-large. Outreach workers went to places frequented by homeless people, established contact in order to build trust, then offered assessment and services. The homeless outreach workers set up case management services for those who qualified or referred people to other organizations for services. Besides outreach workers, most agencies that provided for the very-low income and homeless individuals or families were able to provide services or referrals for assistance.

Programs with ongoing case management and continuing care also contributed to prevention services in the community. To further assist with homeless prevention and outreach efforts, information and education about programs was posted on community bulletin boards in various locations where homeless and at-risk individuals congregate. The Lawrence Community Shelter, Success by 6, Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas, The Salvation Army, Housing and Credit Counseling, Inc. and Independence, Inc. are all agencies that do intake, outreach, or assessment and some receive CDBG funding.

In addition, the Lawrence/Douglas County Continuum of Care region has implemented Coordinated Entry so there is another level of intake and assessment occurring on top of the usual avenues.

### **Homeless Solutions Division**

The 2024 City budget included a new plan to retool and expand the city's homeless response by establishing the Homeless Solutions Division within the City Manager's office. The Homeless Solutions Division oversees the implementation of homeless responses strategies and ensures that resources are effectively allocated to meet the needs of the homeless population.

The City has significantly advanced its efforts to address homelessness through the development of a multidisciplinary Homeless Outreach Team. This team plays a crucial role in reaching out to homeless individuals, particularly those who are unsheltered, and assessing their needs to provide appropriate services.

## **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:**

The creation of the Homeless Solutions Division is a sign of the commitment by the City to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness in our community. Additionally, its creation is a sign of the need to support our operational departments, such as Police and Parks and Recreation, with proactive work towards outcomes that reduce the impact associated with homelessness on other City services. The work of the Homeless Solutions Division will alleviate calls for service otherwise addressed by Police and Parks and Recreation as well as other City operations.

The Lawrence Community Shelter and Willow Domestic Violence Center provided overnight shelters for homeless individuals and families. The Lawrence Police Department assisted with late night emergency admissions to the shelters. On weekday mornings and during the day, the Lawrence Community Shelter provided services, with an emphasis on employment, for people experiencing homelessness or who are at-risk of homelessness. The Lawrence Community Shelter continued to receive CDBG funded operational support to provide services for homeless persons.

In 2024, the City provided substantial financial support to the Lawrence Community Shelter (LCS), allocating \$2.7 million so far this year. This funding has been instrumental in maintaining shelter operations and enhancing services for those experiencing homelessness. This investment created an additional 85 emergency shelter beds. The city also created The Village, which provides another 50 beds.

The City created and managed a winter emergency overflow shelter, ensuring that additional capacity is available during the coldest months to protect the most vulnerable individuals from harsh weather conditions.

The City works to close large encampments by creating a person-centered approach for each individual living in a place not meant for human habitation, in a compassionate way, without criminalizing individuals for being homeless.

In a move to improve accessibility and reduce barriers for homeless individuals, the City made public bus transportation free for everyone, facilitating easier access to essential services and resources across the community.

The City has adopted the Built for Zero model, a data-driven approach aimed at achieving functional zero homelessness through coordinated efforts across agencies and continuous improvement processes.

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority (LDCHA) operates a transitional housing program using HOME TBRA funds which serves approximately 20 families, or 40+ individuals per program year. Supportive services are provided by agencies that have entered into cooperative agreements with the LDCHA. Currently, the LDCHA has agreements with Bert Nash's Community Mental Health Center, Independence, Inc., the State of Kansas Department of Children and Families (DCF), Family Promise of Lawrence, Douglas County Sheriff's Office Reentry Program, ECKAN, Catholic Charities of NE Kansas, and The Willow Domestic Violence Center. During the LDCHA's 2023 fiscal year (1/1/23 -12/31/23) the LDCHA

received HOME funds from the City of Lawrence, and with those funds they served 24 households experiencing homelessness (28 adults, 14 children). This program provides up to 24 months of subsidy and case management for the families who are participating.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs:**

The Housing Stabilization Collaborative was a CDBG recipient, and they assisted with Emergency Rent and Utility assistance. Lawrence also continues to focus on rapid rehousing and eviction prevention efforts. Lawrence is a state ESG recipient and consults with both the funding agency, the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC), as well as the CoC. KHRC surveyed the CoC participating agencies and developed their funding plan and performance standards. Lawrence also participated in the Consolidated Plan process with the State, as well as attended training on ESG. In the 2023 ESG program year, the City received \$175,081.97 in funding which funded four agencies, the Willow Domestic Violence Center (Emergency Shelter Operations), Lawrence Community Shelter (Emergency Shelter Operations and Rapid Re-Housing Programming), Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center (Street Outreach) and Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas - Lawrence (Homeless Prevention Programming and Rapid Re-Housing Programming). Additional funding was received for Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) programming and Administrative funding.

Case management is an extremely large part of all homeless solutions and response activities, and those who are able to be successful and stabilized are assisted. The case managers continued to work with the families/individuals throughout the process, and sometimes a team of case managers was brought to the table for stabilization purposes. Catholic Charities partners with the Lawrence Community Shelter, along with other agencies, to provide services and identify families who are in need of housing. There are numerous other agencies in Lawrence and Douglas County who provide one-time assistance that are working to keep people housed as well. These agencies have indicated that there has been a rise in the demand for assistance as the economic situation has worsened. Professionals agree that many residents are a single paycheck away from experiencing homelessness.

Overall, there are several programs in the Lawrence community that work with families to try to avoid homelessness. There are rental assistance, utility assistance, and landlord-tenant relations programs. There is a firm commitment to keeping people housed in the community. Many agencies have Memorandums of Understanding which run through a series of providers so everyone has the same goal, which is to either house the homeless or help them to remain housed.

Foster Care: Youth who leave the foster care system because they have attained 18 years of age are eligible to participate in Independent Living Services, contracted by Kansas Department of Children and Families (DCF). Caseworkers begin working with youth who will age out of foster care on a discharge plan as early as age 15 to ensure that youth will not need to seek McKinney-Vento housing options. Planning includes housing, employment and education.

Mental Health: DCF has adopted a policy that would prevent discharging homeless individuals from publicly funded institutions or systems of care into homelessness or into HUD funded programs for the homeless. Additionally, Bert Nash works closely with State hospitals for discharge of patients who have been released. Bert Nash sets up intake appointments with all those released in Douglas County and works to follow up with them to work through the issue of being released into homelessness.

Corrections: The Douglas County Jail has an extensive re-entry program that includes a housing component. A full-time Re-entry Coordinator works within the community in collaboration with other service providers and housing providers, as well as sitting on the Community Commission on Homelessness. The County recognizes that releasing offenders into homelessness increases the likelihood for re-offending.

Hospital: Lawrence Memorial Health has a team of social workers that work with community agencies on not discharging any patients into street homelessness. They work directly with the Bert Nash Homeless Outreach team and other shelter providers on a discharge plan if the individual has no known physical address.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

The City continued to support homeless prevention activities such as rent and utility assistance to avoid eviction and shutoff, housing and financial counseling, as well as landlord-tenant counseling. The further development of emergency transitional housing, as described in A Place for Everyone, will result in fewer families being forced into shelters or onto the streets.

In July of 2023, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) distributed a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for up to \$2,984,000 in Affordable Housing Trust funding for projects impacting affordable housing. The NOFO outlines the ongoing and short-term goals for AHAB and these funds. This NOFO referenced the AHAB's commitment to racial equity and inclusion and added the Racial Equity Impact Tool to the document. The NOFO also emphasized the AHAB's commitment to scattered site affordable housing and included special consideration to the response to the pandemic. At their meeting on



December 5, 2023, the City Commission approved the following Affordable Housing Trust Funds awards for 2024:

- Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center, Permanently Supportive Housing Project - \$450,000
- Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority, New Horizons Housing Voucher Program - \$50,000
- Flint Hills Holdings Group, LLC (Multifamily Affordable Housing Development) - \$300,000
- Floret Hill (Multifamily Affordable Housing Development) - \$1,300,000
- 9<sup>th</sup> Street Missionary Baptist Church (Multifamily Affordable Housing Development) - \$300,000
- Independence, Inc. (Accessibility Modifications) - \$75,000
- Douglas County Housing Stabilization Collaborative (Housing Stabilization Support) - \$509,000

A full sheltered/unsheltered homeless Point-in-Time count was conducted statewide in January of 2024, and 414 people were identified in Lawrence and Douglas County as literally homeless. Of the 414 literally homeless, 137 were in emergency shelters, 137 were in transitional housing, and 142 were unsheltered. The next full sheltered/unsheltered count will occur in January 2025.

The Lawrence Unified School District (USD 497) indicates that there are additional elementary age students (grades K-6) and secondary age students (grades 7-12) in the district that qualify as homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act, which includes families that are doubled-up or staying with family or friends. For the 2023 Point-in-Time count, doubled up families were not counted because this data was not reported to HUD. With varying definitions of homelessness used by agencies, it is difficult to paint a true picture of the extent of the problem.

The Douglas County Jail has developed an extensive re-entry program that includes a housing component. The LDCHA receives state HOME funding for re-entry housing vouchers.

## **CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)**

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing:**

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's vision is to transform lives through accessible, affordable housing opportunities for all Douglas County residents. Their mission is to preserve and expand affordable housing and provide opportunities for participants to thrive through services and partnerships. Primary to this is the sound management, maintenance, and preservation of its public housing inventory according to the highest standards of the housing industry while at the same time providing responsible and responsive assistance to those they serve. (LDCHA website, [www.ldcha.org](http://www.ldcha.org)). In 2023 the LDCHA served 1,508 total households which included 2,805 people, 904 of them being children. Of all those households, 235 were homeless at the time of entry into LDCHA programs. The LDCHA received HOME funds from the City of Lawrence, and the City and County also provided funding for a program through LDCHA which served families in the homeless shelter and helped them obtain housing in much the same structure as the TBRA program.

Additionally, LDCHA runs programs that assist youth exiting foster care programs (five youth assisted), families fleeing domestic violence (20 households), and citizens exiting incarceration through the Re-Entry Program (five households). LDCHA also offers a Full Circle Youth Program, a vehicle repair program, and resident services.

### **Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership:**

Each year the LDCHA recruits residents to serve on the Resident Advisory Council (RAC). The purpose of the RAC is to advise LDCHA management and the Board of Housing Commissioners on program policies that affect tenants and LDCHA program participants. Members of the RAC also assist the Chief Operating Officer with the development of the LDCHA Annual Plan. Additionally, all residents are asked to provide public comments on yearly plans and meetings are held to allow residents the opportunity to provide input on what capital improvements they would like to see on LDCHA properties.

In 1999, the LDCHA was selected to participate in the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration program. This is a Congressional Demonstration program that granted broad waivers from federal housing regulations for the purpose of moving households toward self-sufficiency through employment. The LDCHA has adopted a number of initiatives aimed at meeting this objective, including the initial adoption of a new rent structure and work requirement for all non-elderly/non-disabled adults. The LDCHA has achieved great success at moving residents toward self-sufficiency.

The LDCHA Resident Services Office (RSO) runs several self-sufficiency programs supported by MTW initiatives, including employment, education, financial literacy/homeownership, and youth programs. In 2023, the Employment Program served 135 households with resume building, job application assistance, and interview preparation. Education supports include GED, vocational, and post-secondary academic coaching including FAFSA assistance. As tenants improve their self-sufficiency by increasing their income, they are encouraged to join the Home Ownership Program (HOP). This program includes one-

on-one coaching and group workshops for first time homebuyer education. A savings-matching grant of up to \$3,000 is available to assist MTW participants at closing with purchasing a home and leaving low-income assisted housing programs. Since the program started in 2001, 105 households have purchased homes, with 40 households currently in the program. The LDCHA partners with Lawrence Habitat for Humanity and Tenants to Homeowners, and several clients purchase in the traditional market. Additionally, the LDCHA offers a Car Repair program that eliminates a barrier to employment and education by repairing a tenant's personal vehicle. In 2023, 22 households were able to maintain employment or stay in school due to the Car Repair program. The award-winning Full Circle Youth Program focuses on art, education, and fitness to address childhood risk factors that contribute to intergenerational poverty. Located on-site at Edgewood Homes, the Full Circle Youth Program addresses the unique needs of public housing children where they live. In 2023, the Full Circle Youth Program served 128 youth.

**Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs:**

The Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority is a high-performing agency. There have been no actions that have been required to provide assistance as they are not designated as "troubled."

## **CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)**

**Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i):**

The city has continued the Land Development Code rewrite process, with increasing housing affordability as one targeted goal for the project. The code rewrite steering committee includes representatives from local homebuilders, affordable housing developers, and affordable housing stakeholders who can identify and speak to city policy that serves to increase housing cost. The city is prohibited at the state level from enacting inclusionary zoning or rent control to increase and maintain affordable housing. However, the following local policies are specifically being reviewed and considered for updates that will foster greater housing affordability, including minimum lot size requirements, prioritization of single-family zoning, multifamily zoning restrictions, density restrictions, parking requirements, frontage requirements, growth limitations, and building and permitting fees. The Code update process will include vigorous public engagement opportunities, with housing affordability as a topic for community consideration and input.

The city's Affordable Housing Advisory Board makes recommendations on affordable housing policy that either remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, as well as policies that advances the development and/or preservation of affordable housing stock. Recommendations that have been adopted by the city include double density allowances and Capital Improvement Plan infrastructure investments for affordable housing development. The advisory board's recommendation for source of income discrimination protection was approved by the City Commission. The advisory board's Policy Workgroup worked on advancing an Affordable Housing Overlay Zone policy that would ameliorate the current barriers to affordable housing in the Land Development Code and administrative processes, while maintaining current code for market rate residential and commercial developments.

The city continues to analyze public policies that intersect with housing affordability and take action that will address local housing costs. In addition to the land development code, policies impacting growth, land tax, and building codes are under analysis for potential future action.

**Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j):**

There were two main influencers on the creation of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and the 2023 Annual Action Plan. The first was the city's Strategic Plan and aligning projects with those key outcome areas identified. The second and equally as important piece was alignment with the community strategic plan to end homelessness, A Place for Everyone. The critical focus areas of the Consolidated Plan mirrored the focus areas of this guiding document. The alignment of those main driving forces impacted the greatest needs set forward. The City also has a housing market study that has been heavily leaned on for all aspects of both policy and funding discussions on affordable housing and homelessness. This study was completed

in 2018 and an updated study is needed to continue to realistically look at the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the community's housing landscape and to have a document that further advises development of projects and activities that speak to the underserved needs in the community.

The primary obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs, including those identified as high priorities is the general lack of funding resources available to the public and private agencies who serve low- and moderate-income residents. Lawrence, being an entitlement community, is not eligible for state CDBG or HOME programs. Limited State HOME dollars are available for community development activities through the City's CHDO. In 2018 the City had a sales tax passed by voters to repurpose .05% sales tax to affordable housing activities. This began in April of 2019. In the calendar year of 2024 the City will be asking the voters to consider a repurposed sales tax that would be .10% and would include investments in homelessness as well as continuing investments in affordable housing. Additionally, the City continued to reallocate Social Service and special alcohol funds to housing and homeless activities so there are other partner programs that impact the work that CDBG and HOME are doing in the community occurring as well.

**Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j):**

The city will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for the existing housing stock use lead hazard reduction activities, including evaluating lead hazard risk. Staff distributes Renovate Right pamphlets, published by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Housing Initiatives Division has staff certified as Lead Hazard Risk Assessors and Lead-Based Paint Inspectors. They have also received and provided training in Lead Safe Work Practices. In homes tested for lead-based paint, if it is determined lead is present, lead and structural rehabilitation is conducted, and Lead Safe Work Practices are utilized.

The majority of Lawrence's housing stock was built prior to 1978 (estimated at 15,338 units), and because of the age of the housing there is a high prevalence of substandard units and units containing lead-based paint. In the Comprehensive Rehab program, all owner-occupied homes constructed prior to 1978 participating in the program are tested for lead-based paint. Based on data collection for those homes in the program that have been tested for lead-based paint, it can be estimated that there are 13,634 homes in Lawrence with lead-based paint hazards. Many of these units are occupied by low-and moderate-income persons. The city will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for the existing housing stock use lead hazard reduction activities including evaluating lead hazard risk and using lead safe work practices. Staff distributes Renovate Right pamphlets, published by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Policy and Procedures for the Housing Initiatives Division (HID) housing programs specifically state that "In homes tested for lead-based paint, if it is determined lead is present, lead and structural rehabilitation costs must be less than the program loan limit or the applicant must provide necessary additional funds." Lead-Based paint is not ignored within HID programs. Lead-based paint inspections determine whether lead-based paint is present in a house, dwelling unit, residential building, or child-occupied facility, including common areas and exterior surfaces, and if present, which building

components contain lead-based paint. A surface-by-surface inspection to determine the presence of lead-based paint is conducted. All inspections are done by a licensed lead-based paint risk assessor or paint inspector. HUD lead-based paint standards are used for a determination of the presence of lead-based paint as defined by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Inspection reports and clearance findings are retained in the client file. Two staff members of the Housing Initiatives Division are certified Lead Paint Visual Assessment Inspectors.

**Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j):**

One purpose of the Consolidated Plan Programs and other initiatives in Lawrence is to reduce the number of persons in poverty. The emphasis in Lawrence is to help people rise out of poverty, rather than temporarily easing their situation. Although essential short-term direct aid such as emergency food and shelter is provided, the strongest community support is for programs to address the root causes of poverty and assisting people in becoming self-sufficient in the long-term. Two key components of helping people attain self-sufficiency are employment and housing. Examples of programs that directly influence people's ability to escape poverty include job education and placement services as well as housing advocacy, homeless prevention, and rental assistance. Projects that indirectly affect poverty include those that improve the community at-large and provide transportation and child care services that help people access employment and services. CDBG, HOME, CoC, and State ESG funds are often used as matching funds for other grants that also contribute to reducing the number of families living in poverty. Thus, the power of these federal dollars is leveraged to a greater extent. Recognizing that limited Consolidated Plan dollars should be focused where the need is greatest, Lawrence gives preference to projects that directly benefit low- and moderate-income residents or serve low- and moderate income-neighborhoods over those that will have indirect benefits. This strategy will ensure that scarce resources are directed to best serve those who have the greatest need, including those areas with the greatest concentration of poverty. In addition to Consolidated Plan programs, a number of other public, private, and partnership initiatives have been designed to assist in the reduction of poverty rates. These include the Workforce Development Center, the Douglas County Re-entry Program, and a partnership of employment agencies. The city participates in an anti-poverty strategy workgroup in the community, and that, partnered with our strategic plan and consolidated plan will drive our work.

**Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j):**

The City of Lawrence is committed to the goal of partnership with various agencies in the community regardless of their funding source in order to have the most effective impact that we can in the community. The Housing Initiatives Division – Federal Housing Grants, who administers the grants, is a small division, however the impact is large when the partnerships with other agencies help to get the word out in the community. With these partnerships, the City is able to overcome gaps in institutional structures and enhance coordination.

**Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j):**

Lawrence has a very strong commitment to agency coordination, and because of this commitment and the effort to bring community agencies and providers together this has been very successful. City staff attends quarterly meetings at the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority as well as monthly with the team at the Bert Nash Mental Health Center for coordinated entry. Agendas for advisory committees are structured as to obtain reports and feedback from community partners. Because of the effort to bring all stakeholders to the table no matter what the issue or discussion, there is a strong knowledge of community resources among the agencies. Lawrence is home to a very strong referral network and very effective discussions regarding needs analysis and service delivery.

The addition of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board has further elevated these partnerships, specifically with the developer and home builder community. Members of this community both attend meetings and sit on the board itself. The board consists of representatives from the Housing Authority, the CHDO, the faith-based community, homeless service providers, and recipients of subsidized housing efforts, home builder community, Habitat for Humanity, Board of Realtors, Chamber of Commerce, University of Kansas, and the Douglas County Commission. The local Housing Trust Fund has allowed for partnership projects as well, such as between the DV services provider and the CHDO, the CHDO and the University, and the local Housing Authority and the local Family Promise chapter.

With the inclusion of the CARES Act and ARPA funding, these partnerships continued to grow, and collaborative housing projects were created out of necessity. An influx of Rapid-Rehousing and Homeless Prevention funding to the community allowed for creative and effective program creation and execution. The Lawrence/Douglas County Housing Collaborative works in conjunction with the Coordinated Entry process to house, re-house, and stabilize renters in the community at risk of homelessness. The commitment to case management and success of the program will have lasting impacts on the community.

**Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a):**

The City of Lawrence had an accepted Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) for the Consolidated Plan period of 2018-2022, and this document was updated and amended for the Consolidated Plan period of 2023-2027. The original assessment and the update are included as attachments to this report. The AFH does indicate that Lawrence has done well in avoiding systematic impediments to fair housing choice, although affordability remains an important challenge. City ordinances, regulations, administrative policies, procedures, and practices do not impede housing choice. The rental and homebuyer market, however, continue to remain at higher levels than most of the state of Kansas for those families of three or more. Most affordable housing in Lawrence is not accessible housing.

The City of Lawrence allocated \$50,000 in local Housing Trust Funds to Independence, Inc., who administers the Accessible Housing Program, which allows for accessibility modifications in housing units. The goal of the Independence, Inc. Accessible Housing Program is to assist low-income seniors and people with disabilities in Lawrence make needed accessibility modifications to their homes. This project helps to achieve the City's affordable housing goals by ensuring that seniors and people with disabilities are able to maintain affordable housing by obtaining the accessibility modifications they need to continue living independently in the community. This program helps to increase the amount of housing stock in Lawrence that is both affordable and accessible. It decreases housing insecurity by ensuring seniors and people with disabilities are able to continue to safely remain in their homes with needed accessibility modifications. In 2023, the Independence, Inc. Accessible Housing Program completed 11 projects. These projects included: 2 large wheelchair ramps, 5 accessible showers, low rise steps, grab bars, ADA height toilets, and accessible shower heads. This program impacts the greater community by increasing the availability of affordable housing that is accessible to seniors and people with disabilities. For households with members in need of these modifications, the impact of removing barriers in the home means increased independence and safety. It also means fewer barriers to accessing healthcare, schooling, shopping, support systems, and their community in general.

The City of Lawrence funded GoodLife Innovations with CDBG funding for the rehabilitation of 15 units of housing for persons who are defined as severely disabled which included 45 single individuals. The scope of work included installation of energy efficient windows and steel doors with self-closing hinges and fire marshal-approved handles and locking assemblies. This project mitigated the risk of exposure, elopement, unexpected displacement (which can be extremely disruptive to individuals with severe or multiple disabilities), and significantly reduced utility costs for the low-income residents of the units.

The City of Lawrence allocated \$108,000 in local Housing Trust Funds and \$900,000 in the City's American Rescue Plan Act funding to Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center for the construction of 24 units of permanent supportive housing. The land has been acquired and the project is in the final design phase.

The City of Lawrence allocated \$53,000 in local Housing Trust Funds to the Senior Resource Center for Douglas County to provide home maintenance and accessibility modifications to low-income seniors to stay safely and affordably housed. This program assisted three seniors with home modifications including the replacement of a water line and replacements of HVAC units.

The city of Lawrence allocated \$400,000 in local Housing Trust Funds to Wheatland Investments Group for the construction of 38 townhomes targeted to low-income seniors.

The city of Lawrence provided \$40,000 for the construction of an ADA-accessible ramp at the rear entrance of the Lawrence Community Shelter in 2023 which provided an accessible entrance to the shelter for those individuals experiencing homelessness.



The Lawrence City Commission expanded protections against discrimination in housing on February 14, 2023, with the passage of Ordinance No. 9960. This ordinance prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of a person's source of income or immigration status, and provides protections to persons who are survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or stalking. The ordinance also prohibits discrimination based on immigration status in public accommodation. The law went into effect on June 1, 2023.

The community's strategic plan to end homelessness, A Place for Everyone (attached to this report), provides substantial narrative regarding the importance of equity and inclusion in the work that is done surrounding housing and homelessness regardless of funding type.

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

The City of Lawrence's Housing Initiatives Division (HID) policy states that the HID will conduct at least one on-site monitoring visit for each subrecipient every other program year. A monitoring schedule will be prepared and the subrecipient visits will be prioritized by determining if any organization is new to the program; if there has been staff turnover in key agency positions; and if there have been previous compliance issues. Following the monitoring visit, a written letter describing the results of the visit will be drafted and a copy retained in the agency's file. Housing Initiatives staff closely monitors all federal programs. Administrative procedures will meet all federal rules, regulations and guidelines for program monitoring, compliance, and reporting. Staff conducts field inspections and desk-monitors subrecipients to ensure the compliance of locally administered projects. The City provides opportunities to the maximum extent possible, to women and minority owned business enterprises for contract bids and services. The City of Lawrence encourages inclusion in the list of approved bidders for minority and women-owned businesses, and actively works to recruit new contractors into the programs administered by the HID. Rehabilitation program staff ensures that MBE and WBE entities are included in contractor recruitment activities. HOME subrecipient agreements specifically contain the language: 14(a)iii Affirmative marketing and MBE/WBE records: (A) Records demonstrating compliance with the affirmative marketing procedures and requirements of 92.351. Affirmative marketing steps consist of actions to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons in the housing market area to the available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, or disability. (B) Documentation and data on the steps taken to implement the jurisdiction's procedures to establish and oversee a minority outreach program within its jurisdiction to ensure the inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minorities and women, and entities owned by minorities and women, including, without limitation, real estate firms, construction firms, appraisal firms, management firms, financial institutions, investment banking firms, underwriters, accountants, and providers of legal services, in all contracts entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing. The Citizen Participation Plan outlines the requirements for compliance in the Consolidated Planning process, and as this is an adopted document by the City Commission, those guidelines will remain for the process. In addition, Staff also monitors the Consolidated Plan through the Annual Performance Report.

## **Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)**

### **Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.**

For the 2023 program year CAPER, staff held a fall public hearing on October 16, 2024. The CAPER document was available for public comment from September 23, 2024 through October 23, 2024. The notice of public hearing was run on September 17, 2024 in the local newspaper.

Notice of the public hearing was given through the Lawrence Journal World newspaper, the City's social media accounts, a city press release, and community list servs. The hearing was available both in person and virtually. Efforts were made to reach the broader community of protected classes by the release of information through varying venues and through various organizations.

The City of Lawrence is committed to providing a website that is accessible to the widest audience and continually works to improve its standards. The website strives to meet the best practices established by level AA of the [W3C accessibility guidelines](#) and [section 508 of federal accessibility guidelines](#). Following these recommendations assists in making the website more user-friendly for all.

The City of Lawrence does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its programs, services, activities and employment practices. If you need auxiliary aids and services for effective communication (such as a sign language interpreter, an assistive listening device or print material in digital format) or reasonable modification to programs, services or activities, contact the ADA Compliance Manager as soon as possible, preferably three days before the activity or event. A grievance procedure is available to resolve complaints. Upon request, this notice is available in alternative formats such as large print or Braille.

## **CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

**Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction’s program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.**

The creation of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan allowed the city to move to a different form of allocation process, aligning the Consolidated Plan goals with the city's Strategic Plan and their Critical Success Factors, the community plan “A Place for Everyone” and the framework of the 2018 housing market study. This change allowed for the funding priorities to align with the city's priorities, all while allowing for the same application process within the community to agencies.

The CDBG-CV funding provided relief to the impacts of the pandemic in several areas including emergency rental and utility assistance, childcare services, and homeless services. These are spaces that were greatly impacted by the pandemic and the CDBG-CV funding has allowed for programming to assist with easing those burdens. There are several more projects that are being undertaken beginning in the 2023 program year including mobile vaccination efforts for the homeless, as well as healthy shelter improvements at the local homeless shelter. These projects are all reactive in nature and were not planned for pre-pandemic. There is a strong collaborative relationship among service providers that has continued on as we are coming out of the pandemic but still dealing with the impacts.

**Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?**

No.

## **CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d)**

**Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations**

**Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in 24 CFR §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.**

There were 59 TBRA units in the program year that required inspection. Of those 59, nine units were not inspected because the tenants vacated the program prior to their inspection. The remaining 50 units were inspected and the list of inspected units and the inspection results are attached to this report. If the unit failed inspection, the reason for the failure is indicated under the Inspection Notes column.

## **Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a)**

Tenants to Homeowners, the City's CHDO, examines the current tenant and applicant demographics and to be sure that the demographic statistics are equal to or more diverse than the average population in Lawrence, the service area. They base activities and communication outreach to those who are in the minority or least likely to apply by website and social media outreach, poster distribution throughout public areas in town, and presentations and meetings with businesses and social service agencies in town targeting diverse and the least likely to apply populations. In addition, Tenants to Homeowners provides six homebuyer workshops that are advertised through social media and the Lawrence Journal World, as well as through the Housing and Credit Counseling mailing list. They also work with Realtors, housing partners, and social service agencies. It is staff's opinion that the outreach plan provided by Tenants to Homeowners is effective in reaching minority demographic groups that wish to become homeowners, as proven by their agency statistics.

In addition, TTH is working on an Equitable Outreach Campaign initiative to ensure their outreach efforts, methods of outreach, and general opportunities are reaching and resonating with a greater segment of marginalized communities in Douglas County. TTH will partner with other local agencies for program referrals.

## **Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics:**

The TBRA program, which is where the previous year program income has been applied, assisted 24 households in the 2023 program year. The assistance provided to residents spans from \$383 to \$1553 per unit. All of these households fall under the 0-30% AMI category.

**Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k)**

The City of Lawrence Strategic Plan includes several outcome indicators that address housing affordability, with accompanying strategies targeted to decrease housing insecurity for renters and homeowners, decrease cost of residential construction, increase in-fill development, and increase the local affordable housing trust fund leverage. The following strategies have been employed in the last year to advance the city's affordable housing goals.

The city awarded \$2,984,000 in local Affordable Housing Trust Funds, which supported the development of 199 new affordable multifamily units, including 21 units of permanent supportive housing, and 48 senior units. The trust fund dollars were leveraged by private, state, and federal awards, as well as through the city's "double density bonus", allowing double density per lot when both units are held in permanent affordability. The bonus allows for twice the number of units to be built on the same number of lots, therefore doubling the community's permanently affordable housing stock. The Housing Trust Fund additionally supported accessibility modifications to 15 units, and rental and utility assistance for 364 residents.

In partnership with the County, the City approved a Housing and Homelessness Strategic Plan, which outlines policy and development strategies to increase affordable housing. Policy solutions include a vacant structure registry, and tax incentives for affordable housing developments. The plan will guide actions and priorities for affordable housing for the next five years.

Finally, the city is finalizing the Land Development Code update. The updated code will reduce parking and set back requirements, increase vertical and horizontal density allowances, and may allow for expedited review processes with the goal of increasing housing affordability.

## CR-58 – Section 3

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME
Total Number of Activities	0	0
Total Labor Hours	0	0
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0

**Table 144 – Total Labor Hours**

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers	0	0
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	0	0
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	0	0
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	0	0
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	0	0
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	0	0
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.	0	0
Held one or more job fairs.	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.	0	0
Assisted residents with finding child care.	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.	0	0
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0	0
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0	0
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	0	0
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.	0	0
Other.	0	0

**Table 155 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program**

## **Narrative**

The purpose of Section 3 is to ensure that economic opportunities, most importantly employment, generated by certain HUD financial assistance shall be directed to low- and very low-income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing or residents of the community in which the Federal assistance is spent.

The City of Lawrence had no construction projects completed with CDBG or HOME funds during the 2023 program year that were new contracts where the total amount of assistance to the project exceeded the \$200,000 threshold as established in 24 CFR 75.3(2)(i). Ongoing projects will be reported in the year in which the activity is closed.



***Additional Resources for the City of Lawrence 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan (2023 CAPER):***

1. Citizen Participation Plan (Amended May 2023)
2. Strategic Plan Overview
3. Consolidated Plan Goals
4. Affordable Housing Advisory Board 2023 Annual Report
5. A Place for Everyone Strategic Plan
6. Low/Mod with Census Tract/Block Group (2011-2015 ACS Data)
7. 2023 HOME Annual Performance Report
8. 2023 TBRA HOME Property Inspection List w/Results
9. 2023 HUD PR 26 – CDBG Financial Summary and CDBG-CV Financial Summary
10. Affidavit of Publication for Public Hearing (September 17, 2024)
11. Expanded CR-05 Table 1 Goals and Outcomes
12. 2018-2022 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)
13. 2023-2027 AFH update
14. 2023 CDBG and HOME complete demographics report

# City of Lawrence Citizen Participation Plan

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Lawrence (City) is a federal entitlement jurisdiction that receives federal grant funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the following programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME).

As a requirement for receiving the above named entitlement grants, the City is required to prepare the following documents:

- (a) Consolidated Plan: A five year Consolidated Plan to identify local community development needs and set forth a funding strategy to address those needs.
- (b) Annual Action Plan: An Annual Action Plan that summarizes the activities that will be undertaken in the upcoming Program Year (PY) to address the needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan.
- (c) Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER): A Performance Report that evaluates the progress during the previous PY in carrying out the activities outlined in the Annual Action Plan.
- (d) Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH): An assessment to identify local and regional fair housing issues and set goals for improving fair housing choice and access to opportunity. Assessment of Fair Housing uses the HUD provided Assessment of Fair Housing tool to guide grantees through the identification process of fair housing issues and related contributing factors.

Under HUD's Code of Federal Regulations for citizen participation (Title 24 CFR 91.105), the City is required to adopt a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation in the planning, execution, and evaluation of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER, and Assessment of Fair Housing. The guidelines established in this Citizen Participation Plan apply to the development and adoption of all of the above-listed documents (hereafter referred to as "the Plans"). Each Plan individually describes the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the citizen participation and consultation process.

## 2. OBJECTIVE

The Citizen Participation Plan establishes standards to promote citizen participation in the development of the Plans and related documents. The Citizen Participation Plan is designed to especially encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons. As an entitlement jurisdiction for the respective HUD programs, the City is responsible for the implementation and use of the Citizen Participation Plan. The requirements for citizen participation do not restrict the responsibility or authority of the City for the development and execution of its Plans.

3. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION (24 CFR 91.105)

The City provides for and encourages citizens to participate in the development of all the Plans covered by the Citizen Participation Plan. The City further encourages participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those persons living in areas designated by the jurisdiction as a revitalization area or in a slum and blighted area and in areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used, and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, as defined by the City. The City will take appropriate actions to encourage the participation of all citizens, including minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.

The City encourages the participation of local and regional institutions, Continuums of Care, and other organizations (including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations) in the process of developing and implementing the Plans. The City encourages the participation of public and private organizations, including broadband internet service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies in the process of developing the Plans.

The City encourages, in conjunction with consultation with public housing agencies (PHA), the participation of residents of public and assisted housing developments (including any resident advisory boards, resident councils, and resident management corporations) in the process of developing and implementing the Plans, along with other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which the developments are located. The City will make an effort to provide information to the PHA about the AFH, AFH strategy, and consolidated plan activities related to its developments and surrounding communities so that the PHA can make this information available at the annual public hearing(s) required for the PHA Plan.

The City will explore alternative public involvement techniques and quantitative ways to measure efforts that encourage citizen participation in a shared vision for change in communities and neighborhoods, and the review of program performance; e.g., use of focus groups and the Internet.

The City will provide citizens with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Plans and on substantial amendments to the Plans, and will make the citizen participation plan public. The citizen participation plan will be in a format accessible to persons with disabilities, upon request.

The City will take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to participation by non-English-speaking residents of the community. The City of Lawrence Community Development Division (CDD) Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan is established pursuant to and in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons With Limited English Proficiency," and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against

National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, dated January 22, 2007, and effective February 21, 2007. The current CDD LEP Plan is available for public review online at: [https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports\\_plans/](https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/).

4. CONSULTATION (24 CFR 91.100)

In the development of the Plans, the City will consult with other public and private agencies and organizations that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons), neighborhood-based groups, community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent protected class members, organizations that enforce fair housing laws, broadband internet service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies.

When preparing the portions of the consolidated plan describing the City's homeless strategy and the resources available to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness, the City will consult with:

- (a) The Continuum of Care that serves the City's geographic area;
- (b) Public and private agencies that address housing, health, social service, victim services, employment, or education needs of low-income individuals and families; homeless individuals and families, including homeless veterans; youth; and/or other persons with special needs;
- (c) Publicly funded institutions and systems of care that may discharge persons into homelessness (such as health-care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and
- (d) Business and civic leaders.

When preparing the portion of its consolidated plan concerning lead-based paint hazards, the City will consult with state or local health and child welfare agencies and examine existing data related to lead-based paint hazards and poisonings, including health department data on the addresses of housing units in which children have been identified as lead poisoned.

The City also will consult with adjacent units of general local government and local and regional government agencies, including local government agencies with metropolitan-wide planning and transportation responsibilities, particularly for problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction.

The City will consult with the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority regarding consideration of public housing needs, planned programs and activities, the AFH,

strategies for affirmatively furthering fair housing, and proposed actions to affirmatively further fair housing in the consolidated plan.

A variety of mechanisms may be utilized to solicit input from the persons/service providers/agencies listed above. These include posting and/or mailing notices of public meetings and hearings, telephone or personal interviews, mail surveys, social media, internet-based feedback and consultation workshops.

5. AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT AND APPROVED DOCUMENTS

The draft versions of Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans will present to residents, public agencies, and other interested parties, information that includes the estimated amount the City expects to receive (including grant funds and program income) and the range of activities that may be undertaken, including the estimated amount that will benefit persons of low- and moderate-income.

The City will publish the proposed Plans in a manner that affords its residents, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine the contents and to submit comments. The requirement for publishing will be met by publishing a summary of each document in one or more newspapers of general circulation. The summary will describe the content and purpose of the Plan, and will include a list of the locations where copies of the entire proposed document may be examined.

The draft and final versions of Consolidated Plans, Annual Action Plans, CAPERs, Assessments of Fair Housing, and Citizen Participation Plans, and all related amendments, will be made available for public review online at the City of Lawrence website: [https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports\\_plans/](https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/).

Hard copies of the documents will be available at the City of Lawrence Planning and Development Services Department, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320 Lawrence, KS 66044. The City will provide a reasonable number of free copies of the Plans to residents and groups that request it.

The City will provide residents of the community, public agencies, and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to information and records relating to the Plans, and use of assistance under the programs covered by this plan during the preceding five years.

6. AMENDMENTS

Substantial Amendments will be necessary whenever any of the criteria under each Plan listed below is proposed. Substantial amendments to any of the Plans will be subject to Citizen Participation Plan requirements. The City will consider all substantial amendments at a public meeting. Notice of all public meetings and information regarding the proposed substantial amendment will be made by publishing a notice prior to the meeting, which will begin the 30-day public comment period. The City will consider any comments or views of residents of the community received in writing, or orally at public hearings, if any, in preparing any substantial amendment. The recommendation regarding a substantial amendment will be forwarded to the City Commission for discussion and

consideration of approval at a regularly scheduled meeting. If approved, the substantial amendment shall be attached to the plan, and submitted along with all public comments or views, to the local HUD office. Implementation of the amendment shall not occur before the expiration of the public comment period.

- (a) Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan Amendment Considerations: A Substantial Amendment will be made to the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan whenever one of the following decisions is made:
- (i) To change the allocation priorities or a change in the method of distribution of funds.
  - (ii) To carry out an activity, using funds from any program covered by the Consolidated Plan (including program income), not previously described in the plan.
  - (iii) To change the purpose of a previously approved activity. The following categories of purpose are established:
    - (A) Acquisition and/or Disposition of Real Property;
    - (B) Public Facilities and Improvements;
    - (C) Clearance;
    - (D) Public Services;
    - (E) Rehabilitation;
    - (F) Economic Development;
    - (G) Homeownership Assistance;
    - (H) Planning; and
    - (I) Program Administration
  - (iv) To change the scope of a previously approved activity. A change in scope will occur when the cost of the activity is reduced or increased by 50% or more, or when the quantity of the activity is reduced or increased by 50% or more.
  - (v) To change the location of a previously approved activity, when the change of location will cause the targeted group of beneficiaries to lose the benefit.
  - (vi) To change the beneficiaries of a previously approved activity, when the targeted groups of beneficiaries will no longer benefit, or when the percentage of low- and moderate-income beneficiaries will be less than the minimum required by federal law or regulation.

All other changes may be handled administratively and are not subject to the public hearing requirements of this Citizen Participation Plan. The following changes are considered administrative:

- (i) Proportional adjustments to previously approved activities to accommodate actual HUD allocation amounts (provided new subrecipients are not awarded funds).
  - (ii) Reallocation of funds, not exceeding an amount of \$100,000, between activities approved in the current or prior Annual Action Plan.
  - (iii) Reallocation of fund balance, in any amount, from a completed activity to another approved activity.
  - (iv) Establishment of additional measureable Goal Outcome Indicators for Strategic Plan goals as referenced in the approved Consolidated Plan
  - (v) If the carry forward of unspent grant funds would inhibit the City's ability to meet the CDBG timeliness spending test, allocations of CDBG funding in total amounts less than \$250,000 in a single Program Year may be directed toward eligible City Projects/Programs within the same category of the unspent allocation. The Planning and Development Services Director may propose one-time CDBG-eligible City infrastructure projects to the City Manager for such previously allocated but unspent CDBG funding. Depending on project size and scope, the City Manager may bring such one-time projects directly to the City Commission for authorization as deemed necessary and appropriate for the timely expenditure of CDBG funds.
- (b) Citizen Participation Plan Amendment Considerations: A substantial amendment to the Citizen Participation Plan is defined as an addition or deletion of the plan's priorities or goals. All other changes may be handled administratively and are not subject to the public hearing requirements of this Citizen Participation Plan.
- (c) Assessment of Fair Housing Amendment Considerations: An AFH previously accepted by HUD must be revised and submitted to HUD for review under the following circumstances:
- (i) A material change occurs. A material change is a change in circumstances in the jurisdiction of a program participant that affects the information on which the AFH is based to the extent that the analysis, the fair housing contributing factors, or the priorities and goals of the AFH no longer reflect actual circumstances. Examples include Presidentially declared disasters, under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, in the program participant's area that are of such a nature as to significantly impact the steps a program participant may need to take to affirmatively further fair housing; significant demographic changes; new significant contributing factors in the participant's jurisdiction; and civil

rights findings, determinations, settlements (including Voluntary Compliance Agreements), or court orders; or

- (ii) **Upon HUD's written notification specifying a material change that requires the revision.**

The City shall provide residents with reasonable notice of a revision to the AFH and provide not less than 30 calendar days to receive comments from residents. Notice of a revision to the AFH will be made public by publishing a notice prior to the revised AFH being submitted to HUD for review, which will begin the 30 day written comment period. The City shall consider the comments or views of residents, whether received in writing or orally, in regard to a revision to the AFH. A summary of any comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the revision to the AFH.

## 7. PUBLIC HEARINGS, NOTIFICATION AND ACCESS

The City will follow the following procedure in conducting public hearings and providing notification and access to all Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan documents discussed in this Citizen Participation Plan:

- (a) **Public Hearing Process:** The City will conduct at least two public hearings per year to obtain citizens' views and comments, and to respond to proposals and questions. Such meetings will be conducted at a minimum of two different times of the program year and together will cover the following topics:
  - (i) Housing and Community Development Needs;
  - (ii) Development of Proposed Activities;
  - (iii) Proposed strategies and actions for affirmatively furthering fair housing consistent with the AFH; and
  - (iv) Review of Program Performance.

To obtain the views of residents of the community on housing and community development needs, including priority nonhousing community development needs and affirmatively furthering fair housing, the City will conduct at least one of these hearings before the Consolidated Plan is published for comment.

The City, at its discretion, may conduct additional outreach, public meetings, or public hearings as necessary to foster citizen access and engagement.

- (b) **Public Hearing Notification:** Notification of public hearings will be posted/printed at least two weeks prior to the meeting date. Noticing may include printing a public notice in newspaper(s) of general circulation in the City, website posting, email, and/or press releases.

Notices will include sufficient information about the subject of the hearing, including summaries when possible and appropriate, to permit informed comment.



- (c) Public Review/Comment Period: Public notices will be printed/posted prior to the commencement of any public review/comment period alerting citizens of the documents for review. The minimum public review/comment period for each Plan is listed below:

Document	Public Comment Period
Consolidated Plan	30 days
Annual Action Plan	30 days
Substantial Amendments	30 days
CAPER	15 days
AFH	30 days
Citizen Participation Plan	30 days

Copies of all documents and notices will be available for public review at the City of Lawrence Planning and Development Services Department, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320 Lawrence, KS 66044, and on the City of Lawrence website: [https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports\\_plans/](https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/).

The City shall consider any comments or views of residents of the community received in writing or orally at all public hearings and/or meetings. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the Plans.

- (d) Access to Meetings: Unless otherwise noted, public hearings requiring City Commission action will be conducted at regularly scheduled City Commission meetings located at 6 E 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, KS 66044. For public hearings and/or meetings not requiring City Commission action, the City will make every effort to conduct such meetings at a location accessible and convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries.

The City will provide residents of the community with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, consistent with accessibility and reasonable accommodation requirements, in accordance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the regulations at 24 CFR part 8, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the regulations at 28 CFR parts 35 and 36, as applicable.

If an attendee or participant at a public hearing and/or meeting needs special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate such persons in every reasonable manner.

- (e) Technical Assistance: The City will provide for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low- and moderate-income that request such assistance in commenting on the Plans and in developing proposals for funding assistance under any of the programs covered by the consolidated plan, with the level and type of assistance determined by the City. The assistance need not include the provision of funds to the groups.

- (f) Complaints: A complaint regarding any of the Plans and related documents covered by this Citizen Participation Plan must be submitted in writing to the Planning and Development Services Director, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320 Lawrence, KS 66044.

Community Development Division staff will assist the complainant with the preparation of written complaints and/or advise the complainant of other sources of technical assistance. All complaints shall be submitted on a Complaint Form provided by the Community Development Division and shall be signed by the complainant.

Pursuant to 24 CFR 91.105(j), the City will provide a timely, substantive written response to every written resident complaint within 15 working days, where practicable.

- (g) Individuals with Limited English Proficiency: The City will take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to public hearings where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate. If an individual or participant with Limited English Proficiency needs assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate their request in every reasonable manner.

The City of Lawrence Community Development Division (CDD) Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan is established pursuant to and in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons With Limited English Proficiency," and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, dated January 22, 2007, and effective February 21, 2007. The current CDD LEP Plan is available for public review online at: [https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports\\_plans/](https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/).

- (h) In the Event of an Emergency: In the event of an unforeseen and unpreventable event that renders in-person public gathering impossible or inadvisable, such as a natural disaster or pandemic, public hearings may be held as a virtual meeting. Meeting formats may include webinars, webcasts, telecasts, radio or audio broadcasts, or other virtual communication tools as appropriate for the meeting format. Virtual meetings must provide, at a minimum, an opportunity for the public to submit public questions and for the presenter or public officials to make public response, or an acknowledgement of receipt of the comments. All questions and responses must be documented, either via text, such as meeting minutes or chat scripts, or recorded, or as appropriate for the meeting format. Virtual meetings must be publicly noticed, and in the event traditional noticing tools are unavailable or will not effectively reach the public, alternative public noticing efforts must be made and documented.

In the event of an emergency, the following alternatives may be instituted by the City:

- (i) The public comment and display period for the Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan and any amendment thereto will be consistent with HUD's requirements;
- (ii) Draft documents for public comment and review will be made available on the City's website at [https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports\\_plans/](https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/). Copies of the draft documents will be e-mailed upon request, if possible;
- (iii) Public meetings may be held as virtual meetings using online platforms for public viewing with the option for real-time questions to be presented; and/or
- (iv) The City may opt to hold one public hearing during the Consolidated Plan/Annual Plan process and its second required public hearing during the CAPER process for the same program year if a virtual hearing is not feasible.

## 8. ANTIDISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION PLAN

The City seeks to minimize, to the greatest extent feasible, the involuntary displacement, whether permanently or temporarily, of persons (families, individuals, businesses, nonprofit organizations, or farms) from projects funded with CDBG or HOME involving single or multi-family rehabilitation, acquisition, commercial rehabilitation, demolition, economic development, or capital improvement activities.

Projects that the City deems beneficial but that may cause displacement may be recommended and approved for funding only if the City demonstrates that such displacement is necessary and vital to the project and that they take efforts to reduce the number of persons displaced. Further, it must be clearly demonstrated that the goals and anticipated accomplishments of a project outweigh the adverse effects of displacement imposed on persons who must relocate.

This section describes the City's Residential Antidisplacement and Relocation Assistance Plan and how it will assist persons who will be temporarily relocated or permanently displaced due to the use of HUD funds. This plan takes effect whenever the City sponsors projects using CDGB or HOME funds that involve property acquisition or the demolition or conversion of low- and moderate-income dwelling units.

- (a) Minimizing Displacement: The City will take reasonable steps to minimize displacement occurring as a result of its CDBG and HOME activities. This means that the City will:
  - (i) Consider if displacement will occur as part of funding decisions and project feasibility determinations;
  - (ii) Assure, whenever possible, that occupants of buildings to be rehabilitated are offered an opportunity to return;

- (iii) Plan substantial rehabilitation projects in “stages” to minimize displacement; and
  - (iv) Meet all HUD notification requirements so that affected persons do not move because they have not been informed about project plans and their rights.
- (b) Relocation Assistance for Displaced Persons: Consistent with the goals and objectives of the CDBG and HOME programs, the City will take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize displacement of persons, even temporarily. If displacement occurs, the City will provide relocation assistance for lower income tenants who, in connection with an activity assisted under the CDBG and/or HOME Program(s), move permanently or move personal property from real property as a direct result of the demolition of any dwelling unit or the conversion of a lower-income dwelling unit in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR 42.350. A displaced person who is not a lower-income tenant, will be provided relocation assistance in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24.
- (c) One-For-One Replacement of Lower-Income Dwelling Units: The City will replace all occupied and vacant occupiable lower-income dwelling units that are demolished or converted to a use other than as lower-income dwelling units in connection with a project assisted with funds provided under the CDBG and/or HOME Program(s).

Before entering into a contract committing the City to use HUD funds on a project that will directly result in demolition of lower-income dwelling units or the conversion of lower-income dwelling units to another use, the City will make public, by providing a notice that such information is available at the City of Lawrence Planning and Development Services Department, and submit to HUD, a One-for-One Replacement Plan that contains the following information in writing:

- (i) A description of proposed assisted activity;
- (ii) The location on a map and number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be demolished or converted to a use other than for lower-income dwelling units as a direct result of the assisted activity;
- (iii) A time schedule for the commencement and completion of demolition or conversion;
- (iv) The location on a map and number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be provided as replacement dwelling units. If such data are not available at the time of the general submission, the submission shall identify the general location on an area map and the approximate number of dwelling units by size, and information identifying the specific

location and number of dwelling units by size shall be submitted and disclosed to the public as soon as it is available;

- (v) The source of funding and a time schedule for the provision of replacement dwelling units;
- (vi) The basis for concluding that each replacement dwelling unit will remain a lower-income dwelling unit for at least 10 years from date of initial occupancy; and
- (vii) Information demonstrating that any proposed replacement of dwelling units with smaller dwelling units (e.g., a 2-bedroom unit with two 1-bedroom units) is consistent with the needs assessment contained in its HUD-approved consolidated plan.

Under 24 CFR 42.375(d), the City may submit a request to HUD for a determination that the one-for-one replacement requirement does not apply, based on objective data, that there is an adequate supply of vacant lower-income dwelling units in standard condition available on a non-discriminatory basis within the area.

## 9. ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

During the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), the City of Lawrence will:

- (a) Encourage citizens to participate in the development of the AFH and any revisions of the AFH.
- (b) Encourage the participation of Continuums of Care, businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations, in the process of developing and implementing the AFH.
- (c) Encourage, in conjunction with public housing agency consultations, participation of residents of public and assisted housing developments, including any resident advisory boards, resident councils, and resident management corporations, in the process of developing and implementing the AFH, along with other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which the developments are located.
- (d) Take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to ensure meaningful access to participation by non-English-speaking, limited English proficiency residents, and persons with disabilities.
- (e) Make available to the public, residents, public agencies, and other interested parties any HUD-provided data and the other supplemental information the City plans to incorporate into its AFH at the start of the public participation process (or as soon as feasible after).
- (f) Provide for at least one public hearing during the development of the AFH, and provide not less than 30 calendar days to receive comments from residents.

- (g) Provide residents of the community with reasonable and timely access to local meetings, consistent with accessibility and reasonable accommodation requirements, in accordance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8 as well as the Americans with Disabilities Act and implementing regulations at 28 CFR part 35 and 36, as applicable.
- (h) Publish the proposed AFH in a manner that affords its residents, units of general local government, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine its content and to submit comments.
- (i) A summary which describes the content and purpose of the AFH, and includes a list of locations where copies of the entire propose document may be examined, will be made public by publishing a display ad in one or more newspapers of general circulation, and by making copies of the AFH available on the City of Lawrence website at [https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports\\_plans/](https://lawrenceks.org/pds/reports_plans/).
- (j) Provide for technical assistance to groups representative of persons of low-and-moderate income that request such assistance to comment on the AFH.
- (k) Consider the comments or views of residents, whether received in writing or orally at the public hearing, in preparing the final AFH. A summary of any comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons why, shall be attached to the final AFH.
- (l) Provide a reasonable number of free copies of the AFH to residents and groups that request a copy.
- (m) Provide a timely, substantive written response to every written resident complaint related to the AFH and any revisions of the AFH, within an established period of time (normally within 15 working days, where practicable).

# LAWRENCE STRATEGIC PLAN



City of Lawrence





**The strategic plan was adopted by the 2020 Lawrence City Commission.**

Jennifer Ananda, Mayor  
Brad Finkeldei, Vice Mayor  
Stuart Boley, City Commissioner  
Lisa Larsen, City Commissioner  
Courtney Shipley, City Commissioner

**City Manager**  
Craig Owens

For questions, please contact the City Manager's Office  
cityhall@lawrenceks.org / 785-832-3400  
Visit our website at lawrenceks.org

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Dear Lawrence,

We are exceedingly proud to share with you our strategic plan that will guide the next three-to-five years of work in our community. Community involvement has been an essential component since we began this process, and I hope everyone in Lawrence will see this strategic plan as something that was made for and by our community.

Born out of community engagement, interpreted and curated by its elected leaders and translated into plans of action, we were able to create a plan that outlines:

- WHY we do what we do,
- WHAT it will take for us to achieve the future we have described, and
- HOW we will accomplish our work with commitment

This is the community's plan. We want to thank everyone who participated and contributed. During our community engagement efforts, more than 3,000 community members contributed valuable personal time to collaborate in our process and make sure we heard from them. Thank you – these efforts are earnestly appreciated. I sincerely hope that everyone who participated can see a reflection of their ideas in this strategic plan and that you will work with us in making it a reality.

The work ahead will be challenging, and it will require continued listening, learning and adapting that we hope will ultimately be very rewarding as we arrive in the future we have planned and built together. The vivid vision this plan captures is ambitious, readily achievable and unique to Lawrence. As your City team and as fellow members of our community, we look forward to working together to create a community where all enjoy life and feel at home.

Sincerely,

Craig S. Owens





# STRATEGIC PLAN FRAMEWORK



## HOW WE GOT HERE

As work on the City's previous strategic plan neared completion in February 2020, members of the Lawrence City Commission wanted to begin a new process to create a strategic plan that would guide the following three-to-five years.

Commissioners directed staff to create a strategic plan that reflects the community's perceptions of the City today as well as its hopes for the future. Because of this, community engagement has been a core component since this strategic plan process began. In total, the City engaged in two rounds of community involvement. In the first round, Lawrence residents had a variety of opportunities to make their voice heard, with engagement opportunities that included:

- Community meetings
- Facilitated discussions with community groups
- Tabling events at local businesses and events
- Facilitated discussions with government stakeholders and employee groups
- Online feedback forum

Several themes emerged from responses during the first round of community engagement:

- **When asked about what the City does well, residents praised the quality of the City's Parks and Recreation services.** Residents also noted the City does a good job keeping its residents safe and they praised the community engagement efforts.
- **When asked what additional services the City should be providing, residents shared that they would value an expanded transit system and enhanced street and sidewalk maintenance.** The third most common response was the desire for more services to address homelessness.
- **When asked what they viewed as the top three issues facing our community, residents identified affordable housing, homelessness and development.** With development, residents expressed a concern that urban sprawl may contribute to a loss of the City's uniqueness or sense of community.
- **When asked what they wanted to stay true about Lawrence into the future, residents indicated they wanted to maintain the vibrancy of Downtown Lawrence.** Additionally, many residents shared a desire for the City to maintain a thriving arts community as well as continue to offer quality Parks & Recreation services.
- **When asked what was not true about Lawrence today that they hoped would be in the future, residents shared they would like to see more environmental programs.** Residents were also interested in more services to address homelessness and more affordable housing.







A second round of community engagement activities came during the COVID-19 pandemic and included a series of community check-in meetings held virtually via Zoom as well as another online feedback forum. These renewed engagement opportunities asked community members to reflect on the feedback received in the first round and share if they had any changes in light of recent local and national events.

The priorities and findings identified by the second round of community engagement included:

- The issues of affordable housing and homelessness, which participants believe are interrelated.
- The Lawrence economy needs to be strengthened.
- Racial equity should be addressed.

Participants were also asked to identify action items they believed the City should pursue in order to address the policy priorities. The action items that were identified include:

- Multimodal and affordable transit should be expanded.

- Promote economic development strategies to strengthen the Lawrence economy.
- Provide services to prevent homelessness and support those who are currently experiencing homelessness.
- Address the City's funding shortfalls.

Following the analysis of community engagement efforts, City Commissioners worked with staff to develop a strategic plan framework that incorporated community feedback and formed the backbone of our strategic plan.

# MISSION VISION ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES

Our strategic plan outlines the process through which we will accomplish our mission and fulfill our vision for Lawrence. The mission, vision and organizational values were all adopted by the Lawrence City Commission in October 2020 as part of the strategic plan framework.

## Mission

We create a community where all enjoy life and feel at home

## Vision

The City of Lawrence – supporting an unmistakably vibrant community with innovative, equitable, transparent and responsible local government.

## Organizational Values

Character, Competence, Courage, Collaboration, Commitment



# OUTCOMES

To realize our vision for Lawrence, our strategic plan is centered on achieving these outcomes. The outcomes represent what our City is “in business to do” and what we plan to accomplish for our community.



## Unmistakable Identity

Lawrence is a welcoming community, synonymous with arts, diverse culture, fun, and a quintessential downtown. City parks and community events contribute to the vibrancy experienced by all people in Lawrence.



## Strong, Welcoming Neighborhoods

All people in Lawrence live in safe, functional, and aesthetically unique neighborhoods that provide opportunities to lead healthy lifestyles with access to safe and affordable housing and essential services that help them thrive.



## Safe and Secure

Lawrence is a community where all people feel safe and secure and have access to trusted public and community-based safety resources.



## Prosperity and Economic Security

The City of Lawrence fosters an environment that provides all people and businesses the opportunity for economic security and intentionally acknowledges, removes, and prevents barriers created by systemic and institutional injustice. Our community succeeds because of collective prosperity and a vibrant, sustainable local economy.



## Connected City

The City of Lawrence has well-maintained, functional, and efficient infrastructure, facilities, and other assets. Connectivity supports accessible, sustainable methods for safely moving people and information throughout the community and the region. Investment in these assets reflects the City’s commitment to contribute to the well-being of all people.





# COMMITMENTS

The way in which we accomplish the work set out in this plan is as important as the outcomes. This is why our commitments are essential. With these six commitments to how we do our work, the City will ensure we're following through on our strategic plan in the right way and with excellence.



## **Community Engagement: Listen, share, and engage with our community to drive action and build trust in City government.**

We invite and welcome all community members to collaborate and innovate with us. Through strong and equitable engagement with our community, we share and receive information about important city services and community life.



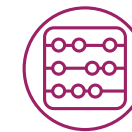
## **Efficient and Effective Processes: Intentional and consistent delivery of city services.**

We focus on process improvement by working collaboratively to understand needs, research, adapt and develop successful solutions. Trust-worthy processes are the foundation for the delivery of city services.



## **Equity and Inclusion: Fair and impartial delivery of services so that no group is disadvantaged or burdened along with having inclusive representation and participation for all.**

Inclusion and racial equity drive the culture of our organization and our community. When we intentionally prioritize race, it can no longer be used to predict life outcomes and outcomes are improved for all. We remove systemic barriers to reconcile historic injustices and their continued presence in our work.



## **Sound Fiscal Stewardship: Efficient use and sustainable management of resources that align with community priorities.**

We build and maintain public trust while using our resources to achieve high value. We provide transparent, easy access to relevant, accurate data for budgeting and decision making.



## **Engaged and Empowered Teams: People throughout the organization are trusted, supported, and cared for as we build community.**

We invest in and cultivate service to community, individual growth, team development, respect, and trust. Our very best is achieved by a diverse, engaged, collaborative, and innovative organizational culture.



## **Environmental Sustainability: A deep respect for our place in relationship with the planet and environment.**

We consider the environmental consequences of every decision, big and small, knowing that our actions have impacts beyond our boundaries. We protect and restore our ecosystem to make it healthier and more balanced for future generations.



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# MEASURING OUR PROGRESS

How will we achieve these outcomes? And where do the commitments come into play? They work in tandem, step-by-step because how we do the work (our commitments) is as important as what we are working toward (our outcomes).

The City has built plans that are targeted at achieving these outcomes while maintaining our commitments. The plans are centered on progress indicators, which are specific measures that will show if our work is making a difference by moving the needle in a positive direction. By considering our commitments when creating the progress indicators, we looked at how we would accomplish each outcome.

For each progress indicator, the City set a target for what would indicate success in that area and developed strategies for achieving those targets.

These strategies are the guiding force for the work the City will be doing in the coming years. They will guide future budgets, hiring choices and more City-wide decisions to ensure we have the resources available to bring our vision for Lawrence to life.

The following pages of this document go into detail on the progress indicators and strategies for each outcome area.







# UNMISTAKABLE IDENTITY

UI: UNMISTAKABLE IDENTITY

## PROGRESS INDICATORS

### Community Engagement

**UI-1:** Percent of residents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the Parks & Recreation system

**UI-2:** Percent of residents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the amount of arts, diverse culture and events

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**UI-3:** Number of people who have visited or utilized a City park/trail, City recreation facility, City recreation program, Theatre Lawrence, Watkins Museum of History, Lawrence Arts Center, the eXplore Lawrence Tourism Center and/or Lawrence Public Library

**UI-4:** Percent of residents who have attended an event in the past year

### Equity and Inclusion

**UI-5:** Percent of black, indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) residents rating the community as welcoming

**UI-6:** Percent of residents who believe their culture is celebrated in the community (i.e. festivals, parades, events, etc.)

**UI-7:** Percent of scholarship need that is met for recreation programs

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**UI-8:** Net City cost per visitor attending each event

**UI-9:** Percent of Parks & Recreation programming that is meeting the cost recovery target

**UI-10:** Retail sales in Downtown Lawrence

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

**UI-11:** Employee Engagement Index for Parks & Recreation

### Environmental Sustainability

**UI-12:** Acres of park green space per resident

**UI-13:** Number of events that celebrate and enhance area environmental sustainability

**UI-14:** Number of trees planted, removed and maintained to create a healthy tree canopy





## STRATEGIES

### Community Engagement

**STRATEGY:** Market Lawrence as a destination for parks and recreation as well as community and cultural events.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-1, UI-2

**STRATEGY:** Enhance parks, park amenities and recreational opportunities to meet the needs of a growing city.

**PROGRESS INDICATOR:** UI-1

**STRATEGY:** Invest in green infrastructure to provide attractive entrances to the City, a sustainable urban forest and an inviting downtown business district.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-1, UI-14

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**STRATEGY:** Strengthen the network linking cultural organizations and events to increase resident awareness and participation in cultural opportunities.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-3, UI-4

### Equity and Inclusion

**STRATEGY:** Develop and support initiatives that engage underserved and under-represented communities.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-5, UI-6, UI-7

**STRATEGY:** Provide accessible, diverse and inclusive parks and recreation programs and amenities for all ages and abilities, with a specific focus on historically marginalized communities.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-5, UI-6, UI-7

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**STRATEGY:** Establish a system to evaluate the impact of cultural activities on community engagement and inclusion.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-8, UI-9, UI-10

**STRATEGY:** Ensure cost recovery targets meet the goals set in the cost recovery pyramid, and that they allow individuals at all income levels to have access to recreational services provided by the City.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-9



Did you know the Lawrence Busker Festival is the longest-running street performer festival in the United States? It's also currently the largest attended busker festival nationwide.



Keeping Lawrence green! The City of Lawrence has more than 4,000 acres of parks, and our parks and recreation department plants 700-800 new trees every year.

**STRATEGY:** Strengthen the perception of downtown as a destination for retail shopping, dining, unique character, atmosphere, culture, art, parks and events.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-10

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

*The Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicator for this outcome (UI-11) is addressed in the City-Wide strategies (page 37).*

### Environmental Sustainability

**STRATEGY:** Acquire, identify and develop park properties to assure adequate open space and recreational opportunities are available in all areas of the City.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-12

**STRATEGY:** Increase educational classes, public events and celebrations that emphasize preservation of the environment.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-13

**STRATEGY:** Manage natural resources in the community to assure trees are planted and maintained in accordance with the Street Tree Program.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** UI-14



In 2019, TripAdvisor named Downtown Lawrence as the #1 tourist destination in Kansas!

At one electronics recycling event hosted by the Lawrence-Douglas County Sustainability Office, they collected nearly 80,000 pounds of electronics!

For more than 40 years, Lawrence has earned the designation of being a Tree City USA.





# STRONG, WELCOMING NEIGHBORHOODS



## PROGRESS INDICATORS

### Community Engagement

**SWN-1:** Percent of residents who perceive the City as a good or very good place to live

### Efficient and Effective Processes

*There are no Efficient and Effective Processes progress indicators for this outcome.*

### Equity and Inclusion

**SWN-2:** Percent of residential units within a half mile of City green space

**SWN-3:** Percent of residential units within a half mile of a walking/biking trail

**SWN-4:** Percent of residential units within a half mile of a school or library

**SWN-5:** Percent of households that are experiencing housing stress (spending more than 30% of their income on housing)

**SWN-6:** Point-in-time count of people experiencing homelessness

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**SWN-7:** Affordable Housing Sales Tax dollars invested divided by unit investments

**SWN-8:** Infrastructure cost per new residential unit

**SWN-9:** Cost per capita of solid waste collected

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

**SWN-10:** Employee Engagement Index for Planning & Development Services

**SWN-11:** Employee Engagement Index for Solid Waste

### Environmental Sustainability

**SWN-12:** Acres per resident of public land used for environmentally sustainable uses (food production, native landscaping, monarch waystations, green infrastructure, etc.)

**SWN-13:** Connectivity of healthy food providers by transit, bike routes or sidewalks

**SWN-14:** Percent of residential, commercial and industrial units (all construction) above or at energy code



## STRATEGIES

### Community Engagement

**STRATEGY:** Improve the relationship of the Planning & Development Services department and the community at-large.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-1, SWN-10

### Efficient and Effective Processes

*There are no Efficient and Effective Processes strategies for this outcome.*

### Equity and Inclusion

**STRATEGY:** Ensure equitable access and continue to improve parks, recreation opportunities, open spaces and trails within the community.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-2, SWN-3

**STRATEGY:** Identify new and unused residential zoning areas for new housing units within one-half mile of schools or libraries.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-4

**STRATEGY:** Create more ownership options for low- and moderate-income renters who want to become owners by increasing the supply of affordable housing options.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-5

**STRATEGY:** Create lasting solutions to connect people to housing to make homelessness a rare, brief and one-time experience.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-6

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**STRATEGY:** Increase affordable housing opportunities by investing in underutilized properties, developing innovative partnerships and identifying additional funding sources.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-7

**STRATEGY:** Review and improve subdivision regulations and encourage larger developments to foster greater economies of scale.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-8

**STRATEGY:** Review and benchmark solid waste routes and service levels to improve system efficiencies.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-9



There are more than **85 MILES** of trails for walkers, runners, bicycle riders and more to use throughout Lawrence.



From 2013 to 2018, the number of housing units in Lawrence grew by **7%**.



Split down the middle! According to 2019 Census data, **55.1%** of homes in Lawrence are rentals and **44.9%** are owner-occupied.

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

*The Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicators for this outcome (SWN-10 and SWN-11) are addressed in the City-Wide strategies (page 37).*

### Environmental Sustainability

**STRATEGY:** Use public land following available best practices for food production, urban forestry, native landscaping and pollinator habitats.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-12

**STRATEGY:** Integrate green infrastructure best practices into public projects.

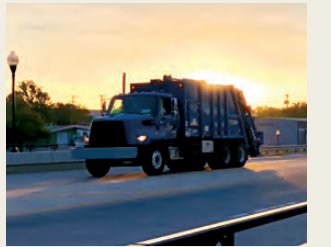
**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-12

**STRATEGY:** Improve multimodal transportation options when traveling to priority destinations.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-13

**STRATEGY:** Identify energy efficiency opportunities for residential, industrial and commercial buildings.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SWN-14



In addition to residential trash service, the City of Lawrence offers curbside single-stream recycling and yard waste collection.



Through our Common Ground program, the City leases under-utilized properties to residents for free with one rule: Grow food! The program is celebrating its 10th season in 2021!

**DEFINITION:** Multimodal transportation describes all types or modes of transportation, including walking/wheeling, bicycling, driving or riding the bus.





# SAFE AND SECURE



SaS: SAFE AND SECURE

## PROGRESS INDICATORS

### Community Engagement

**SaS-1:** Percent of residents who perceive Lawrence as safe or very safe

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**SaS-2:** Part 1 crimes per 1,000 residents

**SaS-3:** Percent of fires contained to their room of origin

**SaS-4:** Percent of cardiac arrest patients with pulsatile rhythms upon arrival to a hospital

**SaS-5:** Number of responses to a mental health crisis per 1,000 residents

### Equity and Inclusion

**SaS-6:** Variance of satisfaction with perceptions of safety by race, gender, education and income

**SaS-7:** Number of Child Protective Services reported incidents to the Kansas Department for Children and Families for Douglas County per 1,000 residents

**SaS-8:** Percent of residents rating trust in emergency services departments as satisfied or very satisfied

**SaS-9:** Sexual and domestic violence per 1,000 residents

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**SaS-10:** Expenditure per 1,000 residents for Police and Fire/Emergency Medical Services

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

**SaS-11:** Employee Engagement Index for Police

**SaS-12:** Employee Engagement Index for Fire Medical

**SaS-13:** Percent of Law Enforcement Officers meeting or exceeding 80 hours of annual training

**SaS-14:** Percent of Firefighters meeting or exceeding 228 hours of firefighter training

### Environmental Sustainability

*There are no Environmental Sustainability progress indicators for this outcome.*



## STRATEGIES

### Community Engagement

**STRATEGY:** Use community empowerment and education to eliminate, reduce and respond to events, trends and activities that pose the greatest threat to safety and security.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-2, SaS-3, SaS-4, SaS-9

**STRATEGY:** Enhance partnerships and programs community-wide to protect and enhance public health, including physical, behavioral and mental health.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-2, SaS-5

**STRATEGY:** Provide community education and engagement on support services before, during and after traumatic events.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-1, SaS-8

**STRATEGY:** Enhance our partnerships with community organizations and governmental agencies to 1) reduce instances of sexual and domestic violence incidents and 2) respond to and assist victims through their recovery.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-2, SaS-9

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**STRATEGY:** Promote prevention information and provide rapid and skilled emergency response to control the spread of fire.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-3, SaS-13, SaS-14

**STRATEGY:** Provide rapid and skilled emergency response to cardiac arrest events.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-4, SaS-13, SaS-14

**STRATEGY:** Provide rapid, skilled and appropriate response to Part 1 offenses, domestic violence and other serious, time-critical incidents.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-5, SaS-9, SaS-13, SaS-14

### Equity and Inclusion

**STRATEGY:** Establish a baseline, identify gaps and develop activities to improve health impacts to all marginalized identities within the community. Prepare and provide community-based education and solutions based upon the gathered data.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-6, SaS-7, SaS-9

The smartphone app MyStrength is available for free to all Douglas County residents. This 24/7 resource offers a variety of programs, including mindfulness and meditation, improving sleep, reducing stress, controlling anxiety, managing depression, balancing intense emotions, facing racism and discrimination, and more.



Over the past three years, Lawrence-Douglas County Fire Medical has responded to an average of 44.33 structure fires annually in the City of Lawrence and 215.67 cardiac arrests annually in Lawrence and Douglas County.

**STRATEGY:** Enhance or establish partnerships and collaboration with existing community organizations, governmental agencies, healthcare providers and schools with a focus on increasing awareness of and access to resources that will impact trends and reduce repeated incidents.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-5, SaS-6, SaS-7, SaS-9

**STRATEGY:** Train and equip personnel to effectively respond to and support the investigation of incidents involving a child in need of care (CINC) or other incidents falling under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Department for Children and Families.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-7, SaS-9, SaS-13

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**STRATEGY:** Develop a strong, reliable and integrated system of volunteer and community resources.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-8, SaS-10

**STRATEGY:** Reduce redundancy with other safety agencies, City departments and community resources.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-10

**STRATEGY:** Maximize use of civilian capabilities to make deployment of specialized and highly technical personnel more efficient.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-8, SaS-10, SaS-11, SaS-12

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

**STRATEGY:** Train and equip personnel to skillfully support mental, behavioral, and physical well-being of community members.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-5, SaS-13, SaS-14

**STRATEGY:** Train and equip personnel to effectively respond to and investigate incidents related to Part I offenses.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-2, SaS-9, SaS-11, SaS-12, SaS-13

**STRATEGY:** Train and equip personnel to effectively respond to and investigate incidents involving sexual and domestic violence.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-2, SaS-9, SaS-11, SaS-12, SaS-13

### Environmental Sustainability

**STRATEGY:** Evaluate public safety processes for opportunities to enhance environmental management practices.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** SaS-1, SaS-8, SaS-10



In 2020, Lawrence-Douglas County Fire Medical provided 56,239 hours of department training.



In 2020, the Lawrence Kansas Police Department moved into their facility at 5100 Overland Drive.





# PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY



## PROGRESS INDICATORS

### Community Engagement

**PES-1:** Percent of businesses rating Lawrence as a good or excellent place to do business

**PES-2:** Percent of residents rating Lawrence as a good or excellent place to work

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**PES-3:** Target industry employment growth (target industries: creative and professional services; research and biomedical; computers, electronics and information technology; advanced materials and green manufacturing)

**PES-4:** Average calendar days from application to issuance for development permits for commercial development

### Equity and Inclusion

**PES-5:** Women/minority business ownership rate

**PES-6:** Variance of median income by race

**PES-7:** Area median income

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**PES-8:** Five-year rolling average of the total commercial building permit value

**PES-9:** Percent of private dollars leveraged to City dollars

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

*There are no Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicators for this outcome.*

### Environmental Sustainability

**PES-10:** Percent of development that is infill



## STRATEGIES

### Community Engagement

**STRATEGY:** Establish Lawrence as the most business friendly community in the region.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-1, PES-4

**STRATEGY:** Make existing businesses a priority, providing robust support for business retention and expansion.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-1

**STRATEGY:** Provide resources and support for small and medium-sized businesses to grow and expand.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-1, PES-3, PES-5

**STRATEGY:** Create programs that recover, sustain and grow the arts and entertainment community.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-1, PES-2, PES-6

**STRATEGY:** Enhance childcare options at all price levels.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-2

**STRATEGY:** Increase and focus resources to generate entrepreneurial and tech-related company growth.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-2, PES-3, PES-7

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**STRATEGY:** Enhance and streamline permitting processes and development codes.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-4

### Equity and Inclusion

**STRATEGY:** Ensure greater economic opportunities amongst historically marginalized populations, communities and businesses.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-5, PES-6, PES-7



In a 2020 community survey, **57%** of respondents said they would consider Lawrence a business-friendly community while **43%** said they would not.

There are **seven** self-employed workers for every **100** residents in Lawrence.



According to a 2017 study, the arts and culture industry created more than **\$30,760,000** in total spending in Lawrence, which accounted for more than **1,000** full-time jobs and **\$1,255,000** in local government revenue.

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**STRATEGY:** Attract private development partners based on community plan objectives and goals.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-3, PES-8, PES-9

**STRATEGY:** Create new incentives that are targeted at businesses and industries that provide pathways to economic success for the employees, the company and the community.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-1, PES-2, PES-3, PES-5, PES-9

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

*There are no Engaged and Empowered Teams strategies for this outcome.*

### Environmental Sustainability

**STRATEGY:** Utilize infill development to enhance the local food system and related businesses.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-10

**STRATEGY:** Establish sustainability initiatives for infill development and explore related research and technology partnerships, including smart investments.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** PES-10



Currently being constructed in Lawrence, the Pretzels Inc. plant at 23rd & O'Connell is the **third largest** economic development project underway in Kansas in 2021. The project has **\$88 million** in total investment.

**DEFINITION:** Infill Developments is the process of developing vacant or under-used parcels within existing urban areas that are already largely developed.



# CONNECTED CITY



CC: CONNECTED CITY

## PROGRESS INDICATORS

### Community Engagement

**CC-1:** Percent of residents satisfied or very satisfied with the condition of major city streets

**CC-2:** Percent of residents satisfied or very satisfied with their transportation experiences (driving, walking/wheeling, biking, riding the bus, etc.)

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**CC-3:** Months per year the City is in compliance with minimum water and wastewater discharge standards

**CC-4:** Percent of goals met for reliability of water, wastewater, transit, fleet, traffic signals, information technology systems, the Pavement Condition Index and the Fire Medical and Police departments

### Equity and Inclusion

**CC-5:** Percent of sidewalks and shared use paths in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and deflection minimum standards

**CC-6:** Percent of residential units in the Environmental Justice Zone within a quarter mile of a transit stop or on-demand transit zone

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**CC-7:** Cost per gallon of clean and wastewater treated

**CC-8:** Cost per lane mile (including street maintenance and reconstruction costs)

**CC-9:** Cost per passenger trip on Lawrence Transit

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

**CC-10:** Employee Engagement Index for Municipal Services & Operations (except Solid Waste)

### Environmental Sustainability

**CC-11:** Percent of trips not taken in automobile (driven-alone)

**CC-12:** Percent of City-used energy (electric, natural gas, fuel) that is renewable

**CC-13:** Miles of trails

**CC-14:** Number of public infrastructure projects that account for climate adaptation



## STRATEGIES

### Community Engagement

**STRATEGY:** Invest in multimodal infrastructure and services to improve mobility, safety and connectivity.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-1, CC-2, CC-5, CC-6, CC-13, SWN-3, SWN-13

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**STRATEGY:** Enhance the City’s performance management system to track accountability, improve transparency and streamline operations.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-3, CC-4, CC-7, CC-8

**STRATEGY:** Prioritize and enhance timely, accurate, reliable, accessible and transparent information, processes and services to ensure a Connected City.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-2, CC-4,

**STRATEGY:** Establish a technology strategy and support connectivity through interdepartmental and external stakeholder collaboration.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-4, CC-12

### Equity and Inclusion

**STRATEGY:** Update and implement the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan to reduce barriers to access.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-5

**STRATEGY:** Improve multimodal connectivity with an emphasis on pedestrian and bicycle demand and transportation for disadvantaged populations.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-2, CC-5, CC-6, CC-13



Lawrence Transit and the University of Kansas have nearly 400 bus stops throughout the City and university campus.



Once completed, the Lawrence Loop will be a continuous 22-mile loop encircling the City of Lawrence. Currently, just under 18 miles are completed.

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

**STRATEGY:** Institute an asset management framework to achieve the desired level of service expectations for infrastructure and services.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-4, CC-7, CC-8

**STRATEGY:** Follow the implementation schedule for infrastructure improvements identified in the City’s Integrated Plan to achieve clean water and human health goals while addressing aging infrastructure, climate change and competing priorities for funding.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-3, CC-4, CC-7, CC-14

**STRATEGY:** Maximize ridership through Lawrence Transit route redesign and improved access, comfort and convenience for all riders.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-2, CC-6, CC-9, CC-11

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

*The Engaged and Empowered Teams progress indicator for this outcome (CC-10) is addressed in the City-Wide strategies (page 37).*

### Environmental Sustainability

**STRATEGY:** Reduce energy consumption by the City of Lawrence.

**PROGRESS INDICATOR:** CC-12

**STRATEGY:** Utilize a green rating system for infrastructure projects.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-14

**STRATEGY:** Enhance transportation options and choices to minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts created by transportation.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-2, CC-11, CC-13

**STRATEGY:** Establish land use policies and codes that minimize the need to walk or bike more than 15 minutes for basic needs such as groceries, medicine, general merchandise, schools and transit.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CC-2, CC-6, CC-11, CC-13

Did you know: An average of **two million** gallons of water go through the Wakarusa Wastewater Treatment Plant every day!



Approximately **3.6%** of Lawrence residents use public transportation to get to work.

In March 2020, the City Commission set a goal of the City using **100%** clean, renewable energy by 2035.





# CITY-WIDE

These City-Wide progress indicators and strategies are designed to generate progress throughout the entire organization and all outcome areas (rather than addressing a specific outcome).



CW: CITY-WIDE

## PROGRESS INDICATORS

### Community Engagement

**CW-1:** Percent of residents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the access, availability and timeliness of information

**CW-2:** Of residents who have engaged with a City department in the past year, the percent who were satisfied with the overall quality of service provided

**CW-3:** Percent of City projects that follow the community engagement plan

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**CW-4:** Number of processes that are evaluated and improved every year

### Equity and Inclusion

**CW-5:** Overall Municipal Equality Index score

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

*There are no City-Wide Sound Fiscal Stewardship progress indicators.*

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

**CW-6:** Overall Employee Engagement Index

**CW-7:** Employee Engagement Index for internal service departments

**CW-8:** Percent of employees who are satisfied with their jobs

### Environmental Sustainability

*There are no City-Wide Environmental Sustainability progress indicators.*

## STRATEGIES

### Community Engagement

**STRATEGY:** Create and implement a City-Wide community engagement plan.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-1, CW-2, CW-3

**STRATEGY:** Implement a City-Wide customer relations management software system.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-2

### Efficient and Effective Processes

**STRATEGY:** Develop and implement performance improvement capacity to enhance processes and reduce frustration.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-4

### Equity and Inclusion

**STRATEGY:** Improve diversity-focused hiring, recruitment, promotion and outreach efforts so that the City workforce reflects the community we serve.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-5, CW-6

**STRATEGY:** Utilize the Human Rights Campaign Municipal Equality Index (MEI) scorecard as guidance to advance equity.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-5

**STRATEGY:** Identify and implement best practices for advancing diversity, equity and inclusion throughout City government and with external stakeholders.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-5

### Sound Fiscal Stewardship

*There are no City-Wide Sound Fiscal Stewardship strategies.*



The City of Lawrence has adopted IAP2—International Association of Public Participation—standards for community engagement. This means our engagement efforts are goal-driven, values-based and decision-oriented.



The City of Lawrence was designated an “All-Star City” in the Human Rights Campaign’s 2020 Municipal Equality Index for earning a score of 98 out of 100. The index assesses each city on criteria covering city-wide non-discrimination protections, policies for municipal employees, city services, law enforcement and city leadership’s relationship on LGBTQ equality.

### Engaged and Empowered Teams

**STRATEGY:** Develop, refine and promote activities related to employee career development and succession planning.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

**STRATEGY:** Provide safe environments and programs that promote and encourage the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of City employees.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

**STRATEGY:** Compensate and reward employees so they can focus on complex and long-term outcomes that serve our community.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

**STRATEGY:** Build trust throughout all levels of the organization by encouraging feedback and creating open, two-way communication.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

**STRATEGY:** Recognize our successes through open appreciation.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

**STRATEGY:** Create a welcoming environment with space for autonomy, innovation and continuous improvement where all members of the organization can discover their purpose.

**PROGRESS INDICATORS:** CW-6, CW-7, CW-8, UI-11, SWN-10, SWN-11, SaS-11, SaS-12, CC-10

### Environmental Sustainability

*There are no City-Wide Environmental Sustainability strategies.*

UI: UNMISTAKABLE IDENTITY

SWN: STRONG, WELCOMING NEIGHBORHOODS

SaS: SAFE AND SECURE

PES: PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

CC: CONNECTED CITY

CW: CITY-WIDE





---

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City of Lawrence strategic plan reflects our community, and it would not have been possible without the support of community organizations and residents who took the time to tell us what they envisioned for our future. Our thanks are given to the following organizations; some allowed us to host facilitated discussions with their organization, some allowed us to table at heavily trafficked areas, and some displayed our flyer for the public. All of these efforts made a difference. Thank you.

1900 Barker Bakery  
Aimee's Coffee House  
Amyx Barber Shop  
Arts Roundtable  
Bioscience & Technology Business Center Board and Staff  
Boys and Girls Club of Lawrence  
Brook Creek Neighborhood Association  
Centennial Neighborhood Association  
City of Lawrence Employee Relation Council  
City of Lawrence Staff  
Dan's Barber Shop  
DARE (drop in and rest) Center Guests and Volunteers  
Downtown Lawrence, Inc.  
East Lawrence Neighborhood Association  
eXplore Lawrence Board  
Family Promise  
First Baptist Church  
First United Methodist Men's Meeting  
Free State High School students  
Fuzzy's Taco Shop  
Gould Evans  
Haskell Indian Nations University  
Islamic Center of Lawrence  
Jayhawk Breakfast Rotary Club  
J&S Coffee  
Kansas Women's Environmental Network  
Kansas Works Job Center  
Kiwanis Club  
Lawrence Area Neighborhoods  
Lawrence Arts Center Board of Directors and Staff  
Lawrence Board of Realtors  
Lawrence Breakfast Optimist Club  
Lawrence Central Rotary  
Lawrence Chamber of Commerce  
Lawrence College and Career Center  
Lawrence Community Shelter Guests and Staff

Lawrence Cultural Arts Commission  
Lawrence Ecological Teams United in Sustainability  
Lawrence Homebuilders  
Lawrence Interfaith Alliance  
Lawrence Landlords Coalition  
Lawrence Lions Club  
Lawrence Public Library  
Lawrence Public Schools  
Lawrence Rotary Club  
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People  
(Lawrence Chapter)  
Nerd Nite  
New Generation Society  
Pet World  
Phoenix Gallery  
Plymouth Congregational Church  
Senior Resource Center  
S&S Coffee  
Sierra Club  
Signs of Life  
Sunrise Project  
Sustainability Action Network  
The Merc  
The Dwayne Peaslee Technical Training Center  
United Way  
University of Kansas  
University of Kansas School of Architecture & Design  
University of Kansas School of the Arts  
University of Kansas School of Engineering  
University of Kansas School of Public Affairs and Administration  
University of Kansas Student Housing Association  
USD 497 Student Advisory Group  
Willow Domestic Violence Center  
Wonder Fair  
Z's Divine Espresso



Special thanks to the members of Team Lawrence who contributed to this plan, including our City Commissioners and City staff who shared their time and energy throughout its creation. Additionally, the City formed a *Lawrence Listens Team* that consisted of City employees trained to facilitate community meetings and collect feedback for the strategic plan. The *Lawrence Listens Team* included:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Aliza Bidinger        | Katherine Weik       |
| Amber Rhoden          | Keenan Hamilton      |
| Amy Chavez            | Kevin Fussell        |
| Andrea Repinsky       | Kevyn Gero           |
| Angela Johnson        | Kyle Kobe            |
| Amy Rhodes            | Leah Morris          |
| Bobbie Walthall       | Lori Ridenour        |
| Bradly Karr           | Lucas Mortensen      |
| Brandon McGuire       | Maureen Brady        |
| Brandon Thorngate     | McKenzi Ezell        |
| Britt Crum-Cano       | Melinda Harger       |
| Casey Toomay          | Meredith Falkenstien |
| Chris Owens           | Michelle Ferguson    |
| Courtney Shanks       | Patrick S. Compton   |
| Craig Owens           | Penny Holler         |
| Danielle Buschkoetter | Porter Arneill       |
| Diane Stoddard        | Rachel Palmer-Reeb   |
| Evan Korynta          | Rebecca Campbell     |
| Frank Demby           | Rebecca Coffman      |
| Gabriel Chavez        | Roger Steinbrock     |
| Jasmin Moore          | Sarah Graves         |
| Jay Lovett            | Sherri Riedemann     |
| Jenny O'Brien         | Steven Hallstrom     |
| Joseph Hardy          | Thomas Fagan         |
| Josephine Gonzalez    | Trevor Flynn         |
| Josh Carson           | Tyler Tuckness       |
| Josh Toevs            |                      |



Photo credit  
Thanks and acknowledgment to Drone Lawrence, Jeff Burkhead and Hunter Young for the contribution of some of the photos included in this document.





City of Lawrence

**2023-2027 Consolidated Plan Goals**

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase Affordable Housing Stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$450,000 HOME: \$817,042	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit  Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Added: 17 Household Housing Unit
2	Maintain current affordable housing stock	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,250,000 HOME: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
3	Provide homebuyer assistance	2023	2027	Affordable Housing	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000 HOME: \$200,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 15 Households Assisted

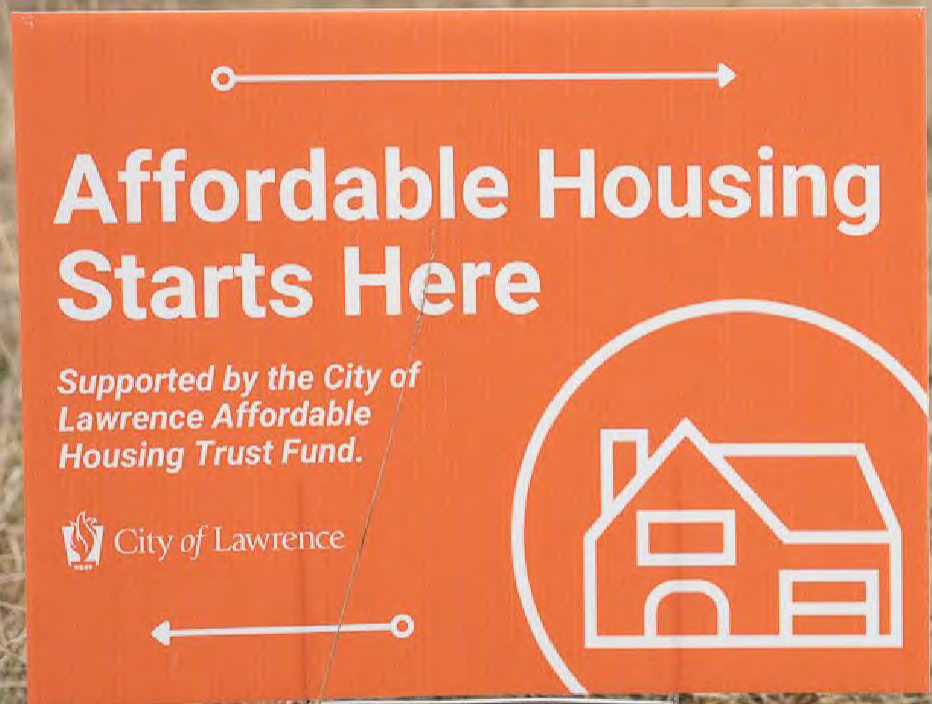
Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public facility improvements	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$856,444 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Persons Assisted
5	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$1,290,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted
6	Delivery of public services	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services	CDBG: \$532,255 HOME: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 175 Persons Assisted  Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 220 Persons Assisted  Homelessness Prevention: 325 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Administration	2023	2027	Administration	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing Systems Emergency Shelter and homeless services Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$709,674 HOME: \$253,004	Other: 1 Other
8	Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	2023	2027	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Lawrence	Equity and Inclusion Affordable Housing Supportive Housing	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other





# Affordable Housing Advisory Board 2023 ANNUAL REPORT





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# 2023 AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD

Mark Buhler,  
Chamber of  
Commerce Rep

Phil Englehart,  
City at Large Rep

Christina Gentry,  
Lived Experience Rep.

Edith Guffey,  
City at Large Rep  
AHAB Vice-Chair,  
Jan-June, 2023

Thomas Howe,  
Board of Realtors Rep

Dana Ortiz,  
Lawrence Family  
Promise Rep

Shannon Oury,  
Lawrence Douglas  
County Housing  
Authority Rep

Monte Soukup,  
Justice Matters Rep,  
AHAB Chair

Nicholas Ward,  
**Tenants to  
Homeowners  
Rep**

Sarah Waters,  
KU Rep,  
AHAB Vice-Chair July-  
December 2023

Karen Willey,  
Douglas County Rep

Erika Zimmerman,  
Lawrence Habitat  
for Humanity Rep

**Staff Liaison:** Lea Roselyn, Affordable Housing Administrator

**Housing Initiatives Division AHAB Staff team:**

- Jeff Crick, Director, Planning and Development Services
- Brad Karr, Community Development Analyst
- Danelle Walters, Community Development Manager



# ABOUT THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY BOARD

## Mission

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The mission of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board is to make recommendations to the City Commission on ways everyone in Lawrence has access to safe, quality, affordable housing and the supportive services necessary to maintain independent living with dignity.

## Vision

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The AHAB vision is that there are opportunities for affordable housing and supportive services for everyone in Lawrence.

## Purpose

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The purpose of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board is to advise the Governing Body of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, regarding issues affecting affordable housing and supportive services in the community. The Board is also charged with making recommendations to the Governing Body regarding the expenditure of money from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, in order to support the acquisition, rehabilitation, and development of affordable housing and supportive services in the community, and regarding the cultivation and maintenance of steady and various streams of income to fund the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

## Annual Report Background

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Pursuant to [Chapter 1, Article 18](#) of the code of the City of Lawrence, KS, the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB), "shall make annual reports to the Governing Body, no later than March 1 of each year, recounting board activities of the preceding calendar year. Such report shall, at a minimum, disclose all financial transactions involving monies raised and received by the board, including gifts and donations, and all projects which the board recommended and for which the Governing Body approved expenditures of money from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. The annual report shall be filed with the City Clerk." For more information about the Affordable Housing Advisory Board, go to <https://lawrenceks.org/pds/affordable-housing>



# SUMMARY OF 2023 BOARD ACTIVITIES

## 2023 AHAB Elections and Appointments

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In February of 2023 the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB) elected the Board Chair and Vice-Chair. Monte Soukup, Justice Matters AHAB representative, was unanimously reelected as Board Chair. Edith Guffey, member at large, was unanimously reelected as Vice Chair.

In February of 2023 Phil Englehart was appointed to the AHAB to serve a full term as a City at Large rep, and Nicholas Ward was appointed to the AHAB to serve a full term as the Tenants to Homeowners Rep.

In March of 2023 Mark Buhler was appointed to the AHAB to serve a partial term as the Chamber of Commerce rep, and Karen Willey was appointed to the AHAB to serve a full term as the Douglas County Rep.

In June of 2023, Edith Guffey resigned from the Board, and Sarah Waters was unanimously elected as Vice Chair.

In May of 2023, Phil Englehart was elected to serve as the AHAB representative to the City of Lawrence Land Development Code Update steering committee.

At their July 10, 2023 meeting, the AHAB elected Christina Gentry and Erika Zimmerman as Affordable Housing Advisory Board representatives for A Place for Everyone plan Equity and Inclusion workgroup.



## 2023 Affordable Housing Trust Fund Awards

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At their November 14, 2022 meeting, the AHAB provided recommendations for 2023 Affordable Housing Trust Fund grant awards. The AHAB received and reviewed the following nine eligible applications, for \$3,301,000 in funding requests.

### 2023 Eligible Applications

APPLICANT	PROJECT	REQUESTED
Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center	Supportive & Rehabilitative Permanent Housing Project	\$400,000
DCCCA, Inc	Close to Home Transitional Homes	\$200,000
Flint Hills Holdings Group , LLC	New Hampshire Lofts	\$550,000
The Estates of Lawrence, LP	The Estates of Lawrence	\$760,000
Union at the Loop, LP (The Annex Group)	Union at the Loop	\$750,000
Independence, Inc	Accessible Housing Program	\$50,000
Senior Resource Center for Douglas County	Accessible Safe Housing for Seniors	\$53,000
Douglas County	Housing Stabilization Collaborative	\$500,000
The Willow Domestic Violence Center	Support for Survivors	\$20,000

The AHAB recommended the following awards, which were approved by the City Commission on December 6, 2022:

AGENCY	PROJECT	AWARD
Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center	Supportive & Rehabilitative Permanent Housing Project	\$108,000
DCCCA, Inc	Close to Home Transitional Homes	\$200,000
Flint Hills Holdings Group , LLC	New Hampshire Lofts	\$100,000
Wheatland Estates of Lawrence, LP	The Estates of Lawrence	\$400,000
The Annex Group	Union at the Loop	\$400,000
Independence, Inc	Accessible Housing Program	\$50,000
Senior Resource Center for Douglas County	Accessible Safe Housing for Seniors	\$53,000
Douglas County	Housing Stabilization Collaborative	\$350,000

**Total 2023 Affordable Housing Trust Fund Awards: \$1,661,000**



## HOME Awards

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At their April 10, 2023 meeting, the AHAB provided recommendations for 2023 HOME Investment Partnerships awards.

The AHAB received and reviewed the following four applications, for \$525,000 in funding requests:

APPLICANT	PROJECT	REQUEST
Lawrence–Douglas County Housing Authority	Homeless Transitional Housing Program	\$300,000
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	New construction of two homes	\$50,000
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Set-Aside Project Funds	\$150,00
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Operating Funds	\$25,000

The AHAB deliberated and made the following recommendations for funding, which were awarded by the City Commission in June 2023:

APPLICANT	PROJECT	AWARD
Lawrence–Douglas County Housing Authority	Homeless Transitional Housing Program	\$290,000
Lawrence Habitat for Humanity	New construction of two homes	\$50,000
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Set-Aside Project Funds	\$142,042
Tenants to Homeowners, Inc.	CHDO Operating Funds	\$25,000

Total 2023 HOME Fund Awards: \$507,042



## Annual Retreat

---

On March 7, 2023 the AHAB held a half day retreat. The main objective of the retreat was to set the next 5-year goals (2024-2028) for the Affordable Housing Advisory Board. The retreat was also an opportunity to welcome new members and discuss values and priorities for affordable housing in Lawrence. The retreat was facilitated by Christina Holt, Assistant Director for KU Center for Community Health and Development.

Agenda items included a facilitated discussion on the first 5-year goals, a review of the 2018 Lawrence Housing Market Analysis, a review of the goals and strategies recommended in the Lawrence Housing Market Analysis and Lawrence Housing Toolkit, and agreement on the updated goals and strategies.



**The AHAB maintained the first five goals from the first five years, which includes:**

1. Increase the supply of permanently affordable homeownership units
2. Increase the supply of affordable rental units
3. Increase accessibility for persons with disabilities through the rehabilitation and creation of visitable and accessible affordable housing
4. Residents living in housing in poor conditions have improvements made
5. Residents in unstable housing situations have more permanent affordable and supportive housing options

**Additionally, the following two new goals were added:**

1. Increase community awareness and engagement and partnerships in affordable housing
2. Increase racial equity in housing





## **2023 Committee Work**

---

In 2023 the AHAB formed several committees to work on special projects and initiatives.

### **Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Committee**

*Members: Dana Ortiz, Monte Soukup, Sarah Waters*

The NOFO committee was tasked by the AHAB with reviewing and recommending modifications to the 2024 Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) NOFO, application, and scoring matrix. The goal was to more closely align City and AHAB strategic goals and priorities with questions and scoring for AHTF awards. The Committee additionally revised and revised NOFO materials for consistency and established greater standardization of scoring for technical questions related to affordable housing projects.

Significant work includes:

- Modifying Project Eligibility to reflect newly added AHAB goals (racial equity and community engagement)
- Revising scoring weight and adding application questions to reflect prioritization of projects that include environmental sustainability, racial equity, accessibility access and universal design, location, distance to amenities, and inclusion of disadvantaged populations.
- Reviewing and incorporating feedback from the Equity and Inclusion workgroup of the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders Group.
- Revising matrix scores to better reflect priorities as determined by the AHAB

### **Land Development Code Update Subcommittee**

*Members: Phil Englehart, Christina Gentry, Nicholas Ward, Karen Willey, Erika Zimmerman*

The Land Development Code Update Subcommittee was formed to provide an opportunity for the AHAB to provide more specific recommendations towards creating more affordability in market rate residential developments, as well as to



provide recommendations on benefits for subsidized Affordable housing for low-income residents.

The Subcommittee provided written recommendations on Module 1, and as of the date of this publication is forming recommendations for Module 2 and 3. The AHAB approved the Subcommittees recommendations on Module 1 at their July, 2023 meeting. The recommendations may be found at <https://lawrenceks.civicweb.net/document/408685>

Member Phil Englehart serves as the AHAB representative for the Land Development Code Update Steering Committee. More information about the Steering Committee is available online at <https://lawrenceks.civicweb.net/portal/members.aspx?id=77>

### **Source of Income Nondiscrimination Committee**

*Members: Christina Gentry*

In December of 2020 the AHAB began research and discussions on a local Source of Income Nondiscrimination ordinance, in response to the growing concern of housing vouchers not being accepted as a form of payment to access affordable housing. The AHAB advanced a local source of income nondiscrimination policy through a recommendation to the City of Lawrence Human Relations Commission (HRC). In 2022 the HRC formed a subcommittee to work on developing recommendations for updates of Chapter 10 and Article 13. AHAB member Christina Gentry and staff liaison Lea Roselyn participated as committee members.

On December 13, 2022 the City Commission [considered amending City Code Chapter 10, Article 1, Sections 10-101, 10-102, and 10-111](#), to provide equal opportunity to obtain housing regardless of source of income or status as a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking. The Commission also received a presentation on additional policy recommendations from the Human Relations Commission. AHAB member Christina Gentry and AHAB Chair Monte Soukup both provided public comment in support of the amendments.

The City Commission approved the Ordinance amendments to include source of income discrimination protection in February 2023.



## A Place for Everyone Plan Workgroups

*Affordable Housing Workgroup Members: Dana Ortiz, Shannon Oury, Monte Soukup, Erika Zimmerman*

*Equity and Inclusion Workgroup Members: Christina Gentry, Erika Zimmerman*



Throughout 2023, a joint City of Lawrence and Douglas County Affordable Housing and Homelessness Stakeholder group, which includes community partners and volunteers, developed a plan to end chronic homelessness in Lawrence and Douglas County. The overall goal of plan is to achieve functional zero through policy, system, and environmental changes resulting in all Douglas County residents having access to the fundamental human right of safe, accessible, attainable, and affordable housing, and in which homelessness is a rare and brief occurrence. To reach this goal, we've established five work areas to be addressed: Equity and Inclusion, Affordable Housing, Supportive Housing, Systems and Emergency

Shelter and Services. Workgroups were formed to develop strategies and action steps to meet established goals.

AHAB members participated in the Affordable Housing workgroup as well as the Equity and Inclusion workgroup. Members not only added expertise to these workgroups, but also ensured that strategies were aligned for the overall community plan and the AHAB, so that the work is leveraged and reinforced by the other. The Plan was finalized in January of 2024, and workgroups continue to meet for operationalization and implementation of strategies.

The full plan is available at <https://douglascountyks.org/sites/default/files/2024-01/aplaceforeveryone.pdf>



## 2023 Affordable Housing Trust Funds Marketing

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With the goal of strengthening community awareness about the need for and the progress in developing more affordable housing through Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) support, and in honor of the first five years of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, the Affordable Housing Administrator worked with the City of Lawrence Communications and Community Relations team to produce videos showcasing some of the AHTF projects supported in each of the first five-year AHAB goals, and yard signs marking the locations of AHTF supported developments.

We would like to thank Tenants to Homeowners, Lawrence Habitat for Humanity, Independence, Inc., and AHAB member Christina Gentry for their participation in the videos.

The videos may be viewed on YouTube using the following links:

- Five years of our Affordable Housing Trust Fund: <https://youtu.be/7T5EGM0Lyck>
- Tenants to Homeowners – Affordable Rental Housing: <https://youtu.be/fvylo0Q1u7U>
- Lawrence Habitat for Humanity – Affordable Homeownership <https://youtu.be/fCqsBXiF8CM>
- Independence, Inc. – Accessibility Modifications: <https://youtu.be/Tg36DIUEiAg>
- Housing Vouchers and Supportive Services: <https://youtu.be/l4yg108Jlaw>



## GOALS, 2019-2023

In 2019, the board established a set of both ongoing and short-term goals, based on the results from the August 2018 [Housing Market Analysis](#). 2023 was the final year of working under the first 5-year goals.

### GOAL 1: Increase Affordable Rental Housing

---

#### OUTCOME:

Narrow the rental gap for non-student renters earning less than \$25,000 annually.

#### TARGET:

100 newly affordable rental units total in 5 years, from 2019-2023.

#### PROGRESS:

- **549** rental units have been funded from 2019-2023 with housing trust funds, with 157 units completed to date.
- **428** new affordable rental units were supported by the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in 2023.

### GOAL 2: Increase Affordable Homeownership Housing

---

#### OUTCOME:

Low- and moderate-income renters who want to become owners have more options for purchasing affordable units.

#### TARGET:

100 more units are affordable to low- and moderate-income renters who are qualified to become owners.



## PROGRESS:

- **19** new construction ownership units have been funded from 2019-2023 with housing trust funds, with 11 units completed and sold to date.
- No new affordable ownership units were supported by the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in 2023. However, the City of Lawrence used Capital Improvement Project funds in 2023 to purchase the Holcom property for the Community Land Trust. That development is anticipated to produce an additional 40 units of mixed rental and homeownership units.

## **GOAL 3: Increase Accessibility Modifications of Housing for Low-Income Persons with Disabilities**

---

### OUTCOME:

Low- and moderate-income persons with accessibility needs are able to get the improvements they need and/or find visitable and accessible housing.

### TARGET:

25 renter households receive accessibility modifications.

### PROGRESS:

- **32** units have received home accessibility modifications from 2019-2023 with funding through the affordable housing trust funds.
- **8** units received accessibility modifications with Affordable Housing Trust Funds in 2023.



## **GOAL 4: Increase Housing Voucher Availability and Utilization**

---

### **OUTCOME:**

Low- and moderate-income residents in unstable housing situations have more permanent affordable and supportive housing options.

### **TARGET:**

45 tenant based rental assistance vouchers available.

### **PROGRESS:**

- **11** household received housing vouchers with Affordable Housing Trust Funds from 2019-2023.
- **1,086** households received rental assistance with Affordable Housing Trust Funds from 2019-2023.
- **798** households received rental assistance with Affordable Housing Trust Funds in 2023.

## **GOAL 5: Improve and Maintain Quality of Affordable Housing Stock**

---

### **OUTCOME:**

Low- and moderate-income residents living in housing in poor condition have improvements made.

### **TARGET:**

70 units brought into good condition.

### **PROGRESS:**

- **15** homeowner unit improvements have been funded Affordable Housing Trust Funds from 2010-2023, with all completed to date.
- **0** units were rehabbed with Affordable Housing Trust Funds in 2023.



## FIRST 5 YEARS PROGRESS TOWARDS GOALS

Goal	Target, 2019-2023	Actual, 2019-2023
Increase Affordable Rental Housing	100	549
Increase Affordable Homeownership Housing	100	19
Increase Accessibility Modifications of Housing for Low-Income Persons with Disabilities	25	32
Increase Housing Voucher Availability and Utilization	45	11 vouchers plus 1,075 households provided with rental assistance
Improve and Maintain Quality of Affordable Housing Stock through Rehab	70	15

As shown in the chart above, the AHAB is making excellent progress and over exceeded its goal in increasing affordable rental housing. This goal is significantly leveraged through Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects, which are typically larger scale multifamily developments. The AHAB also over exceeded its goal of providing accessibility modifications, thanks to partners at Independence, Inc, and in 2023, the Senior Resource Center for Douglas County.

Although the AHAB did not reach its target goal for increased voucher utilization, over 1,000 households were able to maintain housing stability through the support of short-term rental and utility assistance, as provided through the Trust Fund. The 2023 ordinance making Source of Income a protected class against housing discrimination is expected to increase voucher utilization.

Additional progress is needed towards increasing homeownership units and improvements to existing affordable housing stock.

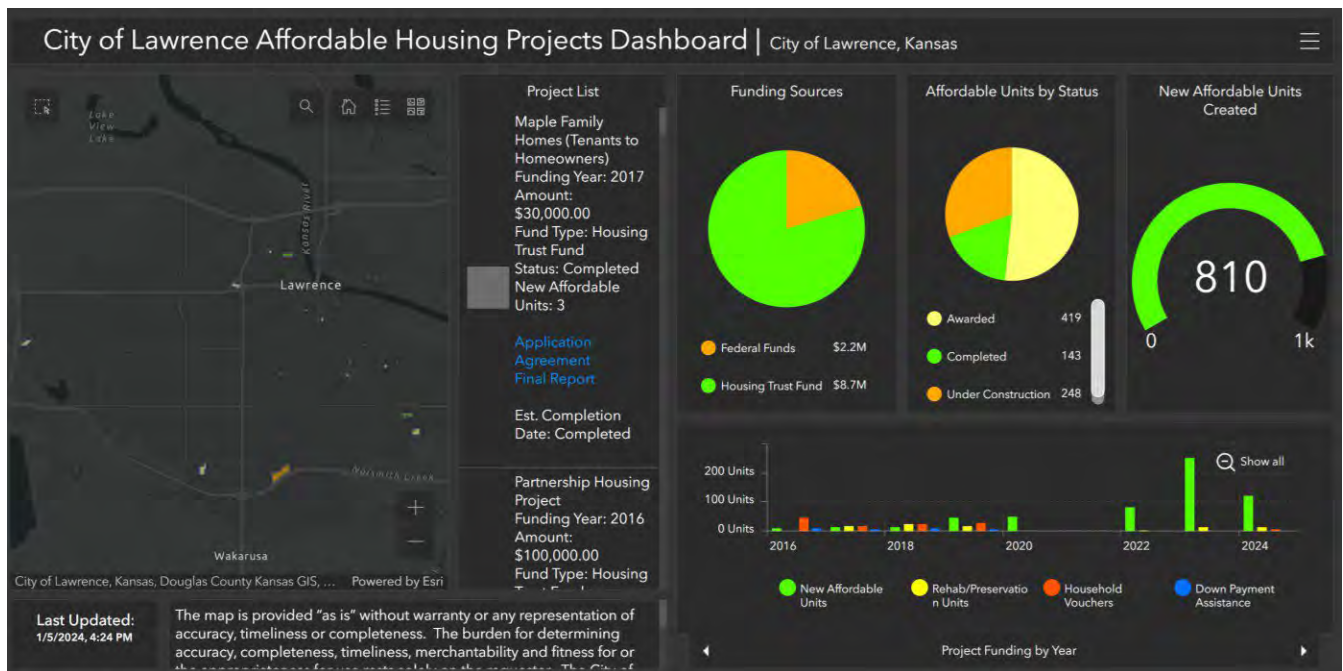




## AFFORDABLE HOUSING DASHBOARD

The [interactive dashboard](#) for affordable housing projects funded by both the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and federal dollars. The dashboard contains a live map and information on funded projects.

Project documents are in the process of being uploaded to the complete the dashboard and staff will continue to add new projects as they are funded.



# 2023 FUNDED PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

## Union at the Loop

The Annex Group

2023 Award: \$400,000

Union at the Loop is a 248 multi-family construction development on 27 acres. This new construction features a community room, courtyard, playground, on-site Manager, computer room, surface parking, gated/controlled access, package concierge locker area, a clubhouse with 4,000SQFT and is fully walkable to dining, grocery stores and schools.

### Progress as of 1.1.24:

Construction is complete and 127 households have been housed since opening in late 2023. Union at the Loop developed a partner Bert Nash Community Mental Health Clinic's Supportive Housing Team, and is providing office space for the team on site for easy contact between residents and case workers, as well as to provide resources to the residents as needed. In January they formed a partnership with Esusu for positive resident credit reporting and rent relief assistance for anyone experiencing eviction.







## Supportive & Rehabilitative Permanent Housing Project

---

Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center  
2023 Award: \$108,000

The Bert Nash SRPH project is a new construction project that will create 24 units of housing permanently dedicated to affordability, and permanent supportive housing. The project will also create office space for the Bert Nash center's community-based supportive services teams.

### Progress as of 1.1.24:

AHAB funds have helped the Bert Nash center begin the final phase of project design, and initiate other soft cost services, such as engineering. As of September 2023, the Bert Nash Center has acquired the property on which to build the project and has initiated final design work with CT Design (a local company). This will result in a project site plan submission to the city planning and development office and application for permits to build the project.

The primary obstacle to moving this project forward was acquiring a property on which to build. Bert Nash center and the City of Lawrence received significant community resistance to every previously proposed location for the project, including locations in the downtown area, and locations that would have provided a location for no cost. Project design could not move forward and has been delayed for over 16 months as a result. In September of 2023, Bert Nash was able to purchase a commercial site. The purchase of a project site, in lieu of public resistance to use of donated city land in the downtown area, has also caused a \$1.6 million increase to the project cost. Project funding is therefore the next significant obstacle as market rates for materials and construction have increased the cost, and timelines for possible grant funding have been delayed or prolonged.





## Close to Home Transitional Homes

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DCCCA, Inc.  
2023 Award: \$200,000

DCCCA is building Transitional Housing Units for women in recovery from substance abuse. The homes will house women who have struggled with substance abuse but have newly entered recovery. The ten-unit transitional housing located on DCCCA's First Step at Lake View property in Lawrence is unique from other affordable housing in Douglas County in that it prioritizes individuals in early recovery from substance use, specifically pregnant and parenting women, who need an interim step between formal treatment and living more independently. These units will contribute toward the City of Lawrence's strategic goal of narrowing the rental gap for non-student renters earning less than \$25,000 annually. Providing housing for people with Substance Use Disorder in Lawrence reduce risk for clients returning to homelessness.

### Progress as of 1.1.24:

DCCCA has been working with Kinetic Fundraising Counsel to complete a comprehensive pre-campaign study for this project. Evaluating that data and readying the board of directors for a capital campaign has been a 2023 priority. In addition, DCCCA opened the new DCCCA Service Center in east Lawrence in the fall of 2023, which delayed some of the transitional housing infrastructure work. Since that time, DCCCA has established a capital campaign plan and identified committee members to prepare for the fundraising required for this public-private partnership. DCCCA is waiting to receive an updated architectural rendering for the duplex units and expects to have the project bids received by 3/31/24.



**Close to Homes Transitional  
Homes future site**





## Housing Stabilization Collaborative (HSC)

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Douglas County

2023 Award: \$350,000

The HSC works to prevent evictions through rental and utility assistance, landlord incentive and damage mitigation efforts, and professional tenant/landlord mediation. The collaborative rent/utility assistance program and other HSC efforts have grown to include a majority of the agencies supporting populations experiencing housing instability in Douglas County. The group works to increase the accessibility of rent and utility assistance, to define and provide effective case management and supportive services, and engage all stakeholders – including landlords, tenants, social service providers, and utility service providers – in building a culture of safe, affordable housing in Douglas County. By providing short-term rental assistance, the HSC ensured that households who are cost-burdened or spending more than 30% of their income stayed in their homes. This data is currently being used to bolster efforts at improving policy and structures of government to better support households struggling to make ends meet. The HSC's Rent/Utility Assistance Program (HSC-RUAP) works to achieve the City of Lawrence Strategic goals of increasing affordable housing stock and decreasing housing insecurity by intervening in households' crisis, alleviating that crisis, and ensuring additional supports are provided beyond the financials.

### Progress as of 1.1.24:

Utilizing the collective rent/utility assistance application process, the HSC disbursed \$889,809.99 in rent/utility assistance to 798 households from January 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023 with an average payment of \$1,115.05 per household. In Lawrence specifically, the HSC disbursed \$812,573.20 to 724 households with an average payment of \$1,122.34. These numbers show both the effectiveness of the program and how vital this resource has been to many community members.



## **New Hampshire St. Lofts**

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Flint Hills Holdings Group, LLC  
2023 Award: \$100,000

New Hampshire St. Lofts is a mixed-use affordable housing development located in downtown Lawrence, at 1000 New Hampshire St. The building will consist of approximately 15,000 square feet of first floor commercial space and 49 income-averaged affordable housing units on the upper floors for seniors. Amenities will include blinds in each unit, common area space, a rooftop deck, greenspace and BBQ area. All appliances will be energy star rated.

### **Progress as of 1.1.24:**

Flint Hills has submitted building plans and is awaiting city comments. The developer is finalizing construction numbers and accepting bids from contractors. Construction is expected to begin in spring of 2024 and anticipated to be completed in 2024.

## **Accessible Housing Program**

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Independence, Inc.  
2023 Award: \$50,000

The goal of the Independence, Inc. Accessible Housing Program is to assist low-income seniors and people with disabilities in Lawrence make needed accessibility modifications to their homes. This project helps to achieve the City's affordable housing goals by ensuring that seniors and people with disabilities are able to maintain affordable housing by obtaining the accessibility modifications they need to continue living independently in the community. This program helps to increase the amount of housing stock in Lawrence that is both affordable and accessible. It decreases housing insecurity by ensuring seniors and people with disabilities are able to continue to safely remain in their homes with needed accessibility modifications.

### **Progress as of 1.1.24:**

In 2023, the Independence, Inc. Accessible Housing Program completed 11 projects. These projects included: 2 large wheelchair ramps, 5 accessible showers, low rise steps, grab bars, ADA height toilets, and accessible shower heads. This program impacts the greater community by increasing the availability of affordable housing that is accessible to seniors and people with disabilities. For households with members in need of these modifications, the impact of removing barriers in the home means increased independence and safety. It also means fewer barriers to accessing healthcare, schooling, shopping, support systems, and their community in general.







## **Accessible Safe Housing for Seniors**

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Senior Resource Center for Douglas County  
2023 Award: \$53,000

This program provides home maintenance and accessibility modifications to low-income seniors to stay safety and affordability housed. The program is available to renters and homeowners in Lawrence.

### **Progress as of 1.1.24:**

The Senior Resource Center (SRC) assisted three seniors with home modifications. One senior did not have water in their home because of a water line which had been out for a very long time. Another one contacted SRC in the dead of a heat wave with a broken HVAC, and she could not be safely in her home without AC at that time. A third one needed a new HVAC and we were able to plan ahead before winter came to ensure her system was in good operation prior to the cold. For all three seniors, there were no other resources we could find who had flexible funds to help with these critical needs.

## **Wheatland Estates of Lawrence**

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Wheatland Investments Group, LLC  
2023 Award: \$400,000

The Estates of Lawrence is a new construction rental project targeted to seniors. Low Income Housing Tax Credits and National Housing Trust Funds have been approved for this project. The property consists of 16 two bedroom units and 22 three bedroom units.

### **Progress as of 1.1.24:**

Wheatland Estates has begun construction of 38 townhomes and is expected to be completed in 2024.





Wheatland Estates under construction



## FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

The table below summarizes the financial transactions of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund in 2023.

