

Lafayette Consolidated Government Fair Housing Assessment

Cover Sheet

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8. Period covered by this assessment: 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;
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.

*****(Print Name)** **(Program Participant/Title)** **(Signature)** **(date)**

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I. Executive Summary

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

The Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development Department (CD) and Development and Planning Department (DP) collaborated to produce this Fair Housing Assessment. The initial step in the process was to release a survey to the public to determine residents' knowledge of fair housing laws and their experiences with fair housing issues. The survey was deemed successful, garnering 285 responses that gave valuable insight into the public's opinions and views of housing in Lafayette. During the analysis portion of the assessment, CD reviewed the HUD-provided maps and commented on trends appearing in each map, as described throughout the assessment. DP analyzed their own data and drew upon local knowledge of their own programs and experiences. CD drew upon local knowledge by interviewing representatives of the LCG Neighborhoods Counseling Services, who implement fair housing enforcement and public education in Lafayette, and by interviewing the Mayor-President's Awareness Committee for Citizens with Disabilities. Because HUD's data on disability access is currently limited, insight from this committee was useful in documenting the needs of disabled residents.

Upon identifying trends and problems with housing, CD and DP collaborated to identify various contributing factors to these problems, identifying the most important factors to be: (a) Private Discrimination and Community Opposition, (b) Financial Literacy of Low-Income residents, which can hamper their ability to gain approval for mortgages and other loans, (c) Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties, (d) Lack of Private Investment in Certain Neighborhoods, (e) Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies, (f) Inaccessible Public or Private Infrastructure, and (g) Inaccessible Government Buildings or Services. In order to address these factors; CD, DP, and the Awareness Committee identified goals that would be both effective and realistically approachable toward which to work in the future.

There are a total of nine (9) goals toward which LCG will work. They involve educating homebuyers, renters, realtors, and landlords about fair housing – educating buyers of their rights and reminding sellers of their responsibilities. This involves a continuation and expansion of LCG Neighborhood Counseling Services' fair housing seminar and financial education classes, which have been successful in the past. The Mayor-President's office is working to improve diversity awareness and private investment in low-income neighborhoods by collaborating with One Acadiana and the Lafayette Economic Development Authority to create an Equity Council that will work toward diversity training and foster economic development.

LCG-DP will work to eliminate urban blight and foster community revitalization by developing its adjudicated property program, by enhancing its codes enforcement division, and by continuing to assist neighborhood groups in organizing and developing their communities. LCG-DP will also assist these neighborhoods by helping to plan and build localized pocket parks and to develop a neighborhood planning program, which will help to stabilize existing groups and add new neighborhood groups.

LCG's ADA compliance officer will work with the Mayor-President's Awareness Committee to develop programs and schedules to upgrade Lafayette's sidewalk infrastructure by repairing old sidewalks and ensuring they are ADA-compliant. Government buildings and schools will also be audited for ADA compliance, and the compliance officer will work with these institutions to assist them by creating programs and schedules in order to work toward meeting compliance in the near future.

II. 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 and other resident outreach.**

The Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development Department (LCG-CD) released a Fair Housing Survey to the public to gauge the public's knowledge of fair housing laws and their experience with fair housing issues. LCG-CD released a preliminary survey in person during the LCG Development and Planning Department's (LCG-DP) community event titled "Evangeline Corridor Initiative Open House" on June 8, 2017 at the Rosa Parks Transportation Center, during which seventeen (17) responses were received. A second, more developed survey was released to the public via the internet through SurveyMonkey.com on June 20, 2017, and on paper at LCG-CD's Neighborhood Counselling Services Division on July 12, 2017. The survey period ended August 7, 2017 at both locations, and 285 completed survey results were received. Details on the survey results are discussed in Appendix C.

LCG-CD posted information about fair housing laws, the fair housing assessment, and preliminary online survey results as of July 7, 2017, to its Web site on July 21, 2017. A notice drawing public attention to these results was published in the local newspaper *The Daily Advertiser*.

Lafayette Consolidated Government Mayor-President Robideaux, during a City-Parish Council meeting on August 22, 2017, proclaimed the week of August 21 – 26, 2017, as Plan Lafayette Week, during which LCG-DP hosted multiple community events to inform and engage the public on matters concerning LCG's Comprehensive Plan. LCG-CD and LCG-DP co-hosted a Fair Housing Assessment Open House during this week on August 24, 2017 at 5:30 p.m. at the Greenhouse Senior Center. Besides announcing the event at the Council meeting, LCG issued a press release, and the events were published online at LCG's Web site, Facebook.com, KATC.com, KADN.com, KPEL965.com, TheAdvertiser.com, DowntownLafayette.org, and PlanLafayette.com. The Fair Housing Assessment Open House presented complete survey results and preliminary fair housing findings to the public.

LCG-DP and LCG-CD co-hosted an Inaugural Neighborhood Summit on October 19 – 20, 2017, at the Lafayette Science Museum and various project locations around Lafayette. The summit created a platform for LCG to give updates on LCG activities to the public and facilitate information sharing and networking opportunities for residents and neighborhood associations. During this event, LCG-CD presented information about the fair housing assessment and invited questions from the public regarding the process.

LCG-CD and LCG-DP held an Assessment of Fair Housing Public Hearing on November 2, 2017 at 5:15 p.m. at the Greenhouse Senior Center. The event was announced in the local newspaper *The Daily Advertiser* and by email to LCG-CD's community affiliates. During the hearing, fair housing laws were discussed, as well as a description of the assessment, findings of the assessment, and a description of LCG's goals for the next five years.

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

Development of the fair housing assessment involved such organizations as the Lafayette Consolidated Government Community Development Department, the Lafayette Consolidated Government Development and Planning Department, the Mayor-President's Awareness Committee for Citizens with Disabilities, and Goodwill of Acadiana.

Besides publishing an advertisement for the Fair Housing Assessment Public Hearing, LCG-CD reached out to its community partners to invite attendance. These organizations include: Acadiana CARES, Acadiana Recovery Center, Affiliated Blind Training Center, Angel Manor, Beau Maison Estates, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Acadiana, Boys & Girls Clubs of Acadiana, Bridge Ministry of Acadiana, Catholic Services of Acadiana, Faith House, Goodwill of Acadiana, Heart of Hope, Lafayette Association for Retarded Citizens, Lafayette Council on Aging, Lafayette Habitat for Humanity, Lafayette Housing Authority, Les Petites Maison, LNEDEC, Madeline Place, Magnolia CDC, Maison de Lemaire, Northstar Development, Ragin Cajun Facilities Rebuilding Together Acadiana, Salvation Army Lafayette, Seventh District Pavilion, SMILE CCA, St. Antoine Gardens, Teen Court, United Way of Acadiana, and Willowbrook.

3. Describe whether the outreach activities elicited broad community participation during the development of the AFH. If there was low participation, or low participation among particular protected class groups, what additional steps might improve or increase community participation in the future, including overall participation or among specific protected class groups?

The preliminary survey was mildly successful, having seventeen (17) responses, and the online survey was widely successful, gaining 285 responses. Of the responses, 26% of responses identified as Black, which is consistent with the percentage of overall Black population in Lafayette.

PlanLafayette Week, while well attended in general by residents who registered, did not produce many participants for the Fair Housing Assessment Open House, attracting only two (2) visitors. The reasoning for the low turnout is estimated to be three factors: (1) time of day, in which the event was scheduled during late afternoon; (2) location, in which the event was scheduled at a location off-site from the other events; and (3) the requirement to register to attend PlanLafayette Week – a decision that made due to limited space. A solution to the low visitor turnout may be to host the open house as a separate event and to require no registration.

The Neighborhood Summit saw a good visitor turnout, and attendance to the Fair Housing Public Hearing is pending.

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

As part of the online survey, respondents were invited to comment and voice their concerns about housing issues in Lafayette. Of 230 returned surveys, there were 36 total comments, and 31 of these comments voiced housing concerns. Of the 31 housing concerns, the most common complaints were that affordable housing in Lafayette is limited to certain areas in town that suffer high crime (32% of comments reflected this) and that the cost of housing in Lafayette is too high (29% of comments reflected this). Other recurring complaints mentioned age discrimination (against young adults and children), poor public housing policy (mentioning the shortage of decent public housing and long waiting lists), and limited public transportation (stating that Lafayette's bus system is too limited).

III. 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 the achievement of fair housing goals.**

Impediments to Fair Housing Choice reported in LCG 2010 Analysis:

1. Several of the stakeholders participating in the 2009 Fair Housing Survey did not know where to refer persons with fair housing complaints and only one cited the role of the Louisiana Department of Justice.
2. Lack of widespread understanding of fair housing laws.
3. Lack of understanding of mortgage credit and mortgage application process resulting in:
 - a. Disproportionately high denial rates for racial and ethnic minorities, 2010 Analysis of Impediments 82 Final Report: 4/28/10
 - b. Denial rates disproportionately high in lower-income areas, and
 - c. Originated high annual percentage rate loans targeted to minority areas.

