

### Review Submission

Review the content of your AFH before completing the certification and submission to HUD.

### Presubmission Review

Please note that this software does not determine if the answers provided are substantially incomplete or inconsistent with fair housing or civil rights requirements.

The assessment may be submitted for HUD review.

#### Cover

Assessment Id 25  
 Assessment Title Jonesboro, Arkansas AFFH

Sole or Lead Submitter  
 Contact Information

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 State Arkansas  
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#### Program Participants

Participant Id	Name	Lead?	Submission Due Date
716013749	Jonesboro, Arkansas	Yes	10/04/2016
AR131	Jonesboro Urban Renewal Housing Authority, Arkansas	No	07/06/2019

## Executive Summary

II.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.

In 2012, J-Quad Planning Group conducted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) for the City of Jonesboro. The AI was conducted in conjunction with a Comprehensive housing Study and the 2012 CDBG 5-year Consolidated Plan. Two public hearings were held after the public was given a 15-day notice of such hearings. Oral discussions were held and surveys were also distributed. In addition to surveys distributed at the public hearings, surveys were also available for pick-up at the CDBG office and via email. The AI uncovered several issues that could be considered barriers to affirmatively furthering fair housing and, consequently, impediments to fair housing choice. These issues are as follows:

1. Historically, insufficient system capacity has resulted in:
  - A. Inadequate outreach and education efforts that have led to:
    - Insufficient community awareness of fair housing;
    - Insufficient understanding of what constitutes affirmatively furthering fair housing; and
    - Inadequate understanding of the complaint process;
2. Ineffective processing and resolution of fair housing complaints.
3. Failure to make reasonable accommodation or modification,
4. Discriminatory terms, conditions, privileges, services, or facilities.
5. Home purchase loan denial rates are disproportionately high in lower-income areas.
6. Results from the fair housing survey shows some respondents believe that land use and development practices may not be in the spirit of affirmatively furthering fair housing.

**SUGGESTED ACTIONS TO CONSIDER**

In response to these listed impediments, the City of Jonesboro should consider taking the following actions:

1. Consider establishing a Fair Housing Board to hear complaints and monitor adherence to fair house policies and regulations.
2. Increase knowledge and understanding of fair housing and affirmatively furthering fair housing through outreach and education:
3. Offer meeting space and set up educational schedule for both consumers and providers of housing to be carried out by the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission (AFHC)
  - Assist in coordinating local delivery of educational services to local renters
  - Assist in coordinating local delivery of professional training services to landlords, program managers, other rental housing providers,
4. Prominently display posters, flyers, and fair housing educational printed materials,
5. Distribute printed materials from that present information regarding:
  - Definitions of reasonable accommodation and modification
  - Examples of discriminatory terms and conditions in rental markets
  - Differences between affirmatively furthering fair housing, affordable housing production and preservation, and landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities,
6. Consider updating the 1980 Jonesboro Fair Housing Ordinance to be consistent with current state and federal fair housing laws and enhance the accessibility and awareness of this resolution,
7. Create improved referral system by distributing information about fair housing including how to file a complaint,

8. Create fair housing outreach e-mail distribution list for fair housing materials that might be distributed quarterly to all those who may be interested in fair housing,
9. Request technical support from the state's Little Rock HUD office for outreach and education activities that might be targeted to racial and ethnic minority consumers of housing.
10. Establish baseline of the actual level and types of discrimination occurring in the community through audit testing activities,
  - Request that the City track complaint data more closely and use complaint data to compare year-to-year changes in fair housing activities. While more complaints are likely to be filed if educational efforts are successful, the goal of this action is to decrease the *percentage* of complaints that are found to be without cause and increase the percentage of those that are amicably reconciled. An additional goal is the decrease of the number of persons who abandon the complaint process without resolution.
11. Coordinate renter, home buyer and homeowner credit training with local bankers and Realtors
  - Enhance understanding of credit, what leads to poor credit and the attributes of predatory Lending
  - Enhance the understanding of poor real estate business practices, such as steering, redlining, and blockbusting
12. More broadly inform the public of recent land use changes to exclusionary zoning and land use policies
  - Consider how the public currently perceives zoning and land use policies,
  - Determine the best way to improve the public's understanding of zoning and land use

In addition to the 2012 City of Jonesboro Analysis of Impediments, The East Arkansas Planning and Development District conducted a regional housing study in November 2013 which included in Section 6, A Regional Analysis of Impediments (RAI) and Fair Housing Equity Assessment (FHEA) Recommendations - Impediments and Remedial Actions. The scope of the Regional AI has some variations in scope compared to the entitlement jurisdiction AI performed in conjunction with the Consolidated Plan requirements. The RAI includes an examination of best practice policies, ordinances, and regulations that affirmatively further fair housing to offer alternative approaches to addressing impediments and remedial actions. This includes compiling examples of strategies that improve community infrastructure, housing stock, deconcentration of areas of poverty, race, and ethnicity while maintaining a mix of housing types, incomes and culture. The RAI also identifies gaps between physical infrastructure and housing availability by comparing current status and conditions with recommended infrastructure improvements such as livable wages, job creation, education, job training and public transportation. Fair Housing Equity Assessment.

The Fair Housing Equity Assessment is designed to document the extent to which the most critical demographics impacting fair housing choice and social equity are contributing to protected class members who are documented as performing below the regional or area median. Most important to the process are measuring and reducing racial and ethnic isolation and segregation in the region; identifying and reducing racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty; and identifying and reducing social and economic disparities. A reversal in the trends for demographics performing below the area median and those with disparate impacts is viewed as most impactful in removing the barriers to housing choice. In addition to the aforementioned requirements, the RAI and FHEA together are intended to identify baseline conditions for fair housing and social equity and opportunities to improve access to "areas of opportunity" across the region in order to elevate these populations closer to the regional median.

Goals established in the RAI/FHEA are:

- Assess current public and private strategies to meet the region's housing, infrastructure, and community development needs and identify new strategies and approaches to enhance Fair Housing choice among residents.
- Raise awareness of housing, infrastructure, and community development needs among local and regional officials, service providers, enforcement staff and the private sector.
- Identify and cultivate areas for potential governmental, nonprofit and private sector partnerships within the EAPDD region.
- Foster coordination among service providers and jurisdictions throughout the region to maximize the use of limited fiscal resources to improve housing choice.
- Broaden housing opportunities for low to moderate income residents and strengthen neighborhoods by stimulating community development and investment.
- Provide direction to the counties and municipalities of the EAPDD region to foster an ongoing commitment to ensuring fair housing choice.

- Analyze existing socio-economic conditions and trends, with a particular focus on those that affect affordable housing, housing choice among minorities, protected class members and special populations;
- Evaluate public and private organizations that impact housing issues in the region and their practices, policies, regulations and insights relative to fair housing choice;
- Assess the range of impediments to fair housing choice that exist within both urban and rural jurisdictions of the region;
- Identifies specific recommendations and activities for the region to address any real or perceived impediments that exist;
- Develop effective measurement tools and reporting mechanisms to assess progress in meeting fair housing goals and eliminating barriers to fair housing choice;
- Identify racial and ethnic segregation and integration, including factors contributing to segregation and drivers of integration in the region;
- Identify racial and ethnic concentrated areas of poverty, race and ethnicity, and public and assisted housing including location of RCAP / ECAP census tracts and racial and ethnic groups most impacted;
- Identify location of opportunity areas, disparity in access to opportunity areas, barriers inhibiting certain groups from accessing such areas, and address inequities in access to opportunity through public investments; and
- Document and assess fair housing infrastructure including fair housing services and activities, current level of fair housing enforcement, complaints and housing discrimination in the region, and available resources to address discrimination.

## Community Participation Process

III.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.

In an effort to achieve sufficient community input, The City held two public hearings: July 11 at 5:30 p.m. and July 18 at 3:00 p.m. A press release was prepared and distributed to local media outlets, staff provided information on hearings, focus groups sessions and the input process. In addition to public hearings and focus groups, residents were encouraged to participate in online surveys or have the survey mailed to them.

Arkansas United Change Coalition (AUCC) sponsored a focus group sessions for limited English Speaking residents. The meeting was held at the AUCC office on September 15, 2016.

A Focus Group was also held for the Northeast Arkansas Realtors Association on, September 12, 2016 in the Municipal Building conference room.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority (JURHA) developed a "Fair Housing Survey" which was mailed out on May 6, 2016 to all participants and property owners on the program. The PHA mailed out 1,328 surveys to HCV participants and 592 surveys to participating owners. The PHA received 23 surveys from program participants and 2 surveys from participating owners.

JURHA also mailed program participants an invitation on May 6, 2016 to be part of the Resident Advisory Board (RAB) focusing on identifying existing impediments to Fair Housing and to obtain recommendation on finding solutions to existing impediments. Out of the 1,328 invitations we received 8 participants that requested to be part of the RAB.

The RAB met on July 19, 2016 with 3 participants attending and 3 participants asking to participate by mail. Two participants did not attend the meeting or request to participate by mail.



JURHA also administers a HCV FSS program which has a Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) made up of local organizations. On June 15, 2016 JURHA meet with the PCC to discuss "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing" and received input from those attending on Impediments to Fair Housing. There was an attendance of 18 representing the following organizations: Jonesboro Public Library, Jonesboro Police Department, PACE (Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly), Wesley House (Elderly complex) Habitat for Humanity, Arkansas State University at Newport, Legal aid of Arkansas, Better Life Counseling, and JURHA.

A "Fair Housing Survey" developed by Jonesboro Housing Authority (JURHA) was mailed out on May 6, 2016 to a total of 251 Public Housing, 202 Section 8 Project Based residents and Low Income Housing Tax Credit resident. Twenty Nine surveys were returned of the 251 mailed.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority Public Housing Resident Council met on August 11, 2016. Five of the seven resident council members participated in the meeting, this was above average participation for a Resident Council Meeting.

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

The City of Jonesboro received input from the following organizations:

Jonesboro Urban Renewal and Housing Authority (JURHA)

Hispanic Community Services Inc. (HCSI)

Arkansas United Change Coalition (AUCC)

Northeast Arkansas Realtors Association

Jonesboro Homeless Taskforce

The Jonesboro Housing Authority met with the following local organizations:

Jonesboro Public Library

Jonesboro Police Department

PACE (Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly)

Wesley Housing (Elderly complex)

Habitat for Humanity

Arkansas State University at Newport

Legal aid of Arkansas

Better Life Counseling

Jonesboro Housing Authority Resident Advisory Board

Jonesboro Housing Authority Public Housing Resident Council

III.3. How successful were the efforts at eliciting meaningful community participation? If there was low participation, provide the reasons.

Assessment of Fair Housing Public Hearings were not as well attended as hoped. Although the turnout was low, the input and quality of responses were very meaningful. At both public hearings, the majority of those in attendance voiced their input with boldness and passion. We believe there were a couple reasons the turnout was low: (1) Looking back, we could have done a better job promoting the

public hearings. One-on-one contact should have been initiated in addition to the other methods we used such as media and email; (2) We believe that certain groups of residents (elderly, low-income, Latinos and handicapped) did not participate because they felt uncomfortable and/or unsure of what to expect. The focus group for the realtors was well attended and realtors expressed a desire and eagerness to be involved with improving fair housing issues. The Latino focus group session was not well attended; However, of the four people attending the meeting, there was tremendous input and recommendations. Including that the City host monthly meetings to keep Latino residents informed--with an assurance from those in attendance to increase attendance at the meetings.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority typically has low participation rates for the RAB meetings with usually only one or two participants attending the meetings. This year we requested interested participants fill out a form if they wished to be part of the RAB and a survey that could be anonymously completed with or without being part of the RAB. We received a response from 8 participants which is more than double our normal response. Since it was difficult for all participants to agree on a date and time to meet the meeting was scheduled for the best time as indicated on the RAB form and the participants were encourage to attend but were also allowed participate by mail if unable to come to the meeting.

Jonesboro Housing Authority typically has low or no participation in the Resident Council meetings, due to varied working hours and transportation difficulties. The members were invited via personal letter and telephone outreach. Five of the seven members participated in this meeting and we feel this is better than normal participation. Transportation was discussed as being the biggest issue, including lack of sidewalks, inconvenient bus stops for the Jonesboro Economical Transit System and lack of bus schedule to accommodate employees needing transportation after 6:00 p.m.

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

#### Resident comments at Public Hearing #1

- The City should provide more variety for independent living for elderly and disabled resident
- Senior housing should provide amenities such as recreational activities to improve the quality of life
- Transportation for the elderly and disabled leaves much to be desired. Yes, the City provides public transportation (JETS), but how do you get to the bus stops when you are elderly or disabled. The individual was informed about the 'para transit' service provided by JETS, and responded that he was aware of the service and that it involved an extra fee.
- The City should provide more affordable housing for residents
- CRDC has 11 affordable units, however, the units are seldom available for rent
- JURHA stated their subsidized and public housing also stayed full. Residents could possibly wait up to 2 years for affordable housing.
- The City needs to provide more sidewalks to provide safety for the elderly and those in wheelchairs.