<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$ 2,618,334</b>
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<b>Revenues</b>	
Sales Tax	\$ 972,977
Interest on Sales Tax	\$ 38,579
Miscellaneous	\$ 576,800
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 1,588,356</b>

<b>Expenses</b>	
Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center	(\$ 108,000)
DCCCA, Inc.	(\$ 200,000)
Flint Hills Holdings Group	(\$ 100,000)
Wheatland Investments	(\$ 400,000)
The Annex Group	(\$ 400,000)
Independence, Inc	(\$ 50,000)
Senior Resource Center for Douglas County	(\$ 53,000)
Douglas County Housing Stabilization Collaborative	(\$ 350,000)
Investing Fees/Professional Services	(\$ 3,721)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 1,664,721</b>

<b>Ending Balance (as of 12/30/23)*</b>	<b>\$ 2,541,968</b>
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\*Fund balance is unaudited





## ACRONYMS

AHAB	Affordable Housing Advisory Board
AHTF	Affordable Housing Trust Fund
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program



# A Place for Everyone



**Our plan to end homelessness in  
Lawrence and Douglas County**



**The City of Lawrence and Douglas County are grateful to be joined in this work by the following agencies that reflect the Housing and Homelessness Stakeholders in this community:**

Artists Helping the Homeless  
Bert Nash  
DCCCA  
Family Promise  
Habitat for Humanity  
Heartland Community Mental Health  
Justice Matters  
Kansas Balance of State Continuum of Care

Kansas Legal Services  
Kansas Statewide Homeless Coalition  
Lawrence Community Shelter  
Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority  
Lawrence-Douglas County Public Health  
LMH Health  
Tenants to Homeowners  
Willow Domestic Violence Center



# ***A Place for Everyone* is our community plan to end chronic homelessness in Douglas County.**

Our goal: By 2028, we will create a system that achieves functional zero through policy, system, and environmental changes resulting in all Douglas County residents having access to the fundamental human right of safe, accessible, attainable, and affordable housing, and in which homelessness is a rare and brief occurrence.

To reach this goal, we've established five work areas to be addressed:

- Equity and Inclusion
- Affordable Housing
- Supportive Housing
- Systems
- Emergency Shelter and Services



Currently, our community does not have sufficient capacity for people to access the type of shelter they need for their specific circumstance. According to the 2022 Douglas County Homelessness Needs Assessment conducted by the University of Kansas Center for Public Partnerships and Research, more affordable housing and permanent affordable housing options are needed to serve the unsheltered population in Douglas County.

From this research and based on community conversations we've had with people in Douglas County, including those with lived experience, we've identified an overwhelming need to increase availability in these three categories of shelter: 1) affordable housing, 2) emergency shelter and services, and 3) supportive housing. All our work ladders up to these three goals:

**1. Increased affordable housing**

**2. Increased emergency shelter and services**

**3. Increased supportive housing**

As we work toward our goals for increased affordable housing, emergency shelter and services, and supportive housing, we need to be intentional in the way we do the work. There are two primary considerations to how we do our work: the first is Equity and Inclusion and the second is the Systems we have in place to connect our partner organizations behind one collective goal: ending chronic homelessness in Douglas County.



The Housing Needs Continuum shows the wide range of sheltering options that should be available in a community. Each part of the housing continuum serves a unique need to the individuals that utilize them.



**SANCTUARY CAMPING**  
Lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence



**EMERGENCY SHELTER**  
Temporary, short-term housing for individuals experiencing homelessness



**TRANSITIONAL HOUSING**  
Temporary housing assistance that helps individuals transition from homelessness to permanent housing



**SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**  
Affordable housing coupled with supportive services that enable residents to stay healthy and housed



**AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING**  
Long-term/permanent housing assistance that uses rental subsidies to make the rent affordable to the tenant



**AFFORDABLE HOMEOWNERSHIP**  
Homeownership assistance programs providing financial assistance and subsidies to homebuyers

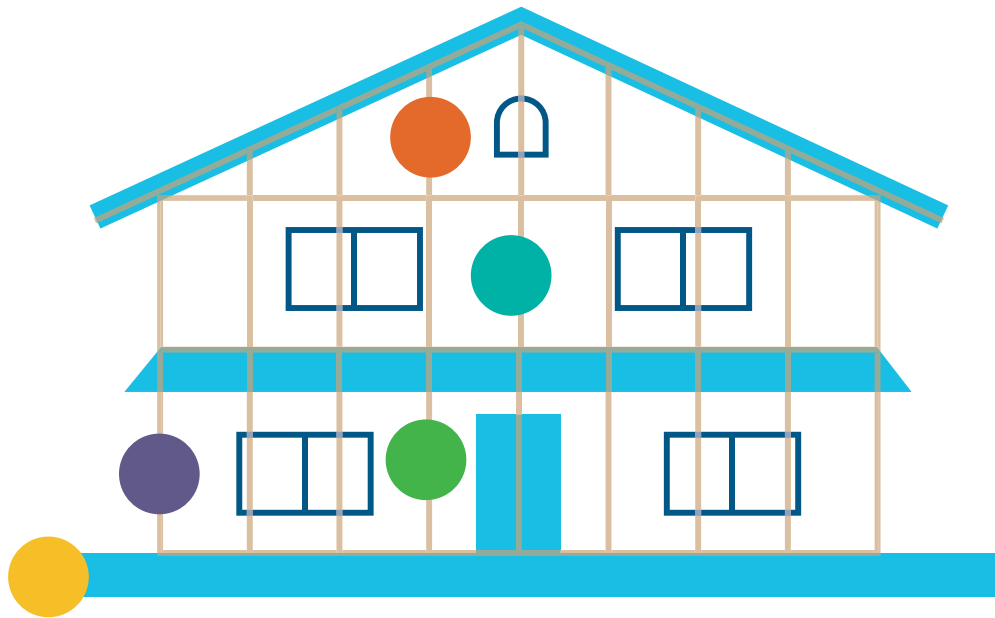


**MARKET RATE HOUSING**  
No house subsidy or assistance

*Affordable housing is defined as when total housing costs exceed no more than 30% of a household's total income.*



**Our approach to ending chronic homelessness is like building a house. The five work areas are all important parts of the house we're building.**



#### **FOUNDATION**

First, our house needs a solid foundation. The foundation of our work to end chronic homelessness is equity and inclusion as it will inform every other aspect of our plan.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

After the foundation is established, we're building the infrastructure of our house: the walls, the plumbing, etc. For our plan to end chronic homelessness, the infrastructure is the Systems work area. Our Systems will govern over and hold the rest of our work together.

#### **LEVELS**

Finally, we have the different levels of the house itself. The first floor of our house is the most important and most used, and for our plan to end chronic homelessness, that is our work to increase affordable housing. The second floor of our house, which is also important but generally less utilized, is supportive housing. Finally, we have the top floor of the house, which for our plan is Emergency Shelter and Services. This is a necessary part of the house, but we don't use it nearly as often as the main living areas.







## Our Foundation: Equity and Inclusion

According to the 2022 Douglas County Homelessness Needs Assessment, both racial and gender disparities in who experiences homelessness warrant further attention in our community. Additionally, the study identified a need to explore opportunities for engaging individuals with lived experience of homelessness to provide decision-making input.

Recognizing that homelessness disproportionately impacts women, Black, Indigenous, and other Persons of Color (BIPOC) in our community, this plan is designed to optimize equity by focusing on the following low-income populations in our community:

- Individuals experiencing chronic homelessness
- BIPOC individuals/households experiencing or at-risk of homelessness
- LGBTQ+ individuals/households experiencing or at-risk of homelessness
- Families with children younger than 18
- Single-parent, female-headed households
- Justice-involved/formerly incarcerated residents
- Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) in institutional setting
- Low-income seniors
- Transitional youth, unaccompanied minors, and youth aging out of foster care
- Individuals with substance use disorder (SUD) and severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI)
- Survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and/or stalking
- Immigrant individuals/households
- Individuals with English as second language
- Individuals with disabilities





### WHAT ARE OUR GOALS FOR EQUITY AND INCLUSION?

- By 2024, define a clear set of equity goals that will inform all areas of this plan
- By 2024, prioritize equity in community education resources
- By 2024, establish ongoing roles in this work for people with lived experience
- By 2025, use data to track success and sustainability
- By 2026, focus on equity in policy and budget decisions
- By 2026, target systemic inequities to increase diverse homeownership
- By 2027, promote best practices that improve diversity and equity for all service providers

### HOW ARE WE GOING TO REACH OUR EQUITY AND INCLUSION GOALS?

- Support a shared vision of equity between all local agencies and government with a shared terminology list
- Determine four data performance measures that tie directly to equity goals and action steps
- Highlight equity in all community education resources and communication, with improved collaboration and availability of easy-read resources
- Establish ongoing roles for individuals with lived experience to inform planned strategies, including an advisory board and opportunities for paid work
- Develop a decision-making model that targets and reduces racial disparities by prioritizing funding for projects with an equity focus
- Identify policies that reduce the risk of homelessness, increase accessibility and uplift historically marginalized populations; target systemic inequities and increase diverse homeownership
- Create long-term Diversity, Equity and Inclusion training and assessments for all levels of organization and government



## The Infrastructure: Systems

Ending chronic homelessness in Douglas County requires a coordinated system of resources in which many organizations work together. These “systems” help us gather an accurate picture of where things stand so that we can move this work forward.

The systems we are establishing in our community fit into the Built for Zero framework, which is an initiative both the City of Lawrence and Douglas County committed to in March 2020. In the Built for Zero model, we end chronic homelessness through the following strategy:

1. Build a single team that is accountable for ending homelessness throughout the community.
2. Commit to a shared aim of ending homelessness. We measure progress not by the goals of each organization but by whether we are collectively driving down the number of people experiencing homelessness.
3. Know everyone experiencing homelessness by name and in real-time.
4. Make data-driven, targeted investments for increased housing.

Our systems goals are all work items to be accomplished in the next one-to-two years, as our success in these areas will help inform and improve our work in the housing investment areas of this plan.



### WHAT ARE OUR GOALS FOR SYSTEMS?

- By July 2024, achieve quality data through the Built for Zero framework
- By April 2024, launch a dashboard for real-time homelessness and housing data specific to Douglas County
- Increase participation in the Homeless Management Information System and Coordinated Entry System by 20%

### HOW ARE WE GOING TO REACH OUR SYSTEMS GOALS?

- Collaborate among partners within the Homeless Management Information System and promote resource and service tracking
- Build a Built for Zero-specific report and dashboard and share it with the community
- Identify agencies who serve the unhoused population that are not able to use the Homeless Management Information System and create a plan for data integration for the dashboard
- Develop key performance indicators to utilize for public education
- Conduct a Housing Study through the Kansas Housing Resources Corporation
- Increase Lawrence and Douglas County representation at Continuum of Care Homeless Management Information System Steering Committee meetings
- Make the Homeless Management Information System accessible for all homeless targeted programs and housing services throughout the community to review, input data and pull reports





## The first floor: Affordable housing

Affordable housing is the solution to homelessness. It fosters economic prosperity and is a basic human right. And yet, Douglas County does not have enough housing that is affordable for people who live and work in our community. Housing costs continue to rise for both renters and homeowners, resulting in an increase in evictions and homelessness—and a decrease in homeownership. Meanwhile, wages have not kept pace with the rising cost of rent, utilities, interest rates and home sales prices, which has increased the number of households experiencing housing stress and insecurity. Housing stress is defined as spending more than 30% of income on housing costs.

A 'housing wage' is what a household must earn to afford rent at fair market value without spending more than 30% of income in housing expenses. The housing wage in Douglas County for a two-bedroom apartment is \$18.27 an hour—more than double the state minimum wage. This means that even working full time, many community members cannot afford the cost of housing. Almost half of renters and almost a quarter of homeowners in Douglas County experience housing insecurity, meaning that many of these households are one emergency away from homelessness.

The goals of the affordable housing portion of this plan are focused on increasing the amount of affordable rental and homeownership properties and improving access to the affordable housing that already exists.



### WHAT ARE OUR GOALS FOR INCREASING AFFORDABLE HOUSING?

- By 2028, increase the supply of affordable rental housing units by 1,500
- By 2028, increase the supply of affordable homeownership units by 200
- By 2028, increase the supply of accessible and affordable units by 100
- By 2028, increase the supply of affordable units for families with minor children by 500
- By 2028, establish policy and system changes that realign power imbalances that currently prevent access to, or development of, affordable housing

### HOW ARE WE GOING TO REACH OUR AFFORDABLE HOUSING GOALS?

- Develop a long-term affordable housing plan
- Provide a grant subsidy for new development or rehabilitation of desired unit types
- Acquire parcels and units for the community land trust and future affordable housing development
- Provide recommendations for City code updates that allow for affordable housing development
- Establish the tenant's right to legal representation in Douglas County
- Enforce the City's protection against source of income discrimination
- Establish a City of Lawrence vacant and dilapidated structure registry
- Establish an incentive program for affordable housing development
- Establish funding resources
- Develop a plan for ongoing community engagement re: affordable housing
- Develop programs that increase racial equity in affordable housing access and land ownership



## The Second Floor: Supportive Housing

An increase in supportive housing, especially permanent supportive housing, is needed to serve community members who have the most difficulty remaining housed. Data from the 2022 Douglas County Homelessness Needs Assessment points to a sizable portion of the population experiencing long-term and often cyclical bouts of homelessness. More than 40% of this population had experienced homelessness three or more times in the past three years, and almost 50% had been homeless for more than 12 months in the past three years. Data also indicated a high incidence rate of mental health and substance use issues within the population.

The rates of chronic/cyclical homelessness, mental health, and substance use issues, as well as conversations with community providers, indicate that more than 150 individuals may benefit from supportive housing to help them break the chronic homelessness cycle. The Corporation for Supportive Housing's needs assessment (released May 2022) focused on community permanent supportive housing needs within Douglas County. It found that 381 supportive housing units are needed in the community. Of those, individuals and families experiencing homelessness need at least 115 permanent supportive housing units.





### WHAT ARE OUR GOALS FOR INCREASING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING?

- By 2027, increase the number of permanent supportive housing units dedicated to these groups:
  - Chronically homeless individuals (+30 units)
  - Chronically homeless families (+2 units)
  - Homeless individuals aged 55+ (+50 units)
  - Justice-involved individuals (+20 units)
  - Child-welfare involved families (+10 units)
  - Homeless individuals aged 17-23 (+8 units)
- By 2027, increase the number of transitional housing units dedicated to homeless individuals with substance use disorders or mental illness by 15 units

### HOW ARE WE GOING TO REACH OUR SUPPORTIVE HOUSING GOALS?

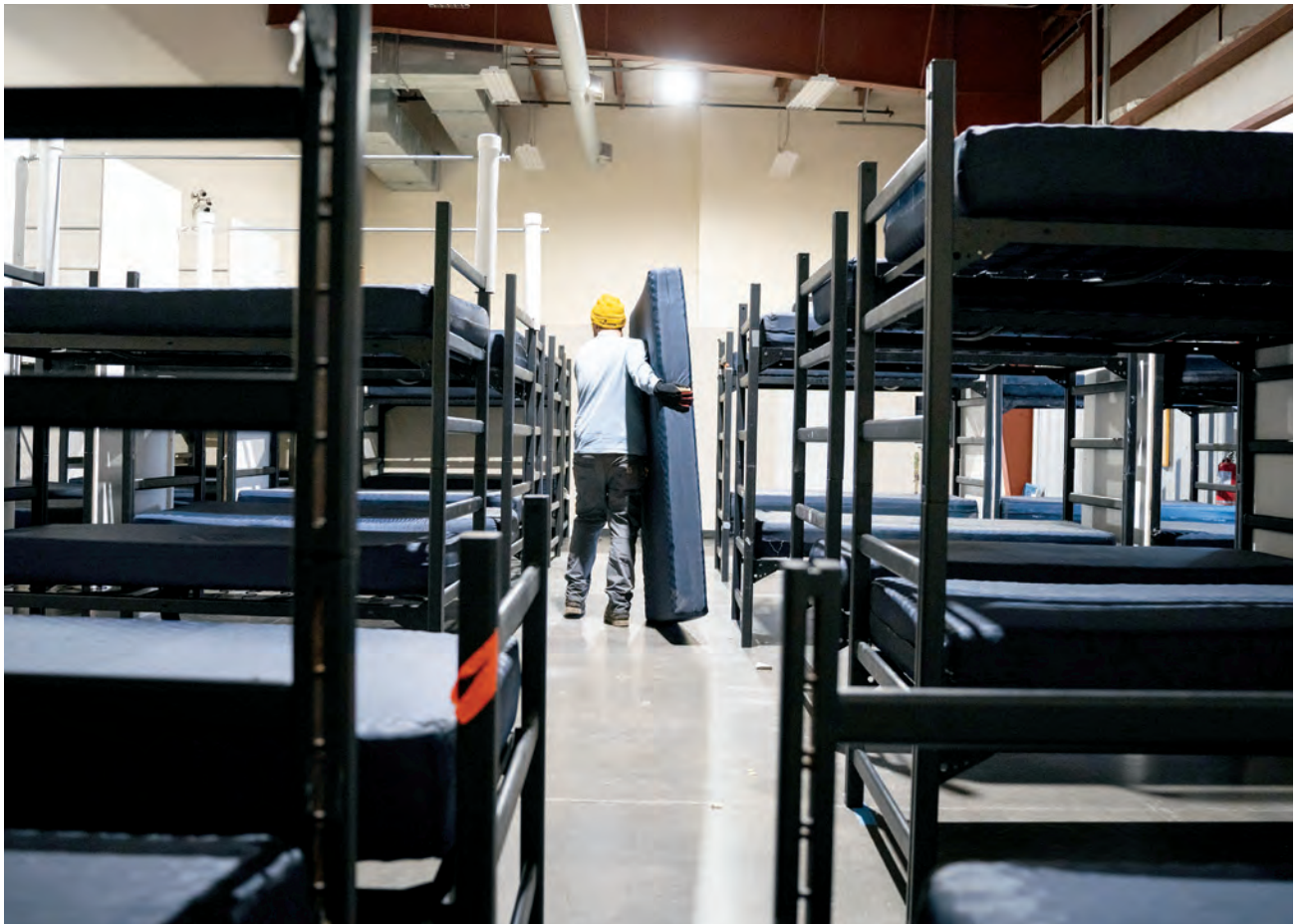
- Develop a five-year supportive housing Capital Improvement Plan
- Establish a community supportive housing case management program
- Establish sustainable funding resources
- Design and develop emergency, non-congregate shelter services
- Design a curriculum to build community buy-in and trust for supportive housing



## The Top Floor: Emergency Shelter and Services

Emergency shelter is temporary, short-term housing for people experiencing homelessness. It is an intermediary solution that helps move individuals off the street or out of illegal camping into a situation where they can have access to needed support services. Emergency shelter can also be extremely beneficial for service providers as it gives them a known location where they can help people experiencing homelessness get the assistance they need.

In Douglas County, there are currently an insufficient number of emergency shelter beds for people experiencing homelessness. The latest point-in-time count in 2023 listed 351 homeless individuals living in Douglas County. Of those, 95 people are currently unsheltered.



#### **WHAT ARE OUR GOALS FOR INCREASING EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SERVICES?**

- By 2024, enhance the regional coordinated entry system of agencies and access points to provide triage, diversion and care coordination to those at risk of—or currently experiencing—homelessness
- By 2026, establish a street outreach team to serve unsheltered homeless individuals
- By 2027, reduce the Douglas County Point-In-Time count for unsheltered individuals by 50%
- By 2027, provide women and families with immediate access to low-barrier emergency shelter services for up to 65 beds
- By 2027, establish a homeless community outreach and day center facility

#### **HOW ARE WE GOING TO REACH OUR EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SERVICES GOALS?**

- Define programmatic and operational expectations for community organizations to provide emergency shelter services
- Develop policy framework to build trust and accountability with our community
- Define and develop the Pallet Shelter Village program
- Expand street outreach services
- Establish a community severe weather and disaster response and recovery emergency shelter plan for houseless individuals



# Conclusion

More detailed information on *A Place for Everyone* is available online at [dgcoks.org/aplaceforeveryone](http://dgcoks.org/aplaceforeveryone). The website includes corresponding action items for the identified strategies.

*A Place for Everyone* is a living plan that will be reviewed and updated annually. The website will have the most up-to-date information on the current work being undertaken.

## **Photo Credit**

Our thanks to Taylor Mah, City of Lawrence media and creative specialist, for the photos used in this document. Additionally, we thank and appreciate the following organizations for allowing us to take photos for use in this document:

Douglas County Housing Authority  
Page 12: the Cottages at Green Lake project, which provides supportive housing for those with mental illness.

City of Lawrence  
Page 4: Camp New Beginnings, an emergency shelter option in North Lawrence

Page 7: City crews building pallet cabins at The Village, an emergency shelter option on N Michigan St.

Artists Helping the Homeless  
Pages 7, 14: Meraki House, which is a supportive housing option in our community.

Lawrence Community Shelter  
Page 16: emergency overnight shelter facilities.

Tenants to Homeowners  
Page 19: a completed house on Beatnik Ct.







# A Place for Everyone





Neighborhood Association	CT/BG	% low/mod	LOWMOD	TOTAL
Babcock	3/4	80.80%	1115	1380
Barker	2/4; 10.01/1	39.83%	940	2360
Breedzdale	10.01/2	40.63%	195	480
Briarwood	6.03/1	21.07%	810	3845
Brook Creek	2/1; 2/3; 2/4; 2/5; 2/6	59.06%	2835	4800
Centennial	9.01/1; 10.01/1	52.13%	1040	1995
Congressional Place	16/2	19.79%	1155	5835
The Cottages	6.04/3	17.88%	160	895
Crossgate Court HOA	7.97/3	30.19%	705	2335
Deerfield	6.03/2; 6.04/3; 6.04/4	16.72%	800	4785
Downtown	5.02/3; 2/1; 2/2	61.22%	2115	3455
East Lawrence	2/1; 2/2; 2/3	75.04%	2405	3205
Edgewood Tenants	2/5	75.91%	835	1100
Gateway	6.03/1	21.07%	810	3845
Heatherwood Heights	7.97/2	42.46%	535	1260
Hillcrest	5.02/1; 5.02/2	69.41%	2110	3040
Hills West	8.02/3	60.61%	1585	2615
Indian Hills	9.01/3; 9.01/4; 9.02/1	59.55%	2900	4870
Kennedy	10.02/1	63.50%	1270	2000
Meadows Place	8.02/1	33.40%	895	2680
Monterey	6.03/1; 6.03/2	18.97%	1215	6405
North Lawrence	1/1; 1/2; 1/3	41.10%	1200	2920
North Perry Park	7.02/4	38.93%	730	1875
Old West Lawrence	5.02/3	37.90%	415	1095
Oread Neighborhood Association	3/1; 3/2; 3/3; 3/4	87.65%	4825	5505
Oread Residents Association	3/1; 3/2; 3/3; 3/4	87.65%	4825	5505
Park Hill	10.01/2	40.63%	195	480
Perry Park	7.02/4	38.93%	730	1875
Pinkney	5.01/1; 5.01/2	59.90%	1830	3055
Prairie Meadows	8.02/1; 8.02/3	46.84%	2480	5295
Prairie Park	10.02/1; 10.02/2; 10.02/3	44.37%	2560	5770
Quail Ridge	7.97/1	46.71%	710	1520
Quail Run	16/1; 16/3	18.48%	655	3545
Raintree	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
Scenic Riverway	6.03/1; 6.03/2; 15/1	21.67%	1660	7660
Schwegler	9.01/2	69.66%	1010	1450
South Meadow	10.02/3	45.33%	995	2195
South Siders N 1300 Road	10.02/2	18.73%	295	1575
Southern Parkway	8.02/1; 8.02/3	46.84%	2480	5295
Springwood Heights	8.02/3	60.61%	1585	2615
Stoneback Ridge	8.01/1	43.53%	505	1160
Sunflower	8.01/1	43.53%	505	1160
Sunset Hill	7.02/1; 7.02/2; 7.02/3	64.58%	3090	4785
University Heights	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
University Place	3/4	80.80%	1115	1380
West Hills	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
West Lawrence	6.03/1; 16/2	20.30%	1965	9680
Western Hills	16/1	10.71%	135	1260
Westwood	5.02/2	61.72%	1040	1685
Woodfield HOA	7.97/1	46.71%	710	1520
Woods on 19th	2/4	32.47%	315	970

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program requires that each CDBG funded activity must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet a community development need having a particular urgency. Most activities funded by the CDBG program are designed to benefit low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons. That benefit may take the form of housing, jobs, and services. Additionally, activities may qualify for CDBG assistance if the activity will benefit all the residents of a primarily residential area where at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons, i.e. area-benefit (LMA). The Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) provides estimates of the number of persons that can be considered Low-, Low- to Moderate-, and Low-, Moderate-, and Medium-income persons based on special tabulations of data from the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates. The Low- and Moderate-income Summary Data may be used by CDBG grantees to determine whether or not a CDBG-funded activity qualifies as an LMA activity. The LMI percentages are calculated at various principal geographies provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. The statistical information used in the calculation of estimates identified in the data sets comes from two sources: 1) the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS), and 2) the Income Limits for Metropolitan Areas and for Non Metropolitan Counties. The data necessary to determine an LMI percentage for an area is not published in the publicly-available ACS data tables. Therefore, the Bureau of Census matches family size, income, and the income limits in a special tabulation to produce the estimates.

CDBGUOGID	CDBGNAME	STUSAB	CDBGTY	STATE	COUNTY	COUNTYNAME	TRACT	BLKGRP	LOWMOD	LOWMODUNIV	LOWMODPCT	Total by Census Tract	CT/BG	Neighborhood Association
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000100	1	345	775	44.52%		1/1	NLIA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000100	2	560	1415	39.58%		1/2	NLIA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000100	3	295	730	40.41%	41.10%	1/3	NLIA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000200	1	135	345	39.13%		2/1	BCNA, Downtown, ELNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000200	2	1565	2015	77.67%		2/2	Downtown, ELNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000200	3	705	845	83.43%		2/3	BCNA, ELNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000200	4	315	970	32.47%		2/4	Barker, BCNA, Woods on 19th
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000200	5	835	1100	75.91%		2/5	BCNA, Edgewood TA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000200	6	845	1540	54.87%	64.56%	2/6	BCNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000300	1	1665	1840	90.49%		3/1	ONA, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000300	2	830	910	91.21%		3/2	ONA, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000300	3	1215	1375	88.36%		3/3	ONA, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000300	4	1115	1380	80.80%	87.65%	3/4	Babcock, ONA, University Place, ORA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000400	1	25	40	62.50%		4/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000400	2	455	485	93.81%	91.43%	4/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000501	1	1080	1615	66.87%		5.01/1	PNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000501	2	750	1440	52.08%	59.90%	5.01/2	PNA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000502	1	1070	1355	78.97%		5.02/1	Hillcrest
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000502	2	1040	1685	61.72%		5.02/2	Hillcrest, Raintree, University Heights, West Hills, Westwood
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000502	3	415	1095	37.90%	61.06%	5.02/3	Downtown, OWL
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000603	1	810	3845	21.07%		6.03/1	Briarwood, Gateway, Monterey, Scenic Riverway, West Lawrence
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000603	2	405	2560	15.82%	18.37%	6.03/2	Deerfield, Monterey, Scenic Riverway
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000604	1	360	1720	20.93%		6.04/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000604	2	650	1050	61.90%		6.04/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000604	3	160	895	17.88%		6.04/3	Cottages, Deerfield
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000604	4	235	1330	17.67%	28.13%	6.04/4	Deerfield
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000702	1	1140	1575	72.38%		7.02/1	Sunset Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000702	2	1310	2115	61.94%		7.02/2	Sunset Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000702	3	640	1095	58.45%		7.02/3	Sunset Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000702	4	730	1875	38.93%	57.36%	7.02/4	North Perry Park, Perry Park
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000797	1	710	1520	46.71%		7.97/1	Quail Ridge; Woodfield HOA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000797	2	535	1260	42.46%		7.97/2	Heatherwood Heights
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000797	3	705	2335	30.19%	38.12%	7.97/3	Crossgate Court HOA
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000801	1	505	1160	43.53%		8.01/1	Stoneback Ridge, Sunflower
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000801	2	2925	4850	60.31%	57.07%	8.01/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000802	1	895	2680	33.40%		8.02/1	Meadows Place, Prairie Meadows
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000802	2	1385	1445	95.85%		8.02/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000802	3	1585	2615	60.61%	57.34%	8.02/3	Hills West, Prairie Meadows, Southern Parkway
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000901	1	415	605	68.60%		9.01/1	Centennial
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000901	2	1010	1450	69.66%		9.01/2	Schwegler
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000901	3	510	1090	46.79%		9.01/3	Indian Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000901	4	815	1500	54.33%		9.01/4	Indian Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000901	5	985	1065	92.49%	65.41%	9.01/5	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	000902	1	1575	2280	69.08%	69.08%	9.02/1	Indian Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010001	1	625	1390	44.96%		10.01/1	Barker, Centennial, Kennedy
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010001	2	195	480	40.63%	43.85%	10.01/2	Breedzdale, Park Hill
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010002	1	1270	2000	63.50%		10.02/1	Prairie Park, Kennedy
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010002	2	295	1575	18.73%		10.02/2	Prairie Park South Siders
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010002	3	995	2195	45.33%	44.37%	10.02/3	Prairie Park, South Meadow
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010201	1	400	1770	22.60%	22.60%	12.01/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010400	1	300	1565	19.17%		14/1	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010400	2	300	1490	20.13%	19.64%	14/2	
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010500	1	445	1255	35.46%	35.46%	15/1	Scenic Riverway
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010600	1	135	1260	10.71%		16/1	Quail Run, Western Hills
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010600	2	1155	5835	19.79%		16/2	Congressional Place, West Lawrence
201902	Lawrence	KS	Principal City	20	045	Douglas County	010600	3	520	2285	22.76%	19.30%	16/3	Quail Run



# Annual Performance Report HOME Program

U.S. Department of Housing  
and Urban Development  
Office of Community Planning  
and Development

OMB Approval No. 2506-0171  
(exp. 9/30/2023)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

The HOME statute imposes a significant number of data collection and reporting requirements. This includes information on assisted properties, on the owners or tenants of the properties, and on other programmatic areas. The information will be used: 1) to assist HOME participants in managing their programs; 2) to track performance of participants in meeting fund commitment and expenditure deadlines; 3) to permit HUD to determine whether each participant meets the HOME statutory income targeting and affordability requirements; and 4) to permit HUD to determine compliance with other statutory and regulatory program requirements. This data collection is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act or related authorities. Access to Federal grant funds is contingent on the reporting of certain project-specific data elements. Records of information collected will be maintained by the recipients of the assistance. Information on activities and expenditures of grant funds is public information and is generally available for disclosure. Recipients are responsible for ensuring confidentiality when public disclosure is not required.

This form is intended to collect numeric data to be aggregated nationally as a complement to data collected through the Cash and Management Information (C/MI) System. Participants should enter the reporting period in the first block. The reporting period is October 1 to September 30. Instructions are included for each section if further explanation is needed.

Submit this form on or before December 31.	This report is for period (mm/dd/yyyy)		Date Submitted (mm/dd/yyyy)
Send one copy to the appropriate HUD Field Office and one copy to: <b>HOME Program, Rm 7176, 451 7th Street, S.W., Washington D.C. 20410</b>	Starting 10/1/2022	Ending 9/30/2023	10/30/2024

## Part I Participant Identification

1. Participant Number M-22-MC-20-0205	2. Participant Name City of Lawrence, KS		
3. Name of Person completing this report Danelle Walters		4. Phone Number (Include Area Code) 785-832-3108	
5. Address PO Box 708	6. City Lawrence	7. State KS	8. Zip Code 66044

## Part II Program Income

Enter the following program income amounts for the reporting period: in block 1, enter the balance on hand at the beginning; in block 2, enter the amount generated; in block 3, enter the amount expended; and in block 4, enter the amount for Tenant-Based rental Assistance.

1. Balance on hand at Beginning of Reporting Period \$35,458.72	2. Amount received during Reporting Period \$998.23	3. Total amount expended during Reporting Period \$4,648.00	4. Amount expended for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance \$4,648.00	5. Balance on hand at end of Reporting Period (1 + 2 - 3) = 5 \$31,808.95
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## Part III Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women Business Enterprises (WBE)

In the table below, indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period.

	a. Total	Minority Business Enterprises (MBE)			f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	
A. Contracts					
1. Number	0	0	0	0	0
2. Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0
B. Sub-Contracts					
1. Number	0	0	0	0	0
2. Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0
	a. Total	b. Women Business Enterprises (WBE)	c. Male		
C. Contracts					
1. Number	0	0	0		
2. Dollar Amount	0	0	0		
D. Sub-Contracts					
1. Number	0	0	0		
2. Dollar Amounts	0	0	0		

**Part IV Minority Owners of Rental Property**

In the table below, indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total dollar amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted during the reporting period.

	a. Total	Minority Property Owners				f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	
1. Number						
2. Dollar Amount						

**Part V Relocation and Real Property Acquisition**

Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition. The data provided should reflect only displacements and acquisitions occurring during the reporting period.

	a. Number	b. Cost
1. Parcels Acquired		
2. Businesses Displaced		
3. Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		
4. Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		

Households Displaced	a. Total	Minority Business Enterprises (MBE)				f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	
5. Households Displaced - Number						
6. Households Displaced - Cost						

## 2023 LDCHA TBRA Inspection Results

ID #	Inspection Type	Inspection Date	Inspection Result	Inspection Notes	Re-Inspection Date if Required	Re-Inspection Result	Inspection Notes	Inspection Type	Inspection Date	Inspection Result	Re-Inspection Date if Required	Re-Inspection Result
16283	INITIAL INSPECTION	11/30/2023	PASS									
15727	ANNUAL INSPECTION	12/12/2023	FAIL	Living room door does not latch.	1/10/2024	PASS						
98851	ANNUAL INSPECTION	10/4/2023	FAIL	Replace furnace filter. 1st floor rear bedroom is cluttered with possessions and sanitation issues exist. Remove possessions, trash and debris in all areas of dwelling.	11/3/2023	PASS						
16422	INITIAL INSPECTION	5/29/2024	FAIL	GFI in kitchen has a hot-neutral reverse to right of stove. First floor bedroom 1 window does not open. Sanitation issue of sticky floors would be addressed by tenant.	5/31/2024	PASS						
99627	INITIAL INSPECTION	6/28/2024	PASS									
15876	INITIAL INSPECTION	8/28/2023	PASS					ANNUAL INSPECTION	6/25/2024	PASS		
94717	INITIAL INSPECTION	5/22/2024	PASS									
15944	ANNUAL INSPECTION	3/11/2024	PASS									
15171	INITIAL INSPECTION	8/17/2023	PASS					ANNUAL INSPECTION	5/6/2024	PASS		
95372	INITIAL INSPECTION	5/1/2024	PASS									
15895	INITIAL INSPECTION	9/29/2023	PASS					ANNUAL INSPECTION	7/9/2024	PASS		
16172	INITIAL INSPECTION	11/3/2023	PASS									
11534	ANNUAL INSPECTION	11/2/2023	PASS									
15803	ANNUAL INSPECTION	8/15/2023	FAIL	Kitch cabinet door under sink is loose at hinges. Blinds are loose at the top to the right of front door. Sink faucet has a steady drip.	8/31/2023	PASS						
15954	ANNUAL INSPECTION	4/16/2024	PASS									
16035	INITIAL INSPECTION	9/12/2023	PASS					ANNUAL INSPECTION	6/12/2024	PASS		
90088	ANNUAL INSPECTION	11/3/2023	PASS									
16007	INITIAL INSPECTION	2/6/2024	PASS									
16077	ANNUAL INSPECTION	5/6/2024	PASS									
15887	INITIAL INSPECTION	9/12/2023	PASS					ANNUAL INSPECTION	6/12/2024	PASS		
10907	INITIAL INSPECTION	3/21/2024	FAIL	Second floor spare room light not operable. Smoke detector must be installed in each bedroom and each adjacent hallway. Second floor right front bedroom window screen insert is missing. Repair/replace damaged wood railing on exterior building stairs. Railing on interior stairway will be reinstalled after tenant moves in; stairway too narrow to move furniture up and down.	3/29/2024	PASS						
15875	ANNUAL INSPECTION	2/21/2024	PASS									
15813	ANNUAL INSPECTION	10/12/2023	PASS									
16045	ANNUAL INSPECTION	5/6/2024	FAIL	Unable to inspect entire property.	6/4/2024	PASS						
16046	INITIAL INSPECTION	5/30/2024	PASS									
15900	ANNUAL INSPECTION	3/21/2024	PASS									
97069	INITIAL INSPECTION	11/9/2023	PASS									
94866	INITIAL INSPECTION	5/4/2023	PASS					ANNUAL INSPECTION	2/8/2024	PASS		
15974	ANNUAL INSPECTION	2/6/2024	PASS									
15974	ANNUAL INSPECTION	9/27/2023	FAIL	Repair water leak from ligh fixture in living room caused by storm and repair stain on floor due to water damage. Living room window screen insert is missing and needs replaced. Check bathroom ceiling for leak and repair, paint stains. Large hole above water heater in bathroom needs fixed, should have been done as agreement on initial inspection.	10/24/2023	PASS						
15840												
16131	INITIAL INSPECTION	6/20/2024	PASS									
16424	INITIAL INSPECTION	7/1/2024	PASS									
16424	ANNUAL INSPECTION	3/20/2024	FAIL	Weatherize front door- door strike plate weak. Secure tack strip between living room and kitchen floor. Put up baseboard near refrigerator. Kitchen sink faucet is loose. Repair/replace towel bar in bathroom. Replace tack strip between living area, hall and bathroom. Toilet is loose at base. Bathroom cabinet drawer face is broken/missing. Garage door does not function, hard to open, garage door lock does not function and needs fixed or replaced. Replace furnace filter.	4/19/2024	PASS						

15891





93301	ANNUAL INSPECTION	1/24/2024	FAIL	Bathroom door is loose at hinges, repair any cutting or splinter hazards located on the inside of the door, seal or repair. Repair cut hazard at bottom of bedroom 2 door. Cracked glass window in hallway, right outside of tenant door. Tenant has reported rodent scratching in ceiling, no action required at this time. Reattach smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detector must be installed within 15' of all bedrooms.	2/23/2024	PASS
15763	ANNUAL INSPECTION	4/15/2024	FAIL	Secure door frame on front door.	5/10/2024	PASS
15675	ANNUAL INSPECTION	1/24/2024	PASS			
96394	ANNUAL INSPECTION	5/22/2024	PASS			
12547	INITIAL INSPECTION	1/18/2024	PASS			
15736	ANNUAL INSPECTION	4/1/2024	FAIL	Kitchen sink right handle is loose. Toilet lid is broken. Bedroom 1 doorstop needs reattached. Bedroom 2 left closet door needs reattached.	4/5/2024	PASS
15427	ANNUAL INSPECTION	12/19/2023	FAIL	Seal large cracking in living room wall. Repair ceiling, falling surface material, in bathroom, bedroom 3 and bedroom 1.	1/19/2024	PASS
14920	INITIAL INSPECTION	8/27/2024	PASS			

ID #	Inspection Type	Inspection Date	Inspection Result	Re-Inspection Date if Required	Re-Inspection Result	Move-Out
15540						10/31/2023
15939						2/29/2024
16224						1/31/2024
14665						3/31/2024
15007						6/17/2024
93745						3/31/2024
15825						3/31/2024
12362						1/7/2024
15800						10/31/2023



Office of Community Planning and Development  
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System  
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PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES

01 UNEXPENDED CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	1,428,590.84
02 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	748,373.00
03 SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL	0.00
04 SECTION 108 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS	0.00
05 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	60,484.38
05a CURRENT YEAR SECTION 108 PROGRAM INCOME (FOR SI TYPE)	0.00
06 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
06a FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
07 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AVAILABLE	0.00
08 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-07)	2,237,448.22

PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES

09 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	1,064,250.12
10 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT	0.00
11 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10)	1,064,250.12
12 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	159,413.37
13 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
14 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES	0.00
15 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 11-14)	1,223,663.49
16 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 08 - LINE 15)	1,013,784.73

PART III: LOWMOD BENEFIT THIS REPORTING PERIOD

17 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
18 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	0.00
19 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	1,064,250.12
20 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT	0.00
21 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 17-20)	1,064,250.12
22 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11)	100.00%

LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS

23 PROGRAM YEARS(PY) COVERED IN CERTIFICATION	PY: 2023 PY: 2024 PY: 2025
24 CUMULATIVE NET EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION	1,064,250.12
25 CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES BENEFITING LOW/MOD PERSONS	1,064,250.12
26 PERCENT BENEFIT TO LOW/MOD PERSONS (LINE 25/LINE 24)	100.00%

PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CAP CALCULATIONS

27 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	102,520.81
28 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
29 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
30 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS	0.00
31 TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS (LINE 27 + LINE 28 - LINE 29 + LINE 30)	102,520.81
32 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	748,373.00
33 PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	79,320.31
34 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP	0.00
35 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP (SUM, LINES 32-34)	827,693.31
36 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 31/LINE 35)	12.39%

PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP

37 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	159,413.37
38 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
39 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
40 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS	0.00
41 TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS (LINE 37 + LINE 38 - LINE 39 +LINE 40)	159,413.37
42 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	748,373.00
43 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	60,484.38
44 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP	0.00
45 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP (SUM, LINES 42-44)	808,857.38
46 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 41/LINE 45)	19.71%



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LINE 17 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 17

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.

LINE 18 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 18

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.

LINE 19 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 19

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2021	10	2503	6865926	GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window Replacements	03B	LMC	\$113,742.00
2022	10	2520	6865926	GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Doors/Window Replacements	03B	LMC	\$32,121.75
2022	10	2520	6884225	GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Doors/Window Replacements	03B	LMC	\$33,314.64
					03B	Matrix Code	\$179,178.39
2022	8	2518	6897269	MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$160,088.01
2022	8	2518	6905796	MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$338,678.70
2022	8	2518	6923842	MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$194,354.24
2022	8	2519	6805893	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$1,275.00
2022	8	2519	6834995	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$3,072.76
2022	8	2519	6858213	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$3,076.96
2022	8	2519	6858832	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$6,164.99
2022	8	2519	6865926	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$933.39
2022	8	2519	6871522	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$3,708.43
2022	8	2519	6897269	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$1,940.91
2022	8	2519	6905796	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$2,553.27
2022	8	2519	6905807	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$4,423.10
2022	8	2519	6906187	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$1,878.30
2022	8	2519	6923842	AD - MS-2200201 CDBG Infrastructure Project	03L	LMA	\$3,157.75
					03L	Matrix Code	\$725,305.81
2023	6	2530	6865926	HOMELESS SHELTER OPERATIONS - LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER	03T	LMC	\$25,600.85
2023	6	2530	6905807	HOMELESS SHELTER OPERATIONS - LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER	03T	LMC	\$15,049.82
2023	6	2530	6930768	HOMELESS SHELTER OPERATIONS - LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER	03T	LMC	\$18,249.33
					03T	Matrix Code	\$58,900.00
2023	8	2524	6923842	Emergency Rent and Utility Assistance - HSC	05Q	LMC	\$13,533.23
2023	8	2524	6924161	Emergency Rent and Utility Assistance - HSC	05Q	LMC	\$14,127.86
2023	8	2524	6936170	Emergency Rent and Utility Assistance - HSC	05Q	LMC	\$12,824.72
					05Q	Matrix Code	\$40,485.81
2023	8	2529	6858213	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	05X	LMC	\$165.00
2023	8	2529	6858832	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	05X	LMC	\$495.00
2023	8	2529	6865926	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	05X	LMC	\$495.00
2023	8	2529	6905796	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	05X	LMC	\$330.00
2023	8	2529	6905807	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	05X	LMC	\$330.00
2023	8	2529	6924161	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	05X	LMC	\$165.00
2023	8	2529	6930768	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	05X	LMC	\$1,155.00
					05X	Matrix Code	\$3,135.00
2022	3	2516	6834742	Emergency/Furnace Loan Program	14A	LMH	\$5,433.97
2023	2	2536	6930768	2023 - Home Repair Program - Emergency Loan	14A	LMH	\$5,594.00
					14A	Matrix Code	\$11,027.97
2022	3	2513	6834741	EMERGENCY AND FURNACE LOAN ACTIVITY DELIVERY	14H	LMH	\$2,048.51
2022	10	2504	6834741	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$5,121.27
2022	10	2504	6858213	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$1,656.83
2022	10	2504	6858832	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$4,109.99
2022	10	2504	6865926	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$2,802.61
2022	10	2504	6871522	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$1,236.14
2022	10	2504	6897269	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$5,822.73
2022	10	2504	6905796	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$4,741.81
2022	10	2504	6905807	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$2,948.73
2022	10	2504	6906187	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$1,011.40
2022	10	2504	6923842	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$9,473.23





Office of Community Planning and Development  
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System

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 Program Year 2023  
 LAWRENCE , KS

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2022	10	2504	6924161	AD - GoodLife Innovations Residential Group Home Window and Door Replacements	14H	LMC	\$2,889.29
2023	2	2537	6930768	2023 (AD) Minor Home Repair	14H	LMH	\$588.63
2023	9	2538	6930768	2023 (AD) GoodLife Group Home Rehabilitation - Interior Doors	14H	LMC	\$1,765.97
							\$46,217.14
Total							\$1,064,250.12

LINE 27 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 27

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus	Activity Name	Grant Number	Fund Type	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount	
2023	6	2530	6865926	No	HOMELESS SHELTER OPERATIONS - LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER	B23MC200005	EN	03T	LMC	\$25,600.85	
2023	6	2530	6905807	No	HOMELESS SHELTER OPERATIONS - LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER	B23MC200005	EN	03T	LMC	\$15,049.82	
2023	6	2530	6930768	No	HOMELESS SHELTER OPERATIONS - LAWRENCE COMMUNITY SHELTER	B23MC200005	EN	03T	LMC	\$18,249.33	
								03T	Matrix Code	\$58,900.00	
2023	8	2524	6923842	No	Emergency Rent and Utility Assistance - HSC	B23MC200005	EN	05Q	LMC	\$13,533.23	
2023	8	2524	6924161	No	Emergency Rent and Utility Assistance - HSC	B23MC200005	EN	05Q	LMC	\$14,127.86	
2023	8	2524	6936170	No	Emergency Rent and Utility Assistance - HSC	B23MC200005	EN	05Q	LMC	\$12,824.72	
								05Q	Matrix Code	\$40,485.81	
2023	8	2529	6858213	No	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	B23MC200005	EN	05X	LMC	\$165.00	
2023	8	2529	6858832	No	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	B23MC200005	EN	05X	LMC	\$495.00	
2023	8	2529	6865926	No	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	B23MC200005	EN	05X	LMC	\$495.00	
2023	8	2529	6905796	No	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	B23MC200005	EN	05X	LMC	\$330.00	
2023	8	2529	6905807	No	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	B23MC200005	EN	05X	LMC	\$330.00	
2023	8	2529	6924161	No	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	B23MC200005	EN	05X	LMC	\$165.00	
2023	8	2529	6930768	No	HOUSING AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM - HOUSING AND CREDIT COUNSELING, INC.	B23MC200005	EN	05X	LMC	\$1,155.00	
								05X	Matrix Code	\$3,135.00	
											\$102,520.81
Total											\$102,520.81

LINE 37 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 37

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2023	11	2531	6834739	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$8,208.70
2023	11	2531	6834741	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$15,363.81
2023	11	2531	6858213	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$8,175.70
2023	11	2531	6858832	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$15,412.39
2023	11	2531	6865926	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$8,720.05
2023	11	2531	6871522	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$11,537.34
2023	11	2531	6880281	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$9,698.82
2023	11	2531	6884225	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$6,664.19
2023	11	2531	6897269	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$18,115.16
2023	11	2531	6905796	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$10,942.61
2023	11	2531	6905807	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$11,057.75
2023	11	2531	6906187	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$4,334.55
2023	11	2531	6923842	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$18,946.47
2023	11	2531	6924161	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$6,741.67
2023	11	2531	6930768	HID_ADMINISTRATION-CDBG	21A		\$5,494.16
							\$159,413.37
Total							\$159,413.37



**PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG-CV RESOURCES**

01 CDBG-CV GRANT	950,250.00
02 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
03 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
04 TOTAL CDBG-CV FUNDS AWARDED	950,250.00

**PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG-CV EXPENDITURES**

05 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	446,478.15
06 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	0.00
07 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
08 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 05 - 07)	446,478.15
09 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 04 - LINE8 )	503,771.85

**PART III: LOWMOD BENEFIT FOR THE CDBG-CV GRANT**

10 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
11 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	0.00
12 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	446,478.15
13 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 10 - 12)	446,478.15
14 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 05)	446,478.15
15 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 13/LINE 14)	100.00%

**PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CALCULATIONS**

16 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	446,478.15
17 CDBG-CV GRANT	950,250.00
18 PERCENT OF FUNDS DISBURSED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 16/LINE 17)	46.99%

**PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP**

19 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	0.00
20 CDBG-CV GRANT	950,250.00
21 PERCENT OF FUNDS DISBURSED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 19/LINE 20)	0.00%



LINE 10 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 10

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.

LINE 11 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 11

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.

LINE 12 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 12

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2019	14	2501	6591770	CV - HOUSING STABILIZATION COLLABORATIVE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS	05Q	LMC	\$59,819.99
			6620678	CV - HOUSING STABILIZATION COLLABORATIVE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS	05Q	LMC	\$40,179.69
		2505	6616049	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$10,435.57
			6620678	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$4,801.55
			6632977	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$16,398.48
			6661687	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$13,093.34
			6661689	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$9,251.66
			6689819	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$7,354.52
			6689826	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$8,648.24
			6704023	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$9,260.02
			6718096	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$23,560.05
			6741023	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$9,620.32
			6771276	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$7,576.25
		2506	6661687	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$16,659.71
			6661689	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$22,445.02
			6689826	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$21,520.84
			6704023	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$11,267.29
			6718096	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$12,320.38
			6741023	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$36,723.63
			6771276	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$27,650.46
			6790456	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$8,395.94
			6805884	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$7,083.13
		2509	6704023	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$15,682.04
			6704025	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$7,234.27
			6741023	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$26,927.57
			6771276	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$6,620.47
			6897250	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$5,947.72
<b>Total</b>							<b>\$446,478.15</b>

LINE 16 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 16



Office of Community Planning and Development  
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
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Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2019	14	2501	6591770	CV - HOUSING STABILIZATION COLLABORATIVE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS	05Q	LMC	\$59,819.99
			6620678	CV - HOUSING STABILIZATION COLLABORATIVE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - TENANTS TO HOMEOWNERS	05Q	LMC	\$40,179.69
		2505	6616049	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$10,435.57
			6620678	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$4,801.55
			6632977	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$16,398.48
			6661687	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$13,093.34
			6661689	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$9,251.66
			6689819	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$7,354.52
			6689826	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$8,648.24
			6704023	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$9,260.02
			6718096	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$23,560.05
			6741023	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$9,620.32
			6771276	CV - HOMELESS SERVICES - BERT NASH CMC	03T	LMC	\$7,576.25
		2506	6661687	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$16,659.71
			6661689	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$22,445.02
			6689826	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$21,520.84
			6704023	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$11,267.29
			6718096	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$12,320.38
			6741023	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$36,723.63
			6771276	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$27,650.46
			6790456	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$8,395.94
			6805884	CV - DG CO Child Dev. Association - COVID-19 Childcare	05L	LMC	\$7,083.13
		2509	6704023	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$15,682.04
			6704025	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$7,234.27
			6741023	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$26,927.57
			6771276	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$6,620.47
			6897250	CV - Lawrence Douglas Co Health Department - COVID Mobile Vaccination Clinic	05M	LMA	\$5,947.72
<b>Total</b>							<b>\$446,478.15</b>

LINE 19 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 19

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.



# AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida, County of Orange, ss:

Bailee Liston, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That (s)he is a duly authorized signatory of Column Software, PBC, duly authorized agent of Lawrence Journal-World, that this daily newspaper printed in the State of Kansas, and published in and of general circulation in Douglas County, Kansas, with a general paid circulation on a daily basis in Douglas County, Kansas, and that said newspaper is not a trade, religious or fraternal publication, and which newspaper has been admitted to the mails as periodicals class matter in said County, and that a notice of which is hereto attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of the Lawrence Daily Journal-World.

Said newspaper is published six days per week, 52 weeks per year; has been so published continuously and uninterruptedly in said county and state for a period of more than five years prior to the first publication of said notice and been admitted at the post office of Lawrence in said County as second class matter.

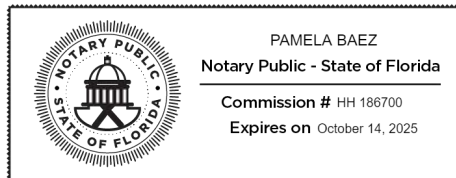
That the attached notice is a true copy thereof and was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper for 1 consecutive days/weeks the first publication thereof being made as aforesaid on Sep. 17, 2024 with publications being made on the following dates:  
09/17/2024

*Bailee Liston*

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

## VERIFICATION

State of Florida  
County of Orange



Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me on this: 09/17/2024

*[Signature]*

Notary Public  
Notarized remotely online using communication technology via Proof.

(First Published in the Lawrence Daily Journal-World on the 17th of September, 2024)

### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE CITY OF LAWRENCE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS (HOME) PROGRAMS

City staff will conduct a public hearing on the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Programs on Wednesday, October 16, 2024, at 5:30 pm in the Planning and Development Services offices, 1 Riverfront Plaza, Suite 320, Lawrence, Kansas, 66044.

This meeting will be held in a hybrid format, which means attendees can choose whether to attend in-person or virtually. People may join the meeting virtually by Microsoft Teams or in-person. Virtual participation will be allowed for any participant. Please contact the Housing Initiatives Division at 785-832-3114 or housinginitiatives@lawrenceks.org to request the Microsoft Teams link or if you require special accommodations to attend this meeting.

The hearing is intended to provide the following:

- A discussion of the City's performance in implementation of past CDBG and HOME activities, especially those funded during the past program year. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) will be completed and will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (the federal agency which funds the program) by October 31, 2024. Copies of the performance report will be available for review on September 23, 2024, online at [www.lawrenceks.org/pds](http://www.lawrenceks.org/pds). The written comment period for the CAPER will be thirty (30) days from the date of the publication, until October 23, 2024. Written comments may be sent to the Housing Initiatives Division, P.O. Box 708, Lawrence, KS 66044 or emailed to [housinginitiatives@lawrenceks.org](mailto:housinginitiatives@lawrenceks.org).

General information about the CDBG and HOME programs, as well as the Consolidated Plan.

- A forum for suggested future CDBG and HOME activities for the upcoming pro-

gram year (August 1, 2025 to July 31, 2026), and to discuss procedures for making proposals for CDBG or HOME funded activities.

- An opportunity for Lawrence citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties to express and discuss their opinions about the needs of low and moderate income persons, housing and community development needs, and other needs in Lawrence they feel are important.

**Expanded CR-05 Table 1 Goals and Outcomes**

In the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), Table 1 will not populate correctly with the funding sources and amounts for each Goal. This expanded Goals and Outcomes Table includes this information.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration (includes HOME-ARP, CHDO Operating and remaining 2022PY draws completed in 2023PY)	Administration	CDBG: \$159,413.37 / HOME: \$116,005.07/HOME ARP: \$92,697.04	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	1	100.00%
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0 / HOME: \$0	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Delivery of public services	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$3,135.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	175	22	12.57%	19	22	115.79%

Delivery of public services	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$58,900	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	220	31	14.09%	44	31	70.45%
Delivery of public services	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$40,485.81	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	325	67	20.62%	43	67	155.81%
Delivery of Public Services (CV Funds)	Homeless	CDBG-CV: \$5,947.72	Homeless Response	Persons Assisted	NA	17	NA	NA	17	NA
Increase Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$0	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Increase Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Increase Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$0	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	17	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
Maintain current affordable housing stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%



Maintain current affordable housing stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$13,665.11	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	2	2.67%	15	2	13.33%
Provide homebuyer assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$148,559.32	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	15	2	13.33%	3	2	66.67%
Public facility improvements (including Activity Delivery) <i>This dollar amount includes MSO Pedestrian Improvement project. This project will close in the 2024 program year so no accomplishments have been reported in 2023.</i>	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$948,064.20	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	45	0.18%	5000	45	0.90%
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	HOME: \$382,275	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	100	24	24.00%	20	24	120.00%

**Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
Region VII  
OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY  
Gateway Tower II, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
400 State Avenue  
Kansas City, KS 66101-2406

December 11, 2017

The Honorable Leslie Soden  
Mayor of Lawrence, Kansas  
City Hall  
PO Box 708  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Ms. Shannon Oury  
Executive Director Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority  
1600 Haskell Avenue  
Lawrence, KS 66044

Dear Mayor Soden and Ms. Oury:

Thank you for Lawrence's support as HUD implements its Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) rule and Lawrence's efforts in completing an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). As you know, the AFH assists communities in identifying fair housing issues and opportunities and will help your jurisdiction make more informed community planning decisions with the results.

We are pleased to inform you that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has accepted the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority's AFH (see 24 C.F.R. § 5.162(a)(2)).

Now that HUD has accepted the Joint AFH that covers Lawrence and the jurisdiction of the Douglas County Housing Authority, please be aware that the AFFH Final Rule provides that:

1. The City's consolidated plans and annual action plans, and PHA's Plans (including any plans incorporated therein), must include strategies and actions that implement the priorities and goals from the AFH that are intended to affirmatively further fair housing. Strategies and actions must affirmatively further fair housing and may include, but are not limited to, enhancing mobility strategies and encouraging development of new affordable housing in areas of opportunity, as well as place-based strategies to encourage community revitalization, including preservation of existing affordable housing, including HUD-assisted housing (see § 5.154(d)(5)).
2. In addition, the AFH process is intended to inform other community plans including, but not limited to: education, transportation, or environmental related plans. For options and recommendations on how this may be accomplished, please see the AFFH Rule Guidebook.

Please note that HUD expects the City of Lawrence and Lawrence-Douglas Housing

Authority to add more specificity on goal implementation (specifically metrics, milestones, and timeframes for achievement) in its consolidated plan, annual action plans, and PHA plans than was provided in the final AFH submission. Additional technical assistance on goals can be found in the attached memo.

HUD has many resources designed to support Lawrence's AFFH efforts. You will find a portal for requesting AFFH technical assistance, fact sheets, and other useful AFFH resources at [HUDEXchange.info](http://HUDEXchange.info). Please see the enclosed technical assistance provided as a courtesy, and reach out to your local HUD field office with any questions or to obtain additional technical assistance.

We look forward to working collaboratively with you during your 3- to 5-year planning cycle and appreciate your efforts to affirmatively furthering fair housing.

If you have questions about this letter, please contact me at 913-551-6857.

Sincerely,



Betty J. Bottiger  
Regional Director, Region VII  
Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Enclosure:  
Technical Assistance Regarding Joint Assessment of Fair Housing

Cc:  
Danelle Dresslar, City of Lawrence, Community Development Division

## **HUD-provided Technical Assistance regarding the Joint Assessment of Fair Housing**

Overall, HUD commends Lawrence, Kansas and the Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority on their Joint AFH. The program participants made a thoughtful and serious study of the issues/prompts in the Assessment Tool and the HUD-provided data and set fair housing goals that are achievable and could lead to meaningful actions to affirmatively further fair housing. HUD is providing the following technical assistance as a courtesy to the collaborating program participants, identifying sections of the Joint AFH where the discussion of the data could improve and suggestions for future submissions.

### Fair Housing Issues related to Transportation

The Joint AFH identified the “availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation” as a contributing factor to disparities in access to opportunity. The Joint AFH discussed the limitations of the on-demand ride service, Night Line, and the bus system stating, “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.” While the AFH contained a thoughtful analysis of transportation-related fair housing issues, the AFH did not contain any goals related to transportation. Collaborating with the Lawrence Transit System or local universities might yield low cost options to improve access to public transportation and connect protected-class groups to areas of opportunity. Such options could be considered in future AFHs or other planning efforts.

### Fair Housing Issues related to Source of Income Discrimination

The Joint AFH noted, “Source of Income discrimination” as contributing to the fair housing issues of segregation/integration, disparities in access to opportunity, and disability and access. The Joint AFH set a goal related to Source of Income discrimination: Goal 4: Improve public perception of affordable housing, primarily through education and outreach. Program participants might also consider national best practices such as adding Source of Income protections to the local fair housing ordinance.

### Fair Housing Goals

Some fair housing goals identified in the Joint AFH could have identified clearer “metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved, and indicated the timeframe for achievement.” Metrics and milestones in goals established in the Joint AFH should be as specific as possible, as specified in the AFFH Guidebook on pages 114-115, recognizing that decisions on funding allocations, as well as strategies and actions, will be made in later planning documents including the Consolidated Plan and 5-Year PHA Plan. Assessment Tool instructions to this prompt state in the “Discussion” row, program participants should provide an explanation of how the goal being set is going to address the contributing factors and related fair housing issues. As noted in the acceptance letter, HUD expects the participants to include this additional specificity in the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and PHA Plan.

*Goal 1: Increase Affordable Housing.*



The Joint AFH identified location and type of affordable housing as a contributing factor for segregation/integration and disparities in access to opportunity. For example, the Joint AFH mentions these geographic areas: affordable housing stock concentrated in the East and North; Access to Opportunity in the Central, West, and Northeast; high performing schools in the west and northeast; job proximity in Central (North Central and South Central), and East; lower poverty in the Central area; lack of affordable transportation in Northeast (an area of opportunity.) However, the Joint AFH goal to "increase dispersal of affordable housing throughout the community" does not identify how geographical siting could mitigate fair housing issues. Addressing the location of affordable housing might mean considering siting new affordable housing in areas with access to opportunity or working to improve access to opportunity in areas with existing affordable housing stock. In the future, subsequent planning documents and future AFHs should more specifically connect how the goal relates to overcoming the contributing factor(s) and related fair housing issues.

*Goal 2: Explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust fund.*

*Goal 4: Improving public perception of affordable housing.*

*Goal 6: Expanding housing choice and access to opportunity.*

*Goal 7: Increase homeownership among low income households and members of the protected classes*

*Goal 8: Increase recruitment and outreach to private landlords.*

These goals need additional information related to metrics, milestones, and timeframe for achievement. For example, goal 2 states, "the Affordable Housing Advisory Board will recommend at least one new revenue stream," but does not state the timeframe for achievement. Goal 4's metrics and milestones could be further refined by identifying numbers of landlords trying to reach and/or identifying landlords operating housing in areas outside of the primary rental areas or in area with access to opportunity. Goal 6 is to "institute an evaluation of the impact on fair housing choice to every residential development proposal," but does not state the timeframe for achievement. Goal 7 states the program participants will "have the resident services office hold homebuyer education and financial literacy workshops once a month," but does not include other metrics, milestones, and timeframes for achievement. For example, types of outreach targeted toward protected class groups. Goal 8 is to, "continue to reach out to private landlords, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods," but does not state the metrics, milestones, or timeframe for achievement. In future Consolidated Plans and PHA Plans, the program participants should refine their fair housing goals with adequate metrics, milestones, and timeframes for achievement.

# Assessment of Fair Housing

City of Lawrence, KS

Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority

October 17, 2017



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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 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

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(Signature) (Date)

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(Signature) (Date)

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(Signature) (Date)

Departmental acceptance or non-acceptance:

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(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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Location and type of affordable housing</li> <li>2. Loss of affordable housing</li> <li>3. Source of income discrimination</li> </ol>
Disparities in Access to Opportunity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Source of income discrimination</li> <li>2. Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation</li> <li>3. Location and type of affordable housing</li> <li>4. Loss of affordable housing</li> </ol>
Disproportionate Housing Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes</li> <li>2. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs</li> <li>3. Loss of affordable housing</li> <li>4. Displacement of residents due to economic pressures</li> </ol>
Publicly supported Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs</li> <li>2. Impediments to mobility</li> <li>3. Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking</li> <li>4. Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods</li> </ol>
Disability and Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs</li> <li>2. Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes</li> <li>3. Loss of Affordable Housing</li> <li>4. Source of income discrimination</li> </ol>
Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resource Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations</li> </ol>

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 50<sup>th</sup> 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 50<sup>th</sup> 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.



- 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?

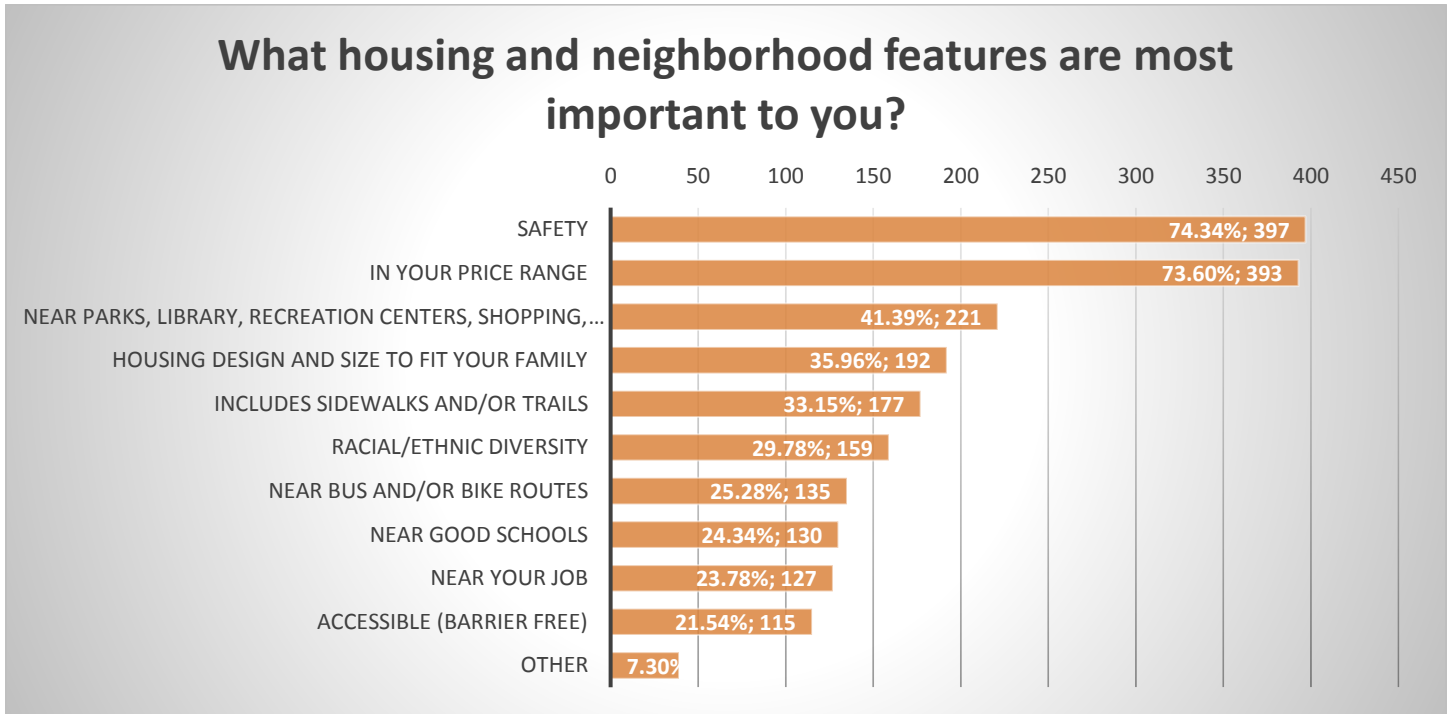


Figure 1 - Survey Question 1

"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 roommatch 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?

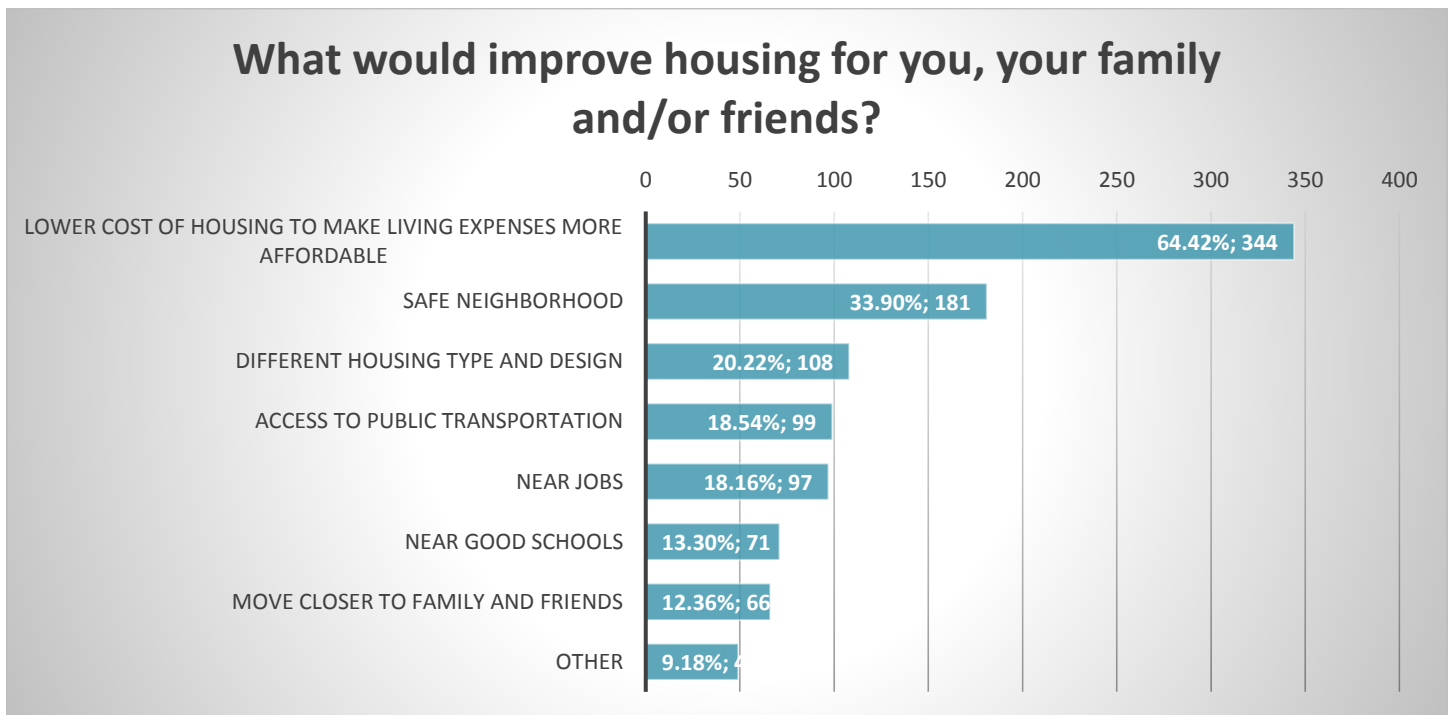


Figure 2 - Survey Question 2

“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?

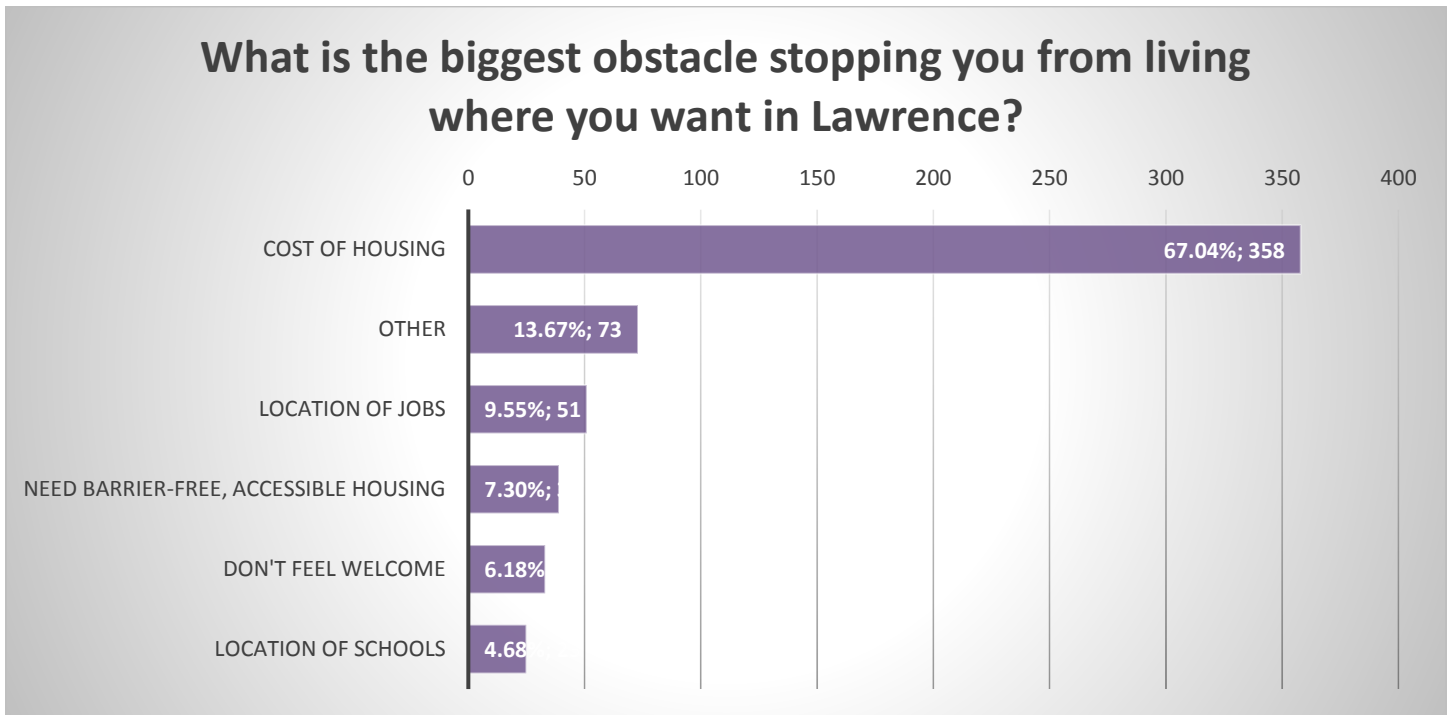


Figure 3 - Survey Question 3

"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?

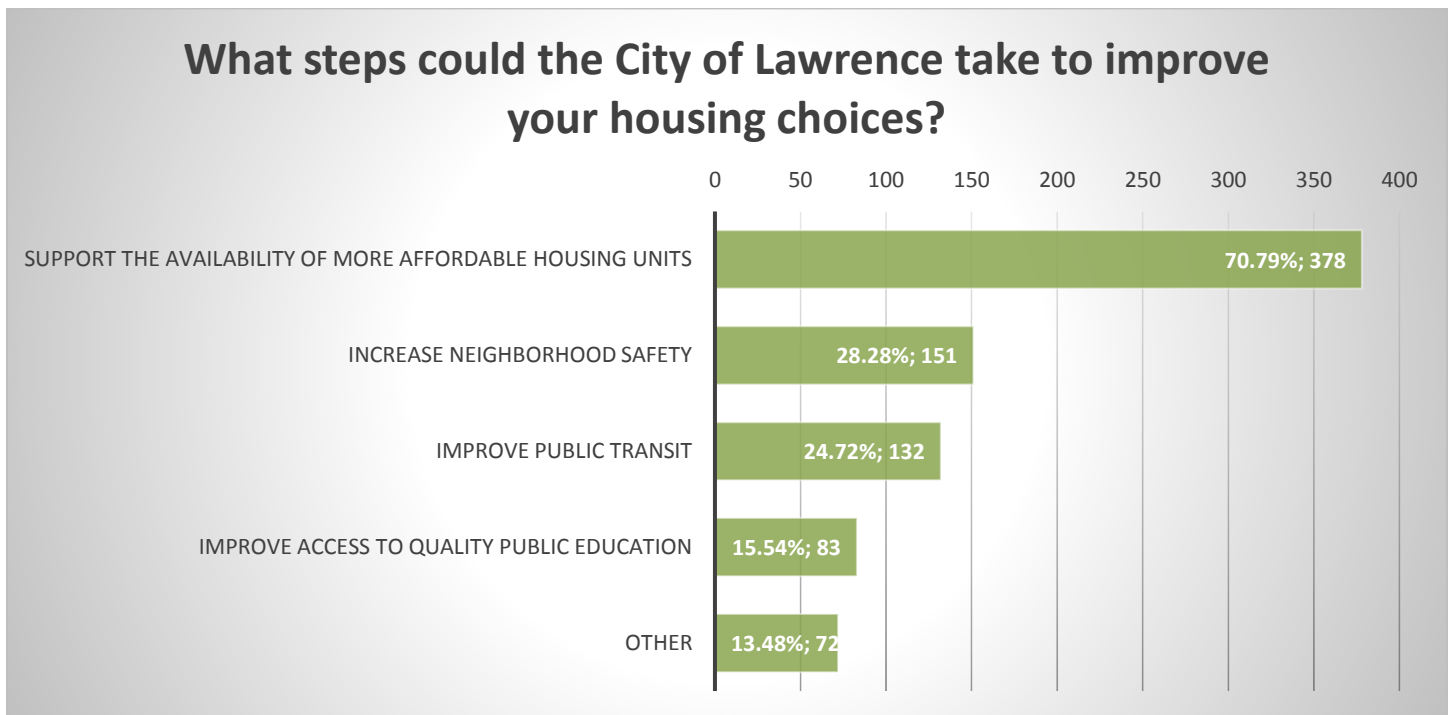


Figure 4 - Survey Question 4

“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?

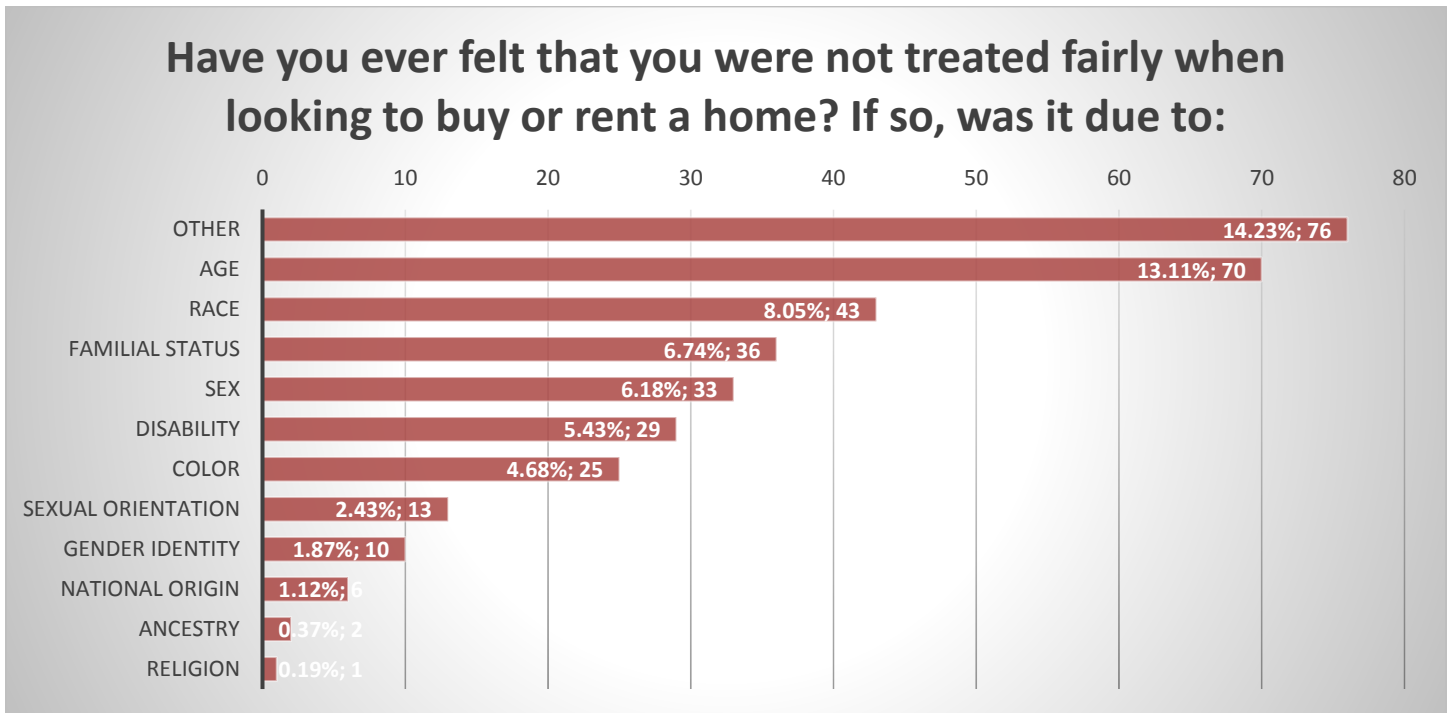


Figure 5 - Survey Question 5

“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?

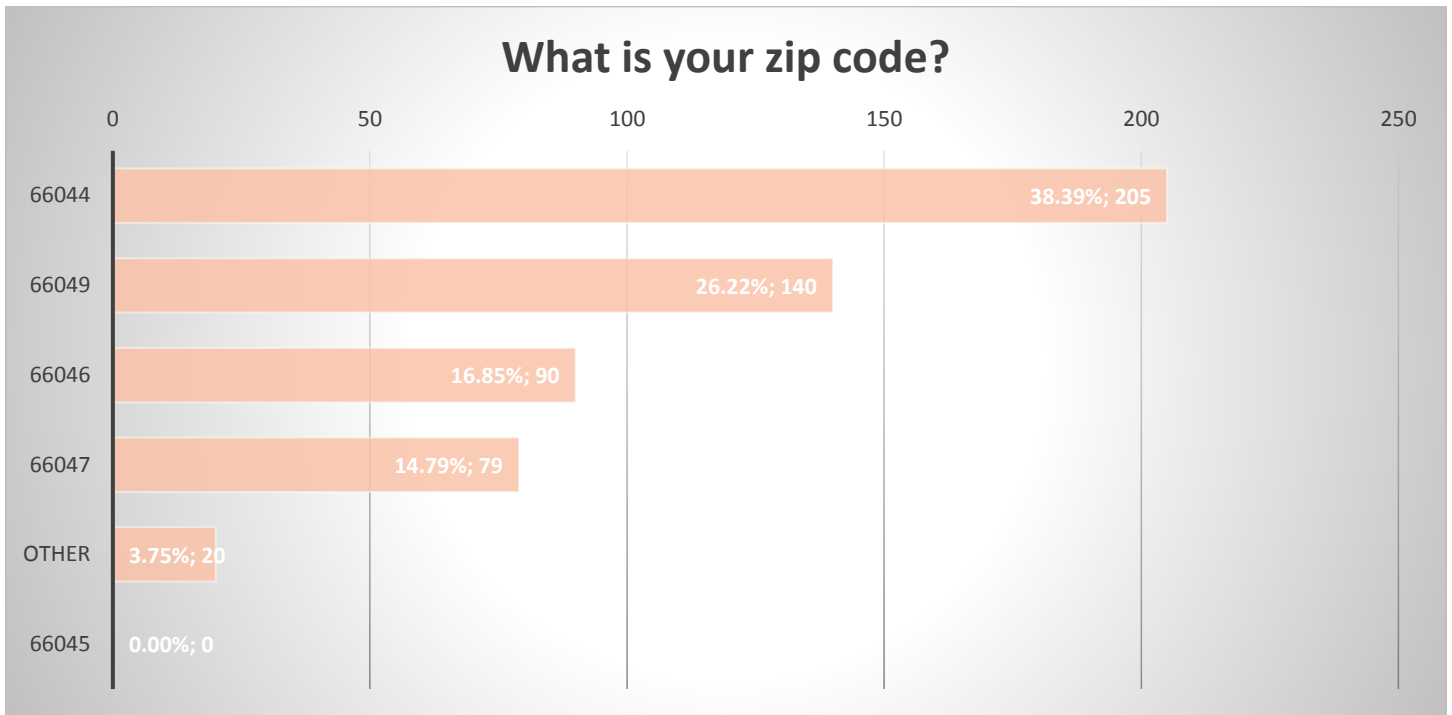


Figure 6 - Survey Question 6

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 \(www.lawrenceks.org/attorney\)](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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 programming 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

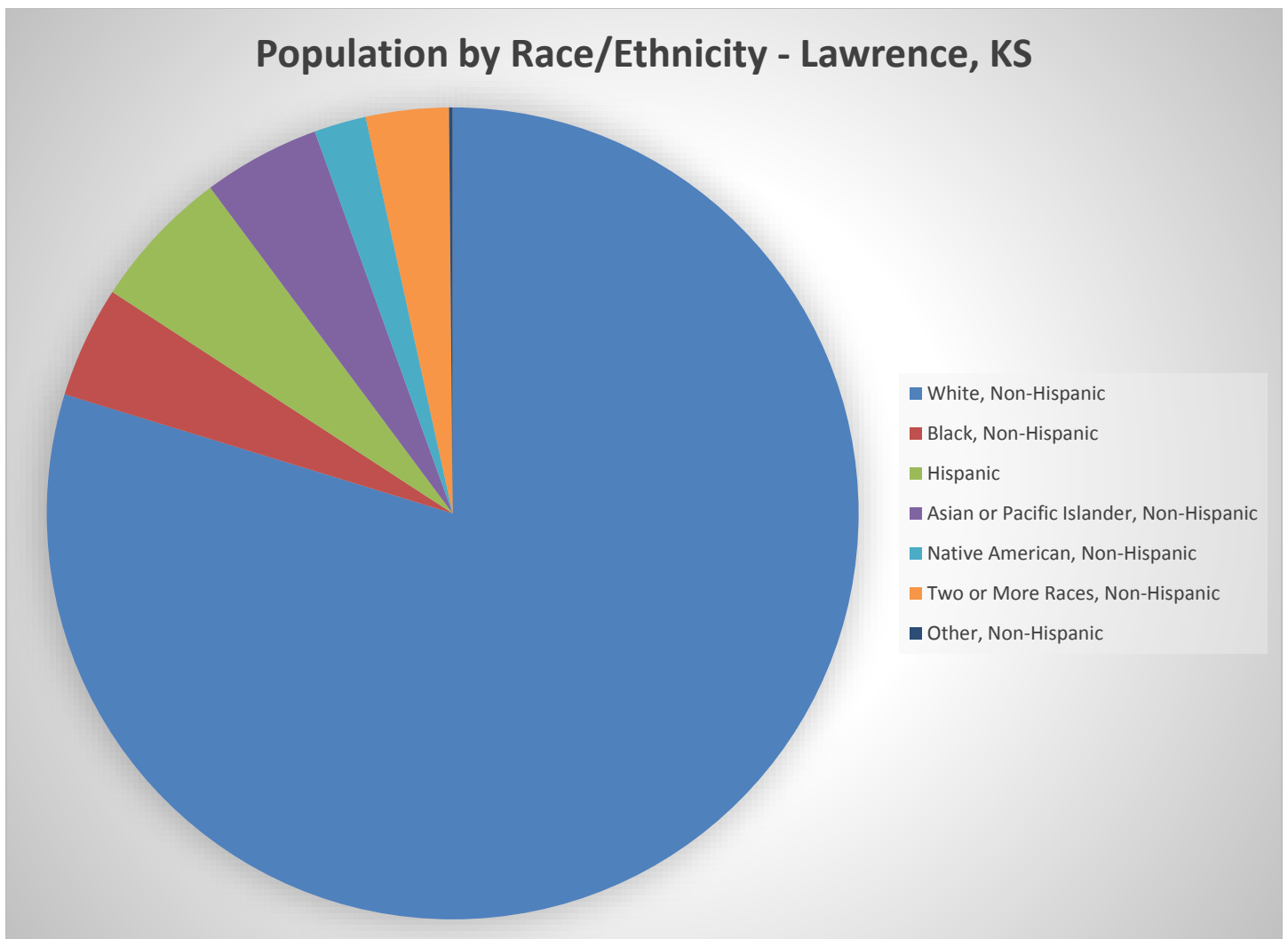
1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990)

#### *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

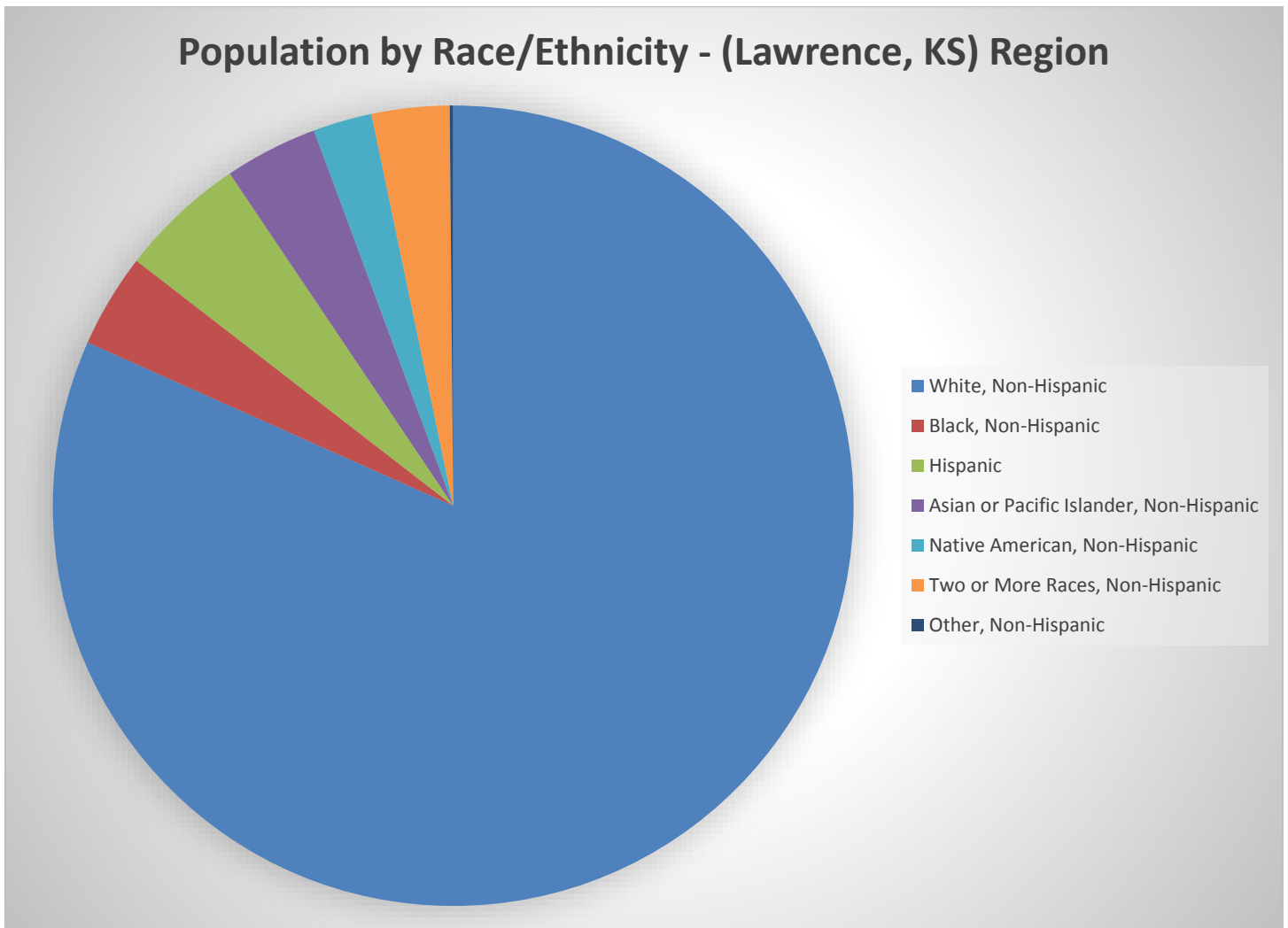
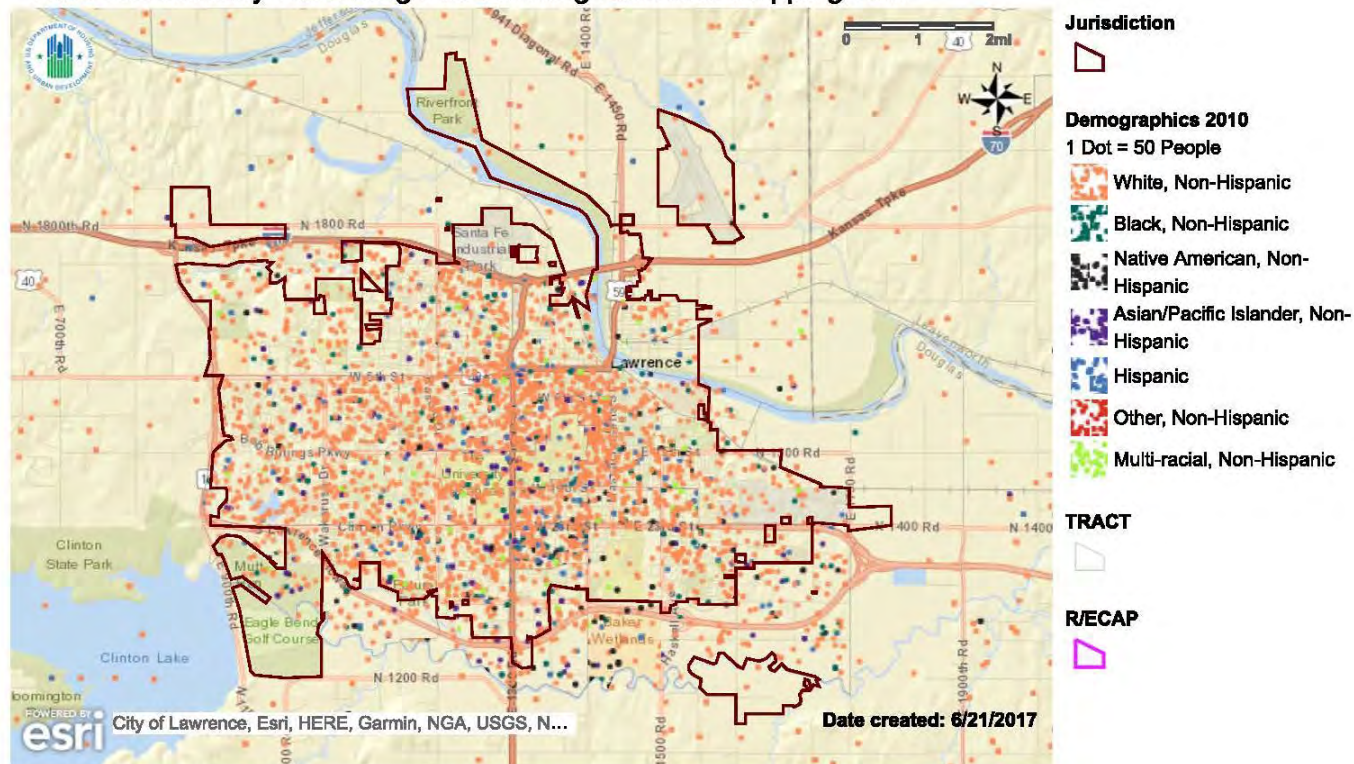


Figure 8 - Population by Race/Ethnicity - (Lawrence, KS) Region



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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

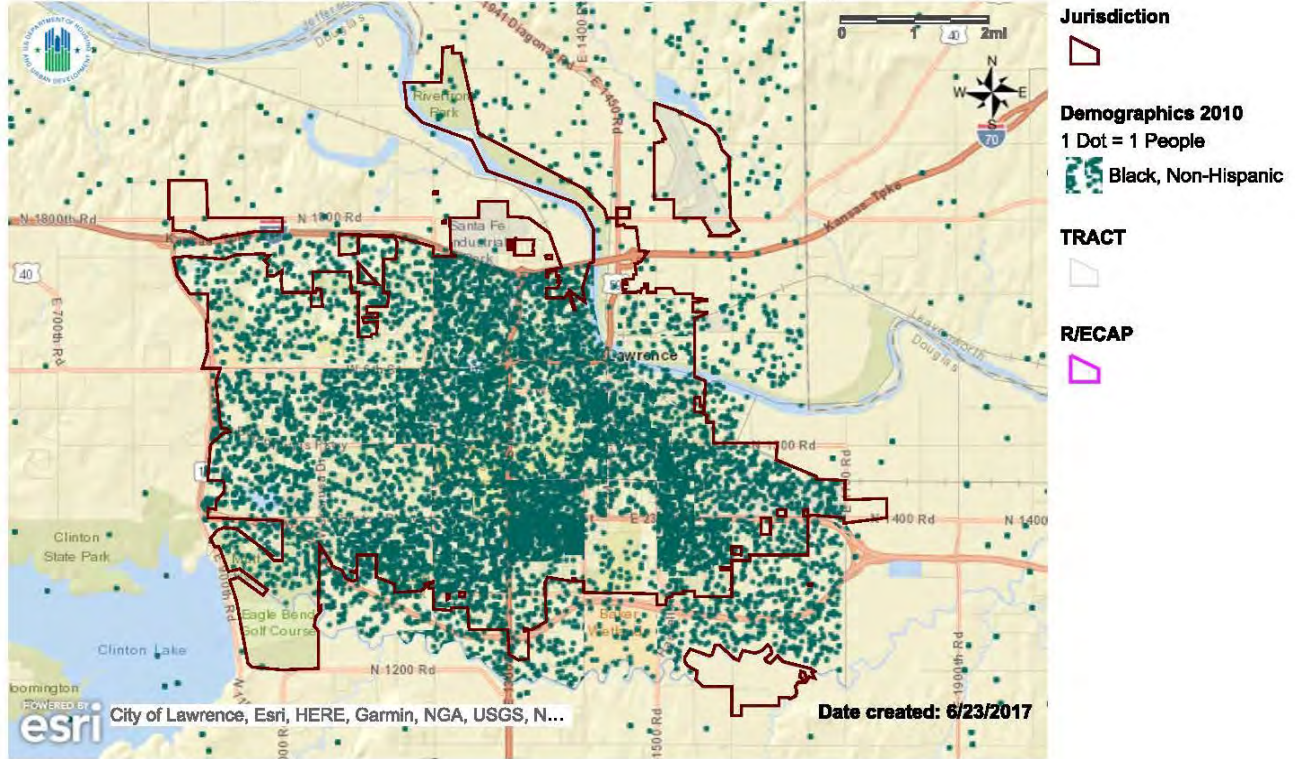
Map 1 – HUD AFFH Map 1 – Current race/ethnicity dot density map for jurisdiction

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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

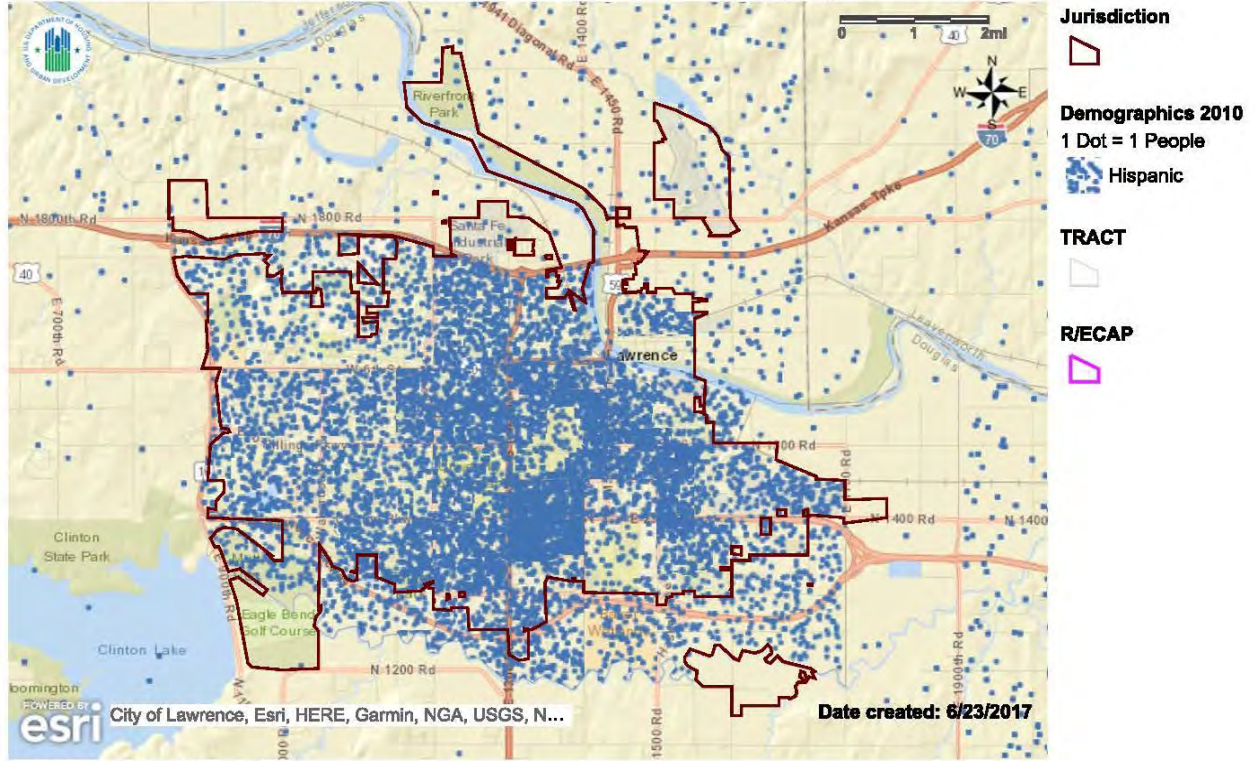
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

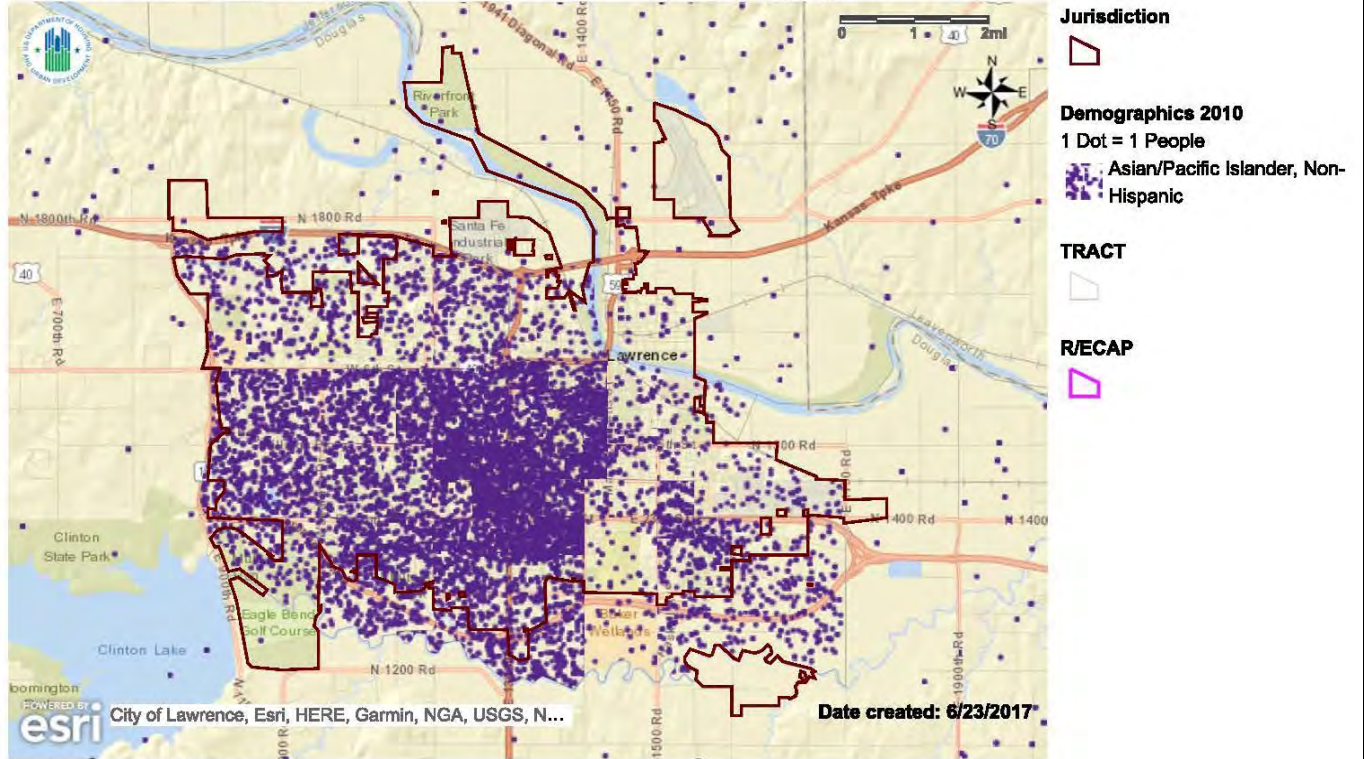
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

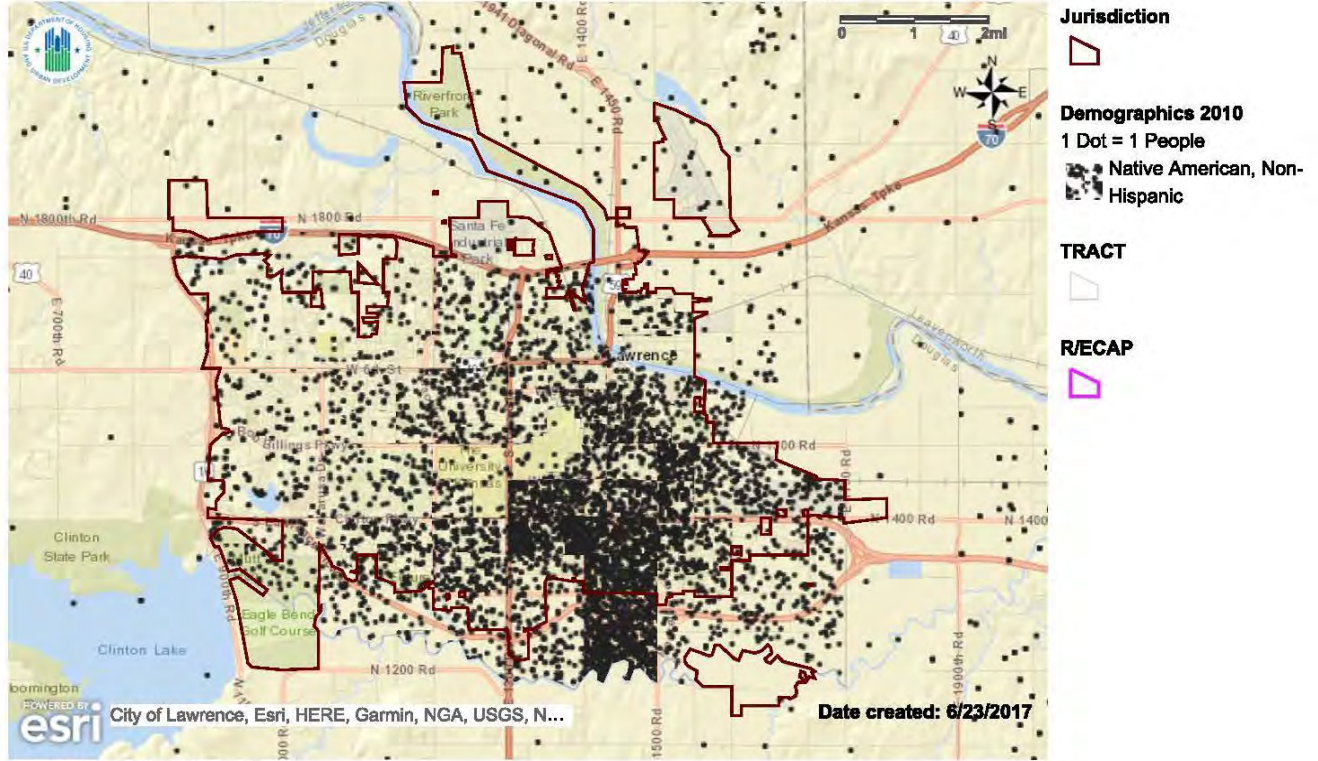
**Description:** Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

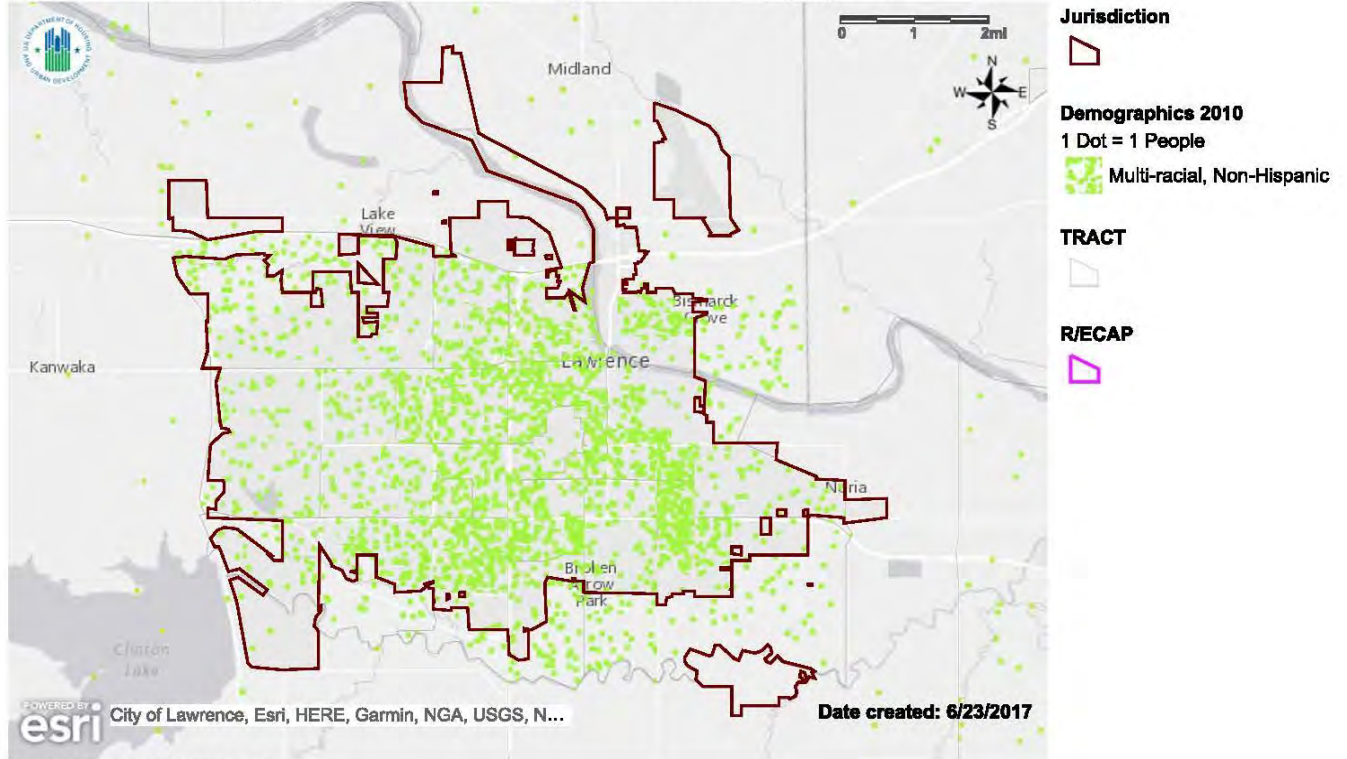
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

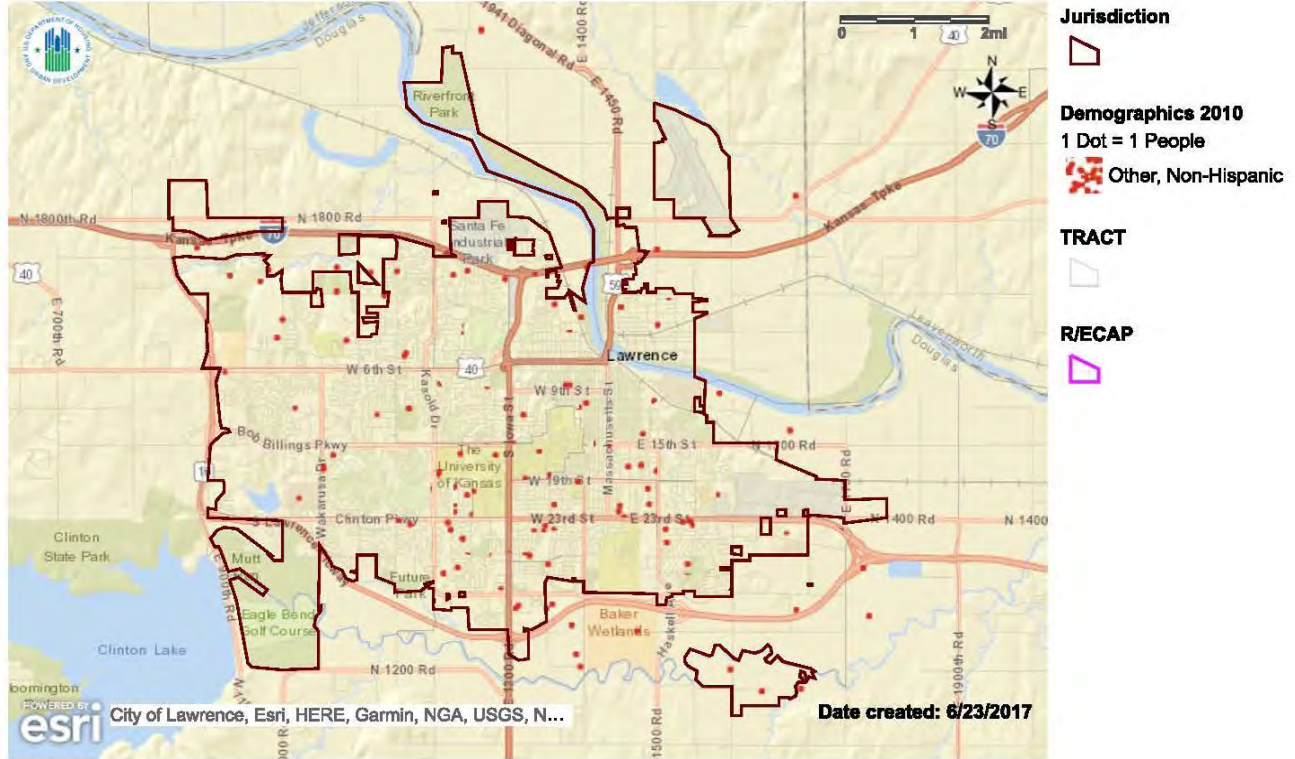
**Description:** Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

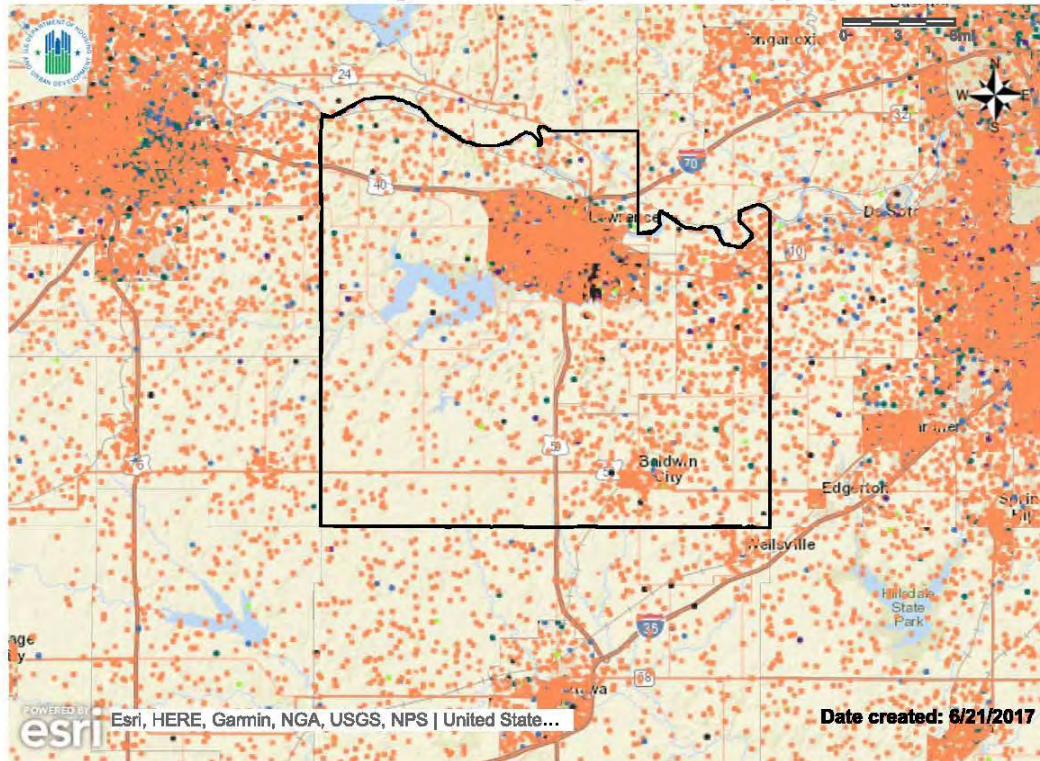
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Region**  
□

**Demographics 2010**  
1 Dot = 30 People

- White, Non-Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Other, Non-Hispanic
- Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

**TRACT**  
□

**R/ECAP**  
□

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

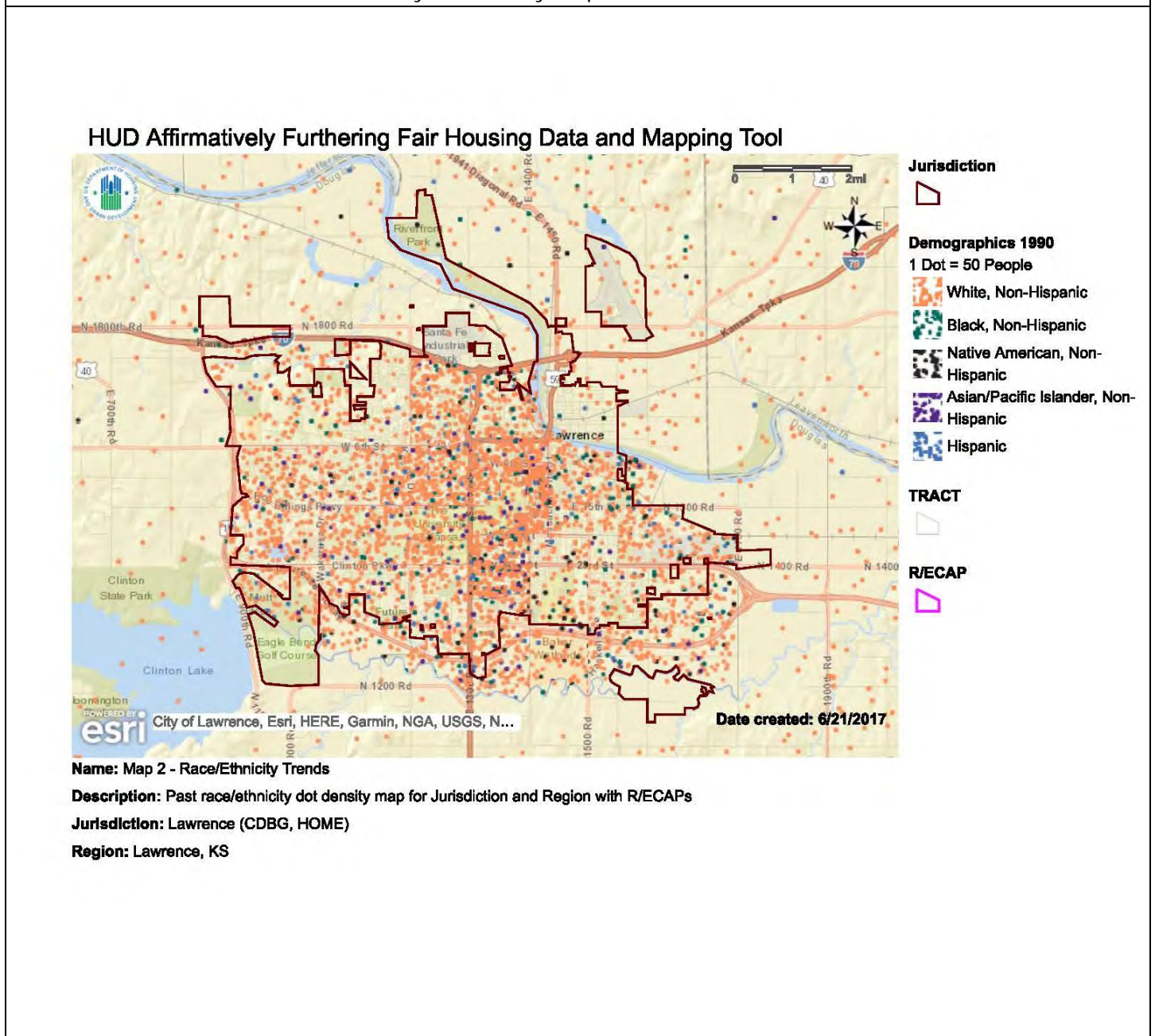
# Racial/Ethnic Demographic Trends

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

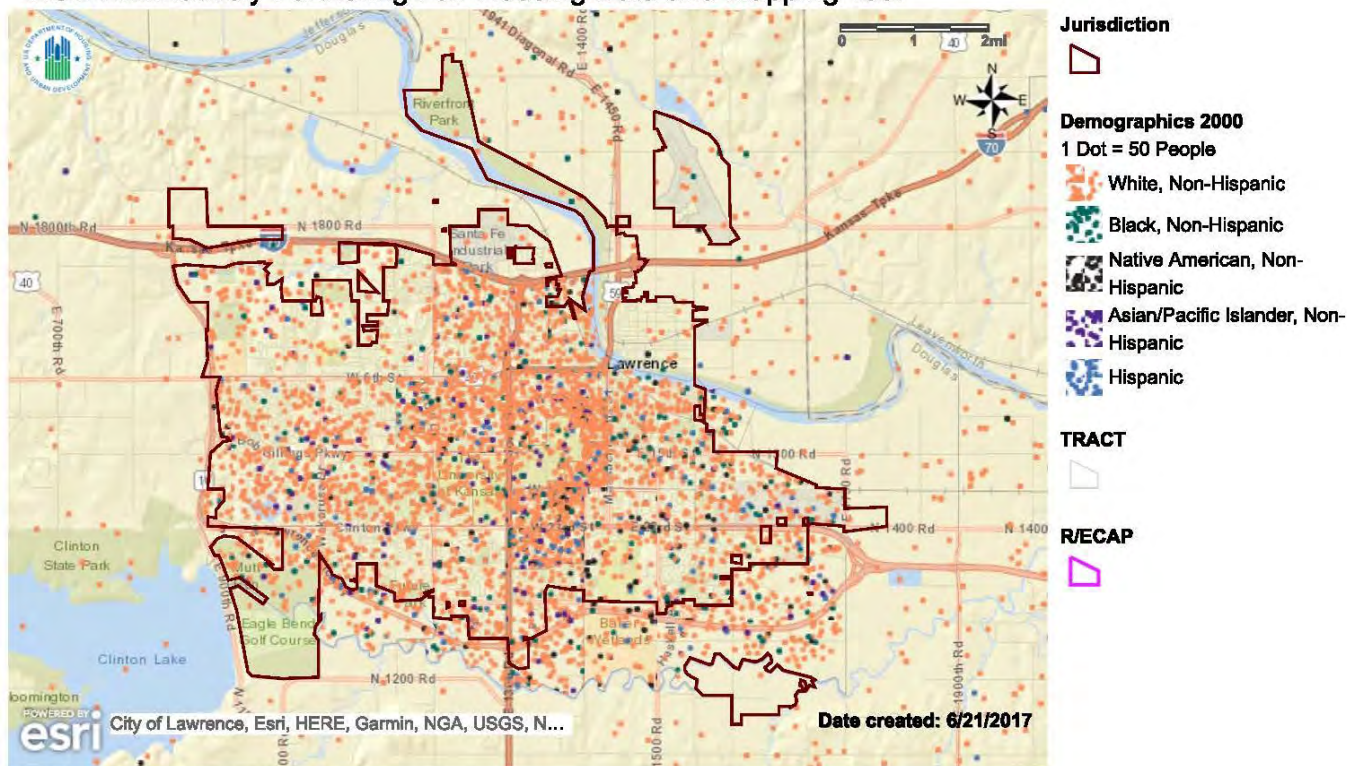
1990 Lawrence, KS - All Races/Ethnicity dot density map



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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

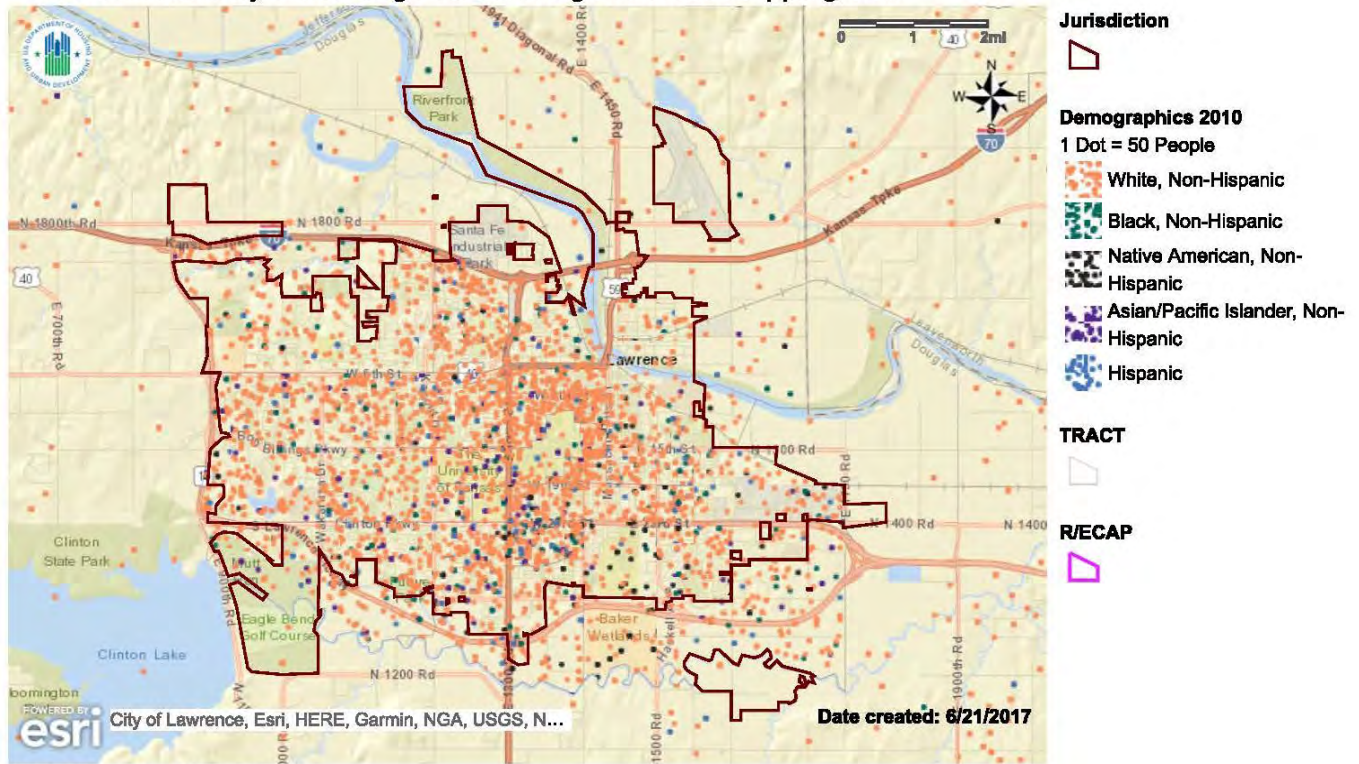
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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.