Suggested Lafayette Consolidated Area Actions to Consider :

1. Participate in the Louisiana Fair Housing Working Group (FHWG).
 - a. Share the successful fair housing outreach and planning approach that the Lafayette Consolidated Area currently utilizes, with other members of the FHWG.
 - b. Assist in facilitating improved communication in the FHWG membership and the Public Protection Division of the Louisiana Department of Justice.
2. Continue fair housing outreach and education to Lafayette residents.
3. Continue homebuyer education activities, increasing financial literacy.

After researching “suggested action” number 1, the LCG, CDD Neighborhood Counseling Services program determined that Louisiana did not have a “Fair Housing Working Group,” so the suggested actions were not applicable. The following narrative identifies activities taken by the LCG to address “suggested actions” numbers 2 and 3.

Over the past five years, the LCG, Community Development Department, Human Services Division – Neighborhood Counseling Services Program (NCS) has conducted the following programs/activities to address impediments identified the LCG’s previous Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice –

1. Maintained a housing discrimination complaint hotline and related services provided at the Jessie Taylor Center,
2. Conducted an Annual Fair Housing Seminar which focused on fair housing laws and landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities,
3. Provided training to LCG, Human Services - NCS staff to keep them abreast of legislation regarding fair housing laws, issues, and concerns. Continued education to NCS staff to keep certifications as professional comprehensive housing counselors current,
4. Distributed information to clients and participants at outreach events, education workshops and one-on-one counseling sessions,

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5. Assisted clients in filing HUD form 903 for investigation by HUD (NCS has a working relationship with the Louisiana Attorney General's office particularly in the area of Fair Housing and discrimination complaints. Discrimination complaints filed with HUD were also filed with the Attorney General's office.), and
6. Continued homebuyer education activities and increased financial literacy workshops. Group education was offered to promote financial literacy, improve knowledge, decrease discriminatory practices and advocate for consumers.
7. Continued to empower, guide, and educate participants and the general public, and
8. Promoted fair housing choice.

Through collaboration and partnerships with other agencies, NCS was able to expand its services by offering more in-depth financial literacy, homebuyer education, and recruiting more one-on-one counseling clients. Over the years, homebuyers, homeowners, renters, tenants, and landlords were provided updated information on their rights and responsibilities through NCS' Annual Fair Housing Seminars. These events were free and open to the public. NCS partnered with the Louisiana Attorney General's Office, the United States Attorney's Office, Acadiana Legal Services, The Advocacy Center (elderly and disabled), and the Lafayette City Court Judges Office to provide a broad-based presentation of fair housing laws and general housing information.

NCS strived to inform renters, homebuyers and homeowners of their rights prior to a discriminatory situation occurring. NCS, through one-on-one counseling sessions, phone counseling, and information and referrals, assisted homeowners, buyers, and renters in identifying discriminatory practices and understanding their rights. NCS maintained a working relationship with the Louisiana Attorney General's office particularly in the area of Fair Housing and discrimination complaints. All discrimination complaints filed with HUD were filed with the State Attorney General's office. Their office also provided fair housing information that was utilized in one-on-one counseling and information sessions.

During NCS' Annual Fair Housing seminars, the United States Attorney's Office presented information on settled cases and assisted with questions regarding federal legality and recent court decisions relevant to the issues clients were facing. In addition, NCS partnered with the Advocacy Center for assistance with legal issues facing seniors and persons with disabilities (communicating with rental managers) on a day-to-day basis. Lafayette City Court assisted in addressing challenges related to landlord/tenant rights issues and the eviction process. Both city court judges have been presenters at NCS' Annual Fair Housing Seminars. An attorney from Acadiana Legal Services attended NCS' Seminars and provided information to assist in preventing Fair Housing disputes, and provided over-the-phone assistance with fair housing and discrimination issues.

Existing landlords and tenants experiencing problems were referred to the NCS by one of its partnering agencies, a department within Lafayette Consolidated Government or a City-Parish Council Member. NCS counselors assisted the landlords and/or tenants in a one-on-one counseling session and made referrals when required.

Regarding outreach and dissemination of fair housing information, NCS will periodically issue press releases to four local newspapers, fifteen radio stations and three television stations. Through public service announcements and live interviews, television stations have routinely offered NCS spots on their local morning or noon programs. Events were also promoted using flyers and the Lafayette Consolidated Government internet/intranet computer information dissemination system. NCS used Acadiana Open

Channel to market directly to a large population of historically underserved citizens. Our counselors were guests on their community interest programs as well as specific interest programming. Television appearances were vital to our outreach philosophy. Print media was highly effective in reaching target audiences. The Daily Advertiser, The Independent, The Times of Acadiana and Southern Consumer Times newspapers have all allowed venues to advertise events and agency services. Local city-parish government has also been an effective tool in informing consumers about upcoming event and services.

The Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government allowed Neighborhood Counseling Services to display a page on their website that described our services, location, contact information, housing discrimination complaint hotline # and other pertinent information. Clients in NCS' client management system (CounselorMax) were notified by email, mail or phone to of upcoming events. Fair housing brochures, pamphlets and information were distributed to attendees of all outreach events and presentations.

NCS employees are members of the Louisiana Federation of Housing Counselors and National Association of Housing Counselors and Agencies and staff received training to keep them abreast of current legislation regarding fair housing laws, issues and concerns. The staff also attended fair housing seminars provided by the HUD Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity covering federal fair housing laws, protected classes, prohibited practices, reasonable accommodations, and reasonable modifications. All NCS staff members are certified professional housing counselors.

To address high levels of minority applicant loan denials, the NCS encouraged potential homebuyers to attend one-on-one counseling sessions. Through counseling, clients were taught how to identify predatory lending practices, and how to establish a good budget and credit history. When clients were ready to purchase homes, they were given an explanation and a list of first-time homebuyers programs that were available to assist them with down payment and closing costs. NCS also offered a free review of loan documents prior to signing and closing. Partnering lenders referred their clients to NCS for pre-purchase counseling when their loan had been denied. Potential home owners were able to schedule individual counseling sessions that included an assessment of their financial profile (budget, credit report review), identification of personal needs relating to home ownership, and an action plan reflecting their financial situation.

The LCG does not have a local fair housing enforcement agency. However, the NCS program refers all local fair housing cases to HUD, the local legal aid office, the Louisiana Department of Justice, and the Fair Housing Action Center

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

Success in achieving past goals is illustrated by the following tables. (The highlighted numbers below represent the number of persons that were provided fair housing related information pertinent to a workshop/seminar, or information related to specific fair housing issues a person was experiencing, or may experience in the future.)

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2015

Activity	Number of Persons Served
Post purchase Workshop	44
Rental Workshop	31
Renter's Counseling	66
Home Ownership Training Sessions	135
Financial Literacy Workshops	285
Pre-Purchase Counseling	133
Homeless Counseling	2
Financial Management Counseling (Home Maintenance Counseling)	13
Default and Delinquency Counseling (Mortgage Counseling)	18
Housing Discrimination Complaint Line	1
Supportive Services (not included in demographics)	266
Information and Referrals (not included in demographics)	312
Total Persons Served - All Activities	1306

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2014

Activity	Number of Persons Served
Post purchase Workshop	20
Fair Housing Seminar/Workshop	60
Home Buyer's Education	145
Financial Literacy Workshops	599
Rental Workshops	50
Renter's Counseling	32
Pre-Purchase Counseling	150
Homeless Counseling	2
Financial Management Counseling	20
Default and Delinquency Counseling (Mortgage Counseling)	20
Total Counseling Services	1098
Housing Discrimination Complaint Line (<i>counted in counseling activity</i>)	5
Report these separately since no demographic data is being collected.	
Supportive Services (not included in demographics)	130
Information and Referrals (not included in demographics)	4200
Total Estimated Persons Served PY14 - All Activities	5428

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2013

Activity	Number of Persons Served
Post purchase Workshop	34
Fair Housing Seminar/Workshop	87
Mortgage default & delinquency Workshop	17
Homeownership Training Sessions	106
Financial Literacy Workshops	369
Renter's Counseling	18
Pre-Purchase Counseling	110
Homeless Counseling	4
Financial Management Counseling (Home Maintenance Counseling)	19
Default and Delinquency Counseling (Mortgage Counseling)	13
Housing Discrimination Complaint Line	3
Supportive Services (not included in demographics)	124
Total Persons Served - All Activities	904

2012

Activity	Number of Persons Served
Post purchase Workshop-Home Maintenance	30
Fair Housing Seminar/Workshop	31
Home Buyer's Education Workshops	155
Default and Delinquency Workshop	9
Rental Workshops	60
Financial Literacy Workshops	539
Pre-Purchase Counseling	136
Homeless Counseling	1
Post Purchase Non delinquent Counseling	20
Default and Delinquency Counseling	67
Rental Counseling	45
Housing Discrimination Complaint Line (already included in demographic)	2
Supportive Services (not included in demographics)	134
Information and Referrals (not included in demographics)	4620
Total Persons Served - All Activities	5849

Lafayette Consolidated Government Fair Housing Assessment

2011

Activity	Number of Persons Served
Post purchase Workshop	34
Fair Housing Seminar/Workshop	130
Home Buyer's Education	134
Rental Workshops	85
Financial Literacy Workshops	309
Rental Counseling	86
Pre-Purchase Counseling	201
Homeless Counseling	5
Post Purchase Counseling (Home Maintenance Counseling)	22
Default and Delinquency Counseling (Mortgage Counseling)	67
Housing Discrimination Complaint Line	3
Supportive Services (not included in demographics)	129
Information and Referrals (not included in demographics)	6,975
Total Persons Served - All Activities	8,180

- c. **Discuss any additional policies, actions, or steps that the program participant could take to achieve past goals, or mitigate the problems it has experienced.**

The LCG, CDD believes that previous goals (suggested actions) were adequately addressed and has not identified the need for additional policies or actions.