#### Resident comments at Public Hearing #2:

- Arkansas is the only state that has not adopted at least the minimum standard of the Uniform Landlord Tenant Law. The effect of the law is to bring the landlords and tenants onto an even playing field. If anything is happening with a property before move in, there is no law that says the Landlord has to fix it. There are no clear rules or guidelines for evicting renters; the process is not defined or outlined for renters. These issues vastly impact the success of the Fair Housing Act on any level.
- The housing authority added that when they go out on inspections, it is not uncommon for landlords to have several things that need to be fixed to bring to their standards--but this is just a minimum standard.
- One resident offered that schools play a huge part in keeping ethnic schools ethnic. Despite the publicity, she stated, she does not see any real interest. There seems to be a great deal of manipulation to make sure the schools stay where they are. Adding she has noticed no positive change since the magnet system came into existence. The magnet system is like desegregation.
- "I have seen definite change in West Jonesboro. It has taken a step up--nothing drastic, but little-by-little. Homeownership is very diverse."
- The lack of transportation infrastructure helps keep the population segregated.
- Lack of transportation limits areas where families can use their Choice Vouchers.
- Federally funded public transit is not the only response to the transportation issue.

## Focus Group 1: NEA Board of Realtors

- Educate realtors and real estate agents on housing assistance
- Find the right people to inform (the public as well as agencies)
- Person-to-person interaction will be necessary to gain trust and momentum
- Educate the community and realtors/agents on what's going on and how they can benefit.
- The City can do a better job of educating realtors/agents on housing services
- City zoning regulations block developers from wanting to develop affordable housing
  - The cost of permits and the burden that it bears on the developer makes it less lucrative for the developer
  - Changing 'dirt' cost to be cheaper to encourage more development
  - Changing the ordinance to match the standard of living
- More tax incentives from local government for developers to build affordable housing
  - Tax credits
  - Remove curve and gutter regulations to cut cost
  - Provide more trust to regulators to ensure safe developments
  - There needs to be a motive besides just 'tax breaks'. Builders need to see this as an investment that is beneficial for all parties
- The City should remove some of its ordinances and zoning to encourage more construction
- Credit plays a huge part in taking on a new tenant, but most people do not know how credit actually works, so we need to educate realtors/agents on how to advise tenants
- Most people don't know the different types of credit and how it affects them in their lives
- All realtors agreed there needs to be a city-endorsed program for potential tenants on financial literacy and how credit works
- Foster a mentor-to-mentor relationship with those who will be utilizing rent-subsidized housing to build their financial standing
  - A lot of people have a great income but poor credit. They need the tools to get them into a home instead of renting
- The City should change the ordinance on lot size to allow for smaller, affordable housing to be built on smaller lots. In addition to providing smaller lots, this would also allow the City to get rid of some of the blight that exists in certain areas due to small lots where housing was demolished but the lot is too small to build on by current standards.
- You can go broke doing fair housing, so the best way for the City to make this work is make it profitable for the small investors in Jonesboro.

## Focus Group 2 - Arkansas United Community Coalition

(The meeting was conducted with the assistance of a translator)

- Due to the lack of a sufficient system to assist limited English-speaking families, the Latino community assist each other by way of an informal network. Latinos often assist others in purchasing a home by providing down payment assistance, referring realtors and/or landlords and attorneys
- Requested the City conduct regular meetings with a translator to present service available to documented residents
- Several questions about CDBG programs and how to qualify and apply. Attendees were giving contact information and information on how to apply for programs.
- Many Latinos do not respond to meeting notices because many work as late as 7 p.m. and are not available to meet until 8:00 p.m. Staff discussed conducting regular monthly meetings on Friday nights after 7:00 p.m.
- Language is a barrier to fair housing as it prevents many ESL residents from fully understanding their rights and legal documents (i.e. lease, contracts, etc.)

The Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Surveys listed the following serious barriers most of which were also supported by the PCC meeting, HCV RAB and Public Housing Resident Council.

1. Poor credit histories of minority borrowers - 32% HCV, 29% PH
2. Lack of knowledge among real estate agents regarding fair housing- 30%HCV, 30% PH
3. Limited capacity of a local organization devoted to fair housing investigation / testing - 29% HCV, 29% PH
4. Lack of knowledge among residents regarding fair housing- 28% HCV, 29% PH
5. Lack of adequate zoning for manufactured housing - 26% HCV, 20% PH

6. Lack of knowledge among bankers/lenders regarding fair housing- 26% HCV, 25% PH
7. Housing providers placing certain tenants in the least desirable units in a development- 26% HCV, 24% PH
8. Lack of knowledge among landlords regarding fair housing – 25% HCV, 23% PH
9. Concentration of affordable housing in certain areas – 24% HCV, 19% PH
10. Lack of adequate public transportation and/or public transport routes – 23% HCV, 21% PH
11. Real Estate agents directing clients to rentals only in certain neighborhoods – 22% HCV, 20% PH
12. Owners threatening evictions unless tenants pay additional fees & rent- 22% HCV, 20% PH
13. Limitation of density of housing – 21% HCV, 24% PH
14. Housing providers using discriminatory advertising – 18% HCV, 19% PH
15. Lack of adequate zoning for multifamily housing – 18% HCV, 20% PH
16. Concentration of group homes in certain neighborhoods – 17% HCV, 15% PH
17. Housing providers falsely denying that housing is available - 17% HCV, 14% PH
18. Owners prohibiting children from playing outside – 13% HCV, 10% PH
19. Income levels of minority and female-headed households – 12% HCV, 10% PH

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's PCC agreed with the Survey but listed three additional barriers.

**Criminal Background:** The committee discussed problems with Landlords who had unreasonable screening policies that deny renters who had any type of criminal record and did not take into account how long ago the record occurred. This issue was not addressed in the Fair Housing Surveys.

**Information on how to find housing:** The committee discussed that their families have trouble finding housing and/or information on where available housing is located. Although there is no a central location for available housing the following information was shared on where to find rental properties: Craigslist, NEA Landlord Association website, GoSection8.com and there are several Facebook groups such as Jonesboro AR housing for sale or rent, Jonesboro Housing and Apartment for rent. this was not addressed in the Fair Housing Surveys.

**Overall attitudes about race and poverty among community members:** There is a need to cover costs for internet ( apply for jobs, online finance, attend online classes, egovernment). Overall availability (distribution of Public and Section 8 housing). Getting information to renters about process, rights, etc.

The RAB was given the Survey and PCC comments on Fair Housing barriers. The following barriers were identified as significant barriers to fair housing:

- 1) Need for Fair Housing education and enforcement
- 2) Poor credit histories
- 3) Need for better transportation
- 4) Costs associated with moving outside of segregated and/or poverty areas
- 5) Slow response time from the police department in certain areas (north area of Jonesboro) which has higher minority population as identified in Map 1 – Race/Ethnicity
- 6) Lack of sidewalks, grocery stores, restaurants and jobs in close proximity to where they are living especially in the “north” area of town,
- 7) lack of financial counselors or organizations to help improve/repair your credit.

The RAB participants agreed with the Survey that residents, housing providers, and financial institution need more fair housing training. They also agreed that there is a lack of local organizations devoted to fair housing investigation. A RAB participant shared a past experience where she was determined ineligible to rent a unit because she was a single mother with children instead of a husband and wife with children. Carol Crawford stated this was a clear case of discrimination by "familial status". Jan Hopkins discussed the procedures the PHA has in place to help applicants or participants to file a discrimination complaint.

The RAB participants also agreed with the survey that poor credit histories cause barriers to families trying to move outside of segregated areas and poverty areas.

Another issue that prohibits many families from moving to areas outside of segregated and/or poverty areas is the cost associated with moving, especially the security deposit for a unit and deposits to turn on the utilities.

Transportation was discussed at length and it was agreed that more transportation routes and expanded hours are needed to help families get and keep jobs. Currently JETS does not run after 6:00 p.m. or on weekends. Anyone working late nights or weekends must find alternate transportation in order to keep employment.

Police response time was discussed and the following comments were made "We need more sidewalks on Belt Street and the police officers need to respond to quick emergencies" and "having issues with the police arriving in a timely manner when 911 has been called." A RAB participant had an experience where her unit was broken into and she was afraid to go into the unit. She called 911 and was still waiting after 15 or 20 minutes and had to call again to get a police response. The RAB participant was living in the "North side" of Jonesboro. It was generally felt that the response time in the "North side" of Jonesboro was much slower than in other parts of Jonesboro. The "North side" of Jonesboro has the majority of publicly supported housing such as Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily and LIHTC locations as shown in Map 5 from HUD's affirmatively furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping tool.

One RAB participant noted that there is a lack of sidewalks, grocery stores and restaurants located on the "North side" of town making it difficult for families to access. Specifically sidewalks were needed on Warren Street and Belt Street ("north side" of town). This area is predominately residential and there are many minority and disabled families living in this area.

I received a comment from a RAB participant by mail regarding the lack of financial counselors in the area. She had been working with the Housing Counselor employed through JURHA HCDO. JURHA HCDO had employed a Housing Counselor for many years but the last three years has been especially difficult to obtain adequate funding to keep the counselor. HUD funding has been cut in half from the original funding received and we have not received any funding from the City's CDBG funding for the past three to four years. As we had no other stable source of funding the Housing Counselor decided to pursue other job opportunities because of the funding situation. We no longer have adequate funding to hire an experienced Housing Counselor or to send an inexperienced candidate to training to receive the necessary certification; therefore we have discontinued the service.

The Resident council did not identify any new barriers; however they did expand on barriers discussed in the previous meetings.

The Resident Council discussed transportation as being the biggest issue, including lack of sidewalks, inconvenient bus stops for the JETS transportation system, and lack of bus schedules to accommodate employees needing transportation after 6:00 p.m. A disabled individual suffering from rickets stated that he has great difficulty walking and that the bus stop for Walmart is at the back of the store and make it necessary to walk almost a full block to reach the entrance through a busy parking lot and up an incline (or down depending on arrival or departure from Walmart). He noted many of the bus stops require the passenger to walk a block or two to get to the connecting route and that they are rarely placed in accessible areas to the businesses. He noted that a serious lack of sidewalks and poor sidewalk upkeep makes it really hard to get to the bus stops. He stated that even in places that there are sidewalks, the sidewalks are grown up with grass and weeds, making it difficult to walk or use a wheelchair.

I received a comment from a resident that stated she works at a restaurant at the Mall of Turtle Creek. She says that she cannot use the bus to get to and from work because the bus does not run after 6:00 p.m. She stated that many of the workers at the mall and Walmart have a problem with the lack of night time transportation in Jonesboro.

Lack of police reports to support fights or violent crime was discussed. One resident said that she called the police about what looked like a serious fight with weapons and the police just circled the area. Later that evening the police were called again. The second time, turned on the lights, and that made the people fighting disappear, but as soon as the police drove off, the fighting started again. The police did not get out of the car to talk to any neighbors.

Adults come and play basketball or just hang out on the playgrounds and start fights and scare off our kids. The Housing Authority put up signs that say Residents Only, but the police won't run any of the other people off when we call. The Resident Council asked for the signs, the housing authority got the signs and told the resident council they could call the police and that the housing authority would be able to press charges for trespassing since they got the signs, but the police never even tells the people that don't live there that they need to go. This makes it not safe for public housing kids to enjoy the playgrounds.

**SUMMARY OF VIEWS NOT ACCEPTED:**

At one of the focus group sessions, one resident expressed concerned about the AFFH rule, stating that this rule and subsequent assessment tool would allow the Federal government coming in and tell the City how to zone its land use. Staff met with the resident before the meeting and explained that this is a planning document for use by the city and the Federal government has neither the desire or resources to tell cities how they should zone their property. HUD staff were available at this focus session and tried to reassure the resident, as well, that this is not what this planning document is about.

Another resident expressed concerned that the AFH would allow low income families to use Section 8 vouchers to move into middle income neighborhoods. She also expressed that as long as low-income families can use Section 8 to rent, they will not be concerned about purchasing a house.

**Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies**

IV.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:

IV.1.a. Discuss what progress has been made toward their achievement.

In response to the most recent AI, it was recommended that the City of Jonesboro consider taking the following actions:

1. Initiate a Fair Housing Board to hear complaints and monitor adherence to fair housing policies and regulations.
2. Increase knowledge and understanding of fair housing and affirmatively furthering fair housing through outreach and education:
3. Offer meeting space and set up educational schedule for both consumers and providers of housing to be carried out by the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission (AFHC),
  - Assist in coordinating local delivery of educational services to local renters,
  - Assist in coordinating local delivery of professional training services to landlords, program managers, other rental housing providers,
4. Prominently display posters, flyers, and fair housing educational printed materials,
5. Distribute printed materials that provide information regarding:
  - Definitions of reasonable accommodation and modification,
  - Examples of discriminatory terms and conditions in rental markets,



- Differences between affirmatively furthering fair housing, affordable housing production and preservation, and landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities,
6. Consider updating the Jonesboro Fair Housing Ordinance to be consistent with current state and federal fair housing laws and enhance the accessibility and awareness of this resolution,
  7. Create improved referral system by distributing information about fair housing including how to file a complaint,
  8. Create fair housing outreach e-mail distribution list for fair housing materials that might be distributed quarterly to all those who may be interested in fair housing,
  9. Request technical support from the State's Little Rock HUD office for outreach and education activities that might be targeted to racial and ethnic minority consumers of housing.
  10. Establish baseline information of the actual level and types of discrimination occurring in the community through audit testing activities,
    - Request that the City track complaint data more closely and use complaint data to compare year-to-year changes in fair housing activities. While more complaints are likely to be filed if educational efforts are successful, the goal of this action is to decrease the *percentage* of complaints that are found to be without cause and increase the percentage of those that are amicably reconciled. An additional goal is the decrease of the number of persons who abandon the complaint process without resolution.
  11. Coordinate renter, homebuyer and homeowner credit training with local bankers and Realtors,
    - Enhance understanding of credit, what leads to poor credit and the attributes of predatory Lending,
  12. Enhance the understanding of poor real estate business practices, such as steering, red-lining, and blockbusting.
  13. More broadly inform the public of recent land use changes to exclusionary zoning and land use policies,
  14. Consider how the public currently perceives zoning and land use policies,

**Progress has been made on three of the 13 items listed above:**

#2 - Outreach and education: The City has been working with the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission to sponsor workshops in Jonesboro. These workshop are promoted on the City website, via email, telephone call, and one-one-contact. The AFHC also promotes the events on their website. A Fair Housing brochure is available and accessible to residents inquiring and/or seeking CDBG services

#3 - In addition to outreach, the City provides meeting space for the training sessions/workshops.

