

CITY OF LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS

2016 – 2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Part 1

Draft Plan for 30 Day Comment Period:

October 1, 2015 – October 31, 2015



**EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY**

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of CDBG, HOME, and HOPWA funding based on applications to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation. Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in the city of Little Rock as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2005-2009 and the 2008-2012 American Community Surveys and 2005 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2010 U.S. Census and other information gathered locally, including the Little Rock/Central Arkansas Continuum of Care and a survey of citizens that was used to assist in prioritizing needs. The survey was available on the City's website and was distributed at community meetings. Public housing information was provided by the Little Rock Housing Authority.

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

This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for homelessness, other special needs, affordable housing, non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination. These objectives include:

- Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and ensure compliance with Federal Regulations.
- Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.
- Increase Development of units and affordability of housing for homeownership.

- Address community needs through community-based public service programs.
- Address community needs through improvements and expansion of Public Facilities and Public infrastructure.

These objectives are supported by a collection of associated strategies and performance goals. These strategies seek to work toward meeting the objectives stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and public services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Little Rock has a history of successful programs funded through the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership Program, and HOWPA. Of particular importance to the health of the city have been programs that provide rehabilitation assistance for homeowners. The City has worked actively with local services providers to expand housing services to persons with HIV/AIDS, health care services, and services for seniors. 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

Based on Community Participation Plan, outreach included public forums and focus group meetings, an on-line survey provided on the City of Little Rock Web Site and hard copy, and consultation with public and private agencies and organizations to capture public input as to the priority needs for the next five years. Participating persons, public and private agencies included the general public, neighborhood organizations, Little Rock Housing Authority, Continuum of Care, Board of Realtors, Chamber of Commerce, public and social service agencies, colleges and universities, industry, and elected and appointed officials.

The initial Public Hearing / Public Forum to receive input for the 2016 – 2020 Consolidated Plan and to discuss the accomplishments of 2015 Annual Plan was held June 8, 2015 at the Willie Hinton NRC, 3805 West 12th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. Two Focus Groups to receive input for the Analysis of Impediments and Public Forums / Public Hearings to receive Consolidated Plan input were held on June 22nd, 2015 at Willie Hinton NRC, 3805 West 12th Street and June 23rd, 2015 at the Southwest Community Center, 6401 Baseline Road, Little Rock, Arkansas. Two additional Public Forums / Public Hearings to receive Consolidated Plan input were held on June 29th, 2015 at West Central NRC, 4200 John Barrow Road and June 30, 2015 at Wright Avenue NRC 1813 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas. Two meetings of the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee were held July 16th and July 23rd to review the draft recommendations for the 2016 Annual Plan. Supplemental interviews were conducted with and information and input received from various City Departments and Divisions, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Realtors representatives, social and public service organization, community, professional and industry representatives to obtain information from those unable to attend the sessions.

5. Summary of public comments

To be updated after public comment period.

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

To be updated after public comment period.

7. Summary

This plan provides a framework through which Little Rock manages its federal entitlement programs related to community development and homeless assistance. Data were provided through HUD's eCon software system, utilizing American Community Survey data and other sources, to construct the needs assessment and market analysis. The City worked with local service providers and other concerned citizens to develop the strategic plan and annual action plan, both designed to address needs within the city as identified through the public participation process and needs assessment.

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
Lead Agency	LITTLE ROCK	
CDBG Administrator	LITTLE ROCK	CDBG & Housing Division
HOPWA Administrator	LITTLE ROCK	CDBG & Housing Division
HOME Administrator	LITTLE ROCK	CDBG & Housing Division
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Little Rock, Housing and Neighborhood Program (HNP), CDBG and Housing Division is the lead agency and administrator in the development and overseeing of the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan. The City is responsible for administering Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Grant (HOME), and Housing Opportunities of Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

In developing the Consolidated Plan, the City followed a detailed citizen participation plan. This included input from residents, non-profit organizations, and other public and private entities that provide assisted housing, health services, social service housing and supportive service providers to special needs population.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Little Rock works with a wide variety of agencies, organizations, and service providers in an effort to bring various viewpoints to bear in the identification of local housing and service needs. Ongoing relationships focused on specific needs and targeted meetings designed to bring public input into the Consolidated Plan process are two of the ways that the City utilizes outside organizations in the consultation process. In addition to the organizations listed individually from the HUD database below, a number of other organizations, including banks, neighborhood associations, and businesses participated in the public process. These include: Central High NA, WANA, CDAH, Century 21 United, and SENAC.