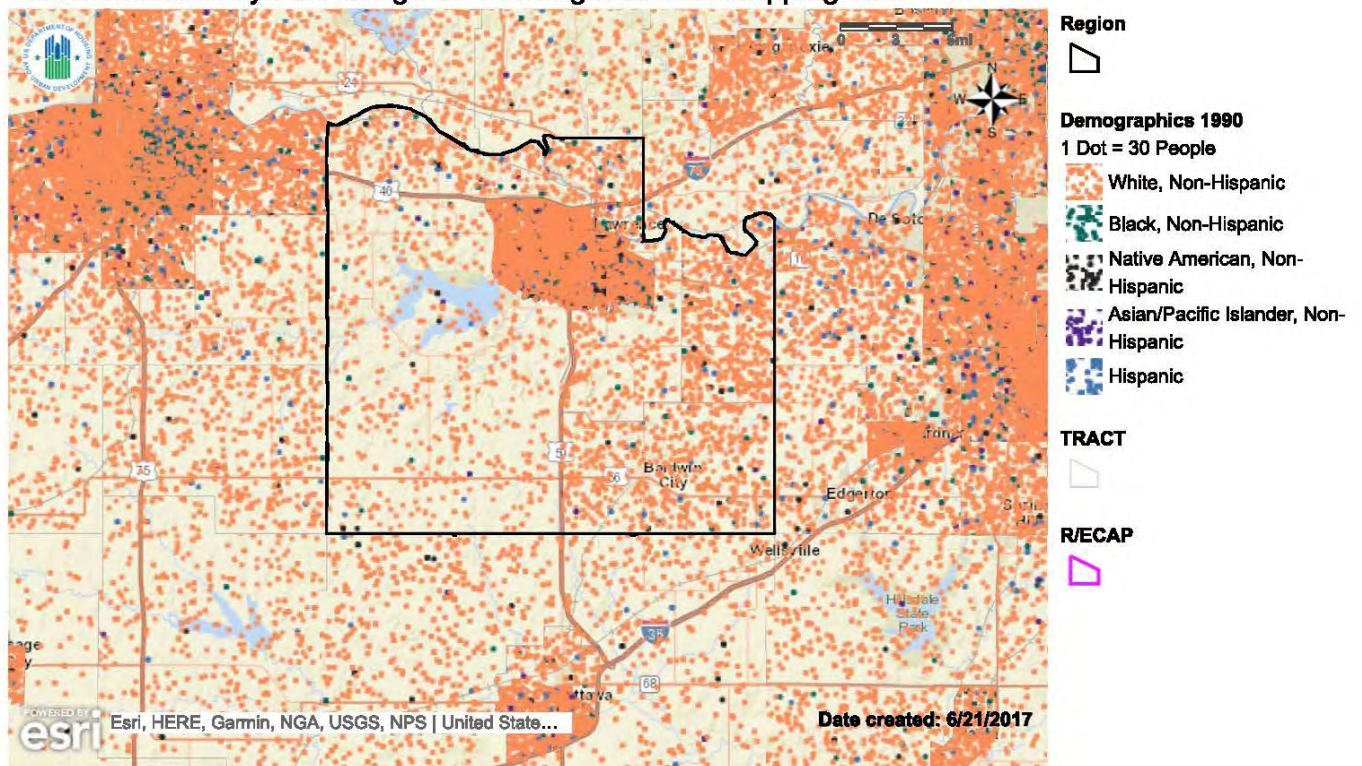
Table 4 - HUD AFFH Table 2

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

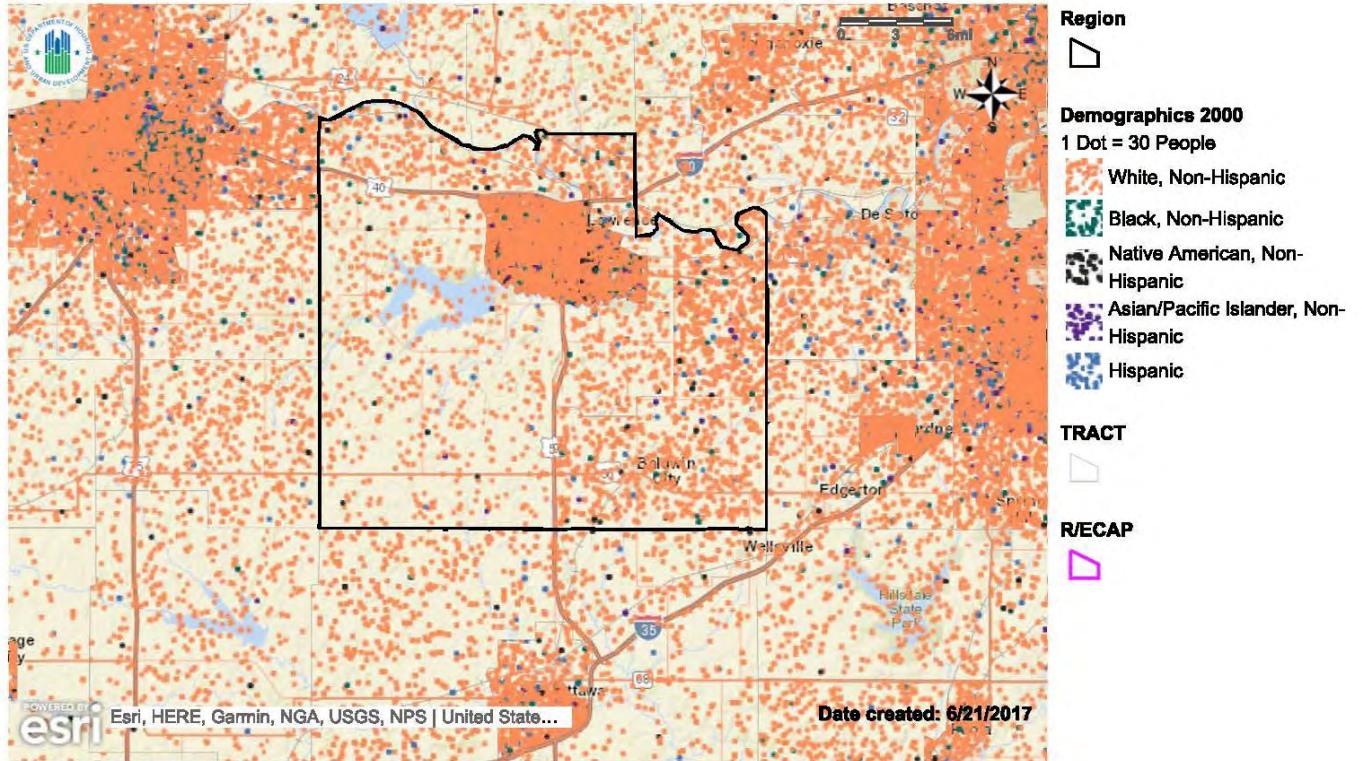
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

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

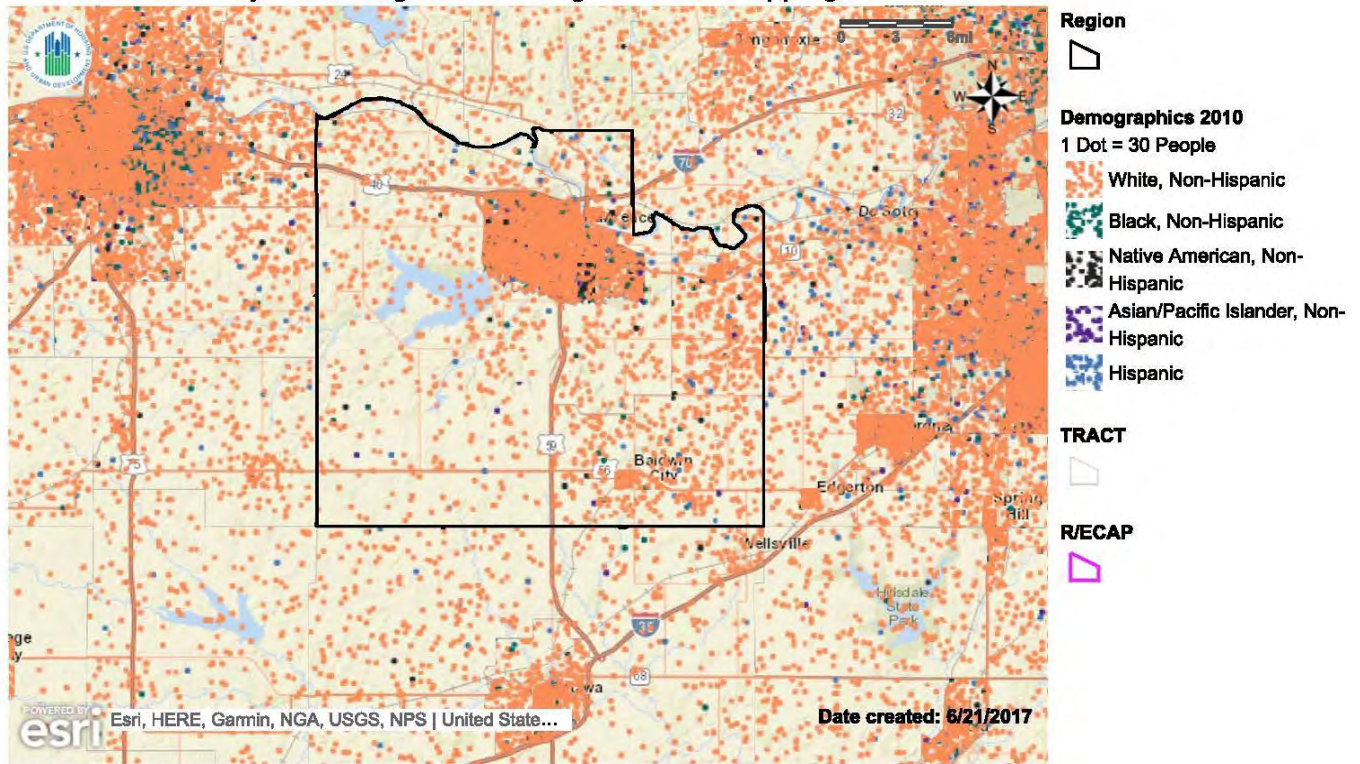
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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

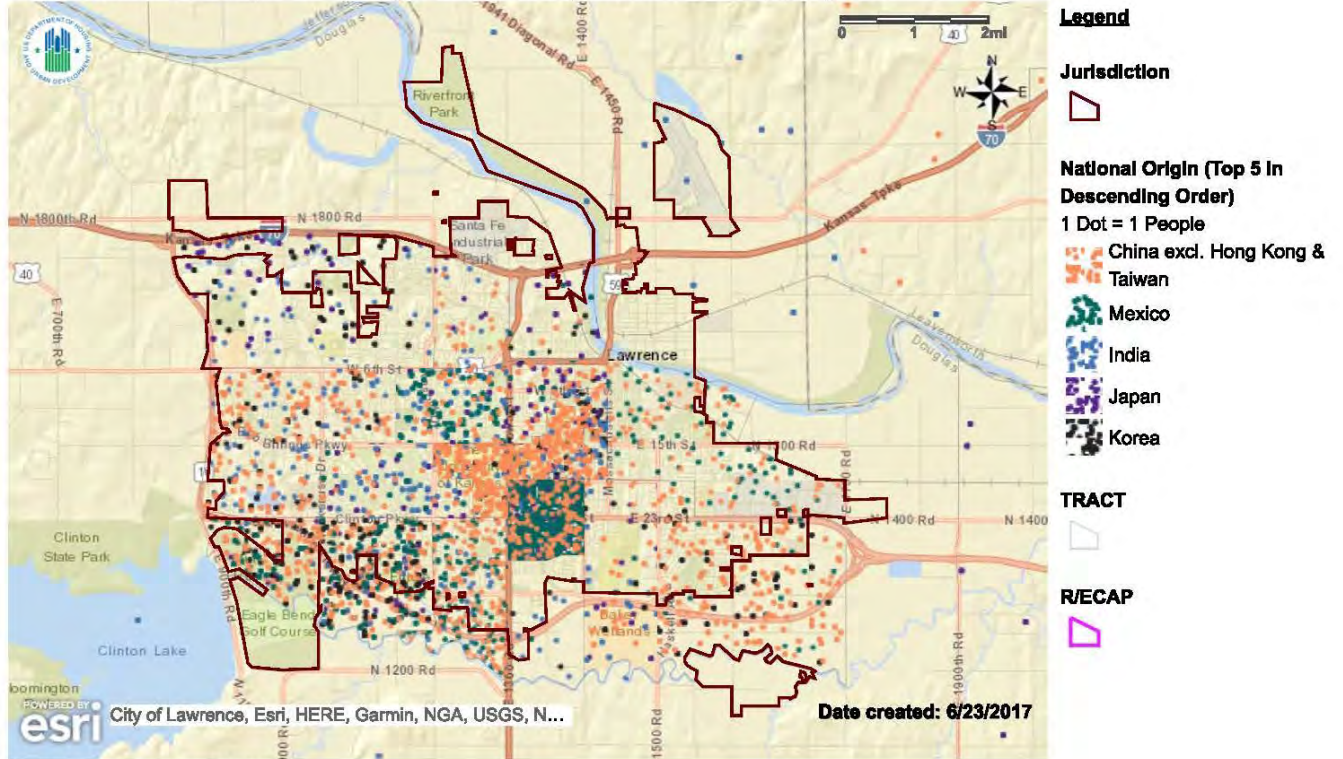
HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
	National Origin	#	%		#	%
#1 country of origin	China, excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,383	1.64%	China, excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,383	1.30%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	940	1.12%	Mexico	940	0.89%
#3 country of origin	India	478	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.



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

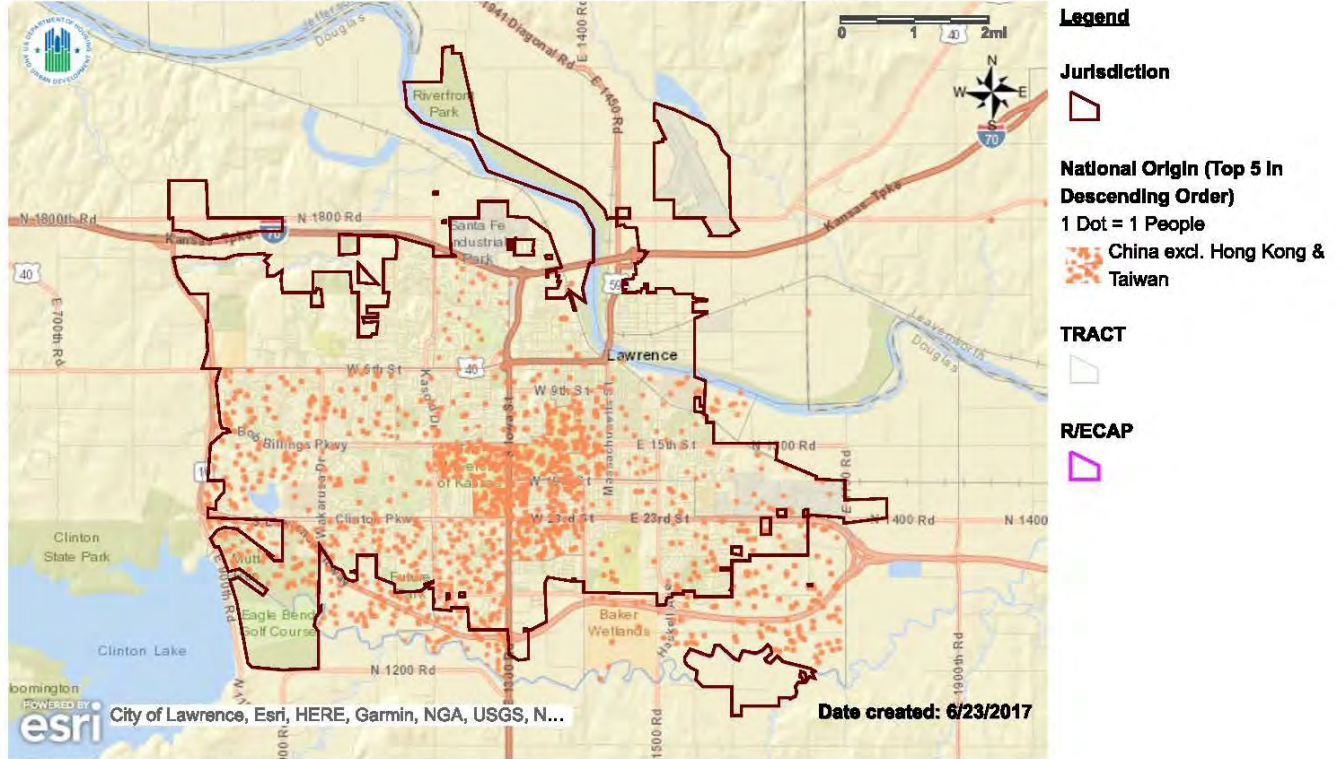
**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

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

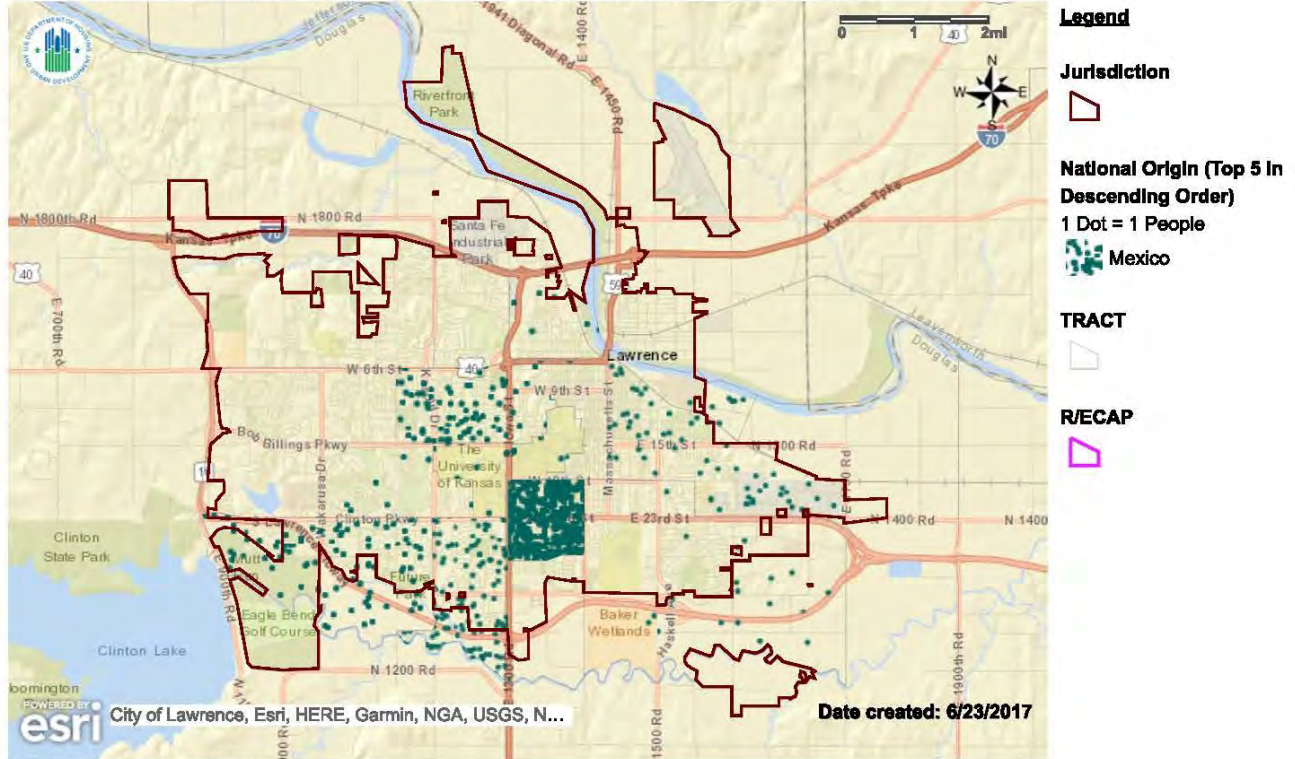
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

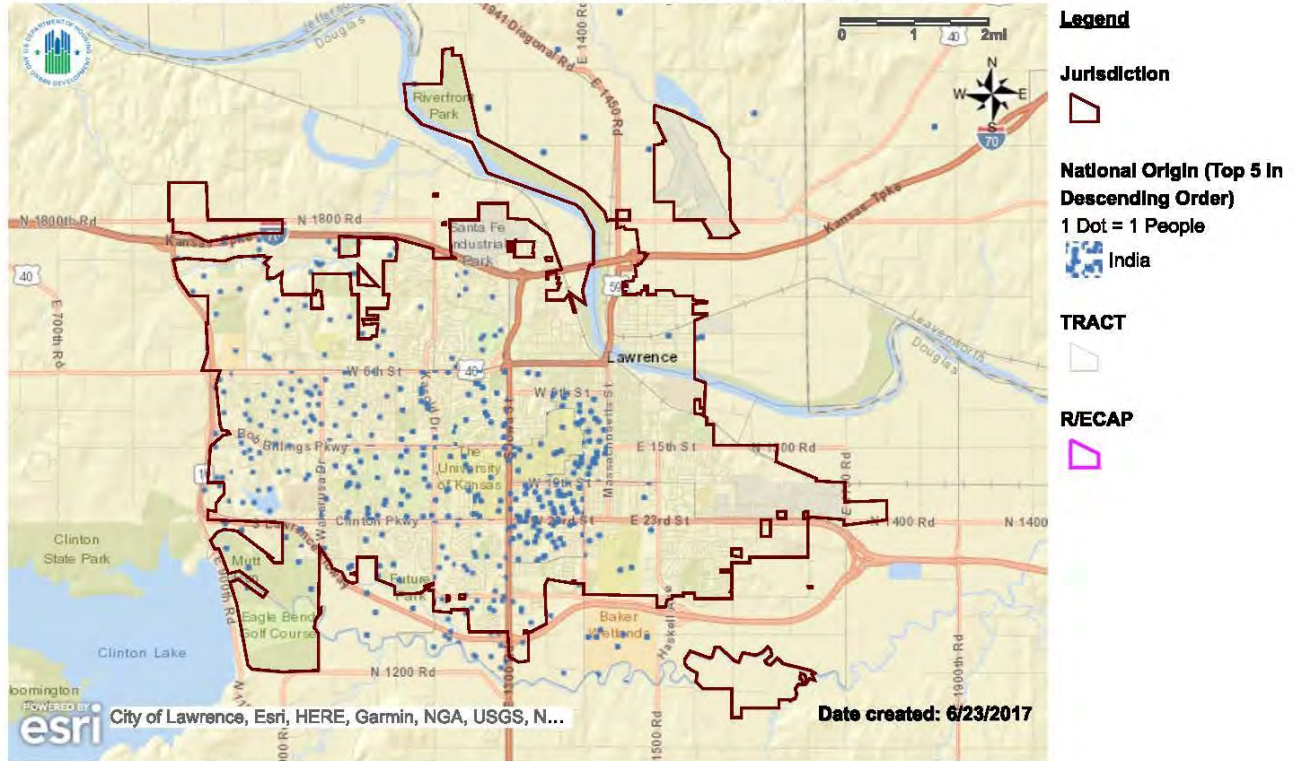
**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

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

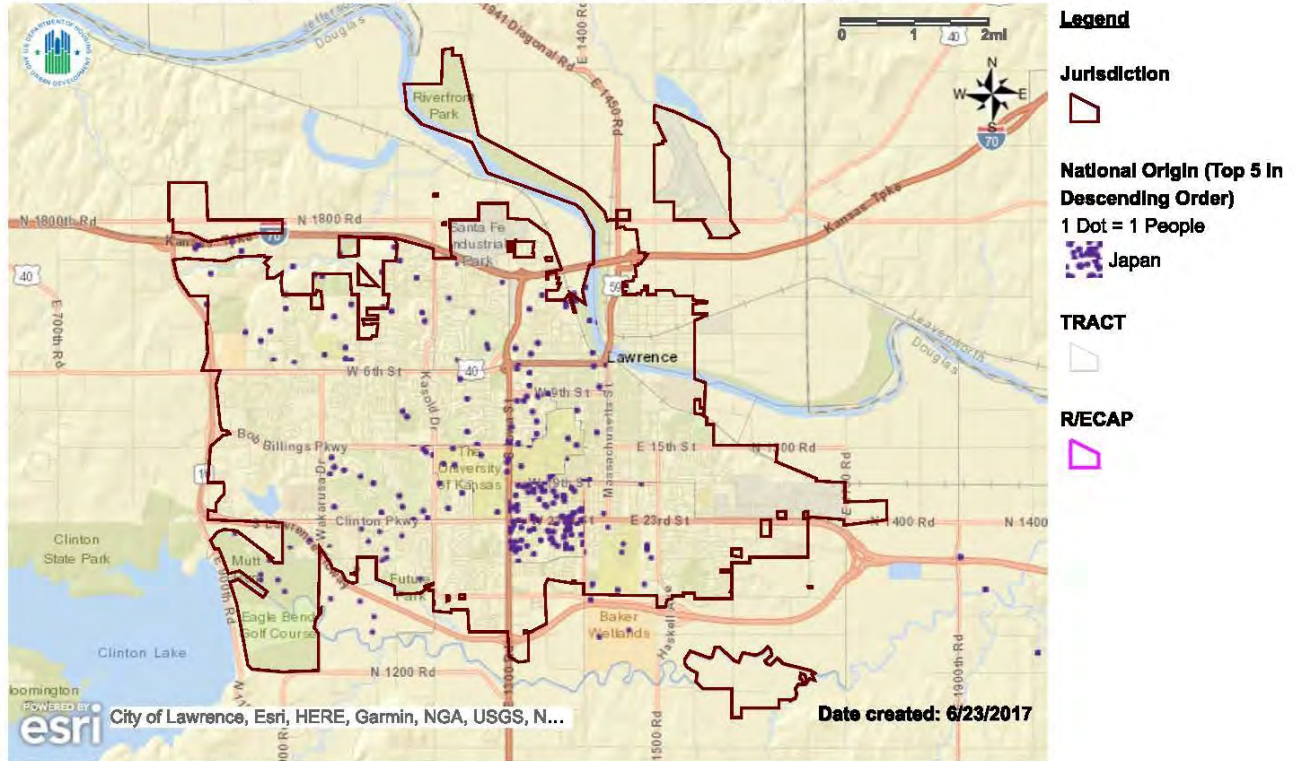
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

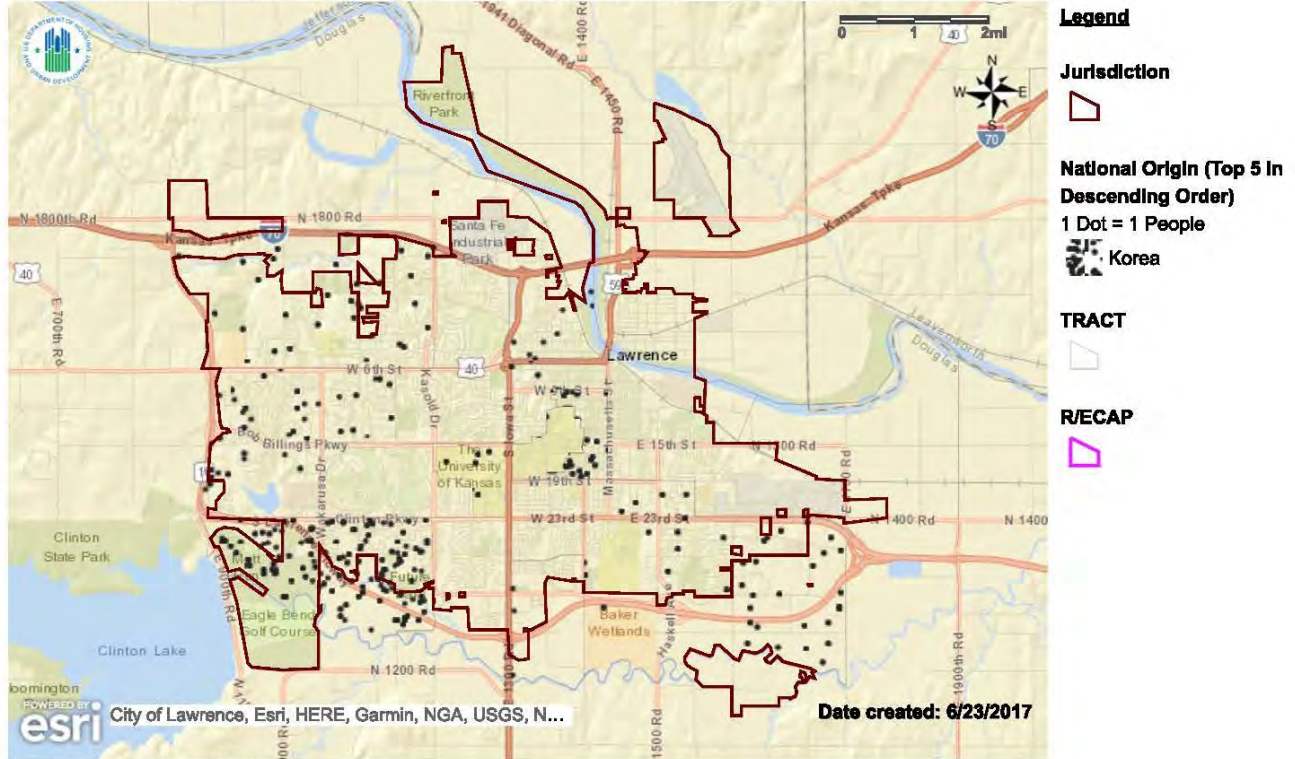
**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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)

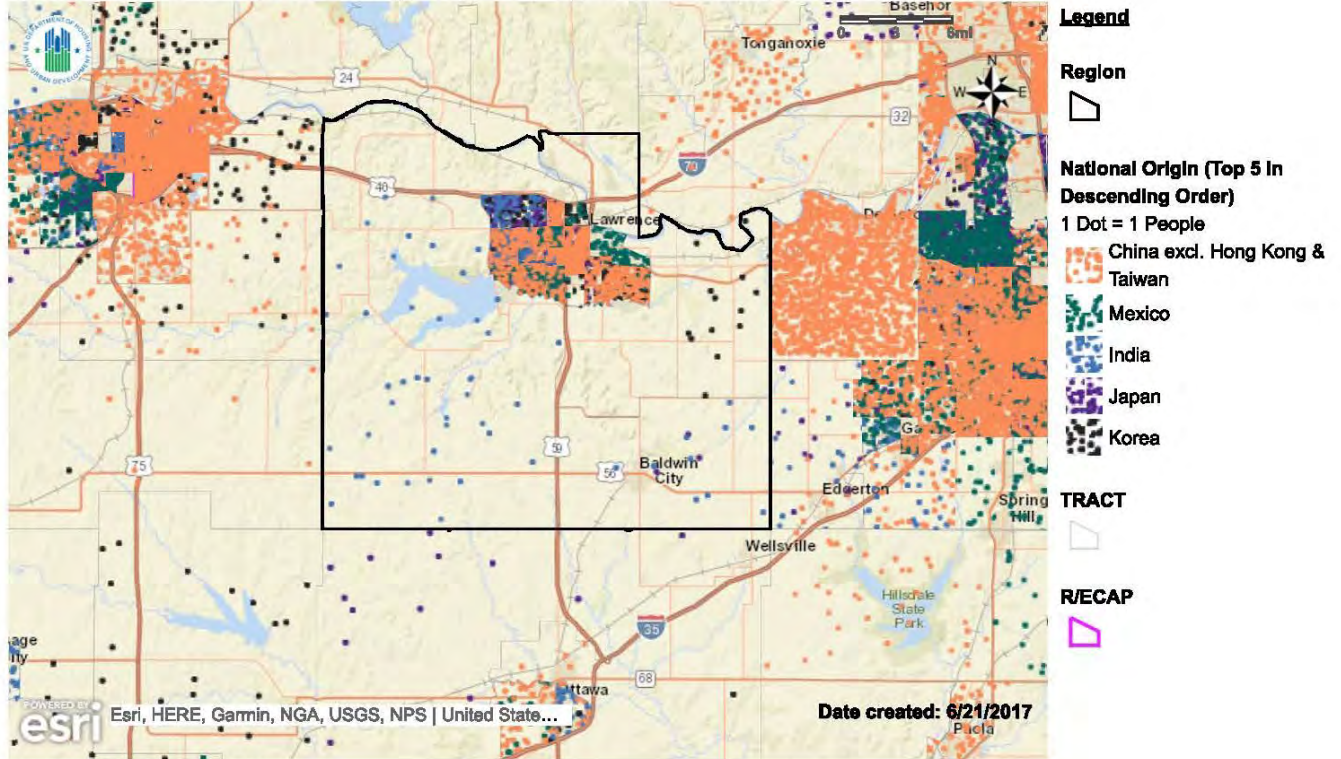
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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 than 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."<sup>1</sup>

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".

<sup>1</sup> 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.

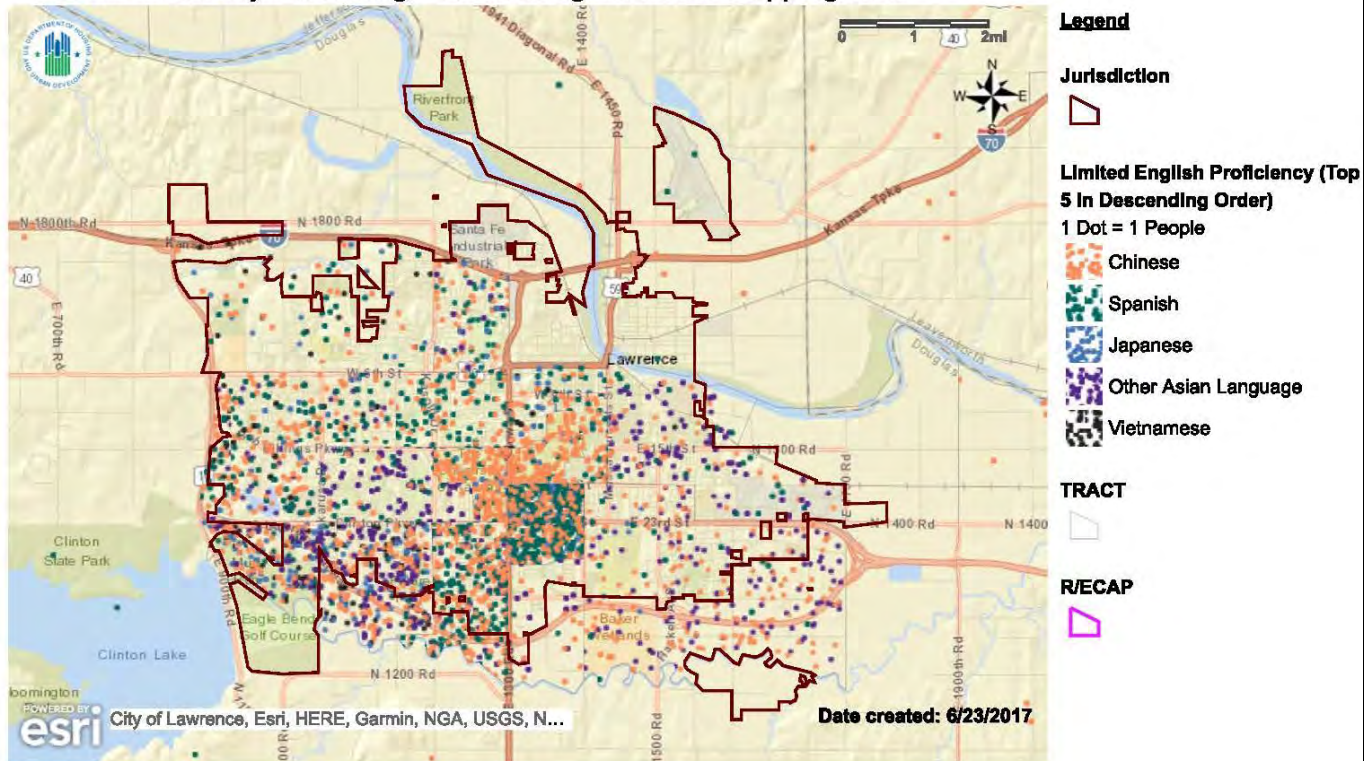
Table 11 - HUD AFFH Table 2

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.

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

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

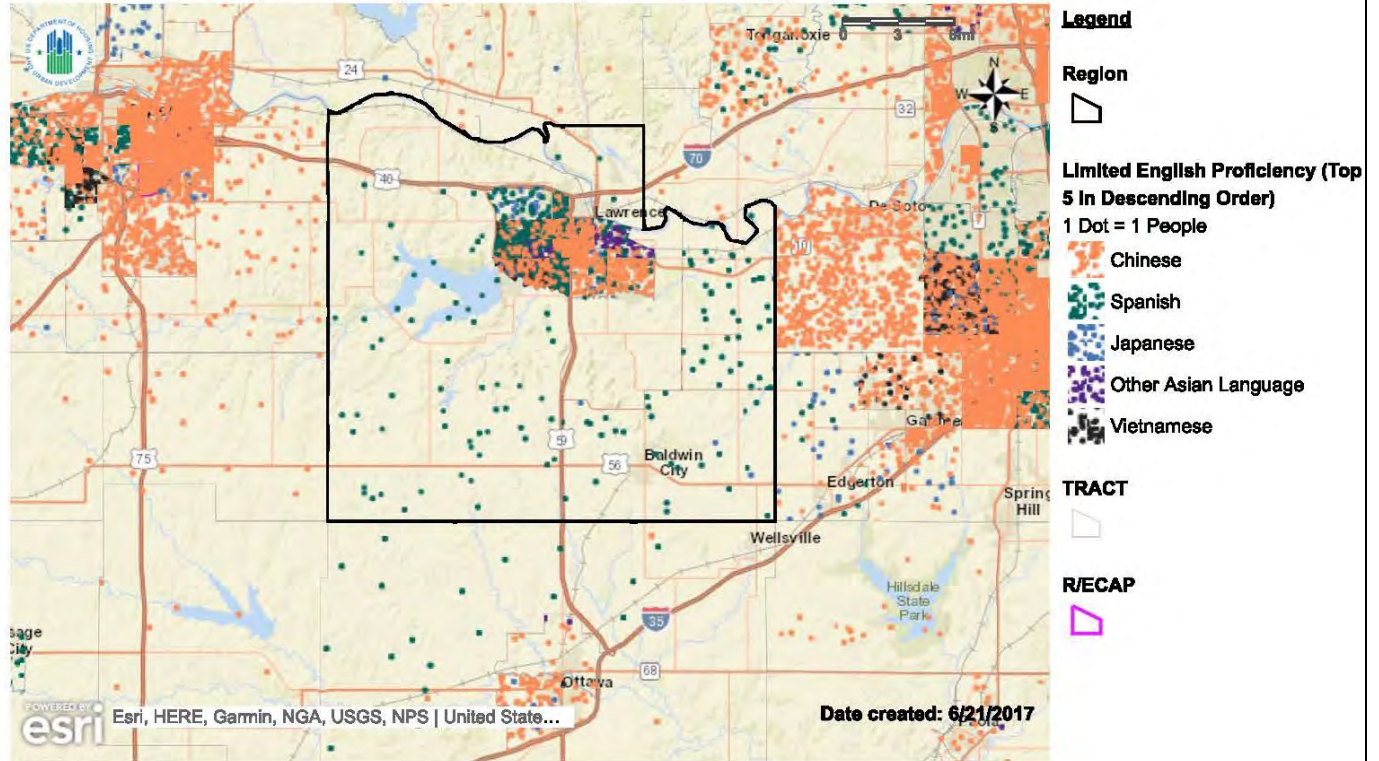
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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

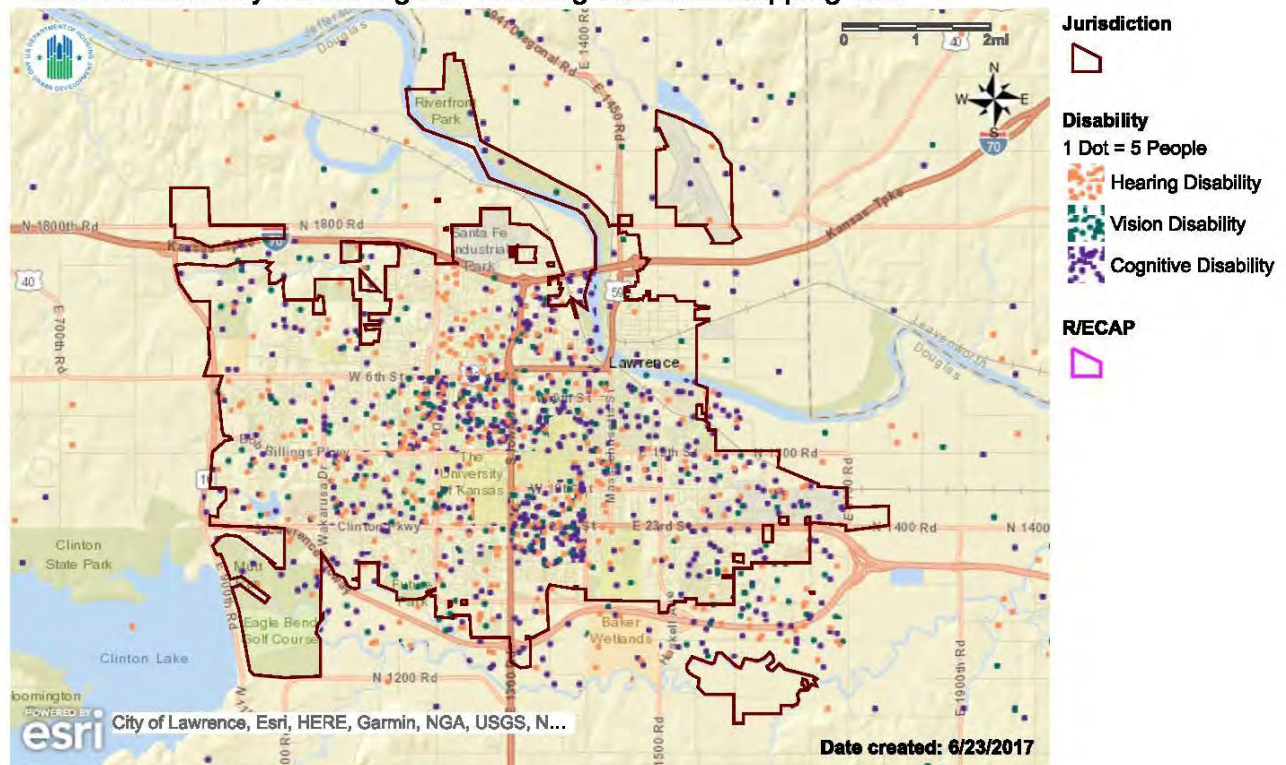
Table 12 - HUD AFFH Table 13

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 14 - Disability by Type

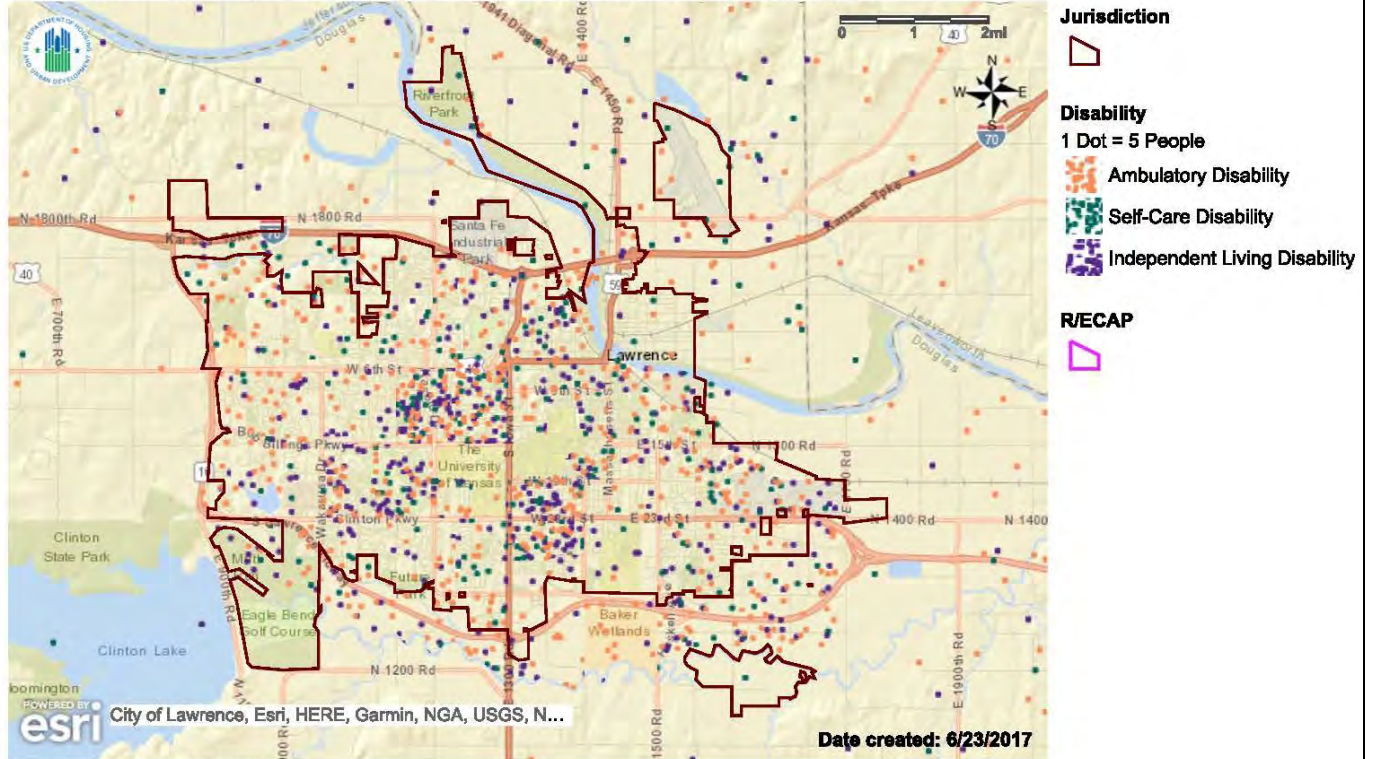
**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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

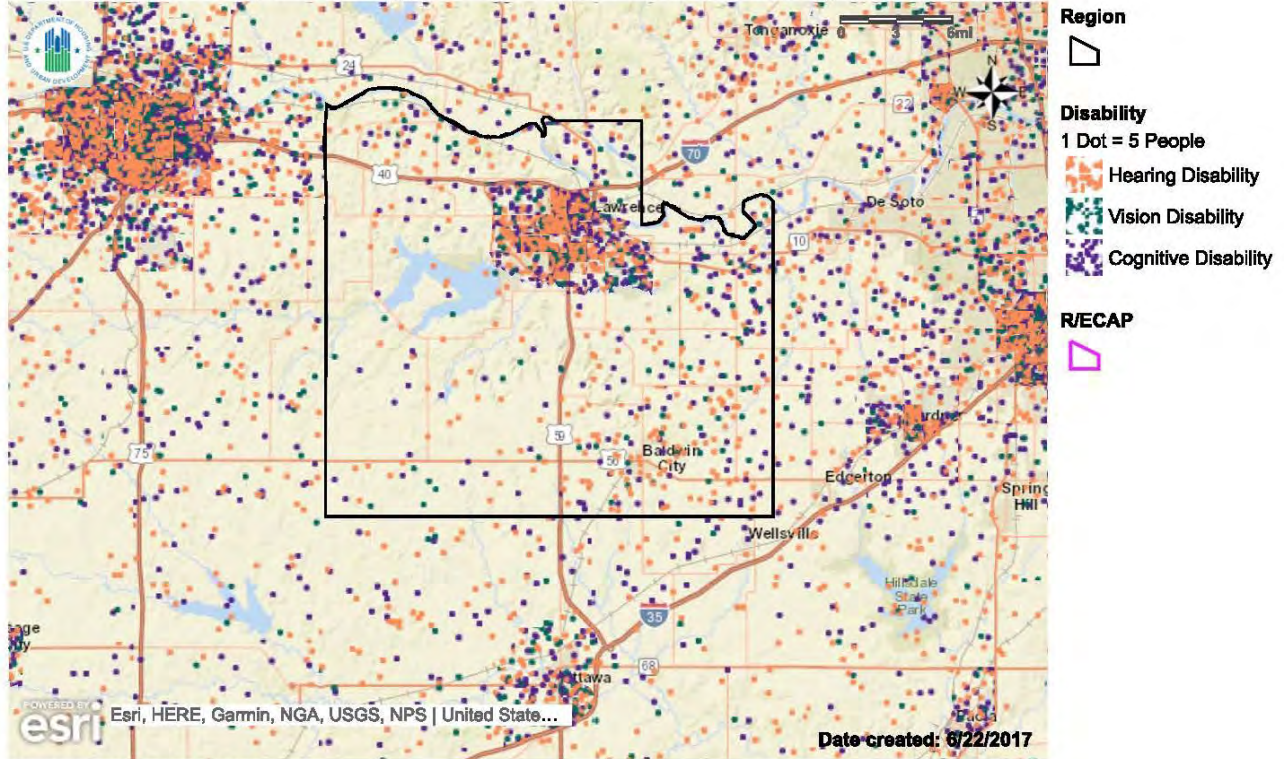
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 14 - Disability by Type

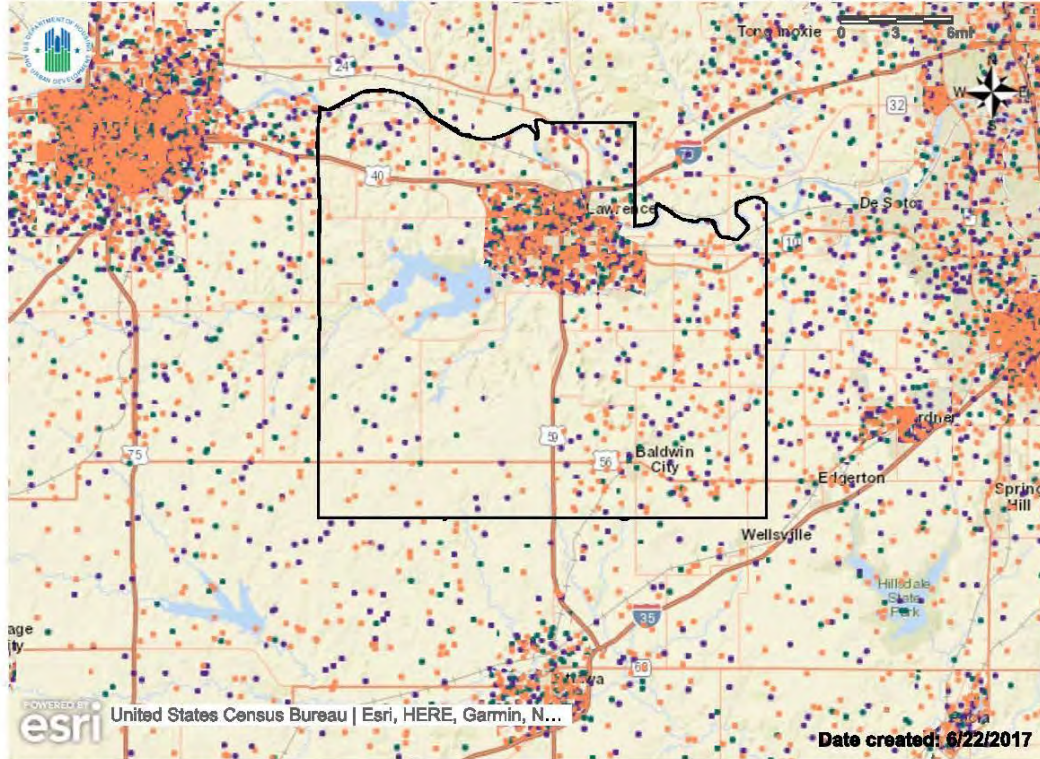
**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Region**  
□

**Disability**  
1 Dot = 5 People  
■ Ambulatory Disability  
■ Self-Care Disability  
■ Independent Living Disability

**R/ECAP**  
□

**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.

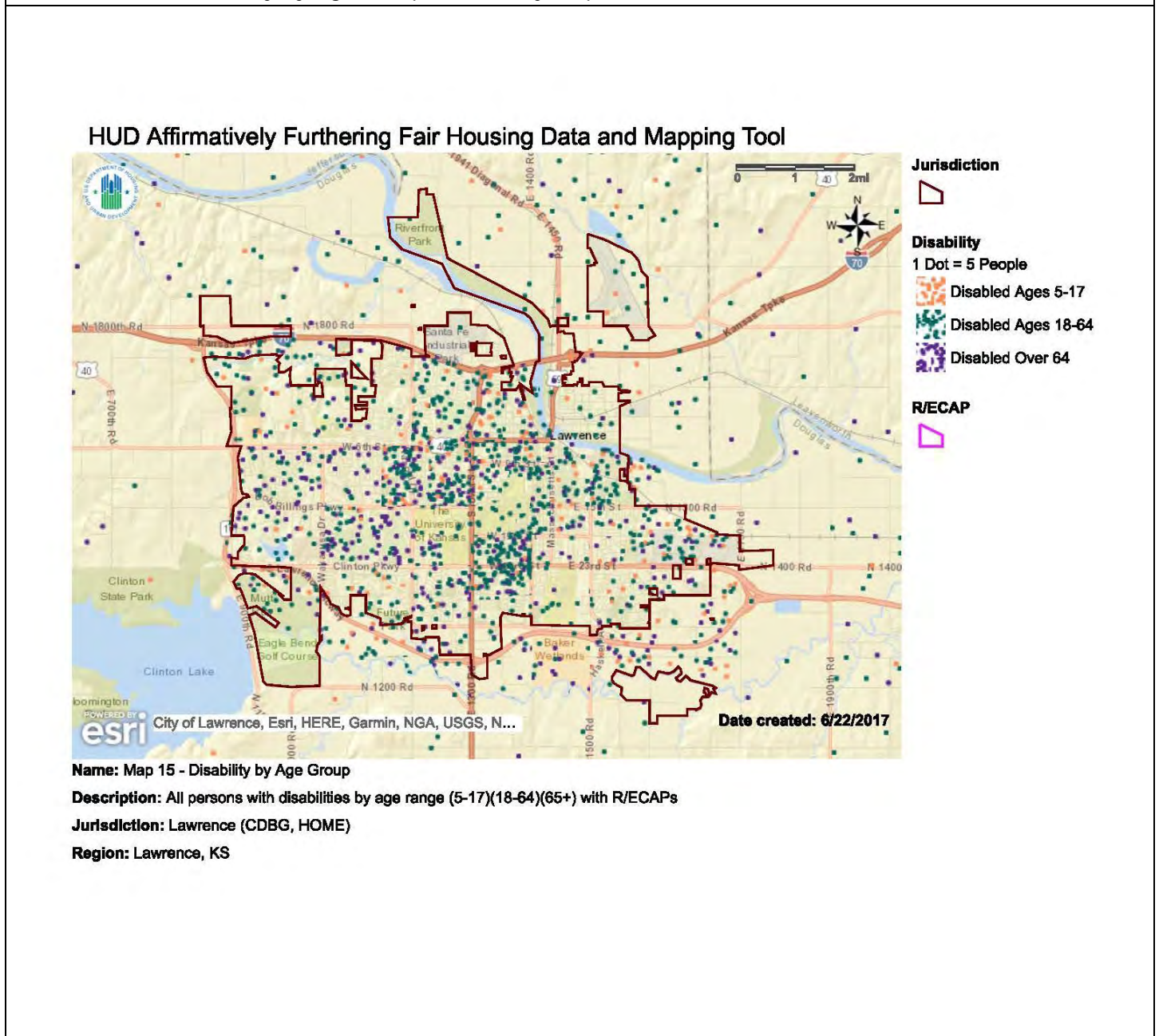
## Individuals with Disabilities by Age Group

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

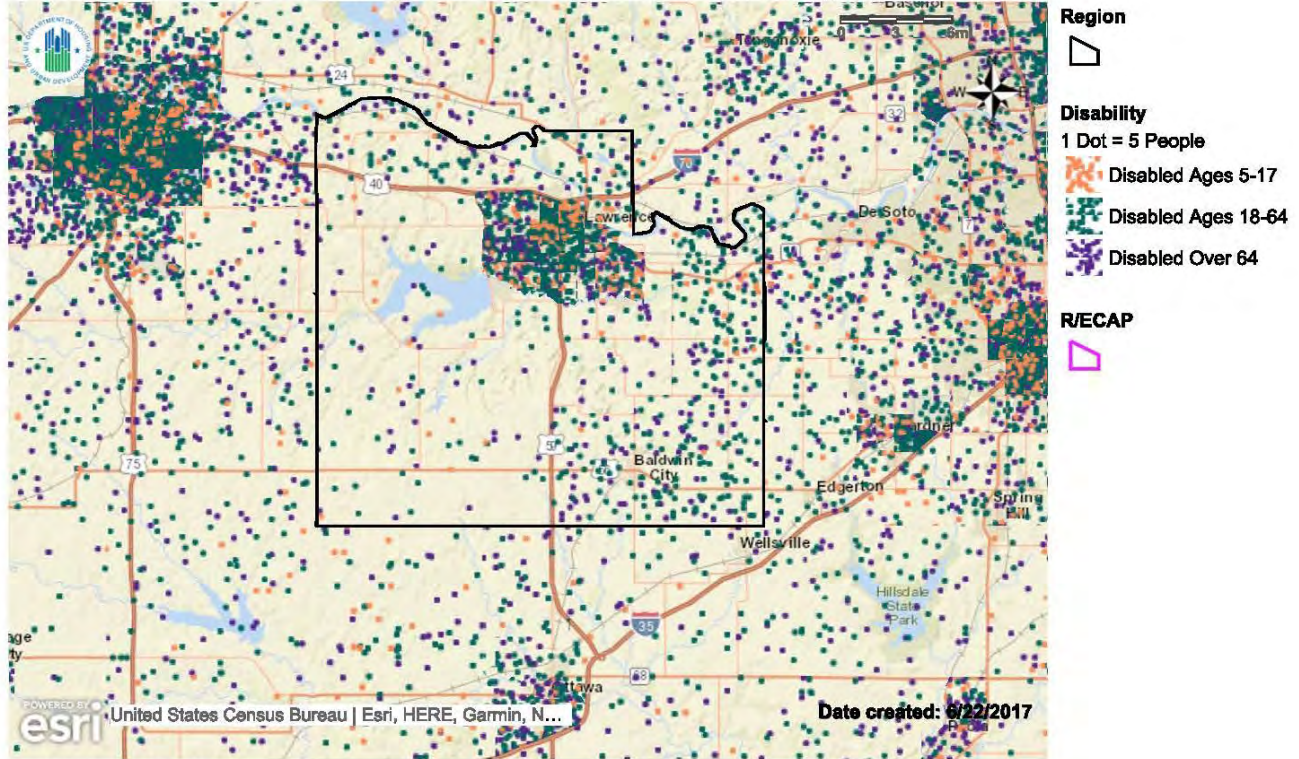
### Lawrence, KS – Disability by Age Group dot density map



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

Region – Disability by Age Group dot density map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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

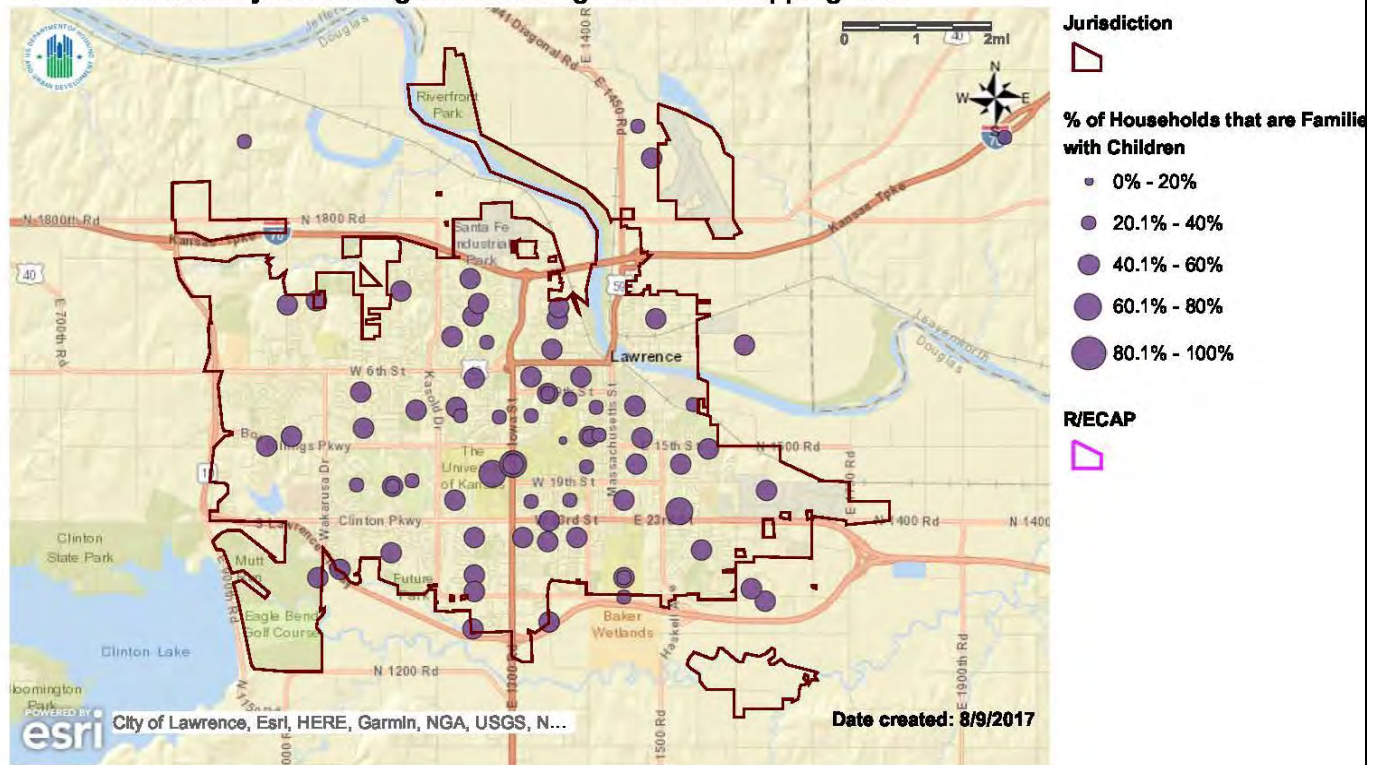
Table 14 - HUD AFFH Table 1

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

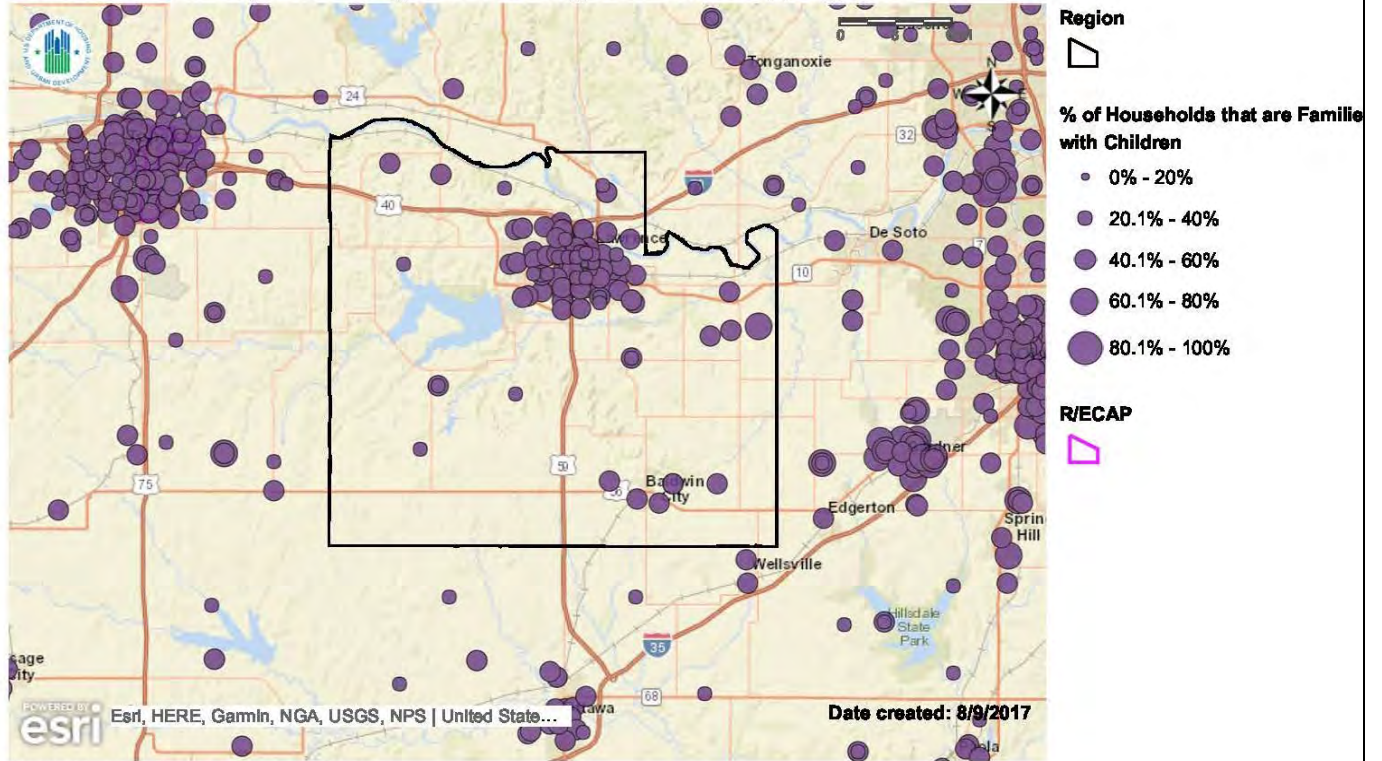
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



Region – Families with Children thematic map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

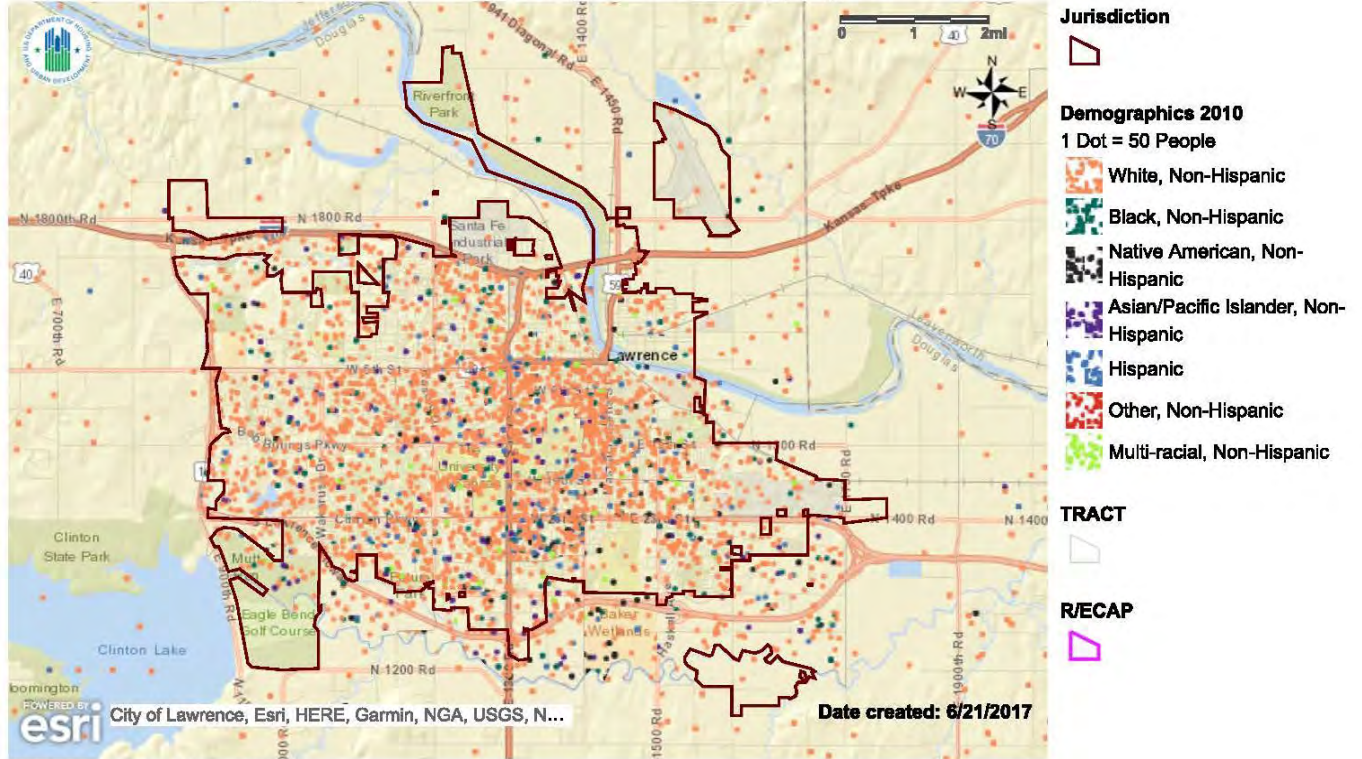
Table 24 - HUD AFFH Table 3

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.

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

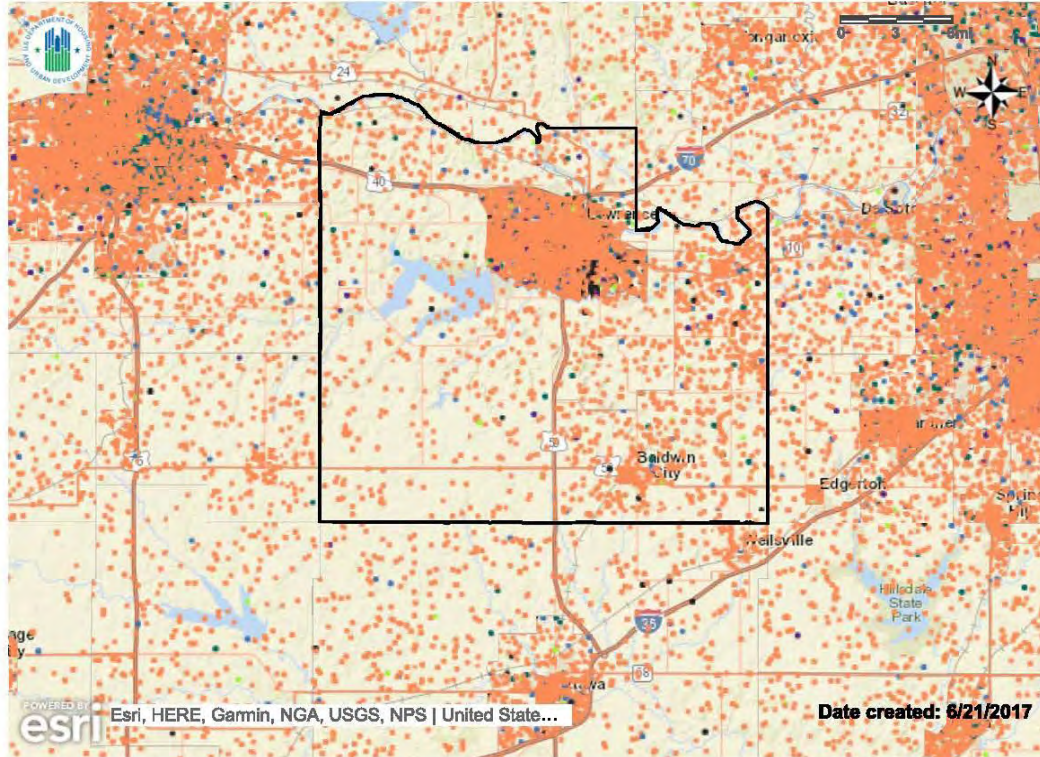
**Description:** Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

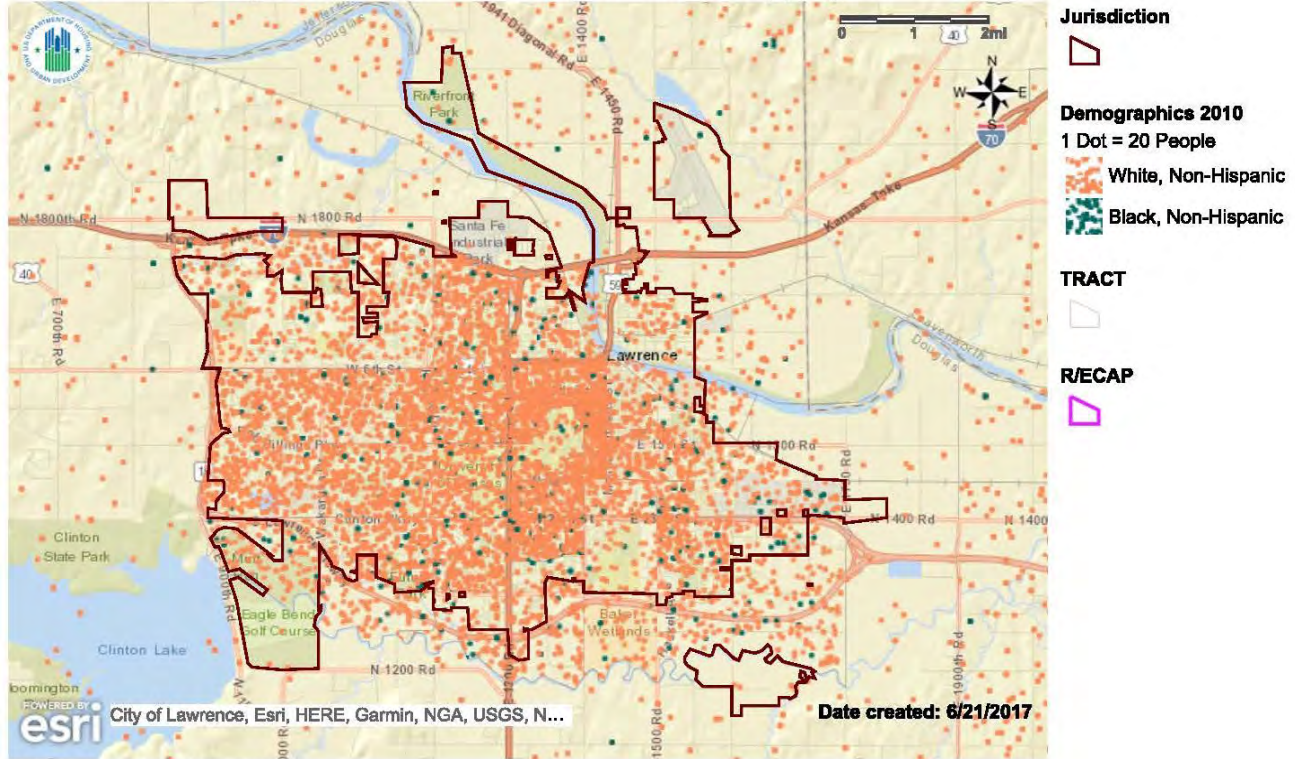
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

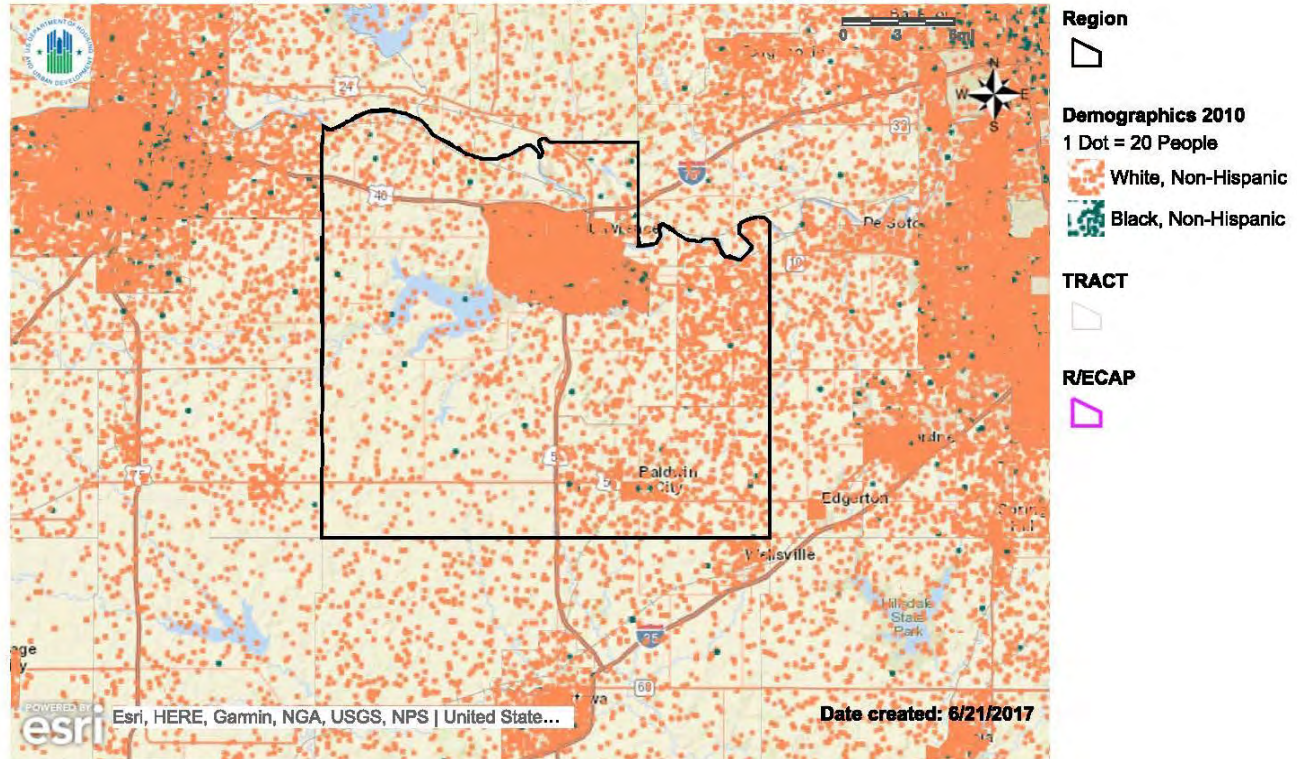
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

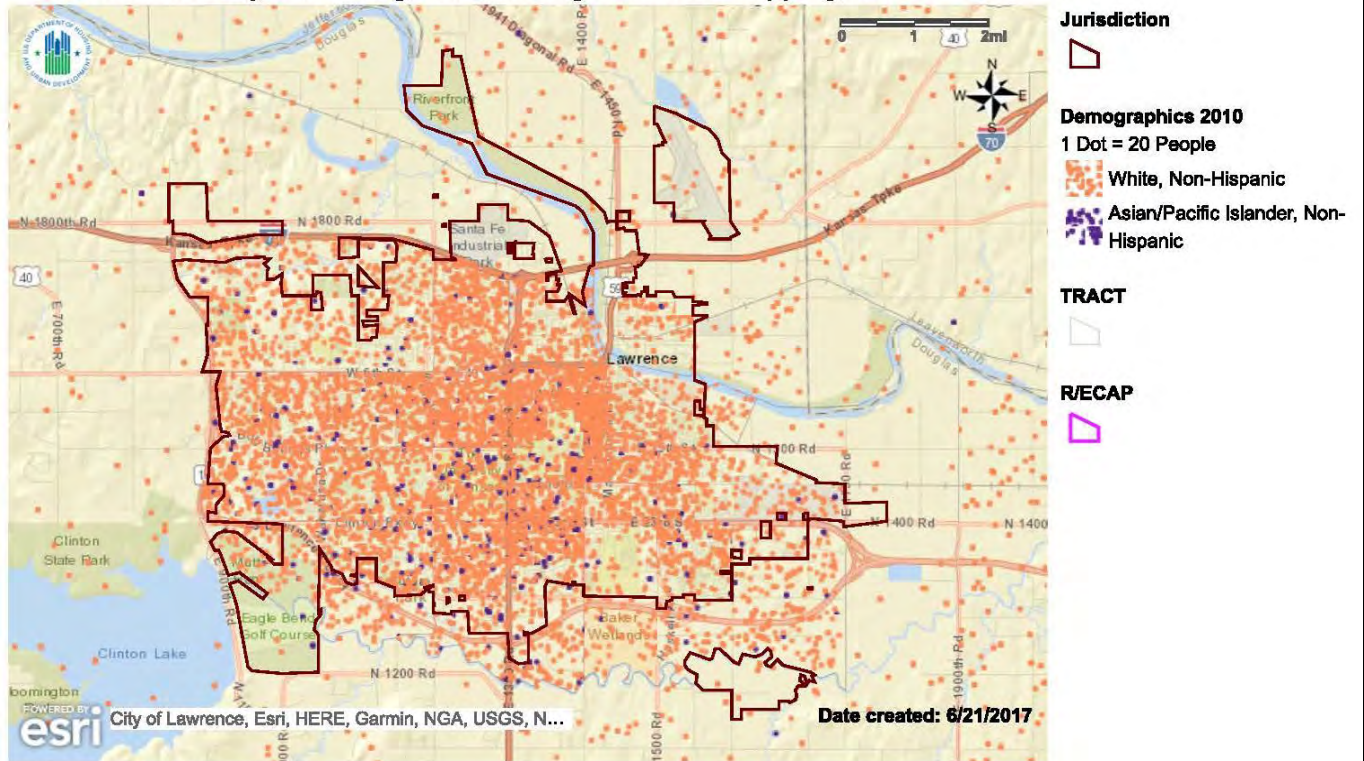
Map 32 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 33 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 34 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing only the White, Non-Hispanic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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

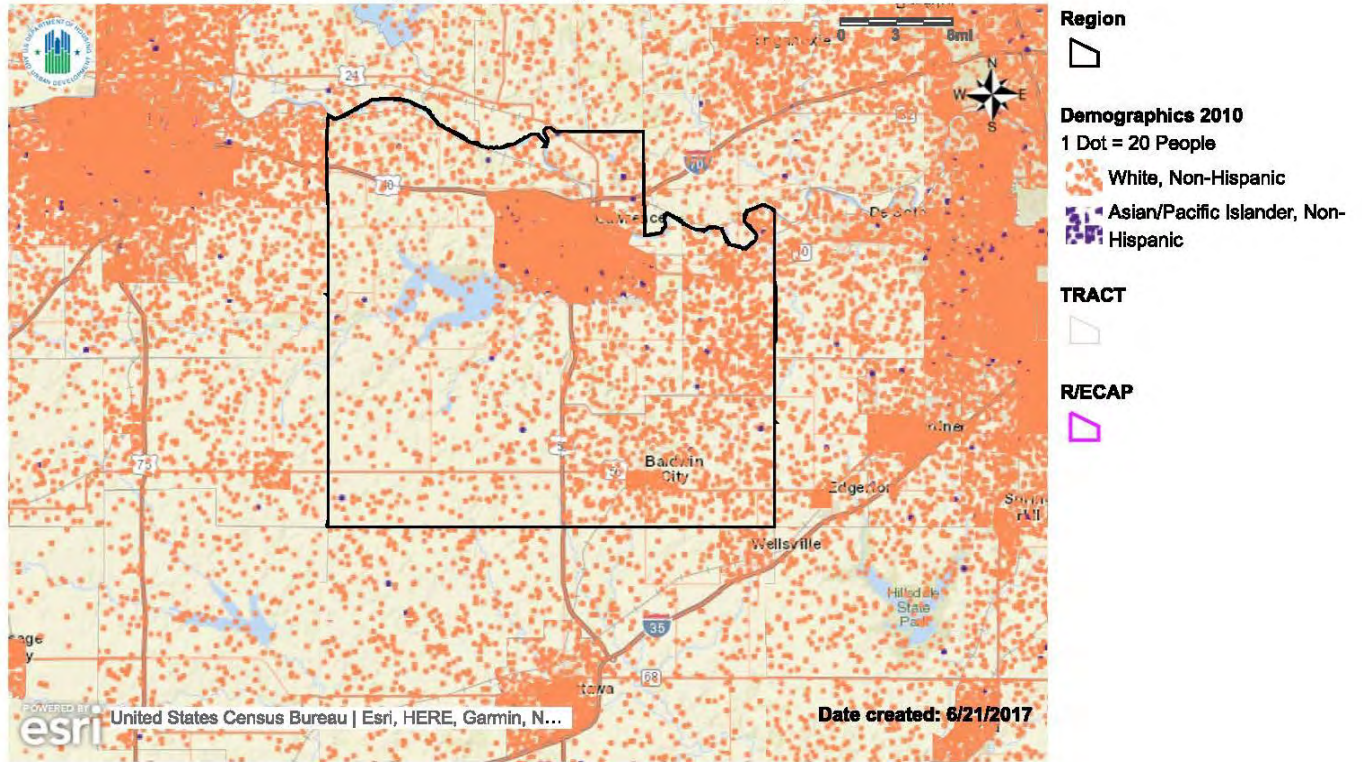
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

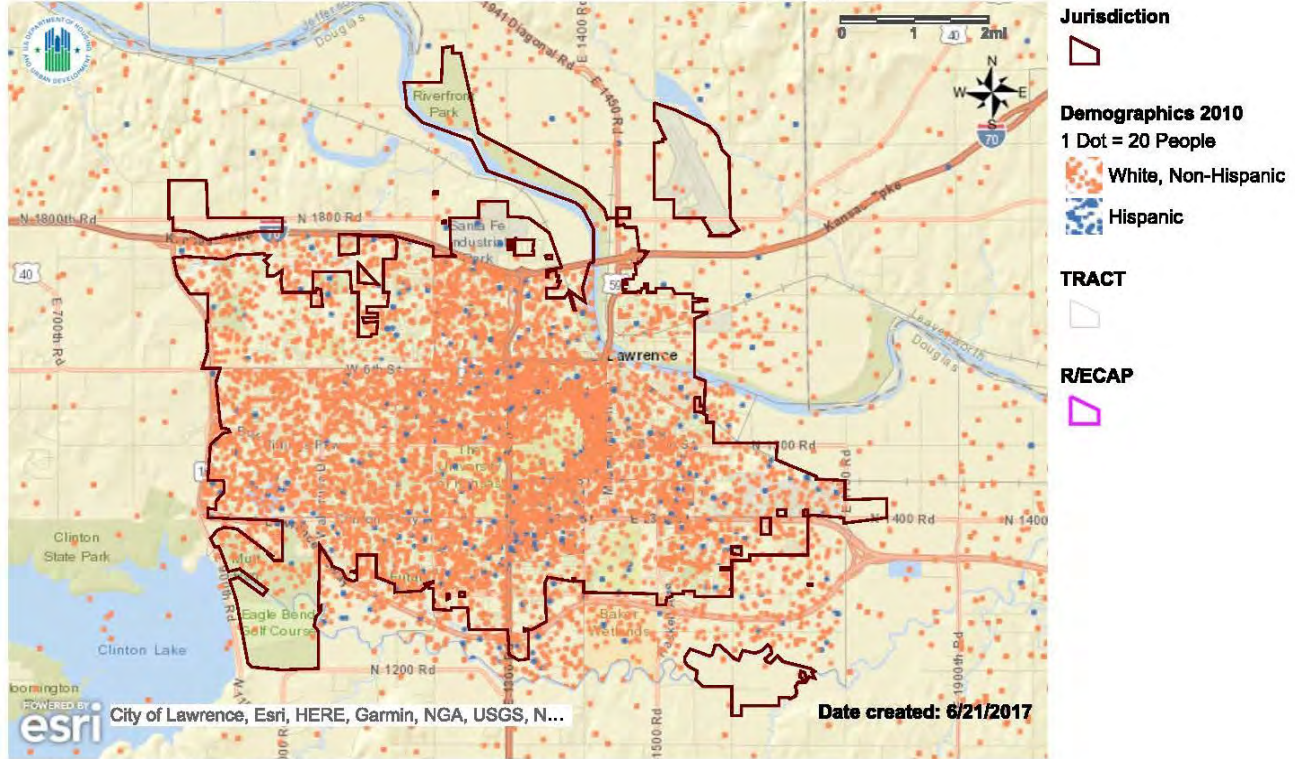
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

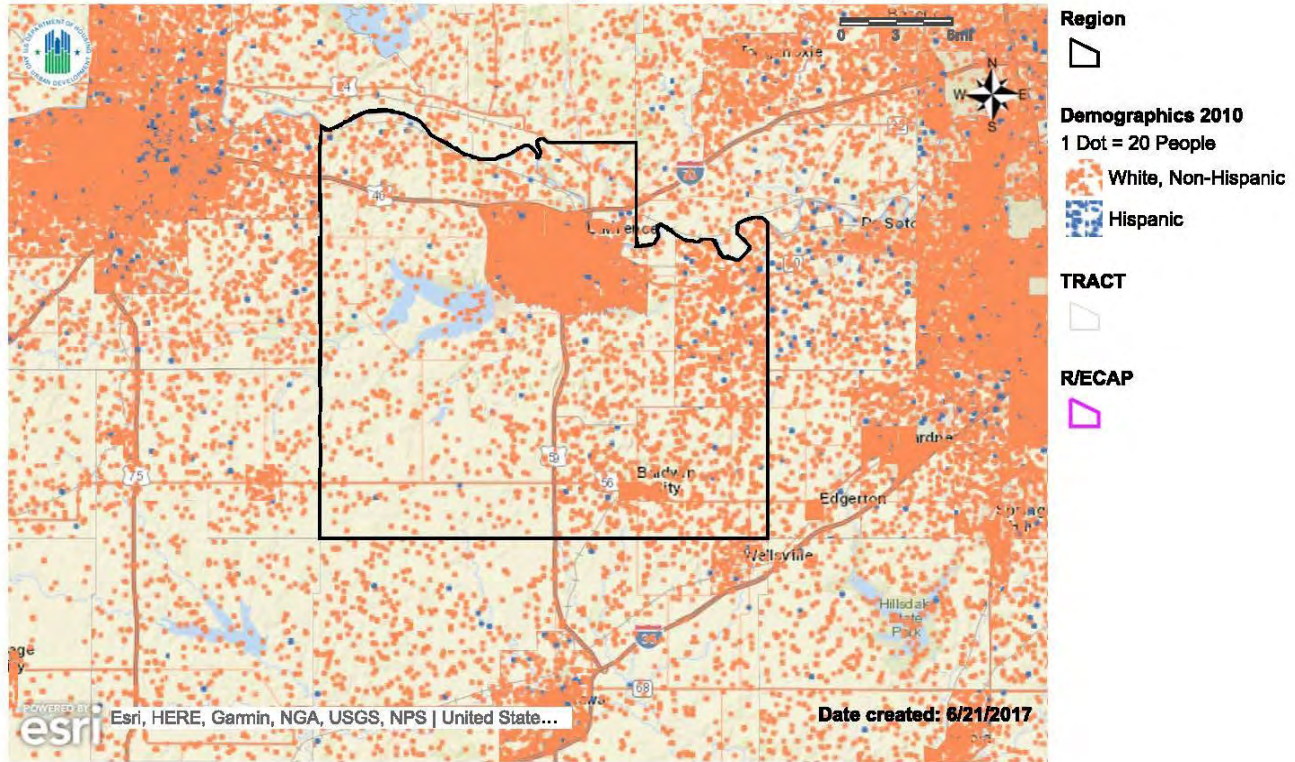
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

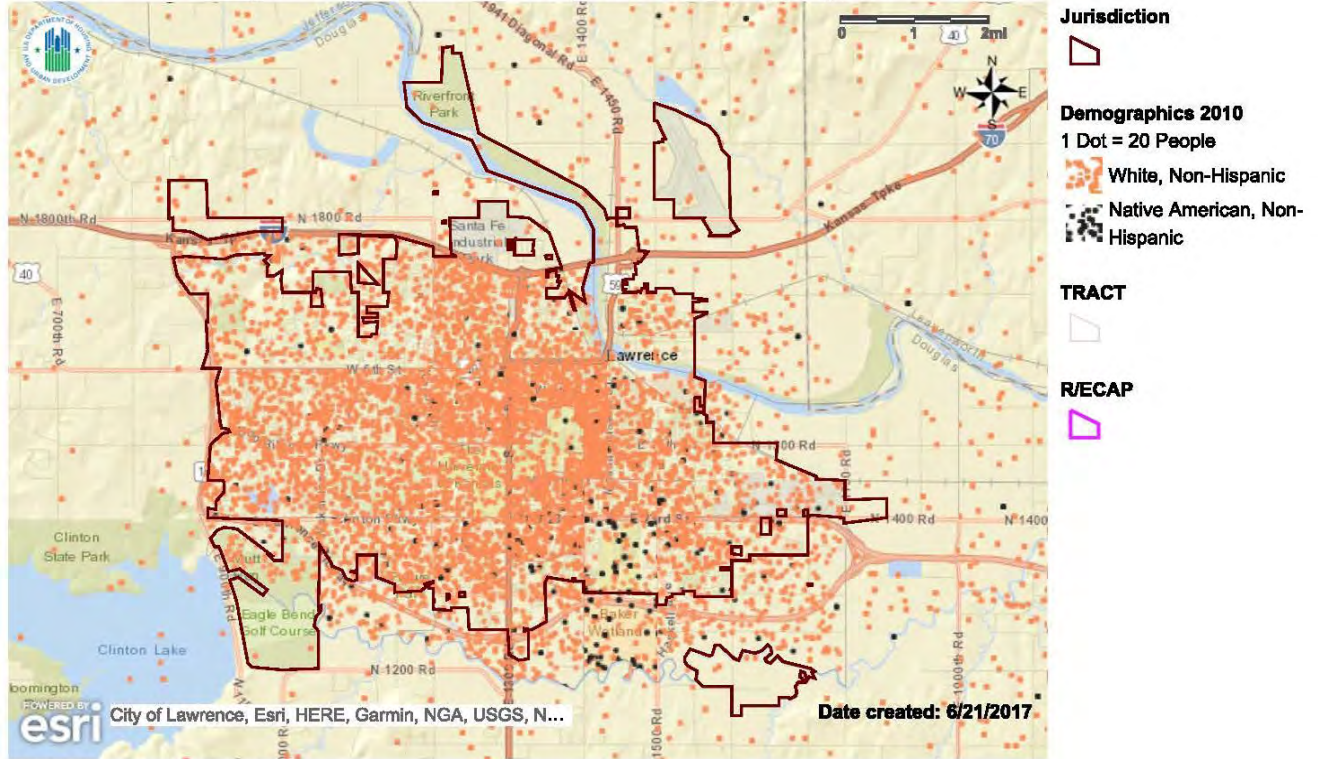
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

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

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

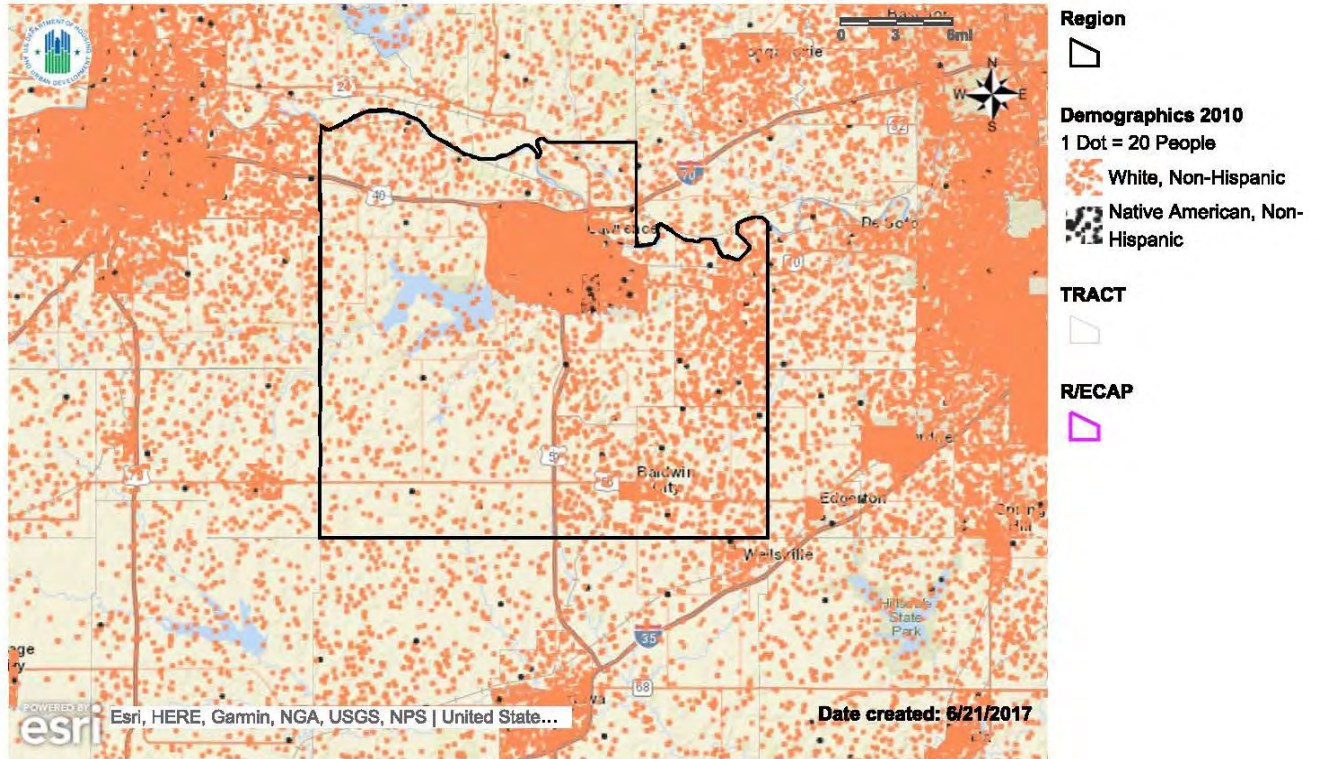
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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

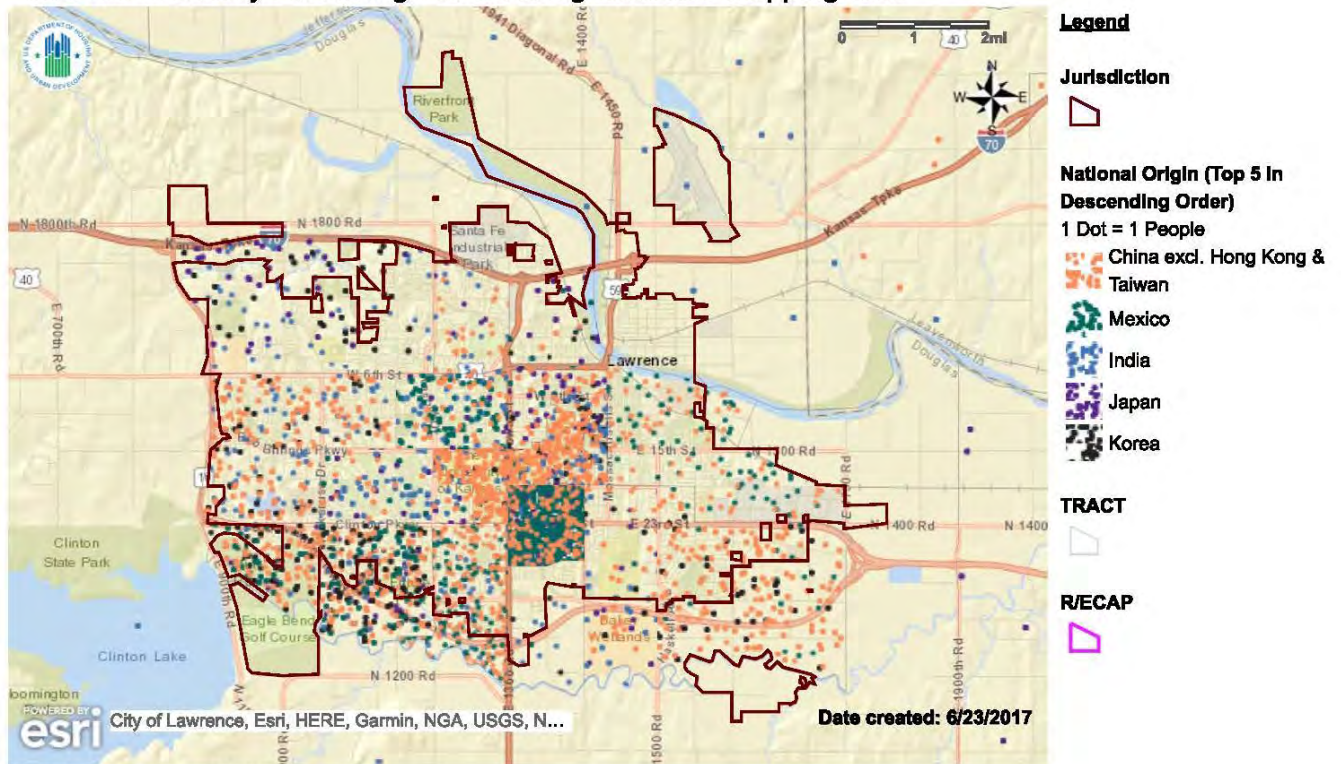
Map 41 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

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

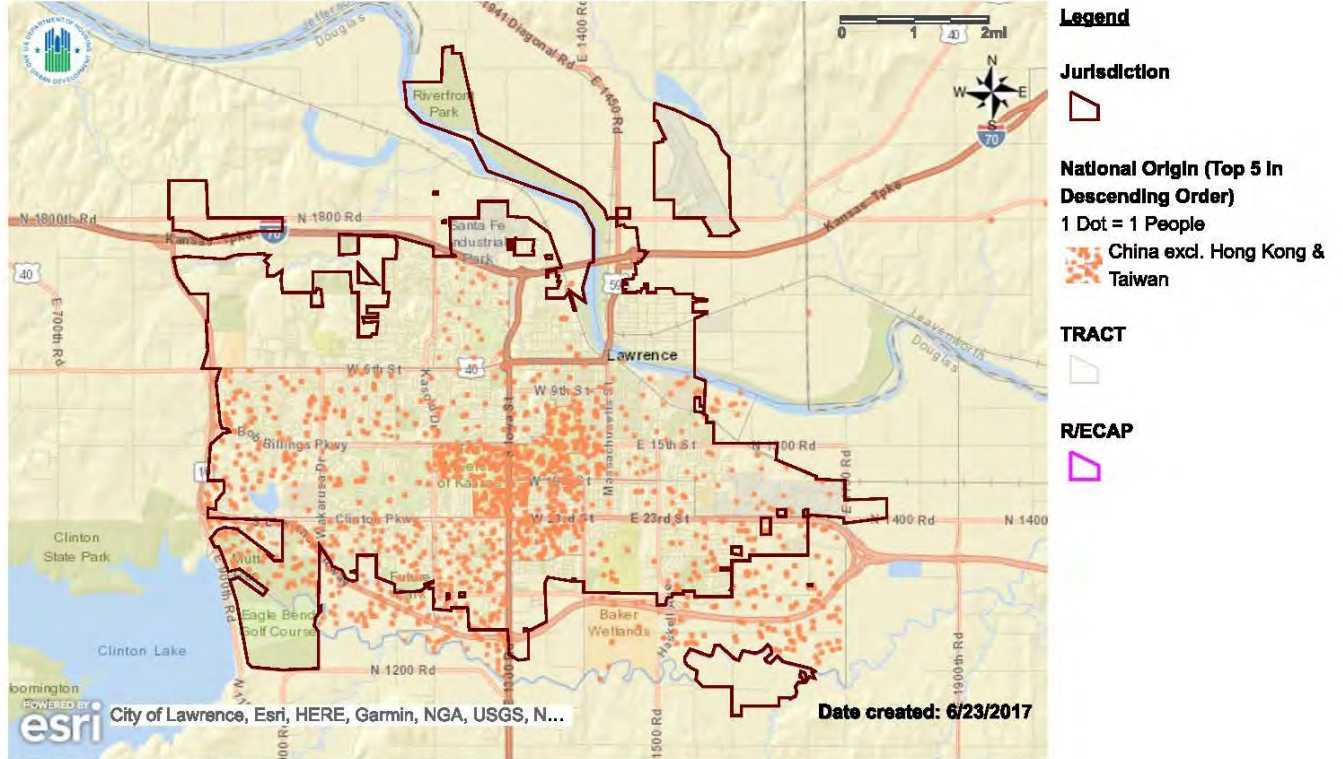
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

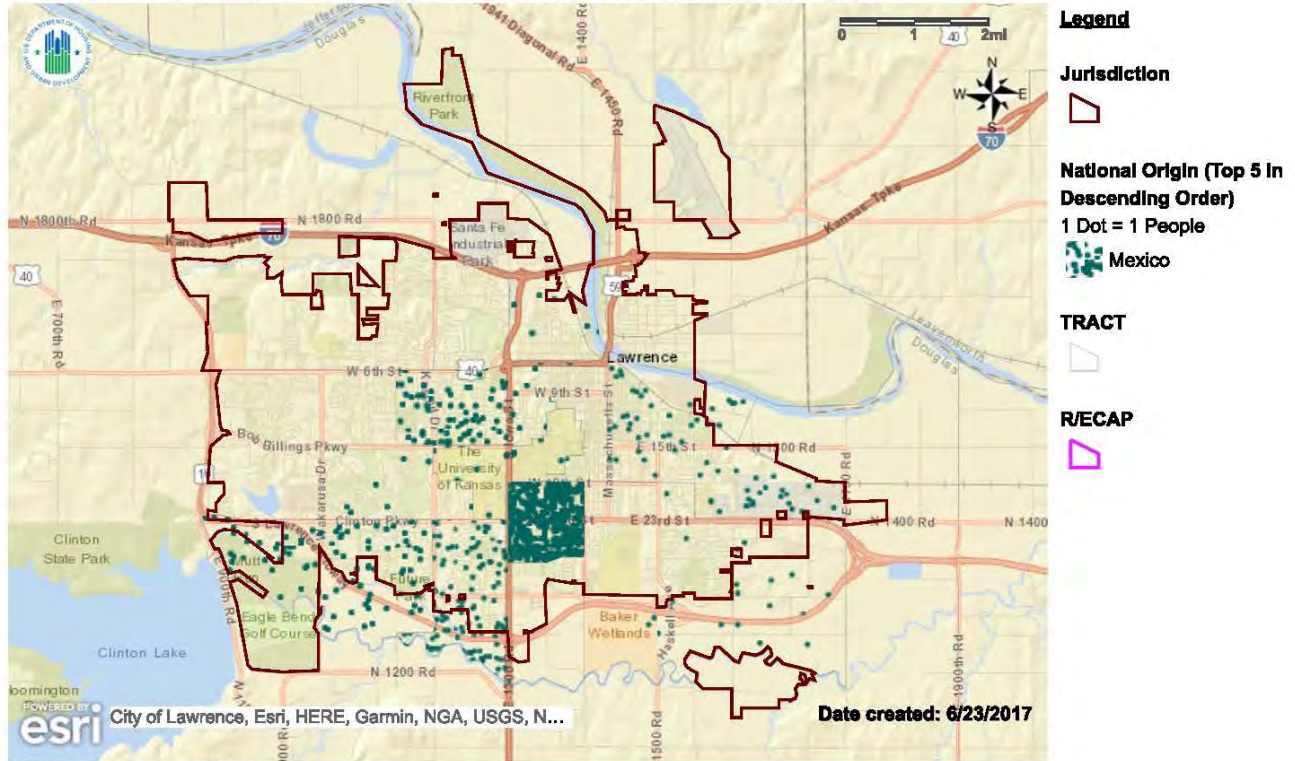
**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

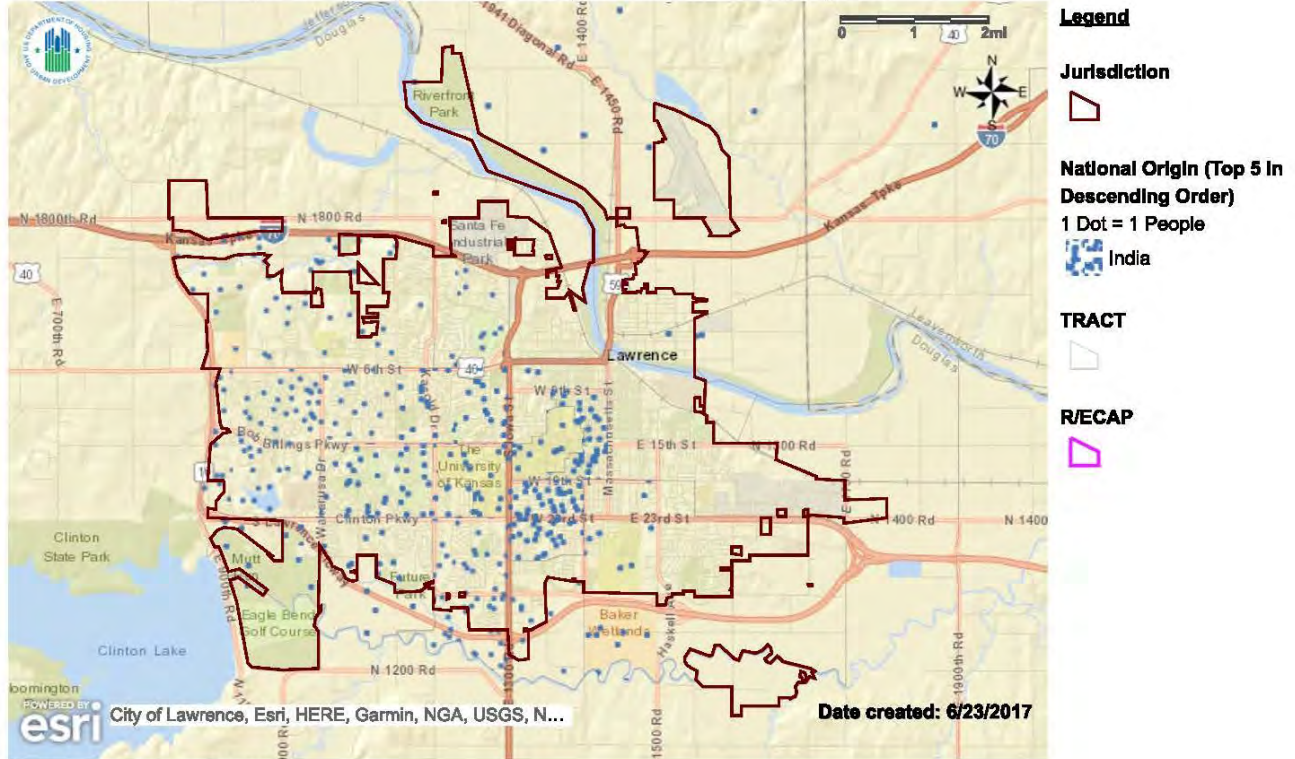
**Description:** Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