#11-The City continues to partner with area financial institutions and other institutions to provide financial literacy classes.

IV.1.b. Discuss how you have been successful in achieving past goals, and/or how you have fallen short of achieving those goals (including potentially harmful unintended consequences); and

The City has much work to do to meet the goals set out in the 2012 AI, as well as the 2016 AFH and will continue to partner with HUD and the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission to conduct annual training(s).

In the past, no staff person has been assigned to ensure that fair housing is a priority and carried out based on federal regulations. And while the City has experienced no 'glaring' complaints or concerns from it's citizenry, we now realize that an assigned staff person, who has the responsibility to reach the fair housing goals, is necessary if our goals are to be met.



IV.1.c. Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that you could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems you have experienced.

Many of the suggestions and input offered in the public hearings and focus sessions mirror input from the 2012 AI. Confirming that these are real issues and are relevant to the community. Further, these issues will not 'go away' unless they are appropriately addressed. The public hearings and focus sessions were a great means for obtaining the infrastructure to move forward with this process. The information will be utilized in considering implementation of affirmatively furthering fair housing. Due to time constraints, many groups were not afforded the opportunity to offer support. These groups need to be contacted and given an opportunity to offer input into the process of affirmatively furthering fair housing.

The entire City must come together as a whole in an effort to move forward.

IV.1.d. Discuss how the experience of program participant(s) with past goals has influenced the selection of current goals.

As the City has not made noticeable progress on the past goals as outlined in the AI, we have repeated those goals here, as they are still relevant and need to be addressed. Additionally, we found that most of the goals, with few exceptions, were brought up again as we conducted our public hearings and focus group sessions, showing the relevance and importance of striving to meet these goals.

## Fair Housing Analysis

### Fair Housing Analysis > Demographic Summary

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

Jonesboro is located in the northeastern portion of Arkansas. It is one of the fastest growing cities in the state. Jonesboro's population is currently estimated at 72,000 people. However, the 2010 census data used for this assessment shows Jonesboro at a population of 58,104.

And while the population has grown, the percentage of ethnic minorities, low income, etc. remains fairly constant. Jonesboro has a White/Non-Hispanic population of 71.24 percent; or 42,097; a Black Non-Hispanic population of 11,614 or 19.65 percent; Hispanic population is 3,198 or 5.51 percent. Asian, Native American and Other populations are 2.02 percent of the population or a total of 1,195 people.

Since 1990, the minority populations in Jonesboro have been on the incline, while the white population has been declining. The trend indicates that the minority population is also consistently increasing in the CBSA (or rural areas of the region).

In 1990, the City's white population was 41,649, compared to 42,097 in 2010 an increase of 448 people or less than 1%; while the African American population increased from 3,140 (6.90%) in 1990 to 11,614 (19.65%) in 2010, an increase of 27%: The Hispanic population increased from 232 (.51%) in 1990 to 3,198 (5.41%) in 2010, for an increase of 13.16%.

Individuals with Limited English Proficiency have seen a steady increase from 450 individuals (.99%) in 1990 to 2,002 individuals in 2010 (2.97%)

Within the City of Jonesboro, 17,826 individuals (28.16%) have some form of disability, ranging from hearing and visual difficulty to ambulatory difficulty and difficulty caring for themselves.

Table 1 - Demographics **(Jonesboro, AR CDBG) Jurisdiction (Jonesboro, AR CBSA) Region**

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
White, Non-Hispanic		42,097	71.24	98,641	81.50
Black, Non-Hispanic		11,614	19.65	14,328	11.84
Hispanic		3,198	5.41	4,820	3.98
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		977	1.65	1,140	0.94
Native American, Non-Hispanic		165	0.28	339	0.28
Other, Non-Hispanic		53	0.09	85	0.07
<b>National Origin</b>		<b>Country</b>		<b>Country</b>	
#1 country of origin	Mexico	1,689	2.50	Mexico	2,117 1.75
#2 country of origin	Philippines	173	0.26	Philippines	185 0.15
#3 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	150	0.22	Canada	165 0.14
#4 country of origin	Canada	139	0.21	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	164 0.14
#5 country of origin	Thailand	81	0.12	Thailand	81 0.07
#6 country of origin	Japan	75	0.11	Taiwan	79 0.07
#7 country of origin	Taiwan	74	0.11	Japan	78 0.06
#8 country of origin	Saudi Arabia	71	0.11	Germany	76 0.06
#9 country of origin	Indonesia	64	0.10	England	73 0.06
#10 country of origin	England	59	0.09	Saudi Arabia	72 0.06
<b>Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language</b>		<b>Language</b>		<b>Language</b>	
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	1,587	2.48	Spanish	1,877 1.55
#2 LEP Language	French	95	0.15	French	109 0.09
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	83	0.13	Chinese	85 0.07
#4 LEP Language	Japanese	52	0.08	Japanese	52 0.04
#5 LEP Language	Cambodian	38	0.06	Vietnamese	42 0.03
#6 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	38	0.06	Cambodian	38 0.03
#7 LEP Language	Vietnamese	37	0.06	Other Pacific Island Language	38 0.03
#8 LEP Language	Tagalog	24	0.04	Tagalog	32 0.03
#9 LEP Language	Arabic	14	0.02	Urdu	16 0.01
#10 LEP Language	Urdu	13	0.02	Arabic	14 0.01
<b>Disability Type</b>					
Hearing difficulty		2,338	3.69	4,756	4.21

Vision difficulty	1,768 2.79	3,340 2.96
Cognitive difficulty	4,062 6.42	8,044 7.13
Ambulatory difficulty	5,056 7.99	10,861 9.62
Self-care difficulty	1,743 2.75	3,322 2.94
Independent living difficulty	2,859 4.52	6,021 5.33
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	28,350 47.97	59,014 48.76
Female	30,745 52.03	62,012 51.24
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18	14,490 24.52	30,100 24.87
18-64	37,434 63.35	75,286 62.21
65+	7,171 12.13	15,640 12.92
<b>Family Type</b>		
Families with children	6,931 47.91	14,356 45.32

Table 2 - Demographic Trends	(Jonesboro, AR CDBG) Jurisdiction						(Jonesboro, AR CBSA) Region					
	1990		2000		2010		1990		2000		2010	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	41,649	91.48	47,936	85.43	42,097	71.24	86,911	92.82	95,655	88.76	98,641	81.50
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	3,140	6.90	5,821	10.37	11,614	19.65	5,521	5.90	8,388	7.78	14,328	11.84
<b>Hispanic</b>	232	0.51	1,263	2.25	3,198	5.41	497	0.53	2,100	1.95	4,820	3.98
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic</b>	330	0.72	579	1.03	977	1.65	398	0.43	694	0.64	1,140	0.94
<b>Native American, Non-Hispanic</b>	134	0.29	383	0.68	165	0.28	219	0.23	753	0.70	339	0.28
<b>National Origin</b>												
<b>Foreign-born</b>	451	0.99	1,327	2.36	3,233	4.79	609	0.65	1,837	1.70	3,921	3.24
<b>LEP</b>												
<b>Limited English Proficiency</b>	450	0.99	1,225	2.18	2,002	2.97	790	0.84	1,728	1.60	2,327	1.92
<b>Sex</b>												
<b>Male</b>	21,817	47.89	26,813	47.79	28,350	47.97	45,056	48.13	52,105	48.35	59,014	48.76
<b>Female</b>	23,740	52.11	29,292	52.21	30,745	52.03	48,564	51.87	55,657	51.65	62,012	51.24

**Age**

<b>Under 18</b>	10,826	23.76	13,512	24.08	14,490	24.52	23,576	25.18	27,371	25.40	30,100	24.87
<b>18-64</b>	29,639	65.06	36,126	64.39	37,434	63.35	57,979	61.93	67,115	62.28	75,286	62.21
<b>65+</b>	5,092	11.18	6,467	11.53	7,171	12.13	12,065	12.89	13,276	12.32	15,640	12.92

**Family Type**

<b>Families with children</b>	5,814	47.10	4,576	46.81	6,931	47.91	12,374	46.92	10,155	46.37	14,356	45.32
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**Footnotes**

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.

Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS

Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info) (<http://www.hudexchange.info/>)).

V.A.2. Describe the location of homeowners and renters in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census American Fact Finder, 49% of white families own their own home; and 29.1% are renters; While less than 5% of minorities own their own home, but approximately 15% rent their home.

The vast majority of rental property is located in RE/CAP areas of Jonesboro. While the national standard for housing cost burden says that not more than 30% of income should be paid in housing cost, the 2010 American Fact Finder results show a direct correlation between income and percent of income paid in housing cost. For the 26.5% of Jonesboro families living on less than \$20,000 per year, 21.1% of them pay 38.6% of their income in housing costs. While 18.2% of our families earn between \$20,000 to \$34,999 annually, 8.5% of them pay more than 30% of their income in housing costs. For the 11.5

Jonesboro Housing Authority's Public Housing is located just outside of the Racially/Ethnicly Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP). Though physically located out of the Racially/Ethnicly Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP), based on the PHA annual review for de-concentration in Public Housing, 87% (121 of 140 public housing residents) fall at or below the Extremely Low Income Level! Eleven of the remaining 19 families live at the 50% or Very Low Income Level.

Public Housing Income Statement has remained fairly constant over the past five years:

**Table I Bedroom Sizes**

<b>Development</b>	<b>1 BR</b>	<b>2 BR</b>	<b>3 BR</b>	<b>4 BR</b>	<b>Factoring</b>	<b>BR Factor</b>
Cayman Villa	9@ .85=7.65	18@1 18 =15	@ 1.25=18.75	3@1.4=4.2	48.6/45	1.08

Goff Courts1.03	6@ .85=5.1	13@1 = 13	4 @ 1.25=5	1@1.4=1.4	24.5/24	1.02
Marshall/	0	12@1= 12	21 @1.25=26.25	0	38.25/33	1.16
Scattered Sites	0	0	11 @1.25=13.75	0	13.75/11	1.25
Meadow Crest	0	8	0	0	8/8	1

As per Step 3 of the Final Deconcentration Rule, a development will be considered below the Established Income Range (EIR) if its mean gross household income is less than 85% of the JURHA mean, and a development will be considered above the EIR if its mean gross household income is above 115% of the JURHA mean. The 2016 JURHA mean gross household income is **\$10,328** as shown in II

### Table II Income Range Determination 1,474,529/123

<b>Average Income PHA Wide</b> 1.09	<b>High End of Range @ 115%</b>	<b>Low End of Range @ 85%</b>
11,361/1.10= 10,328	<b>11,877</b>	<b>8,779</b>

Table III Development Range Determination

Development	Total Annual Income	Number of Occupied Units	Development Average Income/BR Factor	Development Income divided by BR Factor	PHA Wide 85% - 115% Income Range High 11,877 Average 10,328 Low 8,779	Acceptable Justification
Cayman Villa	517,155	45	11,492/1.08	10,641	In Range	*Contiguous to Goff Courts
Goff Courts	211,825	24	8,826/1.02	8,653	Below	*Contiguous to Cayman Villa
Marshall	395,273	33	11,978/1.16	<b>10,326</b>	In Range	Marshall
Scattered Sites	101,463	11	9,224/1.25	<b>7,379</b>	Below	Scattered Site

Meadow Crest	148,908	8	18,614	<b>18,614</b>	Above	*Contiguous to Marshall & Scattered Site
<b>TOTALS</b>	1,374,624	<b>121</b>	<b>11,361/1.10</b>	10,328		

Step 4 of the Deconcentration Requirement is an "option to provide reasons developments are outside of the Established Income Range." In other words, it provides the opportunity to exclude entire developments or selected units from the application of the requirement to deconcentrate poverty and mix incomes if the income profile for these units or developments is consistent with furthering both the goals of deconcentration. Developments and unit types that fall into this category are not limited to, but include those developments that:

1. are subject to a consent decree agreement or a judicial decree covering the resident selection;
2. are part of a PHA program/ strategy that is specifically authorized by statute such as mixed income or mixed financed developments, a homeownership program, a strategy designed to promote income-mixing in public housing or one designed to raise the income of public housing residents;
3. are designed via size, location or other configuration to promote income deconcentration; or
4. Have income characteristics that can be explained by other circumstances.

