

# 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development

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JACKSONVILLE, ARKANSAS

Draft Report for Public Review

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# Executive Summary

## ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

### 1. Introduction

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued new rules consolidating the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation processes for four formula grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The new single-planning process, the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development, fulfilled three basic goals: provides decent housing, provides suitable living environment and expands economic opportunities.

The Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for housing and community development actions. It offers entitlements the opportunity to shape these housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community strategies. It also allow for strategic planning and citizen participation to occur in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort.

The 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development is the comprehensive five-year planning document identifying the needs and respective resource investments in satisfying the City's housing, homeless, non-homeless special needs populations, community development and economic development needs.

### 2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The objectives the City will pursue over the next five years are: promote decent and affordable housing without discrimination; expand economic opportunities that promote long-term economic and social viability; and provide a suitable community living environment.

The 2010 census resulted in the city of Jacksonville population declining from 29,630 to 28,364. However the population in Jacksonville has been rising slowly over the last five years and a need to examine the existing affordable housing stock is top priority.

The City will establish criteria that define housing that is economically feasible and suitable for rehabilitation as well as housing that is not suitable for rehabilitation. This process will help ensure that Jacksonville can more effectively utilize its housing resources and make incremental improvements focusing on the exterior appearance of a property and significant health and safety deficiencies in the interior of a property. The City will target rehabilitation efforts in selected areas of the city, so that

neighborhood improvements can be more readily reflected in the area's surrounding homes and neighborhoods.

The City of Jacksonville has an abundant, capable workforce that has experienced substantive job losses in recent years. This problem can be overcome by focusing on the strengths of the workforce, attracting new business to the city, and supporting and expanding current business in the city. Currently the city is working with economic development partners, has established a downtown working/focus group, has its own school district, established the Jacksonville Historic District (has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places), thereby utilizing a team approach.

Jacksonville continues to have an ongoing need for enhancing existing and providing additional community facilities and public services. This goes hand-in-hand with the desire to enhance the city's well-being, the vibrancy of its neighborhoods, and the overall attractiveness of the community. The City will take action to enhance existing facilities and create additional community facilities, particularly targeted to the city's youth, thereby increasing the vitality of the city's neighborhoods and increasing the attractiveness of the city. We will also seek to provide enhancements to the existing service network so that elderly residents can obtain the public services needed to commute to necessary destinations within the community.

The 2015 Housing and Community Development Survey provided data on perceived community development needs. Respondents indicated that funding should be primarily devoted to public improvements, economic development, housing and community services. Respondents noted high levels of need for youth counseling and mentoring services, business recruitment and retention, and transportation services.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

Jacksonville has a good history of successful programs and activities funded through the Community Development Block Grant, the State of Arkansas HOME Investment Partnership Program and other privately owned programs. The city works with local service providers to expand services for seniors and low/mod individuals and families. Details of past performance can be found in the City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

It is the primary goal of the City to provide for and encourage participation in all phases of the program by low- and moderate income persons, especially those residing in neighborhoods that are considered slum and blighted areas, are predominately low and moderate-income, or are areas where program funds are proposed to be used. The Community Development Department (CDD) took several steps for citizen outreach and public input: a survey of city residents and stakeholders, interviews with representatives of city organizations, and three public input meetings. Additional public review activities were also conducted following development of the draft Consolidated Plan for public review.

As part of the consolidated planning process, the CDD must consult with a wide a variety of organizations in order to gain understanding of the housing and community development state. This Consolidated Plan represents a collective effort from a broad array of entities in Jacksonville, ranging from advocacy groups for the disabled to economic development organization. Private, non-profit and public organization representatives were contacted through several means such as email, postal mail, online surveys and face-to-face interactions. These persons were solicited to discuss housing and community development needs in Jacksonville, including the ranking of those needs and activities that the CDD might consider in better addressing needs throughout the city. Further, individuals were asked to provide additional insight into prospective barriers and constraints to addressing housing and community development needs in Jacksonville.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

The public was provided significant opportunities to provide input in the initial development of the Consolidated Plan and to its data and needs assessments. For feedback from the community, the CDD elected to hold three planning sessions and made use of a survey instruments for collecting resident input on needs associated with the Consolidated Plan. The planning sessions gave participates the opportunity to discuss at great length their vision for Jacksonville. They were divided into working groups where a group leader was chosen and all their ideas were written on paper. The survey comprised a series of questions, in which the respondent was asked to rank the desirability of the particular housing or community development need.

## **6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them**

None.

## **7. Summary**

The greatest priorities for the City in providing housing related assistance are to promote economic development opportunities that will provide low income individuals long term self-sufficiency in affordable housing; provide rehabilitation assistance for low income homeowners; provide affordable housing assistance for elderly, low income households which includes homeless and HIV/AIDS victims, and developmentally disabled residents; and assist in maintaining and revitalizing neighborhoods, particularly in low income areas of the City.

In projecting the current need and level of assistance, it suggests the needs out pacing the available level of assistance. Budgetary trends imply further reductions in yearly funded CDBG and State funding for housing rehabilitation and other assistance. Despite cuts in Federal funding programs, the City remains committed and dedicated to addressing priorities outlined in the 5-year plan.

The Consolidated Plan funding resources used are primarily from the Community Development Block Grant. Other sources such as the State HOME; HUD Public Housing/Multifamily and Section 8; and

Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program may also be sought and employed in achieving overall community development. The City will also provide in-kind services and technical assistance; seek other State and Federal grants, citizen and local non-profit service agency's support; and private sources.

## The Process

### PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

**1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source**

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	JACKSONVILLE	Community Development Department

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

### Narrative

The Community Development Department is the lead agency and administrator in the development and overseeing of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan. The CDBG Administrator also conducts meetings and public hearings to encourage public comments and to receive citizen views to establish priorities. In developing the Plan, the Administrator followed a detailed citizen participation plan, which included input from residents, non-profits groups, other public and private entities that provide services, housing and supportive services to special needs population.

### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

## **PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)**

### **1. Introduction**

**Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).**

The City launched an in-depth and collaborative effort to consult with elected officials, City departments, community stakeholders, and beneficiaries of entitlement programs to inform and develop the priorities and strategies contained within this five year plan.

The City facilitate a comprehensive outreach to enhance coordination and discuss new approaches and efficiencies with public and assisted housing providers, private and governmental health, and service agencies, and stakeholders that utilize funding for eligible activities, projects and programs.

The City's outreach and consultation strategies included the formation of community outreach partnerships with housing, service and health providers; workforce developers; community advocates; elected officials; City departments; and residents. The partnerships were used to spread the word about the planning process and to encourage active participation by beneficiaries.

A "We Need Your Input" survey was conducted to solicit input from residents, businesses, and workers in the City of Jacksonville. Respondents were informed that the City was updating the Consolidated Plan for federal funds. The questionnaire asked respondents to rank the needs of the community (there were seven listed). The various types of needs can potentially be addressed by the use of entitlement funds.

A total of 500 surveys were given out via email, mail, and face-to-face. Of these surveys, 55 individuals responded to the survey.

### **Community Forums**

Three Consolidated Plan Community Forums were conducted to provide an introduction to the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan and to solicit input from residents and workers in the City on the level of need for various types of improvements that can potentially be addressed by the Consolidated Plan. A total of 44 individuals participated in the forums and provided feedback on what they considered the housing, economic, and community development priorities within the City. Pursuant to a standing request, one outreach meeting was held at the Jacksonville Tower, an elderly living facility.

### **Outreach**

Approximately 500 entities, organizations, agencies, and persons were directly engaged via outreach efforts and requested to share materials with their beneficiaries, partners, and contacts; encourage attendance at the forums; and to solicit responses to the We Need Your Input survey. Engagement included direct phone calls and email.

Notices for the forums were published in the two local newspapers, The Leader and the Jacksonville Patriot. Letters were sent to all the local bankers/financial institutions, real estate offices, apartment complexes, local churches and city workers. Each segment of the community outreach and planning process was transparent to ensure the public knew their input was being collected, reviewed, and considered.