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 has ongoing relationships with several housing providers working on housing development activities. The CHDO system provides a forum for assisting these agencies grow and meet their own targeted clientele. The City, through the Little Rock Housing Authority, also works to utilize Section 8 vouchers from the federal government to address the housing needs of the City's lowest income households. Through the Continuum of Care process, the City maintains relationships with mental health providers, homeless shelter and services providers, and other governmental agencies with specific responsibilities for homeless individuals and families. The City also participates in a variety of other coalitions that seek to address other issues that relate to housing and service needs.

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

City staff works actively with the Little Rock/Central Arkansas Continuum of Care. Staff participate in regularly scheduled meetings and point-in-time surveys.

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

Staff from Little Rock participates in the development of the Little Rock/Central Arkansas Continuum of Care, working with area service providers to include City resources, to the extent possible, in the provision of services to homeless individuals and families in Little Rock. The City of Little Rock does not receive 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	Agency/Group/Organization	LITTLE ROCK HOUSING AUTHORITY AR
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CARELINK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	PULASKI COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	ARKANSAS FAIR HOUSING COMMISSION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Arkansas AIDS Foundation, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	PULASKI COUNTY NEIGHBORHOOD ALLIANCE FOR HABITAT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	National Community Renaissance Dev Corp
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	MAINSTREAM INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF PULASKI COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Arkansas Economic Development Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Centers for Youth and Families
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	ARKANSAS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	OUR HOUSE, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	BETTER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.

15	Agency/Group/Organization	ST. FRANCIS HOUSE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	THE SALVATION ARMY-LITTLE ROCK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	UNITED WAY OF PULASKI COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Philanthropic organization Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	LITTLE ROCK COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in the Consolidated Plan community forums.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY PROMISE OF PULASKI COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	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	Little Rock/Central Arkansas Continuum of Care	The Little Rock/Central Arkansas Continuum of Care 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(I))

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

Narrative (optional):

The development of the Consolidated Plan and the component Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan require the help of the local non-profit community and other organizations. Specific priorities are identified and ranked through that participation utilizing focus group sessions, forums, and surveys. The City relies on its ongoing relationships to ensure that these opinions and observations are incorporated into the Plan.

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

The initial Public Hearing / Public Forum to receive input for the 2016 – 2020 Consolidated Plan and to discuss the accomplishments of 2015 Annual Plan was held June 8, 2015 at the Willie Hinton NRC, 3805 West 12th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. Two Focus Groups to receive input for the Analysis of Impediments and Public Forums / Public Hearings to receive Consolidated Plan input were held on June 22nd, 2015 at Willie Hinton NRC, 3805 West 12th Street and June 23rd, 2015 at the Southwest Community Center, 6401 Baseline Road, Little Rock, Arkansas. Two additional Public Forums / Public Hearings to receive Consolidated Plan input were held on June 29th, 2015 at West Central NRC, 4200 John Barrow Road and June 30, 2015 at Wright Avenue NRC1813 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas. Two meetings of the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee were held July 16th and July 23rd to review the draft recommendations for the 2016 Annual Plan. Supplemental interviews were conducted with and information and input received from various City Departments and Divisions, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Realtors representatives, social and public service organization, community, professional and industry representatives to obtain information from those unable to attend the sessions.

Attendees for the Focus Groups and Public Forums were gathered through invitations sent to select resident and community leaders, organizations, industry professionals and public officials and a public meeting notice published in the local newspaper. 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 Little Rock were discussed. The format also included discussions of the communities' priority needs for the next five years and their priorities for funding for the next program year.

Participants in the focus groups and public forums and the general public were given an opportunity to complete a Priority Needs Survey as part of the Consolidated Plan process. The survey was presented at each of the aforementioned sessions and also made available on the City's web site for completion and submission on line. A total of 371 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	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Two Consolidated Plan Forums and Stakeholder Focus Group meetings were held in June, 2015. A wide variety of individuals and social service agencies were invited to participate in the events.	The focus group sessions identified a wide range of issues of concern to the attendees with regard to social and economic conditions, housing, public policy and awareness of fair housing, banking and mortgage lending issues, special needs housing, and public transportation.	All comments were accepted.	