Cayman Villa AR and Goff Courts are contiguous developments sharing playgrounds, clotheslines, and in some instances, yards. The Scattered site development is comprised of only 12 homes individual three bedroom homes, on separate lots scattered throughout the northern portion of Jonesboro. Since it is a scattered site, it is considered deconcentrated. Meadow Crest is comprised of eight units which is located on the same block as seven of the scattered site units. Woodland Courts which is exempt due to being designated elderly/disabled is the only development that would be considered in a different area. Woodland Courts is located in central Jonesboro. All other JURHA developments are located in northern Jonesboro, north of Aggie Road. All developments fall well below the published MSA median income, as all fall within the Extremely Low Income Level of for 2016. Since all developments are within a five mile radius in north Jonesboro, all developments are now considered one development within the PIC system, and all developments average incomes are within the extremely low income level, with considerations authorized in Step 4, all JURHA developments fall within the Established Income Range.

Fair Housing Analysis > General Issues

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Segregation/Integration

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Segregation/Integration > Analysis

V.B.i.1. Analysis

V.B.i.1.a. Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's review of Table 3 shows Hispanics and Asian or Pacific Islander have the highest level of segregation which is moderate segregation in both the Jonesboro, AR CDBG Jurisdiction and Jonesboro, AR CBSA Region. The Non-White/White Racial/Ethnic dissimilarity trends have improved from 1990 which was 46.56% to 38.36% in 2010 which indicates low segregation. The Black/White Racial/Ethnic dissimilarity trends also shows an improvement from 1990 which was at 52.43% to 40.20% in 2010 which indicates moderate segregation. The Hispanic/White Racial/Ethnic dissimilarity trend shows a decline from 1990 which was at 19.05% low segregation to 42.45% in 2010 which is moderate segregation. The Asian or Pacific Islander/White Racial/Ethnic dissimilarity trend has slightly improved from 1990 which was at 45.91% to 42.58% in 2010 which is still moderate segregation.

V.B.i.1.b. Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's analysis of Table 2 Demographic Trends and Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends shows:

The Hispanic population is 5.41% of the total population for Jonesboro, AR CDBG jurisdiction and has increased from 232 in 1990 to 3,198 in 2010 as shown in Table 2. The Hispanic dissimilarity trend has increased from 19.05% in 1990 to 42.45% in 2010. The Hispanic dissimilarity trends in Jonesboro, AR CBSA also shows an increase from 1990 which was 19.34% and is 37.95% in 2010.

The Non-white/White dissimilarity has improved in the Jonesboro, AR CDBG since 1990 from 46.56% moderate segregation to 38.36% in 2010 which is low segregation. However the Non-White/White dissimilarity for Jonesboro, AR CBSA has slightly increase since 1990 from 47.95% to 48.28% in 2010 which is moderate segregation.

The Black/White dissimilarity has improved in the Jonesboro, AR CDBG since 1990 from 52.43% to 40.20% in 2010 but is still considered moderately segregated. However the dissimilarity for Black/White has increased in the Jonesboro, AR CBSA jurisdiction has increased from 53.66 in 1990 to 55.61% in 2010 which is considered a high level of segregation

The Asian or Pacific Islander/White dissimilarity has also seen a slight improvement from 1990 going from 45.91% to 42.58% with moderate segregation for Jonesboro, AR CDBG. The Asian or Pacific Islander/White dissimilarity has slightly increased from 1990 going from 51.04% to 52.06% for Jonesboro, AR CBSA which also shows moderate segregation.

V.B.i.1.c. Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's review of the Map 2 Race/Ethnicity Trends 2000 shows there is a high level of Segregation of Black, Non-Hispanic in the R/ECAP area.

In a review of Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4, the City of Jonesboro notes that in three (3) of the four (4) maps, the dot density jurisdictions are the same. The concentration of Racial And Ethnic Minorities, Race/Ethnicity Trends and National Origin, and Limited English Proficiency are all concentrated within the same R/ECAP. This is the area known as North Jonesboro and is home to more low income census tracts than any other area of the City. North Jonesboro is also home to a disproportionate number of African Americans and Latinos. The 1990 density map shows no R/ECAP jurisdiction. This is due to the small percentage of minorities living in Jonesboro in 1990.



V.B.i.1.d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's local data for the Housing Choice Voucher program show that census 6 and census 4 has the highest level of rental property available. Census 6 has been identified as having a high level of Segregation of Black, Non-Hispanic and is also in the R/ECAP area.

The majority of Jonesboro Housing Authority's Public Housing is located just outside of the R/ECAP area with only 12.58% of the units being in the R/ECAP. Map 5 indicates that Public Housing is located at 500 East Cherry, which is one building of one site. Public Housing is made up of six different complexes, scattered among different locations within a five mile radius all outside the R/CAP. In 70 of our 151 public housing units are located on East Alpine and East Roseclair, contiguous to Garden Manor and North Acres Apartments which are also shown on the map. Thirty-six public housing units are located on Marshall and Melrose bordering, but not within the R/ECAP northern border (Belt). Craighead Place is a Low Income Housing Tax Credit 31 unit complex located at 1435 Belt is within the R/ECAP as is eight public housing units in the MeadowCrest complex at 1011 Belt and 11 individual single family units.

V.B.i.1.e. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).

The Jonesboro Housing Authority review of Table 2 shows there has been a 20% decrease of the White, Non-Hispanic population, an increase of 13% in the Black, Non-Hispanic population, an increase of 5% in the Hispanic population, and an increase of 1% in the Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic population and a slight decrease of 0.01% of the Native American, Non-Hispanic population.

Comparing Map 2 Race/Ethnicity Trends shows that the black, Non-Hispanic to be segregated in census track 6.01 and 6.02 which include the R/ECAP.

V.B.i.1.f. Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future.

City of Jonesboro notes that the R/ECAP shown in Maps 1 and 3 has historically been documented by Census data as concentrated areas of poverty and minority populations. Tables 1 and 2 show that as the population increases, more minorities inhabit the inner city, as the majority population decreases within the city and moves to more suburban areas. If this trend continues, we will see a higher level of segregation in the jurisdiction. Without policy changes and community support, this trend will remain the same.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Segregation/Integration > Additional Information

V.B.i.2. Additional Information

V.B.i.2.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.

No additional to add at this time.

V.B.i.2.b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of segregation, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

Revitalizing Jonesboro's older neighborhoods requires a comprehensive approach involving residents, neighborhood organizations, and the City.

Participants in the public outreach sessions expressed concerns about their relationship with the City, particularly that between code enforcement and area neighborhoods. The City should enhance its working relationship with the residents, property owners, and community organizations. This is a most important step in that community resources are identified and nurtured, which will serve as building partners for revitalization actions. Regulatory reform will be needed in order to help strengthen and stabilize the housing supply and maintain neighborhood stability.

Through its CDBG funding, the City of Jonesboro consistently invests funds in its low-income areas. The 2015 CDBG Action Plan includes \$270,000 in sidewalk improvements. Funds are provided annually for homeowner housing rehabilitation, demolition activities, First-time home buyer assistance, and public services provided to low income neighborhoods and families.

#### V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Segregation/Integration > Contributing Factors of Segregation

##### V.B.i.3. Contributing Factors of Segregation

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.

###### Community Opposition

Lack of community revitalization strategies

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities

Location and type of affordable housing

Occupancy codes and restrictions

Private discrimination

##### V.B.i.3. Contributing Factors of Segregation - Other

No additional contributing factors to add at this time.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > R/ECAPs

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > R/ECAPs > Analysis

V.B.ii.1. Analysis

V.B.ii.1.a. Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's and the City's review of Maps 1, 2 and 3 identifies census tract 6.02 as the R/ECAP. This area is North Main street on the east, E. Allen, Belt Street and Johnson on the North, Stadium/Red Wolf Blvd. on the West and the Railroad tracks on the South.

V.B.ii.1.b. Which protected classes disproportionately reside in R/ECAPs compared to the jurisdiction and region?

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's analysis of Map 1 indicates that the Black, Non-Hispanic and Hispanic Race/Ethnicity groups disproportionately reside in the R/ECAP area when compared to their total population of City of Jonesboro.

The City's analysis of maps 1, 2, and 4, shows that African Americans and Hispanics disproportionately reside in the jurisdiction and region

Table 4 shows that 71.24 percent of Jonesboro residents are white; 19.65 percent are black; and 5.41% are Hispanic. However, when we look at the 2,925 residents living in the R/ECAP on Map 1, 1650 of the residents are black, 225 are Hispanic, and 1050 are white. So while whites are 71.24 percent of the overall population, they are only 35.8% in the R/ECAP, leaving a disproportionate number of minorities in the R/ECAP of 64.2%.

V.B.ii.1.c. Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time (since 1990).

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's analysis of Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity shows both the White/Non-Hispanic and Black/Non-Hispanic populations increased significantly; however the Black/Non-Hispanics growth in the R/ECAP was significantly higher. It should also be noted that the Black, Non-Hispanic population grew rapidly from 3,140 in 1990 to 11,614 in 2010 (Table 2 - Demographic Trends).

In 1990, the City of Jonesboro had no RECAP. However, as the city becomes more diverse, the R/ECAP has formed in North Jonesboro. This R/ECAP is located in a portion of the city that has a 64.2% minority population.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > R/ECAPs > Additional Information

## V.B.ii.2. Additional Information

V.B.ii.2.a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

No additional data or information to add at this time.

V.B.ii.2.b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of R/ECAPs, including activities such as place-based investments and mobility options for protected class groups.

The City of Jonesboro has been investing CDBG and general funds into the R/ECAP over the past eight years. Funds are used for infrastructure, demolition of slums and blighted property, homeowner rehabilitation, public services to non-profits to serve low-income residents and families, and to improve recreational facilities. Also, the city works directly with low income residents into the area to use their voice to bring about change in their neighborhood.

## V. Fair Housing Analysis &gt; B. General Issues &gt; R/ECAPs &gt; Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

## V.B.ii.3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.

Community Opposition

Deteriorated and abandoned properties

Lack of community revitalization strategies

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities

Location and type of affordable housing

Private discrimination

## V.B.ii.3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs - Other

No additional contributing factors at this time.

## V. Fair Housing Analysis &gt; B. General Issues &gt; Disparities in Access to Opportunity

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disparities in Access to Opportunity > Analysis

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disparities in Access to Opportunity > Analysis > Educational Opportunities

V.B.iii.1. Analysis

V.B.iii.1.a. Educational Opportunities

V.B.iii.1.a.i. Describe any disparities in access to proficient schools based on race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status.

According to Table 1, The School Proficiency Index for Asian and white students is considerably higher than that of blacks and Hispanics. This discrepancy indicates that black and Hispanic children are less likely than whites to live in neighborhoods with access to quality schools. In each ethnic group, with the exception of Asians, access to quality schools is lower among segments of the population living below the poverty. However, access to quality schools is also low among low-income white residents. The R/ECAP in Map 9 shows that school proficiency is fairly integrated between black and white residents, and also includes, to a lesser degree, Hispanics and Asians.

V.B.iii.1.a.ii. Describe the relationship between the residency patterns of racial/ethnic, national origin, and family status groups and their proximity to proficient schools.

The City of Jonesboro (proper) has only one high school, Jonesboro High. There are two Junior High Schools and 7 elementary schools, all of which are Magnet schools. However, in the metropolitan area, there are an additional three school districts of grades 1-12 schools,

Regardless of where a family lives within Craighead County, all public schools allow "choice" entry into the school system. Residents of Jonesboro School District may choose into Valley View Public Schools, Brookland Public Schools, Westside Public Schools and/or Nettleton Public Schools. The deadline for choice for the 2016-2017 school year was May 1, 2016, so in order to take advantage of the opportunity to choose the school district, the superintendent's office must be contacted for deadline information. There is also a limit on how many students may choose into a district. The limit is set by the state. Transportation becomes the issue once a family chooses to attend a school district outside of the resident district.

V.B.iii.1.a.iii. Describe how school-related policies, such as school enrollment policies, affect a student's ability to attend a proficient school  
Which protected class groups are least successful in accessing proficient schools?

Jonesboro elementary schools are magnet schools and have an open enrollment based on first-come/first-served. Any student can enroll in any of the seven magnet schools in the system. However, most minority students attend the school located within their neighborhood because of lack of transportation. So even with the open enrollment policy, there are elementary schools that are disproportionately minority schools.

The Jonesboro Public Schools have an open enrollment policy and students are allowed to attend the school of their choice. However, transportation has an affect on where many students attend school. Additionally, there is only one elementary school located in North Jonesboro, the city's lowest income area.

Jonesboro receives over \$2M per year in Title I Funds.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disparities in Access to Opportunity > Analysis > Employment Opportunities

V.B.iii.1.b. Employment Opportunities

V.B.iii.1.b.i. Describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups.

Based on the data provided, Blacks and Hispanics have the least amount of access to jobs and the labor markets. While the R/ECAP has a disproportionately high number of these protected groups, the R/ECAP has the lowest labor market index in the jurisdiction. The same holds true for those protected by national origin as well as family status.

V.B.iii.1.b.ii. How does a person's place of residence affect their ability to obtain a job?