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

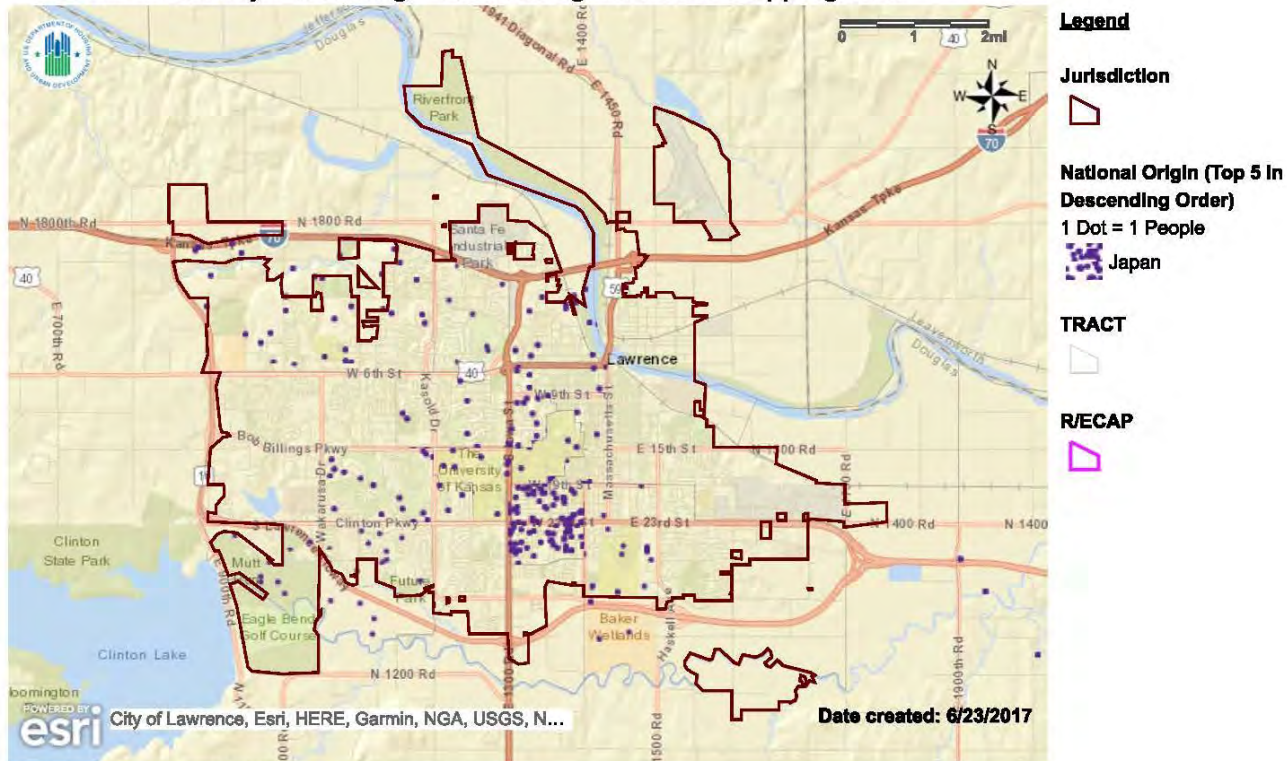
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

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

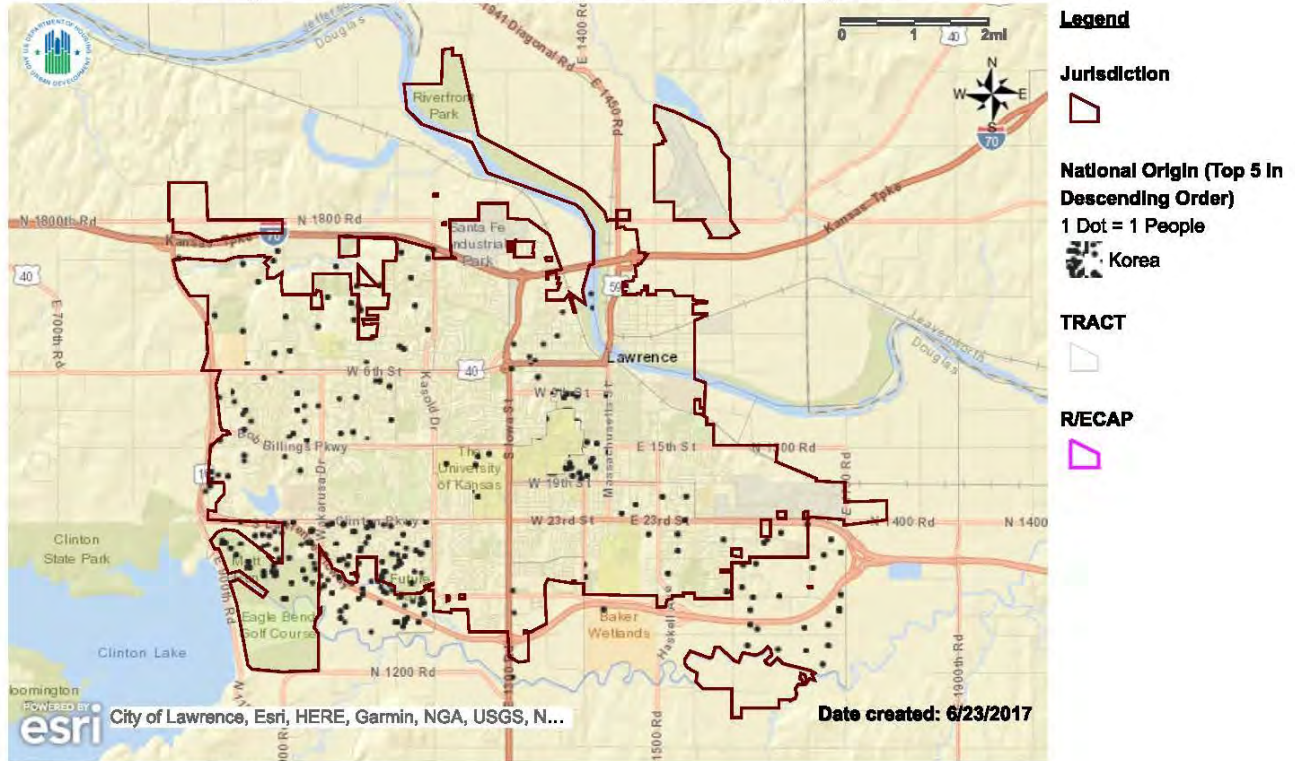
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 3 - National Origin

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

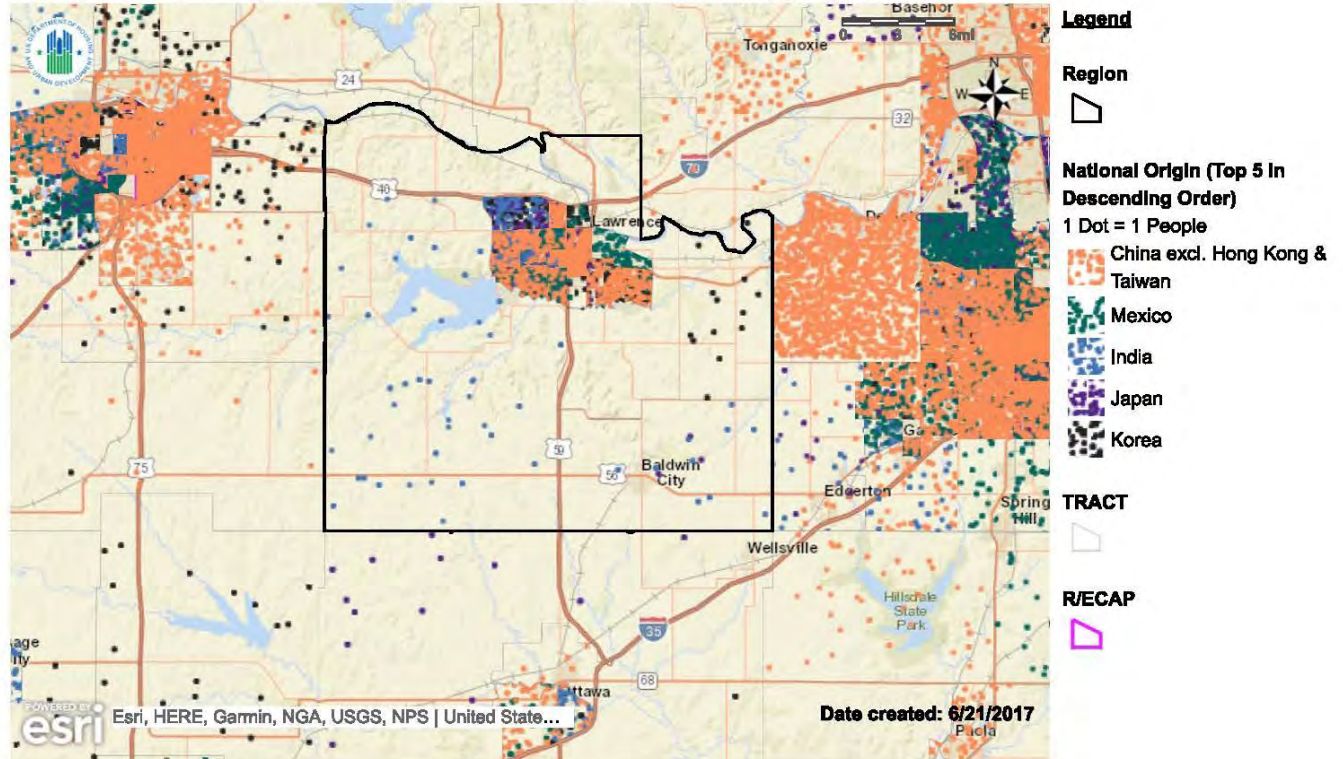
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

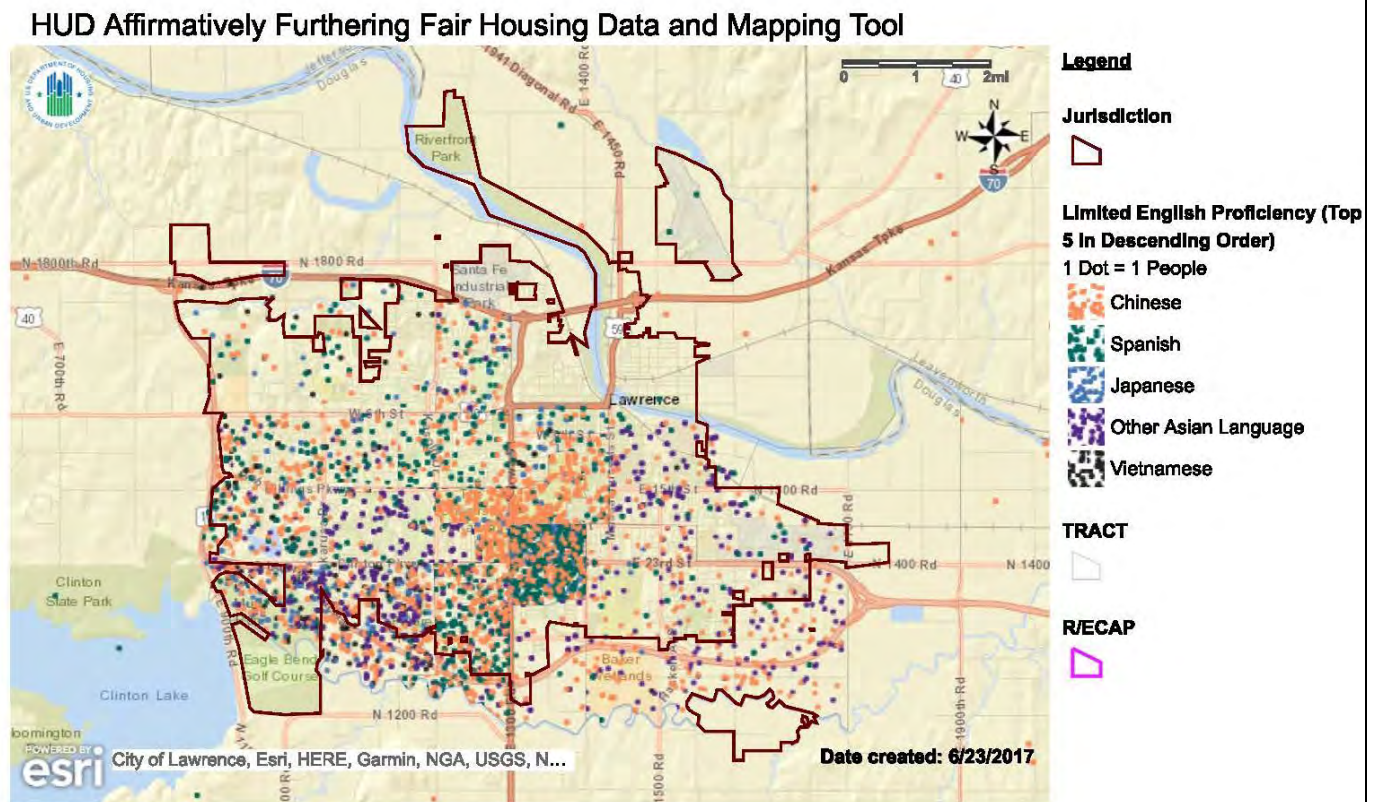
Map 42 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five countries together. Map 43 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only persons from China, excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan. Map 44 displays a national origin dot density map for Lawrence showing only 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)*

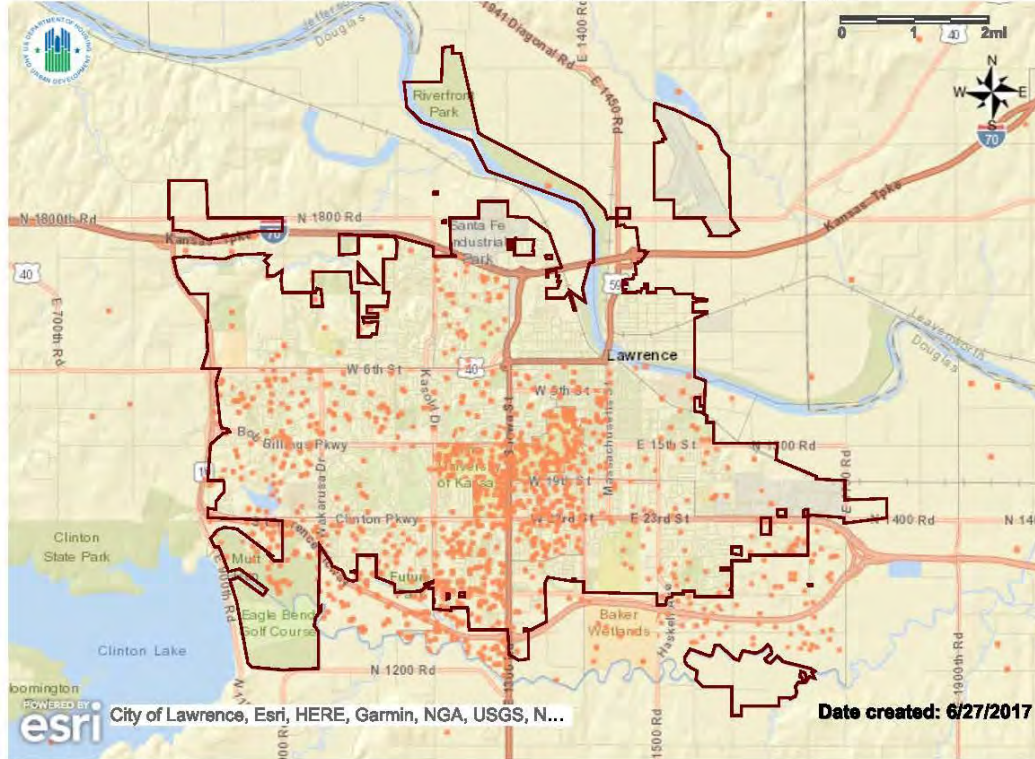
Lawrence, KS – LEP - Top 5 Languages in Descending Order dot density map



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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Legend**
- Jurisdiction**
  - Red outline
- Limited English Proficiency (Top 5 In Descending Order)**
  - 1 Dot = 1 People
  - Chinese
- TRACT**
  - White outline
- R/ECAP**
  - Purple outline

**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

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

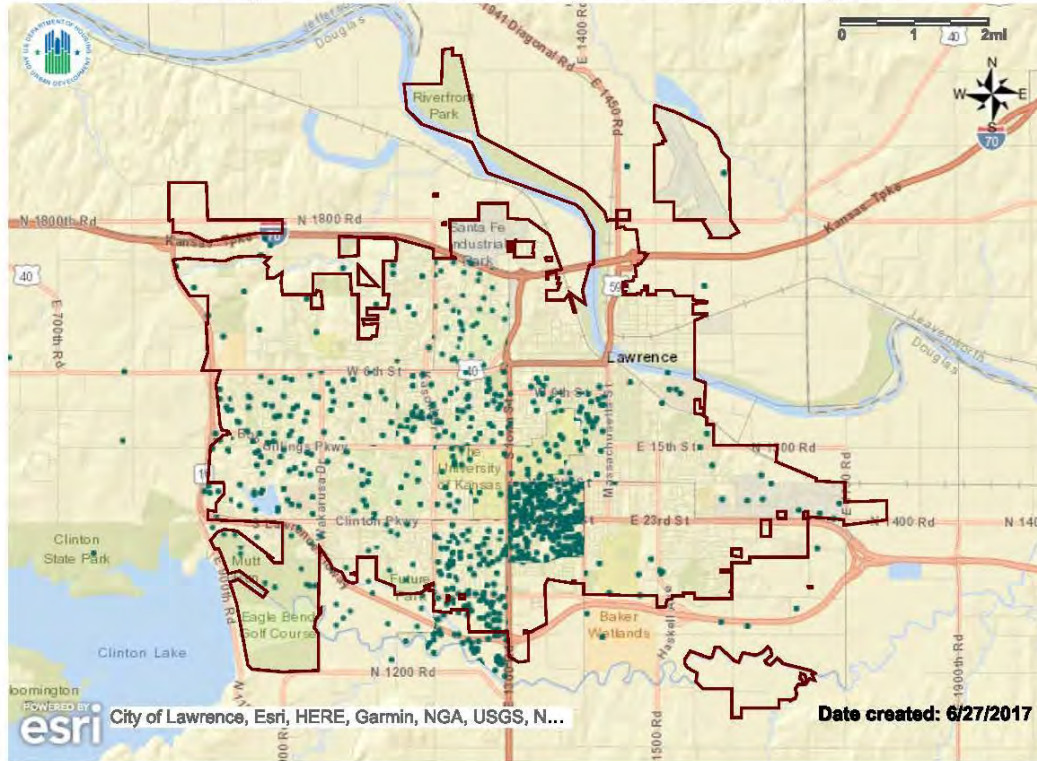
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

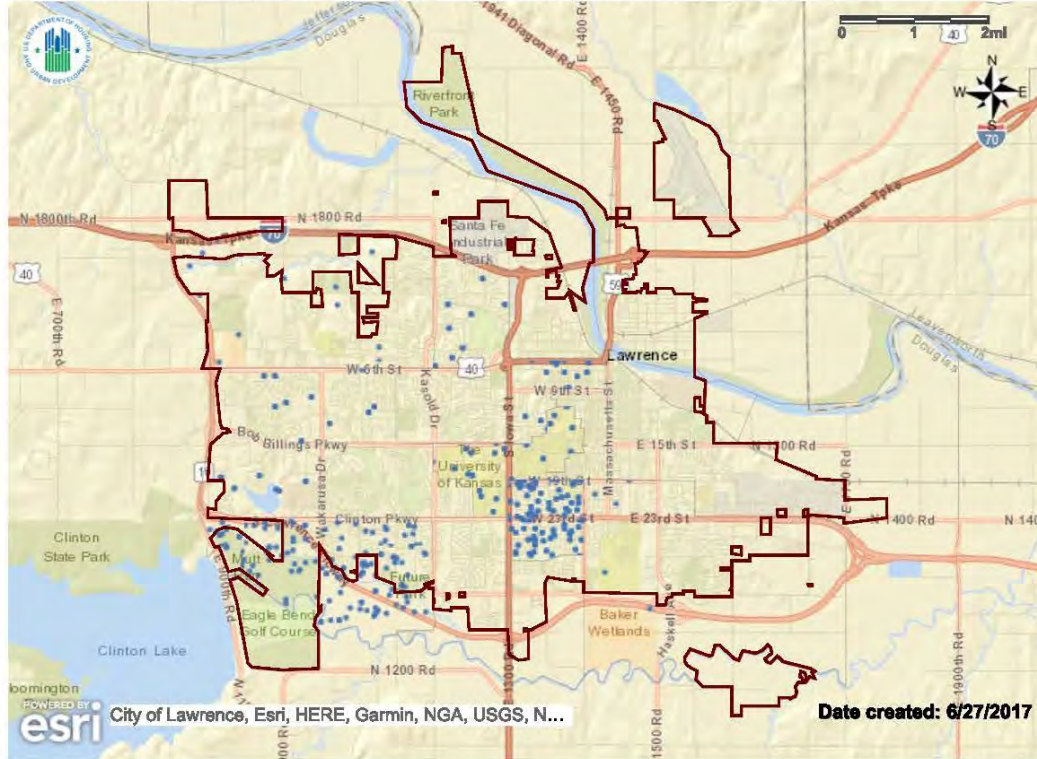
**Description:** LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Legend**
- Jurisdiction**  
 Jurisdiction
  - Limited English Proficiency (Top 5 In Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 1 People  
 Japanese
  - TRACT**  
 TRACT
  - R/ECAP**  
 R/ECAP

**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

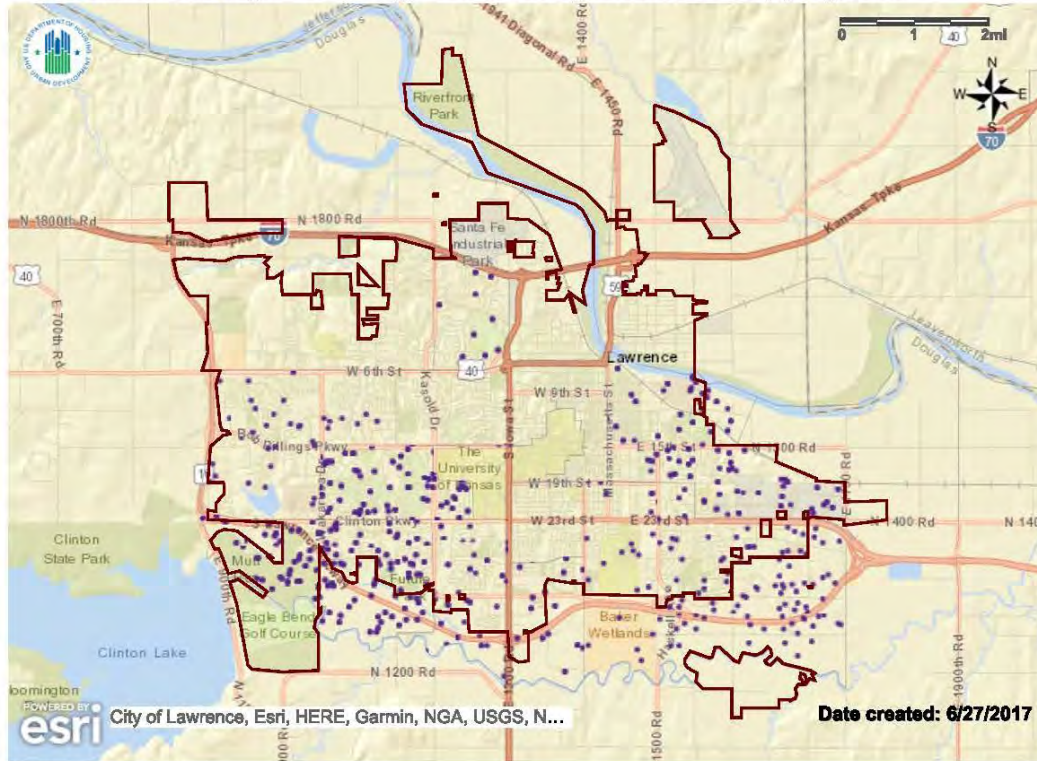
**Description:** LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**Jurisdiction**  
 Jurisdiction

**Limited English Proficiency (Top 5 In Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 1 People  
 Other Asian Language

**TRACT**

**R/ECAP**

**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

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

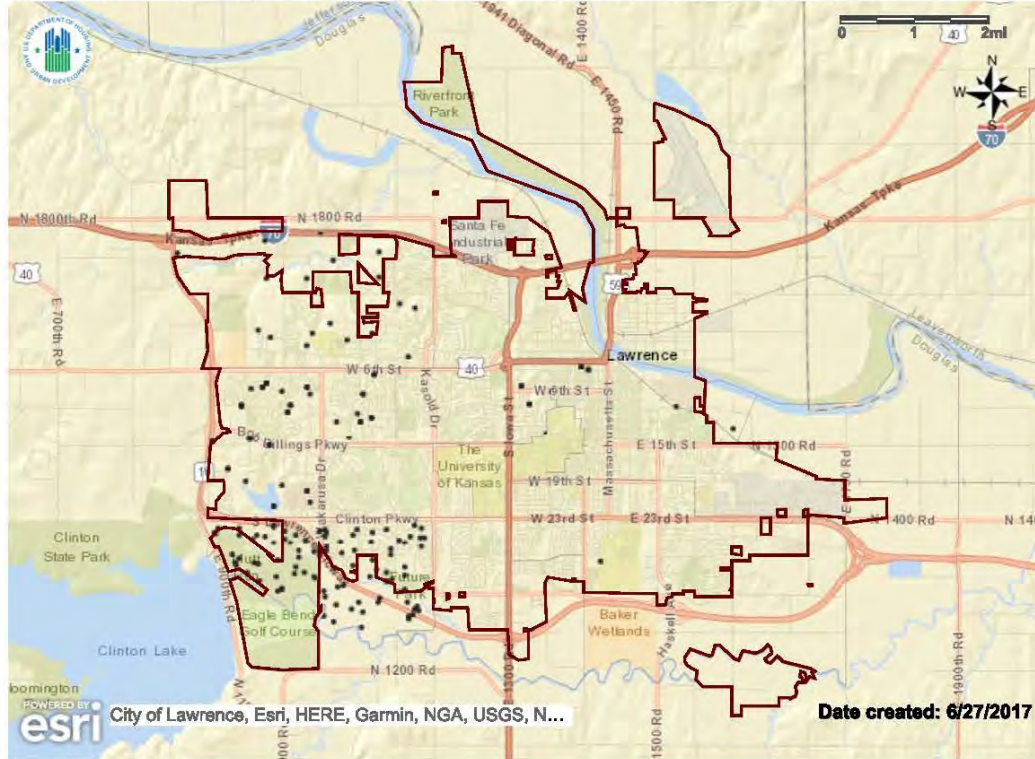
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Legend**

**Jurisdiction**  
 Jurisdiction

**Limited English Proficiency (Top 5 In Descending Order)**  
 1 Dot = 1 People  
 Vietnamese

**TRACT**  
 TRACT

**R/ECAP**  
 R/ECAP

**Name:** Map 4 - LEP

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

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

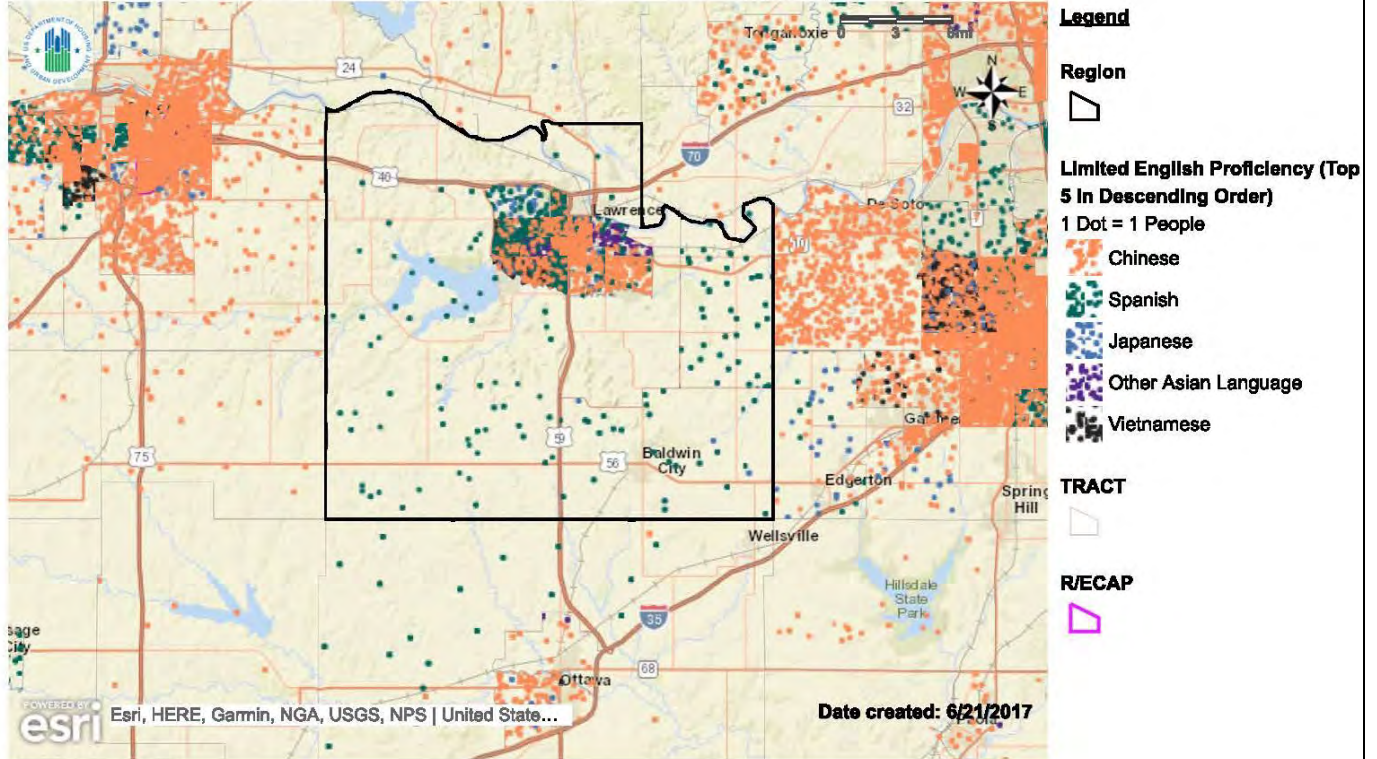
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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.

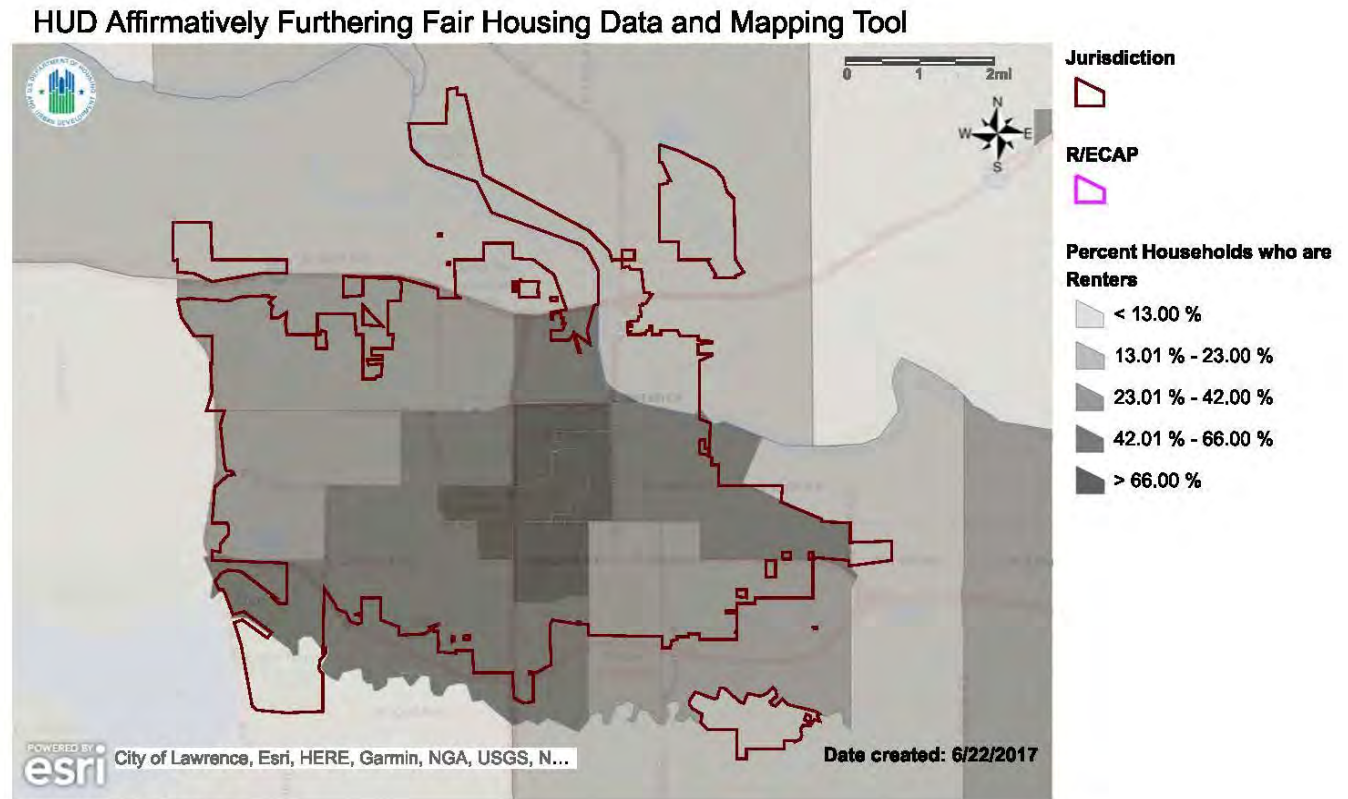
Table 26 - HUD AFFH Table 16

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.

Lawrence, KS – Percent Households who are Renters thematic map



**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure  
**Description:** Housing Tenure by Renters with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

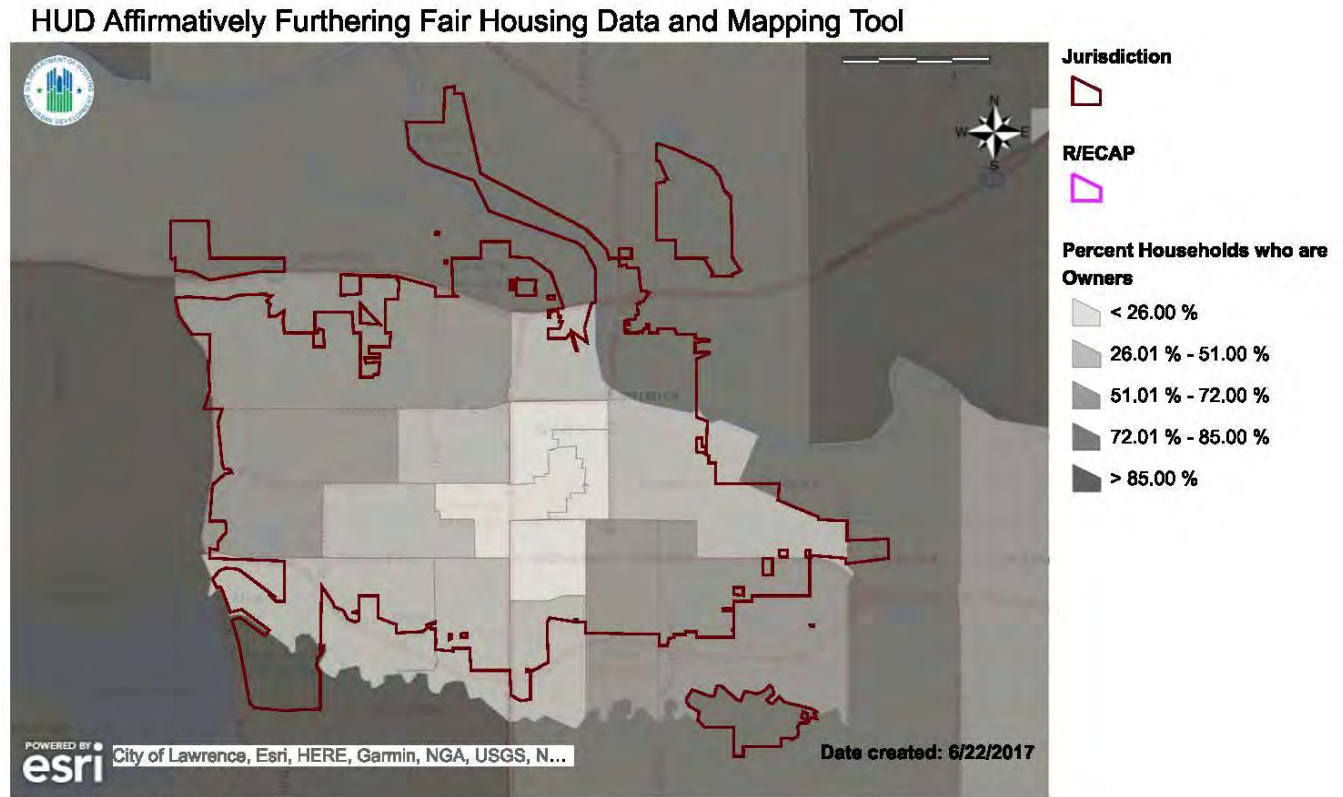
Map 56 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Renters thematic map for jurisdiction

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.



Lawrence, KS - Percent Households who are Owners thematic map



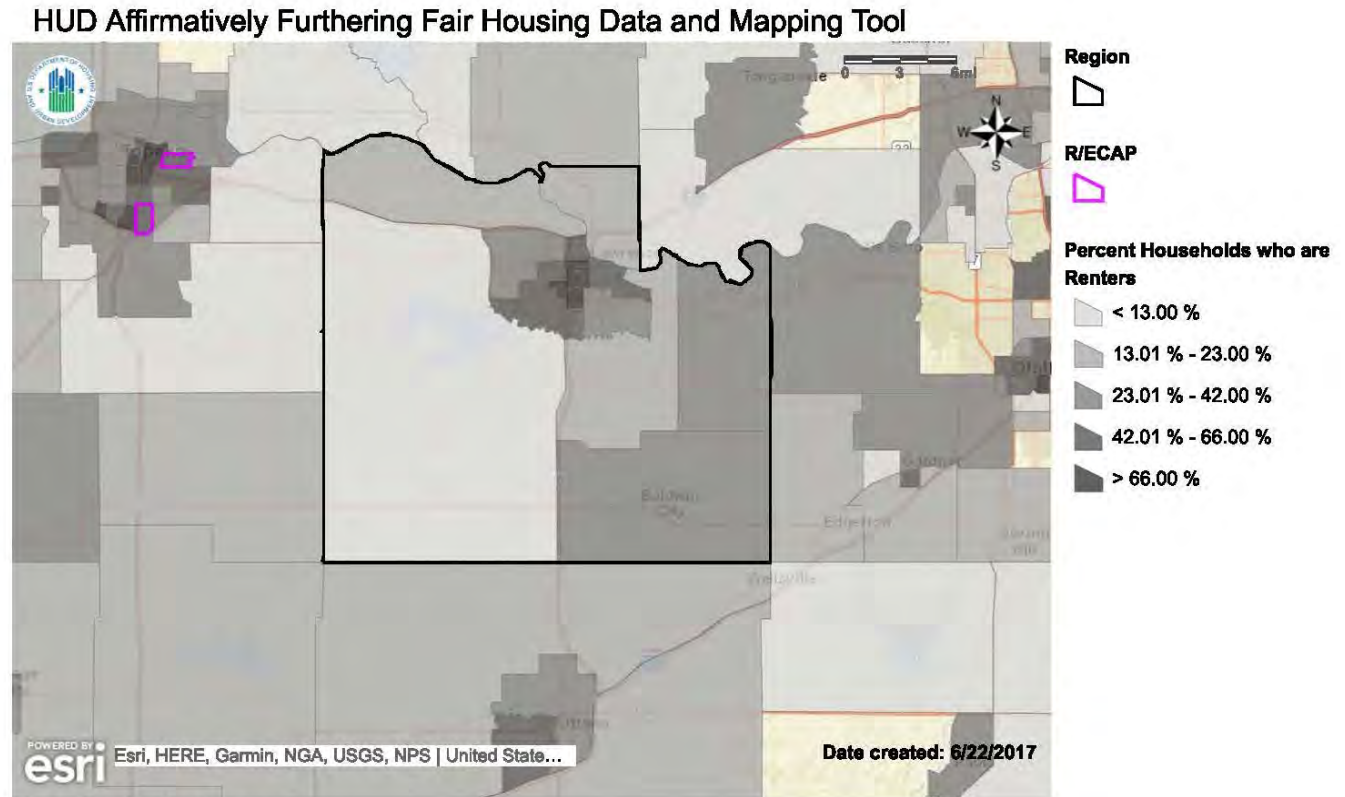
**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure  
**Description:** Housing Tenure by Owners with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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.

Region – Percent of Households who are Renters thematic map



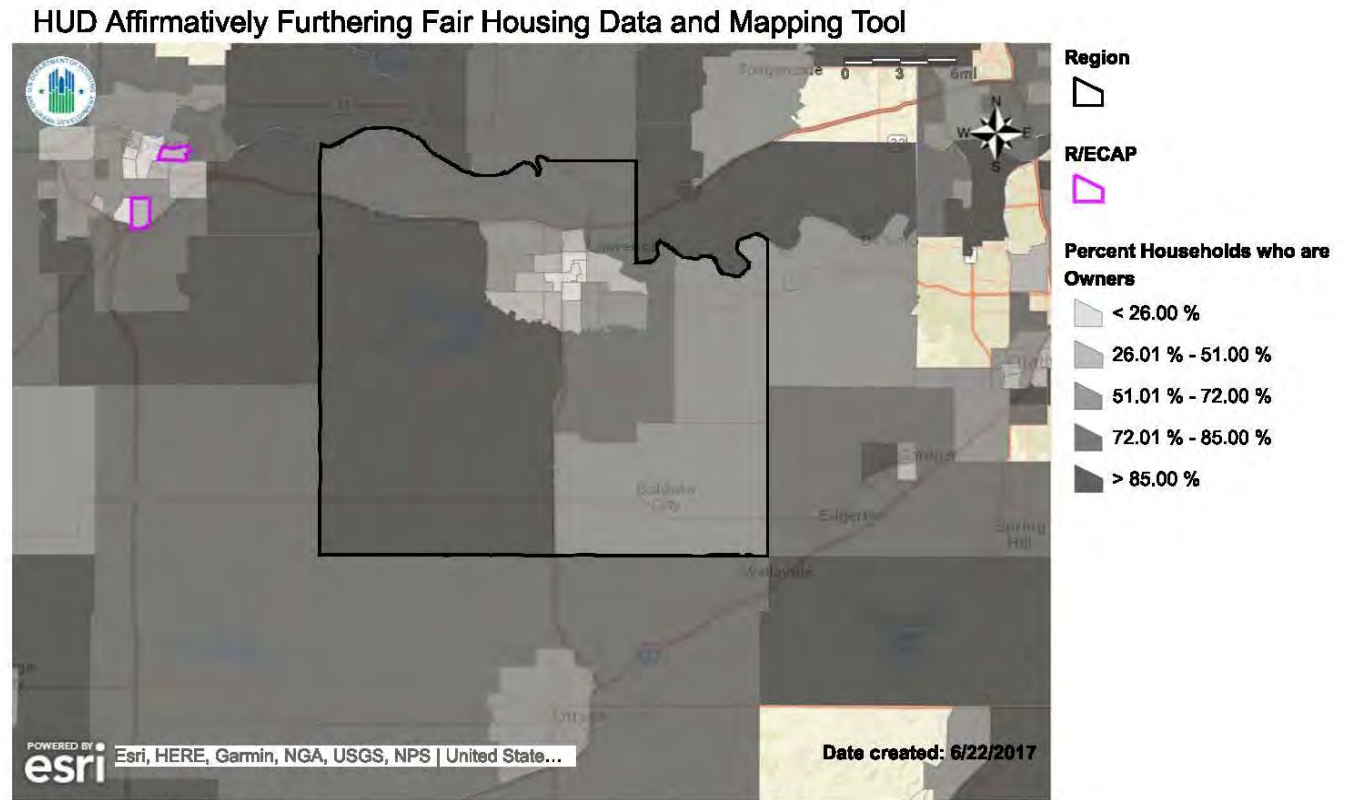
**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure  
**Description:** Housing Tenure by Renters with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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.

Region – Percent of Households who are Owners thematic map



**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure  
**Description:** Housing Tenure by Owners with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

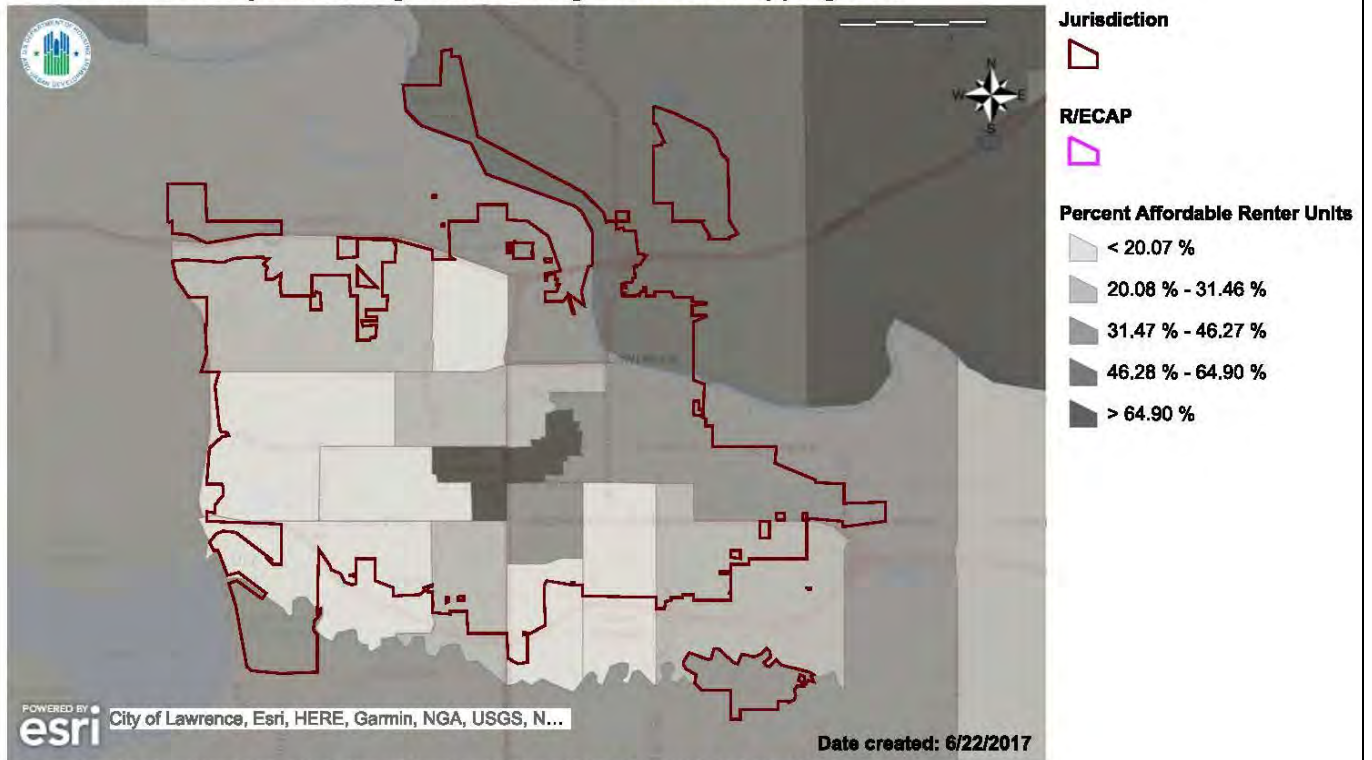
Map 59 displays a housing tenure by owners thematic map for the region showing the percent of households who are owners.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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.

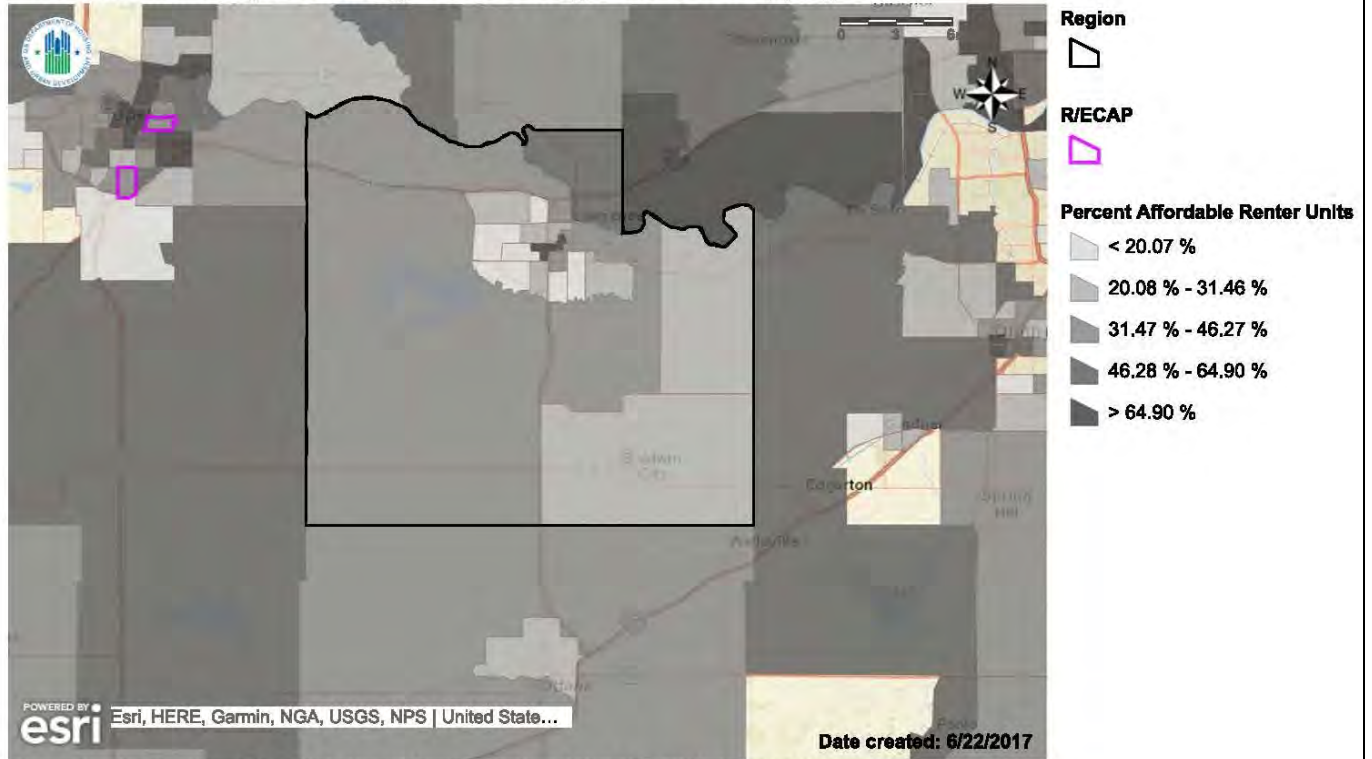
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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 quality, 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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)

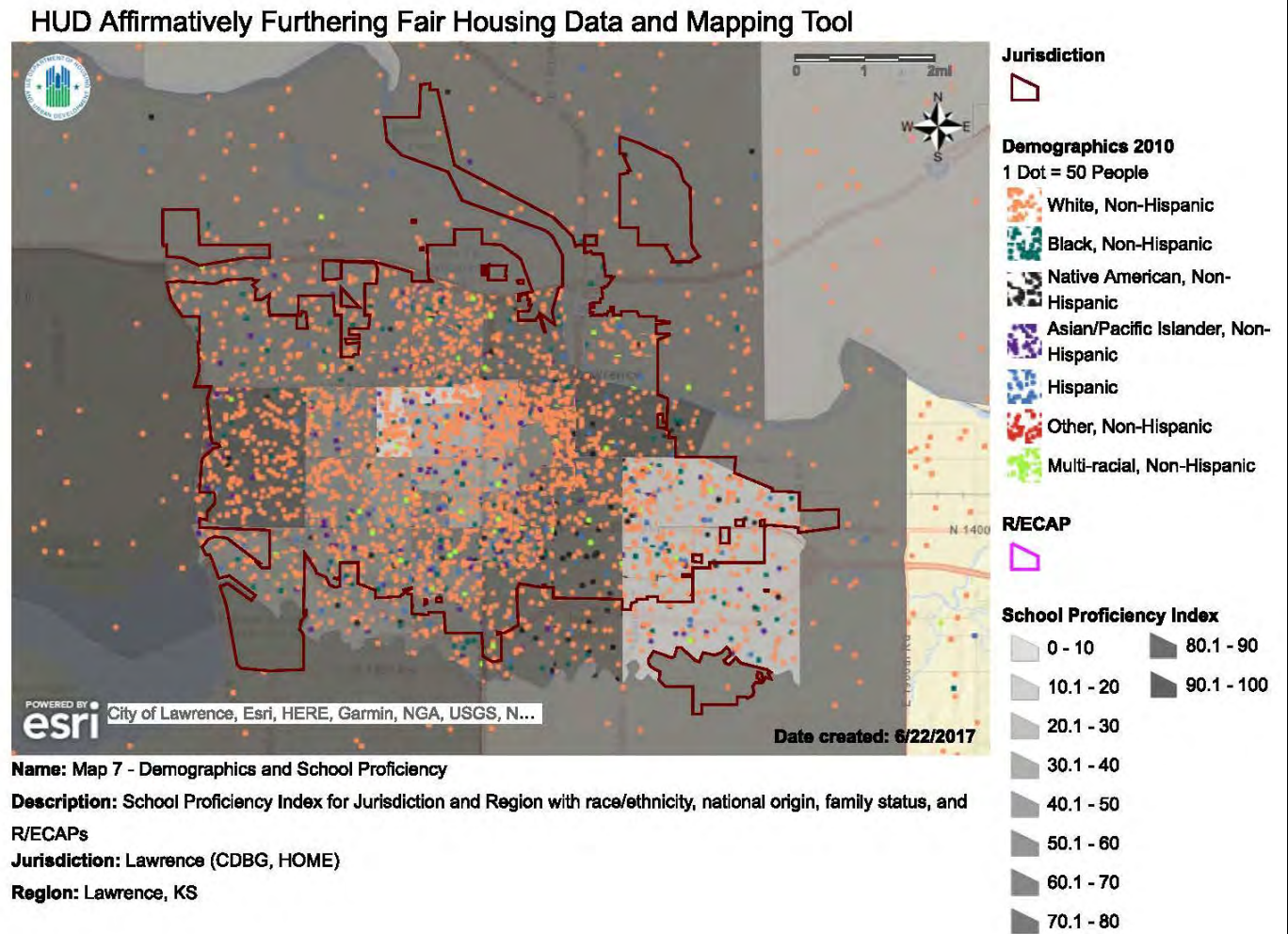
Table 28 provides the School Proficiency Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

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).

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

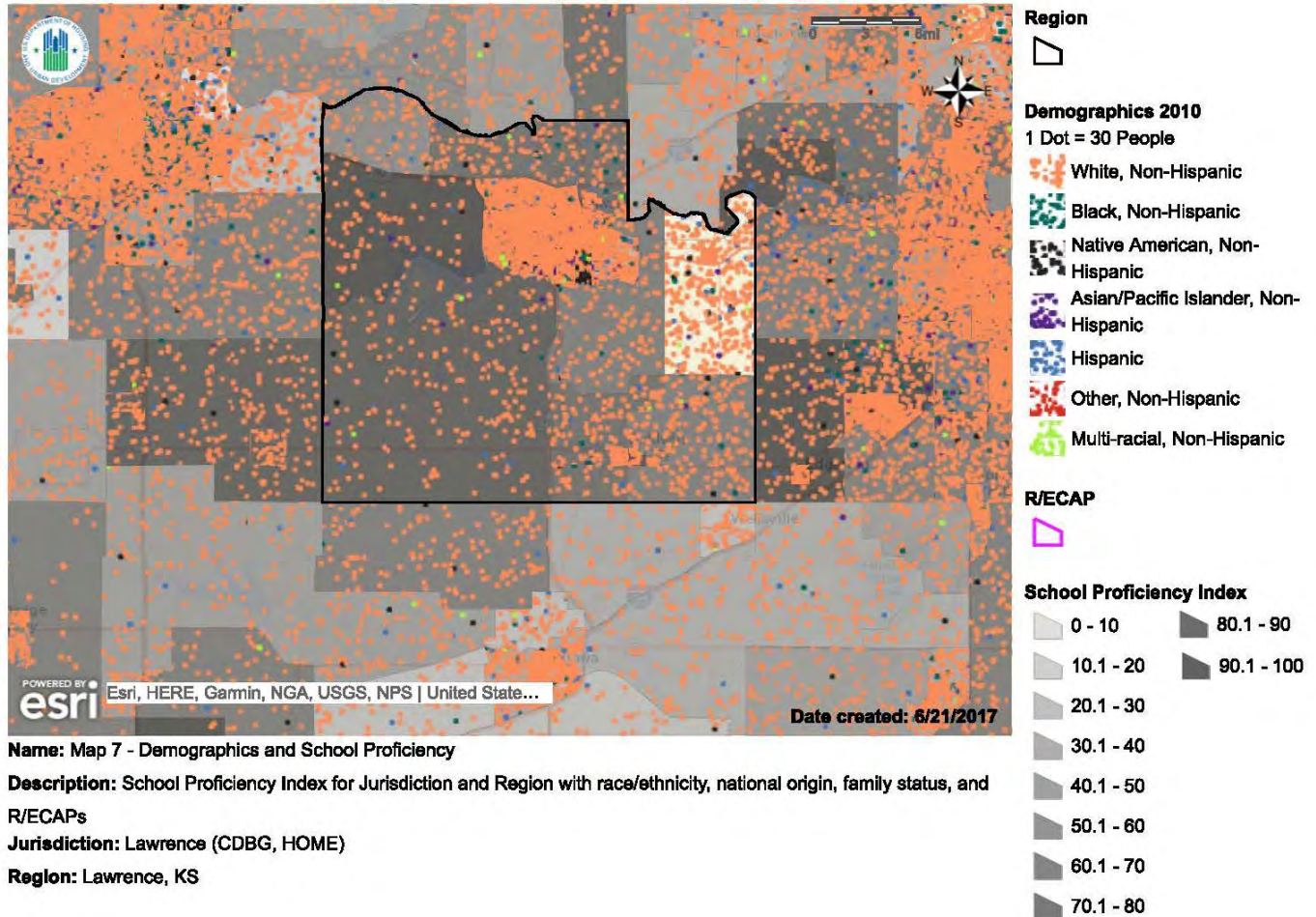


Map 62 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for jurisdiction



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



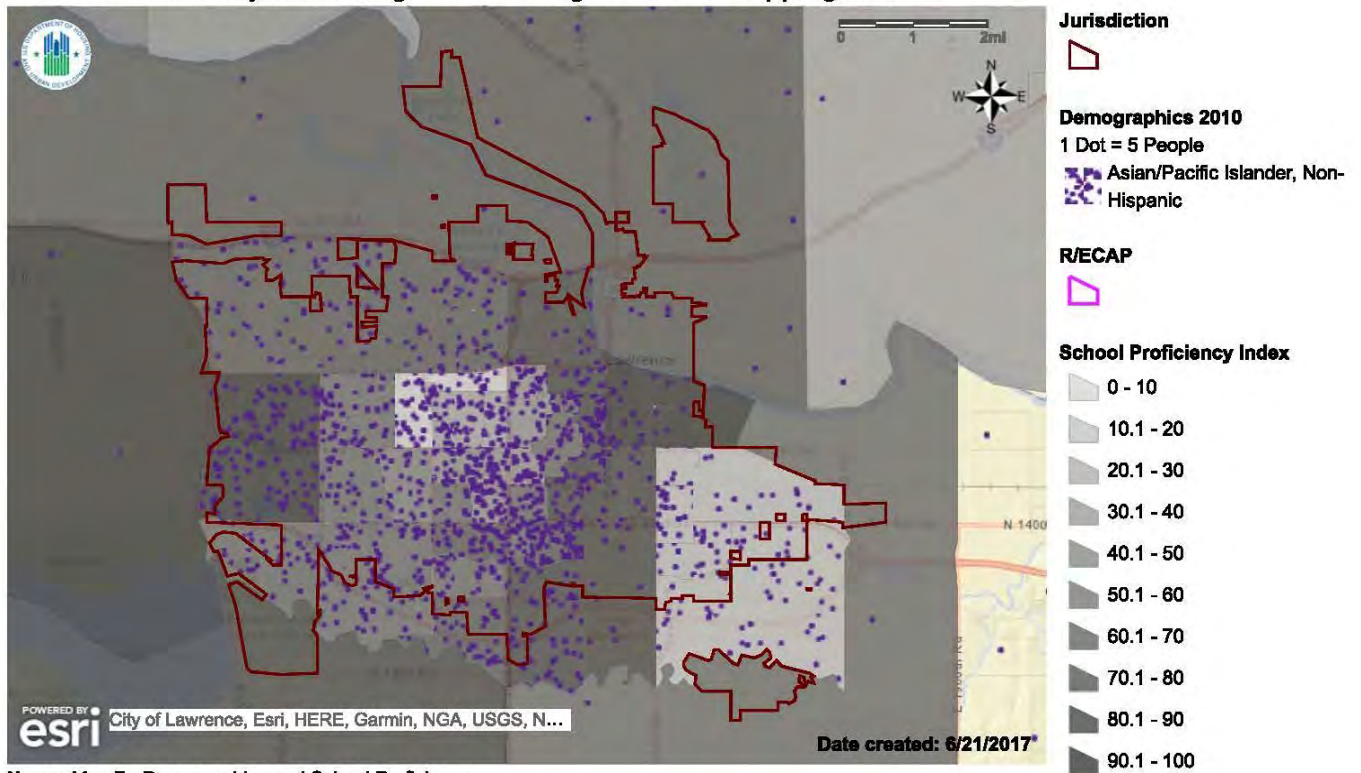
Map 63 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for region

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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

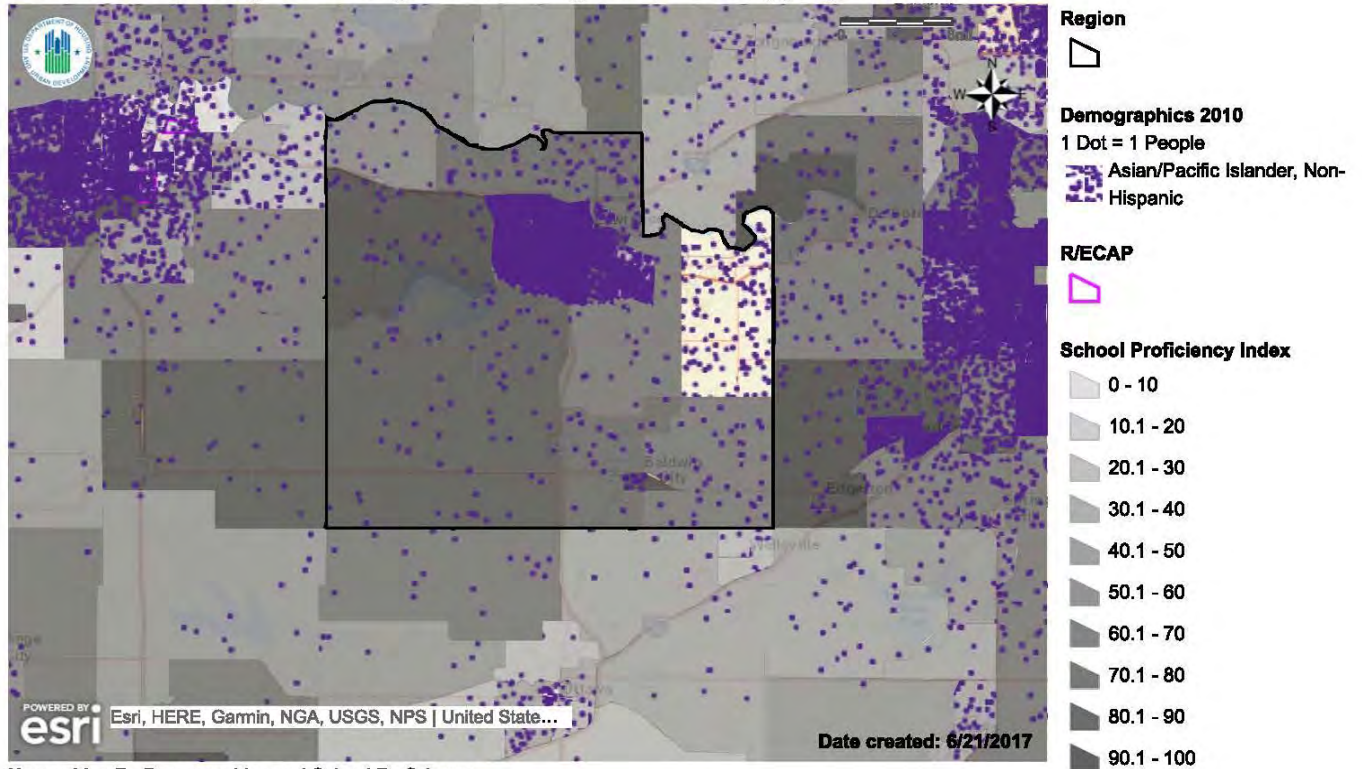
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

**Description:** School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

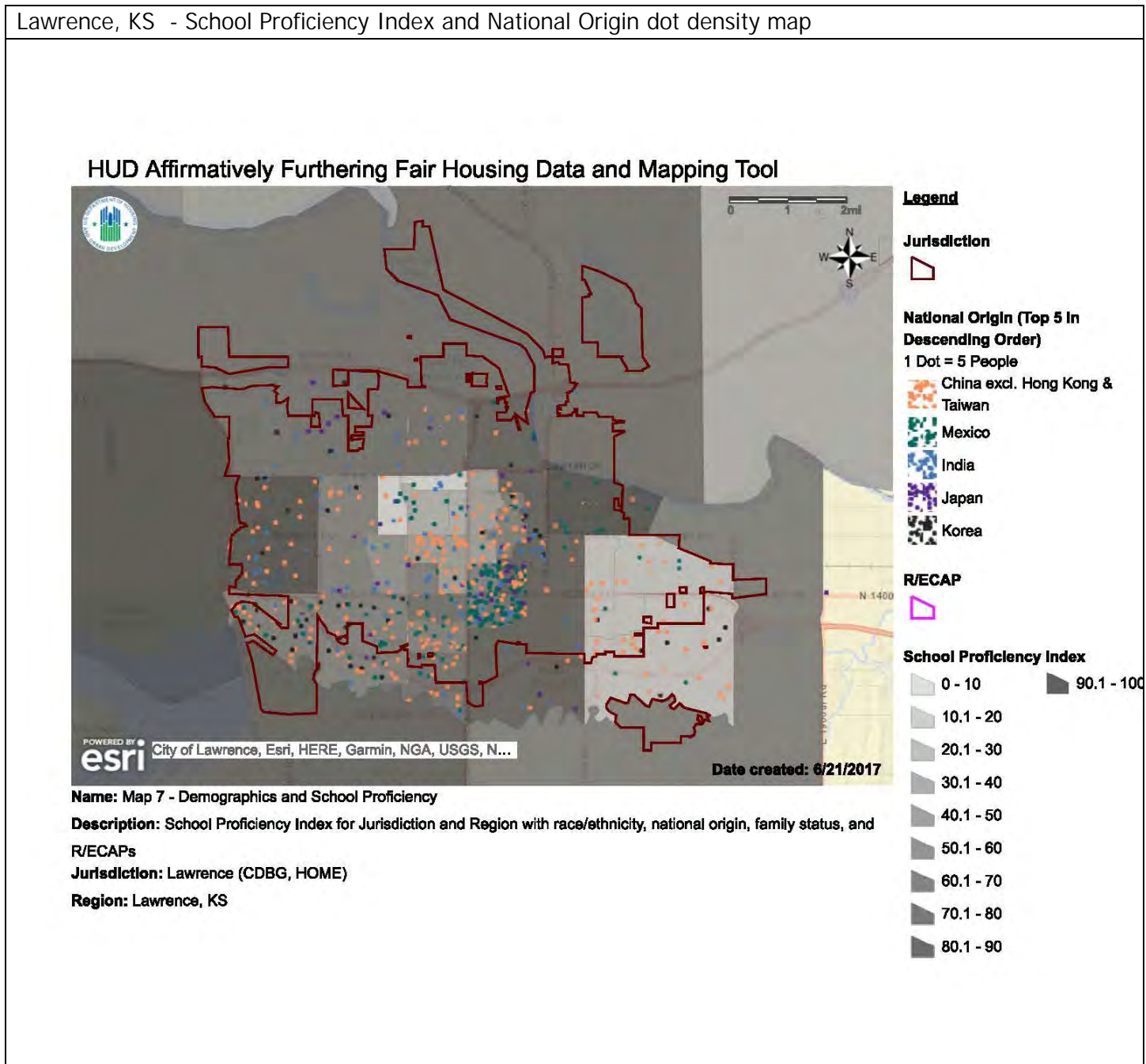
Map 65 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for region

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.

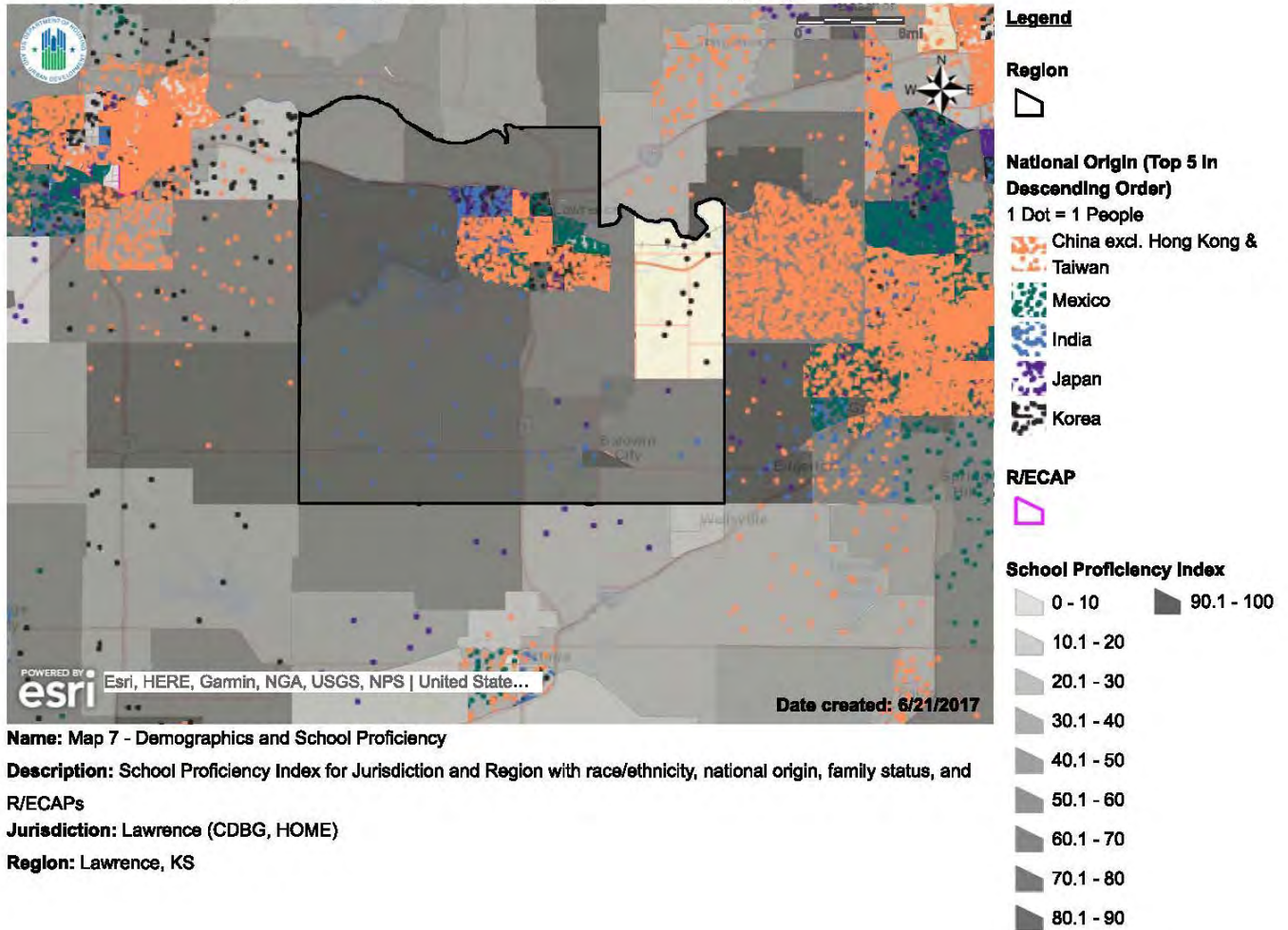
*School Proficiency Index and National Origin*



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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



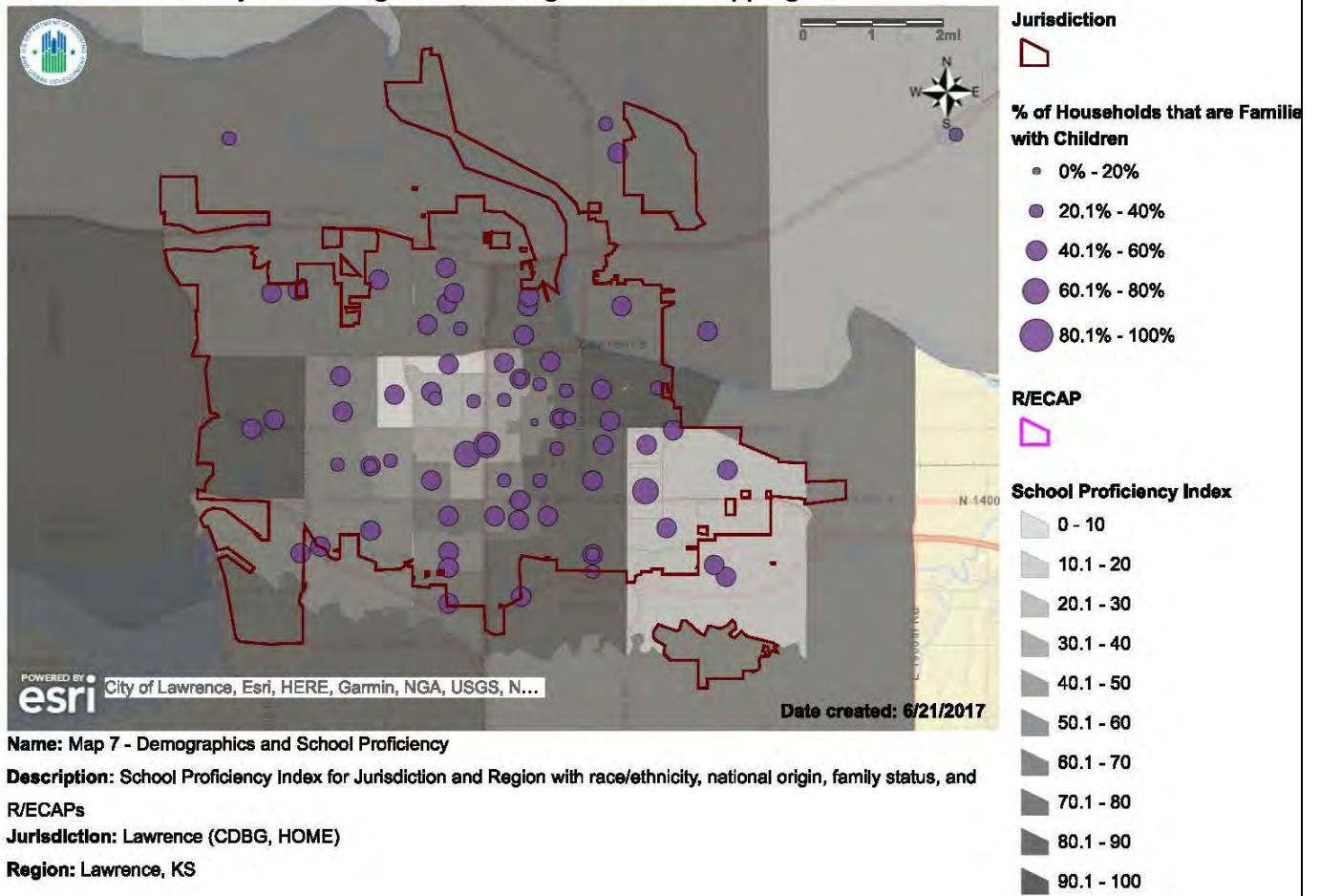
Map 67 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for region

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.

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

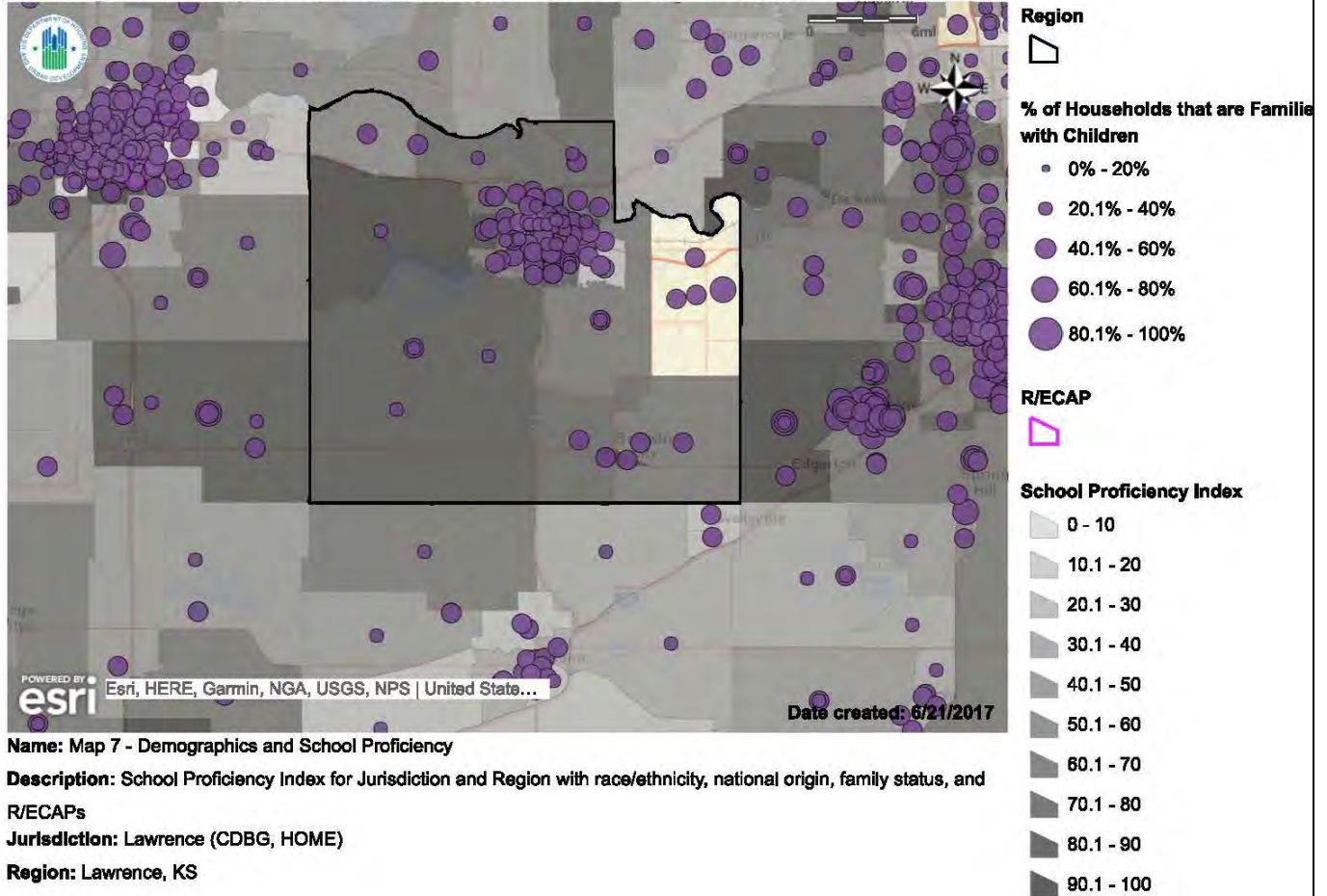
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

Region - School Proficiency Index and Family Status thematic map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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 established [2016-2017 Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education Goals](#) to “achieve education excellence and equity for students of all races and backgrounds”.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> [www.usd497.org](http://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 ( $A_i$ ) 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  $(\mu_u, \mu_l, \mu_b)$  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.

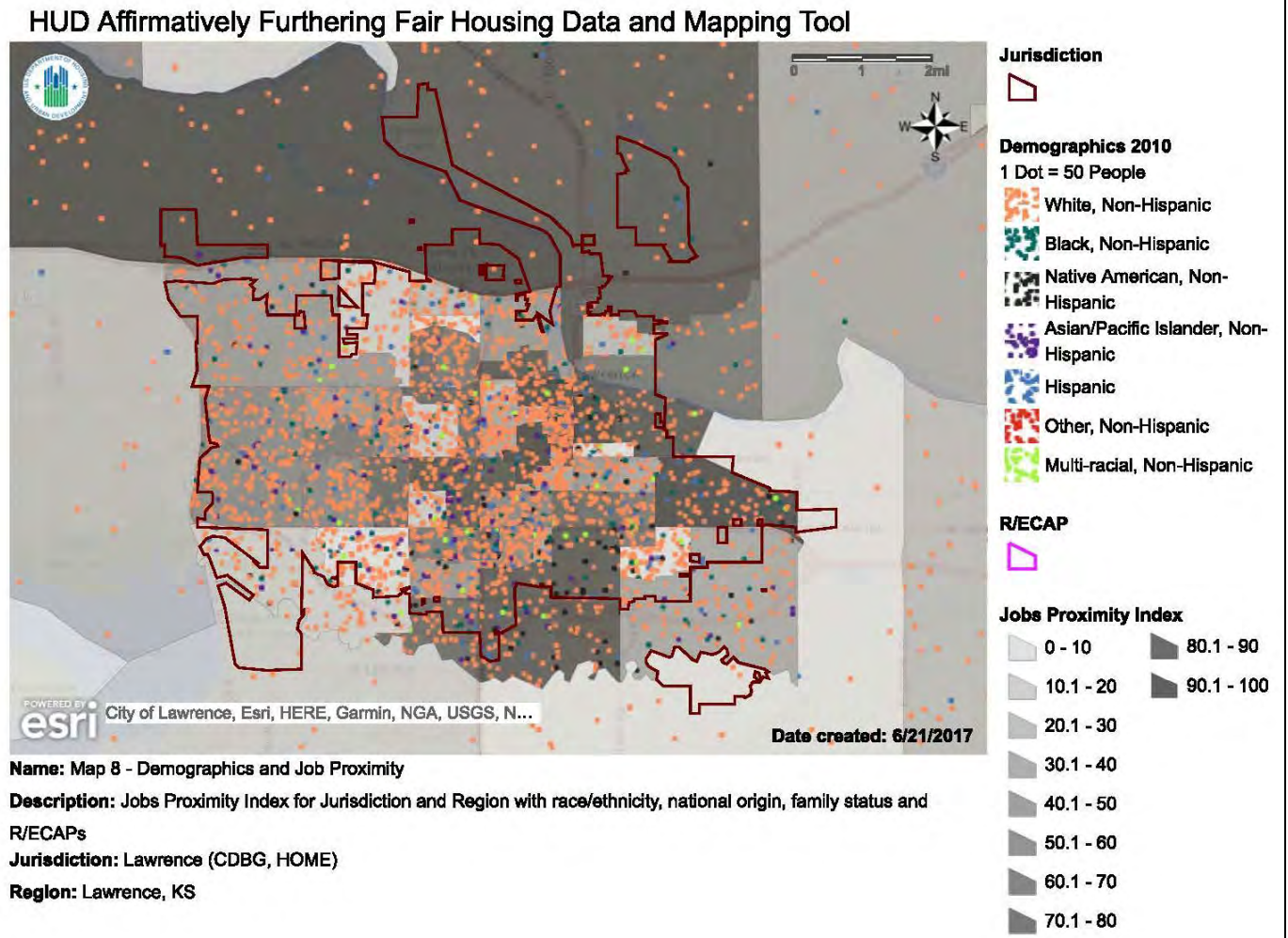
While Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic have the highest Jobs Proximity Index in both Lawrence and the region, the group also has the lowest Labor Market Engagement Index in both Lawrence and the region.

- 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.

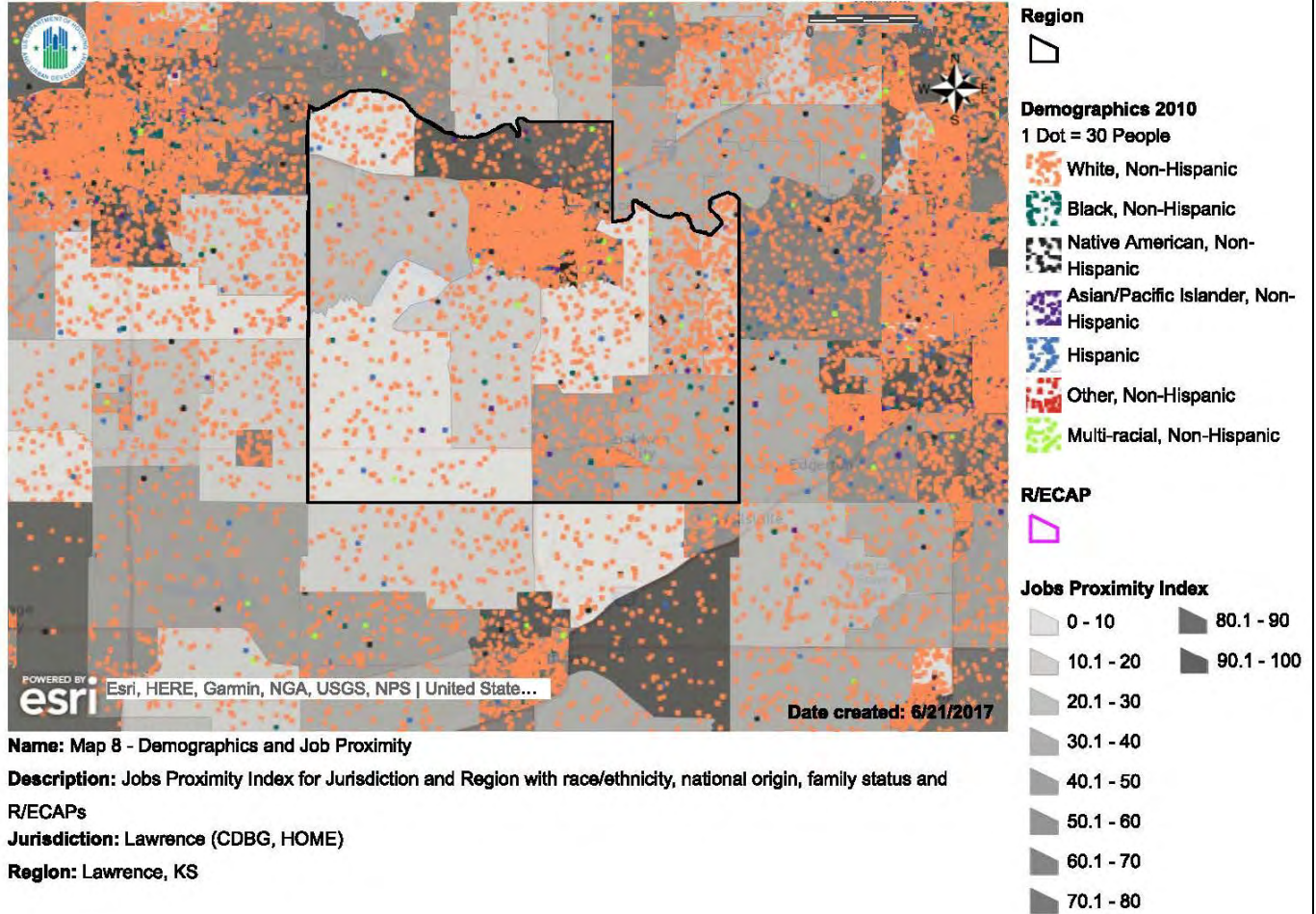


Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



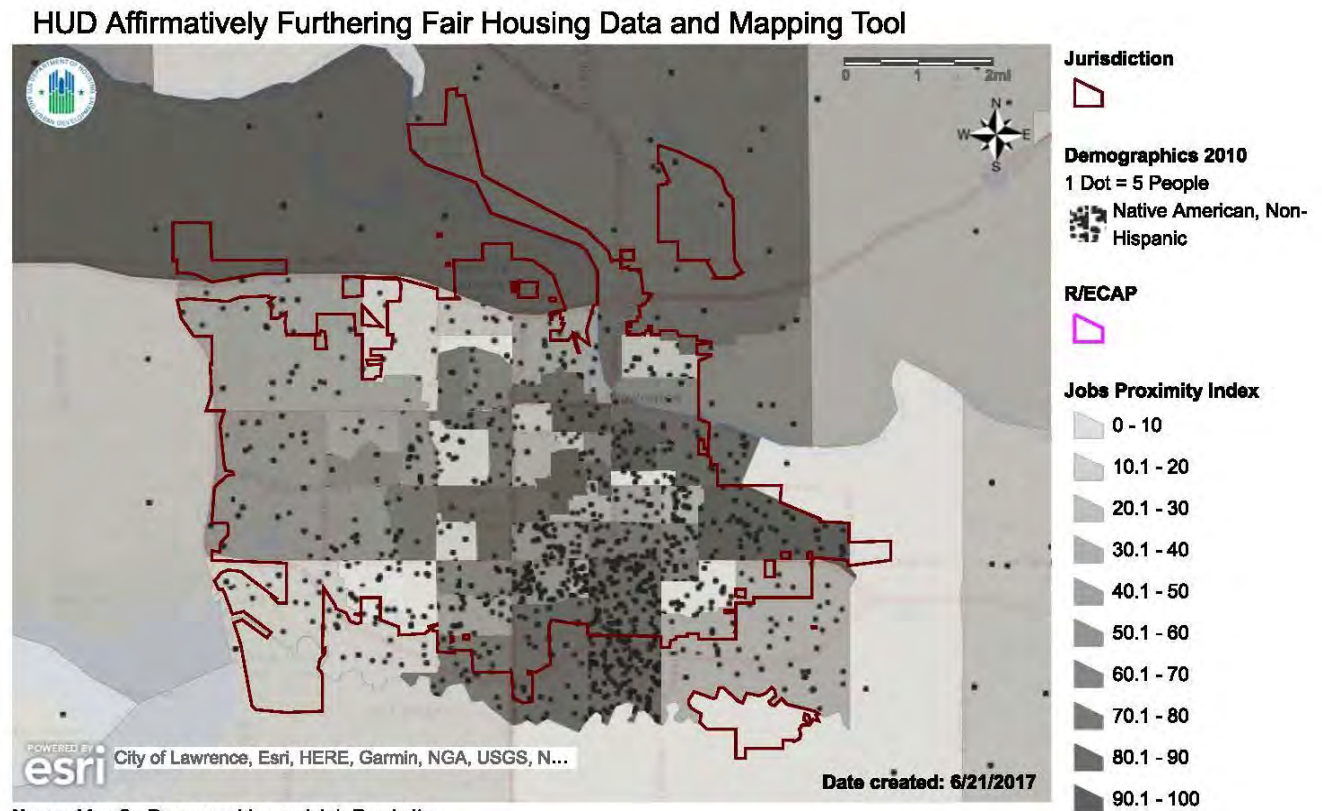
Map 71 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for region

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.



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



**Name:** Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

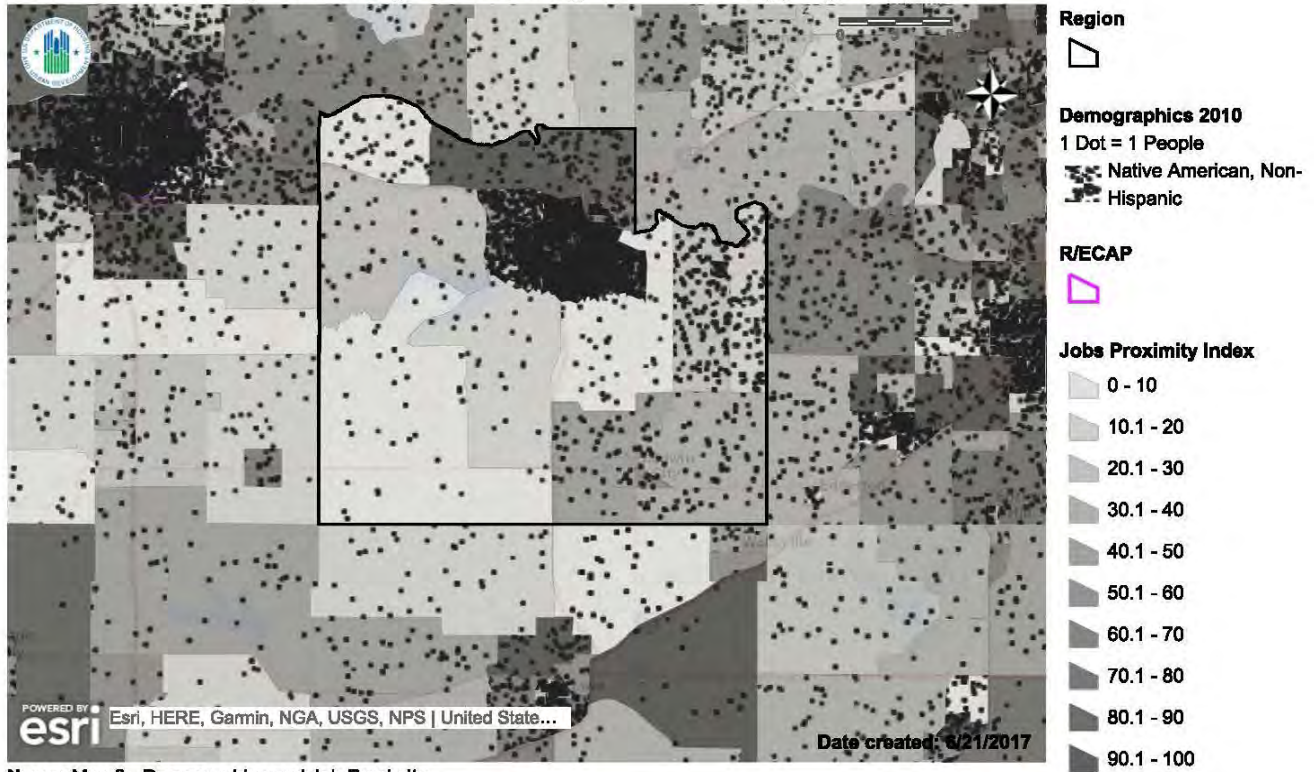
**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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.

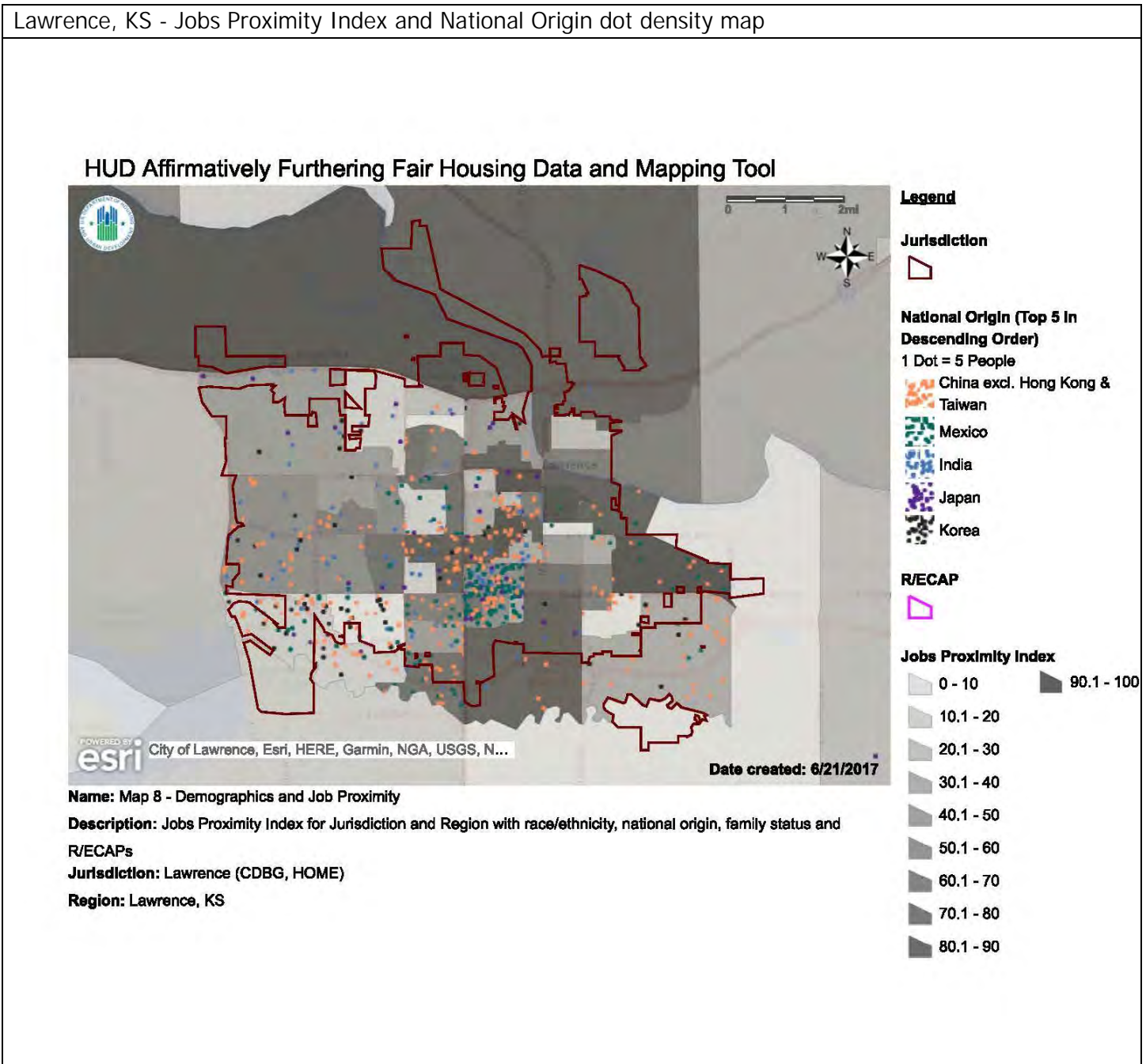
In Lawrence the Native American, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 48.32. Native American, Non-Hispanic populations below federal poverty level have a higher Index of 52.94. The large concentration of Native American, Non-Hispanic in the Southcentral area is around Haskell Indian Nations 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*

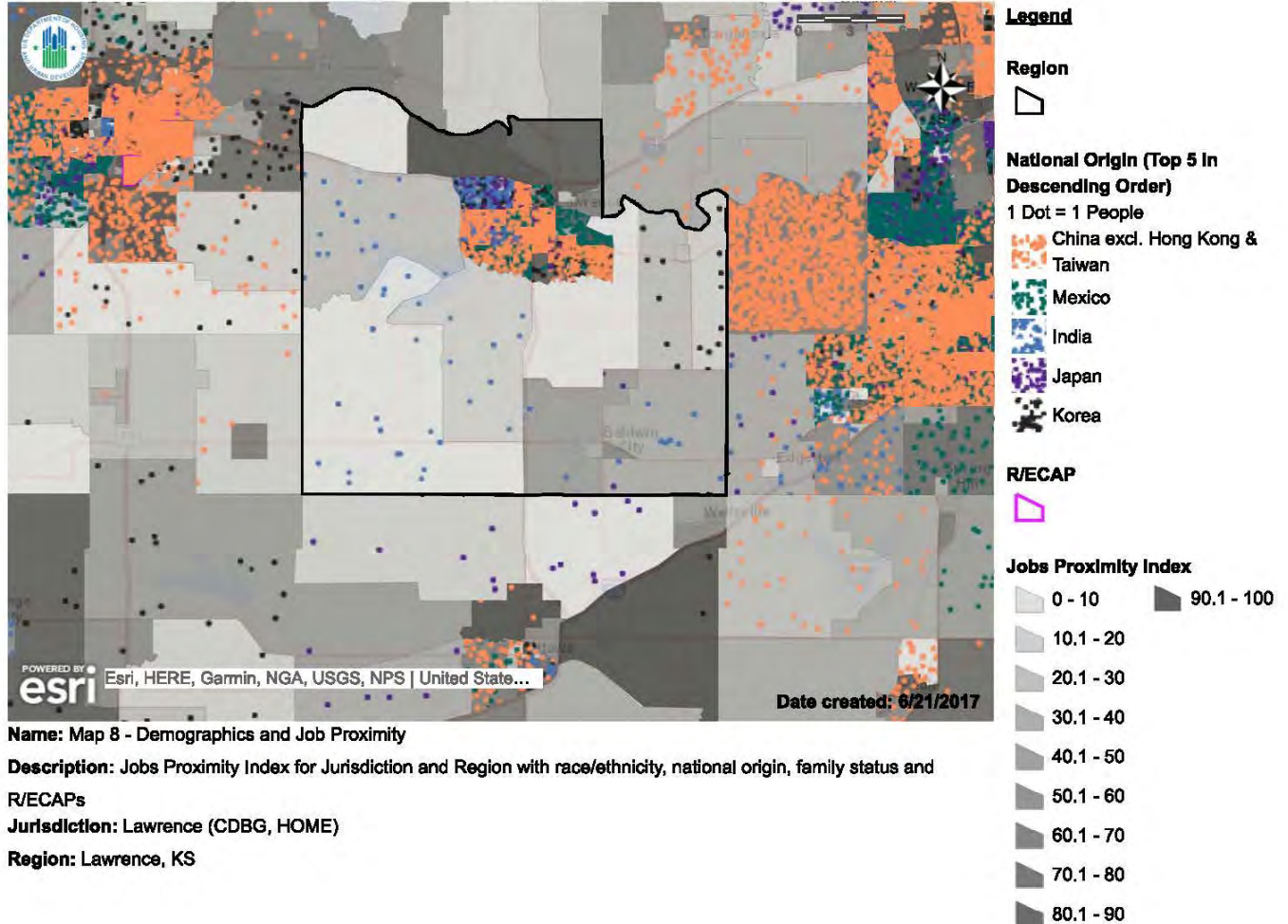
Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity Index and National Origin dot density map



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

Region - Jobs Proximity Index and National Origin dot density map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

**Description:** Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and

R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

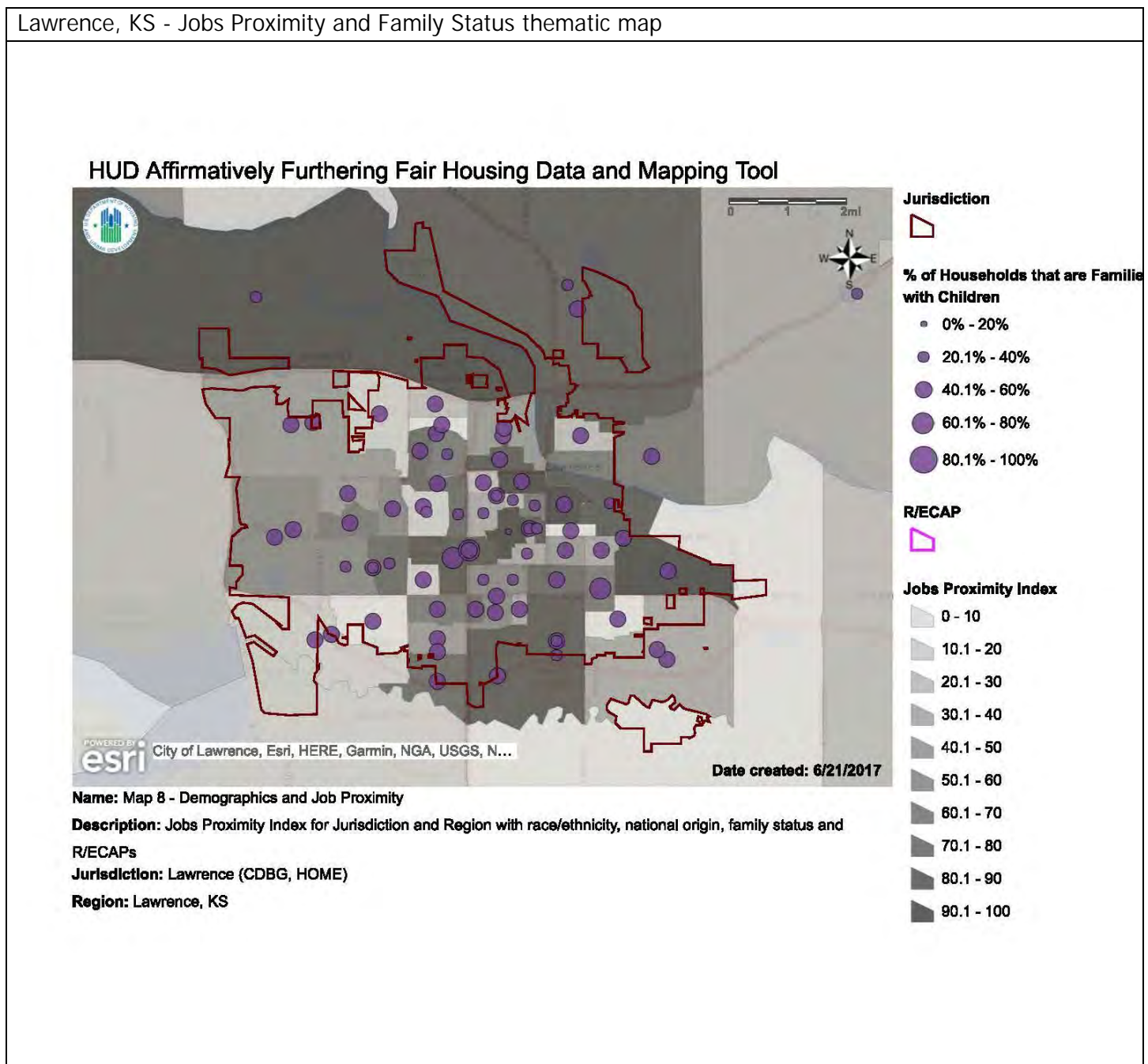
Map 75 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for region

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*

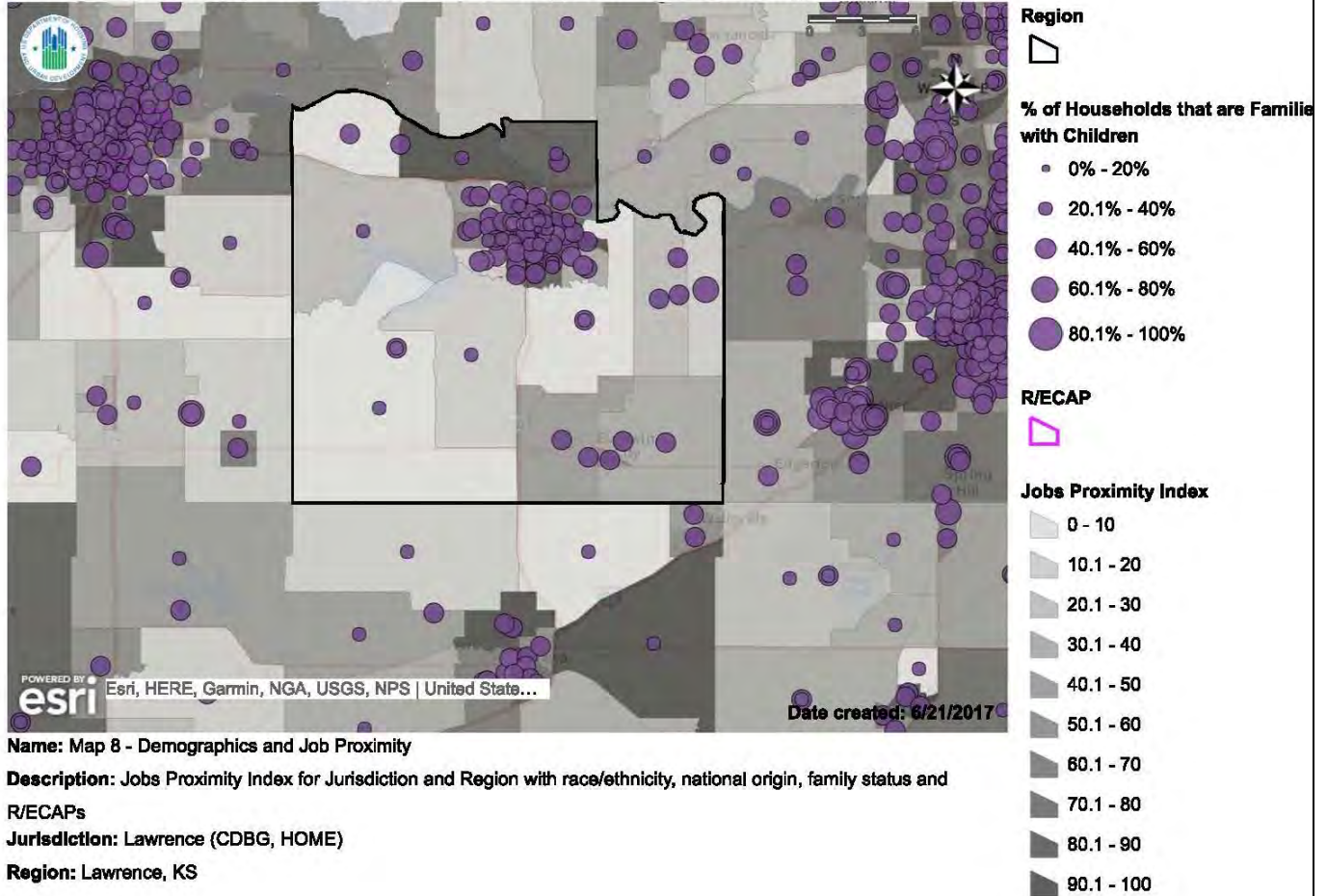


Map 76 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for jurisdiction



Region - Jobs Proximity and Family Status thematic map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

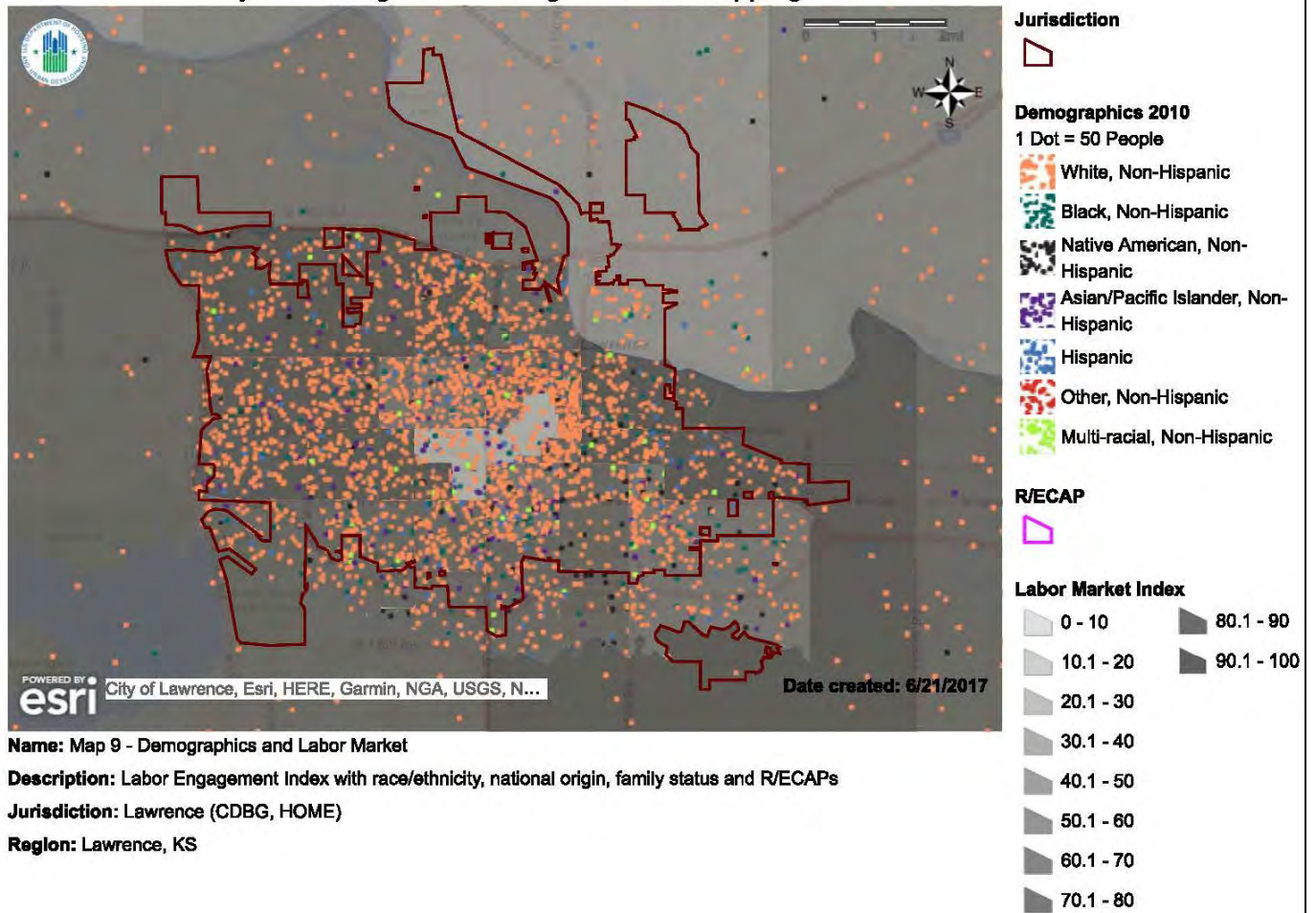
Map 76 displays a Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 77 displays a Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

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.



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

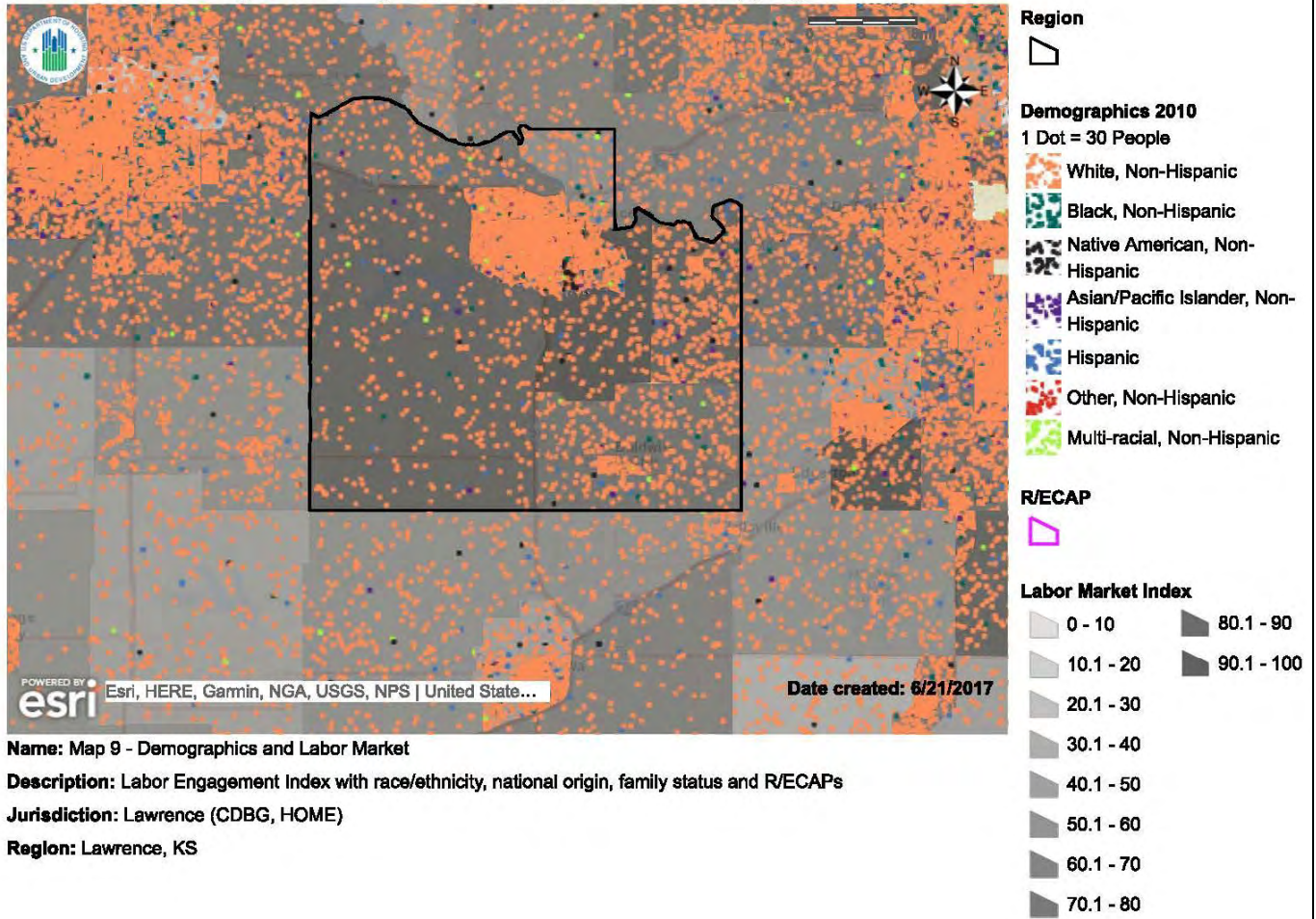
**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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.

