Assessment of Fair Housing Tool

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I. Cover Sheet

1. Submission date: October 4, 2017

2. Submitter name: Hidalgo County

3. Type of submission (*e.g.*, single program participant, joint submission):

   Joint Submission

4. Type of program participant(s) (*e.g.*, consolidated plan participant, PHA):

   Consolidated Plan Participant and PHA

5. For PHAs, Jurisdiction in which the program participant is located:

   Hidalgo County

6. Submitter members (if applicable):

   1. Hidalgo County Urban County Program
   2. City of Edinburg
   3. City of McAllen
   4. City of Mission
   5. City of Pharr
   6. Housing Authority of the County of Hidalgo
   7. Housing Authority of the City of Alamo
   8. Housing Authority of the City of Donna
   9. Housing Authority of the City of Edinburg
   10. Housing Authority of the City of Edcouch
   11. Housing Authority of the City of Elsa

12. Housing Authority of the City of Hidalgo
13. Housing Authority of the City of La Joya
14. Housing Authority of the City of McAllen
15. Housing Authority of the City of Mercedes
16. Housing Authority of the City of Mission
17. Housing Authority of the City of Pharr
18. Housing Authority of the City of San Juan
19. Housing Authority of the City of Weslaco

7. Sole or lead submitter contact information:

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b.	Title:	Director
c.	Department:	Urban County Program
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e.	City:	Alamo
f.	State:	Texas
g.	Zip code:	78516

8. Period covered by this assessment:

Program Years 2018 – 2022

9. Initial, amended, or renewal AFH:

Initial

10. To the best of its knowledge and belief, the statements and information contained herein are true, accurate, and complete and the program participant has developed this AFH in compliance with the requirements of 24 C.F.R. §§ 5.150-5.180 or comparable replacement regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;

    Yes

11. The program participant will take meaningful actions to further the goals identified in its AFH conducted in accordance with the requirements in §§ 5.150 through 5.180 and 24 C.F.R. §§ 91.225(a)(1), 91.325(a)(1), 91.425(a)(1), 570.487(b)(1), 570.601, 903.7(o), and 903.15(d), as applicable.

    All Joint and Regional Participants are bound by the certification, except that some of the analysis, goals or priorities included in the AFH may only apply to an individual program participant as expressly stated in the AFH.

HIDALGO COUNTY

Ramon Garcia

Ramon Garcia, County Judge

APPROVED BY
COMMISSIONERS' COURT
ON: 9/19/17 gms

ATTEST

Arturo Guajardo, Jr., County Clerk

COMMISSIONERS COURT
HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS

CITY OF EDINBURG

_____

Richard M. Hinojosa, City Manager

ATTEST

_____

Myra Ayala-Garza, City Secretary

CITY OF MCALLEN

_____

James E. Darling, Mayor

ATTEST

_____

Perla Lara, TRMC/CMC, CPM
City Secretary

CITY OF MISSION

_____

Martin Garza, Jr., City Manager

ATTEST

_____

Anna Carrillo, City Secretary

CITY OF PHARR

_____

ATTEST

_____

CITY OF ALAMO HOUSING AUTHORITY

_____

Mary Vela, Director

ATTEST

_____

Lori Dimas, Executive Assistant

CITY OF DONNA HOUSING AUTHORITY

_____

Bob Gonzalez, Executive Director

ATTEST

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CITY OF EDCOUCH HOUSING AUTHORITY

_____

Jarrett Castillo, Chairman

ATTEST

_____

Arturo Alvarez, Secretary

CITY OF ELSA HOUSING AUTHORITY

_____

Rolando Garza, Chairman

ATTEST

_____

CITY OF EDINBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY

_____

Joe Rodriguez, Chairman

ATTEST

_____

Rodolfo "Rudy" Ramirez, Executive Director

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF HIDALGO

_____

Oscar Castaneda, Chairman

ATTEST

_____

Mike Lopez, Executive Director

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF HIDALGO

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Noel De Leon, Executive Director

ATTEST

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CITY OF LA JOYA HOUSING AUTHORITY

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Frances Salinas De Leon, Director

ATTEST

_____

Blanca Valdez, Clerk

CITY OF MCALLEN HOUSING AUTHORITY

_____

Ronnie Cruz, Chairman

ATTEST

_____

Arnold Padilla, Executive Director

CITY OF MERCEDES HOUSING AUTHORITY

_____

Horacio Pequeno, Executive Director

ATTEST

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CITY OF MISSION HOUSING AUTHORITY

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Joel A. Gonzalez, Executive Director

ATTEST

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Jaime X. Ayala, Deputy Executive Director

CITY OF PHARR HOUSING AUTHORITY

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Noel De Leon, Director

ATTEST

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Lazaro Guerra, Finance/Human Resource Director

CITY OF SAN JUAN HOUSING AUTHORITY

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Ignacio Almaguer, Chairman

ATTEST

_____

Ruben Zavala, Executive Director

CITY OF WESLACO HOUSING AUTHORITY

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George Pina, Executive Director

ATTEST

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Gloria Garza, Programs Director

Departmental acceptance or non-acceptance:

(Signature) (date)

Comments

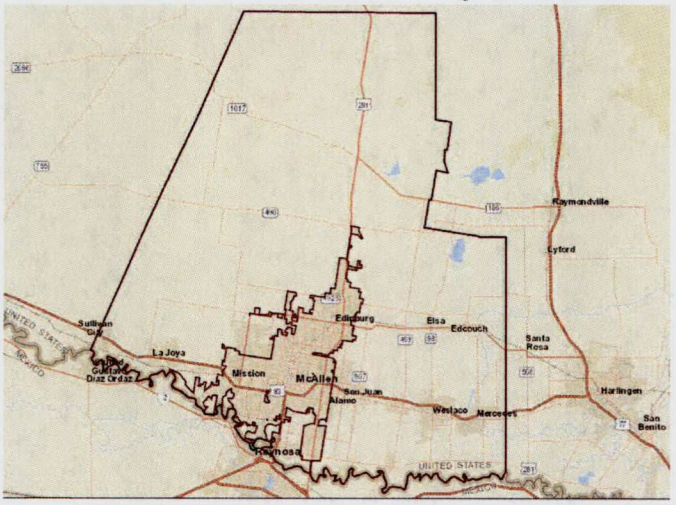
II. Executive Summary

1. **Summarize the fair housing issues, significant contributing factors, and goals. Also include an overview of the process and analysis used to reach the goals.**

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 Jurisdictional Maps





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. Recipients of HUD funding must adhere to the provisions within the Act including those outlined in the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule (July 2015). In order to comply with HUD requirements and the AFFH, the recipients of HUD funds must compose an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) in advance of the organization's next Five-Year Plan.

In an effort to combine resources and strengthen partnerships, the entitlement communities and the Public Housing Authorities (PHA) of Hidalgo County entered into a Collaborative Interlocal Agreement for the development and submission of a Regional AFH. The document herein refers to the nineteen (19) participants as "Collaborative Participants". While the entitlement communities have co-developed three (3) Consolidated Plan and Strategy documents over the last thirteen (13) years, the AFH represents the first collaboration in which the local Public Housing Authorities partnered with the Hidalgo County jurisdictions.

HUD determined the AFH due date as 270 days prior to the program year for which a new consolidated plan is due. For Hidalgo County – Urban County Program (UCP), submission of the AFH must occur on or before October 4, 2017. Due to their overarching jurisdictional boundaries, varied HUD funding sources and having the earliest submittal date, UCP was selected as the lead entity for the development of the regional AFH.

For preparation of this document, the five (5) entitlement communities and their respective housing authorities represent the Executive Committee Members. The remaining housing authorities located in Hidalgo County are members of the General Committee. The Collaborative Participants and their designation are 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

As a result of the joint effort, this 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. 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

Subsequent to the analysis of HUD provided maps and tables and the solicitation of local input, the document was developed to identify contributing factors which preclude a person's ability to access quality housing in choice neighborhoods. The list of factors that have been identified as contributing to these fair housing issues were then prioritized. Each contributing factor was prioritized as:

1. "High" - Factors that have a direct and substantial impact on fair housing choice
2. "Medium" - Factors that have a less direct impact on fair housing choice, or that the regional participants have a comparatively limited capacity to address
3. "Low" - Factors that have a slight or largely indirect impact on fair housing choice, or that the regional participants have little capacity to address

The following chart provides the listing of factors contributing to fair housing issues:

Fair Housing Contributing Factors and Priorities Chart

Contributing Factor	Priority	Discussion
1. Limited access to decent, safe and affordable housing	High	The prevalence of colonias in Hidalgo County compared with the rest of the state as well as the number of households lacking plumbing and kitchen facilities raise great concern. In addition, rising housing costs and stagnant/low wages inhibit some homeowners and rental providers from readily making housing improvements. Further, overcrowding situations occur more frequently in the region due to cultural norms.
2. Limited access to publicly supported housing	High	Shortages in number of publicly supported units compared to waitlist currently exist for housing authorities in Hidalgo County. Communities have faced decreasing federal support related to homebuyer and rental subsidies over the past few years. Limited number of qualified low-income housing providers are located within the area. Rents, particularly in the MSA, reflect a steady increase. Private investment in affordable housing is limited or non-existent in some areas.
3. Limited access to transportation	Medium	While regional transportation routes have increased over the past few years, parts of Hidalgo County remain without access or with limited access. Areas of interests, such as health care, social service, educational and commercial facilities are becoming more increasingly accessible; however, the need for reliable and low cost transportation continues to exist.

Contributing Factor	Priority	Discussion
4. Location and type of affordable housing	Medium	The region struggles with lack of appropriately sized units, particularly for families, large size families and multigenerational households. Further, compounding the issue is cost burden and severe cost burden concerns. Inequity exists between urban and rural areas in relation to availability of affordable housing.
5. Limited access to equitable financial services	Medium	In the recent past, predatory lending practices occurred in the area. Households who were victims of these lending practices continue to face the ramifications, including poor credit. Also, a lack of financial literacy has posed a hindrance to accessing traditionally available consumer credit. Further, credit agencies often compete for financially uninformed households. Lastly, high number/proportion of Spanish-speaking residents face challenges when reviewing and executing English-composed documents.
6. Lack of resources regarding fair housing	Medium	Housing practices and enforcement vary by community. Information regarding fair housing and the ability to purchase or access housing where one chooses may be impeded by socio- or economic factors. Further, apathy in fair housing issues exists within the region.
7. Limited access to proficient schools	Low	Educational policies, such as open enrollment, may sway or, conversely, limit a person's ability to freely choose the location of their home. Educational inequities are most apparent in areas or jurisdictions where a higher number of non-English speaking persons reside. Some of the school districts within the area face dwindling population while others scramble to accommodate the influx of students.
8. Jurisdictional variations	Low	Inequities in infrastructure, quality of buildings and housing construction, and emergency services are apparent between municipalities and rural locales. Social services and access to these services may be hindered by the distance of one's residence to the MSA. Jurisdictions vary in implementation of policies, such as code enforcement, access to job training and job sites as well as availability of services for special needs populations.

The goals and strategies listed herein provide a framework for action to address these fair housing issues and contributing factors. Such actions will be undertaken in the coming years through efforts by the County, Cities and PHAs in conjunction with community stakeholders. The following chart summarizes goals, contributing factors, fair housing issues and metrics and timeframe:

Goals, Issues and Proposed Achievements Chart

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To increase access to affordable housing via homeownership opportunities and/or securing safe and decent rental housing	1 & 2	- Lack of sensitivity in the real estate market regarding the needs of the region	- Increase of 3% utilization rate through 2022 - Increase in 30 affordable housing units annually	- Public Housing Authorities - Entitlement Communities
Discussion: *The Community Survey and Stakeholder comments revealed a concern with a lack of affordable housing and perceived discrimination by landlords, property managers, mortgage lenders and real estate agents.*				
To preserve and rehabilitate the region's existing single family housing stock	1 & 4	- Gentrification of neighborhoods - Familial cultural norms	- Rehabilitation or reconstruction of 45 housing units annually	Entitlement Communities
Discussion: *Stakeholders stated that there is a lack of available financial resources to support the preservation and rehabilitation of the region's existing single family housing stock. Further, the Community Survey comments specifically noted a lack of available resources for home accessibility/modifications.*				
To improve the living conditions and increase access to areas of opportunity for residents of Hidalgo County	4 & 8	- Disparities in access to opportunity regarding: Education, Employment, Transportation, Housing, Health, Technology and Resources, Infrastructure, and Social Services	- Partner with LRGVDC to support goals and projects identified within the provider's long-term strategy. - Program participants will annually review available resources and attempt to ameliorate any disparities	All Program Participants
Discussion: *The Community and Stakeholder comments revealed a gap in the availability of public transportation, health services, access to technology, housing and other social service programs.*				

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To improve housing and supportive services to residents who face a lack of access to quality housing	1, 4 & 8	- Lack of understanding of lending industry processes - capacity is often stretched for housing and social service providers	- Bi-annually conduct housing related classes - Conduct 8 Landlord training/outreach events - Encourage similarly funded entities to collaborate and streamline processes	- All Program Participants - Public Housing Authorities - All Program Participants
Discussion: *Community Survey revealed concerns with access to all neighborhoods/steering. Stakeholders indicated financial constraints contribute to the lack of access to quality housing and appropriate unit size (specifically for large families).*				
To preserve, provide and improve social services for residents including those with special needs, elderly, physically disabled and victims of domestic violence	3 & 8	- Lack of providers understanding of reasonable accommodation requirements - Latent response to address issues and concerns	- Financially support 30 non-profit projects annually - Encourage/Assist, when appropriate, a rapid response particularly for protected classes	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Overarching misunderstanding/miscommunication between recipients of services and personnel representing landlords, schools, employment, and transportation. The Community survey comments revealed that "physical" disability is the prominent disability identified; for which, the need for adequate public transportation and appropriate medical facilities are lacking.*				

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To expand economic opportunities in Hidalgo County	3, 5 & 8	- Disparities in access to opportunity	- Partner with Texas Workforce Solutions to provide additional outreach services through annual communication - Support goals and projects identified within provider's long term strategy - 10 communication/ coordination/outreach efforts to local Economic Development Corporations or Chambers of Commerce	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Stakeholders commented that where a family resides has a direct correlation to availability of employment opportunities. The Community Survey comments revealed that education and training were the largest barriers to employment. Spanish-speaking respondents most frequently selected "language" as the barrier to employment opportunities.*				
To provide accessible public facilities and infrastructure improvements in an effort to provide access for all persons	8	- Lack of providers understanding of reasonable accommodation requirements - Aging/undersized capacity of infrastructure - Rapid growth/increase in population	- 20 projects annually which improve public facilities/ infrastructure to assure access for all	Entitlement Communities
Discussion: *The Community Survey comments revealed a lack of adequate storm sewer/drainage, educational/cultural facilities, neighborhood centers and running/jogging trails throughout the County.*				

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To ensure access to quality education and transportation services	3, 7 & 8	- Disparities in access to opportunity	- Support goals and projects identified within school and transportation service provider's long term strategies	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Stakeholder data identified the colonias and outlying areas as the most in need of regular, fixed-route service throughout the day to meet needs including commuter, medical, and shopping. Stakeholder and Community surveys indicated a gap in technology availability at the various school districts as well as improvements to educational facilities with regards to equal access for persons with special needs.*				
To identify and strengthen measures to ameliorate discriminatory practices for protected classes	6 & 8	- Predatory lending practices - Inequality in accessibility to credit	- Continue/strengthen PHA mobilization opportunities - Partner/continue partnerships with agencies whose field of interest provides these services - Provide support, including financial, to the efforts and initiatives of agencies that support housing choice - Create a Fair Housing information and resource web page by 2019	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Lack of financial literacy, predatory lending practices and misuse of credit was noted in the Community Survey. Additional concerns included intake processing and qualifying factors in obtaining housing.*				

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 Collaborative Participants wish to inform the readers of the following notes:

1. HUD Data Source: Throughout the document, HUD maps and tables are referenced. The source of this information may be found at https://egis.hud.gov/affht/.
2. HUD Maps: Collaborative Participants selected the variable of 1 dot per 100 population as the source to evaluate conditions within the County.
3. HUD Data Version: Upon discussion with HUD staff (conference call July 2017), HUD funded recipients who have a submittal date prior to January 1, 2018, are required to utilize the Assessment of Fair Housing Tool for Local Governments (LG2015) which includes Maps and Tables version AFFHT0001.
4. AFFH Data and Mapping Tool (AFFH-T): Source documentation for HUD's presentation of information may be viewed at https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4867/affh-data-and-mapping-tool/.
5. Geographical Discrepancies: Collaborative Participants noted slight movement of the dots in maps where national origin was one of the variables. Dots appeared to remain within in a few miles of initial locale.
6. Minority Concentration: For ease of readership, Collaborative Participants thought it prudent to provide two maps in an effort to fully assess Hispanic and Non-Hispanic populations as well as Mexico as a Country of Origin versus Non-Mexican populations. Because the area is primarily Hispanic/Mexico as a Country of Origin, overlaying these variables distort and/or underscore the other categories/variables/populations.
7. Acronyms/Definitions: Industry terms are defined in the appendices.
8. The Assessment of Fair Housing serves to identify, compare and contrasts data by protected classes. As a regional analysis, this document primarily compares Hidalgo County characteristics against the MSA that includes the Cities of McAllen/Housing Authority of the City of McAllen, Edinburg/Housing Authority of the City of Edinburg and Mission/Housing Authority of the City of Mission. Because the communities comprising the MSA, as well as the City of Pharr/Housing Authority of the City of Pharr, are entitlement communities for the use of HUD funds, additional analysis was done specific to each jurisdiction. Housing Authorities within Urban County's jurisdiction are also assessed individually. The jurisdiction's individual analysis is located at the end of the document, following the narrative of the regional approach.

In addition, the final version will be/may be amended following the comments received during the mandatory thirty (30) day comment period, beginning August 19, 2017 – September 19, 2017. Several public hearings will be held during the thirty (30) day comment period.

III. Community Participation Process

1. **Describe outreach activities undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the AFH process, including the types of outreach activities and dates of public hearings or meetings. Identify media outlets used and include a description of efforts made to reach the public, including those representing populations that are typically underrepresented in the planning process such as persons who reside in areas identified as R/ECAPs, persons who are limited English proficient (LEP), and persons with disabilities. Briefly explain how these communications were designed to reach the broadest audience possible. For PHAs, identify your meetings with the Resident Advisory Board.**

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.

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:

TOPIC	DATE	TIME	LOCATION
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	July 20, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.	McAllen Housing Authority Family Dev. Center 2501 Maple Ave. McAllen, TX 78501
Disability and Access		1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	
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
Education	July 25, 2017	9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Edinburg Housing Authority 910 S. Sugar Rd. Edinburg TX 78539
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

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.

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

The complete list of organizations consulted during the community participation process is attached in the appendices. This chart summarizes by topic the number of persons/organizations contacted:

TOPIC	QUANTITY
Poverty	30
Housing	21
Disability and Access	19
Public Housing	113
Education	57
Employment	15
Transportation	9
Environmentally Healthy Neighborhood Opportunities	35
TOTAL	**299**

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

   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.

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

   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:

TOPIC	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	COMMENTS
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.

IV. Assessment of Past Goals, Actions and Strategies

1. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by program participant(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents:

a. Discuss what progress has been made toward their achievement;

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.

Actions identified in the AI that may impede access to affordable housing are listed 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.

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

Due to a lack of quantifiable goals, an assessment of whether past goals fell short or were met cannot be ascertained. Nonetheless, the aggregate of activities completed during the last fiscal year for entitlement communities follows:

Activity	Quantity	Unit of Measurement	Total Expenditure Amount
Housing: New Construction and Rehabilitation		Housing Units	
Public Facilities and Improvements		Facilities	
Infrastructure		People	
Social Services		People	

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

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.

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

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.

V. Fair Housing Analysis

A. Demographic Summary

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

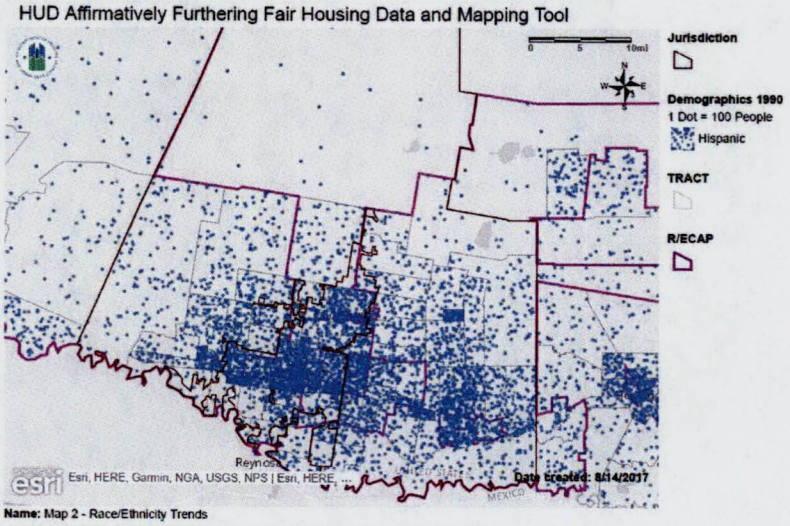
In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps and a table, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

- 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

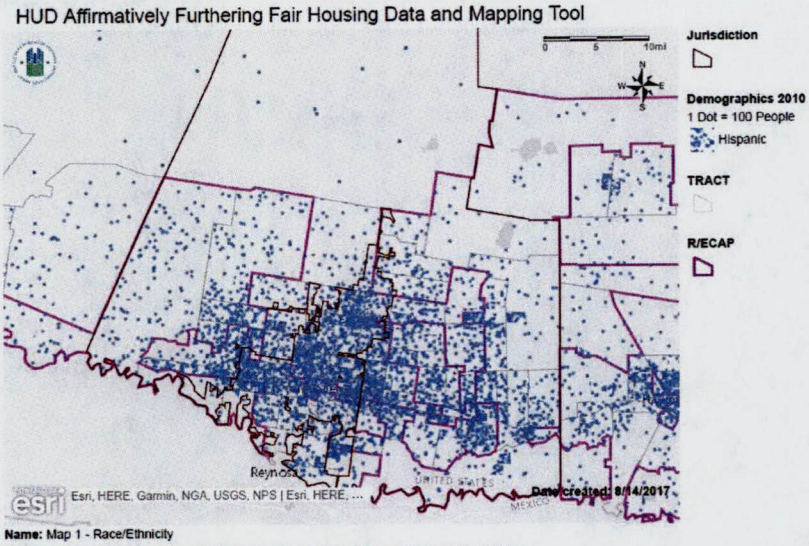
It is important that the reader review historic data to understand patterns of growth within Hidalgo County. Patterns of growth are easily seen by comparing Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity against Map 2 – Race and Ethnicity Trends.

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)

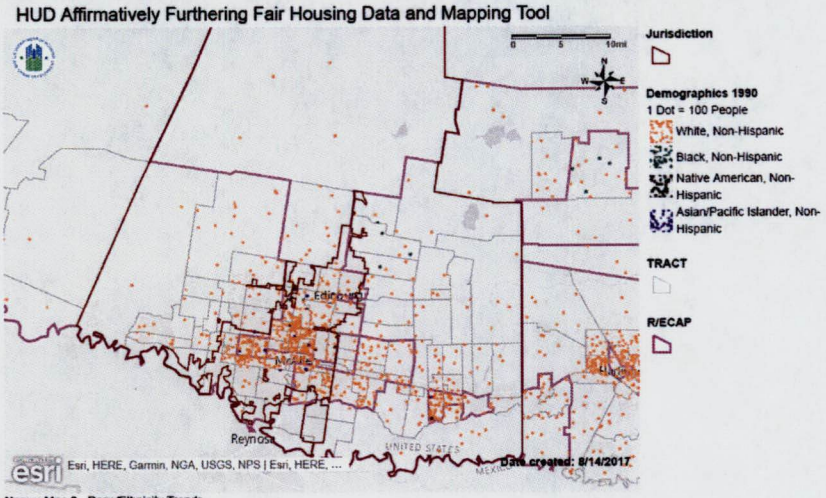


Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Hispanic only (2010 data)



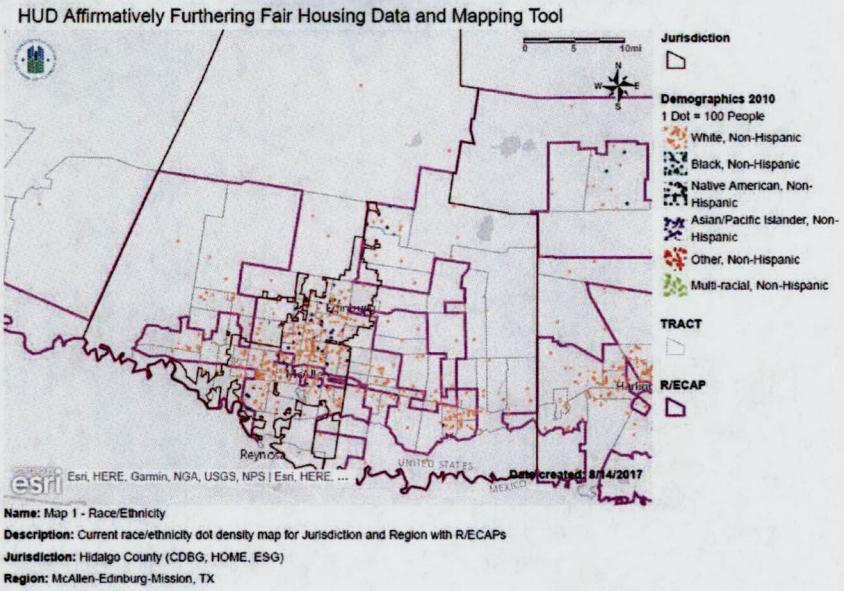
Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

	(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%

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							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current		1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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.

2. **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.