Transportation has been suggested as one of the top barriers. Jonesboro JETS, the public transportation system ends at 6:00 p.m. Many factory jobs, most retail and restaurant jobs and all hospital jobs offer employment hours between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., however, without an adequate public transportation system, it is difficult for low income persons with no private transportation or lack of dependable transportation to meet job schedules of these possible employers. Day jobs are actually few and far between and frequently are reserved for individuals with seniority within the company. Lack of sidewalks is also a concern for those energetic and physically fit individuals that might be able to walk to and from work. Lack of business in the R/ECAP area and just outside of the R/ECAP, throughout north Jonesboro as significantly fewer businesses, therefore without adequate transportation, the farther the person lives from the employment, the less likely they are to seek employment. It also must be factored that many of the low income persons have children. They must also coordinate transportation to and from school and/or childcare into getting to work.

V.B.iii.1.b.iii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin, or family status groups are least successful in accessing employment?

Based on relevant data, Hispanics and Blacks are the least successful in accessing employment; Whites and Asians are more likely to access employment with Native Americans falling somewhere in the middle. Looking at the data, this has a lot to do with the proximity and location of jobs from areas of concentrated poverty and segregation.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disparities in Access to Opportunity > Analysis > Transportation Opportunities

V.B.iii.1.c. Transportation Opportunities

V.B.iii.1.c.i. Describe any disparities in access to transportation based on place of residence, cost, or other transportation related factors.

There is a direct correlation of transit trips to transportation costs. The greater and further the number of transit trips, the higher the transportation cost. Blacks have the highest index of transit trips and transportation costs, with Hispanics having the second highest. Whites have the lowest index of transit trips and transportation data. The instances of transit trips and transportation costs are the highest, by far, in the R/ECAP area of North Jonesboro,

V.B.iii.1.c.ii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are most affected by the lack of a reliable, affordable transportation connection between their place of residence and opportunities?

Blacks and Hispanics are most affected by the lack of reliable, affordable transportation. The higher cost of transportation and the number of transit trips indicate they have the greatest burden to access opportunities.

V.B.iii.1.c.iii. Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies, such as public transportation routes or transportation systems designed for use personal vehicles, affect the ability of protected class groups to access transportation.

The Jonesboro Economical Transit System (JETS) is the local public transportation. The system is limited at best due to funding. The system does not operate on weekends and stops running at 6:00 p.m. on weekdays. Leaving a big void for second shift workers and those who's shifts may include weekend schedules. Low income areas, such as the R/ECAP and others, rely heavily on public transportation and/or easy access. The City of Jonesboro, has been working with the MPO and other groups and organizations to make the City more walker and biker friendly for recreational use, as well as for those who require easier, and safer alternatives for getting to and from work, shopping, and other personal needs.

#### V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disparities in Access to Opportunity > Analysis > Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

##### V.B.iii.1.d. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

V.B.iii.1.d.i. Describe any disparities in exposure to poverty by protected class groups.

Based on the relevant data, Blacks have a greater rate of poverty exposure than whites by almost 2:1. Hispanics have the second highest rate of poverty exposure, followed by Native Americans. It is interesting to note, that while Asians closely follow Whites in most other indicators, they are more closely related to Blacks and Hispanics when it comes to the Poverty Index. Here again, the R/ECAP shows the highest indices of exposures to poverty.

V.B.iii.1.d.ii. What role does a person's place of residence play in their exposure to poverty?

A persons place of residence plays a tremendous role in their exposure to poverty. Residency goes to the heart of exposure to poverty. This becomes obvious when looking at the data. Minority populations (Blacks/Hispanics) Are at the top of every bad index and the bottom of every good index. Further, R/ECAP data shows that these protected groups are disproportionately represented within the R/ECAP. While they represent a minority of the City's population, they represent a majority percentage of the population's poorest and most under served.



V.B.iii.1.d.iii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups are most affected by these poverty indicators?

Racial and Ethnic families with children are most affected by the poverty indicators. Between 60 and 80% percentage of families in the R/CAP area have children. who have a high exposure to poverty.

V.B.iii.1.d.iv. Describe how the jurisdiction's and region's policies affect the ability of protected class groups to access low poverty areas

The lack of affordable housing affects the ability of protected classes to access low poverty areas. Other policies of notice are: Education, transportation, and employment. Low income areas in Jonesboro are also a disadvantage for grocery stores and fresh produce.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disparities in Access to Opportunity > Analysis > Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities and Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

V.B.iii.1.e. Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

V.B.iii.1.e.i. Describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods by protected class groups.

According to the data shown in the Environmental Health Index, there is very little disparity in the environment for all groups. With a variation of about two percentage points between groups. Indicating that all Jonesboro neighborhoods are environmentally safe.

V.B.iii.1.e.ii. Which racial/ethnic, national origin or family status groups have the least access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods?

Asians have the least access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods. (I believe this is due to the fact that many Asian student are concentrated in the area of Arkansas State University. However, as stated, they still reside in environmentally safe neighborhoods.

V.B.iii.1.f. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

V.B.iii.1.f.i. Identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors based on race/ethnicity, national origin or familial status. Identify areas that experience an aggregate of poor access to opportunity and high exposure to adverse factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation and R/ECAPs.

Based on supporting data, all Jonesboro residents have access to good environmental health. Residents are in no danger of environmental concerns based on air pollutants.

## V. Fair Housing Analysis &gt; B. General Issues &gt; Disparities in Access to Opportunity &gt; Additional Information

## V.B.iii.2. Additional Information

V.B.iii.2.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.

No additional relevant information to add at this time.

V.B.iii.2.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).

No additional relevant information to add at this time.

## V. Fair Housing Analysis &gt; B. General Issues &gt; Disparities in Access to Opportunity &gt; Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

## V.B.iii.3. Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

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

Access to financial services

The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities

Location of employers

Location and type of affordable housing

Private discrimination

## V.B.iii.3. Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity - Other

No additional contributing factors to add at this time.

## V. Fair Housing Analysis &gt; B. General Issues &gt; Disproportionate Housing Needs

## V. Fair Housing Analysis &gt; B. General Issues &gt; Disproportionate Housing Needs &gt; Analysis

## V.B.iv.1. Analysis

V.B.iv.1.a. Which groups (by race/ethnicity and family status) experience higher rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing when compared to other groups? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing burdens when compared to other groups?

Hispanics (52.58% and Asians (51.52%) experience the highest rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing. Blacks are third and 48.04%. While 26.78% of whites experience a housing cost burden.

Asians experience the highest rate of severe cost burden (35.02%); Hispanics 33.51%; and Blacks 31.98%. White experience severe cost burden at a rate of 14.46%.

Based on comments from public hearings, focus groups, and input, this disparity is primarily due to the language barrier.

V.B.iv.1.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?

North Jonesboro experiences the highest percent of families experience a housing cost burden. This is the area of the R/ECAP and is disproportionately inhabited by ethnic and racial minorities (Blacks, Hispanics and Asians),

V.B.iv.1.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.

The HCV programs data does not track families with children. The Public Housing programs data does not track families with children. Based on public housing staff manual review of Jonesboro Public Housing census, Public Housing families are comprised of 72.54% or 107 families with children.

JURHA manages one LIHTC thirty one unit property which houses 27 families with children, the remaining four families are disabled.

JURHA manages a seventy unit multifamily elderly development. There are no families with children in Jonesboro Sunset Gardens, the elderly development managed by JURHA.

V.B.iv.1.d. Describe the differences in rates of renter and owner occupied housing by race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction and region.

Jonesboro has a home ownership rate at almost 56 percent. This is below the national average and the goals established for cities by HUD based on its sustainable communities initiatives. Of even greater concern, were the home ownership rates among African Americans and Hispanics, at 18% and 32%, drastically lower than the city, state and national averages. Home ownership rates are highest in areas of the city with newer homes, despite the higher median housing values in those areas.

There is a direct correlation between the housing cost burden of those who rent and those who own their own home. In analyzing table 9 and Map 7, we see the R/ECAP shows a large percentage of racial and ethnic minorities, with a large percentage of homes in this area being rental property.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disproportionate Housing Needs > Additional Information

V.B.iv.2. Additional Information

V.B.iv.2.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.

No additional data or relevant information to provide at this time.

V.B.iv.2.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.

No additional relevant information to add at this time,

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disproportionate Housing Needs > Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

V.B.iv.3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

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

The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities

## V.B.iv.3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs - Other

No additional contributing factors to add.

Fair Housing Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

Fair Housing Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Analysis > Analysis

Fair Housing Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Analysis > Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

## V.C.1. Analysis

## V.C.1.a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

V.C.1.a.i. Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one category of publicly supported housing than other categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV))?

The Jonesboro Housing Authority Housing Choice Voucher family characteristics report shows the program is composition of 64.76% of Black, Non-Hispanic, 35% White, Non-Hispanic, and 0.38 % for all other races. Hispanic ethnicity makes up 1.3% of the program participants.

Jonesboro Public Housing indicates composition of 70% Black, Non-Hispanic, 30% White, Non-Hispanic. Hispanic ethnicity makes up .06% of all program participants.

Jonesboro Sunset Gardens, a 202 Section 8 Project Based complex managed by Jonesboro Housing Authority has family characteristics of 12% Black, Non-Hispanic, 88% White, Non-Hispanic. Hispanic ethnicity makes up .01% of the participants.

Craighead Place is a low income housing tax credit property that is managed by Jonesboro Housing Authority. The composition of the families is 80% Black, Non-Hispanic and 20% White, Non-Hispanic.

V.C.1.a.ii. Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant category of publicly supported housing. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Family Characteristics and HAP by CFP Size report August 3, 2016 shows that the Black, Non-Hispanic population is 64.76% compared to 19.65% for the City of Jonesboro, AR CDBG population (Table 1 - Demographic Trends). The HCV program Elderly population is 15.25% compared to the City of Jonesboro 65+ population of 12.13% from Table 2 - Demographic Trends. The HCV program has a Disabled person in 57.74% of the households assisted. The City of Jonesboro shows 30% of the population as disabled in Table 1 Demographics. The HCV families are comprised of 73% with children and the City of Jonesboro has 47.91% Families with Children of the population Table 2 - Demographic Trends. The Housing Choice Voucher program is 91% female head of households and 10% male head of households. The Jonesboro, AR CDBG population is 47.97% Male and 52.03% Female. The Housing Authority has no data is available on National Origin as it is not tracked by our software.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's Housing Public Housing Characteristics and report 9/22/16 indicates that the Black, Non-Hispanic population is 70% compared to 19.65% for the City of Jonesboro, AR CDBG population (Table 1 - Demographic Trends). The JURHA Elderly 202 Project Based Housing is 88% which is slightly less than the 71.24% white population for the City of Jonesboro. The thirty-one unity Low Income Housing Tax Credit property managed by JURHA has a Black population at 80% compared to the 19.65% for the City of Jonesboro, AR CDBG population (Table 1 - Demographic Trends).

The Public Housing Elderly population is 6.34% compared to the City of Jonesboro 65+ population of 12.13% from Table 2 - Demographic Trends. The Public Housing program has a Disabled person in 35.92% of the households assisted. The City of Jonesboro shows 30% of the population as disabled in Table 1 Demographics. The Public Housing families are comprised of 72.54% with children and the City of Jonesboro has 47.91% Families with Children of the population Table 2 - Demographic Trends. The public housing program is 79% female head of households and 21% male head of households. The Jonesboro, AR CDBG population is 47.97% Male and 52.03% Female. The Housing Authority has no data is available on National Origin as it is not tracked by our software.

In summary using local data from the Jonesboro Housing Authority the Housing Choice Voucher program and Jonesboro Public Housing Program, with the exception of the 70 unit elderly multifamily complex, has a higher proportion of protected class groups (Race – Black, Non-Hispanic, Disability, Sex, Familiar Status) than Jonesboro, AR CDBG jurisdiction.

Fair Housing Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Analysis > Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy and Disparities in Access to Opportunity

V.C.1.b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

V.C.1.b.i. Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's analysis of Map 6 - Housing Choice Voucher and Race/Ethnicity shows the highest percentage of Housing Choice Vouchers are located in outside the R/ECAP area in census 6.01 > 17.74%. The R/ECAP area is in census 6.02 which is 11.17% - 17.74%. Our housing software shows census track 6 with a total of 379 which is comprised of census 6.01 and 6.02. These two areas are typically referred to the "north side" of Jonesboro and considered less desirable but also has more affordable rents which ultimately results in many Voucher Holders leasing in these areas. As the voucher program is comprised of 64.76% Black, Non-Hispanic population this also results in segregation of this area.

The majority of public housing is located outside the R/ECAP, however all are located in the "north side" of Jonesboro described above. Nineteen (12.58%) of the 151 public housing units are located within the R/ECAP. Thirty six of the 132 units outside of the R/ECAP are located within one block of the R/ECAP on streets that intersect with the northern border (Belt Street) of the R/ECAP area. Since Jonesboro Public Housing is comprised of 70% Black and the LIHTC property, located inside the R/ECAP, managed by JURHA is 80% Black, this continues the segregation of this area.

V.C.1.b.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?

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's Housing Choice voucher program is comprised of 57.74% of families who have a person with disability, 15.25% of families are elderly households, and 73% of the households have children in the household. The Housing Authority data shows 32% of the families served living in or around the R/ECAP area.