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness**

The Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH) has over 35 members that comprise a broad spectrum of the community including service providers, government agencies, and the private sector. The City is represented in CATCH by the Director of Community Development. For the past five years she has been the board chair and she current is a member of the board. CATCH membership meets quarterly, the 2nd Friday in the months of February, May, August and November. The remaining months, the board meets the 3rd Friday of the month. During the point-in-time count, the City always actively participates in various ways.

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS**

The City receives no ESG funding.

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	JACKSONVILLE PARTNERSHIP FOR HOUSING LP
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forum.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Jackosville Senior and Wellness Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Elderly Persons
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency provides many services to the elderly residents of Jacksonville. The City partner with them to provide transportation with the voucher program.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	FISHNET MISSIONS OF JACKSONVILLE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Food Bank
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	This agency provides food and clothing to low income individuals and families. The City partner with them to aid in the supplies needed for distribution of the good given and supplies needed to maintain the storage of the food supplies.

4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	JACKSONVILLE CARE CHANNEL FOR THE NEEDY, INC.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums. City partner with them to provide assistance to low/mod residents with water bill assistance, medicine, and temporary housing.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	A+ Cab Company
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Transportation
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Transportation
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Jacksonville does not have public transportation. This agency provide taxi service in Jacksonville. The City partner with them to provide transportation for the elderly thru our Elderly Transportation Program.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Jacksonville Health Unit
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	State Health Agency
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Jacksonville Towers

	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services – Elderly housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	<b>Worley’s Place</b>
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	<b>Services – Elderly housing</b>
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	<b>Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</b>
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	<b>Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.</b>
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Jacksonville Landlord Association
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

<b>10</b>	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	NAACP
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
<b>11</b>	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	DAV
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services – Disabled Veterans
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

**Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting**

No specific agencies were intentionally left out of the consultation process

**Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan**

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH)	CATCH provides the regional CoC. The Con Plan incorporates goals to address CoC needs where appropriate.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))**

Jacksonville works closely with other local communities active in the Central Arkansas Continuum of Care process, State agencies, local non-profit organizations, and other departments of the City of Jacksonville in the development of programs to address housing, homelessness, and community development needs and other local issues covered by the Consolidated Plan.

**Narrative (optional):**

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

A Community Needs Survey was conducted to solicit input from residents, businesses, and workers in the City. Respondents were informed that the City was updating the Consolidated Plan for federal funds that primarily serves low- to moderate-income residents and areas. The questionnaire polled respondents about the level of need in their neighborhood for various types of improvements that can potentially be addressed by the use of Consolidated Plan funds.

In order to give as many people as possible the chance to voice their opinion, emphasis was placed on making the survey widely available and gathering a large number of responses rather than administering the survey to a controlled, statistically representative pool. Therefore, the survey results should be viewed as an indicator of the opinions of the respondents, but not as representing the opinions of the City population as a group.

Focus Groups and Public Forums were gathered through invitations sent to select residents and community leaders, organizations, industry professionals and public officials and a public meeting notice published in both local newspapers. At each Focus Group and Public Forum, general issues related to the housing market, neighborhoods conditions, community development needs and concerns pertaining to barriers to affordable housing in Jacksonville were discussed. The format also included discussion of the communities' priority needs for the next five years and their priorities for funding for the next program year. The survey was presented at each of the aforementioned sessions and also made available via email along with the invites. A total of 55 survey responses were received.

### Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 44 people attended the public forums	Comments offered by attendees were reviewed by stated and used in the development of the list of priorities which is included in the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	
2	Email Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	500 surveys were sent out and a total of 55 were received from attendees, email, and fax. The responses provided data for a list of priorities for the Consolidated Plan.	The survey did not provide for comments.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Minorities  Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Three meetings were conducted, two on September 21, 2015 and one on September 25, 2015.	Attendees were in support of the Plan	All comments were accepted.	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment looks at housing, homeless, community development, and non-homeless special needs through an examination of the census, CHAS data. CHAS data was created by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These data quantify housing problems (overcrowding and cost burden), and measure the magnitude of special needs populations (elderly, disabled, and persons with HIV/AIDS). As shown in the following analysis, cost burden that is paying more than 30 percent of household income for housing expenses, and extreme cost burden that is paying more than 50 percent of household income for housing expenses has a considerable impact on households in Jacksonville, more so in the lower income households. Measures of housing condition, lack of complete kitchens or plumbing facilities doesn't provide a very reliable measure of condition, through it represents the best. Other needs are represented through the Section 8 wait list and various census and state data sources.

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

There is a great need for affordable housing in Jacksonville, especially single-family three and four bedroom homes. The housing and community needs survey was conducted as part of the process for evaluating housing needs in the City. One of the first survey questions asked respondents to identify how they would allocate housing and community development resources in the city. Housing was in the top three activities identified. Respondents were also asked to rate the need for a variety of rental and homeowner housing activities. The following tables identify the housing needs of renters and homeowners in Jacksonville.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Population	29,916	28,498	-5%
Households	11,890	10,975	-8%
Median Income	\$35,460.00	\$41,190.00	16%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Data Source:** 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	1,470	1,355	2,345	1,365	4,285
Small Family Households *	605	595	1,010	510	2,490
Large Family Households *	95	190	265	35	190
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	175	320	405	150	760
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	60	95	160	105	335
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	370	400	585	230	395
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data Source:** 2008-2012 CHAS

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

### 1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	30	0	25	0	55	0	10	0	10	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	45	0	35	0	80	0	20	45	0	65
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	715	300	35	0	1,050	215	190	75	50	530
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	205	370	380	25	980	50	140	375	95	660

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	80	0	0	0	80	25	0	0	0	25

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS

Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	795	300	95	0	1,190	215	220	120	60	615
Having none of four housing problems	290	500	1,100	685	2,575	70	330	1,030	620	2,050
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	80	0	0	0	80	25	0	0	0	25

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS

Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	405	425	240	1,070	110	124	205	439
Large Related	90	75	25	190	0	85	125	210
Elderly	75	60	50	185	90	125	100	315
Other	430	105	100	635	65	15	55	135

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	1,000	665	415	2,080	265	349	485	1,099

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	360	165	20	545	75	120	0	195
Large Related	65	60	0	125	0	25	35	60
Elderly	50	25	10	85	75	45	40	160
Other	320	50	0	370	65	0	0	65
Total need by income	795	300	30	1,125	215	190	75	480

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	40	0	0	0	40	0	20	35	0	55
Multiple, unrelated family households	4	0	35	0	39	0	0	10	0	10
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	44	0	35	0	79	0	20	45	0	65

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data 2008-2012 CHAS  
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source  
Comments:

**Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.**

The single person household makes up more than 43% of the total households in Jacksonville. Data show that they have more households with cost burden, overcrowding and substandard housing.

**Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.**

No data was available at this time.

**What are the most common housing problems?**

Within the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, HUD identifies four housing problems:

1. Housing lacking complete kitchen facilities
2. Housing lacking complete plumbing facilities
3. Household in overcrowded (with more than 1 person per room)
4. Household is cost burdened (paying more than 30% of income towards housing costs)

In addition, HUD defines severe housing problems as:

- Severely overcrowded, with more than 1.5 persons per room
- Severely cost burdened families paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs

The most common housing problem with the City of Jacksonville is the lack of affordable housing for very low/low-income households. Also there is the problem of older homes needing extensive repairs and needing energy efficiency updates.

**Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?**

While renter households are most affected by housing problems, 1,190 renters experiences one or more problems, compared with only 615 homeowners. It is by far the lowest income (0 – 30% AMI) households that are the most affected by housing problems.

**Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance**

The 2015 Point-In-Time-Count does not breakdown gender of the homeless. Characteristics of unsheltered homeless individuals in CATCH includes veteran status, chronic homelessness, challenges with substance abuse or mental health issues and emergent health needs.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

**Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness**

Severe cost burden is the greatest predictor of homelessness risk, with populations paying more than 50% of their income towards housing costs or having incomes at or below 30% AMI at greatest risk of becoming homeless.

## **Discussion**

Low rates of housing affordability and low vacancy levels hamper access to stable affordable housing. Changes in household size and total income contribute to a mismatch between the type of housing available and the housing demand. Changes in regulations and access to funding have also impacted the development of housing that is affordable to extremely low income households. Reductions in funding and changes in eligibility or prioritization in programs previously used to sustain households with marginal or fixed incomes, increased the risk of homelessness, particularly for households in specific neighborhoods where fair market rents have increased.

## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

Per HUD definitions, a disproportionate need exists when any group has a housing need that is 10% or higher than the total population.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,265	100	105
White	585	100	25
Black / African American	640	0	80
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	0	0

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,030	330	0
White	455	225	0
Black / African American	455	85	0
Asian	45	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Hispanic	15	15	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	970	1,375	0
White	565	885	0
Black / African American	315	390	0
Asian	10	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	60	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	180	1,180	0
White	105	695	0
Black / African American	65	395	0
Asian	10	10	0

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	60	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

### **Discussion**

A disproportionate need exists in both White and Black/African American racial/ethnic groups and income bracket within the City, and is most likely to be experienced by owner households. This suggest that minority households most often overextend themselves to achieve homeownership.

## NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction

Per HUD definitions, a disproportionate need exists when any group has a housing need that is 10% or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. Severe housing problems include severe overcrowding (>1.5 persons/room) and severe percentage of housing cost burden (>50%). This section analyzes the extent of severe housing problems and identifies populations that have a significantly greater need.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,010	360	105
White	460	225	25
Black / African American	530	115	80
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	15	0

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	520	830	0
White	200	475	0
Black / African American	235	305	0

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Asian	25	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	30	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	215	2,130	0
White	155	1,295	0
Black / African American	20	685	0
Asian	0	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	105	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

**80%-100% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	60	1,305	0
White	10	795	0
Black / African American	40	415	0
Asian	10	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	60	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

**Discussion**

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

### Introduction:

Per HUD definitions, “disproportionate need” exists when any group has a housing need that is 10% or higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. A household is considered cost burdened when they are paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, including utilities. This section analyzes the extent cost burden and identifies populations that are disproportionately affected.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,235	1,820	1,655	100
White	4,855	1,005	760	25
Black / African American	1,785	710	795	80
Asian	100	30	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	405	75	0	0

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

### Discussion:

### **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)**

**Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?**

A disproportionate need exists when the percentage of persons experiencing a housing problem in a group is at least 10.0 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction's percentage of person experiencing a housing problem as a whole. At different income levels, all racial and ethnic groups showed a disproportionate housing need in at least one income category.

**If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?**

N/A

**Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?**

These groups are most likely to be located in census tract 36.06 block 1, 36.07 block 2, and 36.09 block1.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The Jacksonville Housing Authority operates 96 public housing units all contained on one development site and manages 347 vouchers, 3 being VASH and the rest tenant-based. The average annual income of their public housing resident is approximately \$10,038 and for tenant-based voucher holders it's \$11,931 and for VASH holders it's \$17,468. The average length of stay is 3 years for all program types. The residents include 12 elderly persons in public housing and 49 with vouchers; 24 families with persons with a disability in public housing and 68 with disabilities holding vouchers. 55% of the public housing units are occupied by African/Americans compared to 45% by Whites. 78% of the vouchers are held by African/Americans and the remaining 22% held by Whites.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	96	347	0	344	3	0	0

**Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type**

**\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,038	11,979	0	11,931	17,468	0
Average length of stay	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	12	49	0	49	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	24	66	0	64	2	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	96	347	0	344	3	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	43	74	0	74	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	52	269	0	266	3	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	95	344	0	341	3	0	0

\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**Data Source:** PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:**

The Jacksonville Housing Authority (JHA) offers one public housing community with 100 units for families and senior/disabled households, ranging in size from 1 to 4 bedrooms. The JHA does have a preference for disabled and working family. As of May 2015, there was an average of 16 months with a 0% vacancy rate. As stated before, the housing authority maintain 5 accessible units. It can be concluded that there is a great need for more public housing units in general.

**Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders**

More housing units and vouchers are needed to meet the needs of the city.

**How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large**

About the same.

**Discussion**

## **NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)**

### **Introduction:**

#### **Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)**

In the central Arkansas area, the local homeless assistance program planning network is governed by Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH) Continuum of Care. CATCH is a collaboration of representatives from local jurisdictions comprised of community-based organizations, local housing authorities, state and local governmental agencies, health service agencies, homeless advocates, faith community, formerly homeless, mental health agencies, and education agencies. The homeless services system utilized by CATCH is referred to as the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that stores client-level data about the individuals and households who use the services. Little Rock Community Mental Health Center (LRCMHC) is the lead HMIS agency for CATCH and administers the system statewide.

#### **Point-In-Time Count**

The Annual Point-In-Time count consists of data collected on the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Sheltered homeless include those occupying shelter beds on the night of the count. Data describing the characteristics of sheltered homeless persons are obtained from HMIS where possible, and collected directly from providers not using HMIS as needed. Unsheltered homeless are counted by direct observation, and volunteers canvas the areas by car and setting up stations where homeless are regularly seen on the chosen night. A large subset of the unsheltered population is also interviewed by volunteers of the local university, thus providing data that is then used to estimate

The table below provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families in Central Arkansas with several categories. These numbers were reported from the 2015 Point-In-Time Count for Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH) The data does not breakdown into numbers by cities in the Continuum, therefore Jacksonville does not have a concrete assessment of how many homeless person exist in the City. The CoC has focused on providing the number of sheltered and unsheltered persons with no other data being made available. HUD require that the CoC conduct a Point-In-Time Count of both sheltered and unsheltered every other year during the last week in January. This count normally takes place on the odd year and on the even year, they conduct a count of the sheltered persons the last week in January. A total of 830 persons were identified as homeless in the 2015 count of which 339 were unsheltered.

<b>Central Arkansas Point-In-Time Homeless Count Data; 2013-2015 Comparison</b>				
		<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Change</b>
Breakouts	Total	1,066	830	-22%
Age Categories	Children	51	43	-16%
	Young adults	137	44	-68%
	Adults	878	743	-15%
Sheltered Status	Unsheltered	503	339	-33%
	Sheltered	563	491	-13%
Key Homeless Subpopulations	Veterans	260	190	-27%
	Chronically Homeless	364	215	-41%



**Table 26 - Central Arkansas Point-In-Time Homeless Count Data**

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

**If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):**

**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source  
Comments:

**Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.**

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.**

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

**Discussion:**

## **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)**

### **Introduction:**

According to HUD, special needs populations are “not homeless but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol and other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS. These families and individuals are living either with families, in group facilities or independently. Because individuals in these groups face unique housing challenges and are vulnerable to becoming homeless, a variety of support services are needed in order for them to achieve and maintain a suitable and stable living environment.

While most special needs groups were perceived as having a high level of need, neglected and/or abused children had the most significant level of high need. Victims of domestic violence, person with substance abuse problems and the frail elderly were also identified as having high levels of need for services.

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

#### **Elderly and Frail Elderly Persons**

HUD provides a definition of “elderly” as persons age 62 or older. The U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) notes that a number of older citizens have limitations caused by chronic conditions that contrarian activities of daily living (ADLs). ADLs are divided into three levels, from basic to advance. Basic ADLs involve personal care and include tasks such as eating, bathing, dressing, using the toilet, and getting in or out of bed or a chair. Intermediate, or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) are tasks necessary for independent functioning in the community. These include cooking, cleaning, laundry, shopping, using the telephone, using or accessing transportation, taking medicines, and managing money. Social, recreational and occupational activities that greatly affect the individual’s quality of life are advanced activities of daily living (AADLs). “Frail elderly” is defined as persons who are unable to perform three or more activities of daily living.

According to 2009-2013 CHAS data, there were 10,820 households in the city of Jacksonville. Of those households, 2,565 of the contained at least one person 62 or older.

#### **People With Disabilities (Mental, Physical, Developmental)**

According to HUD, physical or mental disabilities include “hearing, mobility and visual impairments, chronic alcoholism, chronic mental illness, AIDS, AIDS related complex, and mental retardation that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Many people with disabilities live on fixed incomes and this face financial and housing challenges similar to those of the elderly. Without stable, affordable

housing situation, persons with disabilities can find daily life challenging. Likewise, patients from psychiatric hospitals and structured residential programs have a hard time transitioning back in the main stream society without a reasonable priced and supportive living situation.