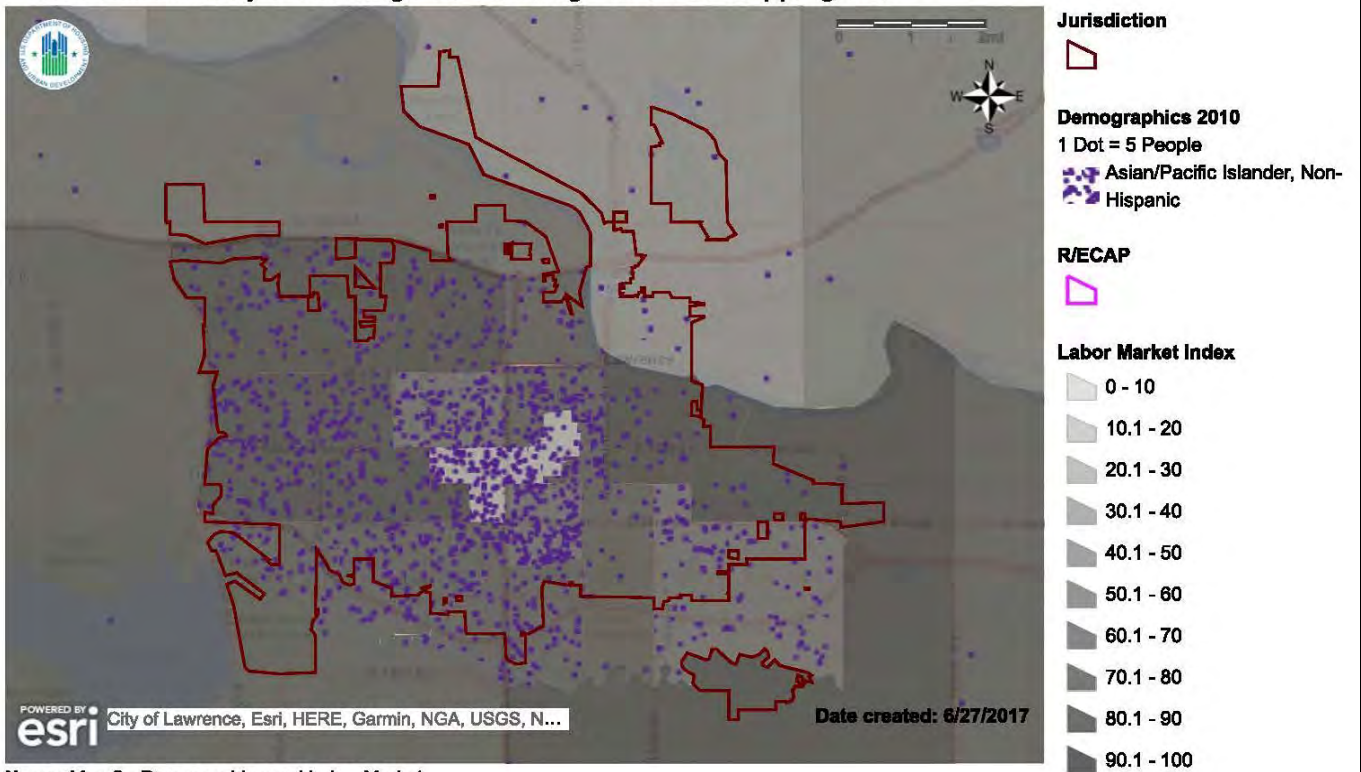


In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups have a relatively high Labor market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a 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

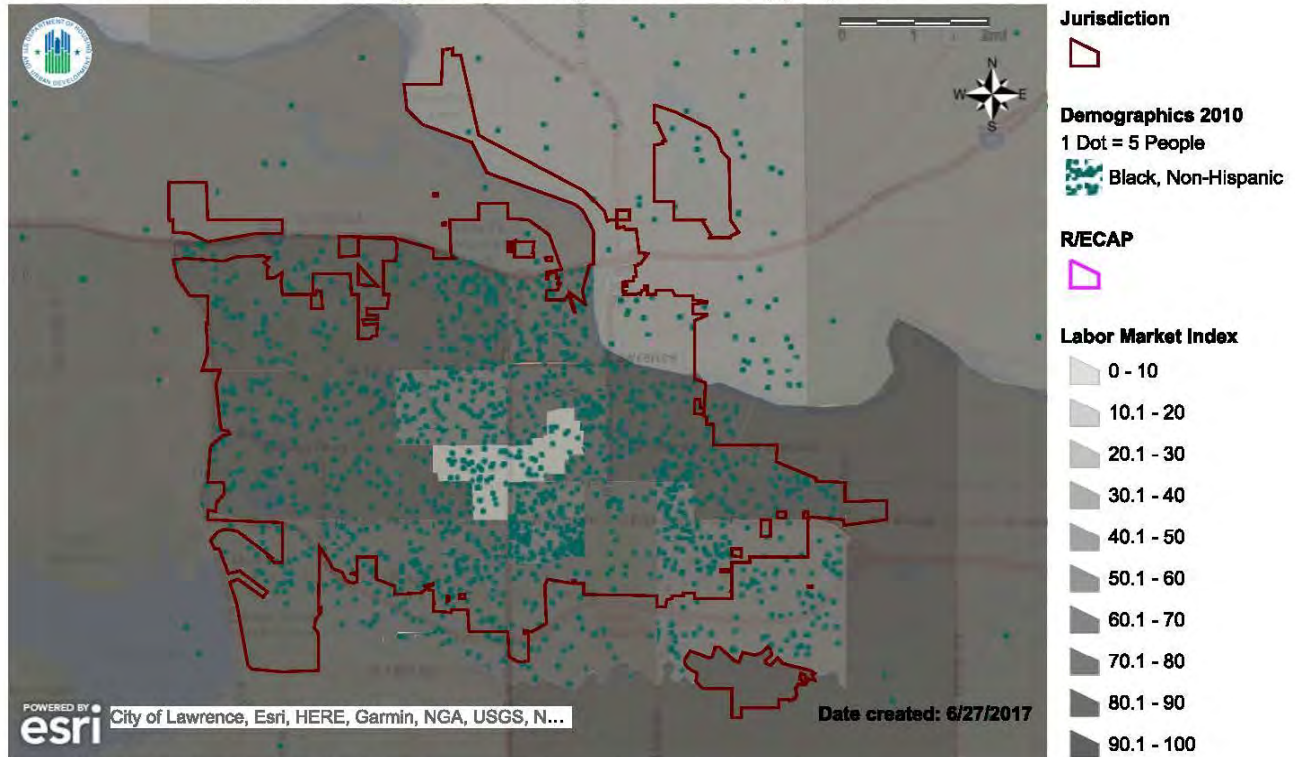
**HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool**



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market  
**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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.

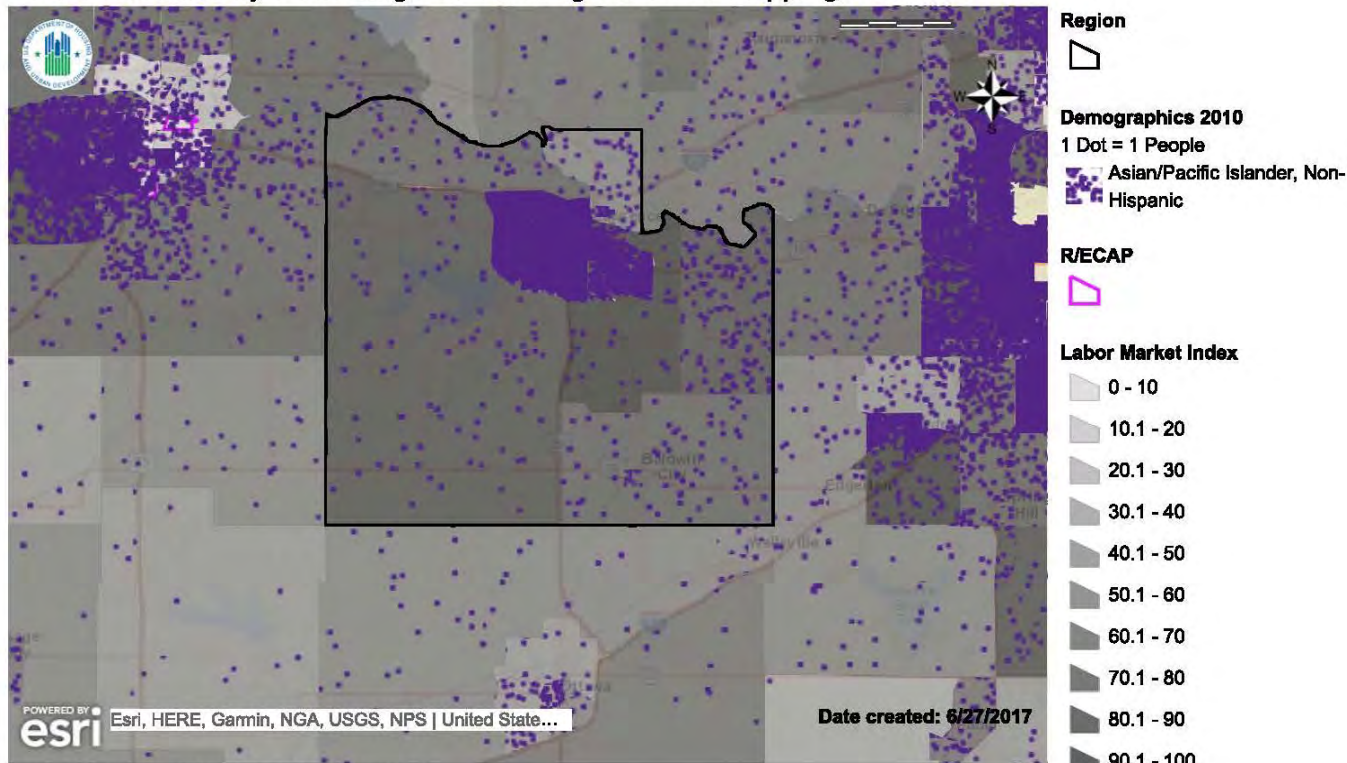
In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups have a relatively high Labor Market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 76.53 for the total population and the Black, Non-Hispanic group has the lowest Index of 77.85 for the population 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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

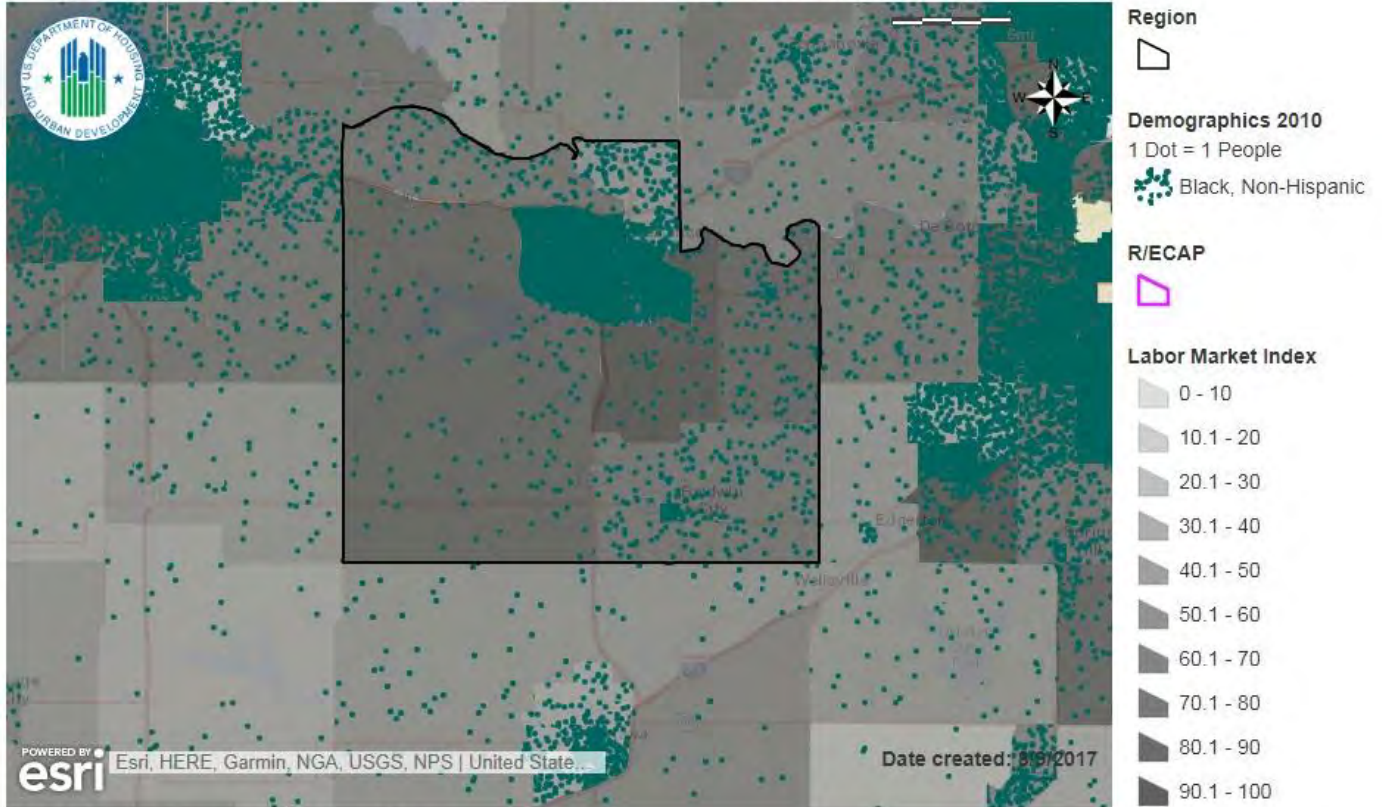


**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market  
**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

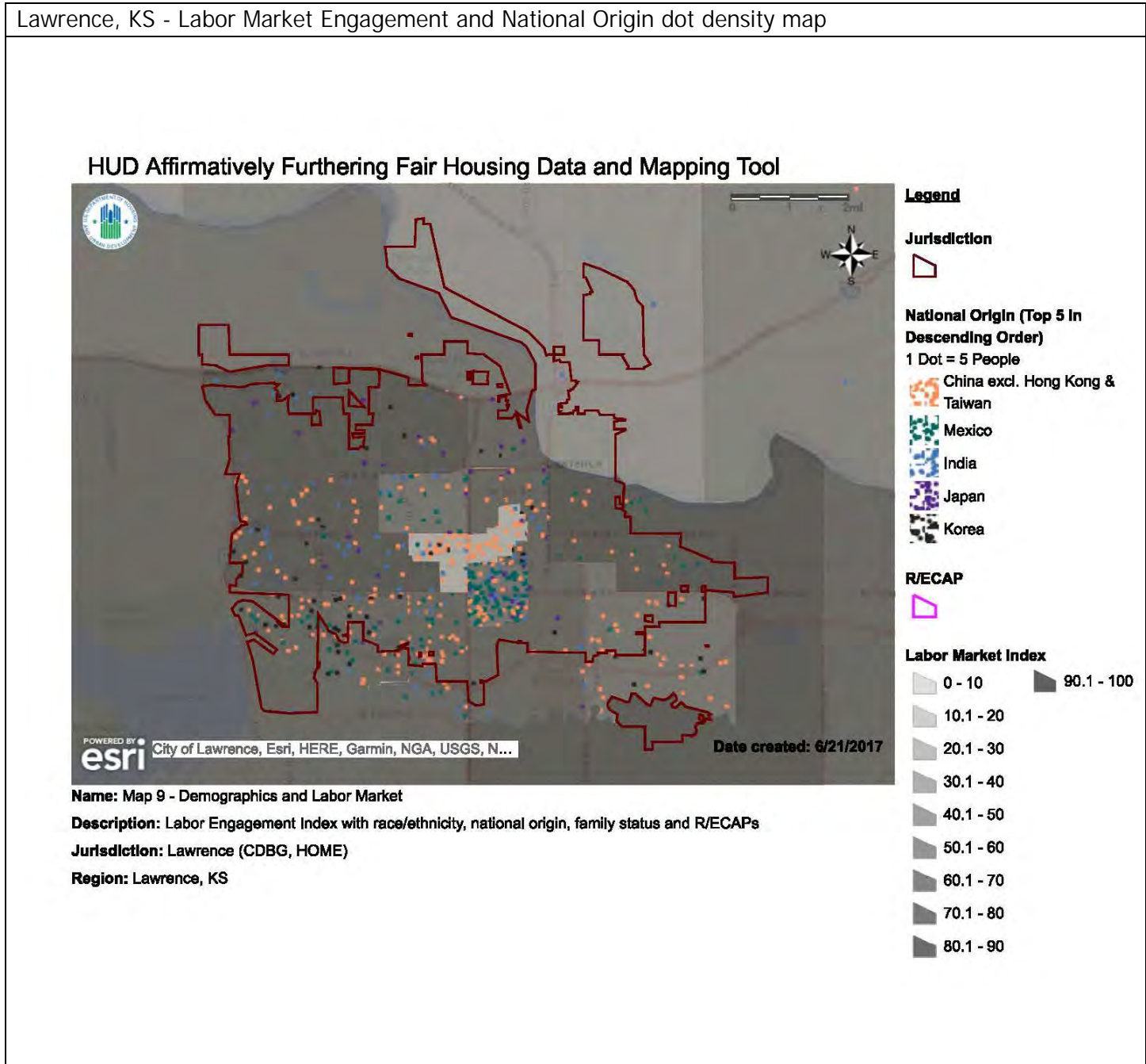
Map 83 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for region

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*



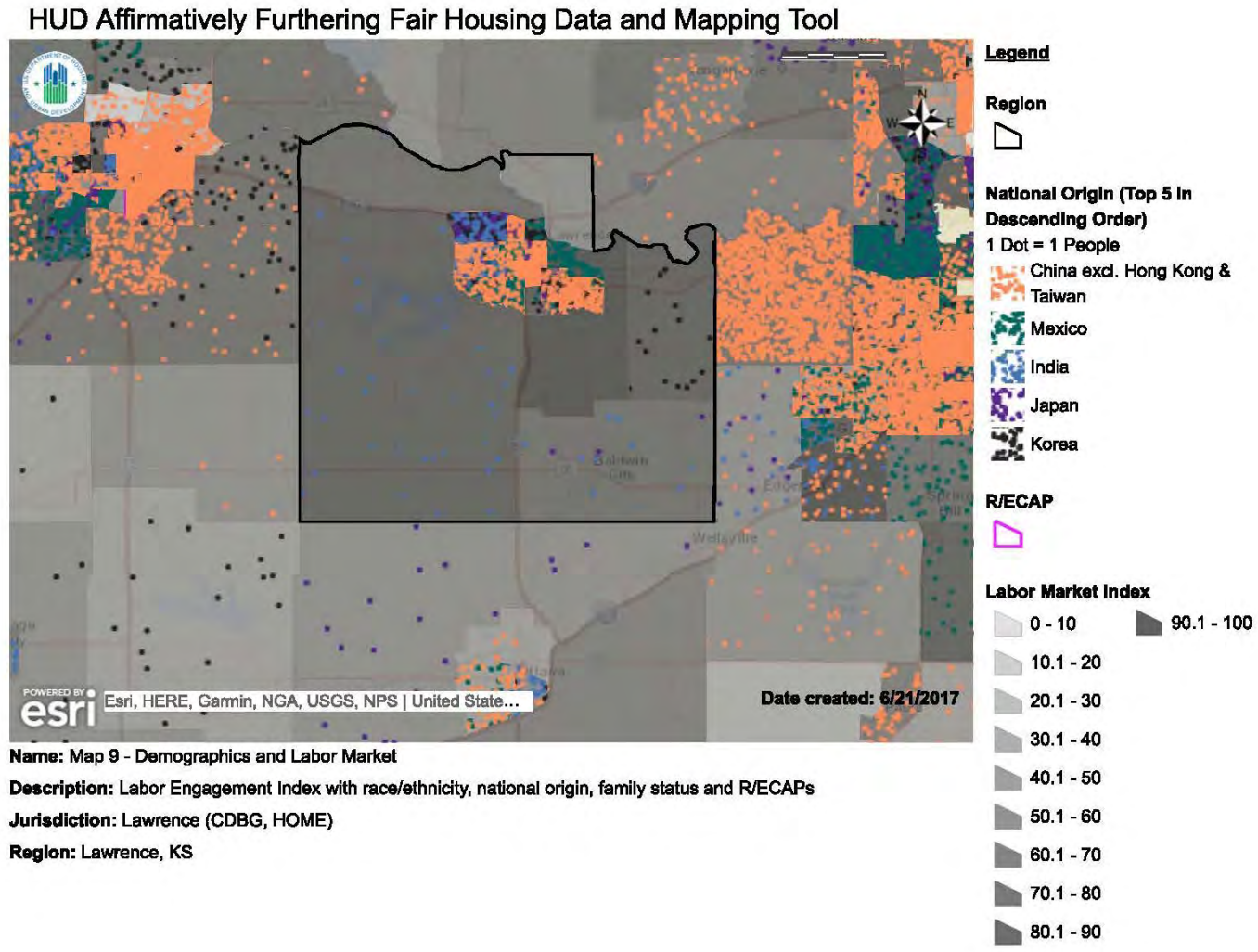
Map 84 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market  
**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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.

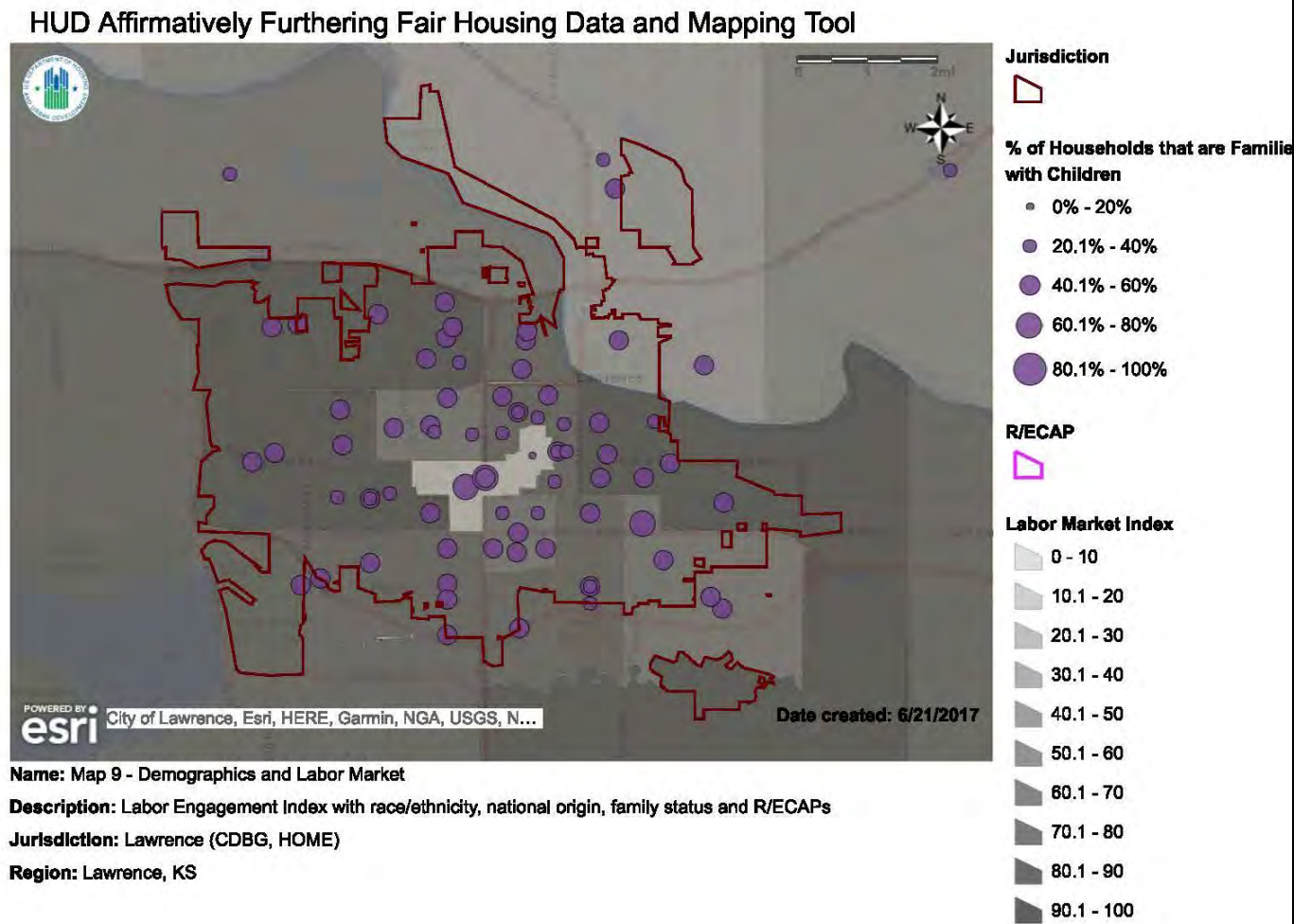
In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement (employment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's



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.

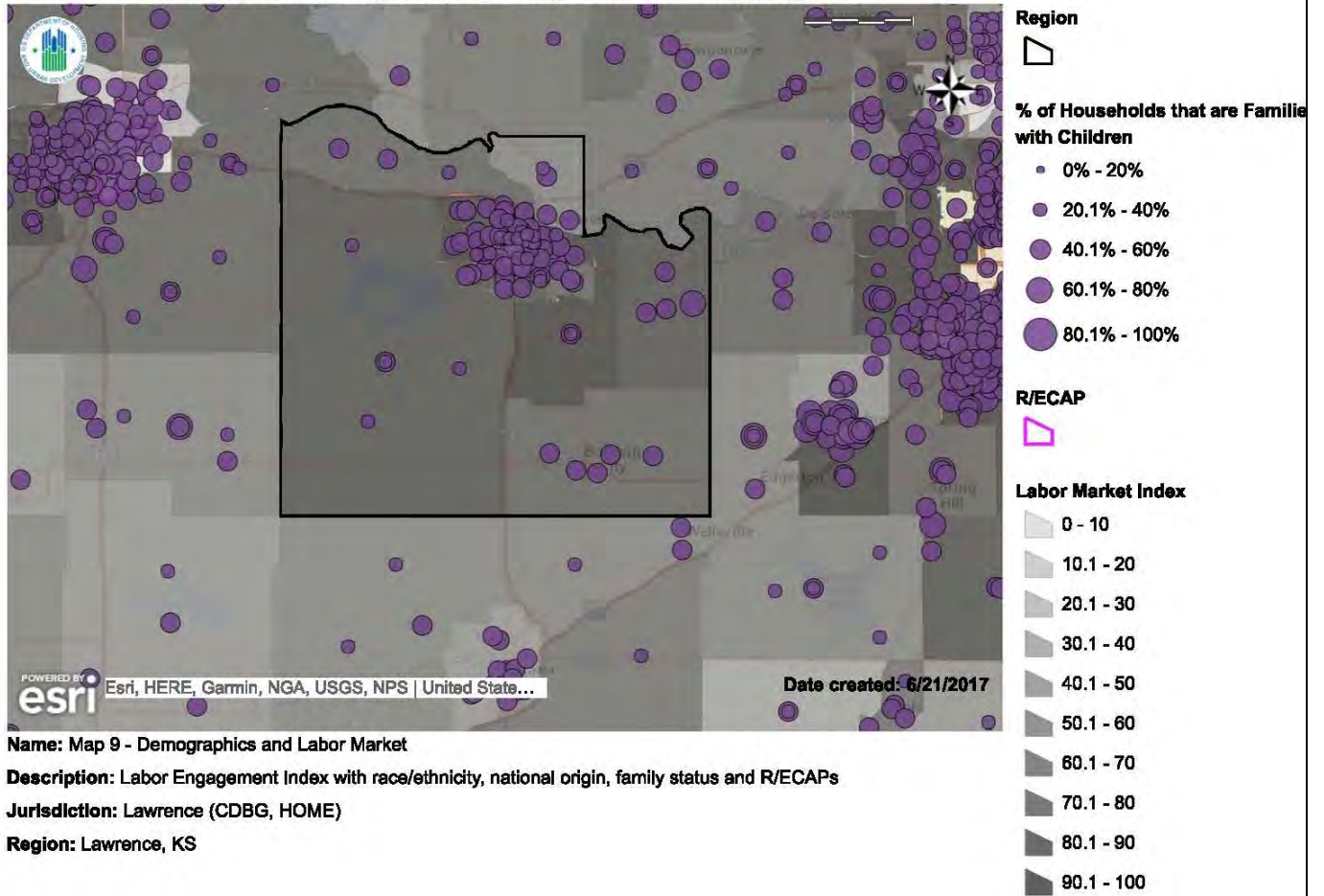
*Labor Market Engagement and Family Status*

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



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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.

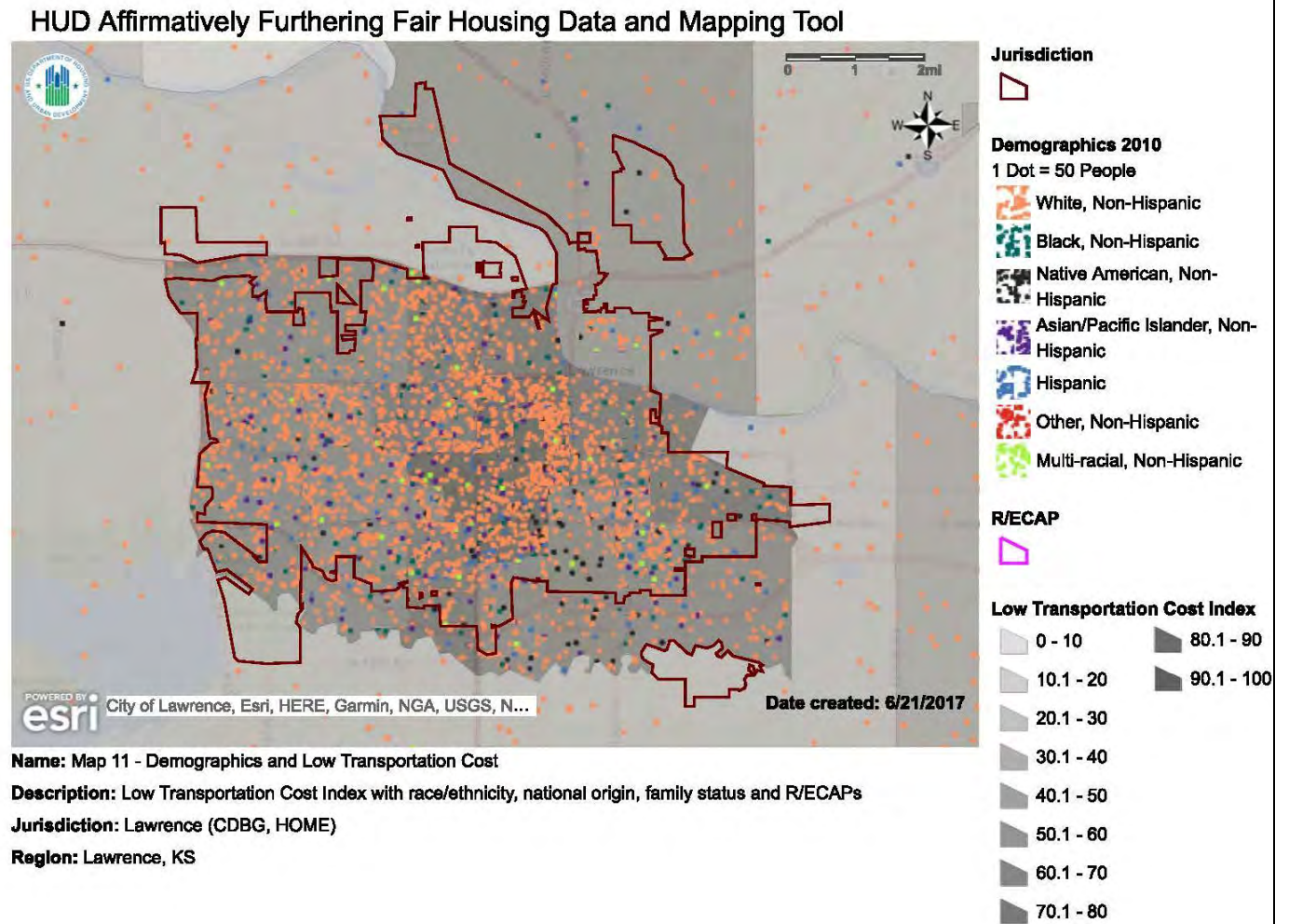
The Transit Trips Index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation. The higher number indicates more frequent use of public transportation. In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups scored below average on the Transit Trips Index and are all close in number. The only 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.

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



**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

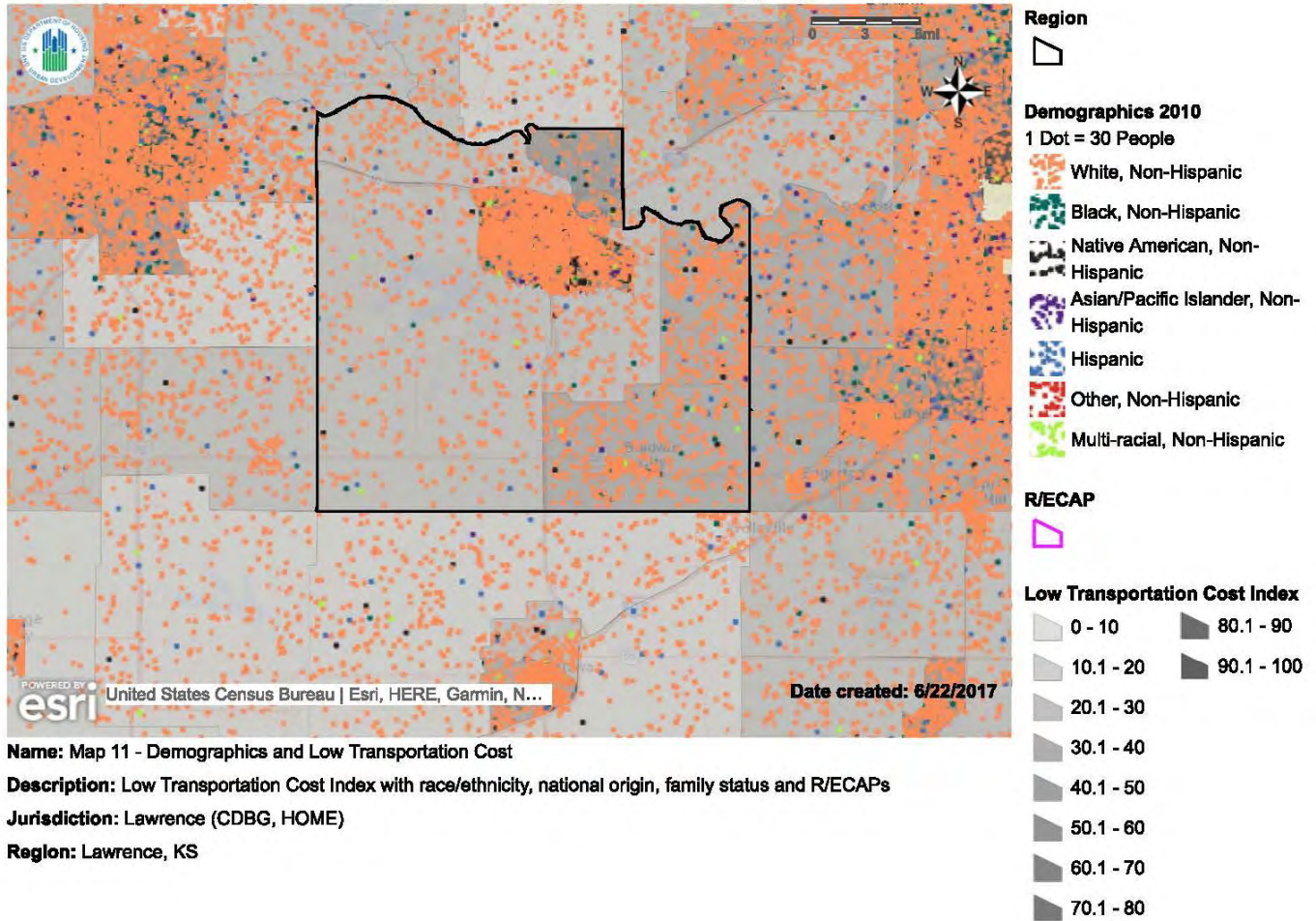
**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

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

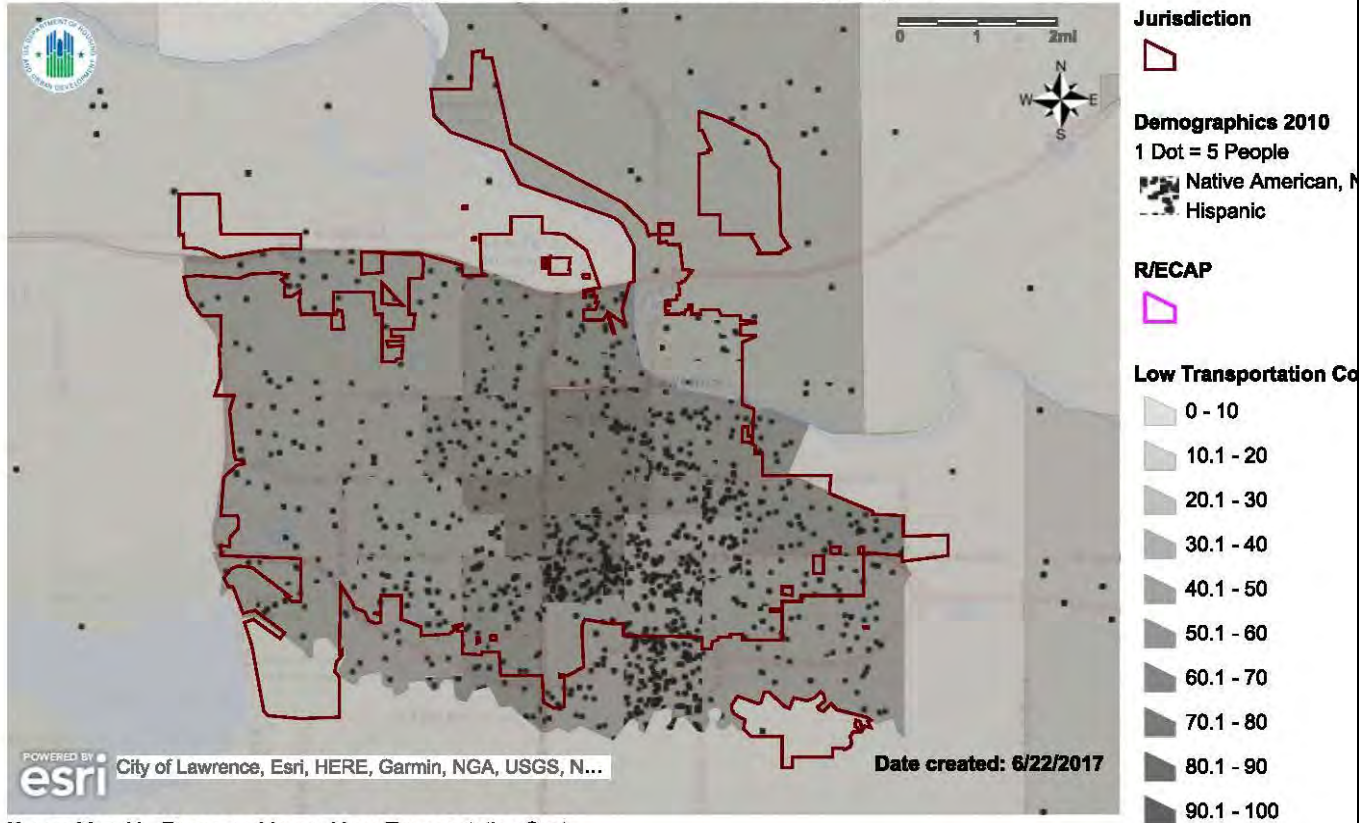
Table 31 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 88 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 89 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for the region showing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



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

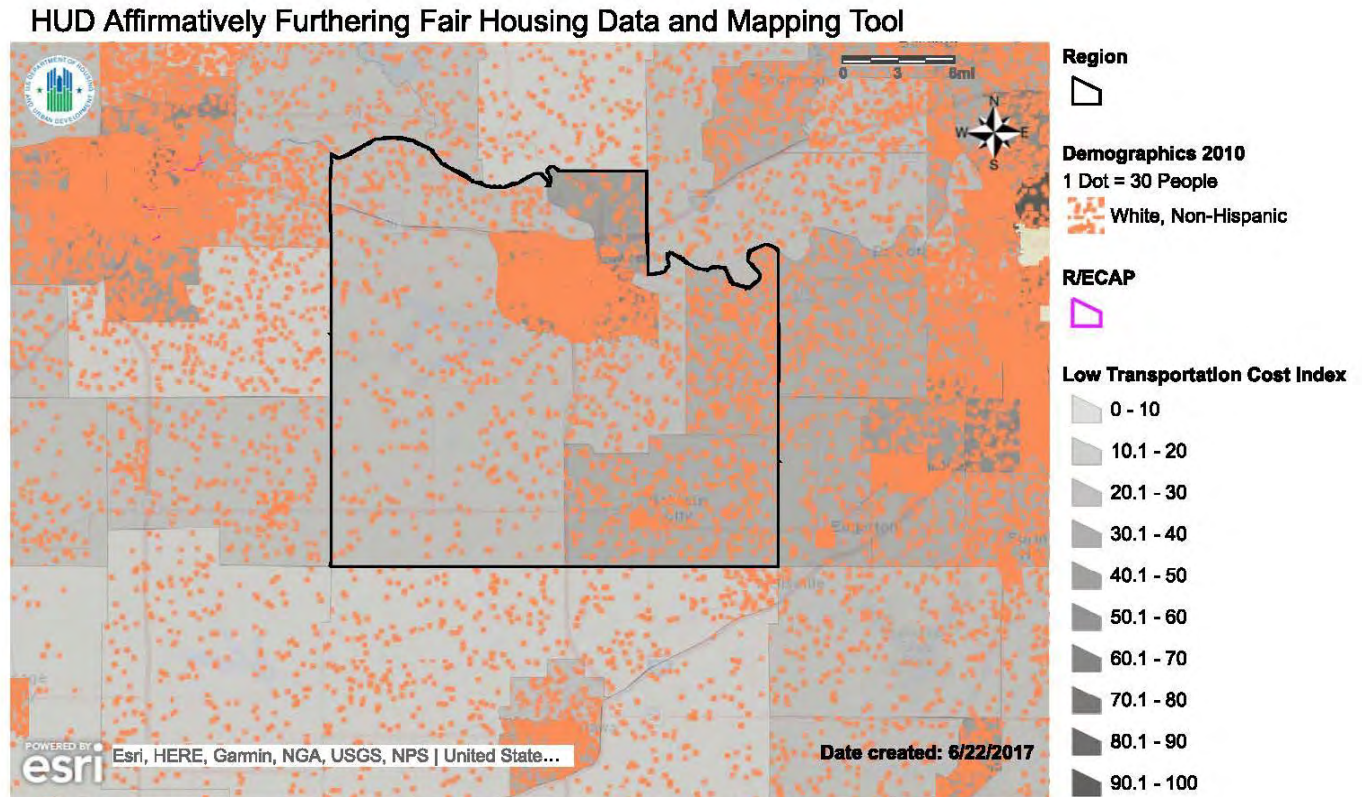
Map 90 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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.



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



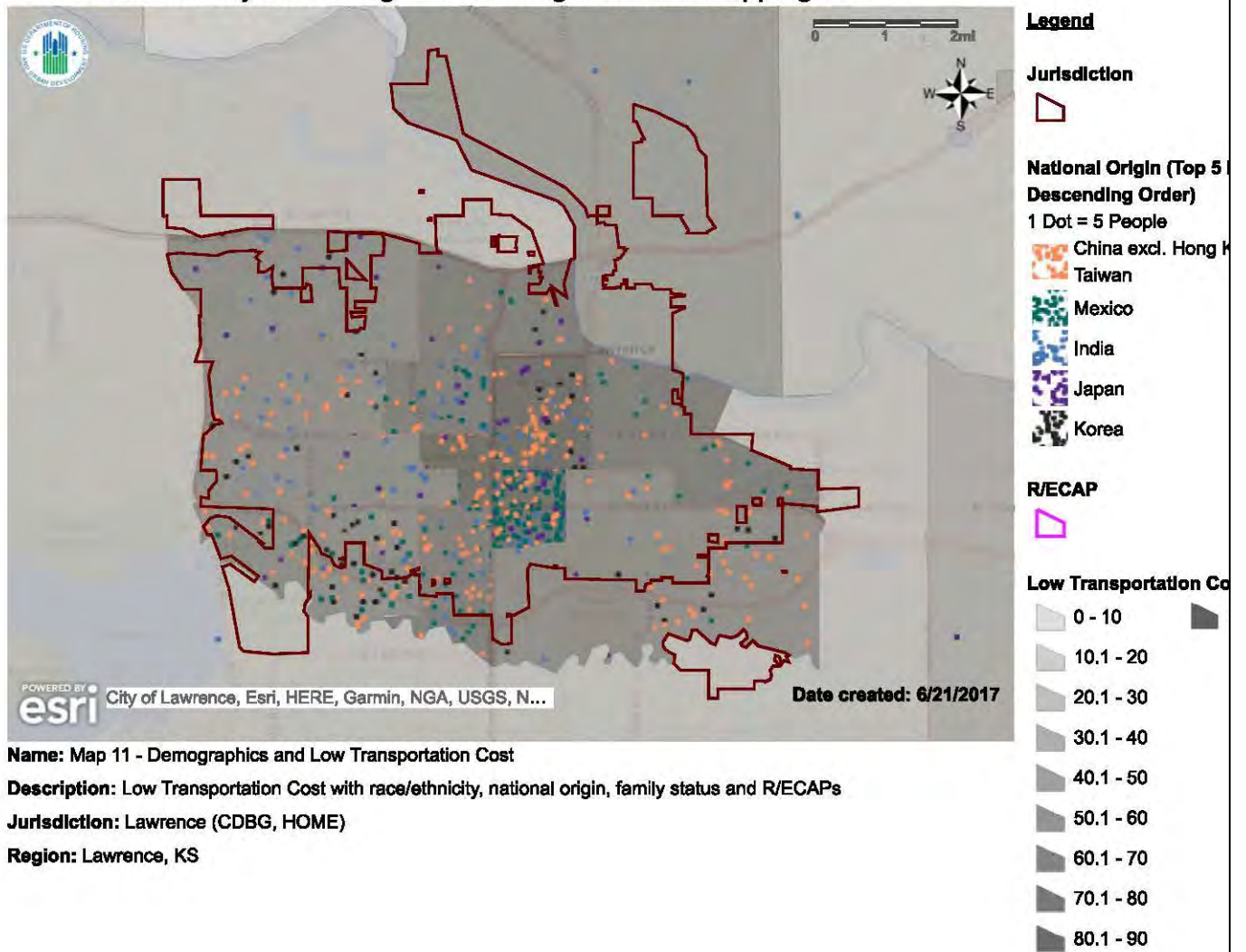
Map 91 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for region

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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

**Description:** Low Transportation Cost with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

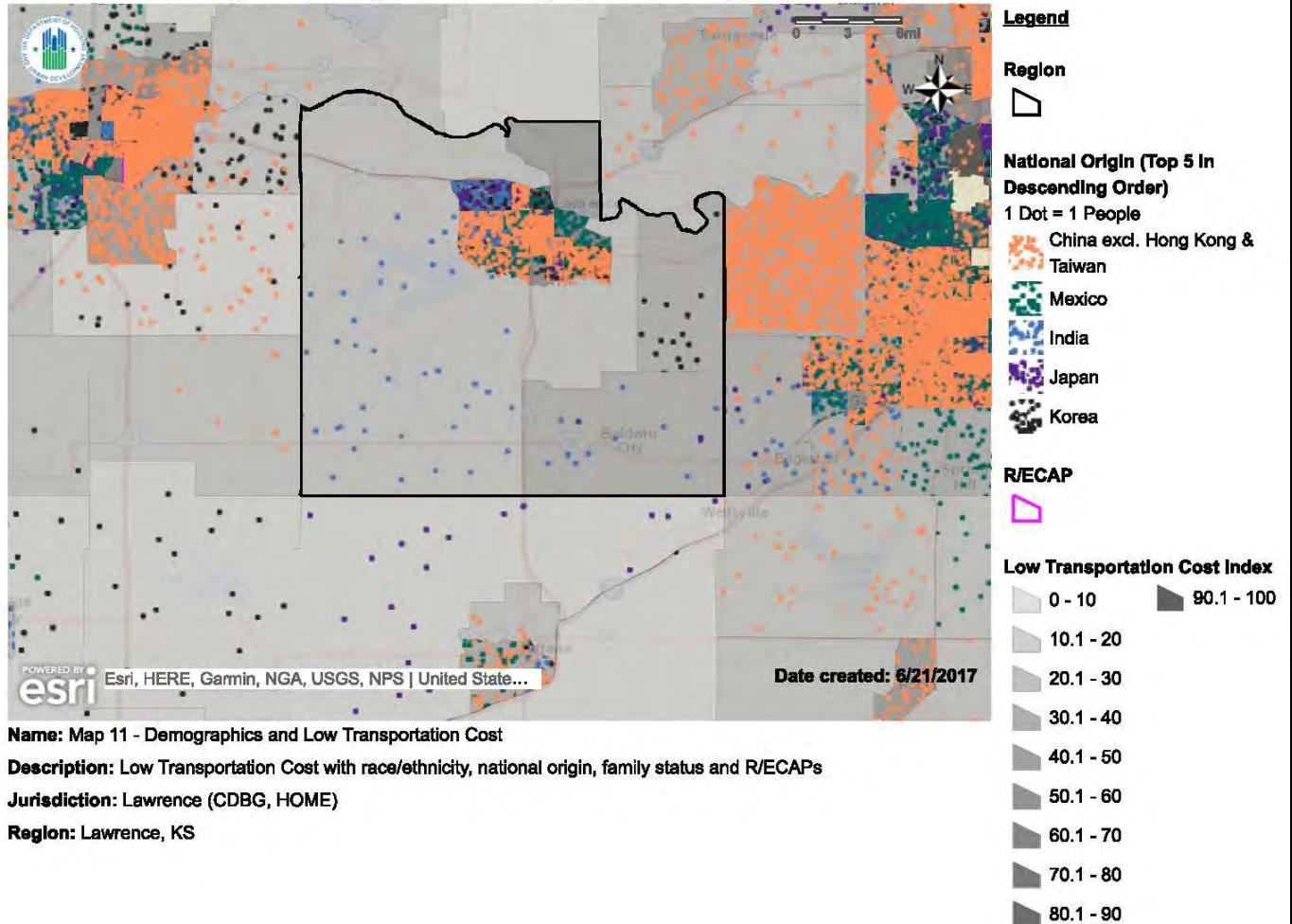
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

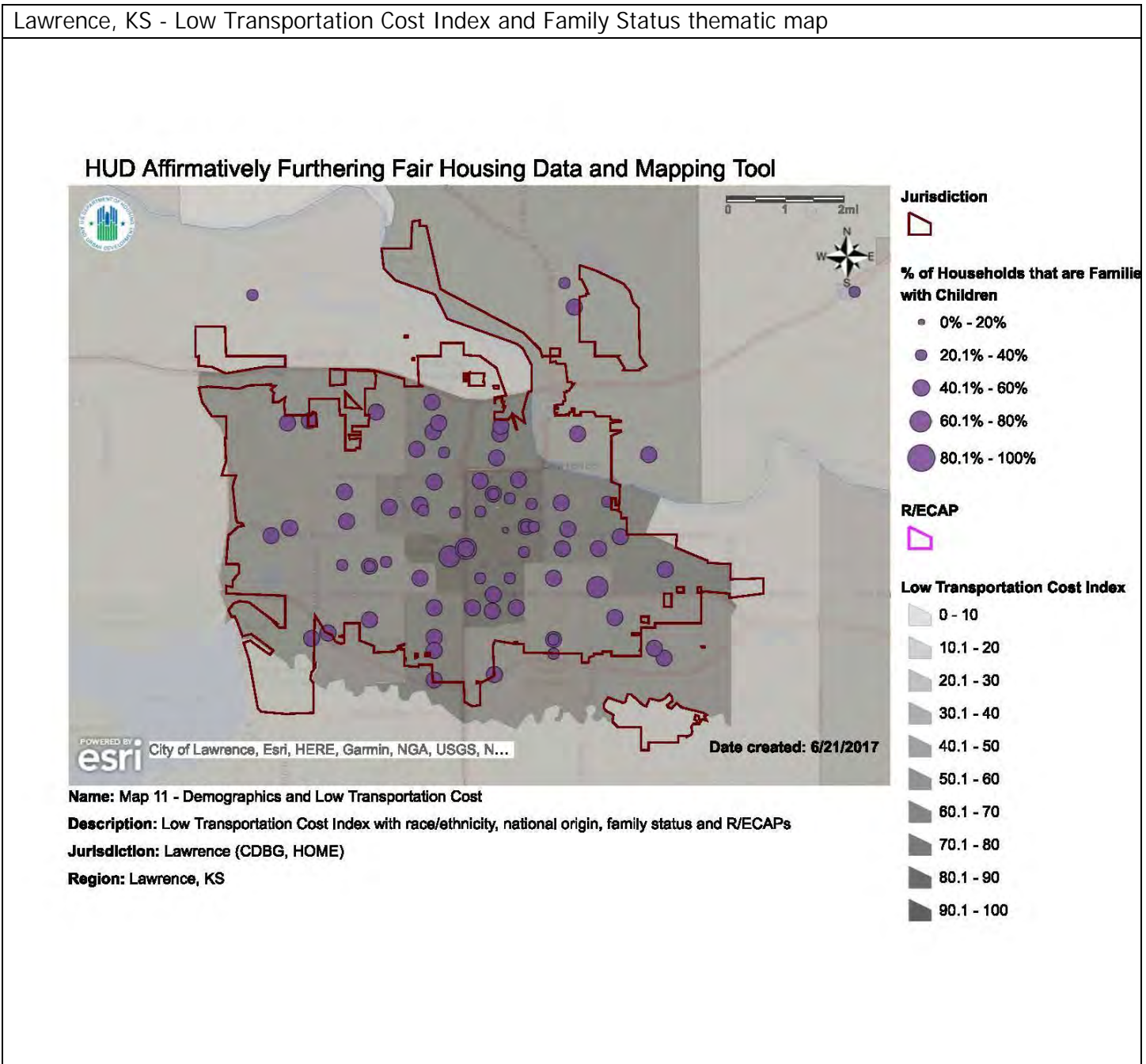
Map 92 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries. Map 93 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

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*

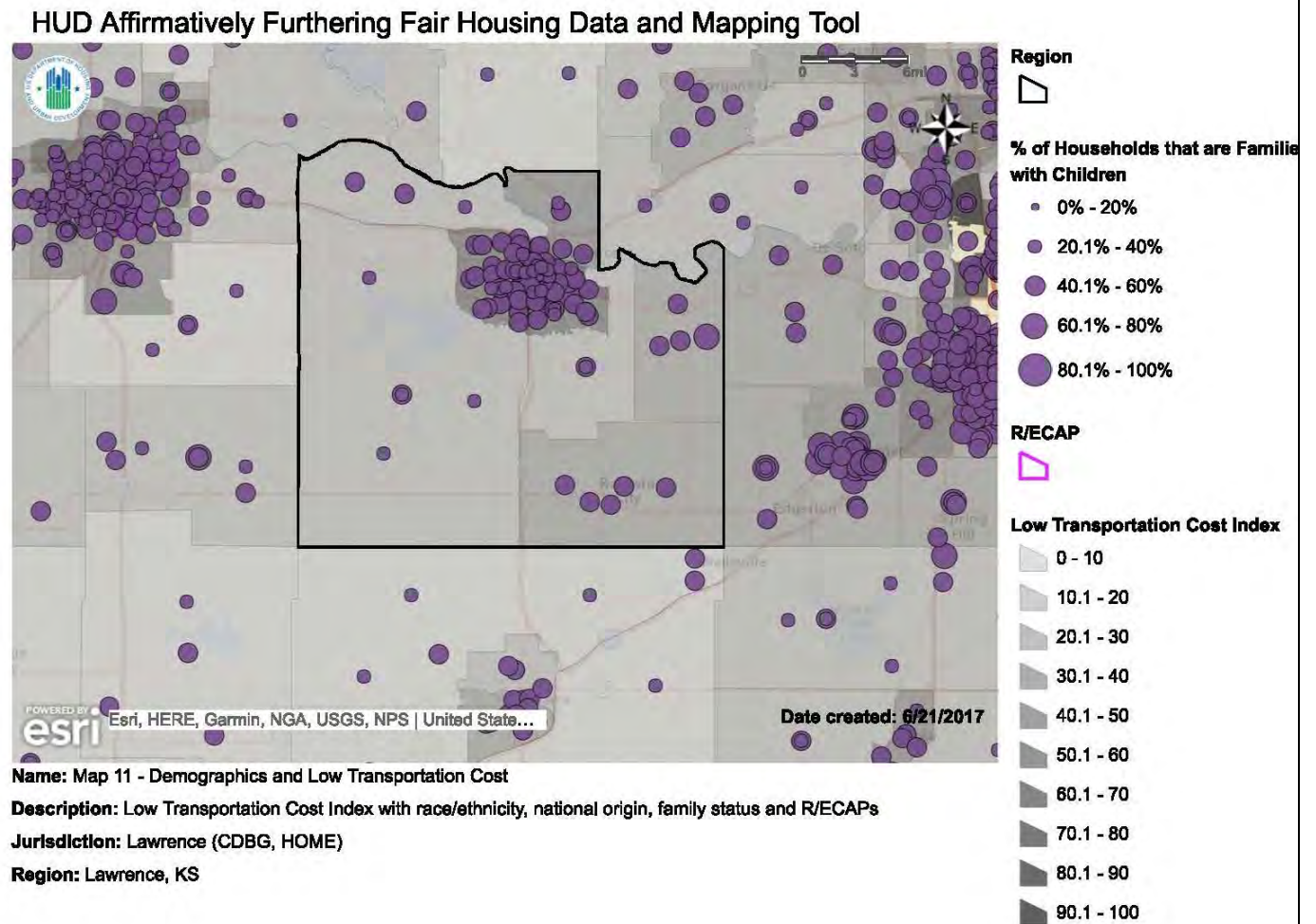
Lawrence, KS - Low Transportation Cost Index and Family Status thematic map



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



Region - Low Transportation Cost Index and Family Status thematic map

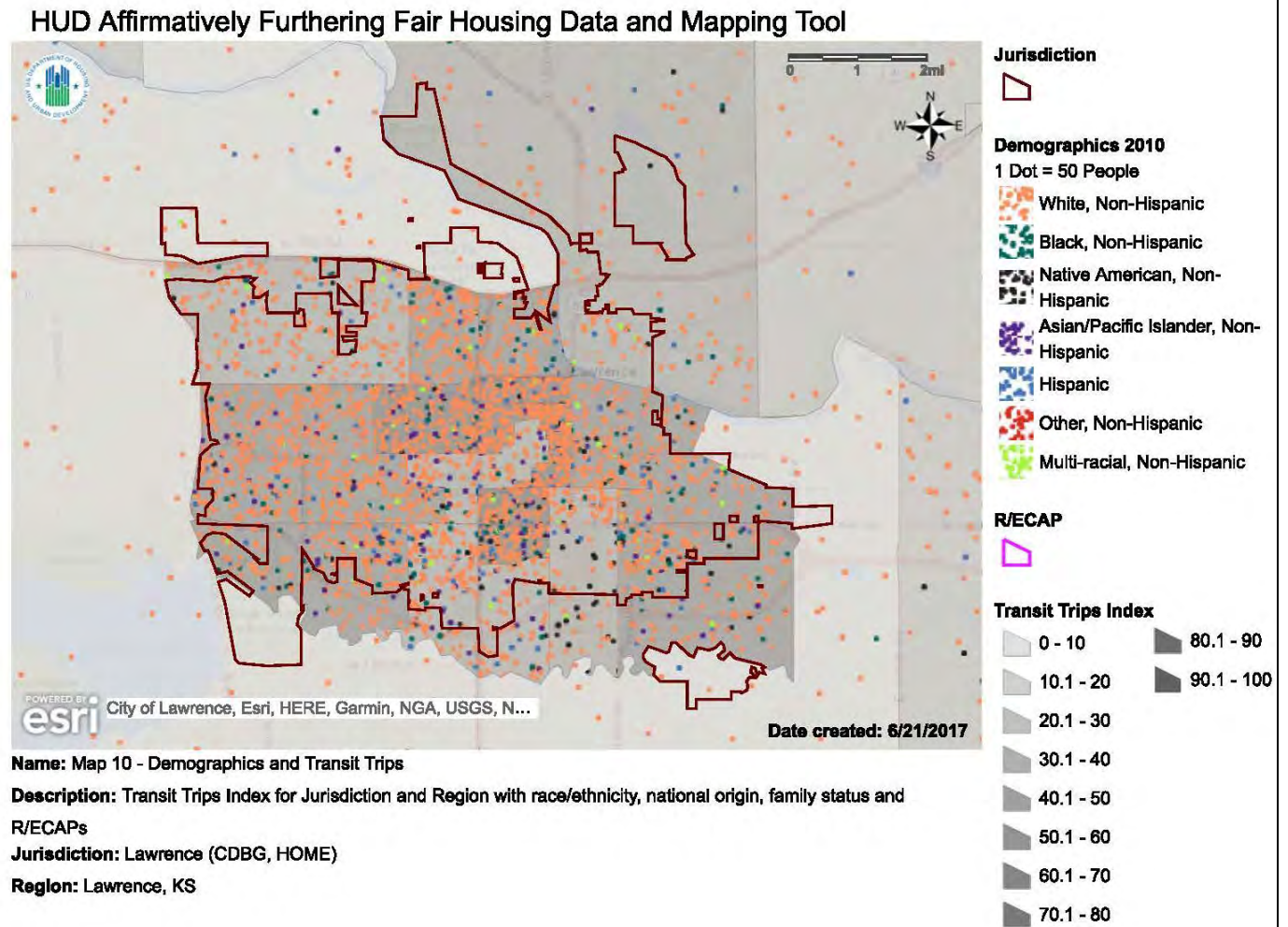


Map 95 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for region

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.

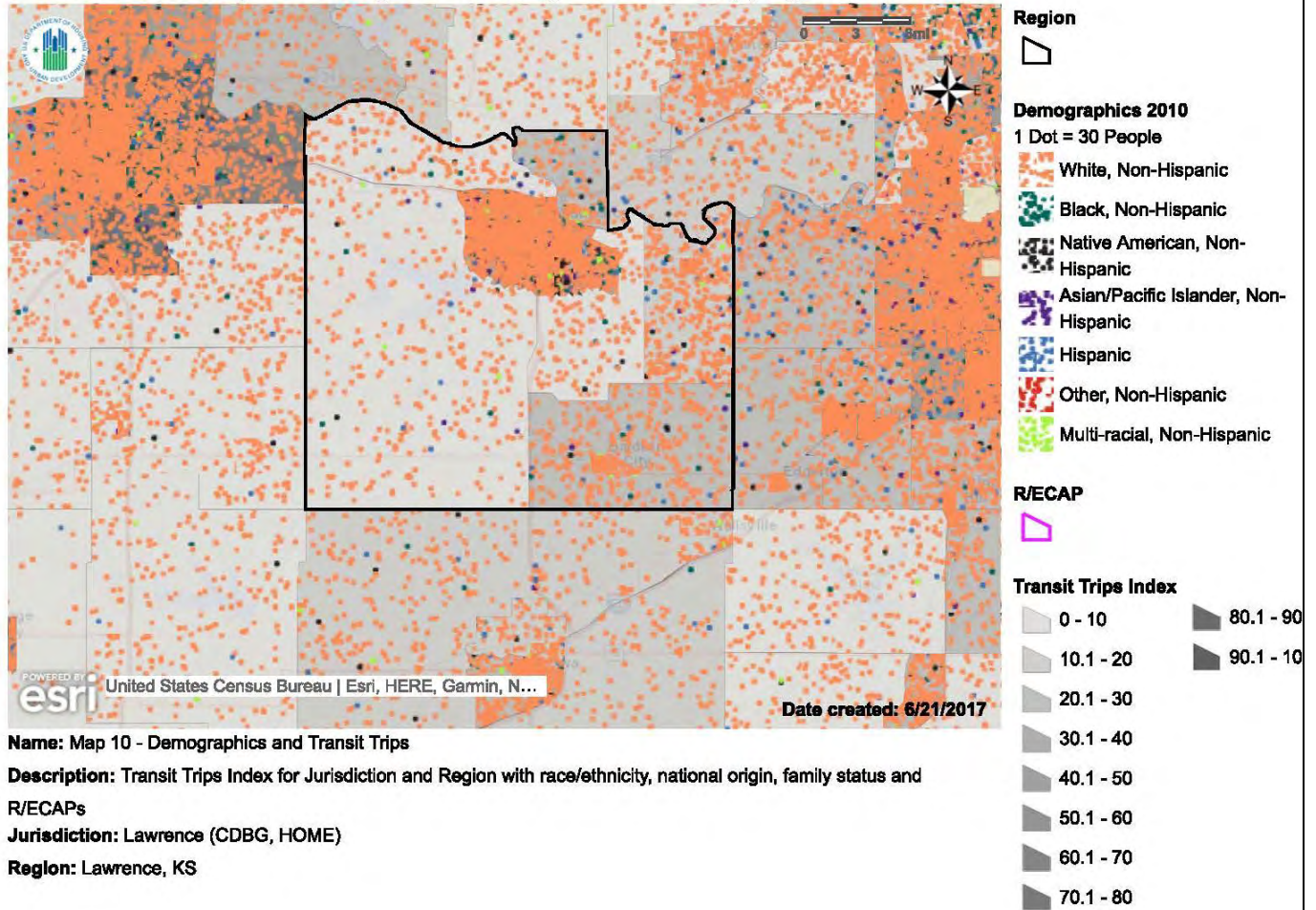
Lawrence, KS - Transit Trips Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

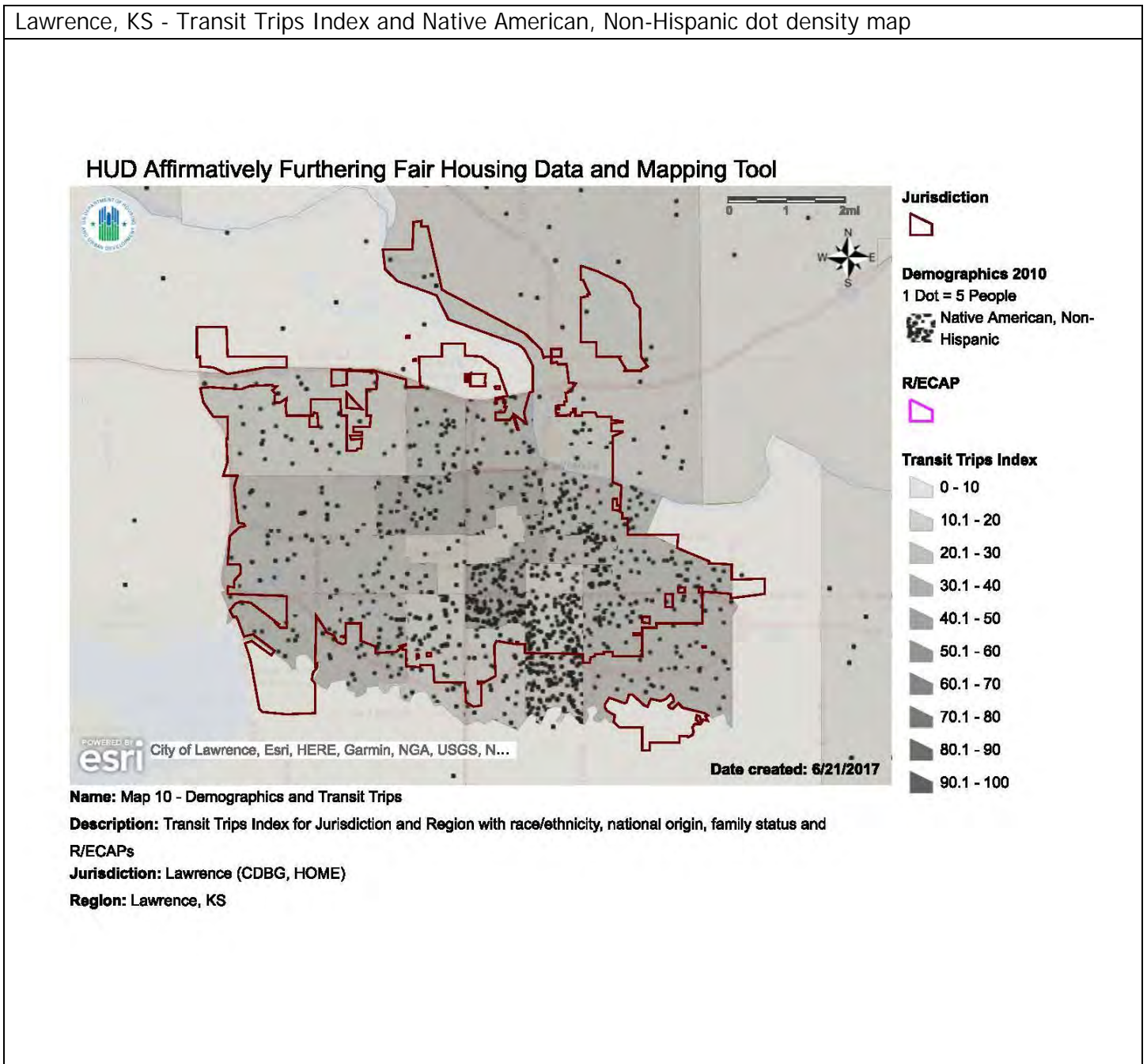
Table 32 provides the Transit Trips Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 96 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 97 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

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



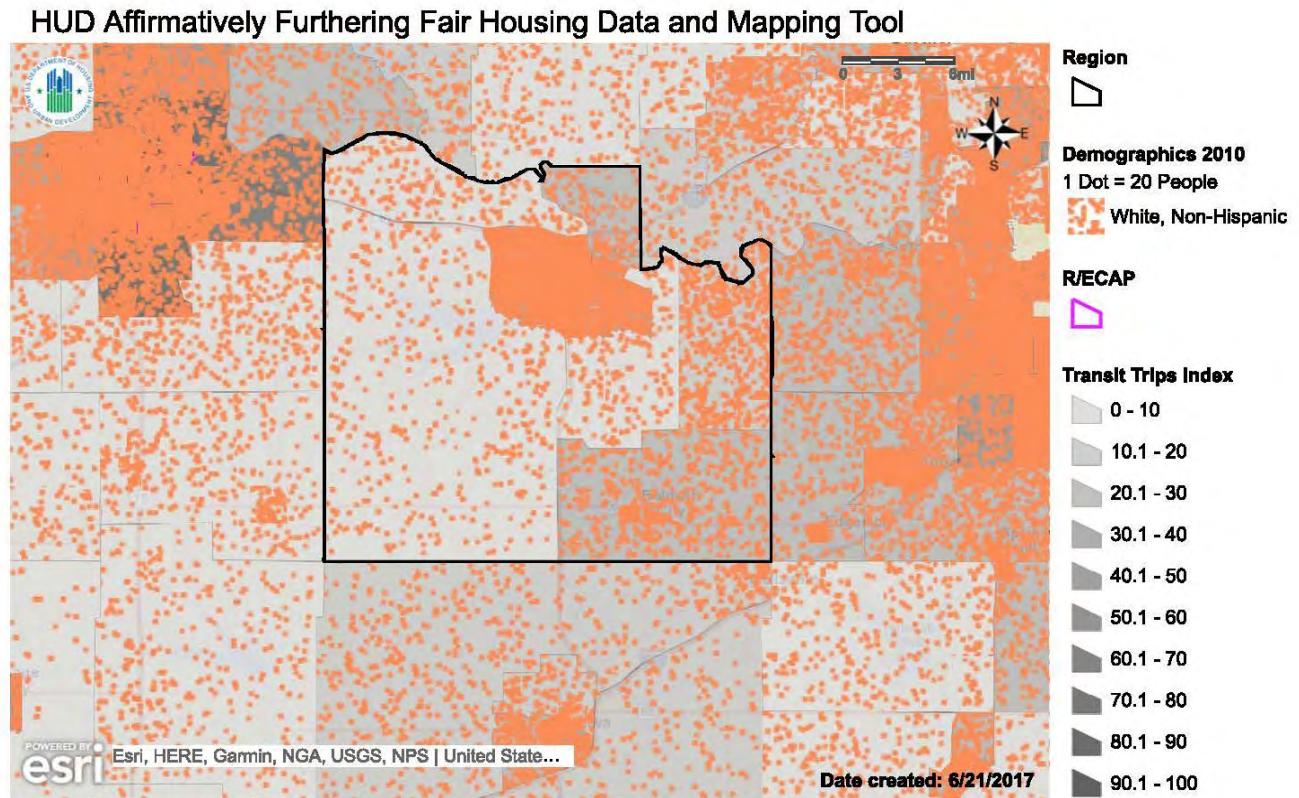
Map 98 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for jurisdiction



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.

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



**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

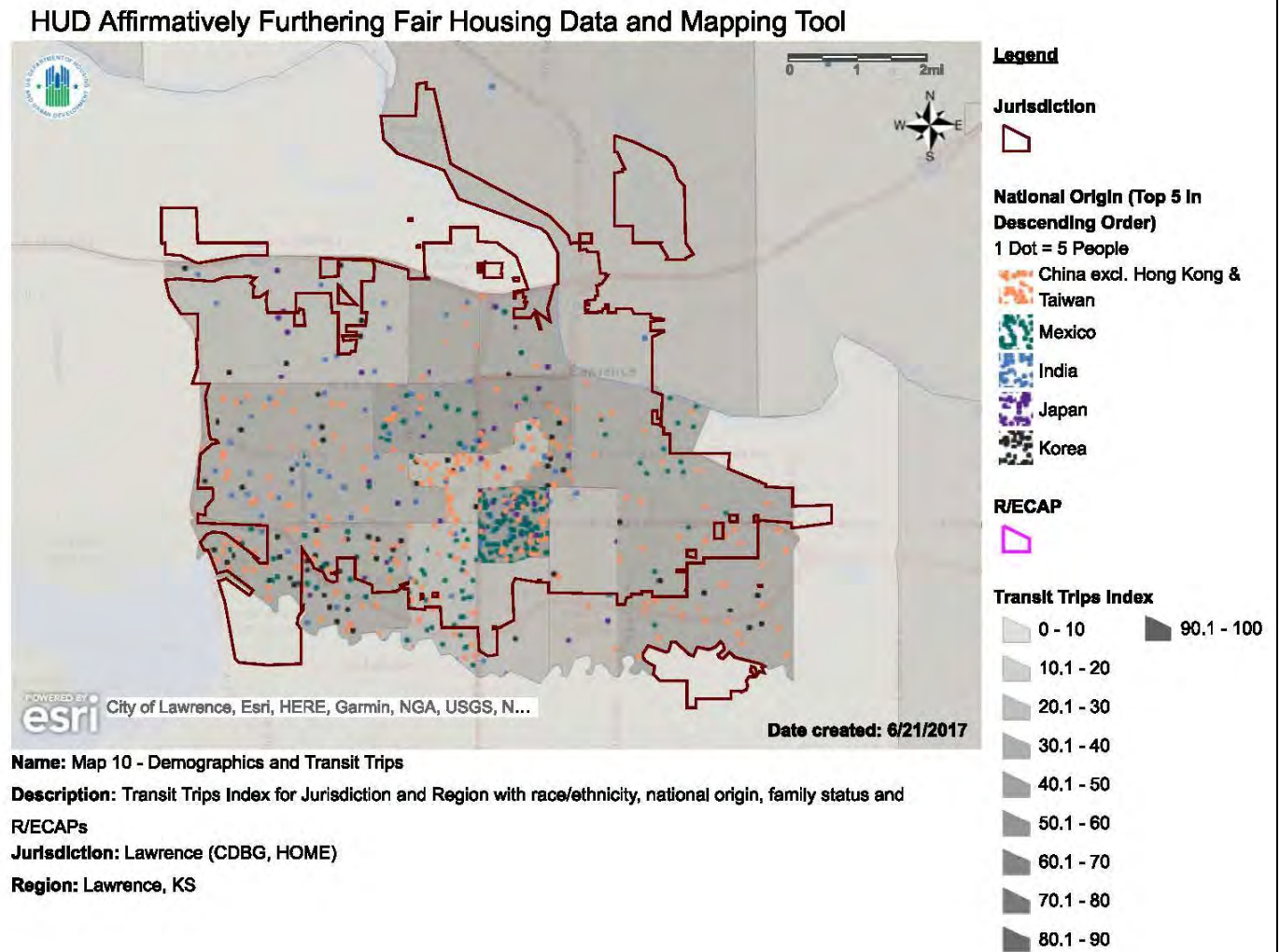
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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 Leocompton, 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.

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



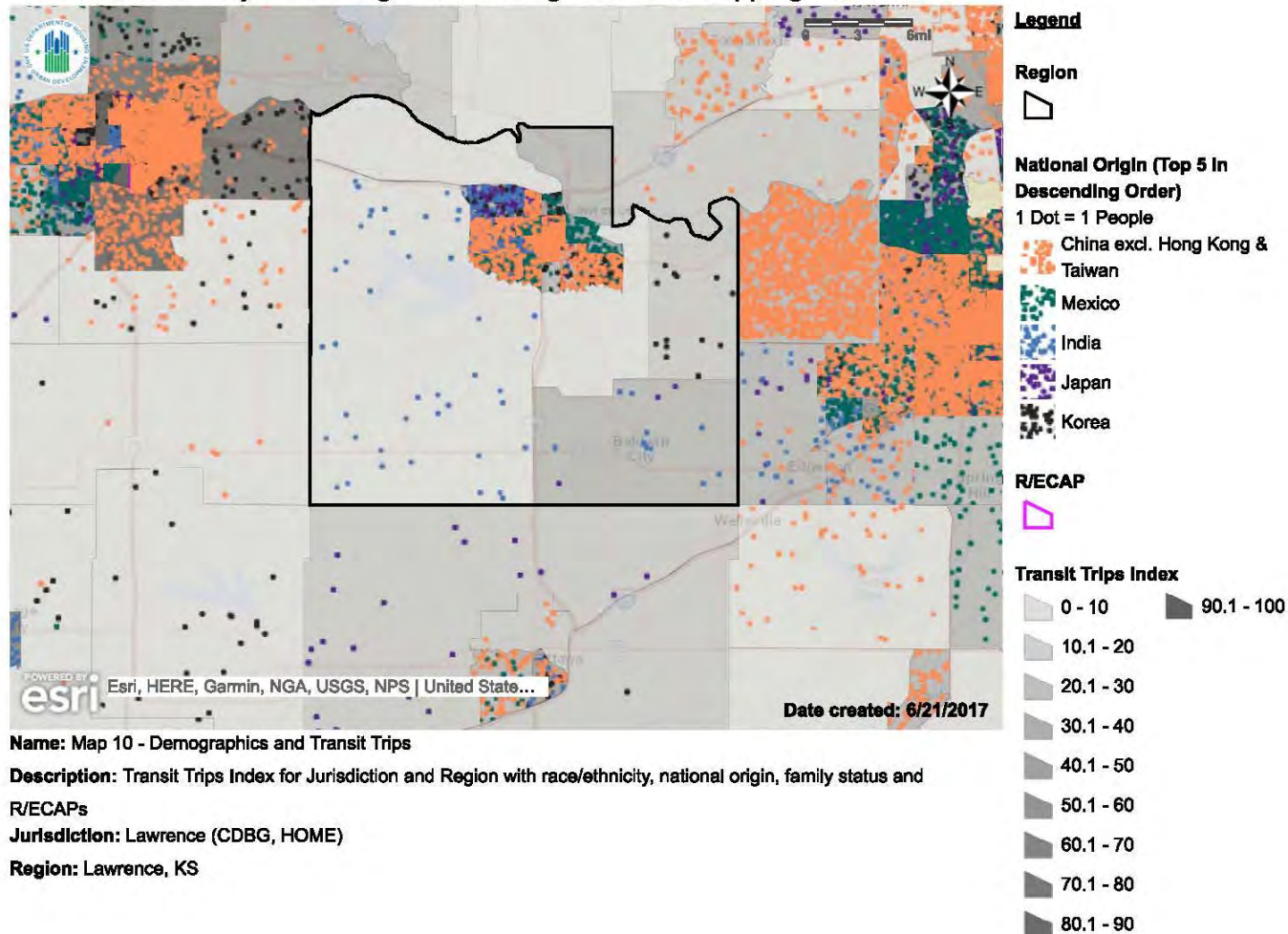
Map 100 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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.



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

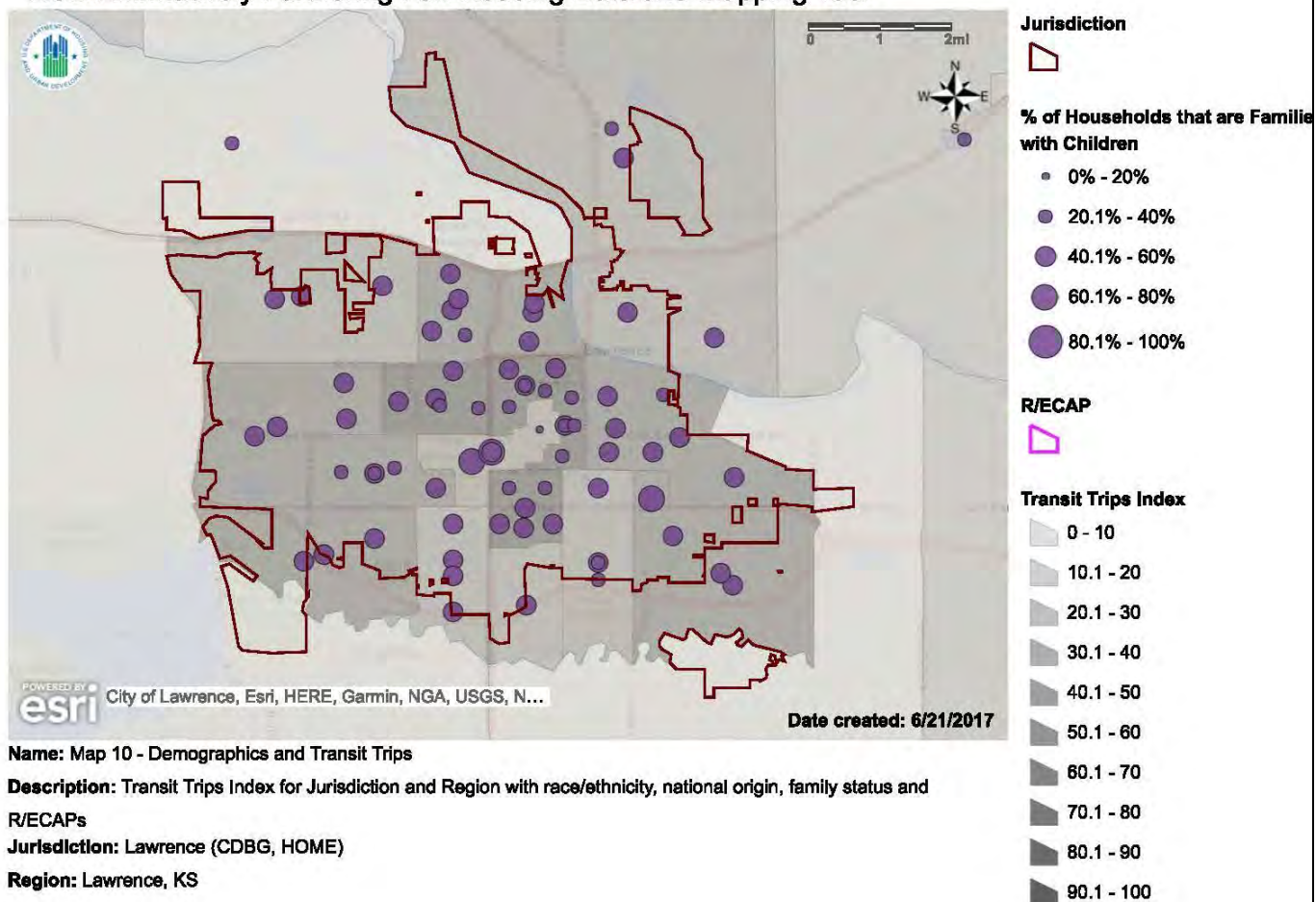
Map 101 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for the region showing the top five national origin countries.

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.



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

**Description:** Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

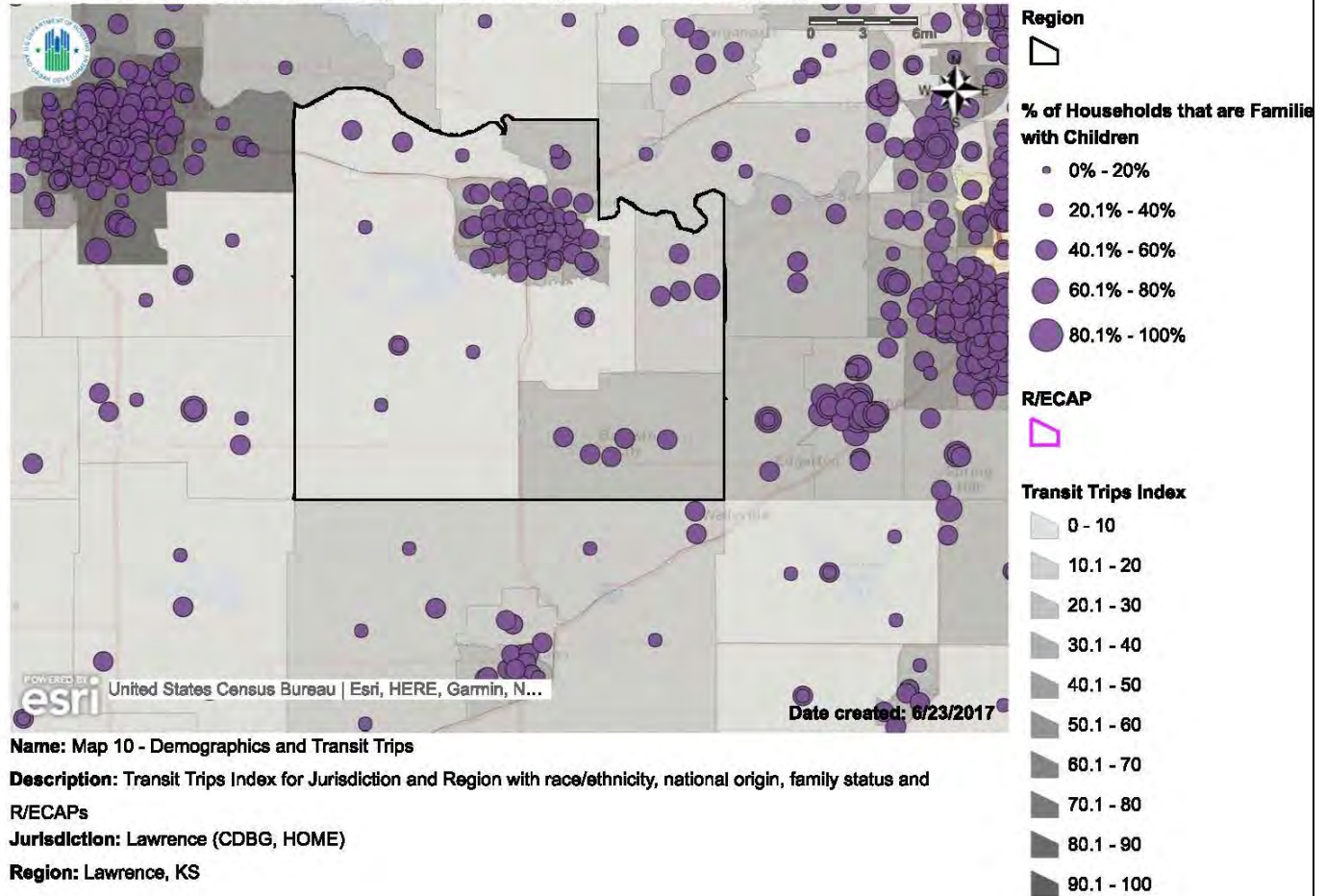
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

Region - Transit Trips Index and Family Status thematic map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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 ( $\mu_{pv}, \mu_{pa}$ ) 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.

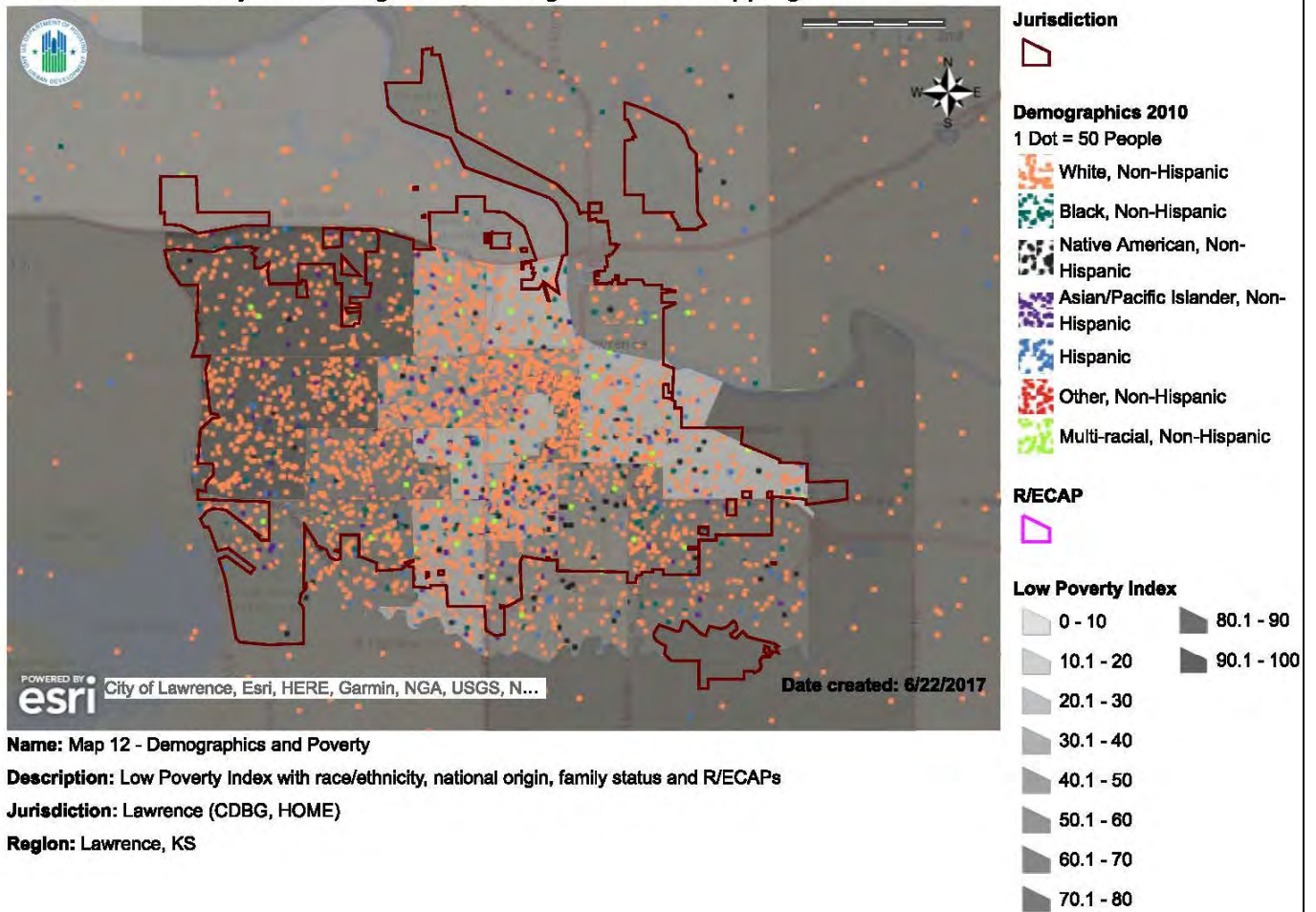
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Poverty Index and are all close in number and higher than the jurisdiction. The White/Non-Hispanic in the total population has a higher Index at 65.09, while the Black, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 59.62. For all 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 living 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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

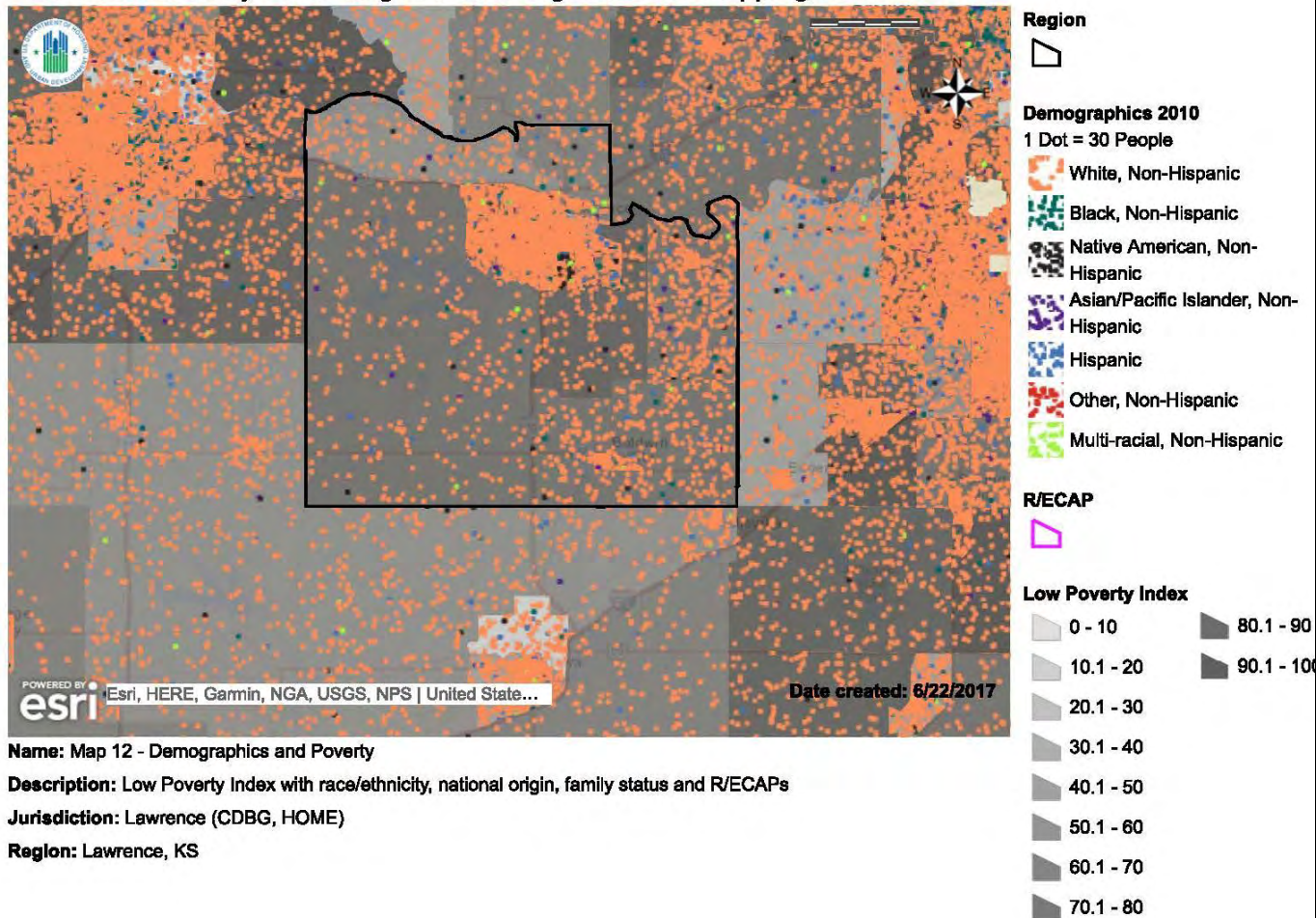
**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty  
**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

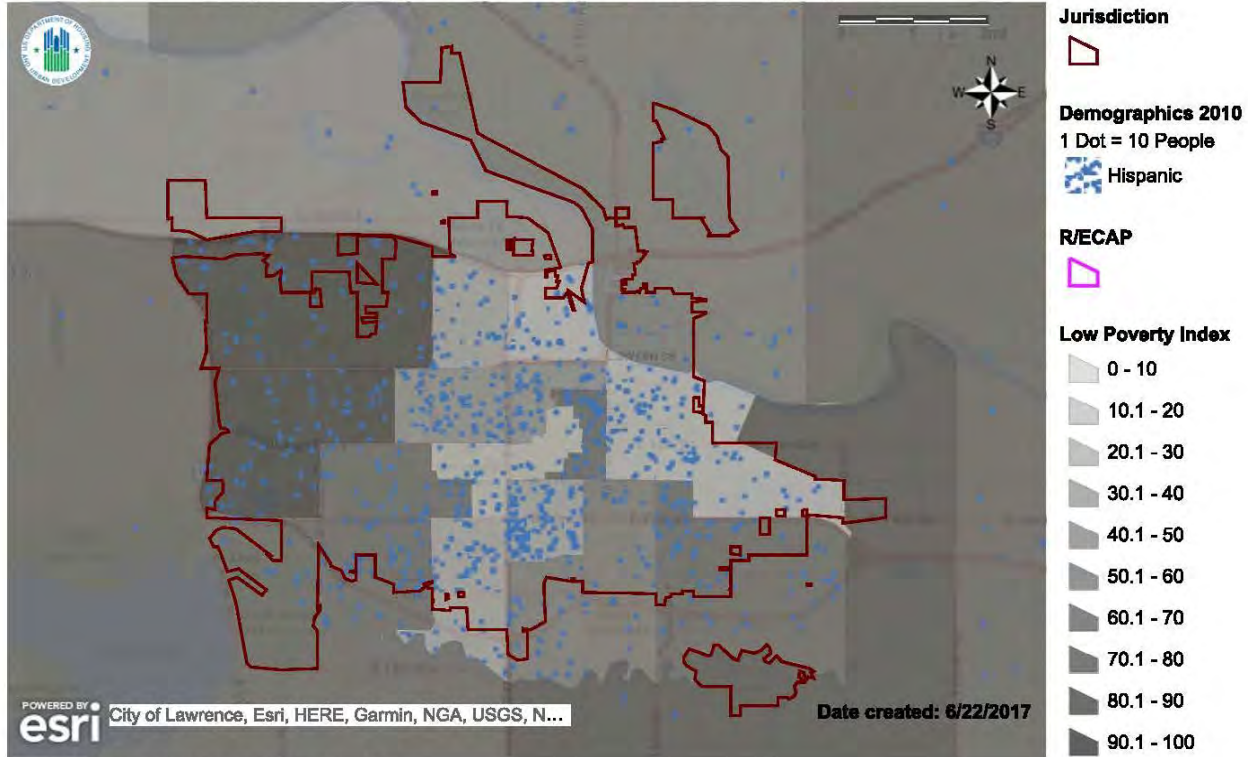
Map 105 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for region

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.



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

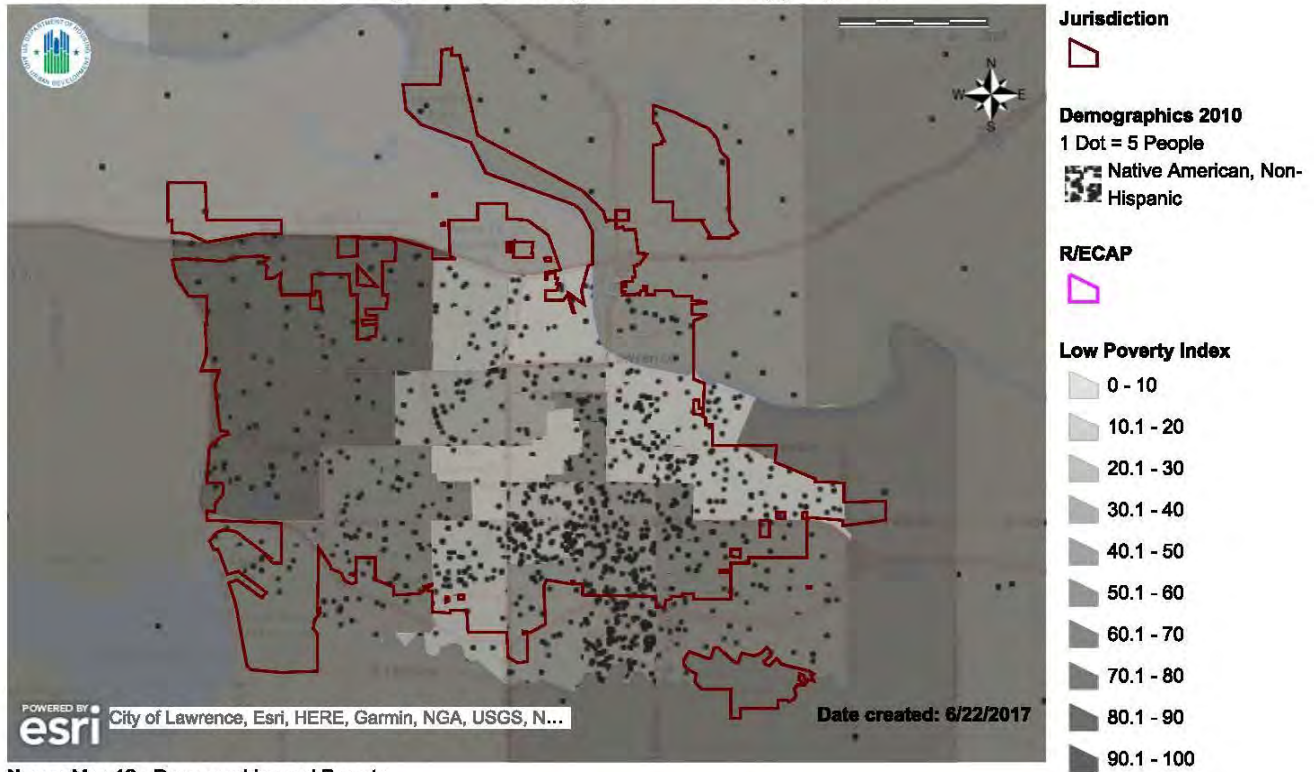
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

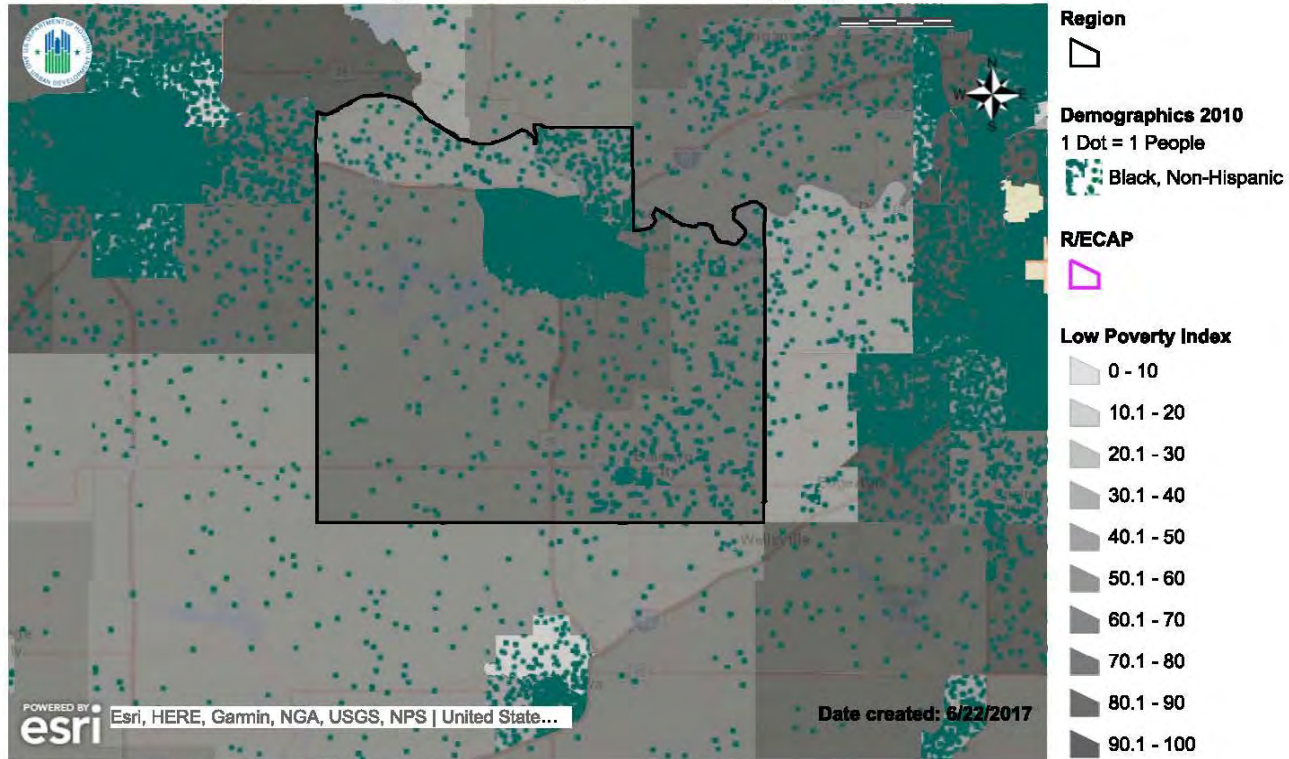
Map 107 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

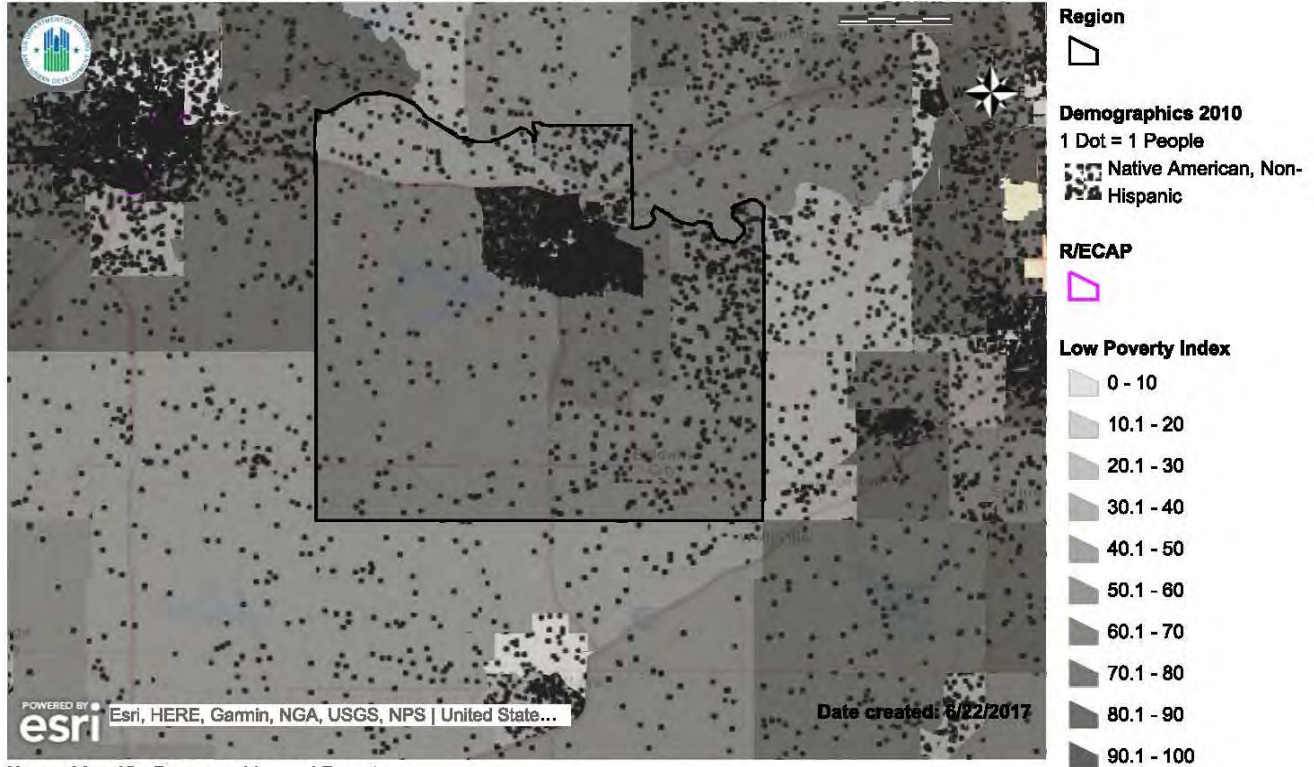
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

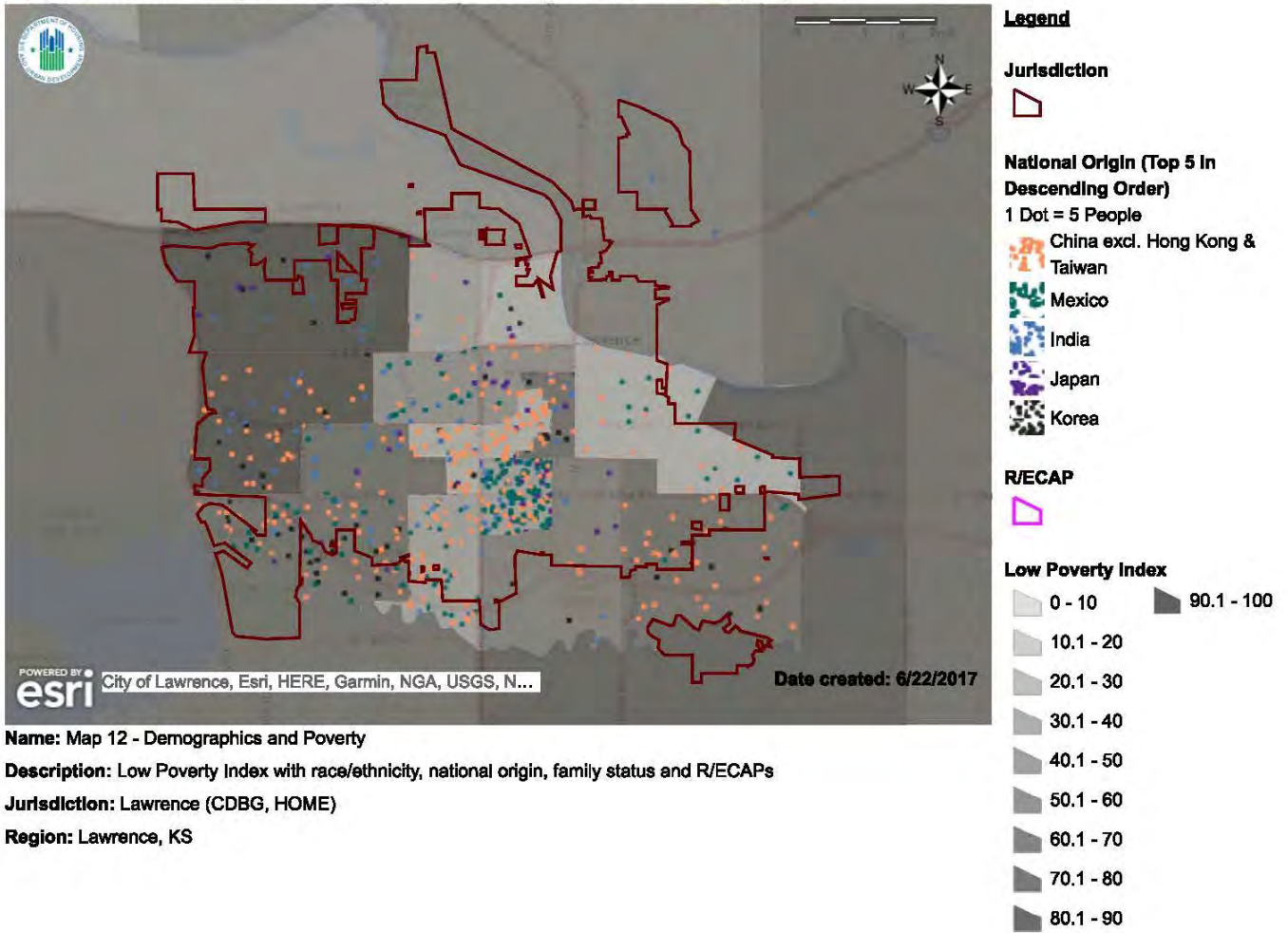
Table 33 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 108 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for the region showing only the Black, Non-Hispanic population. Map 109 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Native American,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



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty  
**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

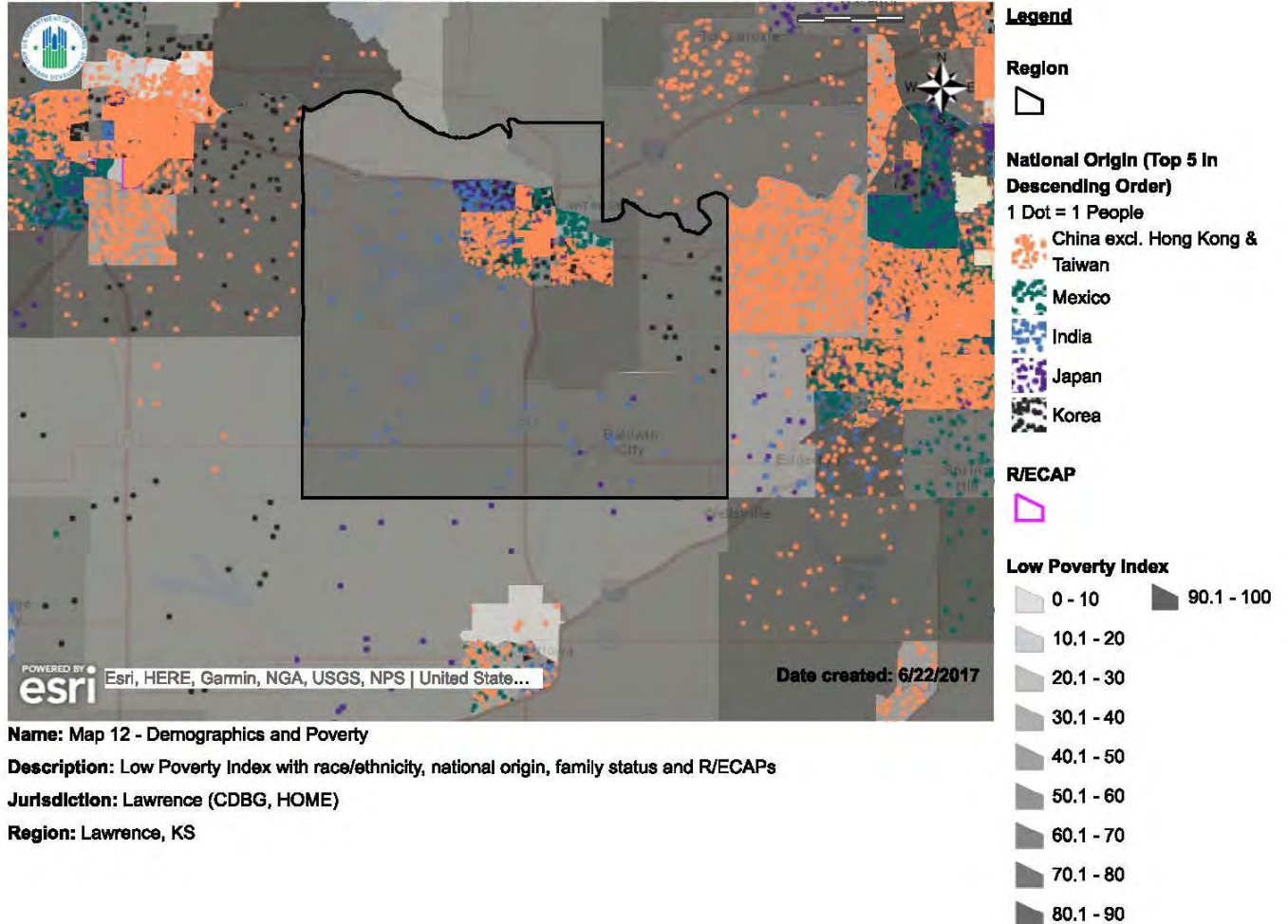
Map 110 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



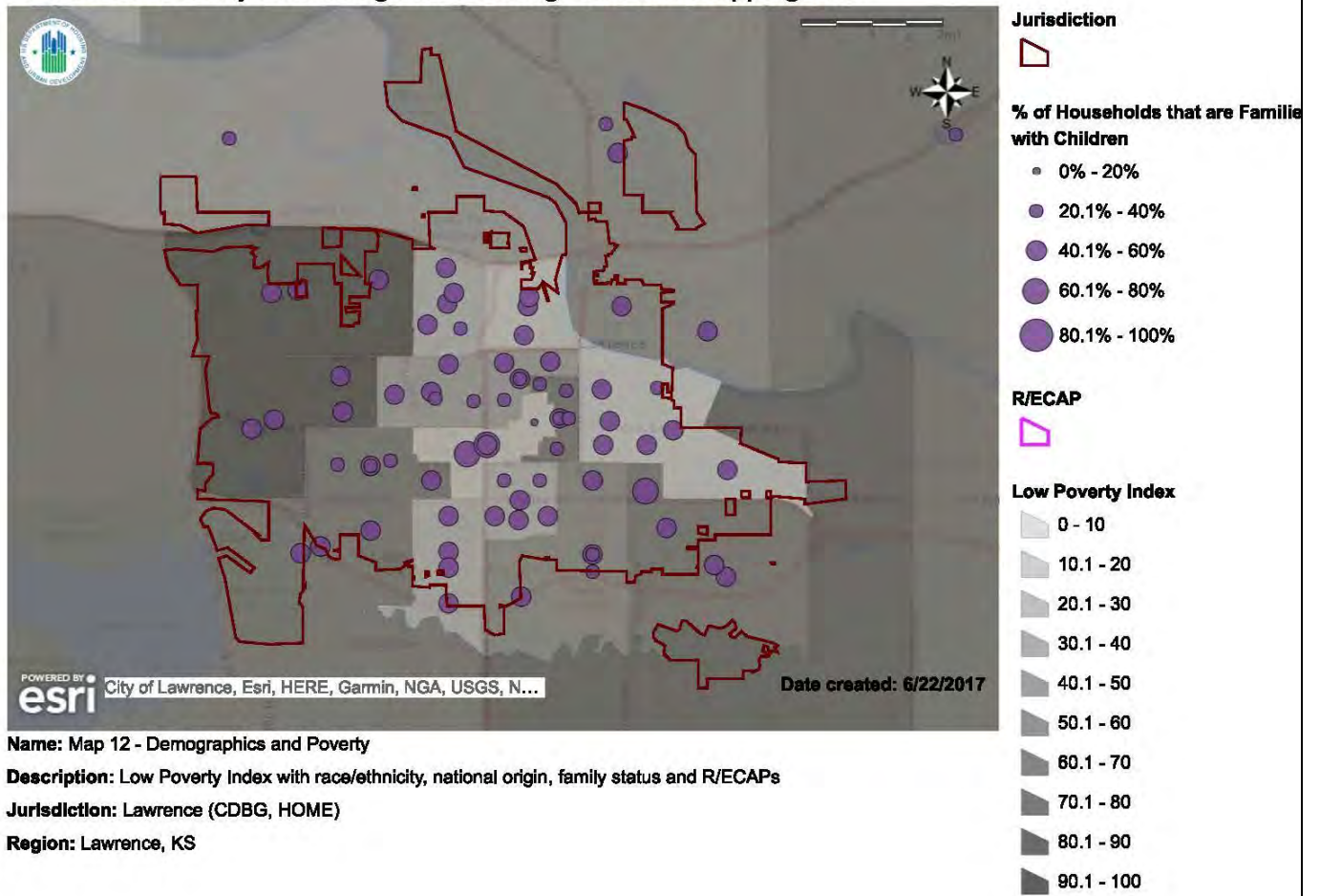
Map 111 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for region

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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

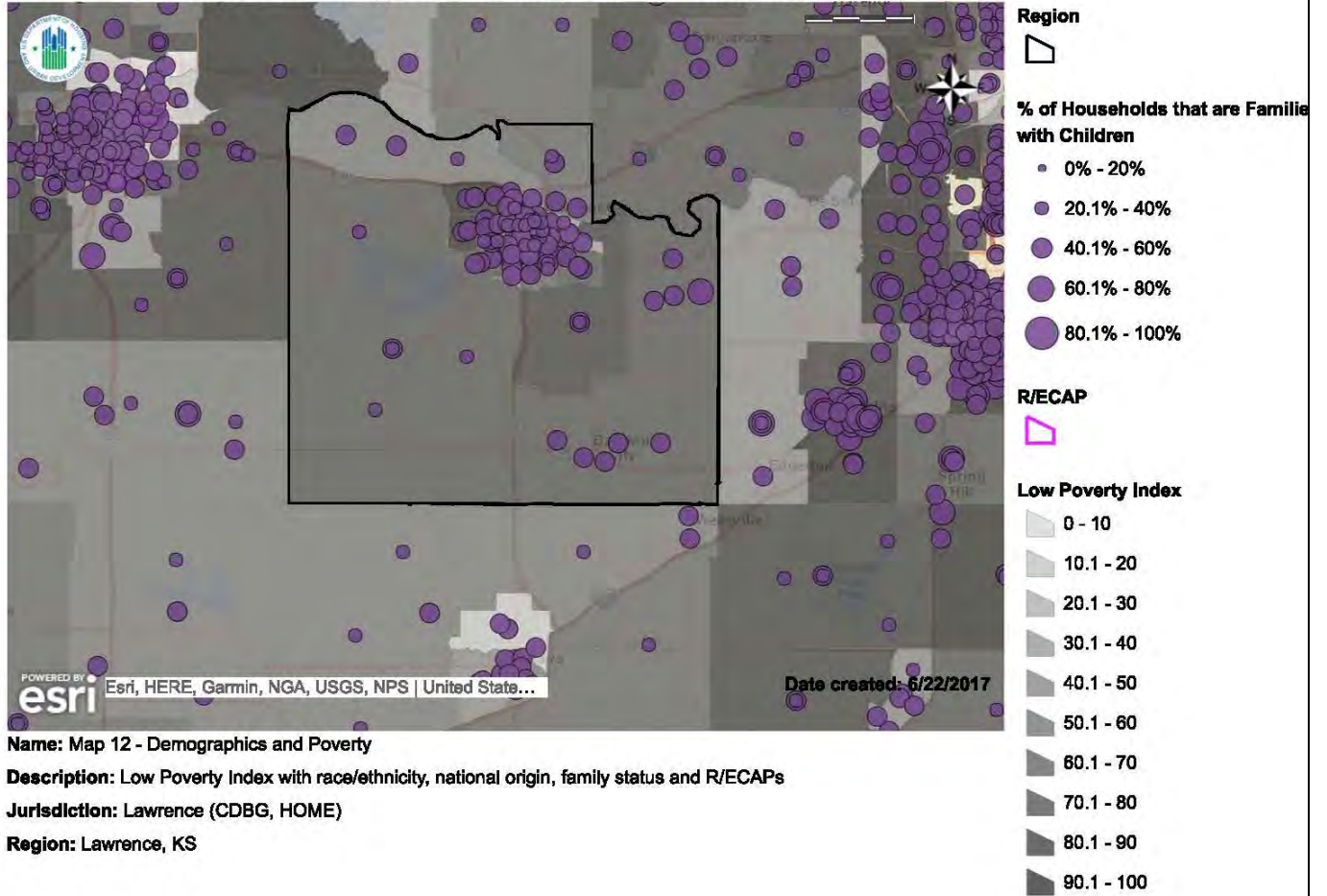
**Description:** Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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  $(\mu_c, \mu_r, \mu_n)$  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.