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)
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 371 surveys were received from attendees to the forums and focus group meetings and through the online survey linked to the City's website. These responses provided City staff with direction in the prioritization of service needs for the allocation of CDBG, HOME, and HOPWA funding.	No comments were included in the survey instrument. Questions were posed as ranking opportunities in the identification of local programmatic needs. City staff reviewed the results provided by the survey and developed a list of priorities to be included in the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Two meetings of the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee were held July 16th and July 23rd to review the draft recommendations for the 2016 Annual Plan.	Comments in support of individual agencies were offered by attendees.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment looks at a variety of housing, homeless, community development, and non-homeless special needs through an examination of census and CHAS data, which was created by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These data quantify housing problems, such as overcrowding and cost burden, and measure the magnitude of special needs populations, such as the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with HIV/AIDS. As shown in the following analysis, cost burden (paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing expenses) and extreme cost burden (paying more than 50 percent of household income on housing expenses) has a considerable impact on households in Little Rock, particularly lower income households. Measures of housing condition (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities) doesn't provide a very reliable measure of condition, though it represents the best, easily accessible data on the topic. 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

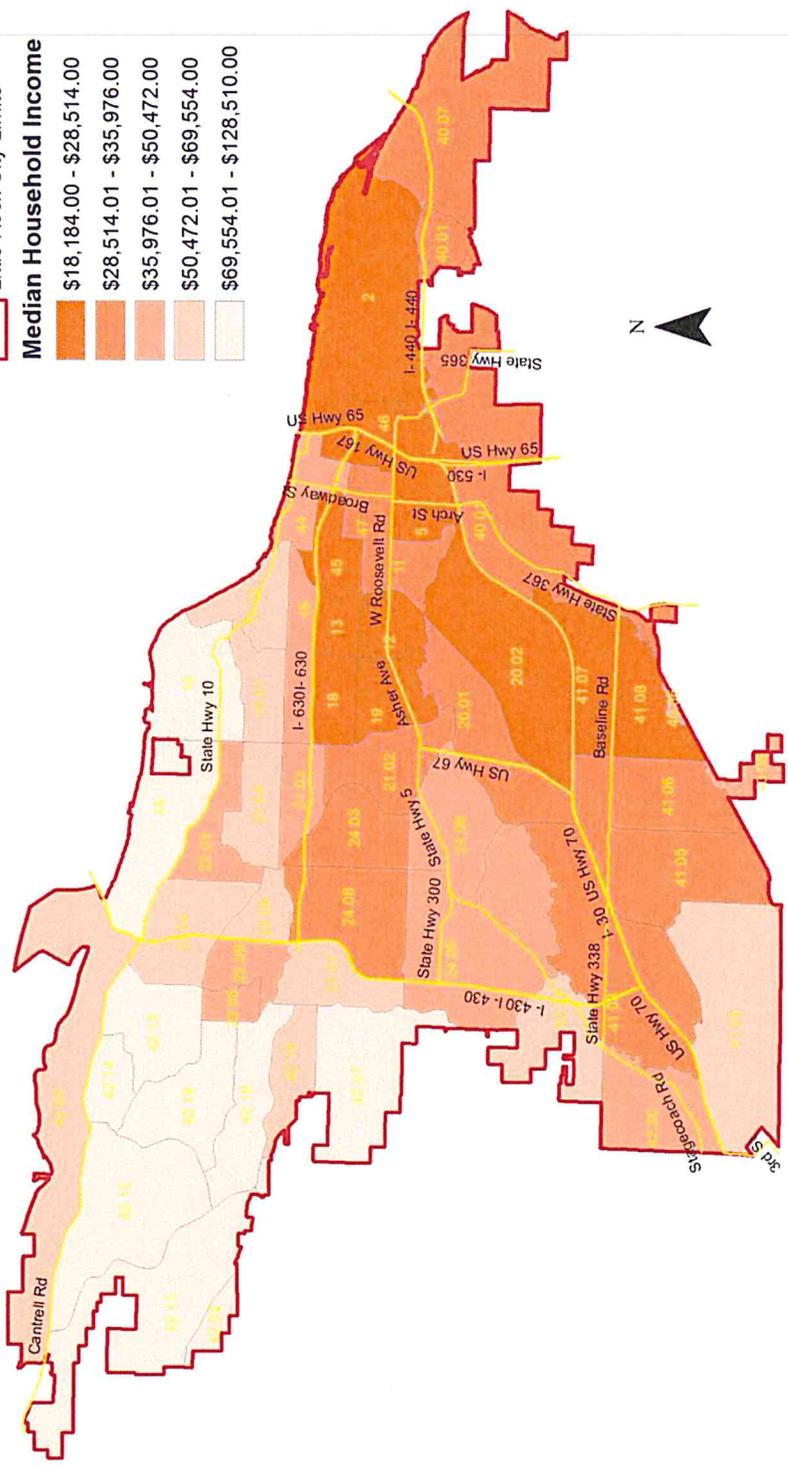
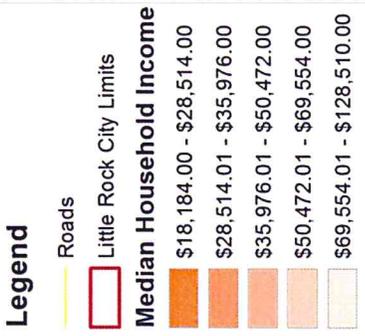
The following data provide an analysis of housing problems in Little Rock, including lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding (1.01 to 1.5 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room), cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses), and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income on housing expenses). As calculated from the Housing Needs Summary Table #1, below, by far, the most common housing need related to cost burden, hitting lower income households particularly hard, with over 62 percent of renter households and 61 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) are severely cost burdened. For rental households, severe cost burden is the most common housing problem with over 29 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI are cost burdened. Cost burden is the most common for owner households where 25 percent of all owner households earning below 100% of the AMI are cost burdened, with severe cost burden not far behind with 24 percent. The next most pressing housing problem in Little Rock is overcrowded housing in rental housing, with just over two percent living in overcrowded units.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	183,133	192,185	5%
Households	77,521	79,284	2%
Median Income	\$37,572.00	\$44,392.00	18%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Median Household Income



Median Household Income

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	11,360	9,300	13,185	7,405	38,035
Small Family Households *	3,755	3,770	5,630	2,735	19,080
Large Family Households *	560	705	600	325	1,950
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,340	1,250	1,750	1,075	6,085
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,000	1,415	1,300	890	2,720
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	2,365	1,995	2,120	830	3,270
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

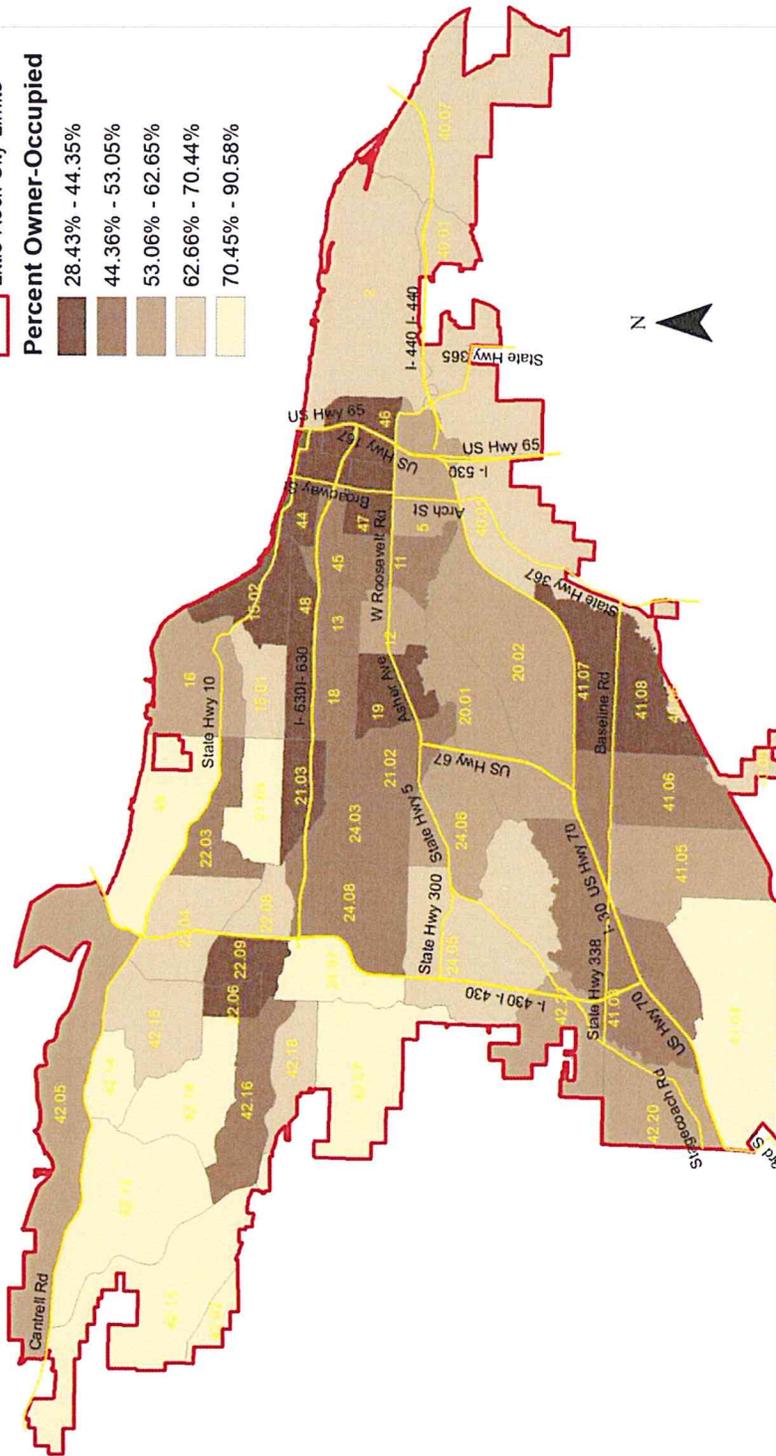
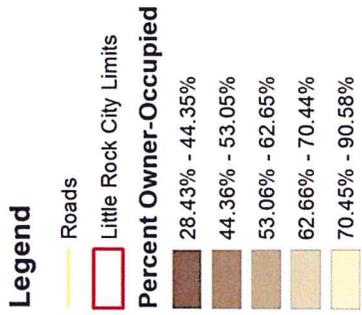
	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	225	105	4	60	394	10	15	0	30	55
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	70	40	70	30	210	0	10	4	0	14
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	215	270	60	65	610	15	25	25	10	75
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,240	1,520	635	65	7,460	1,810	1,145	820	145	3,920

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	750	2,955	3,125	415	7,245	425	935	1,760	940	4,060
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,020	0	0	0	1,020	390	0	0	0	390

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Percent Owner-Occupied



Percent Owner-Occupied

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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	5,750	1,935	770	225	8,680	1,835	1,195	850	180	4,060
Having none of four housing problems	1,625	4,050	6,650	3,155	15,480	735	2,115	4,915	3,845	11,610
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,020	0	0	0	1,020	390	0	0	0	390

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,565	2,260	1,810	6,635	620	750	1,165	2,535
Large Related	355	355	105	815	125	260	125	510
Elderly	735	570	335	1,640	870	635	565	2,070
Other	2,805	1,600	1,510	5,915	640	485	725	1,850
Total need by income	6,460	4,785	3,760	15,005	2,255	2,130	2,580	6,965

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 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	2,345	730	205	3,280	500	500	390	1,390
Large Related	355	10	0	365	115	85	10	210
Elderly	495	280	115	890	675	255	170	1,100
Other	2,470	530	320	3,320	540	325	250	1,115
Total need by income	5,665	1,550	640	7,855	1,830	1,165	820	3,815

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 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	295	255	130	50	730	15	14	29	10	68
Multiple, unrelated family households	4	85	0	45	134	0	20	0	0	20
Other, non-family households	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	299	365	130	95	889	15	34	29	10	88

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 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

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

According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey, there were 28,909 single person households in Little Rock (36.5% of all Little Rock households) 25 percent of which were elderly (age 65+). Forty-six percent of single person households were homeowners, with 54 percent renters. Twenty-two percent of single person renter households lived in single-family housing units, compared to 89 percent of owner households. The median household income of single person households was \$27,680, approximately 62 percent of the median income for all households in Little Rock. As shown in Table 10 above, 39 percent of severe cost burden was found in the "Other" renter households, along with 11 percent owner households. Most of the "Other" category will be made up of single person households.

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.

Data from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey show that 12 percent of the population of Little Rock reports some form of disability. Disabilities reported increase with age. Those below the age of 5 are reported to include 1.6 percent with disabilities. In the 5 to 17 year age group, 3.6 percent are reported to have disabilities. In the 18 to 64 year age group, 10.4 percent report disabilities, with 5.5 percent reporting ambulatory difficulties, 2.1 percent with self-care difficulties, and 3.6 percent with independent living difficulties. The 65 year and older age group reported 36.8 percent with disabilities, including; 25.6 percent with ambulatory difficulties, 9.3 percent with self-care difficulties, and 15.6 percent with independent living difficulties. The ACS data also show that 2.8 percent of the population of Little Rock reports a disability and living in poverty.

With respect to victims of domestic violence, in 2011:

- 2,461 women entered domestic violence shelters
- 1,950 children entered shelters
- 8,940 crisis calls were placed
- 15,243 information calls were received

*Provided by the Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence

What are the most common housing problems?

As calculated from the Housing Needs Summary Table #1, above, by far, the most common housing problem in Little Rock is cost burden. According to the CHAS data in the tables above, over 72 percent of households in the 0-30% AMI income category (including renters and owners) had a cost burden of over 30%, with over 62 percent having a cost burden of over 50%. A 30% cost burden means that a household

is spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing expenses, including utilities. Almost 71 percent of households in the 30-50% AMI income category had a 30% cost burden, with 29 percent having a 50% cost burden. The numbers fall off somewhat for the next highest income category where 48 percent of households in the 50-80% AMI category had a 30% cost burden, with only 11 percent having a 50% cost burden. Looking at cost burden and severe cost burden by tenure, 62 percent of renter households and 61 percent of owner households earning less than 30% of the area median income (AMI) were paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, severe cost burden is the most common housing problem with over 29 percent of all renter households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. Cost burden is the most common for owner households where 25 percent of all owner households earning below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses, with severe cost burden not far behind with 24 percent paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. By comparison, the numbers for overcrowding and incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities were low, with 2.6 percent of the lowest income category renters living in overcrowded conditions and less than one percent living without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

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

Cost burden and extreme cost burden affect all household types in the lower income categories. In simple numerical terms, it would appear that "Other" and "Small Related" households bear much of the brunt of severe cost burden among renters, with over 42 and 41 percent of the total number of renter households experiencing severe cost burden respectively. For ownership households, "Small Related" households made up 36 percent of the total experiencing severe cost burden. "Large Related" households comprised the smallest portion of those experiencing severe cost burden for owner and renter households.

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

Low-income individuals and families who are currently housed but are at risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered are living paycheck to paycheck, just making ends meet. They are often one paycheck away from being homeless in the event of a sudden loss of employment or medical emergency which redirects financial resources. These households span all types, including individuals living alone, small families, large families, and the elderly. Some households have relatives or friends with whom they can double-up, thus avoiding homelessness, at least in technical terms, but these accommodations are not long-term solutions to their needs. These households, particularly extremely low-income households, need a wide variety of assistance to help them meet those emergency needs that occasionally crop up in everyone's lives. This assistance could include job training to help them

transition into better paying professions, mortgage or rental assistance, medical clinics that provide low or no cost care, rent subsidies, and other services that help absorb the costs that might redirect funds dedicated to housing. Formerly homeless families and individuals also need these services to reduce the prospect of returning to homelessness. Transitional housing units, permanent supportive housing, and rent subsidies help meet the housing expenses of households returning from homelessness, while job training programs help with job prospects. Other social services are needed on occasion as circumstances demand.

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:

The Point-In-Time (PIT) count provides the estimates of the various categories of homeless individuals and families. These include chronic homeless, veterans, families with children, families without children, individuals, and unaccompanied children.

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

Severe cost burden is linked with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. When a household is paying too large a portion of their income on housing expenses, sudden and unexpected financial demands can tip the scales, forcing them from their homes. These demands might include illnesses requiring hospital stays or time away from their job, automotive problems requiring repairs or loss of work due to lack of transportation, and legal problems that might require payments to lawyers or time away from their job. Lower income households are particularly susceptible to these financial impacts because they are less likely to have savings that can cover these expenses and buffer the effects of monetary demands in covering unexpected events.

Discussion

Cost burden and severe cost burden are the most common housing problem across all lower income households in Little Rock, both renter and owner. The lower the income of the household, the more extreme the cost burden. Overcrowding is also a common problem in many lower income households.

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

The 2007-2011 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30 percent, and overcrowding (more than 1 person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group. The next section will look at severe housing problems (severe overcrowding and extreme cost burden).

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	8,765	1,185	1,415
White	2,420	305	495
Black / African American	5,525	710	705
Asian	65	0	20
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	550	160	155

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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	7,025	2,275	0
White	2,065	1,045	0
Black / African American	4,150	1,060	0
Asian	95	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	635	140	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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	6,505	6,680	0
White	2,490	2,380	0
Black / African American	3,510	3,580	0
Asian	75	145	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	255	520	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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	1,755	5,650	0
White	820	2,625	0
Black / African American	695	2,555	0
Asian	70	125	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	325	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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

Disproportionately greater need was identified for a very small American Indian/Alaska Native population in the 0-30% AMI and 50-80% AMI categories, similarly small Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native populations in the 30-50% AMI and 80-100% AMI categories. The size of the population, however, indicates the disparity is negligible.

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

The 2007-2011 CHAS data constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden over 50 percent, and severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room). The tables below show the distribution of severe housing problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic group.

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	7,585	2,360	1,415
White	1,985	740	495
Black / African American	4,850	1,380	705
Asian	65	0	20
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	480	230	155

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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	3,135	6,165	0
White	1,030	2,080	0
Black / African American	1,790	3,420	0
Asian	20	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	270	505	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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

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	1,625	11,560	0
White	815	4,055	0
Black / African American	655	6,435	0
Asian	50	170	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	55	725	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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

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	405	7,000	0
White	215	3,230	0
Black / African American	130	3,115	0
Asian	0	195	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	370	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

*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

A very small Asian population in the 50-80% AMI income category and a very small American Indian/Alaska Native population in the 0-30% AMI income category showed disproportionately greater need in the above data. Again, the small size of the populations indicates that the problem is not widespread.

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:

The 2007-2011 CHAS data were used to compare housing cost burden across racial/ethnic groups. Cost burden (30 to 50% of household income going to housing expenses), extreme cost burden (more than 50% of household income going to housing expenses), and no cost burden (less than 30% of household income going to housing expenses) were compared by racial/ethnic group to the city as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,210	11,710	11,890	1,435
White	30,835	5,475	4,105	505
Black / African American	16,800	7,220	6,910	720
Asian	1,490	305	130	20
American Indian, Alaska Native	165	60	29	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,005	725	740	155

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

No disproportionately greater need was identified in the data above.

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?

There was little disproportionately greater need identified for any but the very small Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native racial groups in a limited number of income categories. The small size of these populations indicated that the need is not pervasive.

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

None identified.

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

No need was identified.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Little Rock Housing Authority operates 902 public housing units in eight developments and manages 2,083 vouchers, 179 VASH and the rest are tenant-based. The average annual income of their public housing residents about \$10,004 and for voucher holders almost \$11,756. The average length of stay for public housing residents is three years and for voucher holders is four years. The residents include 221 elderly persons in public housing and 109 with vouchers and 332 families with disabilities in public housing and 434 with disabilities holding vouchers. The largest racial/ethnic groups among residents are African-American, with 719 in public housing and 1,756 vouchers. The housing authority also manages 45 mod-rehab units. Mod-rehab residents have an average annual income of about \$4,500. Residents include one elderly and 15 persons with a disability. Average length of stay for mod-rehab is three years.

Totals in Use

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
						Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	45	902	0	2,083	179	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: Updated data provided by MHA.

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based		Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
Average Annual Income	0	4,491	10,004	11,756	0	11,753	11,775	11,424
Average length of stay	0	3	3	4	0	5	0	3
Average Household size	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	1	221	109	0	106	2	1
# of Disabled Families	0	15	332	434	0	401	17	15
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	45	826	1,834	0	1,739	44	49
# 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	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				Disabled *	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
White	0	15	100	74	0	58	14	2	0
Black/African American	0	29	719	1,756	0	1,677	30	47	0
Asian	0	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	2	0	2	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	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				Disabled *	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Hispanic	0	3	8	12	0	9	3	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	42	818	1,822	0	1,730	41	49	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 housing authority has a strategy to carry out the specific needs to assist Families with Disabilities by:

1. Build in through reconstruction and new construction the modifications needed in public housing based on the Section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing
2. Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available
3. Affirmatively market to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities

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

Management staff has evaluated the resident's needs and provided a list of suggestions below:

1. Financial/Money Management/Budgeted Grocery Shopping
2. Access to affordable grocery/retail shopping/department stores
3. Employment/Gainful employment
4. Understanding the use and allowances of the local social community resources for transportation, medication, health appointments and the SNAP program.
5. Mental Health Counseling
6. Personal Care and Housekeeping Management
7. Substance Abuse Counseling

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

The aforementioned needs are very similar to the housing needs of the population at large.

Discussion

The housing authority plans to track several variables when consolidating information on its waiting list to assist with continuing to meet the needs of its residents. This information is used to help the housing authority and its partner's carry out the goals and plans among the residents and community served within its various programs. It allows the housing authority to identify a benchmark in the implementation of initiatives, plans and MOU's and ensure the cohesive partnership with the City of Little Rock's Five Year Consolidated Plan by streamlining the approach of advocating for households with unmet housing needs and locating opportunities to fulfill the needs.

Based on statistical information there are four factors that contribute to a need for additional affordable housing:

1. Many households are over-crowded;

2. Many households are over-burdened with housing costs;
 3. Affordable rental housing is being lost to the market through expiring use restrictions; and
 4. The demolition of blighted, distressed housing
-

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The following table provides an estimate of homeless individuals and families in Central Arkansas within several categories. These numbers are taken from the previous 2015 Point-In-Time count. The data do not include detailed information for Little Rock exclusive of the rest of the region. To date, the Continuum of Care has not provided a separate count of homeless individuals or families in rural areas. Estimates for the number of homeless persons each year, becoming homeless each year, number exiting homeless each year, and duration of homelessness have not been developed, as yet. A total of 830 persons were identified as homeless in the 2015 count. Of that total, 339 were unsheltered.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	5	61	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	2	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	334	428	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	140	75	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	1	1	0	0	0	0
Veterans	37	153	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	2	2	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source: 2015 Point-in-Time Count, Little Rock/Central Arkansas Continuum of Care
 Comments:

Consolidated Plan

LITTLE ROCK

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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):

To be discussed in consultation with homeless service providers.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	214	130
Black or African American	265	202
Asian	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	3
Pacific Islander	0	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	51	14
Not Hispanic	440	325

Data Source: 2015 Point-in-Time Count, Little Rock/Central Arkansas Continuum of Care
 Comments:

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

The 2015 Point-In-Time Count indicated a total of 66 persons in family households, including children. The data indicated a total of 190 homeless veterans, but the survey did not report on the families of veterans.

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

The 2015 PIT shows a total 467 of 830 homeless persons were African-American. Three hundred and forty-four persons were reported to be White. Sixty-five were identified as Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2015 Point-in-time Count showed a total of 339 unsheltered individuals, compared to 254 sheltered in emergency shelters and an additional 237 individuals in transitional housing. The vast majority, 762 of 830 individuals, were in households without children. A total of 215 individuals were reported as being chronically homeless. Fifty-five were reported as being substance abusers. Eighty-seven were reported as being severely mentally ill.

Discussion:

A large portion of homeless individuals included in the Point-in-Time reports are unsheltered in 2015 (339 of 830 individuals). Two hundred fifteen were chronically homeless, 87 were suffering from severe mental illness, 55 were substance abusers, 190 were veterans, and four were persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

Introduction:

Non-homeless special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical and developmental disabilities, substance abusers, persons with mental illness, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. These families and individuals are living either with families, in group facilities, or independently. They have a wide variety of needs, many of which are being met without public assistance. In some cases, where parents are caring for disabled children, the future of their independence is at risk.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	1,688
Area incidence of AIDS	44
Rate per population	6
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	138
Rate per population (3 years of data)	6
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	1,747
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	243
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	7,000
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	700
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	300

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

These populations have a broad spectrum of characteristics, similar to the population at large, but a distinguishing factor for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their

existence, some relying heavily on others for their care, others living on fixed incomes and vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources. Alcohol and drug abuse are defined as excessive and impairing use of alcohol or other drugs. The National Institute of Alcohol and Abuse and Alcoholism estimated the number of adult men with a drinking problem at 15 percent of the total population and that of adult women at 6 percent. These percentages, when applied to Little Rock, would yield a total population of alcohol abuser at 20,041 persons, using 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) population figures. Elderly are those individuals aged 62 or older. The elderly population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly live a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. Between 2000 and 2010, the population aged 62 years and over grew from 13.6 percent of the population to 14.3 percent. The 2013 ACS put the population of Little Rock's population of 62 and over at 29,459. Persons with physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and care. Persons with developmental disabilities sometimes lack the capacity to care for themselves and rely on a caretaker to see to their daily needs. More often than not the caretaker is a parent. If the child outlives the parent who has provide their care all their lives, other arrangements must be made to see to their continued care. This group can include all ages, races, and ethnicities.

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

Housing and supportive service needs of these populations include:

- Group housing,
- Physical rehabilitation and medical care,
- New job training skills,
- Unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Extensive medical care and treatment,
- Rehabilitation programs,
- Counseling/ support groups to deal with the problem,
- Addressing unemployment and the resulting loss of income/ insurance coverage due to inability to perform job functions,
- Medical care/prescription medications, straining their already limited income,
- Special transportation needs due to medical and physical condition,
- Mobility assistance in normal daily activities,
- Assistance in meal preparation, housekeeping and shopping, and
- Physical rehabilitative care due to injury/falls.

These needs were compiled through consultation with service providers.

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. A cumulative total of 8,197 HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in the state. The data are not provided by county, city, or MSA in the annual surveillance report. The data do not break the population down by family characteristics.

Discussion:

Non-homeless special needs populations encompass a wide variety of persons and households and cannot be easily categorized except in very general terms. Many are coping well with their situations without the need for public assistance. Some find needs that can only be met with help from outside their family. Some are on the verge of homelessness themselves and struggle from day to day. Some live independently, while others depend on family or caregivers to help them on a daily basis. Needs for these populations are as varied as the populations are themselves and depend on individual situations.

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 building and community centers.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public improvement needs include improvements to City parks and infrastructure, including streets, sidewalks, and drainage systems.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

A wide variety of public service needs exist, including healthcare services, dental services, youth services, senior services, services for persons with disabilities, meals-on-wheels, services to homeless individuals and families, services to victims of domestic violence, and transportation services.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a survey of residents and service providers asking their input into the ranking process for the variety of uses of CDBG funds. The survey was available online and as hard copy at fair housing focus group sessions and Consolidated Plan forums. While the survey was not a statistically reliable instrument for prioritizing, it was a useful tool to include community concerns and preferences into consideration. Staff took the results of the survey and the comments received in the focus group sessions and forums and completed the ranking process.