In Jacksonville, Pathfinders has a lead role in providing housing related and other supportive services for handicapped citizens.

#### People with Alcohol and other Drug Addictions

For persons suffering from addictions to drugs and alcohol, housing is complicated. Persons who have stable housing are much better to treat their addictions. However, obtaining stable housing while suffering from addiction can be quite difficult, and the frustrations caused by a lack of housing options may only exacerbate addictions

#### Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence describes behavior that are used by one person in a relationship to control the other. This aggressive conduct is often criminal, including physical assault, sexual abuse and stalking. Victims can be of all races, ages, genders, religions, cultures, education levels and marital statuses. Victims of domestic violence are at risk of becoming homeless due to an unstable living environment. If domestic violence victims flee the home, they are often faced with finding emergency shelter and services for themselves and their children. Victims of domestic violence are predominantly women. However, children can also be affected as either victims of abuse or a witnesses to abuse of members of their family.

Pinpointing a specific number of victims of domestic violence can be difficult because many cases go unreported. There are other means of gathering statistics, including tracking the number of cases that are reported to law enforcement.

### **What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?**

#### **Elderly and Frail Elderly Persons**

A number of different housing and service programs exist to aid elderly populations in Jacksonville. As the Baby Boomer generation grows older the needs of this population are expected to multiply substantially, requiring increased funding. The priority need of the elderly population, especially the frail elderly, is assisted or long-term care housing and services. The Baby Boomer generation is more likely to want to remain independent and physically and mentally active. Thus, there is a need for a greater focus on in-home care or expanded home health services or housekeeping assistance as well as for families who do provide home care but still may require additional medical or financial assistance.

Because most elderly persons are on a fixed budget and the costs of these services increase as people live longer and longer, the burden of cost may lie heavily on state-funded programs.

### **People with Disabilities (Mental, Physical, Developmental)**

Results from the Needs for Services and Improvements survey show that there was a low priority need for disability centers, but high priority needs for disability services and access, services for the disabled, and health services for mental illness.

### **People with Alcohol or other Drug Addictions**

Barriers also include programs that follow abstinence-only policies. These programs are often unrealistic for person suffering from addictions because they fail to address the reality of relapses. A person living in supportive housing with an addiction problem who experiences a relapse may suddenly become a homeless person.

Results from the Needs for Services and Improvements show that 53% of respondents felt a high priority need for substance abuse treatment, while the remaining 47% had a low or no need for this community service.

### **Victims of Domestic Violence**

Results from the Needs for Services and Improvements survey revealed that 77% of respondents had a high priority need for services for victims of domestic violence and child abuse, while 23% had a low priority. Also revealed is that 66% showed a high priority for prevention and outreach services for child abuse/domestic violence and 34% for a low priority.

There are no shelters located in the city of Jacksonville for domestic violence, however there are several shelters located in surrounding cities, Cabot, North Little Rock and Little Rock.

### **Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:**

According to the HIV Surveillance Report Arkansas, 2013, there were 226 newly diagnosed cases of HIV disease in the state in 2013, along with 168 new cases in 2012, and 178 in 2011. There were 114 new AIDS diagnoses in 2013, with 76 cases diagnosed in 2012 and 83 in 2011. According to the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps for 2015, Pulaski County had a total of 1,532 HIV cases and a prevalence rate of 485.

### **Discussion:**

State and federal budget cuts to service providers providing HIV/AIDS services in the Metropolitan Statistical Area have resulted in staff reductions and reduced service capacity for providers. Lack of

part-time employment opportunities for those re-entering the job market as well as affordable housing resources, are just a few of the barriers that persons living with HIV/AIDS face. High housing costs within the MSA make it difficult to transition program participants from HOPWA-funded housing into the private rental market without rental subsidies. This puts those living with HIV/AIDS at a higher risk of becoming homeless. Similar to the elderly, as the population of those living with HIV/AIDS ages, there will be an increase in the number of those needing services, placing further strain on the already scarce resources.

## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)**

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:**

Public facility needs include improvements to public buildings, community centers and parks and recreational facilities.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The need was voiced throughout community forums and further reinforced through the survey process.

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:**

The public improvement needs within the City are varied and extensive, and most often exceeds the available resources. The most requested improvements include streets, sidewalks and drainage.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The need was voiced throughout community forums and further reinforced through the survey process.

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:**

The needs identified includes housing counseling, employment training, fair housing, senior services, veteran services, homeless and homeless prevention services, disability services, transportation, substance abuse treatment, health services, crime awareness/prevention, and domestic violence/child abuse services, prevention and outreach.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The need was voiced throughout community forums and further reinforced through the survey process.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The section provides information about the housing market, the supply and demand for housing over time, building permit data and related price information for both rental properties and homeownership opportunities in Jacksonville.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

### Introduction

The majority of the housing stock in Jacksonville is single-family, with 61% of households residing in single-family detached structures, while 23% reside in structures with two or more units. Jacksonville have a housing supply of 52.9% owner-occupied units and 47.1% renters. The average household size of owner-occupied units is 2.73 as compared to 2.58 for renter-occupied.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	7,847	61%
1-unit, attached structure	1,171	9%
2-4 units	1,054	8%
5-19 units	1,215	10%
20 or more units	630	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	871	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,788</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	15		147	3%
1 bedroom	54	1%	1,024	19%
2 bedrooms	485	9%	2,096	40%
3 or more bedrooms	5,148	90%	2,006	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

### Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Jacksonville’s federally assisted affordable rental housing stock includes properties financed through the following programs:

**Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.**

Information not available.

**Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?**

There are not enough affordable units to meet the needs of the very low and low-income population.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

The vast majority of owner households live in homes with three or more bedrooms. Only 38% of renters live in units with three or more bedrooms. Table 27 shows that over 62% of renters live in units less than three bedrooms, thus suggesting there is overcrowding.

**Discussion**

## MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

### Introduction

Housing affordability is an important factor for evaluating the housing market, as well as quality of life, as many housing problems are directly related to the cost of housing. HUD standards measure affordability by the number of household paying no more than 30% of their gross income towards housing costs, including utilities.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	70,100	111,100	58%
Median Contract Rent	381	480	26%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,022	57.3%
\$500-999	1,775	33.7%
\$1,000-1,499	448	0.0%
\$1,500-1,999	28	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>91.0%</b>

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	405	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,285	55
80% HAMFI	2,305	190
100% HAMFI	No Data	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>515</b>

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 32 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source Comments:

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a clear mismatch between the need and availability of affordable housing in Jacksonville. Per 2008-2012 CHAS data, approximately 1,470 households earn less than 30% AMI, yet there are only 405 units available that are affordable to these households. The data show that only 10% of rental units are affordable to those earning less than 30% of the AMI. This suggest many households are forced to spend more of their income on housing expenses, moving up to higher priced rental housing. With this situation, it is easy to see why households are cost burdened. In many cases it creates a severe cost burden, requiring more than 50% of their income for housing.

### How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Income and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and overall cost of living. From 2000-2012 home prices increased 58% and rents increased 26%, but median household income increased just 16%.

Growing populations among many special needs groups, such as elderly households and persons living with AIDS/HIV, will lead to an even more acute need for affordable housing in the upcoming years.

### How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

High HOME rents are relatively close to FMR and all low HOME rents are considerably lower than the FMR in Jacksonville.

## Discussion

Homes in Jacksonville are becoming increasingly more expensive and the affordability gap is growing wider. Between 2000 and 2012 rent prices increased more than the increase of median incomes, homeownership remains out of reach for many households. Considering the large difference between income and housing costs, there is an extraordinary need for more affordable housing, not just for the

lowest-income residents, but also for the moderate-income working families. Overall, there is a strong need for diverse mixture of new housing stock to serve the needs of the City's population.

## MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

### Introduction

HUD defines housing “conditions” similarly as to the housing problems evaluated in the Needs Assessment. These conditions are: overcrowding, cost burden, or a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Based on this definition, 42% of renters have at least one of the selected conditions with only 23% of owners experiencing one or more conditions.