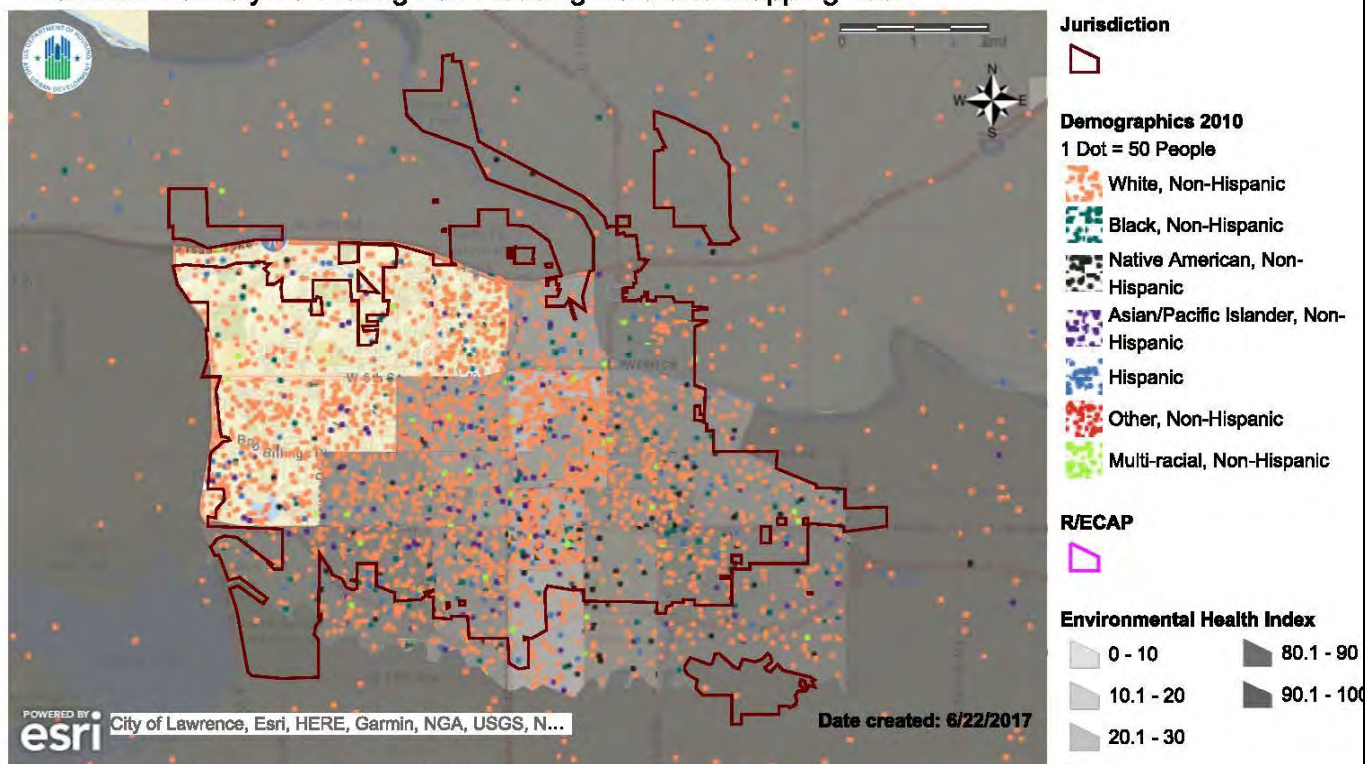
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored higher than those in the jurisdiction. The White, Non-Hispanic population has the highest Index for the total population at 56.23. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index for the total population at 50.28. For all Race/Ethnic groups, 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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health

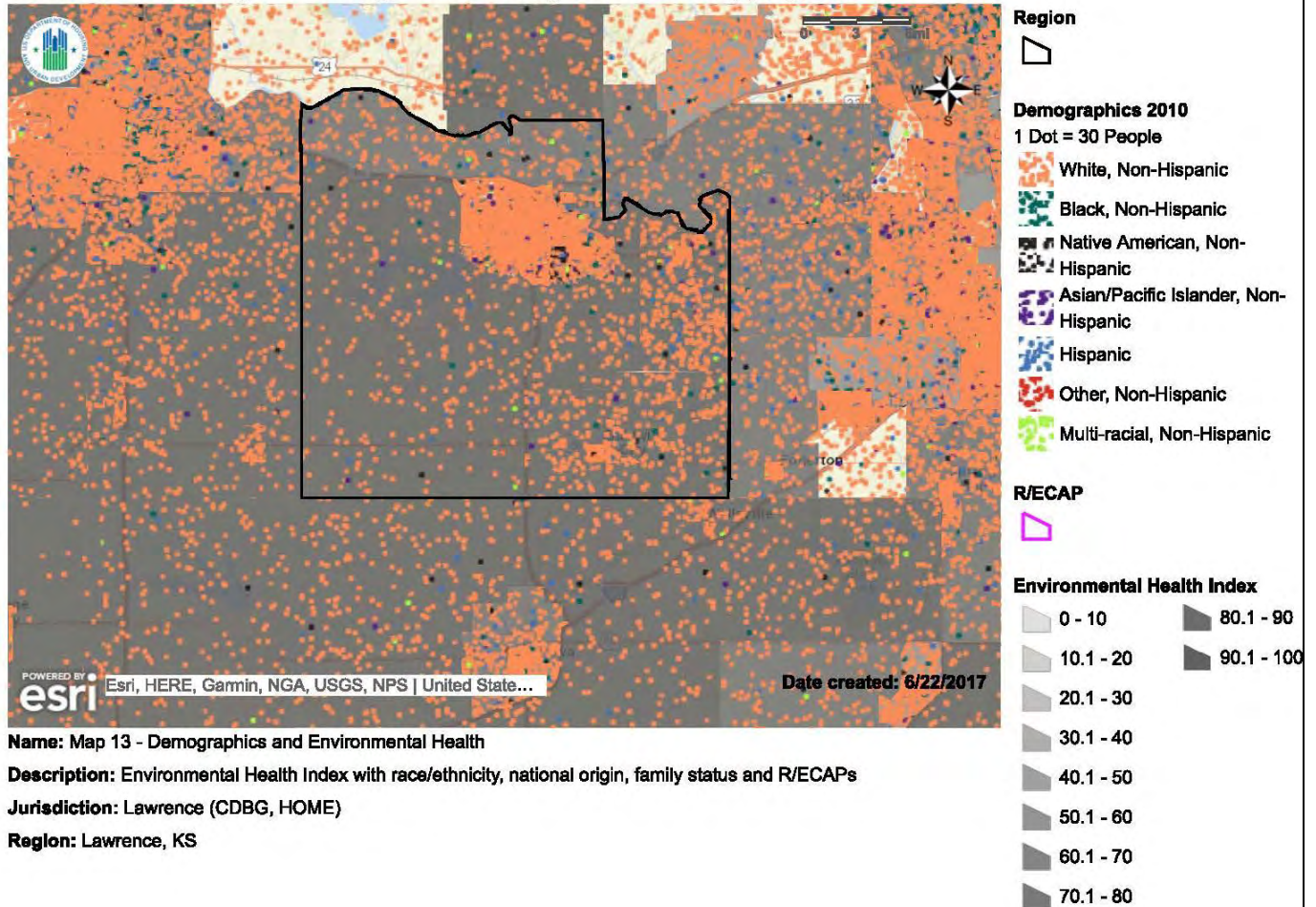
**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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.

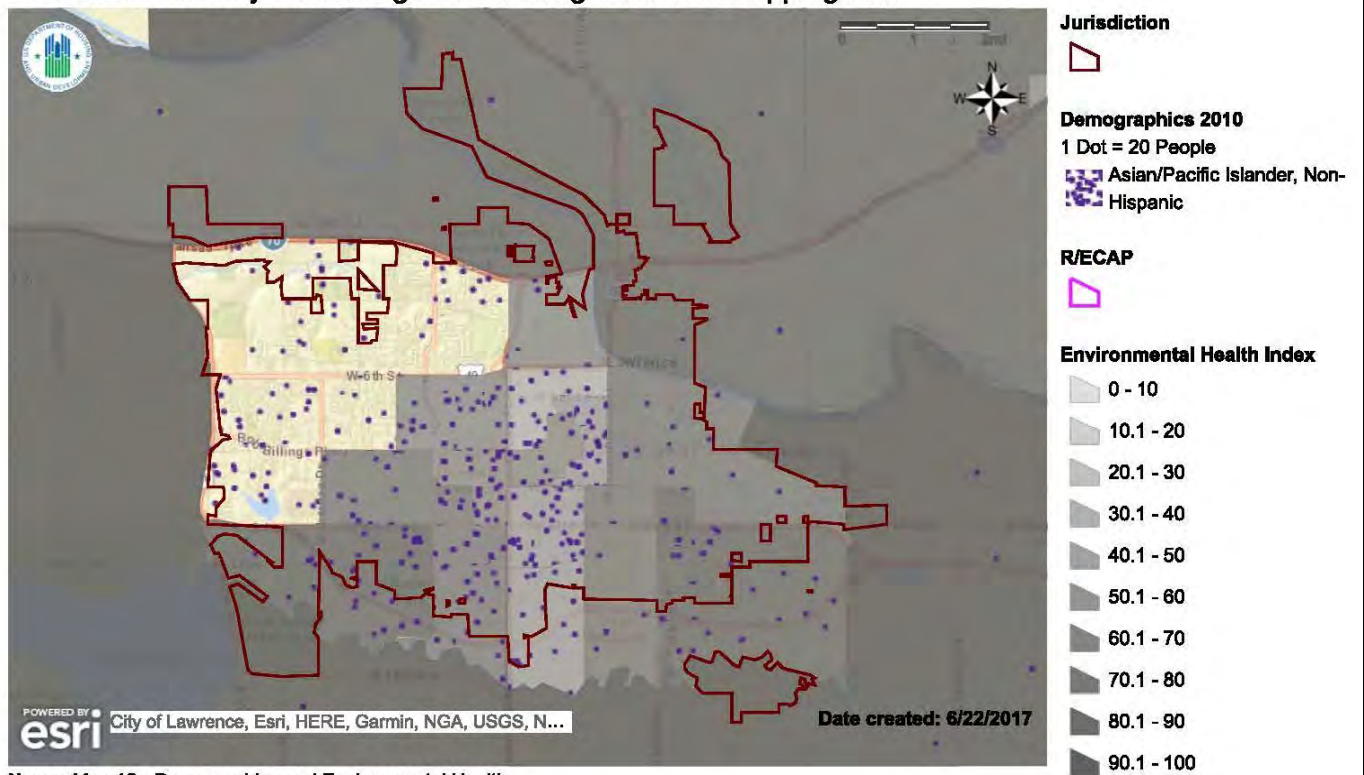
In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located in the Southwest, Central, and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Southcentral area. The entire Northwest section 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

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health

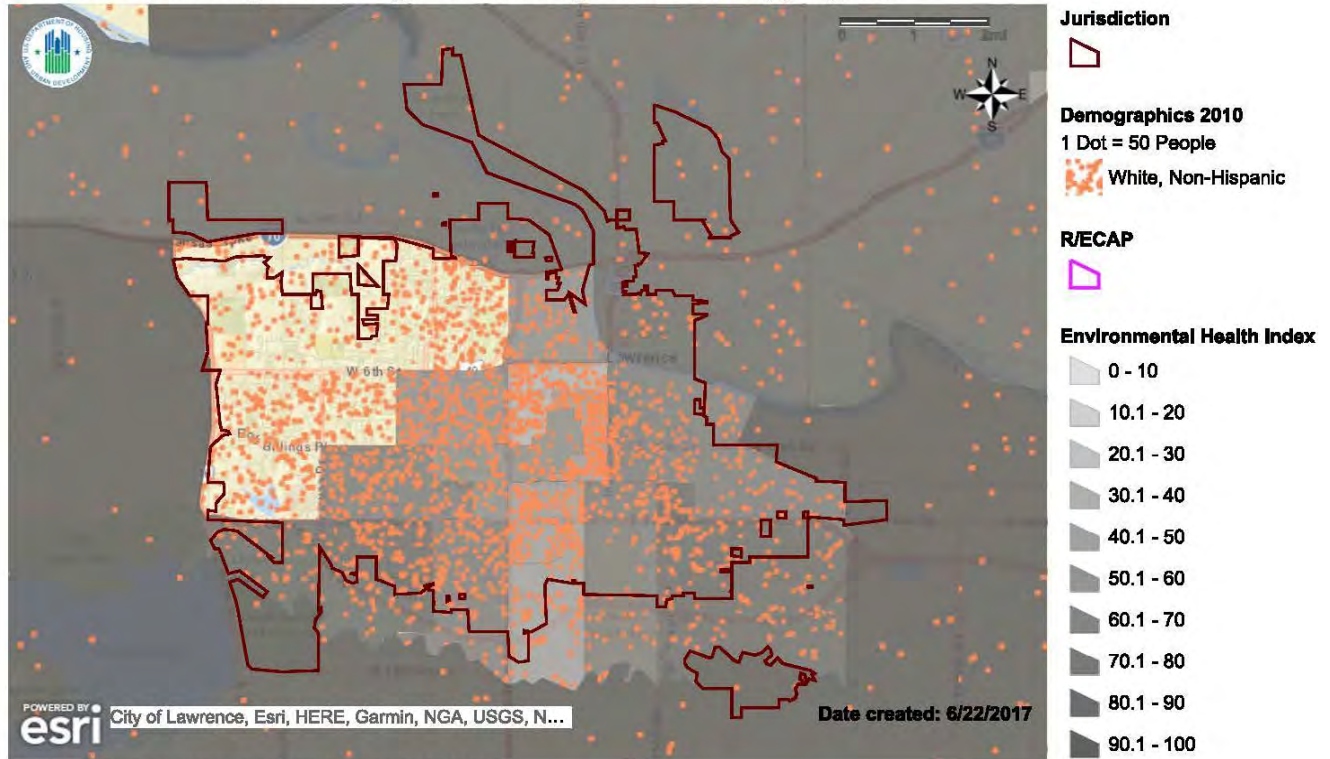
**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

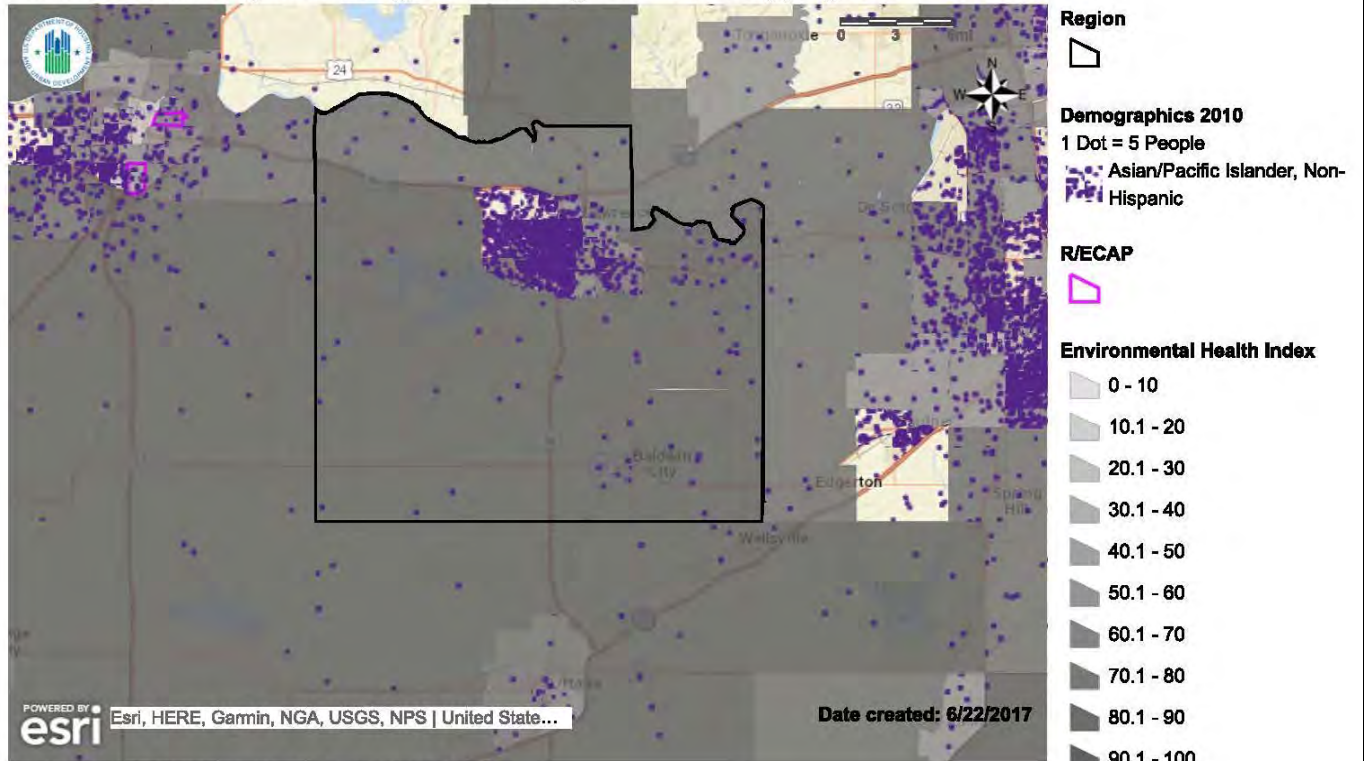
Table 34 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 116 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 117 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

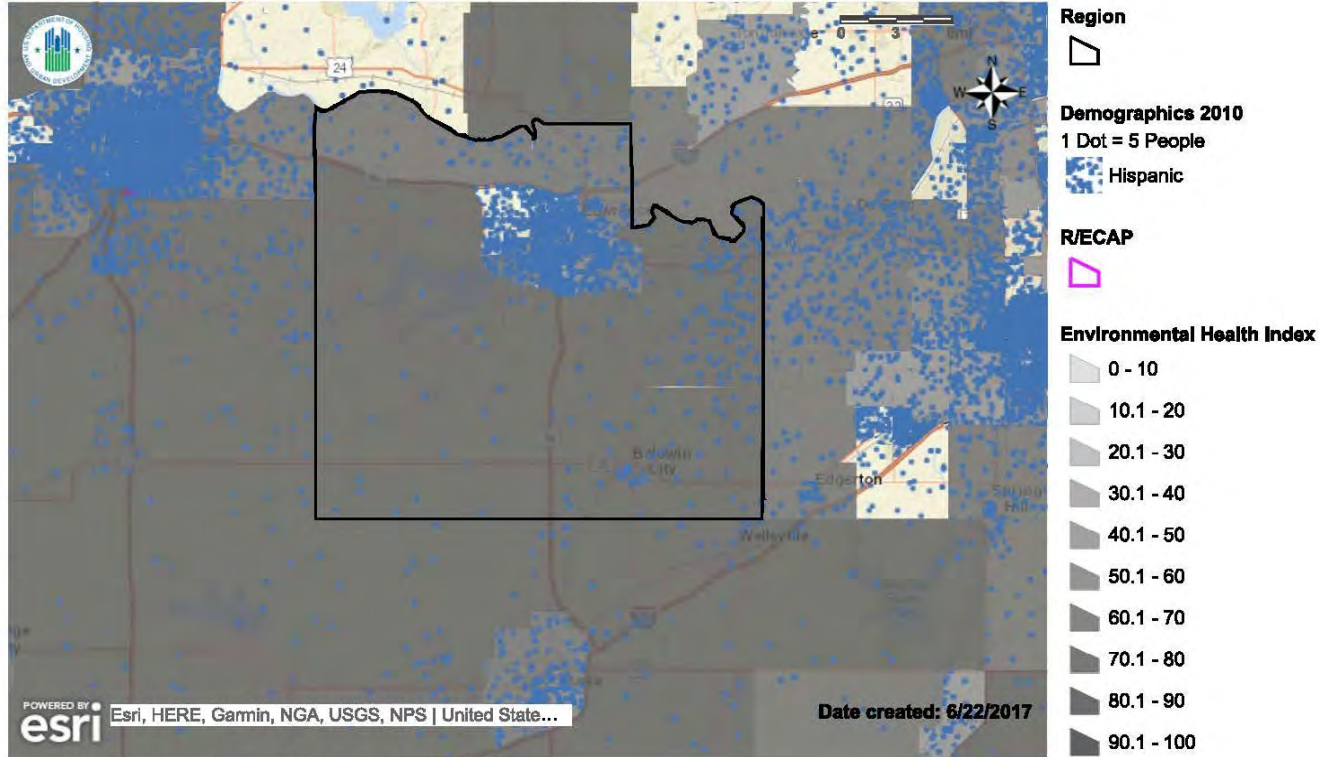


**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health  
**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health

**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

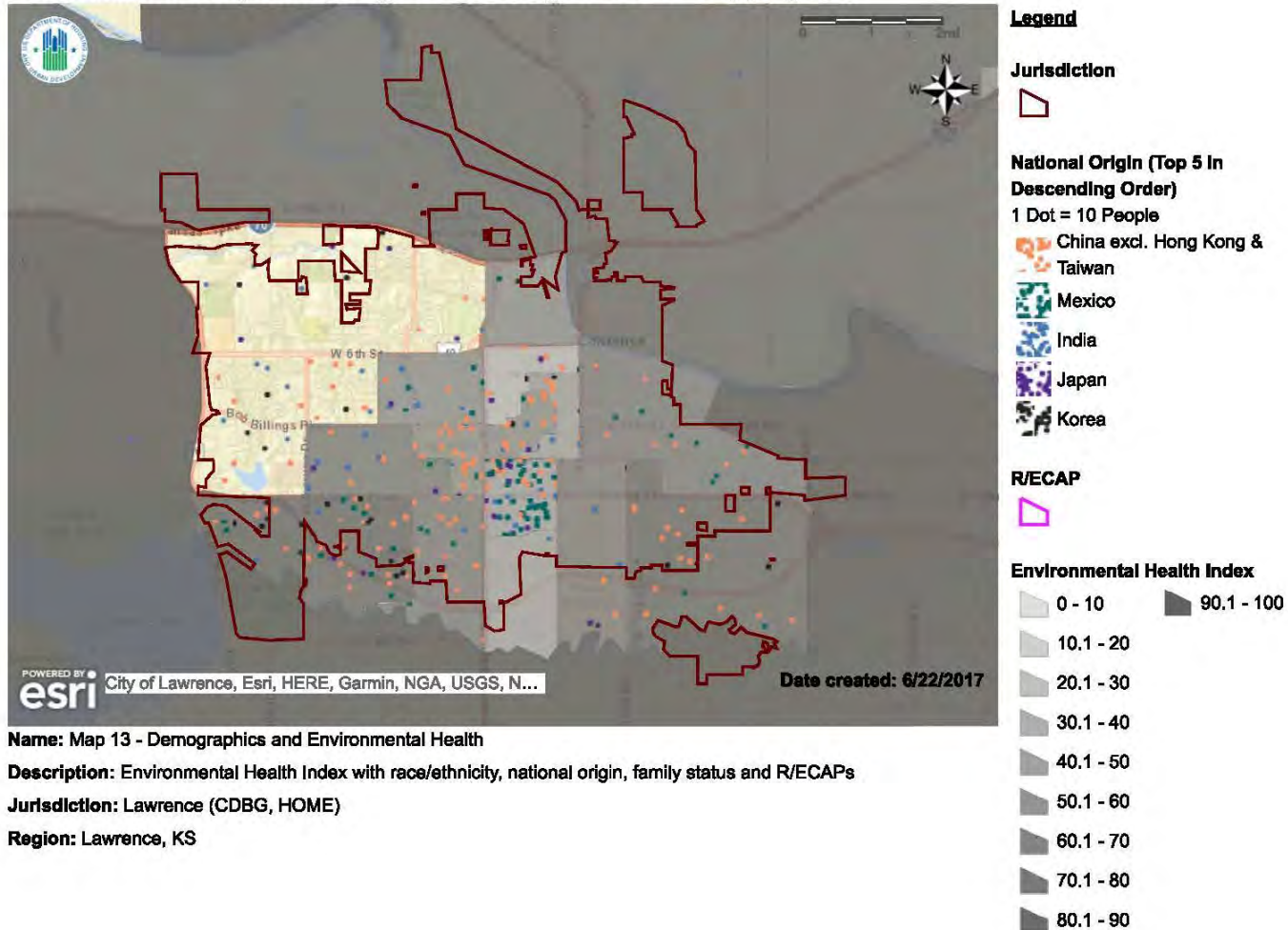
Table 34 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 118 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for the region showing only the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population. Map 119 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density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



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health  
**Description:** Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

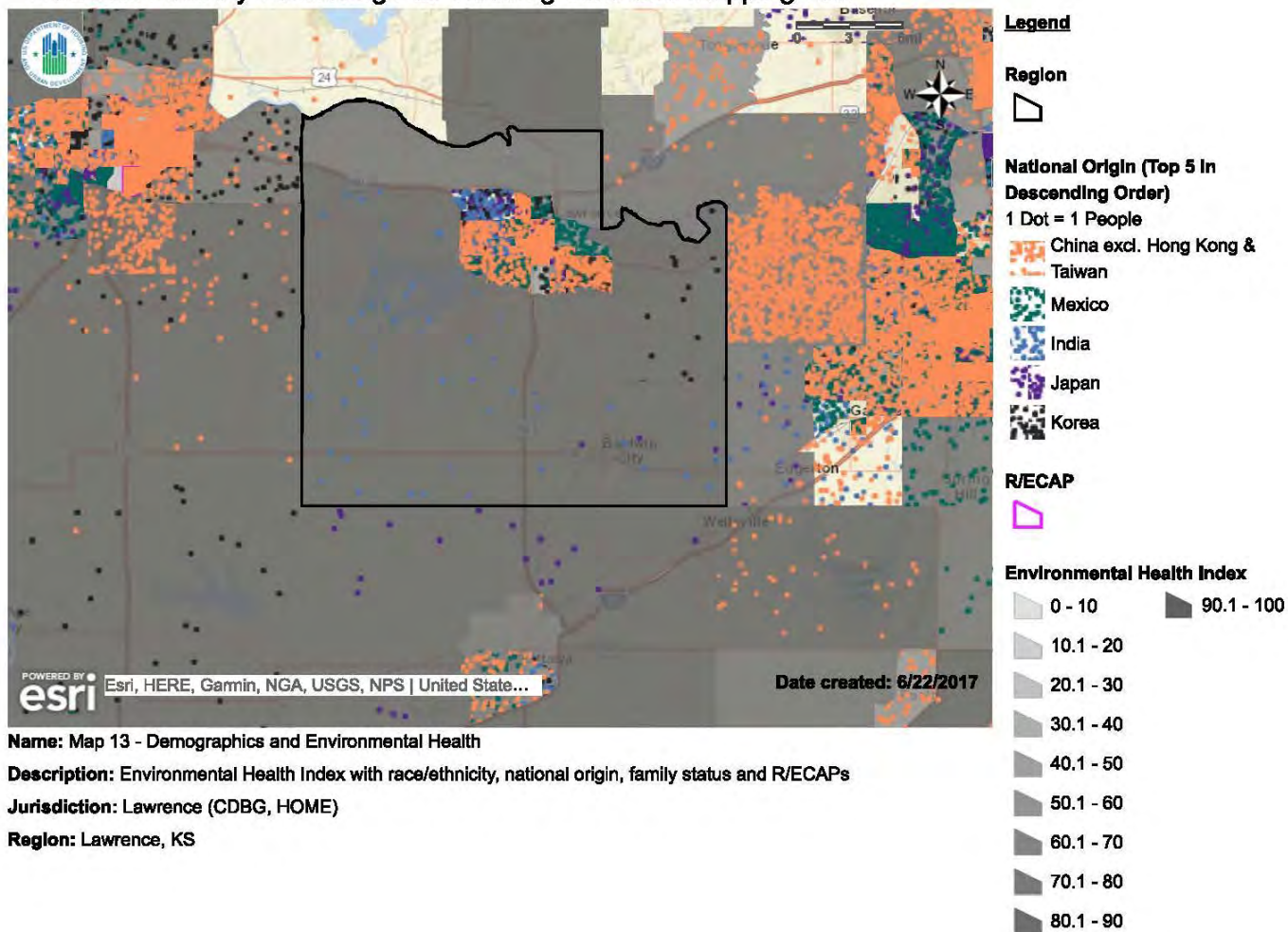
Map 120 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for Lawrence showing the top five national origin countries.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

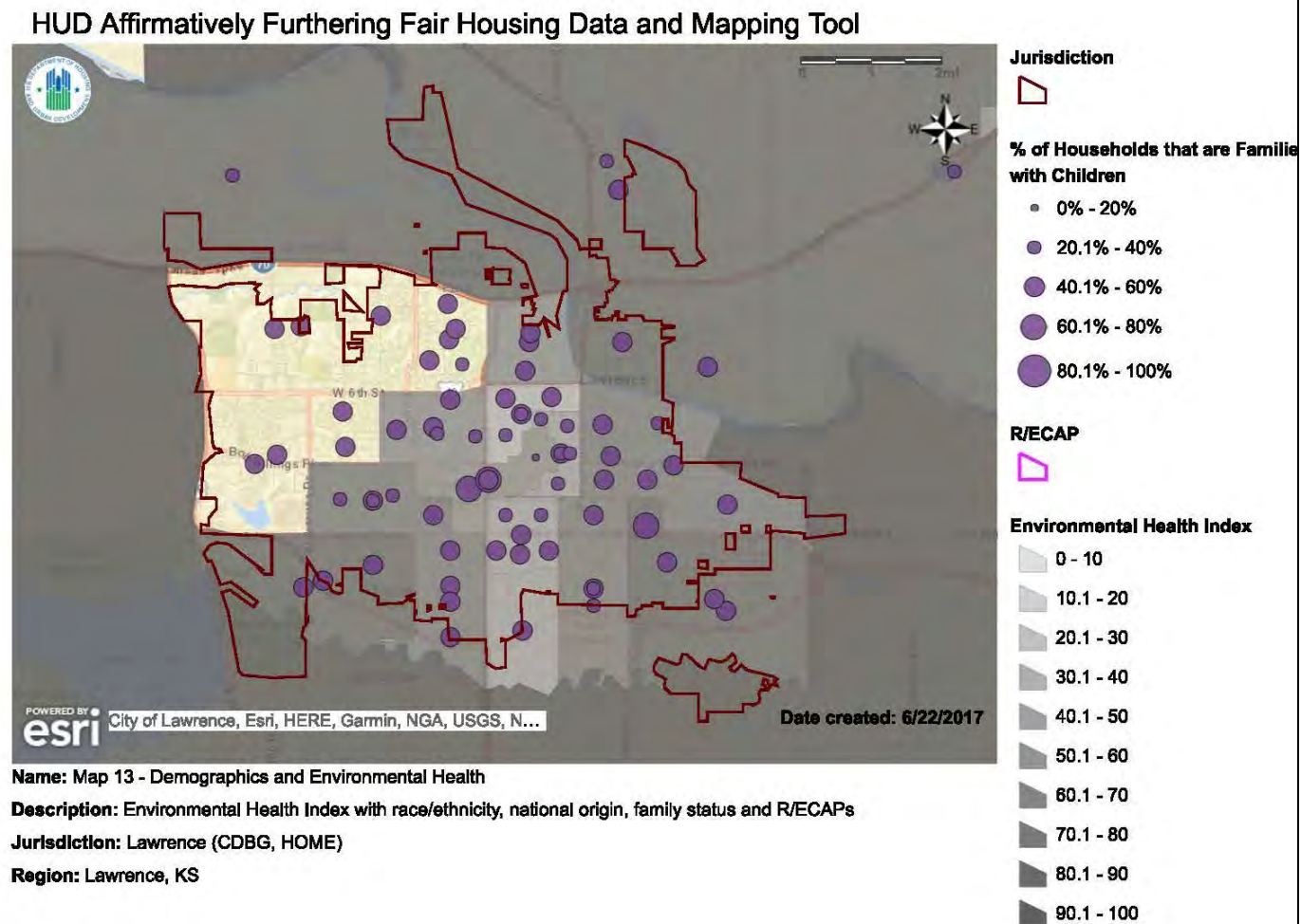


Map 121 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for region

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

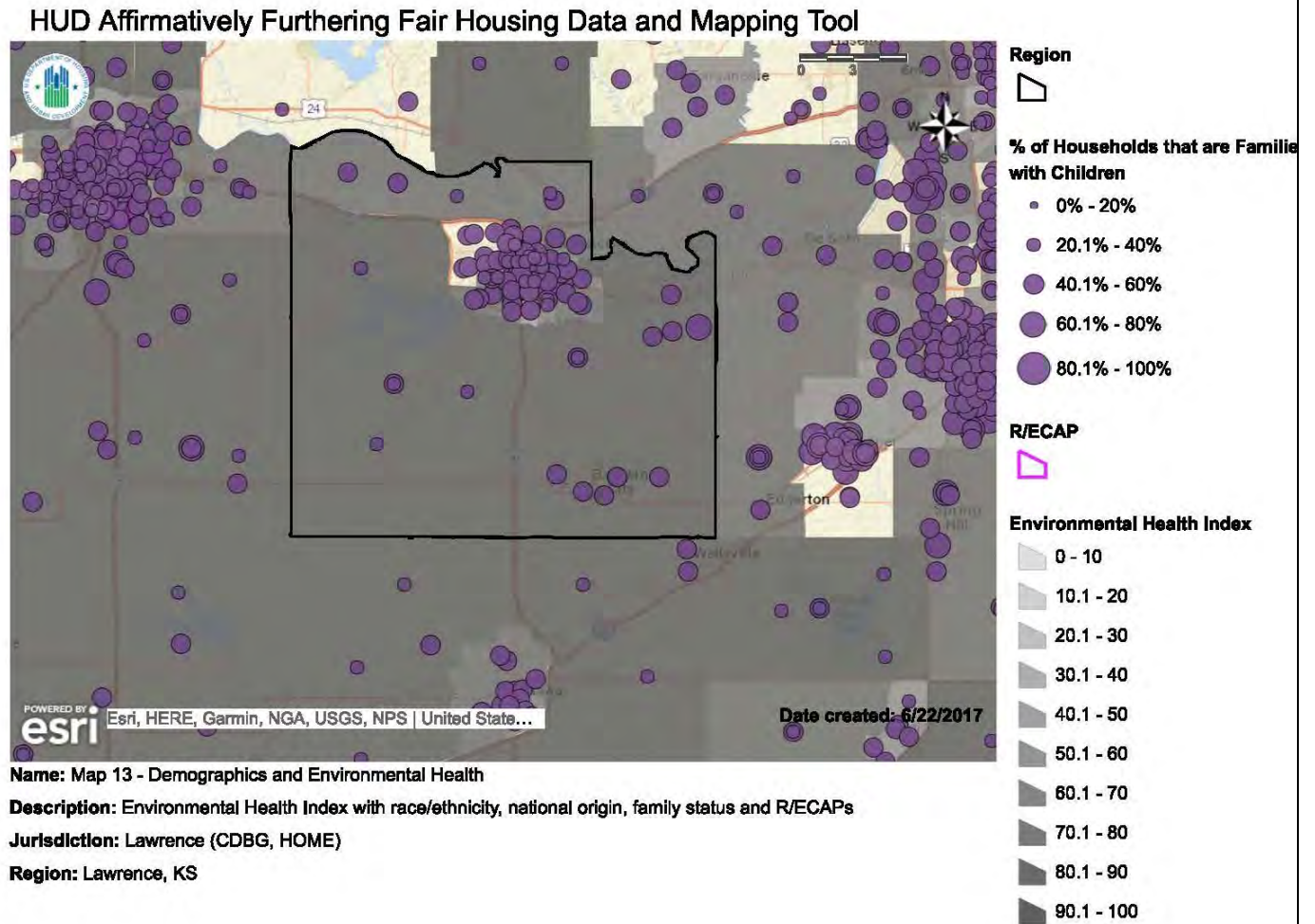
Map 122 displays an Environmental Health Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children.

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 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. 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		
	# 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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,750</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>39.94%</i>	<i>16,270</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>37.49%</i>
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		
	# 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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,030</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>23.33%</i>	<i>9,290</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>21.41%</i>

(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		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
Race/Ethnicity						
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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,409</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>21.52%</i>	<i>8,409</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>19.38%</i>
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.

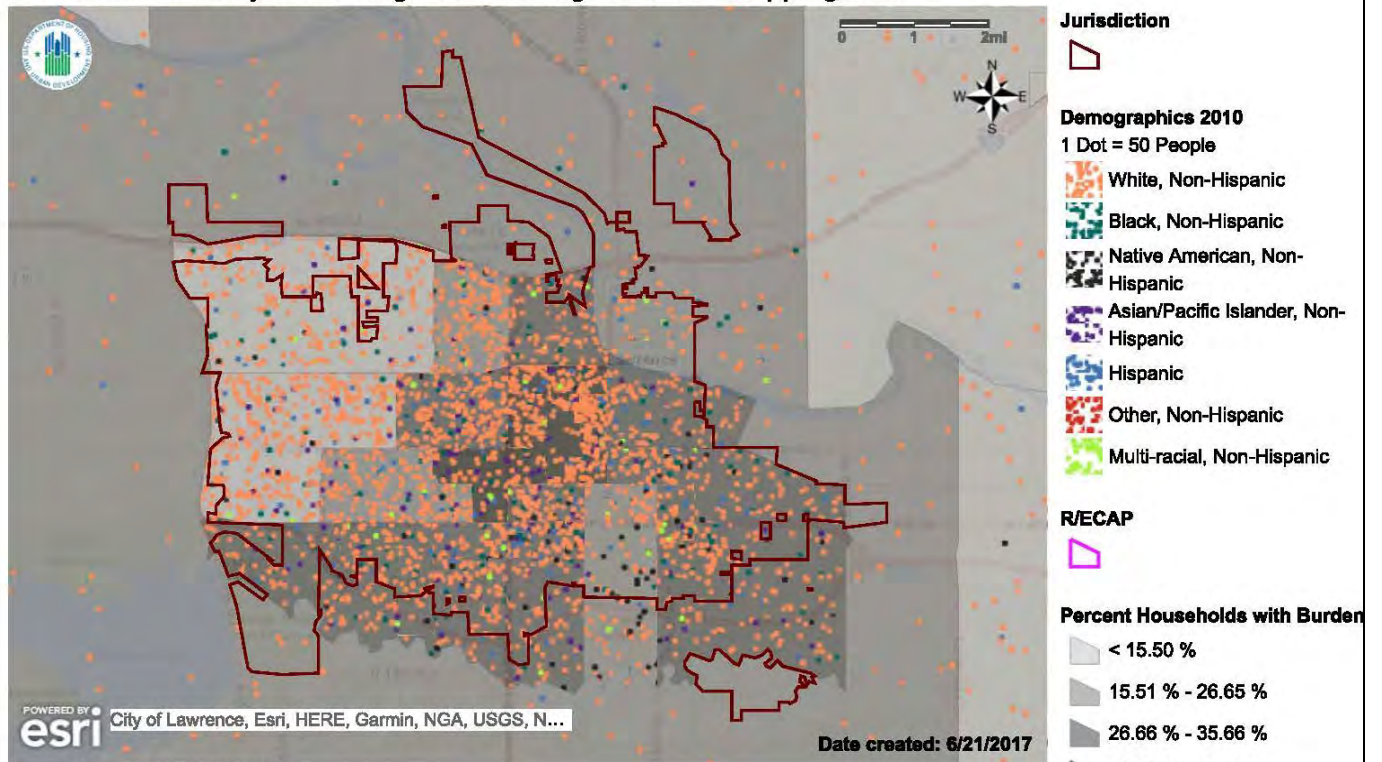
In the Region, the total percentage of households experiencing *severe* housing cost burden is 19.38 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest rate at 27.33 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 9.56 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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

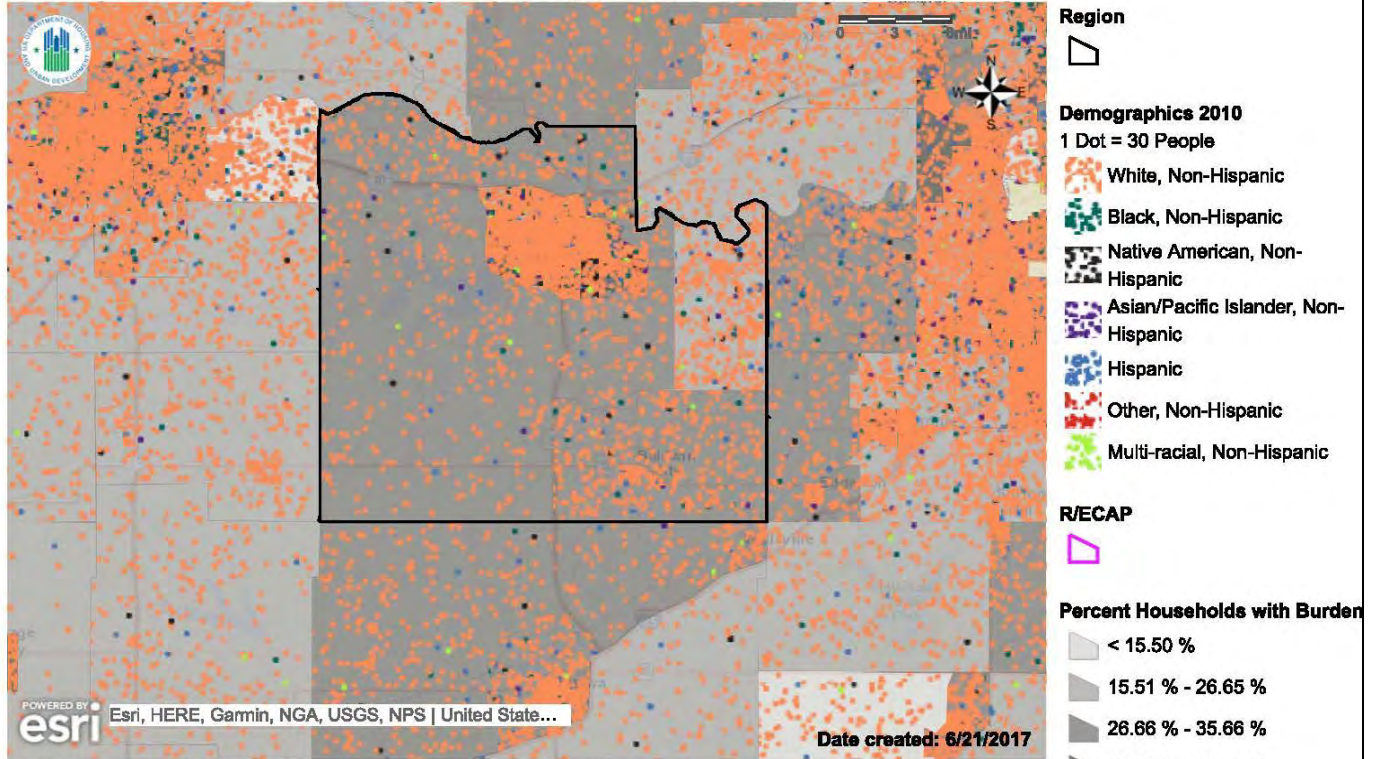
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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



HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

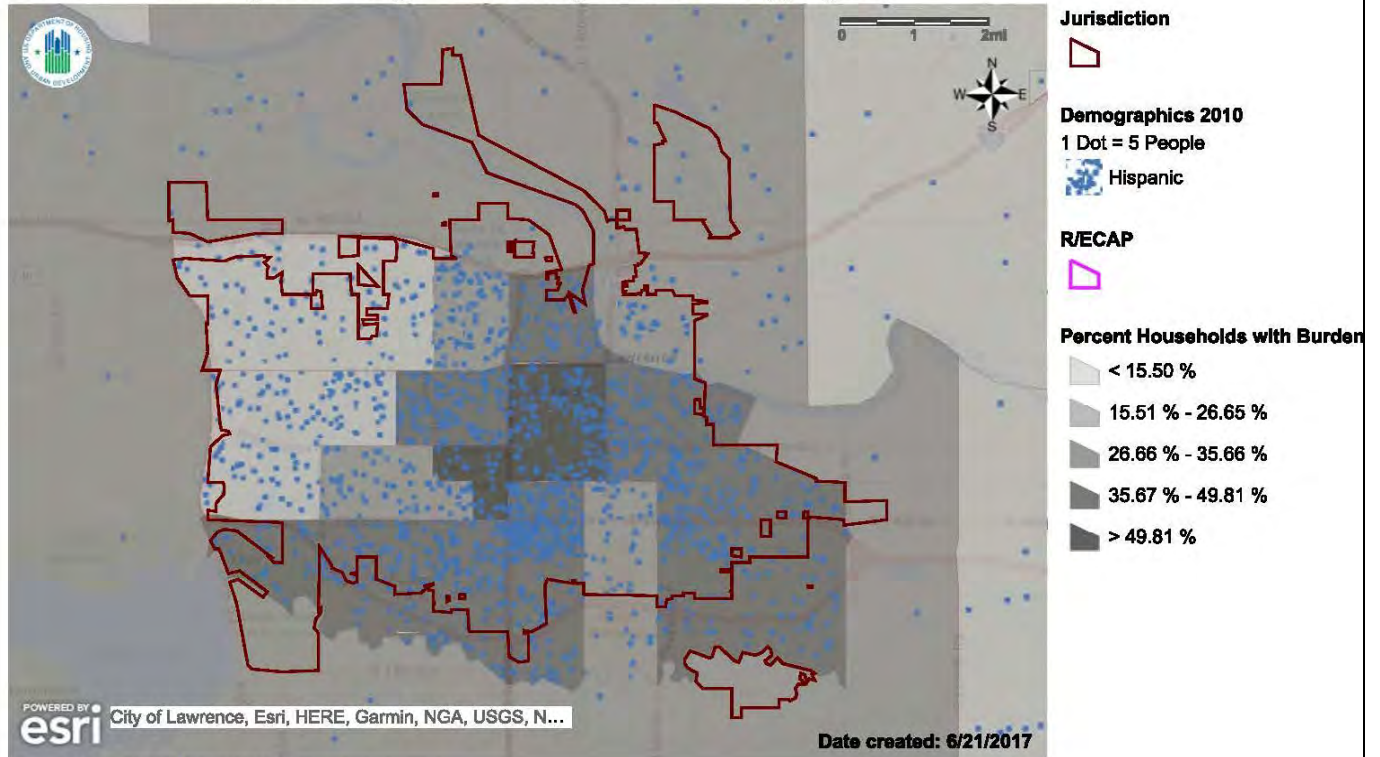


Map 125 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for region

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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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

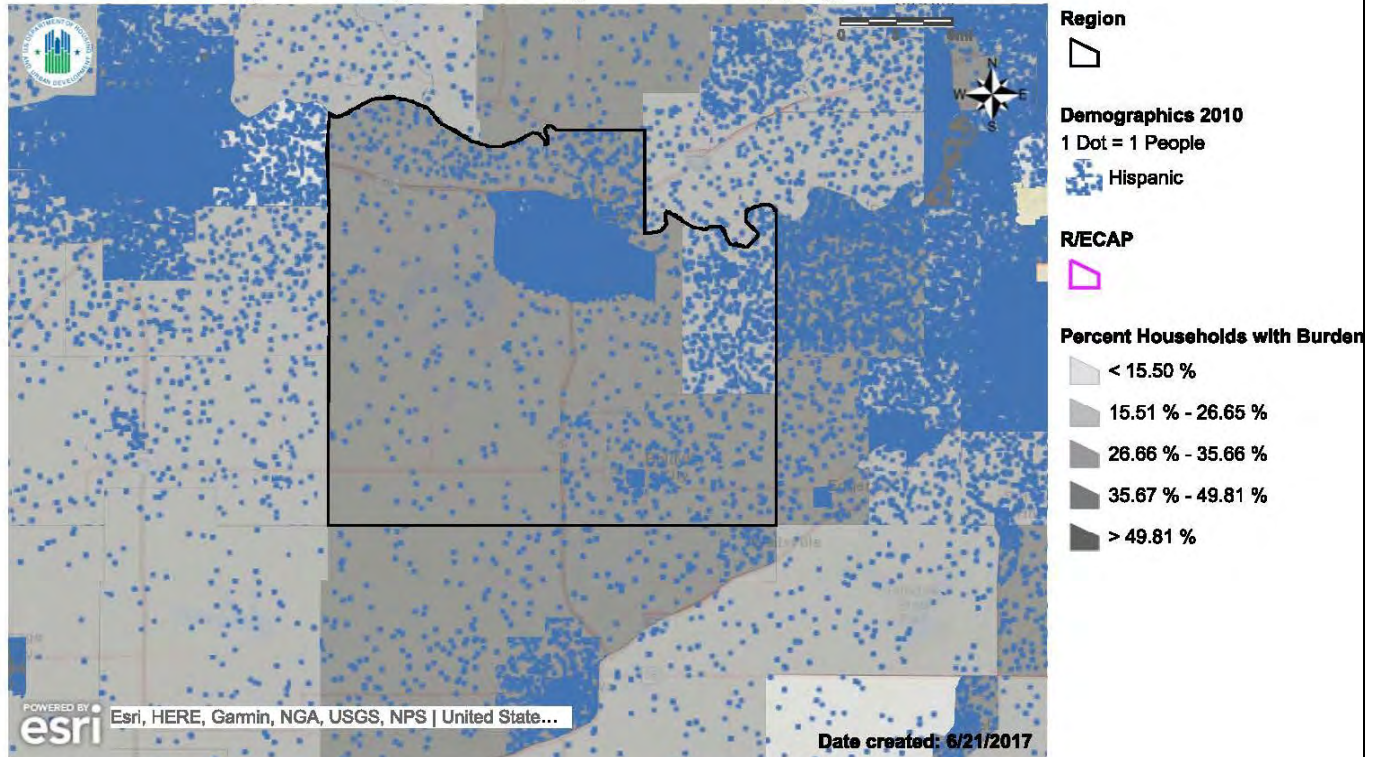
Map 126 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for Lawrence showing only the Hispanic population.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

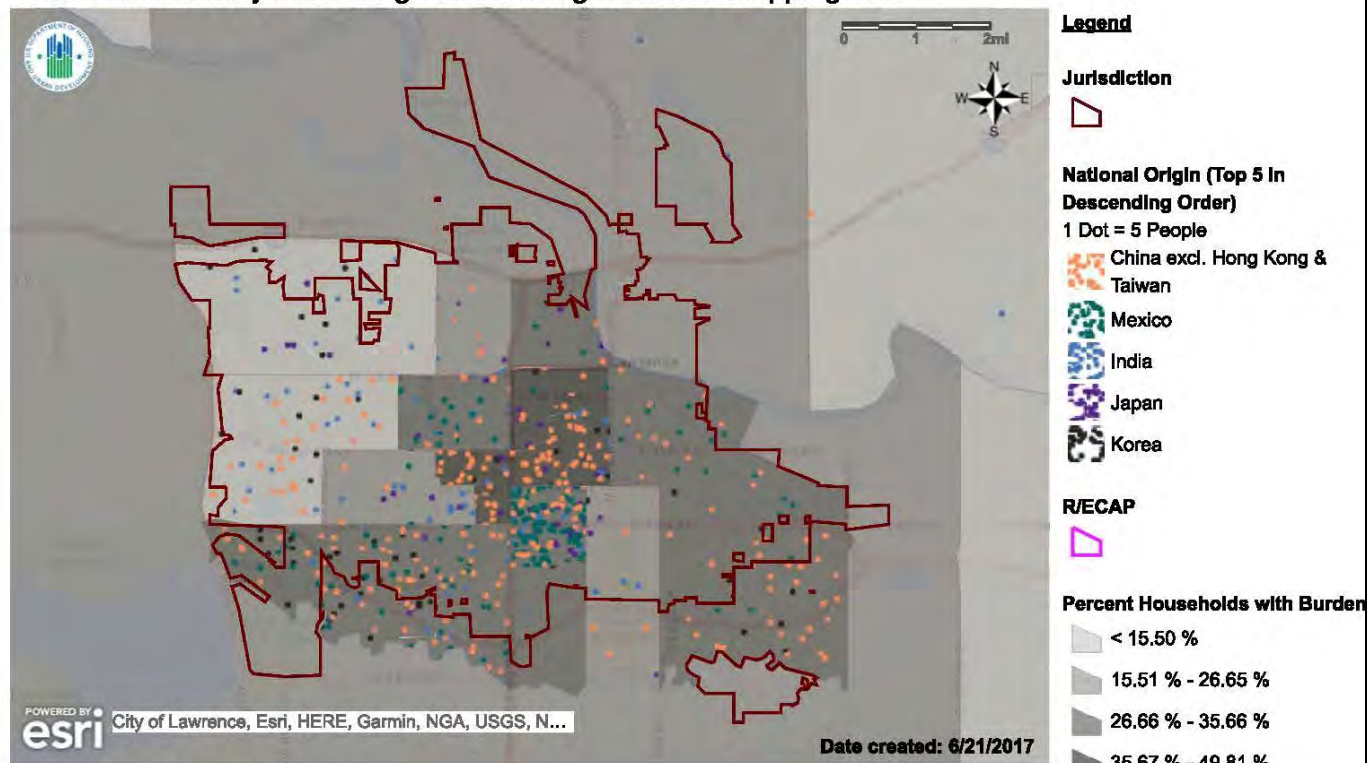
Map 127 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for region

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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems  
**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

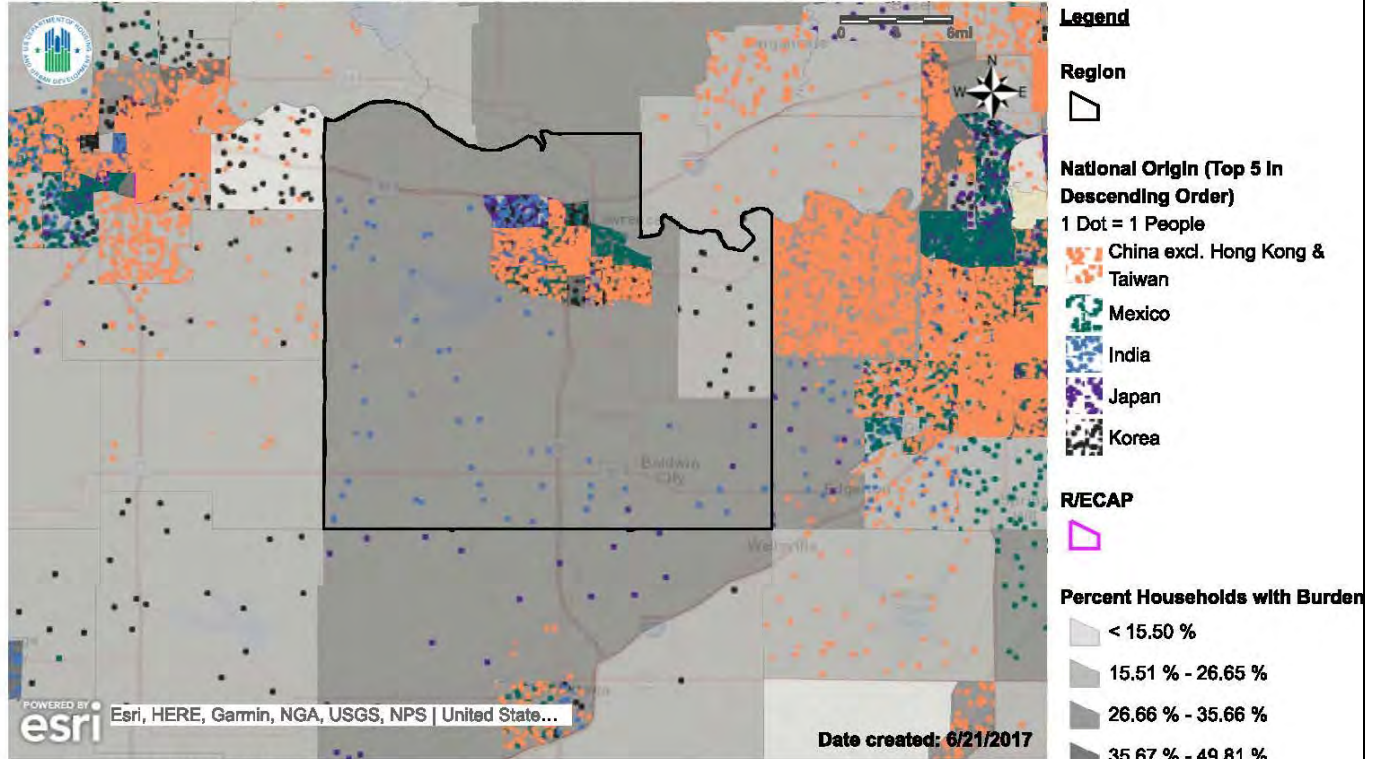
Map 128 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction

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.



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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

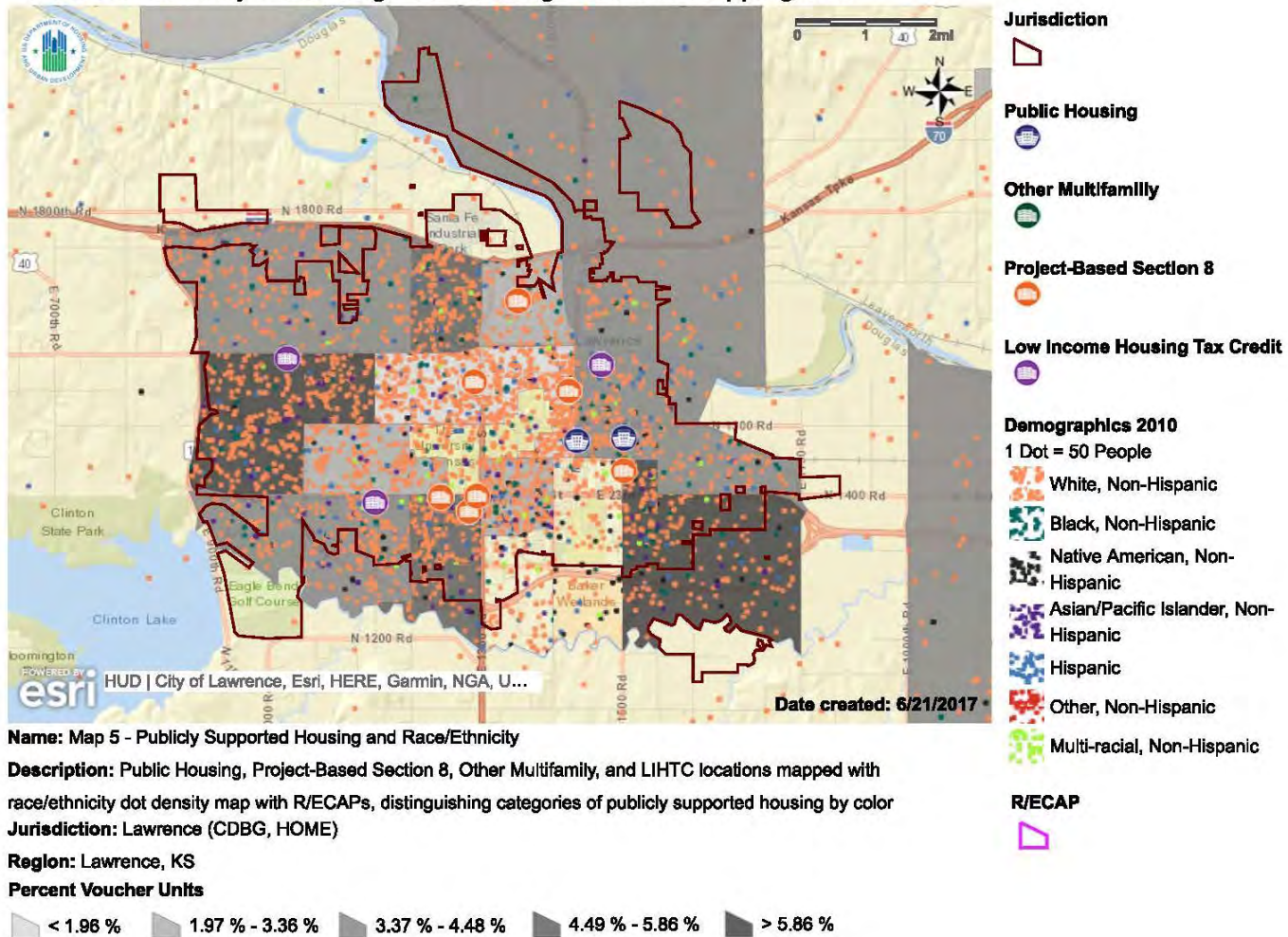
HUD Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction	(Lawrence, KS) Region
	Current	Current
Non-White/White	20.09	25.38
Black/White	22.39	28.14
Hispanic/White	17.77	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	24.98	32.83

(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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

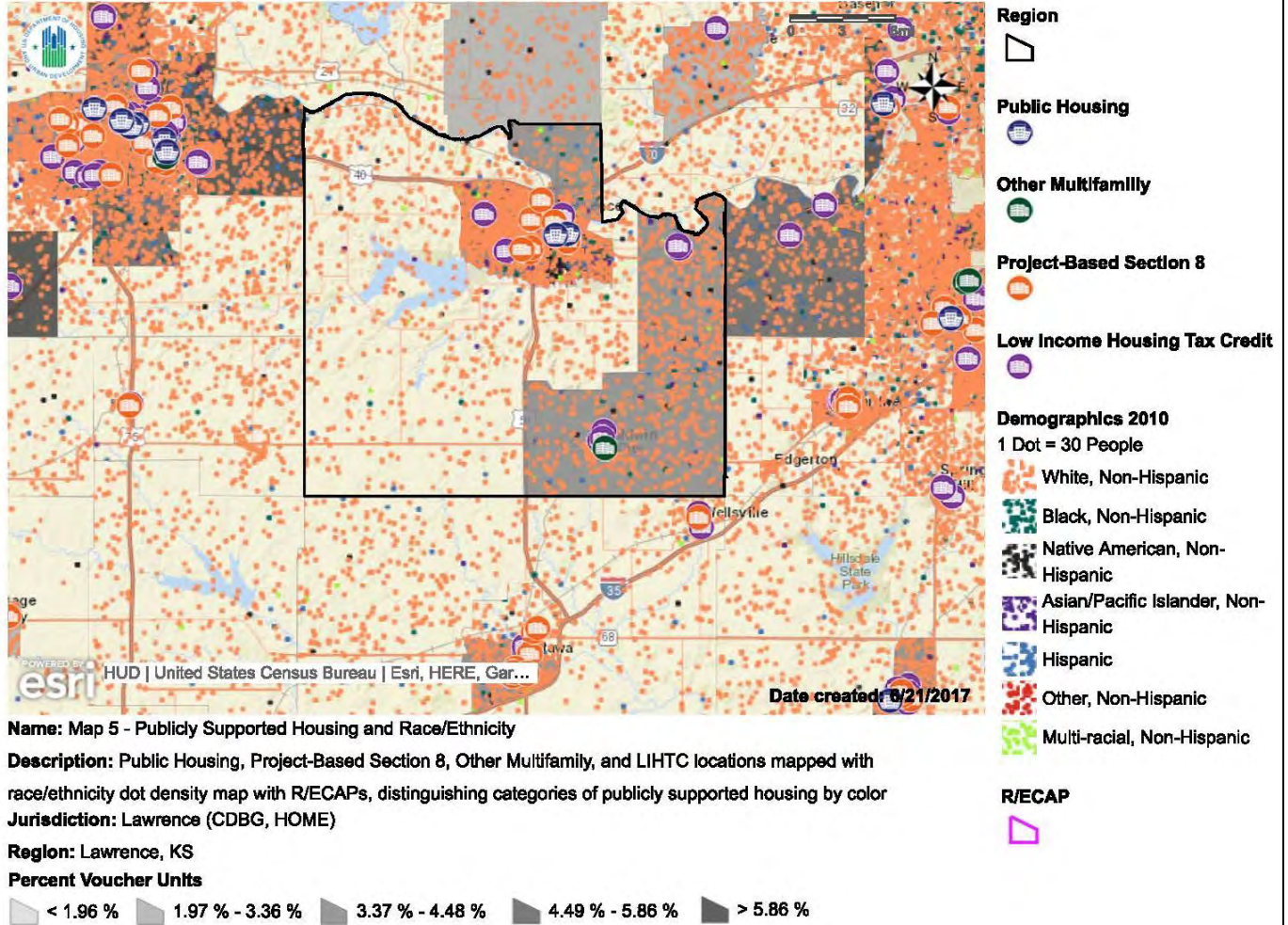


Map 130 - HUD AFFH Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing dot density map for jurisdiction

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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%
<del>Westgate / Rohan Ridge</del> **	1994	Family	72	72					93.1%
Wyndam Place Senior	2003	Senior	54	54					96.3%
<b>Total</b>			<b>905</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>31</b>	

(\*\* 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.

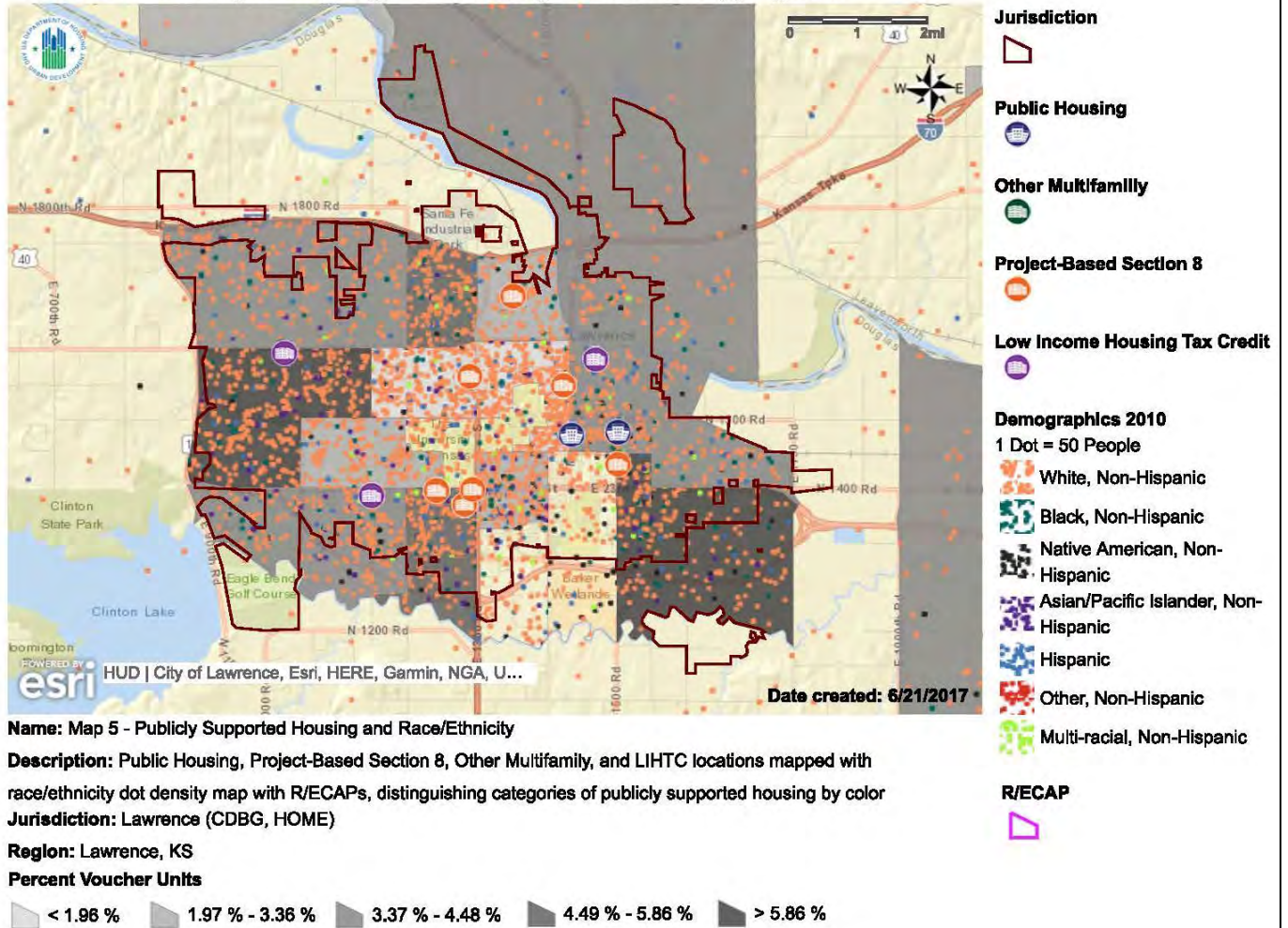
Table 49 - Multiple Sources

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%).

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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”.<sup>4</sup>

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.

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<sup>4</sup> [www.usd497.org](http://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.

## LDCHA RESIDENT SERVICES OFFICE - CURRENT PROGRAM GUIDE

### 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

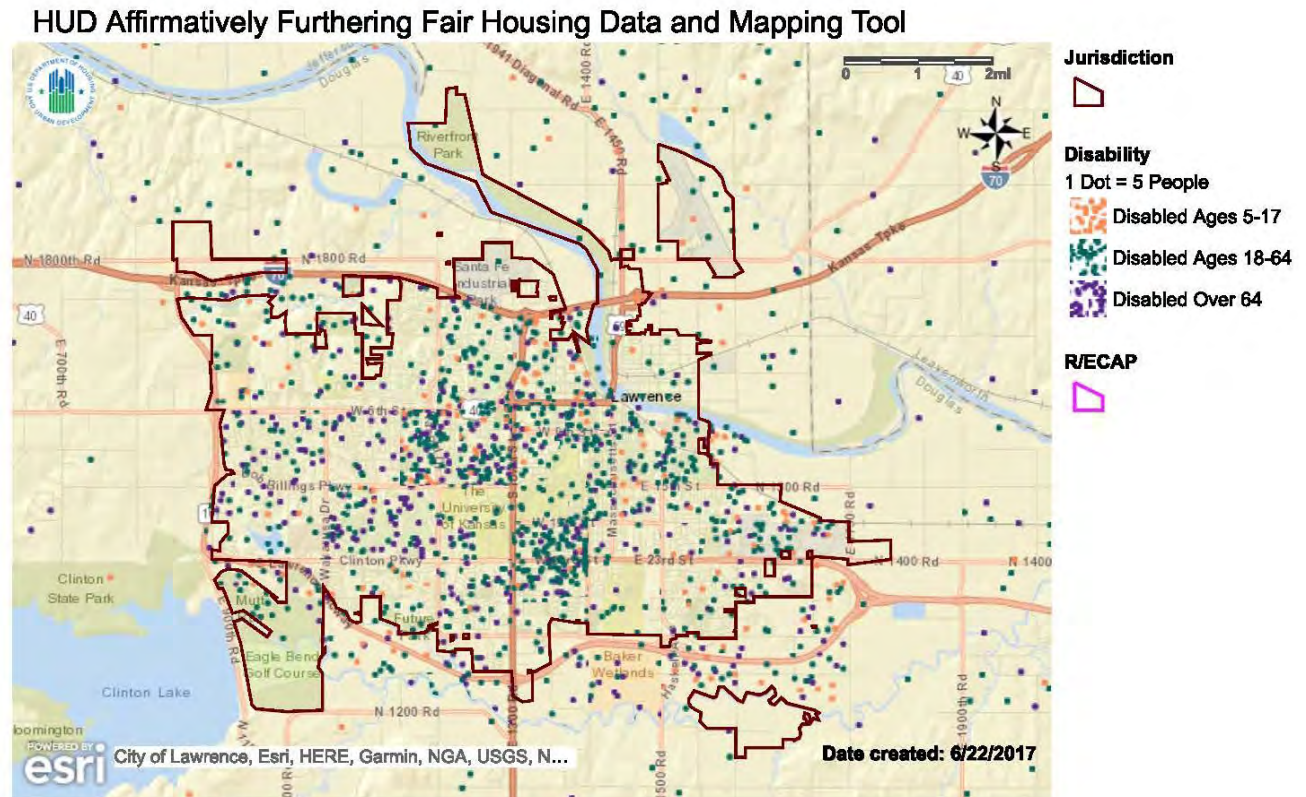
Table 54 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by age group for both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence, the largest percentage of the population with a disability occurs in the age range of 18-64 at 5.94 percent. The second largest percentage occurs in the over 64 age range at 2.75 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

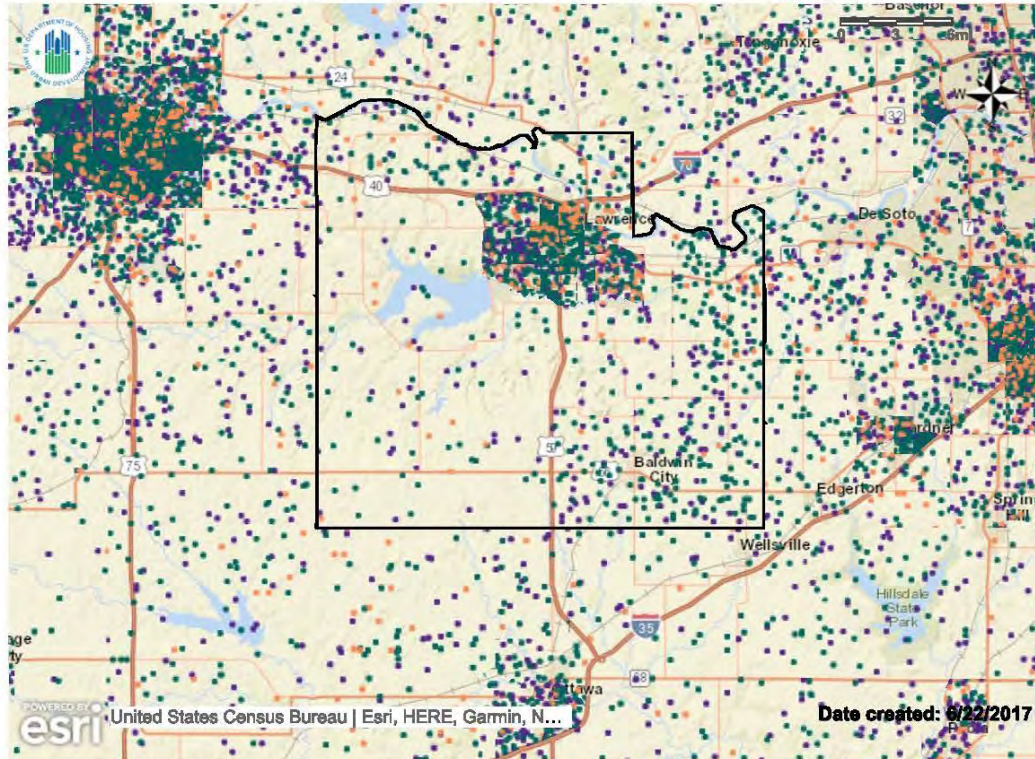


**Name:** Map 15 - Disability by Age Group  
**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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

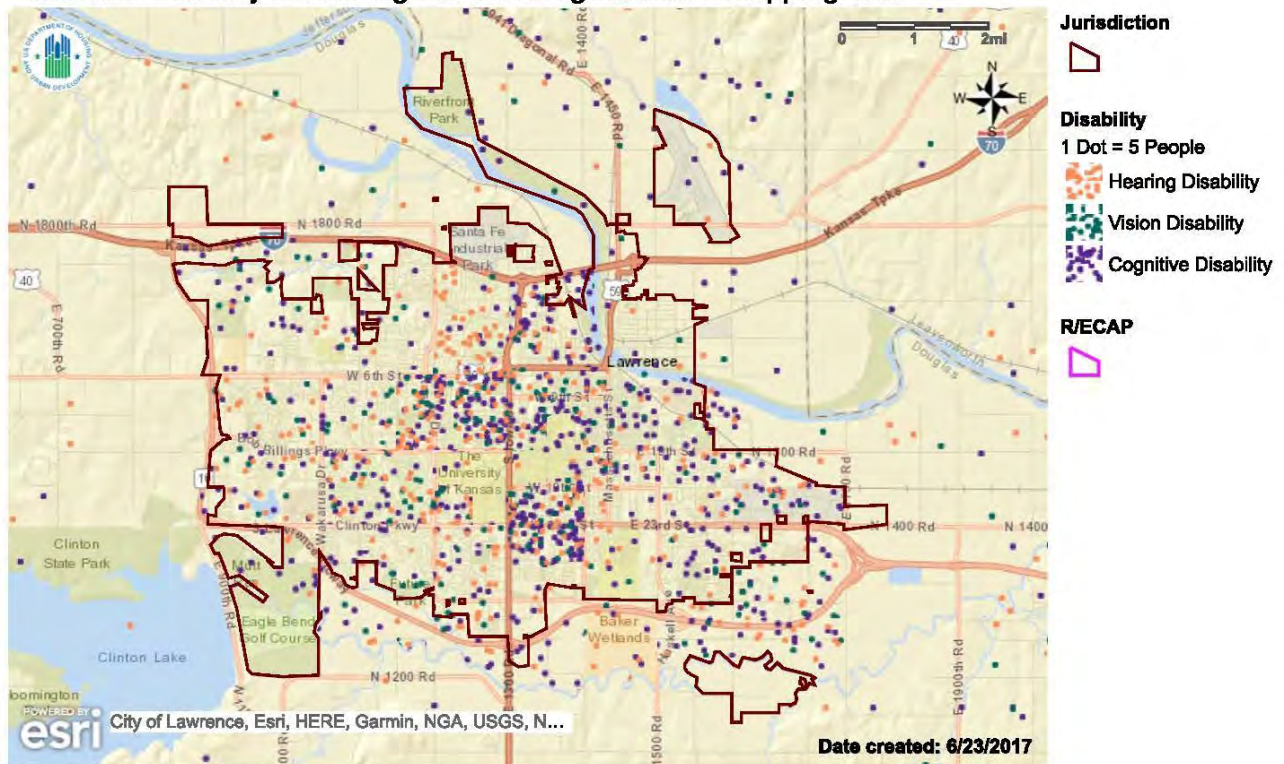
Map 134 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region

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.



Lawrence, KS - Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability dot density map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 14 - Disability by Type

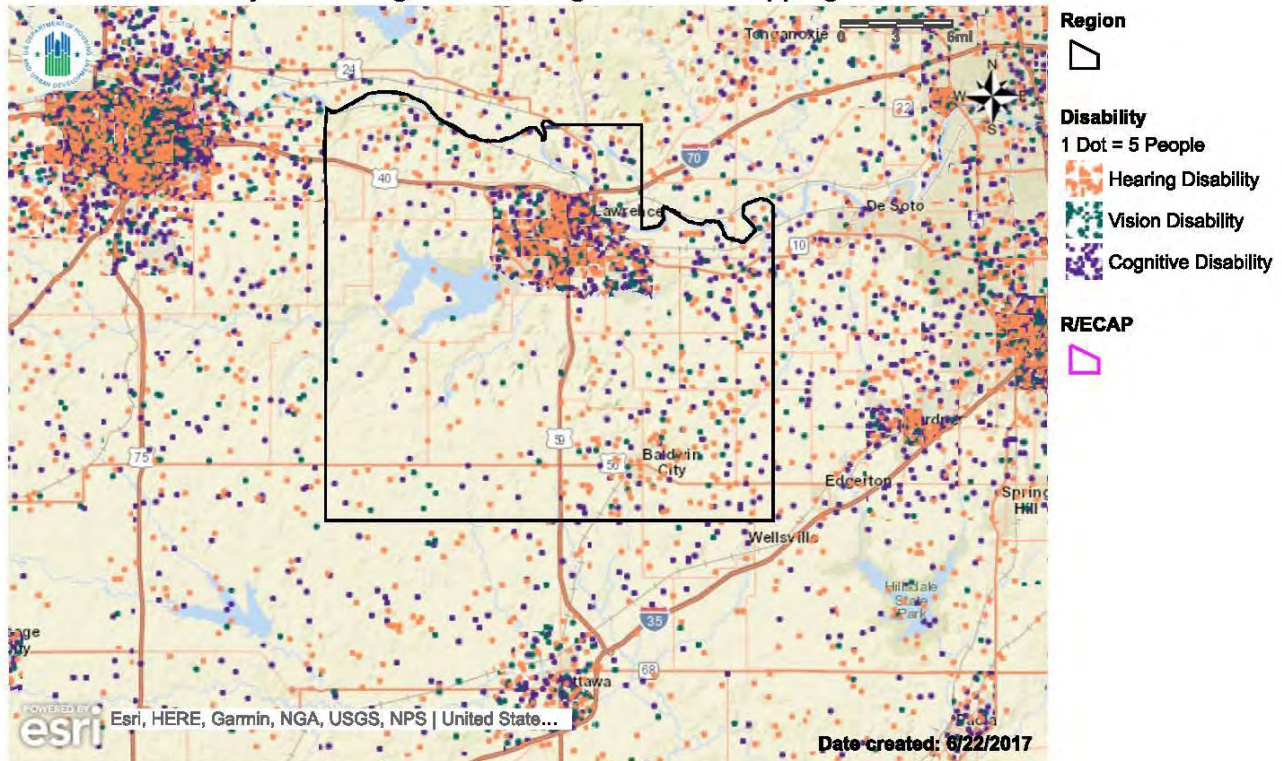
**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 135 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for jurisdiction

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 136 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for region

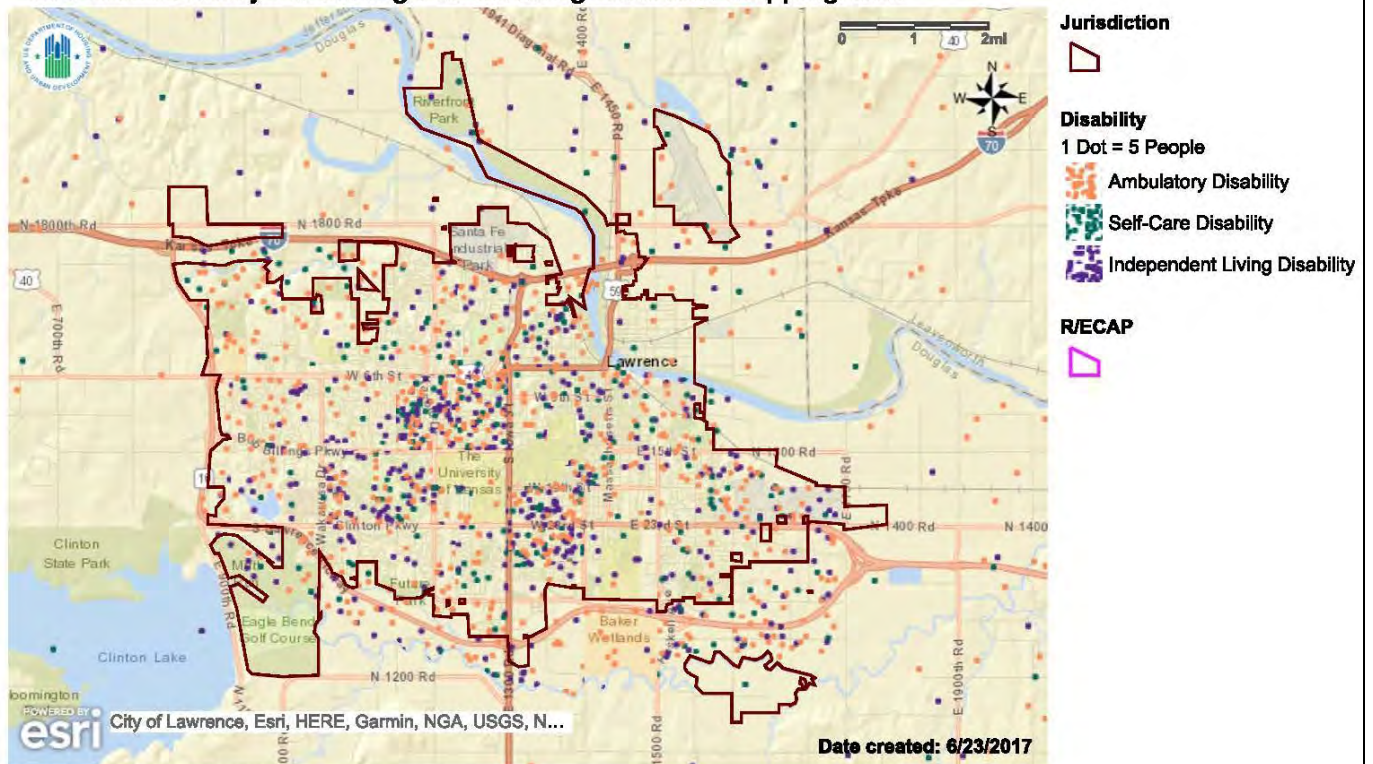
Map 135 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for Lawrence showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive disability. Map 136 displays a persons with disabilities dot density map for the region showing persons with hearing disability, vision disability, and cognitive 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.



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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

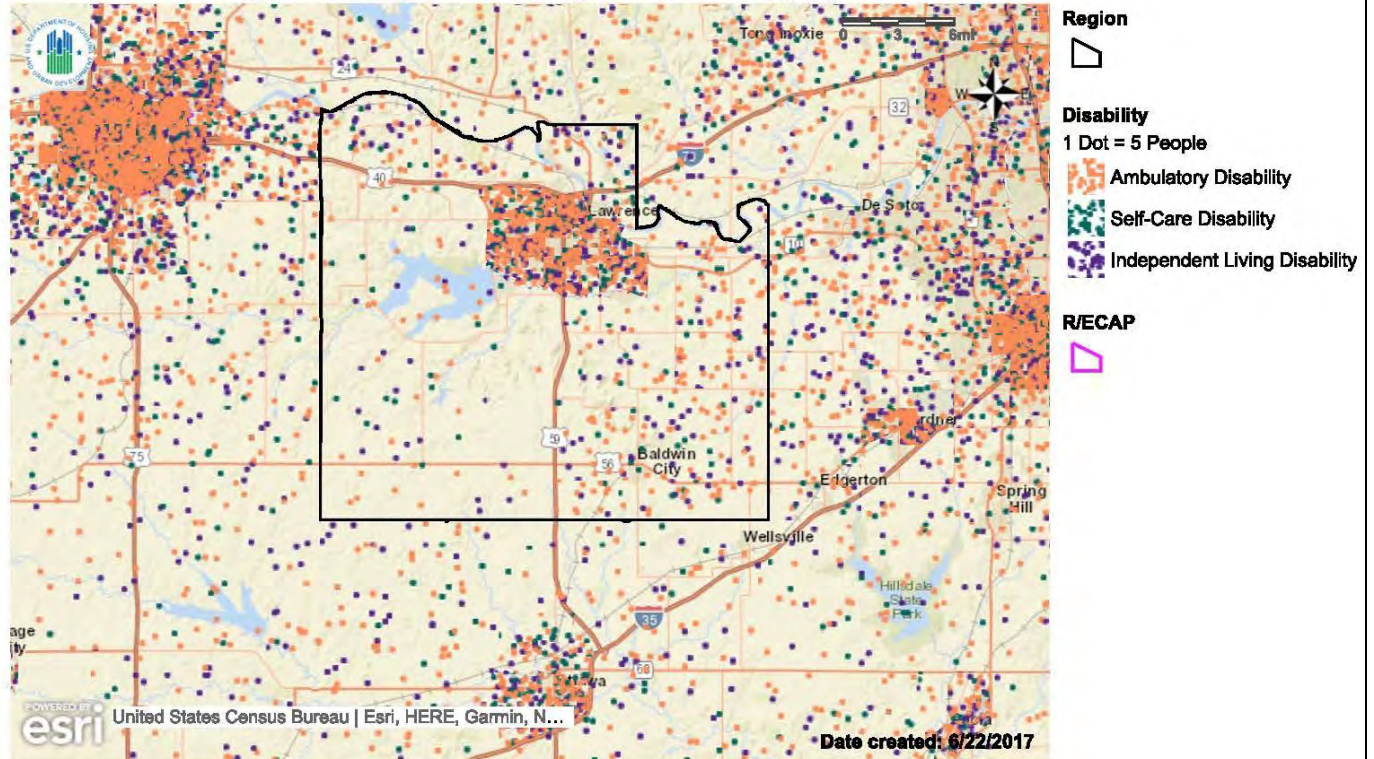
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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.

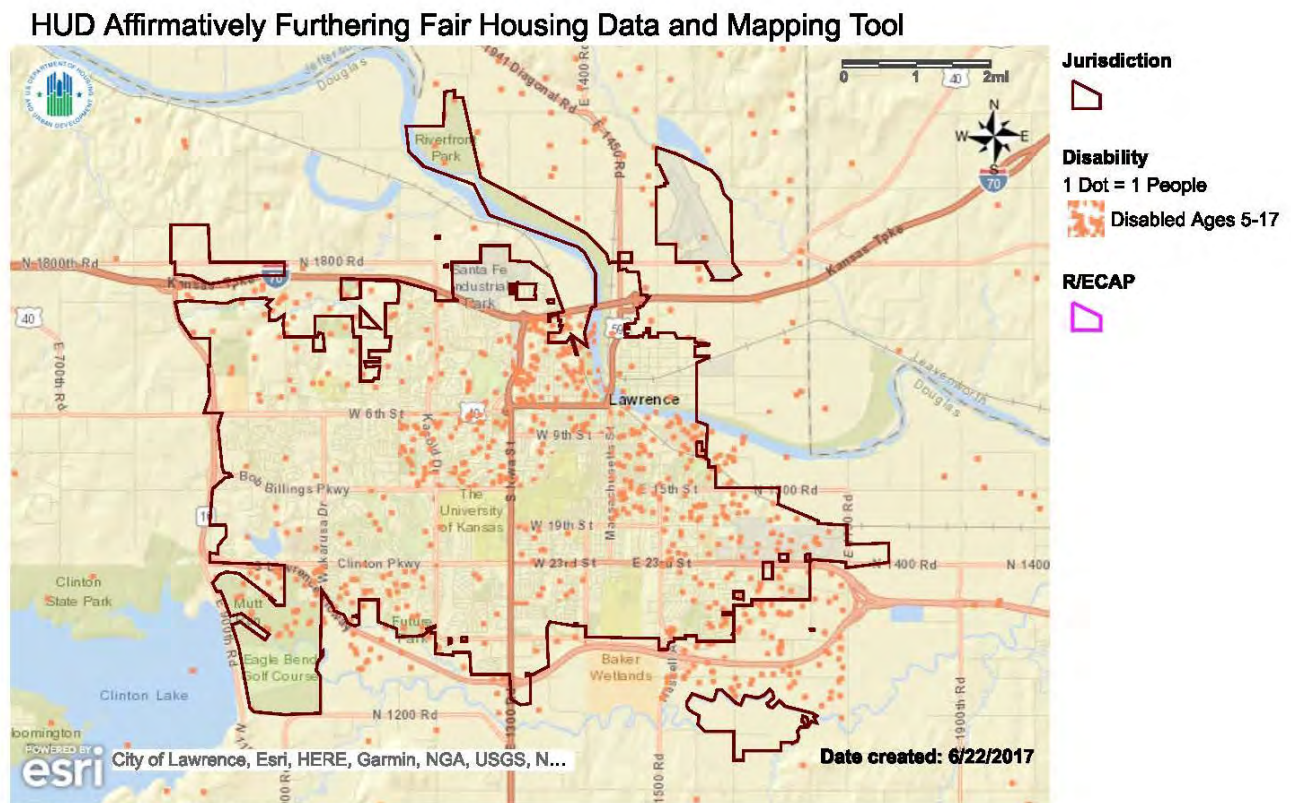


- b. Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD depict a dot density distribution of disability by age group for the jurisdiction and region.

*Disability by Age Range*

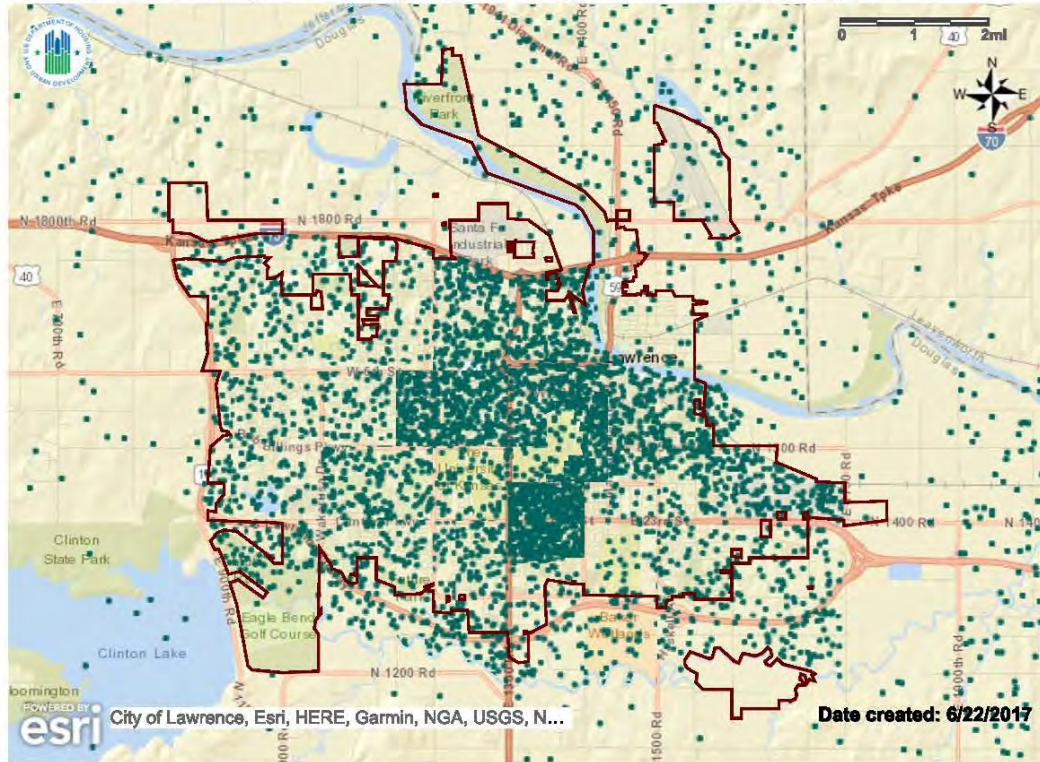
Lawrence, KS - Disability Age 5-17 dot density map



**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 139 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

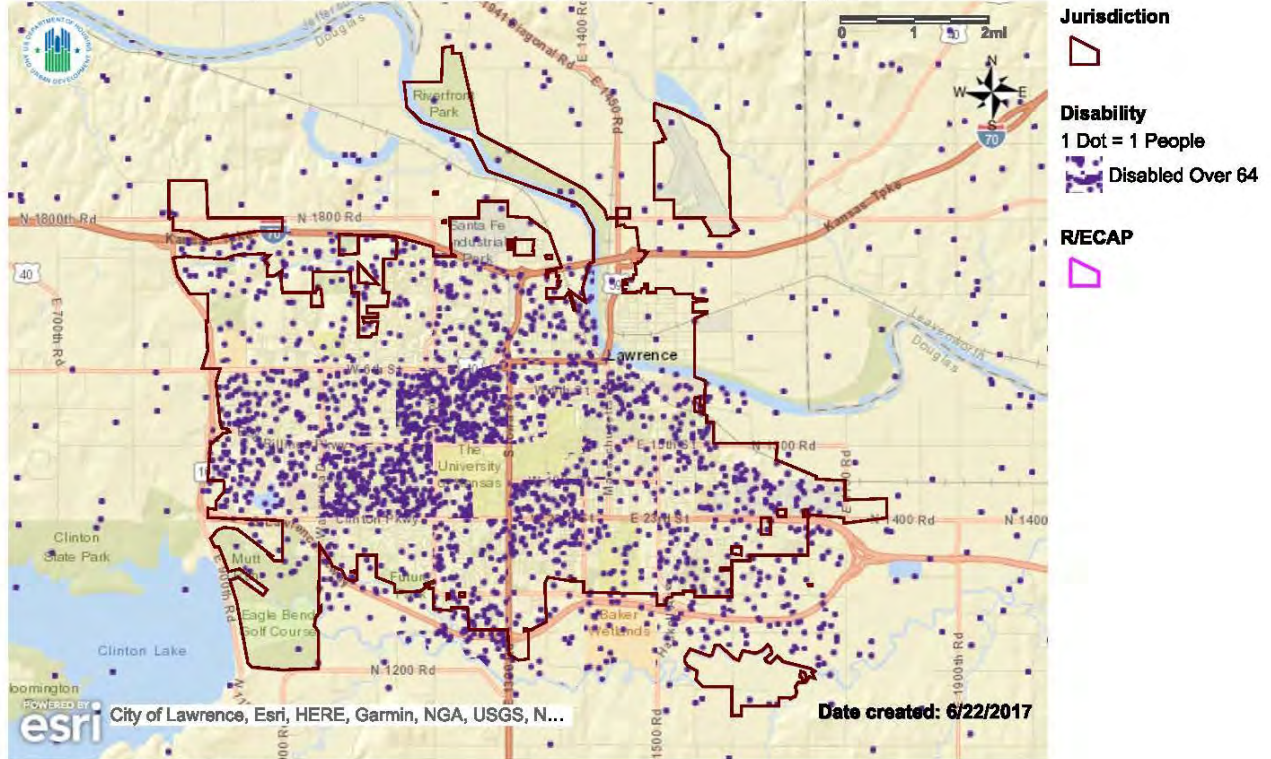
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 140 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

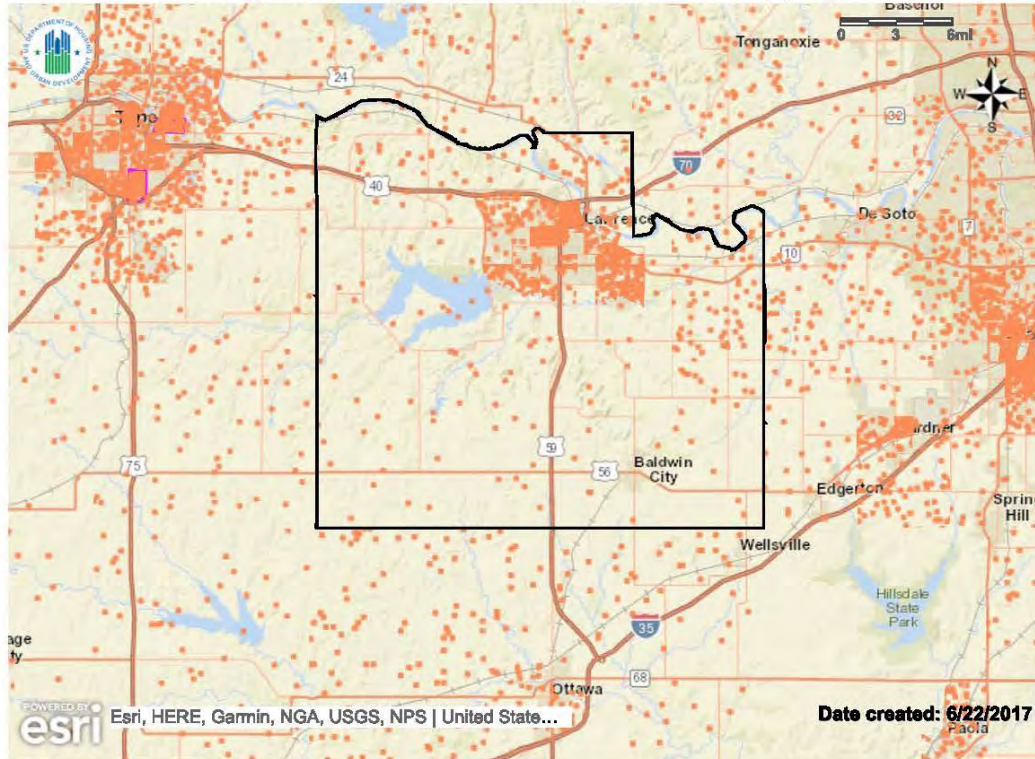
**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 141 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Region**  
□

**Disability**  
1 Dot = 1 People  
■ Disabled Ages 5-17

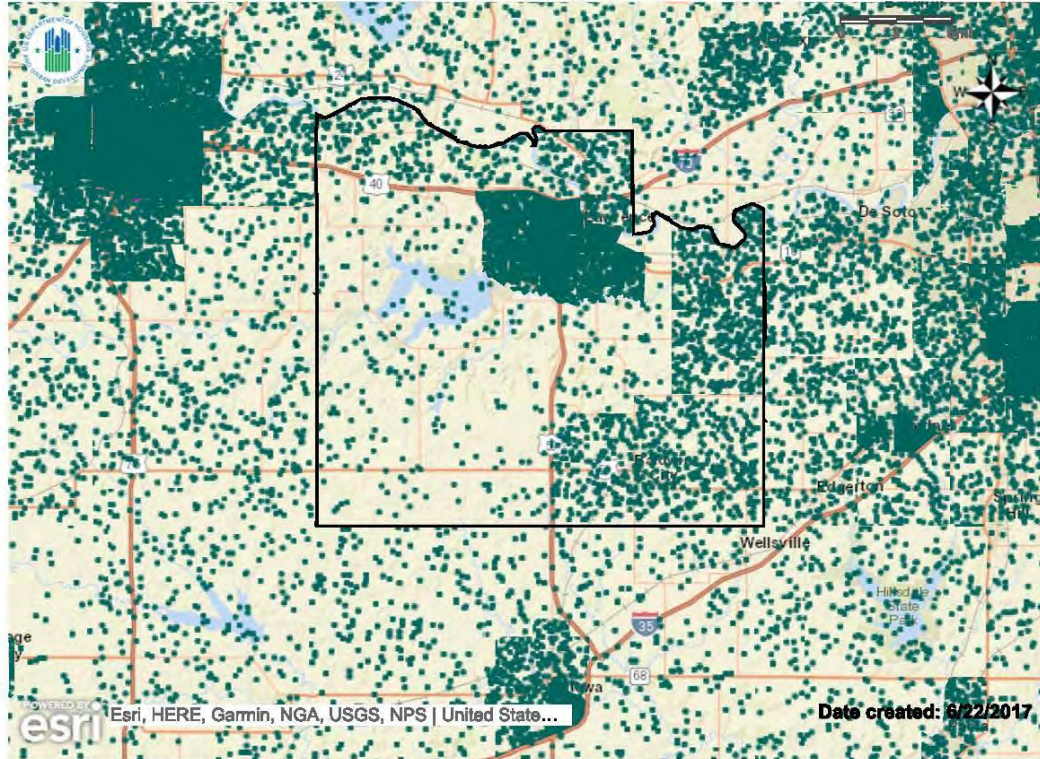
**R/ECAP**  
□

**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



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Region**



**Disability**

1 Dot = 1 People

Disabled Ages 18-64

**R/ECAP**



**Name:** Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

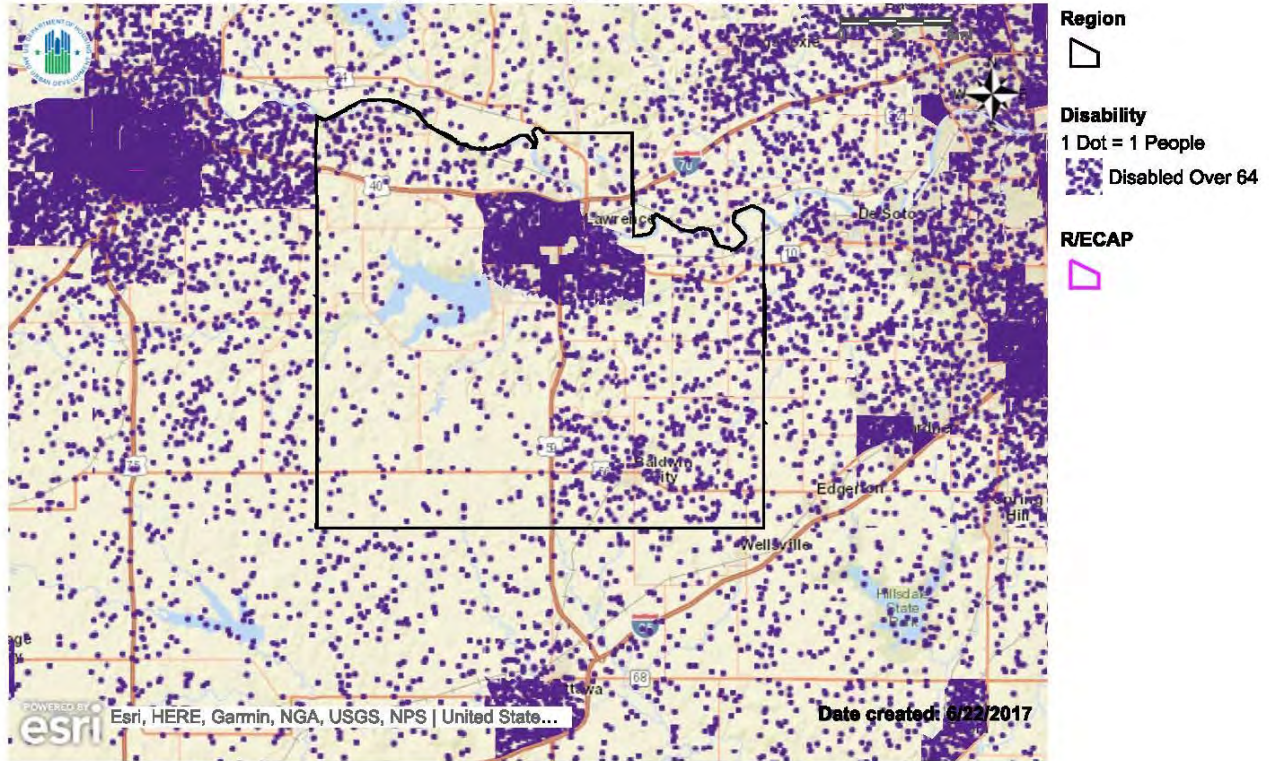
**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 143 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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)

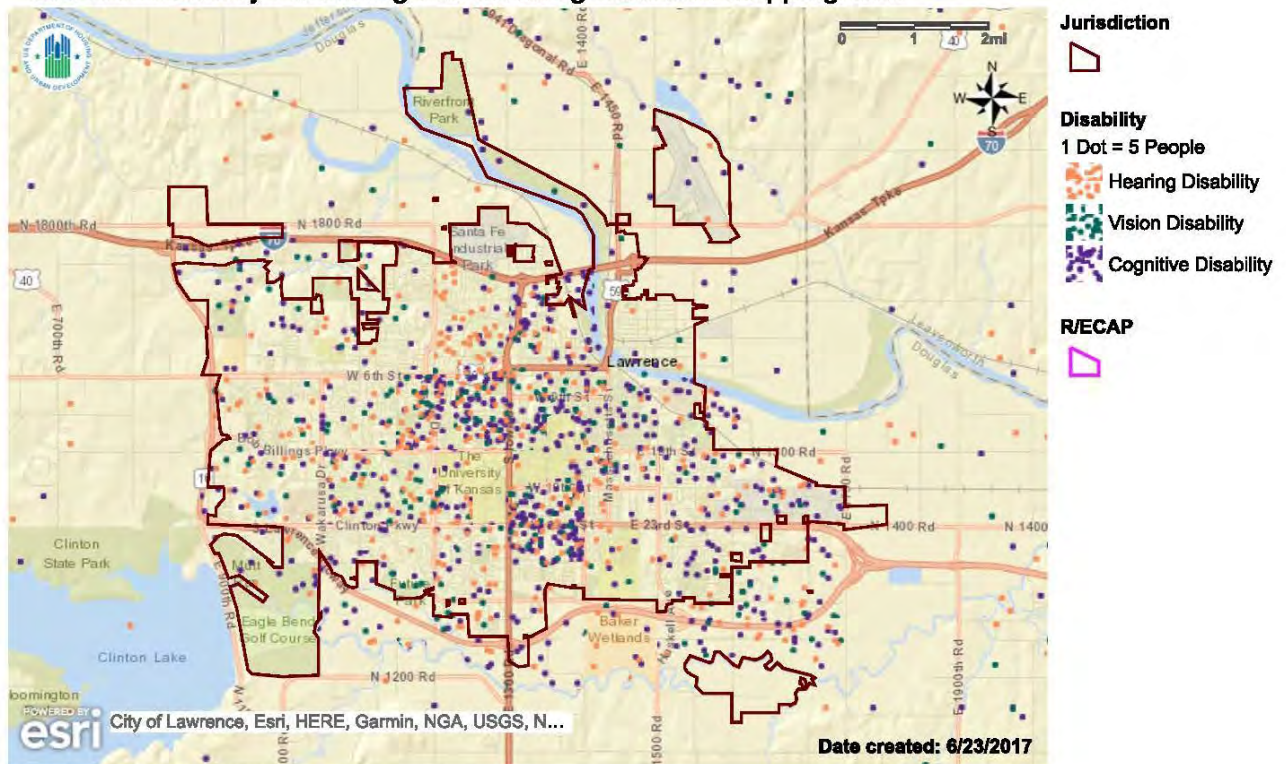
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 144 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region



Lawrence, KS - Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability dot density map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 14 - Disability by Type

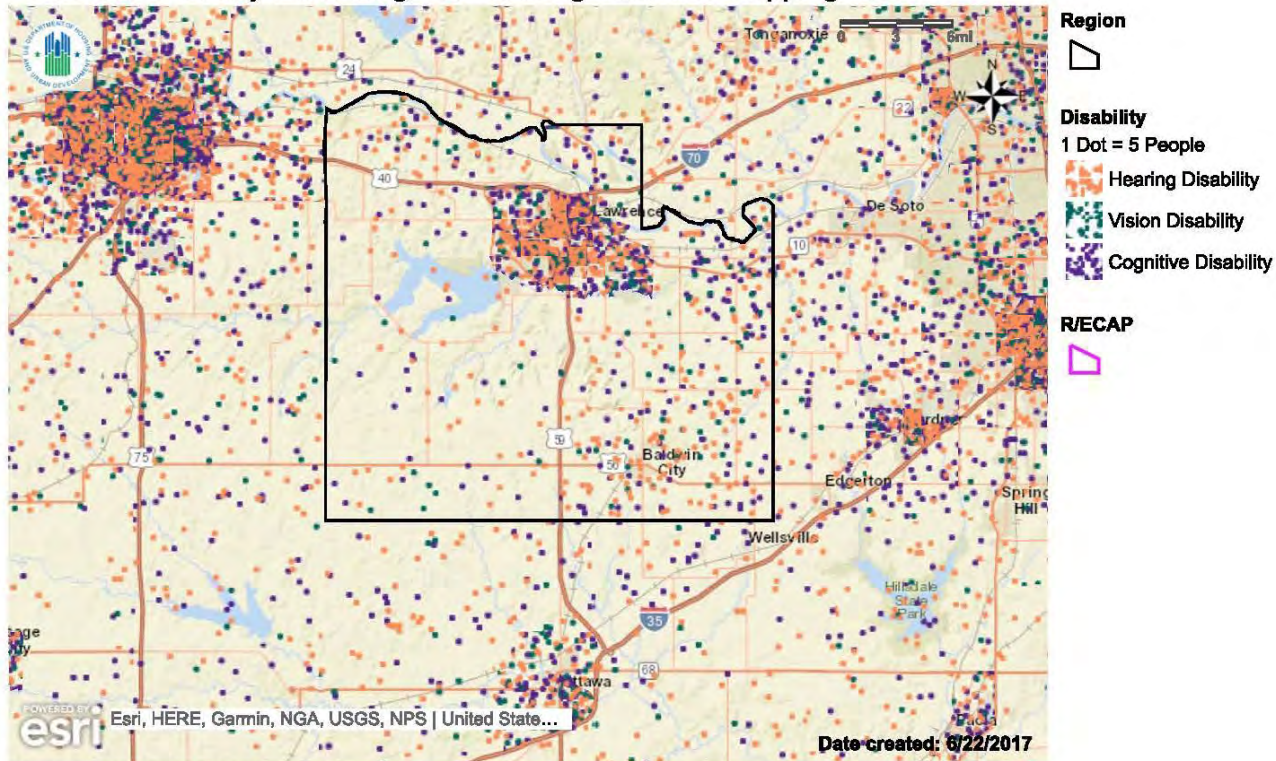
**Description:** Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 145 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for jurisdiction

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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)

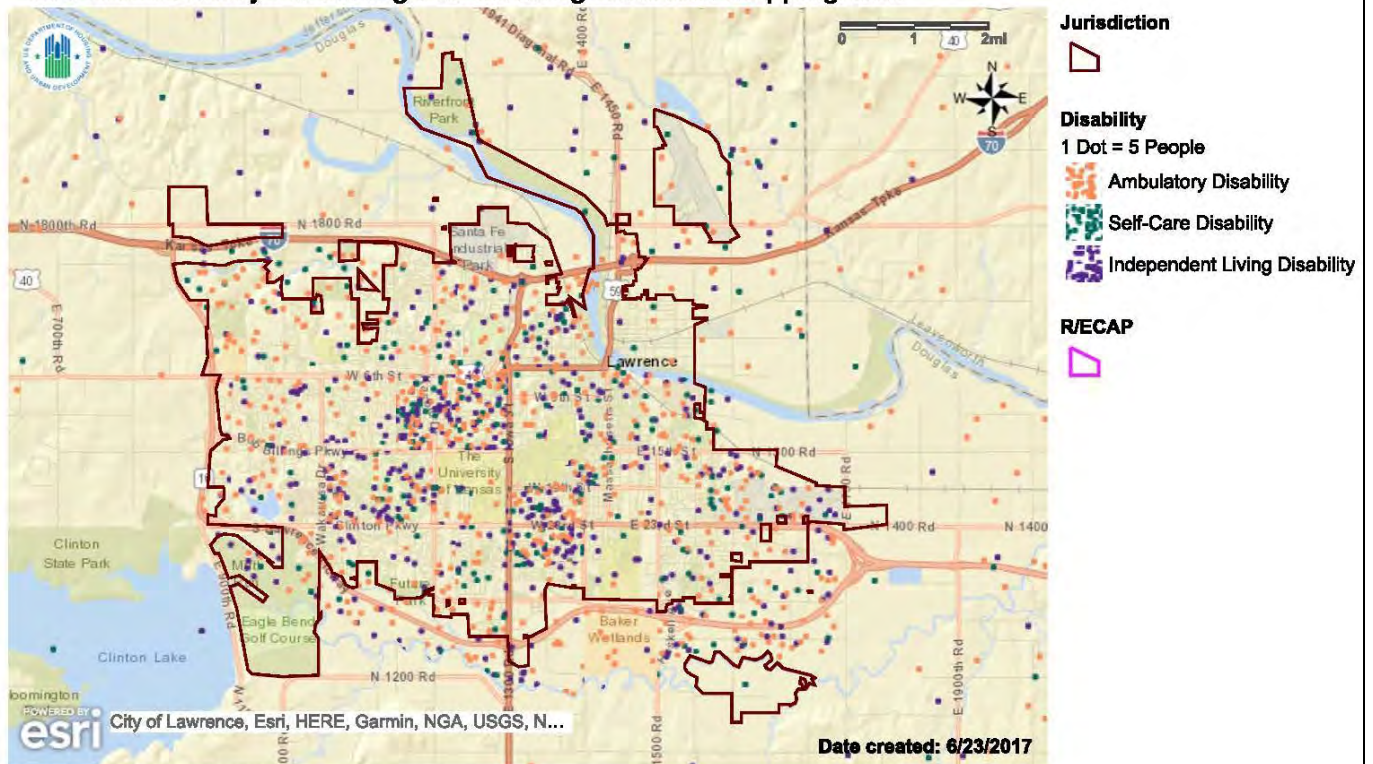
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 146 - HUD AFFH Map 14 - Persons with disabilities by type dot density map for region



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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

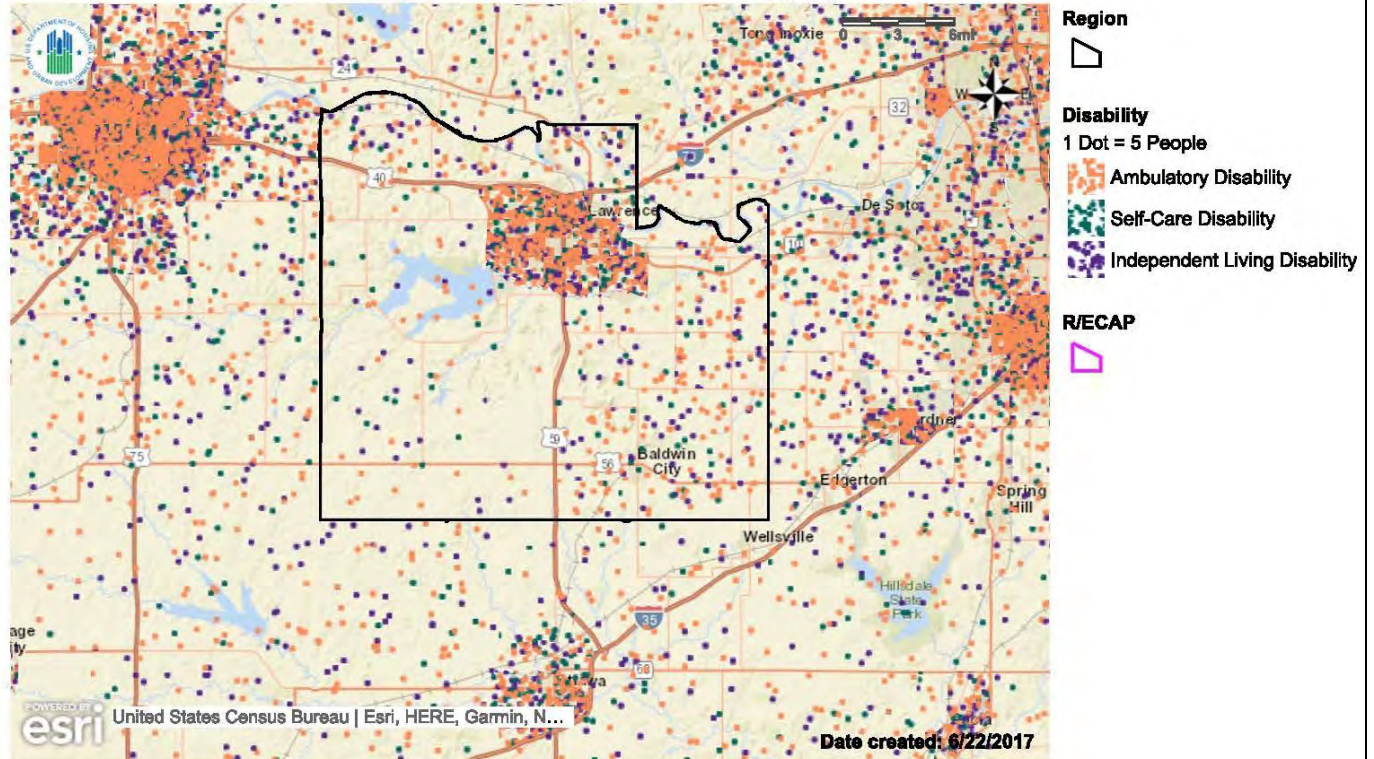
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**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 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.