B. General Issues

i. Segregation/Integration

1. Analysis

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

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

	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction				(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	**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.

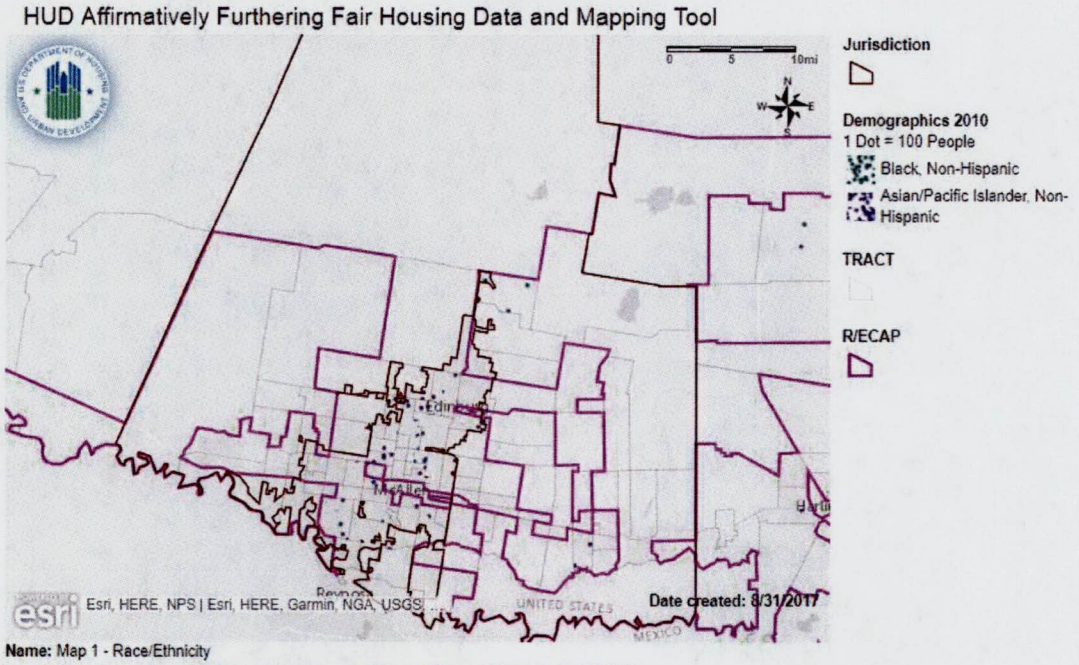
c. **Identify areas with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.**

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



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

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.**

N/A

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. Contributing Factors of Segregation –

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

- **Community Opposition**
- **Displacement of residents due to economic pressures**
- **Lack of community revitalization strategies**
- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
- **Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities**
- **Lack of regional cooperation**
- **Land use and zoning laws**
- **Lending Discrimination**
- **Location and type of affordable housing**
- **Occupancy codes and restrictions**
- **Private discrimination**
- **Other**

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 particularly for rental households
Other	Income: High Impact of segregation for all classes including protected classes

ii. R/ECAPs

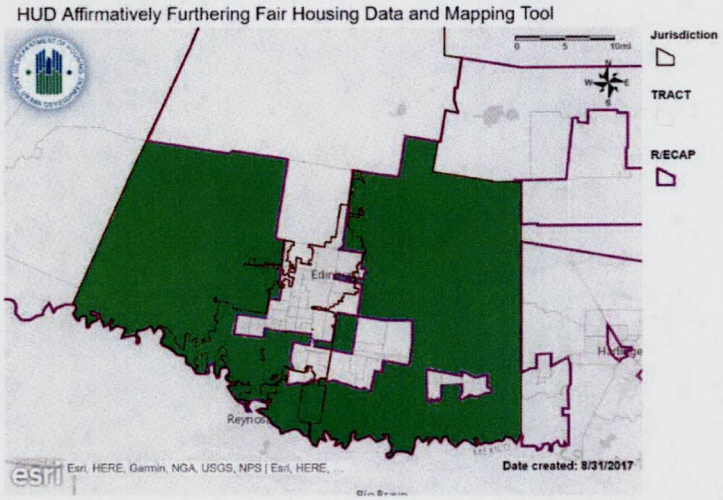
1. Analysis

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

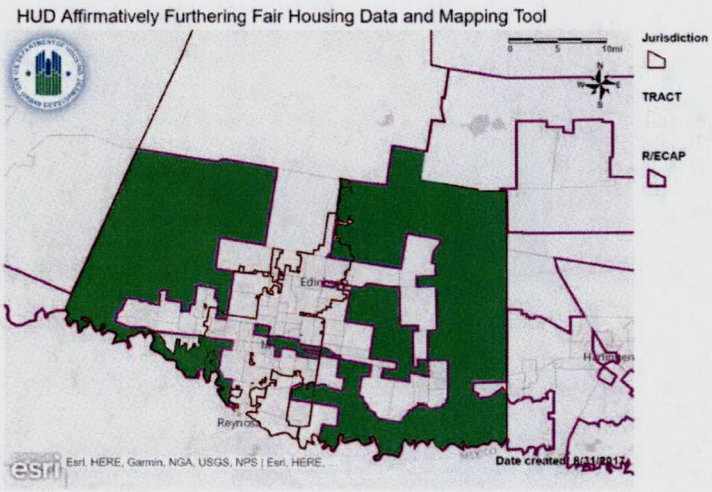
In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps and a table, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

- 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

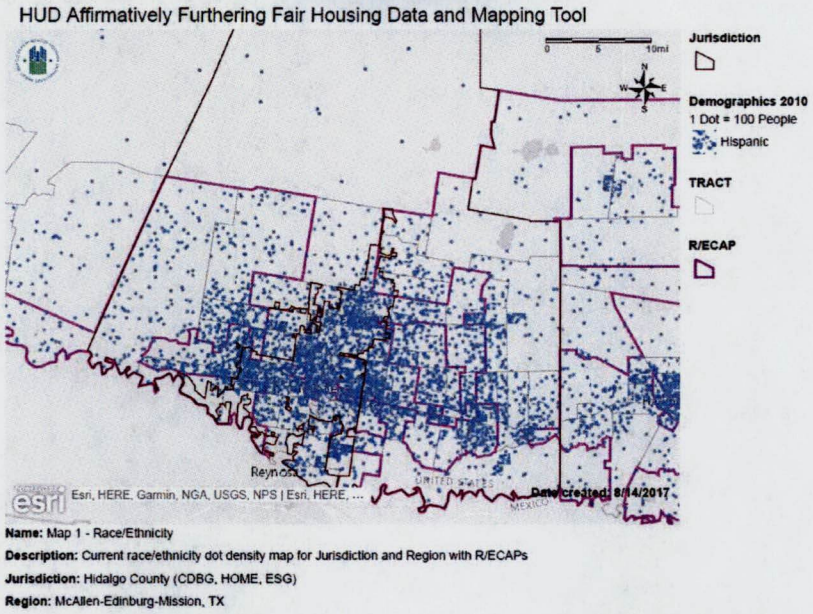
Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics

	(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).

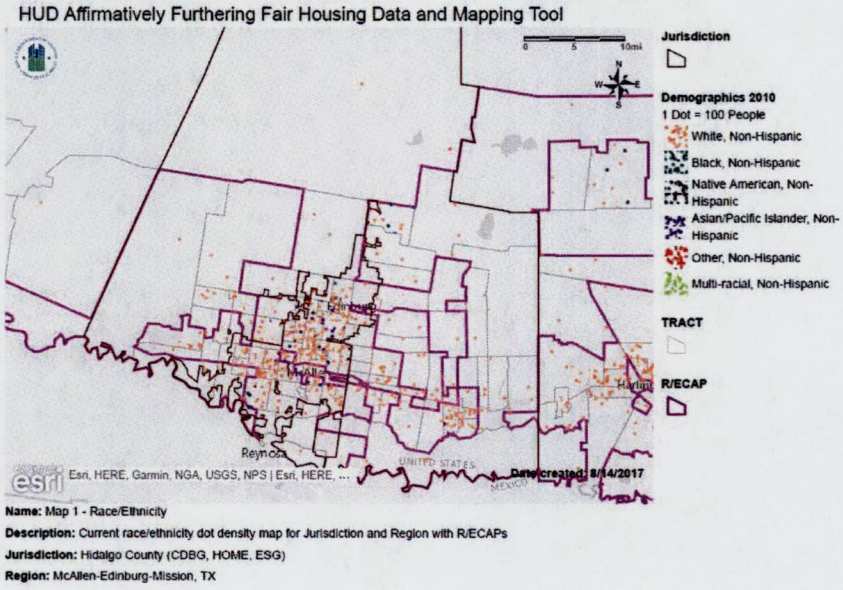
Hispanic persons are the primary race in the R/ECAPS in both the Region and the MSA followed by White, Non-Hispanic persons. A higher percentage of families with children reside within the R/ECAP in comparison to the MSA. Mexico is the highest National Origin of the population in both jurisdiction and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

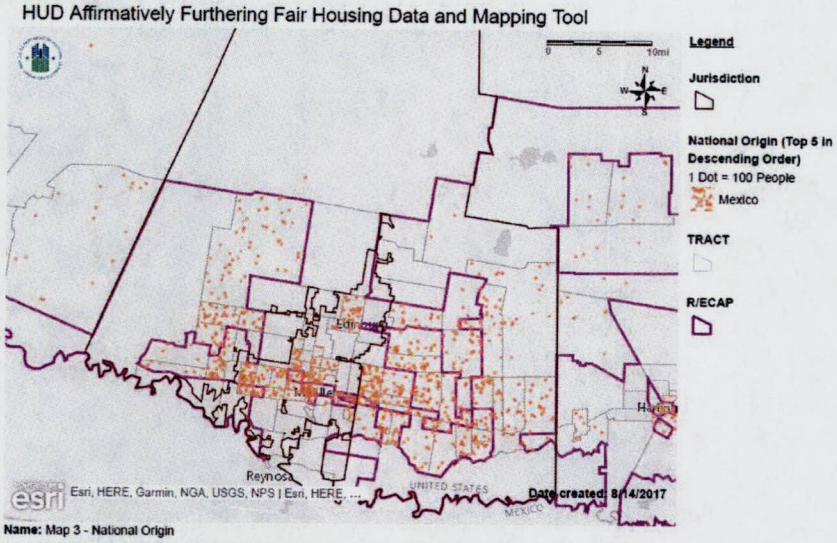
Map 1 – Race and Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic population (2010 data)



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.

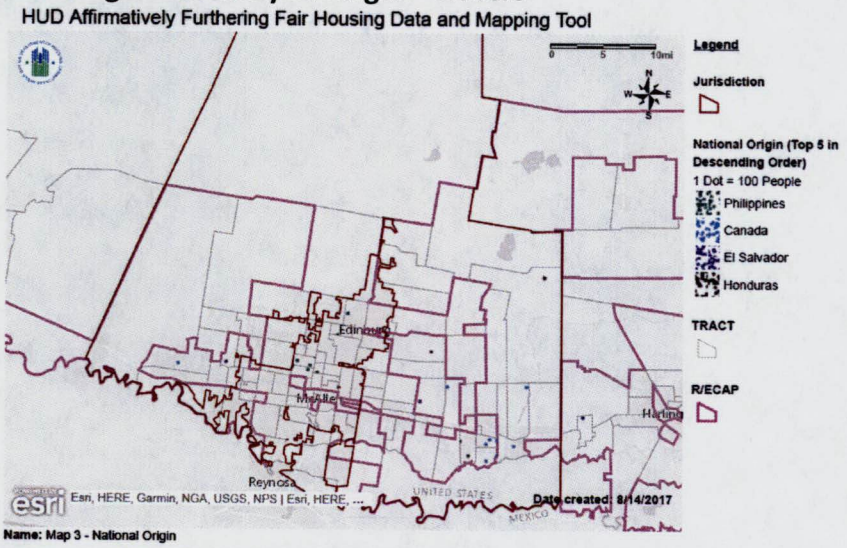
Map 3 – National Origin – Country of Origin – Mexico



Name: Map 3 - National Origin
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

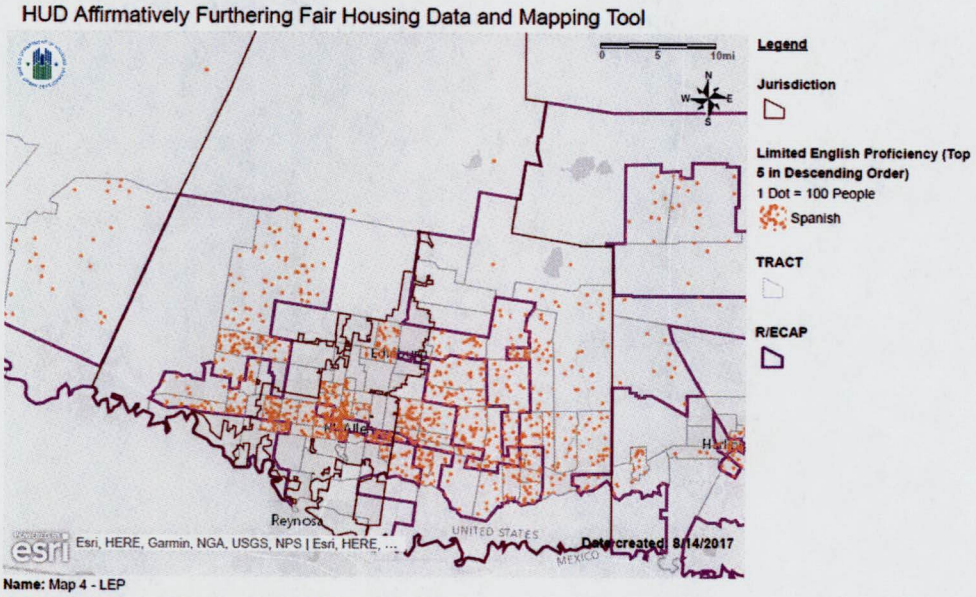


Name: Map 3 - National Origin
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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.

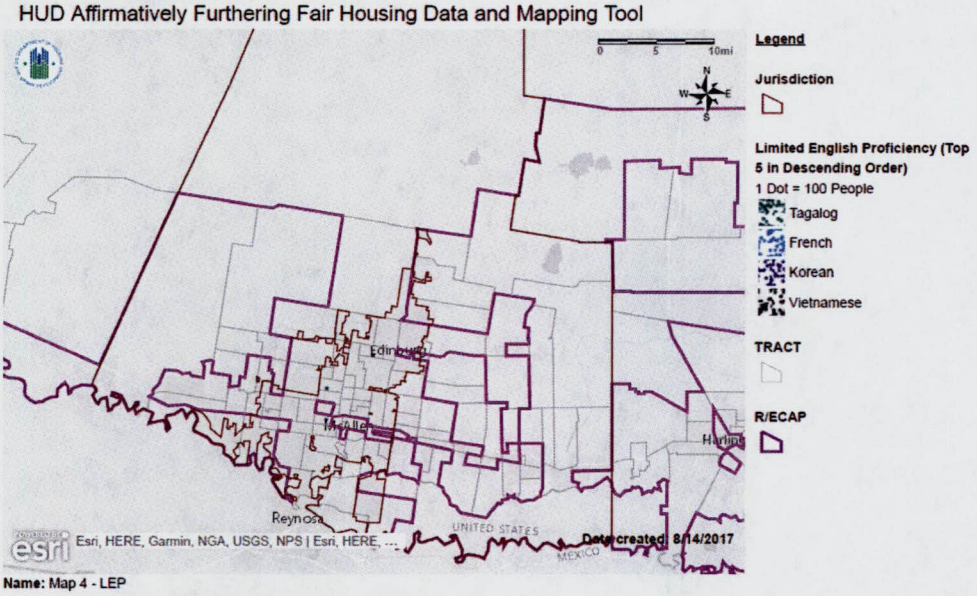
Map 4 – LEP with R/ECAPs – Spanish



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



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

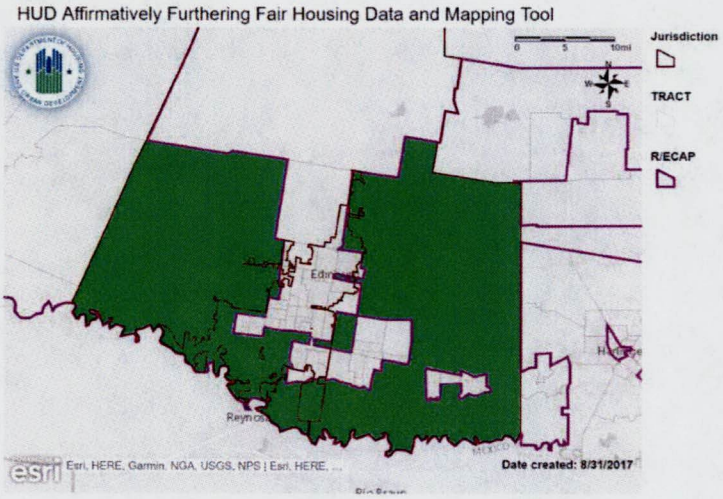
Individuals with LEP, who speak a language other than Spanish, reside in a non-R/ECAP area. In summary, no LEP persons disproportionately reside in the R/ECAP.

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

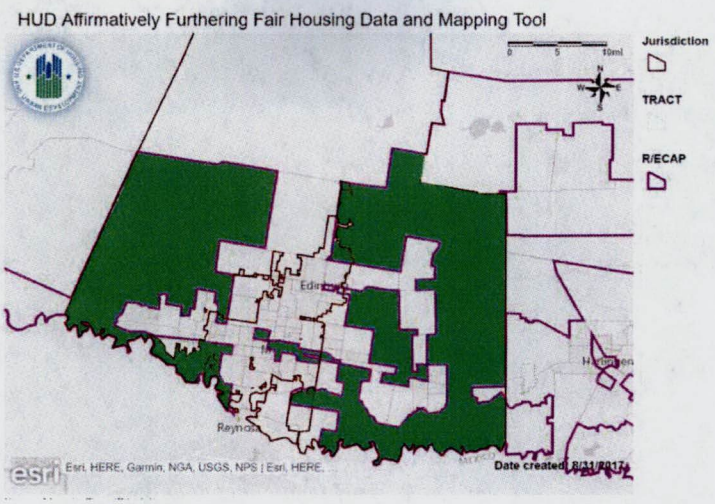
In order to assist the reader in viewing the data, several maps, generated by HUD resources, are provided. They include:

- 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.

3. Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

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

- **Community Opposition**
- **Deteriorated and abandoned properties**

- **Displacement of residents due to economic pressures**
- **Lack of community revitalization strategies**
- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
- **Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities**
- **Lack of regional cooperation**
- **Land use and zoning laws**
- **Location and type of affordable housing**
- **Occupancy codes and restrictions**
- **Private discrimination**
- **Other**

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

iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

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

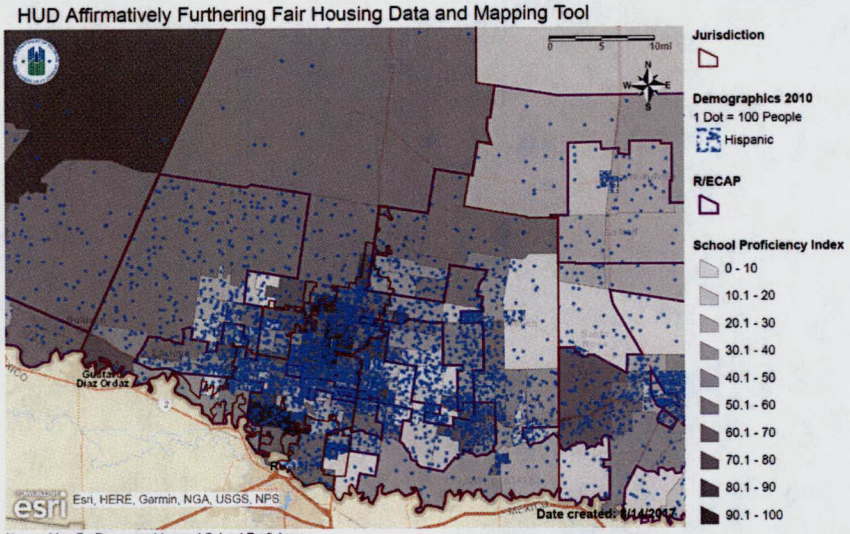
Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (School Proficiency Index)

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



Name: Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

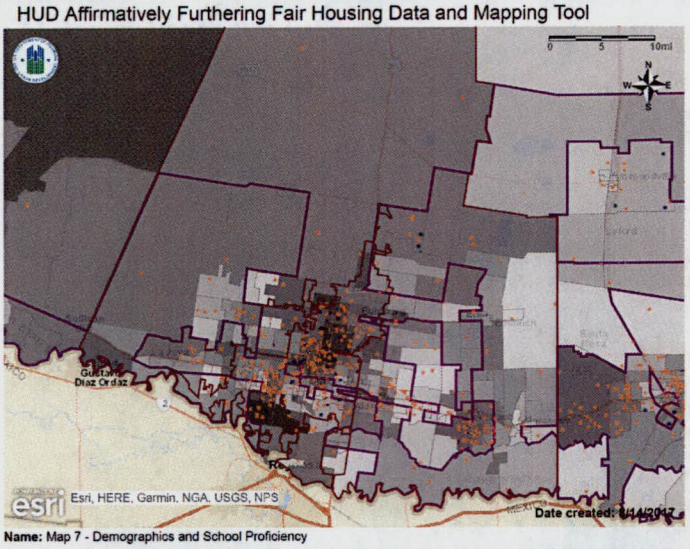
Description: School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Jurisdiction

Demographics 2010
1 Dot = 100 People
White, Non-Hispanic
Black, Non-Hispanic
Native American, Non-Hispanic
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
Other, Non-Hispanic
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

R/ECAP

School Proficiency Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90

Name: Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

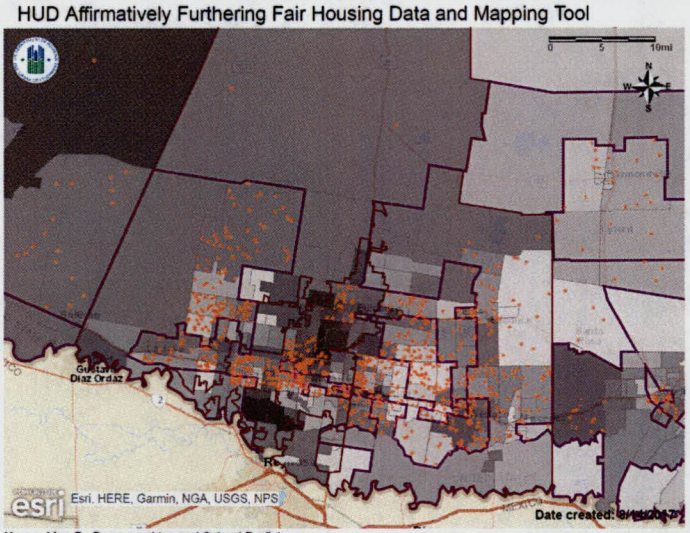
Description: School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction

National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)
1 Dot = 100 People
Mexico

R/ECAP

School Proficiency Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90
90.1 - 100

Name: Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

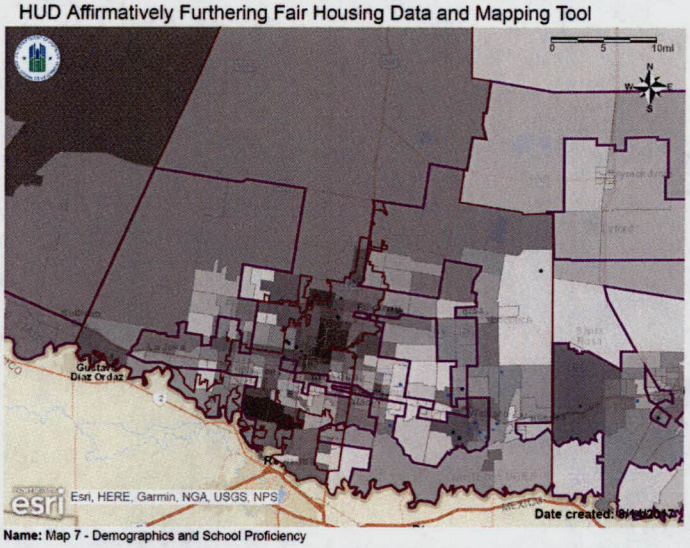
Description: School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction

National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)
1 Dot = 100 People
- Philippines
- Canada
- El Salvador
- Honduras

R/ECAP

School Proficiency Index
- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

Name: Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

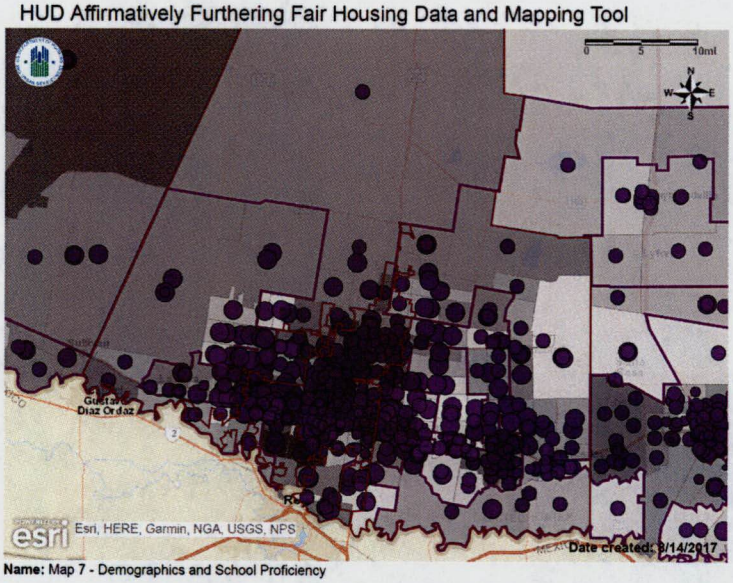
Description: School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Jurisdiction