### Definitions

Substandard condition is defined as a combination of incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, missing windows or exterior doors, severely compromised foundations, outdated electrical infrastructure, holes in floors or walls, and holds in roof or severely compromised roofing materials preventing closure from weather penetration. Many units with a combination that includes all these conditions may be unfit for human occupation. Some may be candidates for rehabilitation, others may not be. Substandard condition suitable for rehabilitation would be units where the home is determined to be less than 60% deteriorated or the cost of the combination of needed repairs of all conditions does not exceed the estimated after-rehabilitation value of the house.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,268	22%	2,162	41%
With two selected Conditions	46	1%	72	1%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	33	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	4,388	77%	3,006	57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>99%</b>

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	924	16%	662	13%
1980-1999	1,688	30%	1,289	24%
1950-1979	2,963	52%	3,148	60%
Before 1950	127	2%	174	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

### Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	3,090	54%	3,322	63%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	440	8%	470	9%

**Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Total Units) 2008-2012 CHAS (Units with Children present)

### Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

**Table 36 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

### Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Characteristics commonly used to evaluate the housing supply are age of housing stock, the number of vacant/abandoned units, and the risk of lead-based paint. Approximately 54% of the owner-occupied housing stock and 63% of the renter-occupied housing stock was built before 1980, placing the age of the house at more than 30 years old. As houses age, many factors can cause rapid deterioration of housing units, especially in homes where the occupant don't or can't provide the needed maintenance. In Jacksonville, the oldest housing stock is located in the lowest-income neighborhood and is must needed repairs.

### Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Building age is used to estimate the number of homes with lead-based paint (LBP), as LBP was prohibited on residential units after 1978. For the purpose of this plan, units built before 1980 are used as a baseline for units that contain LBP. Table 34 show that 54% of owner-occupied households and 63% of renter-occupied households live in units built before 1980 and have potential exposure of LBP. Furthermore, 8% of owner housing units and 9% of rental housing units built prior to 1980 are occupied by families with children present, a total of over 900 housing units.

### Discussion

Children, six years of age and younger, have the highest risk of lead poisoning as they are more likely to place their hands and other objects into their mouths. The effect of lead poisoning include damage to the nervous system, decreased brain development, and learning disabilities. As shown in table 34, approximately 910 households live in housing with risk of LBP and contain children age 6 or younger.

As housing units age, they typically fall through the income classes from middle- or moderate-income households to lower income households. Typically the oldest neighborhoods are where the poorest residents are found and Jacksonville is no different. As a result, it is reasonable to assume that most of the 910 units are in the Sunnyside Addition or Henry Estate area of the City and are likely occupied by low-income families.

# MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

## Introduction

### Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			100	362			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

\*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

**Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Describe the supply of public housing developments:

### Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

The Jacksonville Housing Authority operates 96 public housing units all contained on one development site and manages 347 vouchers, 3 being VASH and the rest tenant-based. The average annual income of their public housing resident is approximately \$10,038 and for tenant-based voucher holders it's \$11,931 and for VASH holders it's \$17,468. The average length of stay is 3 years for all program types. The residents include 12 elderly persons in public housing and 49 with vouchers; 24 families with persons with a disability in public housing and 68 with disabilities holding vouchers. 55% of the public housing units are occupied by African/Americans compared to 45% by Whites. 78% of the vouchers are held by African/Americans and the remaining 22% held by Whites.

The Jacksonville Housing Authority has only one development site and all units are in good order in regards to the exterior and interior condition.

**Public Housing Condition**

<b>Public Housing Development</b>	<b>Average Inspection Score</b>
Max Howell	88

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

**Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:**

Routine upkeep and maintenance.

**Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:**

The public housing units were built in 1984. The units are well maintained and annual upgrades are made when needed.

**Discussion:**

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

### Introduction

Jacksonville has no emergency shelters, transitional housing or permanent supportive housing facilities located within the city. Agencies in the Continuum of Care (CoC) have clients that they assist with housing in the Jacksonville area. Approximately less than 10 clients are served. A total of 404 emergency shelter beds and 387 transitional beds are located in the CoC, which includes Little Rock, North Little Rock, Lonoke County and other areas. The count also includes 765 permanent supportive housing beds. Chronic homeless populations are addressed with 62 permanent supportive housing beds. Veterans are served with 58 emergency shelter beds, 113 transitional housing beds, and 204 permanent supportive housing beds.

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	88	0	117	309	0
Households with Only Adults	316	120	270	456	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	62	0
Veterans	58	0	113	204	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

**Data Source Comments:** HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

**Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons**

These services are not provided in the Jacksonville area, but rather can be done in the CoC which typically is located in Little Rock or North Little Rock.

**List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.**

While there are no agencies in Jacksonville that addresses the needs of the homeless, the following organizations address the needs of homeless individuals and families and can be easily accessed:

- A Family Called Us – emergency shelter
- Get Yourself Together (GYST) House – drug treatment, legal assistance, supportive housing
- Better Community Development – drug treatment, supportive housing
- Family Promise – temporary shelter, financial assistance, mentoring
- Helping Hand of Little Rock – food pantry, thrift shop, financial assistance
- Little Rock Compassion Center – meals, emergency shelter, clothing assistance, educational programs
- Little Rock Community Mental Health Center – mental health services, supportive housing
- Our House – emergency shelter, transitional housing, educational assistance, homelessness prevention, children’s programs
- River City Ministry – food, mental health services, health services, dental services, pharmacy, vision, clothing, permanent housing
- Salvation Army – emergency shelter, meals, clothes closet, services
- Women & Children First – domestic violence shelter
- Lonoke Safe Haven – domestic violence shelter
- Union Rescue Mission – emergency and long term services
- Jericho Way – day resource center

These facilities and programs address housing and service needs of homeless individuals and families by offering beds and a variety of other needed services.

## **MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)**

### **Introduction**

The non-homeless special needs population are currently having their housing and service needs met without or with limited public assistance.

**Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs**

**Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing**

There are no activities planned.

**Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)**

None

**For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))**

N/A

## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)**

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

The barriers to affordable housing include:

1. Income and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living
2. Federal resources for programs do not match the need experienced, such as the federal Section 8 Program
3. Homeownership is out of reach for the majority of low-income residents
4. The cost of land is high and there is a lack of vacant land for future growth
5. Development barriers in some communities, such as “NIMBYism”
6. Impediments to Fair Housing

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

### Introduction

A livable wage is a wage that will enable a full-time worker to meet basic needs and avoid economic hardship. It also will give households the ability to meet the financial needs of owning or renting their desired housing units. The economic health of a community has a large impact on that ability through the job market, business activity, and the household’s level of education and employment status. Tables 39-45 below provides a look at where jobs and economic activity in Jacksonville provide employment opportunities and some descriptive consideration of education and employment levels. The unemployment rate for Jacksonville usually runs higher than the state average, as of December 2015 Jacksonville’s rate was 5.0% compared to the state 4.3%.

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	109	1	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,265	867	14	13	-1
Construction	377	275	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	1,840	1,769	20	27	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	643	590	7	9	2
Information	223	106	2	2	0
Manufacturing	841	706	9	11	2
Other Services	292	144	3	2	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	680	318	7	5	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,789	1,556	20	24	4
Transportation and Warehousing	573	37	6	1	-5
Wholesale Trade	541	162	6	2	-4
Total	9,173	6,531	--	--	--

**Table 40 - Business Activity**

**Data Source:** 2008-2012 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	12,596
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	11,612
Unemployment Rate	7.81
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	19.53
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.27

**Table 41 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	1,690
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	663
Service	1,341
Sales and office	3,497
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,042
Production, transportation and material moving	998

**Table 42 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	9,732	77%
30-59 Minutes	2,721	21%
60 or More Minutes	228	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,681</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 43 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	862	168	554
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,589	165	1,613
Some college or Associate's degree	3,248	285	951

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,828	5	452

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	38	78	64	185	175
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	698	514	225	518	330
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,447	1,405	1,193	2,848	1,076
Some college, no degree	1,297	1,256	1,166	1,541	569
Associate's degree	59	310	347	393	158
Bachelor's degree	57	713	434	614	254
Graduate or professional degree	0	78	202	497	157

**Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	18,972
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,967
Some college or Associate's degree	31,731
Bachelor's degree	43,353
Graduate or professional degree	69,267

**Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

### Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

In terms of the number of workers, both Education and Health Care Services and Retail Trade have 18% of all workers. The next sector is Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with 13%.

### Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Federal funds will not be used for these activities.

**Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.**

Early January 2016, SIG Sauer, a manufacturer of ammunition, announced the opening of a new location in Jacksonville with an investment of approximately \$5.7 million and the creation of 50 new jobs. The residents of Jacksonville overwhelmingly approved to have its own school district in 2014. Recently they voted to increase the millage so the district could build two new schools and make needed repairs/additions to other schools. With the formulation of its own school district, comes employees for principals, teachers, directors, bus drivers, and support staff. There are several fast-food restaurants opening in Jacksonville that will also create more jobs and the opening of grocery chain, Edward's Cash Savers.

**How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?**

According to the ACS 2010-2014 Five-year Estimates, the educational attainment of residents 25 years of age and older in the City of Jacksonville is as follows:

- 13% have not graduated high school
- 36% have graduated high school (includes equivalency)
- 25% have some college education but no degree
- 7% have an associate's degree
- 13% have a bachelor's degree
- 6% have a graduate or professional degree

Overall, 87% of the workforce have at least a high school diploma or higher, and 19% have a bachelor's degree or higher. This means that the majority of the workforce is without an advance or professional degree, making it more difficult to compete for jobs requiring higher education and technical skills, such as scientists, engineers, and managers across multiple industries.

**Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.**

The Arkansas Development Workforce Centers provide locally developed and operated services linking employers and jobseekers through a statewide system. These convenient "one-stop" centers are designed for ease and time saving, eliminating the need to visit several locations.

The Centers integrate multiple workforce programs into a single system, making resources easily and more accessible and user friendly to jobseekers. They are a member of America's Workforce Network.

The Center provides the latest information on job vacancies, worker availability, salary/wage rates for the area, services and training.

One of the many programs offered is the Career Readiness Certificate, provides a portable skill credential that enhances employability and sets the stage for possible career advancement and lifelong learning. This programs creates a win-win for employers, job seekers, educators and the community.

**Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDs)?**

**If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.**

No.

**Discussion**

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

### **Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

Housing problems disproportionately affect low-income and the minority populations. The CDBG Eligible Census Tracts are Sunnyside Addition (entire area) and the Henry Estate (in parts). The housing in these neighborhoods are often in very poor condition and many need extensive rehabilitation or demolition. In the Sunnyside area, the majority of the houses are rental units. These neighborhoods also have the lowest income households thus living in houses in poor condition and often times paying a lower rent. Despite the lower rent or sale price, the lower income households pay a large portion of their income on housing expenses. Concentrated means that a large portion (51% or more) of the neighborhood shows the impact of these housing problems.

### **Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

The population of Jacksonville is 33% African-American, 7% Hispanic. African-Americans are concentrated in several areas of the city. Concentration means the population if a given census tract exceed twice the percentage minority population as the city as a whole. As the attached map of the African-American population shows, some census tracts in the city show concentrations of 30%-97%.

### **What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?**

A number of barriers exist for residents in these areas. With higher numbers of low-income and minority households, these are often historically underserved communities facing disproportionate housing problems such as overcrowding and cost burden, greater public investment and infrastructure needs, less accessible public facilities and a need for increased public safety services. Code enforcement officials works extensively in these areas in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the community.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

There are parks, a senior center, and a safe room.

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

No.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The goals of the City of Jacksonville Consolidated Plan are to expand economic opportunities, provide decent housing, and provide a suitable living environment for its low- and moderate-income residents. The Community Development Department (CDD) strives to accomplish these goals by affectively maximizing and utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities that will serve the economically disadvantaged residents of the non-entitlement areas of the city. By addressing need and creating opportunity at the individual and neighborhood levels, the CDD and participating communities hope to improve the quality of life for residents. These goals are further explained as follows:

- **Expand economic opportunities** by creating jobs accessible to low-and moderate-income persons; making mortgage financing available to low- and moderate-income persons at reasonable rates; providing access to credit for development activities that promote long-term economic and social viability of the community; and empowering low-income person to achieve self-sufficiency to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted and public housing.
- **Provide decent housing** by helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing and assisting those at risk of homelessness; preserving the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination; and increasing the supply of supportive housing.
- **Provide a suitable living environment** by improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services and infrastructure; and reducing the isolation of income groups within an area through de-concentration of low-income housing opportunities.

## SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

### Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

<b>1</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Strategy area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	1/1/1999
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	Includes CT 36.06 block 1 & 2 and CT 36.05
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	Older housing stock
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	Housing rehabilitation, emergency repairs, handicap accessibility, elderly transportation, park improvements and needed services.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	Will continue to publicize the various programs offered through the CDBG office.
<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	Limited funding.	

### General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

All projects must meet one of HUD’s national objectives to benefit low/mod income residents or protected classes, prevent or eliminate slum and blight, or meet an urgent need that threatens the community. All projects must also meet one of the overall Consolidated Plan goals to provide decent housing, provide a suitable living environment, or to expand economic opportunities for residents.

## SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Program Administration
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Other
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Oversight of federal funding program.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Rehabilitation
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Other
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing Rehab
	<b>Description</b>	Programs that provide rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing units.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
3	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Emergency Home Repairs
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Other
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing Rehab
	<b>Description</b>	Provide emergency repairs of owner-occupied housing units.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
4	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homebuyers Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homebuyers Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Provide support for homebuyers to include down payment and close cost assistance.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Demolition

	<b>Description</b>	Removal of dilapidated homes and debris from vacant lots in CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
<b>6</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Handicap Accessibility
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing Rehab
	<b>Description</b>	Provide modifications to owner-occupied units for handicap accessibility.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
	<b>7</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>		High
<b>Population</b>		Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>		SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
<b>Associated Goals</b>		Other Special Needs
<b>Description</b>		Provide assistance for programs that provide services to youth.
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>		community input through surveys and public forums.
<b>8</b>		<b>Priority Need Name</b>
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Elderly Transportation
	<b>Description</b>	Provide taxi vouchers for low-moderate income elderly persons.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
9	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities/Parks and Recreation Facilities
	<b>Description</b>	Provide assistance to public facilities in low- to moderate-income areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
10	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Services - Fishnet Missions
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Fishnet Missions
	<b>Description</b>	Support programs that work with homeless individuals and families, persons at risk of homelessness, and seniors.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
11	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Services - Jacksonville Care Channel
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Jacksonville Care Channel
	<b>Description</b>	Support programs that work with homeless individuals and families, persons at risk of homelessness, and seniors.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.
12	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Parks and Recreation Facilities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CDBG
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Provide a suitable living environment
	<b>Description</b>	Improvements to parks and recreation facilities in CDBG eligible areas.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Community input through surveys and public forums.

## **Narrative (Optional)**

The Needs for Services and Improvements survey, forums and meetings, highlight Jacksonville's need for investment in economic development, critical public improvements, affordable housing, increased access to services for vulnerable populations and services for the homeless.

## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	N/A
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
New Unit Production	N/A
Rehabilitation	Need and condition of homes
Acquisition, including preservation	N/A

**Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions**

## SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

### Introduction

The amount of federal entitlement funding significantly decreased during the last Consolidated Plan term

Therefore, the City anticipates an annual 3 percent reduction in funding.

### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	192,188	0	0	192,188	0	20% of grant for Program Admin 15% of grant for Public Services 65% of grant for community development activities

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

### Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The City will continue to utilize other housing programs such as Federal Home Loan Bank and Arkansas Development Finance Authority

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

Although the City owns several vacant lots throughout the city, there is no plans at this time for the redevelopment of those properties.

**Discussion**

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
JACKSONVILLE	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	
JACKSONVILLE PARTNERSHIP FOR HOUSING LP	PHA	Public Housing	

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

### Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City has many years of experience implementing and managing its CDBG programs, as well as working with other agencies that fill some of the needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan. However, lack of adequate funding could create challenges to meeting the needs of this plan.

### Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	

<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
<b>Other</b>			

**Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)**

While there are not any agencies located physically in Jacksonville, all of the above services can be accessed either by phone or in person at agencies located less than 15 miles from Jacksonville. In some cases where transportation is an issue, the agencies meets with potential clients within the city. The City work closely with agencies that is a member of the Continuum of Care which provides the majority of these services.

**Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above**

The service providers in Little Rock and North Little Rock work closely together to provide a continuum of services for the need of homeless persons. They are particularly strong in the areas of mental health services, employment training and life skills training. Gaps exists in emergency shelter capacity and lack of additional funding for permanent housing.

**Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs**

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Rehab	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	Housing Rehabilitation Emergency Home Repairs Handicap Accessibility		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 6 Household Housing Unit
2	Homebuyers Assistance	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	Homebuyers Assistance		Homeowner Housing Added: 3 Household Housing Unit
3	Elderly Transportation	2016	2020			Transportation for the Elderly		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
4	Fishnet Missions	2016	2020	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	Public Services - Fishnet Missions		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Persons Assisted
5	Jacksonville Care Channel	2016	2020	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	Public Services - Jacksonville Care Channel		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 150 Persons Assisted
6	Other Special Needs	2016	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	Youth Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Public Facilities/Parks and Recreation Facilities	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	Public Facilities		
8	Public Improvements	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05			
9	Demolition	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	Demolition/Removal of Slum and Blight		

Table 53 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Homebuyers Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for down payment and closing cost for low-moderate income households
3	Goal Name	Elderly Transportation
	Goal Description	Provide taxi vouchers for elderly 62 or older that's low- to moderate-income.
4	Goal Name	Fishnet Missions
	Goal Description	Provide food for families, individuals, and homeless

5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Jacksonville Care Channel
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide temporary lodging for homeless, assistance with water bills, and assistance with medicine
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Other Special Needs
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide assistance for persons with other special needs to include youth.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities/Parks and Recreation Facilities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provided assistance with public facilities
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide repair of streets, drainage and sidewalks
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Demolition
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide assistance for removal of slum and blight in low income areas.

**Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)**

## **SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)**

### **Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)**

The Jacksonville Housing Authority is currently under a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) with the office of Housing and Urban Development to make 5% of its total public housing inventory accessible for person with mobility impairments. The HA has a total of 5 units that are fully accessible for persons with mobility impairment. The HA also improves housing and living environments through its 5-year and annual Public Housing Agency Strategic Plans.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

The City will continue its outreach efforts to residents of public housing and the management of public housing.

### **Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?**

No

### **Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The barriers to affordable housing include:

1. Income and wages are not keeping pace with rising housing costs and the overall cost of living
2. Federal resources for programs do not match the need experienced, such as the federal Section 8 Program
3. Homeownership is out of reach for the majority of low-income residents
4. The cost of land is high and there is a lack of vacant land for future growth
5. Development barriers in some communities, such as “NIMBYism”
6. Impediments to Fair Housing

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City recognizes that to be successful in the implementation of housing and community development activities, efforts must be efficient and fruitful. Unfortunately, the City does not have sufficient resources to properly address affordable housing.

Also, obstacles to meeting underserved needs include lack of manpower within the organization and unwillingness of developers to construct affordable housing due to the reality of not making a profit. Elevated home prices and increased land values within the City are also barriers to affordable housing.

#### Cost of Land

The cost and relative unavailability of land is a barrier to the development of affordable housing. Although housing prices have leveled off since the housing crisis, they are still relatively out of reach for extremely low-, low-, and many moderate-income households, especially families.

#### Growth Limits

There are no substantial tracts of undeveloped land available for affordable housing.

The city is therefore utilizing several guiding principles for its five year plan as it relates to affordable housing. These principles are as follows:

- Support activities that build upon existing housing and provide for on-going maintenance;
- Implement strategies with sustainable long-term impacts, such as cost-effective rehabilitation and redevelopment that complements surrounding properties;
- Seek opportunities to form partnerships with agencies as to generate beneficial activities for the city;

- Explore opportunities to leverage resources with private, nonprofit and other governmental agencies.

The City sees preservation of existing modest and currently affordable housing stock and a potential for providing economically-efficient affordable housing in the future. Programs are being researched to maintain and enhance this existing housing stock.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

The City of Jacksonville does not have any homeless shelters nor providers of homelessness services. However we participate in the Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless (CATCH) which is the Continuum of Care (CoC) for the area. CATCH has a number of agencies that assist the homeless with a variety of services. Each agency has its own outreach policy and guidelines for accessing their services as it relates to each individual's need. Currently, the Community Development Director is a board member of the CoC and served as the Chair for the last five years.

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

Non-profit agencies in the Continuum of Care provide emergency and transitional housing for the homeless and these efforts can be coordinated and/or accessed through the Community Development office.

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

N/A

**Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs**

N/A

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)**

### **Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards**

Lead-based paint was banned from residential use in 1978 because of the health risk it poses, particularly to children. Homes built prior to 1980 have some chance of containing lead-based paint on interior or exterior surfaces. The chances increase with the age of the housing units. HUD has established estimates for determining the likelihood of housing units containing lead-based paint. Houses built prior to 1940 has a 90% chance of containing lead-based paint as compared to houses built from 1960 through 1979 having only a 62% chance.

Other factors used to determine the risk for lead-based paint problems include the condition of the housing unit, tenure and household income. Households with young children are also at greater risk because young children have more hand-to-mouth activity and absorb lead more readily than adults. The two factors most correlated with higher risks of lead-based paint hazards are residing in rental or lower-income households. Low-income residents are less likely to be able to afford proper maintenance of their homes, leading to issues such as chipped and peeling paint, and renters are not as likely or are not allowed to renovate their rental units.

The City's Community Development Department in coordination with the City Engineer oversees lead-based paint abatement efforts in home rehabilitation and construction for low to moderately low-income properties. The City's Community Development Director will continue to actively take training classes to stay abreast in the latest guideline for lead-based paint. These classes will include but not be limited to lead-based paint hazards control in maintenance, remodeling and rehabilitation. Additionally, the city takes corrective measures when lead-based paint is encountered as funding dictates. Lead-based paint pamphlets and information are available and distributive by the staff at community events.

Aging of housing and incidence of elevated blood lead levels in children are two indicators of the extent of housing with lead-based paint hazard and the extent to which low income families are effected. No reportable case incidents have been noted.

### **How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?**

The Arkansas State Health/Environment Health Department provides information concerning rates of lead poisoning in Jacksonville. Although lead levels requiring intervention by the State are rare, levels that can affect children have been reported. The City will seek to reduce lead exposure by complying with HUD regulations with respect to HUD-funded home rehabilitation.

### **How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?**

The actions described above are included in the City's policies for how it implements its Single-Family Home Rehabilitation program and when complying with lead-based paint regulations with respect to other federally funded housing rehab.

## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)**

### **Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families**

Poverty is the condition of having insufficient resources or income. In its extreme form, poverty is a lack of basic human needs, such as adequate and healthy food, clothing, housing, water, and health services. Even modest levels of poverty can prevent people from realizing their goals and dreams.

Mere numbers and statistics do not tell the whole story of poverty. In order to fully grasp the nature and extent of poverty in the United States, it is important to understand how the federal government defines this term. Since the 1960's, the U.S. government has measured poverty by relating it to an artificially constructed poverty line. At the risk of oversimplifying this term, poverty line is based on the level at which one-third of a family's annual income, adjusted for inflation, is no longer sufficient to afford an adequate diet. However, over time, food costs have steadily increased as a percentage of a family's budget, while medical and housing costs continue to skyrocket. Thus, the assumption that a family spends an average of one third of its budget on food is no longer an accurate one. Instead, many are going without food to make up for other high living costs.

The federal government does not consider families earning more than this level to be living in poverty despite the fact that the wages of these families are not high enough to lift them out of what most of society considers to poverty. Many of these families are often called the "working poor" since their employment does not guarantee them a "living wage".

The City focuses on reducing poverty through expanding economic opportunities to promote long-term economic and social viability including business start-up loans/grants directed at creating jobs accessible to low-income persons; providing training through workforce centers; supporting access to credit counseling to achieve self-sufficiency, particularly for persons in federally assisted and public housing.