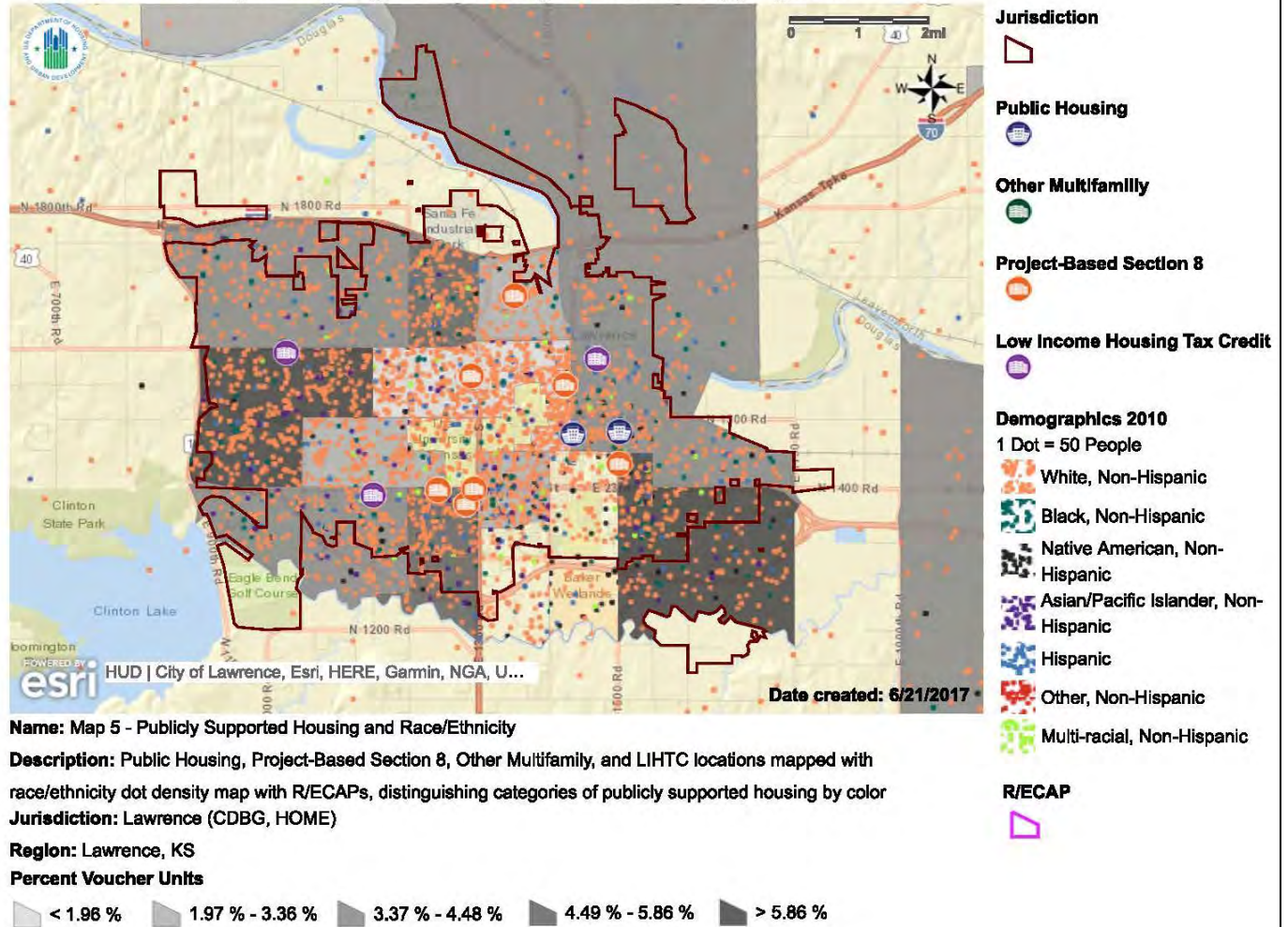
There is a lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of sizes in both the jurisdiction and region. High monthly rental rates and high home prices have resulted in much of the 34,425 units of housing in the jurisdiction and 43,395 units of housing in the region being out of the affordable range 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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

**Description:** Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

**Percent Voucher Units**

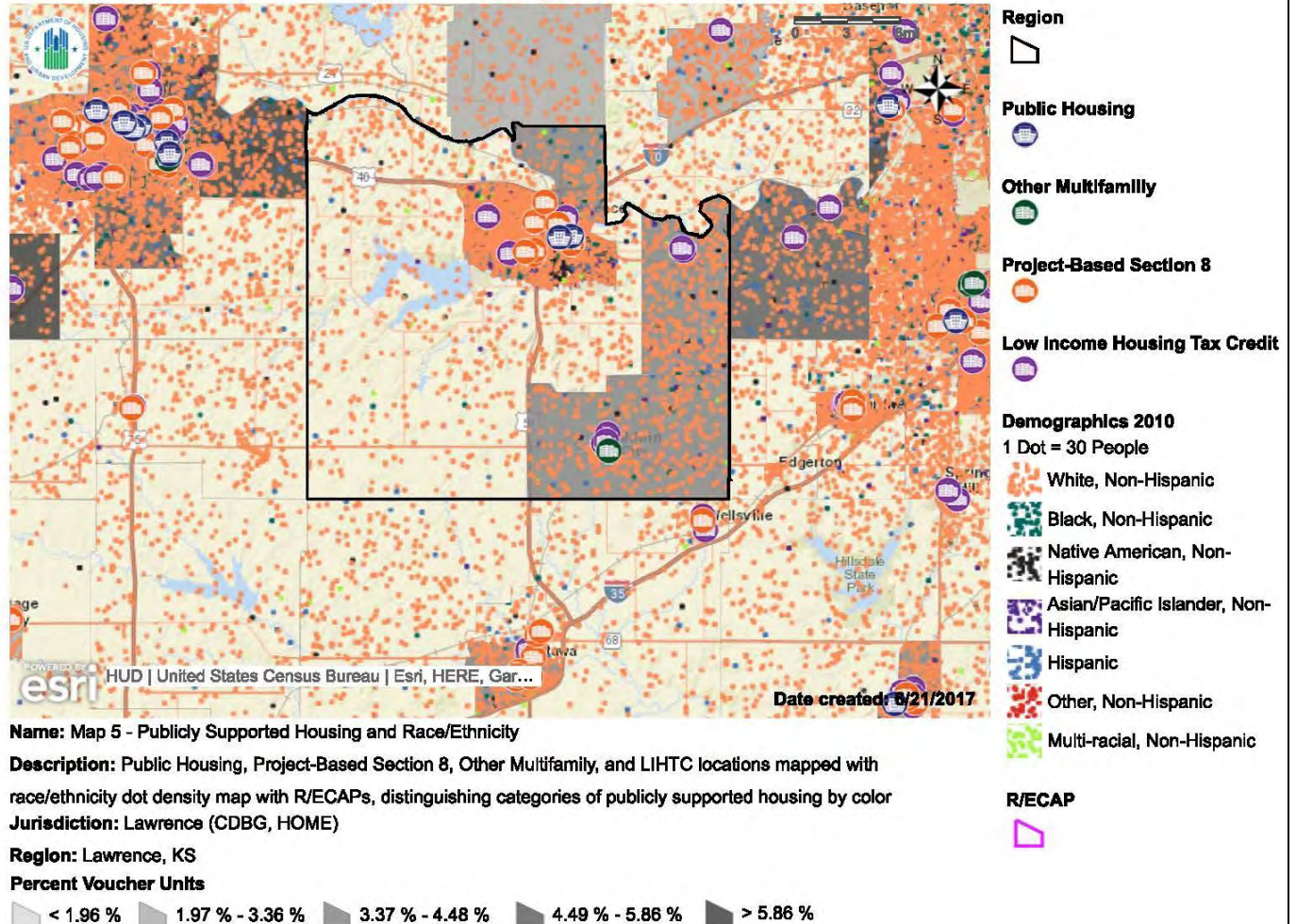
[Legend for Percent Voucher Units]

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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.

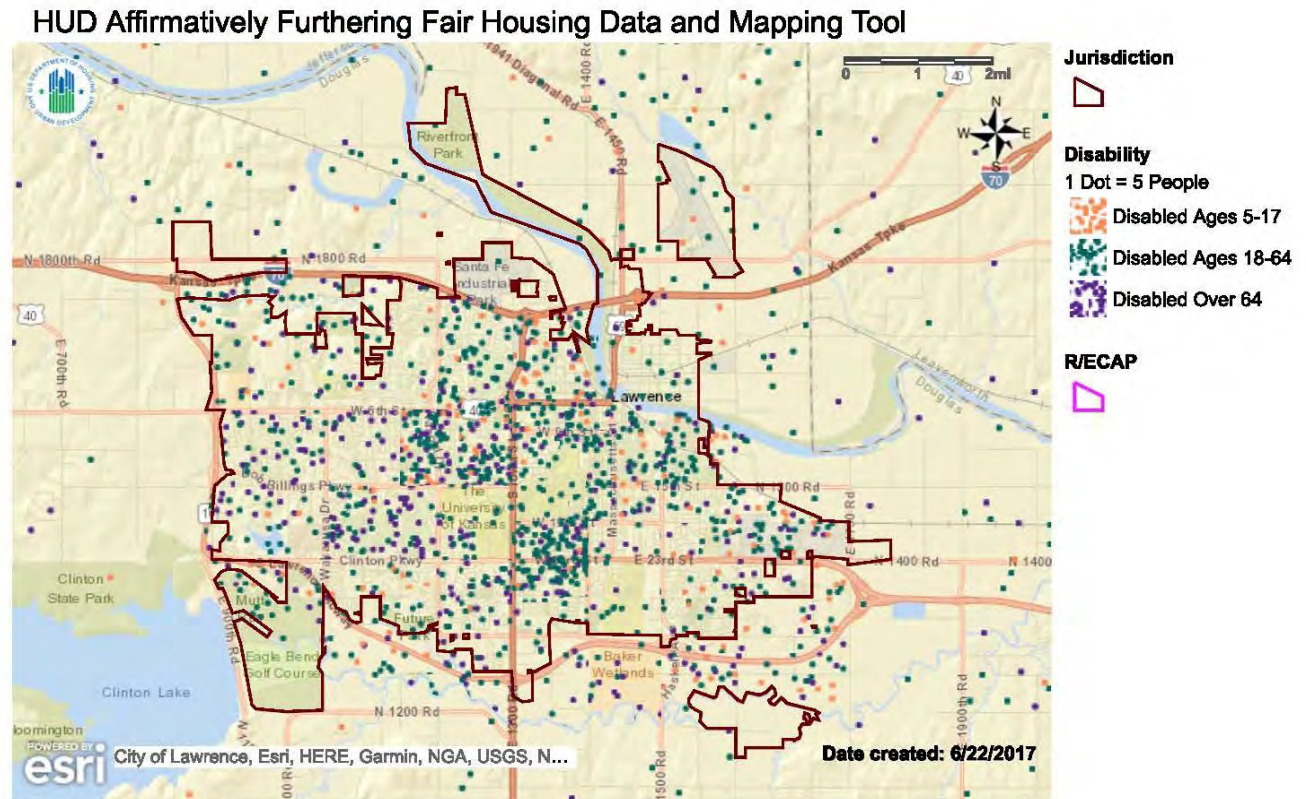
Table 55 provides data on disability by publicly supported housing program category.

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

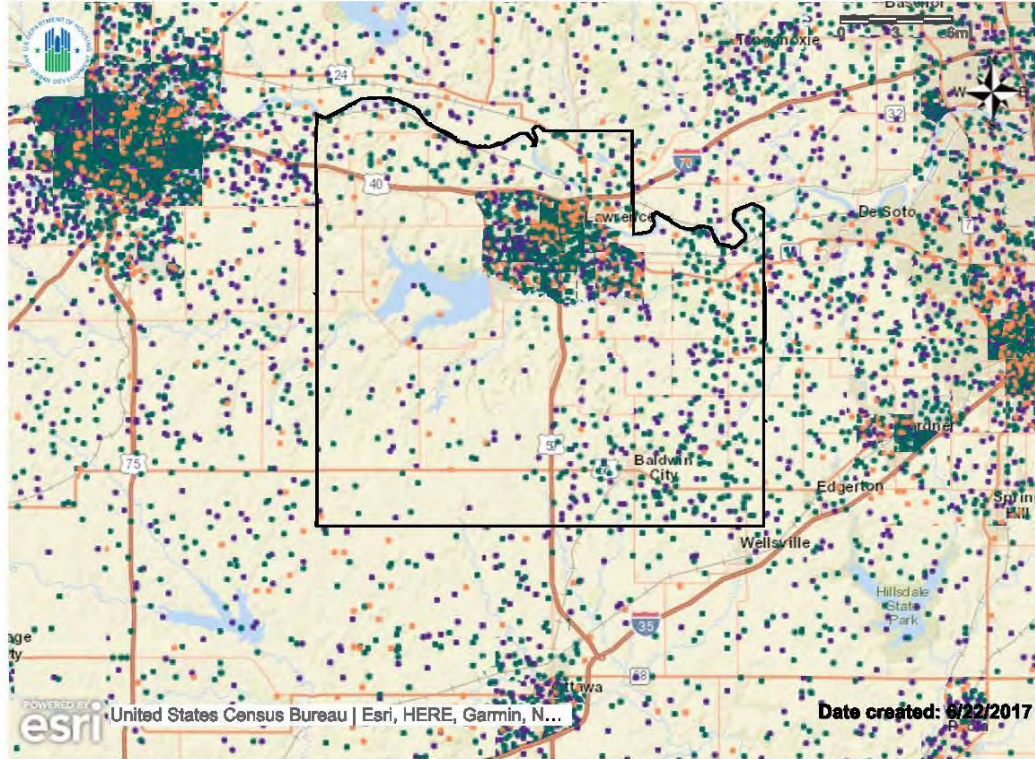


**Name:** Map 15 - Disability by Age Group  
**Description:** All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 151 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Disability by age group dot density map for jurisdiction

Region - Disability by Age Group dot density map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Region**  
□
- Disability**  
1 Dot = 5 People
  - Disabled Ages 5-17
  - Disabled Ages 18-64
  - Disabled Over 64
- R/ECAP**  
□

**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 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	
	#	%	#	%
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		
	# 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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,750</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>39.94%</i>	<i>16,270</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>37.49%</i>
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		
	# 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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,030</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>23.33%</i>	<i>9,290</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>21.41%</i>

(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

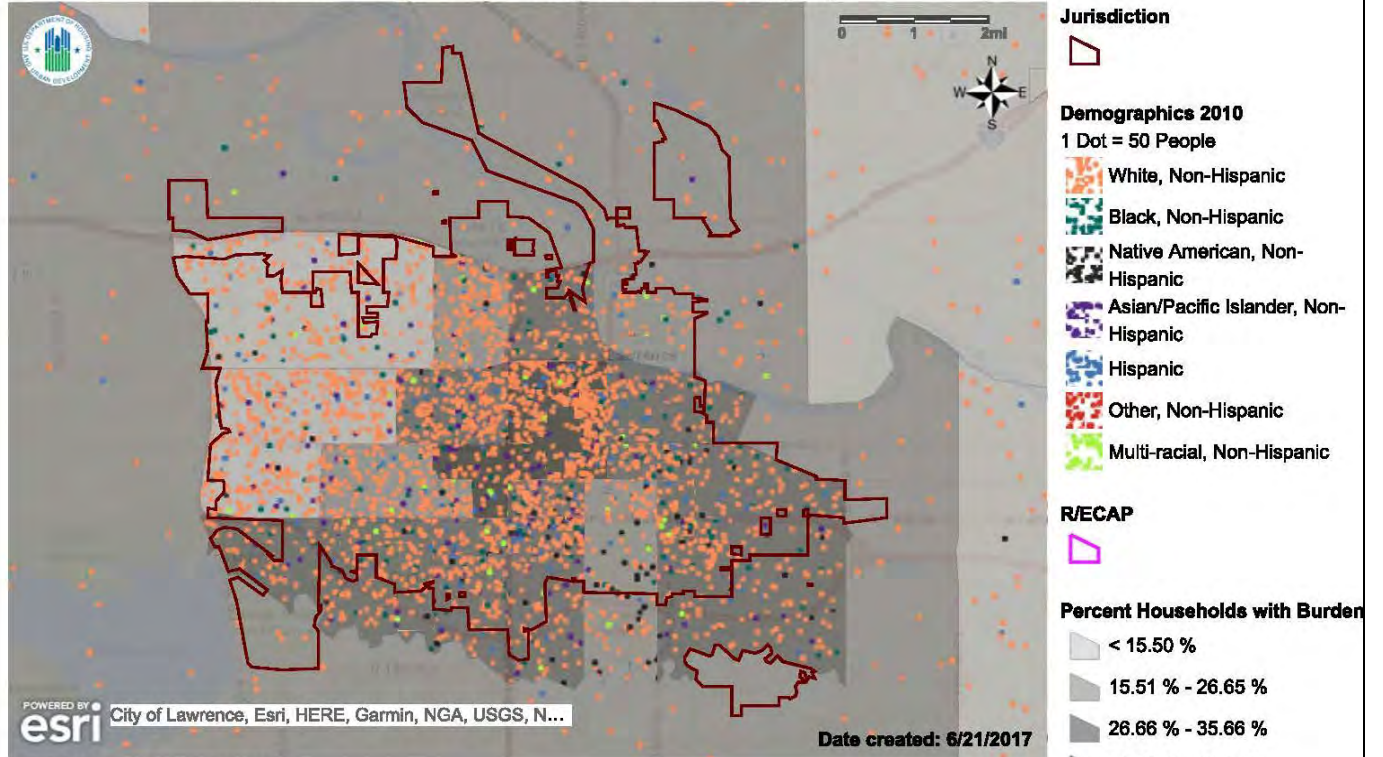
Table 60 - HUD AFFH Table 10

HUD Table 10 – Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burdens	# households	% with severe cost burdens
Race/Ethnicity						
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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,409</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>21.52%</i>	<i>8,409</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>19.38%</i>
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.

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

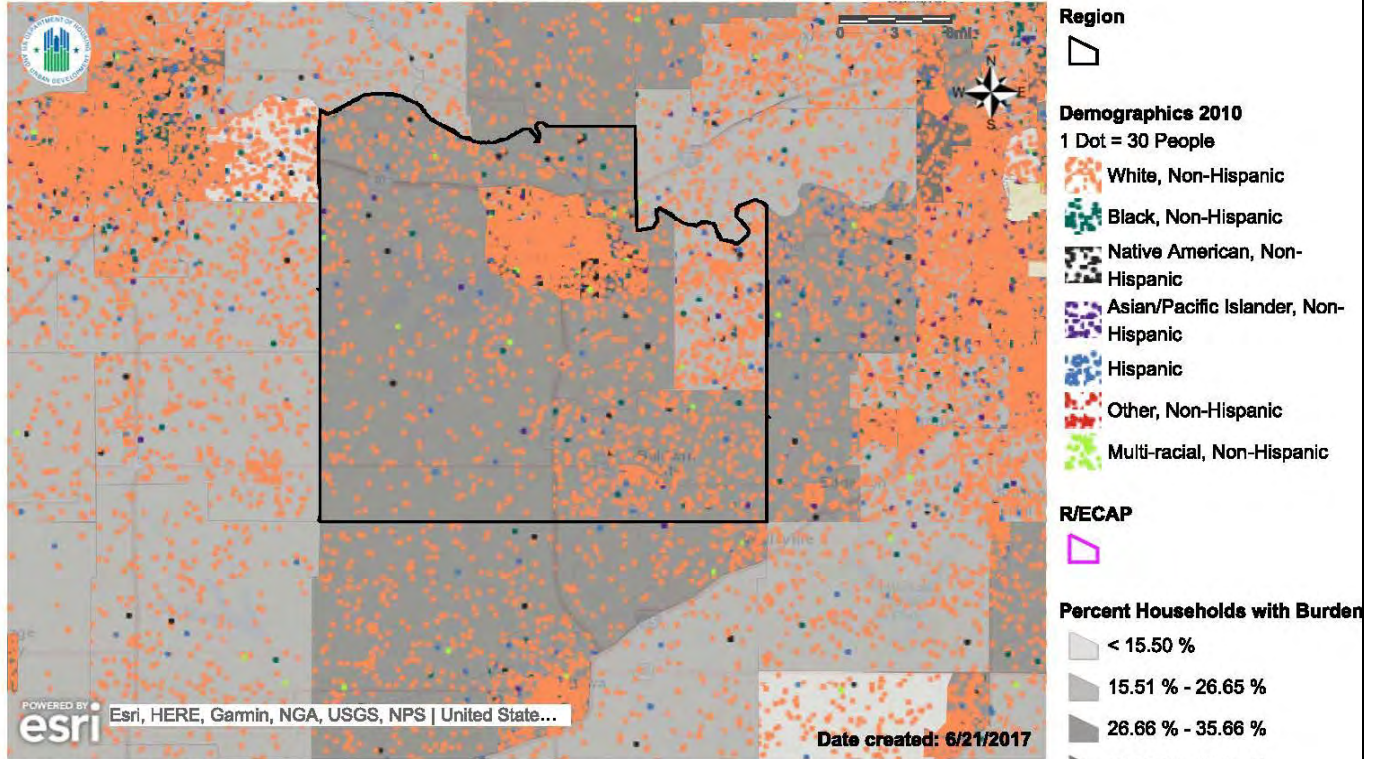
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 153 - HUD AFFH Map 6 - Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

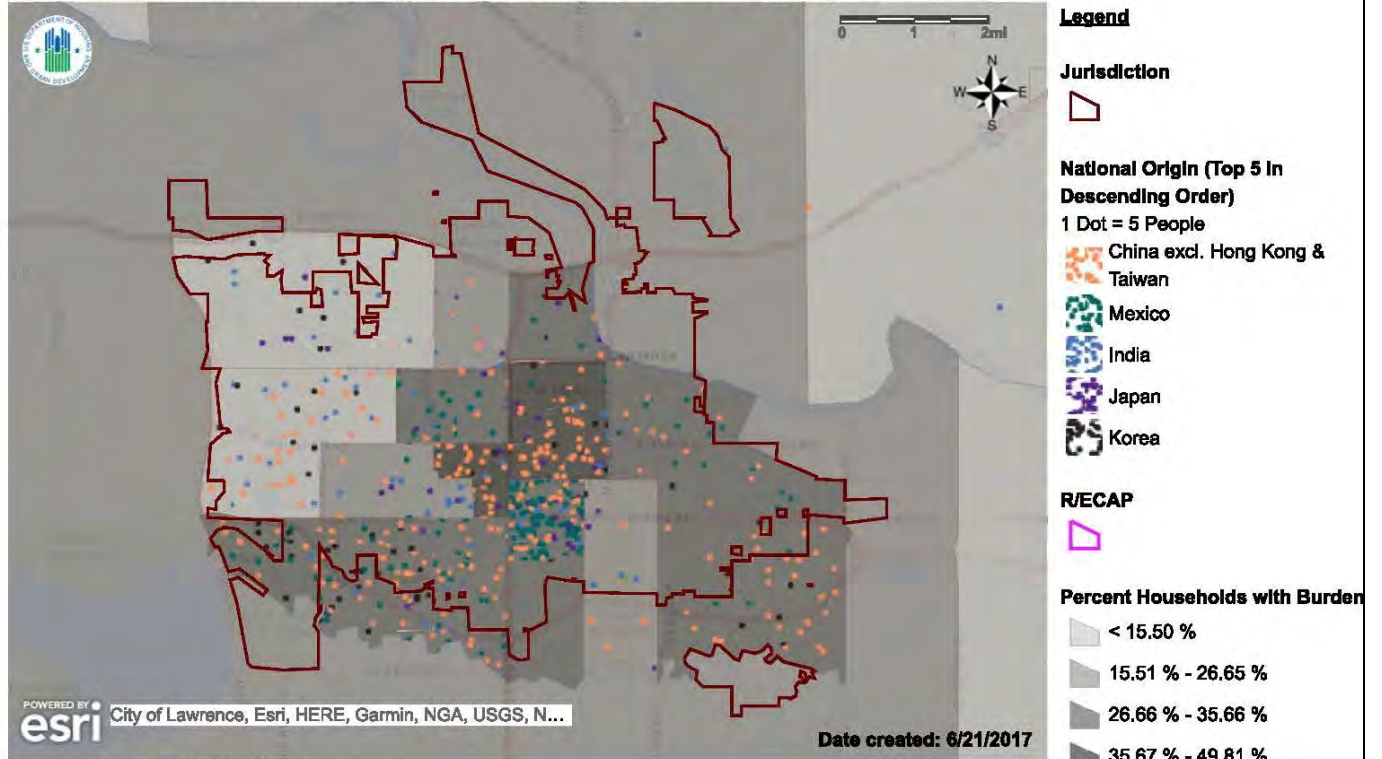
**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 154 - HUD AFFH Map 6 - Housing Burdens dot density map for region

### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

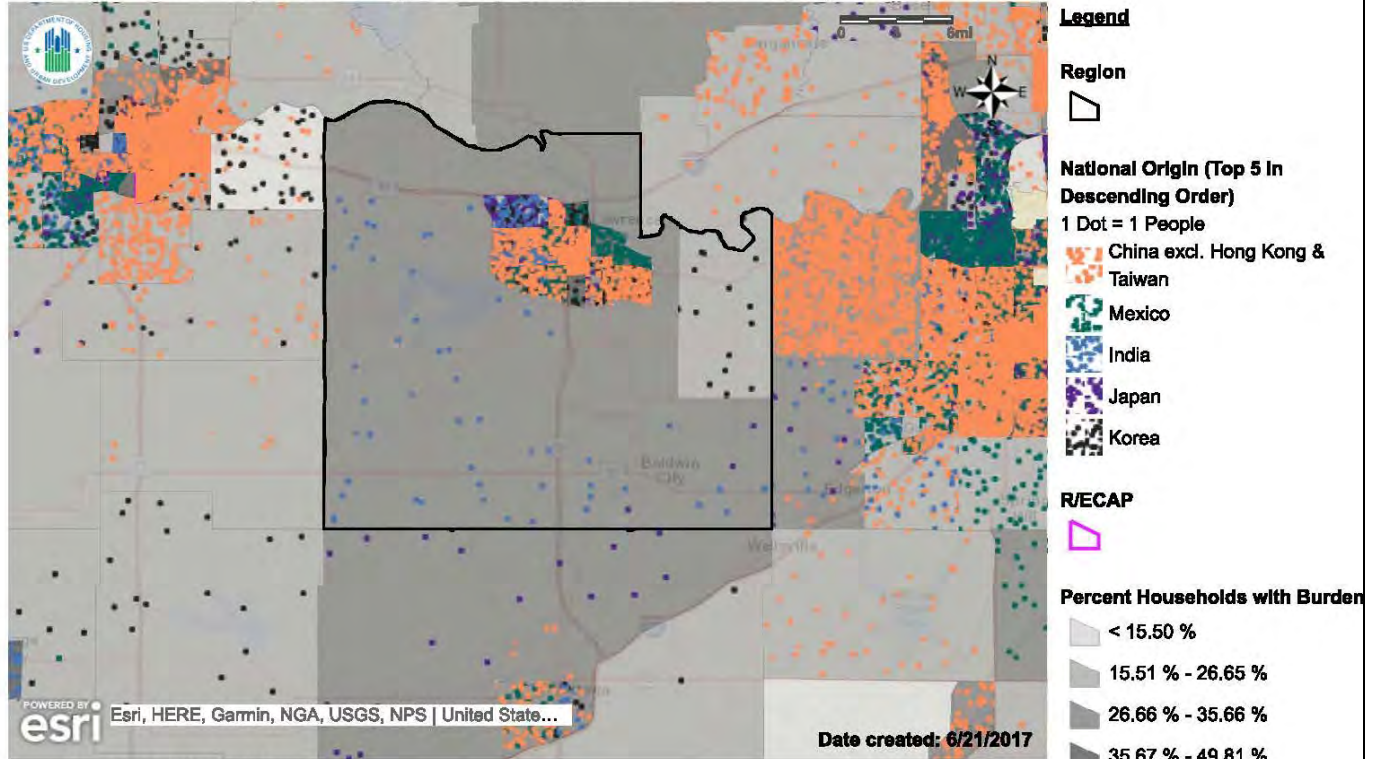
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

Map 155 - HUD AFFH Map 6 - Housing Burdens dot density map for jurisdiction



### HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 6 - Housing Problems

**Description:** Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

**Region:** Lawrence, KS

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 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. 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		
		#	%		#	%
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 established [2016-2017 Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education Goals](#) to “achieve education excellence and equity for students of all races and backgrounds”.<sup>5</sup>

##### 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,

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<sup>5</sup> [www.usd497.org](http://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<sup>6</sup>, 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.

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<sup>6</sup> Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority- SEMAP Certification for 2016

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		
	# 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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,750</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>39.94%</i>	<i>16,270</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>37.49%</i>
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		
	# 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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,030</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>23.33%</i>	<i>9,290</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>21.41%</i>

(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		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
Race/Ethnicity						
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%
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,409</i>	<i>34,425</i>	<i>21.52%</i>	<i>8,409</i>	<i>43,395</i>	<i>19.38%</i>
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 publicly 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 publicly 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 established [2016-2017 Lawrence Public Schools USD 497 Board of Education Goals](#) to “achieve education excellence and equity for students of all races and backgrounds”.<sup>7</sup>

#### 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

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<sup>7</sup> [www.usd497.org](http://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.<sup>8</sup>

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

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<sup>8</sup> 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 Douglas County Child Development Association/ Positive Bright Start, have opened an onsite child care center in census tract 2 at Edgewood Homes (public housing).

According to the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department (2016)<sup>9</sup> the East/Northeast of the jurisdiction is classified as food desert. Within Douglas County, the majority (75.5%) of residents 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.

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<sup>9</sup> 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)

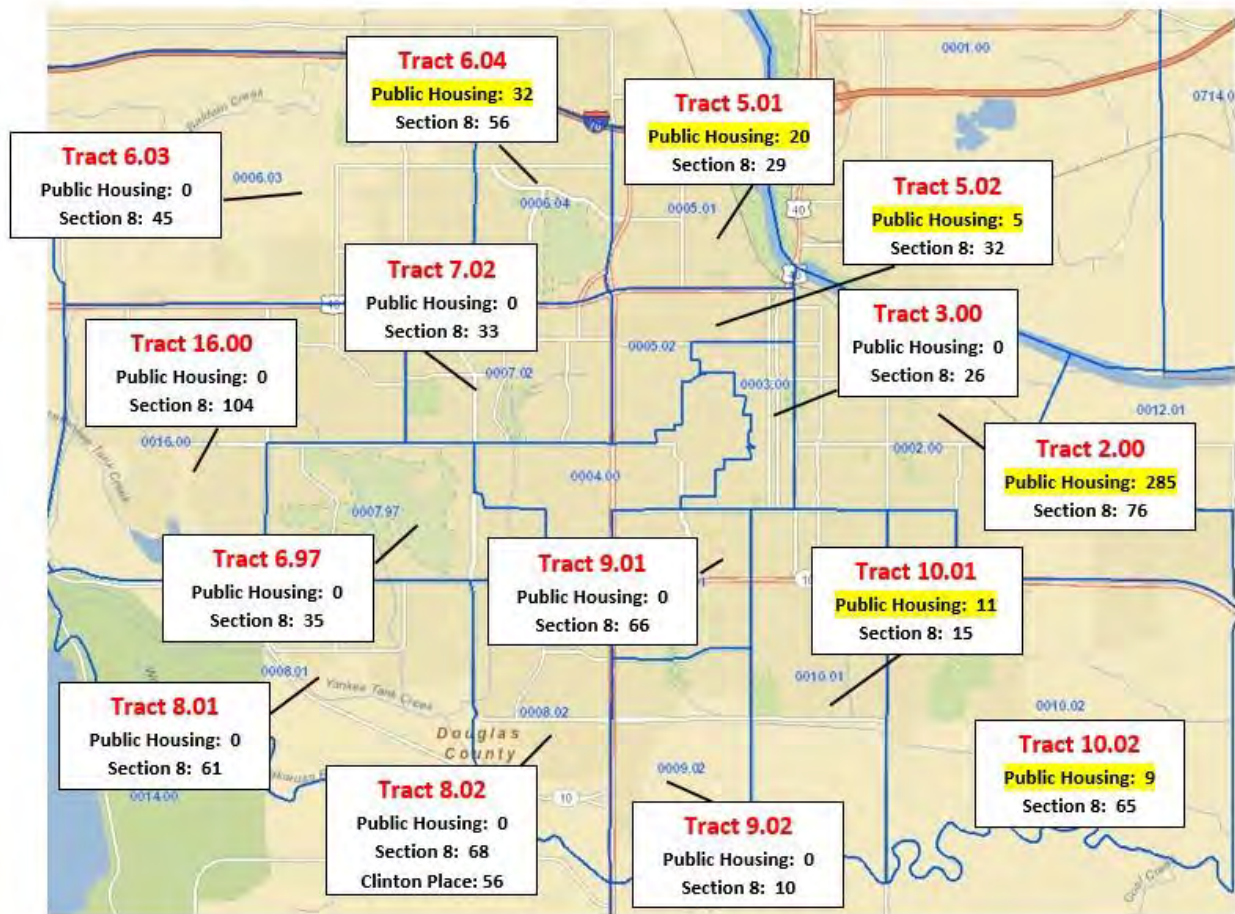
Table 75 provides demographics by race/ethnicity of publicly supported housing developments in Lawrence.

*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

2016 LDCHA TENANT TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES BY CENSUS TRACT



5/12/2016

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 quality, 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 represented 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 persons 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Location and type of affordable housing</li> <li>2. Loss of affordable housing</li> <li>3. Source of income discrimination</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Most affordable housing is on the east side of Lawrence, including housing for persons with disabilities and senior housing.</li> <li>2. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or coverts to market rate, this can limit housing choice options and further foster fair housing issues.</li> <li>3. The ability exists for private landlords to deny a renter based on a voucher being presented as a rental subsidy.</li> </ol>
Disparities in Access to Opportunity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Source of income discrimination</li> <li>2. Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation</li> <li>3. Location and type of affordable housing</li> <li>4. Loss of affordable housing</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The ability exists for private landlords to deny a renter based on a voucher being presented as a rental subsidy.</li> <li>2. There are days and times when the public transportation system does not run.</li> <li>3. Most affordable housing is on the east side of Lawrence, including housing for persons with disabilities and senior housing.</li> <li>4. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or coverts to market rate, this can limit housing choice options and further foster fair housing issues.</li> </ol>
Disproportionate Housing Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes</li> <li>2. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs</li> <li>3. Loss of affordable housing</li> <li>4. Displacement of residents due to economic pressures</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Having an availability of affordable units in a range of sizes is critical to overcoming overcrowding and cost burdened issues.</li> <li>2. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming cost burdened.</li> <li>3. When affordable housing becomes uninhabitable, or coverts to market rate, this can limit housing choice options and further foster fair housing issues.</li> <li>4. Economic pressures can result in a loss of existing affordable housing for lower income families</li> </ol>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs</li> <li>2. Impediments to mobility</li> <li>3. Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking</li> </ol> <p>Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
Disability and Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs</li> <li>2. Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes</li> <li>3. Loss of Affordable Housing</li> </ol> <p>Source of income discrimination</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High housing costs make it difficult for first time homebuyers to enter the market without becoming cost burdened.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resource Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A lack of resources may contribute to any perceived deficiencies in fair housing enforcement and outreach activities.</li> </ol>



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	<p><b>Utilizing the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund</b> 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.</p> <p>Develop 8-10 units of housing for individuals facing serious and persistent mental illness within 3 years.</p>	City of Lawrence; Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority
<p>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.</p>				

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
<p>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.</p>				

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
<p>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.</p>				

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
<p>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.</p>				

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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."</p>	Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority  City of Lawrence
<p>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.</p>				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>Increase homeownership among low income households and members of the protected classes</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Have the resident services office hold homebuyer education and financial literacy workshops once a month.</p>	<p>Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority</p>

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
<p>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.</p>				



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	<p>Increase in the number of fair housing workshops.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Provide training for City fair housing investigators.</p> <p>City will provide resources for at least one fair housing investigator to attend annual training.</p>	<p>City of Lawrence Human Relations Division of the City Attorney's Office;</p> <p>Lawrence Human Relations Commission</p>

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	<p>Increase in the number of fair housing outreach activities.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>City of Lawrence Human Relations Division of the City Attorney's Office;</p> <p>Lawrence Human Relations Commission</p>
<p>Discussion: The City Human Relations Division will increase partnerships with outside agencies for advocacy of fair housing education and awareness.</p>				

## 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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# City of Lawrence

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

## Assessment of Fair Housing



2023 Update

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# 2023 Update to the City of Lawrence Assessment of Fair Housing

## Background

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grantees must regularly certify compliance with the **Fair Housing Act's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) requirement**. The Fair Housing Act prohibits among other things, discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions because of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or disability. It also extends beyond this non-discrimination mandate, requiring HUD to administer its programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner that affirmatively furthers the purposes of the Act. Courts have found that this requires HUD grantees to go beyond simply avoiding and barring discriminatory practices. **HUD grantees must take meaningful steps to affirmatively further the Fair Housing Act's objectives, such as acting to desegregate communities.**

In the years prior to 2015, HUD implemented the AFFH mandate by requiring each grantee to complete an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice (AI). It did not have a process in place to systematically verify compliance.

The 2015 AFFH rule established a process by which grantees had to conduct a more extensive analysis of local fair housing concerns, called an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), commit to specific steps to remedy them, and then submit their AFH to HUD for review. It also created a regulatory definition of the AFFH requirement to clarify the substantive expectations HUD had for grantees.

The 2015 AFFH rule succeeded in encouraging program participants to make more serious and concrete commitments to AFFH by, for example, fostering the development of affordable housing and creating eviction protection programs. However, the creation and review of the program participants' AFHs proved to be unnecessarily burdensome for some program participants and HUD. The last administration stopped the AFH process soon after it had started. Initially, it maintained the regulatory definition of the AFFH requirement.

In the summer of 2020, the prior administration replaced the 2015 AFFH rule with a rule called "Preserving Neighborhood and Community Choice" (PCNC) without going through the required notice and comment process. The PCNC rule not only rescinded the 2015 AFFH rule, but also redefined the term "Fair Housing" as well as the Fair Housing Act's AFFH obligation to eliminate much of HUD grantees' responsibility to address fair housing issues.

On June 10, 2021, HUD published in the Federal Register an interim final rule (IFR), entitled Restoring Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Definitions and Certifications, to restore meaningful implementation of the Fair Housing Act's AFFH requirement.

The AFFH IFR restores certain definitions and certifications from the 2015 Rule, which are grounded in legal precedent, to HUD's regulations implementing the Fair Housing Act's requirement to AFFH. HUD grantees thus will once again be regularly certifying compliance to a standard that requires them to take meaningful action to combat residential segregation and eliminate unequal access to housing-related opportunities.

The AFFH IFR went into effect on July 31, 2021. The IFR rescinds the PCNC rule. The IFR does not restore the 2015 AFFH rule's procedural provisions that governed how HUD grantees conducted fair housing planning and how HUD reviewed their planning work.



The IFR does not require any particular fair housing planning process, so long as grantees can meaningfully certify that they are meeting the Fair Housing Act's AFFH obligation. HUD will provide technical assistance and support for grantees that want help with fair housing planning to support their certifications.

Consistent with their statutory obligation under the Fair Housing Act, the IFR requires HUD grantees to certify that they will affirmatively further fair housing, which is defined as taking meaningful actions to address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

HUD grantees may engage in fair housing planning to support their AFFH certifications, but the AFFH IFR does not require any specific form of planning or the submission of fair housing plans to HUD.

On February 9, 2023, HUD published in the Federal Register a [Notice of Proposed Rulemaking entitled "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing"](#). The proposed rule, which builds on and refines HUD's 2015 rule, would faithfully implement the Fair Housing Act's statutory mandate that HUD ensure that recipients of its funding affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). The AFFH mandate requires the agency and its program participants to proactively take meaningful actions to overcome patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, eliminate disparities in opportunities, and foster inclusive communities free from discrimination.

Specifically, the proposed rule would require program participants to identify fair housing issues facing their communities, using both data provided by HUD and local knowledge, and then commit to taking responsive actions. Fair housing outcomes would be locally driven based on the fair housing issues presented by local circumstances. This proposed rule does not dictate the particular steps a program participant must take to overcome a fair housing issue. Rather, the proposed rule is intended to empower and require program participants to meaningfully engage with their communities. This engagement would allow program participants to understand their local issues and develop the goals needed to achieve integrated living patterns, overcome historic and existing patterns of segregation, reduce racial and ethnic concentrations of poverty, increase access to homeownership, and ensure realistic and truly equal access to opportunity and community assets.

Currently under the AFFH IFR, the City of Lawrence has chosen to update the [2018 Assessment of Fair Housing](#) that was accepted by HUD on December 11, 2017. Where available, updates have been made to the demographics summary using the American Community Survey (ASC) 2021 5-Year Estimates. HUD has also periodically provided additions, revisions, and corrections to the AFFH Data and Mapping Tool (AFFH-T) used in the Fair Housing Analysis section. The most recent HUD revisions and corrections, released on July 10, 2020, are being used in this update. The City of Lawrence has also reviewed and updated the goals established in the 2018 AFH.

# 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	70,694	74.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,492	4.74%
Hispanic	6,502	6.86%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5,842	6.17%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1,703	1.80%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	5,126	5.41%
Other, Non-Hispanic	386	0.41%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94,745</b>	

(Sources: American Community Survey (ACS), 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

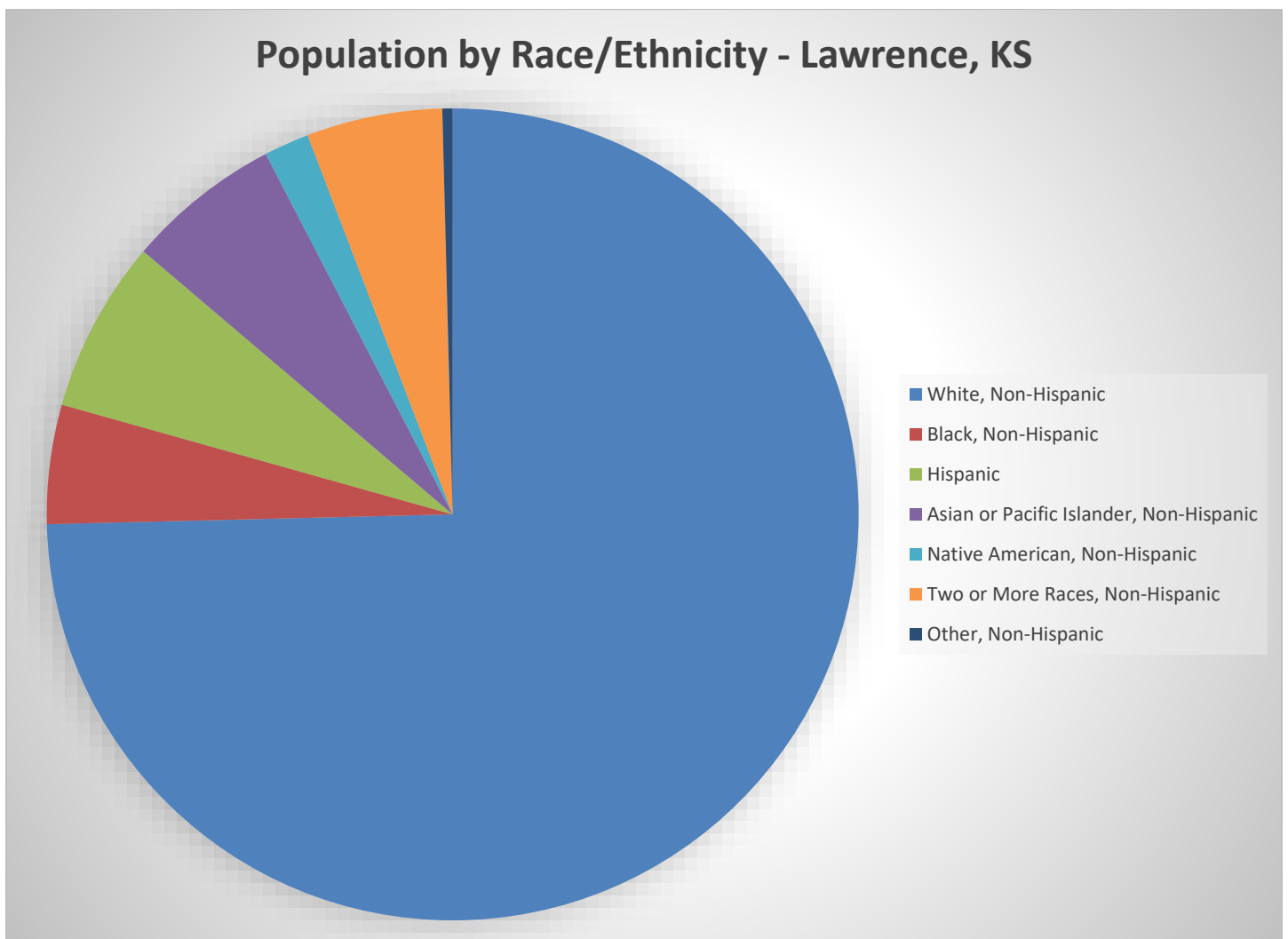


Figure 1 - Population by Race/Ethnicity - Lawrence, KS

Table 2 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	91,871	77.40%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,629	3.90%
Hispanic	7,732	6.51%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5,990	5.05%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1,877	1.58%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	5,959	5.02%
Other, Non-Hispanic	632	0.53%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118,690</b>	

(Sources: ACS, 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

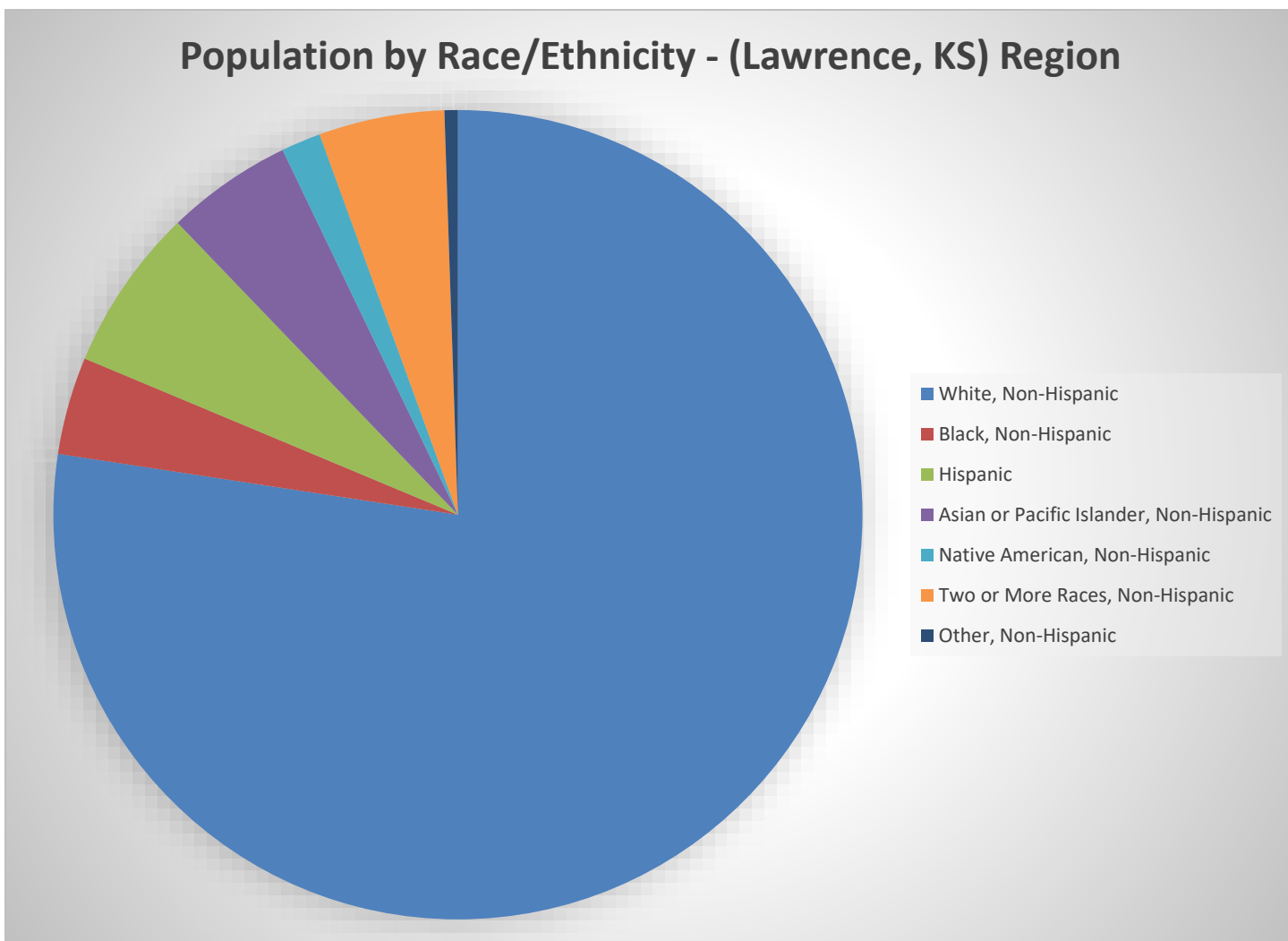


Figure 2 - Population by Race/Ethnicity - (Lawrence, KS) Region

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

In Lawrence, the White, Non-Hispanic population is the majority at 74.62 percent, which is lower than the regional White, Non-Hispanic population of 77.40 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population in Lawrence is 4.74 percent, which is higher than the regional of 3.90 percent. The Hispanic population is 6.86 percent

in Lawrence, slightly higher than the regional of 6.51 percent. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic in Lawrence is 6.17 percent, higher than the regional of 5.05 percent. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population is 1.80 percent, slightly higher than the regional of 1.58 percent. The Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic in Lawrence is 5.41 percent, slightly higher than the regional of 5.02 percent. Individuals who identify as Other, Non-Hispanic are 0.41 percent in Lawrence, lower than the regional of 0.53 percent.

*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	55,185	85.56%	66,171	82.27%	69,366	79.02%	70,694	74.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,085	4.78%	4,747	5.90%	5,228	5.96%	4,492	4.74%
Hispanic	1,888	2.93%	2,902	3.61%	4,954	5.64%	6,502	6.86%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,432	3.77%	3,544	4.41%	4,782	5.45%	5,842	6.17%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1,783	2.76%	2,775	3.45%	3,278	3.73%	1,703	1.80%

(Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 2010, 2000 & 1990; ACS, 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 3 provides demographic trends by race/ethnicity in Lawrence from 1990, to current.

Since 1990, there have been several demographic shifts in Lawrence. The White, Non-Hispanic population decreased from 85.56 percent to 74.62 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population decreased slightly from 4.78 percent to 4.74 percent. The Hispanic population increased the largest from 2.93 percent to 6.86 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population increased from 3.77 percent to 6.17 percent. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population decreased from 2.76 percent to 1.80 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%	91,871	77.40%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,265	3.99%	4,995	5.00%	5,682	5.13%	4,629	3.90%
Hispanic	2,127	2.60%	3,265	3.27%	5,651	5.10%	7,732	6.51%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,531	3.09%	3,695	3.70%	5,052	4.56%	5,990	5.05%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	2,008	2.45%	3,154	3.16%	3,718	3.35%	1,877	1.58%

(Sources: Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 2010, 2000 & 1990; ACS, 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 4 provides demographic trends by race/ethnicity in the region from 1990 to current.

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 91,871, but due to the overall population growth in the region, the percentage has decreased from 87.68 percent to 77.40 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population in the region stayed relatively stable from 3.99 percent to 3.90 percent. As in Lawrence, the region’s Hispanic population increased the greatest, from 2.60 percent to 6.51 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population increased from 3.09 percent to 5.05 percent in the region. Regionally, the Native American, Non-Hispanic population also decreased from 2.45 percent to 1.58 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. Taiwan	2,245	2.37%	China excl. Taiwan	2,277	1.92%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	755	0.80%	Mexico	776	0.65%
#3 country of origin	India	732	0.77%	India	771	0.65%
#4 country of origin	Senegal	346	0.37%	Senegal	346	0.29%
#5 country of origin	Philippines	285	0.30%	Philippines	311	0.26%
#6 country of origin	Vietnam	253	0.27%	Canada	258	0.22%
#7 country of origin	Korea	244	0.26%	Korea	246	0.21%
#8 country of origin	Canada	216	0.23%	Laos	196	0.17%
#9 country of origin	Laos	196	0.21%	Ethiopia	150	0.13%
#10 country of origin	Japan	196	0.21%	Iran	129	0.11%

(Sources: ACS, 2021 5-Year Estimates); 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.

China, excluding Taiwan, is the most common national origin in both Lawrence at 2.37 percent and the region at 1.92 percent. Mexico is the second most common national origin in Lawrence with 0.80 percent, as well as the region with 0.65 percent. India is the third most common national origin in Lawrence with 0.77 percent, as well as the region with 0.65 percent. The remaining top seven countries of origin in both Lawrence and the region are less than 0.50 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%	7,523	7.94%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 2000, 1990; ACS, 2016-2020); 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%	7,814	6.58%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 2000, 1990; ACS, 2016-2020); 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 7,523 (7.94 percent). The region saw a similar growth from 4,128 (5.05 percent) in 1990 to 7,814 (6.58 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.”<sup>1</sup>

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 indicates, only 0.8% 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	2,723,766	59,645	2.2%
Region (Douglas County)	115,289	811	0.7%
Lawrence	92,651	778	0.8%

(Sources: ACS, 2016-2020 (Table 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 2016-2020 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:

- 0.29% of the entire Lawrence population are Spanish speakers who “Speak English Less Than Well”;
- 0.46% 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”;
- 0.08% 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
- 0.005% of the entire Lawrence population are speakers of languages other than those otherwise identified who “Speak English Less Than Well”.

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	2,723,766	43,324	1.6%	3,009	0.11%	10,865	0.40%	2,447	0.09%
Douglas County	115,289	270	0.23%	74	0.06%	462	0.40%	5	0.004%
Lawrence	92,651	270	0.29%	74	0.08%	429	0.46%	5	0.005%

(Sources: ACS, 2016-2020 (Table B16005). ACS data is an estimate so these numbers have a certain level of margin of error associated with them.)

<sup>1</sup> According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey, more than 5 million households (4.30 percent) in the United States reported that they were LEP.

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%	3,460	3.94%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 2010, 2000, 1990; ACS, 2015 5-Year Estimates); 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%	3,676	3.32%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 2010, 2000, 1990; ACS, 2015 5-Year Estimates); 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.

Since 1990, the percentage of individuals who spoke “English Less Than Very Well” has increased in Lawrence from 3.53 percent to 3.94 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 3.32 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	5,283	5.58%	6,436	5.42%
Ambulatory Difficulty	3,713	3.92%	4,888	4.12%
Independent Living Difficulty	3,132	3.31%	4,139	3.49%
Hearing Difficulty	2,147	2.27%	3,179	2.68%
Vision Difficulty	1,499	1.58%	2,031	1.71%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,325	1.40%	1,986	1.67%

(Source: ACS, 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 12 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by disability type for both Lawrence and the region.

Lawrence and the region have similar populations of individuals with disabilities by disability type. The most common disability is Cognitive Difficulty, which affects 5.58 percent of the Lawrence population and 5.42 percent in the region. The second most common disability is Ambulatory Difficulty, which affects 3.92 percent of the Lawrence population and 4.12 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	881	0.93%	1,158	0.98%
Age 18-64 with Disabilities	6,074	6.41%	7,494	6.31%
Age 65+ with Disabilities	2,978	3.14%	4,162	3.51%

(Source: ACS, 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 13 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by age group for both Lawrence and the region.

Lawrence and the region have similar populations of individuals with disabilities by age group. In Lawrence, 0.93 percent of individuals aged 5-17 have a disability compared to 0.98 percent in the region. In Lawrence, 6.41 percent of individuals aged 18-64 have a disability compared to 6.31 percent in the region. In Lawrence, 3.14 percent of individuals aged 65+ have a disability compared to 3.51 percent in the region.

## Families with Children

Table 14 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Families with children	8,265	42.96%	10,940	42.06%

(Sources: ACS, 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of total families in the jurisdiction or region

Table 14 provides demographics by families with children for both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence 8,265 families (42.96 percent) have children, while similarly 10,940 families (42.06 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	6,406	50.77%	7,195	50.11%	7,961	46.85%	8,265	42.96%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010; ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); 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%	10,940	42.06%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010; ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); 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 42.96 percent, while in the region the percentage has dropped from 50.75 percent in 1990 to 42.06 percent.

### Sex Demographics

Table 17 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
	Sex	#	%	#
Male	46,896	49.50%	58,929	49.65%
Female	47,849	50.20%	59,761	50.35%

(Sources: ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); 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 (50.20 percent) over males. This is similar to the region, which also has a slightly higher percentage of females (50.35 percent) over males.

### Sex Demographic Trends

Table 18 - HUD AFFH Table 2

HUD Table 2 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	31,792	49.29%	40,008	49.74%	44,080	50.22%	46,896	49.50%
Female	32,705	50.71%	40,434	50.26%	43,700	49.78%	47,849	50.20%

(Sources: ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 1990, 2000, 2010); 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%	58,929	49.65%
Female	41,296	50.49%	50,296	50.32%	55,253	49.86%	59,761	50.35%

(Sources: ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 1990, 2000, 2010); 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 49.50 percent. The female population in Lawrence slightly decreased from 50.71 percent in 1990 to 50.20 percent. The male population in the region slightly increased from 49.51 percent in 1990 to 49.65 percent. The female population in the region slightly decreased from 50.49 percent in 1990 to 50.35 percent.

## Age Demographics

Table 20 - HUD AFFH Table 1

HUD Table 1 - Demographics	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
	Age	#	%	#
Under 18	16,031	16.92%	21,602	18.20%
18-64	67,743	71.50%	82,278	69.32%
65+	10,971	11.58%	14,810	12.48%

(Sources: ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); 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 (16.92 percent) in comparison to the region (18.20 percent). Lawrence has a higher percentage of individuals 18-64 (71.50 percent) compared to the region (69.32 percent). Lawrence has a lower percentage of individuals 65+ (11.58 percent) when compared to the region (12.48 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	12,105	18.77%	15,975	19.86%	15,372	17.51%	16,031	16.92%
18-64	47,588	73.78%	58,628	72.88%	65,329	74.42%	67,743	71.50%
65+	4,804	7.45%	5,839	7.26%	7,079	8.06%	10,971	11.58%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010; ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); 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%	21,602	18.20%
18-64	58,425	71.43%	70,478	70.50%	79,828	72.03%	82,278	69.32%
65+	6,681	8.17%	7,957	7.96%	9,867	8.90%	14,810	12.48%

(Sources: Decennial Census, 1990, 2000, 2010; ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); 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, changes in age have occurred in both Lawrence and the region. In Lawrence, individuals under 18 have decreased from 18.77 percent in 1990 to 16.92 percent. Individuals 18-64 have decreased from 73.78 percent in 1990 to 71.50 percent. Individuals 65+ have increased from 7.45 percent in 1990 to 11.58 percent.

In the region, individuals under 18 have decreased from 20.41 percent in 1990 to 18.20 percent. Individuals 18-64 have decreased from 71.43 percent in 1990 to 69.32 percent. Individuals 65+ have also increased from 8.17 percent in 1990 to 12.48 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	20.98	25.38
Black/White	21.87	28.14
Hispanic/White	16.94	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	25.80	32.83

(Source: Decennial Census, 2010; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 2010, 2000 & 1990. Decennial Census data are Block-group level, and LTDB data are census tract level.)

The dissimilarity index (or the index of dissimilarity) is a commonly used measure of community-level segregation. The dissimilarity index represents the extent to which the distribution of any two groups (frequently racial or ethnic groups) differs across census tracts or block groups. It is calculated as:

Equation 1 – Dissimilarity Index

$$D_j^{WB} = 100 * \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{W_i}{W_j} - \frac{B_i}{B_j} \right|$$

Where *i* indexes census block groups or tracts, *j* is the *j*th jurisdiction, *W* is group one and *B* is group two, and *N* is the number of block groups or tracts *i* in jurisdiction *j*.

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.

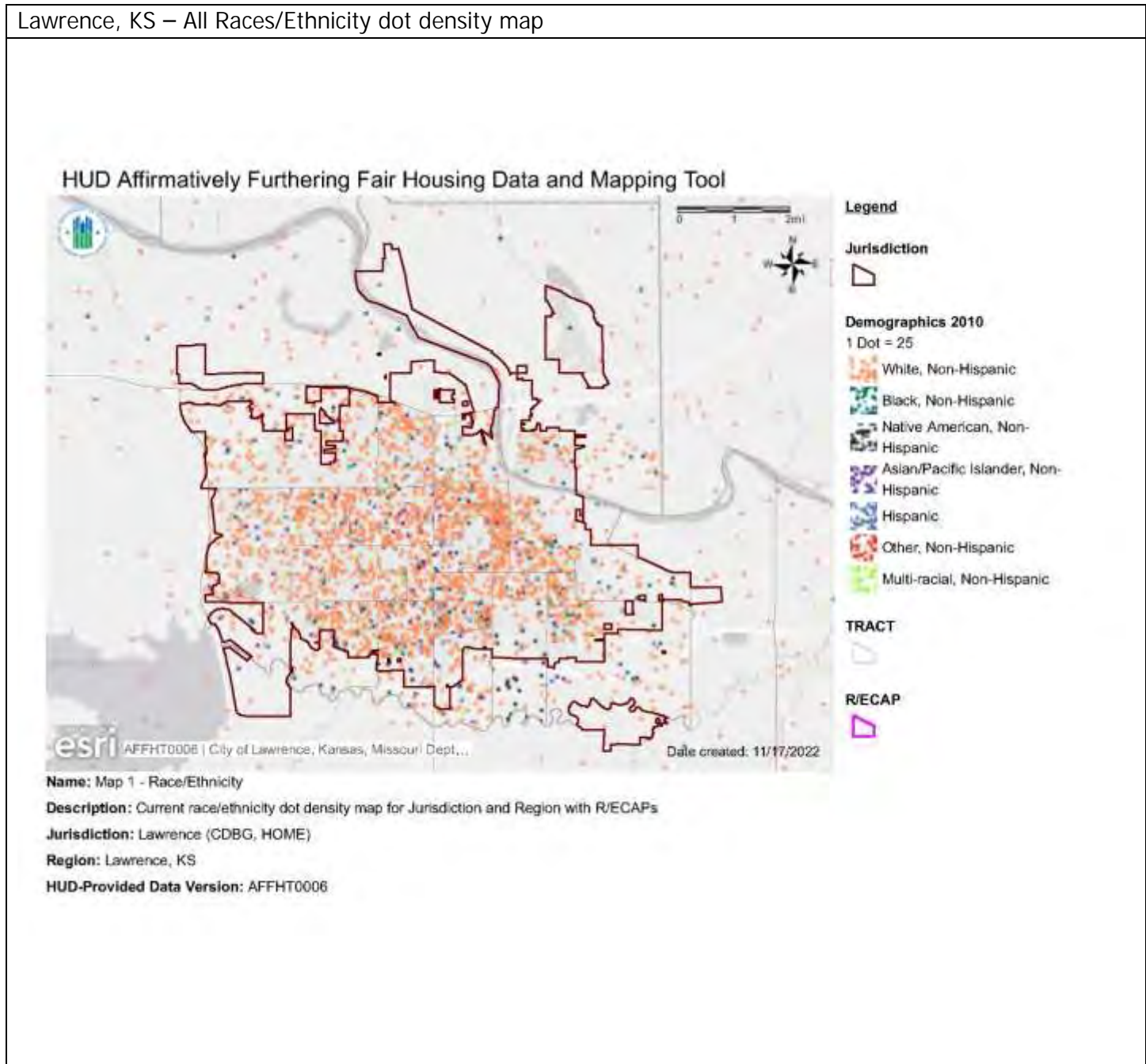
Table 23 provides the DI numbers for both Lawrence and the region, which generally indicate low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups. The highest levels of segregation for both Lawrence and the region are between Asian or Pacific Islander and White populations, but the DI values are still in the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

The term segregation, for purposes of the AFFH rule, means a condition within the program participant’s geographic area of analysis, as guided by this Assessment Tool, in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a type of disability in a particular geographic area when compared to a broader geographic area. Conversely, integration means, for purposes of the AFFH Rule, a condition within the program participant’s geographic area of analysis, as guided by this Assessment Tool, in which there is not a high concentration of a

particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area.

- 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.

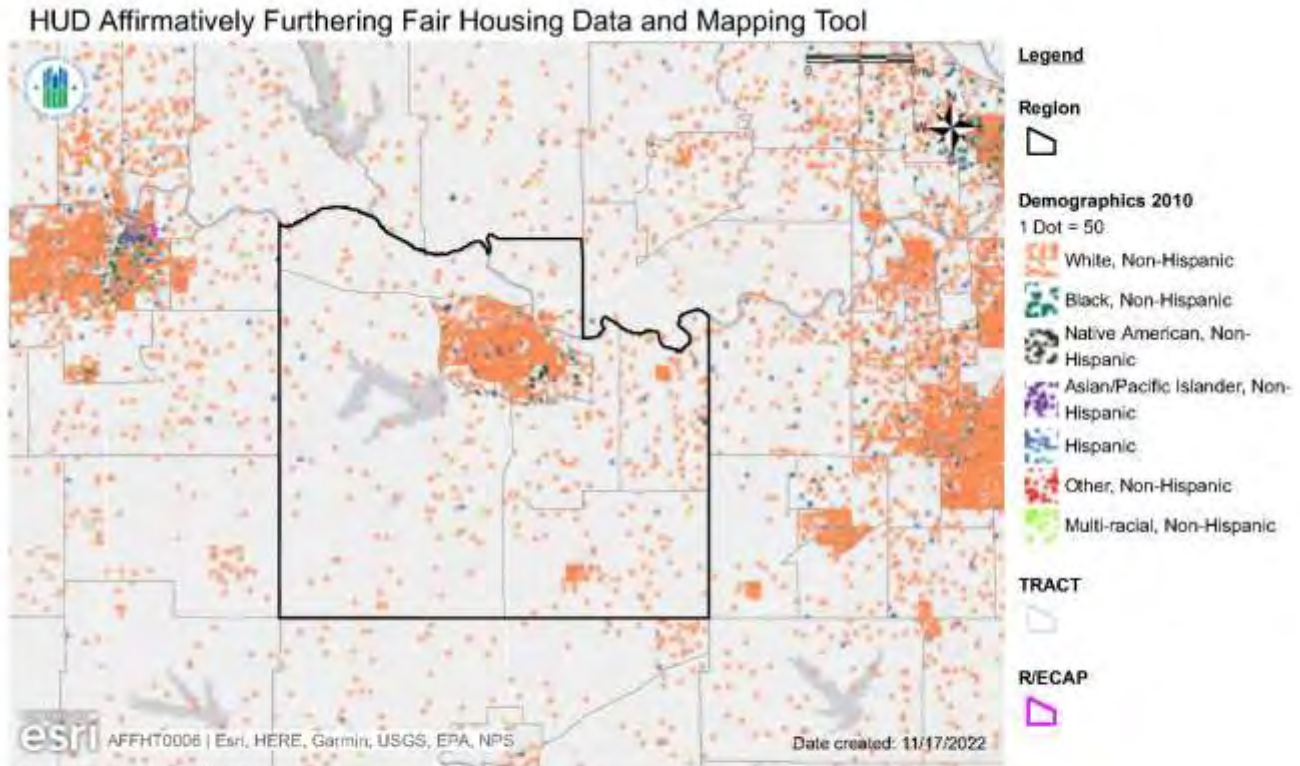
*Segregation/Integration by Race/Ethnicity*



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



## Region – 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

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0006

Map 2 - HUD AFFH Map 1 - Current race/ethnicity dot density map for region

Map 1 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 2 displays a race/ethnicity dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Black/White populations in Lawrence (21.87) 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.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Asian or Pacific Islander/White populations in Lawrence (25.80) and the region (32.83) both generally indicate low segregation. Higher areas of integration occur around 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.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) between Hispanic/White, Non-Hispanic populations in Lawrence (16.94) and the region (20.45) 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, 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.

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. Haskell's faculty and staff is predominantly native, and the historic campus is centrally located in Lawrence, KS, offering Associate and Bachelor's degrees.

#### *Segregation/Integration by National Origin*

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)*

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 244 - 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	19.54	18.34	17.23	20.98	25.36	22.56	22.64	25.38
Black/White	20.68	20.09	18.61	21.87	29.26	26.57	24.97	28.14
Hispanic/White	10.40	15.30	14.82	16.94	16.71	18.01	18.67	20.45
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	32.29	26.03	20.13	25.80	37.24	31.76	27.57	32.83

(Source: Decennial Census, 2010; Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 2010, 2000 & 1990. Decennial Census data are Block-group level, and LTDB data are census tract level.)

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 24 provides the Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) trends for both Lawrence and the region from 1990 to current, which shows a slight increase from 19.54 to 20.98 in Non-White/White in the jurisdiction. The same index for the region also decreased for a period of time but has since returned to a similar value from 1990, 25.36 to 25.38.

Over time, the Non-White/White and Black/White DI values have remained relatively steady in Lawrence, while the Hispanic/White DI increased from 10.40 in 1990 to 16.94 currently, and Asian or Pacific Islander/White decreased from 32.29 in 1990 to 25.80 currently. All DI 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.

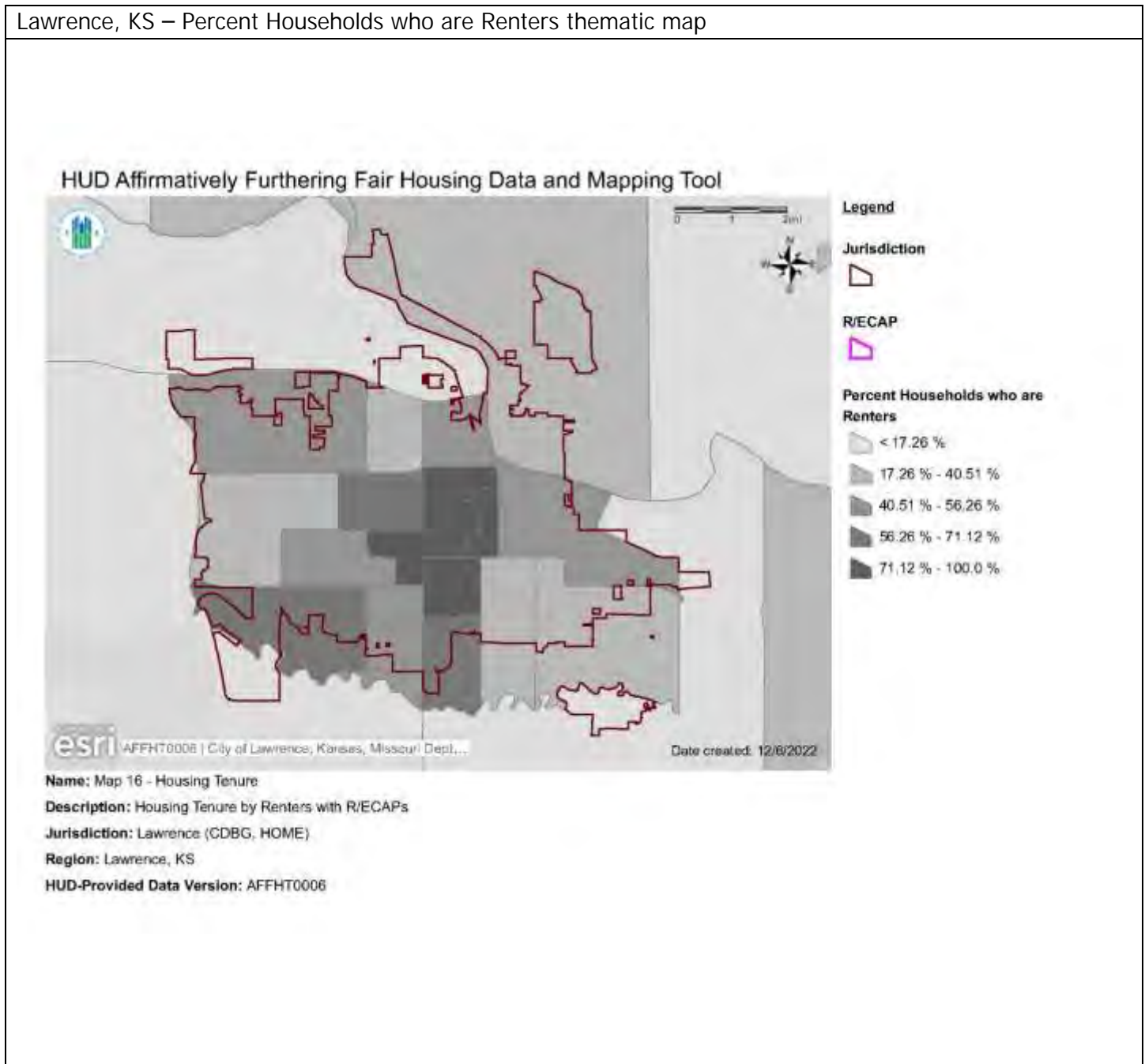
Table 255 - HUD AFFH Table 16

HUD Table 16 – Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction				(Lawrence, KS) Region			
	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	14,515	89.90%	14,660	75.80%	20,595	90.71%	16,695	77.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	340	2.11%	1,210	6.26%	400	1.76%	1,225	5.70%
Hispanic	445	2.76%	1,135	5.87%	535	2.36%	1,175	5.46%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	435	2.69%	1,205	6.23%	505	2.22%	1,205	5.60%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	190	1.18%	420	2.17%	285	1.26%	420	1.95%
Other, Non-Hispanic	220	1.36%	710	3.67%	390	1.72%	785	3.65%
Total Household Units	16,145	-	19,340	-	22,705	-	21,510	-

(Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2011-2015); Data presented are numbers of households, not individuals

Table 25 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*



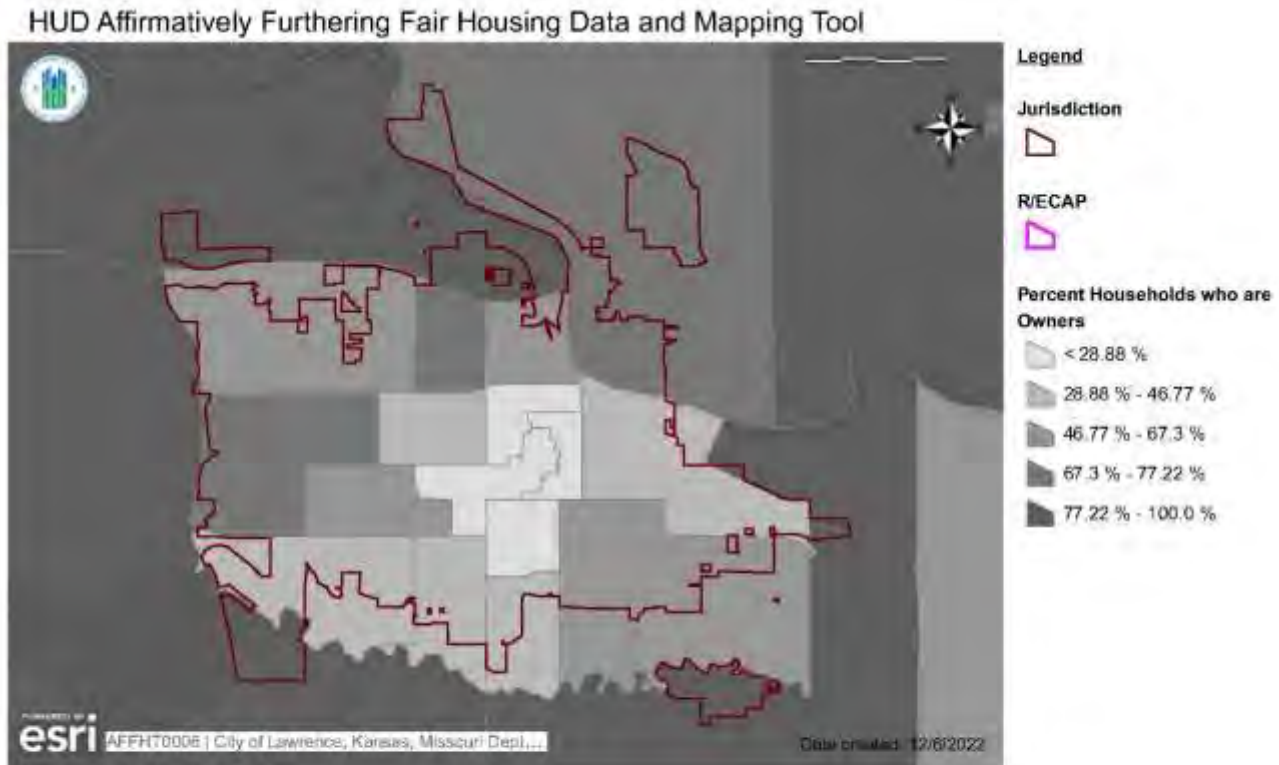
*Map 3 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Renters thematic map for jurisdiction*

Map 3 displays a housing tenure by renters thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households who are renters.

In Lawrence, 54.50 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.



Lawrence, KS - Percent Households who are Owners thematic map



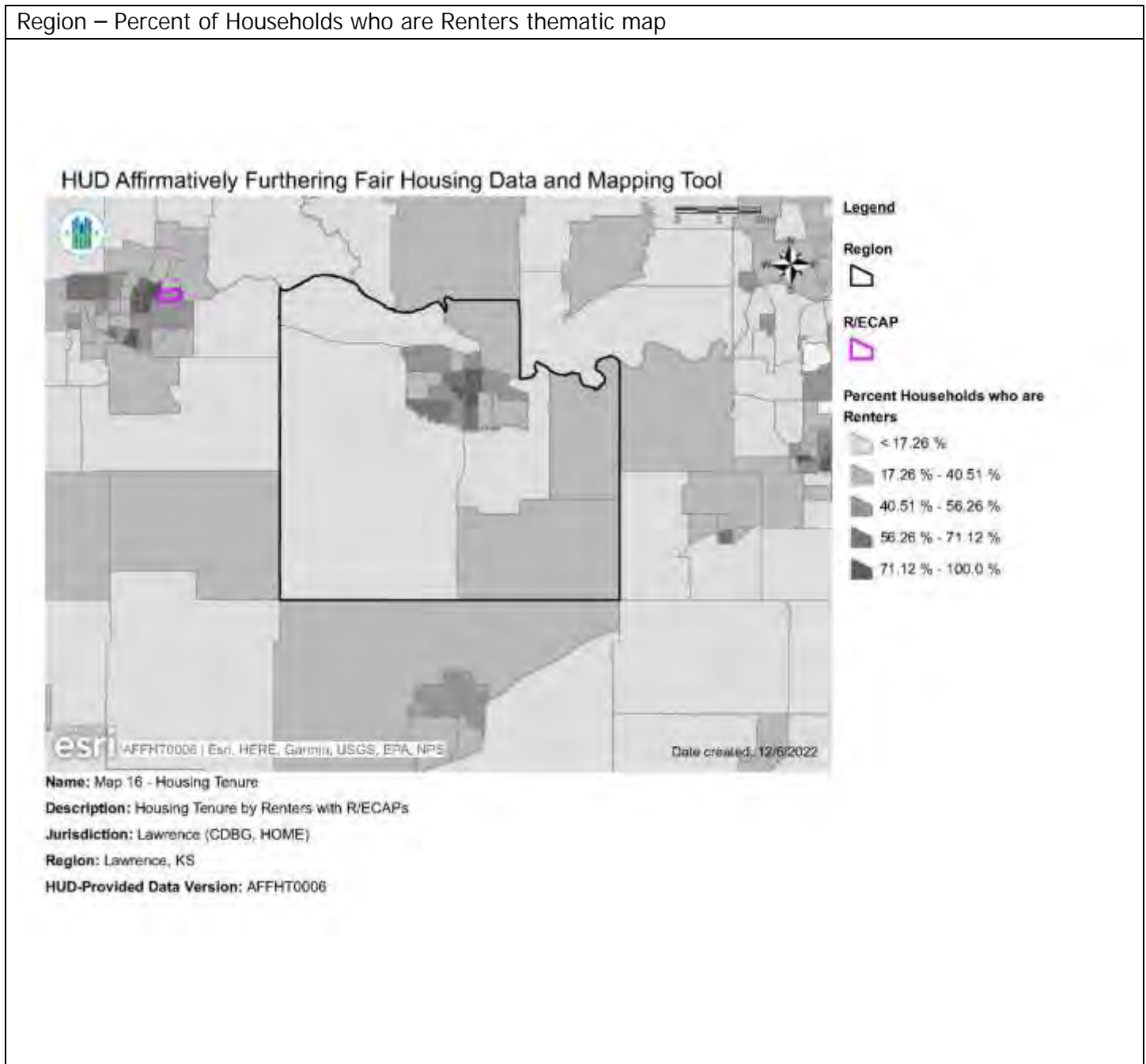
**Name:** Map 16 - Housing Tenure  
**Description:** Housing Tenure by Owners with R/ECAPs  
**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)  
**Region:** Lawrence, KS  
**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0006

Map 4 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Owners thematic map for jurisdiction

Map 4 displays a housing tenure by owners thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households who are owners.

In Lawrence, 45.50 percent of all households are owner occupied. The larger concentrations of owner-occupied units occur in the West, 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-occupied units have been constructed in the Southeast and Northwest areas to accommodate those owners commuting to work in the Kansas City or Topeka area.

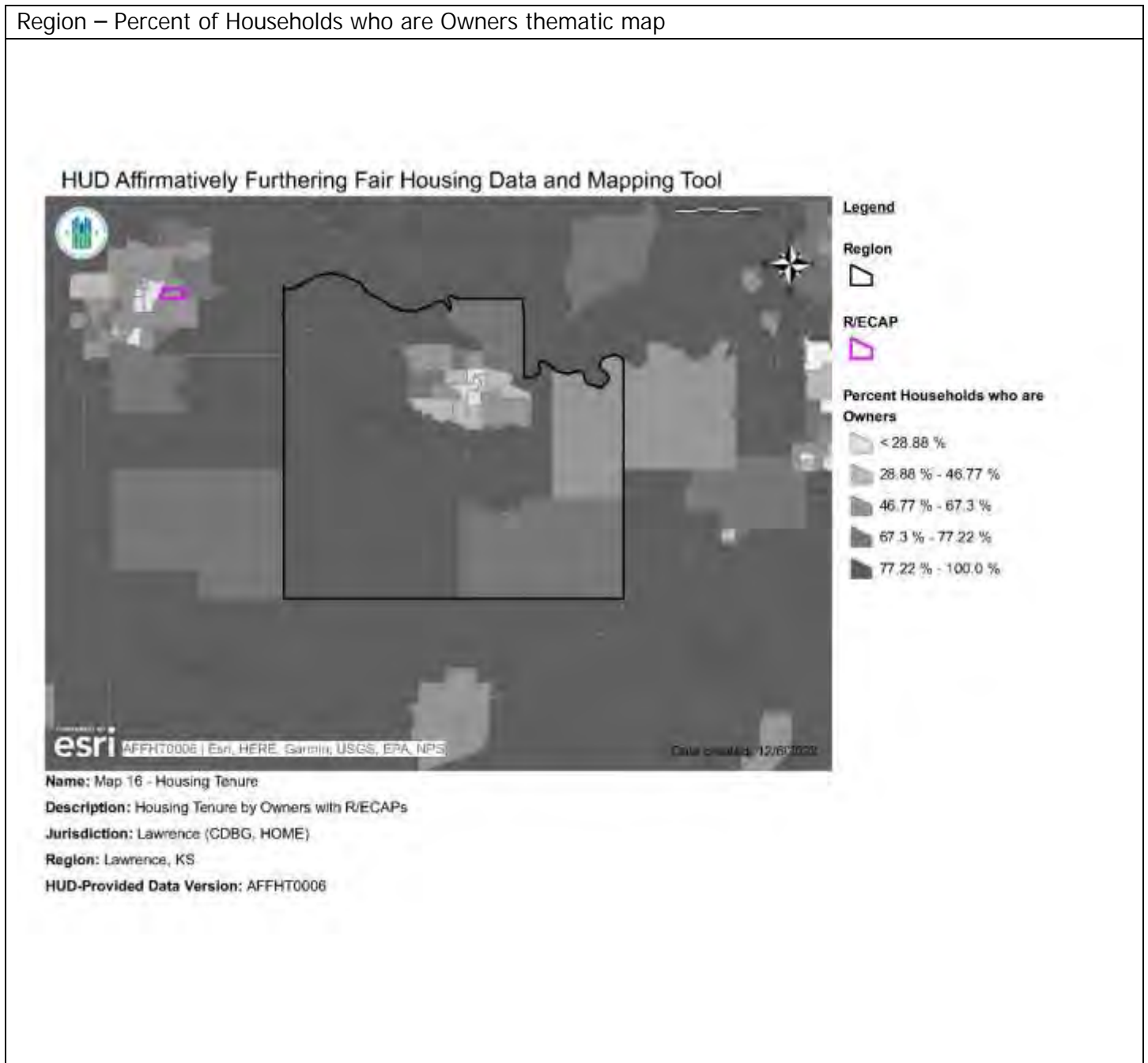
*Percent of Households who are Renters in the Region*



Map 5 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Renters thematic map for region

Map 5 displays a housing tenure by renters thematic map for the region showing the percent of households who are renters.

In the region, 48.65 percent of all households are renter-occupied. This is less than the renter occupied percentage in the jurisdiction. The larger concentrations of renter households in the region occur in the East, North, 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-occupied units have been added in the East and Southeast to accommodate the growing populations in the outlying smaller communities.



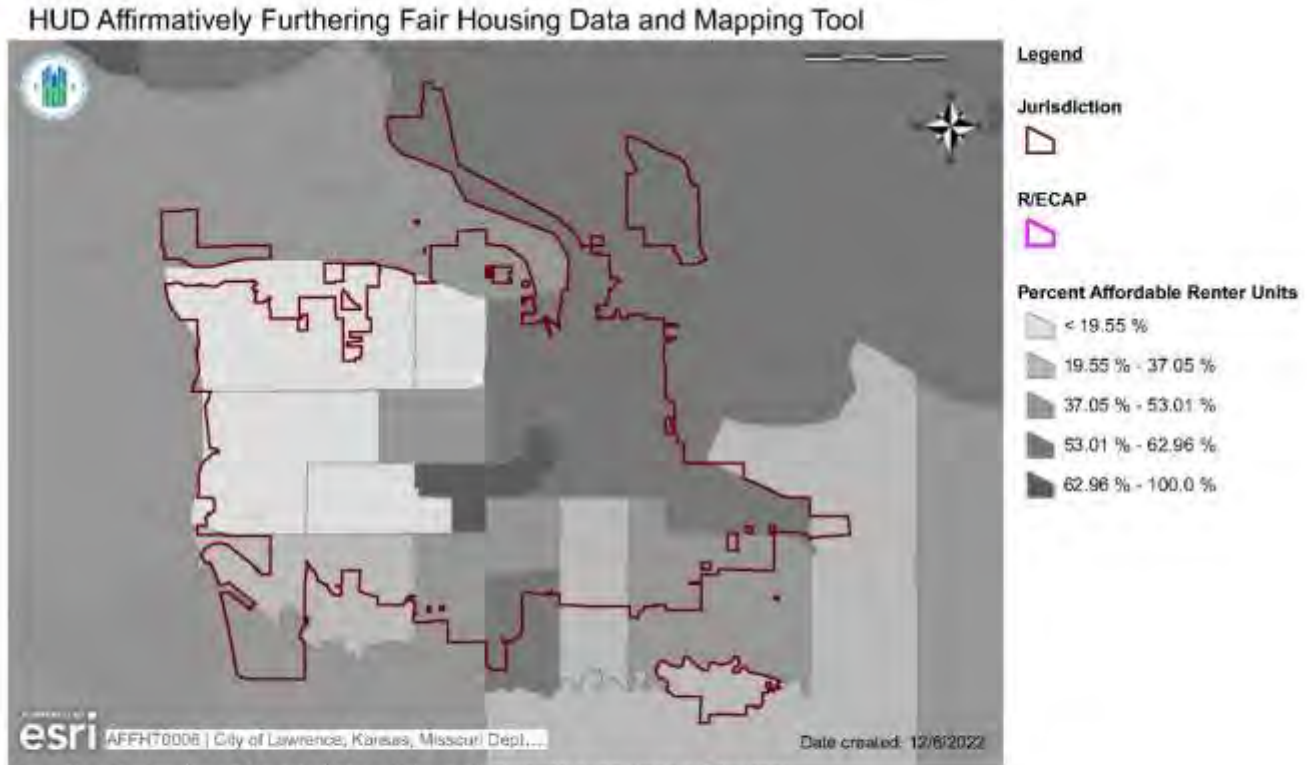
Map 6 - HUD AFFH Map 16 - Housing Tenure by Owners thematic map for region

Map 6 displays a housing tenure by owners thematic map for the region showing the percent of households who are owners.

In the region, 51.35 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 West and Central areas 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-occupied 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)

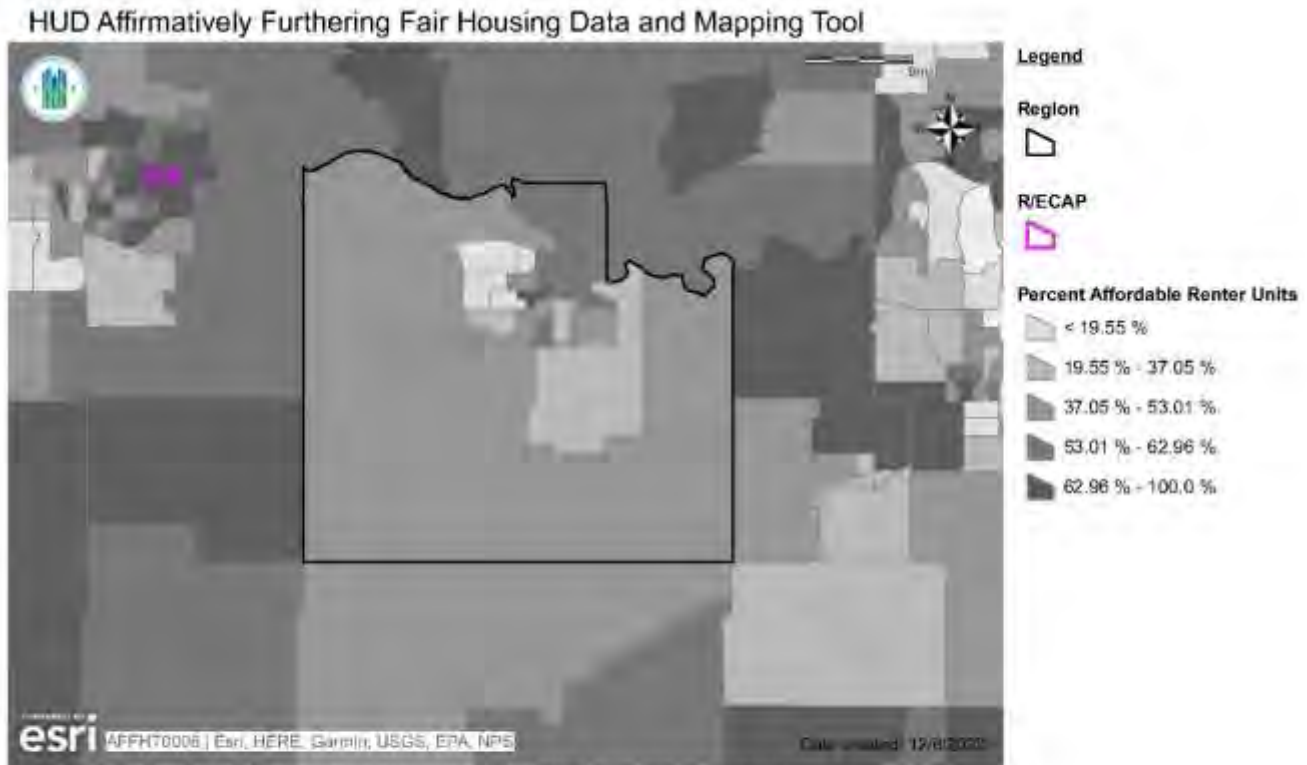
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0006

Map 7 - 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



**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  
**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0006

Map 8 - HUD AFFH Map 17 - Percent of rental units affordable in the region

Map 7 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 8 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 and Northwest areas of the jurisdiction. The

region shows no high concentration areas of affordable renter-occupied units. The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) provided by HUD generally indicates low segregation in the region. The lowest concentrations of affordable renter-occupied units occur in the Central area of the region.

- 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 10.56 percent since 1990. Since 1990, the Black, Non-Hispanic population has increased 48.85 percent, the Hispanic population has increased 246.72 percent, the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has increased 158.22 percent, and the Native American, Non-Hispanic population has increased 9.42 percent. Although the Black, Non-Hispanic population grew at a slower rate than the Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic populations, the total percentage of the population has only slightly decreased from 4.78 percent in 1990 to 4.70 percent currently. The Hispanic population has increased from 2.93 percent of the population in 1990 to 6.70 percent currently. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has increased from 3.77 percent of the population to 6.40 percent currently. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population has slightly decreased from 2.76 percent of the population in 1990 to 2.00 percent currently.

The Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index (DI) generally indicates low segregation for all racial/ethnic groups in the jurisdiction. Over time, the Non-White/White and Black/White DI values have remained relatively steady in Lawrence, while the Hispanic/White DI increased from 10.40 in 1990 to 16.94 currently, and Asian or Pacific Islander/White decreased from 32.29 in 1990 to 25.80 currently. All DI values are still between 0 and 39, which generally indicates low segregation.

## 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.

To assist communities in identifying racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has developed a census tract-based definition of R/ECAPs. The definition involves a racial/ethnic group concentration threshold and a poverty test. The racial/ethnic group concentration threshold is straightforward: R/ECAPs must have a non-White population of 50 percent or more. Regarding the poverty threshold, **Wilson (1980) defines neighborhoods of "extreme poverty" as census tracts with 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line.** Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. Census tracts with this extreme poverty that satisfy the racial/ethnic concentration threshold are deemed R/ECAPs.

This translates into the following equation:

Equation 2 - racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs)

$$\frac{R}{ECAP_i} = \text{yes ... if ...} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} PovRate_i \geq [3 * \mu_{PovRate}^{cbsa}] \\ \text{or} \\ PovRate_i \geq 0.4 \end{array} \right. \cap \left[ \frac{(Pop_i - NHW_i)}{Pop_i} \right] \geq 0.50$$

Where *i* represents census tracts,  $(\mu_{PovRate}^{cbsa})$  is the metropolitan/micropolitan (CBSA) mean tract poverty rate, *PovRate* is the *i*th tract poverty rate,  $(NHW_i)$  is the non-Hispanic White population in tract *i*, and *Pop* is the population in tract *i*.

Table 26 - 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: American Community Survey (ACS), 2011-2015; Decennial Census (2010); Brown Longitudinal Tract Database (LTDB) based on decennial census data, 1990, 2000 & 2010)

By using the HUD mapping tool and Table 26, 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 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 3 miles of the block-group centroid.  $S$  denotes 4th grade school enrollment. It is calculated as:

*Equation 3 - 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 Pitney Bowes, where available. Block groups are matched with up the three schools (closest in distance in the same school district) within 4 miles of the block group centroid. In cases with multiple school matches, an enrollment-weighted score is calculated following the equation above. About 14 percent of block groups have no schools within 4 miles. In such cases, the index is based on the single closest school.



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

Table 267 - HUD AFFH Table 12 AFFHT0005 Released 6/19/20

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	64.09	61.89
Black, Non-Hispanic	60.07	59.87
Hispanic	60.64	60.25
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	63.24	63.09
Native American, Non-Hispanic	58.10	57.95
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.42	61.99
Black, Non-Hispanic	61.46	61.28
Hispanic	63.00	62.53
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	62.26	62.22
Native American, Non-Hispanic	56.20	55.90

(Sources: Great Schools (proficiency data, 2015-16); Common Core of Data (4th grade school addresses and enrollment, 2015-16); Maponics attendance boundaries, 2016)

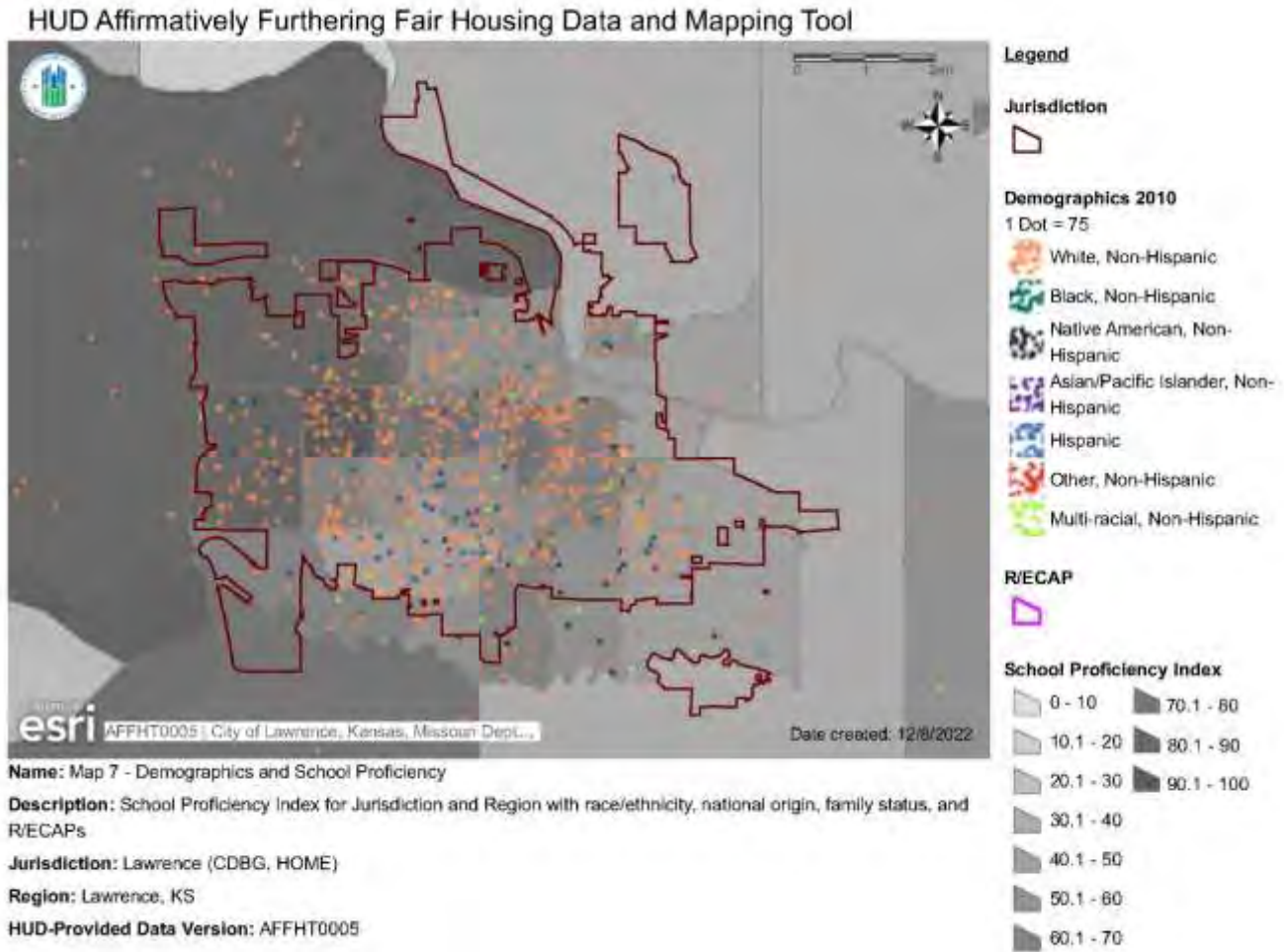
Table 27 provides the School Proficiency Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence and the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the School Proficiency Index. The only group with a noticeably lower score than others is Native American, Non-Hispanic for the total population and the population below federal poverty line, in both Lawrence 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).

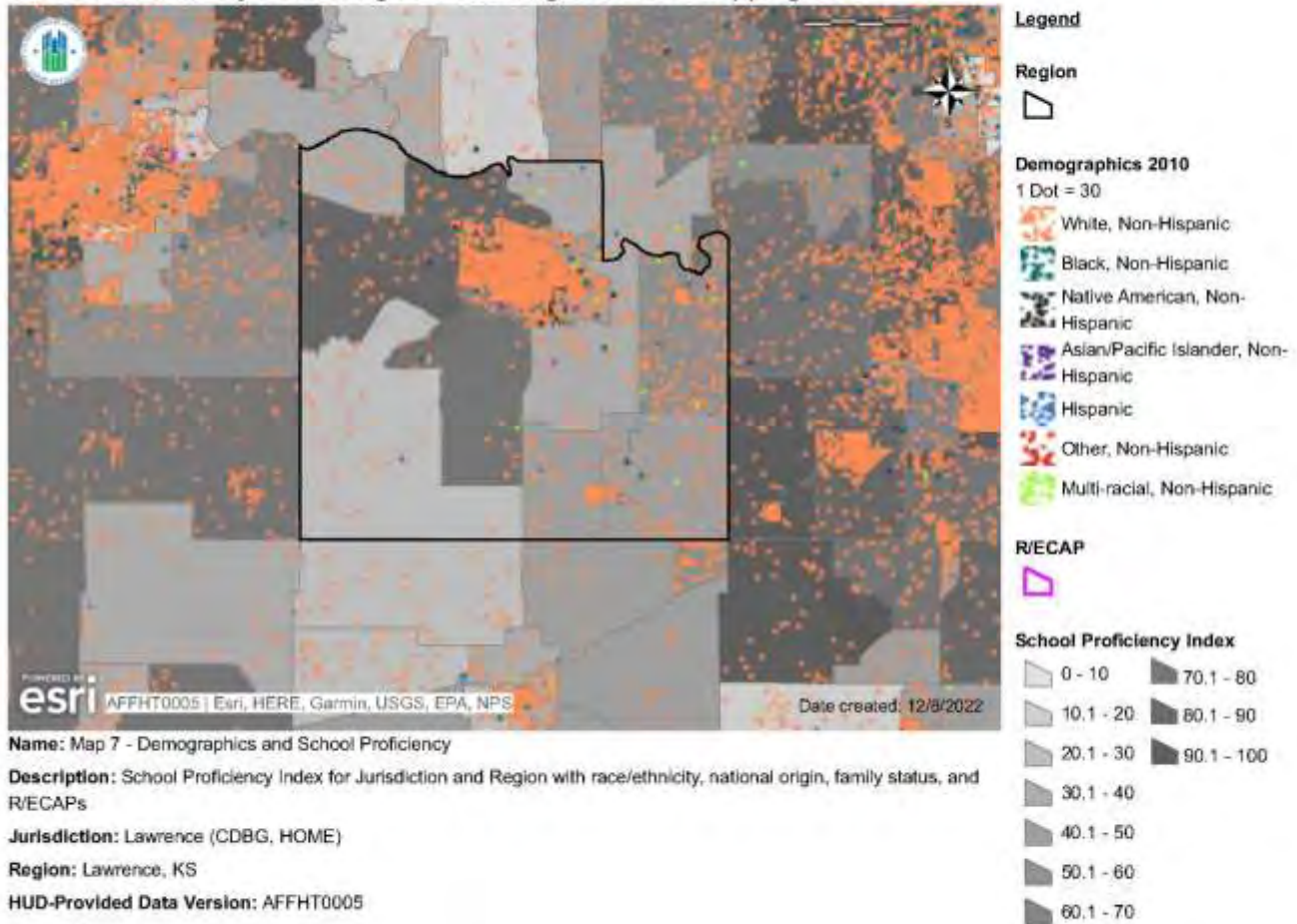
Lawrence, KS – School Proficiency Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 9- HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 10 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index dot density map for region

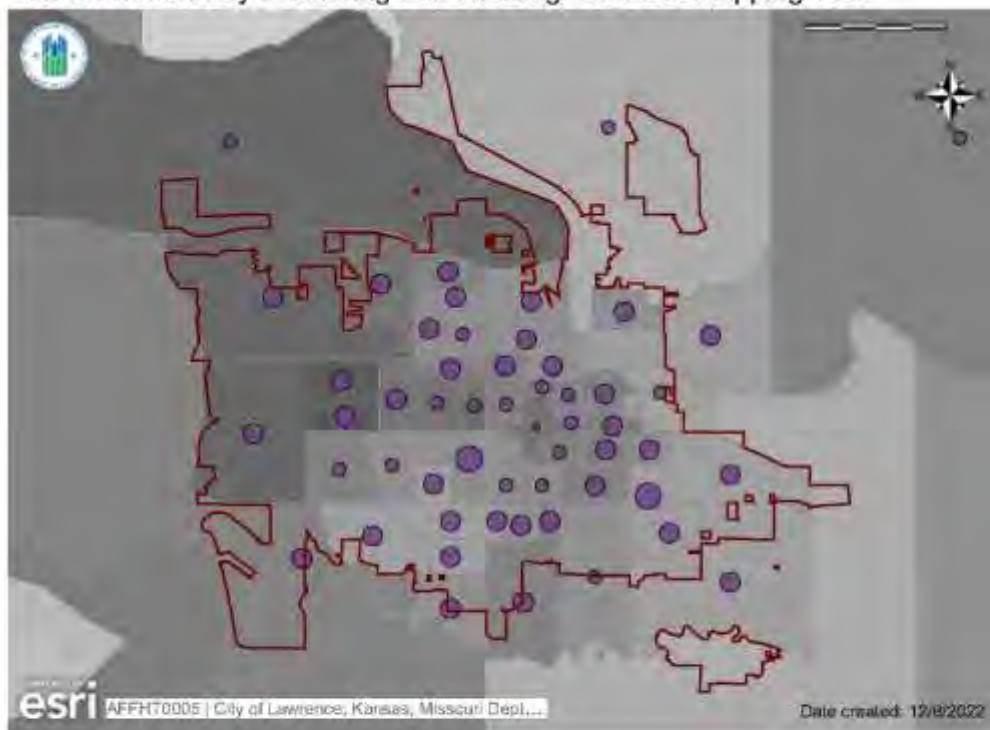
Table 27 provides the School Proficiency Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 9 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 10 displays a School Proficiency Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and Northwest areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the East, Southeast, and Southcentral areas.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate better access to higher proficiency schools are located in the West and North areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the Southwest area.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction



% of Households that are Families with Children

- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

TRACT



R/ECAP



School Proficiency Index

- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

Name: Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

Description: School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

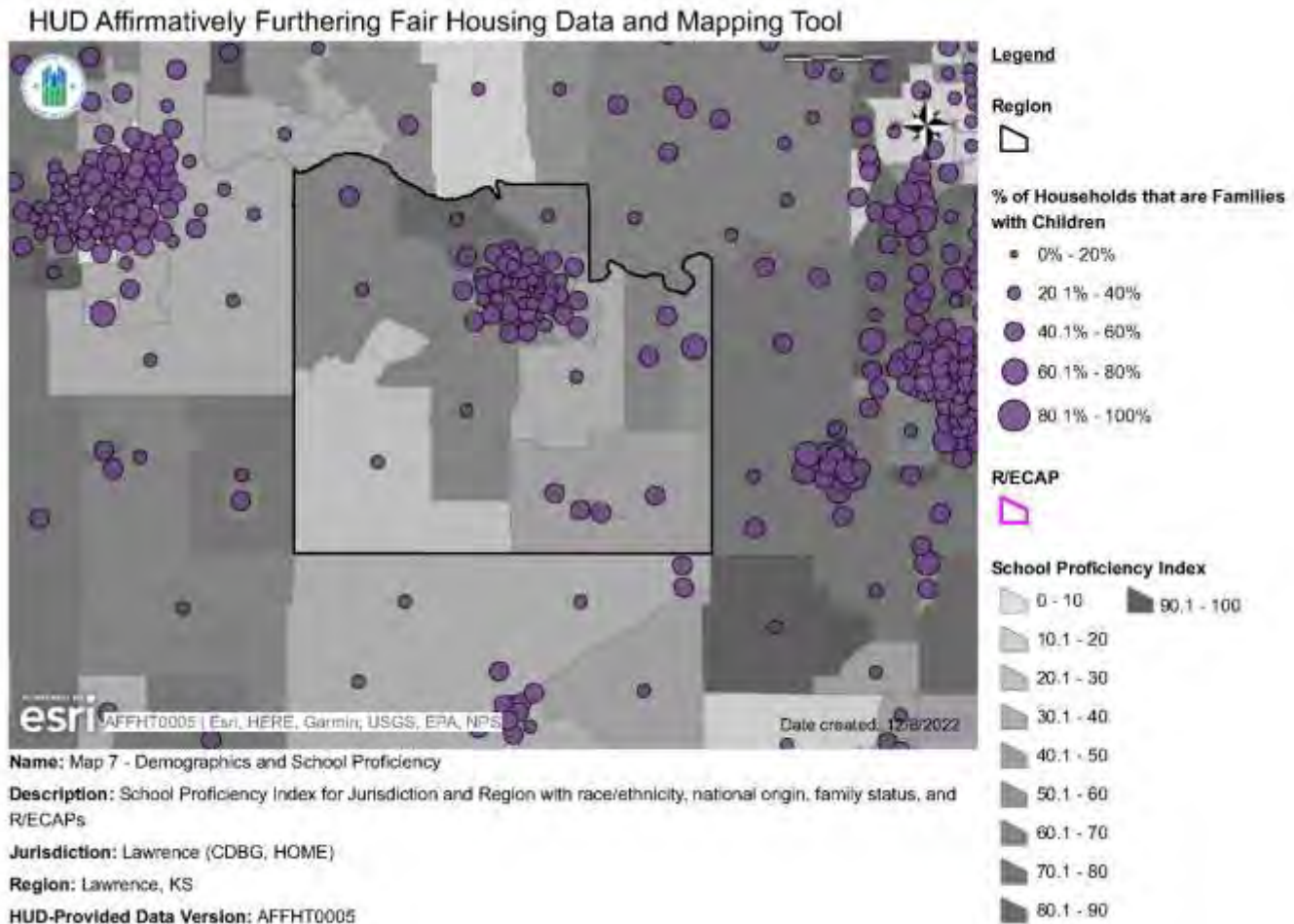
Region: Lawrence, KS

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0005

Map 11 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index thematic map for jurisdiction



## Region - School Proficiency Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 12 - HUD AFFH Map 7 - School Proficiency Index thematic map for region

Map 11 displays a School Proficiency Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 12 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 Southcentral areas. These areas also indicate a high percentage of households that are families with children. In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate being near lower performing schools are located in the Southwest area, and do not indicate a high percentage of households that are families with children.

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 ( $A_i$ ) 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 4:

Equation 4 - 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 278 - 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	52.10	43.38
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.41	51.74
Hispanic	54.24	50.03
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	47.35	46.05
Native American, Non-Hispanic	58.73	55.42
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	57.86	55.38
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.16	53.46
Hispanic	58.88	58.21
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	47.24	47.12
Native American, Non-Hispanic	64.69	65.24

(Sources: Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data, 2017)

Table 28 provides the Jobs Proximity Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 47.35 for the total population, and 47.24 for populations below the federal poverty line. Native American, Non-Hispanic has the highest Jobs Proximity Index of 58.73 for the total population and 64.69 for populations below the federal poverty line. White, Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and Native American, Non-Hispanic all have a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than for the total population.

In the region, White, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Jobs Proximity Index of 43.38 for the total population while Native American, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 55.42. In populations below the federal poverty line, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 47.12 and Native American, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 65.24. All race/ethnicity groups have a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than for the total population in the region.

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 5:

Equation 5 - 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 the means  $(\mu_u, \mu_l, \mu_b)$  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 29 - 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	80.57	80.42
Black, Non-Hispanic	78.05	78.19
Hispanic	78.85	78.68
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	73.02	73.32
Native American, Non-Hispanic	79.86	79.64
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	80.15	80.08
Black, Non-Hispanic	75.29	75.17
Hispanic	78.67	78.83
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	76.53	76.60
Native American, Non-Hispanic	77.64	77.21

(Sources: ACS, 2011-2015)

Table 29 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. For the total population, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 73.02 while White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 80.57. In populations below federal poverty line, Black, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 75.29 and White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 80.15. Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, has a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than for the total population.

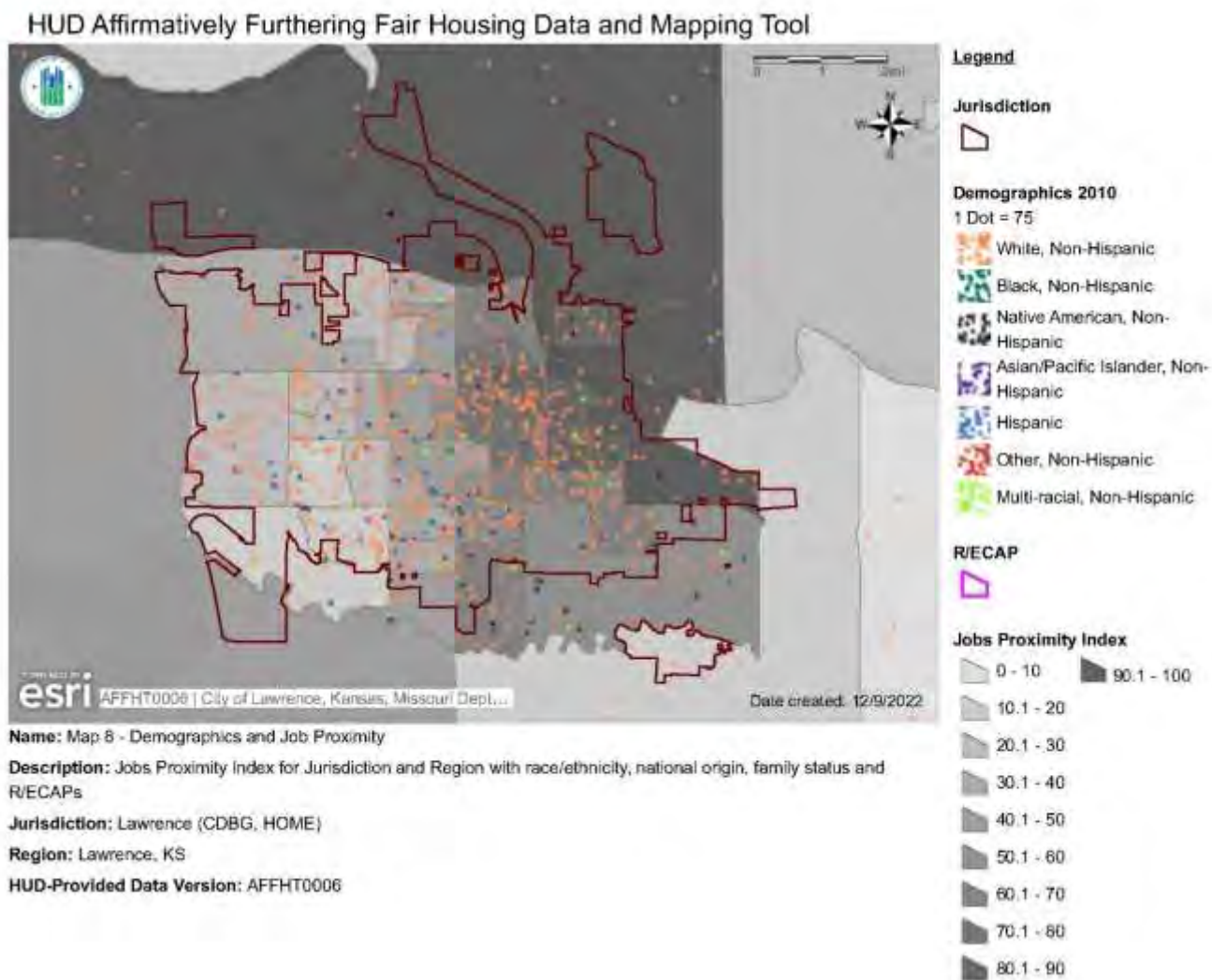
In the region, all race/ethnicity groups have a high Labor market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. For the total population, Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index of 73.32 while White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 80.42. In populations below federal poverty line, Black, Non-Hispanic has the lowest index of 75.17 and White, Non-Hispanic has the highest Index of 80.08. Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic both have a higher Index for those below federal poverty line than for the total population.

- 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 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.

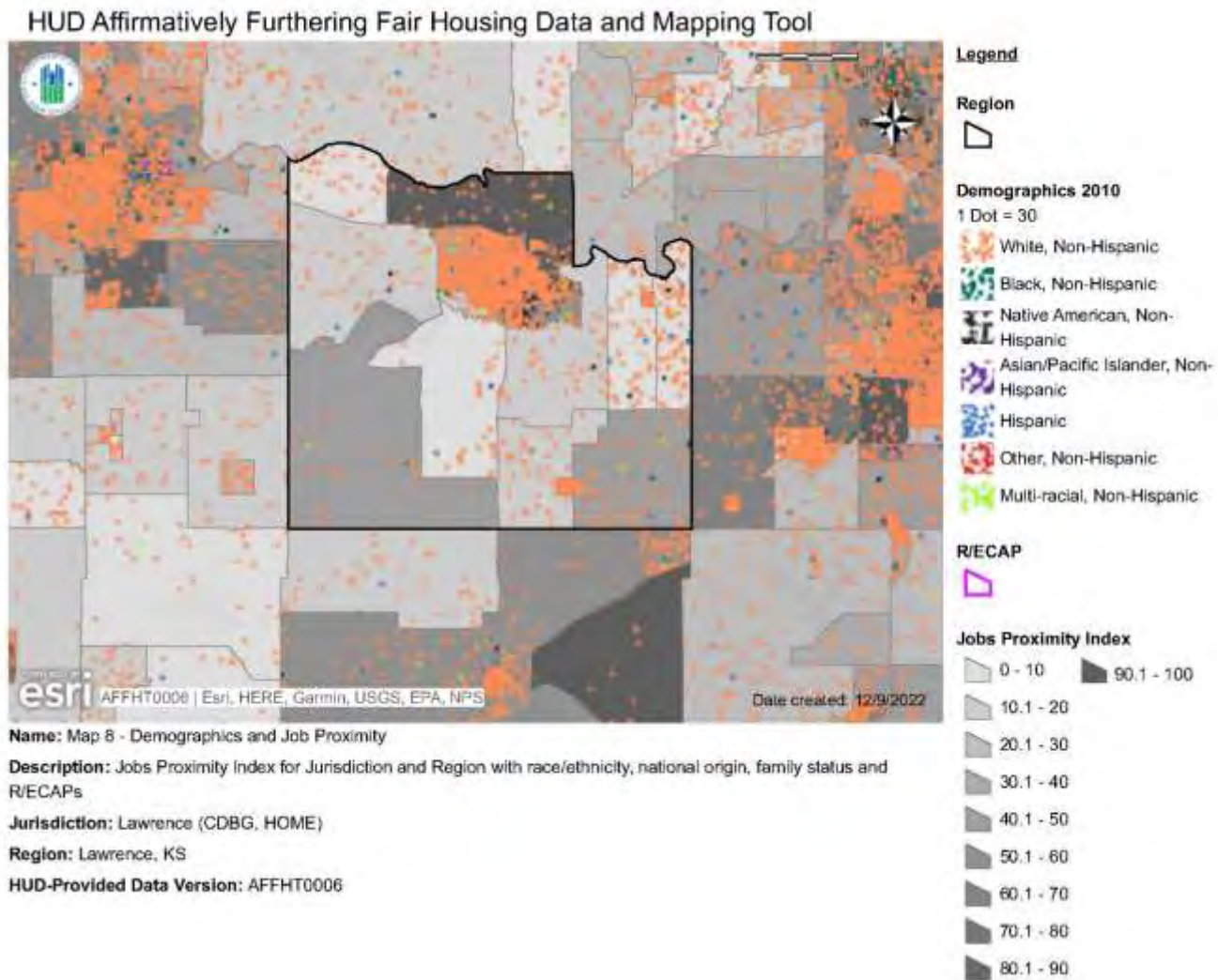


Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity Index and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 13 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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



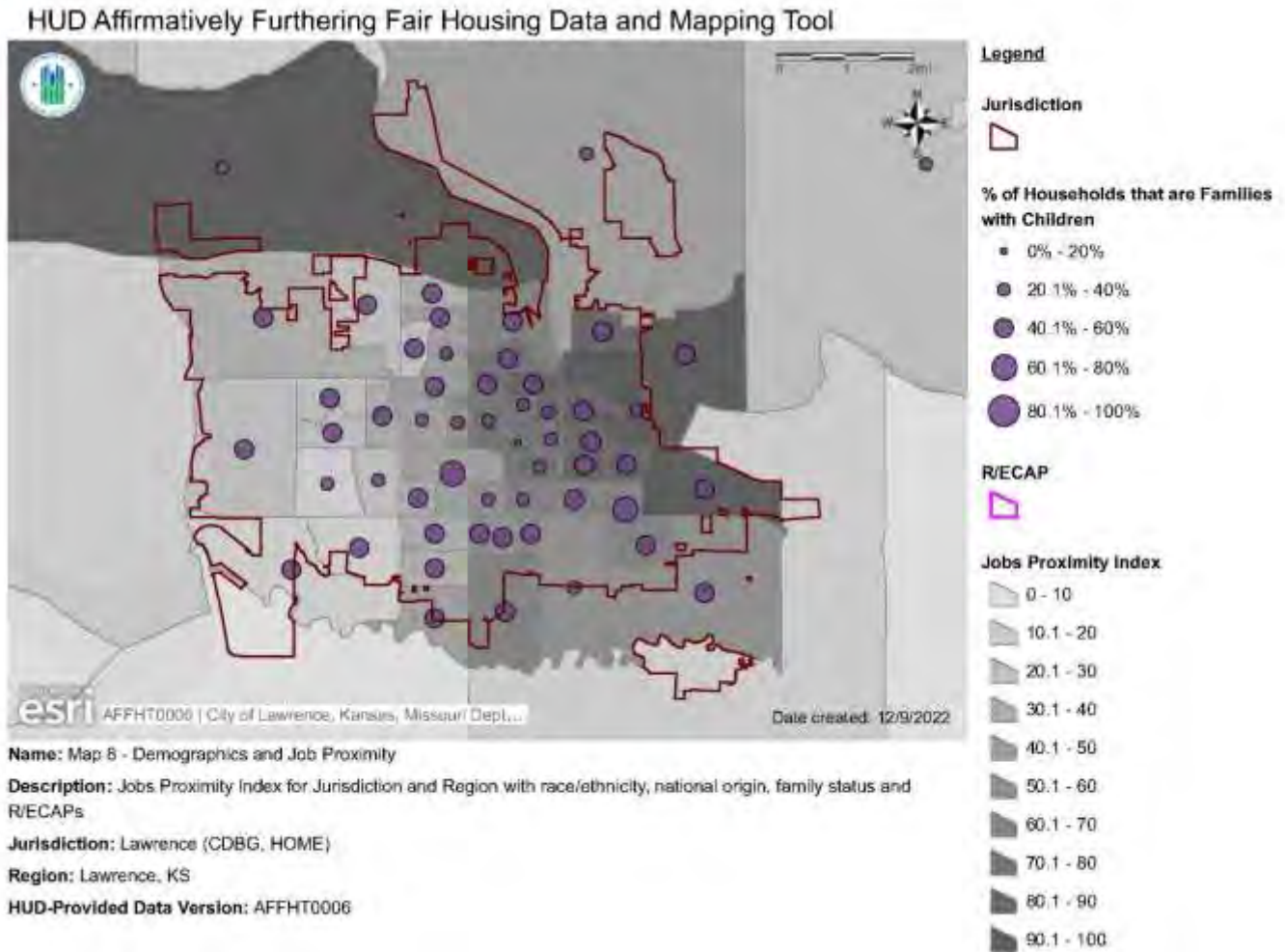
Map 14 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for region

Table 28 provides the Jobs Proximity Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 13 displays a Jobs Proximity Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 14 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 North 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, Southwest, and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a farther proximity to jobs are located in the Northwest, East, and Central areas.

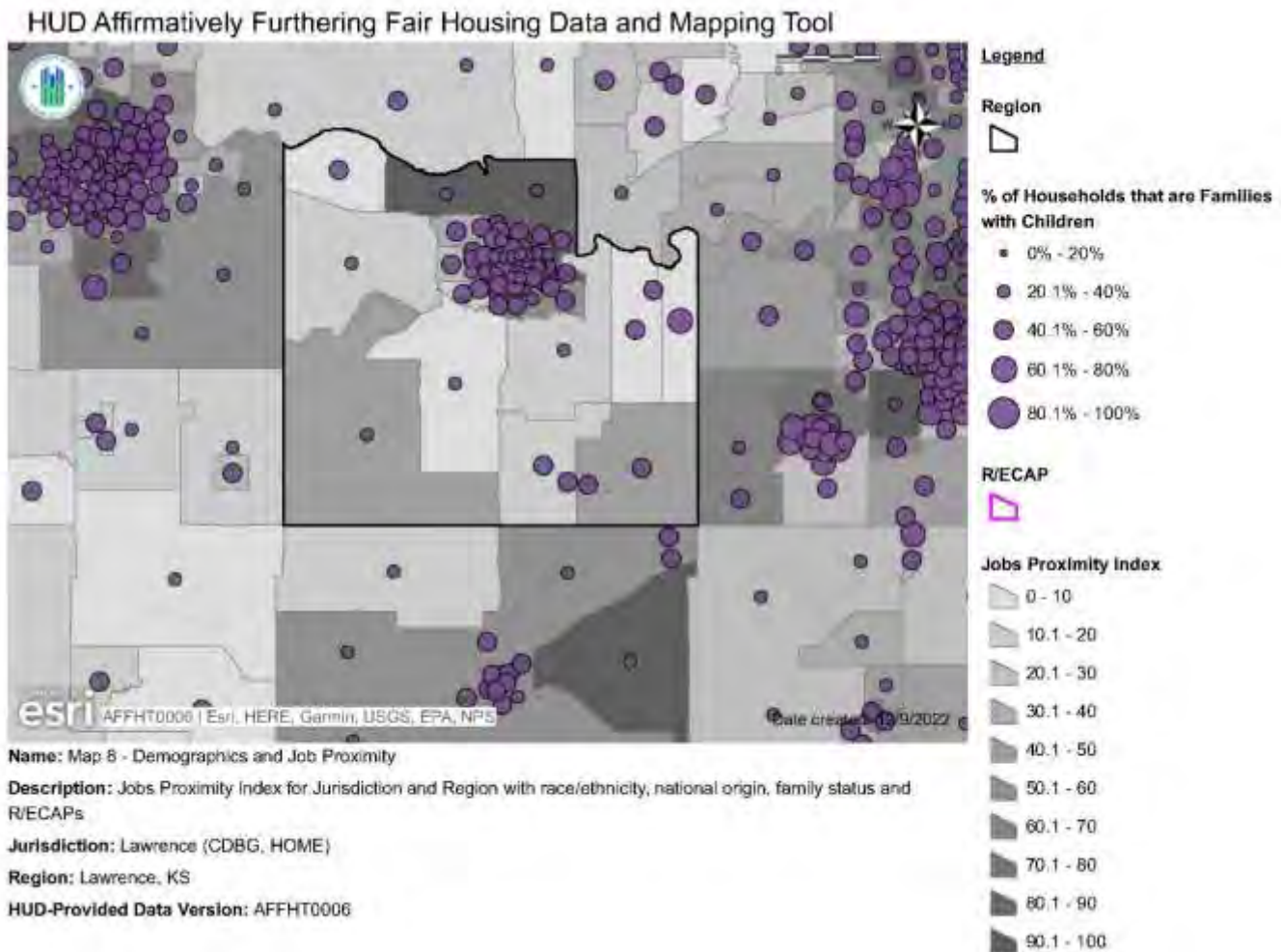
Lawrence, KS - Jobs Proximity and Family Status thematic map



Map 15 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for jurisdiction



Region - Jobs Proximity and Family Status thematic map



Map 16 - HUD AFFH Map 8 - Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for region

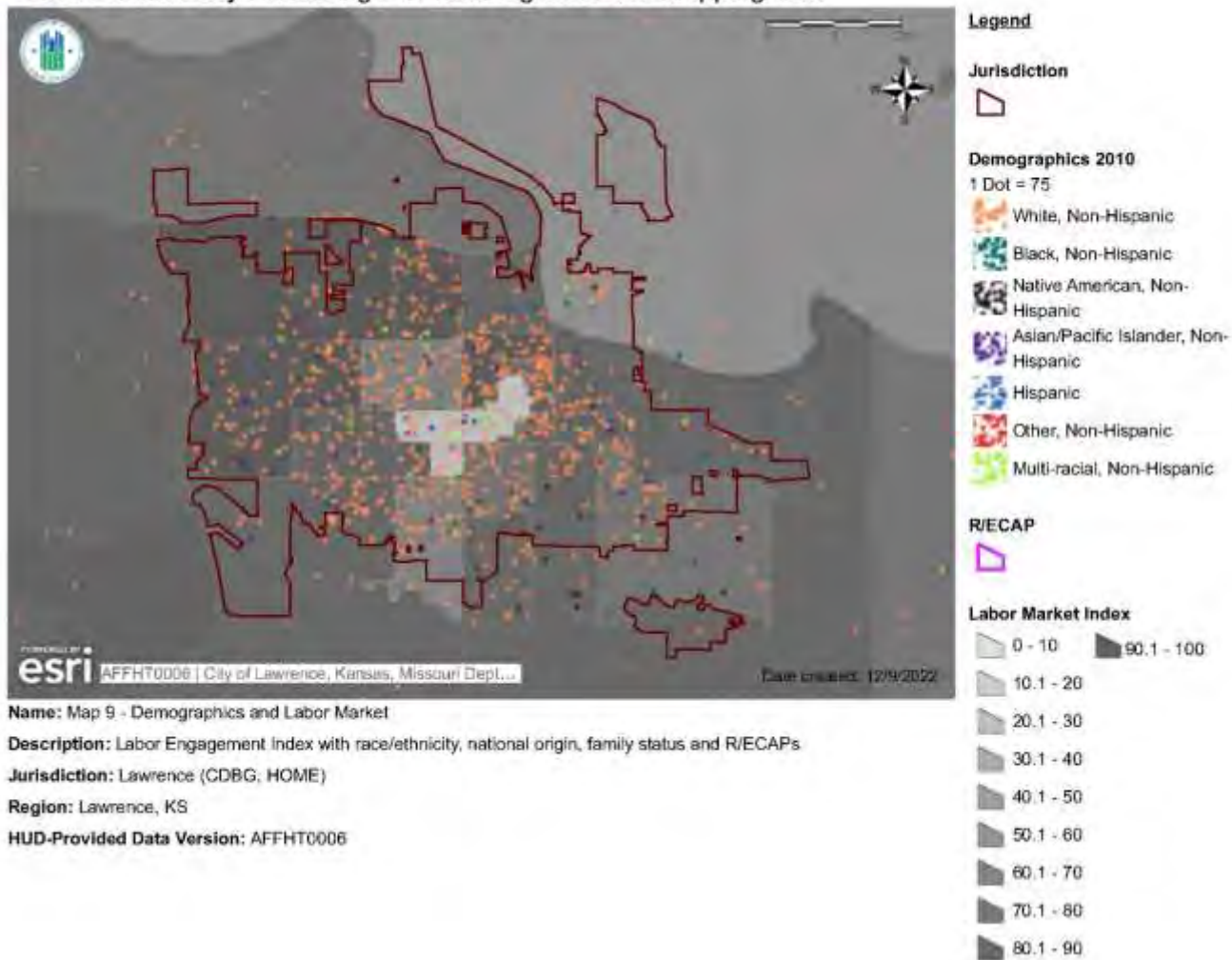
Map 15 displays a Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 16 displays a Jobs Proximity Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

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, East, and Central areas. These areas also indicate a higher percentage of households that are families with children.



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



**Name:** Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

**Description:** Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

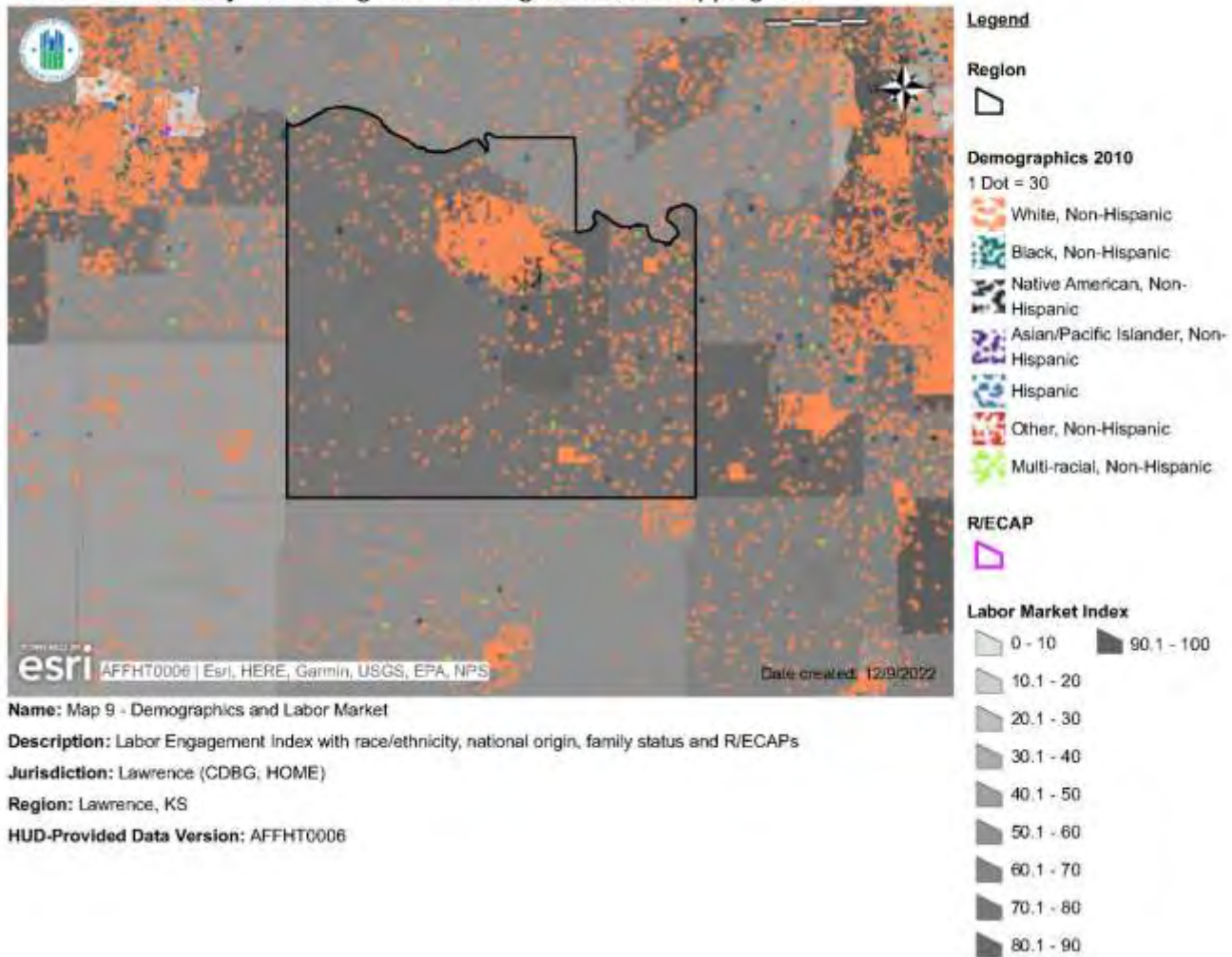
**Region:** Lawrence, KS

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0006

Map 17 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 18 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for region

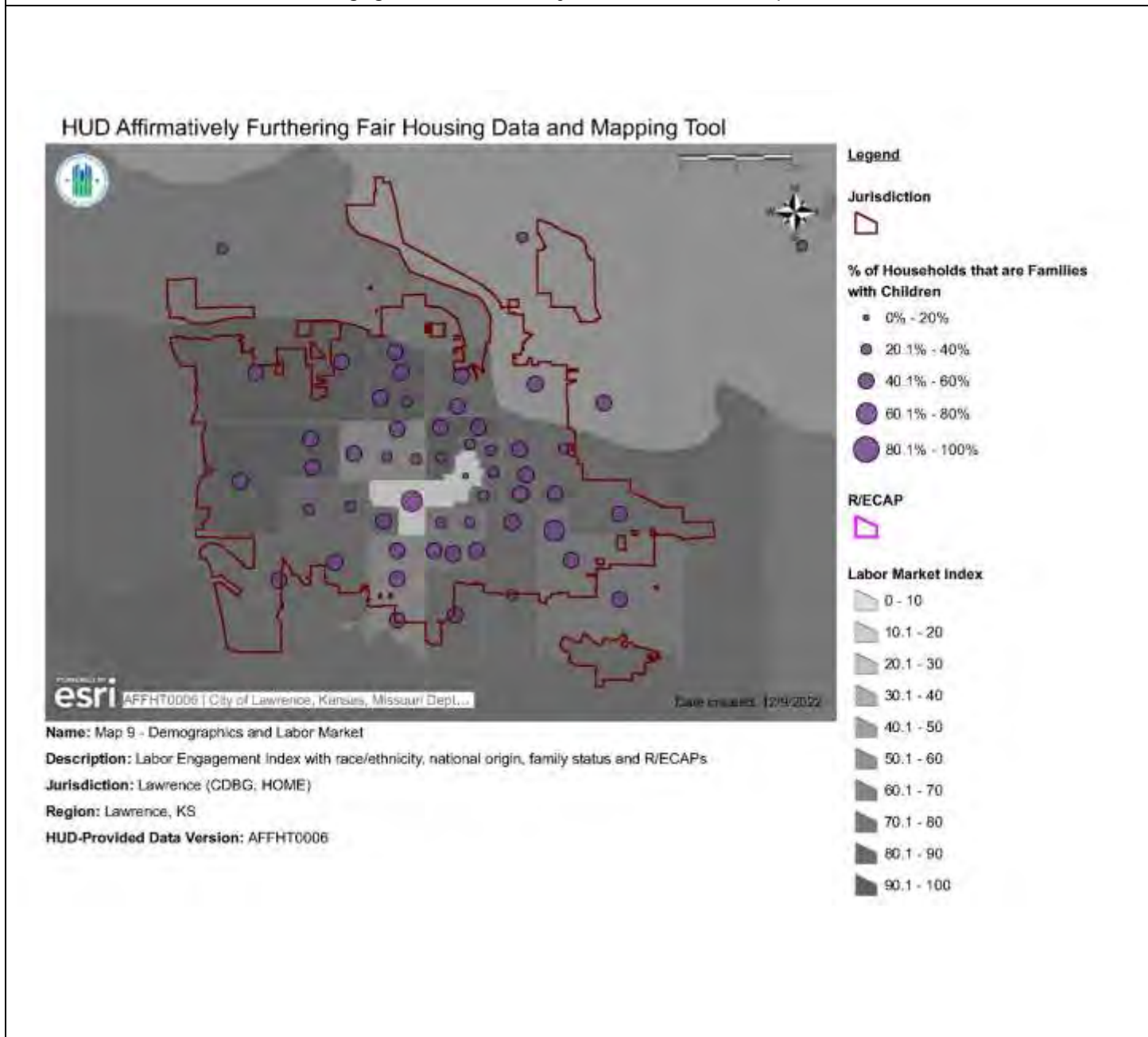
Table 29 provides the Labor Market Engagement Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 17 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 18 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, all Race/Ethnic groups have a high Labor Market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The darker shaded tracts that indicate higher levels of labor engagement (unemployment 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 West, Northwest, and Northcentral areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups have a high Labor market Engagement Index, on a scale of 0 to 100. The darker shaded tracts that indicate higher levels of labor engagement (unemployment rate, labor-force participation rate, and percent of the population age 25 and above with at least a bachelor's degree) are in the Central areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate lower levels of labor engagement are in the Northcentral areas.

*Labor Market Engagement and Family Status*

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

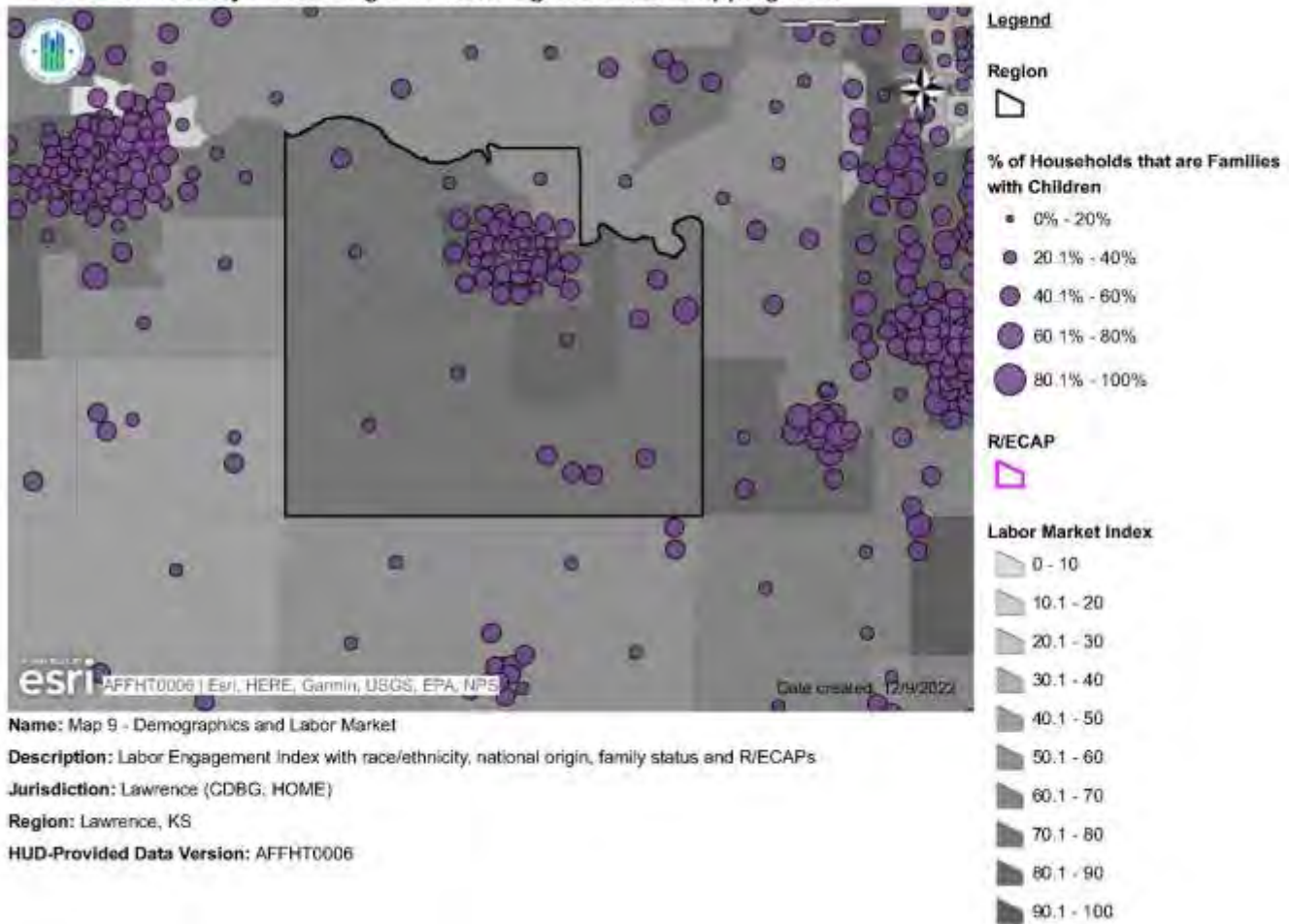


Map 19 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index thematic map for jurisdiction



Region - Labor Market Engagement and Family Status thematic map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 20 - HUD AFFH Map 9 - Labor Market Engagement Index thematic map for region

Map 19 displays a Labor Market Engagement Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 20 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 (unemployment 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 are located in the Northcentral areas. These areas also indicate a high percentage of households that are families with children.



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).”

The Low Transportation Cost 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, the AFFH-T models 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 variety of reasons, including greater access to public transportation and the density of homes, services, and jobs in the neighborhood and surrounding community.

Table 280 - 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	47.22	41.21
Black, Non-Hispanic	47.63	45.98
Hispanic	48.03	44.95
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	51.17	49.97
Native American, Non-Hispanic	43.85	42.12
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	51.28	49.50
Black, Non-Hispanic	50.15	49.94
Hispanic	51.51	50.96
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	49.80	49.75
Native American, Non-Hispanic	46.23	45.94

(Sources: Location Affordability Index (LAI) data, 2012-2016)

Table 30 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 below average except for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, and all are close in index number. The only group with a noticeably lower score is Native American, Non-Hispanic with an Index of 43.85. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index

is higher for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, except for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic.

In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored below average on the Low Transportation 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 41.21. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population, except for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic.

Table 291 - 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	64.25	56.26
Black, Non-Hispanic	63.70	61.72
Hispanic	63.39	59.63
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	66.87	65.39
Native American, Non-Hispanic	46.40	45.28
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	69.44	67.15
Black, Non-Hispanic	69.47	69.31
Hispanic	68.48	67.64
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	63.40	63.33
Native American, Non-Hispanic	61.66	61.61

(Sources: Location Affordability Index (LAI) data, 2012-2016)

Table 31 provides the Transit Trips Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region.

The Transit Trips Index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by 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 used in the AFFH-T correspond to those for household type 6 (hh\_type6\_) as noted in the LAI data dictionary. More specifically, among this household type, the AFFH-T models annual transit trips for renters (transit\_trips\_rent). Neighborhoods are defined as census tracts.

Values are percentile ranked nationally, with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the value, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit. The index controls for income such that a higher index value will often reflect better access to public transit.

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 above average on the Transit Trips Index, except Native American, Non-Hispanic, 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 46.40. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population, except for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below federal poverty line has an Index of 61.66.

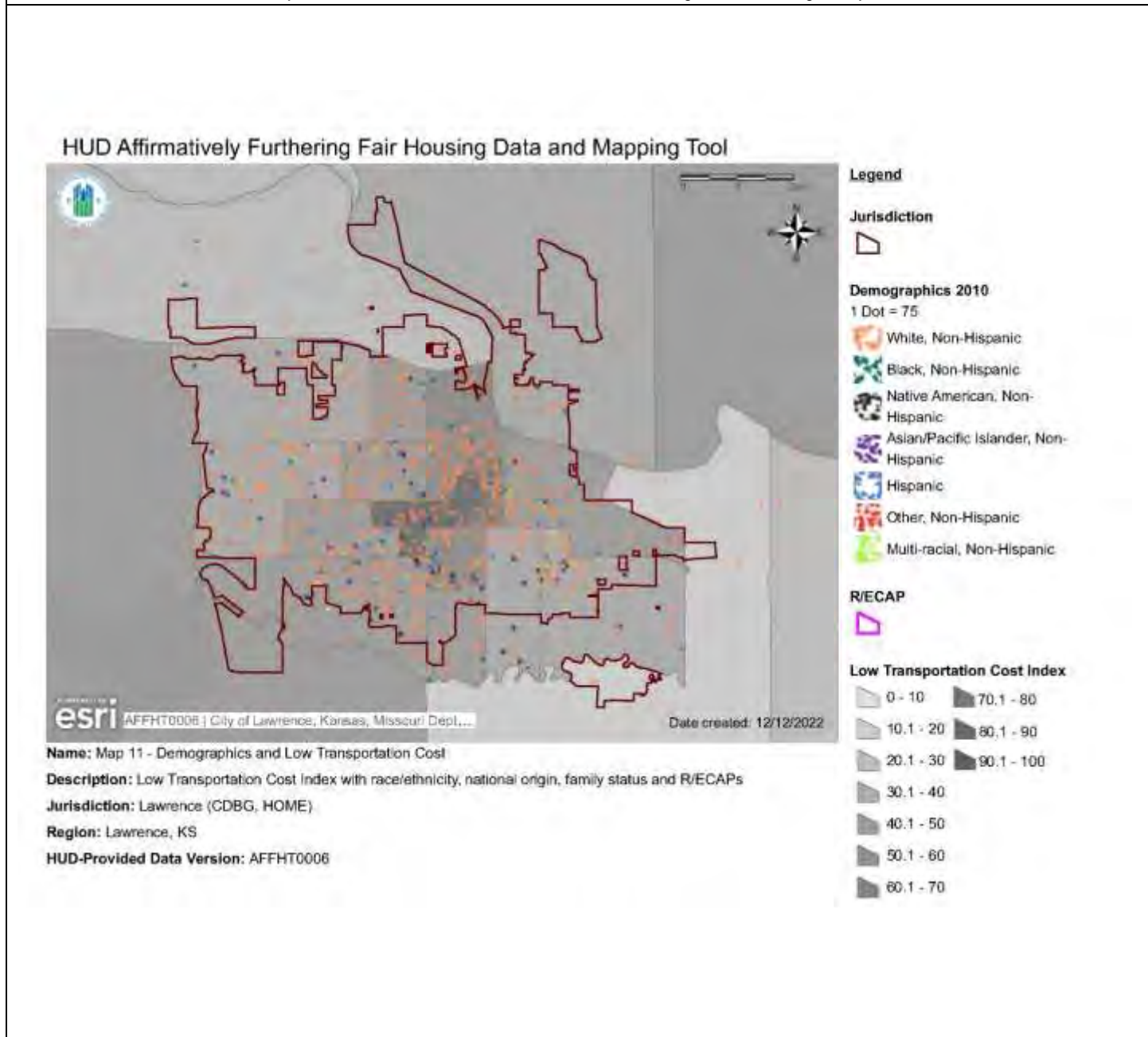
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Transit Trips Index, except Native American, Non-Hispanic, and all were lower than those in the jurisdiction. The lowest Index in the region

for the total population is for Native American, Non-Hispanic at 45.28. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is higher for the population below the federal poverty line versus the total population, except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population below the federal poverty line has the lowest Index in the region at 61.61.

- 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 families with children. The Low Transportation Cost Index map and the Transit Trips Index maps 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.

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

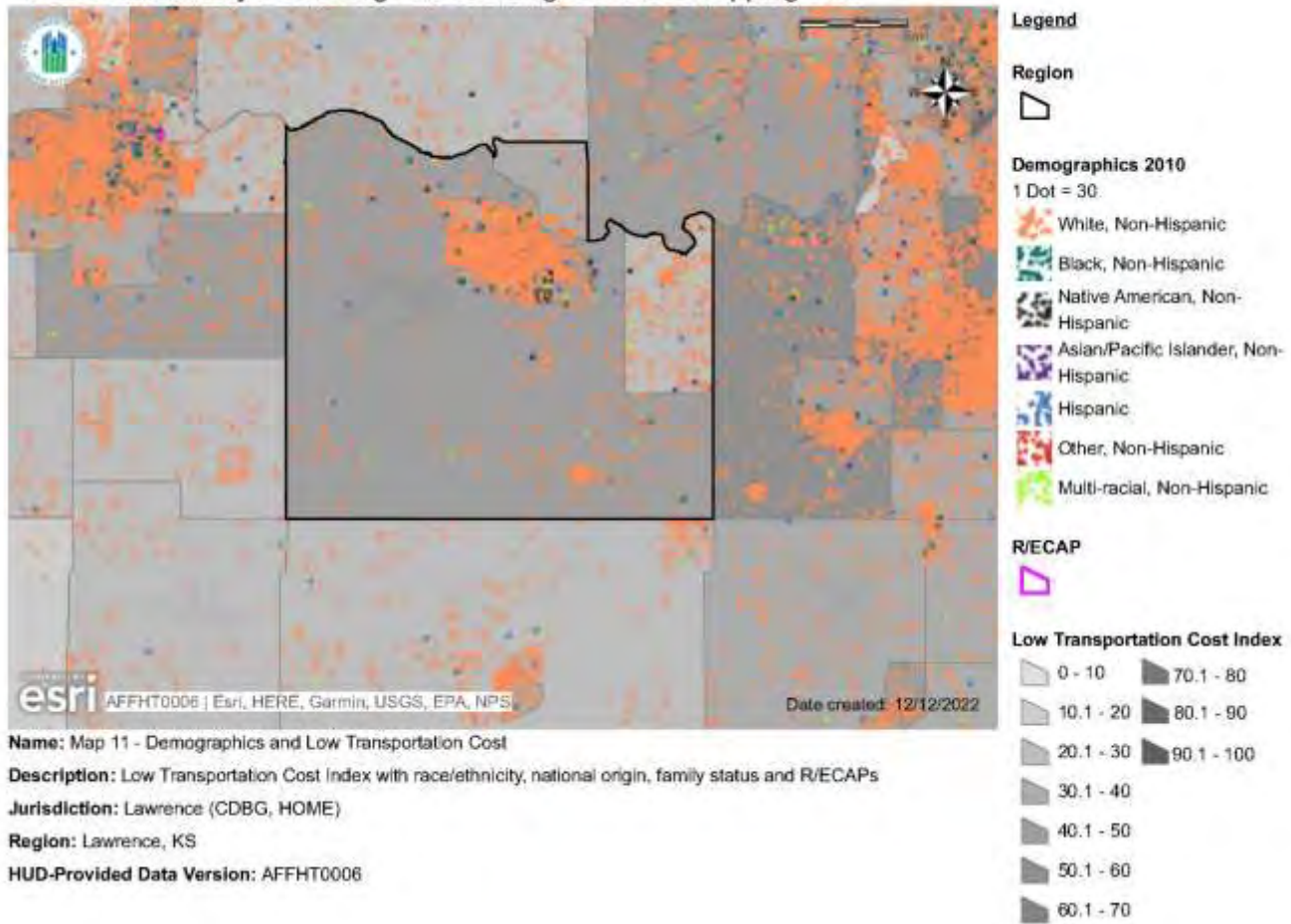


Map 21 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for jurisdiction



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 22 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for region

Table 30 provides the Low Transportation Cost Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 21 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 22 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

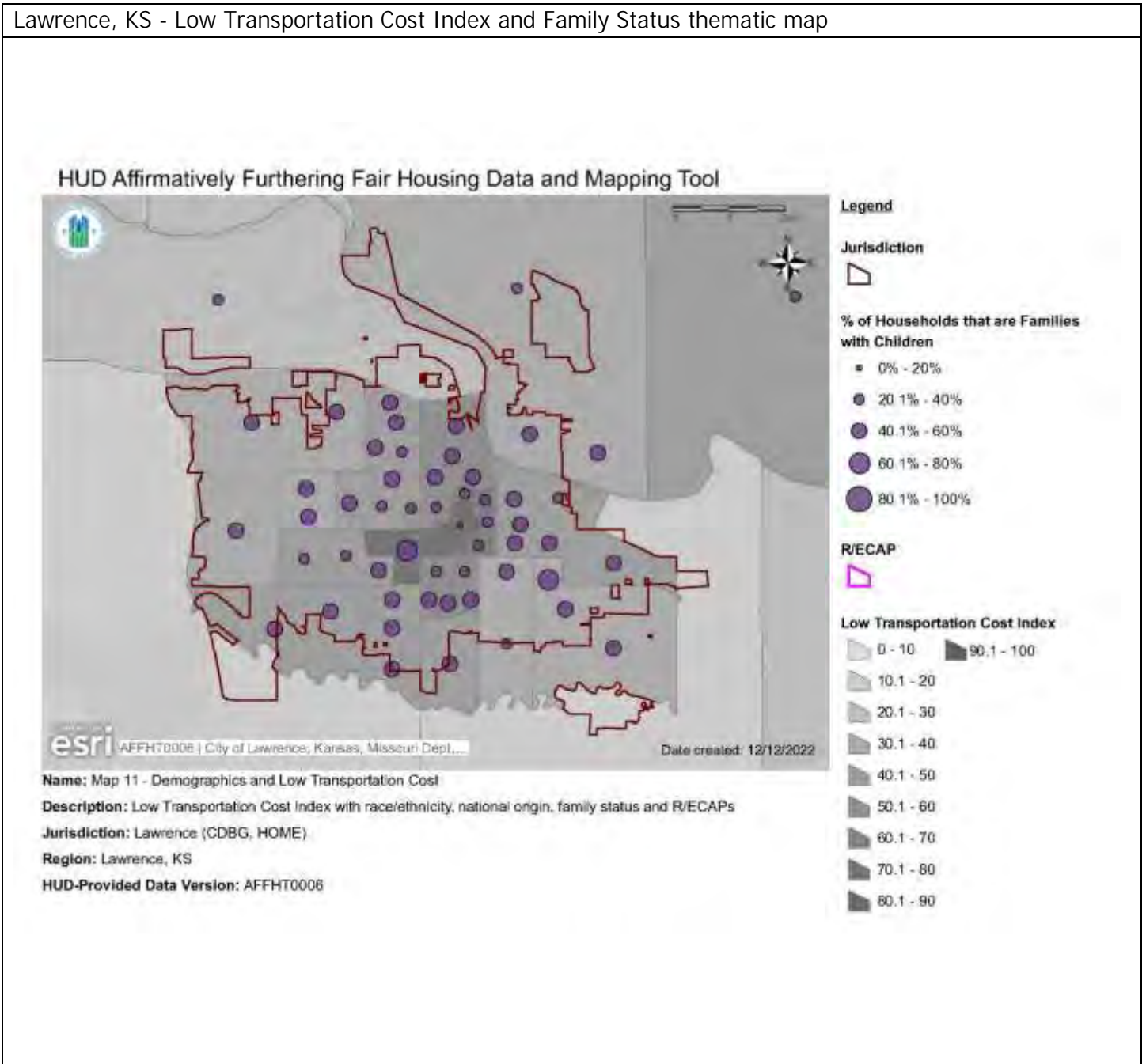
In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the Central area around The University of Kansas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicated higher transportation costs are located in the Northeast, Northwest, West, and Southeast areas of Lawrence.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are even across the majority areas of the region. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are in East

and North areas of the region. The darker shaded tracts that indicate lower transportation costs are located in the remainder of tracts in the region.

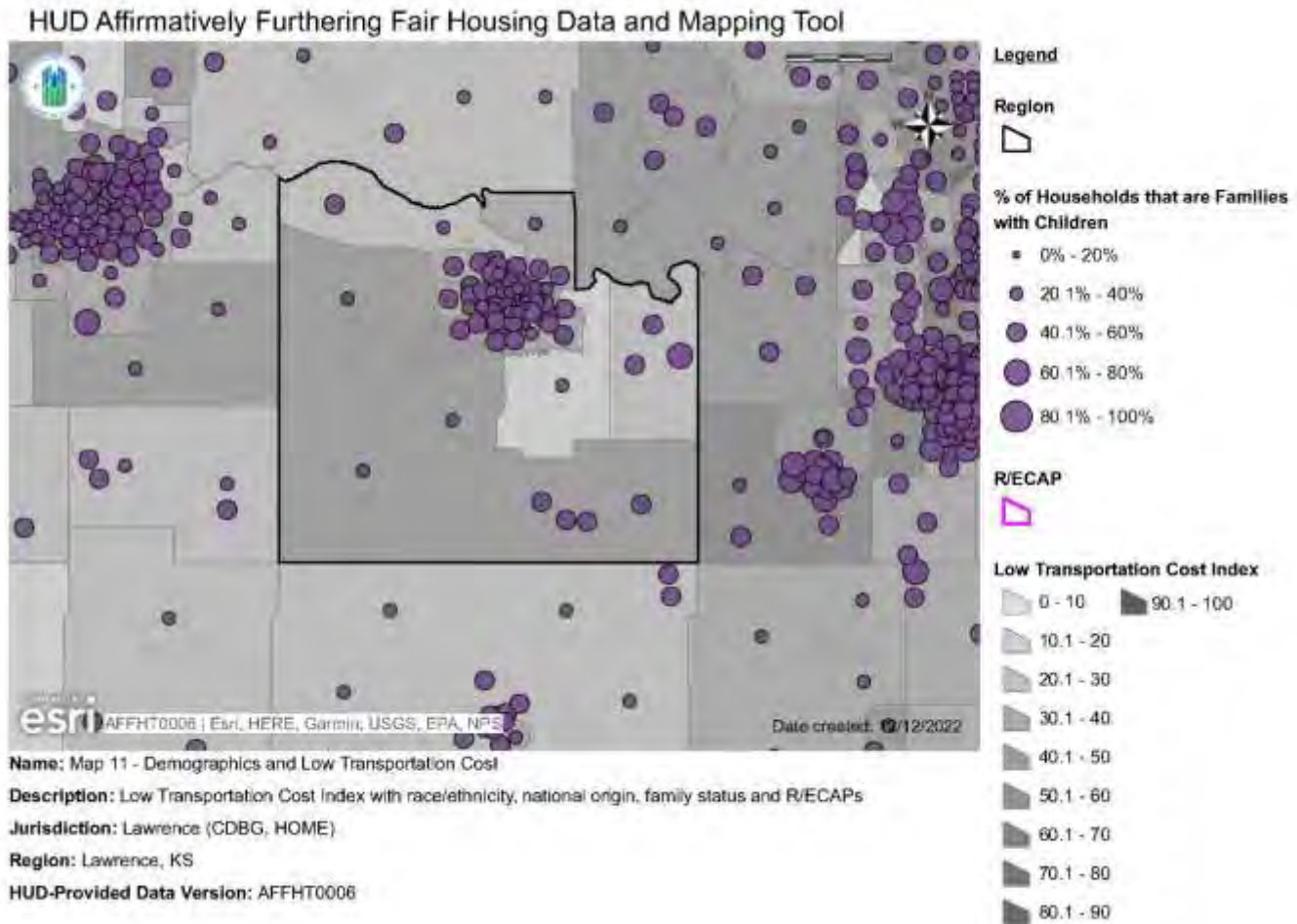
*Low Transportation Cost Index and Family Status*

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



Map 23 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for jurisdiction

Region - Low Transportation Cost Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 24 - HUD AFFH Map 11 - Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for region

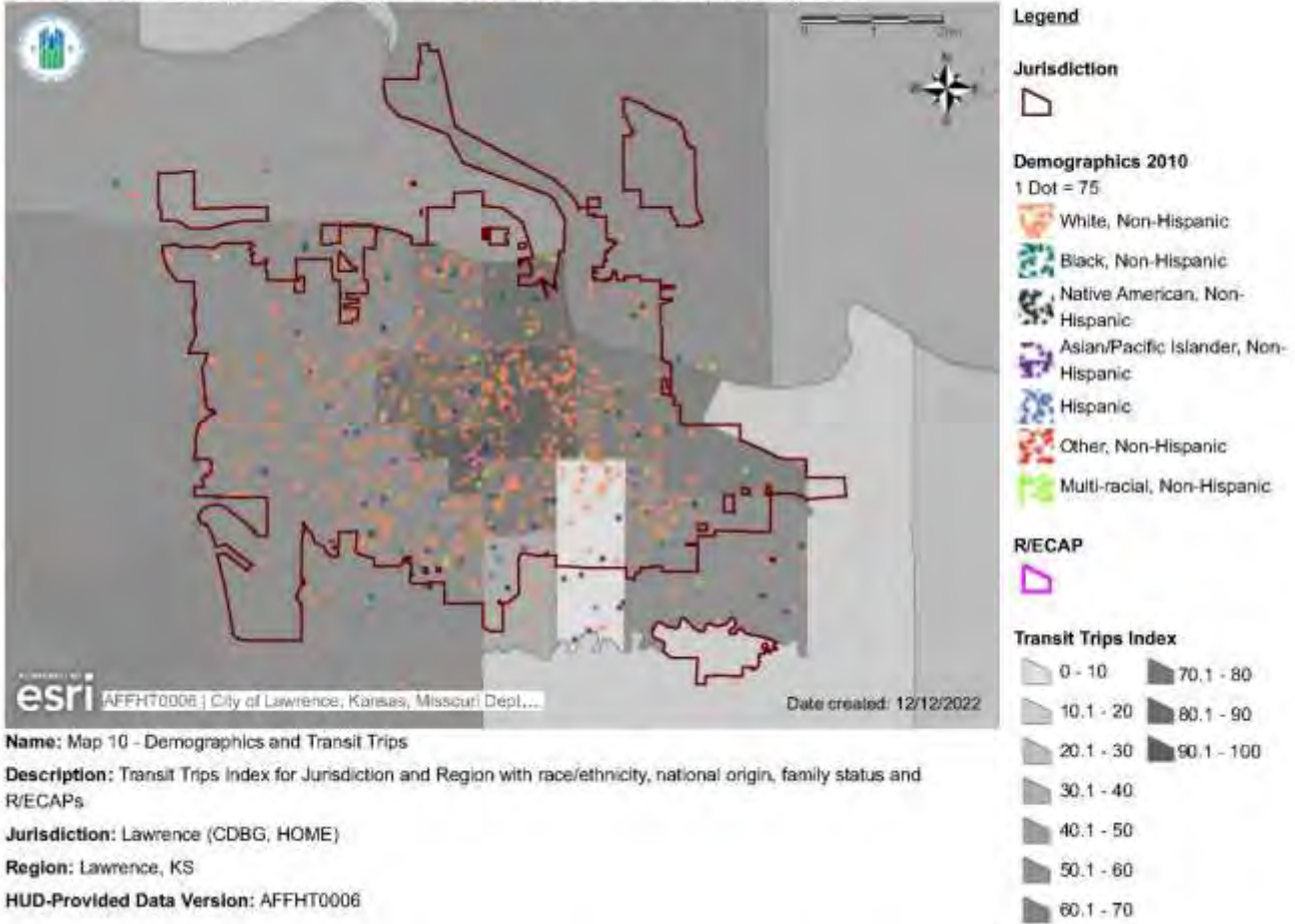
Map 23 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 24 displays a Low Transportation Cost Index thematic map for the region showing the percent of households that are families with children.

In Lawrence, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are located in the Northeast, Northwest, West, and Southeast areas. These tracts also indicated a high percentage of households that are families with children. In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate higher transportation costs are in the Northwest, Central, and East areas of the region. These tracts also indicated a high percentage of households that are families with children.



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

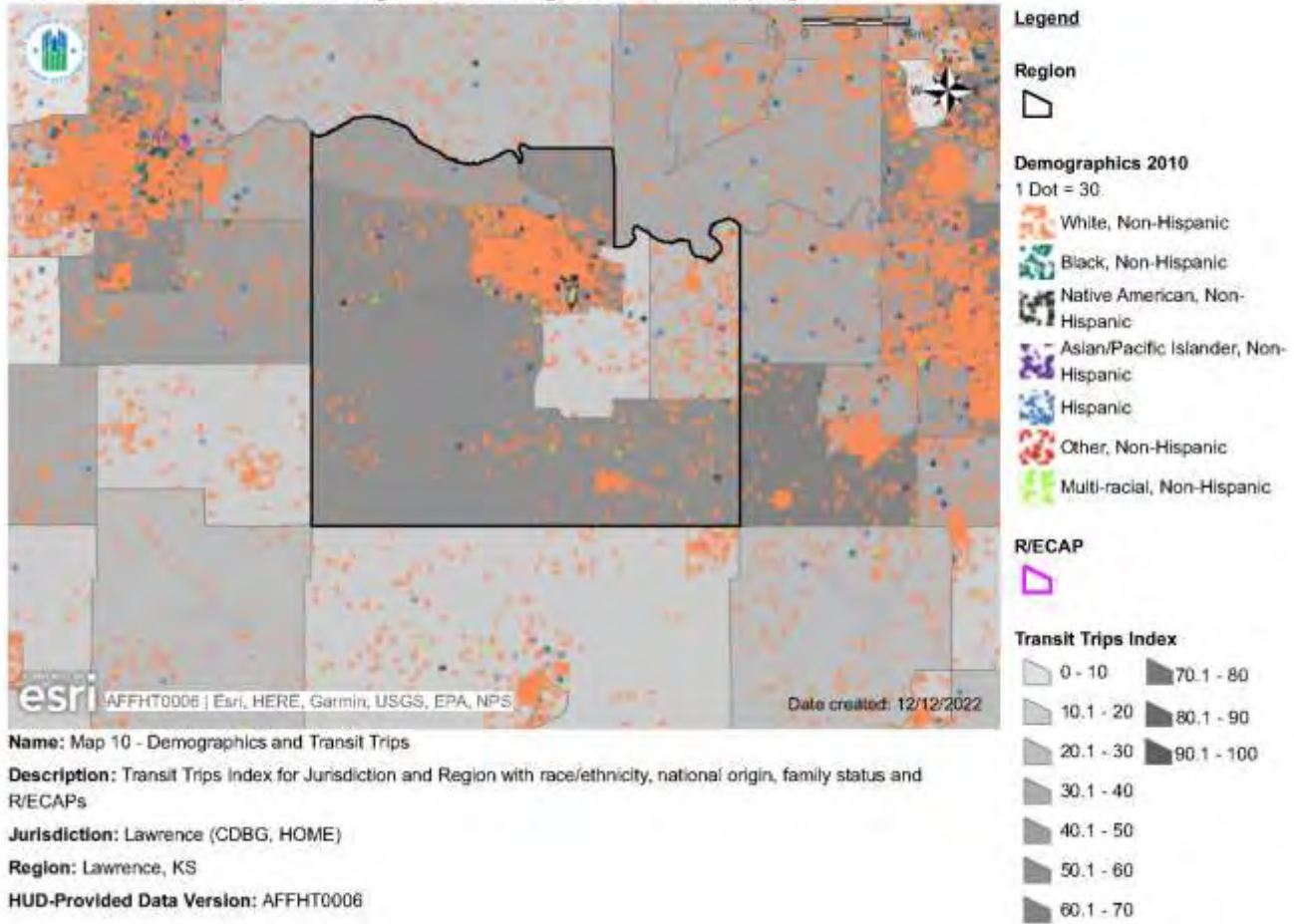


Map 25 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for jurisdiction



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 26 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index dot density map for region

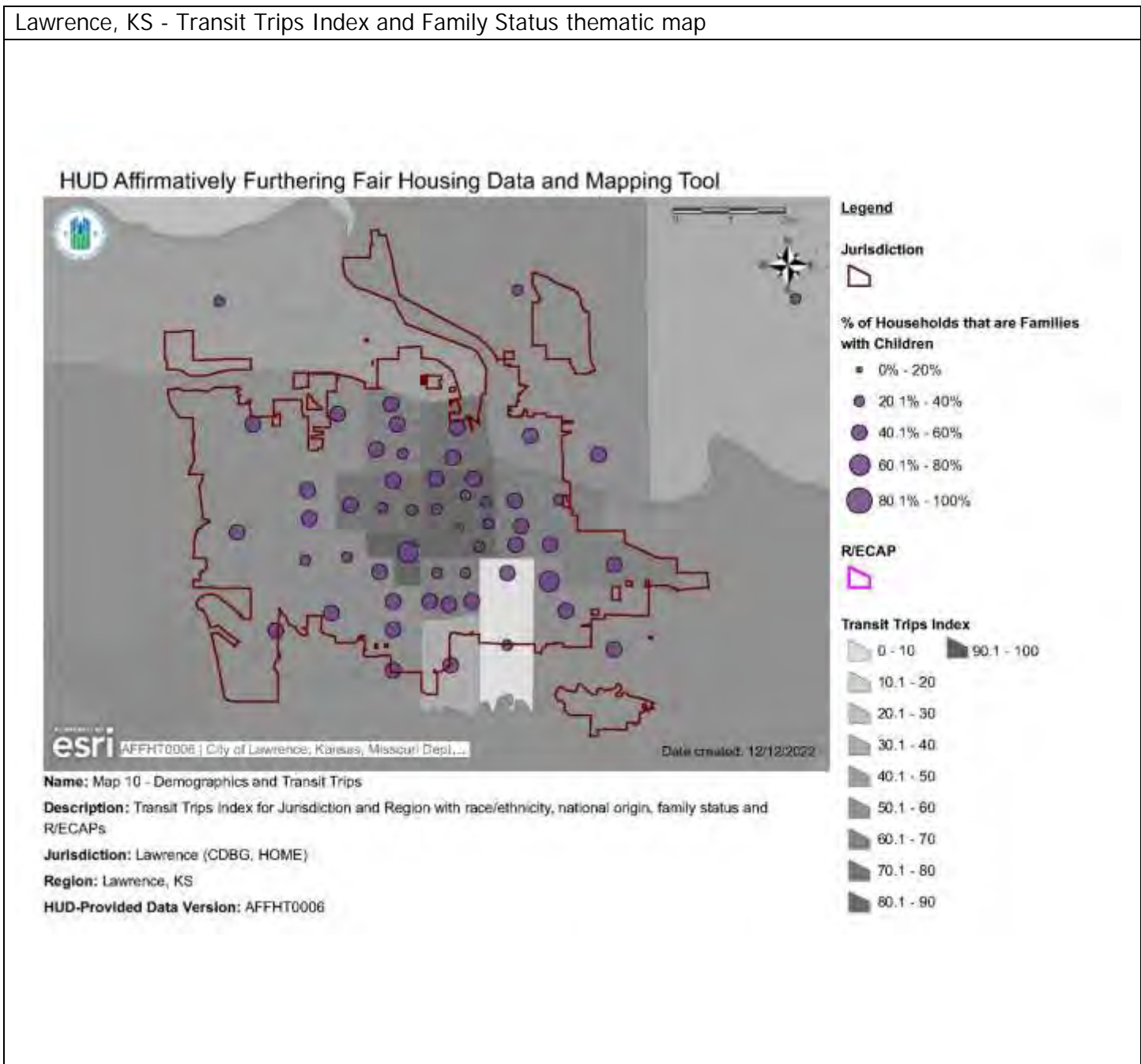
Table 31 provides the Transit Trips Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 25 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 26 displays a Transit Trips Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

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, the darker shaded tracts that indicate more frequent use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Central and Northcentral areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Southcentral areas.

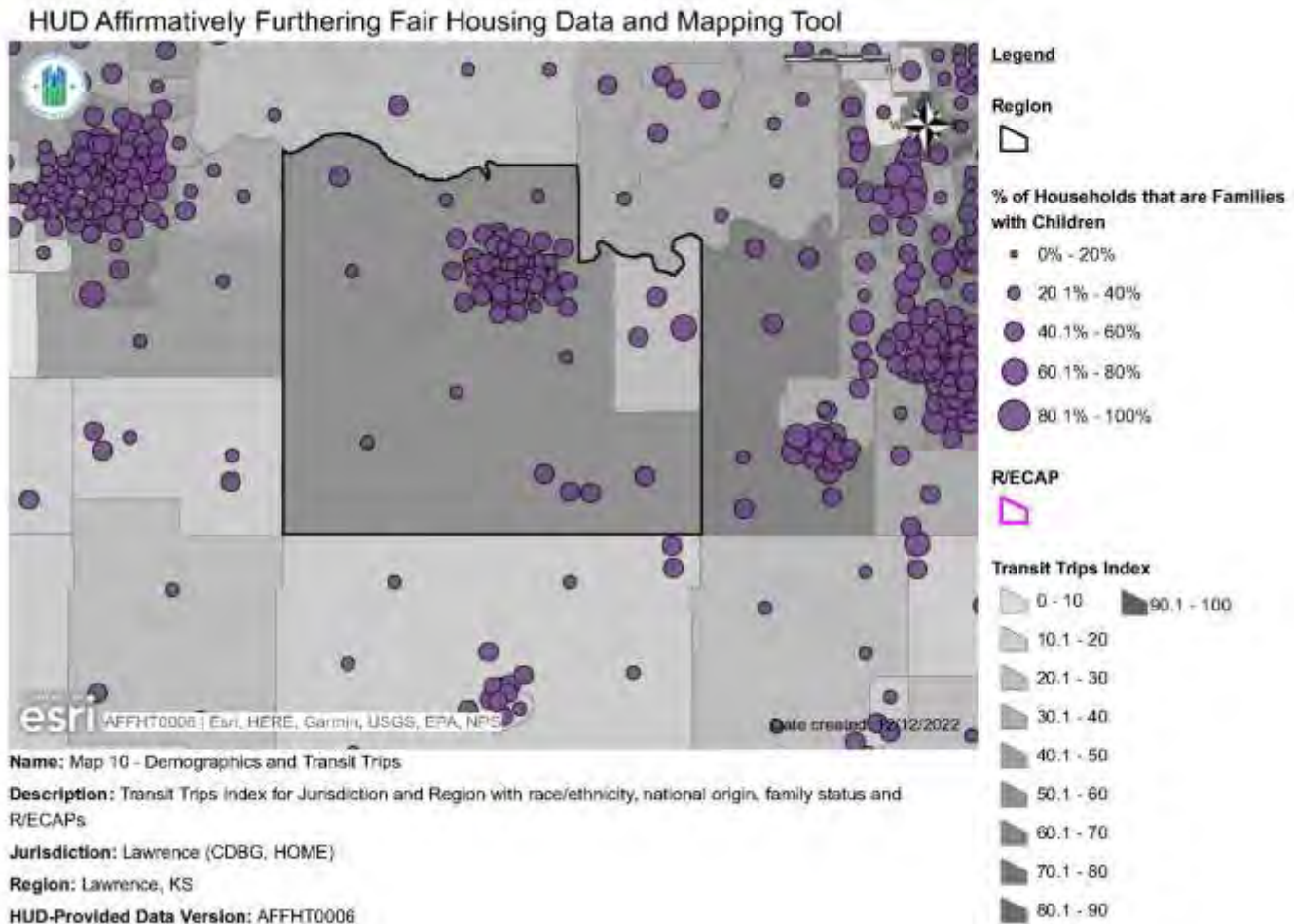
In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate more frequent use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the North, West, and South areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are located in the Central and the East areas.

*Transit Trips Index and Family Status*



Map 27 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index thematic map for jurisdiction

## Region - Transit Trips Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 28 - HUD AFFH Map 10 - Transit Trips Index thematic map for region

Map 27 displays a Transit Trips Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 28 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 Southcentral areas. These tracts also have households that are families with children. In the region, the lighter shaded tracts that indicate less use of public transportation by low-income families are in the East areas. These tracts also indicated a high percentage of households that are families with children.

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 poverty in a given neighborhood. The index is based on the poverty rate ( $p_i$ ), as shown in Equation 6.

Equation 6 - Low Poverty Index

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

The mean ( $\mu_{pv}$ ) and standard error ( $\sigma_{pv}$ ) are estimated over the national distribution.

The poverty rate is 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 302 - 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	59.13	61.61
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.69	55.81
Hispanic	54.23	55.92
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	54.18	54.80
Native American, Non-Hispanic	56.17	57.10
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	53.71	54.73
Black, Non-Hispanic	55.19	55.40
Hispanic	47.46	48.02
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	56.16	56.24
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.74	52.13

(Sources: American Community Survey, 2011-2015)

Table 32 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 for the total population. The White/Non-Hispanic in the total population has a slightly higher Index at 59.13, while the Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 54.18. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, except Black, Non-Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, with Hispanic having the lowest Index of 47.46 for the population below the federal poverty line.

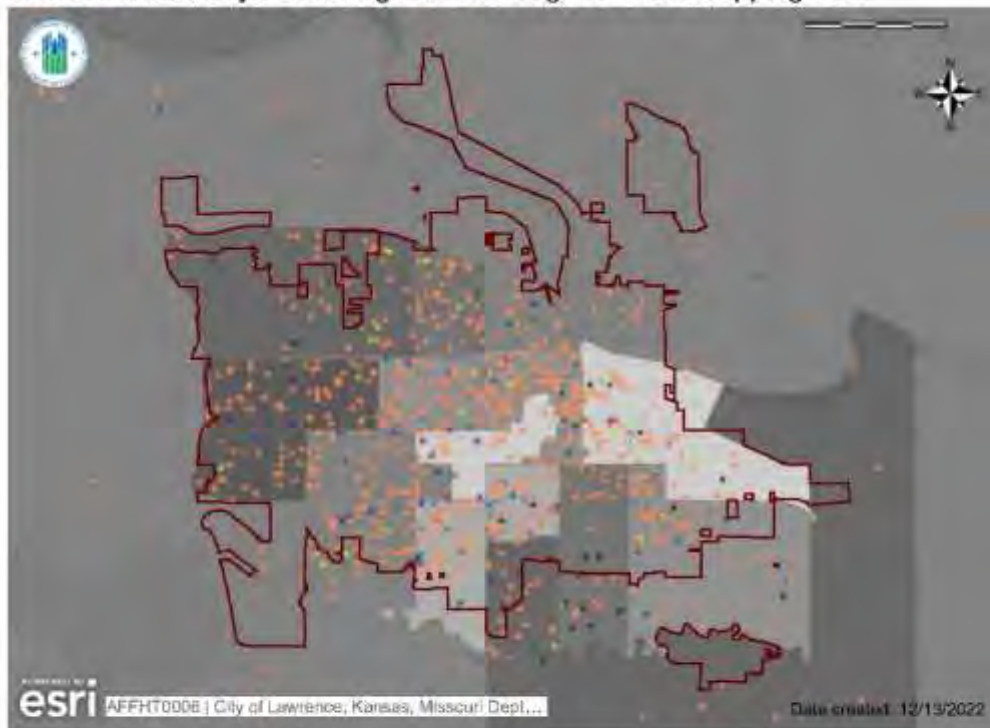
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on the Low Poverty Index for the total population and are all close in number and higher than the jurisdiction. The White/Non-Hispanic in the total population has the highest Index at 61.61, while the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the lowest Index at 54.80. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic with Hispanic having the lowest Index of 48.02 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 living patterns of those groups in the jurisdiction and region.

The maps provided by HUD show residency patterns of racial/ethnic 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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction



Demographics 2010

1 Dot = 75

White, Non-Hispanic

Black, Non-Hispanic

Native American, Non-Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

Hispanic

Other, Non-Hispanic

Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

R/ECAP



Low Poverty Index

0 - 10

10.1 - 20

20.1 - 30

30.1 - 40

40.1 - 50

50.1 - 60

60.1 - 70

70.1 - 80

80.1 - 90

90.1 - 100

Name: Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

Description: Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lawrence (CDBG, HOME)

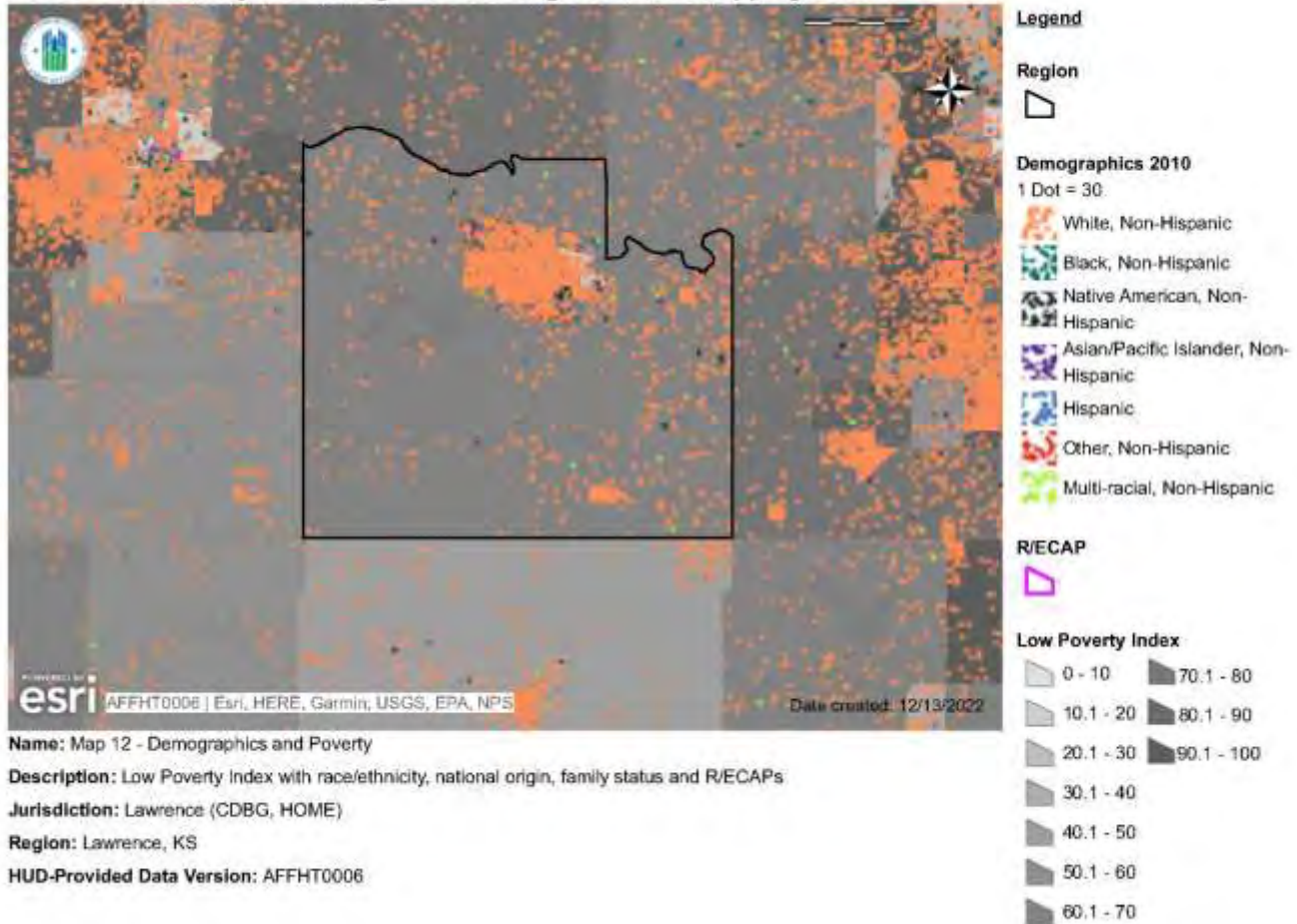
Region: Lawrence, KS

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0006

Map 29 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for jurisdiction

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 30 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index dot density map for region

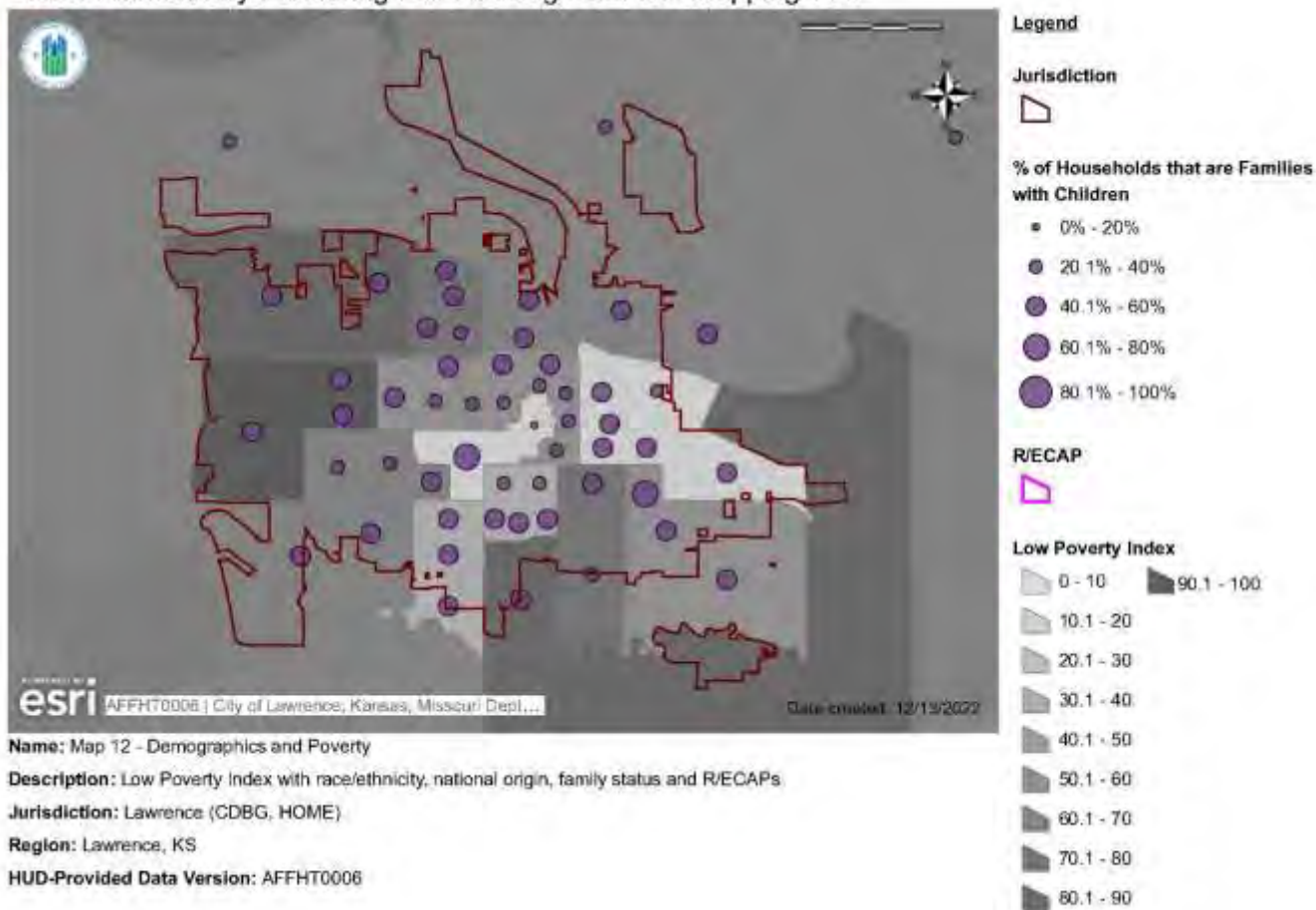
Table 32 provides the Low Poverty Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 29 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 30 displays a Low Poverty Index dot density map for the region showing all races/ethnicity together.

In Lawrence, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Northwest, West, and Southcentral areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher concentration of poverty are located in the Central and East areas.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located throughout the entire area.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

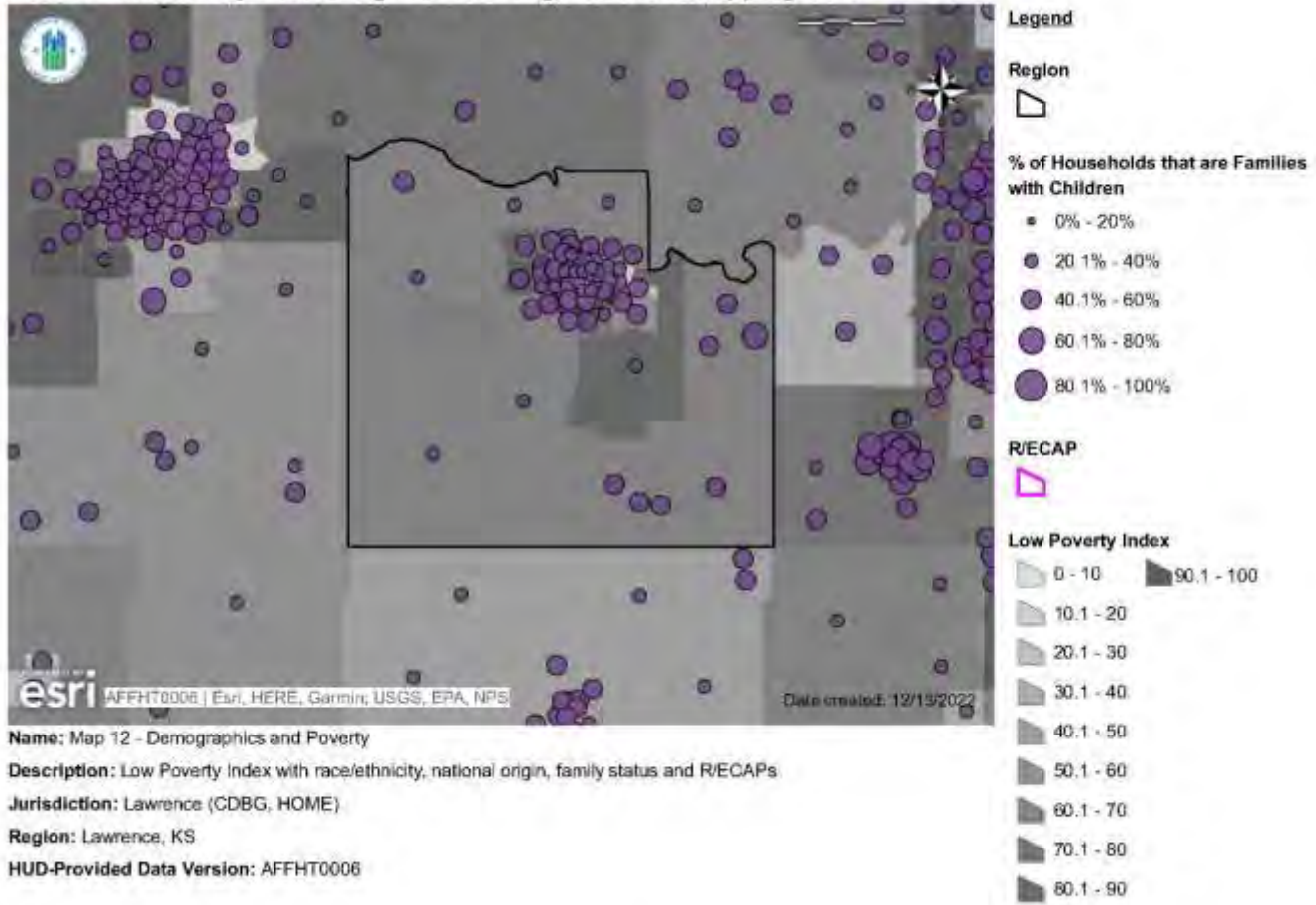


Map 31 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index thematic map for jurisdiction



Region - Low Poverty Index and Family Status thematic map

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 32 - HUD AFFH Map 12 - Low Poverty Index thematic map for region

Map 31 displays a Low Poverty Index thematic map for Lawrence showing the percent of households that are families with children. Map 32 displays a Low Poverty 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 higher concentration of poverty are located in the Central and East areas. In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a lower level of poverty are located in the Central area.

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 index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. The index 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 7.

Equation 7 - Environmental Health Index

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

Where means  $(\mu_c, \mu_r, \mu_n)$  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 tract.

Table 313 - 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	65.87	68.66
Black, Non-Hispanic	66.28	66.99
Hispanic	66.11	67.44
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	65.81	66.28
Native American, Non-Hispanic	66.45	67.28
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	64.55	65.35
Black, Non-Hispanic	64.78	64.83
Hispanic	65.31	65.51
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	66.88	66.91
Native American, Non-Hispanic	65.61	65.66

(Sources: National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) data, 2014)

Table 33 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, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on Environmental Health Index and are all close in number for the total population. The Native American, Non-Hispanic population has the highest Index for the total population at 66.45. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index for the total population at 65.81. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic which also has the highest Index of 66.88 and White, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index at 64.55.

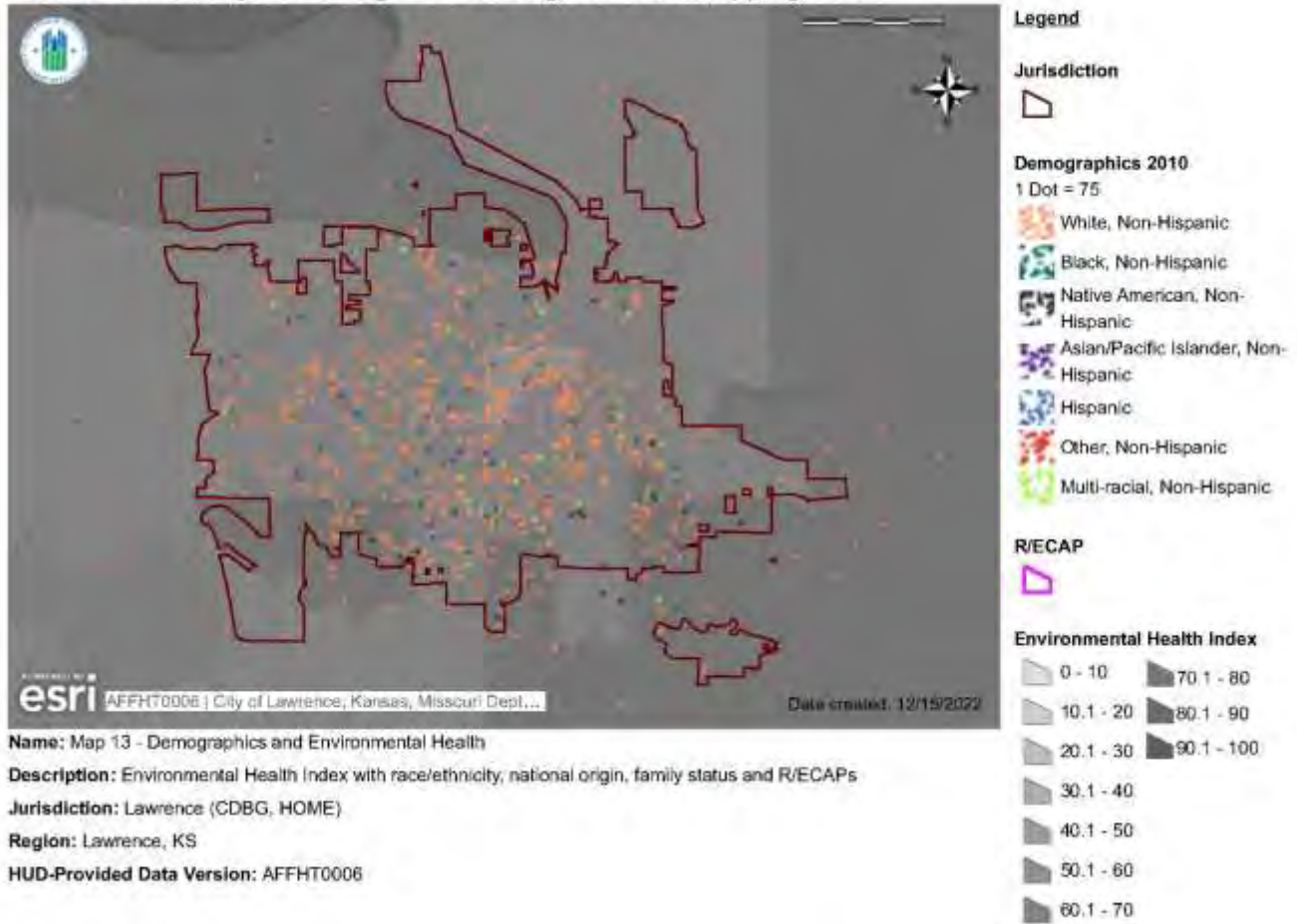
In the region, all Race/Ethnic groups scored above average on Environmental Health Index and all groups scored higher than those in the jurisdiction. The White, Non-Hispanic population has the highest Index for the total population at 68.66. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the lowest Index for the total population at 66.28. For all Race/Ethnic groups, the Index is lower for the population below federal poverty line versus the total population, except Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic which also has the highest Index of 66.91 and Black, Non-Hispanic having the lowest Index at 64.83.

- 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 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.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

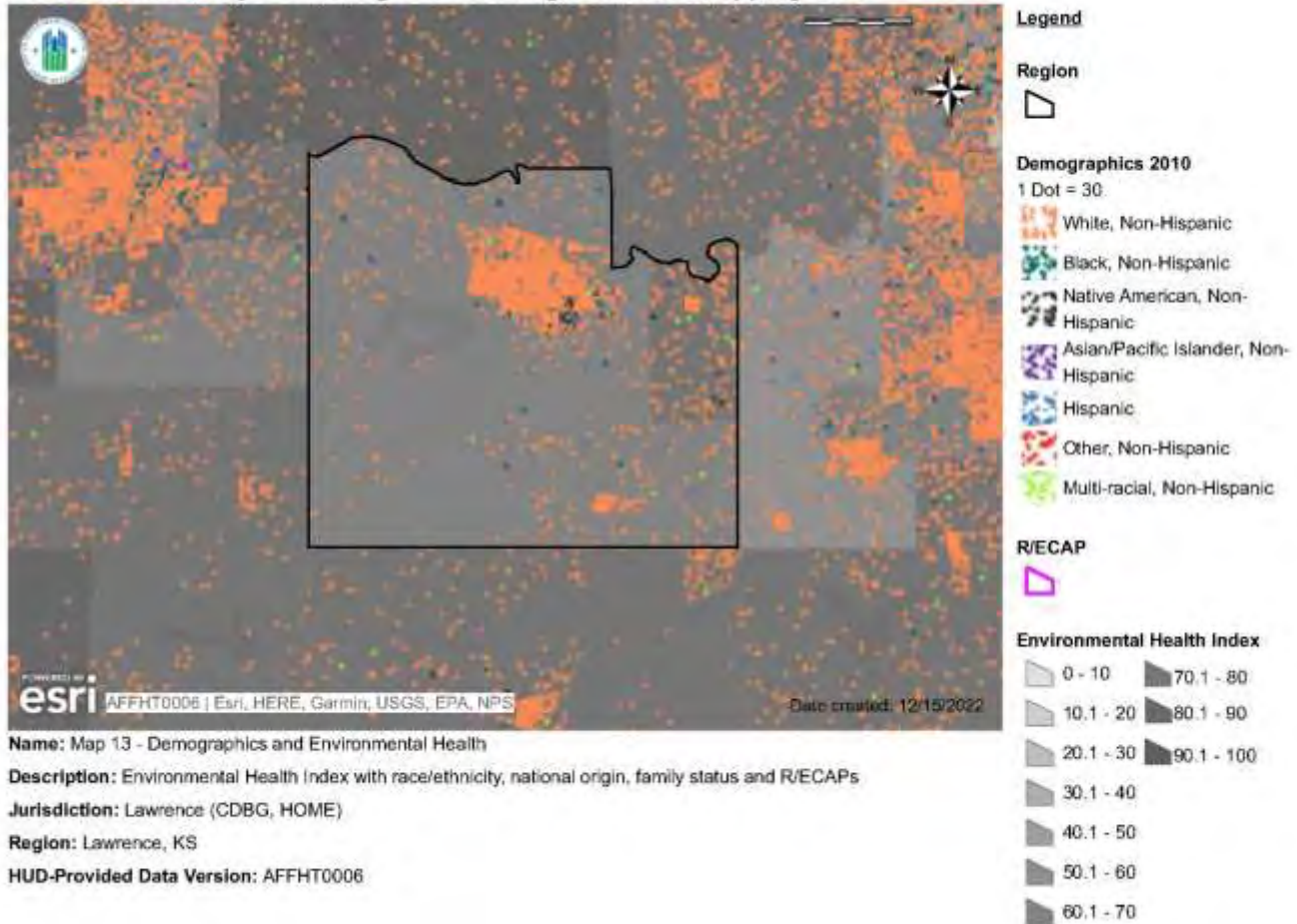


Map 33 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for jurisdiction



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



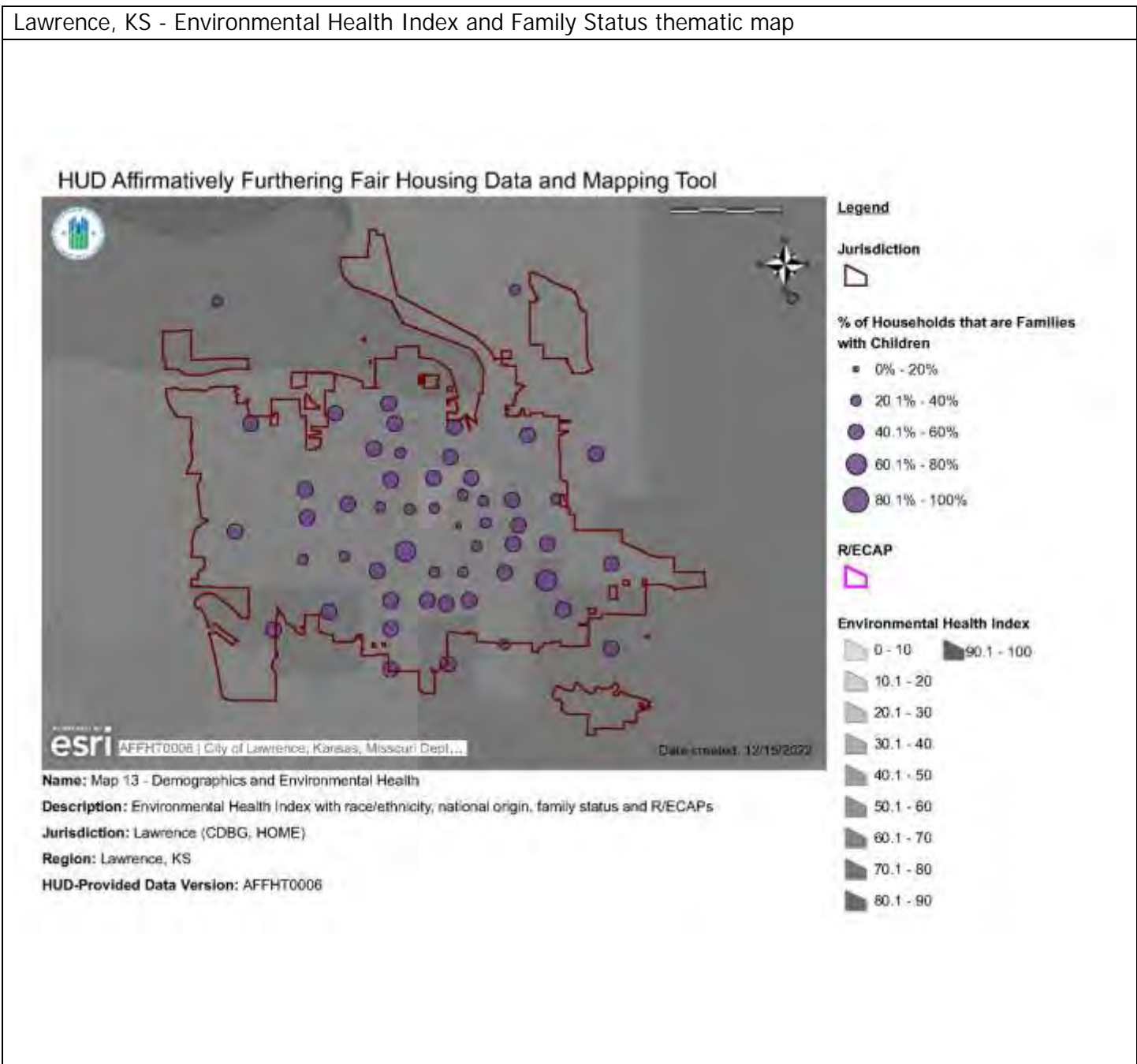
Map 34 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index dot density map for region

Table 33 provides the Environmental Health Index by race/ethnicity for both Lawrence and the region. Map 33 displays an Environmental Health Index dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 34 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, Southcentral, and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Central areas.

In the region, the darker shaded tracts that indicate a greater neighborhood environmental quality are located in the East area.

*Environmental Health Index and Family Status*



Map 35 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index thematic map for jurisdiction

## Region - Environmental Health Index and Family Status thematic map



Map 36 - HUD AFFH Map 13 - Environmental Health Index thematic map for region

Map 35 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, Southcentral, and Southeast areas. The lighter shaded tracts that indicate a higher exposure rate to harmful toxins are located in the Central area.

Map 36 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 in the Northwest, Central, and East areas.

#### 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 324 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	10,185	29,175	34.91%	12,365	37,290	33.16%
Black, Non-Hispanic	800	1,555	51.45%	810	1,625	49.85%
Hispanic	720	1,575	45.71%	754	1,709	44.12%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	755	1,645	45.90%	795	1,714	46.38%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	155	610	25.41%	189	709	26.66%
Other, Non-Hispanic	400	930	43.01%	469	1,174	39.95%
<i>Total</i>	<i>13,010</i>	<i>35,485</i>	<i>36.66%</i>	<i>15,370</i>	<i>44,215</i>	<i>34.76%</i>
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	3,285	15,835	20.75%	4,400	21,569	20.40%
Family households, 5+ people	470	1,650	28.48%	755	2,390	31.59%
Non-family households	9,250	17,985	51.43%	10,210	20,245	50.43%

(Source: CHAS 2012-2016): 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 34 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; or
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 36.66 percent. The Black, Non-Hispanic population has the highest rate at 51.45 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 25.41 percent. Household size and type also affect how likely it is a family faces housing problems. Non-family households experience housing problems at a rate of 51.43 percent. Family households with fewer than five people experience housing problems at the lowest rate of 20.75 percent.

In the region, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 housing problems is 34.76 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Black, Non-Hispanic population has the highest rate at 49.85 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 26.66 percent. Household size and type also affect how likely it is a family faces housing problems. Non-family households experience



housing problems at a rate of 50.43 percent. Family households with fewer than five people experience housing problems at the lowest rate of 20.40 percent.

Table 335 - HUD AFFH Table 9

HUD Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	5,850	29,175	20.05%	7,005	37,290	18.79%
Black, Non-Hispanic	415	1,555	26.69%	415	1,625	25.54%
Hispanic	440	1,575	27.94%	459	1,709	26.86%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	555	1,645	33.74%	590	1,714	34.42%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	70	610	11.48%	100	709	14.10%
Other, Non-Hispanic	260	930	27.96%	264	1,174	22.49%
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,580</i>	<i>35,485</i>	<i>21.36%</i>	<i>8,820</i>	<i>44,215</i>	<i>19.95%</i>

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

Table 35 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 21.36 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the highest rate at 33.74 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 11.48 percent.

In the region, the total percentage of households experiencing any of 4 *severe* housing problems is 19.95 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population has the highest rate at 34.42 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 14.10 percent.

Table 346 - HUD AFFH Table 10

HUD Table 10 — Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction			(Lawrence, KS) Region		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	5,500	29,175	18.85%	6,490	37,290	17.40%
Black, Non-Hispanic	395	1,555	25.40%	395	1,625	24.31%
Hispanic	245	1,575	15.56%	260	1,709	15.21%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	440	1,645	26.75%	475	1,714	27.71%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	65	610	10.66%	65	709	9.17%
Other, Non-Hispanic	160	930	17.20%	164	1,174	13.97%
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,805</i>	<i>35,485</i>	<i>19.18%</i>	<i>7,849</i>	<i>44,215</i>	<i>17.75%</i>
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	1,495	15,835	9.44%	1,939	21,569	8.99%
Family households, 5+ people	84	1,650	5.09%	153	2,390	6.40%
Non-family households	5,230	17,985	29.08%	5,754	20,245	28.42%

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

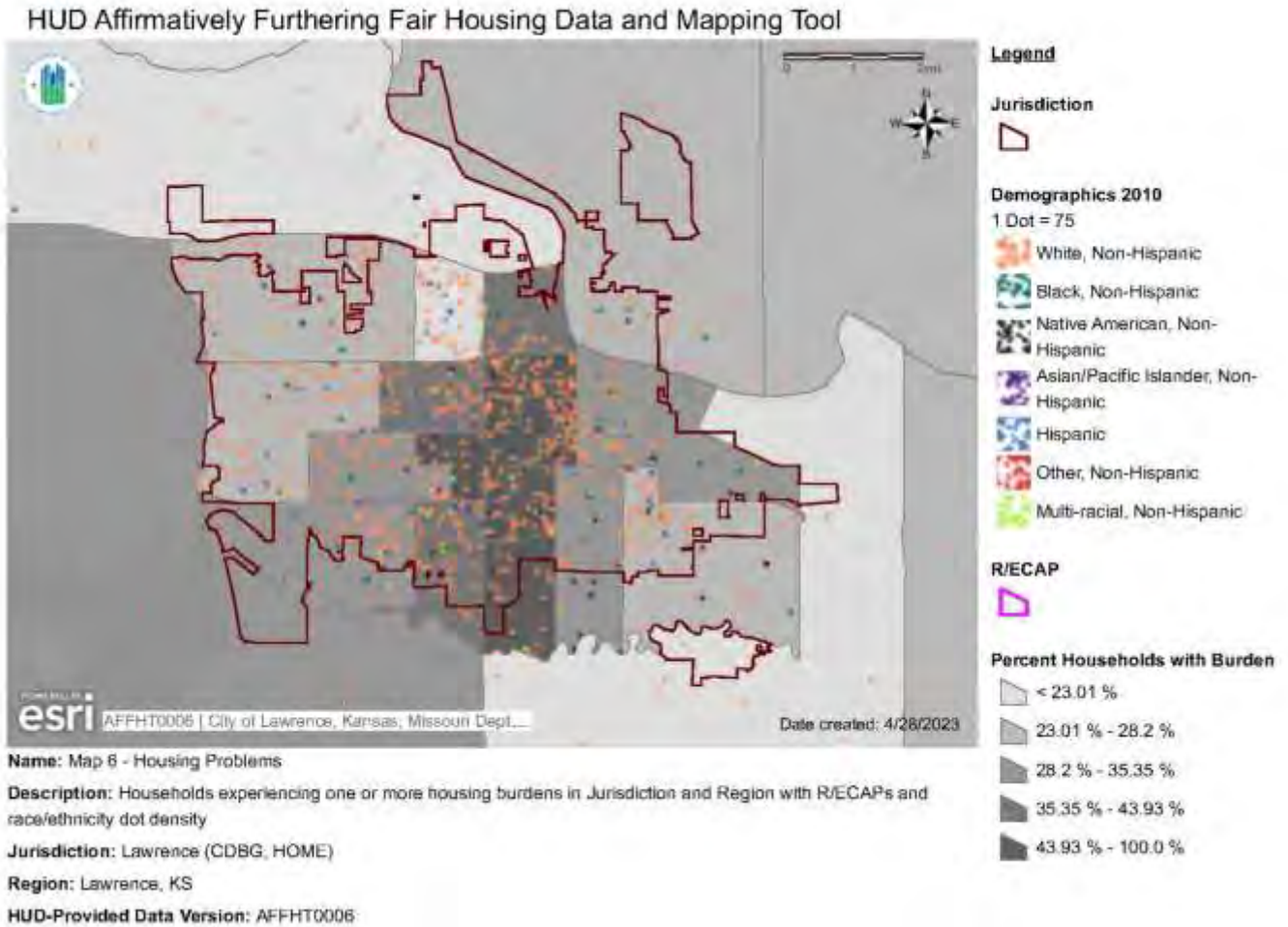
In Lawrence, the total percentage of households experiencing *severe* housing cost burden is 19.18 percent. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest rate at 26.75 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 10.66 percent. Non-family households have the highest rate in Household Type and Size at 29.08 percent. A family household with five or more people is the lowest rate at 5.09 percent.

In the Region, the total percentage of households experiencing *severe* housing cost burden is 17.75 percent, which is lower than the jurisdiction. The Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic has the highest rate at 27.71 percent, with the Native American, Non-Hispanic having the lowest rate at 9.17 percent. Non-family households have the highest rate in Household Type and Size at 28.42 percent. A family household with five or more people is the lowest at 6.40 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.

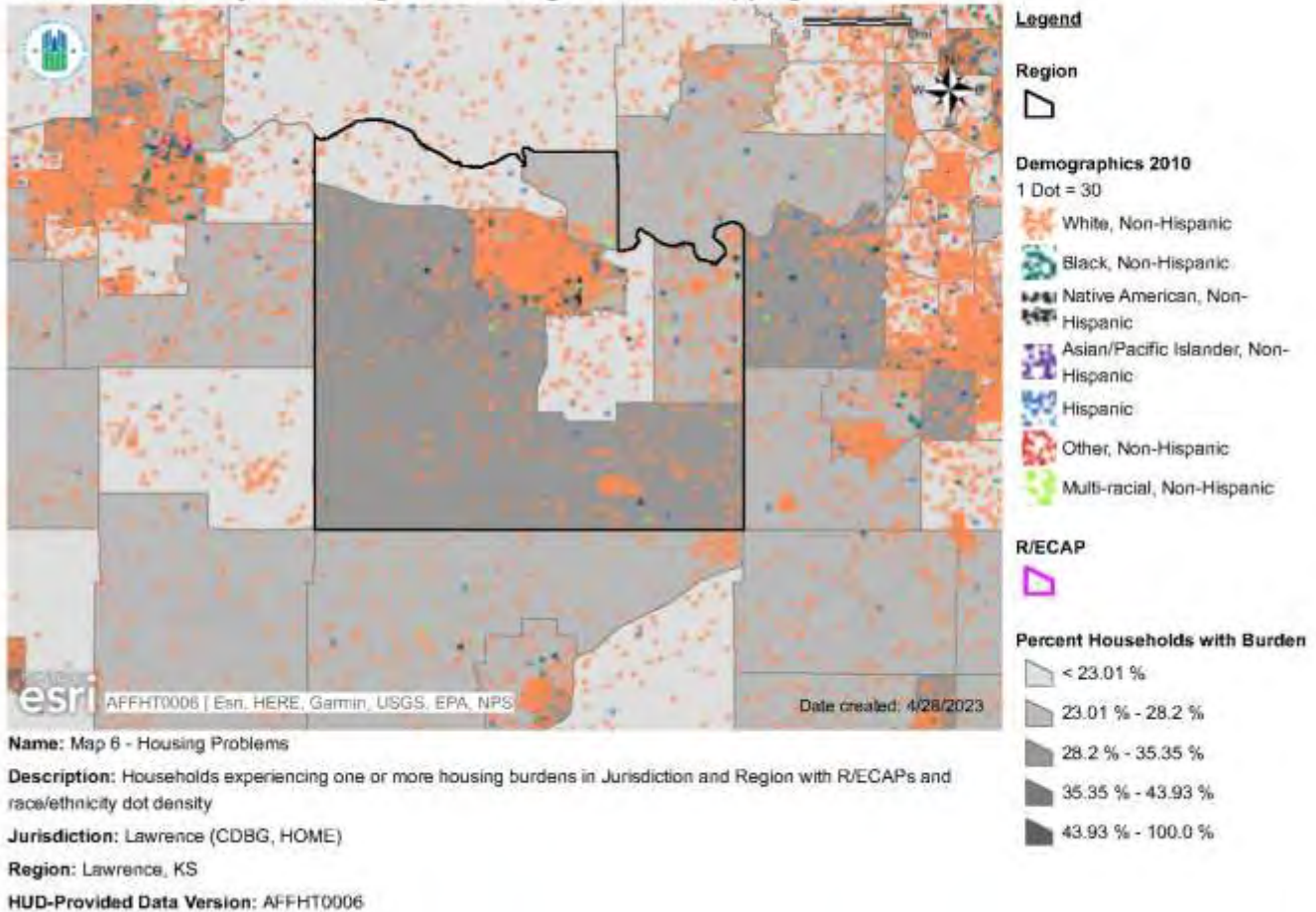
Lawrence, KS - Households experiencing one or more housing burdens and Race/Ethnicity dot density map



Map 37 - 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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 38 - HUD AFFH Map 6 Housing Burdens dot density map for region

Map 37 displays a households experiencing one or more housing burdens dot density map for Lawrence showing all races/ethnicity together. Map 38 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 and the Southcentral area. 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 Central and Northwest areas.



- 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 357 - 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	184	51.54%	82	22.97%	91	25.49%	131	36.69%
Project-Based Section 8	249	89.89%	18	6.50%	0	0.00%	1	0.36%
Other Multifamily	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	210	30.38%	272	39.28%	210	30.35%	222	32.06%

(Source: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2019; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2019; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2017; Decennial Census, 2010; Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2012-2016)

Table 37 provides data on publicly supported housing by program category: units by number of bedrooms and number of children.

51.54 percent of Public Housing in Lawrence is comprised of units with 0-1 bedrooms. There are 131 households with children in Public Housing, but only 82 units with 2 bedrooms and 91 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 is 1 household with children in Project-Based Section 8 housing, and 0 units with 3+ bedrooms.

HCV Program is fairly evenly distributed by number of bedrooms. The largest percentage (39.28 percent) of HCV are used in units with 2 bedrooms, while there are 32.06 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 368 - 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	14,515	89.90%	14,660	75.80%	20,595	90.71%	16,695	77.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	340	2.11%	1,210	6.26%	400	1.76%	1,225	5.70%
Hispanic	445	2.76%	1,135	5.87%	535	2.36%	1,175	5.46%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	435	2.69%	1,205	6.23%	505	2.22%	1,205	5.60%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	190	1.18%	420	2.17%	285	1.26%	420	1.95%
Other, Non-Hispanic	220	1.36%	710	3.67%	390	1.72%	785	3.65%
Total Household Units	16,145	-	19,340	-	22,705	-	21,510	-

(Source: CHAS 2011-2015); Data presented are numbers of households, not individuals

Table 38 provides demographics on homeownership and rental rates by race/ethnicity in both Lawrence and the region.

In Lawrence, 89.90 percent of homeowner households are owned by the White, Non-Hispanic population, compared to 10.10 percent of Non-White homeowner households. White, Non-Hispanic renters make up 75.80 percent of the total rental households. Non-White populations are disproportionately renters over homeowners.

In the region, 90.71 percent of homeowner households are owned by the White, Non-Hispanic population, compared to 9.32 percent of Non-White homeowner households. White, Non-Hispanic renters make up 77.62 percent of the total rental households. Non-White population are also disproportionately renters over homeowners.

### C. 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 39 - HUD AFFH Table 13

HUD Table 13 – Disability by Type	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Disability Type	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	2,147	2.27%	3,179	2.68%
Vision difficulty	1,499	1.58%	2,031	1.71%
Cognitive difficulty	5,283	5.58%	6,436	5.42%
Ambulatory difficulty	3,713	3.92%	4,888	4.12%
Self-care difficulty	1,325	1.40%	1,986	1.67%
Independent living difficulty	3,132	3.31%	4,139	3.49%

(Source: ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 39 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 5.58 percent of the population. In the region, cognitive difficulty is also the most prevalent disability type at 4.36 percent of the population.

Table 40 - HUD AFFH Table 14

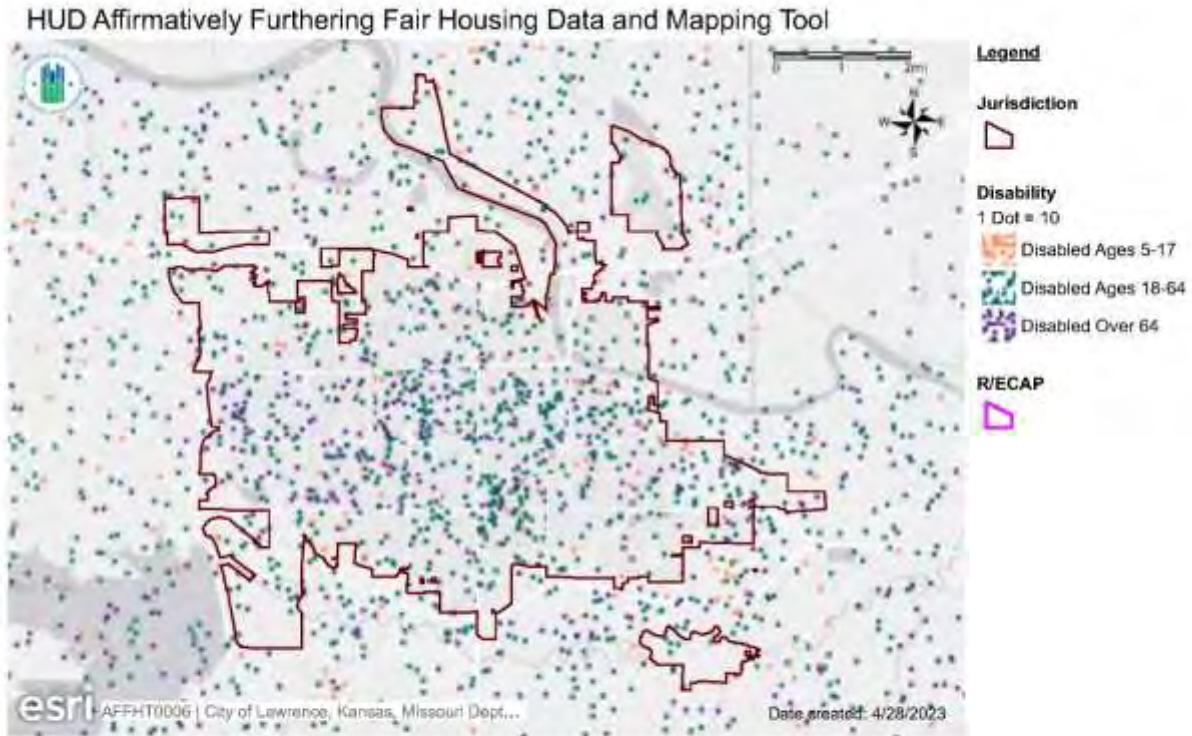
HUD Table 14 – Disability by Age Group	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
Age of People with Disabilities	#	%	#	%
age 5-17 with Disabilities	881	0.93%	1,158	0.98%
age 18-64 with Disabilities	6,074	6.41%	7,494	6.31%
age 65+ with Disabilities	2,978	3.14%	4,162	3.51%

(Source: ACS 2021 5-Year Estimates); All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region

Table 40 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 6.41 percent. The second largest percentage occurs in the 65+ age range at 3.14 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 65+ age range at 3.51 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.

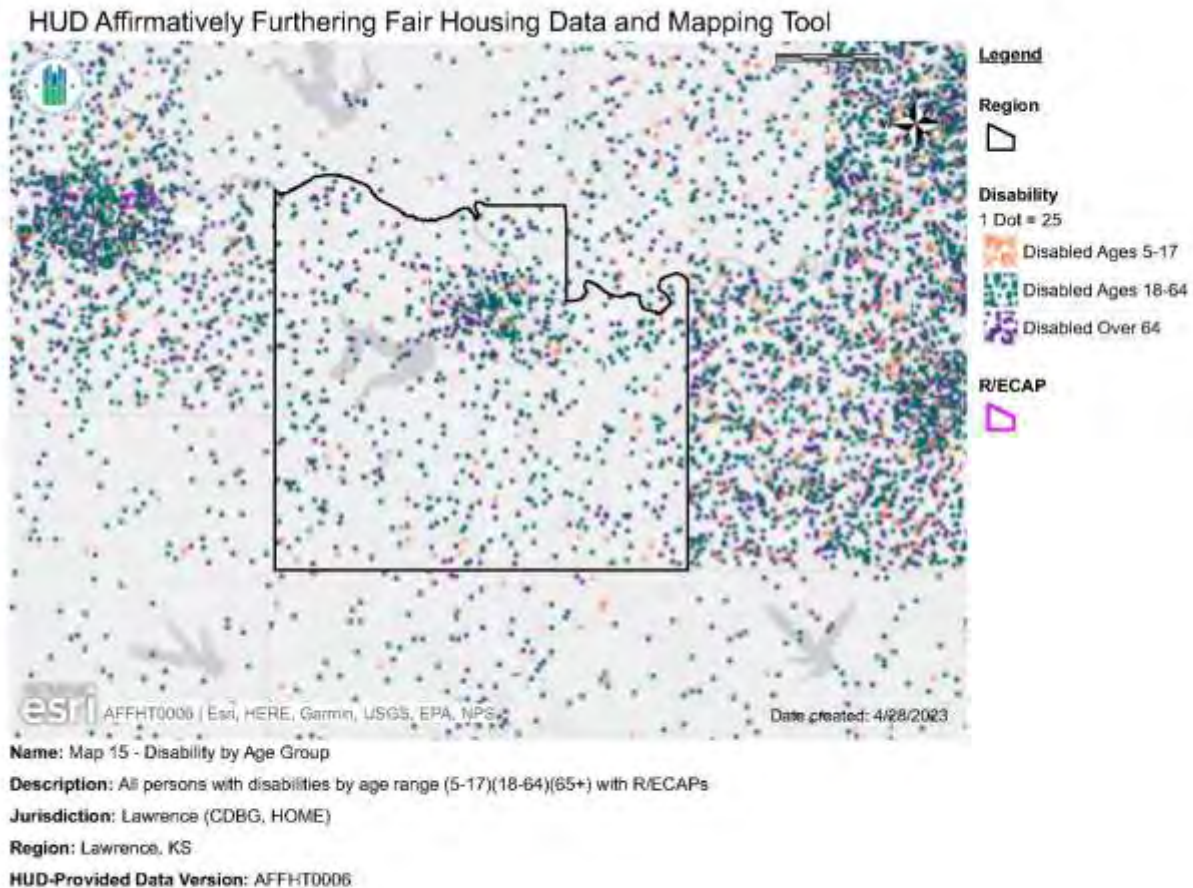
Lawrence, KS - Disability by Age Group dot density map



**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  
**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0006

Map 39 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for jurisdiction

## Region - Disability by Age Group dot density map



Map 40 - HUD AFFH Map 15 - Persons with disabilities by age range dot density map for region

Map 39 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.

Map 40 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.



- a. 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 41 - 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	72	20.12%	72	20.12%
Project-Based Section 8	158	57.18%	158	57.18%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	225	32.54%	241	31.85%

(Source: Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), 2019; Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), 2019; Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) database, 2017; Decennial Census, 2010; Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2012-2016); the definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.

Table 41 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 20.12 percent of the residents having a disability. Project-Based Section 8 has 57.18 percent of the residents having a disability. The HCV Program in the jurisdiction has 32.54 percent of the residents having a disability and the region has 31.85 percent of the HCV Program residents having a disability.

- a. Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the jurisdiction and region.

Table 42 - HUD AFFH Table 13

HUD Table 13 – Disability by Type	(Lawrence, KS) Jurisdiction		(Lawrence, KS) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	2,147	2.27%	3,179	2.68%
Vision difficulty	1,499	1.58%	2,031	1.71%
Cognitive difficulty	5,283	5.58%	6,436	5.42%
Ambulatory difficulty	3,713	3.92%	4,888	4.12%
Self-care difficulty	1,325	1.40%	1,986	1.67%
Independent living difficulty	3,132	3.31%	4,139	3.49%

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

Table 42 provides demographics by individuals with disabilities by disability type for both Lawrence and the region.

Table 43 - 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	72	20.12%	72	20.12%
Project-Based Section 8	158	57.18%	158	57.18%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	225	32.54%	241	31.85%

(Source: CHAS); the definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.

Table 43 provides data on disability by publicly supported housing program category.

In Lawrence, there are 17,099 persons with a disability, with 455 (2.66 percent) living in publicly supported housing.

In the region, there are 22,659 persons with a disability, with 471 (2.08 percent) living in publicly supported housing.

## D. 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. As of June 1, 2023, the City's fair housing law includes extended housing protections against discrimination based on source of income and immigration status. 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, gender identity, source of income, or immigration status. 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:

- Tenants to Homeowners, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- Independence, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- Housing & Credit Counseling, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- United Way (not-for-profit)
- Ballard Community Services (not-for-profit)
- Douglas County Senior Resource Center (not-for-profit)
- KU Office of Multicultural Affairs
- Haskell Indian Nations University
- Lawrence Workforce Center (not-for-profit)
- KU Institutional Office of Civil Rights and Title IV
- Cottonwood (not-for-profit)
- Legal Services for Students (KU)
- Just Food
- Lawrence Municipal Court
- Lawrence Public Library
- Haus of McCoy
- Family Promise of Lawrence
- Salvation Army (not-for-profit)
- Heartland Community Health Center
- Downtown Lawrence, Inc. (not-for-profit)
- Bert Nash (not-for-profit)
- Lawrence Douglas County Public Health (not-for-profit)
- Lawrence Community Shelter (not-for-profit)
- LINK – First Christian Church (not-for-profit)
- Catholic Charities (not-for-profit)
- Student Involvement & Leadership Center
- Sexual Trauma & Abuse Care Center
- 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 \$24,112.00. 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. Currently, one investigator is 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 to promote an understanding of fair housing laws, and displaying our outreach materials at community events and the offices of local organizations. Recent activities have included the following:

- April 2022-Celebration of Fair Housing Month by collaborating with the Lawrence Public Library on several community events, including the Dance Party for Littles program and the Early Childhood Resource Fair. The City donated over one hundred children's books on diversity and inclusion to the Library and handed them out at these events along with brochures, postcards, and flyers on fair housing laws.
- April 2022-Fair Housing Displays were set up in at several locations in the community including City Hall, Watkins Museum, Lawrence Municipal Court, and the Lawrence Public Library. These displays contained informative posters, postcards, swag and brochures containing information on fair housing laws.
- June 2022-The City partnered with Just Food and informational materials on fair housing laws were supplied within Just Food's main grocery area, and included in all deliveries and pickups made through the "Just Basic" program designed to assist local families with needs that governmental services do not often cover such as diapers, sanitary napkins and tampons, adult diapers, and other essential needs. Over 180 deliveries were made containing fair housing information.
- September 2022-City staff developed new housing rights pamphlets and delivered over 300 of these pamphlets to local agencies and non-profits.
- October 2022-The City partnered with the Ballard Center and donated books on diversity and inclusion to its preschool program. The Ballard Center provided the City's housing rights pamphlets

to all individuals who accessed their rent and utility assistance, and preschool programs. Information was provided to over 200 families.

- February 2023-The City passed Ordinance No. 9960 to amend the City Code to include housing **protections prohibiting discrimination based on an individual's source of income** or immigration status. The new law is effective as of June 1, 2023.
- April 2023-The City updated its housing pamphlets to include information on the new local housing law protections, established by Ordinance 9960. Displays to promote awareness of the new law and also to celebrate Fair Housing Month were set up in City Hall before each City Commission meeting.
- April & May 2023-Community engagement education forums were held at several locations to discuss the new local housing laws established by Ordinance No. 9960. A panel consisting of City staff, the Chair of the Human Relations Commission, and staff from Lawrence Douglas County Housing Authority provided background on fair housing laws, both federally and locally and addressed the recent changes to local law. An open Q&A session followed the panel discussion.
- Throughout 2022-2023-Human Relations Commissioners and City staff tabled local events providing information on the Human Relations Commission and Fair Housing laws. Additionally, **social media posts were made on the City's social media pages promoting the work of the Human Relations Commission** and reminding the community of the existence of fair housing laws and how to access assistance when needed.

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

The identified contributing factor is applicable to both the City of Lawrence and the Lawrence-Douglas County Housing Authority.

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.

## Fair Housing Goals and Priorities

AFH Goal	Fair Housing Issues	Con Plan Priority Need	Associated Con Plan Goals
Increase affordable housing options	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Affordable Housing; Equity and Inclusion; Supportive Housing	Increase affordable housing stock; Maintain current affordable housing stock; Provide homebuyer assistance; Public facility improvements; Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA); Delivery of public services; Administration; Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
<p>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.</p>			

AFH Goal	Fair Housing Issues	Con Plan Priority Need	Associated Con Plan Goals
Explore additional revenue streams for funding the Affordable Housing Trust Fund	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Affordable Housing; Supportive Housing	Increase affordable housing stock; Maintain current affordable housing stock; Provide homebuyer assistance; Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA); Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
<p>Discussion: Continue the work of the Affordable Housing Advisory Board to explore additional revenue streams for increasing affordable housing in the community.</p>			

AFH Goal	Fair Housing Issues	Con Plan Priority Need	Associated Con Plan Goals
Maintain existing affordable housing	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Affordable Housing; Equity and Inclusion	Maintain current affordable housing stock; Administration; Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
<p>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.</p>			

AFH Goal	Fair Housing Issues	Con Plan Priority Need	Associated Con Plan Goals
Commission an updated housing needs market assessment	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Publicly Supported Housing; Disability and Access	Affordable Housing; Equity and Inclusion; Supportive Housing; Systems; Emergency Shelter	Increase Affordable Housing Stock; Maintain current affordable housing stock; Provide homebuyer assistance; Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA); Administration; Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
<p>Discussion: In order to accurately assess the housing needs in the community, an updated comprehensive housing needs market assessment must be conducted. By knowing the extent of the housing issues, funds can be appropriately allocated to address the identified areas of need. The last housing needs market assessment was conducted in 2018, but there have been significant changes in local housing issues and the market since that time.</p>			

AFH Goal	Fair Housing Issues	Con Plan Priority Need	Associated Con Plan Goals
Increase homeownership among low-income households and members of the protected classes	Segregation/Integration; Disparities in Access to Opportunity; Disproportionate Housing Needs; Disability and Access	Affordable Housing; Equity and Inclusion	Increase Affordable Housing Stock; Maintain current affordable housing stock; Provide homebuyer assistance; Administration; Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
<p>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 16,145 homeowners, of those 89.90 percent are White, Non-Hispanic, 2.11 percent Black, Non-Hispanic, 2.76 percent Hispanic, 2.69 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, 1.18 percent Native American, Non-Hispanic, and 1.36 percent Other, Non-Hispanic. Within the region there are 22,705 homeowners, 90.71 percent White, Non-Hispanic, 1.76 percent Black, Non-Hispanic, 2.36 percent Hispanic, 2.22 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic, 1.26 percent Native American, Non-Hispanic, and 1.72 percent Other, Non-Hispanic. 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, but it also relieves pressure from the rental market. The city will continue to assist low-income households achieve homeownership.</p>			



# Appendix

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

[AFFH Data and Mapping Tool](#)

AFFH Data and Mapping Tool Data Documentation

[AFFH Data Documentation](#)

2018 City of Lawrence Assessment of Fair Housing

[2018 HUD Accepted AFH](#)

## 2023 CDBG and HOME Complete Demographics

	<b>CDBG</b>	<b>HOME</b>
White	116	19
Black/African American	32	4
Asian	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	0
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	3	0
Asian & White	0	0
Black/African American & White	5	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	3	0
Other multi-racial	16	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>26</b>
Hispanic	11	2
Not Hispanic	173	24