% of Households that are Families with Children
- 0% - 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 80%
- 80.1% - 100%

R/ECAP

School Proficiency Index
- 0 - 10
- 10.1 - 20
- 20.1 - 30
- 30.1 - 40
- 40.1 - 50
- 50.1 - 60
- 60.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 80
- 80.1 - 90
- 90.1 - 100

Name: Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency

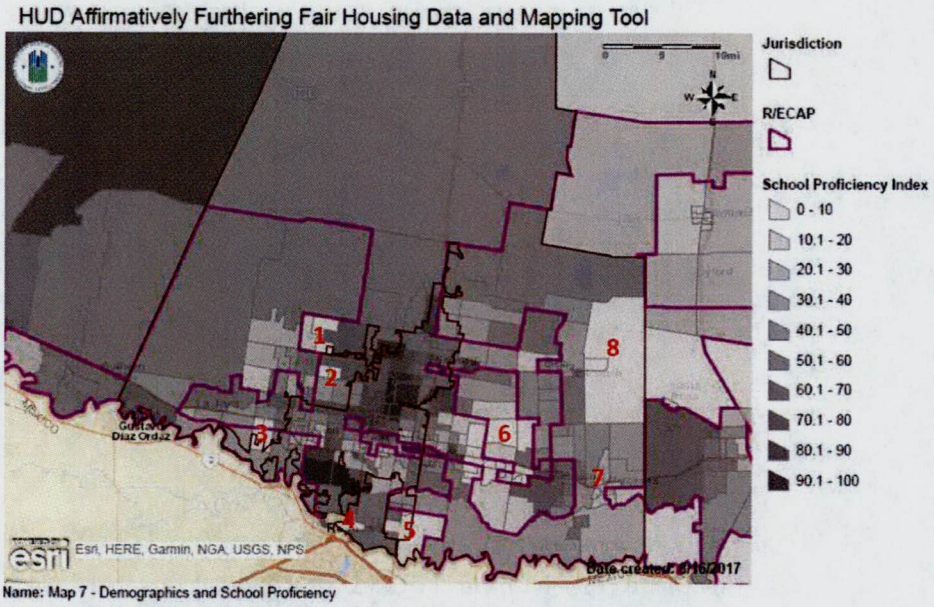
Description: School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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 Trosper/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%			

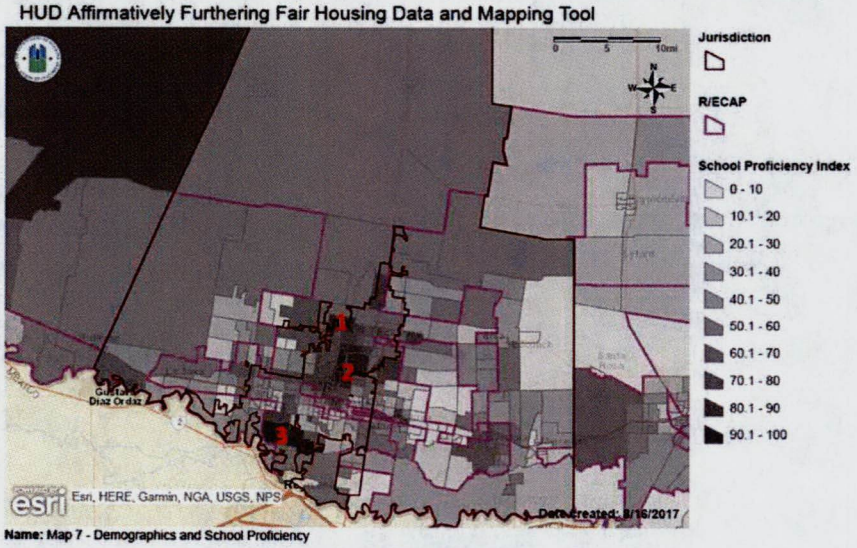
Of the eight locations, Hispanics and persons of Mexican national origin are the only protected classes for which significant population may be found. However, Hispanics and persons of Mexican national origin are not concentrated solely within these lower performing schools. Further, families with children 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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 7 - Demographics and School Proficiency
Description: School Proficiency Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status, and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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:

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 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.

b. Employment Opportunities

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)

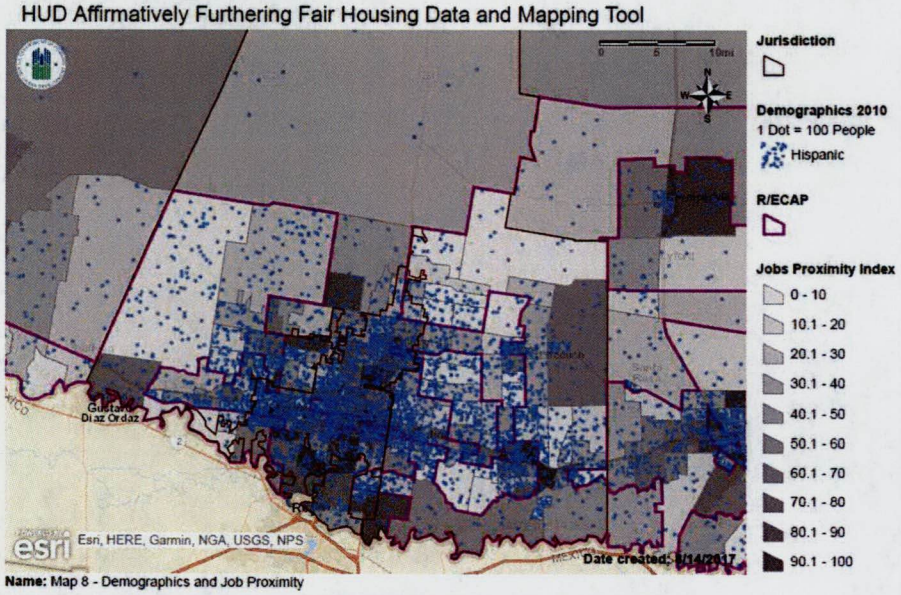
	Jobs Proximity Index		Labor Market Index	
	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region
Total Population				
White, Non-Hispanic	42.77	52.92	23.87	41.04
Black, Non-Hispanic	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



Name: Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

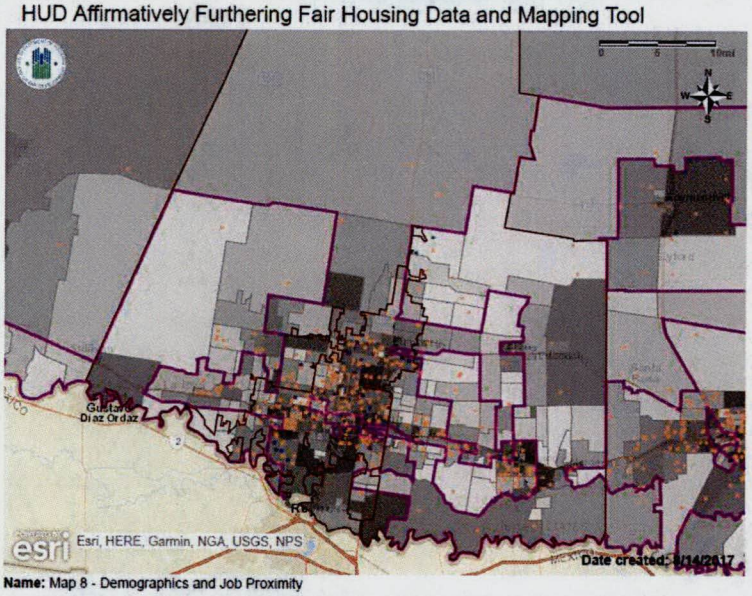
Description: Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Jurisdiction

Demographics 2010
1 Dot = 100 People
White, Non-Hispanic
Black, Non-Hispanic
Native American, Non-Hispanic
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
Other, Non-Hispanic
Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

R/ECAP

Jobs Proximity Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90

Name: Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

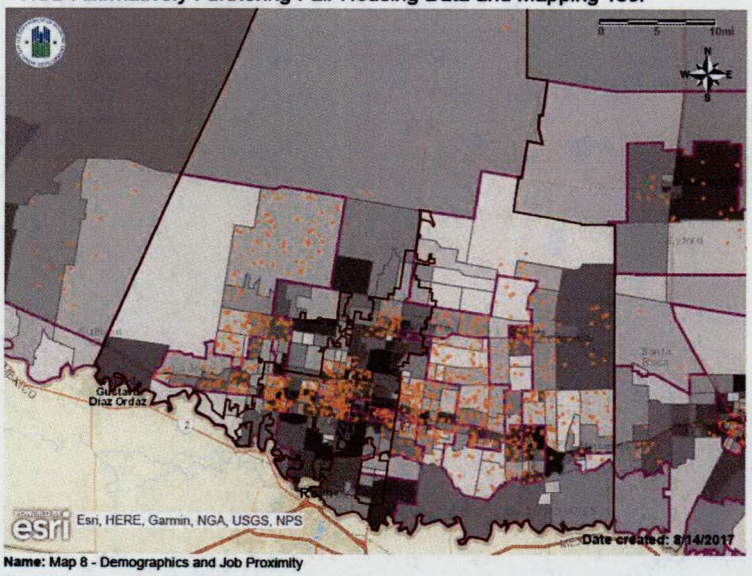
Description: Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction

National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)
1 Dot = 100 People
Mexico

R/ECAP

Jobs Proximity Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90
90.1 - 100

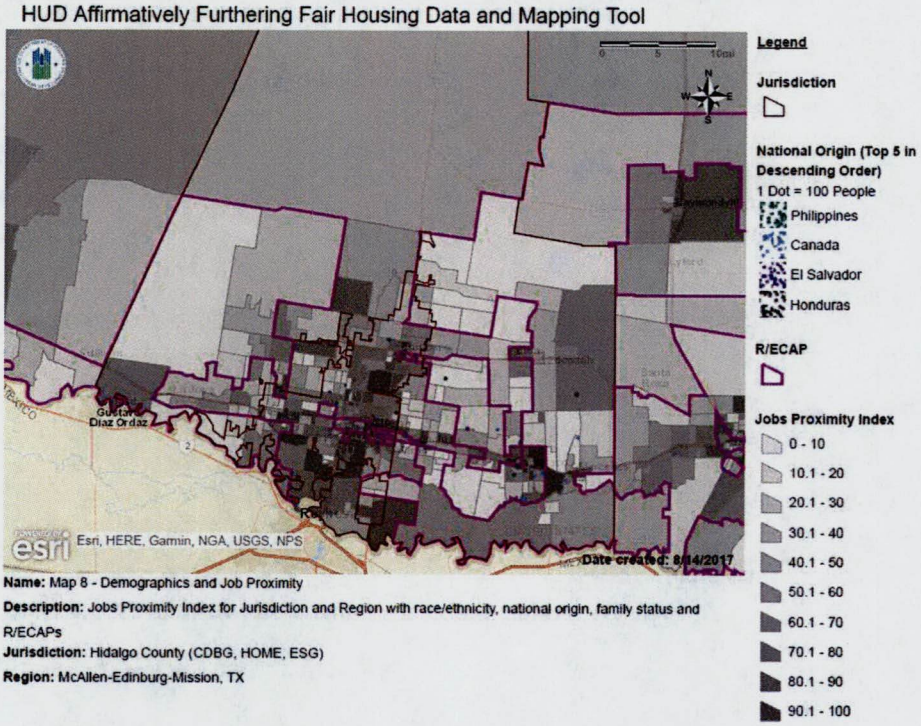
Name: Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity

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

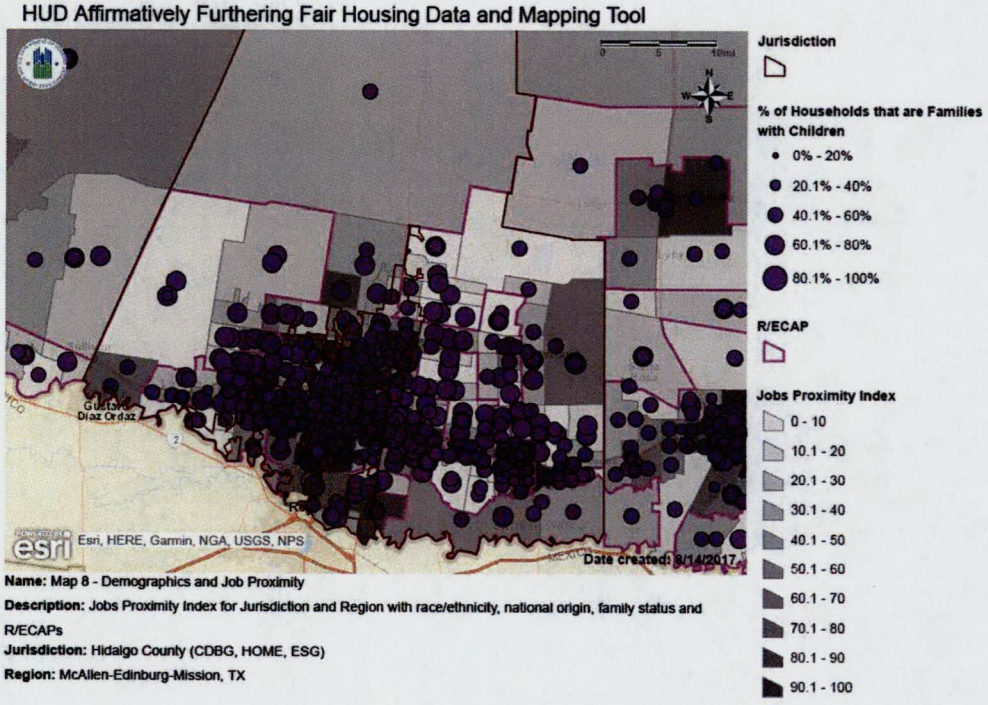
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

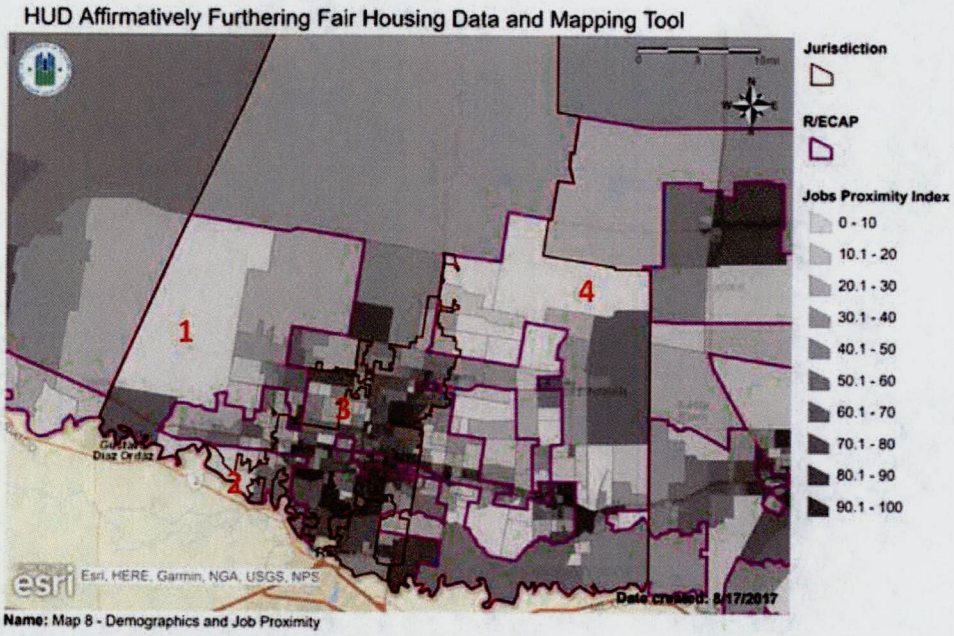


Map 8 – Demographics and Job Proficiency - Percentage of Households that are Families with children



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



Name: Map 8 - Demographics and Job Proximity
Description: Jobs Proximity Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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)**

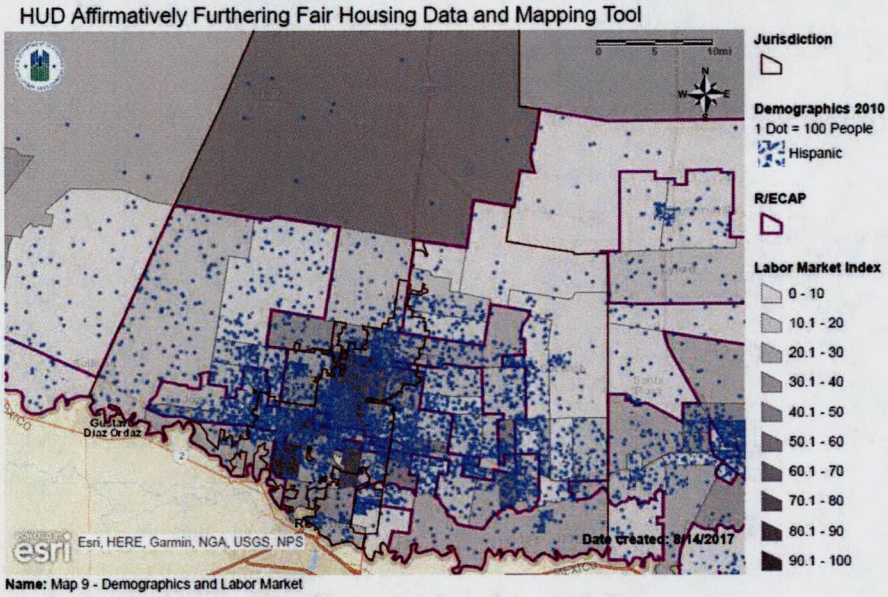
Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal/Frequent	Mexico	Concentrated
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	No indicators applicable
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators applicable	Honduras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

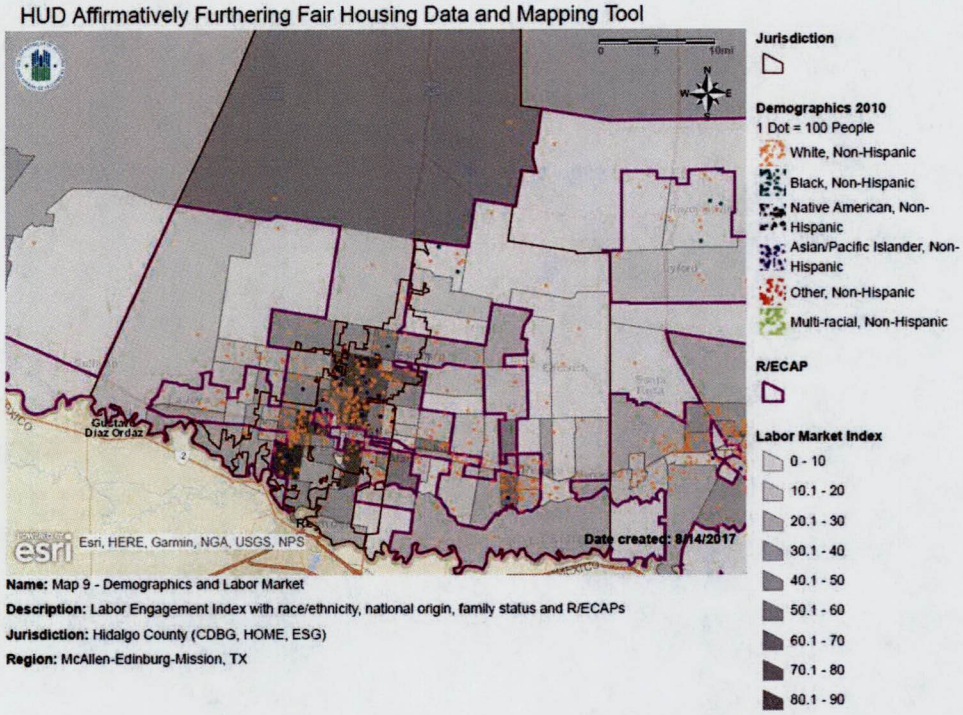
Map 9 – Demographics and Labor Market – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic



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

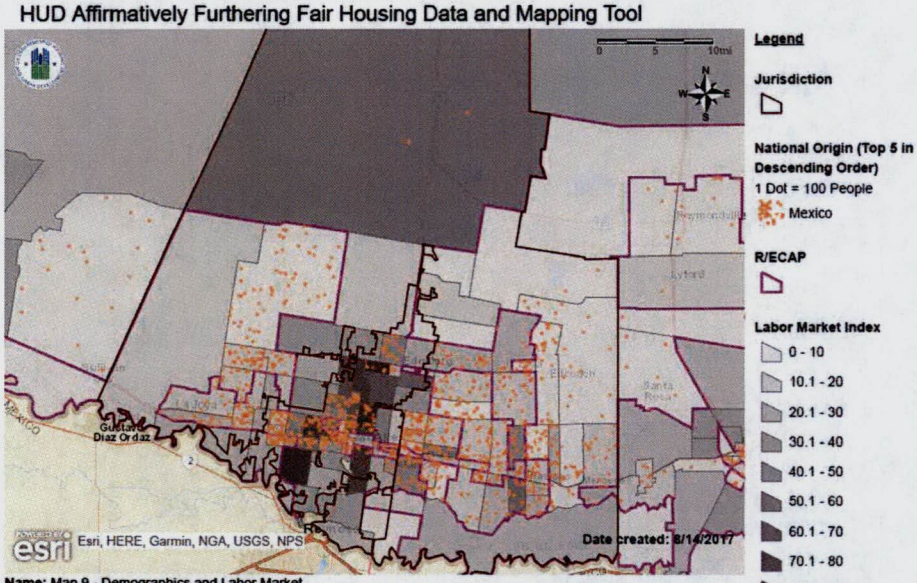
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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 – National Origin - Mexico

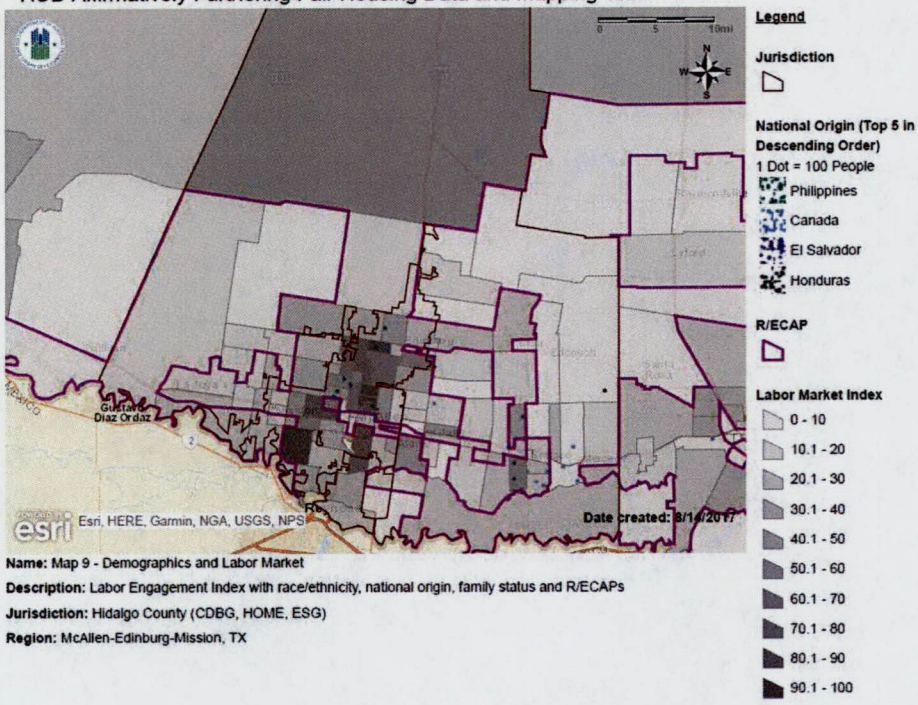
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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 – National Origin – Others

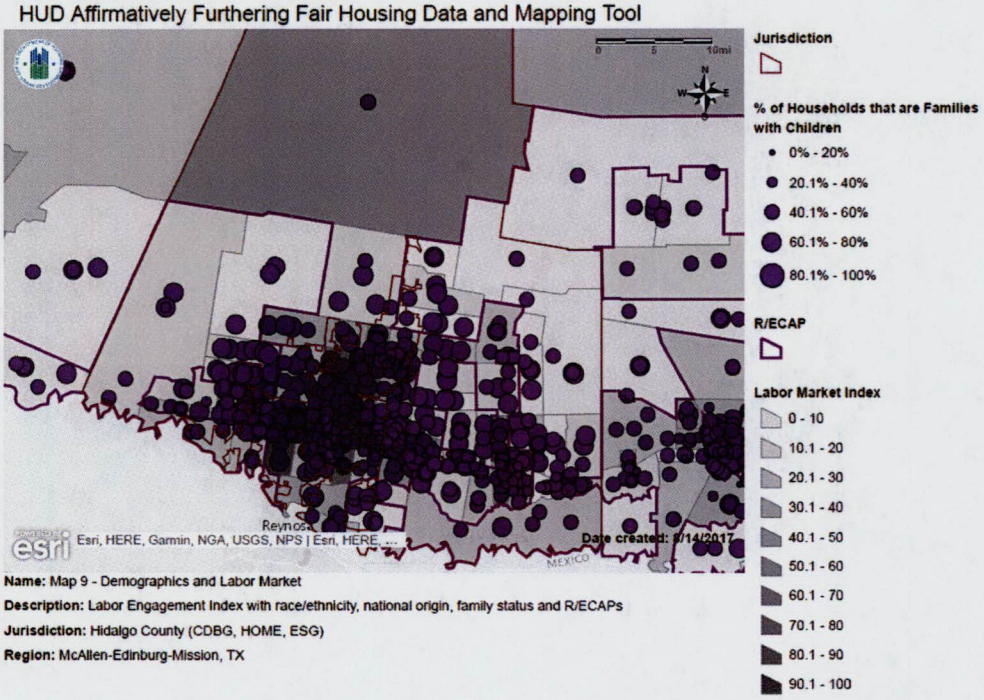
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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 - Percentage of Households that are Families with children

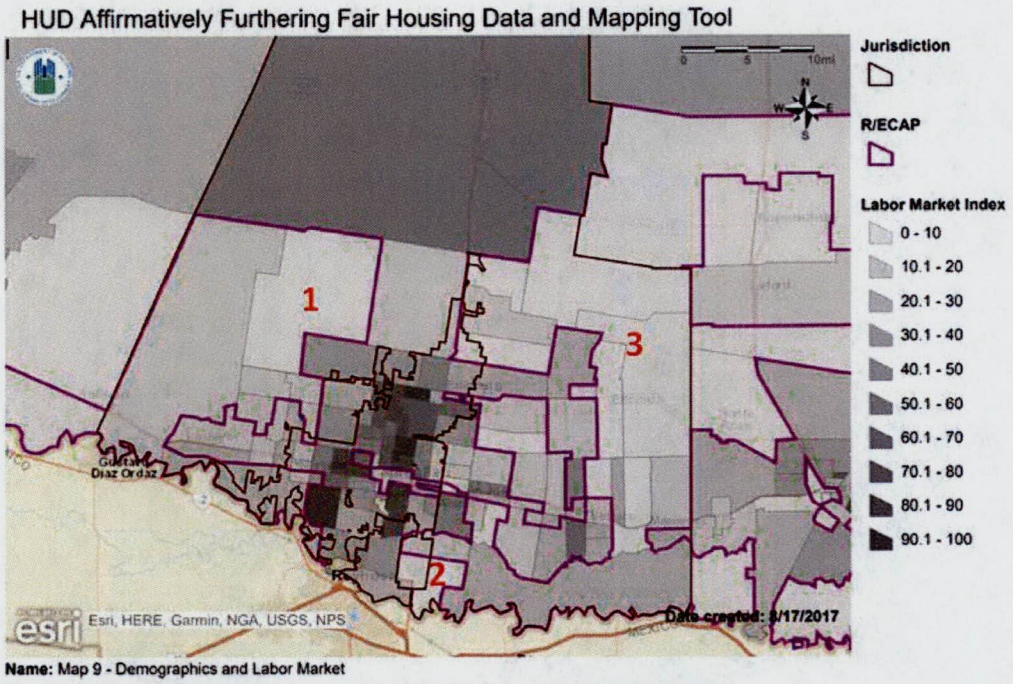
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

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



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

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.

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.

c. Transportation Opportunities

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)

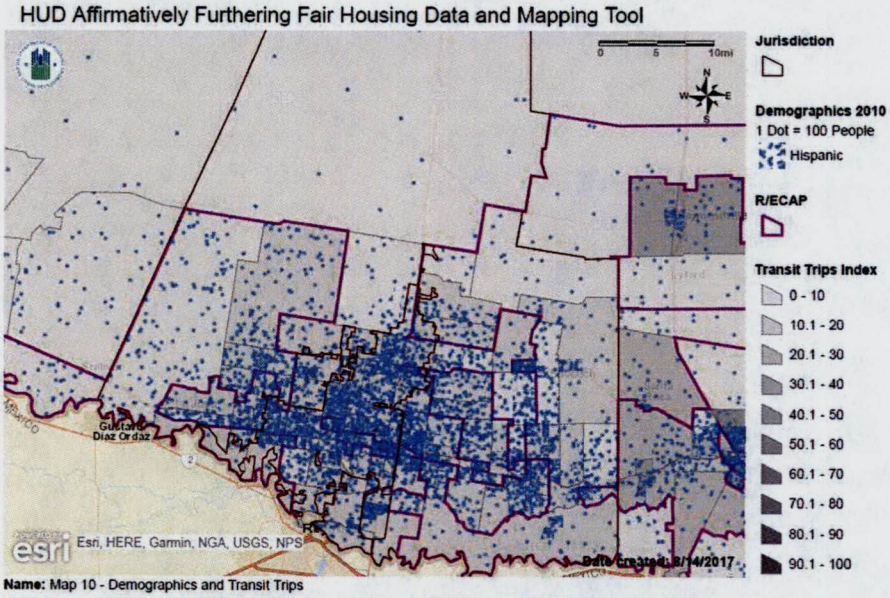
	Transit Trips Index		Low Transportation Cost Index	
	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction	(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region
Total Population				
White, Non-Hispanic	14.09	14.71	21.86	29.35
Black, 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



Name: Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

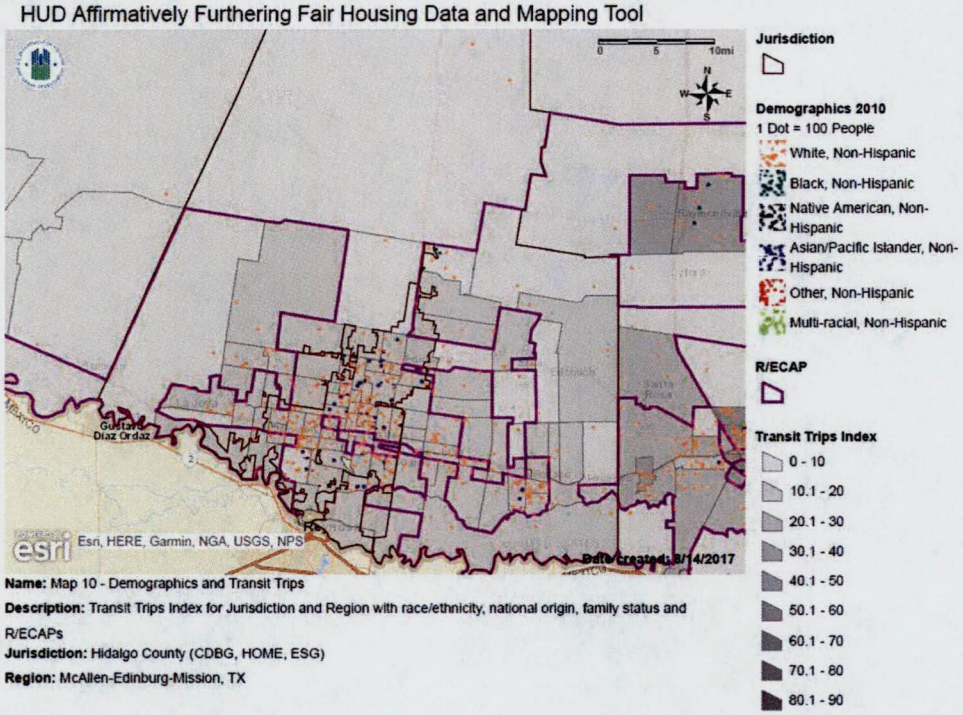
Description: Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

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

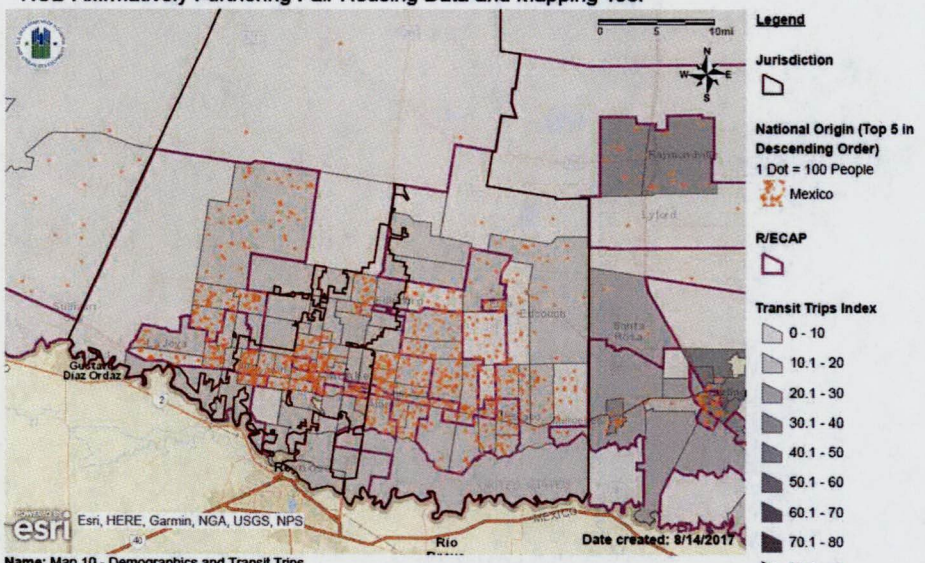
Description: Transit Trips Index for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



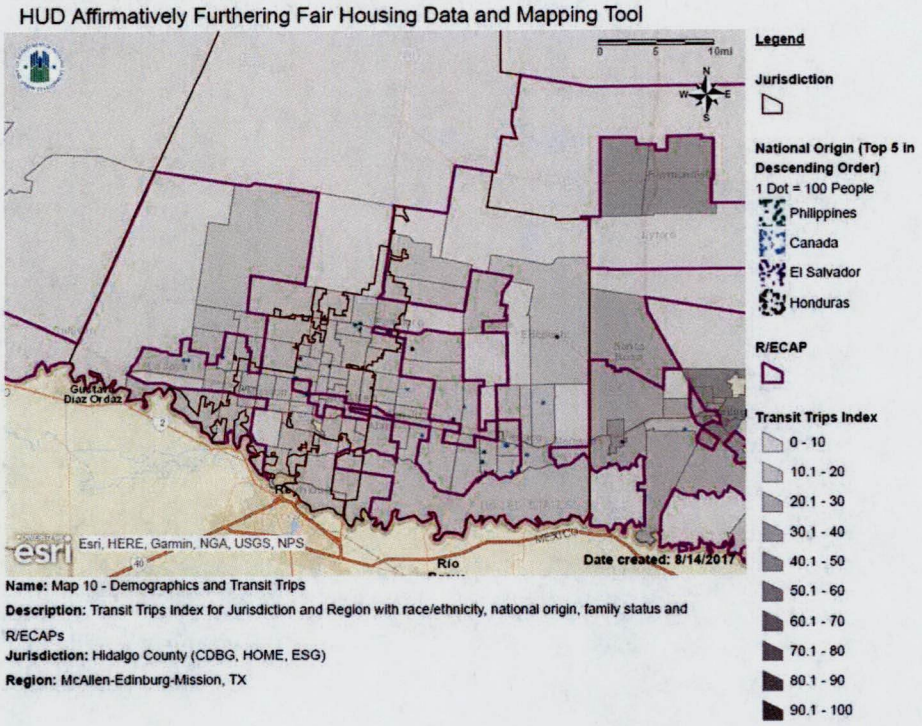
Name: Map 10 - Demographics and Transit Trips

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

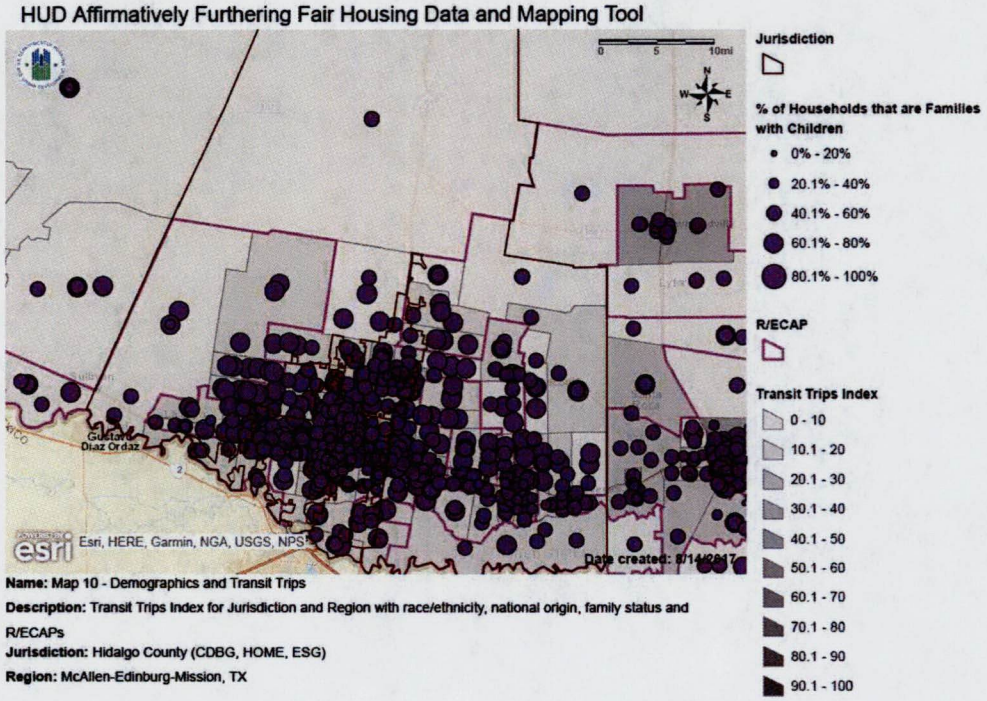
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

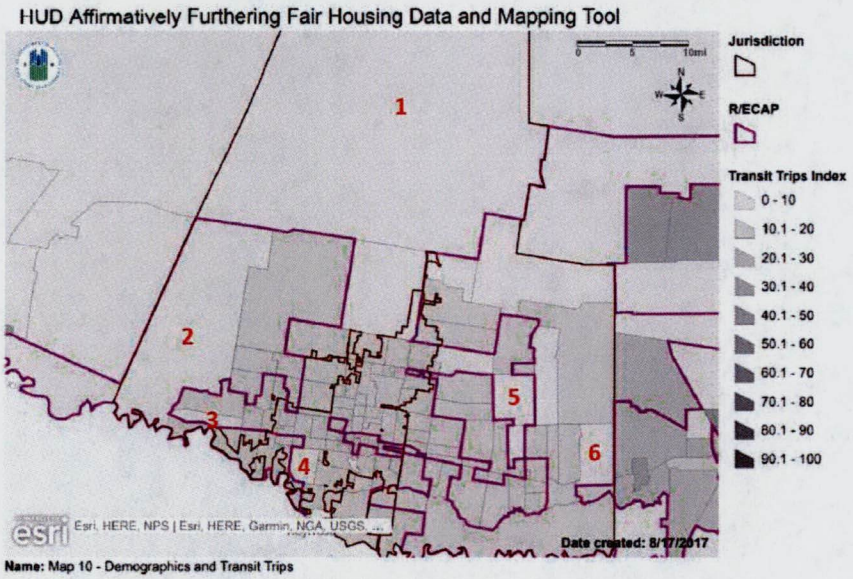


Map 10 – Demographics and Transit Trips - Percentage of Households that are Families with children



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



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

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%			

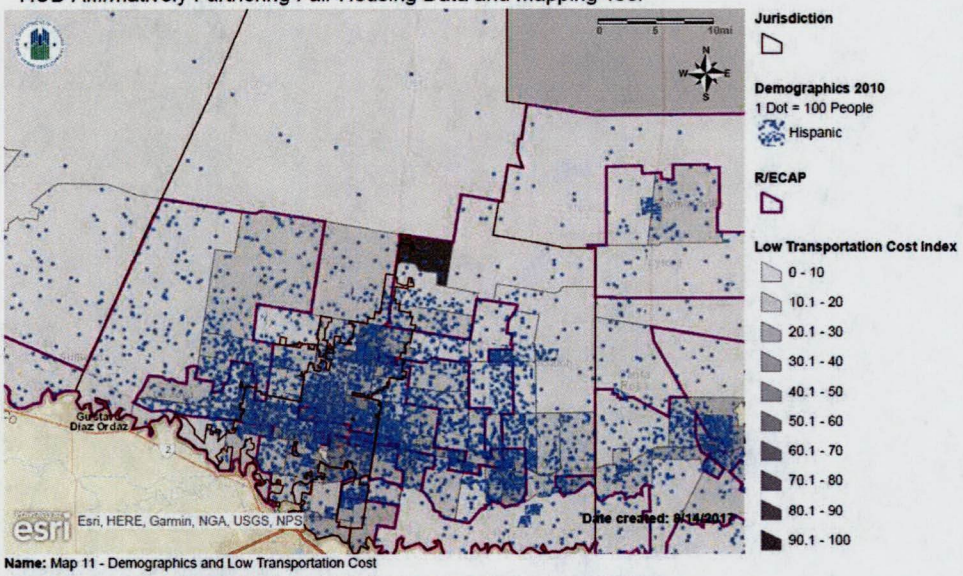
6. Location: East Mercedes - (Mile 12, Baseline, Business 83, County line)

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

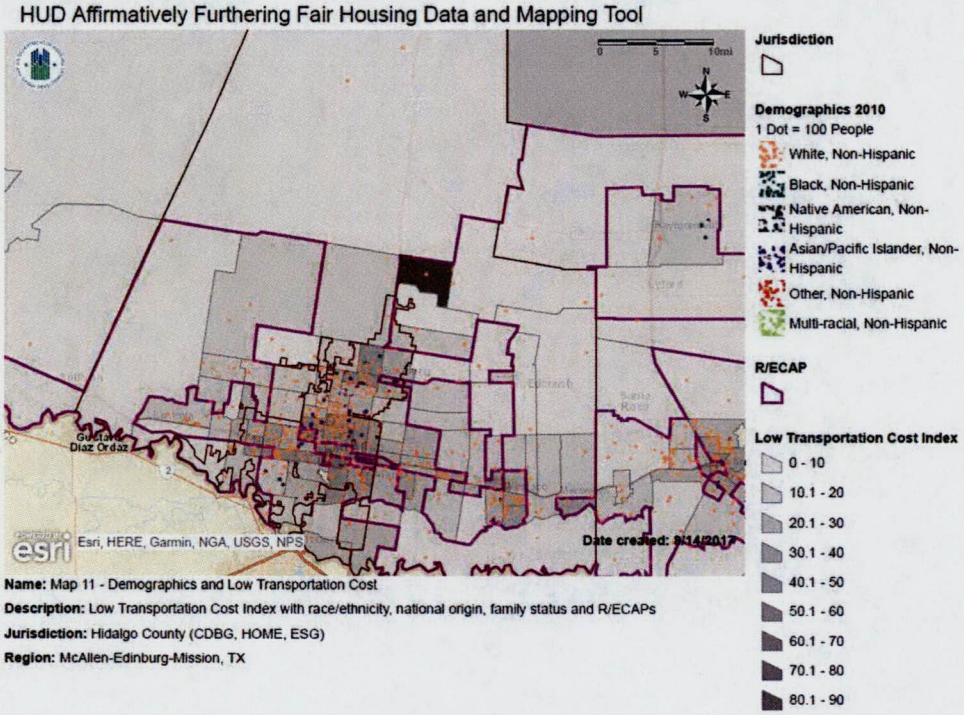
Description: Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

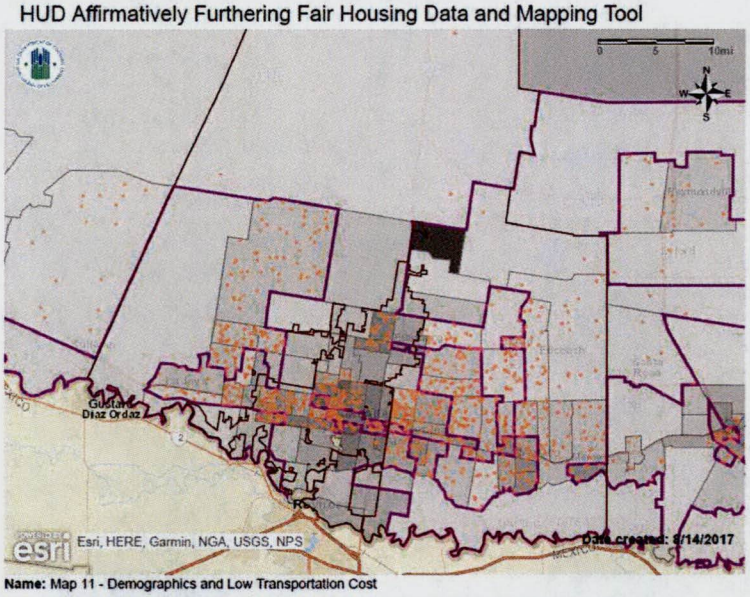
Description: Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction

National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)
1 Dot = 100 People
Mexico

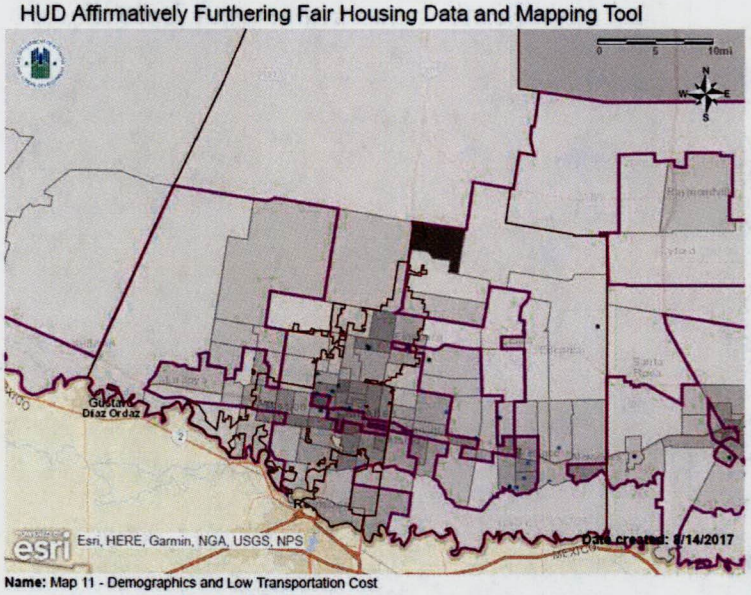
R/ECAP

Low Transportation Cost Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90
90.1 - 100

Name: Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost
Description: Low Transportation Cost with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction

National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)
1 Dot = 100 People
Philippines
Canada
El Salvador
Honduras

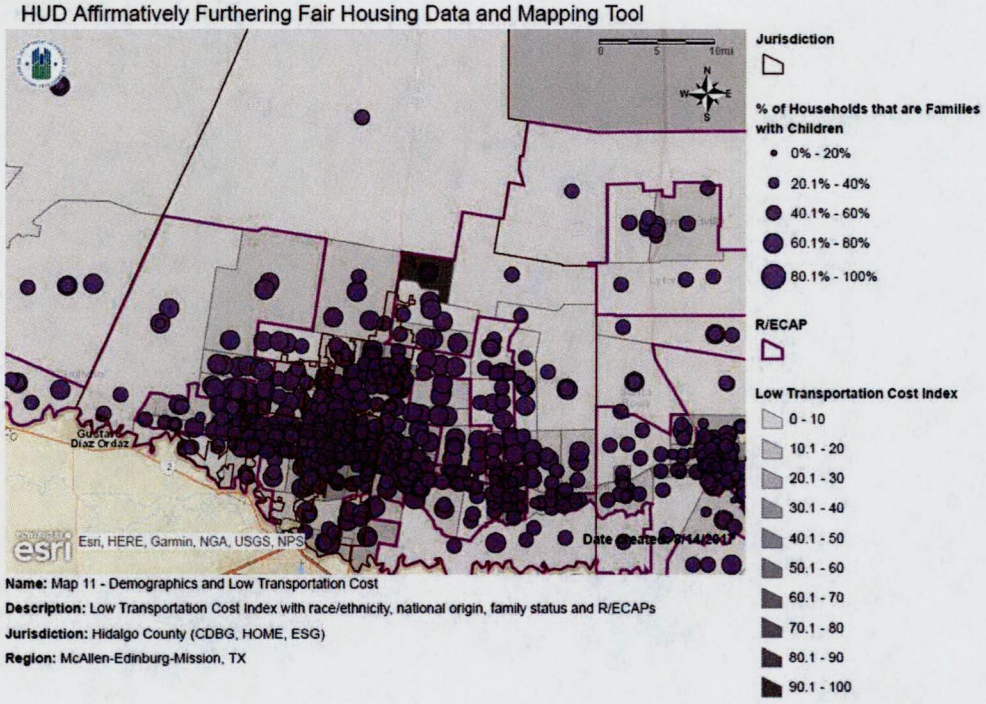
R/ECAP

Low Transportation Cost Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90
90.1 - 100

Name: Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost
Description: Low Transportation Cost with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 11 - Demographics and Low Transportation Cost

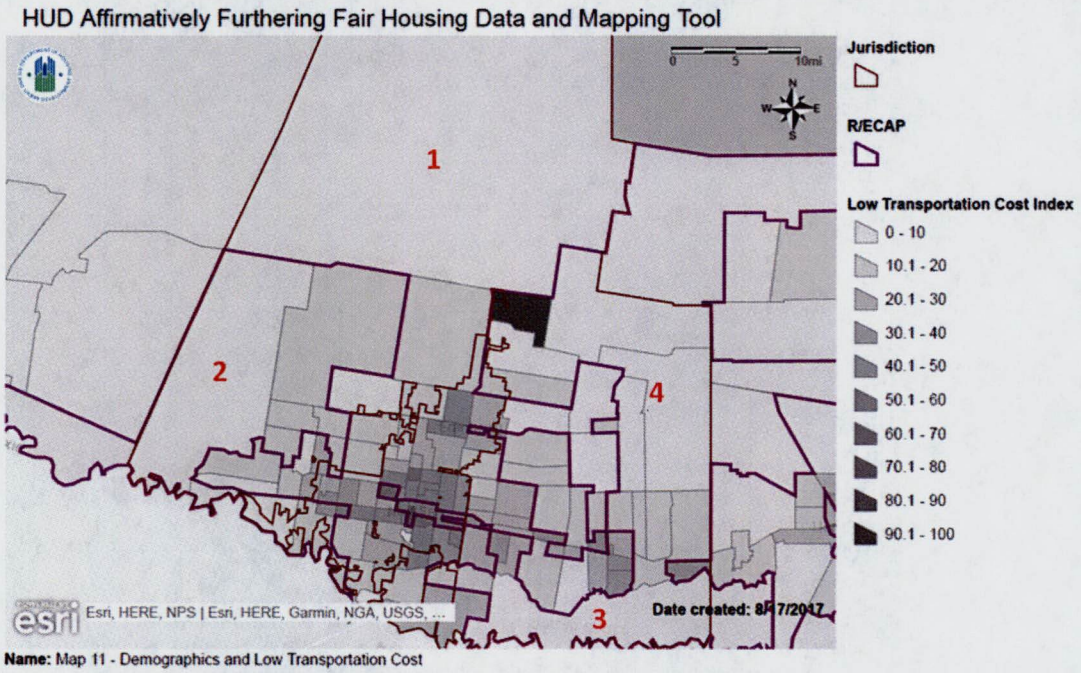
Description: Low Transportation Cost Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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



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?**

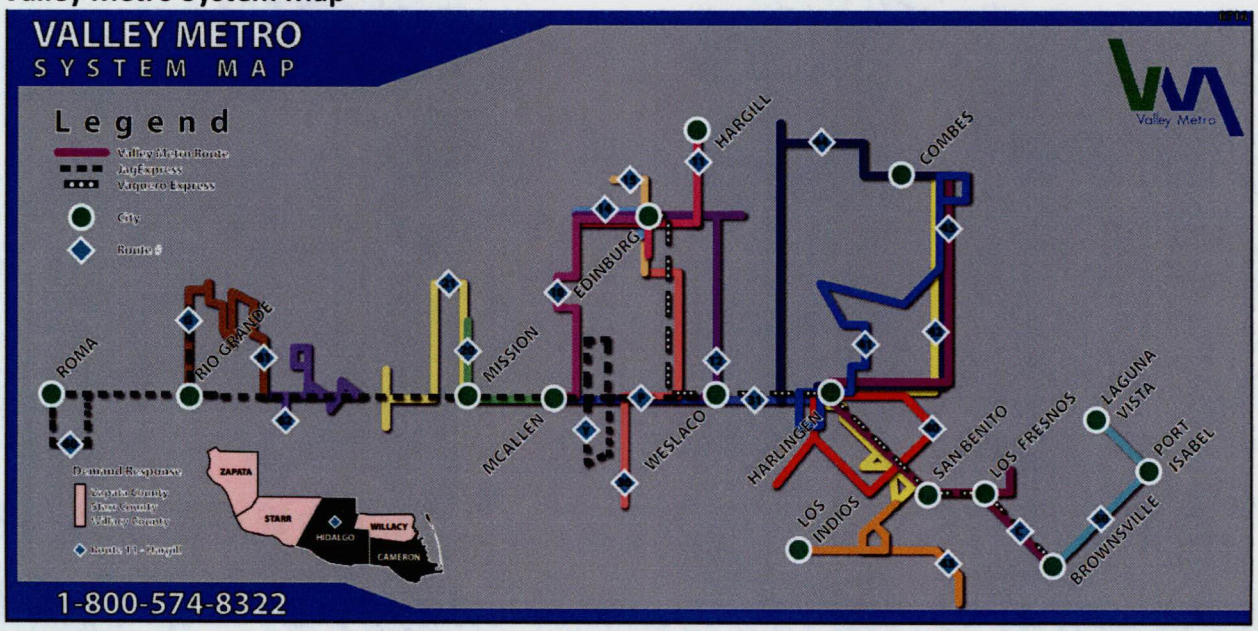
No racial/ethnic, national origin or familial status group are least or more successful in accessing transportation than any other group. However, increases in low transportation costs and number of transit trips are found within the MSA when compared to the rest of the County.

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.**

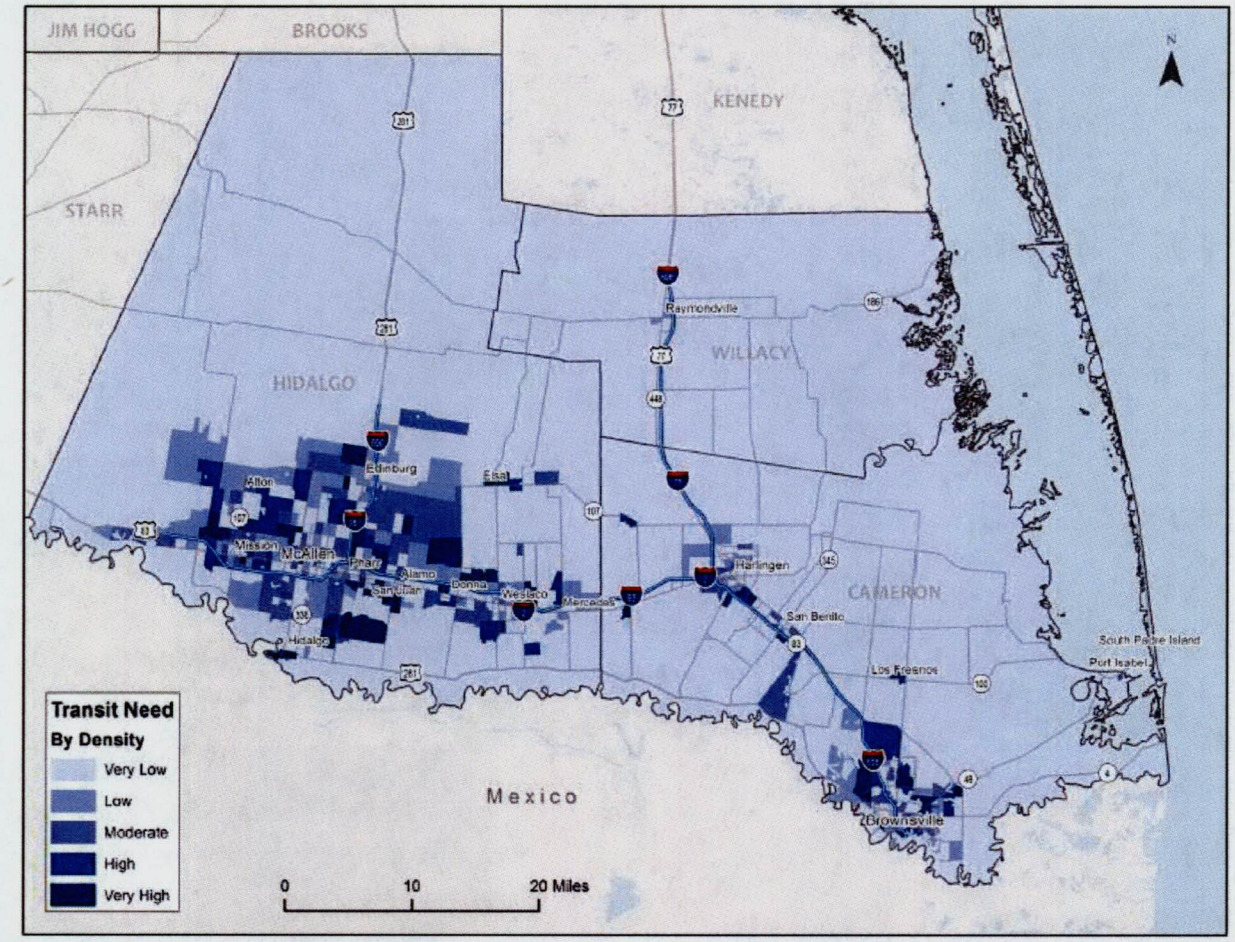
Under the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (LRGVDC), a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) exists to review and update transportation routes particularly for personal vehicles and transit services. McAllen is the only community which has intra-city bus service. The remainder of the region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

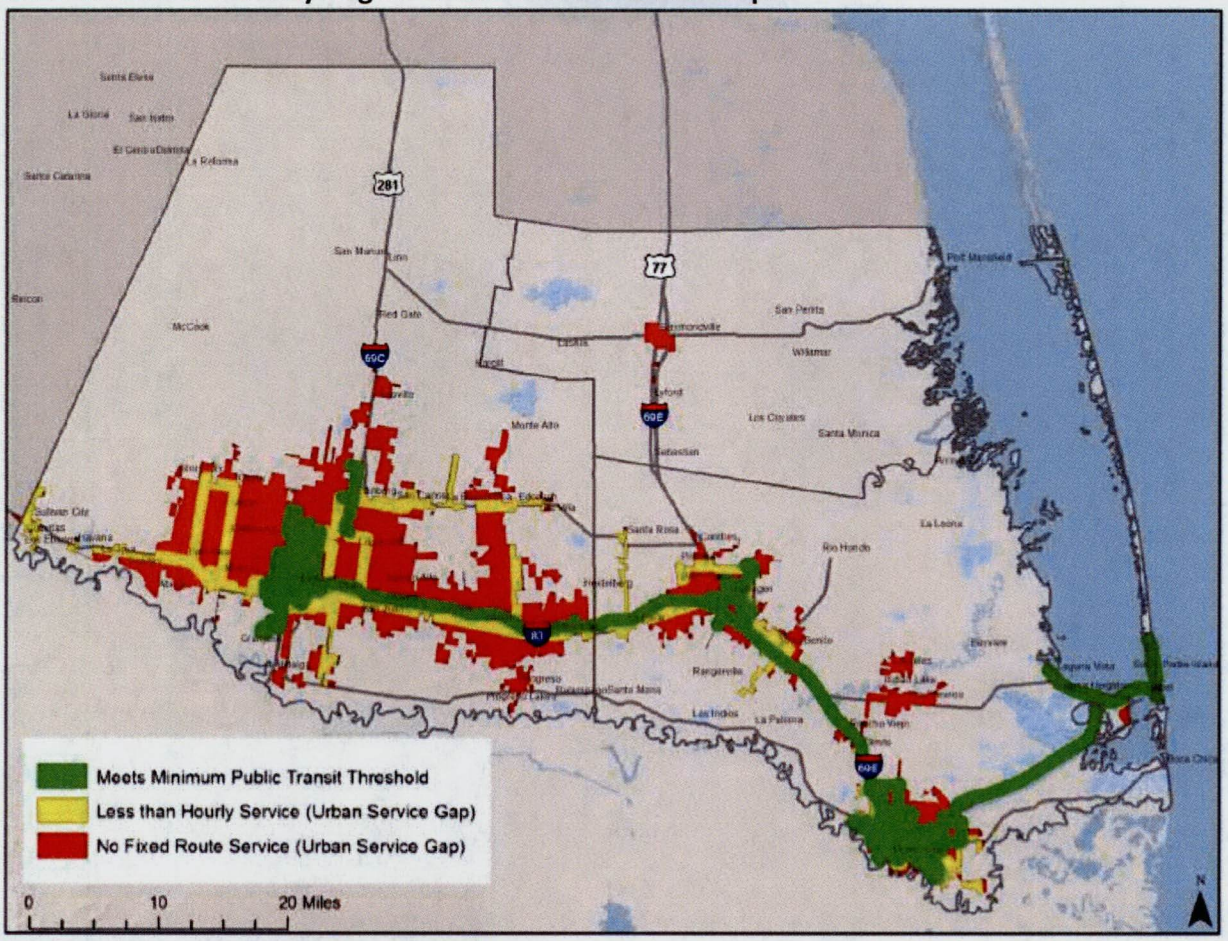


Transit Dependence Index Density



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).

d. Low Poverty Exposure Opportunities

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

HUD resources utilized for the analysis of this section include:

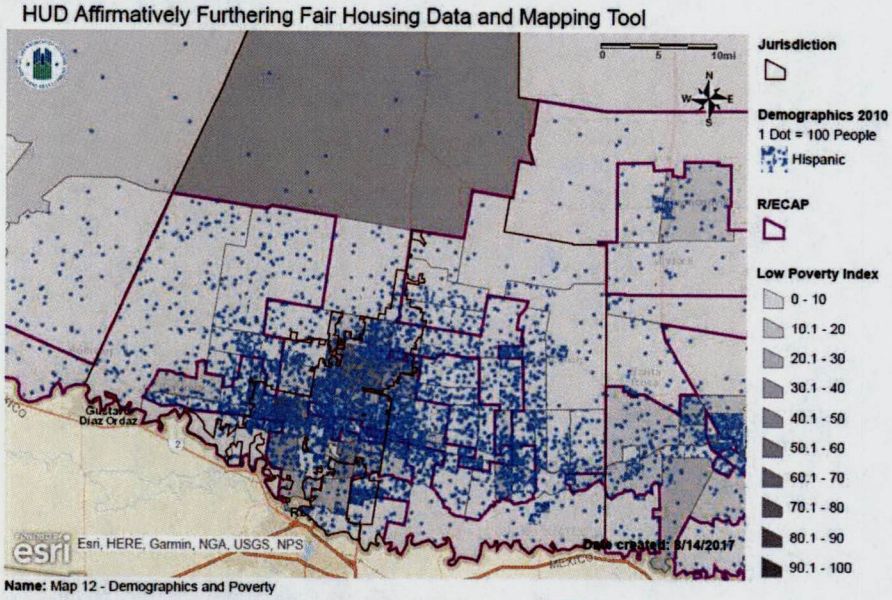
- Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Low Poverty Index)
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – National Origin - Mexico
- Map 12 – Demographics and 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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

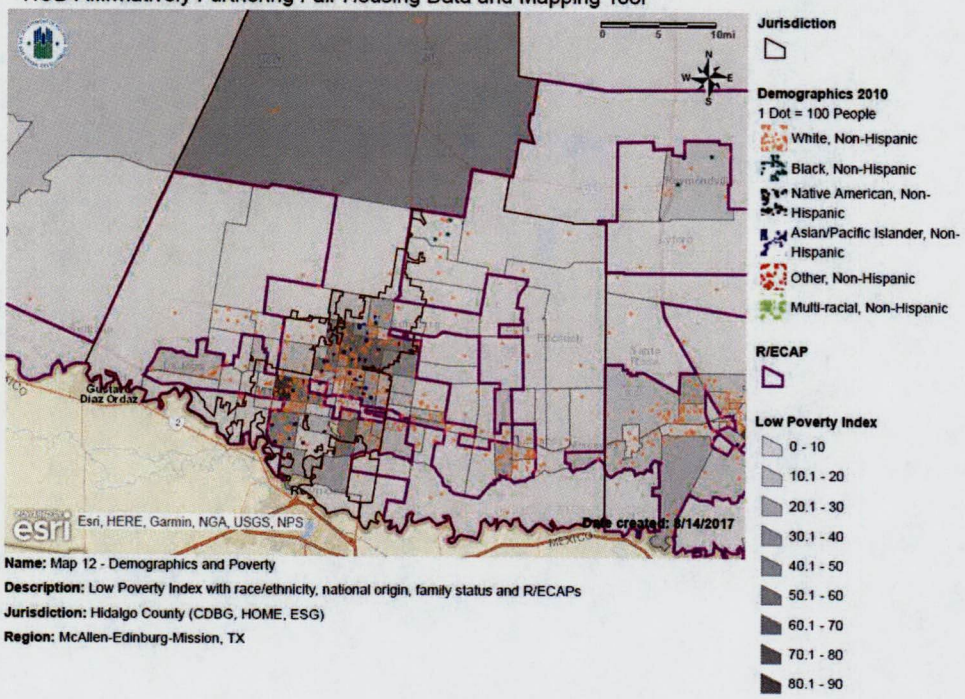
Description: Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty

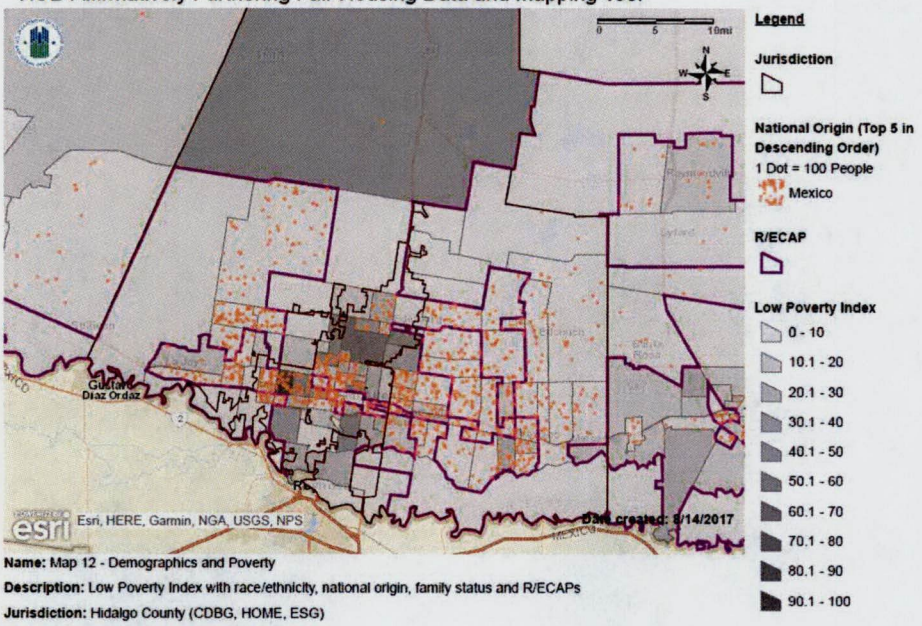
Description: Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – National Origin – Mexico

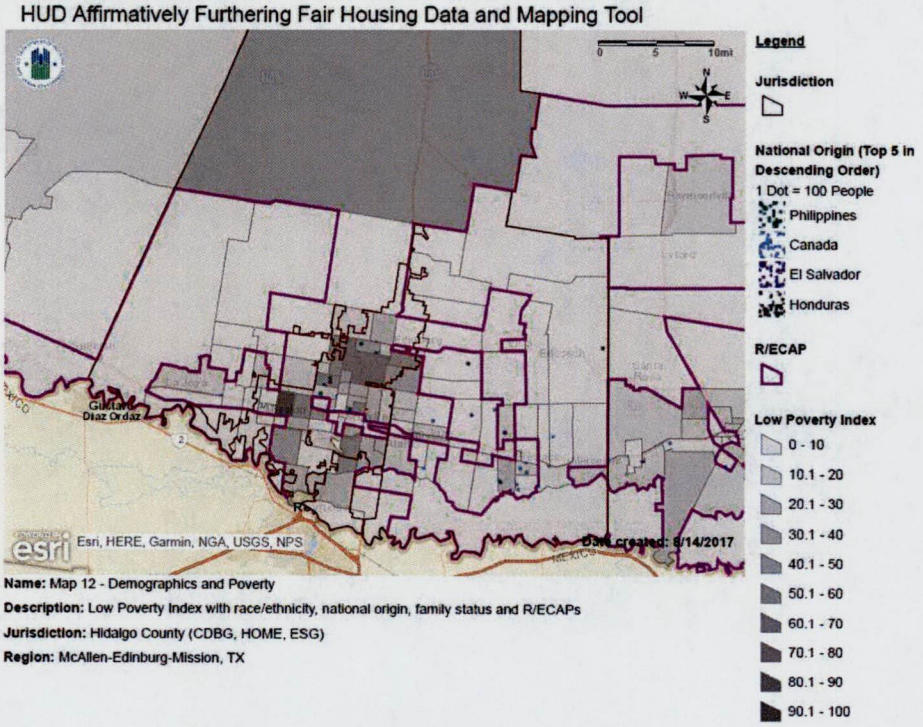
HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

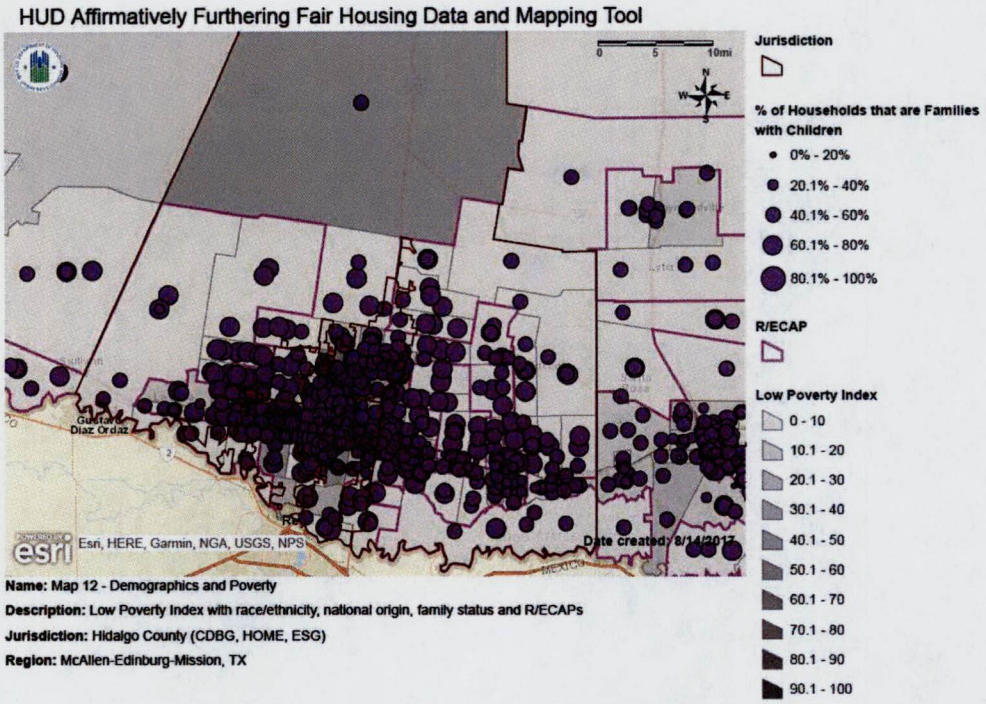
Map 12 – Demographics and Poverty – National Origin – Others

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



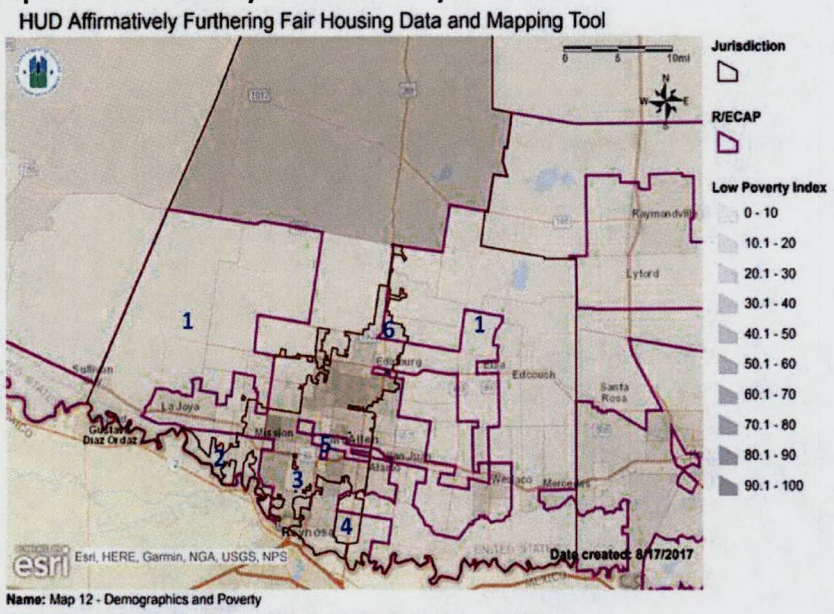
Name: Map 12 - Demographics and Poverty
Description: Low Poverty Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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



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

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

e. 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:

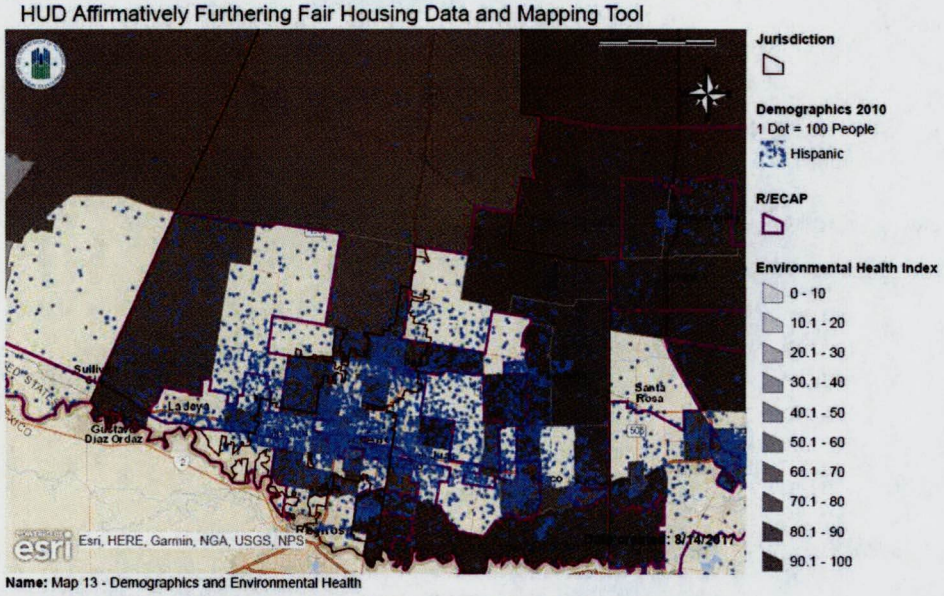
- Table 12 – Opportunity indicators, by Race and Ethnicity (Environmental Health Index)
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – Race/Ethnicity – Non-Hispanic
- Map 13 – Demographics and Environmental Health – National 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

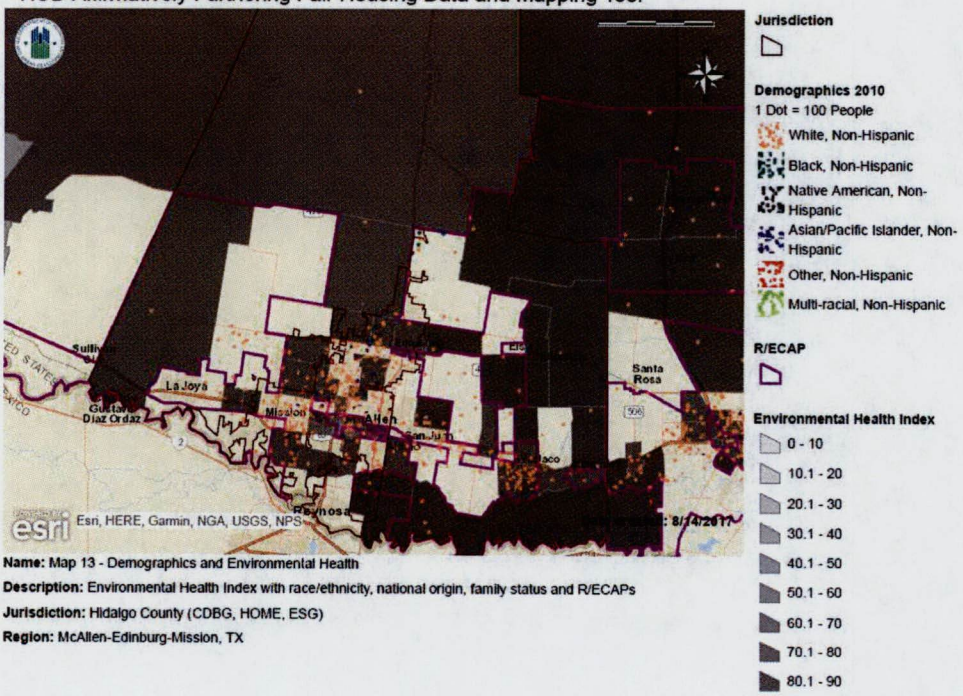
Description: Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

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

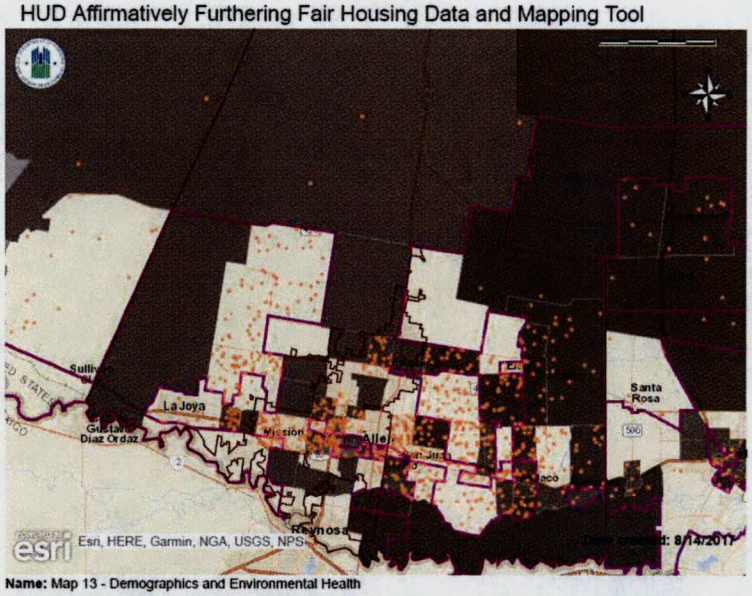
Description: Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

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



Legend

Jurisdiction

National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)
1 Dot = 100 People
Mexico

R/ECAP

Environmental Health Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90
90.1 - 100

Name: Map 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 – Others

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

Jurisdiction

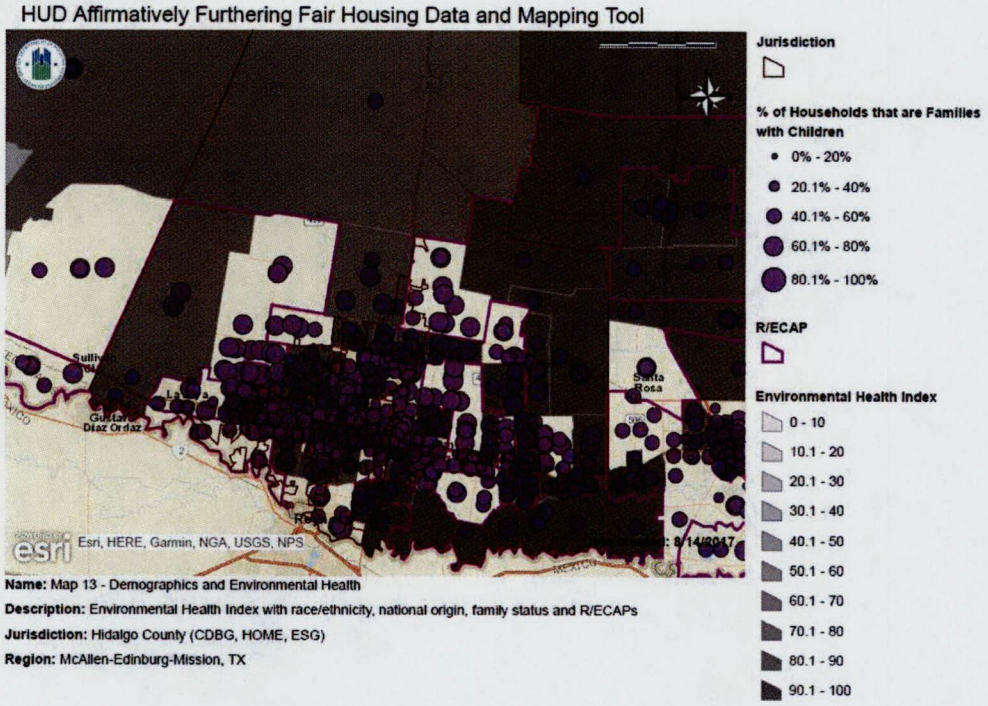
National Origin (Top 5 in Descending Order)
1 Dot = 100 People
Philippines
Canada
El Salvador
Honduras

R/ECAP

Environmental Health Index
0 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 70
70.1 - 80
80.1 - 90
90.1 - 100

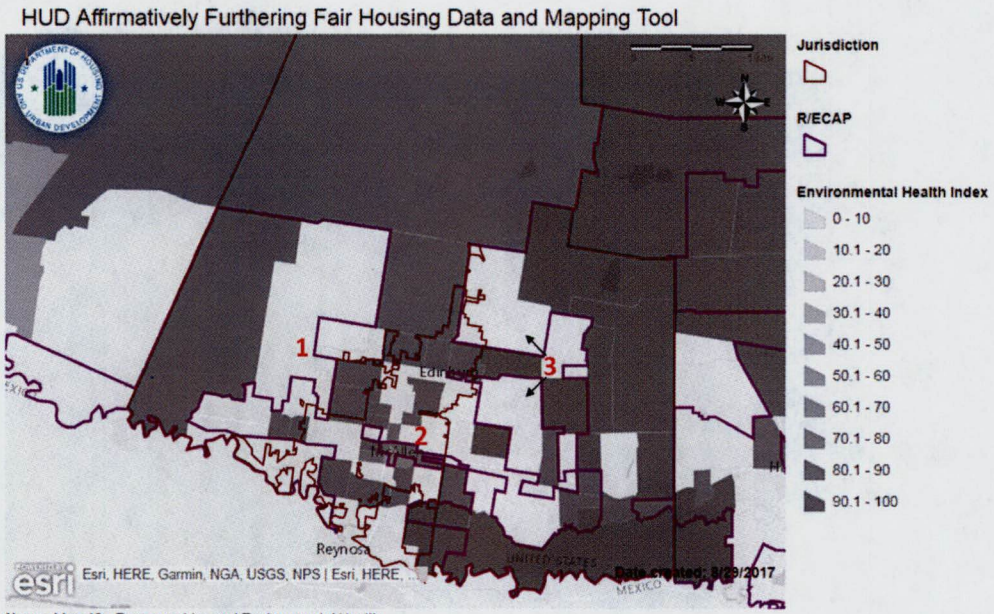
Name: Map 13 - Demographics and Environmental Health
Description: Environmental Health Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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



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)

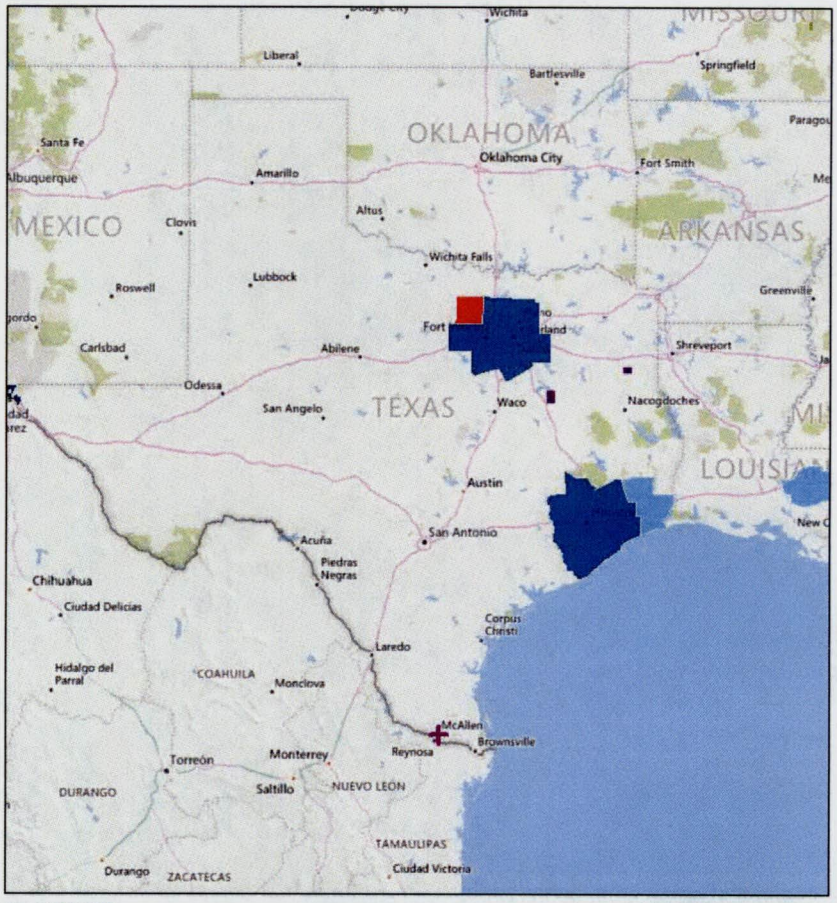
Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Concentrated	Mexico	Frequent/Concentrated
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	Minimal
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated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

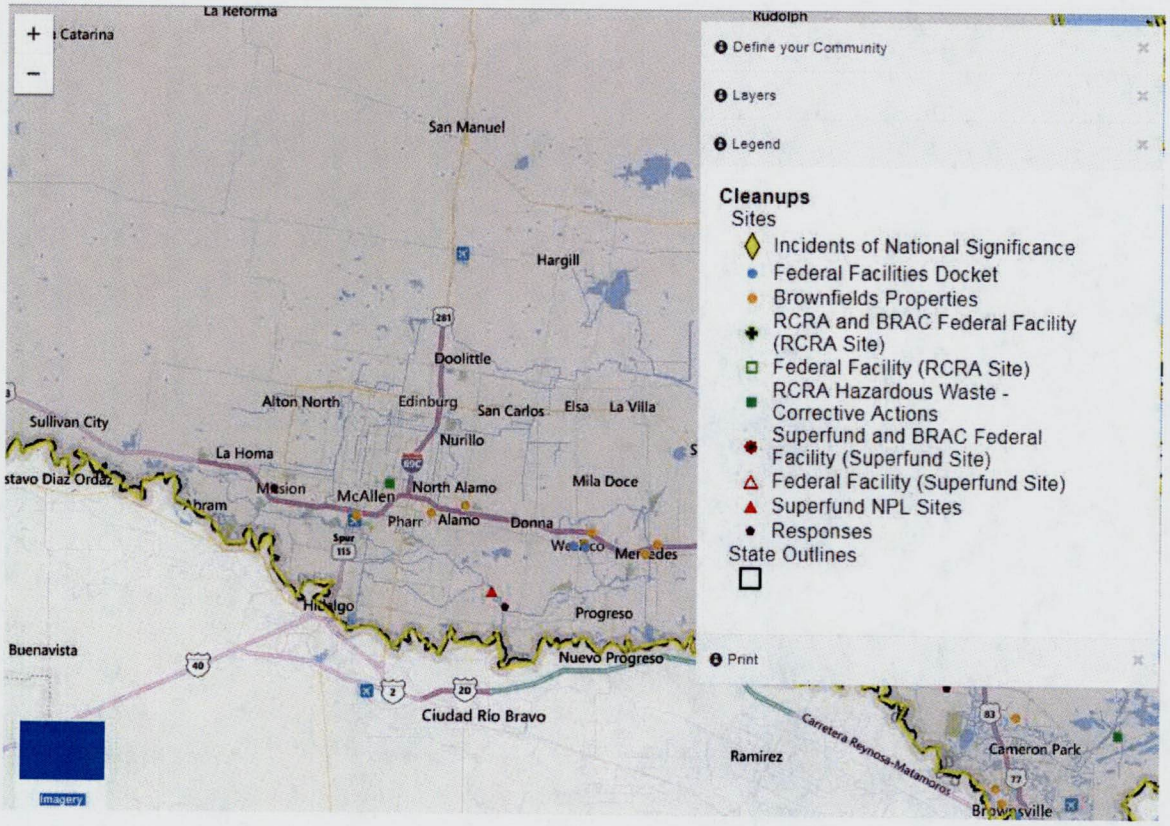
Race/Ethnicity	Dot Density	National Origin	Dot Density
White, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Mexico	Frequent
Black, Non-Hispanic	Minimal	Canada	Minimal
Native American, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	El Salvador	Minimal
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	No indicators	Honduras	Minimal
Hispanic	Concentrated	Philippines	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 used to show that no potentially hazardous sites have been identified. As such, no protected classes are disproportionally subject to less healthy neighborhoods.

EPA Non-Attainment Areas



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.

f. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

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

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.

2. Additional Information

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

N/A

b. The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disparities in access to opportunity, including any activities aimed at improving access to opportunities for areas that may lack such access, or in promoting access to opportunity (e.g., proficient schools, employment opportunities, and transportation).

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.

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

- **Access to financial services**
- **The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation**
- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
- **Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities**
- **Lack of regional cooperation**
- **Land use and zoning laws**
- **Lending Discrimination**
- **Location of employers**
- **Location of environmental health hazards**
- **Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies**
- **Location and type of affordable housing**
- **Occupancy codes and restrictions**
- **Private discrimination**
- **Other**

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

iv. 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	% with problems
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%
Total	***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 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe 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%
Total	***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).

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		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
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).

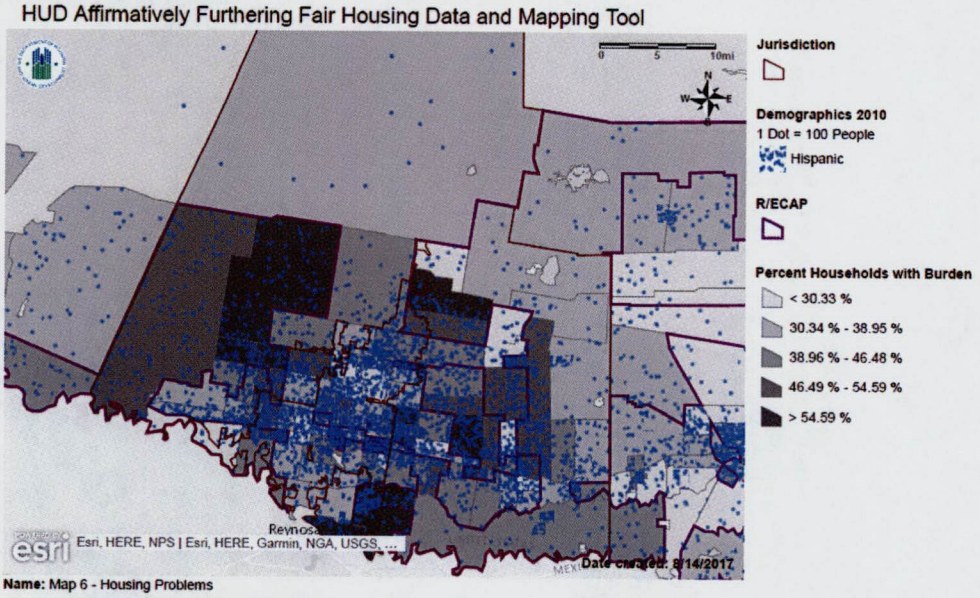
For persons residing outside of the MSA, Black, Non-Hispanic and Native-American, Non-Hispanics have the highest percentage of households experiencing any of the four housing problems. However, their total is 65 households. Hispanics far exceed their number of households at more than 45,000 who experience 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.

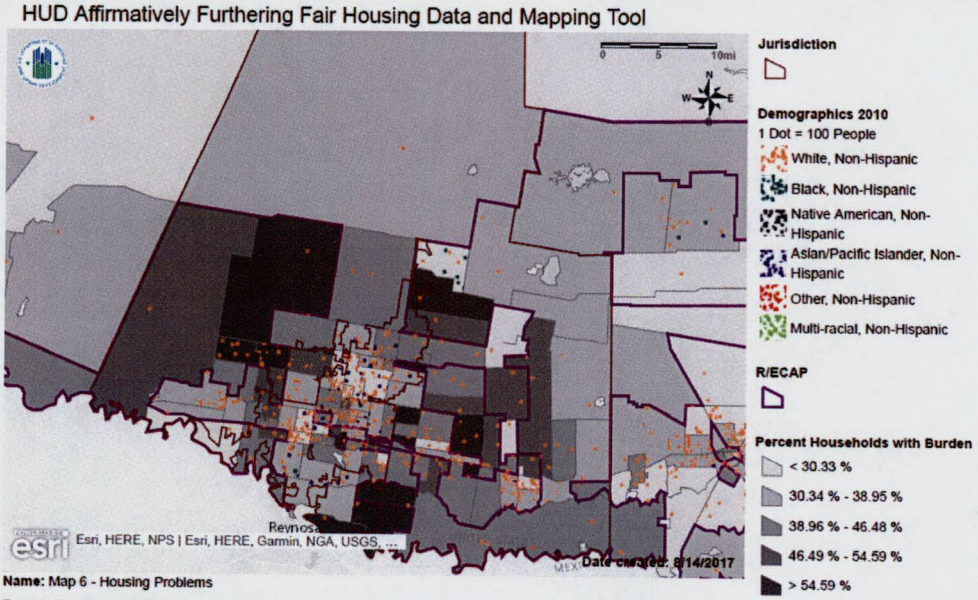
b. Which areas in the jurisdiction and region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?

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

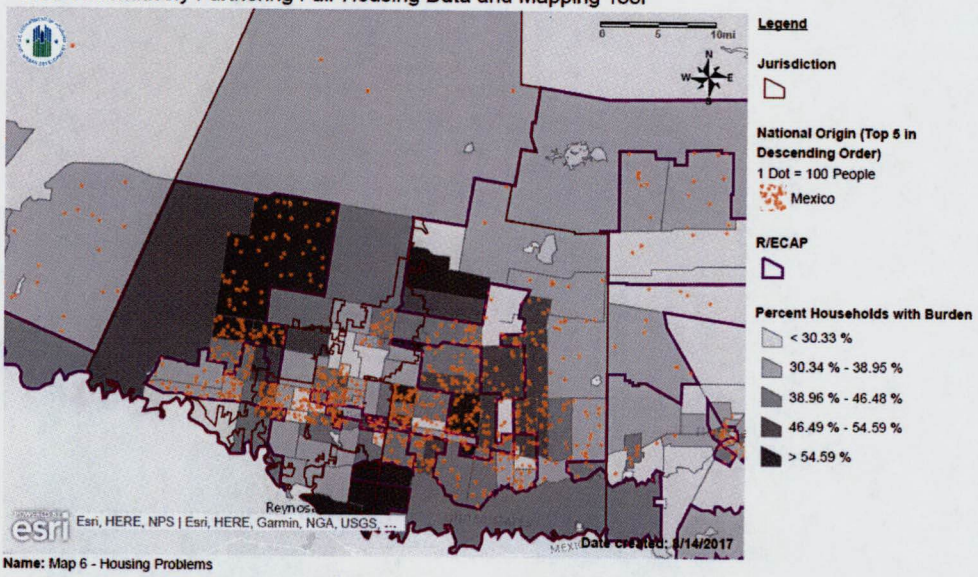
Map 6 – Housing Problems – Race-Ethnicity – % Households with Burden – Non-Hispanic



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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems

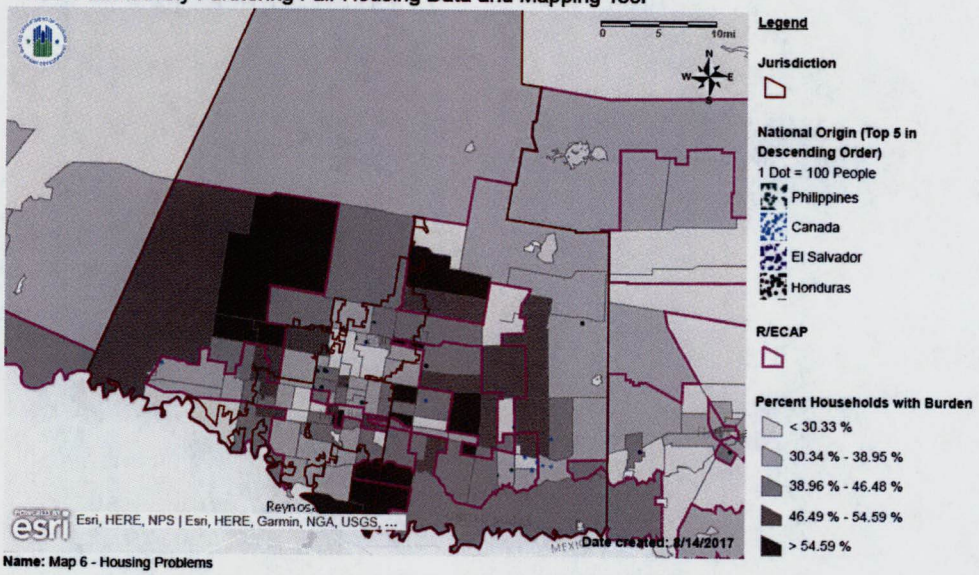
Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems

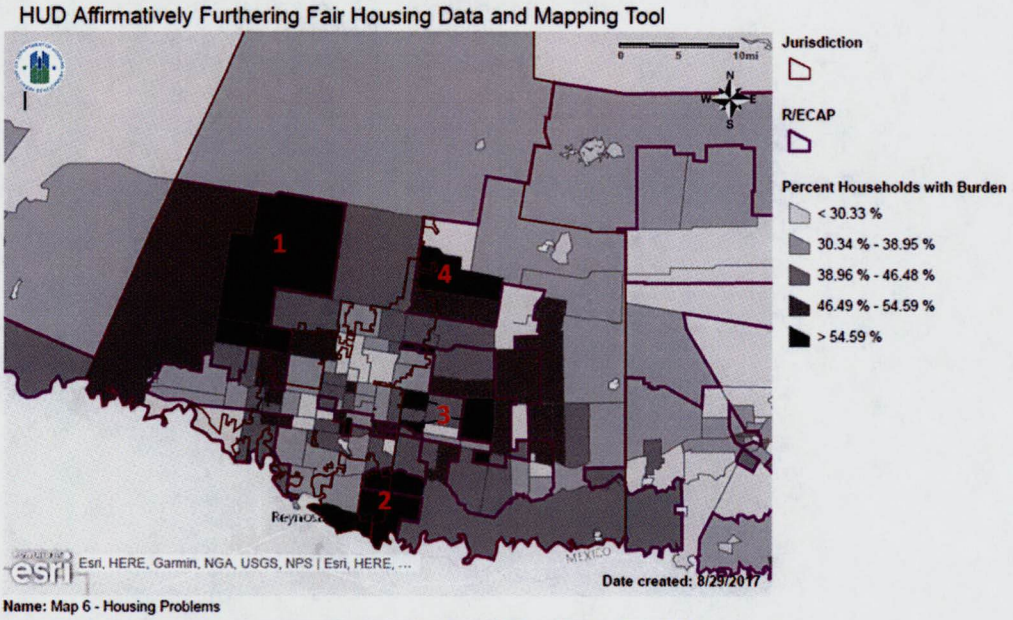
Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and national origin dot density

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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								
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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				(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region			
	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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 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.

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.

3. Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

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

- **The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes**
- **Displacement of residents due to economic pressures**
- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
- **Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities**
- **Land use and zoning laws**
- **Lending Discrimination**
- **Other**

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

C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

1. Analysis

a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

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							
	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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%

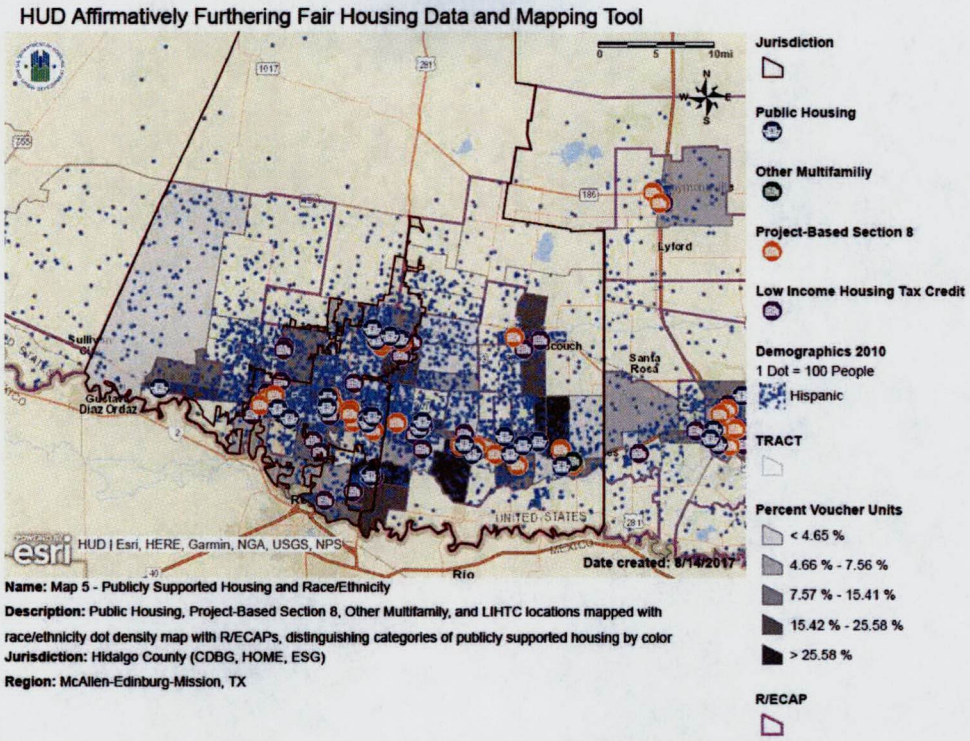
Note 1: Data Sources: APSH
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

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



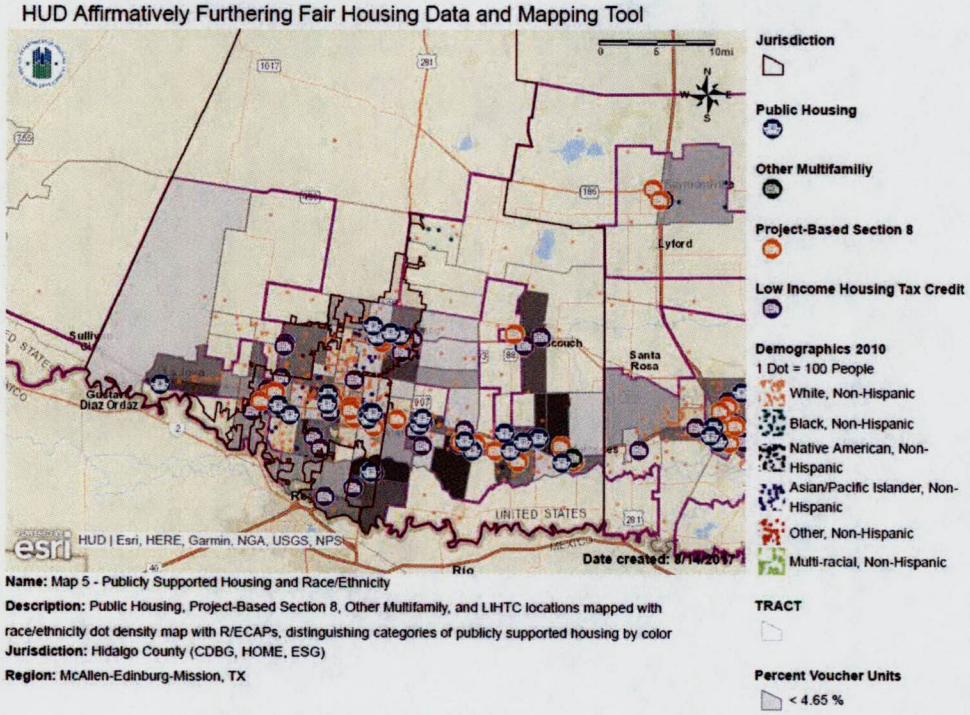
Name: Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

Description: Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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



Name: Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

Description: Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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))?**

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.

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

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.

b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

i. **Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other 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.

N/A

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.

c. **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 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.

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.

3. Contributing Factors-of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- **Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing**
- **Land use and zoning laws**
- **Community opposition**
- **Impediments to mobility**
- **Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods**
- **Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities**
- **Lack of regional cooperation**
- **Occupancy codes and restrictions**
- **Quality of affordable housing information programs**
- **Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs**
- **Source of income discrimination**
- **Other**

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

D. Disability and Access Analysis

1. Population Profile

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

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

	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	
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%

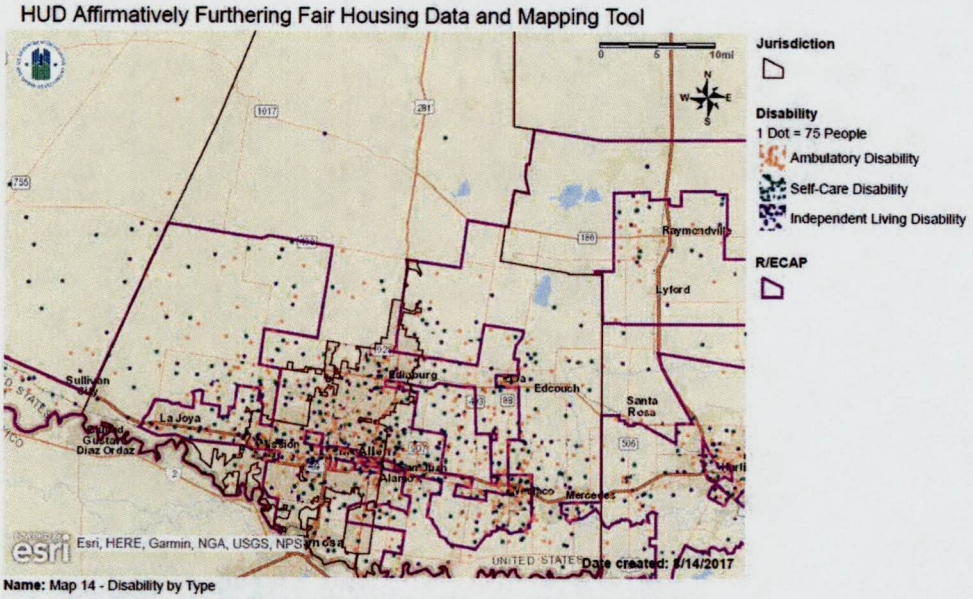
Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.
Note 2: Data Sources: ACS
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).

Table 14 - Disability by Age Group

	(Hidalgo County, TX CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX) Region	
Age of People with Disabilities	#	%	#	%
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



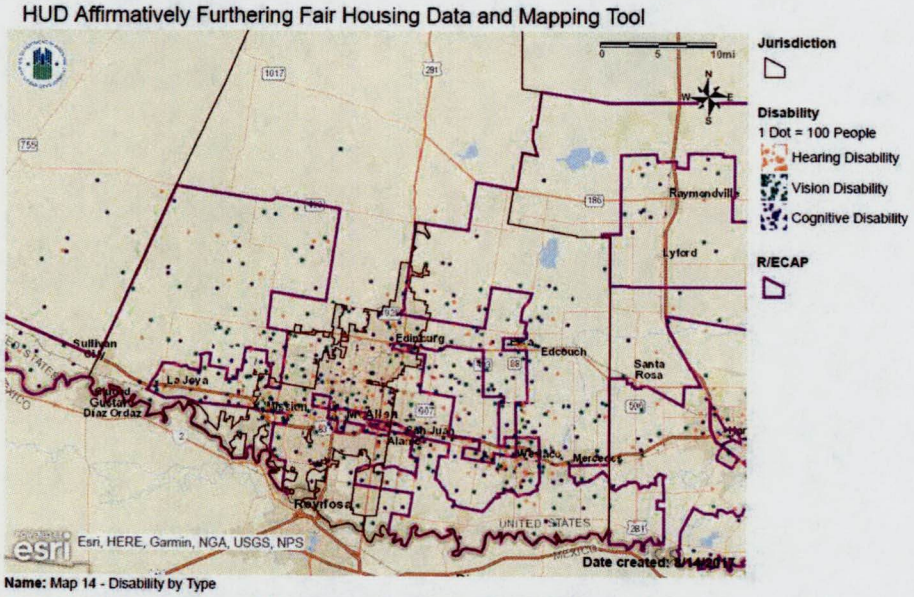
Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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			

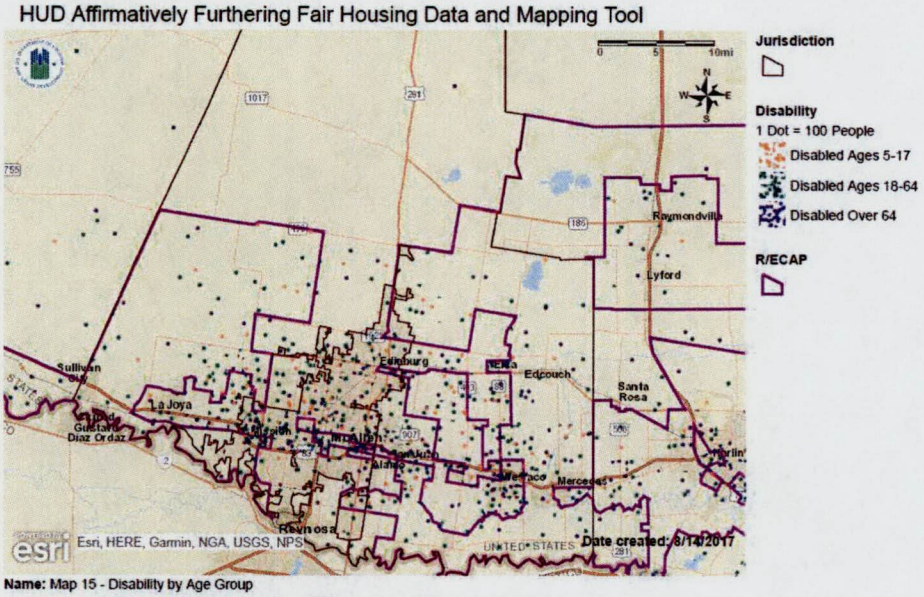
2. **Location: McAllen - Mission – Edinburg (MSA)**

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



Name: Map 15 - Disability by Age Group
Description: All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Hidalgo County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX

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.

   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.

   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.

7. **Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors**

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- **Access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities**
- **Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities**
- **Access to transportation for persons with disabilities**
- **Inaccessible government facilities or services**
- **Inaccessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure**
- **Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services**
- **Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes**
- **Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services**
- **Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications**
- **Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing**
- **Land use and zoning laws**
- **Lending Discrimination**
- **Location of accessible housing**
- **Occupancy codes and restrictions**
- **Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities**
- **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**
- **Other**

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

E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Analysis

1. **List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved: a charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law, a cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law, a letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law, or a claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing.**

N/A

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

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.

3. **Identify any local and regional agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement, including their capacity and the resources available to them.**

The 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.

4. **Additional Information**

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

N/A

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

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.

5. **Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors**

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, RECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.

- **Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement**
- **Lack of local public fair housing enforcement**
- **Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations**
- **Lack of state or local fair housing laws**
- **Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law**
- **Other**

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

VI. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities

1. **For each fair housing issue, prioritize the identified contributing factors. Justify the prioritization of the contributing factors that will be addressed by the goals set below in Question 2. Give the highest priority to those factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.**

Fair Housing Contributing Factors and Priorities Chart

Contributing Factor	Priority	Discussion
1. Limited access to decent, safe and affordable housing	High	The prevalence of colonias in Hidalgo County compared with the rest of the state as well as the number of households lacking plumbing and kitchen facilities raise great concern. In addition, rising housing costs and stagnant/low wages inhibit some homeowners and rental providers from readily making housing improvements. Further, overcrowding situations occur more frequently in the region due to cultural norms.
2. Limited access to publicly supported housing	High	Shortages in number of publicly supported units compared to waitlist currently exist for housing authorities in Hidalgo County. Communities have faced decreasing federal support related to homebuyer and rental subsidies over the past few years. Limited number of qualified low-income housing providers are located within the area. Rents, particularly in the MSA, reflect a steady increase. Private investment in affordable housing is limited or non-existent in some areas.
3. Limited access to transportation	Medium	While regional transportation routes have increased over the past few years, parts of Hidalgo County remain without access or with limited access. Areas of interests, such as health care, social service, educational and commercial facilities are becoming more increasingly accessible; however, the need for reliable and low cost transportation continues to exist.

Contributing Factor	Priority	Discussion
4. Location and type of affordable housing	Medium	The region struggles with lack of appropriately sized units, particularly for families, large size families and multigenerational households. Further, compounding the issue is cost burden and severe cost burden concerns. Inequity exists between urban and rural areas in relation to availability of affordable housing.
5. Limited access to equitable financial services	Medium	In the recent past, predatory lending practices occurred in the area. Households who were victims of these lending practices continue to face the ramifications, including poor credit. Also, a lack of financial literacy has posed a hindrance to accessing traditionally available consumer credit. Further, credit agencies often compete for financially uninformed households. Lastly, high number/proportion of Spanish-speaking residents face challenges when reviewing and executing English-composed documents.
6. Lack of resources regarding fair housing	Medium	Housing practices and enforcement vary by community. Information regarding fair housing and the ability to purchase or access housing where one chooses may be impeded by socio- or economic factors. Further, apathy in fair housing issues exists within the region.
7. Limited access to proficient schools	Low	Educational policies, such as open enrollment, may sway or, conversely, limit a person's ability to freely choose the location of their home. Educational inequities are most apparent in areas or jurisdictions where a higher number of non-English speaking persons reside. Some of the school districts within the area face dwindling population while others scramble to accommodate the influx of students.
8. Jurisdictional variations	Low	Inequities in infrastructure, quality of buildings and housing construction, and emergency services are apparent between municipalities and rural locales. Social services and access to these services may be hindered by the distance of one's residence to the MSA. Jurisdictions vary in implementation of policies, such as code enforcement, access to job training and job sites as well as availability of services for special needs populations.

2. **For each fair housing issue with significant contributing factors identified in Question 1, set one or more goals. Explain how each goal is designed to overcome the identified contributing factor and related fair housing issue(s). For goals designed to overcome more than one fair housing issue, explain how the goal will overcome each issue and the related contributing factors. For each goal, identify metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved, and indicate the timeframe for achievement.**

The goals and strategies listed herein provide a framework for action to address these fair housing issues and contributing factors. Such actions will be undertaken in the coming years through efforts by the County, Cities and PHAs in conjunction with community stakeholders. The following chart summarizes goals, contributing factors, fair housing issues and metrics and timeframe:

Goals, Issues and Proposed Achievements Chart

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To increase access to affordable housing via homeownership opportunities and/or securing safe and decent rental housing	1 & 2	- Lack of sensitivity in the real estate market regarding the needs of the region	- Increase of 3% utilization rate through 2022 - Increase in 30 affordable housing units annually	- Public Housing Authorities - Entitlement Communities
Discussion: *The Community Survey and Stakeholder comments revealed a concern with a lack of affordable housing and perceived discrimination by landlords, property managers, mortgage lenders and real estate agents.*				
To preserve and rehabilitate the region's existing single family housing stock	1 & 4	- Gentrification of neighborhoods - Familial cultural norms	- Rehabilitation or reconstruction of 45 housing units annually	Entitlement Communities
Discussion: *Stakeholders stated that there is a lack of available financial resources to support the preservation and rehabilitation of the region's existing single family housing stock. Further, the Community Survey comments specifically noted a lack of available resources for home accessibility/modifications.*				
To improve the living conditions and increase access to areas of opportunity for residents of Hidalgo County	4 & 8	- Disparities in access to opportunity regarding: Education, Employment, Transportation, Housing, Health, Technology and Resources, Infrastructure, and Social Services	- Partner with LRGVDC to support goals and projects identified within the provider's long-term strategy. - Program participants will annually review available resources and attempt to ameliorate any disparities	All Program Participants
Discussion: *The Community and Stakeholder comments revealed a gap in the availability of public transportation, health services, access to technology, housing and other social service programs.*				

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To improve housing and supportive services to residents who face a lack of access to quality housing	1, 4 & 8	- Lack of understanding of lending industry processes - capacity is often stretched for housing and social service providers	- Bi-annually conduct housing related classes - Conduct 8 Landlord training/outreach events - Encourage similarly funded entities to collaborate and streamline processes	- All Program Participants - Public Housing Authorities - All Program Participants
Discussion: *Community Survey revealed concerns with access to all neighborhoods/steering. Stakeholders indicated financial constraints contribute to the lack of access to quality housing and appropriate unit size (specifically for large families).*				
To preserve, provide and improve social services for residents including those with special needs, elderly, physically disabled and victims of domestic violence	3 & 8	- Lack of providers understanding of reasonable accommodation requirements - Latent response to address issues and concerns	- Financially support 30 non-profit projects annually - Encourage/Assist, when appropriate, a rapid response particularly for protected classes	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Overarching misunderstanding/miscommunication between recipients of services and personnel representing landlords, schools, employment, and transportation. The Community survey comments revealed that "physical" disability is the prominent disability identified; for which, the need for adequate public transportation and appropriate medical facilities are lacking.*				

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To expand economic opportunities in Hidalgo County	3, 5 & 8	- Disparities in access to opportunity	- Partner with Texas Workforce Solutions to provide additional outreach services through annual communication - Support goals and projects identified within provider's long term strategy - 10 communication/ coordination/outreach efforts to local Economic Development Corporations or Chambers of Commerce	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Stakeholders commented that where a family resides has a direct correlation to availability of employment opportunities. The Community Survey comments revealed that education and training were the largest barriers to employment. Spanish-speaking respondents most frequently selected "language" as the barrier to employment opportunities.*				
To provide accessible public facilities and infrastructure improvements in an effort to provide access for all persons	8	- Lack of providers understanding of reasonable accommodation requirements - Aging/undersized capacity of infrastructure - Rapid growth/increase in population	- 20 projects annually which improve public facilities/ infrastructure to assure access for all	Entitlement Communities
Discussion: *The Community Survey comments revealed a lack of adequate storm sewer/drainage, educational/cultural facilities, neighborhood centers and running/jogging trails throughout the County.*				

Goals	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues	Metrics, Milestones and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant
To ensure access to quality education and transportation services	3, 7 & 8	- Disparities in access to opportunity	- Support goals and projects identified within school and transportation service provider's long term strategies	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Stakeholder data identified the colonias and outlying areas as the most in need of regular, fixed-route service throughout the day to meet needs including commuter, medical, and shopping. Stakeholder and Community surveys indicated a gap in technology availability at the various school districts as well as improvements to educational facilities with regards to equal access for persons with special needs.*				
To identify and strengthen measures to ameliorate discriminatory practices for protected classes	6 & 8	- Predatory lending practices - Inequality in accessibility to credit	- Continue/strengthen PHA mobilization opportunities - Partner/continue partnerships with agencies whose field of interest provides these services - Provide support, including financial, to the efforts and initiatives of agencies that support housing choice - Create a Fair Housing information and resource web page by 2019	All Program Participants
Discussion: *Lack of financial literacy, predatory lending practices and misuse of credit was noted in the Community Survey. Additional concerns included intake processing and qualifying factors in obtaining housing.*				

APPENDIX A – HUD-Provided Maps

Map 1 Race/Ethnicity – Current (2010) race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Map 2 Race/Ethnicity Trends – Past (1990 and 2000) race/ethnicity dot density maps for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Map 3 National Origin – Current 5 most populous national origin groups dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Map 4 LEP – LEP persons by 5 most populous languages dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Map 5 Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity – Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color, for the Jurisdiction and Region

Map 6 Housing Burden - Race/Ethnicity & National Origin – Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity and national origin dot density map and R/ECAPs

Map 7 Demographics and School Proficiency – School proficiency thematic map for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status maps and R/ECAPs

Map 8 Demographics and Job Proximity – Job proximity thematic map for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status maps and R/ECAPs

Map 9 Demographics and Labor Market Engagement – Labor engagement thematic map for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status maps and R/ECAPs

Map 10 Demographics and Transit Trips – Transit proximity thematic map for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status maps and R/ECAPs

Map 11 Demographics and Low Transportation Costs – Low transportation cost thematic map for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status maps and R/ECAPs

Map 12 Demographics and Poverty – Low poverty thematic map for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status maps and R/ECAPs

Map 13 Demographics and Environmental Health – Environmental health thematic map for Jurisdiction and Region with race/ethnicity, national origin, and family status maps with R/ECAPs

Map 14 Disability by Type – Population of persons with disabilities dot density map by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Map 15 Disability by Age Group – All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17; 18-64; and 65+) dot density map with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

APPENDIX B – HUD-Provided Tables

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

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

Table 3 Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity – Tabular race/ethnicity dissimilarity index for Jurisdiction and Region

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

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

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

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

Table 8 Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments by Program Category – Development level demographics by Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and Other Multifamily[1] for the Jurisdiction

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

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[1] Please note that, for the first year, census tract level demographic data in which publicly supported housing developments are located, also including LIHTC developments, are available through the AFFH Data and Mapping Tool which includes a data query function and ability to export tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C – Contributing Factors Descriptions

Access to financial services

The term "financial services" refers here to economic services provided by a range of quality organizations that manage money, including credit unions, banks, credit card companies, and insurance companies. These services would also include access to credit financing for mortgages, home equity, and home repair loans. Access to these services includes physical access - often dictated by the location of banks or other physical infrastructure - as well as the ability to obtain credit, insurance or other key financial services. Access may also include equitable treatment in receiving financial services, including equal provision of information and equal access to mortgage modifications. For purposes of this contributing factor, financial services do not include predatory lending including predatory foreclosure practices, storefront check cashing, payday loan services, and similar services. Gaps in banking services can make residents vulnerable to these types of predatory lending practices, and lack of access to quality banking and financial services may jeopardize an individual's credit and the overall sustainability of homeownership and wealth accumulation.

Access to proficient schools for persons with disabilities

Individuals with disabilities may face unique barriers to accessing proficient schools. In some jurisdictions, some school facilities may not be accessible or may only be partially accessible to individuals with different types of disabilities (often these are schools built before the enactment of the ADA or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973). In general, a fully accessible building is a building that complies with all of the ADA's requirements and has no barriers to entry for persons with mobility impairments. It enables students and parents with physical or sensory disabilities to access and use all areas of the building and facilities to the same extent as students and parents without disabilities, enabling students with disabilities to attend classes and interact with students without disabilities to the fullest extent. In contrast, a partially accessible building allows for persons with mobility impairments to enter and exit the building, access all relevant programs, and have use of at least one restroom, but the entire building is not accessible and students or parents with disabilities may not access areas of the facility to the same extent as students and parents without disabilities. In addition, in some instances school policies steer individuals with certain types of disabilities to certain facilities or certain programs or certain programs do not accommodate the disability-related needs of certain students.

Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities

The lack of a sufficient number of accessible units or lack of access to key programs and services poses barriers to individuals with disabilities seeking to live in publicly supported housing. For purposes of this assessment, publicly supported housing refers to housing units that are subsidized by federal, state, or local entities. "Accessible housing" refers to housing that accords individuals with disabilities equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. The concept of "access" here includes physical access for individuals with different types of disabilities (for example, ramps and other accessibility features for individuals with mobility impairments, visual alarms and signals for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, and audio signals, accessible signage, and other accessibility features for individuals who are blind or have low vision), as well as the provision of auxiliary aids and services to provide effective communication for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, are blind or have low vision, or individuals who have speech impairments. The concept of "access" here also includes programmatic access, which implicates such policies as application procedures, waitlist procedures, transfer procedures and reasonable accommodation procedures.

Access to transportation for persons with disabilities

Individuals with disabilities may face unique barriers to accessing transportation, including both public and private transportation, such as buses, rail services, taxis, and para-transit. The term "access" in this context includes physical accessibility, policies, physical proximity, cost, safety, reliability, etc. It includes the lack of accessible bus stops, the failure to make audio announcements for persons who are blind or have low vision, and the denial of access to persons with service animals. The absence of or clustering of accessible transportation and other transportation barriers may limit the housing choice of individuals with disabilities.

Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing

The term "admissions and occupancy policies and procedures" refers here to the policies and procedures used by publicly supported housing providers that affect who lives in the housing, including policies and procedures related to marketing, advertising vacancies, applications, tenant selection, assignment, and maintained or terminated occupancy. Procedures that may relate to fair housing include, but are not limited to:

- Admissions preferences (e.g. residency preference, preferences for local workforce, etc.)
- Application, admissions, and waitlist policies (e.g. in-person application requirements, rules regarding applicant acceptance or rejection of units, waitlist time limitations, first come first serve, waitlist maintenance, etc.).
- Income thresholds for new admissions or for continued eligibility.
- Designations of housing developments (or portions of developments) for the elderly and/or persons with disabilities.
- Occupancy limits.
- Housing providers' policies for processing reasonable accommodations and modifications requests.
- Credit or criminal record policies.
- Eviction policies and procedures.

The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

The provision of affordable housing is often important to individuals with certain protected characteristics because groups are disproportionately represented among those who would benefit from low-cost housing. What is "affordable" varies by circumstance, but an often used rule of thumb is that a low- or moderate-income family can afford to rent or buy a decent-quality dwelling without spending more than 30 percent of its income. This contributing factor refers to the availability of units that a low- or moderate-income family could rent or buy, including one bedroom units and multi-bedroom units for larger families. When considering availability, consider transportation costs, school quality, and other important factors in housing choice. Whether affordable units are available with a greater number of bedrooms and in a range of different geographic locations may be a particular barrier facing families with children.

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

Public transportation is shared passenger transport service available for use by the general public, including buses, light rail, and rapid transit. Public transportation includes paratransit services for persons with disabilities. The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation affect which households are connected to community assets and economic opportunities. Transportation policies that are premised upon the use of a personal vehicle may impact public transportation.

"Availability" as used here includes geographic proximity, cost, safety and accessibility, as well as whether the transportation connects individuals to places they need to go such as jobs, schools, retail establishments, and healthcare. "Type" refers to method of transportation such as bus or rail. "Frequency" refers to the interval at which the transportation runs. "Reliability" includes such factors as an assessment of how often trips are late or delayed, the frequency of outages, and whether the transportation functions in inclement weather.

Community opposition

The opposition of community members to proposed or existing developments—including housing developments, affordable housing, publicly supported housing (including use of housing choice vouchers), multifamily housing, or housing for persons with disabilities—is often referred to as "Not in my Backyard," or NIMBY-ism. This opposition is often expressed in protests, challenges to land-use requests or zoning waivers or variances, lobbying of decision-making bodies, or even harassment and intimidation. Community opposition can be based on factual concerns (concerns are concrete and not speculative, based on rational, demonstrable evidence, focused on measurable impact on a neighborhood) or can be based on biases (concerns are focused on stereotypes, prejudice, and anxiety about the new residents or the units in which they will live). Community opposition, when successful at blocking housing options, may limit or deny housing choice for individuals with certain protected characteristics.

Deteriorated and abandoned properties

The term "deteriorated and abandoned properties" refers here to residential and commercial properties unoccupied by an owner or a tenant, which are in disrepair, unsafe, or in arrears on real property taxes. Deteriorated and abandoned properties may be signs of a community's distress and disinvestment and are often associated with crime, increased risk to health and welfare, plunging decreasing property values, and municipal costs. The presence of multiple unused or abandoned properties in a particular neighborhood may have resulted from mortgage or property tax foreclosures. The presence of such properties can raise serious health and safety concerns and may also affect the ability of homeowners with protected characteristics to access opportunity through the accumulation of home equity. Demolition without strategic revitalization and investment can result in further deterioration of already damaged neighborhoods.

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures

The term "displacement" refers here to a resident's undesired departure from a place where an individual has been living. "Economic pressures" may include, but are not limited to, rising rents, rising property taxes related to home prices, rehabilitation of existing structures, demolition of subsidized housing, loss of affordability restrictions, and public and private investments in neighborhoods. Such pressures can lead to loss of existing affordable housing in areas experiencing rapid economic growth and a resulting loss of access to opportunity assets for lower income families that previously lived there. Where displacement disproportionately affects persons with certain protected characteristic, the displacement of residents due to economic pressures may exacerbate patterns of residential segregation.

Impediments to mobility

The term "impediments to mobility" refers here to barriers faced by individuals and families when attempting to move to a neighborhood or area of their choice, especially integrated areas and areas of opportunity. This refers to both Housing Choice Vouchers and other public and private housing options. Many factors may impede mobility, including, but not limited to:

- Lack of quality mobility counseling. Mobility counseling is designed to assist families in moving from high-poverty to low-poverty neighborhoods that have greater access to opportunity assets appropriate for each family (e.g. proficient schools for families with children or effective public transportation.). Mobility counseling can include a range of options including, assistance for families for "second moves" after they have accessed stable housing, and ongoing post-move support for families.
- Lack of appropriate payment standards, including exception payment standards to the standard fair market rent (FMR). Because FMRs are generally set at the 40th percentile of the metropolitan-wide rent distribution, some of the most desirable neighborhoods do not have a significant number of units available in the FMR range. Exception payment standards are separate payment standard amounts within the basic range for a designated part of an FMR area. Small areas FMRs, which vary by zip code, may be used in the determination of potential exception payment standard levels to support a greater range of payment standards.
- Jurisdictional fragmentation among multiple providers of publicly supported housing that serve single metropolitan areas and lack of regional cooperation mechanisms, including PHA jurisdictional limitations.
- HCV portability issues that prevent a household from using a housing assistance voucher issued in one jurisdiction when moving to another jurisdiction where the program is administered by a different local PHA.
- Lack of a consolidated waitlist for all assisted housing available in the metropolitan area.
- Discrimination based on source of income, including SSDI, Housing Choice Vouchers, or other tenant-based rental assistance.

Inaccessible buildings, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure

Many public buildings, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, or other infrastructure components are inaccessible to individuals with disabilities including persons with mobility impairments, individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, and persons who are blind or have low vision. These accessibility issues can limit realistic housing choice for individuals with disabilities. Inaccessibility is often manifest by the lack of curb cuts, lack of ramps, and the lack of audible pedestrian signals. While the Americans with Disabilities Act and related civil rights laws establish accessibility requirements for infrastructure, these laws do not apply everywhere and/or may be inadequately enforced.

Inaccessible government facilities or services

Inaccessible government facilities and services may pose a barrier to fair housing choice for individuals with disabilities by limiting access to important community assets such as public meetings, social services, libraries, and recreational facilities. Note that the concept of accessibility includes both physical access (including to websites and other forms of communication) as well as policies and procedures. While the Americans with Disabilities Act and related civil rights laws require that newly constructed and altered government facilities, as well as programs and services, be accessible to individuals with disabilities, these laws may not apply in all circumstances and/or may be inadequately enforced.

Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes

What is "affordable" varies by circumstance, but an often used rule of thumb is that a low- or moderate-income family can afford to rent or buy a decent-quality dwelling without spending more than 30 percent of its income. For purposes of this assessment, "accessible housing" refers to housing that accords individuals with disabilities equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. Characteristics that affect accessibility may include physical accessibility of units and public and common use areas of

housing, as well as application procedures, such as first come first serve waitlists, inaccessible websites or other technology, denial of access to individuals with assistance animals, or lack of information about affordable accessible housing. The clustering of affordable, accessible housing with a range of unit sizes may also limit fair housing choice for individuals with disabilities.

Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services

The term "in-home or community-based supportive services" refers here to medical and other supportive services available for targeted populations, such as individuals with mental illnesses, cognitive or developmental disabilities, and/or physical disabilities in their own home or community (as opposed to in institutional settings). Such services include personal care, assistance with housekeeping, transportation, in-home meal service, integrated adult day services and other services (including, but not limited to, medical, social, education, transportation, housing, nutritional, therapeutic, behavioral, psychiatric, nursing, personal care, and respite). They also include assistance with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, eating, and using the toilet, shopping, managing money or medications, and various household management activities, such as doing laundry. Public entities must provide services to individuals with disabilities in community settings rather than institutions when: 1) such services are appropriate to the needs of the individual; 2) the affected persons do not oppose community-based treatment; and 3) community-based services can be reasonably accommodated, taking into account the resources available to the public entity and the needs of others who are receiving disability-related services from the entity. Assessing the cost and availability of these services is also an important consideration, including the role of state Medicaid agencies. The outreach of government entities around the availability of community supports to persons with disabilities in institutions may impact these individuals' knowledge of such supports and their ability to transition to community-based settings.

Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services

What is "affordable" varies by the circumstances affecting the individual, and includes the cost of housing and services taken together. Integrated housing is housing where individuals with disabilities can live and interact with persons without disabilities to the fullest extent possible. In its 1991 rulemaking implementing Title II of the ADA, the U.S. Department of Justice defined "the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals with disabilities" as "a setting that enables individuals with disabilities to interact with nondisabled persons to the fullest extent possible." By contrast, segregated settings are occupied exclusively or primarily by individuals with disabilities. Segregated settings sometimes have qualities of an institutional nature, including, but not limited to, regimentation in daily activities, lack of privacy or autonomy, policies limiting visitors, limits on individuals' ability to engage freely in community activities and manage their own activities of daily living, or daytime activities primarily with other individuals with disabilities. For purposes of this tool "supportive services" means medical and other voluntary supportive services available for targeted populations groups, such as individuals with mental illnesses, intellectual or developmental disabilities, and/or physical disabilities, in their own home or community (as opposed to institutional settings). Such services may include personal care, assistance with housekeeping, transportation, in-home meal service, integrated adult day services and other services. They also include assistance with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, and using the toilet, shopping, managing money or medications, and various household management activities, such as doing laundry.

Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications

The term "housing accessibility modification" refers here to structural changes made to existing premises, occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability, in order to afford such person full

enjoyment and use of the premises. Housing accessibility modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings and to common and public use areas. Under the Fair Housing Act, landlords are required by fair housing laws to permit certain reasonable modifications to a housing unit, but are not required to pay for the modification unless the housing provider is a recipient of Federal financial assistance and therefore subject to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act or is covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (in such cases the recipient must pay for the structural modification as a reasonable accommodation for an individual with disabilities). However, the cost of these modifications can be prohibitively expensive. Jurisdictions may consider establishing a modification fund to assist individuals with disabilities in paying for modifications or providing assistance to individuals applying for grants to pay for modifications.

Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing

The integration mandate of the ADA and *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999) (*Olmstead*) compels states to offer community-based health care services and long-term services and supports for individuals with disabilities who can live successfully in housing with access to those services and supports. In practical terms, this means that states must find housing that enables them to assist individuals with disabilities to transition out of institutions and other segregated settings and into the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of each individual with a disability. A critical consideration in each state is the range of housing options available in the community for individuals with disabilities and whether those options are largely limited to living with other individuals with disabilities, or whether those options include substantial opportunities for individuals with disabilities to live and interact with individuals without disabilities. For further information on the obligation to provide integrated housing opportunities, please refer to HUD's Statement on the Role of Housing in Accomplishing the Goals of *Olmstead*, the U.S. Department of Justice's Statement on *Olmstead* Enforcement, as well as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services final rule and regulations regarding Home and Community-Based Setting requirements. Policies that perpetuate segregation may include: inadequate community-based services; reimbursement and other policies that make needed services unavailable to support individuals with disabilities in mainstream housing; conditioning access to housing on willingness to receive supportive services; incentivizing the development or rehabilitation of segregated settings. Policies or practices that promote community integration may include: the administration of long-term State or locally-funded tenant-based rental assistance programs; applying for funds under the Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Demonstration; implementing special population preferences in the HCV and other programs; incentivizing the development of integrated supportive housing through the LIHTC program; ordinances banning housing discrimination of the basis of source of income; coordination between housing and disability services agencies; increasing the availability of accessible public transportation.

Lack of community revitalization strategies

The term "community revitalization strategies" refers here to realistic planned activities to improve the quality of life in areas that lack public and private investment, services and amenities, have significant deteriorated and abandoned properties, or other indicators of community distress. Revitalization can include a range of activities such as improving housing, attracting private investment, creating jobs, and expanding educational opportunities or providing links to other community assets. Strategies may include such actions as rehabilitating housing; offering economic incentives for housing developers/sponsors, businesses (for commercial and employment opportunities), bankers, and other interested entities that assist in the revitalization effort; and securing financial resources (public, for-profit, and nonprofit) from sources inside and outside the jurisdiction to fund housing improvements, community facilities and services, and business opportunities in neighborhoods in need of revitalization.

When a community is being revitalized, the preservation of affordable housing units can be a strategy to promote integration.

Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement

The term "local private fair housing outreach and enforcement" refers to outreach and enforcement actions by private individuals and organizations, including such actions as fair housing education, conducting testing, bring lawsuits, arranging and implementing settlement agreements. A lack of private enforcement is often the result of a lack of resources or a lack of awareness about rights under fair housing and civil rights laws, which can lead to under-reporting of discrimination, failure to take advantage of remedies under the law, and the continuation of discriminatory practices. Activities to raise awareness may include technical training for housing industry representatives and organizations, education and outreach activities geared to the general public, advocacy campaigns, fair housing testing and enforcement.

Lack of local public fair housing enforcement

The term "local public fair housing enforcement" refers here to enforcement actions by State and local agencies or non-profits charged with enforcing fair housing laws, including testing, lawsuits, settlements, and fair housing audits. A lack of enforcement is a failure to enforce existing requirements under state or local fair housing laws. This may be assessed by reference to the nature, extent, and disposition of housing discrimination complaints filed in the jurisdiction.

Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods

The term "private investment" refers here to investment by non-governmental entities, such as corporations, financial institutions, individuals, philanthropies, and non-profits, in housing and community development infrastructure. Private investment can be used as a tool to advance fair housing, through innovative strategies such as mixed-use developments, targeted investment, and public-private partnerships. Private investments may include, but are not limited to: housing construction or rehabilitation; investment in businesses; the creation of community amenities, such as recreational facilities and providing social services; and economic development of the neighborhoods that creates jobs and increase access to amenities such as grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks. It should be noted that investment solely in housing construction or rehabilitation in areas that lack other types of investment may perpetuate fair housing issues. While "private investment" may include many types of investment, to achieve fair housing outcomes such investments should be strategic and part of a comprehensive community development strategy.

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

The term "public investment" refers here to the money government spends on housing and community development, including public facilities, infrastructure, services. Services and amenities refer to services and amenities provided by local or state governments. These services often include sanitation, water, streets, schools, emergency services, social services, parks and transportation. Lack of or disparities in the provision of municipal and state services and amenities have an impact on housing choice and the quality of communities. Inequalities can include, but are not limited to disparity in physical infrastructure (such as whether or not roads are paved or sidewalks are provided and kept up); differences in access to water or sewer lines, trash pickup, or snow plowing. Amenities can include, but are not limited to recreational facilities, libraries, and parks. Variance in the comparative quality and array of municipal and state services across neighborhoods impacts fair housing choice.

Lack of regional cooperation

The term "regional cooperation" refers here to formal networks or coalitions of organizations, people, and entities working together to plan for regional development. Cooperation in regional planning can be a useful approach to coordinate responses to identified fair housing issues and contributing factors because fair housing issues and contributing factors not only cross multiple sectors—including housing, education, transportation, and commercial and economic development—but these issues are often not constrained by political-geographic boundaries. When there are regional patterns in segregation or R/ECAP, access to opportunity, disproportionate housing needs, or the concentration of affordable housing there may be a lack of regional cooperation and fair housing choice may be restricted.

Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations

A lack of resources refers to insufficient resources for public or private organizations to conduct fair housing activities including testing, enforcement, coordination, advocacy, and awareness-raising. Fair housing testing has been particularly effective in advancing fair housing, but is rarely used today because of costs. Testing refers to the use of individuals who, without any bona fide intent to rent or purchase a home, apartment, or other dwelling, pose as prospective buyers or renters of real estate for the purpose of gathering information which may indicate whether a housing provider is complying with fair housing laws. "Resources" as used in this factor can be either public or private funding or other resources. Consider also coordination mechanisms between different enforcement actors.

Lack of state or local fair housing laws

State and local fair housing laws are important to fair housing outcomes. Consider laws that are comparable or "substantially equivalent" to the Fair Housing Act or other relevant federal laws affecting fair housing laws, as well as those that include additional protections. Examples of state and local laws affecting fair housing include legislation banning source of income discrimination, protections for individuals based on sexual orientation, age, survivors of domestic violence, or other characteristics, mandates to construct affordable housing, and site selection policies. Also consider changes to existing State or local fair housing laws, including the proposed repeal or dilution of such legislation.

Land use and zoning laws

The term "land use and zoning laws" generally refers to regulation by State or local government of the use of land and buildings, including regulation of the types of activities that may be conducted, the density at which those activities may be performed, and the size, shape and location of buildings and other structures or amenities. Zoning and land use laws affect housing choice by determining where housing is built, what type of housing is built, who can live in that housing, and the cost and accessibility of the housing. Examples of such laws and policies include, but are not limited to:

- Limits on multi-unit developments, which may include outright bans on multi-unit developments or indirect limits such as height limits and minimum parking requirements.
- Minimum lot sizes, which require residences to be located on a certain minimum sized area of land.
- Occupancy restrictions, which regulate how many persons may occupy a property and, sometimes, the relationship between those persons (refer also to occupancy codes and restrictions for further information).
- Inclusionary zoning practices that mandate or incentivize the creation of affordable units.
- Requirements for special use permits for all multifamily properties or multifamily properties serving individuals with disabilities.
- Growth management ordinances.

Lending Discrimination

The term "lending discrimination" refers here to unequal treatment based on protected class in the receipt of financial services and in residential real estate related transactions. These services and transactions encompass a broad range of transactions, including but not limited to: the making or purchasing of loans or other financial assistance for purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, as well as the selling, brokering, or appraising or residential real estate property. Discrimination in these transaction includes, but is not limited to: refusal to make a mortgage loan or refinance a mortgage loan; refusal to provide information regarding loans or providing unequal information; imposing different terms or conditions on a loan, such as different interest rates, points, or fees; discriminating in appraising property; refusal to purchase a loan or set different terms or conditions for purchasing a loan; discrimination in providing other financial assistance for purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling or other financial assistance secured by residential real estate; and discrimination in foreclosures and the maintenance of real estate owned properties.

Location of accessible housing

The location of accessible housing can limit fair housing choice for individuals with disabilities. For purposes of this assessment, accessible housing refers to housing opportunities in which individuals with disabilities have equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. Characteristics that affect accessibility may include physical accessibility of units and public and common use areas of housing, as well as application procedures, such as first come first serve waitlists, inaccessible websites or other technology, denial of access to individuals with assistance animals, or lack of information about affordable accessible housing. Federal, state, and local laws apply different accessibility requirements to housing. Generally speaking, multifamily housing built in 1991 or later must have accessibility features in units and in public and common use areas for persons with disabilities in accordance with the requirements of the Fair Housing Act. Housing built by recipients of Federal financial assistance or by, on behalf of, or through programs of public entities must have accessibility features in units and in public and common use areas, but the level of accessibility required may differ depending on when the housing was constructed or altered. Single family housing is generally not required to be accessible by Federal law, except accessibility requirements typically apply to housing constructed or operated by a recipient of Federal financial assistance or a public entity. State and local laws differ regarding accessibility requirements. An approximation that may be useful in this assessment is that buildings built before 1992 tend not to be accessible.

Location of employers

The geographic relationship of job centers and large employers to housing, and the linkages between the two (including, in particular, public transportation) are important components of fair housing choice. Include consideration of the type of jobs available, variety of jobs available, job training opportunities, benefits and other key aspects that affect job access.

Location of environmental health hazards

The geographic relationship of environmental health hazards to housing is an important component of fair housing choice. When environmental health hazards are concentrated in particular areas, neighborhood health and safety may be compromised and patterns of segregation entrenched. Relevant factors to consider include the type and number of hazards, the degree of concentration or dispersion, and health effects such as asthma, cancer clusters, obesity, etc. Additionally, industrial siting policies and incentives for the location of housing may be relevant to this factor.

Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies

The geographic relationship of proficient schools to housing, and the policies that govern attendance, are important components of fair housing choice. The quality of schools is often a major factor in deciding where to live and school quality is also a key component of economic mobility. Relevant factors to consider include whether proficient schools are clustered in a portion of the jurisdiction or region, the range of housing opportunities close to proficient schools, and whether the jurisdiction has policies that enable students to attend a school of choice regardless of place of residence. Policies to consider include, but are not limited to: inter-district transfer programs, limits on how many students from other areas a particular school will accept, and enrollment lotteries that do not provide access for the majority of children.

Location and type of affordable housing

Affordable housing includes, but is not limited to publicly supported housing; however each category of publicly supported housing often serves different income-eligible populations at different levels of affordability. What is "affordable" varies by circumstance, but an often used rule of thumb is that a low- or moderate-income family can afford to rent or buy a decent-quality dwelling without spending more than 30 percent of its income. The location of housing encompasses the current location as well as past siting decisions. The location of affordable housing can limit fair housing choice, especially if the housing is located in segregated areas, R/ECAPs, or areas that lack access to opportunity. The type of housing (whether the housing primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities) can also limit housing choice, especially if certain types of affordable housing are located in segregated areas, R/ECAPs, or areas that lack access to opportunity, while other types of affordable housing are not. The provision of affordable housing is often important to individuals with protected characteristics because they are disproportionately represented among those that would benefit from low-cost housing.

Occupancy codes and restrictions

The term "occupancy codes and restrictions" refers here to State and local laws, ordinances, and regulations that regulate who may occupy a property and, sometimes, the relationship between those persons. Standards for occupancy of dwellings and the implication of those standards for persons with certain protected characteristics may affect fair housing choice. Occupancy codes and restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- Occupancy codes with "persons per square foot" standards.
- Occupancy codes with "bedrooms per persons" standards.
- Restrictions on number of unrelated individuals in a definition of "family."
- Restrictions on occupancy to one family in single family housing along with a restricted definition of "family."
- Restrictions that directly or indirectly affect occupancy based on national origin, religion, or any other protected characteristic.
- Restrictions on where voucher holders can live.

Private Discrimination

The term "private discrimination" refers here to discrimination in the private housing market that is illegal under the Fair Housing Act or related civil rights statutes. This may include, but is not limited to, discrimination by landlords, property managers, home sellers, real estate agents, lenders, homeowners' associations, and condominium boards. Some examples of private discrimination include:

- Refusal of housing providers to rent to individuals because of a protected characteristic.
- The provision of disparate terms, conditions, or information related to the sale or rental of a dwelling to individuals with protected characteristics.
- Steering of individuals with protected characteristics by a real estate agent to a particular neighborhood or area at the exclusion of other areas.
- Failure to grant a reasonable accommodation or modification to persons with disabilities.
- Prohibitions, restrictions, or limitations on the presence or activities of children within or around a dwelling.

Useful references for the extent of private discrimination may be number and nature of complaints filed against housing providers in the jurisdiction, testing evidence, and unresolved violations of fair housing and civil rights laws.

Quality of affordable housing information programs

The term "affordable housing information programs" refers here to the provision of information related to affordable housing to potential tenants and organizations that serve potential tenants, including the maintenance, updating, and distribution of the information. This information includes: but is not limited to, listings of affordable housing opportunities or local landlords who accept Housing Choice Vouchers; mobility counseling programs; and community outreach to potential beneficiaries. The quality of such information relates to, but is not limited to:

- How comprehensive the information is (e.g. that the information provided includes a variety of neighborhoods, including those with access to opportunity indicators)
- How up-to-date the information is (e.g. that the publicly supported housing entity is taking active steps to maintain, update and improve the information).
- Pro-active outreach to widen the pool of participating rental housing providers, including both owners of individual residences and larger rental management companies.

Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities

Some local governments require special use permits for or place other restrictions on housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities, as opposed to allowing these uses as of right. These requirements sometimes apply to all groups of unrelated individuals living together or to some subset of unrelated individuals. Such restrictions may include, but are not limited to, dispersion requirements or limits on the number of individuals residing together. Because special use permits require specific approval by local bodies, they can enable community opposition to housing for persons with disabilities and lead to difficulty constructing this type of units in areas of opportunity or anywhere at all. Other restrictions that limit fair housing choice include requirements that life-safety features appropriate for large institutional settings be installed in housing where supportive services are provided to one or more individuals with disabilities. Note that the Fair Housing Act makes it unlawful to utilize land use policies or actions that treat groups of persons with disabilities less favorably than groups of persons without disabilities, to take action against, or deny a permit, for a home because of the disability of individuals who live or would live there, or to refuse to make reasonable accommodations in land use and zoning policies and procedures where such accommodations may be necessary to afford persons or groups of persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use and enjoy housing.

Siting selection policies, practices and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs

The term "siting selection" refers here to the placement of new publicly supported housing

developments. Placement of new housing refers to new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation of previously unsubsidized housing. State and local policies, practices, and decisions can significantly affect the location of new publicly supported housing. Local policies, practices, and decisions that may influence where developments are sited include, but are not limited to, local funding approval processes, zoning and land use laws, local approval of LIHTC applications, and donations of land and other municipal contributions. For example, for LIHTC developments, the priorities and requirements set out in the governing Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) influence where developments are located through significant provisions in QAPs such as local veto or support requirements and criteria and points awarded for project location.

Source of income discrimination

The term "source of income discrimination" refers here to the refusal by a housing provider to accept tenants based on type of income. This type of discrimination often occurs against individuals receiving assistance payments such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or other disability income, social security or other retirement income, or tenant-based rental assistance, including Housing Choice Vouchers. Source of income discrimination may significantly limit fair housing choice for individuals with certain protected characteristics. The elimination of source of income discrimination and the acceptance of payment for housing, regardless of source or type of income, increases fair housing choice and access to opportunity.

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

State and local laws, policies, or practices may discourage individuals with disabilities from moving to or being placed in integrated settings. Such laws, policies, or practices may include medical assistance or social service programs that require individuals to reside in institutional or other segregated settings in order to receive services, a lack of supportive services or affordable, accessible housing, or a lack of access to transportation, education, or jobs that would enable persons with disabilities to live in integrated, community-based settings.

Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law

Unresolved violations of fair housing and civil rights laws include determinations or adjudications of a violation or relevant laws that have not been settled or remedied. This includes determinations of housing discrimination by an agency, court, or Administrative Law Judge; findings of noncompliance by HUD or state or local agencies; and noncompliance with fair housing settlement agreements.

AI-61467 **Urban County 12. B.**
CC - REGULAR
Meeting Date: 09/19/2017
Submitted For: Olga Lerma, URBAN COUNTY **Submitted By:** Olga Lerma, URBAN COUNTY
Department: URBAN COUNTY

Information

CAPTION

1. Requesting approval of the Hidalgo County's Regional Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan contingent upon comments received.
2. Requesting approval to authorize the Hidalgo County Judge to sign the Regional Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) Plan and all related documents pertaining to the Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) Rule.

BACKGROUND

The Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) is a legal requirement that both the County and the collaborative program participants must complete in order to continue receiving federal housing and community development funding from the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). Specifically, the AFH is an analysis undertaken pursuant to 24 CFR Part 5.154 that includes an analysis of fair housing data, an assessment of fair housing issues and contributing factors, and an identification of fair housing priorities and goals specific to Hidalgo County.

A draft copy of the AFH has been available for public review on the Hidalgo County official website at https://tx-hidalgocounty.civicplus.com/ since Saturday, August 19, 2017. Comments are being accepted through September 19, 2017. Written comments or questions may be submitted to Hidalgo County Urban County Program (UCP) Director's Office at 427 E. Duranta, Suite 107, Alamo Texas, 78516, call (956) 787-8127, or emailed to ucp@co.hidalgo.tx.us.

It is the intent of County and its collaborative program participants to submit the regional AFH Plan to HUD on or before October 4, 2017.

Collaboration Program Participants: Hidalgo County Urban County Program, the Cities of Edinburg, Mission, McAllen and Pharr as well as the Housing Authority of the County of Hidalgo and the Cities of Alamo, Donna, Edinburg, Edcouch, Elsa, Hidalgo, La Joya, McAllen, Mercedes, Mission, Pharr, San Juan and Weslaco.

Fiscal Impact

Attachments

No file(s) attached.

Form Review

Inbox	Reviewed By	Date
Budget & Management	Veronica Ortiz	09/01/2017 03:31 PM
Final Approval	Monica Salinas	09/15/2017 05:04 PM