The CDD will reduce poverty by fostering and promoting self-sufficiency and independence. To better empower individual and families toward this goal, the following strategies will be put to work:

- Promote sustainable economic development through affordable housing and other community development activities;
- Assist households in purchasing homes, developing stability and net worth and reducing the likelihood for poverty;
- Evaluate projects, in part, on the basis of their ability to foster self-sufficiency when awarding funding for projects;
- Maintain a strong relationship with the Central Arkansas Team Care for the Homeless to enhance and promote stabilization of homeless families and encourage transition to stable, permanent housing situations;
- Create an on-going mechanism for participation by residents and businesses in the revitalization of the area;

- Enhance efforts to educate the public and interested persons about available supportive services that foster self-sufficiency and independent living arrangements;
- Encourage job training and placement referral service to low and moderate income residents in the area.

**How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan**

Coordination takes place between the City's Community Development Department and the agencies funded through the CDBG program. Further, the City coordinate its effort through the private sector and other housing agencies.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230**

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

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

The amount of federal entitlement funding significantly decreased during the last Consolidated Plan term

Therefore, the City anticipates an annual 3 percent reduction in funding.

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	192,188	0	0	192,188	0	20% of grant for Program Admin 15% of grant for Public Services 65% of grant for community development activities

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

The City will continue to utilize other housing programs such as Federal Home Loan Bank and Arkansas Development Finance Authority

**If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

Although the City owns several vacant lots throughout the city, there is no plans at this time for the redevelopment of those properties.

**Discussion**

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

## Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Rehab	2016	2017	Affordable Housing	CITYWIDE	Housing Rehabilitation	\$95,188.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 6 Units
2	Homebuyers Assistance	2016	2017	Affordable Housing	CITYWIDE	Housing Assistance	\$5,000.00	Homeownership Low/Moderate income Housing benefit: 2 individual/families assisted
3	Elderly Transportation	2016	2017	Transportation Assistance	CITYWIDE	Public Services	\$15,000.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate income Housing benefit: 100 persons assisted
4	Public Service - Fishnet Mission	2016	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs Homeless	CITYWIDE	Food Pantry	\$500.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate income Housing benefit: 1200 persons assisted
5	Public Service – Jacksonville Care Channel	2016	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs Homeless	CITYWIDE	Food Pantry Medicine Temporary Housing	\$5,000.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate income Housing benefit: 150 persons assisted
6	Public Service –Other Special Needs	2016	2017	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITYWIDE	Youth Services Senior Services	\$2,500.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate income Housing benefit: 100 persons assisted
7	Public Facilities/Parks and Rec	2016	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Public and Community Facilities Parks and Recreation Facilities	\$6,000.00	
8	Public Improvements	2016	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Infrastructure	\$10,500.00	

9	Planning & Administration	2016	2017	Planning & Administration	CITYWIDE	Planning & Administration	\$38,000.00	
10	Public Service – Homeless	2016	2017	Non-Housing Homeless	CDBG	Public Service	\$2,500.00	
11	Demolition	2016	2017	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	Slum and Blight	\$12,000.00	Community Development activities 3 units demolished

Table 55 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	Provide owner-occupied rehab, emergency repairs to very low- to moderate-income households
2	Goal Name	Homebuyers Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for down payment and closing cost for low-moderate income households
3	Goal Name	Elderly Transportation

	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide taxi vouchers for elderly 62 or older that's low- to moderate-income.
<b>4</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Fishnet Mission – Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide food for families, individuals, and homeless
<b>5</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Jacksonville Care Channel – Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide temporary lodging for homeless, assistance with water bills, and assistance with medicine
<b>6</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Other Special Needs – Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide assistance for persons with other special needs to include youth.
<b>7</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities/Parks and Recreation Facilities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provided assistance with public facilities
<b>8</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide repair of streets, drainage and sidewalks
<b>9</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Planning & Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Service - Homeless
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide assistance for the 2017 Point-In-Time Count
<b>11</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Demolition
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide assistance for removal of slum and blight in low income areas.

## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

Listed below are the 2016 projects.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration
2	Single-family Rehab
2	Emergency Repairs
4	Sewer Replacement
5	Down-payment Assistance Program
6	ESL Classes
7	Jacksonville Care Channel
8	Elderly Transportation Program
9	Demolition Program
10	Public Parks and Facilities
11	Public Improvement
12	Back to School Backpack Program

Table 56 – Project Information

**Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs**

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

**AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

**Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**

The City of Jacksonville will not be allocation investments geographically.

**Geographic Distribution**

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
SUNNYSIDE INCLUSIVE OF CT 36.05	

**Table 57 - Geographic Distribution**

**Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

N/A

**Discussion**

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	2
Special-Needs	0
Total	2

**Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	6
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	6

**Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**  
**Discussion**

1. Annual goal for housing assistance for programs such as tenant-based rental assistance and one-time payments to prevent homelessness: None
2. Annual goal for the construction of new units: None
3. Annual goal for rehab of existing units to include sewer replacement: The City plans to provide funding for 2 single family home rehab; 2 sewer line replacement; 1 emergency repair; and 1 handicap accessibility
4. Annual goal for housing assistance for programs such as down payment assistance: The City plans to provide funding for 1 homebuyer's assistance grant.

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The City will not be allocating any funds for public housing units.

### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

The City will not be allocating any funds for public housing units.

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

None unless requested to do so by the residents.

### **If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance**

N/A

### **Discussion**

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)**

### **Introduction**

The City will continue to actively participate in CATCH and serve on the board of directors of CATCH. Staff from the Community Development office will actively participate in the preparation and actual 2017 Point-In-Time count.

### **Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including**

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

The City will provide funding for the 2017 PITC which will be used to purchase supplies for goodie bags given during the night of the count to individuals who are unsheltered.

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

Non-profit agencies in the Continuum of Care provide emergency and transitional housing for the homeless and these efforts can be coordinated and/or accessed through the Community Development office.

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

These activities are carried out by agencies that serve the CATCH area.

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

These activities are carried out by agencies that serve the CATCH area.

### **Discussion**

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction:**

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

The City sees preservation of existing modest and currently affordable housing stock and a potential for providing economically-efficient affordable housing in the future. Programs are being researched to maintain and enhance this existing housing stock.

### **Discussion:**

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

#### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

The primary obstacle to addressing underserved needs is lack of funding. The City will continue to seek funding other sources and support service providers.

#### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The director of Community Development will continue to research and explore all avenues and alternative sources of funding to replace the ever decreasing State and Federal funds; and seek private sources for housing assistance and other affordable housing programs. The director will seek to track housing initiatives at these levels through contact with HUD and through professional organizations and planning offices.

The City will continue to promote and enforce the goals and policies of this Plan relating to preserving the existing housing stock, utilizing good housing redevelopment concepts, maintaining a good housing balance, preventing housing deterioration, and providing housing for the low to moderate income households.

Code enforcement will continue to uncover unsafe and unsanitary conditions. The Single-family rehabilitation Program will be available to income-eligible individuals to improve their properties at no or little cost.

#### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

Procedures for lead-based paint awareness and treatment will be implemented with respect to the City's federally funded programs including, but not limited to, the Single-family Rehabilitation Program and the Homebuyer's Assistance Program, in accordance with the lead-based paint regulations.

#### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The City will continue to coordinate efforts to assist households with incomes below the poverty line with other departments providing services to this population and other community organizations providing similar services. It is also the City's intent to assist in whatever way possible through programs and activities, persons at or below the poverty level.

#### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

The City will continue to address affordable housing and other community needs within the city and will

participate in and interact and coordinate service provisions with area/district planning groups such as Metroplan, Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, Arkansas Development Finance Authority, etc.

**Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies**

During the 2016 program year, the City will enhance coordination between public and private housing and social services agencies through the citizen participation plan that encourages all interested parties to share in the Consolidated Planning process. The City will continue to work with service providers, other private institutions, public housing and assisted housing providers, and community organizations to discuss community needs and opportunities.

**Discussion:**

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

#### Introduction:

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
<b>Total Program Income:</b>	<b>0</b>

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

#### Discussion:

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources