

Hidalgo County

Urban County Program



Analysis of Impediments

Jurisdiction Name: Hidalgo County Urban County Program
Date: April 30, 2018

I. Introduction and Executive Summary of the Analysis

Hidalgo County is located along the Texas-Mexico border in the southernmost part of Texas. According to the Census Bureau, the population estimate is 849,843 (July 1, 2016 estimate). Hidalgo County's metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is McAllen-Edinburg-Mission. These four (4) areas of local government along with the City of Pharr are considered "Entitlement Communities" for the use of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formula program funding. These formula programs include Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs. These funds are used to provide housing, infrastructure, public facilities and social service programs to low and moderate income persons. Beneficiaries of these programs may include homeless individuals, the elderly, persons with special needs/handicap, veterans, and victims of domestic violence.



HUD is the federal entity charged with the implementation and enforcement of the Federal Fair Housing Act. The Federal Fair Housing Act prohibits housing-related discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin or disability. The document was developed to assess whether individuals and families have the information, opportunity, and options to live where they choose without unlawful discrimination related to race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or disability (protected classes) and assess whether housing options are realistically available in integrated areas and areas with access to opportunity.

It should be noted that this document was created from data obtained in the composition of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

A. Who Conducted

For preparation of Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), the five (5) entitlement communities and their respective housing authorities represented the Executive Committee Members. The remaining housing authorities located in Hidalgo County are members of the General Committee. The Collaborative Participants and their designation were as follows:

Collaborative Participants

	Entity	Role
1.	Hidalgo County Urban County Program	Lead Entity
2.	City of Edinburg	Executive Member
3.	City of McAllen	Executive Member
4.	City of Mission	Executive Member
5.	City of Pharr	Executive Member
6.	Housing Authority of County of Hidalgo	Executive Member
7.	Housing Authority of the City of Alamo	General Member
8.	Housing Authority of the City of Donna	General Member
9.	Housing Authority of the City of Edinburg	Executive Member
10.	Housing Authority of the City of Edcouch	General Member
11.	Housing Authority of the City of Elsa	General Member
12.	Housing Authority of the City of Hidalgo	General Member
13.	Housing Authority of the City of La Joya	General Member
14.	Housing Authority of the City of McAllen	Executive Member
15.	Housing Authority of the City of Mercedes	General Member
16.	Housing Authority of the City of Mission	Executive Member
17.	Housing Authority of the City of Pharr	Executive Member
18.	Housing Authority of the City of San Juan	General Member

19.	Housing Authority of the City of Weslaco	General Member
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B. Participants

The complete list of organizations consulted during the community participation process is attached in the AFH – Community & Stakeholder Information. This chart summarizes by topic the number of persons/organizations contacted:

Poverty	28
Housing	74
Disability and Access	8
Public Housing	81
Education	59
Employment	11
Transportation	11
Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities	34
TOTAL	306*

*Quantity total is duplicative; Agencies may have been consulted for more than one topic.

Although participation may be considered low, traditional and alternative means of outreach were employed in an effort to engage broadened citizen participation. Nonetheless, citizen input was received online or in-person from households with different income brackets, LEP persons, households with special needs/handicap, the elderly, families with children, and racial and ethnic characteristics reflective of the general population. As previously noted, limited interest in governmental affairs is the area’s norm and can account for the low participation.

C. Methodology Used

In an effort to disseminate information about Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH), the regional Collaborative Participants implemented a wide-ranging community participation strategy. This plan encouraged community participation throughout the entire County and included a community survey which was published/announced via print and social media avenues in both English and Spanish. While the Collaborative Participants held several meeting to engage residents and stakeholders’ views, the most comprehensive assessment of regional needs came from the use of the on-line survey tool.

In brief, the following actions were undertaken as part of resident, stakeholder and community participation solicitation:

- Consulted with HUD staff throughout the development of the AFH process

- Created committees for the following topics:
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Transportation
 - Poverty
 - Environmental Health and Issues
 - Disproportionate Housing Needs
 - Publicly Supported Housing
 - Disability and Access
- Conferred with the local University, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley (UTRGV), to assist in the development of a comprehensive survey
- Created a bilingual (English and Spanish) Fair Housing Community Survey
- Regionally promoted the survey through various media outlets
- Allowed for a bilingual submission of survey responses through on-line or paper medium
- Conducted community, stakeholder and state/federal officials meetings throughout the County
- Engaged local housing and social service advocacy groups to provide outreach and obtain survey responses in colonias, rural areas, and underserved populations

The advertisement of the survey first occurred on June 26, 2017, in The Monitor, the newspaper of largest general circulation within Hidalgo County. The weekly readership of The Monitor runs between 20,000 and 25,000. A notice of the survey was published in Spanish in El Periodico, a Spanish language newspaper, on June 28, 2017. Its readership is 55,778 and is published each Wednesday. A secondary notice was published on July 3, 2017, in The Monitor. The advertisement indicated the Community Survey was set to expire on July 14, 2017. However, due to requested interest and time permitting, the survey remained available through July 31, 2017.

Televised Media began with an interview of delegates from the McAllen Housing Authority and the County of Hidalgo–Urban County Program. The story which ran in Mid-November 2016, served as an introduction to the AFH process and the first collaboration effort between the nineteen (19) entitlement communities and Housing Authorities. This story ran on KGBT, local news Channel 4, as well appeared on-line. KRGV, local news Channel 5, ran a story which assisted in the outreach of the community survey. Staff from the City of Edinburg was interviewed regarding the importance of the information to be compiled, its applicability to future funding, and identification and prevention of discriminatory practices. The on-line story included a link to the County’s website where the community survey could be undertaken. KRGV is also broadcasting in Spanish-Assisted Programming (SAP) for limited English proficient viewers; both broadcasts are further available with Closed Captioning.

In addition, a notice of survey availability was provided through additional media outlets such as the County’s, Cities’ and Housing Authorities’ web pages and social media accounts. Notices were also posted at city halls, precinct offices, public libraries and numerous Hidalgo County

Collaborative Participant offices. The regional participants further encouraged participation in the survey by distributing flyers to public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) (Section 8) residents, announcing the survey at the Resident Advisory Board meetings and utilizing the Family Self-Sufficiency staff to further encourage and provide assistance to PHA and HCV residents in completing the on-line survey.

Moreover, a state-wide housing advocacy group known as the Texas Low Income Housing Information Service assisted in collecting Community Survey responses from residents in several colonias and areas with no Wi-Fi or internet access. Additionally, local non-profit agencies including Affordable Homes of South Texas, Inc. (AHSTI) and Proyecto Azteca, two of the largest in volume providers of affordable housing for moderate and low-income individuals in Hidalgo County, advertised the Community Survey and made the link available on their respective web pages. These entities further encouraged individuals to complete the survey by allowing the use of their computers and assigning staff to assist the respondents when necessary. These actions served to assist in promoting the survey, particularly for low-income residents as well as those individuals least likely to have access to home computers and internet services. These respondents are equally likely to be Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

Within the document, “R/ECAPs” are used or noted. HUD has defined R/ECAP as Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty. In general, R/ECAPs in Hidalgo County are located from the MSA to the County lines/U.S. Border. Because outreach included County-wide efforts, it can be presumed that information and the community survey was available to residents of these areas. As noted within this section, in order to engage outlying areas of Hidalgo County, in-person community meetings were held on the eastern, western, and southernmost areas of the County. The final meeting was held in the northernmost area of the County in which a significant population exists.

Social media served as another means to encourage participation from all age groups and income levels. Communities and public housing authorities posted on Facebook and Twitter accounts primarily.

The community participation strategy also included engaging approximately 300 community partners and stakeholders that provide services for Hidalgo County residents. This outreach effort entailed the creation of Stakeholder Surveys that would serve to encapsulate disparities and challenges identified by each agency. The process for gathering this information began with contacting stakeholders by phone and/or email and explaining the AFFH and partnership objectives. Each Stakeholder was then provided with a survey, tailored to the specific service provided by that agency, along with a request to provide their feedback and return the responses. The rate of response was low to moderate depending on the category of interest.

While the community survey was still available, twelve (12) in-person meetings were hosted including four (4) Community meetings, seven (7) Stakeholder meetings, and a State/Federal Officials meeting. The advertisements for the Community and Stakeholder meetings were published in The Monitor on July 5, 2017, in English and Spanish. The advertisements for both

meetings were also published in El Periodico, on July 5, 2017. Similar to the announcement of the community survey, social media and notices were posted at city halls, precinct offices, public libraries as well as numerous Hidalgo County Collaborative Participant offices in an effort to encourage attendance. In addition, many Public Housing Authorities provided flyers, posted notices, or mailed information regarding these meetings.

The Community Meetings were held strategically at four (4) different locations throughout the County, in an attempt to reach as many residents as possible. The Community Meetings were held as follows:

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Wednesday July 12, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Mercedes Housing Authority 400 South Ohio Ave. Mercedes, Texas 78570
Wednesday, July 12, 2017	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Edcouch Housing Authority 209 West Pacific Edcouch, TX 78538
Thursday, July 13, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	La Joya Housing Authority 945 South Leo Ave. La Joya, TX 78560
Thursday, July 13, 2017	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	City of Hidalgo City Hall Board Chambers 704 East Ramon Ayala Dr. Hidalgo TX 78557

At these Community Meetings, the following was discussed (in English and Spanish):

- Identification of all Collaborative Participant organizations (informed attendees of the nineteen (19) Collaborating Participants)
- Community Survey (provided website link to the Community Survey)

- Timeline (provided the end date to the Community Survey, anticipated draft availability, and comment period)
- Local Data (provided information which included where local data could be obtained during the draft availability)
- PowerPoint Link (provided presentation on the introduction to the AFFH)
- HUD Resources (informed attendees of the AFFH rule and resources)

The Stakeholder Meetings were also held strategically at five (5) different locations throughout the County, in an attempt to reach as many stakeholders as possible. The Stakeholder Meetings were scheduled by topics as follows:

Poverty	July 14, 2017	9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Housing Authority of the Hidalgo County 1102 Lilia Dr. Weslaco, TX 78599
Housing		9:30 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.	McAllen Housing Authority Family Dev. Center 2501 Maple Ave. McAllen, TX 78501
Disability and Access	July 20, 2017	1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Pharr Housing Authority Administration Office 104 W. Polk Ave. Pharr TX 78577
Public Housing	July 24, 2017	12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Edinburg Housing Authority 910 S. Sugar Rd. Edinburg TX 78539
Education	July 25, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	City of Mission’s Social Event & Support Center 115 S. Mayberry Mission, TX 78572
Employment Transportation Environmental	July 25, 2017	1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	

Similar to the Community Meetings, the notice of Stakeholder Meetings was published in The Monitor and El Periodico on July 5, 2017. Outreach efforts also included social media, flyers, postings, and electronic and regular mail correspondence. No requests for translation or accessibility services were received in advance of any of the meetings.

At these Stakeholder Meetings, the following was discussed:

- Identification of all Collaborative Participant organizations (informed attendees of the nineteen (19) Collaborating Participants)
- Community Survey (provided website link to the Community Survey)
- Timeline (provided the end date to the Community Survey, anticipated draft availability, and comment period)

- Local Data (provided information which included where local data could be obtained during the draft availability)
- PowerPoint Link (provided presentation on the introduction to the AFFH)
- HUD Resources (informed attendees of the AFFH rule and resources)
- Allowed for the completion of Stakeholder Survey
- Intake of Stakeholder Comments

A meeting was held to inform State and Federal Officials of the preparation and collaboration efforts of this assessment. Collaborative Participants presented HUD's AFFH PowerPoint, enumerated the entities comprising the Collaborative Participants, provided a brief description of the programs overseen by the entitlement communities and Public Housing Authorities as well as requested support in disseminating information as it relates to the AFH. Representatives from these Elected Officials' offices were interested in the development of the document as well as in the use of HUD funding in the region. They expressed an interest in assisting the Collaborative Participants' efforts to reach under-represented populations as well as the community at large.

An effort to reach under-represented populations and broaden citizen participation was the intent of assessing data and comments from the online survey, community and stakeholder meetings. Methods of outreach were effective in providing local data beyond the HUD provided data and tables. The following is a summary of the nearly 600 community surveys received:

- 100% of Zip Codes in Hidalgo County were represented.
- 80% of respondents were located within City limits.
- 87% of respondents selected White as their Race.
- 91% of respondents selected Hispanic or Latino as their Ethnicity.
- 16% of respondents indicated a primary language other than English.
- 13% of households indicated a disabled person lived within the household.
- 70% of respondents were families with children.
- 70% of households earn \$50,000 or less.
- 19% of respondents were households occupied by an elderly person.
- 56% of respondents were homeowners.
- 70% of respondents were Female.

Many of the above statistics accurately reflect characteristics and demographics of the population at large in Hidalgo County.

Due to the varied responses obtained via the community survey, the results are included in the appendices. However, the summary of comments for in-person meetings are listed below.

A summary of the comments received at the Community Meetings is as follows:

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
Wednesday July 12, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Mercedes Housing Authority 400 South Ohio Ave. Mercedes, Texas 78570	No comments received
Wednesday July 12, 2017	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Edcouch Housing Authority 209 West Pacific Edcouch, TX 78538	Consideration of housing services for all household types
Thursday July 13, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	La Joya Housing Authority 945 South Leo Ave. La Joya, TX 78560	Consideration for services directed towards victims of domestic violence
Thursday July 13, 2017	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	City of Hidalgo-Board Chambers 704 East Ramon Ayala Dr. Hidalgo TX 78557	No comments received

A summary of the comments received at the Stakeholder Meetings is as follows:

Poverty	July 14, 2017	9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Housing Authority of the Hidalgo County 1102 Lilia Dr. Weslaco, TX 78599	Interest in homeownership opportunities and support for home buyers assistance
Housing	July 20, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.	McAllen Housing Authority Family Dev. Center 2501 Maple Ave. McAllen, TX 78501	Request for status of AFH draft, information regarding outreach and release date
Disability and Access	July 20, 2017	1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	McAllen Housing Authority Family Dev. Center 2501 Maple Ave. McAllen, TX 78501	*Interest in providing appropriate housing for all persons; support the efforts undertaken related to the plan; request for status of AFH draft
Public Housing	July 24, 2017	12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Pharr Housing Authority Administration Office 104 W. Polk Ave. Pharr TX 78577	Supportive comment related to the AFH process
Education	July 25, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Edinburg Housing Authority 910 S. Sugar Rd. Edinburg TX 78539	Need for increase of technology availability and transportation services
Employment Transportation Environmental	July 25, 2017	1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	City of Mission’s Social Event & Support Center 115 S. Mayberry Mission, TX 78572	Need for increase in employment opportunities, increase in transportation routes and availability, focus on environmental issues , social issues, and issues facing development of housing, and need for additional resources for underserved areas

*Commentator was unable to attend housing meeting; views accepted.

It should be noted that Collaborative Participants may not have the ability to undertake all actions requested during the solicitation of comments due to limited funding; nonetheless, all comments and views were accepted during the process.

The summary of written comments obtained during the community participation process/availability of the draft AFH document (August 19, 2017 through September 19, 2017)

is provided as an attachment, Appendix I – AFH Comments. During the solicitation of comments, Hidalgo County – Urban County Program received remarks from Texas Appleseed/Texas Low Income Housing Information Services (TxLIHIS) and from LUPE and ARISE (TxLIHIS’ organizing partners and representatives of residents of the colonias). Following each comment is the acknowledgement of whether the comment was accepted and the reasons why. The above named entities held a *platica* (community meeting) on September 14, 2017 to discuss the compilation of data used for their “A Regional Approach to the Assessment of Fair Housing for Hidalgo County”. There was a request to the Collaborating Partners to include the *platica* as part of the review of the Hidalgo County Regional AFH. Inclusion of information contained within their assessment is found within the Appendices.

Subsequent to the conclusion of the comment period, Executive Committee members met with the above agencies to discuss (1) the role of the AFH as it relates to the Entitlement Communities’ Consolidated Plan and Strategy and the Public Housing Authorities’ 5-Year Plan, (2) processes for identification of needs and gaps in services, (3) use of HUD awards for housing, infrastructure improvements, public facilities, and public services, as well as, (4) use of federal and state dollars in unincorporated areas/colonias. Collaborative Partners acknowledge these meetings as support and strengthening of the AFH document.

D. How Funded

The AFH was funded through the partnerships between the entities. Executive Committee Members were responsible for equally 80% of costs. Executive Committee Members equally divided the total. Although the Program Participants equally bared the remaining 20% of the costs.

However, the AI was developed utilizing the grantees staff. Therefore, no additional funding or costs were incurred.

E. Conclusions

In brief, the AI concluded the following:

- Site and neighborhood standards
 - Significant differences occur between urban and rural areas
 - Proximity to the metro area/MSA may determine access to quality affordable housing and services
- Affirmative fair housing marketing requirements
 - In regards to language, marketing is primarily limited to English and Spanish speaking populations; however, census data shows an increase in number of foreign born and foreign speaking persons
- The equal housing opportunity component of the Administrative Plan in the Section 8 Certificate and Housing Voucher Programs
 - As housing costs rise and the amounts award to local housing authorities remain stagnant, the use of housing choice voucher programs is reduced
- Tenant selection and assignment criteria (including criteria relating to the operation of preferences)
 - Program policies and practices for tenant selection differ for each housing authority; tenants selection and preferences is determined by the governance of the individual housing authority
- Fair housing advertising
 - Jurisdictions and housing authorities utilize the fair housing logo, or similar language, in their solicitation of projects, other publications, correspondence and promotions
 - Link to filing Fair Housing complaints on the County website
- Program accessibility, including physical accessibility for persons with disabilities
 - Information is available on-site and on-line
- Accessible communications
 - For persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, or speech disabled, communications may be made available through TTY/Relay Texas
- Reasonable accommodations
 - Publications, notices and information may be found in handicap accessible locations or on-line
 - Citizen Participation Plan identifies the actions to request reasonable accommodations

1. Impediments Found

Impediments to fair housing choice are defined as:

- Any factors, actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choice
- Any factors, actions, omissions, or decisions that have this effect

The factors noted in the charts below, were noted in the assessment of fair housing document. The jurisdiction subsequently identified the strength of the factor's impact on protected classes.

Factors Affecting Segregation of Protected Classes Chart

Factor	Impact to Segregation of Protected Classes
Community Opposition	Moderate impact to severity of segregation; increased impact to lower income housing of all classes
Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	No impact to segregation; recent past affected all types of households including protected classes
Lack of community revitalization strategies	Low impact to segregation of protected classes
Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities	Low impact to segregation of protected classes
Lack of regional cooperation	Not applicable; regional participation exists related to environmental concerns, traffic and influx of non-US persons
Land use and zoning laws	May perpetuate or increase impacts to segregation; impacts not limited to protected classes; varied by jurisdiction
Lending Discrimination	May perpetuate or increase impacts to segregation; impacts not limited to protected classes; varied by jurisdiction
Location and type of affordable housing	May create or increase impacts to segregation; segregation may occur from environmental concerns, jurisdictional issues, and cost of housing; higher impact for large families and persons with special needs and/or handicapped
Occupancy codes and restrictions	May perpetuate or increase impacts to segregation; impacts not limited to protected classes; varied by jurisdiction; higher impact for large families and persons with special needs and/or handicapped
Private discrimination	Can perpetuate or increase impacts to segregation

Other	<p>particularly for rental households</p> <p>Income: High Impact of segregation for all classes including protected classes</p>
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Factors Affecting R/ECAPs of Protected Classes Chart

Factor	Impact to the Severity of R/ECAPs
Community Opposition	No effect on the severity of R/ECAPs
Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	Potential increase to the severity of R/ECAP when factoring the cost of housing
Lack of community revitalization strategies	Slight effect on the severity of R/ECAPs
Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities	May contribute to or increase the severity of R/ECAP
Lack of regional cooperation	Decreasing (positive) effect on the severity of R/ECAPs due to increasing and perpetual regional cooperation
Land use and zoning laws	Potential increase to the severity of R/ECAP due to jurisdictional variations
Lending Discrimination	Potential increase to the severity of R/ECAP
Location and type of affordable housing	No/Decreasing (positive) effect on the severity of R/ECAPs
Occupancy codes and restrictions	Potential increase to the severity of R/ECAP when factoring the cost of housing
Private discrimination	No effect on the severity of R/ECAPs
Other	Income: high impact on the severity of R/ECAP

Factors Affecting Disparities in Access to Opportunity of Protected Classes Chart

Factor	Impact to Severity of Disparities in Access to Opportunity
Access to financial services	Significantly contributes to disparity for all persons
The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation	May perpetuate the severity particularly for persons with special needs/handicap
Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods	May perpetuate the severity, particularly for aging neighborhoods or elderly persons
Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities	May perpetuate the severity; jurisdictional variations
Lack of regional cooperation	Not applicable; varied regional participation related to environmental concerns, traffic and transportation as well as an influx of non-US persons
Land use and zoning laws	May perpetuate or increase severity of disparities; impacts not limited to protected classes; varied by jurisdiction
Lending Discrimination	May perpetuate or increase severities of disparities; impacts not limited to protected classes; varied by jurisdiction
Location of employers	May perpetuate, increase or decrease the severities of disparities; impacts not limited to protected classes; varied by jurisdiction
Location of environmental health hazards	May contribute to the severities of disparities; varied by jurisdiction
Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies	Limited or no increase to the severity of disparities since educational campuses indicated open enrollment policies
Location and type of affordable housing	May perpetuate the severities of disparities particularly for large families and persons with special

	needs/handicap
Occupancy codes and restrictions	May perpetuate the severities of disparities particularly for large families and persons with special needs/handicap
Private discrimination	May create/increase disparities
Other	Income: most significant contributor to increases in disparities

Factors Affecting Disproportionate Housing Needs of Protected Classes Chart

Factor	Impact to Severity of Disproportionate Housing Needs
The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes	May significantly increase the severity particularly for large households
Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	Ceases to remain a factor
Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods	May contribute to disproportionate housing needs particularly outside of the MSA
Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities	May contribute to disproportionate housing needs particularly outside of the MSA
Land use and zoning laws	Ceases to remain a factor related to disproportionate housing needs
Lending Discrimination	May significantly increase the severity particularly for large households
Other	Income: May create or increase the severity of disproportionate housing needs particularly for large households, elderly households, and households with persons of special needs/handicap

Factors Affecting Fair Housing Issues of Protected Classes Chart

Factor	Impact to Severity of Fair Housing Issues
Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing	Slight increase to the severity of Fair Housing Issues; jurisdictional variations
Land use and zoning laws	May contribute or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues; jurisdictional variations
Community opposition	May significantly create or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues, particularly for new construction; contributing factors 1, 4, and 6.
Impediments to mobility	Limited increase to the severity of fair housing issues jurisdictional variations
Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods	Significantly create or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues; contributing factor 4 and 5
Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities	Significantly create or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues; contributing factors 4 and 5
Lack of regional cooperation	Positive impact due to on-going regional cooperation
Occupancy codes and restrictions	May perpetuate, increase or decrease the severities of disparities; particularly for large families; varied by jurisdiction
Quality of affordable housing information programs	May contribute or perpetuate to the severities of disparities; contributing factor 6
Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs	May contribute to the severity of fair housing issues where discretionary aspects are applied; annual QAP actions may impact the severity of fair housing issues

Source of income discrimination	Slight or no increase to the severity of fair housing issues
Other	N/A

Factors Affecting Disability and Access of Protected Classes Chart

Factor	Impact to Severity of Disability and Access
Access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities	No impact
Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities	May contribute to the severity of access
Access to transportation for persons with disabilities	Limited increase in the severity of access
Inaccessible government facilities or services	Contributes to the severity of access
Inaccessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure	Significantly contributes to the severity; contributing factor 3
Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services	Significantly contributes to the severity; contributing factor 1
Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes	Significantly contributes to the severity; contributing factor 4
Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services	Significantly contributes to the severity; contributing factor 4
Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications	Significantly contributes to the severity; contributing factor 4
Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing	Limited to no significant contributions to the severity of access

Land use and zoning laws	Limited to no significant contributions to the severity of access
Lending Discrimination	Significantly create or perpetuate the severity of access; contributing factor 5
Location of accessible housing	Perpetuate the severity of access; jurisdictional variations; contributing factor 4
Occupancy codes and restrictions	Limited to no significant contributions to the severity of access
Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities	Limited to no significant contributions to the severity of access
State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from being placed in or living in apartments, family homes, and other integrated settings	Limited to no significant contributions to the severity of access
Other	Source of Income: Significantly create or perpetuate the severity of access; contributing factor 5

Factors Affecting Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources and Fair Housing Issues of Protected Classes Chart

Factor	Impact to Severity of Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources and Fair Housing Issues
Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement	Moderately contributes to the severity; contributing factor 6
Lack of local public fair housing enforcement	Moderately contributes to the severity; contributing factor 6
Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations	Moderately contributes to the severity; contributing factor 6
Lack of state or local fair housing laws	Moderately contributes to the severity; contributing factor 6
Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law	Severely contributes to the severity; contributing factor 6
Other	N/A

2. Actions To Address Impediments

The actions noted in the assessment of fair housing include, addressing:

- Housing problems for families created by the presence of lead-based paint in houses built before 1950
 - The jurisdiction maintains an active rehabilitation program; the rehabilitation/reconstruction program addresses lead-based paint, in accordance with the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule 24 CFR Part 35, Subpart J Rehabilitation Section 35.900.
- Problems faced by immigrant populations whose language and cultural barriers combine with a lack of affordable housing to create unique fair housing impediments
 - The areas immigration population is unique in that a portion of the population may opt to reside in the area while another portion seeks northern mobility. Financial literacy, communication barriers and employment practices/opportunities combine to increase the hindrances of the immigration population. The jurisdiction and their subrecipients/CHDOs provide services in accordance with HUD's determination for the use of program funds.
- Lending and property insurance practices
 - A review of the HDMA indicated income rather than protected class served as a determinate for traditional lending.
 - Identity theft, other impacts of technology (smart home technologies and peer-to-peer home rental) and changing weather patterns
- Discrimination in housing
 -
- Problems of providing housing for persons with disabilities in residential neighborhoods
- Problems faced by Blacks and Hispanics in securing mortgage loans as indicated in numerous audits, surveys, and other research on lending practices
- Problems faced by Section 8 Certificate and Voucher holders in exercising opportunities to select housing on a metropolitan-wide basis
- Availability of accessible housing

II. Jurisdictional Background Data and Maps

A. Demographic Data

The following HUD table shows the 2010 Census demographics for Hidalgo County and the MSA:

Table 1 - Demographics

	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	28,576	6.24%	60,553	7.82%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,138	0.25%	2,777	0.36%
Hispanic	425,912	93.05%	702,206	90.63%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,319	0.29%	7,171	0.93%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	245	0.05%	524	0.07%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other, Non-Hispanic	134	0.03%	348	0.04%

	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
National Origin						
#1 country of origin	Mexico	138,922	29.13%	Mexico	216,441	27.94%
#2 country of origin	Philippines	1,684	0.35%	Philippines	3,702	0.48%
#3 country of origin	Canada	1,661	0.35%	Canada	2,015	0.26%
#4 country of origin	El Salvador	747	0.16%	El Salvador	1,289	0.17%
#5 country of origin	Honduras	467	0.10%	Guatemala	654	0.08%
#6 country of origin	Guatemala	435	0.09%	Honduras	626	0.08%

#7 country of origin	Peru	273	0.06%	India	569	0.07%
#8 country of origin	Nicaragua	261	0.05%	Korea	543	0.07%
#9 country of origin	Cuba	227	0.05%	Cuba	466	0.06%
#10 country of origin	England	222	0.05%	Peru	371	0.05%

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language

#1 LEP Language	Spanish	147,039	33.62%	Spanish	227,597	29.38 %
#2 LEP Language	Tagalog	314	0.07%	Tagalog	732	0.09%
#3 LEP Language	French	207	0.05%	French	432	0.06%
#4 LEP Language	Korean	138	0.03%	Korean	375	0.05%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	84	0.02%	Japanese	209	0.03%
#6 LEP Language	Chinese	65	0.01%	Chinese	173	0.02%
#7 LEP Language	Cambodian	55	0.01%	Vietnamese	131	0.02%
#8 LEP Language	German	54	0.01%	Other Indic Language	103	0.01%
#9 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	40	0.01%	German	80	0.01%
#10 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	36	0.01%	Thai	68	0.01%

Disability Type				
Hearing difficulty	16,959	4.45%	30,086	4.25%
Vision difficulty	20,532	5.38%	33,193	4.69%
Cognitive difficulty	23,072	6.05%	39,288	5.55%
Ambulatory difficulty	30,590	8.02%	53,908	7.61%
Self-care difficulty	17,210	4.51%	30,381	4.29%
Independent living difficulty	18,303	4.80%	33,797	4.77%
Sex				
Male	225,025	49.16%	376,944	48.65%
Female	232,685	50.84%	397,825	51.35%
Age				
Under 18	168,048	36.71%	268,484	34.65%
18-64	250,863	54.81%	434,037	56.02%
65+	38,799	8.48%	72,248	9.33%
Family Type				
Families with children	59,687	57.96%	100,613	56.00%
<p>Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.</p> <p>Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.</p> <p>Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS</p> <p>Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</p>				

With the exception of Hispanics, the MSA demographics closely mirror (within 1%) the racial and ethnic composition of Hidalgo County demographics. When considering National Origin, the MSA falls within 1-2% of similar Hidalgo County demographics. Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language is slightly higher (4%) in Hidalgo County than it is within the MSA. Regarding Disability Type, similar results between the MSA and the County are seen. For the demographics of Sex, Age and Family Type, small variances occur (no more than 2%).

According to the Census Bureau, the population estimate is 849,843 (July 1, 2016 estimate). Hidalgo County had a positive 9.70 % population change from April 1, 2010, through July 1, 2016. The State of Texas population change was 10.8% during the same period.

B. Income Data

HUD, annually, releases estimated median family incomes (MFIs) and income limits each fiscal year based on median family income, with adjustments based on family size. The following are the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA:

HUD Income Limits

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Person	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
30% Limits	11,900	13,600	15,300	16,950	18,350	19,700	21,050	22,400
50% (Very Low Income)	19,800	22,600	25,450	28,250	30,550	32,800	35,050	37,300
60% Limits	23,760	27,120	30,540	33,900	36,660	39,360	42,060	44,760
80% Limits (Low Income)	31,650	36,200	40,700	45,200	48,850	52,450	56,050	59,700

C.1. Employment

A person's place of residence surely affects their ability to obtain a job. As discussed, higher job proximity index values and higher labor market index values are frequently found within the MSA. As such, residing within the entitlement communities provides a better likelihood that a person would be able to obtain a job.

Data was gathered from employers, employment agencies, local Chambers of Commerce, and Economic Development Corporations. It was noted that limited number of jobs related to technology and/or skilled manufacturing exist. Further, a lack of training and educational programs as well as limited and decreasing federal assistance to provide job training/job readiness are continued hindrances for persons of all classes.

Hidalgo County – Urban County and the collaborating partners solicited public input via online community survey. The results follow.

Two hundred ninety-five respondents (63%) are full time employees working 40 hours or more per week. An additional 16% of respondents are part-time employees working less than 40 hours per week. Only 3% of respondents indicated they were not able to work due to a disability. Slightly more than half of respondents commute 0 – 15 minutes to work and nearly all of the respondents (96%) travel by car for work. Educational requirements such as licensure or

certification was the most frequently selected (16%, 133 respondents) barrier for employment. It was followed by lack of training/experience (13%, 108 respondents). The language barrier was the third most frequently selected (11%, 93 respondents) barrier of employment. Combined 157 respondents selected “not enough jobs available near my home” or “not enough jobs available in my field”. Issues related to protected classes including national origin, family status, race, gender or disability account for a combined 14% of respondents (93 selections).

Other than Hispanics, no other racial or ethnic group has a concentration in low job proximity or labor market index areas. Further, family status is also not a determinant in whether an individual is likely to reside in a higher or lower job proximity or labor market index areas. No disparities in access to employment exists for any of the protected classes.

Due to recent national issues regarding immigration and foreign policy, the area is faced with a slowing retail economy. While the unemployment rate for the MSA was reduced by 0.8%, from 8.5% in July of 2016 to 7.7% in July of 2017, the MSA still suffers from higher unemployment than the state (4.3%) and national averages (4.6%) (Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally unadjusted rates). For Hidalgo County, the civilian labor force total which is a percentage of population of 16 years and older is 57.90%. The State of Texas is 64.30% (American Community Survey 2011-2015). A slowing retail economy may translate into a higher unemployment rate, potential housing cost burden, particularly for families, and limited sources of funding to provide support services.

Responses to the Community Survey indicated 295 respondents (63%) are full time employees working 40 hours or more per week. An additional 16% of respondents are part-time employees working less than 40 hours per week. Only 3% of respondents indicated they were not able to work due to a disability. Slightly more than half of respondents commute 0 – 15 minutes to work and nearly all of the respondents (96%) travel by car for work. Educational requirements such as licensure or certification was the most frequently selected (16%, 133 responses) barrier to employment. It was followed by lack of training/experience (13%, 108 responses). Language barrier was the third most frequently selected (11%, 93 responses) barrier to employment. “Not enough jobs available near my home” and “Not enough jobs available in my field” represent a combined 157 responses. Issues related to protected classes including national origin, family status, race, gender or disability account for a combined 14% of responses (129 selections).

2. Education

While residency patterns are denser in the MSA, a significant population resides outside of the MSA in smaller populated cities/rural areas. For the most part, lower proficient schools are located in these rural or smaller populated cities.

Upon analysis of these high performing areas and Texas Education Agency (TEA) information, it appears that, similar to lower performing areas, there are:

1. No racial or ethnic disparities;
2. A preponderance of Hispanics and individuals of Mexican origin;
3. Families comprise 40-80% of households

Nonetheless, the number of students recognized as economically disadvantaged decreases within these high performing areas.

Data was gathered from local schools districts to determine the various school policies and programs available to students. It was noted that all school districts allowed for open enrollment. Districts self-reported an effective use of technology. Moreover, Edcouch-Elsa ISD is making improvements to their technology center to enhance the availability of student resources. It should be noted that the Edcouch-Elsa ISD is located next to a school district which had a low school proficiency index. In addition, Hidalgo ISD which has a low school proficiency index indicated that renovations for several campuses are currently planned. It is important to note that all public schools indicated they provide transportation. However, the magnet and charter schools may not all provide transportation.

The state exams are developed and administered by the Texas Education Agency (TEA). Information from TEA's website was obtained in order to review whether a set of characteristics frequently occurred for either low or high proficiency schools. Characteristics which were reviewed included the percentage of Attendance Rate, Economically Disadvantaged, English Language Learner, and Mobility Rate, as well as Class Size and Number of Distinguished Designations. The only characteristic that was prevalent in low proficiency schools was a higher number of economically disadvantaged students.

The percentage of high school graduates or higher for persons 25 years and older in Hidalgo County was 62.10%. The State of Texas was 81.90%. The percentage of persons with a bachelor's degree or higher was 16.70% compared to 27.60% at the state level (American Community Surveys 2011-2015). The lower educational attainment in Hidalgo County serves to limit access to higher paying jobs.

Respondents to the Community Survey somewhat mirrored educational levels of the County and Entitlement Communities. The most frequently selected highest level of education for Survey respondents was High School/GED with 115 persons (24% of respondents). It was followed by "Some College" with 109 respondents (23%) selecting the answer. Combined, "College Graduate" and "Master's Degree" represent 30%, 80 respondents and 60 respondents, respectively.

Additional Community Survey results showed 299 respondents (54%) have school aged children. Respondents who indicated they have school age children completed the questions related to school proficiency (i.e. school programs, transportation and use of technology). A great majority

(93%) indicated that their school aged children attend local public schools. Opinions were solid when asked if the school was a “quality” campus. 79% or 200 persons felt their children attended a quality school. However, only 61% of respondents felt that the use of technology at their children’s school was sufficient. Although respondents could select more than one answer, respondents most frequently selected that accessing technology through the schools could be improved by issuing iPads or computers for home use. Providing Wi-Fi access in their neighborhoods (24%) and “allowing access to computer labs after school hours and/or the weekend” (21%) were the next most frequently selected responses. Most respondents would not enroll their children in different schools (140 respondents) and most respondents have not considered transferring their child to another campus (164 respondents). Still, incidences of bullying were the most noted concern with their current school (74 responses). Concern with drugs/gangs was the second frequently selected response (54 responses) and lack of extracurricular activities or programs offered was the third most frequently selected (45 responses). Half of respondents indicated that the school district was a factor in selecting their home (128 respondents).

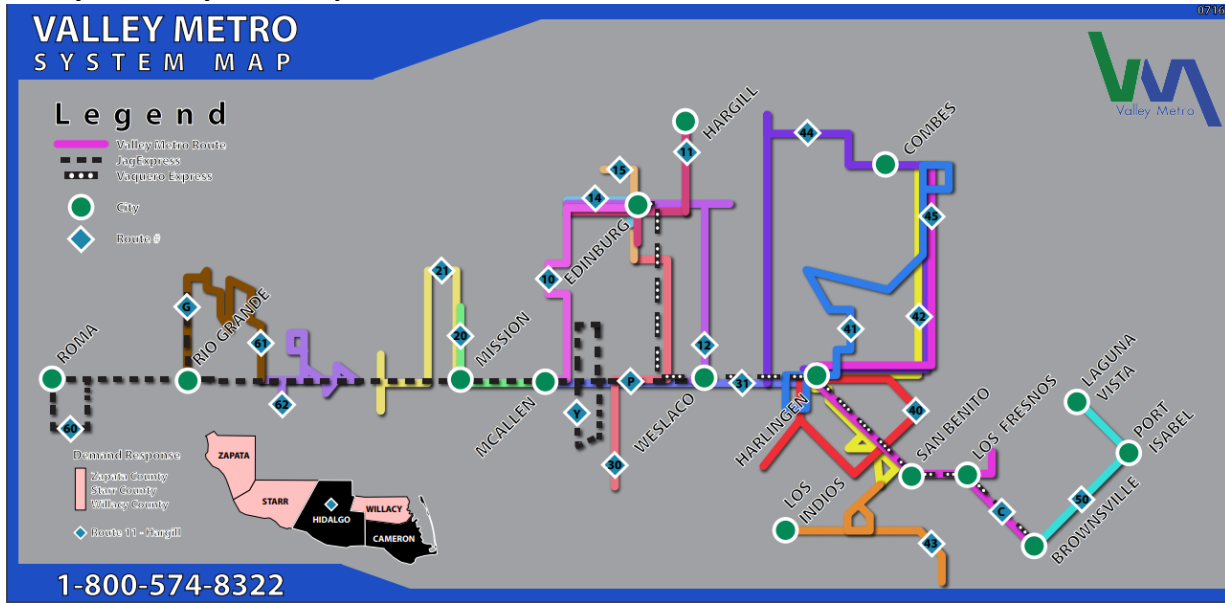
A small percentage of respondents indicated they have a member of their household attending post-secondary schools in the Rio Grande Valley (18%). Nearly half of those were attending the University of Texas – Rio Grande Valley. Six percent of respondents say that public transportation is the main means of transportation to the student’s school. In line with the travel times to work in Hidalgo County, 64% of respondents indicated that the students commute to their educational campus was between 0 – 20 minutes.

3. Transportation

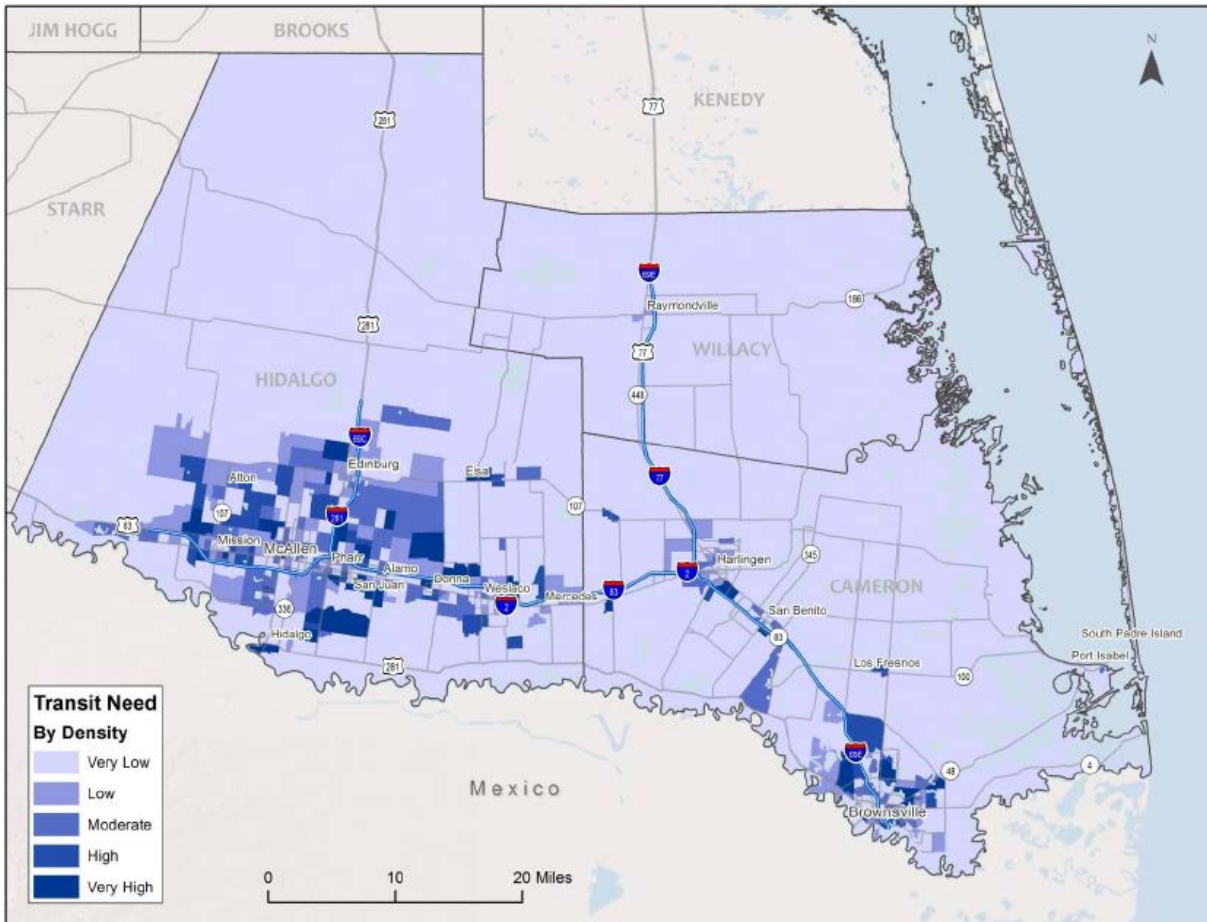
Under the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (LRGVDC), a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) exists to review and update transportation routes particularly for personal vehicles and transit services. McAllen is the only community which has intra-city bus service. The remainder of the region is served by Valley Metro Services. These services include bus transportation as well as para-transit services.

Valley Metro Services are provided from Roma (Starr County) through Hidalgo County to Brownsville (Cameron County). As shown below, a preponderance of Hidalgo County households show a moderate to very high reliance on transportation services. Further, based on the assessment by the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (LRGVDC) Regional Public Transportation Coordination Plan, gaps and services were also identified.

Valley Metro System Map

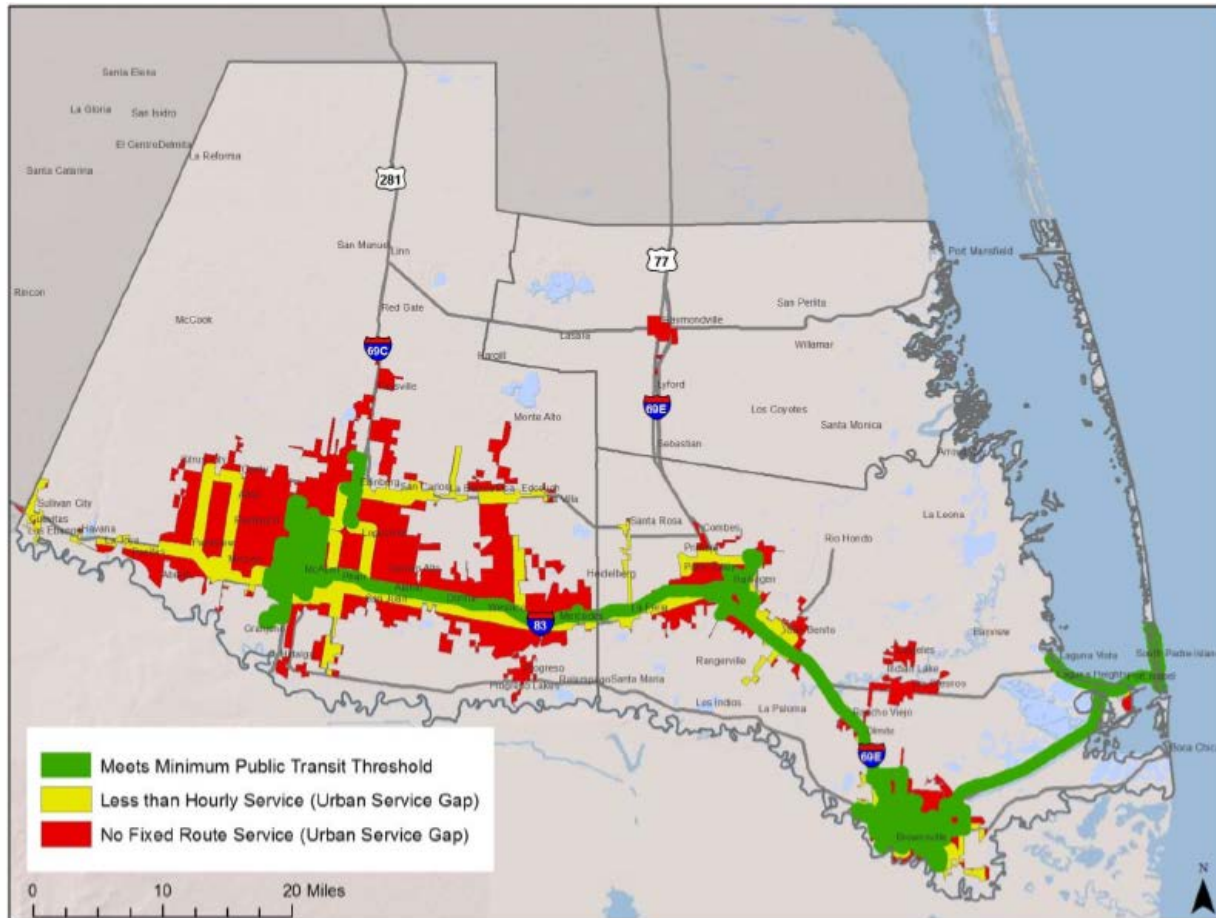


Transit Dependence Index Density



Source: U.S. Census and American Community Survey
LRGVC Public Transportation Coordination Plan

Lower Rio Grande Valley Region Urban Transit Service Gaps



Source: LRGVDC Public Transportation Coordination Plan

Hidalgo County has a mean travel time to work for workers 16 and older of 22.1 minutes. The other entitlement communities range from 20.2 to 21.9 minutes. Residents of Hidalgo County have a shorter travel time to work than the state average at 25.6 minutes (American Community Survey 2011-2015).

Hidalgo County – Urban County and the collaborating partners solicited public input via online community survey. The results follow.

181 respondents (38%) indicated that public transportation was available; however, 173 respondents (37%) indicated public transportation was not available. The majority of respondents, approximately 34%, noted that their homes were (1) located too far from bus stops, (2) no routes were located near their homes, or (3) the city in which they reside does not provide transportation.

7% of respondents indicated they use public transportation and 6% indicated they have used paratransit (curbside pick-up and drop off) services. Of those respondents who utilized public transportation, 7 persons (64%) live within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the nearest bus stop. Respondents

indicated the availability of bus stops near their area, sidewalks leading to bus stops and shorter distances to the nearest bus stop as the most frequently selected ways to improve access to public transportation. 28 responses noted a lack of route frequency as a hindrance from using public transportation. The wait time between bus/transfers (21 responses) and not enough notices to inform the public of delays (18 responses) were the second and third most frequently selected response of items or actions that prohibit the respondent from using public transportation. Only 11 respondents indicated that they had received a voucher for free or reduced transportation service.

4. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

Either racial/ethnic, national origin or familial status predicts whether the household is exposed to low poverty areas. As previously discussed, households who live in the McAllen-Mission-Edinburg area are less likely to be exposed to low poverty areas as compared to the smaller cities/rural areas.

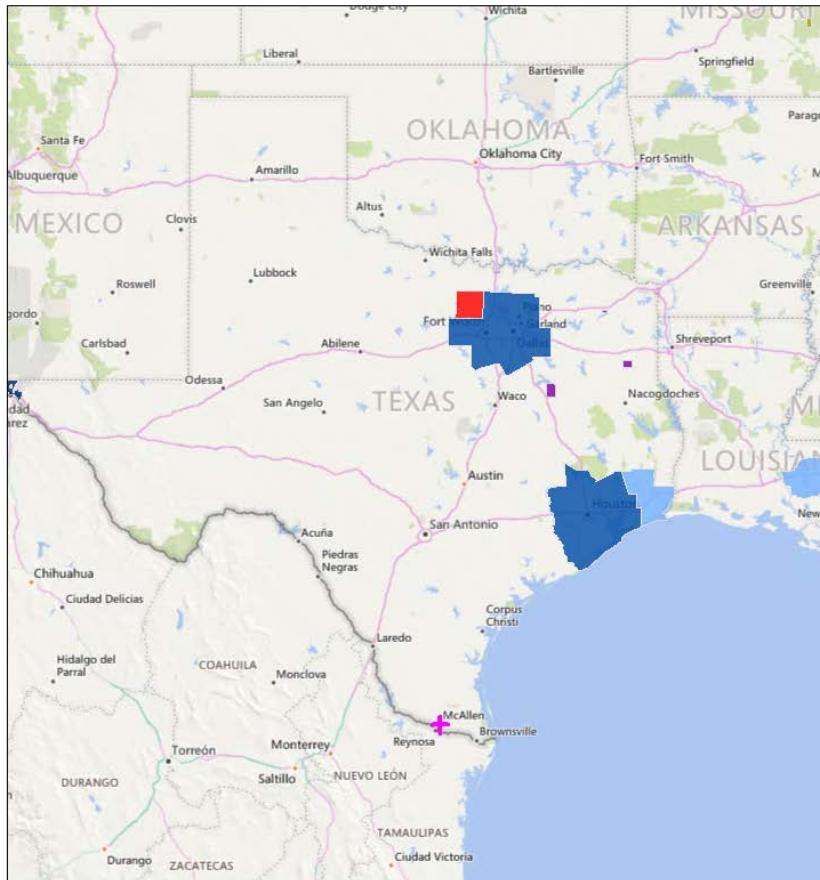
Low poverty areas affect protected classes similarly to the general population. While jurisdictional variations occur, additional barriers are not faced solely by persons in the protected classes.

The median household income (in 2015 dollars) was \$34,782 for Hidalgo County. For the State of Texas, it was \$53,207. Per capita income in the past 12 months was \$14,689 and \$26,999, respectively. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Hidalgo County was 31.10% compared to the state at 15.90% (American Community Survey 2011-2015). As noted in the charts for factors affecting the severity of impacts, income and income disparity are the most significant contributors to limited access to areas of opportunity for Hidalgo County residents.

5. Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

In an effort to comply with the requirement of this section and provide recent and reasonable data, the EPA's Non-Attainment Areas Map and Hazardous Sites listings are provided. In the "EPA Hazardous Sites" map, a Superfund National Priority List Site is noted for the Donna Reservoir and Canal System which is located out of the R/ECAP. Since this site identifies PCB contaminants, corrective actions have been applied to safeguard the public by specifically banning fishing/possession within the watershed. Additionally, the EPA continues to monitor water samples. Nonetheless, no protected classes are disproportionately subject to less healthy neighborhoods.

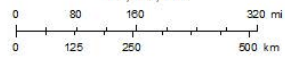
EPA Non-Attainment Areas



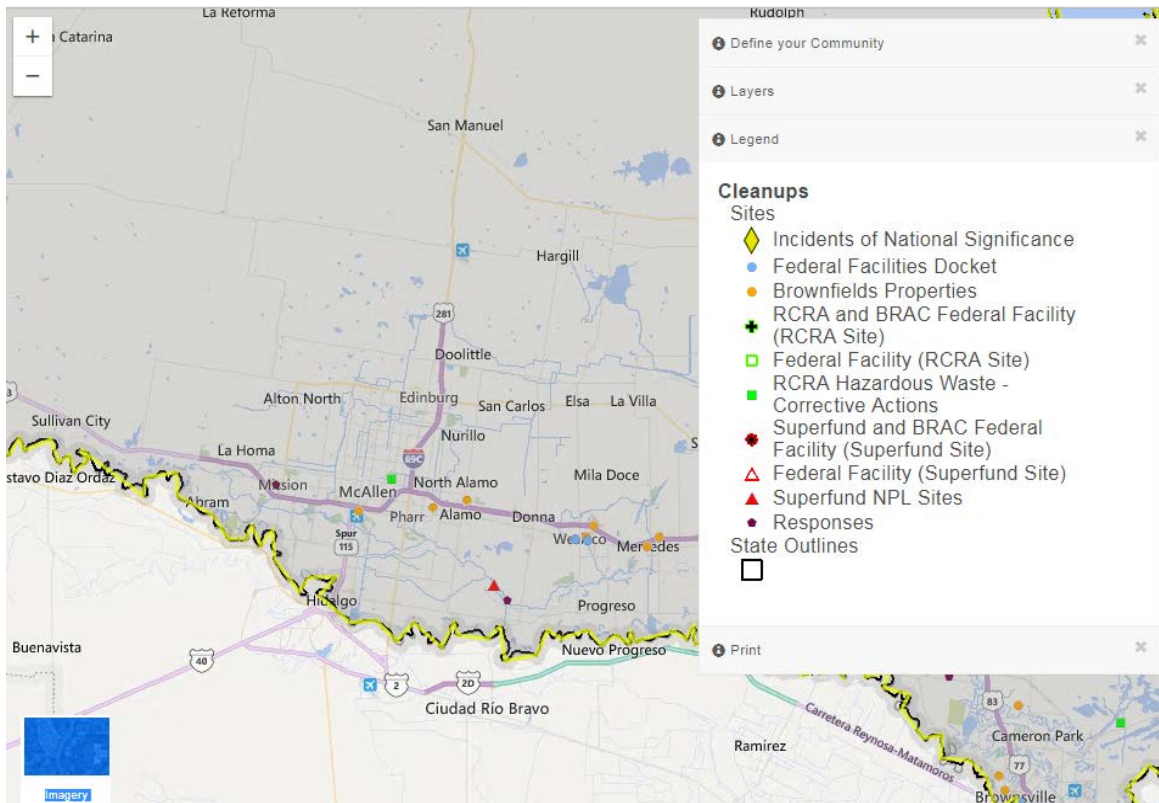
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- + Search Result (point)
- Ozone 8-hr (1997 standard)**
 - Maintenance (NAAQS revoked)
 - Nonattainment (NAAQS revoked)
- Ozone 8-hr (2008 standard)**
 - Maintenance
 - Nonattainment
- Lead (2008 standard)**
 - Maintenance
 - Nonattainment
- SO2 1-hr (2010 standard)**
 - Maintenance
 - Nonattainment



U.S. EPA Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) - Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS)
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In assessing the data provided by HUD, no group of protected classes are least likely to access environmentally healthy neighborhoods. As with other analysis, the number of Hispanic and persons from Mexico as their country of origin, which far exceed other races, ethnicities and other countries of origin, is more frequent in areas with both high and low environmental health index values.

Responses to the Community Survey included 274 respondents (60%) who rated their neighborhood’s environmental health as Very Good or Good. Only 27 respondents indicated their neighborhood was Poor or Very Poor.

86% (441 responses) noted quality access to paved roads and 80% (432 responses) also noted access to clean and running water. 381 responses (75%) showed access to street lighting and 375 responses (71%) indicated availability of garbage/solid waste pick-up. The least number of responses (231, 47%) was noted for access to quality running/jogging trails. 293 responses (56%) and 267 responses (52%) indicated quality access to storm sewer/adequate drainage and sanitary sewer/black lines, respectively.

19% (56 respondents) indicated their residence was constructed before 1978. An equal number was unsure of when the unit was built. Construction prior to 1978 may indicate the presence of lead-based paint in the home.

47 responses were received for illegal dumping sites as well as crop dusting fields located near the respondents' home. The next most frequently occurring response to proximity of environmental concerns included dumping sites near the respondents' home.

43 responses were received that indicated sleep/living conditions were interrupted by highways. The next most frequently occurring response included railroad tracks/crossings interrupted sleep.

The primary overarching pattern shows the areas along Hidalgo County's border tend to have less access to opportunity and more exposure to adverse community factors when compared to persons residing within the MSA/entitlement communities. Since 1990, R/ECAP areas in the county have shrunk but have remained along all county borders. Therefore, individuals residing the furthest distance from the MSA face less access to opportunity and more exposure to adverse community factors. Even still, no patterns or trends exist for any of the protected classes.

Where applicable, schools/school districts strive to improve test scores annually. Employment opportunities are high priorities for the region's Elected Officials. Entities focused on increasing job opportunities within the area include private non-profit organizations such as local Chambers of Commerce and Economic Development Corporations. Further, in an effort to positively affect transportation, designs are underway for a multi-county loop as well as updates to vital transportation arteries. Actions to address employment, education, transportation, poverty, and environment are undertaken in a manner to positively affect the lives of residents and assuage any disparities in access to opportunity.

D. Housing Profile

In the AI, the jurisdiction should describe the degree of segregation and restricted housing by race, ethnicity, disability status, and families with children; how segregation and restricted housing supply occurred; and relate this information by neighborhood and cost of housing. This description should also discuss the extent to which a broad variety of accessible housing for persons with disabilities are distributed throughout the jurisdiction, demonstrating efforts made to provide such housing in an integrated setting.

1. General

Census Bureau Data (American Fact Finder) was used in the analysis of this section. American Fact Finder tables allow archives since 2010. In an effort to provide a description of trends over time, 2010 and 2015 tables were utilized. Further, while the information presented extrapolates data for the cities of Edinburg, McAllen, Mission, and Pharr, the reader is cautioned that the Hidalgo County data is inclusive of these four (4) entitlement communities.

Housing Units Table: American FactFinder

2010	Hidalgo County		Edinburg		McAllen		Mission		Pharr	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Occupied Housing Units	205,971		21,653		40,104		21,384		18,452	
Owner-Occupied	145,896	71%	12,715	59%	25,489	64%	15,748	74%	11,878	64%
Renter-Occupied	60,075	29%	8,938	41%	14,615	36%	5,636	26%	6,574	36%

2015	Hidalgo County		Edinburg		McAllen		Mission		Pharr	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Occupied Housing Units	224,021		23,953		42,225		24,070		20,402	
Owner-Occupied	152,552	68%	13,113	55%	25,674	61%	16,761	70%	12,474	61%
Renter-Occupied	71,469	32%	10,840	45%	16,551	39%	7,309	30%	7,928	39%

Increase in Units	Hidalgo County	Edinburg	McAllen	Mission	Pharr
Occupied Housing Units	18,050	2,300	2,121	2,686	1,950
Owner-Occupied	6,656	398	185	1,013	596
Renter-Occupied	11,394	1,902	1,936	1,673	1,354

For all jurisdictions, Owner-Occupied Housing Units increased less rapidly than renter-occupied Housing Units. For the MSA, the largest growth in Owner-Occupied Housing Units occurred in the Mission area. For Renter-Occupied Housing Units in the MSA, Edinburg and McAllen saw the largest increase. Each of the communities in the MSA experienced a growth of approximately 2,000 housing units in a 5-year span.

While no HUD data was provided for this assessment, a review of Census information was undertaken. In Hidalgo County (inclusive of the entitlement communities), the owner-occupied housing unit rate was 68.1%. For entitlement communities, the owner-occupied housing unit rate ranged from 54.7 to 69.6%. Information was obtained using the American Community Survey 2011-2015 (estimate). Further review of Census data indicated that the area's racial and ethnic composition includes 90.6% of Hispanics in Hidalgo County.

The Owner-Occupied housing rate for Hidalgo County is 68.10% and exceeds the state rate of 62.20%. The entitlement community with the lowest Owner-Occupied housing rate of 54.70% is the City of Edinburg. The city with the highest Owner-Occupied housing rate is Mission with 69.60%. The median value of Owner-Occupied housing unit for the State of Texas is \$136,000.

In Hidalgo County, it falls to \$79,200 (American Community Survey 2011-2015). The following chart provides data on the four housing problems for the incorporated areas of Hidalgo County as well as the jurisdiction itself. The four housing problems include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room or housing cost burden greater than 30%. Severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room or housing cost burden greater than 50%.

Not all of the cities listed below have a direct HUD allocation, either through Formula Programs (CDBG, HOME, ESG or HOPWA) or through a public housing authority for the jurisdiction. Nonetheless, services for the non-entitlement communities, including small incorporated cities and rural areas, are administered by the Hidalgo County – Urban County Program.

City	Household has 1 of 4 Housing Problems						Household has 1 of 4 Severe Housing Problems						Total Number of Households		
	Owner		Renter		Total		Owner		Renter		Total		Owner	Renter	Total
Alamo	1,335	31%	925	71%	2,260	40%	605	14%	665	51%	1,270	22%	4,350	1,300	5,655
Alton	950	40%	975	77%	1,925	53%	670	28%	620	49%	1,290	35%	2,405	1,260	3,665
Donna	760	27%	1,090	61%	1,850	40%	470	17%	725	40%	1,195	26%	2,795	1,800	4,595
Edcouch	130	25%	250	66%	380	42%	45	9%	135	36%	180	20%	520	380	900
Edinburg	4,000	30%	5,295	52%	9,295	40%	2,385	18%	3,530	35%	5,915	25%	13,290	10,220	23,510
Elsa	510	49%	415	49%	925	49%	210	20%	165	19%	375	20%	1,045	855	1,900
Granjeno	20	29%	-	0%	20	27%	4	6%	-	0%	4	5%	70	4	75
Hidalgo	1,000	47%	480	63%	1,480	51%	575	27%	335	44%	910	32%	2,120	760	2,885
La Joya	285	34%	220	56%	505	41%	135	16%	120	31%	255	21%	840	390	1,230
La Villa	45	26%	25	38%	70	29%	30	17%	20	31%	50	21%	175	65	240
McAllen	7,750	30%	8,430	52%	16,180	38%	4,435	17%	5,570	34%	10,005	24%	25,815	16,245	42,060
Mercedes	870	32%	1,045	52%	1,915	40%	475	17%	785	39%	1,260	26%	2,745	2,020	4,765
Mission	5,110	31%	3,600	58%	8,710	38%	2,855	17%	2,405	39%	5,260	23%	16,640	6,215	22,855
Palmhurst	150	26%	30	35%	180	27%	70	12%	30	35%	100	15%	585	85	665
Palmview	345	32%	150	55%	495	37%	200	19%	140	51%	340	25%	1,065	275	1,340

Pharr	4,905	40%	4,290	56%	9,195	46%	2,885	24%	3,295	43%	6,180	31%	12,195	7,700	19,895
Progreso	410	38%	60	24%	470	35%	255	24%	10	4%	265	20%	1,075	255	1,335
Progreso Lakes	50	37%	0	0%	50	37%	20	15%	0	0%	20	15%	135	0	135
San Juan	2,455	38%	1,460	61%	3,915	44%	1,310	20%	1,200	50%	2,510	28%	6,530	2,405	8,935
Sullivan City	250	29%	155	60%	405	36%	170	20%	90	35%	260	23%	855	260	1,115
Weslaco	2,105	30%	2,065	50%	4,170	37%	1,295	18%	1,240	30%	2,535	23%	7,120	4,095	11,220
Hidalgo County	52,985	36%	38,615	56%	91,600	42%	33,760	23%	26,985	39%	60,745	28%	148,950	68,745	217,690

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey

The City of Elsa has the largest percentage of owner-occupied households who have one of the four housing problems occurring. Nearly half of the owner-occupied households face one of the four housing problems. The City of Alton has the largest percentage of renter-occupied households who have one of the four housing problems occurring. Approximately two-thirds of the renter households face one of the four housing problems. In addition, Alton also has the largest percentage of owner-occupied households who have one of the four severe housing problems occurring. More than a quarter of the owner-occupied households face one of the four severe housing problems. The cities of Alamo and Palmview have the largest percentage of renter-occupied households who have one of the four severe housing problems occurring. More than one-half of the renter households face one of the four severe housing problems. While this analysis does not include a review of protected classes within each community, this information serves to highlight the overwhelming housing needs of residents of Hidalgo County.

The entitlement communities, including Hidalgo County, have housing rehabilitation programs which serve to address the four housing problems without regard to whether an applicant is a member of a protected class. In addition, Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen use HUD funding to provide construction and financing of newly built homes for qualified households. It should be noted that while certain protected classes may disproportionately face any of the four housing problems, their cumulative numbers are significantly less than the number of Hispanic households facing similar problems.

A summary of the 2016 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Report is provided below. HMDA data is available for the MSA. An analysis was undertaken to determine whether a disproportionate unsuccessful rate based on race, ethnicity, or percentage of income exists. HUD defines disproportionate need as one that occurs at an interval greater than 10% from the total population. This is the threshold used for the analysis.

RACE OF APPLICANTS	Applications	Loans	Success
	Received	Originated	Rate
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE	10	7	70%
ASIAN	28	22	79%
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12	10	83%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/OTHER PACIFIC ISLAND	6	4	67%
WHITE	2611	1902	73%
TWO OR MORE MINORITY RACES	1	0	0%
JOINT (WHITE/MINORITY RACE)	20	15	75%
RACE NOT AVAILABLE	131	86	66%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%

No racial category indicated a disproportionate disparity.

ETHNICITY OF APPLICANTS	Applications	Loans	Success
	Received	Originated	Rate
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2412	1756	73%
NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	248	188	76%
JOINT (HISPANIC OR LATINO/NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO)	79	52	66%
ETHNICITY NOT AVAILABLE	80	50	63%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	199	148	74%
OTHERS, INCLUDING HISPANIC	2540	1848	73%
ETHNICITY NOT AVAILABLE	80	50	63%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%

No ethnic category indicated a disproportionate disparity.

INCOME OF APPLICANTS	Applications	Loans	Success
	Received	Originated	Rate
LESS THAN 50% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	30	14	47%
50-79% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	268	170	63%
80-99% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	234	163	70%
100-119% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	377	276	73%
120% OR MORE OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	1897	1417	75%
INCOME NOT AVAILABLE	13	6	46%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%

Data Source: HMDA 2016 Report

A disparity occurs at less than 50% of the MSA/MD Median income and income not available categories. Although income is not a protected class, it is a factor which prohibits home purchase. Based on the lower median income of persons within Hidalgo County as compared

to the MSA, it may be inferred that denial rates would be even higher within the County's jurisdiction.

For the vast majority of respondents to the Community Survey (89%, 302 respondents), it was not difficult to find the number of bedrooms needed due to their household size. Further, 306 respondents (67%) stated they did not have trouble finding safe, affordable, and quality housing in a neighborhood of their choice. 322 responses noted that good schools were generally available in their neighborhood. Further, 225 responses noted that parks, swimming pools or other recreational facilities were generally available to the neighborhood. The third most frequently selected option was access to healthy food (173 responses) available to the neighborhood.

In determining the factors that made it difficult to find housing, the most frequently selected response (68) was "lack of housing that I could afford". The next most frequently selected response (31) was "lack of housing that is in good condition". "Difficulty finding an apartment or house that is large enough for my family and/or children" and "difficulty finding or getting housing because of credit score" were each selected 20 times. 7 responses indicated a "fear that I may not be welcome in a particular community" and 6 responses noted "discrimination by landlords, property managers, or real estate agents". Difficulty finding housing that is handicap-accessible was selected twice.

The three most frequently occurring responses when asked if the respondents had difficulty accessing services because of where they lived were (1) good jobs and economic opportunities (171 responses), (2) quality health care (164 responses), and (3) access to public transportation options (162 responses). High levels of poverty (172 responses) and high levels of violent crime and/or gun violence (166 responses) were noted as concerns in the respondents' neighborhoods. In addition, 144 responses noted high levels of unoccupied, damaged or deteriorating homes or lots. The least selected neighborhood concern was racial segregation at 49 responses.

365 respondents (80%) indicated neither they nor anyone in their household ever experienced housing discrimination. 33 respondents (7%) noted they or someone in their household had experienced housing discrimination. The most frequently selected response for the housing discrimination was income (18 responses, 22%). Housing discrimination based on age, familial status, and color were each selected 10 times. Housing discrimination based on the presence of children and gender were each selected 7 times. Housing discrimination based on sexual orientation, national origin, religion and disability were each selected 4 times. 11 respondents indicated the housing discrimination occurred when visiting a governmental institution that provides housing assistance. Most (6) responses indicated the discrimination occurred during intake activities, including application, eligibility and source of income. 11 respondents indicated housing discrimination occurred when visiting a private institution for housing-related services, such as a bank or mortgage company. Most (7) responses indicated the discrimination occurred during the lending process (high interest rates, adjustable rates, balloon payments, etc.).

When asked, if given the opportunity to move to a different city in Hidalgo County, would you, 40% of respondents indicated in the affirmative. 53 respondents would move to McAllen, 49 to Edinburg, 26 to Mission, 14 to Weslaco, 11 to Pharr, and 10 to the unincorporated areas of the County.

2. Public Housing Authorities (PHAs)

LIHTC developments do not demonstrate any demographic differential. Currently, there are no RAD conversions in the County of Hidalgo.

Public Housing	McAllen HA	TX028	138	137	99
	Mercedes HA	TX029	226	226	100
	Mission HA	TX046	270	270	100
	Weslaco HA	TX051	128	123	96
	Edinburg HA	TX062	400	384	96
	Alamo HA	TX064	44	44	100
	Pharr HA	TX073	235	235	100
	Edecouch HA	TX202	34	34	100
	Donna HA	TX177	115	115	100
	Elsa HA	TX224	119	119	100
	Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	55	55	100
La Joya HA	TX073	50	32	64	
Housing Choice Voucher Program					Utilization %
	McAllen HA	TX028	1269	1259	99
	Mercedes HA	TX029	420	304	72
	Mission HA	TX046	749	734	98
	Weslaco HA	TX051	484	480	99

Edinburg HA	TX062	970	890	92
Alamo HA	TX064	120	120	100
Pharr HA	TX073	828	824	99
Edcouch HA	TX202	54	52	96
Donna HA	TX177	296	247	83
Elsa HA	TX224	132	127	96
Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	716	701	98
La Joya HA	TX073	128	123	96
Hidalgo HA	TX445	67	49	73

The occupancy rate is an important factor for all Public Housing Authorities (PHA) that administer the Public Housing Program. A PHAs performance in this program are measured against the occupancy rate. A high performing occupancy rate is defined as ninety (90%) percent or better. A high performing occupancy rate results in favorable overall PHA PHAS scores and stable Public Housing operating subsidy from HUD for the subsequent fiscal year. In addition, high performing scores reflect well managed PHA operations. The table above reflects ninety-two percent (92%) of PHAs within Hidalgo County have achieved a High Performer status for their Public Housing Program.

The utilization percentage is the measurement of performance for PHAs that administer the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. Similar to Public Housing, the HCV utilization percentage has a direct impact on program funding. A PHA with a utilization percentage of ninety-five (95) to ninety-seven (97) is considered a Standard Performer and scores at or above ninety-eight (98) are considered High-Performers. The table above reflects seventy percent (70%) of PHAs within Hidalgo County meet or exceed the performance requirements of the HCV Program. It must be noted that Agencies reflecting a low utilization rate is associated with the lack of federal funding resources for full occupancy.

Family Self-Sufficiency	McAllen HA	TXO28	77	0	1
	Mercedes HA	TX029	0	0	0
	Mission HA	TX046	50	0	0
	Weslaco HA	TX051	0	0	0
	Edinburg HA	TX062	0	0	0

	Alamo HA	TX064	0	0	0	
	Pharr HA	TX073	4	0	0	
	Edcouch HA	TX202	0	0	0	
	Donna HA	TX177	0	0	0	
	Elsa HA	TX224	0	0	0	
	Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	32	0	0	
	La Joya HA	TX073	0	0	0	
Community Service Requirements (CSR)	Public Housing Program	PHA HUD #	# of Indiv. In PH	# of Indiv. Exempt from C.S.R.	# of Indiv. Req. to Perform C.S.R.	% of Indiv. Req. to Perform C.S.R.
	McAllen HA	TXO28	343	305	38	11
	Mercedes HA	TX029	469	393	76	16
	Mission HA	TX046	578	566	12	2
	Weslaco HA	TX051	368	271	97	26
	Edinburg HA	TX062	1034	863	171	17
	Alamo HA	TX064	130	86	44	34
	Pharr HA	TX073	647	496	151	23
	Edcouch HA	TX202	85	67	18	21
	Donna HA	TX177	308	235	73	24
	Elsa HA	TX224	400	367	33	8
	Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	205	181	24	12
	La Joya HA	TX073	135	123	12	9

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) is a tenant-voluntary program/competitive grant that enables HUD-assisted families to increase their earned income and reduce their dependency on welfare assistance and rental subsidies. Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) that administer this program work in collaboration with a Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) to secure commitments of public and private resources for the operation of the FSS program, to develop the PHA's FSS Action Plan (the FSS policy framework), and to implement the program.

Participants in the FSS program execute a five-year contract of participation in which they commit to an individual training and services plan (ITSP) that will lead them to economic self-

sufficiency once completed. In addition, the PHA provides a participation incentive by establishing an interest bearing escrow account for all FSS participants. Any increase in the family's rent as a result of increased income, results in a deposit to the participant's escrow account. Funds within the escrow account may be accessed upon completion of the program. Economic Development and Supportive Services (EDSS) and Resident Opportunity for Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) are additional HUD grants available to PHAs that promote economic independence from HUD assistance.

Community Service Requirement (CSR) is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities. The CSR rule mandates that each nonexempt adult household member (18 years or older) shall either contribute 8 hours per month of community service, or participate in an economic self-sufficiency program for 8 hours monthly. Exemptions to the CSR rule are residents who are 62 years or older, Blind or disabled, or engaged in work activities. Work activities include the following:

1. Unsubsidized employment;
2. Subsidized private-sector employment;
3. Subsidized public-sector employment;
4. Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available;
5. On-the-job-training;
6. Job-search;
7. Community service programs;
8. Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual);
9. Job-skills training directly related to employment;
10. Education directly related to employment in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency;
11. Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalency, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate;

The table above reflects the average percentage of individuals required to perform services under the Community Service Requirement mandate are seventeen percent (17%).

To the extent that developments are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity (Hispanic), such developments are reflective of the area occupied largely by the same race and ethnicity.

The fair market rent for a 2 bedroom unit in the Hidalgo County/MSA is \$758, in 2017 the fair market rent was \$734 (huduser.gov, FY 2018 Fair Market Rent Documentation System). The median gross rent for Hidalgo County is \$661 and the state is \$882. The entitlement

communities range from \$690 to \$734 (American Community Survey 2011-2015). The lower median rent is another indicator of lower incomes within the jurisdiction and communities.

47% of respondents to the Community Survey (83), who indicated they were tenants reside in a Public Housing unit. 3% (6 respondents) indicated they receive Housing Choice Voucher Assistance. When asked about situations that affect the ability to move from public housing, the most frequent reason noted was the lack of down payment assistance (21 responses). The lack of information or resources to assist families in finding quality affordable housing (18 responses) and the lack of programs that assist families in finding quality affordable housing (17 responses) were the second and third most frequently noted situations.

Actions in order to assist individuals in public housing may include Self-Sufficiency Programs that:

- Federally subsidized programs assist public housing authorities with management of mobility opportunities for families in public housing and housing choice voucher programs. Program permits an escrow balance to build-in; furthering the assistance to those individual who are successful within the program and become homeowners.
- Public Housing Authorities develop relationships with local schools and/or secondary education providers furthering the academic needs of families with subsidized programs.
- Community services requirements within the Public Housing Program permit the exposure to employment opportunities for families in need.

E. Maps and Background Data

Maps are an effective planning and reporting tool. Maps can clearly depict spatial relationships and the interrelationship between various phenomena in particular locations or areas.

The jurisdiction should use maps to assist in showing:

- Housing/job/transportation relationships
- Areas of racial/ethnic integration and segregation
- Locations of choices, publicly assisted housing, and, where housing (other than assisted housing) for families with children or persons with disabilities is in short supply, the location of multifamily complexes providing housing for such families and persons.

1. Demographics Maps and Data

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

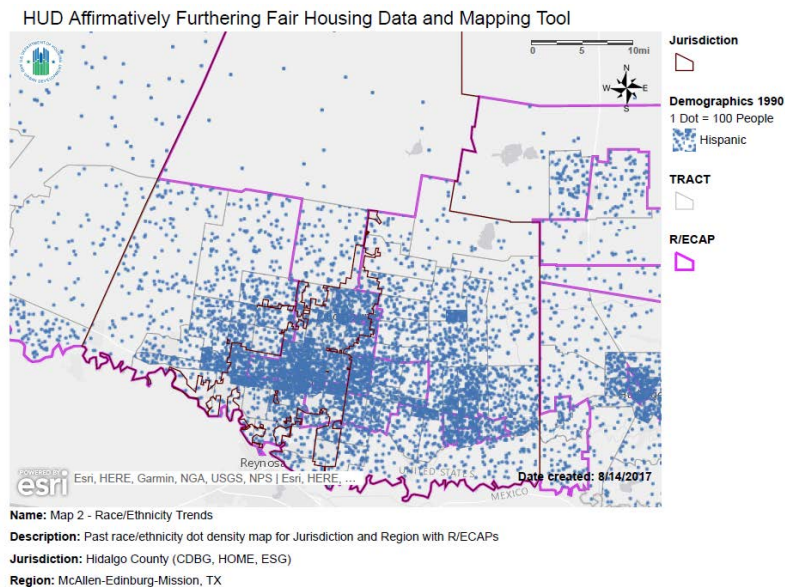
In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps and a table, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

- Map 2 – Race and Ethnicity Trends: Hispanic only (1990 data)
- Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Hispanic only (2010 data)
- Map 2 – Race and Ethnicity Trends: Non-Hispanic population (1990 data)
- Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic population (2010 data)
- Table 1 – Demographics
- Table 2 - Demographic Trends

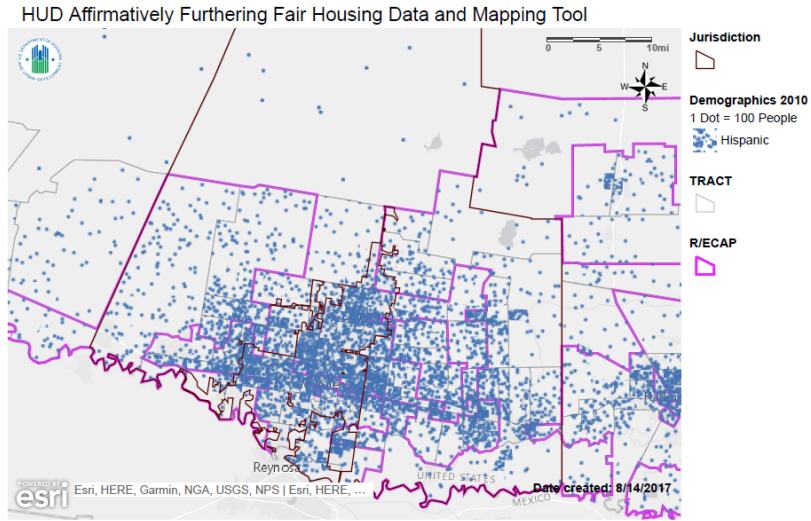
It is important that the reader review historic data to understand patterns of growth within Hidalgo County. Patterns of growth are easily seen by comparing Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity against Map 2 – Race and Ethnicity Trends.

For the purpose of increased clarity, the maps are separated into Hispanic versus non-Hispanic and Mexico as a Country of Origin versus all others.

Map 2 – Race and Ethnicity Trends: Hispanic only (1990 data)

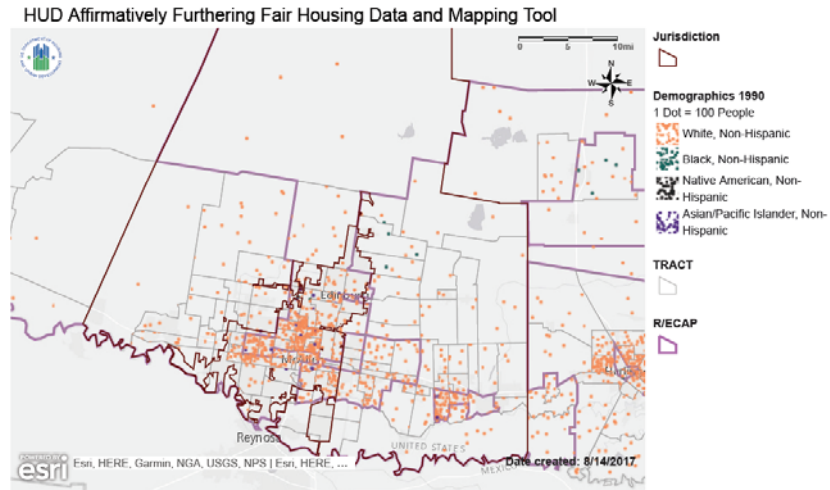


Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Hispanic only (2010 data)



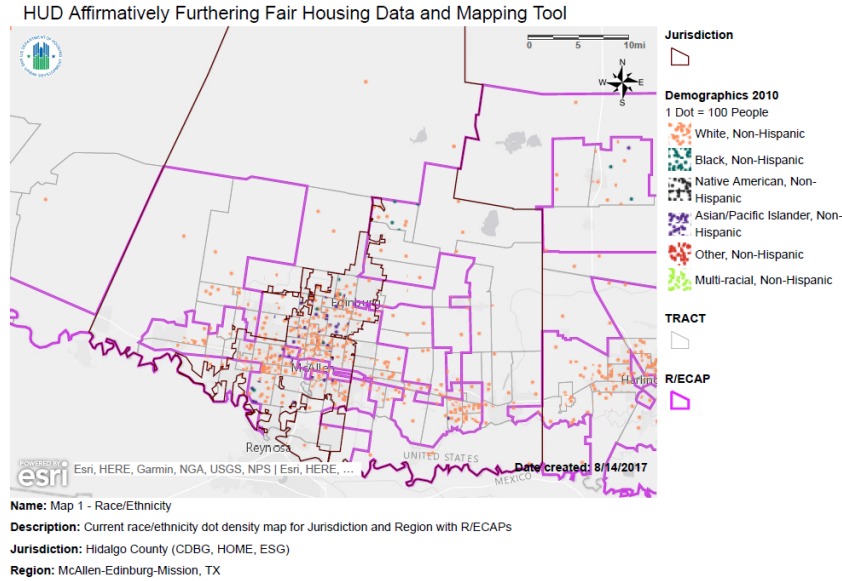
Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

Map 2 – Race and Ethnicity Trends: Non-Hispanic population (1990 data)



Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic population (2010 data)



Both the 1990 and 2010 maps indicate the preponderance of Hispanic population. 1990 data shows limited number of Asian/Pacific Islanders; while the 2010 shows a significant increase, particularly in the McAllen-Edinburg area. The 2010 population for Whites increased in mostly the MSA. The 1990 map does not show any population of Black, Non-Hispanic persons; two clusters appear in 2010. Native-Americans, Non-Hispanics do not appear on either map. The categories of Other and Multi-racial were available as choices in 2010; however, no population reflective of these categories appears.

The following HUD table shows the 2010 Census demographics for Hidalgo County and the MSA:

Table 1 - Demographics

Race/Ethnicity	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	
	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	28,576	6.24%	60,553	7.82%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,138	0.25%	2,777	0.36%
Hispanic	425,912	93.05%	702,206	90.63%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,319	0.29%	7,171	0.93%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	245	0.05%	524	0.07%
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other, Non-Hispanic	134	0.03%	348	0.04%

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
National Origin							
#1 country of origin	Mexico	138,922	29.13%	Mexico	216,441	27.94%	
#2 country of origin	Philippines	1,684	0.35%	Philippines	3,702	0.48%	
#3 country of origin	Canada	1,661	0.35%	Canada	2,015	0.26%	
#4 country of origin	El Salvador	747	0.16%	El Salvador	1,289	0.17%	
#5 country of origin	Honduras	467	0.10%	Guatemala	654	0.08%	
#6 country of origin	Guatemala	435	0.09%	Honduras	626	0.08%	
#7 country of origin	Peru	273	0.06%	India	569	0.07%	
#8 country of origin	Nicaragua	261	0.05%	Korea	543	0.07%	
#9 country of origin	Cuba	227	0.05%	Cuba	466	0.06%	
#10 country of origin	England	222	0.05%	Peru	371	0.05%	
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language							
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	147,039	33.62%	Spanish	227,597	29.38%	
#2 LEP Language	Tagalog	314	0.07%	Tagalog	732	0.09%	
#3 LEP Language	French	207	0.05%	French	432	0.06%	
#4 LEP Language	Korean	138	0.03%	Korean	375	0.05%	
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	84	0.02%	Japanese	209	0.03%	
#6 LEP Language	Chinese	65	0.01%	Chinese	173	0.02%	
#7 LEP Language	Cambodian	55	0.01%	Vietnamese	131	0.02%	
#8 LEP Language	German	54	0.01%	Other Indic Language	103	0.01%	
#9 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	40	0.01%	German	80	0.01%	
#10 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	36	0.01%	Thai	68	0.01%	
Disability Type							
Hearing difficulty		16,959	4.45%		30,086	4.25%	
Vision difficulty		20,532	5.38%		33,193	4.69%	
Cognitive difficulty		23,072	6.05%		39,288	5.55%	
Ambulatory difficulty		30,590	8.02%		53,908	7.61%	
Self-care difficulty		17,210	4.51%		30,381	4.29%	
Independent living difficulty		18,303	4.80%		33,797	4.77%	
Sex							
Male		225,025	49.16%		376,944	48.65%	
Female		232,685	50.84%		397,825	51.35%	
Age							
Under 18		168,048	36.71%		268,484	34.65%	
18-64		250,863	54.81%		434,037	56.02%	
65+		38,799	8.48%		72,248	9.33%	
Family Type							
Families with children		59,687	57.96%		100,613	56.00%	
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except family type, which is out of total families.							
Note 2: 10 most populous places of birth and languages at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.							
Note 3: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS							
Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).							

With the exception of Hispanics, the MSA demographics closely mirror (within 1%) the racial and ethnic composition of Hidalgo County demographics. When considering National Origin, the MSA falls within 1-2% of similar Hidalgo County demographics. Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language is slightly higher (4%) in Hidalgo County than it is within the MSA. Regarding Disability Type, similar results between the MSA and the County are seen. For the demographics of Sex, Age and Family Type, small variances occur (no more than 2%).

The following HUD table shows demographic changes since 1990 with each decennial update through 2010:

Table 2 - Demographic Trends

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction								(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region								
Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current		1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	21,924	11.08%	23,877	7.61%	28,576	6.24%	28,576	6.24%	54,201	14.13%	59,391	10.43%	60,553	7.82%	60,553	7.82%
Black, Non-Hispanic	116	0.06%	978	0.31%	1,138	0.25%	1,138	0.25%	471	0.12%	2,052	0.36%	2,777	0.36%	2,777	0.36%
Hispanic	175,034	88.45%	287,714	91.66%	425,912	93.05%	425,912	93.05%	326,912	85.22%	503,066	88.34%	702,206	90.63%	702,206	90.63%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	157	0.08%	660	0.21%	1,319	0.29%	1,319	0.29%	806	0.21%	3,469	0.61%	7,171	0.93%	7,171	0.93%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	71	0.04%	283	0.09%	245	0.05%	245	0.05%	178	0.05%	692	0.12%	524	0.07%	524	0.07%
National Origin																
Foreign-born	48,860	24.70%	97,953	31.21%	132,306	31.51%	N/a	N/a	94,715	24.69%	168,217	29.54%	231,815	29.92%	N/a	N/a
LEP																
Limited English Proficiency	85,071	43.00%	117,838	37.54%	134,627	32.06%	N/a	N/a	151,056	39.38%	196,819	34.56%	230,396	29.74%	N/a	N/a
Sex																
Male	96,264	48.66%	153,774	48.99%	225,025	49.16%	225,025	49.16%	185,042	48.25%	275,713	48.42%	376,944	48.65%	376,944	48.65%
Female	101,552	51.34%	160,126	51.01%	232,685	50.84%	232,685	50.84%	198,503	51.75%	293,750	51.58%	397,825	51.35%	397,825	51.35%
Age																
Under 18	76,459	38.65%	121,209	38.61%	168,048	36.71%	168,048	36.71%	140,528	36.64%	205,848	36.15%	268,484	34.65%	268,484	34.65%
18-64	102,773	51.95%	165,005	52.57%	250,863	54.81%	250,863	54.81%	204,823	53.40%	307,802	54.05%	434,037	56.02%	434,037	56.02%
65+	18,584	9.39%	27,685	8.82%	38,799	8.48%	38,799	8.48%	38,194	9.96%	55,813	9.80%	72,248	9.33%	72,248	9.33%
Family Type																
Families with children	27,524	61.13%	28,063	60.50%	59,687	57.96%	59,687	57.96%	52,436	59.17%	51,688	58.17%	100,613	56.00%	100,613	56.00%
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region for that year, except family type, which is out of total families.																
Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS																
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).																

Data Source: Decennial Census; ACS

Race/Ethnicity: The percentage of White Non-Hispanics fell from 1990 to 2010 in both the County and MSA areas. However, this percentage decline accounts for an increase of 6,300 – 6,600 persons in Hidalgo County as well as the MSA. The percentage of Black, Non-Hispanics, increased from 1990 to 2010 in both the County and MSA areas. However, this percentage increase accounts for approximately 1,000, and 2,300 persons, respectively in Hidalgo County and the MSA. The percentage of Hispanics, increased from 1990 to 2010 in both the County and MSA areas. However, this percentage increase accounts for approximately 250,000 to 375,000 persons, in both Hidalgo County and the MSA. The percentage of Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics, increased from 1990 to 2010 in both the County and MSA areas. However, this percentage increase accounts for approximately 1,200, and 6,300 persons, respectively in Hidalgo County and the MSA. The percentage of Native American, Non-Hispanic, increased slightly from 1990 to 2010 in both the County and MSA areas. However, this percentage increase accounts for approximately 200 and 300 persons, respectively in Hidalgo County and the MSA.

National Origin: The percentage of Foreign Born has increased for both the County and MSA areas by approximately 5%. However, this percentage increase accounts for approximately 83,000 and 137,000 persons, respectively in Hidalgo County and the MSA. Comparing Hidalgo County to the State of Texas, the number of foreign born persons was 28.8% and 16.60%, respectively (American Community Survey 2011-2015).

LEP: Limited-English Proficiency as a percentage has decreased. However, this percentage accounts for approximately 50,000 and 79,000 persons, respectively in Hidalgo County and the MSA.

Sex, Age, & Family Type: The percentage of Males versus Females in Hidalgo County remained within 1%. Conversely, it was stable in the MSA. For all categories regarding Age, variances were within 3%. The percentage of Families with children has decreased in both Hidalgo County and the MSA.

According to the Census Bureau, the population estimate is 849,843 (July 1, 2016 estimate). Hidalgo County had a positive 9.70 % population change from April 1, 2010, through July 1, 2016. The State of Texas population change was 10.8% during the same period.

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

Census Bureau Data (American Fact Finder) was used in the analysis of this section. American Fact Finder tables allow archives since 2010. In an effort to provide a description of trends over time, 2010 and 2015 tables were utilized. Further, while the information presented extrapolates data for the cities of Edinburg, McAllen, Mission, and Pharr, the reader is cautioned that the Hidalgo County data is inclusive of these four (4) entitlement communities.

Housing Units Table: American FactFinder

2010	Hidalgo County		Edinburg		McAllen		Mission		Pharr	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Occupied Housing Units	205,971		21,653		40,104		21,384		18,452	
Owner-Occupied	145,896	71%	12,715	59%	25,489	64%	15,748	74%	11,878	64%
Renter-Occupied	60,075	29%	8,938	41%	14,615	36%	5,636	26%	6,574	36%

2015	Hidalgo County		Edinburg		McAllen		Mission		Pharr	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Occupied Housing Units	224,021		23,953		42,225		24,070		20,402	
Owner-Occupied	152,552	68%	13,113	55%	25,674	61%	16,761	70%	12,474	61%
Renter-Occupied	71,469	32%	10,840	45%	16,551	39%	7,309	30%	7,928	39%

Increase in Units	Hidalgo County	Edinburg	McAllen	Mission	Pharr
Occupied Housing Units	18,050	2,300	2,121	2,686	1,950
Owner-Occupied	6,656	398	185	1,013	596
Renter-Occupied	11,394	1,902	1,936	1,673	1,354

For all jurisdictions, Owner-Occupied Housing Units increased less rapidly than renter-occupied Housing Units. For the MSA, the largest growth in Owner-Occupied Housing Units occurred in the Mission area. For Renter-Occupied Housing Units in the MSA, Edinburg and McAllen saw the largest increase. Each of the communities in the MSA experienced a growth of approximately 2,000 housing units in a 5-year span.

2. Segregation/Integration Maps and Data

1. Analysis

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

In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps and a table, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

- Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends
- Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity - 2010 data

Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	34.85	37.77	47.83	N/a	37.62	39.15	45.91	N/a
Black/White	43.00	62.80	66.18	N/a	37.07	47.75	50.80	N/a
Hispanic/White	34.92	37.91	48.12	N/a	37.81	39.55	46.58	N/a
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	51.76	49.59	60.92	N/a	43.06	41.15	53.82	N/a

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

In order to determine levels of segregation or integration, HUD provided a dissimilarity index value. 0-39 equates to low segregation, 40-54 equates to moderate segregation, and 55-100 equates to high segregation. Hidalgo County trends appear between moderate and high segregation while the MSA remains in moderate segregation.

From these indices, for Hidalgo County, Non-White/White and Hispanic/White reside in a moderate level of segregation. Black/White and Asian or Pacific Islanders/White reside in a highly segregated area. However, it should be noted that the high level of segregation for Black/White and Asian or Pacific Islander/White may be due to a limited population rather than traditional causes of segregation. According to the AFFH Guidebook (page 61), “context is important in interpreting the dissimilarity index. The index does not indicate spatial patterns of segregation, just the relative degree of segregation; and, for populations that are small in absolute number, the dissimilarity index may be high even if the group’s members are evenly distributed throughout the area. Generally, when a group’s population is less than 1,000, program participants should exercise caution in interpreting associated dissimilarity indices.” Based on Table 1 - Demographics, there are 1,132 Black/Non-Hispanics and 1,319 Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanics. These relatively small numbers of individuals may skew the dissimilarity indices into a higher level of segregation.

b. Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).

For non-Whites/Whites, segregation grew from the low end in 1990 to moderate in 2010 for the Hidalgo County and the MSA jurisdiction. Black/White grew from moderate segregation in 1990 to high segregation in 2010 for Hidalgo County; it grew from low to moderate segregation in the MSA. Hispanic/White moved from low segregation in 1990 to moderate in 2010 in both Hidalgo County and the MSA. Lastly, Asian or Pacific Islander/White moved from moderate to high segregation in Hidalgo County but remained in moderate segregation for the MSA. Once again, for racial or ethnic groups with low population, such as Black/Whites and Asian or Pacific Islander/Whites, the dissimilarity index may be inflated.

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

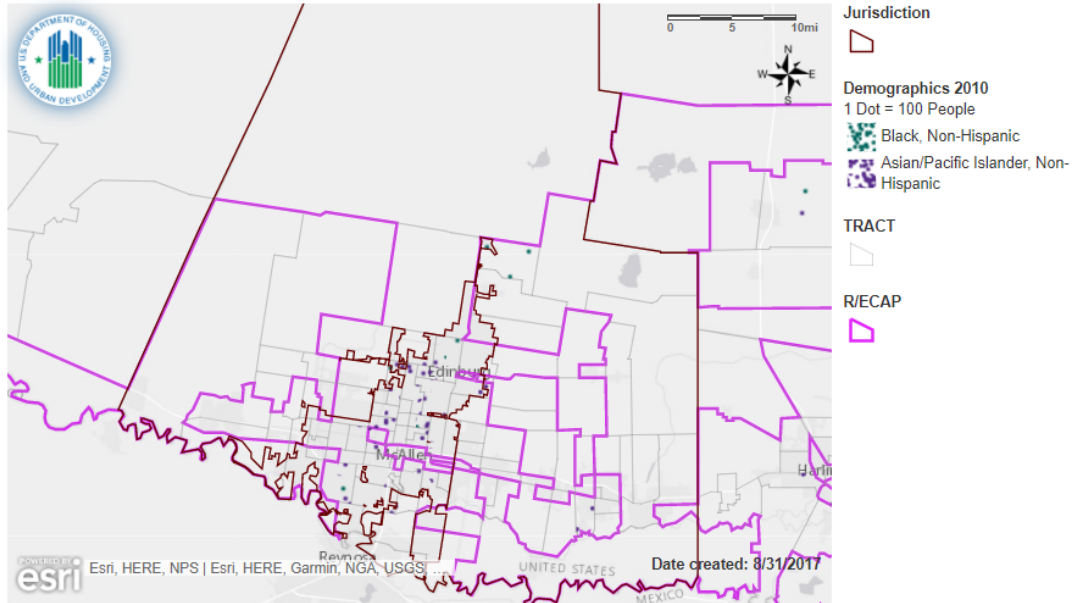
In review of HUD data, it was noted that Black/Whites and Asian or Pacific Islander/Whites have the highest levels of the dissimilarity index which correlates to high levels of segregation within Hidalgo County. For both Hidalgo County and the MSA, non-White/White and Hispanic/White have the lowest dissimilarity index and, therefore, have the greatest integration. These two racial/ethnic categories account for approximately 99% of the population. Nonetheless, other races/ethnicities who are likely to reside within the area of greatest integration include persons with Mexico as a Country of Origin and Spanish-speaking individuals.

- d. **Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas.**

Hidalgo County homeownership rates are more than double the number of renter occupied units. As such, it is likely that persons from each of the racial and ethnic categories, who reside in highly-segregated and moderately integrated areas are homeowners. Although no highly-integrated areas, as defined by HUD's dissimilarity index value for 2010, exist in Hidalgo County, most are moderately segregated. As previously noted, the two most segregated groups include Black/White and Asian or Pacific Islander/White persons in Hidalgo County. Based on Map 1 – Race/Ethnicity, residential patterns for persons with high segregation values (non-MSA) are located near Faysville and in the City of Weslaco.

Map 1 – Race/Ethnicity

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e. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).

Based on the data between 1990 and 2010, for populations located in the MSA, segregation patterns increased from low to moderate for all classes, except Asian or Pacific Islander/White, which remained as moderate. Based on the data between 1990 and 2010, for populations located in Hidalgo County, segregation patterns increased from low to moderate for Non-White/White and Hispanic/White. The dissimilarity index value which moved from moderate to high included Black/White and Asian or Pacific Islander/White.

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

In summary, no racial or ethnic groups experienced true high levels of segregation according to the HUD data in that clusters of non-Hispanic or Countries of Origin, excluding Mexico, have limited population in the area. In 2010, the population per square mile for the State of Texas was 96.3 persons. Hidalgo County is almost 5 times as dense at 493.2 persons per square mile. The entitlement communities range between 2,000 and 3,000 persons per square mile. The increase in density, particularly for an area with a minority majority, serves to mitigate segregation based on race.

While no increase in higher segregation is expected to occur, location of housing and quality amenities may be the predictor in determining where growth patterns develop. This may be especially true for persons who settle in the area who were not previously a large enumeration.

2. Additional Information

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

Hidalgo County – Urban County and the collaborating partners solicited public input via online community survey. The results follow.

Total responders were 597. 80% of responders indicated that they lived within incorporated areas; an additional 16% reside in rural areas. 417 of the responders were aged 25-54, with the 35-44-year-old category as the most frequent response. In line with the jurisdiction, 91% (534) of respondents are Hispanic. 89% (343 respondents) selected Mexico as their country of origin. Racially, 86% (405 respondents) selected White. 331 of respondents (70%) were female. 474 of respondents (83%) indicated English was their primary language. It was followed by Spanish with 95 persons (16.6%) responding as such. 95 respondents (20%) indicated they understand English but do not speak, can speak some English or do not speak any English. Regarding income, the two most frequently selected income ranges include \$0 - \$18,000 (114 respondents, 24%) and \$50,000 - \$100,000 (101 respondents, 22%). The average household size was calculated as 3.44 persons per household. The 2016 estimate was 3.62 persons per household. A three (3) person household size making \$18,000 or less would be considered low income for the purposes of HUD assistance.

Most respondents (452 persons) have resided in Hidalgo County for more than 10 years. A large percentage (87%) of households are migrants and 81% of respondents have at least one member of their household who is at least 62 years of age. Nearly half of respondents were homeowners (219 persons). 174 persons (39%) were renters. 38 persons indicated they were staying with friends and an additional 3 persons noted they were staying in a shelter or transitional housing facility.

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

Due to the “moderate/high levels of segregation” of the non-Hispanic population, activities such as place-based investments and mobility options do not thoroughly de-concentrate or further concentrate housing of protected classes within any one particular area within the county.

3. R/ECAPs

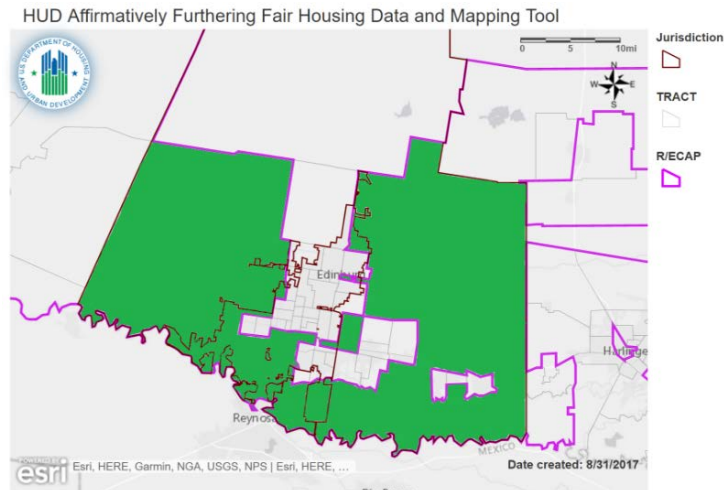
1. Analysis

- a. Identify any R/ECAPs (Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty) or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction.

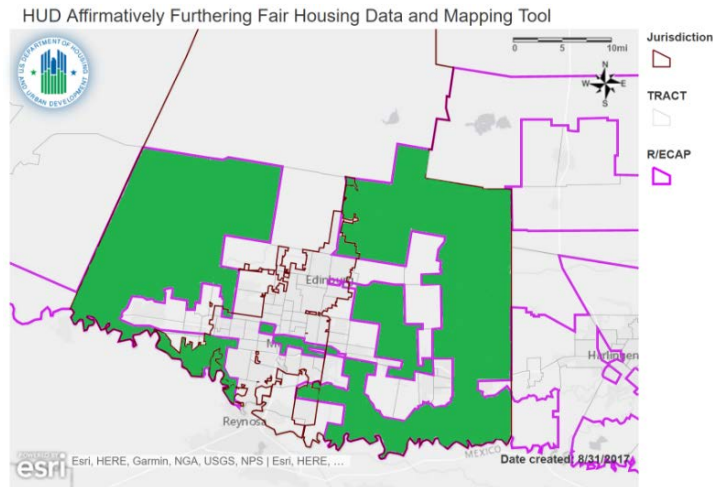
In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps and a table, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

- 1990 R/ECAP Map
- 2010 R/ECAP Map

1990 R/ECAP Map



2010 R/ECAP Map



The 1990 map indicates greater areas identified under the R/ECAP criteria. Hidalgo County then appeared to be equally divided between a R/ECAP and a non-R/ECAP. The 1990 map shows R/ECAP areas for the County exclude most of McAllen, Mission, Edinburg, and Pharr, as well as, south of Business 83 in Weslaco and Mercedes. R/ECAPs decreased through the 2010. Currently, the R/ECAP appears predominately in the eastern and western most boundaries of the county. Of note, these areas are less populated than the interior (MSA) of the county. The 2010 map shows R/ECAP areas north and west of Mission, south to the U.S. Border, east of I69 (US 281) from Faysville to Monte Cristo along Alamo Road to Business 83, northeast Donna to the County line except the Cities of Weslaco and Mercedes.

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

In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps and a table, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

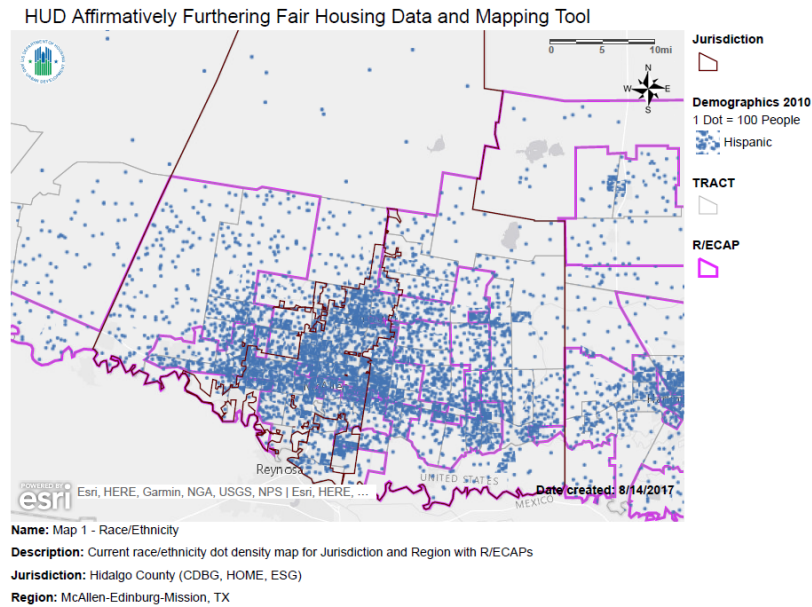
- Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics
- Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Hispanic only (2010 data)
- Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic population (2010 data)
- Map 3 – National Origin – Country of Origin – Mexico
- Map 3 – National Origin – Country of Origin – Others
- Map 4 – LEP with R/ECAPs – Spanish
- Map 4 – LEP with R/ECAPs – Other

Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity	#	%		#	%	
Total Population in R/ECAPs	216,161	-		277,463	-	
White, Non-Hispanic	10,578	4.89%		13,489	4.86%	
Black, Non-Hispanic	758	0.35%		908	0.33%	
Hispanic	204,353	94.54%		262,328	94.55%	
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	197	0.09%		345	0.12%	
Native American, Non-Hispanic	96	0.04%		134	0.05%	
Other, Non-Hispanic	66	0.03%		95	N/a	
R/ECAP Family Type						
Total Families in R/ECAPs	46,365	-		60,681	-	
Families with children	28,091	60.59%		35,765	58.94%	
R/ECAP National Origin						
Total Population in R/ECAPs	216,161	-		277,463	-	
#1 country of origin	Mexico	67,056	31.02%	Mexico	91,253	32.89%
#2 country of origin	Canada	500	0.23%	Canada	627	0.23%
#3 country of origin	Honduras	362	0.17%	Honduras	435	0.16%
#4 country of origin	El Salvador	218	0.10%	El Salvador	402	0.14%
#5 country of origin	Guatemala	209	0.10%	Guatemala	257	0.09%
#6 country of origin	Cuba	123	0.06%	Cuba	162	0.06%
#7 country of origin	Nicaragua	103	0.05%	Nicaragua	103	0.04%
#8 country of origin	England	30	0.01%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	51	0.02%
#9 country of origin	Spain	24	0.01%	Philippines	47	0.02%
#10 country of origin	Vietnam	17	0.01%	England	30	0.01%
Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.						
Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS						
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).						

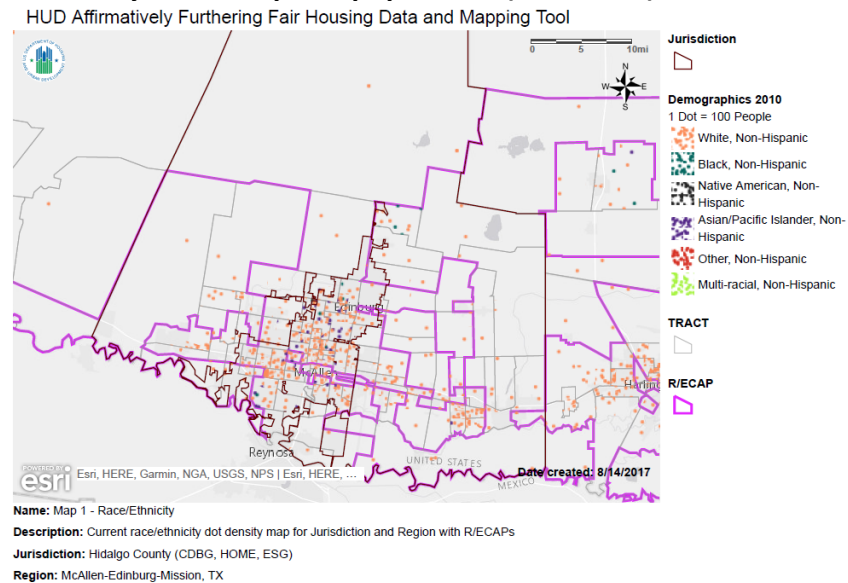
Hispanic persons are the primary race in the R/ECAPS in both the Region and the MSA followed by White, Non-Hispanic persons. A higher percentage of families with children reside within the R/ECAP in comparison to the MSA. Mexico is the highest National Origin of the population in both jurisdiction and MSA.

Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Hispanic only (2010 data)



Population in Hidalgo County occurs along Business 83 (East to West) and I69 (US 281; North to South). Hispanics, as the largest ethnic group, mirrors the population’s residency pattern. Nonetheless, Hispanics do not disproportionately reside in R/ECAPs.

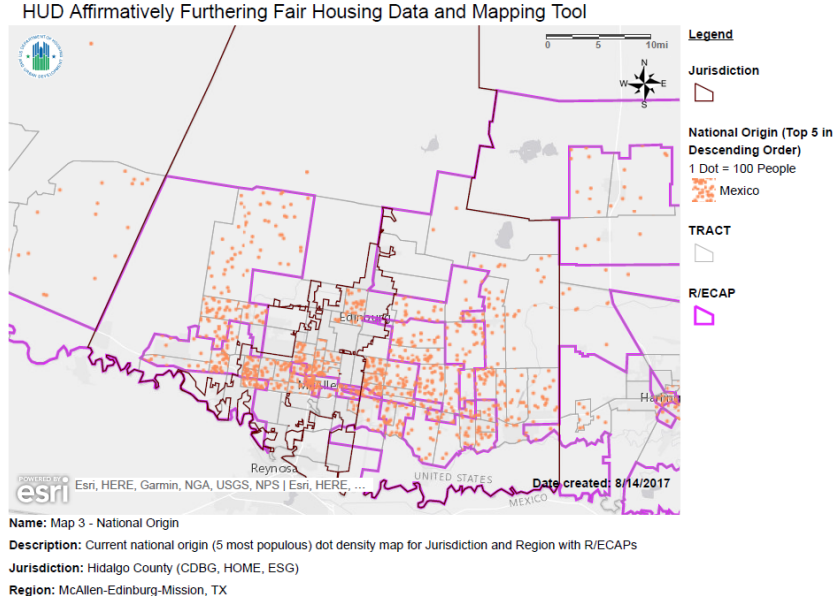
Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic population (2010 data)



Similar to Hispanics, residency patterns for all other Race and Ethnic categories follow the same north to south and east to west preponderance. For Whites, the majority of the population resides in non-R/ECAP areas. Black, Non-Hispanics equally reside within a R/ECAP versus non-R/ECAP areas. Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic persons

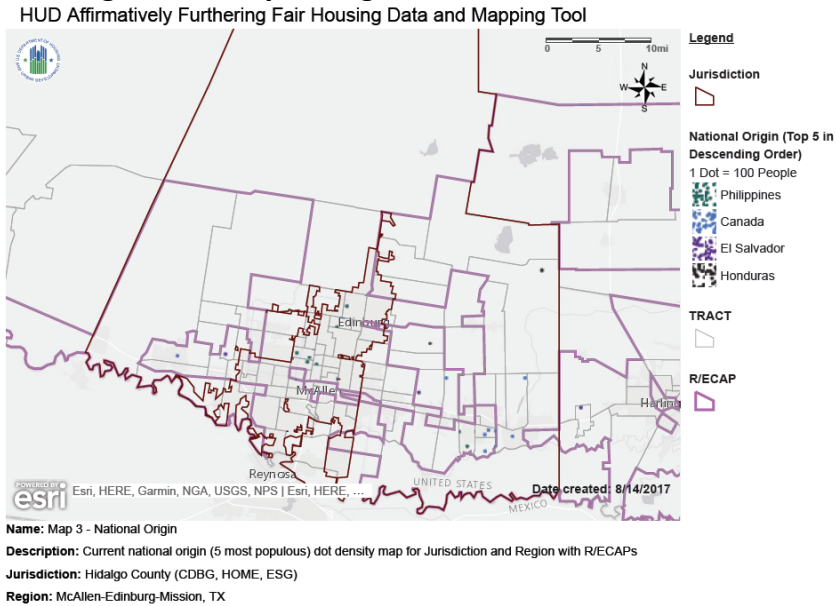
disproportionately reside in non-R/ECAP areas. Native-Americans, Non-Hispanics, Other, Non-Hispanics and Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic persons do not appear in the jurisdiction. In summary, no protected class disproportionately appears to reside in the R/ECAP.

Map 3 – National Origin – Country of Origin – Mexico



Persons of Mexican National Origin appear throughout the map, in both R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP areas. As such, they do not disproportionately appear in R/ECAP areas.

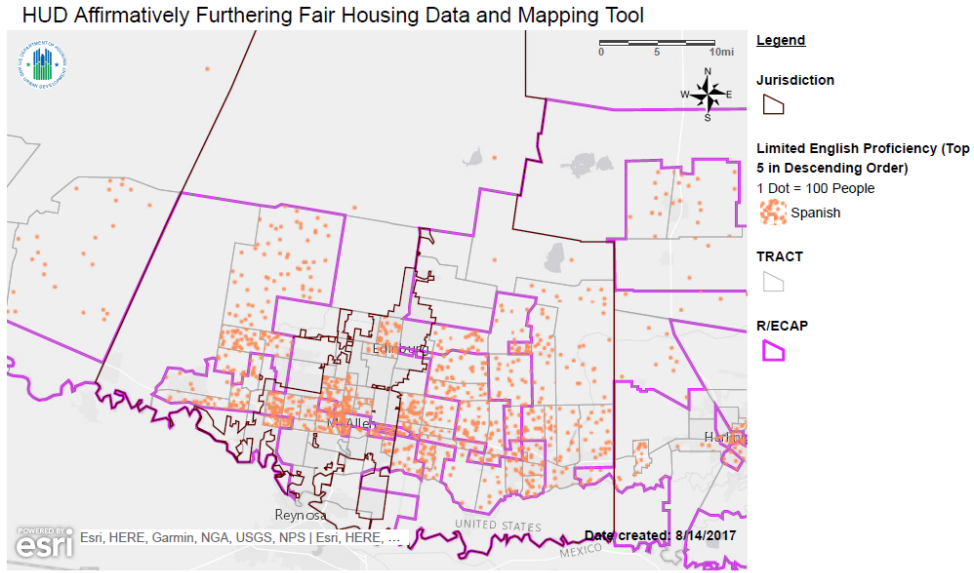
Map 3 – National Origin – Country of Origin – Others



Persons of Canadian National Origin most frequently appear in the McAllen-Metro area which is not in a R/ECAP area. Persons of El Salvadorian origin appear in the La Joya and

Weslaco/Mercedes areas. Most persons of El Salvadorian origin reside outside of a R/ECAP area. Persons of Honduran origin reside in the north Donna area. The map indicates equal representation within and outside of the R/ECAP. A small population of persons of Philippine origin are located in R/ECAP areas. In summary, the sole category which is disproportionately represented in a R/ECAP is the population of persons of Philippine origin. Persons of Philippine origin who reside in the R/ECAP represent 0.35% (1,684 persons) of the total population.

Map 4 – LEP with R/ECAPs – Spanish

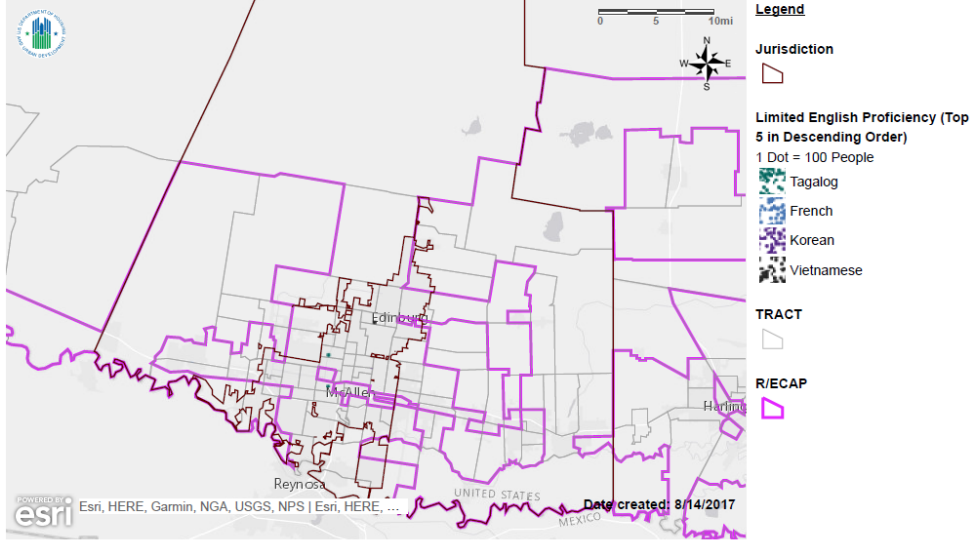


Name: Map 4 - LEP
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

Spanish-speaking persons appear throughout the map in both R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP areas. As such, Spanish-speaking persons do not disproportionately reside in a R/ECAP.

Map 4 – LEP with RECAPs – Other

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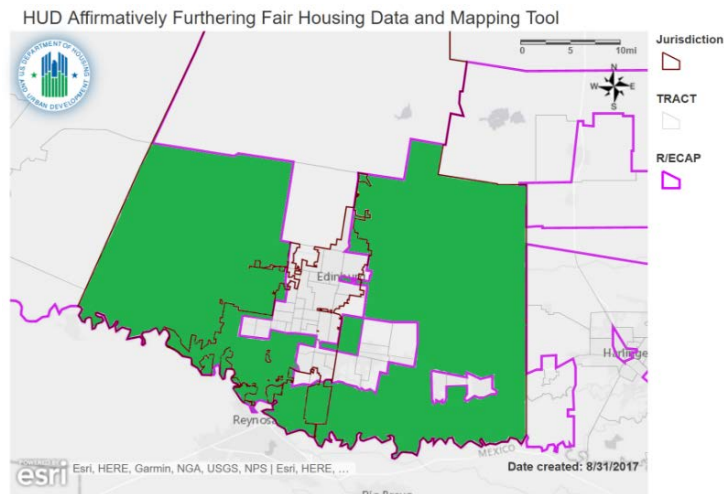
Individuals with LEP, who speak a language other than Spanish, reside in a non-R/ECAP area. In summary, no LEP persons disproportionately reside in the R/ECAP.

c. Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time (since 1990).

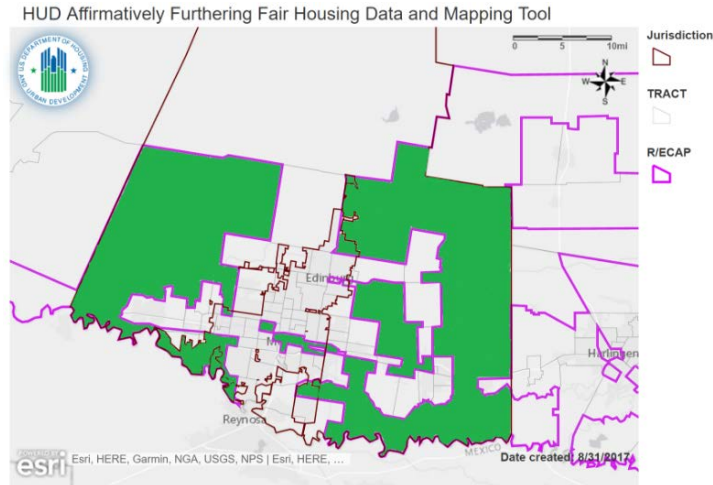
In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

- 1990 R/ECAP Map
- 2010 R/ECAP Map

1990 R/ECAP Map



2010 R/ECAP Map



R/ECAPs have decreased since 1990. Changes are most significantly seen along Business 83 from La Joya east to the City of Weslaco. In addition, the area east of Edinburg towards Elsa no longer qualifies as a R/ECAP. This non-R/ECAP area follows FM 88/TX Boulevard from North of Elsa towards the City of Progreso.

2. Additional Information

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

N/A

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

The reduction in the R/ECAP areas are due to increased economic opportunities, removal of affordable housing barriers, increase in government assistance, and other revitalization efforts. Such actions positively affect households including those in protected classes as well as serve to reduce the R/ECAP area.

4. Employment Maps and Data

- i. **Describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups.**

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Jobs Proximity and Labor Market)
- Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic
- Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – National Origin - Mexico
- Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – National Origin - Others
- Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency - Percentage of Households that are Families with children
- Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic
- Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – National Origin - Mexico
- Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – National Origin - Others
- Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market - Percentage of Households that are Families with children
- Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – Jobs Proximity Index
- Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – Labor Market Index

Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Labor Market and Jobs Index)

	Jobs Proximity Index		Labor Market Index	
	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region
Total Population				
White, Non-Hispanic	42.77	52.92	23.87	41.04
Black, Non-Hispanic	23.50	46.18	13.01	39.38
Hispanic	35.17	43.61	20.15	28.97
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	41.59	63.04	36.74	60.64
Native American, Non-Hispanic	41.43	51.04	22.55	36.02
Population below federal poverty line				
White, Non-Hispanic	39.37	52.50	17.59	34.94
Black, Non-Hispanic	22.92	35.15	20.72	37.87

Hispanic	33.90	41.23	17.93	23.52
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	44.05	51.39	19.50	38.38
Native American, Non-Hispanic	36.20	44.53	23.37	25.79

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

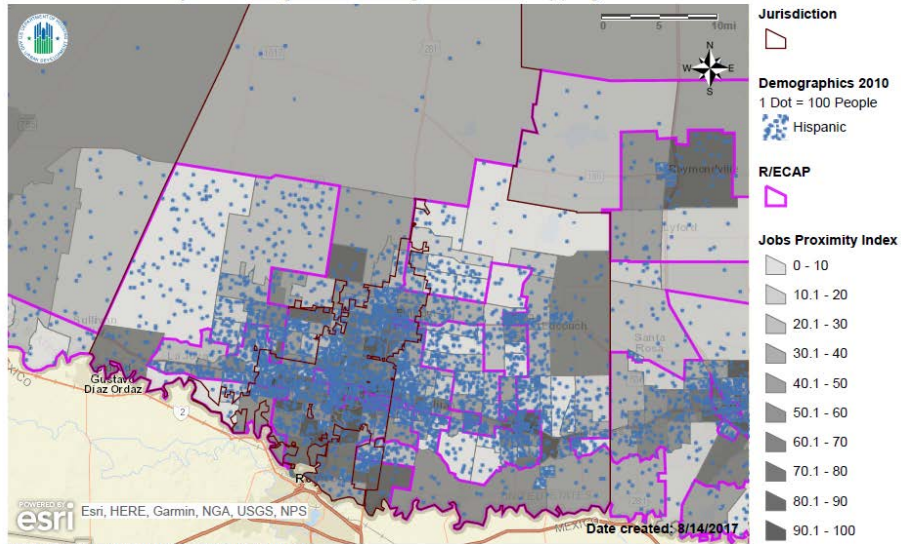
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

The Jobs Proximity Index is the physical distance between place of residence and jobs by race and ethnicity. For all classes, persons who reside in the MSA, regardless of whether income is below the federal poverty line, have significantly better access to job locations. In the County, Black, Non-Hispanic persons, have the lowest job proximity index which translates to a larger distance between their residency and jobs. However, within the MSA, a lower proximity index for Black, Non-Hispanic persons, only occurs when income is below the federal poverty line. In all instances, White, Non-Hispanic persons have the highest or second highest job proximity index. Except for Hispanic persons, there is a ten to twenty-three point difference in the job proximity index for persons residing in the MSA than for individuals living within the County.

The Labor Market Index measures unemployment rate, labor-force, participation rate, and percentage of the population age 25 and above with at least a Bachelor’s Degree, by Census Tract. For all classes, persons who reside in the MSA, regardless of whether income is below the federal poverty line, have significantly better access to job locations. Moreover, except for Native Americans, Non-Hispanic persons whose income is below the federal poverty line, all racial and ethnic classes show a 6-26 labor market index increase when residing in the MSA. Nonetheless, within the MSA, Hispanic persons represent the protected class with the lowest and second lowest job market index including persons whose income falls below the federal poverty line. For the County area, Black, Non-Hispanic persons have the lowest job market index of all populations while White, Non-Hispanic persons have the lowest job market index for populations whose income is below the federal poverty line.

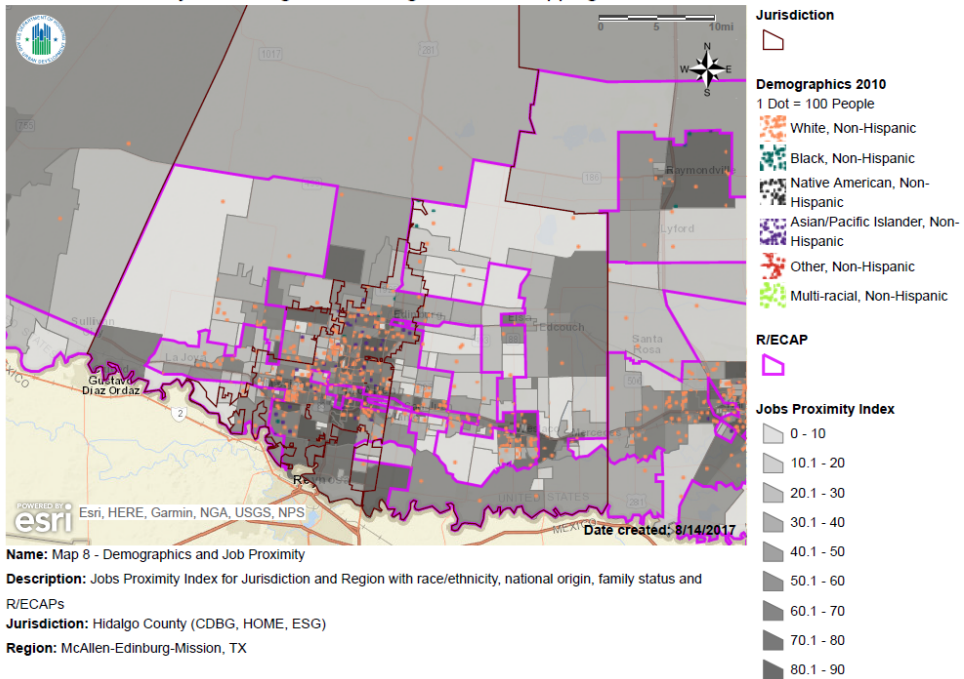
Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic

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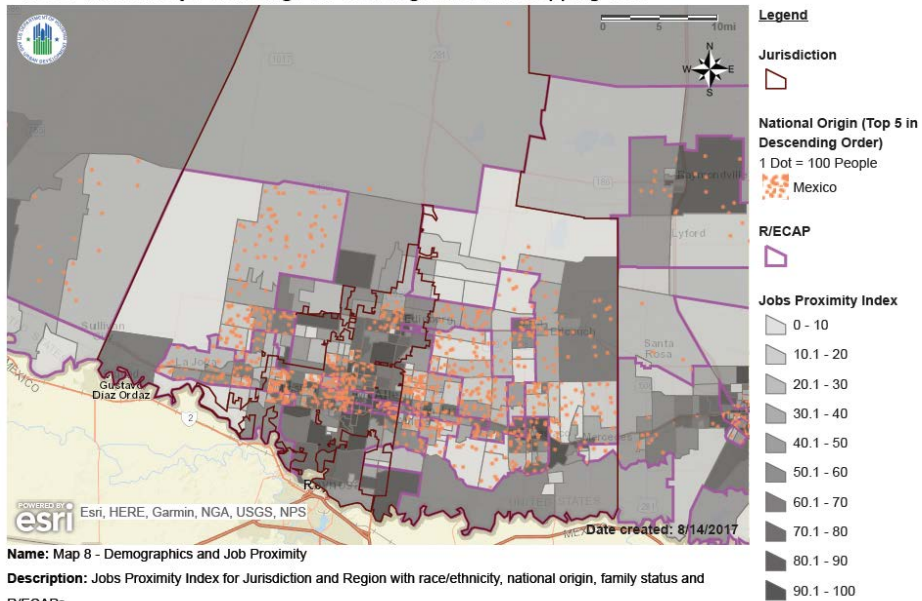
Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



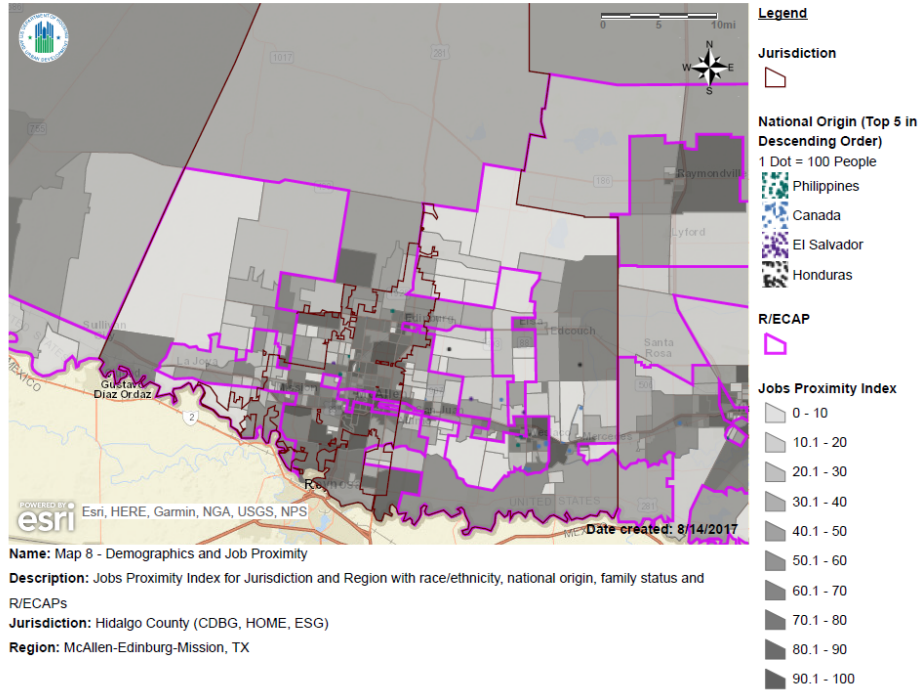
Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – National Origin - Mexico

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

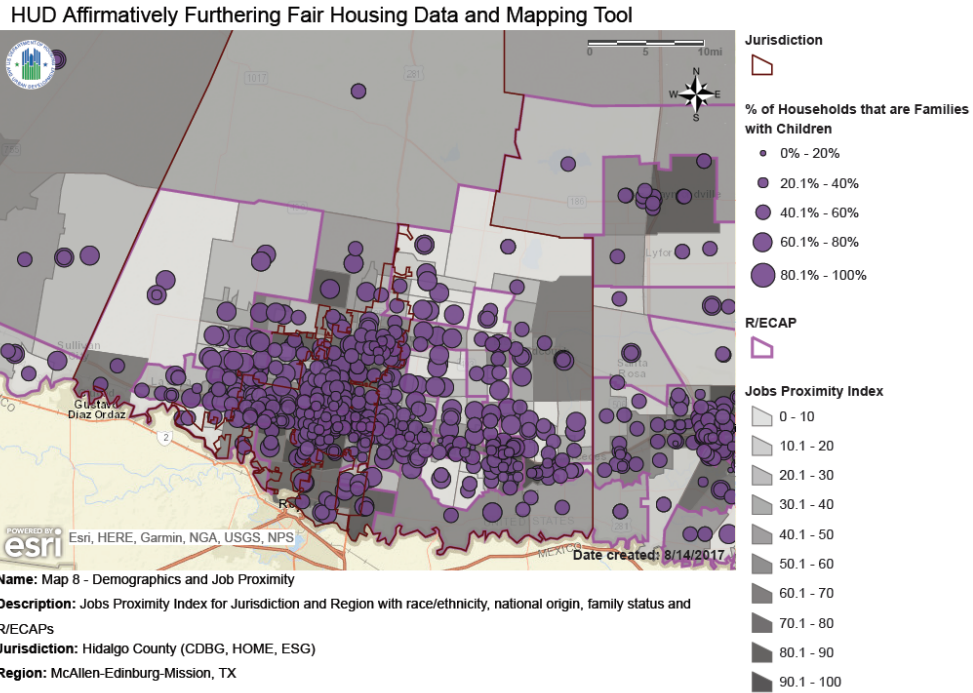


Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency – National Origin - Others

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

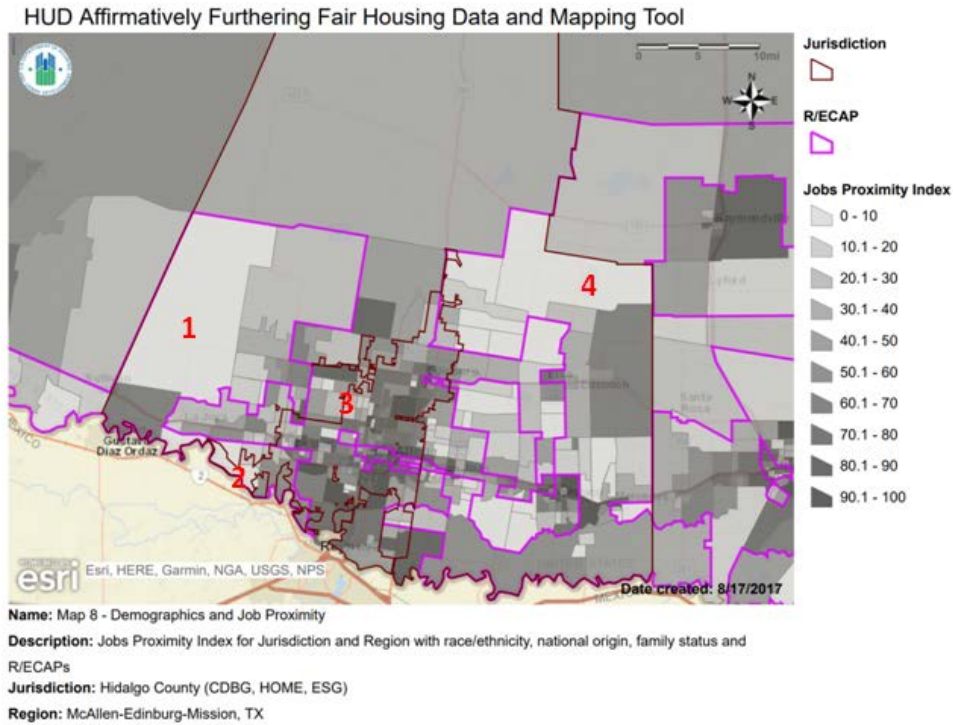


Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency - Percentage of Households that are Families with children



Four areas were identified as showing a Jobs Proximity Index of 0-20. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children. While it may be noted that varied job proximity index values occur on the eastern side of the County, for analysis purposes, these areas were considered as one locale.

Map 8 – Jobs Proximity Index



1. Location : North La Joya - (490, County Line, Buddy Owens Avenue, Iowa Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

2. Location: McAllen - (Trenton Road, Taylor, Mile 3 North, 23rd Street)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Frequent	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	Minimal
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		

R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP

% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%

3. Location: La Joya South - (Military, County Road 1405, U.S. Border, Bentsen Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	No Indicators	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		

R/ECAP: In R/ECAP

% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 60%

4. Location: Eastern Hidalgo County - (County Line, Eastern MSA Boundary, Mile 3 North, Western County Line)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
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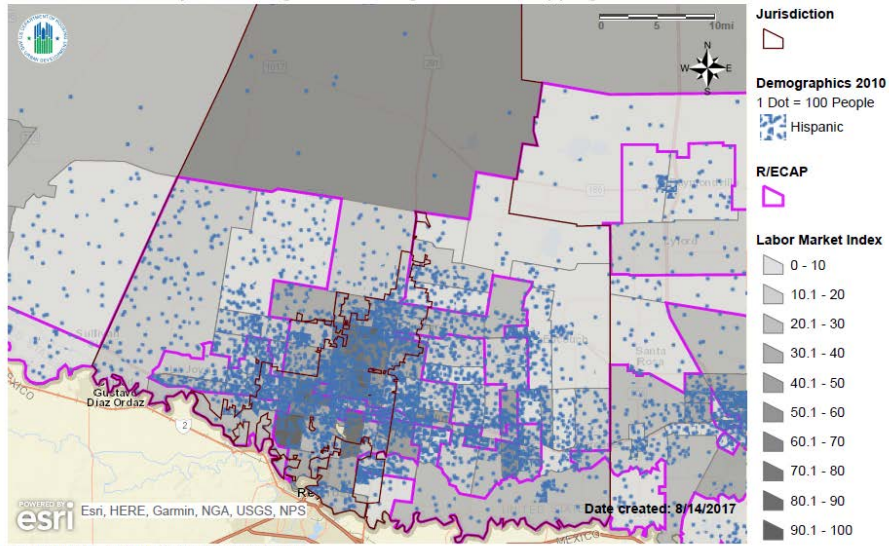
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal/Frequent	Mexico	Concentrated
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	No indicators applicable
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators applicable	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	Minimal
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Mostly in R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 0% – 80%			

Of the four locations, it is easily apparent that lower job proximity indexes occur along the eastern and western boundaries of the County and that access to jobs is more prevalent in the MSA. Lower job proximity indexes occur less frequently in the MSA as compared to the County. As expected, Hispanics and persons of Mexico national origin appear more frequently in all areas regardless of a lower job proximity index. R/ECAP areas which occur along the western, southern, and eastern boundaries of the County are more likely to have lower job proximity index values.

The following maps represent the Labor Market Index for racial/ethnic, national origin and family status:

Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

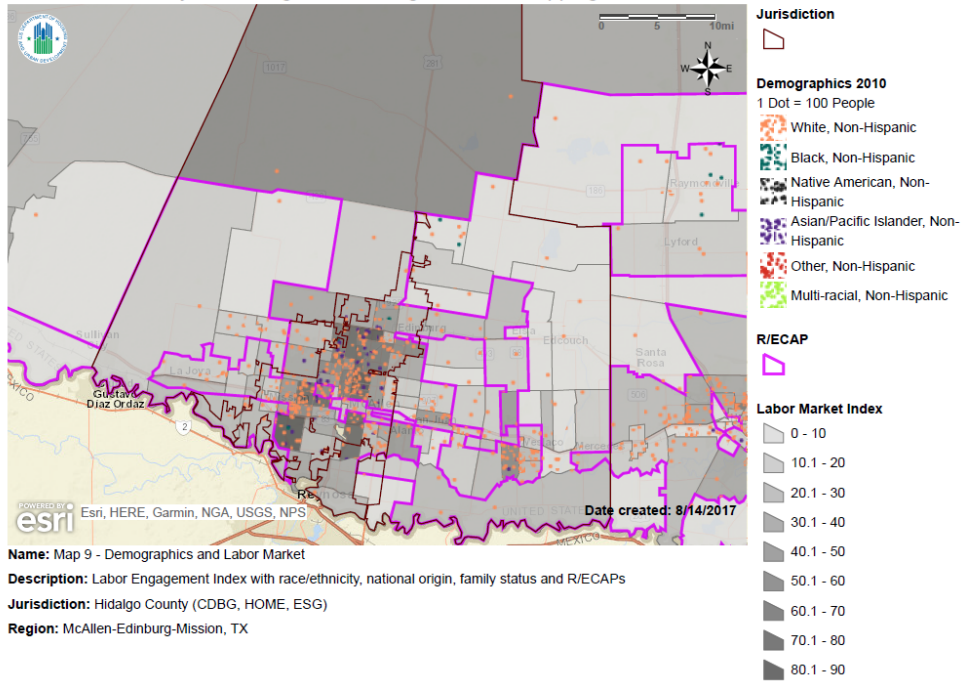
Description: Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

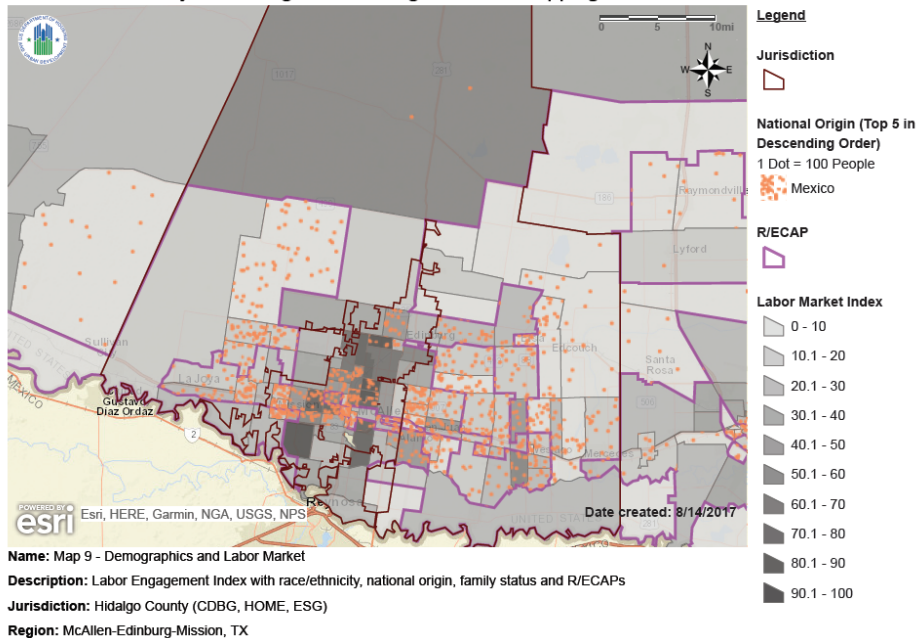
Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



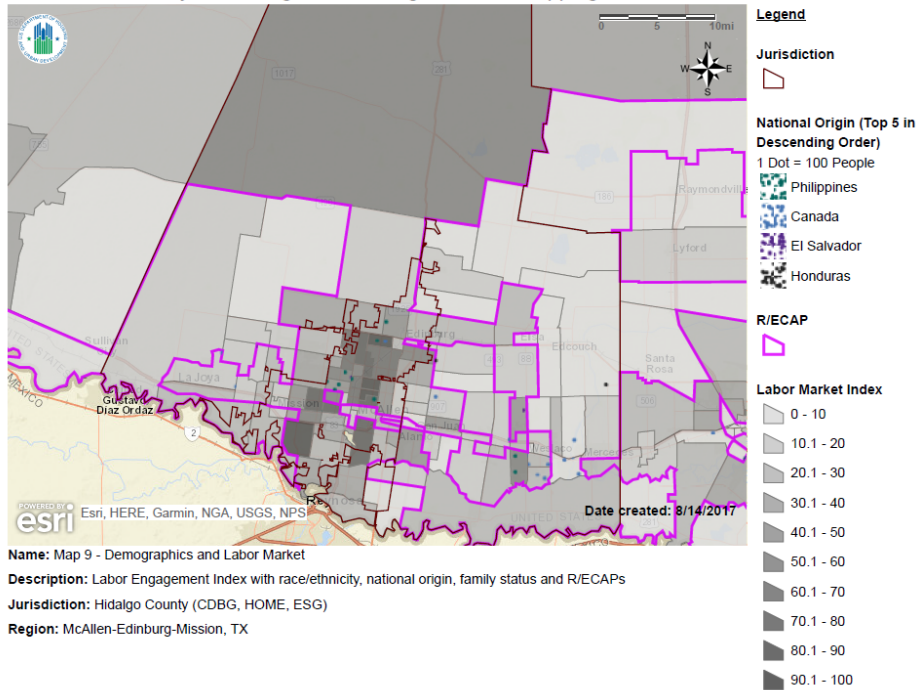
Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – National Origin - Mexico

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



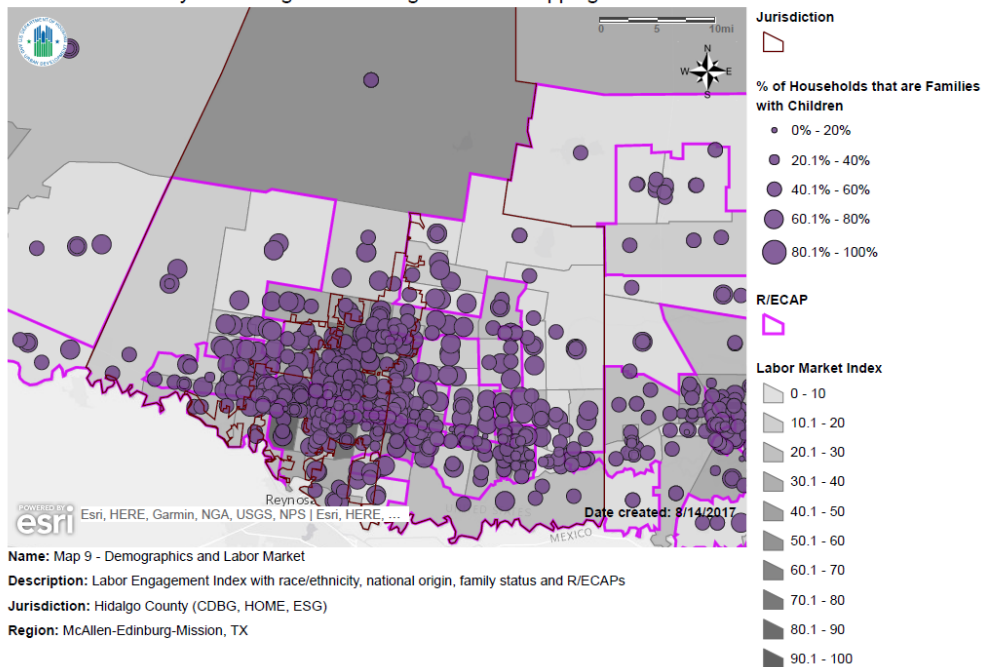
Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – National Origin – Others

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



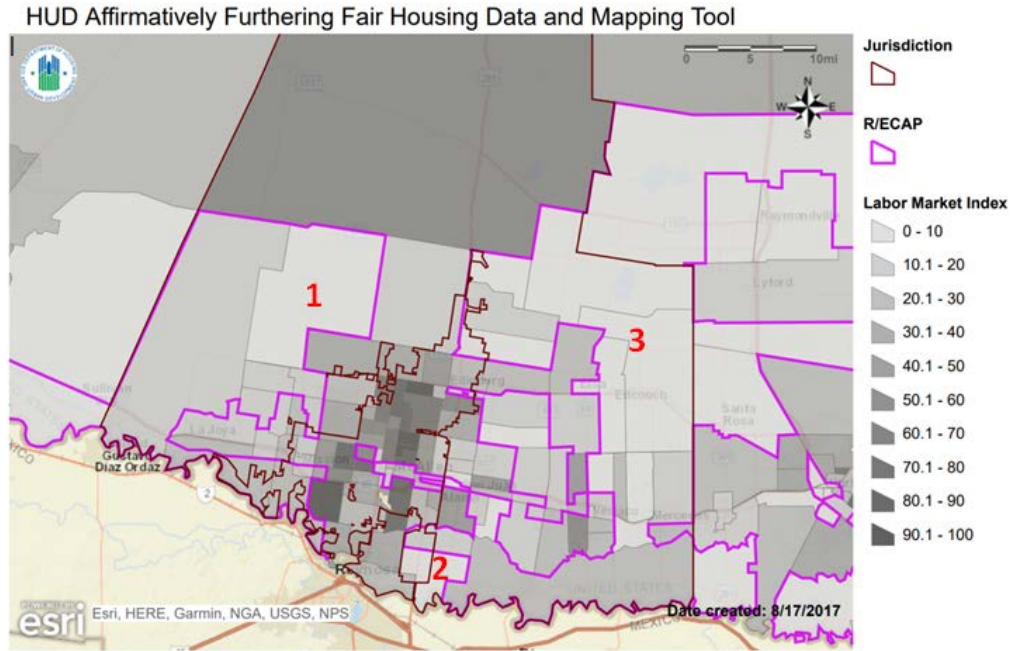
Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market - Percentage of Households that are Families with children

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



The following three areas were identified as showing a Labor Market Index of 0-10. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children. While it may be noted that varied labor market index values occur on the eastern side of the County, for analysis purposes, these areas were considered as one locale.

Map 9 – Labor Market Index



1. Location : North, North Alton – (490, Abram Road, Mile 7, Moorefield Road, Monte Cristo, Wallace/Shary Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data

Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP		
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 60%		

2. Location : South Pharr – San Juan - Alamo (Dicker, Jackson, U.S. Boundary, South Alamo Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

3. Location: Eastern Hidalgo County - (County Line, Eastern MSA Boundary, Mile 3 North, Western County Line)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Frequent	Mexico	Concentrated
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	No indicators applicable
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators applicable	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	Minimal

Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	
R/ECAP: Mostly in R/ECAP		
% of Households that are families with children: 0% – 80%		

ii. How does a person’s place of residence affect their ability to obtain a job?

A person’s place of residence surely affects their ability to obtain a job. As discussed, higher job proximity index values and higher labor market index values are frequently found within the MSA. As such, residing within the entitlement communities provides a better likelihood that a person would be able to obtain a job.

Data was gathered from employers, employment agencies, local Chambers of Commerce, and Economic Development Corporations. It was noted that limited number of jobs related to technology and/or skilled manufacturing exist. Further, a lack of training and educational programs as well as limited and decreasing federal assistance to provide job training/job readiness are continued hindrances for persons of all classes.

Hidalgo County – Urban County and the collaborating partners solicited public input via online community survey. The results follow.

Two hundred ninety-five respondents (63%) are full time employees working 40 hours or more per week. An additional 16% of respondents are part-time employees working less than 40 hours per week. Only 3% of respondents indicated they were not able to work due to a disability. Slightly more than half of respondents commute 0 – 15 minutes to work and nearly all of the respondents (96%) travel by car for work. Educational requirements such as licensure or certification was the most frequently selected (16%, 133 respondents) barrier for employment. It was followed by lack of training/experience (13%, 108 respondents). The language barrier was the third most frequently selected (11%, 93 respondents) barrier of employment. Combined 157 respondents selected “not enough jobs available near my home” or “not enough jobs available in my field”. Issues related to protected classes including national origin, family status, race, gender or disability account for a combined 14% of respondents (93 selections).

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

Other than Hispanics, no other racial or ethnic group has a concentration in low job proximity or labor market index areas. Further, family status is also not a determinant in whether an individual is likely to reside in a higher or lower job proximity or labor market index areas. No disparities in access to employment exists for any of the protected classes.

Due to recent national issues regarding immigration and foreign policy, the area is faced with a slowing retail economy. While the unemployment rate for the MSA was reduced by

0.8%, from 8.5% in July of 2016 to 7.7% in July of 2017, the MSA still suffers from higher unemployment than the state (4.3%) and national averages (4.6%) (Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally unadjusted rates). For Hidalgo County, the civilian labor force total which is a percentage of population of 16 years and older is 57.90%. The State of Texas is 64.30% (American Community Survey 2011-2015). A slowing retail economy may translate into a higher unemployment rate, potential housing cost burden, particularly for families, and limited sources of funding to provide support services.

Responses to the Community Survey indicated 295 respondents (63%) are full time employees working 40 hours or more per week. An additional 16% of respondents are part-time employees working less than 40 hours per week. Only 3% of respondents indicated they were not able to work due to a disability. Slightly more than half of respondents commute 0 – 15 minutes to work and nearly all of the respondents (96%) travel by car for work. Educational requirements such as licensure or certification was the most frequently selected (16%, 133 responses) barrier to employment. It was followed by lack of training/experience (13%, 108 responses). Language barrier was the third most frequently selected (11%, 93 responses) barrier to employment. “Not enough jobs available near my home” and “Not enough jobs available in my field” represent a combined 157 responses. Issues related to protected classes including national origin, family status, race, gender or disability account for a combined 14% of responses (129 selections).

5. Educational Opportunities Maps and Data

1. Analysis

a. Educational Opportunities

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

The following is an analysis of HUD-provided data. HUD’s School Proficiency Index was established based on the performance of fourth grade elementary students on State exams. As has been shown previously, maps are separated by Hispanic versus non-Hispanic and Mexico as a Country of Origin versus all others. The final map in this section summarizes data for households with children.

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity
- Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic
- Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

- Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – National Origin – Mexico
- Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – National Origin – Other
- Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – Percentage of Households that are Families with children
- Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – 0-20 School Proficiency Index

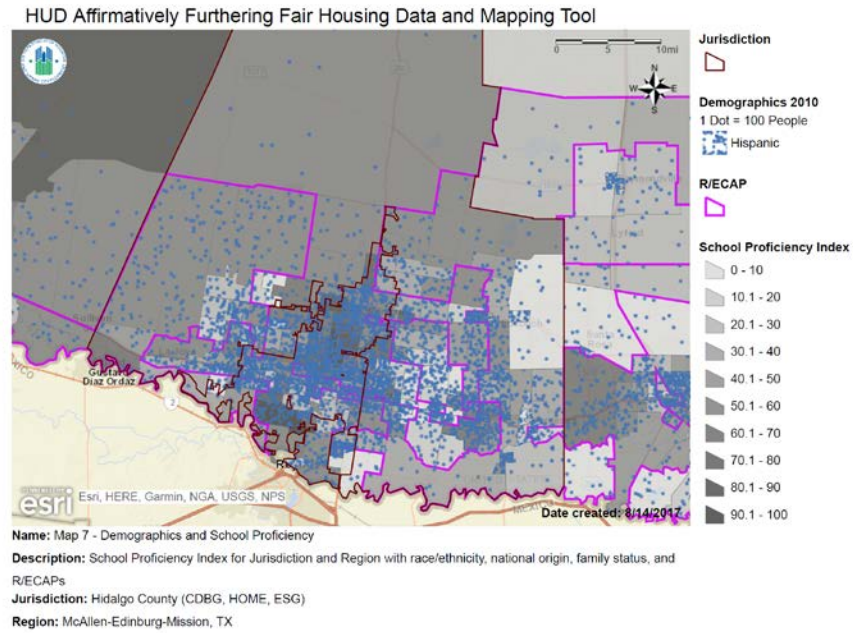
Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (School Proficiency Index)

School Proficiency Index	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	41.80	51.82
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.35	60.22
Hispanic	40.82	46.41
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	57.90	67.67
Native American, Non-Hispanic	43.18	51.09
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	39.18	50.57
Black, Non-Hispanic	37.17	51.49
Hispanic	39.32	43.52
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	32.28	52.29
Native American, Non-Hispanic	38.31	43.78
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA		
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).		

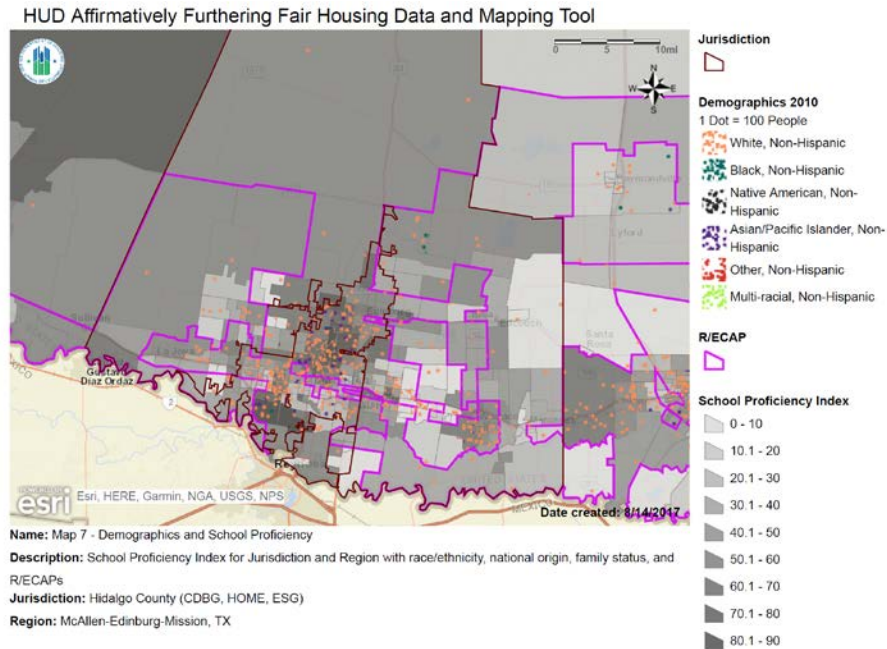
Children whose family income is below the federal poverty line and who reside outside of the MSA attend the lowest proficient schools; such is true for all racial and ethnic categories. However, within the MSA the risk of attendance of a lower proficient school lessens regardless of income. Specifically, the school proficiency index increases by an approximate factor of 10 for children who reside in the MSA.

Using Map 7, summary tables were developed, in order to describe racial and ethnic, national origin and family status characteristics as they relate to school proficiency. These tables may be viewed following the HUD provided maps.

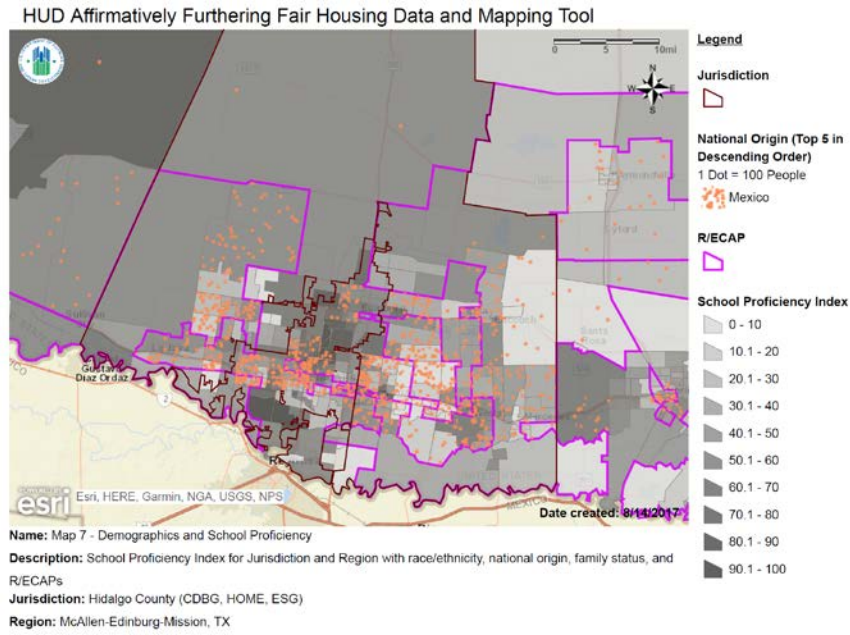
Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic



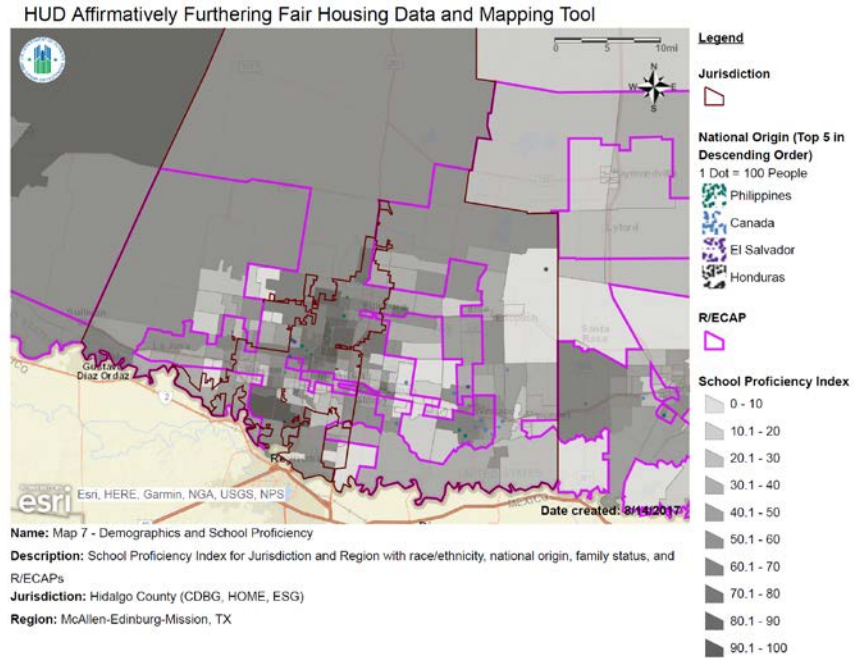
Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic



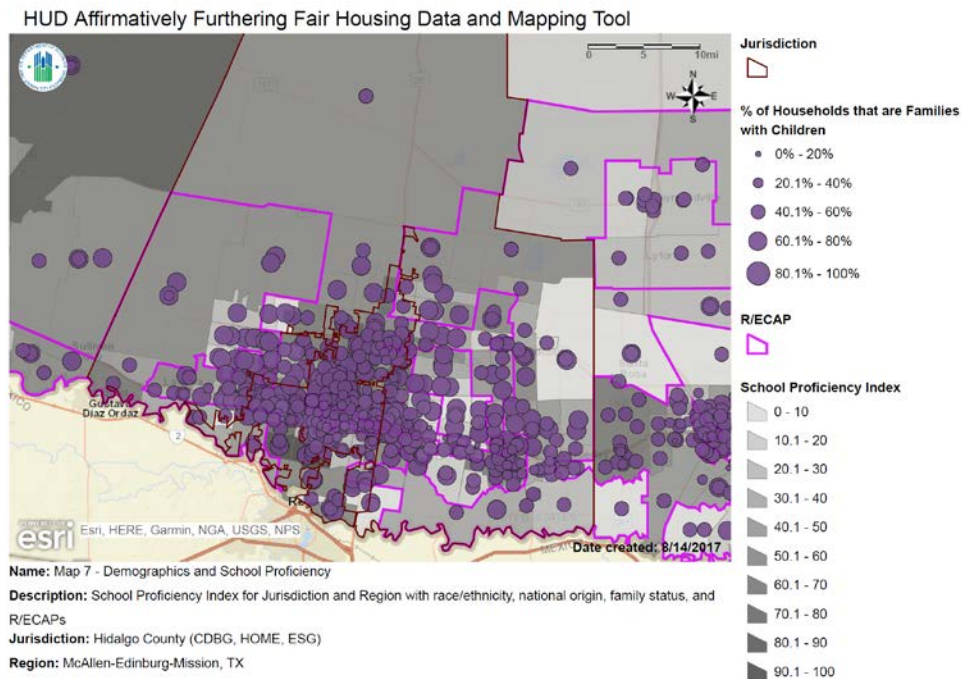
Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – National Origin - Mexico



Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – National Origin – Other

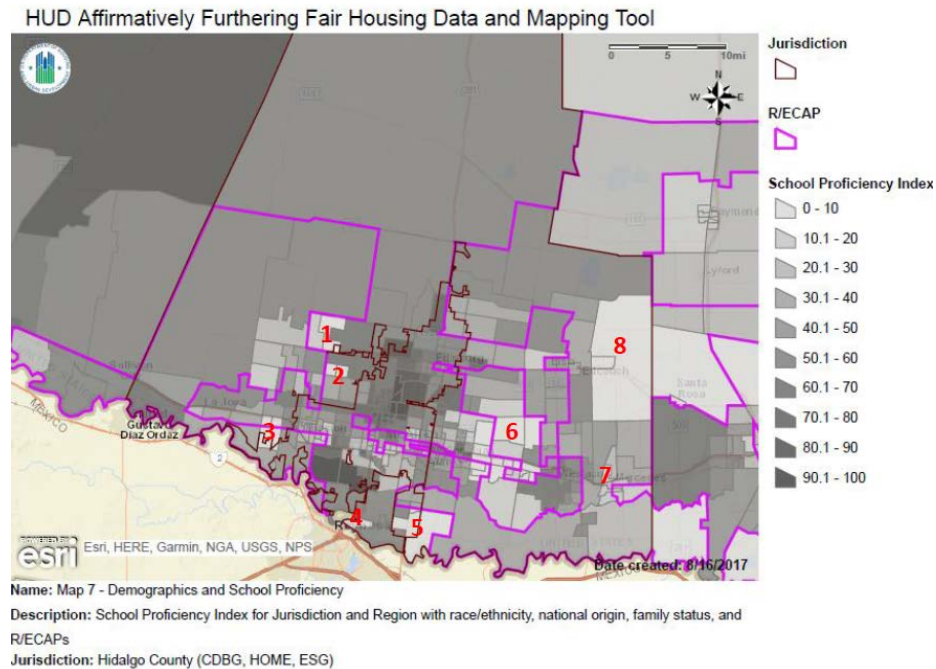


Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – % of Households that are Families with Children



Although Table 12 - Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity (School Proficiency Index) provides information regarding school proficiency, this information is reflective of the County or MSA as a whole (population). However, the previous maps use the School Proficiency Index to show differences within the jurisdiction. A school proficiency index of less than 20.1 was the criteria for the following discussion. As such, eight areas were identified. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether the locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children.

Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – 0-20 School Proficiency Index



1. Location : North of Alton North – (Monte Cristo and Trospers/Los Ebanos, Mile 7 and Bryan/Conway)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 60.1% – 80%			

2. Location: Alton North – (East Mile 6, Conway, East Mile 5 and Glasscock)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Partial data/Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 80%			

3. Location: Palmview South – (I2 (US 83), Abram Road, Military Road, and Bentsen Drive)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Mostly out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 80%			

4. Location: Hidalgo (East Coma Avenue to U.S. Border, Bridge Street and South 15th)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 60%			

5. Location: South Pharr-San Juan-Alamo – (Dicker Road, Jackson Road, U.S. Border, South Alamo)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	No Indicators	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 80%			

6. Location: Alamo/Donna – (Roosevelt Road, Tower Road, Stiles/Moore Road, Mile 6-1/2 West)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Frequent	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: North section in R/ECAP; South section out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 0% - 80%			

7. Location: North Mercedes (Mile 8 North, Between Levee Road 2 and 3, I2 (US 83) and Washington Ave.)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Mexico	Minimal
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 60%			

8. Location: La Villa (1422/Stockholm, 1015, Mile 12, County Line)

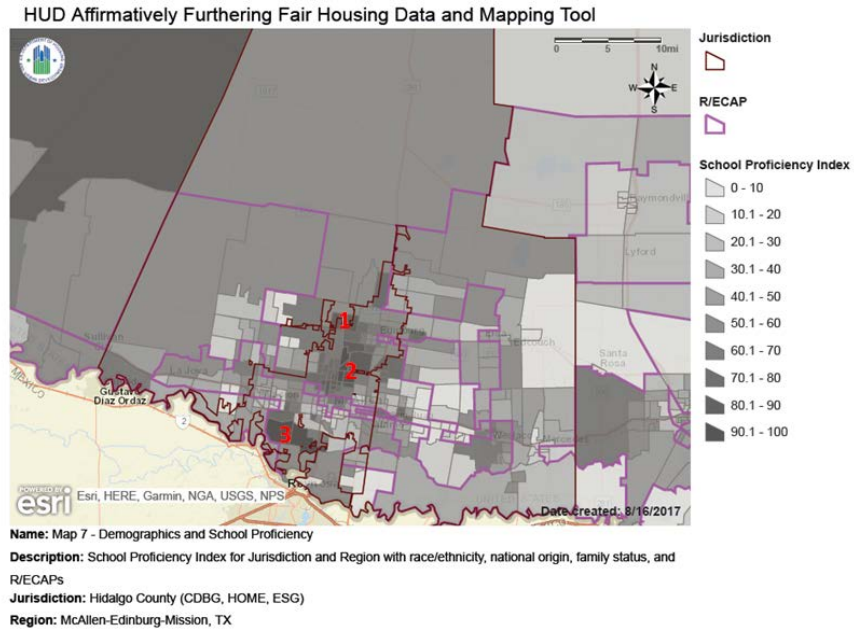
Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	Minimal
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% to 80%			

Of the eight locations, Hispanics and persons of Mexican national origin are the only protected classes for which significant population may be found. However, Hispanics and persons of Mexican national origin are not concentrated solely within these lower performing schools. Further, families with children show no disparities in access to proficient schools. Family status is not a determinant in attendance of a proficient school. As such, no protected classes show any disparities in access to proficient schools.

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

Three areas were identified as showing a school proficiency index of 80-100. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children.

Map 7 – Demographics and School Proficiency – 90-100 School Proficiency Index



1. Location : Edinburg - (Russell, Rooth/23rd Street, 107/University Drive, and McColl)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 60.1% - 80%			

2. Location: McAllen – (Hobbs, North 10th, Nolana, and McColl)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Frequent	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Minimal/Frequent	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 80%			

3. Location: McAllen – (Jordan, Conway, Old Military Highway, and Ware Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Intensity of Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal/Frequent	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 80%			

For areas in which racial and ethnic persons other than Hispanic appear, access to proficient schools is available. Similarly, in areas in which persons of national origin other than Mexico appear, proficient schools are also readily available. The highest proficient schools are found in non-R/ECAP areas and mostly within the MSA. While residency patterns are denser in the MSA, a significant population resides outside of the MSA in smaller populated cities/rural areas. For the most part, lower proficient schools are located in these rural or smaller populated cities.

Upon analysis of these high performing areas and Texas Education Agency (TEA) information, it appears that, similar to lower performing areas, there are:

4. No racial or ethnic disparities;
5. A preponderance of Hispanics and individuals of Mexican origin;
6. Families comprise 40-80% of households

Nonetheless, the number of students recognized as economically disadvantage decreases within these high performing areas.

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

Data was gathered from local schools districts to determine the various school policies and programs available to students. It was noted that all school districts allowed for open enrollment. Districts self-reported an effective use of technology. Moreover, Edcouch-Elsa ISD is making improvements to their technology center to enhance the availability of student resources. It should be noted that the Edcouch-Elsa ISD is located next to a school district which had a low school proficiency index. In addition, Hidalgo ISD which has a low school proficiency index indicated that renovations for several campuses are currently planned. It is important to note that all public schools indicated they provide transportation. However, the magnet and charter schools may not all provide transportation.

As previously noted, the HUD School Proficiency Index is based on state exams. The state exams are developed and administered by the Texas Education Agency (TEA). Information from TEA's website was obtained in order to review whether a set of characteristics frequently occurred for either low or high proficiency schools. Characteristics which were reviewed included the percentage of Attendance Rate, Economically Disadvantaged, English Language Learner, and Mobility Rate, as well as Class Size and Number of Distinguished Designations. The only characteristic that was prevalent in low proficiency schools was a higher number of economically disadvantaged students.

The percentage of high school graduates or higher for persons 25 years and older in Hidalgo County was 62.10%. The State of Texas was 81.90%. The percentage of persons with a bachelor's degree or higher was 16.70% compared to 27.60% at the state level (American Community Surveys 2011-2015). The lower educational attainment in Hidalgo County serves to limit access to higher paying jobs.

Respondents to the Community Survey somewhat mirrored educational levels of the County and Entitlement Communities. The most frequently selected highest level of education for Survey respondents was High School/GED with 115 persons (24% of respondents). It was followed by "Some College" with 109 respondents (23%) selecting the answer. Combined, "College Graduate" and "Master's Degree" represent 30%, 80 respondents and 60 respondents, respectively.

Additional Community Survey results showed 299 respondents (54%) have school aged children. Respondents who indicated they have school age children completed the questions related to school proficiency (i.e. school programs, transportation and use of technology). A great majority (93%) indicated that their school aged children attend local public schools. Opinions were solid when asked if the school was a "quality" campus. 79% or 200 persons felt their children attended a quality school. However, only 61% of respondents felt that the use of technology at their children's school was sufficient. Although respondents could select more than one answer, respondents most frequently selected that accessing technology through the schools could be improved by issuing iPads or computers for home use. Providing Wi-Fi access in their neighborhoods (24%) and "allowing access to computer labs after school hours and/or the weekend" (21%) were the next most frequently selected responses. Most respondents would not enroll their children in different schools (140 respondents) and most respondents have not considered transferring their child to another campus (164 respondents). Still, incidences of bullying were the most noted concern with their current school (74 responses). Concern with drugs/gangs was the second frequently selected response (54 responses) and lack of extracurricular activities or programs offered was the third most frequently selected (45 responses). Half of respondents indicated that the school district was a factor in selecting their home (128 respondents).

A small percentage of respondents indicated they have a member of their household attending post-secondary schools in the Rio Grande Valley (18%). Nearly half of those were attending the University of Texas – Rio Grande Valley. Six percent of respondents say that public transportation is the main means of transportation to the student’s school. In line with the travel times to work in Hidalgo County, 64% of respondents indicated that the students commute to their educational campus was between 0 – 20 minutes.

6. Transportation Opportunities Maps and Data

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

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity - Transit and Low Transportation Cost Index
- Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic
- Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – National Origin - Mexico
- Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – National Origin - Others
- Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips - Percentage of Households that are Families with children
- Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic
- Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – National Origin - Mexico
- Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – National Origin – Other
- Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Percentage of Households that are Families with children
- Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – Transit Trips Index
- Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Low Transportation Index

Table 12 – Opportunity indicators by Race and Ethnicity (Transit Trips and Low Transportation Cost Index)

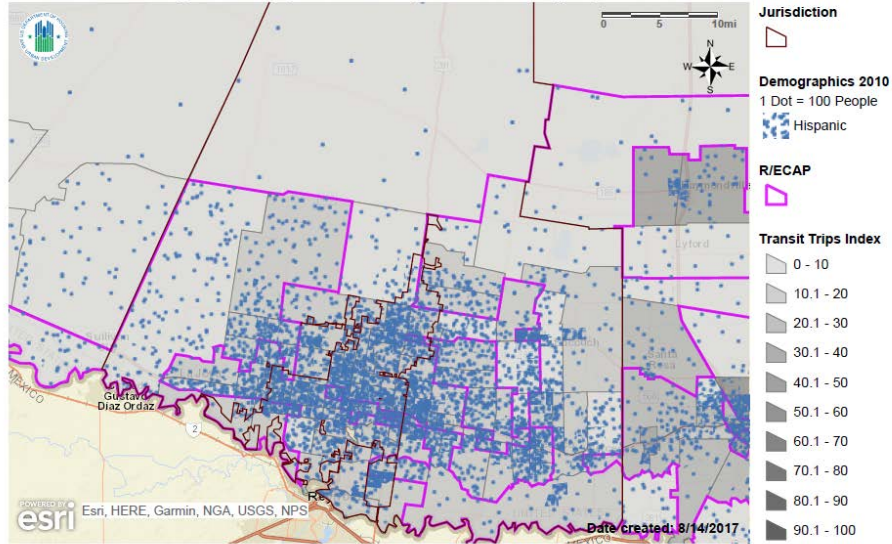
	Transit Trips Index		Low Transportation Cost Index	
	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region
Total Population				
White, Non-Hispanic	14.09	14.71	21.86	29.35
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.48	11.89	57.30	44.94
Hispanic	12.71	13.85	17.01	24.29
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	14.59	14.48	24.66	31.47
Native American, Non-Hispanic	12.39	14.16	18.05	27.62
Population below federal poverty line				
White, Non-Hispanic	13.72	14.95	22.30	31.92
Black, Non-Hispanic	13.49	14.43	28.72	32.38
Hispanic	12.57	13.66	16.10	23.11
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	12.98	14.51	17.87	26.36
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15.10	15.44	17.87	26.18
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA				
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).				

The Transit Trips Index measures how often low income families in a neighborhood use public transportation, in an effort to gauge practical availability. As it relates to the population, the Transit Trips Index rises slightly when residing in the MSA, except for Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic. For this class, the reduction is negligible. For persons whose income is below the federal poverty line, the Transit Trips Index rises when persons reside in the MSA. The lowest Transit Trips Index value occurs for Black, Non-Hispanic persons residing outside of the MSA.

The Low Transportation Cost Index measures the cost of transportation and proximity to public transportation by neighborhood. The Low Transportation Cost Index for White, Non-Hispanics is between 21 and 31 regardless of income or location within the MSA. For Black, Non-Hispanic, the low transportation cost index values have a larger spread. For this class, it appears location and income are determinants in accessing transportation. For Asian or Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic, and Native Americans, Non-Hispanic, low transportation cost index values increase within the MSA. For Hispanic persons regardless of income or locale, this class sees the lowest low transportation cost index values.

Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic

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Name: Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

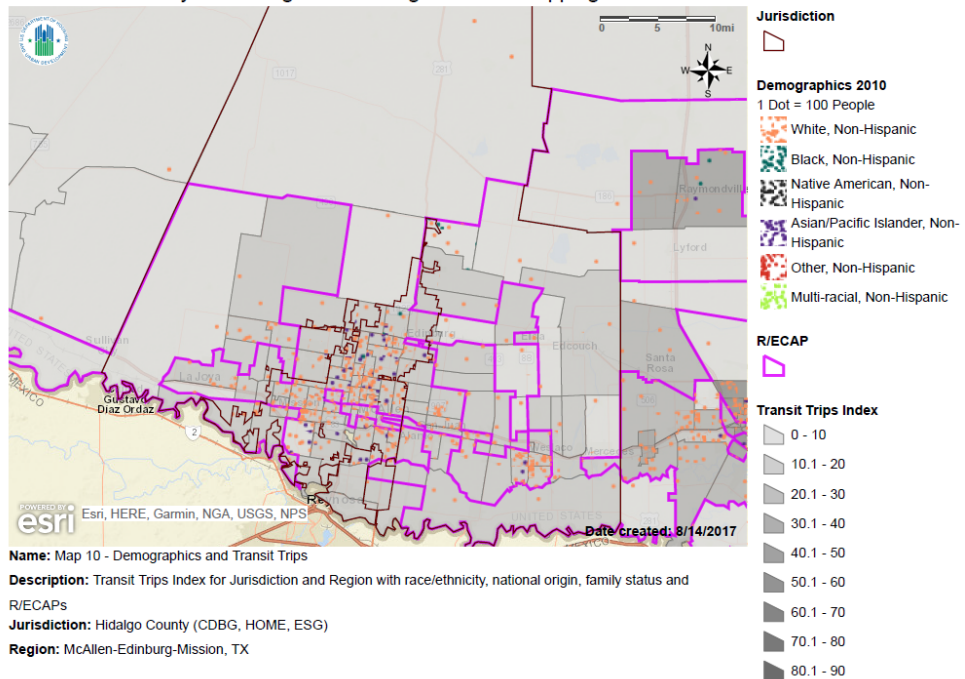
Description: Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



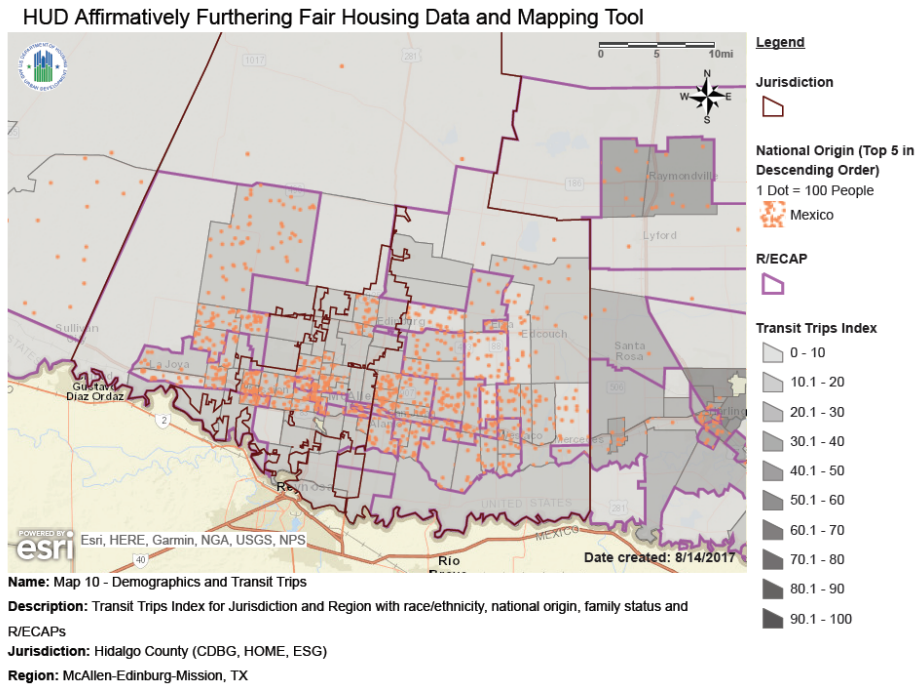
Name: Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

Description: Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

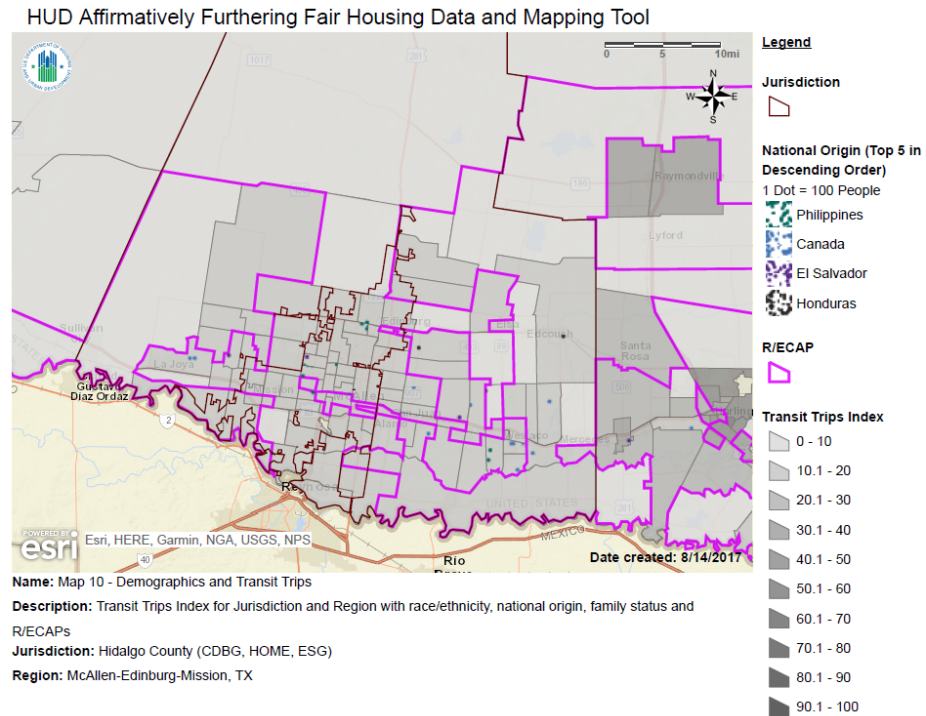
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

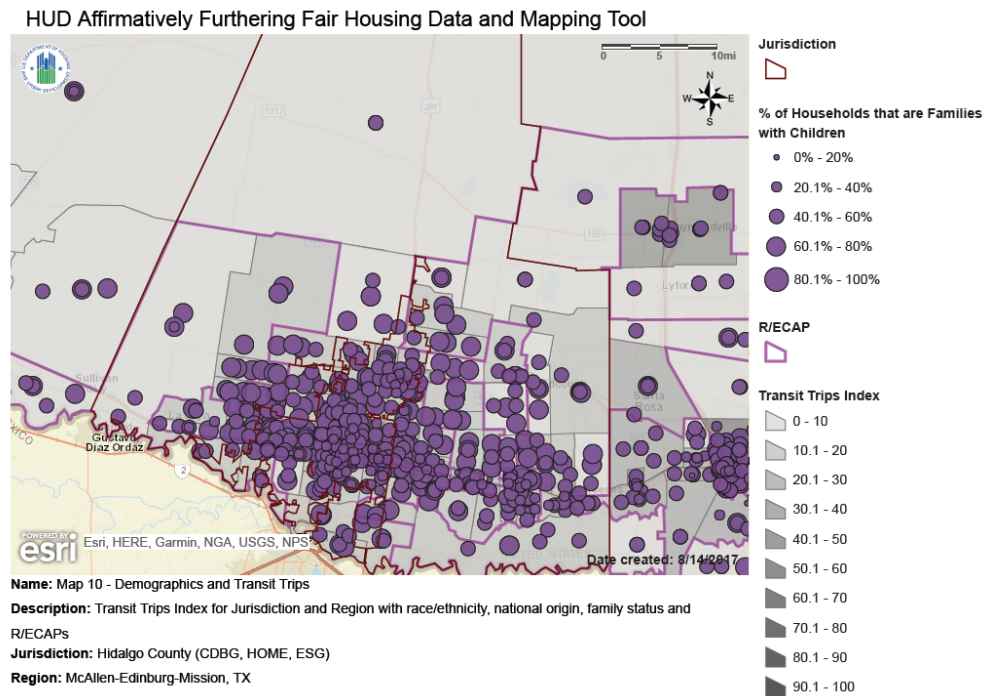
Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – National Origin – Mexico



Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – National Origin – Other

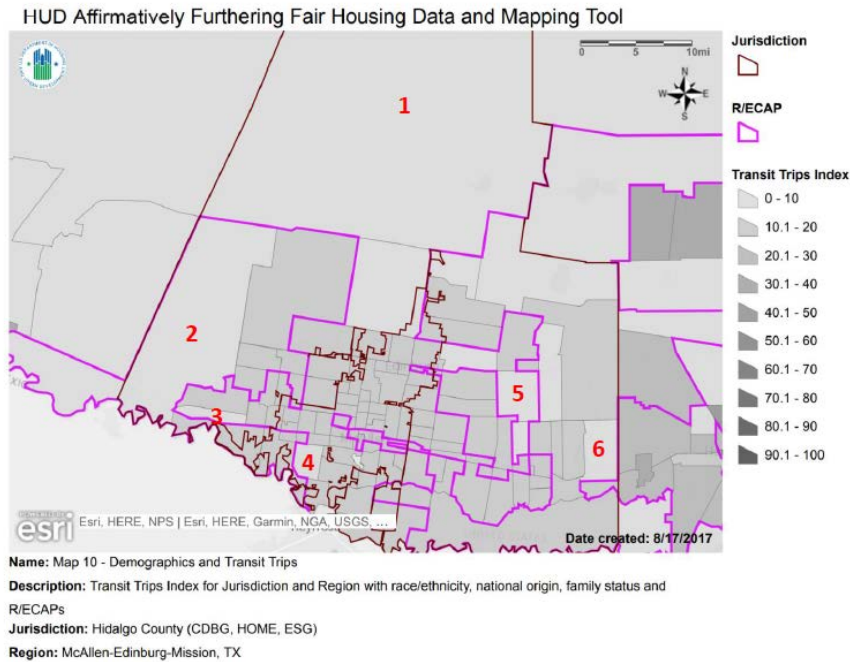


Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips - Percentage of Households that are Families with children



Six areas were identified as showing a Transit Trip Cost Index of 0-10. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children. While it may be noted that varied transit trips index values occur north of Alamo and Donna, for analysis purposes, these areas were considered as one locale.

Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips – Transit Trips Index



1. Location : Rural Hidalgo County - (Northern-most boundary, Eastern-most boundary, 490, Western-most boundary)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Minimal
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% - 80%			

2. Location: Sullivan City - (490, Western-most boundary, U.S. Boundary, Iowa Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

3. Location: South La Joya/Penitas - (Expressway 83, CO 1405, Military Road, Abrams Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 20.1% – 80%			

4. Location: South Mission - (I2 (US 83), Conway, Military Road, Shary Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Frequent	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

5. Location: San Carlos –Edcouch - Elsa – (Delta Area)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Mostly out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

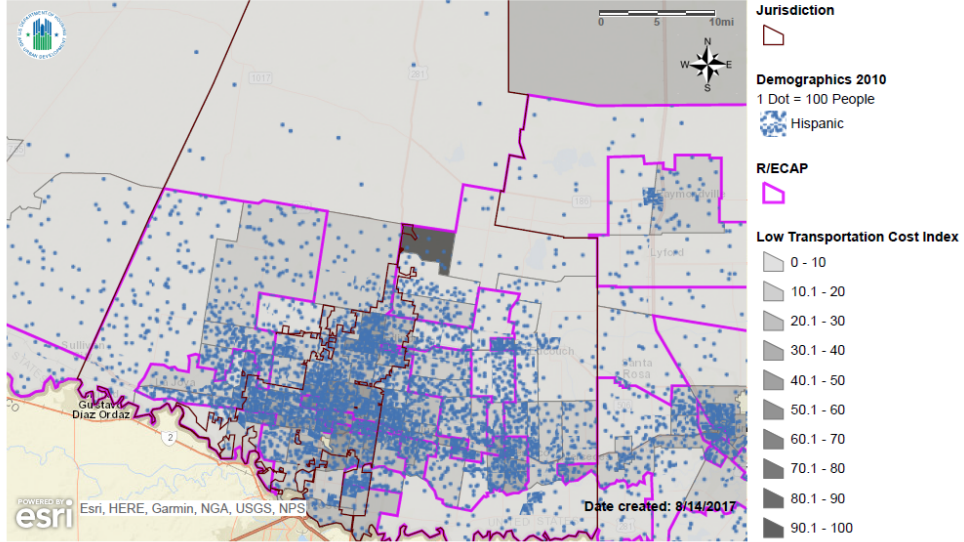
6. Location: East Mercedes - (Mile 12, Baseline, Business 83, County line)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

The following maps represent the Low Transportation Cost Index for racial/ethnic, national origin and family status:

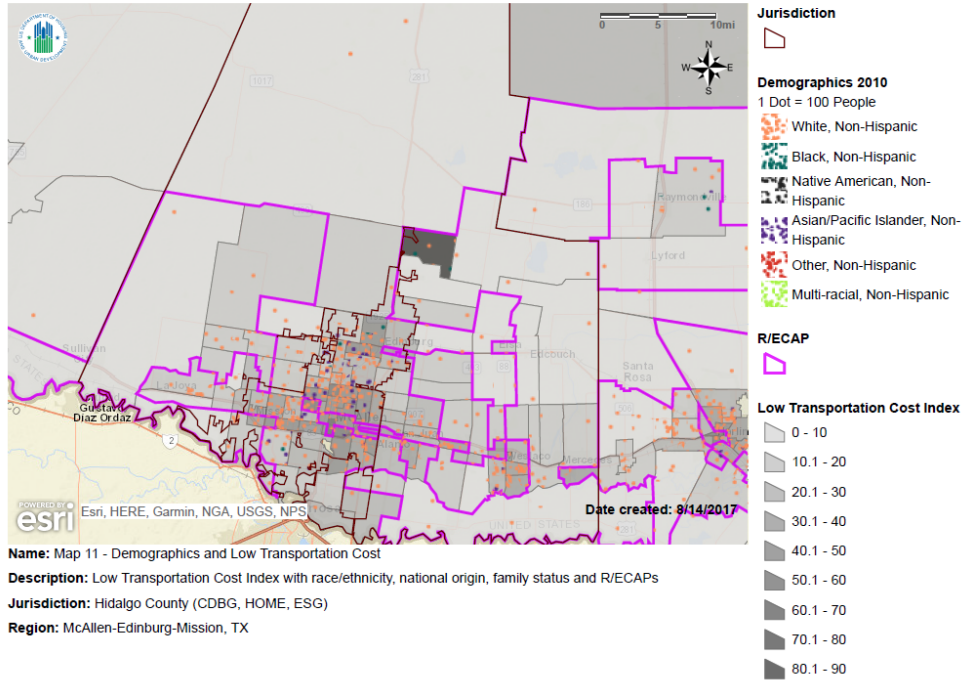
Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic

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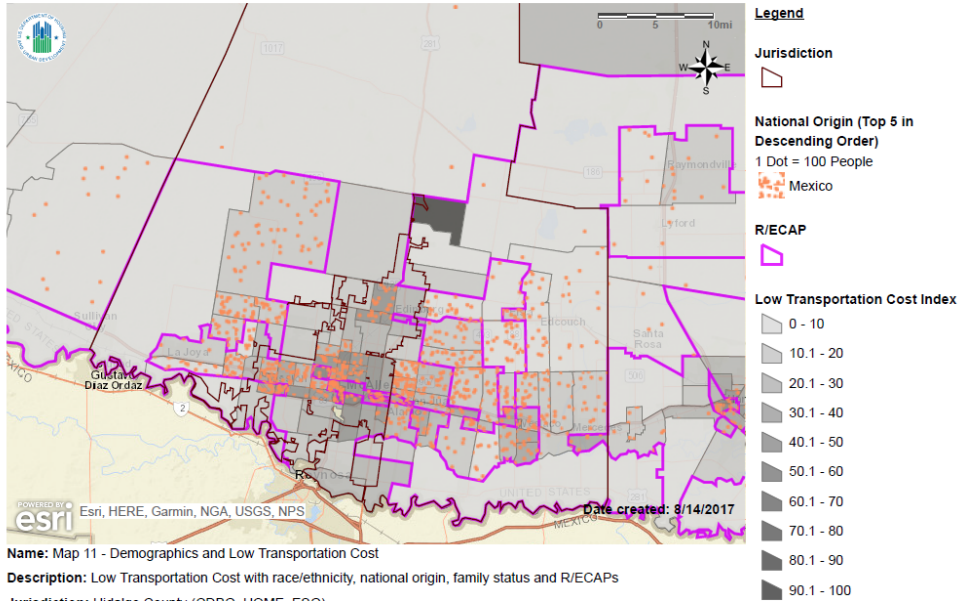
Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

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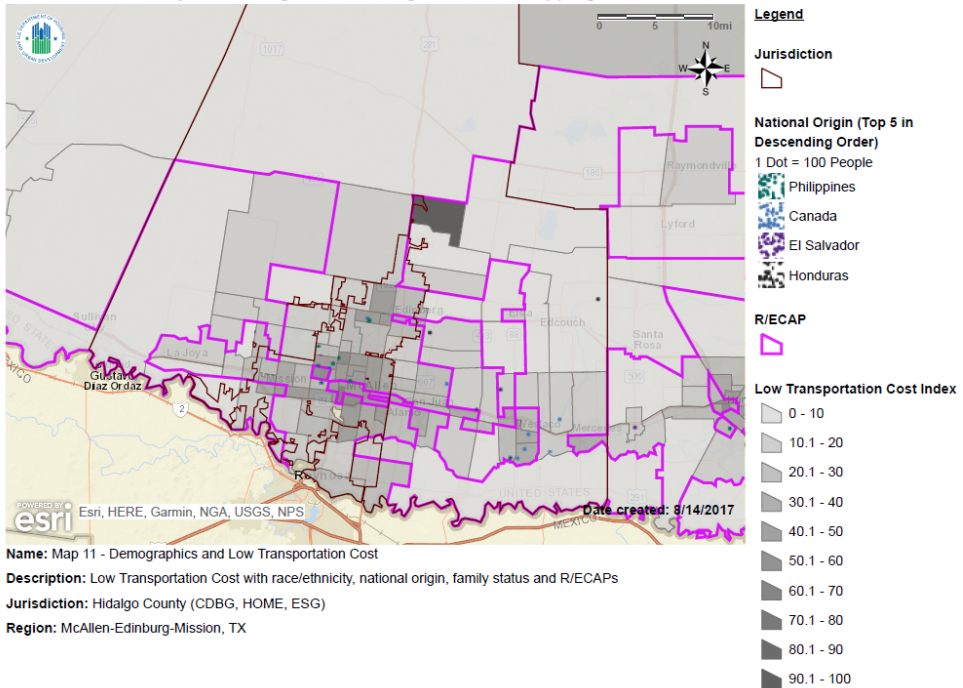
Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – National Origin – Mexico

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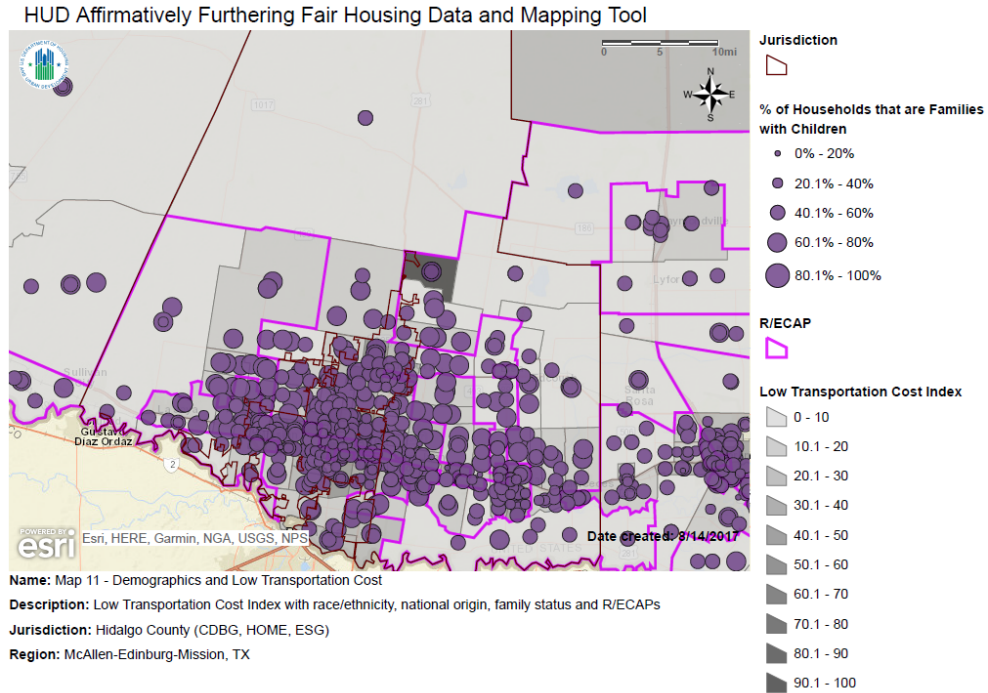


Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – National Origin – Other

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



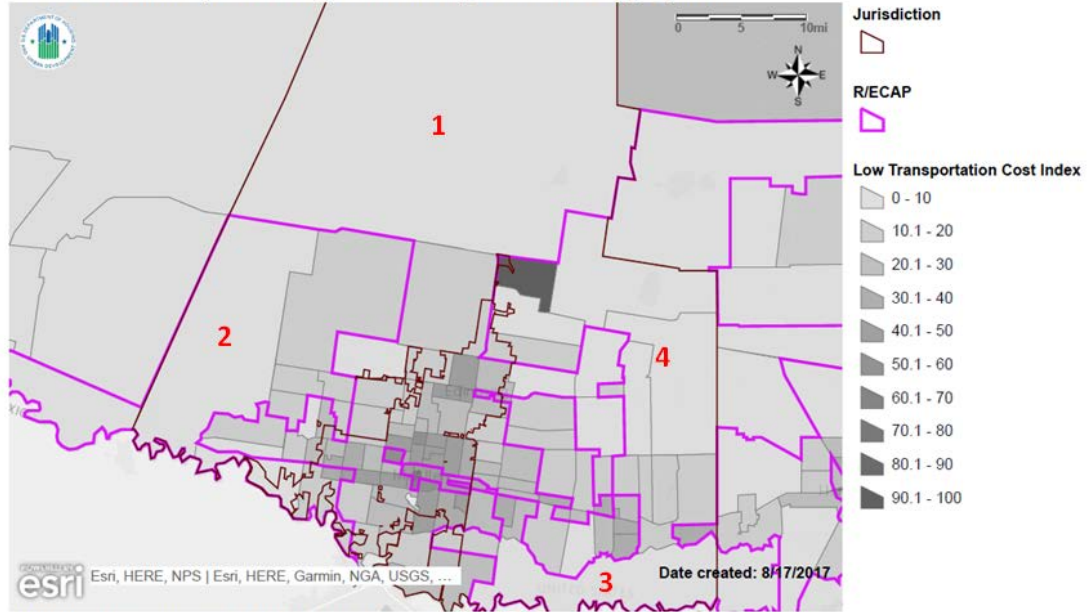
Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Percentage of Households that are Families with children



Four areas were identified as showing a Low Transportation Cost Index of 0-10. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children. While it may be noted that varied low transportation cost index values occur on the eastern side of the County, for analysis purposes, these areas were considered as one locale. The same is true for the mid to eastern southern boundary.

Map 11 – Demographics and Low Transportation Cost – Low Transportation Cost Index

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Name: Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

Description: Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

1. Location : Northern Most Hidalgo County - (northern boundary to western boundary to 490 to the eastern boundary)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Minimal
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Minimal	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% to 60%			

2. Location: Southwest Hidalgo County - (490 to western boundary to southern boundary to Iowa Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% to 80%			

3. Location: Southeast most Hidalgo County - (levee to south Alamo Road to southern boundary to eastern boundary)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% to 80%			

4. Location: Eastern Hidalgo County - (490 to MSA eastern boundary to mile 12 to eastern County boundary)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	Minimal
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% to 80%			

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

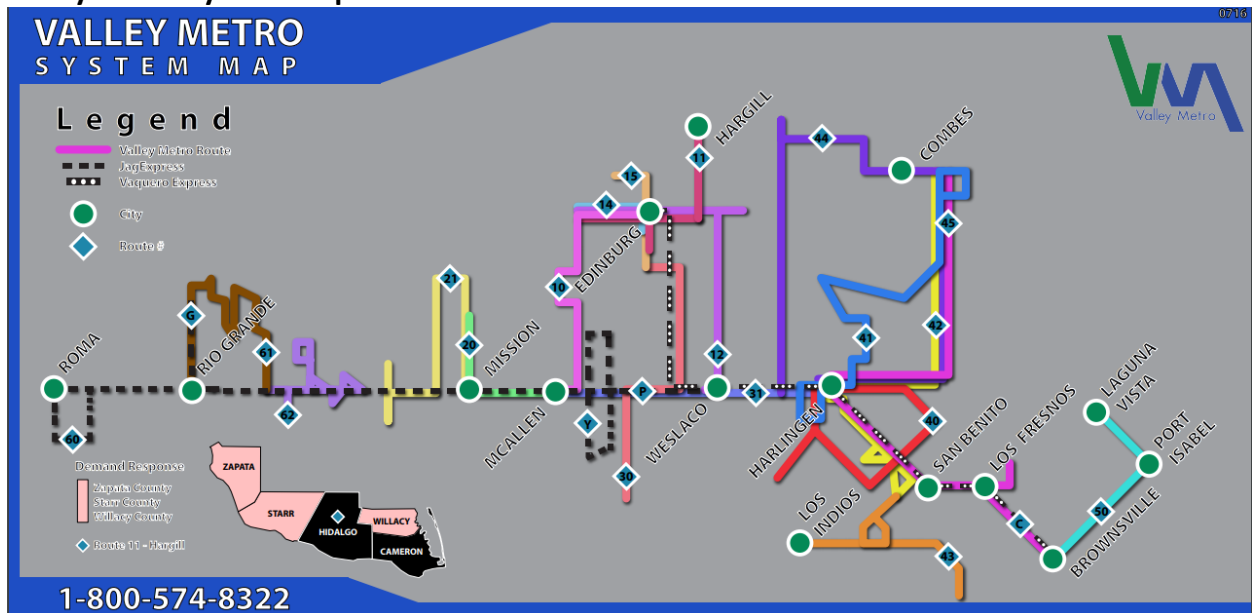
No racial/ethnic, national origin or familial status group are least or more successful in accessing transportation than any other group. However, increases in low transportation costs and number of transit trips are found within the MSA when compared to the rest of the County.

- iii. **Describe how the jurisdiction’s and region’s policies, such as public transportation routes or transportation systems designed for use personal vehicles, affect the ability of protected class groups to access transportation.**

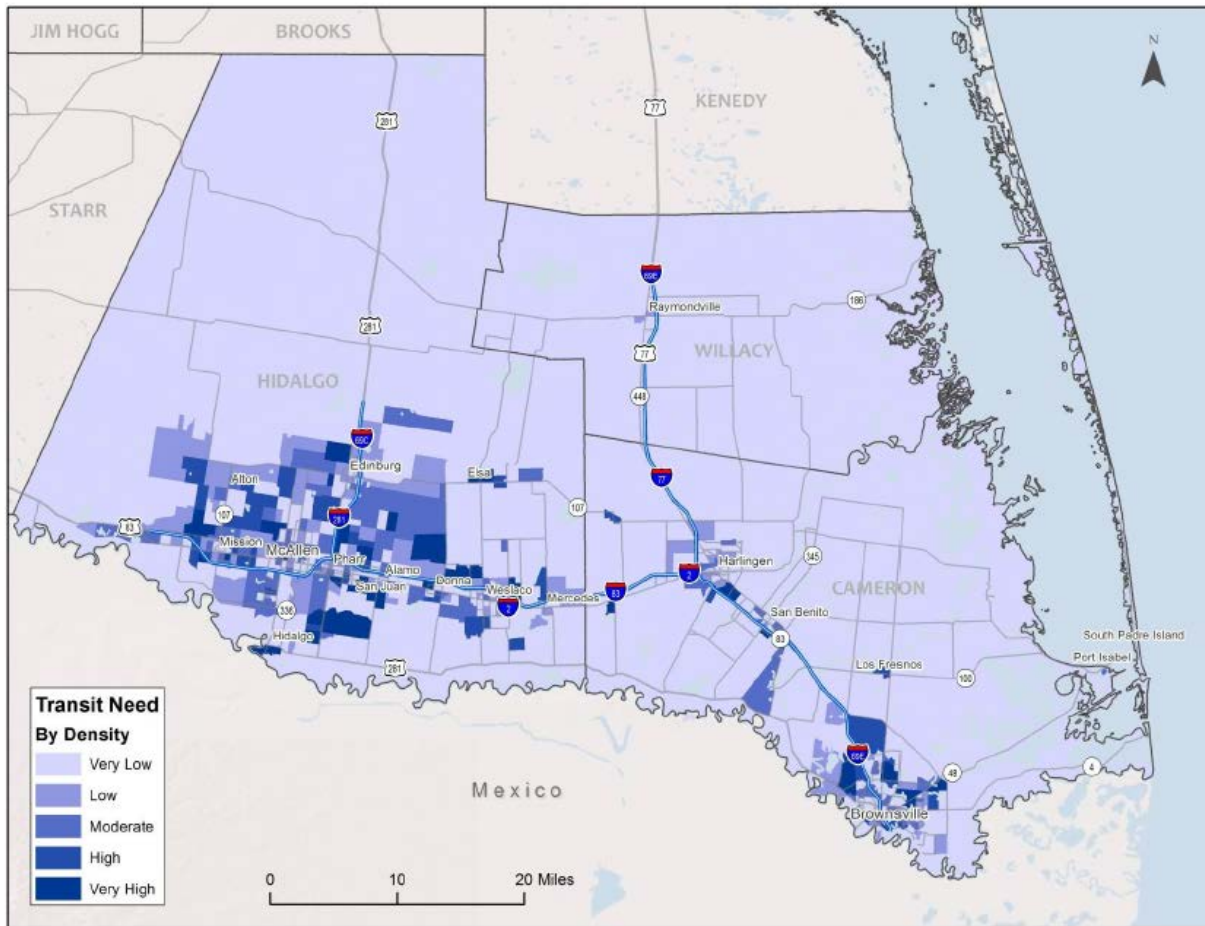
Under the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (LRGVDC), a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) exists to review and update transportation routes particularly for personal vehicles and transit services. McAllen is the only community which has intra-city bus service. The remainder of the region is served by Valley Metro Services. These services include bus transportation as well as para-transit services.

Valley Metro Services are provided from Roma (Starr County) through Hidalgo County to Brownsville (Cameron County). As shown below, a preponderance of Hidalgo County households show a moderate to very high reliance on transportation services. Further, based on the assessment by the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (LRGVDC) Regional Public Transportation Coordination Plan, gaps and services were also identified.

Valley Metro System Map

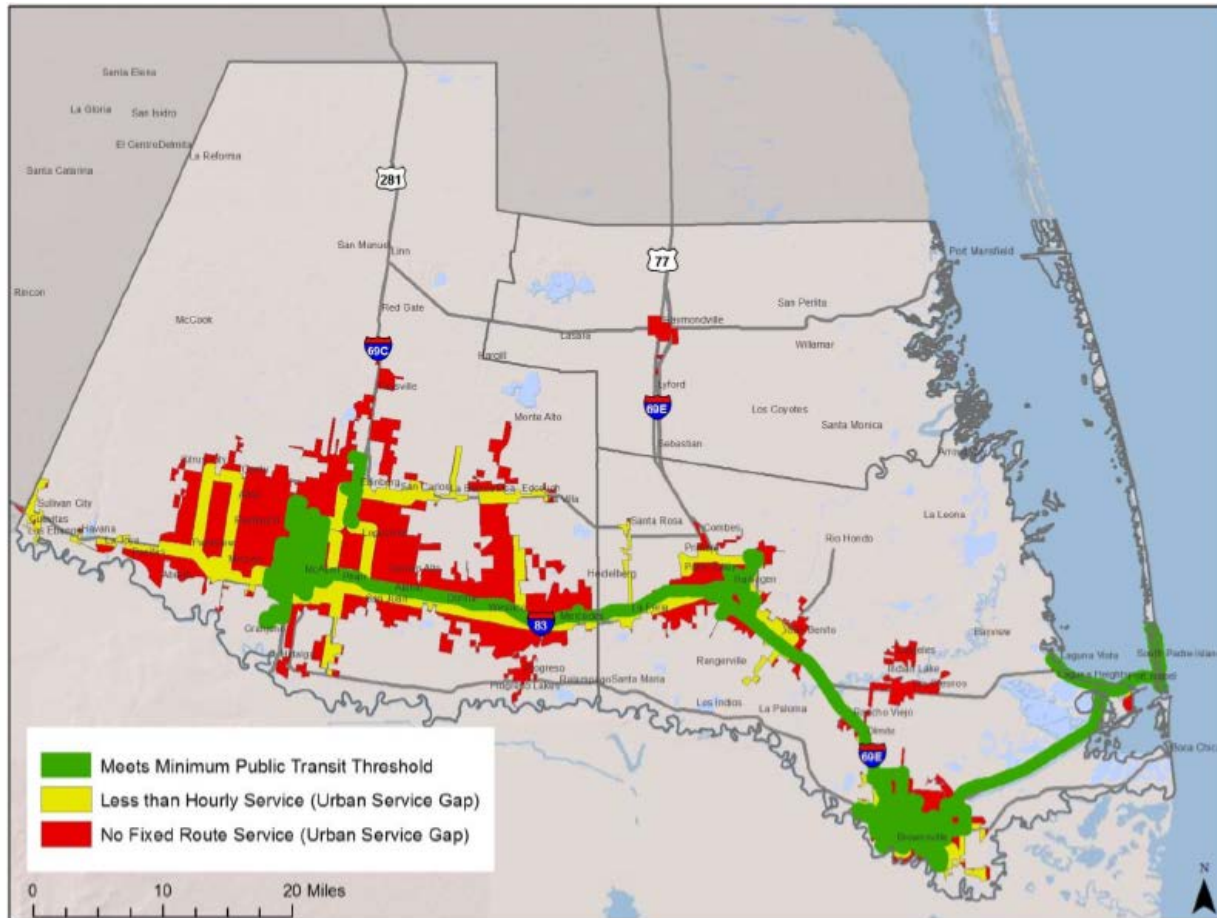


Transit Dependence Index Density



Source: U.S. Census and American Community Survey
LRGVDC Public Transportation Coordination Plan

Lower Rio Grande Valley Region Urban Transit Service Gaps



Source: LRGVDC Public Transportation Coordination Plan

Hidalgo County has a mean travel time to work for workers 16 and older of 22.1 minutes. The other entitlement communities range from 20.2 to 21.9 minutes. Residents of Hidalgo County have a shorter travel time to work than the state average at 25.6 minutes (American Community Survey 2011-2015).

Hidalgo County – Urban County and the collaborating partners solicited public input via online community survey. The results follow.

181 respondents (38%) indicated that public transportation was available, however, 173 respondents (37%) indicated public transportation was not available. The majority of respondents, approximately 34%, noted that their homes were (1) located too far from bus stops, (2) no routes were located near their homes, or (3) the city in which they reside does not provide transportation.

7% of respondents indicated they use public transportation and 6% indicated they have used paratransit (curbside pick-up and drop off) services. Of those respondents who utilized public transportation, 7 persons (64%) live within ¼ mile of the nearest bus stop. Respondents indicated the availability of bus stops near their area, sidewalks leading to bus stops and shorter distances to the nearest bus stop as the most frequently selected ways to improve access to public transportation. 28 responses noted a lack of route frequency as a hindrance from using public transportation. The wait time between bus/transfers (21 responses) and not enough notices to inform the public of delays (18 responses) were the second and third most frequently selected response of items or actions that prohibit the respondent from using public transportation. Only 11 respondents indicated that they had received a voucher for free or reduced transportation service.

7. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities Maps and Data

i. Describe any disparities in exposure to poverty by protected class groups.

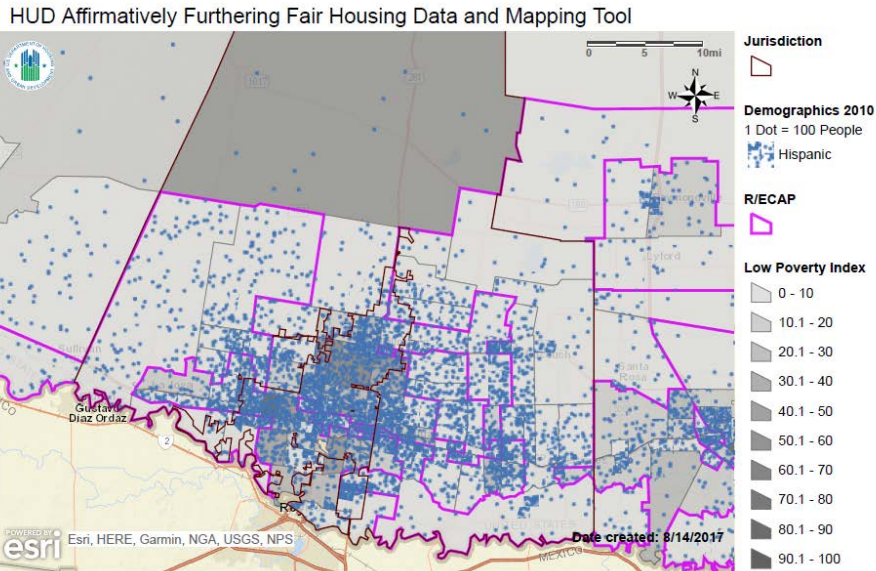
HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Low Poverty Index)
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – National Origin - Mexico
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – National Origin - Others
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty - Percentage of Households that are Families with children
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – Low Poverty Index

Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Low Poverty Index)

Low Poverty Index	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen- Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	10.56	21.66
Black, Non-Hispanic	6.15	21.70
Hispanic	8.16	13.99
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	18.77	33.84
Native American, Non-Hispanic	9.22	18.74
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	6.41	17.25
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.50	20.38
Hispanic	6.27	9.64
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	7.15	22.03
Native American, Non-Hispanic	8.32	7.97
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA		
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).		

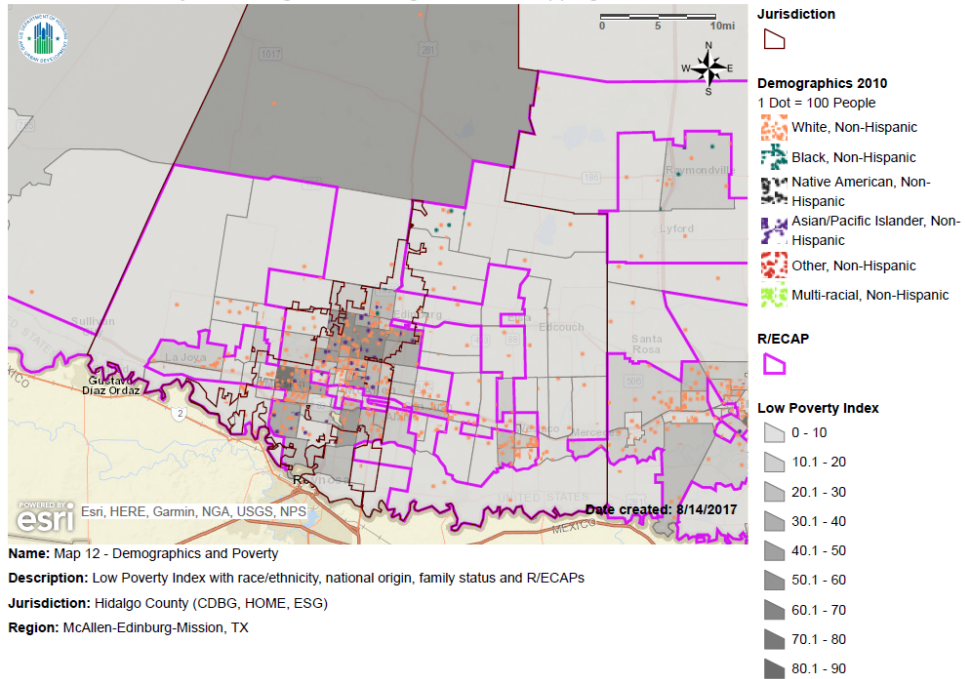
Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic



Name: Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty
Description: Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

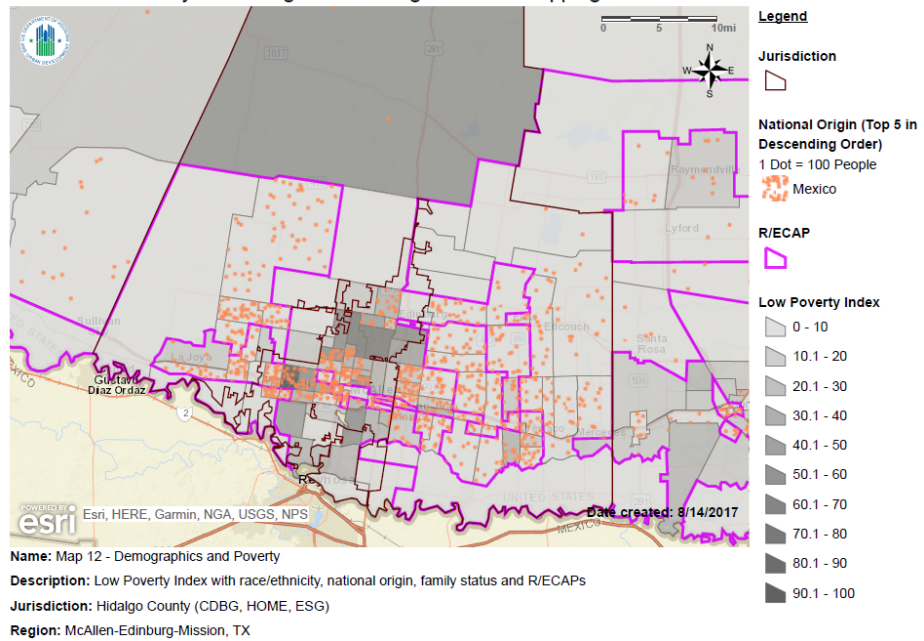
Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

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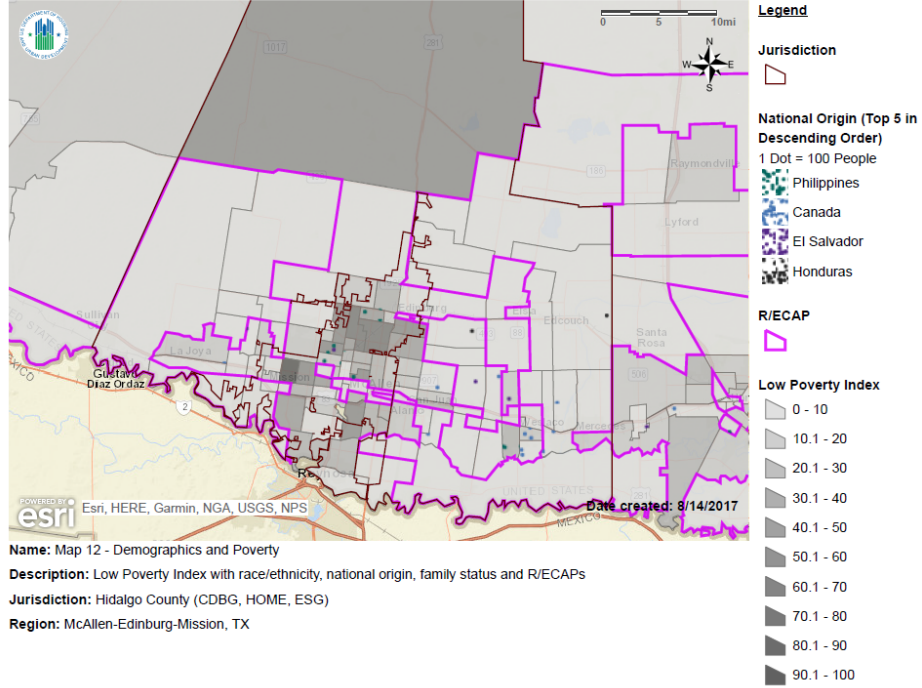
Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – National Origin – Mexico

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

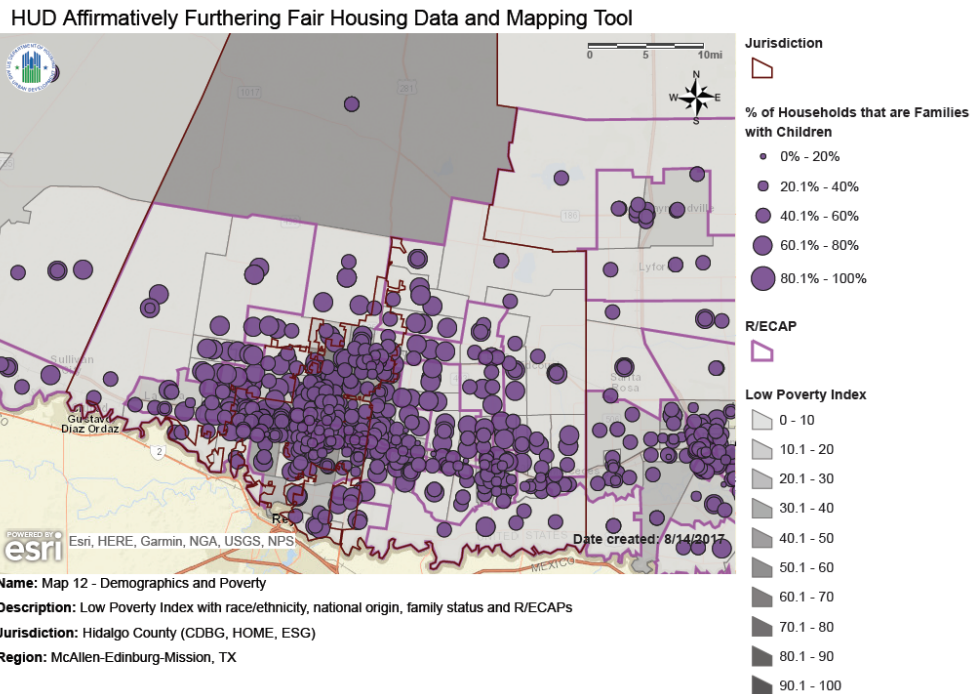


Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – National Origin – Others

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

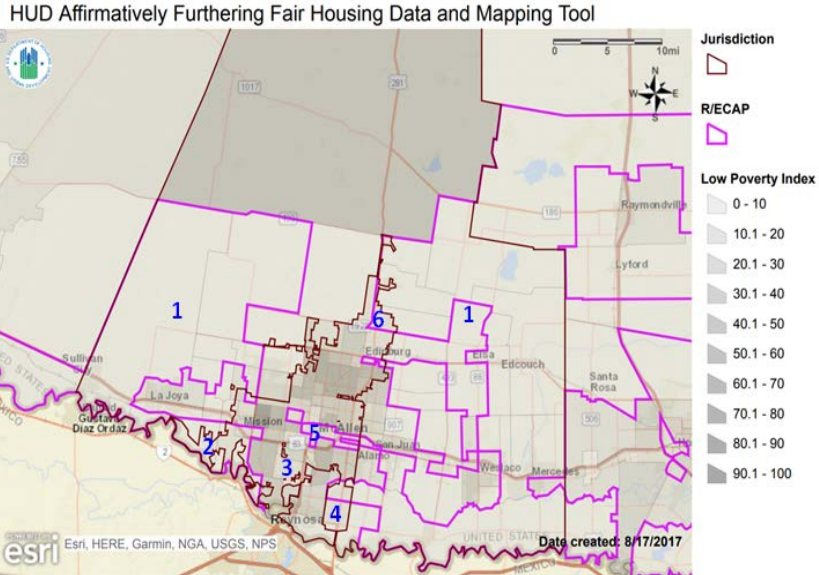


Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty - Percentage of Households that are Families with children



Six areas were identified as showing a Low Poverty Index of 0-20. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children.

Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty - Low Poverty Index



Name: Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty
Description: Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

1. Location : Outside of the MSA, except for Northernmost tract

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Frequent	Mexico	Minimal/No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	No indicators/No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	Minimal
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Mostly R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 0% - 80%			

2. Location: South Palmview Inside the MSA

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent and No data areas
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators/No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators/No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators/No data
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators/No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

3. Location: South McAllen Inside the MSA

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators/No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators/No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators/No data
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators/No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

4. Location: South Pharr (Las Milpas) Inside the MSA

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators/No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators/No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators/No data
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators/No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 40.1% – 80%			

5. Location: Pharr/McAllen Inside the MSA along Expressway 83

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators/No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators/No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators/No data
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators/No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 20.1% – 80%			

6. Location: North Edinburg Inside the MSA along Highway 281

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators/No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators/No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No indicators/No data
Hispanic	Frequent	Philippines	No indicators/No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Mostly Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 20.1% – 80%			

ii. What role does a person’s place of residence play in their exposure to poverty?

It is more likely that exposure to poverty exists for persons residing outside of the MSA or within the R/ECAP area. High ranges of the low poverty index are seen in Eastern Mission, North McAllen, and Southern Edinburg.

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

Neither racial/ethnic, national origin, or familial status predict whether the household is exposed to low poverty areas. As previously discussed, households who live in the McAllen-Mission-Edinburg area are less likely to be exposed to low poverty areas as compared to the smaller cities/rural areas.

iv. Describe how the jurisdiction’s and region’s policies affect the ability of protected class groups to access low poverty areas.

Low poverty areas affect protected classes similarly to the general population. While jurisdictional variations occur, additional barriers are not faced solely by persons in the protected classes.

The median household income (in 2015 dollars) was \$34,782 for Hidalgo County. For the State of Texas, it was \$53,207. Per capita income in the past 12 months was \$14,689 and \$26,999, respectively. The percentage of persons living in poverty in Hidalgo County was 31.10% compared to the state at 15.90% (American Community Survey 2011-2015). As noted in the charts for factors affecting the severity of impacts, income and income disparity are the most significant contributors to limited access to areas of opportunity for Hidalgo County residents.

8. Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities

i. Describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods by protected class groups.

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Environmental Health Index)
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – National Origin - Mexico
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – National Origin - Others
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health - Percentage of Households that are Families with children

Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Environmental Health Index)

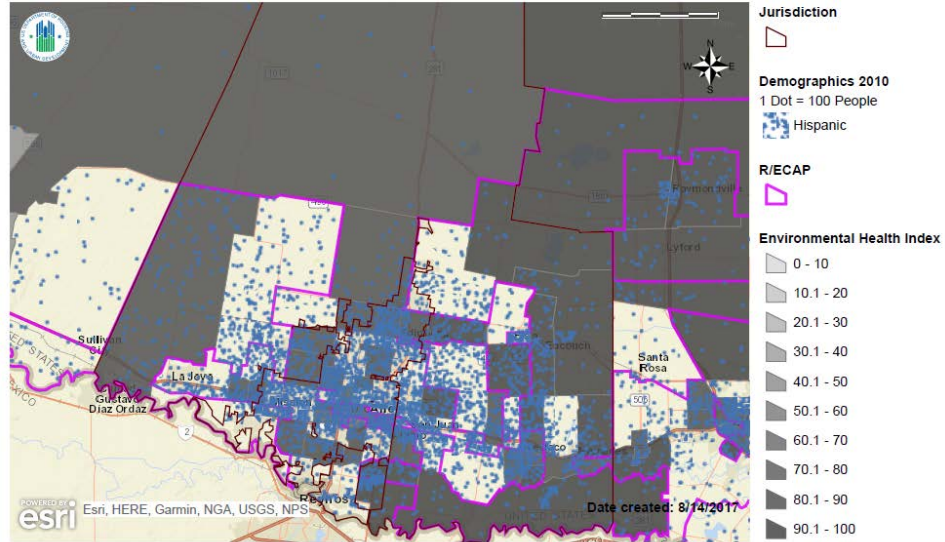
Environmental Health Index	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg- Mission, TX) Region
Total Population		
White, Non-Hispanic	78.65	76.83
Black, Non-Hispanic	65.63	72.81
Hispanic	78.62	78.34
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	82.40	79.89
Native American, Non-Hispanic	77.03	76.34
Population below federal poverty line		
White, Non-Hispanic	78.32	76.72
Black, Non-Hispanic	72.24	74.56
Hispanic	78.41	78.37
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	81.08	81.90
Native American, Non-Hispanic	75.92	78.02

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic

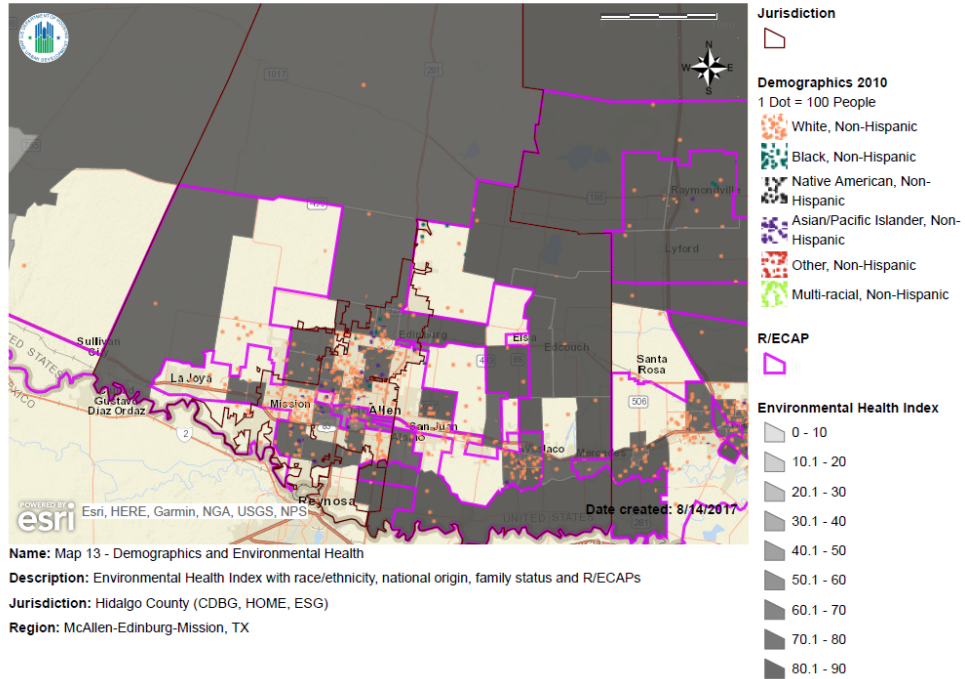
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health
Description: Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

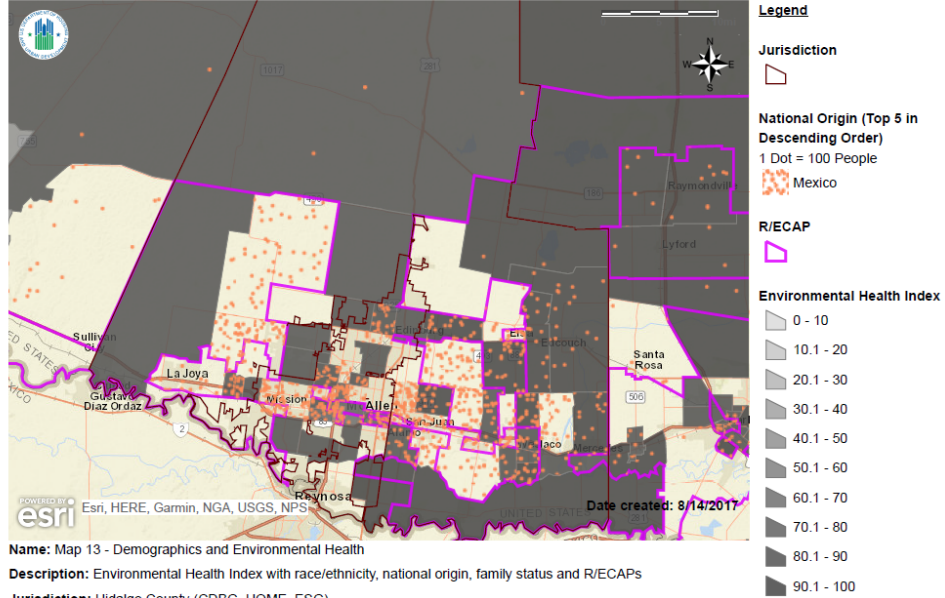
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health
Description: Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

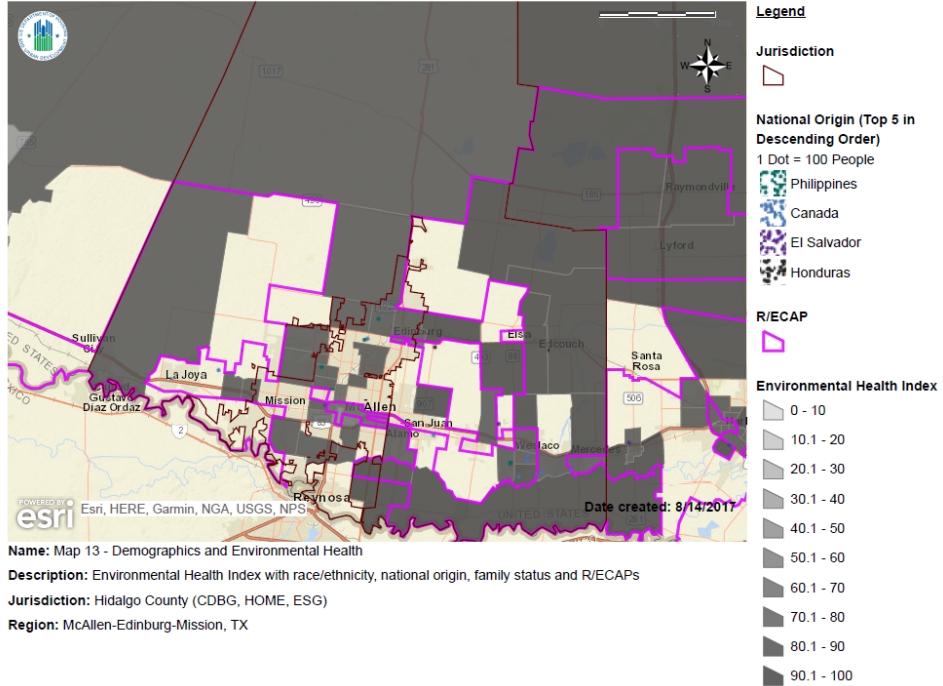
Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – National Origin – Mexico

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



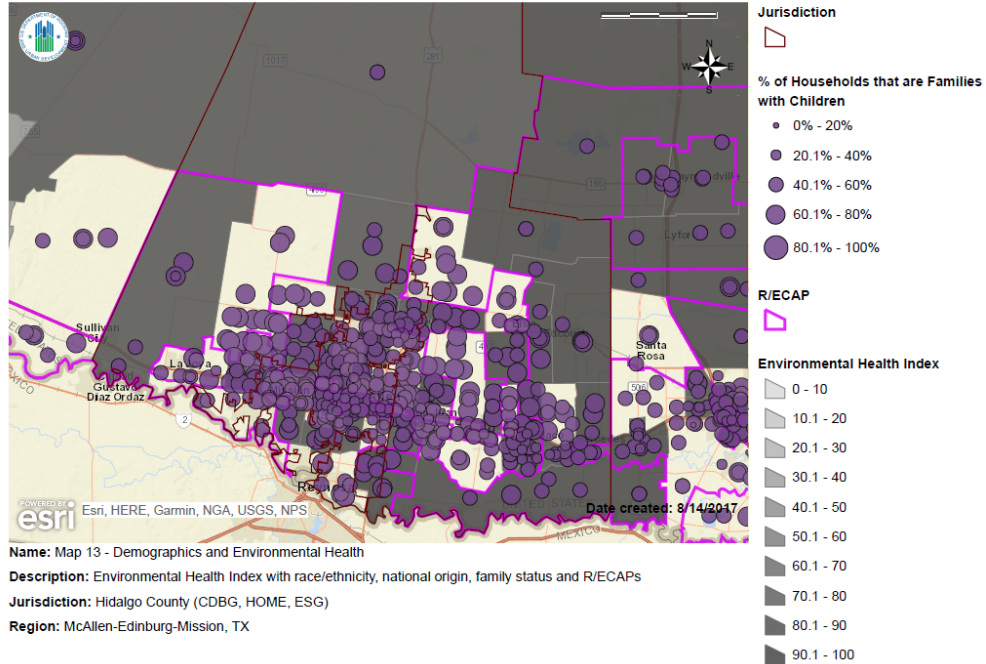
Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – National Origin – Others

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



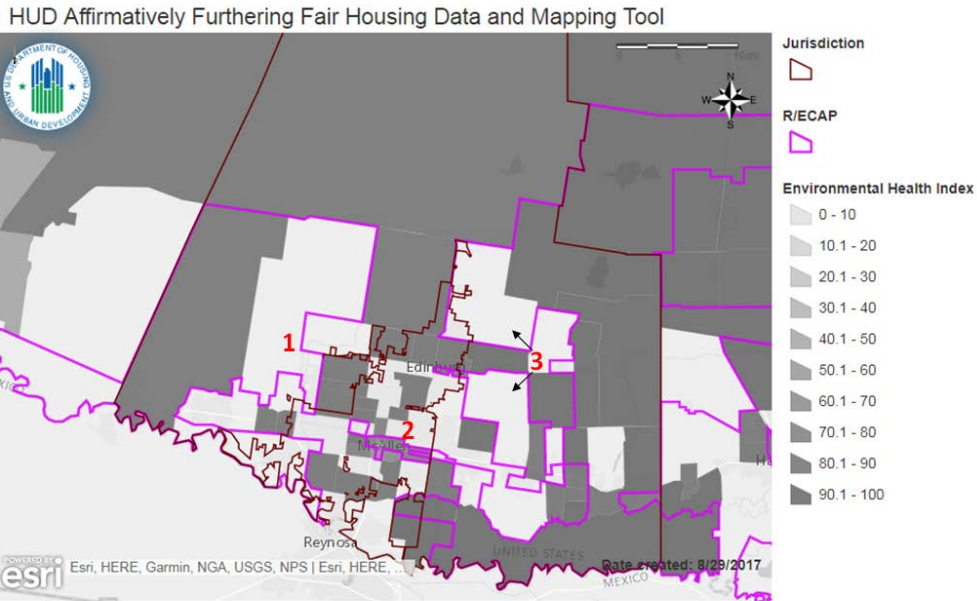
Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health - Percentage of Households that are Families with children

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Three areas were identified as showing an Environmental Health Index of 0-10. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, whether locale is found in a R/ECAP, and percentage of families with children.

Map 13 - Environmental Health Index



Name: Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health
Description: Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

1. Location : Mid-Western (FM 490, Iowa Road, US Border, Shary Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal/Frequent	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	Minimal
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No Indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No Indicators
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No Indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 0% - 80%			

2. Location: MSA (University, Ware, US Border, Eastern MSA Border)

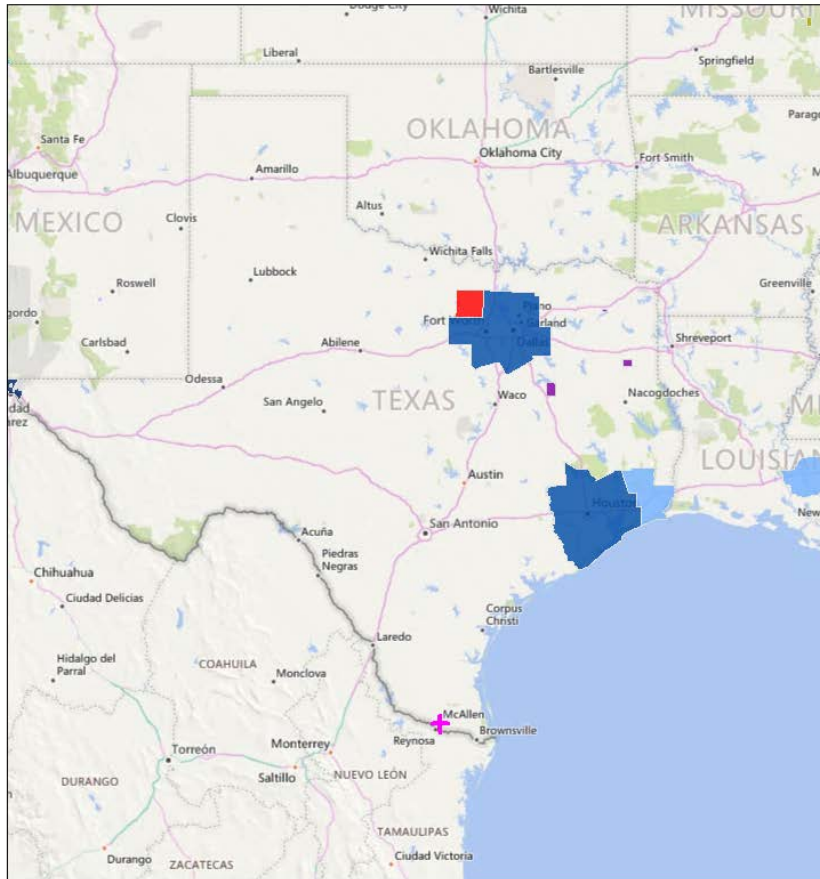
Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Concentrated	Mexico	Frequent/Concentrated
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	Minimal
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	Minimal
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 20.1% – 80%			

3. Location: San Juan to Weslaco (FM 490, Eastern MSA Border, Levee Road, Texas Blvd)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	Minimal
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			
% of Households that are families with children: 0% – 80%			

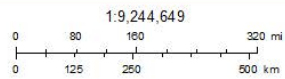
In an effort to comply with the requirement of this section, the previous tables summarize HUD’s data regarding Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods; however, because of the discrepancies noted in the maps such that it appears only 0-10 and 90.1-100 index values exist, this information appears to be inaccurate. To compensate and provide recent and reasonable data, the EPA’s Non-Attainment Areas Map and Hazardous Sites listings are provided. In the “EPA Hazardous Sites” map, a Superfund National Priority List Site is noted for the Donna Reservoir and Canal System which is located out of the R/ECAP. Since this site identifies PCB contaminants, corrective actions have been applied to safeguard the public by specifically banning fishing/possession within the watershed. Additionally, the EPA continues to monitor water samples. Nonetheless, no protected classes are disproportionately subject to less healthy neighborhoods.

EPA Non-Attainment Areas



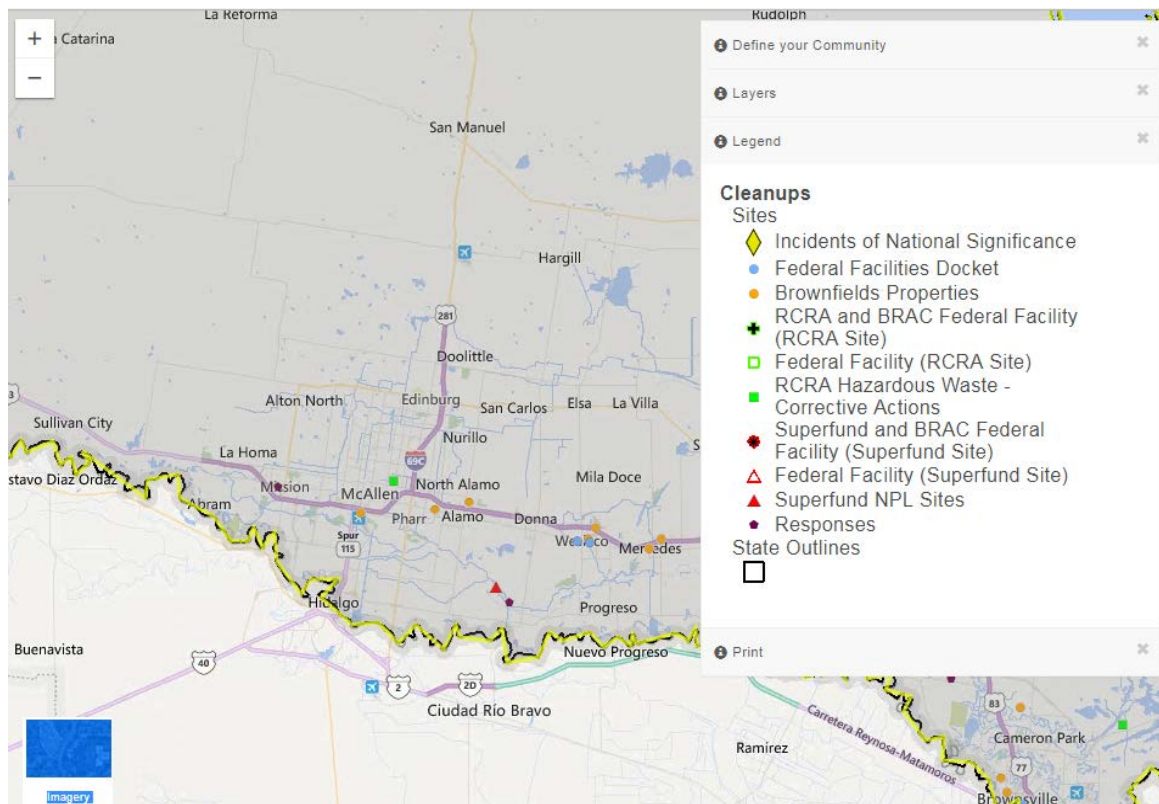
August 17, 2017

- | | |
|---|--|
| + Search Result (point) | Lead (2008 standard) |
| Ozone 8-hr (1997 standard) | Maintenance |
| Maintenance (NAAQS revoked) | Nonattainment |
| Nonattainment (NAAQS revoked) | SO2 1-hr (2010 standard) |
| Ozone 8-hr (2008 standard) | Maintenance |
| Maintenance | Nonattainment |
| Nonattainment | |



U.S. EPA Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) - Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS)
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EPA Hazardous Sites



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

In assessing the data provided by HUD, no group of protected classes are least likely to access environmentally healthy neighborhoods. As with other analysis, the number of Hispanic and persons from Mexico as their country of origin, which far exceed other races, ethnicities and other countries of origin, is more frequent in areas with both high and low environmental health index values.

Responses to the Community Survey included 274 respondents (60%) who rated their neighborhood's environmental health as Very Good or Good. Only 27 respondents indicated their neighborhood was Poor or Very Poor.

86% (441 responses) noted quality access to paved roads and 80% (432 responses) also noted access to clean and running water. 381 responses (75%) showed access to street lighting and 375 responses (71%) indicated availability of garbage/solid waste pick-up. The

least number of responses (231, 47%) was noted for access to quality running/jogging trails. 293 responses (56%) and 267 responses (52%) indicated quality access to storm sewer/adequate drainage and sanitary sewer/black lines, respectively.

19% (56 respondents) indicated their residence was constructed before 1978. An equal number was unsure of when the unit was built. Construction prior to 1978 may indicate the presence of lead-based paint in the home.

47 responses were received for illegal dumping sites as well as crop dusting fields located near the respondents' home. The next most frequently occurring response to proximity of environmental concerns included dumping sites near the respondents' home.

43 responses were received that indicated sleep/living conditions were interrupted by highways. The next most frequently occurring response included railroad tracks/crossings interrupted sleep.

9. Housing Maps and Data

Disproportionate Housing Needs

1. Analysis

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

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 9 – Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs
- Table 10 – Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden
- Map 6 – Housing Problems – Race-Ethnicity – % Households with Burden - Hispanic
- Map 6 – Housing Problems – Race-Ethnicity – % Households with Burden – Non-Hispanic
- Map 6 – Housing Problems – National Origin - % Households with Burden – Mexico
- Map 6 – Housing Problems – National Origin - % Households with Burden – Other
- Table 16 – Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity
- Map 6 – Housing Problems - Percent Households with Burden
- Table 11 – Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children

Table 9 - Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs

Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region		
	Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	2,031	11,392	17.83%	5,410	27,225	19.87%
Black, Non-Hispanic	35	70	50.00%	223	922	24.19%
Hispanic	45,635	95,516	47.78%	84,400	183,415	46.02%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	35	207	16.91%	545	2,265	24.06%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30	59	50.85%	80	184	43.48%
Other, Non-Hispanic	59	144	40.97%	84	373	22.52%
<i>Total</i>	47,799	107,393	44.51%	90,750	214,395	42.33%
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	20,368	58,819	34.63%	41,975	121,410	34.57%
Family households, 5+ people	20,609	33,307	61.88%	33,040	54,715	60.39%
Non-family households	6,795	15,192	44.73%	15,735	38,280	41.11%
Households experiencing any of 4	# with severe	# households	% with severe	# with severe	# households	% with severe

Severe Housing Problems	problems	problems	problems	problems	problems	problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	1,174	11,392	10.31%	2,870	27,225	10.54%
Black, Non-Hispanic	35	70	50.00%	133	922	14.43%
Hispanic	31,777	95,516	33.27%	56,680	183,415	30.90%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	20	207	9.66%	365	2,265	16.11%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	59	16.95%	65	184	35.33%
Other, Non-Hispanic	55	144	38.19%	65	373	17.43%
<i>Total</i>	32,991	107,393	30.72%	60,170	214,395	28.07%

Note 1: The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30%. The four severe housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 50%.

Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Note 3: Data Sources: CHAS

[Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](http://www.hudexchange.info)

Table 10 - Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden

Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region		
	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	736	11,392	6.46%	2,160	27,225	7.93%
Black, Non-Hispanic	10	70	14.29%	110	922	11.93%
Hispanic	15,152	95,516	15.86%	31,755	183,415	17.31%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	20	207	9.66%	210	2,265	9.27%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	59	0.00%	55	184	29.89%
Other, Non-Hispanic	20	144	13.89%	30	373	8.04%
Total	15,938	107,393	14.84%	34,320	214,395	16.01%
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	8,307	58,819	14.12%	18,194	121,410	14.99%
Family households, 5+ people	5,250	33,307	15.76%	9,075	54,715	16.59%
Non-family households	2,383	15,192	15.69%	7,049	38,280	18.41%

Note 1: Severe housing cost burden is defined as greater than 50% of income.

Note 2: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region, except household type and size, which is out of total households.

Note 3: The # households is the denominator for the % with problems, and may differ from the # households for the table on severe housing problems.

Note 4: Data Sources: CHAS

[Note 5: Refer to the Data Documentation for details \(www.hudexchange.info\).](http://www.hudexchange.info)

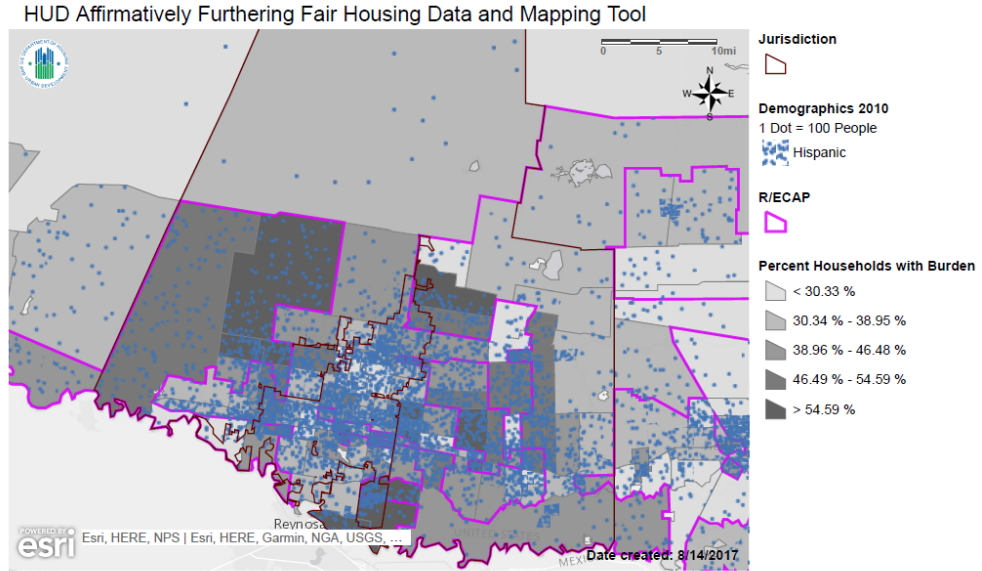
For persons residing outside of the MSA, Black, Non-Hispanic and Native-American, Non-Hispanics have the highest percentage of households experiencing any of the four housing problems. However, their total is 65 households. Hispanics far exceed their number of households at more than 45,000 who experience housing problems. Large family households are more likely to experience any of the four housing problems regardless of residing in or out of the MSA. Within the MSA, the percentage of households experiencing any of the four housing problems is greatest for Hispanics and Native-American, Non-Hispanic. However, it should be noted that the Native-American, Non-Hispanic size is exponentially smaller than the number of Hispanics facing any of the four housing problems, 80 to 84,400 households, respectively.

Black, Non-Hispanic who reside outside of the MSA disproportionately experience any of the four severe housing problems. Within the MSA, Native-American, Non-Hispanic households experience any of the four severe housing problems. Cumulatively, these two groups represent 100 households. In contrast, more than 80,000 Hispanic households experience any of the four severe housing problems.

For persons residing outside of the MSA, Hispanics face the greatest frequency of severe housing costs burden. Family household size does not appear to have a significant impact on whether the household faces additional severe cost burden. Within the MSA, Native-American, Non-Hispanic have a disproportionate need as it relates to severe cost burden; however, although the percentage is significant, the number of households to which it applies is fifty-five. Non-family households within the MSA face a slight increase in likelihood of severe housing cost burden. Hispanics as the largest protected class account for nearly 47,000 households who face severe cost burden.

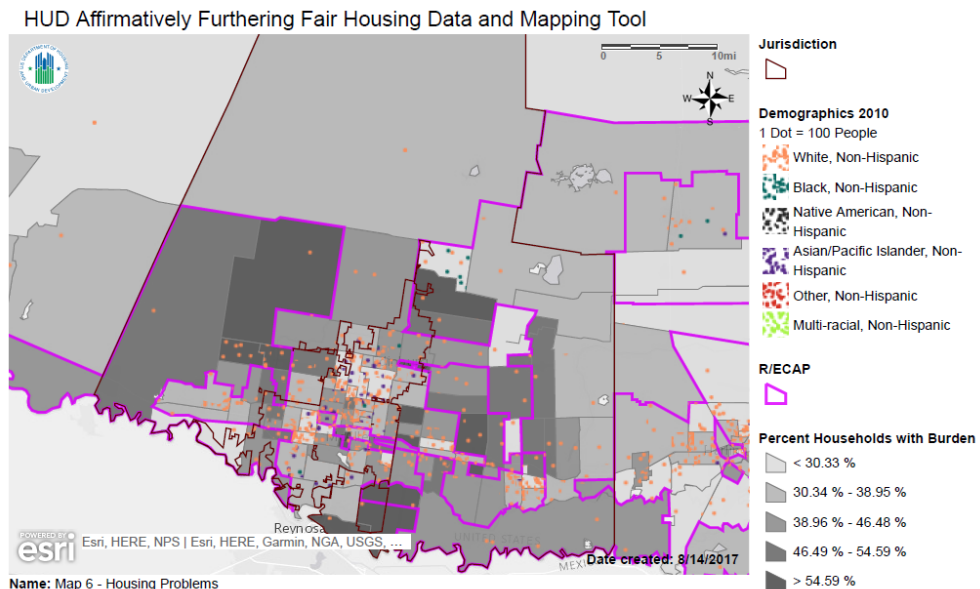
- b. Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?

Map 6 – Housing Problems – Race-Ethnicity – % Households with Burden - Hispanic



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems
Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

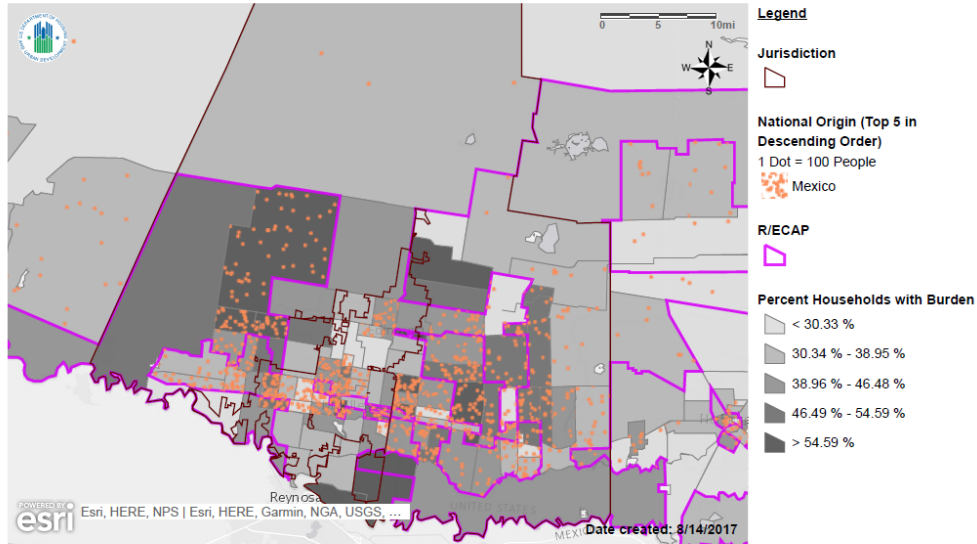
Map 6 – Housing Problems – Race-Ethnicity – % Households with Burden – Non-Hispanic



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems
Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

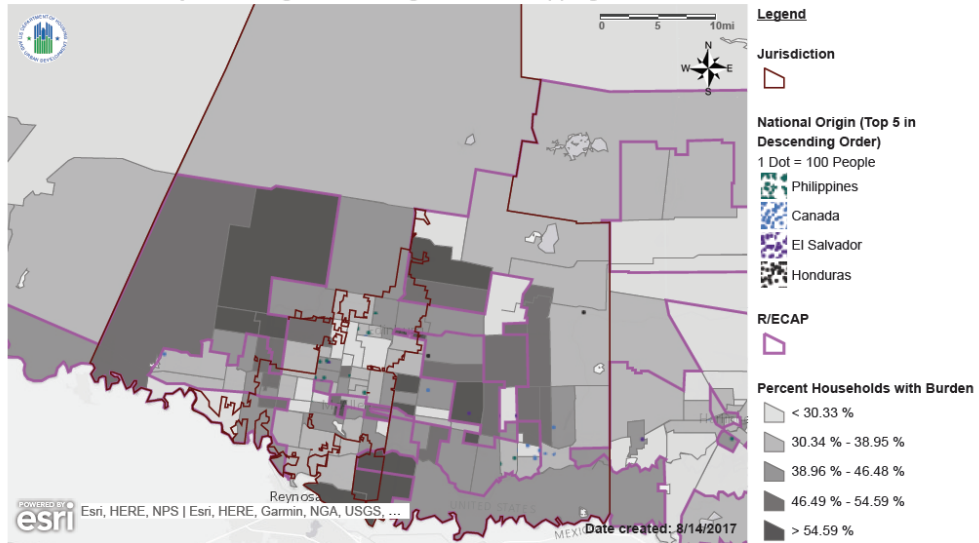
Map 6 – Housing Problems – National Origin - % Households with Burden – Mexico

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Map 6 – Housing Problems – National Origin - % Households with Burden – Other

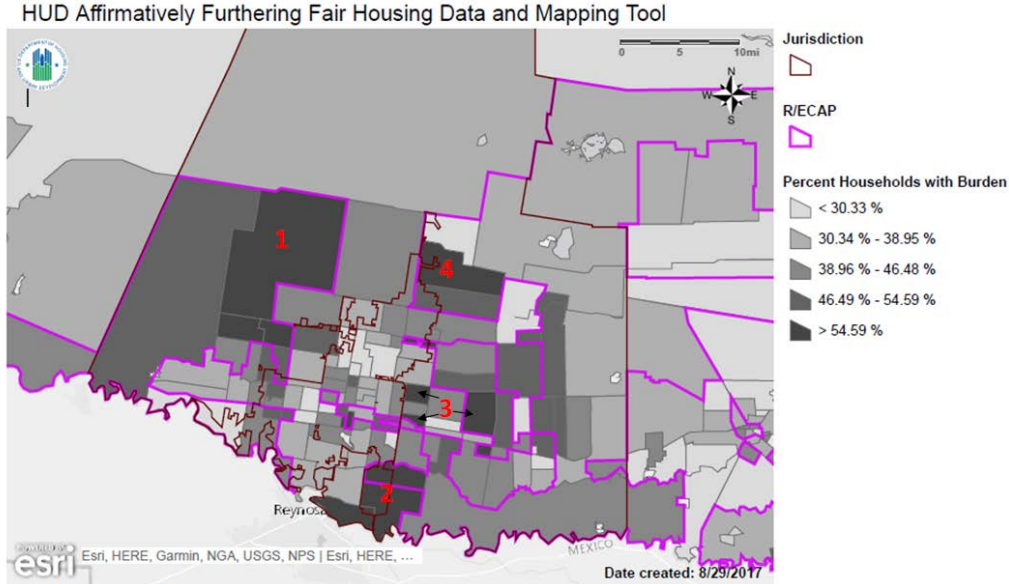
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Four areas were identified as showing Households with Burdens exceeding 54.59%. These areas are summarized by location, by racial and ethnic composition, by national origin, or

whether locale is found in a R/ECAP. The areas identified do not correlate with segregated areas.

Map 6 – Housing Problems - Percent Households with Burden



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems
Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

1. Location : Mid-Western (FM 490, Iowa Road, US Border, Shary Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal/Frequent	Mexico	Frequent/Concentrated
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No Indicators
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No Indicators
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No Indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			

2. Location: Hidalgo - South Pharr/San Juan - (W Juan Balli Road, Jackson, U.S. Border, Alamo Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Mostly out of R/ECAP			

3. Location: North San Juan and Donna - (Owassa, I Road, I2 (US 83), La Blanca Road)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Concentrated
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No indicators
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No indicators applicable
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	No indicators
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: Equally in and out of R/ECAP			

4. Location: North of Edinburg (E El Cibolo Road, Ramseyer Road, 493, Mile 22-1/2)

Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	No data
Black, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Canada	No data
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	No data
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	No data
Hispanic	Frequent/Concentrated	Philippines	No data
Other, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic	No indicators		
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			

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

Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction								
Housing Type	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	86	21.45%	83	20.70%	226	56.36%	283	70.57%
Project-Based Section 8	156	28.01%	156	28.01%	235	42.19%	310	55.66%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	522	22.03%	996	42.04%	763	32.21%	1,605	67.75%
Note 1: Data Sources: APSH								
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).								

For public housing, more than one half of the housing stock consists of three or more bedrooms. More than 70% of households who reside in public housing are comprised of households with children. Similarly, for project-based Section 8, 42% of units consist of 3 or more bedrooms. More than half of households who reside in project-based Section 8 units are comprised of households with children. No data was available for other multi-family projects. Households with two bedrooms are more frequently used in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. For the HCV program, 68% of households are comprised of households with children.

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

Table 16 - Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity (Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction

Race/Ethnicity	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Black, Non-Hispanic	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Hispanic	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Native American, Non-Hispanic	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Other, Non-Hispanic	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Total Household Units	N/a	-	N/a	-	N/a	-	N/a	-
Description is not available for this data version(AFFHT0001)								
Description is not available for this data version(AFFHT0001)								
Description is not available for this data version(AFFHT0001)								

While no HUD data was provided for this assessment, a review of Census information was undertaken. In Hidalgo County (inclusive of the entitlement communities), the owner-occupied housing unit rate was 68.1%. For entitlement communities, the owner-occupied housing unit rate ranged from 54.7 to 69.6%. Information was obtained using the American Community Survey 2011-2015 (estimate). Further review of Census data indicated that the area's racial and ethnic composition includes 90.6% of Hispanics in Hidalgo County. No significant disparities were noted.

2. Additional Information

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

The Owner-Occupied housing rate for Hidalgo County is 68.10% and exceeds the state rate of 62.20%. The entitlement community with the lowest Owner-Occupied housing rate of 54.70% is the City of Edinburg. The city with the highest Owner-Occupied housing rate is Mission with 69.60%. The median value of Owner-Occupied housing unit for the State of Texas is \$136,000. In Hidalgo County, it falls to \$79,200 (American Community Survey 2011-2015).

The following chart provides data on the four housing problems for the incorporated areas of Hidalgo County as well as the jurisdiction itself. The four housing problems include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room or housing cost burden greater than 30%. Severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room or housing cost burden greater than 50%.

Not all of the cities listed below have a direct HUD allocation, either through Formula Programs (CDBG, HOME, ESG or HOPWA) or through a public housing authority for the jurisdiction. Nonetheless, services for the non-entitlement communities, including small incorporated cities and rural areas, are administered by the Hidalgo County – Urban County Program.

City	Household has 1 of 4 Housing Problems						Household has 1 of 4 Severe Housing Problems						Total Number of Households		
	Owner		Renter		Total		Owner		Renter		Total		Owner	Renter	Total
Alamo	1,335	31%	925	71%	2,260	40%	605	14%	665	51%	1,270	22%	4,350	1,300	5,655
Alton	950	40%	975	77%	1,925	53%	670	28%	620	49%	1,290	35%	2,405	1,260	3,665
Donna	760	27%	1,090	61%	1,850	40%	470	17%	725	40%	1,195	26%	2,795	1,800	4,595
Edcouch	130	25%	250	66%	380	42%	45	9%	135	36%	180	20%	520	380	900
Edinburg	4,000	30%	5,295	52%	9,295	40%	2,385	18%	3,530	35%	5,915	25%	13,290	10,220	23,510
Elsa	510	49%	415	49%	925	49%	210	20%	165	19%	375	20%	1,045	855	1,900
Granjeno	20	29%	-	0%	20	27%	4	6%	-	0%	4	5%	70	4	75
Hidalgo	1,000	47%	480	63%	1,480	51%	575	27%	335	44%	910	32%	2,120	760	2,885
La Joya	285	34%	220	56%	505	41%	135	16%	120	31%	255	21%	840	390	1,230
La Villa	45	26%	25	38%	70	29%	30	17%	20	31%	50	21%	175	65	240
McAllen	7,750	30%	8,430	52%	16,180	38%	4,435	17%	5,570	34%	10,005	24%	25,815	16,245	42,060
Mercedes	870	32%	1,045	52%	1,915	40%	475	17%	785	39%	1,260	26%	2,745	2,020	4,765
Mission	5,110	31%	3,600	58%	8,710	38%	2,855	17%	2,405	39%	5,260	23%	16,640	6,215	22,855
Palmhurst	150	26%	30	35%	180	27%	70	12%	30	35%	100	15%	585	85	665
Palmview	345	32%	150	55%	495	37%	200	19%	140	51%	340	25%	1,065	275	1,340
Pharr	4,905	40%	4,290	56%	9,195	46%	2,885	24%	3,295	43%	6,180	31%	12,195	7,700	19,895
Progreso	410	38%	60	24%	470	35%	255	24%	10	4%	265	20%	1,075	255	1,335
Progreso Lakes	50	37%	0	0%	50	37%	20	15%	0	0%	20	15%	135	0	135
San Juan	2,455	38%	1,460	61%	3,915	44%	1,310	20%	1,200	50%	2,510	28%	6,530	2,405	8,935
Sullivan City	250	29%	155	60%	405	36%	170	20%	90	35%	260	23%	855	260	1,115
Weslaco	2,105	30%	2,065	50%	4,170	37%	1,295	18%	1,240	30%	2,535	23%	7,120	4,095	11,220
Hidalgo County	52,985	36%	38,615	56%	91,600	42%	33,760	23%	26,985	39%	60,745	28%	148,950	68,745	217,690

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey

The City of Elsa has the largest percentage of owner-occupied households who have one of the four housing problems occurring. Nearly half of the owner-occupied households face one of the four housing problems. The City of Alton has the largest percentage of renter-occupied households who have one of the four housing problems occurring. Approximately two-thirds of the renter households face one of the four housing problems. In addition, Alton also has the largest percentage of owner-occupied households who have one of the four severe housing problems occurring. More than a quarter of the owner-occupied households face one of the four severe housing problems. The cities of Alamo and Palmview have the largest percentage of renter-occupied households who have one of the four severe housing problems occurring. More than one-half of the renter households face one of the four severe housing problems. While this analysis does not include a review of protected classes within each community, this information serves to highlight the overwhelming housing needs of residents of Hidalgo County.

The entitlement communities, including Hidalgo County, have housing rehabilitation programs which serve to address the four housing problems without regard to whether an applicant is a member of a protected class. In addition, Hidalgo County and the City of McAllen use HUD funding to provide construction and financing of newly built homes for qualified households. It should be noted that while certain protected classes may disproportionately face any of the four housing problems, their cumulative numbers are significantly less than the number of Hispanic households facing similar problems.

A summary of the 2016 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Report is provided below. HMDA data is available for the MSA. An analysis was undertaken to determine whether a disproportionate unsuccessful rate based on race, ethnicity, or percentage of income exists. HUD defines disproportionate need as one that occurs at an interval greater than 10% from the total population. This is the threshold used for the analysis.

RACE OF APPLICANTS	Applications	Loans	Success
	Received	Originated	Rate
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE	10	7	70%
ASIAN	28	22	79%
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	12	10	83%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/OTHER PACIFIC ISLAND	6	4	67%
WHITE	2611	1902	73%
TWO OR MORE MINORITY RACES	1	0	0%
JOINT (WHITE/MINORITY RACE)	20	15	75%
RACE NOT AVAILABLE	131	86	66%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%

No racial category indicated a disproportionate disparity.

ETHNICITY OF APPLICANTS	Applications	Loans	Success
	Received	Originated	Rate
HISPANIC OR LATINO	2412	1756	73%
NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	248	188	76%
JOINT (HISPANIC OR LATINO/NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO)	79	52	66%
ETHNICITY NOT AVAILABLE	80	50	63%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%
WHITE NON-HISPANIC	199	148	74%
OTHERS, INCLUDING HISPANIC	2540	1848	73%
ETHNICITY NOT AVAILABLE	80	50	63%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%

No ethnic category indicated a disproportionate disparity.

INCOME OF APPLICANTS	Applications	Loans	Success
	Received	Originated	Rate
LESS THAN 50% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	30	14	47%
50-79% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	268	170	63%
80-99% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	234	163	70%
100-119% OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	377	276	73%
120% OR MORE OF MSA/MD MEDIAN	1897	1417	75%
INCOME NOT AVAILABLE	13	6	46%
TOTALS	2819	2046	73%

Data Source: HMDA 2016 Report

A disparity occurs at less than 50% of the MSA/MD Median income and income not available categories. Although income is not a protected class, it is a factor which prohibits home purchase. Based on the lower median income of persons within Hidalgo County as

compared to the MSA, it may be inferred that denial rates would be even higher within the County's jurisdiction.

For the vast majority of respondents to the Community Survey (89%, 302 respondents), it was not difficult to find the number of bedrooms needed due to their household size. Further, 306 respondents (67%) stated they did not have trouble finding safe, affordable, and quality housing in a neighborhood of their choice. 322 responses noted that good schools were generally available in their neighborhood. Further, 225 responses noted that parks, swimming pools or other recreational facilities were generally available to the neighborhood. The third most frequently selected option was access to healthy food (173 responses) available to the neighborhood.

In determining the factors that made it difficult to find housing, the most frequently selected response (68) was "lack of housing that I could afford". The next most frequently selected response (31) was "lack of housing that is in good condition". "Difficulty finding an apartment or house that is large enough for my family and/or children" and "difficulty finding or getting housing because of credit score" were each selected 20 times. 7 responses indicated a "fear that I may not be welcome in a particular community" and 6 responses noted "discrimination by landlords, property managers, or real estate agents". Difficulty finding housing that is handicap-accessible was selected twice.

The three most frequently occurring responses when asked if the respondents had difficulty accessing services because of where they lived were (1) good jobs and economic opportunities (171 responses), (2) quality health care (164 responses), and (3) access to public transportation options (162 responses). High levels of poverty (172 responses) and high levels of violent crime and/or gun violence (166 responses) were noted as concerns in the respondents' neighborhoods. In addition, 144 responses noted high levels of unoccupied, damaged or deteriorating homes or lots. The least selected neighborhood concern was racial segregation at 49 responses.

365 respondents (80%) indicated neither they nor anyone in their household ever experienced housing discrimination. 33 respondents (7%) noted they or someone in their household had experienced housing discrimination. The most frequently selected response for the housing discrimination was income (18 responses, 22%). Housing discrimination based on age, familial status, and color were each selected 10 times. Housing discrimination based on the presence of children and gender were each selected 7 times. Housing discrimination based on sexual orientation, national origin, religion and disability were each selected 4 times. 11 respondents indicated the housing discrimination occurred when visiting a governmental institution that provides housing assistance. Most (6) responses indicated the discrimination occurred during intake activities, including application, eligibility and source of income. 11 respondents indicated housing discrimination occurred when visiting a private institution for housing-related services, such as a bank or mortgage company. Most (7) responses indicated the discrimination occurred during the lending process (high interest rates, adjustable rates, balloon payments, etc.).

When asked, if given the opportunity to move to a different city in Hidalgo County, would you, 40% of respondents indicated in the affirmative. 53 respondents would move to McAllen, 49 to Edinburg, 26 to Mission, 14 to Weslaco, 11 to Pharr, and 10 to the unincorporated areas of the County.

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

The PHA Housing Analysis is discussed in the publicly supported housing component of this document.

10. Publicly Supported Housing Maps and Data

1. Analysis

a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

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

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 5 – Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category
- Table 6 – Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity
- Table 7 – R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category
- Table 8 – Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category
- Table 11 – Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children
- Table 15 – Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category
- Map 5 – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic
- Map 5 – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

Table 5 - Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		
Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	137,995	-
Public Housing	762	0.55%
Project-based Section 8	575	0.42%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	2,610	1.89%
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH		
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).		

Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction								(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region								
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander		White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander		
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Public Housing	3	0.75%	0	0.00%	395	99.25%	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
Project-Based Section 8	3	0.54%	0	0.00%	549	99.46%	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
HCV Program	19	0.81%	0	0.00%	2,317	99.19%	0	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
Total Households	11,392	6.24%	70	0.25%	95,516	N/a	207	N/a	27,225	7.82%	922	0.36%	183,415	N/a	2,265	N/a	
0-30% of AMI	966	3.78%	35	0.14%	24,507	95.99%	20	0.08%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
0-50% of AMI	1,771	3.94%	35	0.08%	42,803	95.26%	20	0.04%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
0-80% of AMI	3,731	5.66%	35	0.05%	61,729	93.64%	45	0.07%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH; CHAS																	
Note 2: #s presented are numbers of households not individuals.																	
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).																	

Table 7 - R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts	467	0.76%	0.00%	99.24%	0.00%	73.48%	14.02%	6.44%
Non R/ECAP tracts	158	0.74%	0.00%	99.26%	0.00%	64.96%	18.25%	21.17%
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	198	0.51%	0.00%	99.49%	0.00%	64.14%	27.78%	2.53%
Non R/ECAP tracts	201	0.50%	0.00%	99.50%	0.00%	35.47%	50.25%	11.82%
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	2,024	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	2,464	0.81%	0.00%	99.19%	0.00%	62.69%	21.91%	13.52%

Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.
Note 2: Data Sources: APSH
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 8 - Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category

Public Housing								
(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG) Jurisdiction								
Development Name	PHA Code	PHA Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
New Centerpoint	N/a	N/a	4	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Macario Villarreal Estates	N/a	N/a	20	0%	0%	100%	0%	85%
Alta Vista (New)	N/a	N/a	25	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sevilla	N/a	N/a	40	0%	0%	100%	0%	92%
Bluebonnet/Linda Vista/Sj/Taylor	N/a	N/a	226	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Villa De Tabasco 2	N/a	N/a	50	6%	0%	94%	0%	90%
Centerpointe	N/a	N/a	50	0%	0%	100%	0%	96%
Villa Sandoval-Longoria	N/a	N/a	55	0%	0%	100%	0%	98%
Development 1	N/a	N/a	105	2%	0%	98%	0%	72%
Unnamed	N/a	N/a	34	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Rudy Villarreal Oak Square Apartments	N/a	N/a	24	0%	0%	100%	0%	46%
Project-Based Section 8								
(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG) Jurisdiction								
Development Name	PHA Code	PHA Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
San Juan Village	N/a	N/a	86	1%	0%	99%	0%	57%
Armory Housing Project	N/a	N/a	20	0%	0%	100%	0%	90%
Queens Village	N/a	N/a	36	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%
Casa De Amigos V	N/a	N/a	71	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sunrise Village Apts	N/a	N/a	40	0%	0%	100%	0%	61%
Weslaco Village Apts	N/a	N/a	44	4%	0%	96%	0%	61%
Donna Village	N/a	N/a	58	2%	0%	98%	0%	70%
Alamo Village Apartments	N/a	N/a	56	0%	0%	100%	0%	55%

Note 1: For LIHTC properties, this information will be supplied by local knowledge.
Note 2: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding error.
Note 3: Data Sources: APSH
Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 11 - Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction								
Housing Type	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	86	21.45%	83	20.70%	226	56.36%	283	70.57%
Project-Based Section 8	156	28.01%	156	28.01%	235	42.19%	310	55.66%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	522	22.03%	996	42.04%	763	32.21%	1,605	67.75%

Note 1: Data Sources: APSH
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

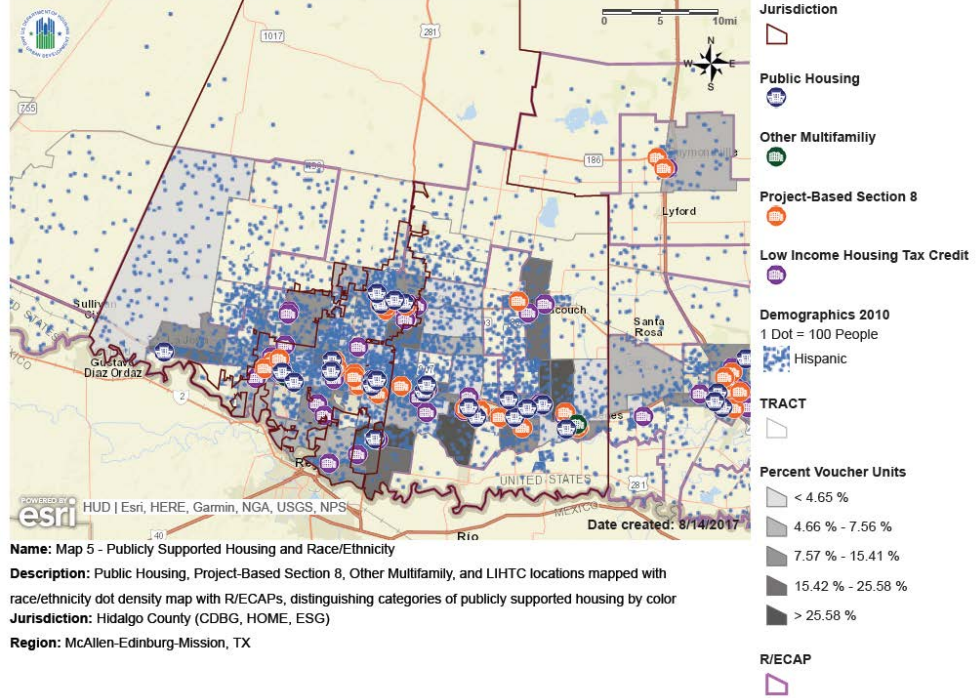
Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		People with a Disability	
		#	%
Public Housing		46	11.47%
Project-Based Section 8		41	7.36%
Other Multifamily		N/a	N/a
HCV Program		278	11.73%
(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
Public Housing		211	14.94%
Project-Based Section 8		100	7.50%
Other Multifamily		0	0.00%
HCV Program		782	13.36%

Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

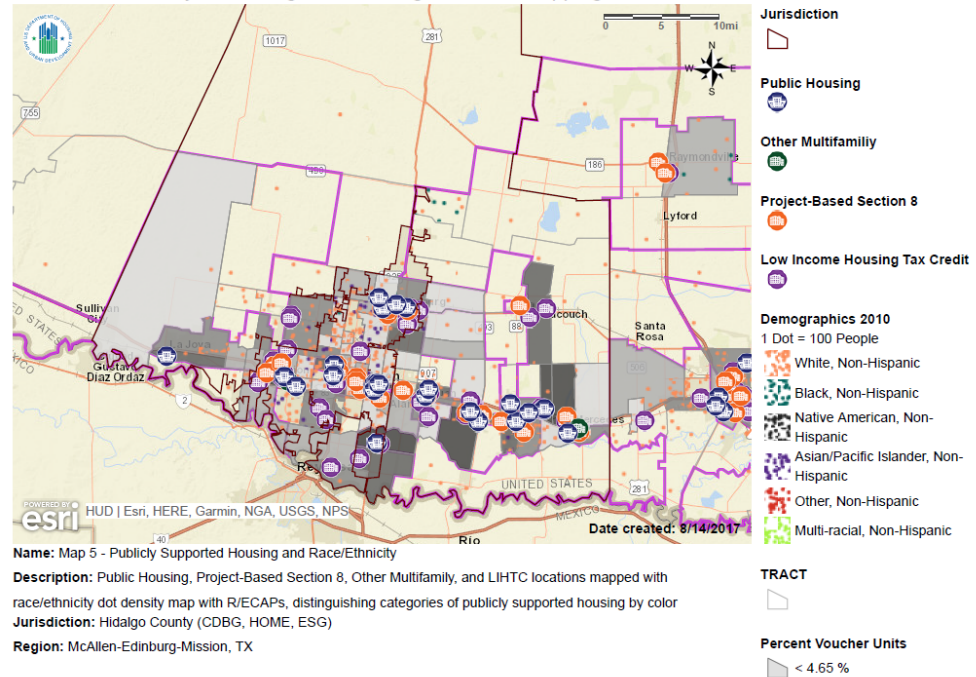
Map 5 – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity – Hispanic

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 5 – Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



For Hidalgo County, more than 99% of households who reside in public housing or Project-Based Section 8 and HCV Program are Hispanic. No data was available for Other

Multi-Family in Hidalgo County and all housing types for the MSA. However, due to the region's racial and ethnic composition, it could be inferred that Hispanics would make up the preponderance of households utilizing other multi-family units in Hidalgo County and public housing, project based section 8, other multi-family and HCV Program within the MSA.

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

Based on an analysis of Table 6 - Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity, an analysis was undertaken which was limited to Hidalgo County because the information for the MSA publicly supported housing units did not populate. While relatively insignificant there is a difference between the percentages of White, Non-Hispanic persons, who live in publicly supported housing versus the region, less than 1% and 6% respectively. No Black, Non-Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic persons reside in publicly supported housing and their presence in the region is limited to around 0.25%. However, Hispanic persons are highly represented in the region, MSA and in publicly supported housing.

White, Non-Hispanic persons account for nearly 4% of eligible households; however, less than 1% reside in these publicly supported categories. Blacks, Non-Hispanic persons account for less than 1% of eligible households; however, none reside in these publicly supported categories. Hispanic persons account for more than 95% of eligible households but account for 99% of these publicly supported units. Lastly, Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic persons account for less than 1% of eligible households; however, none reside in these publicly supported categories. The reader should be cautioned that this data is fluid. Annualized data may indicate a more represented use of publicly supported housing by other racial and ethnic classes.

2. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

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

Publicly housing appears along Business 83 and Highway 281 (I69) transportation routes. Other Multi-Family developments appear within the City of Mission and the City of Mercedes. Project-Based Section 8 developments also appear along Business 83 and Highway 281 transportation routes with an additional development located within the City

of Elsa. Low Income Housing Tax Credit developments appear along Business 83 and Highway 281 transportation routes with additional developments located within the City of Elsa, Edcouch and North Alton. In considering the location of all publicly supported housing, approximately 60% of developments occur outside of the R/ECAP. Because no segregated areas were identified no housing developments are situation within segregated areas.

- ii. Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs?

Table 7 – R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts	467	0.76%	0.00%	99.24%	0.00%	73.48%	14.02%	6.44%
Non R/ECAP tracts	158	0.74%	0.00%	99.26%	0.00%	64.96%	18.25%	21.17%
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	198	0.51%	0.00%	99.49%	0.00%	64.14%	27.78%	2.53%
Non R/ECAP tracts	201	0.50%	0.00%	99.50%	0.00%	35.47%	50.25%	11.82%
Other HUD Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	2,024	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	2,464	0.81%	0.00%	99.19%	0.00%	62.69%	21.91%	13.52%
Note 1: Disability information is often reported for heads of household or spouse/co-head only. Here, the data reflect information on all members of the household.								
Note 2: Data Sources: APSH								
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).								

For public housing and HCV Program in non-R/ECAP areas as well as Project-Based Section 8 in R/ECAP, the majority of households are classified as families with children. Project-Based Section 8 in non-R/ECAP account for 35% of households which include children. Project-Based Section 8 in non-R/ECAP areas have a preponderance of elderly households. It is worth noting that Project-Based Section 8 include HUD 202-Elderly developments. Households with a person with a disability account for 21% of Public Housing Units in non-R/ECAP areas. The percentage lessens for all other categories.

- iii. How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs?

The percentages of racial/ethnic categories vary very slightly between R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP areas.

- iv. (A) Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category? Describe how these developments differ.

LIHTC developments do not demonstrate any demographic differential. Currently, there are no RAD conversions in the County of Hidalgo.

- (B) Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing.

Hidalgo Co. PHA Program Utilization Report <i>(Utilization data is as of May 31, 2017)</i>		PHA HUD #	UNITS AVAILABLE	UNITS LEASED	OCCUPANCY RATE %
Public Housing	McAllen HA	TX028	138	137	99
	Mercedes HA	TX029	226	226	100
	Mission HA	TX046	270	270	100
	Weslaco HA	TX051	128	123	96
	Edinburg HA	TX062	400	384	96
	Alamo HA	TX064	44	44	100
	Pharr HA	TX073	235	235	100
	Edcouch HA	TX202	34	34	100
	Donna HA	TX177	115	115	100
	Elsa HA	TX224	119	119	100
	Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	55	55	100
La Joya HA	TX073	50	32	64	
Housing Choice Voucher Program					Utilization %
	McAllen HA	TX028	1269	1259	99
	Mercedes HA	TX029	420	304	72
	Mission HA	TX046	749	734	98
	Weslaco HA	TX051	484	480	99
	Edinburg HA	TX062	970	890	92
	Alamo HA	TX064	120	120	100
	Pharr HA	TX073	828	824	99
	Edcouch HA	TX202	54	52	96
	Donna HA	TX177	296	247	83
	Elsa HA	TX224	132	127	96
	Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	716	701	98
	La Joya HA	TX073	128	123	96
	Hidalgo HA	TX445	67	49	73

The occupancy rate is an important factor for all Public Housing Authorities (PHA) that administer the Public Housing Program. A PHAs performance in this program are measured against the occupancy rate. A high performing occupancy rate is defined as ninety (90%) percent or better. A high performing occupancy rate results in favorable overall PHA PHAS scores and stable Public Housing operating subsidy from HUD for the subsequent fiscal year. In addition, high performing scores reflect well managed PHA operations. The table above reflects ninety-two percent (92%) of PHAs within Hidalgo County have achieved a High Performer status for their Public Housing Program.

The utilization percentage is the measurement of performance for PHAs that administer the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. Similar to Public Housing, the HCV utilization percentage has a direct impact on program funding. A PHA with a utilization percentage of ninety-five (95) to ninety-seven (97) is considered a Standard Performer and scores at or above ninety-eight (98) are considered High-Performers. The table above reflects seventy percent (70%) of PHAs within Hidalgo County meet or exceed the performance requirements of the HCV Program. It must be noted that Agencies reflecting a low utilization rate is associated with the lack of federal funding resources for full occupancy.

Hidalgo Co. PHA Resident & Special Services		PHA HUD #	# of FSS Enrolled	EDSS Program	ROSS Grant	
Family Self-Sufficiency	McAllen HA	TX028	77	0	1	
	Mercedes HA	TX029	0	0	0	
	Mission HA	TX046	50	0	0	
	Weslaco HA	TX051	0	0	0	
	Edinburg HA	TX062	0	0	0	
	Alamo HA	TX064	0	0	0	
	Pharr HA	TX073	4	0	0	
	Edcouch HA	TX202	0	0	0	
	Donna HA	TX177	0	0	0	
	Elsa HA	TX224	0	0	0	
	Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	32	0	0	
	La Joya HA	TX073	0	0	0	
Community Service Requirements (CSR)	Public Housing Program	PHA HUD #	# of Indiv. In PH	# of Indiv. Exempt from C.S.R.	# of Indiv. Req. to Perform C.S.R.	% of Indiv. Req. to Perform C.S.R.
	McAllen HA	TX028	343	305	38	11
	Mercedes HA	TX029	469	393	76	16
	Mission HA	TX046	578	566	12	2
	Weslaco HA	TX051	368	271	97	26
	Edinburg HA	TX062	1034	863	171	17
	Alamo HA	TX064	130	86	44	34
	Pharr HA	TX073	647	496	151	23
	Edcouch HA	TX202	85	67	18	21
	Donna HA	TX177	308	235	73	24
	Elsa HA	TX224	400	367	33	8
	Hidalgo Co. HA	TX497	205	181	24	12
La Joya HA	TX073	135	123	12	9	

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) is a tenant-voluntary program/competitive grant that enables HUD-assisted families to increase their earned income and reduce their dependency on welfare assistance and rental subsidies. Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) that administer this program work in collaboration with a Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) to secure commitments of public and private resources for the operation of the FSS program, to develop the PHA's FSS Action Plan (the FSS policy framework), and to implement the program.

Participants in the FSS program execute a five-year contract of participation in which they commit to an individual training and services plan (ITSP) that will lead them to economic self-sufficiency once completed. In addition, the PHA provides a participation incentive by establishing an interest bearing escrow account for all FSS participants. Any increase in the family's rent as a result of increased income, results in a deposit to the participant's escrow account. Funds within the escrow account may be accessed upon completion of the program. Economic Development and Supportive Services (EDSS) and Resident Opportunity for Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) are additional HUD grants available to PHAs that promote economic independence from HUD assistance.

Community Service Requirement (CSR) is the performance of voluntary work or duties that are a public benefit, and that serve to improve the quality of life, enhance resident self-sufficiency, or increase resident self-responsibility in the community. Community service is not employment and may not include political activities. The CSR rule mandates that each nonexempt adult household member (18 years or older) shall either contribute 8 hours per month of community service, or participate in an economic self-sufficiency program for 8 hours monthly. Exemptions to the CSR rule are residents who are 62 years or older, Blind or disabled, or engaged in work activities. Work activities include the following:

12. Unsubsidized employment;
13. Subsidized private-sector employment;
14. Subsidized public-sector employment;
15. Work experience (including work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing) if sufficient private sector employment is not available;
16. On-the-job-training;
17. Job-search;
18. Community service programs;
19. Vocational educational training (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual);
20. Job-skills training directly related to employment;
21. Education directly related to employment in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a certificate of high school equivalency;
22. Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a certificate of general equivalency, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate;

The table above reflects the average percentage of individuals required to perform services under the Community Service Requirement mandate are seventeen percent (17%).

- v. **Compare the demographics of occupants of developments, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. Describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.**

To the extent that developments are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity (Hispanic), such developments are reflective of the area occupied largely by the same race and ethnicity.

3. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

- i. **Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.**

There are no disparities in access for opportunity for residents of public housing based on protected classes.

2. Additional Information

- a. **Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, particularly information about groups with other protected characteristics and about housing not captured in the HUD-provided data.**

The fair market rent for a 2 bedroom unit in the Hidalgo County/MSA is \$758, in 2017 the fair market rent was \$734 (huduser.gov, FY 2018 Fair Market Rent Documentation System). The median gross rent for Hidalgo County is \$661 and the state is \$882. The entitlement communities range from \$690 to \$734 (American Community Survey 2011-2015). The lower median rent is another indicator of lower incomes within the jurisdiction and communities.

47% of respondents to the Community Survey (83), who indicated they were tenants reside in a Public Housing unit. 3% (6 respondents) indicated they receive Housing Choice Voucher Assistance. When asked about situations that affect the ability to move from public housing, the most frequent reason noted was the lack of down payment assistance (21 responses). The lack of information or resources to assist families in finding quality affordable housing (18 responses) and the lack of programs that assist families in finding quality affordable housing (17 responses) were the second and third most frequently noted situations.

- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of publicly supported housing. Information may include relevant programs, actions, or activities, such as tenant self-sufficiency, place-based investments, or mobility programs.**

Actions in order to assist individuals in public housing may include Self-Sufficiency Programs that:

- Federally subsidized programs assist public housing authorities with management of mobility opportunities for families in public housing and housing choice voucher programs. Program permits an escrow balance to build-in; furthering the assistance to those individual who are successful within the program and become homeowners.
- Public Housing Authorities develop relationships with local schools and/or secondary education providers furthering the academic needs of families with subsidized programs.
- Community services requirements within the Public Housing Program permit the exposure to employment opportunities for families in need.

11. Disability and Access Maps and Data

1. Population Profile

- a. How are persons with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?**

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

- Table 13 – Disability by Type

- Table 14 – Disability by Age Group
- Map 14 – Disability by Type – Ambulatory, Self-Care and Independent Living
- Map 14 – Disability by Type – Vision, Hearing and Cognitive
- Map 15 – Disability by Age Group

Table 13 - Disability by Type

Disability Type	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	16,959	4.45%	30,086	4.25%
Vision difficulty	20,532	5.38%	33,193	4.69%
Cognitive difficulty	23,072	6.05%	39,288	5.55%
Ambulatory difficulty	30,590	8.02%	53,908	7.61%
Self-care difficulty	17,210	4.51%	30,381	4.29%
Independent living difficulty	18,303	4.80%	33,797	4.77%

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

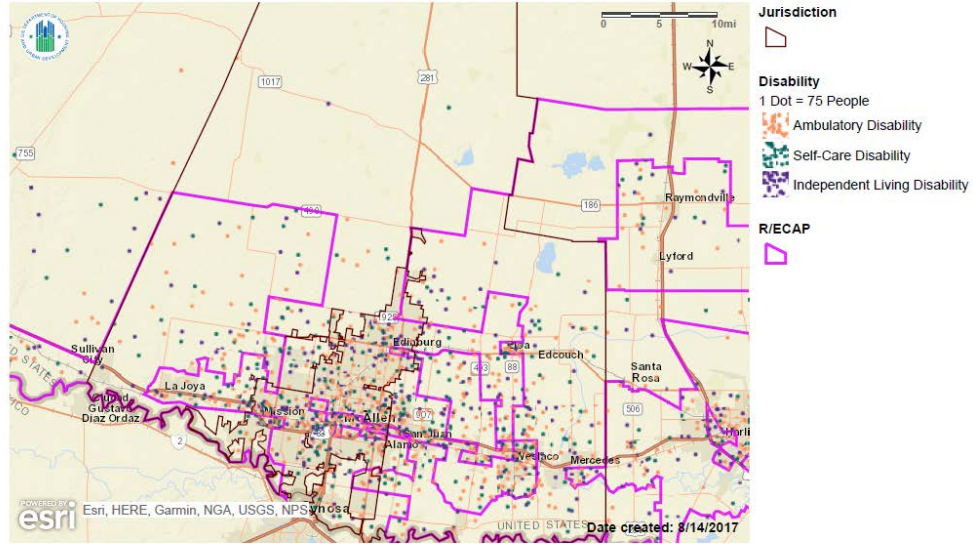
Table 14 - Disability by Age Group

Age of People with Disabilities	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	
	#	%	#	%
age 5-17 with Disabilities	9,882	2.59%	15,037	2.12%
age 18-64 with Disabilities	30,205	7.92%	52,900	7.47%
age 65+ with Disabilities	20,370	5.34%	37,690	5.32%

Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

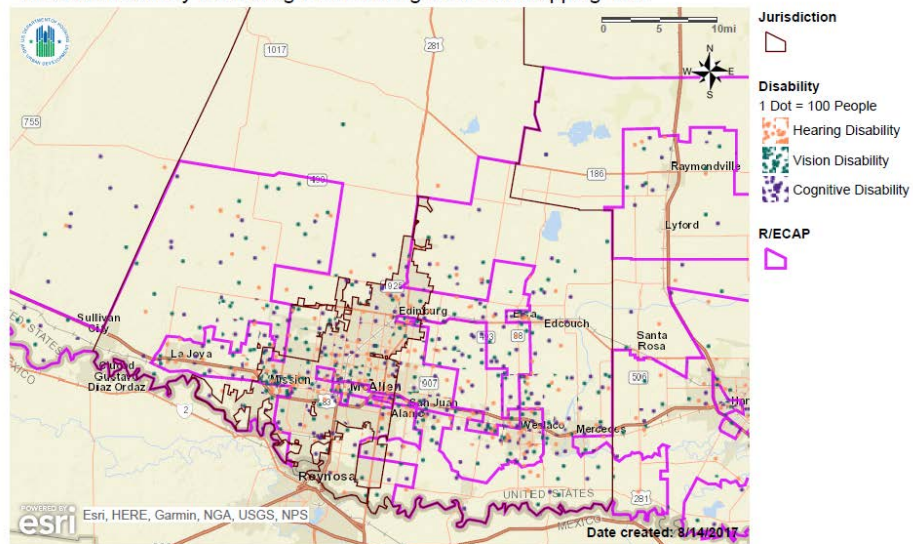
Map 14 – Disability by Type – Ambulatory, Self Care and Independent Living

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Map 14 – Disability by Type – Vision, Hearing and Cognitive

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Three areas were identified in order to assess this section. These areas are summarized by location, by disability and whether the locale is found in a R/ECAP. The areas identified do not correlate with segregated areas.

1. Location: Western Hidalgo County (County line to the MSA)

Disability	Dispersed/Congregated	Disability	Dispersed/Congregated
Ambulatory Disability	Lightly Dispersed	Hearing	Dispersed
Self-Care Disability	Lightly Dispersed	Vision	Dispersed
Independent Living Disability	Lightly Dispersed	Cognitive	Dispersed
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			

2. Location: McAllen - Mission – Edinburg (MSA)

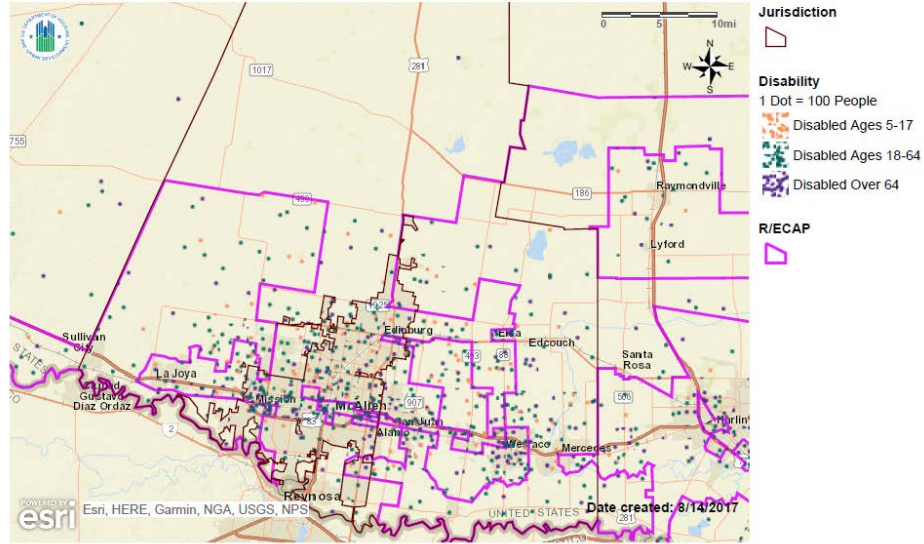
Disability	Dispersed/Congregated	Disability	Dispersed/Congregated
Ambulatory Disability	Congregated	Hearing	Congregated
Self-Care Disability	Congregated	Vision	Congregated
Independent Living Disability	Congregated	Cognitive	Congregated
R/ECAP: Out of R/ECAP			

3. Location: Eastern Hidalgo County (MSA to County line)

Disability	Dispersed/Congregated	Disability	Dispersed/Congregated
Ambulatory Disability	Lightly Dispersed	Hearing	Dispersed
Self-Care Disability	Lightly Dispersed	Vision	Dispersed
Independent Living Disability	Moderately Dispersed	Cognitive	Dispersed
R/ECAP: In R/ECAP			

Map 15 – Disability by Age Group

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Three areas were identified in order to assess this section. These areas are summarized by location, by disability and whether the locale is found in a R/ECAP. The areas identified do not correlate with segregated areas.

Age	Western Hidalgo County (County line to the MSA)	McAllen - Mission – Edinburg (MSA)	Eastern Hidalgo County (MSA to County line)
5 – 17 Years Old	Lightly Dispersed	Moderately Dispersed	Lightly Dispersed
18 – 64 Years Old	Moderately Dispersed	Congregated	Moderately Dispersed
Over 64 Years	Lightly Dispersed	Moderately Dispersed	Moderately Dispersed
R/ECAP:	In R/ECAP	Out of R/ECAP	In R/ECAP

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

Persons with disabilities more frequently reside within the MSA. However, significant portions of the population outside of the MSA have one of the three disabilities. The same type of geographic pattern occurs for the different age groups.

2. Housing Accessibility

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

The region is faced with insufficient affordable housing stock. Availability of accessible housing is infrequent. This problem is compounded for multi-generational and large family households.

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

Persons with special needs/handicap are found throughout the region. No true congregation exists within the MSA or within R/ECAP areas.

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

Table 15 - Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

People with a Disability	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	46	11.47%	211	14.94%
Project-Based Section 8	41	7.36%	100	7.50%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a	0	0.00%
HCV Program	278	11.73%	782	13.36%
Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.				
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS				
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).				

Approximately 30% of participants in publicly supported housing programs are households which contain a person with a disability. In comparison with the percentages listed in Table 13 (Disability by Type), no significant differential between the percent of persons with disabilities and the total population.

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

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

No concentration of persons with disability appears within the region. Further, since the region does not contain segregated settings, it may be inferred that persons with disabilities are integrated within the community/region.

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

Local affordable housing and supportive service providers have made home modification programs available for persons with disabilities. Requirements for the use of federal funds have further made available affordable and accessible housing units in both the renter and home-owner markets. Support services for persons with disability also include Meals on Wheels programs, LRGVDC Area Agency on Aging, Silver Ribbon Community Partners, Para-Transit Services, and AARP (employment services).

4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

a. To what extent are persons with disabilities able to access the following? Identify major barriers faced concerning:

- i. Government services and facilities**
- ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)**
- iii. Transportation**
- iv. Proficient schools and educational programs**
- v. Jobs**

Based on the community-wide survey, barriers to accessing facilities and services in the above listed continue to exist for persons with disabilities. In particular, government facilities, public infrastructure, and transportation were noted as challenging for persons with disabilities.

- b. Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for persons with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.**

In order to request reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications, persons often begin with a verbal request. Should the modification be delayed, the verbal request might be followed by a written request and/or legal recourse. In most cases, attention to the issue is prompt even if physical modifications to address the barriers are latent.

General information may be requested at the following numbers:

City/County	Main Number
County of Hidalgo (Judge’s Office)	(956) 318-2600
City of Edinburg	(956) 388-8204
City of Mission	(956) 580-8650
City of McAllen	(956) 681-1000
City of Pharr	(956) 402-4000

- c. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities.**

Hindrances to achieving homeownership for persons with disabilities mirror the hindrances for the general population. Hindrances may include lack of financial means, readiness, and knowledge regarding appropriate lending and applicability of municipal/county regulations. Nonetheless, persons with disabilities face increased obstacles when intending to purchase an established home. Modifications to address the individual’s/family’s needs may further increase the cost of housing as well as extend the period before the unit is readily available.

5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

- a. Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with certain types of disabilities.**

Upon review of HUD’s maps and tables, no data was available to determine whether disproportionate housing needs exist for persons with disabilities. However, in viewing where persons with disabilities and where persons experiencing one of the four housing problems reside, overlap occurs. It can be inferred that persons with disabilities are faced with similar challenges.

6. Additional Information

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

The percentage of persons under the age of 65 who have a disability in Hidalgo County is 9.40%. The state rate is 8.10%. The entitlement communities range from 6.70% to 8.80% which more closely resembles the state rate (American Community Survey 2011-2015). Challenges for persons with a disability in Hidalgo County such as limited access to transportation/mobility or need for housing modification may exist more often than in the MSA.

According to the Community Survey, approximately 15% of respondents indicated they or a member of their household was disabled or handicapped. 29% (33 responses) noted a physical disability. 12% (14 responses) showed a learning disability. Autism and mental health were selected 9% (10 responses) each. When asked which services would improve the quality of life, the most frequently selected response was medication assistance (19 responses). The second and third most frequently occurring responses were rehabilitation to make the home accessible and physical therapy (16 and 15 responses, respectively). Provider services/in-home services and communication and technology access were each selected 13 times. Physical access to government services and facilities has been the most frequently selected challenge (18 responses). Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, and/or pedestrian signals and public transportation were also noted as challenging (17 responses). 13 respondents (19%) indicated difficulties when selecting a residence or home due to their or a household member's disability.

- b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.**

Based on the community survey, physical therapy and occupational therapy, as well as, provision of glasses (vision) were most frequently noted as services accessed by households for whom a person of special needs/handicap resides. The services which would most improve quality of life for persons with a disability were noted as medication assistance, physical therapy, and home modifications.

F. Other Relevant Data

1. General

The generic data items are:

- Public policies, practices, and procedures involving housing and housing-related activities
- Zoning and land use policies, tax assessment/abatement practices
- The nature and extent of fair housing complaints/suits or other data that may evidence a State or Entitlement jurisdiction's achievement of fair housing choice
- Demographic patterns
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data
- Results of testing
- Results of Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) grants
- Patterns of occupancy in Section 8, Public and Assisted Housing, and private rental housing

2. Disability and Access Analysis

Persons with disabilities more frequently reside within the MSA. However, significant portions of the population outside of the MSA have one of the three disabilities. The same type of geographic pattern occurs for the different age groups.

Local affordable housing and supportive service providers have made home modification programs available for persons with disabilities. Requirements for the use of federal funds have further made available affordable and accessible housing units in both the renter and home-owner markets. Support services for persons with disability also include Meals on Wheels programs, LRGVDC Area Agency on Aging, Silver Ribbon Community Partners, Para-Transit Services, and AARP (employment services).

Based on the community-wide survey, barriers to accessing facilities and services in the above listed continue to exist for persons with disabilities. In particular, government facilities, public infrastructure, and transportation were noted as challenging for persons with disabilities.

In order to request reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications, persons often begin with a verbal request. Should the modification be delayed, the verbal request might be followed by a written request and/or legal recourse. In most cases, attention to the issue is prompt even if physical modifications to address the barriers are latent.

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Hindrances to achieving homeownership for persons with disabilities mirror the hindrances for the general population. Hindrances may include lack of financial means, readiness, and knowledge regarding appropriate lending and applicability of municipal/county regulations. Nonetheless, persons with disabilities face increased obstacles when intending to purchase an established home. Modifications to address the individual's/family's needs may further increase the cost of housing as well as extend the period before the unit is readily available.

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The percentage of persons under the age of 65 who have a disability in Hidalgo County is 9.40%. The state rate is 8.10%. The entitlement communities range from 6.70% to 8.80% which more closely resembles the state rate (American Community Survey 2011-2015). Challenges for persons with a disability in Hidalgo County such as limited access to transportation/mobility or need for housing modification may exist more often than in the MSA.

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Based on the community survey, physical therapy and occupational therapy, as well as, provision of glasses (vision) were most frequently noted as services accessed by households for whom a person of special needs/handicap resides. The services which would most improve

quality of life for persons with a disability were noted as medication assistance, physical therapy, and home modifications.

III. Evaluation of Jurisdiction's Current Fair Housing Legal Status

A. Fair housing complaints or compliance reviews where the Secretary has issued a charge of or made a finding of discrimination

Based on consultations with the Fair Housing Council of Greater San Antonio, staff has been informed that most fair housing concerns center around familial status. Through this consultation, staff was informed of a charge of discriminatory practice against a landlord for limiting access to parts of the facility for persons under the age of 18. Because the landlord implements similar regulations at properties in McAllen and parts of the Mid-Valley, additional investigations may occur. At present time, the Secretary has not finalized a finding.

B. Fair housing discrimination suit filed by the Department of Justice or private Plaintiffs

An on-line search did not yield results indicating discrimination suits filed by the Department of Justice.

C. Reasons for any trends or patterns

No trends or patterns were identified as they relate to the Fair Housing Act.

D. Discussion of other fair housing concerns or problems

Entitlement Community Staff has been presented with complaints based on income; however, because income is not a protected class, no federal filings were undertaken.

IV. Identification of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

A. Public Sector

1. Zoning and Site Selection

Due to jurisdictional variations in zoning and site selection, a range of impediments to fair housing choice exist. In smaller communities/rural areas, active oversight from zoning and site selection is limited. For the more urbanized areas, including the Cities of Edinburg, McAllen and Mission, an active board retains oversight. Within their purview,

spot zoning is prohibited and therefore allows for a more equitable access to resources and economic opportunities.

2. Neighborhood Revitalization, Municipal and Other Services, Employment-Housing-Transportation Linkage

The entitlement communities have not identified Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) in which to channel specific funding for improvements. However, efforts are made to address challenges within eligible areas. Annually, the community assesses needs and gaps in services which help to guide funding principles. Dependent upon funding/grantors, specific areas within the community may receive targeted assistance. No actions are undertaken in an effort to sway or deny services to persons of protected classes. As part of the environmental assessment, impacts to the social environment, including the employment/housing/transportation linkage, considered and documented. Actions which may have adverse effects to protected classes are withdrawn from consideration.

3. PHA and Other Assisted/Insured Housing Provider Tenant Selection Procedures; Housing Choices for Certificate and Voucher Holders

Once again there are jurisdictional variations between communities. At the discretion of the local housing authority, procedural actions affecting selection processes and housing choice certificates and vouchers are developed. Impediments to the development of programs undertaken by the PHA and other assisted/insured housing providers include community opposition, impediments to mobility, site selection and lack of private investment. Nonetheless, a sense of regional cooperation and support for PHAs exists via the Housing Association of Valley employees.

Factor	Impact to Severity of Fair Housing Issues
Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing	Slight increase to the severity of Fair Housing Issues; jurisdictional variations
Land use and zoning laws	May contribute or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues; jurisdictional variations
Community opposition	May significantly create or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues, particularly for new construction; contributing factors 1, 4, and 6.
Impediments to mobility	Limited increase to the severity of fair housing issues jurisdictional variations
Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods	Significantly create or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues; contributing factor 4 and 5
Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities	Significantly create or perpetuate the severity of fair housing issues; contributing factors 4 and 5
Lack of regional cooperation	Positive impact due to on-going regional cooperation
Occupancy codes and restrictions	May perpetuate, increase or decrease the severities of disparities; particularly for large families; varied by jurisdiction
Quality of affordable housing information programs	May contribute or perpetuate to the severities of disparities; contributing factor 6
Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs	May contribute to the severity of fair housing issues where discretionary aspects are applied; annual QAP actions may impact the severity of fair housing issues
Source of income discrimination	Slight or no increase to the severity of fair housing issues
Other	N/A

4. Sale of Subsidized Housing and Possible Displacement

In the sale of subsidized housing, the objective should be to preserve lower-income housing opportunities to the maximum extent feasible. However, if any displacement of current minority or disabled low-income families occurs, the objective then should be to provide other housing opportunities to displaced households by giving them a real choice to relocate inside and outside minority neighborhoods or in buildings that are predominantly occupied by minorities or persons with disabilities. Because a relocation plan often places sole reliance on the provision of certificates or vouchers to displaced households, a good program to promote real choice in the use of certificates and vouchers is essential.

5. Property Tax Policies

6. Planning and Zoning Boards

Jurisdictions should pay close attention to the importance of the relationship between the membership of planning and zoning boards and the decisions they make regarding neighborhood revitalization activities and lower-income housing site selection. Diversity in representation of citizens in the community, including lower-income racial and ethnic groups, gender categories, persons with disabilities, and families with children should be a basic element of a jurisdiction's efforts to AFFH.

7. Building Codes (Accessibility)

Jurisdictions should include in their AI a review of the State and local building codes to determine if they have incorporated accessibility requirements of Section 504, the Fair Housing Act, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, etc. for both multifamily and single family housing.

B. Private Sector

Lending Policies and Practices

C. Public and Private Sector

1. Fair Housing Enforcement

Local fair housing laws mirror the Federal fair housing law. Protected classes are based on race, color, religion, sex, handicap, national origin and familial status. However, some jurisdictional variations exist.

The Fair Housing Council of Greater San Antonio was contacted regarding the development of this AFH document. The agency serves as a Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) grantee for the region. In addition, Texas Rural Legal Aid provided comments during stakeholder meetings and in one-to-one conversations. Both organizations serve to provide fair housing information, outreach and assistance for persons with fair housing issues.

In an effort to encourage participation in the development of this AFH document, representatives from Texas Low Income Housing Information Service and Texas Legal Aid assisted in obtaining the views and concerns of colonia residents. Colonias are located outside of the MSA and are within R/ECAP areas.

2. Informational Programs

3. Visitability in Housing

HUD endorses the “visitability” concept, which is a voluntary standard promoted by the Department in new construction and existing properties. Visitability means that: (1) at least one entrance is at grade (no step), approached by an accessible route, such as a sidewalk and (2) the entrance door and all interior doors on the first floor are at least 34 inches wide, offering 32 inches of clear passage space.

D. Where there is a determination of unlawful segregation or other housing discrimination by a court or a finding of noncompliance by HUD under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or where the Secretary has issued a charge under the Fair Housing Act regarding assisted housing within a recipient’s jurisdiction, an analysis of the actions which could be taken by the recipient to help remedy the discriminatory condition, including actions involving the expenditure of funds by the jurisdiction.

V. Assessment of Current Public and Private Fair Housing Programs And Activities in the Jurisdiction

The Rio Grande Valley Entitlement Communities (RGVEC) Analysis of Impediments (AI) was composed in 2005 by ICF Consulting, Inc. as part of the Region’s Consolidated Plan and Strategy for 2005-2009. Annual updates may have been made to this document to account for changes in available resources, fluctuations in income and the need for eligible projects. While the document did not detail specific goals to be accomplished during any fiscal year, the

development of Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) served to inform the public of the accomplishments of each grantee.

Generally, impediments to affordable housing include land costs, construction costs, financing costs, and the availability of land; these impediments were further identified in the AI and enumerated as:

1. Standard building restrictions
2. Regulatory environment concerns
3. Additional building codes
4. Fees (Development, Subdividing and/or Park)

Jurisdictions do not consider these fees or building codes/restrictions to be excessive barriers to fair and affordable housing but are used to ensure the construction of decent and safe housing for its residents.

In addition, a review of the 2013 TDHCA's Analysis of Impediments (AI) noted common impediments and barriers by geographic prevalence. According to the State's AI, the following impediments may occur in Hidalgo County:

- NIMBYism
- Exclusionary Zoning Policies
- Poor Housing
- Lack of Fair Housing Information
- Lending Disparities
 - Mobility/Housing Choice Barriers
 - Lack of Fair Housing Knowledge
 - Lack of Accessible Housing
 - Segregated Housing Conditions

Nonetheless, progress to address the issues identified in the RGVEC's analysis of impediment include:

- Assistance provided to homebuyers and renters
- Rehabilitation services particularly for very low income and elderly households
- Improvements to infrastructure
- Provision of social services to assist in assuaging the needs of low and moderately income persons

These actions serve to mitigate some of the barriers noted by the State. Funding for these types of activities is the basis for all five (5) entitlement communities' use of HUD Formula Grant funds. As such, the accomplishments of each grantee continue to support forward progress and encourage fair housing choice for all.

While costs are the most significant barrier to affordable housing, Hidalgo County and the Entitlement Communities annually undertake projects to ameliorate and reduce this barrier. In addition, the grantees provide other construction-type programs such as water and sewer improvement projects, including drainage, and social service activities in an effort to improve the quality of life for residents. Construction activities are restricted to areas in which 51% or more of households have incomes between 0-80% of area median income. For the most part, these qualified areas encompass the R/ECAP areas.

The following tables provide an overview of activities, beneficiaries and expenditures of HUD funds by Entitlement Community. These tables are indicative of accomplishments that occurred during the first 3 years of the latest Consolidated Plan and Strategy (CPS) (FY2013-FY2017). The reader should be cautioned that some projects may be continuing and therefore, the expenditures and/or the accomplishments may be understated until such time as the project completes.

All activities are undertaken in an effort to mitigate the barriers of affordable housing and, in an aggregate, are serving to achieve the goals identified in the CPS. A review of accomplishments against proposed goals is annually undertaken, available for comment, and subsequently remitted to HUD as the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Hidalgo County – Urban County Program (UCP) utilizes the most funds in the street improvements and water/sewer category. This allows for permanent pavement of unpaved roads or resurfacing of deteriorating streets. As it relates to housing, UCP has programs to serve homebuyers as well as homeowners. The homebuyer program provides funding for the construction and financing of newly constructed homes. The regulatory requirement is to fund 15% of HOME dollars towards the development of units. UCP averages 40% of their allocation towards development/construction of single family homes. Annually, half of the newly constructed units are located within unincorporated/rural areas.

HOME Funds	First Time Homebuyer	\$923,670	51	\$694,520	42	\$352,019	11
	Existing Homeowners	\$644,031	14	\$1,023,788	19	\$1,161,991	22
	Total	\$1,567,701	65	\$1,718,308	61	\$1,514,010	33
Housing	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	\$230,160	5				
	Total	\$230,160	5	\$0		\$0	
Public Facilities	Public Facilities and Improvement	\$372,232	166,183	\$29,484	130,019		
	Parks, Recreational Facilities	\$642,791	156,518	\$777,849	96,964	\$963,011	192,337
	Flood Drainage Improvements	\$351,746	58,798	\$4,195	30,846	\$135,471	53,922
	Water/Sewer Improvement	\$654,661	70,077	\$917,965	177,849	\$1,486,692	82,928
	Street Improvements	\$2,665,407	615,384	\$2,730,664	713,574	\$2,976,924	558,755
	Fire Station	\$162,279	48,404	\$181,436	129,325	\$57,033	143,030
	Non-Residential Historic Preservation	\$57,852	12,132	\$0	15,165	\$980,021	21,231
	Total	\$4,906,967	1,127,496	\$4,641,594	1,293,742	\$6,599,152	1,052,203
	Public Services	Public Services	\$364,590	101,996	\$525,753	205,183	\$262,809
Senior Services		\$168,256	473	\$123,337	292	\$130,269	447
Handicapped Services		\$17,592	3	\$31,500	7	\$13,611	6
Transportation Services		\$96,000	1,913,538	\$90,422	2,871,870	\$88,500	3,350,515
Battered and Abused Spouses		\$44,500	760	\$44,500	689	\$41,400	645
Health Services		\$34,000	361	\$38,690	363	\$55,675	622
Abused and Neglected Children		\$107,958	528	\$104,488	686	\$112,842	542

	Total	\$832,897	2,017,659	\$958,689	3,079,090	\$705,106	3,402,756
Repayment of		\$376,586		\$212,982		\$211,827	
Section 108 Loans	Total	\$376,586		\$212,982		\$211,827	
General		\$1,206,868		\$1,211,025		\$966,628	
Administration	Total	\$1,206,868		\$1,211,025		\$966,628	
	Grand Total	\$9,121,179		\$8,742,598		\$9,996,723	\$27,860,499
	Total Persons		3,145,225		4,372,893		4,454,992
							11,973,110

The City of McAllen utilizes the most funds in the water and sewer improvements category. This allows for upgrade to aging infrastructure particularly in older areas of town. As it relates to housing, the City has programs to serve homebuyers as well as homeowners. The homebuyer program provides funding for the construction and financing of newly constructed homes. The regulatory requirement is to fund 15% of HOME dollars towards the development of units. The City averages 90% of their allocation towards development/construction of single family homes. The regulatory maximum for public service projects is 15% of the annual allocation. The City maximizes the awards for social service programs.

HOME Funds	First Time Homebuyer	\$729,832	45	\$429,781	17	\$397,218	19
	Total	\$729,832	45	\$429,781	17	\$397,218	19
Housing	Direct Homeownership Assistance	\$255,000	75	\$290,000	50	\$133,000	52
	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	\$0	17	\$113,513	21	\$275,432	8
	Acquisition for Rehabilitation	\$0		\$0	1	\$188,856	1
	Total	\$255,000	92	\$403,513	72	\$597,288	61
Public Facilities	Homeless Facilities	\$33,364	62			\$0	
	Youth Centers	\$46,790	333	\$452,446	358	\$67,554	358
	Parks, Recreational Facilities	\$17,238	46,282	\$207,701	42,420	\$101,470	21,722
	Water/Sewer Improvement	\$213,074	9,216	\$95,259	17,962	\$305,740	21,204
	Total	\$310,466	55,831	\$755,405	60,740	\$474,764	43,284
Public Services	Public Services	\$48,650	21,439	\$9,253	11,234	\$16,767	83
	Senior Services	\$20,052	64	\$23,910	60	\$22,679	94
	Handicapped Services					\$0	13
	Youth Services	\$25,148	1,511	\$14,912	1,149	\$17,194	881
	Transportation Services					\$5,000	100
	Substance Abuse Services	\$238	10	\$29	2		
	Battered and Abused Spouses	\$9,015	71	\$26,407	203	\$8,383	62
	Health Services	\$97,828	859	\$87,189	680	\$46,649	233
	Mental Health Services					\$1,826	31
	Subsistence Payment				10	\$13,625	32
	Abused and Neglected Children	\$14,588	285	\$20,000	180	\$28,812	314
	Food Banks			\$21,523	18,250	\$39,528	23,246
	Total	\$215,518	24,239	\$203,222	31,768	\$200,464	25,089
General Administration		\$293,260		\$287,361		\$295,467	
	Total	\$293,260		\$287,361		\$295,467	
Grand Total		\$1,804,075		\$2,079,281		\$1,965,201	\$5,848,557
Total Persons			80,207		92,597		68,453
							241,257

The City of Edinburg utilizes the most funds in the Housing category. The City focuses on rehabilitating or reconstructing single family residential structures. The City does provide some funding for social service programs. In addition, the City utilizes the CDBG allocation as repayment on a Section 108 Loan which expanded the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Housing	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	\$226,685	6	\$282,732	7	\$363,161	6
	Rehab; Administration	\$57,747	6	\$65,476	6	\$67,021	6
	Total	\$284,432	12	\$348,208	13	\$430,182	12
Public Facilities	Parks, Recreational Facilities	\$94,500	23,093	\$158,970	23,919	\$36,750	32,815
	Tree Planting	\$7,799	14,698	\$137,071	1,645	\$188,609	4,755
	Fire Station			\$90,000	77,530		
	Total	\$102,299	37,791	\$386,040	103,094	\$225,359	37,570
Public Services	Public Services	\$3,000	19				
	Senior Services	\$4,500	7	\$5,000	7	\$5,000	6
	Battered and Abused Spouses			\$3,000	10		
	Youth Services	\$3,500	113				
	Health Services	\$3,000	30	\$3,400	57	\$11,745	55,440
	Subsistence Payment					\$5,000	118
	Abused and Neglected Children	\$8,000	60	\$8,000	68	\$12,331	33
	Food Banks			\$3,000	2,393	\$3,000	252
	Total	\$22,000	229	\$22,400	2,535	\$37,076	55,849
Repayment of Section 108 Loans		\$216,099		\$227,589		\$186,758	
	Total	\$216,099		\$227,589		\$186,758	
General Administration		\$211,667		\$191,338		\$237,969	
	Total	\$211,667		\$191,338		\$237,969	
Grand Total		\$836,496		\$1,175,576		\$1,117,345	\$3,129,417
Total Persons			38,032		105,629		93,431
							237,092

The City of Mission utilizes the most funds in the Housing category. The City focuses on rehabilitating or reconstructing single family residential structures. The City does provide some funding for social service programs.

Housing	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	\$682,821	28	\$790,230	27	\$696,133	22
	Rehab; Administration	\$50,286	0	\$66,541	27	\$71,198	22
	Total	\$733,106	28	\$856,772	54	\$767,331	44
Public Facilities	Public Facilities	\$0		\$0		\$0	
	Total					\$0	
Public Services	Senior Services	\$45,117	200	\$45,922	134	\$47,250	182
	Handicapped Services	\$3,875	4	\$3,875	4	\$5,000	4
	Health Services	\$10,000	55	\$10,000	25		
	Crime Awareness					\$7,799	93
	Abused and Neglected Children	\$10,000	97	\$7,541	51	\$10,000	61
	Total	\$68,992	356	\$67,337	214	\$70,049	340
General Administration		\$117,498		\$123,615		\$127,359	
	Total	\$117,498		\$123,615		\$127,359	
Grand Total		\$919,597		\$1,047,724		\$964,738	\$2,932,059
Total Persons			384		268		384
							1,036

The City of Pharr shows significant accomplishments in the Housing category. The City focuses on rehabilitating and/or energy efficiency improvements for single family residential structures.

Acquisition	Clearance and Demolition	\$111	42,371	\$528	7,345	\$10,039	7,345
	Total	\$111	42,371	\$528	7,345	\$10,039	7,345
Housing	Rehab; Single-Unit Residential	\$49,383	33	\$21,285	28	\$68,752	19
	Energy Efficiency Improvements	\$49,990	16	\$70,236	42	\$0	26
	Total	\$99,373	49	\$91,521	70	\$68,752	45
Public Facilities	Homeless Facilities			\$4,000	6	\$0	6
	Parks, Recreational Facilities	\$319,180	36,177	\$297,278	36,177	\$0	51,242
	Street Improvements			\$104,276	6,549	\$0	520
	Tree Planting	\$237,636	8,887			\$0	0
	Fire Station	\$51,000	87,296	\$1,600	94,641	\$30,727	118,685
	Total	\$607,816	132,360	\$407,154	137,373	\$30,727	170,453
Public Services	Public Services	\$34,000	2,087	\$4,999	14,047	\$5,000	30,665
	Senior Services	\$12,000	14	\$7,976	25	\$14,061	40
	Battered and Abused Spouses			\$4,000	5	\$2,717	17
	Youth Services	\$78,000	5,877	\$70,250	4,051	\$60,894	1,374
	Health Services	\$17,000	502	\$15,070	314	\$11,893	184
	Employment Training			\$9,000	74	\$9,000	148
	Transportation	\$38,656	77,717	\$34,000	98,297	\$31,502	90,545
	Subsistence Payment					\$5,000	11
	Abused and Neglected Children			\$5,000	43	\$5,000	121
	Food Banks			\$9,000	49,215	\$6,750	49,607
	Total	\$179,656	86,197	\$159,295	166,071	\$151,817	172,712

Repayment of Section		\$488,756		\$230,712		\$222,469	
108 Loans	Total	\$488,756		\$230,712		\$222,469	
General		\$242,934		\$358,262		\$419,790	
Administration	Total	\$242,934		\$358,262		\$419,790	
	Grand Total	\$1,618,647		\$1,247,472		\$903,594	\$3,769,712
	Total Persons		260,977		310,859		350,555
							922,391

Policies which impede the process in achieving goals tend to be regulatory in nature and are implemented because of the funding sources utilized. Program participants have limited control over these policies. Further, dwindling resources negatively affect the ability to maintain an equal or increase in the number of accomplishments. As such, program benefits have lessened over the last few years. Until funding is fully restored, not all actions can be undertaken to increase or maintain housing and support services.

As part of the AFH goals, extending partnerships as well as supporting short term and long term strategic plans, such as Texas WorkForce Commission (TWC) and Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (LRGVDC), will aid in mitigating obstacles to providing services for underserved populations. Continued financial support of housing and support service organizations will further provide a means to alleviate gaps in services.

The concerns identified in the last Analysis of Impediments (AI) remain priorities for entitlement communities. Over the past decade, Hidalgo County has twice been declared a Federal Disaster Area due to hurricane landfall and strong rainfall/weather events. Compounding the amount of precipitation is the fact that the area is near sea-level. As such, drainage and the alleviation of flooding is a high priority in order to address housing to be constructed as well as to assist in areas where residential developments currently exist. Actions such as these help assure the location, type and accessibility of units is made available and that it remains safe for residents.

In an effort to be more far reaching, the goals in this AFH were expounded to specifically consider characteristics and demographics of Hidalgo County, highlight jurisdictional variations as well as incorporate actions undertaken by Public Housing Authorities.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

Achieving these goals will be a challenge in light of severe funding constraints. The regional participants have experienced drastic reductions in federal funding over the past decade, and the new AFH requirements are not accompanied by any additional funding. However, there is a commitment to creatively use limited funding to create opportunities and enhance areas of access to opportunities.

The jurisdiction will maintain records to support the AI.