Public Housing maintains 19 units or 12.58% of the public housing stock inside the borders of the R/ECAP Area. Of the 19 public housing units within the R/ECAP, 95% of them are families with children. Thirty four of the 134 units outside of the R/ECAP are located within one block of the R/ECAP on streets that intersect with the northern border (Belt Street) of the R/ECAP area. 100% of the units bordering the R/ECAP are comprised of families with children.

Jonesboro Housing Authority also manages a LIHTC property of 31 units that falls within the R/ECAP area. Of the 31 LIHTC units managed by JURHA within the R/ECAP, 12.9% are elderly and 22.6% are disabled.

V.C.1.b.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?

The Jonesboro Housing Authorities local data indicates that 32% of voucher holders live in census 6.01 and 6.02 with census 6.02 being the R/ECAP area. 68% or more voucher holders live outside of the R/ECAP area. This is also supported by Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category which only has 188 families in the R/ECAP area.

Table 7 also shows Project-Based Section 8 a total of 312 unit with 99 units located in the R/ECAP area. Other HUD Multifamily unit properties have a total of 95 units with 19 units located in the R/ECAP area.

Public Housing has a total of 151 units with 19 of it scattered site units being in the R/ECAP area.

V.C.1.b.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? Describe how these developments differ.



The Jonesboro Housing Authority has not converted any public housing development under RAD.

V.C.1.b.iv.(B) Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority has a high percentage of families with a disabled persons which makes finding affordable housing difficult. Transportation and the need to expand affordable housing outside of the R/ECAP area was identified in the RAB meeting as barriers to finding housing.

V.C.1.b.v. Compare the demographics of occupants of developments, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. 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.

Jonesboro Public Housing indicates composition of 70% Black, Non-Hispanic, 30% White, Non-Hispanic. Hispanic ethnicity makes up .06% of all program participants. Only 12.58% of Jonesboro Public Housing's 151 unit inventory is in the R/ECAP, however all except 24 elderly units are located in Jonesboro's "north side" within 1 block to less than 2 miles from the R/ECAP area. The 24 elderly public housing units are located approximately two miles from the R/ECAP area, but outside of the "north side" area and is 55% white and 45% black. Table 8 indicates the census tract race/ethnicity is 67.67% white, 22.86 % black, 6.56% Hispanic & .25% Asian. As indicated in other sections of this report, Public Housing is NOT located in one location. All units are scattered through north Jonesboro, with the exception of the 24 elderly units. The minority population is higher for Jonesboro Public Housing than when for the census tract,

Jonesboro Sunset Gardens, a 202 Section 8 Project Based complex managed by Jonesboro Housing Authority has family characteristics of 12% Black, Non-Hispanic, 88% White, Non Hispanic. Hispanic ethnicity makes up .01% of the participants. Jonesboro Sunset Gardens is located in a very diverse area, approximately 4 miles southwest from the R/ECAP area. Jonesboro Sunset Gardens has 88% white population compared to the census tract of 67.12% white population. Jonesboro Sunset Gardens has less of a minority population than the census tract in which it is located.

Garden Manor Estates and North Acres Apartments are two adjoining (shared parking, amenities and fencing) project-based section 8 properties. Per Table 8 they are comprised of 84% 89% black, and 16%/11% white, respectively. Garden Manor Estates and North Acres Apartments are located approximately 1 mile from the northeast border of the R/ECAP and less than 1 block from 71 of the Jonesboro Public Housing units. The census tract for these two adjoining developments has a race/ethnicity population of 62.18% white, 28.49% black, 5.19% Hispanic and .92% Asian per Table 8. Therefore these developments have a significantly higher minority population than the areas in which they are located.

Walker Courts is located within the R/ECAP area on Calion Street. According to Table 8, the population of Walker Courts is 18% white and 81% black with 1% unspecified Hispanic. Walker Courts is a project Based Section 8 property. Per Table 8, Walker Courts is located in a census Tract with race/ethnicity of 42.23% white, 38.41% black, 10.98% Hispanic, & 5.92% Asian. Based on the comparison with data from Table 8, Walker Courts also has a significantly higher minority population than the area in which it is located.

Aspen Gardens is located approximately two miles from the R/ECAP area, but outside of the "north side" area and per Table 8 is 82% white and 13% Black and offers project-based section 8 assistance. This complex is located between two of Jonesboro Public Housing's elderly buildings. Per Table 8, Aspen Gardens is located in a census tract which is 57.57% white, 22.86% black, 6.56% Hispanic & .25%

Asian, yet Aspen Gardens, an elderly project based development is populated by 82% white, only 13% black and 5% Hispanic. Aspen Gardens, an elderly development, has fewer minorities than the area in which it is located.

Benedictine Manor I and Benedictine Manor II are two adjoining other HUD multifamily assisted housing complexes that share parking and amenities. They are located on Bridge Street approximately 1 mile from the R/ECAP's southern border. Per Table 8, Benedictine Manor I is comprised of 75% white, 20% Black and 5% Hispanic. Benedictine Manor II is comprised of 86%. Both Benedictine Manor developments are located in a census tract with race/ethnicity of 67.67% white, 22.86 Black, 6.56% Hispanic and .25% Asian. Both Benedictine Manor developments are elderly properties with a minority population that is less than the area in which they are located. Wesley at Jonesboro lies in the same census tract as Benedictine Manor, yet has a 100% white population.

Craighead Place is a low income housing tax credit property that is managed by Jonesboro Housing Authority. The composition of the families is 80% Black, Non-Hispanic and 20% White, Non-Hispanic. Craighead Place is located on the northern border of the R/ECAP. Craighead Place is located in a census tract with 62.18% white and 28.49% black population per Table 8, therefore Craighead Place actually has a significantly higher minority population.

As the site manager, Jonesboro Housing Authority has demographic reports for Craighead Place. Three other LIHTC properties were called to request demographics, all responded that they do not keep demographic reports for the properties.

Per Table 1, demographics for Jonesboro CDBG or as follows:

Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#
White, Non-Hispanic	42,097	71.24%	98,641
Black, Non-Hispanic	11,614	19.65%	14,328
Hispanic	3,198	5.41%	4,820
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	977	1.65%	1,140
Native American, Non-Hispanic	165	0.28%	339
Other, Non-Hispanic	53	0.09%	85

Review of the data Jonesboro Housing Authority collected and reviewed from Table 8, two conclusions may be drawn. The elderly developments of publicly supported housing have a slightly lower minority population than the City as a whole and are more closely primarily occupied by the same race/ethnicity as Jonesboro CDBG area. The mixed or family developments have a higher a significantly higher minority concentration than the Jonesboro CDBG.

The elderly developments are all located farther outside to the south of the R/ECAP area and none of the elderly developments are located in what is termed as Jonesboro's less desirable "north side". The family development are either inside the R/ECAP or less than 1 mile from the R/ECAP and all are located in Jonesboro's "north side".

V.C.1.c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

V.C.1.c.i. Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD 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.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority has identified Transportation and credit counseling as a disparity in opportunity for the Housing choice voucher holders. Jonesboro is approximately 80 square miles which makes it difficult for families without adequate transportation to find housing in some of the more preferred neighborhoods. Currently JETS has limited routes and scheduled which can result in missed

opportunities for employment. 23% of the HCV holders who responded to our Fair Housing Survey cited transportation as a serious barrier.

Also 32% of the HCV holders who responded to the Fair Housing Survey cited poor credit histories as a serious barrier. Recently the Jonesboro Housing Authority has had to suspend their Housing Counseling program due to lack of HUD and Local (CDBG) funding. We have had several years of under funding for this program and have pursued outside funding but due to the instability of the funding we can not keep a certified housing counselor.

#### Fair Housing Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Analysis > Additional Information

##### V.C.2. Additional Information

V.C.2.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 Jonesboro Housing Authority used information from surveys sent to all participants of the Housing Choice Voucher Program, Public Housing Program, Section 202 programs and the LIHTC development managed by JURHA.

V.C.2.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 mobility programs.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority met with the JURHA Program coordinating Committee which is comprised of local agencies to discuss barriers or factors contributing to fair housing for protected classes.

#### Fair Housing Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Analysis > Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

##### V.C.3. Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction 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.

Land use and zoning laws

Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods

Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities

##### V.C.3. Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy - Other

The Jonesboro Housing Authority Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) RAB and Public Housing Resident Council identified the following as significant contributing factors to Fair Housing.

Land use and zoning laws - 26% of Housing Choice Vouchers and 20% of Public Housing Resident indicated that lack of zoning for manufactured homes were a serious barrier to Fair Housing. Mobile Homes are a more affordable housing source for families with children than a single family dwelling but can provide some of the same benefits.

Lack of private investment in specific neighborhood - The HCV RAB specifically identified that the "North side of town" which includes the R/ECAP area as needing more private investment such as local grocery stores and restaurants. The lack of adequate means to get groceries affects all racial/ethnic groups but is especially burdensome to the elderly and disabled persons.

Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities - The HCV RAB and PH Resident Council specially identified transportation and Police response and/or enforcement as barriers. Transportation was discussed at length and it was agreed that more transportation routes and expanded hours are needed to help families get and keep jobs. Currently JETS does not run after 6:00 p.m. or on weekends. Anyone working late nights or weekends must find alternate transportation in order to keep employment.

Both the HCV RAB and Resident Council indicated a better need for Police response time and the need to help enforce trespassing on private property (Public Housing) in the "north area of town". HCV program is made up of 64.76 Black/Non-Hispanic and 57.74% Disabled families with a 32% of the Voucher Holders living in the "North area of town" which includes the R/ECAP which is the area

Lack of knowledge of Fair Housing among residents, landlords, real estate agents, and bankers/lenders.

Fair Housing Analysis > Disability and Access Analysis

Fair Housing Analysis > Disability and Access Analysis > Analysis

Fair Housing Analysis > Disability and Access Analysis > Analysis > Population Profile

V.D.1. Population Profile

V.D.1.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?

According to Map 16, Jonesboro has no pattern of segregating individuals with disabilities. While there are a few residents with disability living in our R/ECAP area, there are residents with disabilities living across the city.

V.D.1.b. Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges.

The geographic patterns are the same for individuals with disabilities across the board. There are no patterns of segregation based on income, age or disability type.

Fair Housing Analysis > Disability and Access Analysis > Analysis > Housing Accessibility

V.D.2. Housing Accessibility

V.D.2.a. Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.

In properties owned and managed by Jonesboro Housing Authority, we usually seem to have adequate accessible units. Jonesboro Public housing offers 7% of it's stock with accessible features. One, two and three bedroom units are available. Jonesboro Sunset Gardens offers 11.5% of it's units with accessible features. The LIHTC managed by Jonesboro Housing Authority offers 12.9% of it's units with accessible features.

One of the comments at the public hearing was the need for landlords to understand and provide reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

V.D.2.b. Describe the areas where affordable accessible housing units are located. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?

Again, based on the data provided, there are no specific areas with a disproportionate number of affordable accessible housing units.

V.D.2.c. To what extent are persons with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing?

Refer to 2a above.

Fair Housing Analysis > Disability and Access Analysis > Analysis > Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings

V.D.3. Integration of Persons with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings

V.D.3.a. To what extent do persons with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?

The data reflects that there are no segregated settings for persons with disabilities. There is no additional local data available at this time.

V.D.3.b. Describe the range of options for persons with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services.

Jonesboro has a limited number of group homes and public/private institutions for persons with disabilities.

Fair Housing Analysis > Disability and Access Analysis > Analysis > Disparities in Access to Opportunity

V.D.4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

V.D.4.a. To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following?

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 educational programs
- v. Jobs

- i. Government services and facilities are handicapped accessible
- ii. Public infrastructure has areas that are not easily accessible for some disabilities (particularly wheel chairs). The City is working to build more sidewalks and access
- III. The public transportation system provides door-to-door pick up and drop off to individuals with disabilities for a small limited fee.
- iv. Schools are accessible for the mobility impaired. Other difficulties are addressed on a case-by-case basis
- v. No local data available.

V.D.4.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.

This is an area of fair housing that will be addressed. There is currently no formal process in place for requesting and obtaining reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority's HCV and Public Housing follow federal regulations stipulating that requests for accommodations will be considered reasonable if they do not create an "undue financial and administrative burden" for the PHA, or result in a "fundamental alteration" in the nature of the program or service offered. A fundamental alteration is a modification that alters the essential nature of a provider's

operations.

A reasonable accommodation is an adjustment made to a rule, policy, practice, or service that allows a person with a disability to have equal access to the HCV program. For example, reasonable accommodations may include making home visits, extending the voucher term, or approving an exception payment standard in order for a participant to lease an accessible dwelling unit.

If an applicant or participant indicates that an exception, change, or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice, or service is needed because of a disability, HUD requires that the PHA treat the information as a request for a reasonable accommodation, even if no formal request is made [Joint Statement of the Departments of HUD and Justice: Reasonable Accommodations under the Fair Housing Act].

The family must explain what type of accommodation is needed to provide the person with the disability full access to the PHA's programs and services. If the need for the accommodation is not readily apparent or known to the PHA, the family must explain the relationship between the requested accommodation and the disability. There must be an identifiable connection, or nexus, between the requested accommodation and the individual's disability. Before providing an accommodation, the PHA must determine that the person meets the definition of a person with a disability, and that the accommodation will enhance the family's access to the PHA's programs and services.

The PHA must comply with a variety of regulations pertaining to physical accessibility, including the following:

- Notice PIH 2010-26
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968
- The Fair Housing Act of 1988

In the HCV program In general, owners must permit the family to make reasonable modifications to the unit. However, the owner is not required to pay for the modification and may require that the unit be restored to its original state at the family's expense when the family moves.

When an accessible unit becomes vacant in public housing, before offering such units to a non-disabled applicant the PHA must offer such units:

- First, to a current resident of another unit of the same development, or other public housing development under the PHA's control, who has a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit and is occupying a unit not having such features, or if no such occupant exists, then
- Second, to an eligible qualified applicant on the waiting list having a disability that requires the special features of the vacant unit.

When offering an accessible unit to an applicant not having a disability requiring the accessibility features of the unit, the PHA may require the applicant to agree (and may incorporate this agreement in the lease) to move to a non-accessible unit when available.

#### Public Housing Policy

Families requiring an accessible unit may be over-housed in such a unit if there are no resident or applicant families of the appropriate size who also require the accessible features of the unit.

When there are no resident or applicant families requiring the accessible features of the unit, including families who would be over-housed, the PHA will offer the unit to a non-disabled applicant.

When offering an accessible unit to a non-disabled applicant, the PHA will require the applicant to agree to move to an available non-accessible unit within 30 days when either a current resident or an applicant needs the features of the unit and there is another unit available for the non-disabled family. This requirement will be a provision of the lease agreement.

Federal regulations stipulate that requests for accommodations will be considered reasonable if they do not create an "undue financial and administrative burden" for the PHA, or result in a "fundamental alteration" in the nature of the program or service offered. A fundamental alteration is a modification that alters the essential nature of a provider's operations.

#### **Types of Reasonable Accommodations**



When it is reasonable (see definition above and Section 2-II.E), the Public Housing shall accommodate the needs of a person with disabilities. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Permitting applications and reexaminations to be completed by mail
- Providing "large-print" forms
- Conducting home visits
- Permitting a higher utility allowance for the unit if a person with disabilities requires the use of specialized equipment related to the disability
- Modifying or altering a unit or physical system if such a modification or alteration is necessary to provide equal access to a person with a disability
- Installing a ramp into a dwelling or building
- Installing grab bars in a bathroom
- Installing visual fire alarms for hearing impaired persons
- Allowing a PHA-approved live-in aide to reside in the unit if that person is determined to be essential to the care of a person with disabilities, is not obligated for the support of the person with disabilities, and would not be otherwise living in the unit.
- Providing a designated handicapped-accessible parking space
- Allowing an assistance animal
- Permitting an authorized designee or advocate to participate in the application or certification process and any other meetings with PHA staff
- Displaying posters and other housing information in locations throughout the PHA's office in such a manner as to be easily readable from a wheelchair

V.D.4.c. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities.

No knowledge or data available at this time.

Fair Housing Analysis > Disability and Access Analysis > Analysis > Disproportionate Housing Needs

V.D.5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

V.D.5.a. Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with certain types of disabilities.

There is no local supporting data of disproportionate housing needs by persons with disabilities.

## Fair Housing Analysis &gt; Disability and Access Analysis &gt; Additional Information

## V.D.6. Additional Information

V.D.6.a. Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

No additional relevant data is available at this time.

V.D.6.b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.

No additional information to add at this time.

## Fair Housing Analysis &gt; Disability and Access Analysis &gt; Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors

## V.D.7. Disability and Access Issues 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 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.

Access to transportation for persons with disabilities  
Inaccessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure  
Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications  
Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing

## V.D.7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors - Other

No additional contributing factors to add.

## Fair Housing Analysis &gt; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis

## Fair Housing Analysis &gt; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis &gt; Analysis

V.E.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, a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law, 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.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority has no outstanding HUD violations.

The City of Jonesboro has no outstanding HUD violations

V.E.2. Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act), as amended, prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions, based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status (including children under the age of 18 living with parents of legal custodians, pregnant women, and people securing custody of children under the age of 18), and handicap (disability).

The Arkansas Fair Housing Act ([http://www.fairhousing.arkansas.gov/images/PDFs/Arkansas\\_Fair\\_Housing\\_Act\\_16-123-201\\_et\\_seq.pdf](http://www.fairhousing.arkansas.gov/images/PDFs/Arkansas_Fair_Housing_Act_16-123-201_et_seq.pdf)) is substantially equivalent to the Federal Fair Housing Act and also prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other housing-related transactions, based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status (including children under the age of 18 living with parents of legal custodians, pregnant women, and people securing custody of children under the age of 18), and handicap (disability).

Arkansas Civil Rights Act of 1993 is the state mechanism that provides an individual a means to redress the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Arkansas Constitution. It prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, gender and disability.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.

In 1990, the City of Jonesboro passed an Ordinance (ORD-80:1927) Approving and Providing for the Establishment of Fair Housing Rights to all Citizens of Arkansas.

In 2011, the city passed a resolution (RES-11:091) to Ensure Furtherance of Fair Housing Practices in Jonesboro, Arkansas

V.E.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.

Legal Aid of Arkansas provides limited resources. Legal Aid workgroups have created a set of guidelines call Case Acceptance Priorities to help decide which cases to accept based on the organization's priorities. Legal Aid's priorities consist of four core areas:

1. Access to Safe and Affordable Housing;
2. Protection from Domestic Violence;
3. Economic Justice; and
4. Consumer Rights

These core areas reflect Legal Aid's strategic focus to support families; preserve homes; maintain economic stability; ensure safety, stability and health; and to identify and address the needs of vulnerable populations.

The Arkansas Fair Housing Commission has a two-fold mission to enforce state and federal fair housing/fair lending laws and to educate the public on fair housing laws, rules and regulations. To accomplish that mission, the Commission:

- Receives, investigates, conciliates and/or resolves complaints alleging violations of the Arkansas Fair Housing Act which prohibits discrimination on the basis of *race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status* (including children under the age of 18 living with parents of legal custodians, pregnant women and people securing custody of children under the age of 18) and disability;
- Cooperates with and provides technical assistance to federal, state, local and other public or private entities that are formulating or operating programs to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices; and
- Provides education and outreach services to prevent discriminatory housing practices.

#### Fair Housing Analysis > Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis > Additional Information

##### V.E.4. Additional Information

V.E.4.a. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority RAB meeting, Resident Council and PCC meeting identified a lack of knowledge of fair housing among the following groups: Real Estate Agents, Residents, Bankers/Lenders, and Landlords. Legal aid of Arkansas has also recognized the need for Fair Housing testing and enforcement and are looking into applying for a grant that would allow them to assist locally with fair housing complaints.

The City partners with the Fair Housing Commission to provide outreach and education. This partnership with the Commission will continue as well as new partnerships that have developed as a result of the public hearings. The City will partner with area realtors and banks to provide homebuyers classes and financial literacy.

V.E.4.b. The program participant may also include information relevant to programs, actions, or activities to promote fair housing outcomes and capacity.

The Jonesboro Housing Authority conducts an oral briefing for each new voucher holder and public housing applicant coming off the waiting list and coming into the agency through portability. The Briefing also contains a statement that the family can request the PHA's help if they wish to file a housing discrimination complaint and give each new voucher holders a copy of the following HUD brochures: "Are you a victim of Housing Discrimination HUD 903.1 and Fair Housing Equal Opportunity to All HUD 1686-1-FHEO.

Fair Housing Analysis > Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis > Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors

V.E.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 severity of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, RECAPs, 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 local private fair housing outreach and enforcement  
 Lack of local public fair housing enforcement  
 Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations  
 Lack of state or local fair housing laws

V.E.5. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors - Other

No additional factors to add at this time.

Fair Housing Goals and Priorities > Prioritization of Contributing Factors

VI.1. For each fair housing issue, 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.

Lack of local public Fair Housing Enforcement  
 Lack of knowledge of Fair Housing among residents, landlords, real estate agents, and bankers/lenders.  
 Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities  
 Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods  
 Land use and zoning laws

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Segregation/Integration > Contributing Factors of Segregation

Community Opposition  
 Lack of community revitalization strategies

Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods  
 Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities  
 Location and type of affordable housing  
 Occupancy codes and restrictions  
 Private discrimination  
 No additional contributing factors to add at this time.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > R/ECAPs > Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

Community Opposition  
 Deteriorated and abandoned properties  
 Lack of community revitalization strategies  
 Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods  
 Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities  
 Location and type of affordable housing  
 Private discrimination  
 No additional contributing factors at this time.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disparities in Access to Opportunity > Contributing Factors of Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Access to financial services  
 The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation  
 Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods  
 Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities  
 Location of employers  
 Location and type of affordable housing  
 Private discrimination  
 No additional contributing factors to add at this time.

V. Fair Housing Analysis > B. General Issues > Disproportionate Housing Needs > Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes  
 Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods  
 Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities  
 No additional contributing factors to add.

Fair Housing Analysis > Publicly Supported Housing Analysis > Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Land use and zoning laws  
 Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods  
 Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities  
 The Jonesboro Housing Authority Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) RAB and Public Housing Resident Council identified the following as significant contributing factors to Fair Housing.

Land use and zoning laws - 26% of Housing Choice Vouchers and 20% of Public Housing Resident indicated that lack of zoning for manufactured homes were a serious barrier to Fair Housing. Mobile Homes are a more affordable housing source for families with children than a single family dwelling but can provide some of the same benefits.

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>Lack of private investment in specific neighborhood - The HCV RAB specifically identified that the "North side of town" which includes the R/ECAP area as needing more private investment such as local grocery stores and restaurants. The lack of adequate means to get groceries affects all racial/ethnic groups but is especially burdensome to the elderly and disabled persons.</p>	<p>Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities - The HCV RAB and PH Resident Council specially identified transportation and Police response and/or enforcement as barriers. Transportation was discussed at length and it was agreed that more transportation routes and expanded hours are needed to help families get and keep jobs. Currently JETS does not run after 6:00 p.m. or on weekends. Anyone working late nights or weekends must find alternate transportation in order to keep employment.</p> <p>Both the HCV RAB and Resident Council indicated a better need for Police response time and the need to help enforce trespassing on private property (Public Housing) in the "north area of town". HCV program is made up of 64.76 Black/Non-Hispanic and 57.74% Disabled families with a 32% of the Voucher Holders living in the "North area of town" which includes the R/ECAP which is the area</p> <p>Lack of knowledge of Fair Housing among residents, landlords, real estate agents, and bankers/lenders.</p>			
<p>Fair Housing Analysis &gt; Disability and Access Analysis &gt; Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors</p>				
<p>Access to transportation for persons with disabilities                      Inaccessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure                      Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications                      Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing                      No additional contributing factors to add.</p> <p>Fair Housing Analysis &gt; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis &gt; Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors</p> <p>Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement                      Lack of local public fair housing enforcement                      Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations                      Lack of state or local fair housing laws                      No additional factors to add at this time.</p>				

Fair Housing Goals and Priorities > Fair Housing Goals				
Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)



Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>The Jonesboro Housing Authority will prepare information regarding Fair Housing to be made readily available in our lobby, with our application technician and with each caseworker.</p>	<p>Lack of local or regional training on fair housing. Lack of funding both federal and local (CDBG) to fund Housing Counseling which provided Fair Housing training and assistance.</p>	<p>The Jonesboro Housing Authority's RAB meeting identified the lack of knowledge of fair housing among residents, landlords, bankers/lenders and real estate agents.</p>	<p>Flyers, HUD hand outs, and resource directories will be created and/or updated no later than September 1, 2017.</p>	<p>Jonesboro Urban Renewal Housing Authority, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				
<p>The Jonesboro Housing Authority will make readily available "Citizen Complaint Information sheet" and "Citizen Complaint form" from the Jonesboro Police Department to applicants or participants.</p>	<p>According to the United States Census Bureau (<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau</a>), the city has a total area of 80.5 square miles (208.4 km2), of which 79.9 square miles (206.9 km2) is land and 0.58 square miles (1.5 km2), or 0.72%, is water.[1] (<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonesboro,_Arkansas#cite_note-Census_2013-1">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonesboro,_Arkansas#cite_note-Census_2013-1</a>)</p>	<p>Delayed services</p>	<p>Provide copies of the "Citizen Complaint Information Form" and "Citizen Complaint Form" in the lobby, with application technician and caseworkers to distribute upon request to applicants and program participants beginning not later than September 1, 2017.</p>	<p>Jonesboro Urban Renewal Housing Authority, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>Improve livability and availability of affordable housing and assist in improvement of housing opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of developer incentives and financial partnerships to promote more affordable housing</li> <li>Lack of transitional housing for individuals and families moving out of homelessness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many low-income and elderly families reside in substandard housing that they own</li> <li>Unable to afford need repairs, many homes go without maintenance until the structure is in a deplorable condition</li> <li>Poorly maintained homes create blight and increase criminal activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund emergency homeowner rehabilitation repairs (Immediate and Ongoing)</li> <li>Increase self-help initiatives such as 'clean-up', 'fix-up', 'paint-up' utilizing volunteers to assist the elderly</li> </ul>	<p>Jonesboro, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				
<p>Broaden housing opportunities for low to moderate income and elderly residents, and strengthen neighborhoods by stimulating community development and investment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining neighborhoods</li> <li>Lack of community and economic development in certain areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If left unattended, these neighborhoods sink deeper into decline, leading to deeper segregation</li> <li>These neighborhoods have a disproportionate number of racial and ethnic minorities</li> <li>Improve the quality of life in these areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage and support developers in their quest to build affordable housing (Immediate and Ongoing)</li> <li>Utilize Local Incentives for Affordable Housing such as Tax and Fee Abatement, Tax Increment Finance, and Regulatory Incentives/Inclusionary Zoning</li> </ul>	<p>Jonesboro, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>Analyze existing socio-economic conditions and trends, with a particular focus on those that affect affordable housing, housing choice among minorities, protected class members and special populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising costs of housing for purchase and a tight supply of affordable rental housing</li> <li>• inadequate household incomes make it that much more difficult for many households to access housing that they can afford.</li> <li>• There is a lack of housing for population groups making less than 60%, 50% or even 30% of Area Median Income (AMI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data gathered from interviews and focus groups identify lack of affordable housing as a barrier to fair housing choice in the region</li> <li>• affordable units are primarily in areas of concentrated poverty and deteriorated conditions making these units least desirable to those who can afford them</li> <li>• distribution of new or existing affordable units within the region should also be addressed in order to insure fair housing choice.</li> </ul>	<p>Work with AState, residents, housing professionals to analyze these socio-economic conditions and trends</p>	<p>Jonesboro, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>Develop effective measurement tools and reporting mechanisms to assess progress in meeting fair housing goals and eliminating barriers to fair housing choice;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of responsible party to develop and utilize tools</li> <li>Lack of local entity to facilitate implementation of fair initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residents, government officials, and the community in general have no mechanism for receiving a fair housing 'report card'. Without a means of measuring progress, it is impossible to know when benchmarks and goals are being met</li> <li>A structure for citywide governance must be created for implementation of the impediments and fair housing equity assessments</li> </ul>	<p>Pre and post Leichert scale survey to be used during trainings and workshops to determine the level of comprehension for those in attendance. Surveys would be completed at each event and data maintained for annual self-evaluation of progress.</p>	<p>Jonesboro, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>Increase knowledge and understanding of fair housing and affirmatively furthering fair housing through outreach and education,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of organized outreach efforts has resulted in unfamiliarity (community wide) of fair housing law</li> <li>For residents who are not proficient in English, navigating legal documents can present challenges to obtaining fair housing</li> </ul>	<p>Provide a systematic approach to keeping community informed about laws, regulations and rights under the fair housing law</p> <p>Partner with the Latino and other limited English proficient communities to ensure knowledge and understanding of their rights under the fair housing law</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offer meeting space and schedule workshop opportunities for both consumers and providers of housing (Quarterly)</li> <li>Prominently display posters, flyers, and educational materials. Utilize bus panels, pamphlets, Channel 24 and city website (Ongoing)</li> <li>Conduct/sponsor regular workshops, seminars, trainings on fair housing laws (biannual)</li> <li>Partner with Hispanic Community Services and Arkansas United Coalition to conduct, sponsor, translate fair housing presentations (biannual)</li> </ul>	<p>Jonesboro, AR</p>

Discussion:

Education of the public regarding their rights and responsibilities with regards to the fair housing law is an essential component of fair housing enforcement. This includes the education of landlords and tenants, housing and financial providers, as well as citizens. Potential victims of housing and/or lending discrimination law should be aware of fair housing issues, know what constitutes a violation, and what they can do in the event they believe they have been discriminated against. Likewise, it is important for lenders, housing providers, and their agents to know what their responsibilities are and when they may be violating fair housing law. The Community Development Office is responsible for conducting public education, training and outreach of fair housing rights and remedies in Jonesboro.

People are often unaware of their fair housing rights. Housing discrimination tends to be more subtle these days than it was in the past. Instead of saying no children are allowed, unreasonable occupancy standards may exclude families with children. Rather than saying, "We do not rent to Hispanics," a rental agent may say they have no vacancies, when, in fact, they have vacancies. In addition, a person who believes he/she may have been discriminated against will probably do nothing if he/she does not realize a telephone call can initiate intervention and a resolution, without expenditure of funds or excessive time.

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p><b>Increase housing and service opportunities extended to homeless persons</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City of Jonesboro has over 200 homeless residents with one homeless shelter at the Salvation Army (22 beds)</li> <li>Limited emergency accommodations for the homeless</li> <li>Limited transitional housing for the homeless</li> <li>No rapid rehousing for the homeless</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide additional emergency shelter for the homeless</li> <li>Develop a strategy of outreach to provide services for the homeless</li> <li>Provide a source for permanent housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner with existing organizations to provide emergency shelter for the homeless (ongoing)</li> <li>Apply for Emergency Solutions Grant and Continuum of Care Grant to provide transitional and permanent housing (annually)</li> <li>Develop a strategic plan to end homelessness in Northeast Arkansas (December 2016)</li> </ul>	<p>Jonesboro, AR</p>
<p>Discussion: Mayor Harold Perrin has appointed a Homeless Taskforce to develop a plan to end homelessness in Jonesboro and Northeast Arkansas. the taskforce meets biweekly and has began developing a strategy. The group conducted a PIT count in January, developed an immediate needs resource brochure for service providers and the homeless. The City of Jonesboro recently applied through the Arkansas Balance of State Continuum for rapid rehousing funds. The taskforce will be instrumental in carrying out the details of the grant.</p>				
<p>Coordinate renter, homebuyer and homeowner credit trainings with local bankers and Realtors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lack of a clear understanding of how credit works and the effects of poor credit seriously hampers a person access to fair housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity should be provided for anyone desiring to improving their credit and housing choice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance understanding of credit, what leads to poor credit and the attributes of predatory lending.</li> <li>Enhance the understanding of poor real estate business practices, such as steering red-lining and blockbusting.</li> </ul>	<p>Jonesboro, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				

Goal	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
<p>The Jonesboro Housing Authority will support public entities such as Legal Aid in applying for grants for Fair Housing Education and enforcement. We will also inform applicants and tenants that they may contact the local Legal Aid office for Fair Housing Information and/or enforcement.</p>	<p>Lack of agencies who specialize in Fair Housing enforcement and lack of local fair housing training. Lack of funding both federal and local (CDBG) to fund Housing Counseling which provided Fair Housing training and assistance.</p>	<p>The Jonesboro Housing Authority's RAB meeting identified the lack of knowledge of fair housing among residents, landlords, banker/lenders and real estate agents.</p>	<p>The Jonesboro Housing Authority will send a letter of support to Legal Aid support in their efforts to obtain funding for Fair Housing education and enforcement no later than September 1, 2017.</p>	<p>Jonesboro Urban Renewal Housing Authority, AR</p>
<p>Discussion:</p>				

Documents

No documents have been added.

Maps

**Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity** (Race/Ethnicity)  
 Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/100/051410/J>)  
 Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/100/051410/R>)

**Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends** (Race/Ethnicity Trends, 1990 and Race/Ethnicity Trends, 2000)  
**Race/Ethnicity Trends, 1990**  
 Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/200/051410/J>)  
 Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/200/051410/R>)

**Race/Ethnicity Trends, 2000**  
 Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/201/051410/J>)



Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/201/051410/R>)

**Map 3 - National Origin** (National Origin)

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/300/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/300/051410/R>)

**Map 4 - LEP** (Limited English Proficiency)

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/400/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/400/051410/R>)

**Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity** (Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity)

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/500/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/500/051410/R>)

**Map 6 - Housing Choice Vouchers and Race/Ethnicity** (Housing Choice Vouchers and Race/Ethnicity)

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/600/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/600/051410/R>)

**Map 7 - Housing Burden and Race/Ethnicity** (Housing Burden and Race/Ethnicity)

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/700/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/700/051410/R>)

**Map 8 - Housing Burden and National Origin** (Housing Burden and National Origin)

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/800/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/800/051410/R>)

**Map 9 - Demographics and School Proficiency** (School Proficiency and Race/Ethnicity, National Origin and Family Status)

**School Proficiency and Race/Ethnicity**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/900/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/900/051410/R>)

**School Proficiency and National Origin**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/901/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/901/051410/R>)

**School Proficiency and Family Status**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/902/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/902/051410/R>)

**Map 10 - Demographics and Job Proximity** (Job Proximity and Race/Ethnicity, National Origin and Family Status)

**Job Proximity and Race/Ethnicity**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1000/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1000/051410/R>)

**Job Proximity and National Origin**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1001/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1001/051410/R>)

**Job Proximity and Family Status**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1002/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1002/051410/R>)

**Map 11 - Demographics and Labor Market Engagement** (Labor Market Engagement and Race/Ethnicity, National Origin and Family Status)**Labor Market and Race/Ethnicity**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1100/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1100/051410/R>)

**Labor Market and National Origin**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1101/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1101/051410/R>)

**Labor Market and Family Status**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1102/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1102/051410/R>)

**Map 12 - Demographics and Transit Trips** (Transit Trips and Race/Ethnicity, National Origin and Family Status)**Transit Trips and Race/Ethnicity**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1200/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1200/051410/R>)

**Transit Trips and National Origin**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1201/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1201/051410/R>)

**Transit Trips and Family Status**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1202/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1202/051410/R>)

**Map 13 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost** (Low Transportation Cost and Race/Ethnicity, National Origin and Family Status)**Low Transportation Cost and Race/Ethnicity**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1300/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1300/051410/R>)

**Low Transportation Cost and National Origin**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1301/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1301/051410/R>)

**Low Transportation Cost and Family Status**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1302/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1302/051410/R>)

**Map 14 - Demographics and Poverty** (Poverty and Race/Ethnicity, National Origin and Family Status)**Poverty and Race/Ethnicity**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1400/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1400/051410/R>)

**Poverty and National Origin**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1401/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1401/051410/R>)

**Poverty and Family Status**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1402/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1402/051410/R>)

**Map 15 - Demographics and Environmental Health** (Environmental Health and Race/Ethnicity, National Origin and Family Status)

**Environmental Health and Race/Ethnicity**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1500/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1500/051410/R>)

**Environmental Health and National Origin**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1501/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1501/051410/R>)

**Environmental Health and Family Status**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1502/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1502/051410/R>)

**Map 16 - Disability by Type** (Hearing, Vision, Cognitive Disability, Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability)

**Hearing, Vision and Cognitive Disability**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1600/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1600/051410/R>)

**Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living Disability**

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1601/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1601/051410/R>)

**Map 17 - Disability by Age Group** (Disability by Age Group)

Jonesboro, Arkansas Jurisdiction (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1700/051410/J>)

Jonesboro, AR Region (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Map/1700/051410/R>)

Tables

**Table 1 - Demographics** - Tabular demographic data for Jurisdiction and Region (including total population, the number and percentage of persons by race/ethnicity, national origin (10 most populous), LEP (10 most populous), disability (by disability type), sex, age range (under 18, 18-64, 65+), and households with children)

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/1/051410>)

**Table 2 - Demographic Trends** - Tabular demographic trend data for Jurisdiction and Region (including the number and percentage of persons by race/ethnicity, total national origin (foreign born), total LEP, sex, age range (under 18, 18-64, 65+), and households with children)

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/2/051410>)

**Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends** - Tabular race/ethnicity dissimilarity index for Jurisdiction and Region

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/3/051410>)

**Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics** - Tabular data for the percentage of racial/ethnic groups, families with children, and national origin groups (10 most populous) for the Jurisdiction and Region who reside in R/ECAPs

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/4/051410>)

**Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category** - Tabular data for total units by 4 categories of publicly supported housing in the Jurisdiction (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program)

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/5/051410>)

**Table 6 - Publicly Supported Housing Residents by Race/Ethnicity** - TTabular race/ethnicity data for 4 categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, HCV) in the Jurisdiction compared to the population as a whole, and to persons earning 30% AMI, in the Jurisdiction

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/6/051410>)

**Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category** - Tabular data on publicly supported housing units and R/ECAPs for the Jurisdiction

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/7/051410>)

**Table 8 - Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments by Program Category** - Development level demographics by Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and Other Multifamily, for the Jurisdiction

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/8/051410>)

**Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs** - Tabular data of total households in the Jurisdiction and Region and the total number and percentage of households experiencing one or more housing burdens by race/ethnicity and family size in the Jurisdiction and Region

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/9/051410>)

**Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** - Tabular data of the total number of households in the Jurisdiction and Region and the number and percentage of households experiencing severe housing burdens by race/ethnicity for the Jurisdiction and Region

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/10/051410>)

**Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children** - Tabular data on the number of bedrooms for units of 4 categories of publicly supported housing (Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, HCV) for the Jurisdiction

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/11/051410>)

**Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity** - Tabular data of opportunity indices for school proficiency, jobs proximity, labor-market engagement, transit trips, low transportation costs, low poverty, and environmental health for the Jurisdiction and Region by race/ethnicity and among households below the Federal poverty line.

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/12/051410>)

**Table 13 - Disability by Type** - Tabular data of persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living disabilities for the Jurisdiction and Region

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/13/051410>)

**Table 14 - Disability by Age Group** - Tabular data of persons with disabilities by age range (5-17, 18-64, and 65+) for the Jurisdiction and Region

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/14/051410>)

**Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category** - Tabular data on disability and publicly supported housing for the Jurisdiction and Region

Jonesboro, Arkansas (051410) (<https://hudapps.hud.gov/Afh/ArcGis/Table/15/051410>)