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

The past goals addressed the jurisdiction's need to improve the public's knowledge of fair housing laws and financial education. The LCG's Neighborhood Counseling Services, as described previously, has taken steps to address these issues. This past outreach work directly addresses several contributing factors of the current assessment; therefore, the jurisdiction intends to continue its past strategy in order to reach the goals of improving the public's knowledge of their housing rights and their financial literacy.

IV. Fair Housing Analysis

A. Demographic Summary

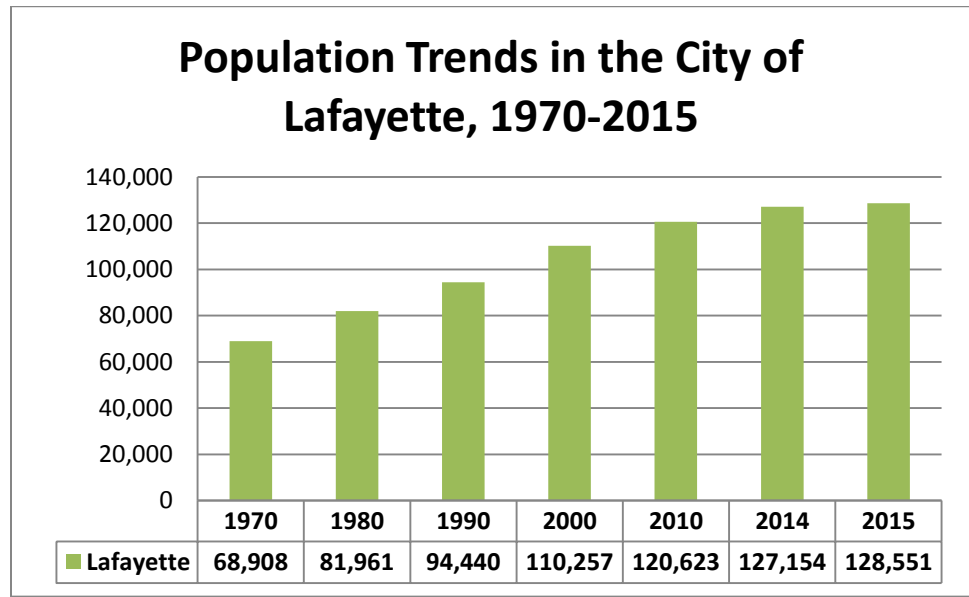
According to the 2010 U.S. Census 221,578 people reportedly live in Lafayette Parish, with more than half of them (54 percent) within the city of Lafayette. Another 30 percent of residents live in unincorporated areas of the parish, with the remaining 15 percent of residents living in the smaller towns and cities of Broussard, Carencro, Duson, Scott, Youngsville, and unincorporated Milton. The population of Lafayette Parish as a whole

has continued to grow over the years, as shown in Graph 1. As of 2015, the population had increased from 2010 approximately 8% to 238,586.

Historical population trends

While the city of Lafayette (Graph 1.1) has experienced steady growth over the last two decades (1-7% every five years), the number of residents in unincorporated Lafayette Parish (Graph 1.2) has fluctuated. For example, between 2000 and 2005, the unincorporated population decreased by 8%, but then increased by 32% between 2005 and 2010. The decline likely coincides with rural area annexation of surrounding municipalities. The subsequent increase was in part due to cycles of new housing construction, but more importantly, due to Hurricane Katrina in 2005. The city of Lafayette remains by far the largest municipality in the parish; however, its share of the population is shrinking. In 1993, the city of Lafayette made up 60% of total population, compared with 54% of total population in 2010. The population has increased 7% from 2010 to 2015. Figure 1.0 shows population increases and decrease across the parish from 2000 to 2010.

GRAPH 1.0



GRAPH 2.0

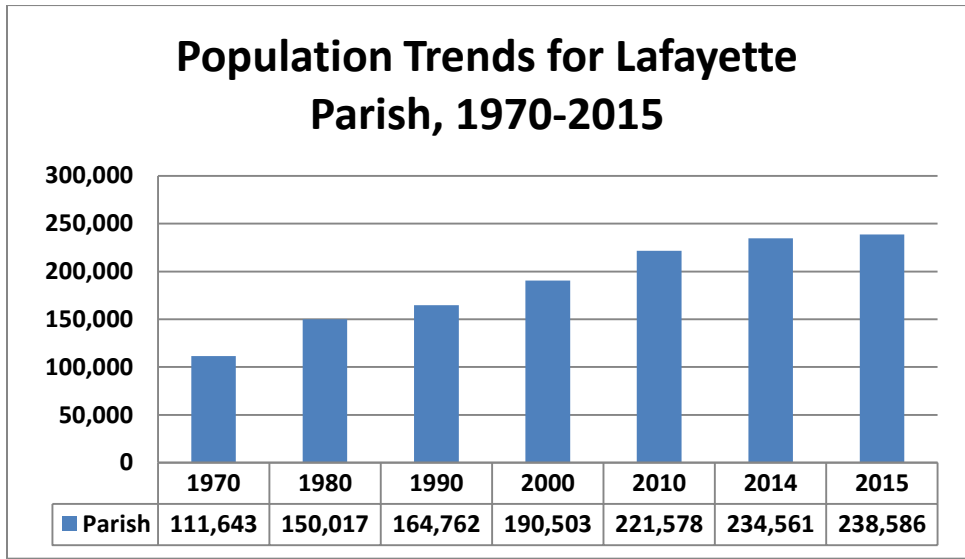
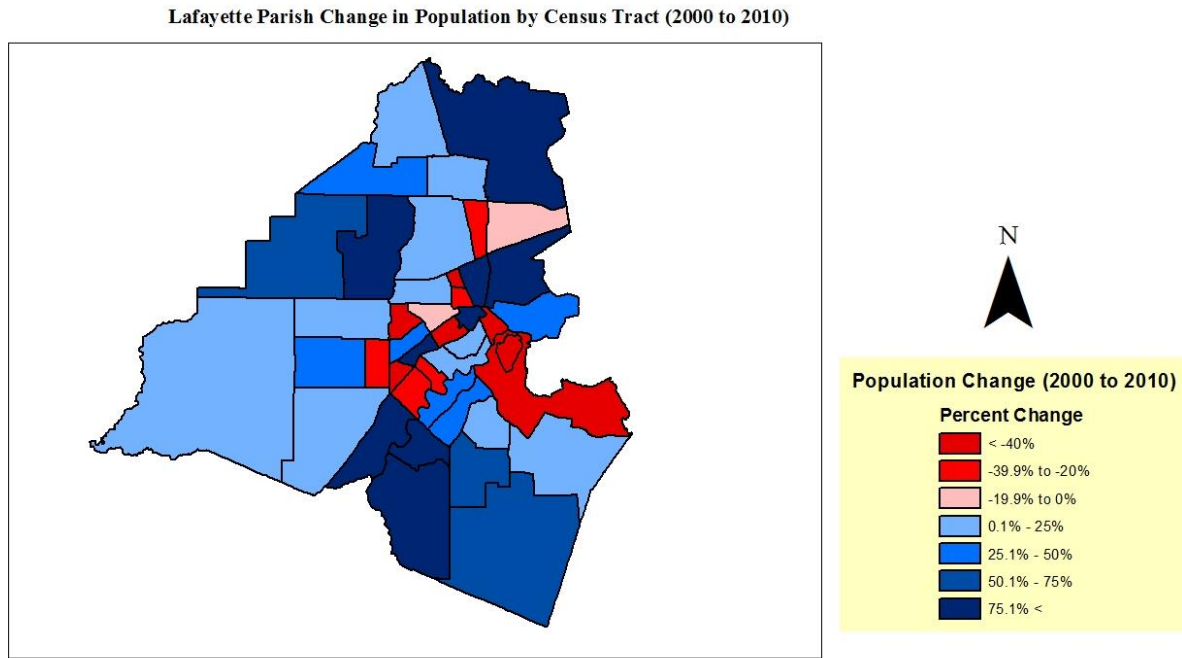


FIGURE 1.0



Source : United States Census

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

Race and Ethnic Composition

Pursuant to 1990-2010 HUD census data, Black non-Hispanics were more densely located in the northeast central part of the parish, while White non-Hispanics were more densely located in the central and southeast parts of the parish. This data has stayed relatively the same over the past few decades. See Appendix B, Maps 2a, 2b, and 2c.

In terms of racial and ethnic makeup, residents in both the parish and the city have not changed dramatically over the past several decades. Within Lafayette's jurisdiction, the current population is composed approximately of 66% White residents, 27% Black residents, and the remaining 4 percent are Asian or of mixed descent. During the past few decades, the White population within the jurisdiction has diminished by 9%, while the Black and Hispanic populations have risen by 5% and 2%, respectively. While persons of Hispanic origin make up slightly less than 4 percent of total parish residents, the Hispanic population grew the most drastically by almost 159 percent from 2000 to 2010. See Appendix A, Table 1.

Across the entire region, demographic percentages are similar to the jurisdiction, with a population that is 69% White, 25% Black, and 3% Hispanic. During the past few decades, the White population has diminished by 5%, while the Black and Hispanic populations have increased by 2% and 3%, respectively. Similar to that of the parish, the percentage of Hispanic population increased significantly during the past decade. See Appendix A, Table 1.

National Origin

Pursuant to HUD census data, individuals from Mexico were most-heavily located in the southwest central portion of the parish. Individuals from Vietnam, Honduras, India, and Cuba are mostly located in the southern half of the parish, with at least one group of Vietnamese located in the northern half of the parish. See Appendix B, Map 3.

Within Lafayette's jurisdiction, 5% of the population is foreign-born, including 1% originating in Mexico and the remaining 4% originating from various other counties, such as Vietnam, Honduras, India, and Cuba. During the past few decades, the percentage of foreign-born individuals that increased by 3%. Across the entire region, these percentages are all slightly smaller, which may indicate that immigrants tend to settle closer to urban centers. See Appendix A, Table 1.

When reviewing National Origin, the majority of individuals are of Mexican origin, and their labor market index ranges from 50-70, while they have a transit trips index of 50-60. They are most densely located in the southwest central portion of the parish. See Appendix B, Map 9c and 10c.

Limited English Proficiency

Pursuant to HUD census data, Spanish-speaking individuals are the largest population with Limited English Proficiency and they are most densely located in the southwest central area of the parish. French, Vietnamese, Chinese, and Arabic-speaking individuals are located primarily in the southern half of the

parish, with at least two groups of French-speaking individuals in the northern half of the parish. See Appendix B, Map 4.

Within Lafayette's jurisdiction, limited English proficiency applies to 4% of the population. The most common non-English languages are Spanish, which is spoken among 2% of the population, and French, which is spoken among 1% of the population. French's high position is likely due to the strong Cajun ancestry and community present in the jurisdiction and region. Since 1990, limited English proficiency has declined by 2%; this may be due to the passing of older Cajun residents whose first language was French. The increase in foreign-born individuals and decrease in limited English proficiency may also indicate that immigrants settling in Lafayette are successfully learning English. Across the entire region, the 1990 population with limited English proficiency was much higher, at 8% with French being most prevalent among non-English languages. This indicates that a large number of non-English-speaking Cajuns reside in rural areas of the region; the relatively sharp decline in their population over the past few decades from 8% to 3% may indicate a mixture of the passing of older Cajuns and their learning the English language. See Appendix A, Table 2.

Disability

Within Lafayette's jurisdiction, 23% of the population is disabled in some way; including ambulatory (6%), cognitive (5%), independent living (4%), hearing (3%), vision (2%), and self-care (2%) disabilities. Region-wide, these percentages are slightly higher by about one percentage point. See Appendix A, Table 2.

Familial Status

The percentage of households with children is similar for both the jurisdiction and region, with approximately 47% of households caring for children. See Appendix A, Table 2.

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

Within the jurisdiction, owner-occupied housing is located primarily in the outer rural areas, while central, older neighborhoods of the city of Lafayette hold a large proportion of renter-occupied housing. Region-wide, rental housing tends to cluster within the cities of Lafayette and New Iberia, while rural areas hold predominantly owner-occupied housing. The percentage of affordable rental units is generally lower in the central areas of the region, with the least affordable housing clustered in the cities of Lafayette and New Iberia. R/ECAPs exist in neighborhoods where 24 – 43% of rental housing is considered affordable. Since Lafayette does not collect affordability data over time, and historical data is not available from HUD, affordability trends over the past few decades cannot be analyzed.

When examining race/ethnicity in the jurisdiction, white, non-hispanic households have 79% homeownership versus 56% which are renters. In the region, 79% of white, non-hispanic households have homeownership while 58% are renters. Black, non-hispanic homeowners fall at 17% for the jurisdiction, with 35% as renters. Similarly, for the region, black, non-hispanic homeowners fall at 17% with 35% as renters. All other races/ethnicities have home ownership or are renters below 5% for both the jurisdiction and region. See Appendix A, Table 9.

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.**

Within Lafayette's jurisdiction, the segregation of the White population to the Non-White population has remained moderate since 1990, with a dissimilarity index averaging in the mid 40's; this trend remains true for the entire region. The index for Black to White individuals averages in the upper 40's to lower 50's, while the regional index is in the lower 40's; this suggests that the Black population is more segregated from the White population within the City of Lafayette than it is in rural areas. In regions (1-27) with Median household incomes lower than \$29,610, there is a 50-75% black ethnicity level and a lower than 20% white ethnicity level. In areas circling low-income regions, the average housing values fluctuate from \$112,059-243,555. For example, region 19-23 (southwest of the interstate) all have high housing values with a low median income range of under \$29,610. The Hispanic to White index is low, with values in the upper teens and rising to the lower 20's in recent years; the same trend holds true for a region-wide assessment. This may indicate that the Hispanic population is becoming more segregated as time goes on; the index should be watched carefully in the future. See Appendix A, Table 3.

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

The Black population is concentrated in the central northwest of the jurisdiction, while the White population is concentrated closer to the central jurisdiction. Across the entire region, the White population is evenly distributed, holding higher population numbers in urban centers. The Black population is also settled throughout the region, but it seems to cluster more toward urban centers than the White population does. In areas of lower than \$29,610 of Median Household income over 50-75% black are predominantly located north just below Willow St. and above Cameron, as well as East of the Evangeline Thruway. In regions south of the Cameron and West of the Thruway, appear to be predominantly 15-25% Black in ethnicity. While areas of ethnicity between the north end and south end may vary in percentage, the boundary lines are clear.

The Hispanic population holds its strongest presence in the south central area of Lafayette's jurisdiction; this group has a sparse presence in rural parts of the region, but most reside within Lafayette's jurisdiction. Within the jurisdiction, immigrants from Mexico, Honduras, and Vietnam tend to reside in the south-central area of Lafayette's jurisdiction; this same area also has the most common Limited English Proficiency status. See Appendix B, Maps 1, 3, and 4.

- c. **Explain how these segregation levels and patterns in the jurisdiction and region have changed over time (since 1990).**

These segregation levels have remained relatively the same over time. More specifically, within Lafayette's jurisdiction, the Non-White/White Index decreased from 47% to 40% between 1990 and

2010, but the current year estimate is increased to 47%. During the same time period, the Black/White Index decreased from 51% to 47%, and the current estimate is 54%. The Hispanic/White index has steadily increased over the past several decades as the Hispanic population has increased, perhaps due to Hispanic settlement in on general area of the jurisdiction; the current estimate is 28%. See Appendix A, Table 3 and Appendix B, Maps 1 and 2.

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

Within Lafayette's jurisdiction, the Black population is overwhelmingly located in areas predominantly occupied by rental housing, with less than 26% homes being owner-occupied. In the same lower income areas, 13 out of 27 of those regions are between 61-94% of Rental Housing Units, and 11/27 is between 46-61% are rental housing. Particularly in regions 23 and 17 the average housing value are in the \$112,059-174,238 range while the percent rental is 61-94%. About vacant housing units in those areas, region 23 has the highest percentage ranging from 15-29%. Nine out of the 27 regions have a vacant housing unit percentage range of 9-15%. See Appendix B, Map 21, 22, 23, and 24.

The concentration of Hispanic households to the southwest of the City of Lafayette contains approximately 26% - 48% owner-occupied units. This pattern holds true throughout the region, with rental housing tending to be clustered in the cities of Lafayette and New Iberia, which are also the areas where the Black population tends to reside. See Appendix B, Map 16a and 16b.

- e. **Discuss whether there are any demographic trends, policies, or practices that could lead to higher segregation in the jurisdiction in the future. Participants should focus on patterns that affect the jurisdiction and region rather than creating an inventory of local laws, policies, or practices.**

It appears that the Black population is generally moving from rural environments toward the cities, due to the decrease in this population in rural areas over the past several decades. If the Black population continues to move to the same areas in northeast City of Lafayette, then segregation will increase. While the Hispanic population is small, it appears to be growing, and residents appear to settle in the southwest area of Lafayette; if this trend continues, the Hispanic population may also become highly segregated in the future.

The age of housing stock, poverty level, and prevalence of rental units may lead to even higher segregation of the African American population in the jurisdiction in the future. When examining housing stock age over time, many houses in R/ECAP areas appear to have been built pre-1959. These areas are heavily populated by African Americans who fall below the poverty level of \$24,300 median family income. The average housing value in these same areas is the lowest on the scale at \$0-112,059. R/ECAP areas also appear to have a higher percentage of housing units that are rental properties. However, the percentage of vacant housing units in the R/ECAP areas fall mid-range from 3% to 15%. See Appendix B, Map 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

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.**

No demographic groups in Lafayette's jurisdiction, besides those designated by HUD, have civil protection for housing purposes.

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

The Lafayette Consolidated Government, Department of Community Development is addressing the rental-housing imbalance and affordability within the jurisdiction by utilizing HOME funds to assist Lafayette Habitat for Humanity with the building of affordable housing units, which are then sold to low-income families. Community Development also operates its own housing rehabilitation program, which uses HOME funds to assist local homeowners in repairing their homes, thus reducing housing problems as described in Appendix A, Table 6.

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**
 - Some residents oppose the construction of affordable and rental housing in their neighborhoods for fear of reduced property value and an increase in potential crime. Because the low-income population is comprised disproportionately of Black households, this opposition exacerbates the problem of racial segregation.
- **Displacement of residents due to economic pressures**
 - When economic pressures cause poverty in the community, it is difficult to locate affordable housing outside of segregated areas.
 - Some neighborhoods have experienced gentrification, which often leads to displacement of people of color as neighborhoods attract new residents interested in purchasing and rehabilitating properties. Lafayette has a lack of mixed-income neighborhoods (i.e. more affordable housing in predominantly White neighborhoods).
- **Lack of community revitalization strategies**
 - Lafayette Parish has grown like many other urban areas in the country. Growth over the last fifty plus years has been out on the city's edges into agricultural areas. The main reason has been the automobile that has traditionally made this sprawling growth possible. In Lafayette's case, it has been further fueled by access to water through the water districts and access to septic through individual or community septic systems. The result has been a thinning of resources and a lack of investment in our older neighborhoods.
- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
 - A number of neighborhoods in areas habited by predominantly Black households need more private investment, in which the lack thereof causes economic challenges. These areas do not

possess a balanced mix of homeowner and rental properties, thus adversely affecting the interest in private investment in the area.

- For similar reasons as suburbanization, economic development has followed new growth. This lack of investment has been prompted also by the difficulty of infill development. Issues of crime, or perceived crime, segregation and poverty have further contributed to little investment in some neighborhoods.
- **Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities**
 - While there seems to be some investment from philanthropic efforts in the concentrated LMI areas, there is a lack of accessibility to public amenities that influence a higher level of quality of life in some neighborhoods (i.e. financial institutions, higher performing schools, fresh-food grocery stores, safe public spaces).
 - In a jurisdiction with a low tax base, suburbanization has strained infrastructure funds. This limited tax base also contributes to limited access to parks and recreational amenities.
- **Land use and zoning laws**
 - Transportation and infrastructure has created and/or exacerbated segregation. Physical barriers include Evangeline Thruway, the railroad, and the University Avenue underpass at Cameron Street, which have become symbolic dividing lines in the community.
 - Regarding preventing multi-family development, there is strong nimbyism tendency in Lafayette. This is heightened in the R/ECAP area because of a concentration of affordable housing, which has resulted in a general mistrust of any type of multi-family development.
 - In October 1923, a Lafayette city ordinance was enacted that defined certain neighborhoods and parts of town in which Black residents were allowed to live, codifying racial segregation. Although the ordinance was almost immediately deemed unconstitutional and repealed two weeks later, the Black community appears to have continued to live over generations in these defined neighborhoods. This pattern suggests that the ordinance, although repealed, was still followed as the city expanded during the early 20th century.
 - Minimum lot size in zoning was a problem in our zoning ordinance. With the adoption of a new Unified Development Code, older smaller lots were accommodated thereby not restricting housing to a minimum lot size.
- **Location and type of affordable housing**
 - Because affordable housing is concentrated in the northern and eastern areas of the jurisdiction, low-income residents are largely confined to those neighborhoods. Because the low-income population is disproportionately comprised of Black households, this exacerbates racial segregation.
- **Private discrimination**
 - Landlords are hesitant to rent housing to low-income residents, which limits those residents' choices in housing.
 - Cultural differences between White and Black communities appear to encourage separation, each generally seeking community with their own races.
 - Numerous survey responses indicated instances of private discrimination, specifically affecting families with children. Instances describe neighborhoods with rental properties that specifically prohibit children from living on the property. Additional survey responses indicate instances of discrimination affecting people of color, particularly racial profiling of residents by rental property management.

ii. **Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)**

1. **Analysis**

a. **Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction and region.**

Within Lafayette’s jurisdiction, there are currently two R/ECAP tracts, which are located in northeastern City of Lafayette. Region-wide, the City of New Iberia also has several R/ECAPs. Black non-Hispanics make up 83.78% of the total population on R/ECAPs within the jurisdiction. The #1 country of origin in the jurisdiction is from Honduras at 11%. The region is similar with over 77% of the population in R/ECAPs while the #1 country of origin is from Mexico. See Appendix A, Table 4 and Appendix B, Maps 1, 3, and 4.

b. **Describe and identify the predominant protected classes residing in R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region. How do these demographics of the R/ECAPs compare with the demographics of the jurisdiction and region?**

Within Lafayette’s jurisdiction, the R/ECAP tracts are predominantly inhabited by Black households with a limited number of White households. No households of other national origin or limited English proficiency seem to reside in these tracts. Region-wide, the City of New Iberia’s R/ECAPs are similar to those of Lafayette, with predominantly Black households and a limited number of White households. See Appendix A, Tables 1 and 4 and Appendix B, Maps 1, 3, and 4.

In R/ECAP areas, the percentage of households that are families with children range from 40% to 80% correspond with a low job proximity index. In those same R/ECAP areas, black, non-hispanics make up the majority of those households with the remainder being white, non-hispanic households. In areas of the jurisdiction and region, there is also a range of households that are families with children, but the jobs proximity index is higher for those areas. There are no individuals of national origin within the R/ECAP areas, but are elsewhere found across the jurisdiction and region. Their job proximity index is variable. See Appendix B, Map 8a, 8b, 8c.

According to HUD data, the R/ECAP areas have a low labor market index of 0-10, while the percentage of households that are families with children in those same areas are 20-80%. In addition, those same areas as most heavily populated by black, non-hispanics, with a few clusters of white, non-hispanics. In other areas of the jurisdiction and region, particularly the central part, the range is 20-40% of households that are families with children and there is a higher range of labor market indices. See Appendix B, Map 9a.

R/ECAP areas have a transit trips index of about 60-70, with the percentage of households that are families with children falling at 20-80%. Other areas in the jurisdiction and region have a similar range of percentage of households that are families with children but overall the range of transit trips index is higher. See Appendix B, Map 10a.

c. **Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time in the jurisdiction and region (since 1990).**

Over time, the R/ECAPs have been present in northeastern City of Lafayette, located adjacent to one another. The R/ECAPs have alternately phased in and out of classification over the decades, but they all remain concentrated in the same area. In 1990, the eastern-most R/ECAP appears to have held an evenly mixed population of White and Black households, but the White population has significantly declined since then. Region-wide, the City of New Iberia

holds three R/ECAPs, which is a result of the number increasing over the several decades. Two R/ECAPs hold a predominantly Black population, while the third holds approximately a 2/3 Black and 1/3 White population. See Appendix B, Maps 1, 2, 3, and 4.

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.**

No demographic groups in Lafayette's jurisdiction, besides those designated by HUD, have civil protection for housing purposes.

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

The Lafayette Consolidated Government Department of Community Development utilizes Federal HOME and CDBG funds for its housing rehabilitation program. This program is designed to assist low and moderate-income homeowners with carpentry and painting work necessary for the rehabilitation of their homes. Rehabilitated homes often lie in the northeastern tracts of the City of Lafayette, some of which lie in R/ECAP tracts. These funds are also used to provide low-interest loans to homeowners to cover additional rehabilitation expenses and to first-time homebuyers to assist with downpayments and closing costs. In addition to its housing and low-interest loans, Community Development awards HOME and CDBG funds to subrecipients like Habitat for Humanity and Rebuilding Together Acadiana, who in turn use these funds to build affordable housing and to rehabilitate low-income homes. The assistance offered through these programs help to mitigate R/ECAPs by providing economic support to low-income homeowners.

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**
 - Landlords are hesitant to rent housing to low-income residents, which limits those residents' housing choice.
- **Deteriorated and abandoned properties**
 - Lafayette's lack of an adjudicated property disposition process has caused stress in some poorer neighborhoods. In addition, there is not a process to monitor rental properties.
 - Deteriorated and abandoned properties are highly concentrated in R/ECAP neighborhoods, which is one reason residents are hesitant to move to these areas. Many of the abandoned properties are currently adjudicated.
- **Lack of community revitalization strategies**
 - There have been some holistic community revitalization efforts in R/ECAP neighborhoods in the past, but have since dwindled as public funds have been reduced. In the last few years, however, there has been new focus on community revitalization with a focus on access to healthcare,

healthy food, and neighborhood beautification (i.e. SWLA Clinic; McComb-Veazey Community Farm, etc.).

- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
 - Lafayette Parish R/ECAPs have limited private investments to spur economic development and safe, affordable housing for residents. The areas need financial services and retail stores that are aligned with their needs (eg. low-cost retail stores, as opposed to high-end retail stores and coffee shops).
- **Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities**
 - One survey response indicated that there should be more police patrols north of Interstate 10 to alleviate excessive loitering, as this contributes to lower property values.
- **Location and type of affordable housing**
 - One survey respondent indicated that they cannot secure a mortgage because their income is too low, so they are restricted to low-income neighborhoods, which is undesirable.
- **Private discrimination**
 - Landlords are hesitant to rent housing to low-income residents, which in turn limits those residents' housing choice.
- **Other**
 - Many single parents with children have trouble finding work that pays enough to fully-support their family and household.
 - Domestic violence sometimes necessitates women needing to move out and live on their own. In many cases in Lafayette, these women have little or no source of income and may struggle to afford housing.
 - A general lack of financial education sometimes results in R/ECAP residents not handling money responsibly due to their inexperience with it and peer pressure. As discussed in Lafayette's previous fair housing assessment, this issue is being address by improving low-income residents' financial education through the Neighborhood Counselling Services division.

iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

1. Analysis

a. Education

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to proficient schools in the jurisdiction and region.**

The school proficiency index is significantly lower in Black non-Hispanics than White non-Hispanic, Asian and Native American. The school proficiency index of Black, non-Hispanics also coincides with the labor market, which is low significantly lower than any other ethnicity. Within the jurisdiction, the Black population holds a lower School Proficiency Index of 30, as compared to the White and Hispanic populations. Those groups have indices of 52 and 50, respectively. This trend remains the same on a region-wide scale. See Appendix A, Table 5.

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to proficient schools relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.**

Eastern tracts within the jurisdiction show lower indices, with most ranging in the 0 -10 bracket and several in the 10 – 20 bracket. The highest indices occur in southern tracts of the

jurisdiction, showing values in the 60 – 90 range. The eastern tracts with low indices correspond to neighborhoods where Black households are predominant. Indices region-wide average in the 40 – 50 range, with lower indices occurring in tracts in the cities of Lafayette, New Iberia, and Abbeville. The percentage of households that are families with children are heavily clustered in R/ECAP areas which have the lowest school proficiency indices. The national origin with the largest presence in the parish, that of Mexico, falls in the school proficiency index range of 70 – 80. See Appendix B, Map 7a, 7b, 7c.

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to proficient schools.**

Though access to good schools is an issue in Lafayette, the effect of location in the R/ECAP areas is somewhat alleviated by the local school system’s School of Choice program. This program allows students to apply for enrollment to any better-performing school within the system.

b. Employment

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to jobs and labor markets by protected class groups in the jurisdiction and region.**

The Jobs Proximity Index is relatively similar among most racial groups. The values for White, Black, and Hispanic populations are 57, 54, and 56, respectively. The index for the Asian population stands higher at 63. This difference may be due to the relatively low number of Asian households in the jurisdiction and region.

The Labor Market Index shows disparity between Black and non-Black individuals. All races except Black hold indices in the 60’s to lower 70’s, while the Black population index is 41. All indices region-wide are slightly lower, but the disparity between Black and other races is slightly diminished. See Appendix A, Table 5.

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to employment relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.**

There is no disparity among protected classes from a geographic perspective with regard to job proximity. The Black population, which has experienced disparity in many other cases, appears to be on par with the rest of the jurisdiction. Region-wide, rural tracts generally hold lower indices, indicating that many rural residents have a long commute into urban tracts.

With regard to the Labor Market Index, the eastern tracts of the jurisdiction hold lower indices. These low-index tracts are predominantly inhabited by Black households. Region-wide, tracts in the City of New Iberia also have low indices; these tracts are inhabited by a mixture of White and Black households. See Appendix B, Maps 8 and 9.

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to employment.**

Negative mechanisms include limited public transportation options, which impede employability. Residents who do not have personal transportation must utilize Lafayette's bus system, for which the service is infrequent and circuitous, rather than frequent and moving both directions along the same corridors. Expensive childcare is another problem. Lafayette has only two (2) childcare services that offer hours beyond normal business hours who also accept government assistance for low-income families. Because low-income families tend to work jobs with irregular hours, this presents a problem for seeking childcare.

Positive impacts include Lafayette's Office of Workforce Development's Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program, in which the office assists businesses in receiving tax benefits when hiring local SNAP recipients, FITAP recipients, residents who were formerly incarcerated, and "at-risk" residents. The Office of Workforce Development also offers a program in which employers can receive a cash grant with which to train new-hire workers who were previously employed, but recently became unemployed. There is also a program in which employers may hire youth (ages 16 – 24) who meet certain eligibility criteria, and the program will pay those workers' wages up to certain number of hours. These programs' goals are to keep low-income and at-risk residents employed, thus increasing their access to opportunity.

c. **Transportation**

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to transportation related to costs and access to public transit in the jurisdiction and region.**

The Low Transportation Cost Index is similar among all racial groups. No disparities are visible from the data. The Transit Indices for all races are relatively similar. The largest disparity is between the White and Black populations, holding values of 60 and 67, respectively. R/ECAP areas contain a percentage of households that are families with children ranging from 20-80%. Of these households, 50-60 is the typical low transportation cost, with the majority of households being black, non-hispanic, with a few clusters of white, non-hispanic. The most common national origin in the parish are individuals from Mexico, and their low transportation cost falls at 40-50. See Appendix A, Table 5; see Appendix B, Table 11a, 11b, and 11c.

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to transportation related to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.**

Within the jurisdiction, the Transit Trip and Transportation Cost Indices are relatively similar across all tracts. No disparities appear among protected classes. Region-wide, the Transit Trip Indices are lower in rural areas, likely due to lack of public transportation in rural tracts. The Low Transportation Cost Index is also generally lower in rural tracts, perhaps due to increased fuel consumption required for traveling. See Appendix B, Maps 10 and 11.

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to transportation.**

Lafayette, as a small/mid-sized city, has a transit system that struggles with the balance between frequency and coverage. Because of that, many routes are only hourly and some buses struggle to stay on schedule.

There are large gaps in the sidewalk network. The older parts of the city are better covered by sidewalks. Requirements for sidewalk construction has not always been in place. Because much of the sidewalk network is old, there is limited handicap accessibility. The older parts of the city have a better grid as well, which makes walking more efficient. The R/ECAP area between Willow Street and the Interstate 10 has poor sidewalk coverage.

It appears that all of the residential locations within the R/ECAP areas are within ½ mile from a bus stop. In some cases, the walking distance to a bus stop contains sidewalks. However, in about half of the cases, the walking distance to a bus stop does not contain sidewalks. Without sidewalks, this means that residents will have to walk on the street to get to a bus stop. This could be a limitation on access for those with disabilities and a safety concern for all pedestrians and drivers in the area. Furthermore, in the R/ECAP areas there are fewer sidewalks than there are in other residential areas outside of the R/ECAP areas.

While a bus stop provides access to bus lines in general, consideration may need to be made regarding whether a resident must switch lines to get to another point. This should be reviewed in concert with the data regarding transit trips.

It appears that all of the residential locations within the R/ECAP areas are within ½ mile from a bus stop. See Appendix B, Map 18. However, access to a bus stop does not necessarily determine ease of transportation, ease of access, transit time, or examine the number of transfers a person must take to get to their final destination.

Further, in R/ECAP areas, the transit trip index falls around 60-70, with the majority of the population being black, non-hispanic. See Appendix B, Map 10b.

d. **Access to Low Poverty Neighborhoods**

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.**

The Low Poverty Index ranges between the upper 40's and mid 50's for most races. There is a disparity in the Black population, whose index is 30. This disparity holds similar for the entire region. See Appendix A, Table 5. The low poverty regions seem to, just barely, overlap the minimum household income regions. Regions such as number 9, 12, and 13 with a greater than 172 in food stamps, Avg. housing value below \$112,059, 61-94% rental, and 50-75% black.

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns of those groups in the jurisdiction and region.**

Within the jurisdiction, the eastern tracts tend to show lower poverty indices. These tracts tend to be inhabited by Black households. Region-wide, the highest and lowest indices appear in tracts within the Cities of Lafayette and New Iberia. Rural tracts tend to have indices that are more moderate. In R/ECAP areas, the low poverty index is in the lowest range of 0 – 10; these areas also contain a large range of households that are families with children. In areas where individuals of national origin are most heavily present, individuals from Mexico have a low poverty index range of 30 – 40. See Appendix B, Map 12a, 12b, 12c.

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant’s own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to low poverty neighborhoods.**

Negative mechanisms include limited public transportation and the high cost of housing in low poverty neighborhoods. These factors create a barrier to low-income residents when they seek housing outside low-income neighborhoods. There is also very limited government-subsidized housing in low poverty neighborhoods, further limiting housing choice. Many apartments in low poverty neighborhoods perform credit checks and require sizable security deposits in order for residents to live at their complexes, which is a requirement that many low-income residents cannot meet.

Positive impacts include Lafayette’s Rapid Rehousing program, which assists homeless individuals in attaining housing once they attain employment. The program assists with residents’ security deposits and rent payments for a certain time period. LCG-CD’s First Time Homebuyer program offers down payment assistance to low-income prospective homebuyers, and the Neighborhood Counselling Services offers financial literacy classes and fair housing seminars to local residents. These services all work toward financially assisting low-income residents who make an effort to move from high poverty neighborhoods to low poverty neighborhoods.

e. **Access to Environmentally Healthy Neighborhoods**

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods in the jurisdiction and region.**

Within the jurisdiction, there is disparity between the Black population, whose index is 36, and other races, whose indices are all equal to one another, at approximately 42. In the wider region, all indices are higher. While the Black population still has a relatively low index, the disparity is less, placing only several points behind other races. See Appendix A, Table 5.

- ii. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.**

Geographically the Environmental Health Index appears almost homogenous across the jurisdiction. The R/ECAPs appear to have a slightly lower index. These tracts, which house a large

Black population, are also the location of Interstate 10 and Evangeline Throughway, the future corridor of Interstate 49. It is possible that heavy automobile traffic through these areas contribute to the lower Environmental Health Indices. Across the entire region, rural tracts seem to have slightly higher indices than urban tracts, likely due to the present of traffic and industry in urban environments. In the R/ECAP areas, a large range of percentages of households that are families with children also have a low environmental health index. The area of the parish with the most prominent national origin, individuals from Mexico, have an environmental health index that is 50 – 60 while they are located in the west central part of the region. See Appendix B, Map 13a, 13b, 13c.

- iii. **Informed by community participation, any consultation with other relevant government agencies, and the participant's own local data and local knowledge, discuss whether there are programs, policies, or funding mechanisms that affect disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods.**

The age of housing stock and minimum housing standard enforcement makes this an important obstacle to safe, healthy housing in the R/ECAP areas. The majority of the homes in the R/ECAP areas are over 50 years old.

f. **Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

- i. **For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region.**

Opportunity access patterns appear similar between the jurisdiction and region. The Black population experiences adverse disparity compared to other races/ethnicities with regard to poverty, the labor market, school proficiency, and environmental health. R/ECAPs exist within the segregated Black community and thus experience the same adverse disparity.

- ii. **Based on the opportunity indicators assessed above, identify areas that experience: (a) high access; and (b) low access across multiple indicators.**

Within the jurisdiction, the eastern tracts hold high disparity from other tracts in the areas of poverty, job market, school proficiency, and environmental health. While these eastern tracts generally hold low access according to the mentioned indices, other tracts in the jurisdiction tend to hold high access across the same indices. Region-wide, these patterns hold similar for the City of New Iberia; however, there seems to be less segregation in New Iberia than in Lafayette.

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.**

No demographic groups in Lafayette's jurisdiction, besides those designated by HUD, have civil protection for housing purposes.

- 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).**

Various non-government programs exist in the Lafayette community, each working to reduce disparity in opportunities. Various charter schools and programs like New Hope provide education for at-risk and disadvantaged children. The Lafayette Parish School System has implemented a Public School Choice program, in which elementary and middle school students enrolled at failing schools may transfer to higher-performing schools, thus providing opportunity for a better education.

In 2000, the unemployment rate in Louisiana and the Lafayette Parish was 5.0 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. By 2007, the unemployment rate in Louisiana declined to 3.8 percent, while Lafayette Parish went down to 2.7 percent. Following the national (and global) economic recession that started in 2007 and the impact of Hurricane Katrina recovery investment — the state's unemployment rate registered 8.2 percent in beginning year 2010, while Lafayette Parish reported unemployment just under 6.0 percent. Since that time, unemployment in Lafayette Parish has steadily declined, reaching 4.3 percent in April 2012. This is well below the current state (7.1 percent) and national (8.2 percent) unemployment rates.

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**
 - There is limited access to financial services in LMI areas, which contributes to residents' limited access to personal loans and mortgage programs, as well as financial literature.
 - LMI areas are more likely to contain predatory lending businesses, which exacerbates the problem of poverty in these areas.
- **Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation**
 - Lafayette, as a small/mid-sized city, has a transit system that struggles with the balance between frequency and coverage. Because of that, many routes are only hourly and some buses struggle to stay on schedule.
 - Access to public transportation in certain areas can be challenging to residents across interstate lines. For instance, in region 27 the public transit route is located on the opposite side of 1-49 with very little access to sidewalks. See Appendix B, Map 18 and 19.
 - A survey respondent indicated that for homes within their price range, public transportation was a barrier. Bus routes from their home to workplace were not feasible, since some routes included 30 minutes of walking to reach the nearest bus stop.
- **Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs**
 - Economic development is spurring new job growth in the south side of Lafayette Parish, where housing costs are less affordable, whereas new job growth in LMI areas is much less prevalent.

- A survey respondent indicated that, while it seems the rest of the country is experiencing a reduction in housing cost, housing in Lafayette Parish remains high, but median salaries remain the same. The respondent expressed that the price of housing in Lafayette is so expensive, that many families can only afford to live in high-crime and poverty-stricken areas. Families must account for the high cost of healthcare and childcare, which reduces housing options due to high costs.
- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
 - With regard to the labor market, there are not enough good employment opportunities in LMI areas. Businesses are hesitant to open because of lack of demand and/or potential for crime.
- **Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies**
 - A survey respondent indicated that affordable housing is concentrated in the north side of Lafayette Parish, where the schools are not high-performing in comparison to other parts of the parish, which continues a cycle of economic disparity.
 - Attitudes toward school in low-performing district tend to be negative. Parents are hesitant to become involved with their children’s schools because of their own previous bad experiences.
- **Other**
 - With regard to the labor market, some low-income residents are accustomed to government assistance and are hesitant to forgo it in order to advance financially. Achieving a job that pays higher wages leads to the loss of governmental assistance, at which point overall income actually decreases, making it more difficult to pay for living expenses.

iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs

1. Analysis

- a. **Which protected class groups (by race/ethnicity and familial status) experience higher rates of housing problems (cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing) when compared to other groups for the jurisdiction and region? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing cost burdens when compared to other groups?**

Within the jurisdiction, the Black population experiences housing problems at a higher rate than any other group. While 23% of White and 38% of Hispanic households experience housing problems, the percentage of Black households who experience problems is 46%. The percentages of the entire region are all somewhat lower, but the disparity still exists.

Within the jurisdiction, 12% of White households experience severe housing problems, while 26% of both Black and Hispanic households experience the same. Region-wide, the Black population experiences slightly more disparity. Within the jurisdiction and region, the Black population is disproportionately more exposed to severe housing cost burden, placing at several percentage points higher than Hispanic households and 10 – 12% higher than White households. See Appendix A, Tables 6 and 7.

- 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?**

Geographically, areas that experience the greatest housing burdens are tracts that contain R/ECAPs and segregated Black neighborhoods. These areas are located in the more central part of the parish. Further, the national origin group with the greatest housing burden appears to be individuals from Mexico. Region-wide, this trend holds true for the City of New Iberia. See Appendix B, Map 6a and 6b.

- 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 for the jurisdiction and region.**

There are 1,744 households with 5+ occupants that have housing problems, 758 publicly-supported households that are 3+ bedrooms, and 1,009 publicly-supported households that are 2-bedroom. Region-wide data is not locally available or available through HUD. See Appendix A, Tables 6 and 8.

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

Within the White population, 71% of homes are owner-occupied, while 29% are rentals. Within the Black population, 47% of homes are owner-occupied, while 53% are rental. Within the Hispanic population, 39% of households are owner-occupied, while 61% is rental. There also appears to be disparity in the very small Native American population, in which only 25% of homes are owner-occupied, while 75% are rental units. See Appendix A, Table 9.

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.**

No demographic groups in Lafayette's jurisdiction, besides those designated by HUD, have civil protection for housing purposes.

- 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 Lafayette Consolidated Government Department of Community Development utilizes Federal HOME and CDBG funds for its housing rehabilitation program. This program is designed to assist low and moderate-income homeowners with carpentry and painting work necessary for the rehabilitation of their homes. Rehabilitated homes often lie in the northeastern tracts of the City of Lafayette, some of which lie in R/ECAP tracts. These funds are also used to provide low-interest loans to homeowners to cover additional rehabilitation expenses and to first-time homebuyers to assist with downpayments and closing costs. In addition to its housing and low-interest loans, Community Development

awards HOME and CDBG funds to subrecipients like Habitat for Humanity and Rebuilding Together Acadiana, who in turn use these funds to build affordable housing and to rehabilitate low-income homes. The assistance offered through these programs help to reduce and prevent housing problems throughout the jurisdiction.

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.

- **Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes**
 - With regard to cost burden, housing is overpriced in Lafayette. Many survey respondents indicated a lack of affordable housing as a major problem in the jurisdiction.
- **Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs**
 - There appears to be increased housing cost in low-income neighborhoods due to Section 8 assistance. Property owners sometimes raise rent because they know that the Federal government will pay a subsidy for their tenants.
- **Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods**
 - Resident homeowners sometimes lack the knowledge, initiative, and/or funding to repair small housing problems, which get worse and become larger problems later.
 - Property owners sometimes do not invest in the rental housing they own, resulting in their tenants' living in unsafe or unhealthy conditions.

C. Publicly Supported Housing Analysis

1. Analysis

a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

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

White households who utilize publicly supported housing are most likely to use Other Multifamily (65%) and least likely to utilize Public Housing (8%). Black households utilize every type of publicly supported housing, but utilize Other Multifamily housing less than other types of housing. The trends remain similar across the entire region. See Appendix A, Table 11.

- ii. **Compare the racial/ethnic demographics of each program category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction to the demographics of the same program category in the region.**

Values for Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, and Other Multifamily are similar between jurisdiction and region. Public Housing is utilized approximately 8% by White households, 90% by Black households, and 2% by Hispanic Households. Section 8 housing is utilized 37% by White households, 60% by Black households, and 3% by Hispanic households. Other Multifamily is utilized 65% by White households and 35% by Black households. There is a difference in the HCV Program between jurisdiction and region, in which a slightly higher percentage of White households region-wide utilize HCV than in the jurisdiction alone. Within the jurisdiction, 10% of White households

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utilize HCV, and 88% of Black households utilize the same. Whereas region-wide, 15% of White households utilize HCV, and 84% of Black households utilize the same. See Appendix A, Table 11.

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

Within the jurisdiction, approximately 1% of the White population resides in public housing, and 14% of the Black population resides in public housing. Among the much smaller Hispanic population, 3% reside in public housing. Of the White households that qualify for public housing, 12% of those households actually utilize it, while 46% of the Black population that qualifies for public housing utilizes it. Within the Hispanic population, 13% of qualifying households utilize public housing.

Region-wide, 1% of White households, 9% of Black households, and 2% of Hispanic households utilize public housing. Of the White households qualifying for public housing, 7% utilize it, while 33% of Black households and 10% of Hispanic households who qualify for public housing actually utilize it. See Appendix A, Table 11.

b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Housing Affordability – Occupied Units Paying Gross Rents of 30% or More of Household Income

	2010 Estimates		2015 Estimates		% increase in # households		% increase from 2010 to 2015
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Percent
Lafayette Parish, Louisiana	12,122	45.9%	13,727	47.9%	1,605	13.2%	?%
US	17,937,957	50.8%	20,210,842	51.8%	2,272,885	12.7%	?%

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Homeownership Rate

	2010 Number	2015 Estimates	% Change
US	66.90%	63.90%	-4.48%
Lafayette Parish	65.00%	64.40%	-0.92%
Louisiana	67.20%	65.80%	-2.08%

Source: US Census Quick Facts and US Census Bureau, 2000 Summary File, 2011-2015 American Community Survey Estimates

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

Public housing is scattered around the jurisdiction, but more units appear to be clustered around R/ECAP tracts in neighborhoods that are inhabited predominantly by Black households. See Appendix B, Map 5.

- 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 in the jurisdiction and region.**

Within the jurisdiction, half of the Section 8 housing is located in segregated tracts in the eastern areas of the jurisdiction, and 80% of these housing options require residents to be elderly or disabled. Other Multifamily publicly supported housing options all require residents to be elderly and/or disabled, and 71% of these housing options exist within segregated tracts. See Appendix A, Table 12 and Appendix B, Map 5.

- 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 in the jurisdiction and region?**

Data for R/ECAP tracts is only available for Section 8 and HCV housing; regional data is also unavailable. Within the jurisdiction, Section 8 housing holds similar demographics between R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP tracts, with approximately 37% White households, 60% Black households, and 2% Hispanic households. There is a greater difference between HCV demographics; R/ECAP tracts are 5% White, 92% Black, and 3% Hispanic. However, non-R/ECAP tracts are 12% White, 87% Black, and 1% Hispanic. The percent of Elderly and Disabled individuals is similar between R/ECAP and non-R/ECAP tracts; however, there appears to be a higher percentage of families with children residing within R/ECAPs. Within Section 8 housing, 38% of households within R/ECAPs have children, while 35% outside R/ECAPs have children. Within the HCV program, 58% of households within R/ECAPs have children, while 50% of households outside R/ECAPs have children. This may be due to the increased cost of caring for children limiting some families to the more affordable R/ECAP tracts. See Appendix A, Table 12.

- 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 for the jurisdiction? Describe how these developments differ.**

Publicly Supported Housing appears to house a majority of Black households, with approximately 90% Black households and 9% White households. Project-Based Section 8 and Other Multifamily Housing appear to have a mix of Black and White households. See Appendix A, Table 11.

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

When examined by program category, the percentage of households in public housing that have 0-1 bedroom units are 56%, those that have 2 bedroom units are 26%, and those that had 3+ bedroom units are 17%. Of those, households with children are 35%. Of 78,942 total housing units in the jurisdiction, there are 568 units or 0.72% in public housing. See Appendix A, Table 8, 10.

For Project-Based Section 8 housing, the percentage of households that have 0-1 bedroom units are 58%, those that have 2 bedroom units are 28%, and those that have 3+ bedroom units are 13%. Of those, households with children are 36%. Of 78,942 total housing units in the jurisdiction, there are 1041 units or 1.32% in project-based Section 8 housing. See Appendix A, Table 8, 10.

Other Multifamily housing falls at 98% for households with 0-1 bedroom units. Of 78,942 total housing units in the jurisdiction, there are 129 units or 0.16% in other multifamily housing. See Appendix A, Table 8, 10.

Housing via the HCV Program holds 13% for households with 0-1 bedroom units, 44% for households with 2 bedroom units, and 40% for households with 3+ bedroom units. Households with Children are at 53% for this category. Of 78,942 total housing units in the jurisdiction, there are 1531 units or 1.94% in HCV Program housing. See Appendix A, Table 8, 10.

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

Most housing supports households of races that are predominant in the surrounding neighborhoods. Several housing options provide housing to a good mix of White and Black households, and a few provide housing mostly to a race that is not predominant in the neighborhood; this applies to both White and Black races. See Appendix A, Table 11 and 13 and Appendix B, Map 5.

c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

- i. Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other 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.**

Within the jurisdiction, half of the Section 8 housing listed in Table 11 are located in low-opportunity tracts in the eastern areas of the jurisdiction, and 80% of these housing options require residents to be elderly or disabled. Other Multifamily publicly-supported housing options all require residents to be elderly and/or disabled, and 71% of these housing options exist within low-opportunity tracts. See Appendix B, Maps 7—13.

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.**

No demographic groups in Lafayette’s jurisdiction, besides those designated by HUD, have civil protection for housing purposes. Additional low-income housing exists in the jurisdiction that was not presented in HUD’s data. These include:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residential Eligibility</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>R/ECAP Status</u>	<u>Low Opportunity Tract Status</u>
Beaux Maison Estates	Low-Income Families	25	Yes	Yes
Daigle House	Low-Income Disabled	32	No	Yes
Bayou Trace	Low-Income Elderly, Disabled	44	No	No
Cypress Shadows Apartments	Low-income	N/A	No	No
Evangeline Elderly Apartments	Low-Income Elderly	86	No	No
Willow Park Apartments	Low-Income Elderly, Disabled	N/A	No	Yes

- 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 geographic mobility programs.**

Community Development occasionally awards CDBG funds to local non-profit organizations that provide public housing to individuals. Acadiana CARES provides housing and supportive services to people affected by substance abuse, poverty, HIV/AIDS, and homelessness. Catholic Services of Acadiana provides housing and other services to homeless individuals. Faith House of Acadiana provides emergency shelter and supportive services to victims of domestic violence and their children. Community Development also receives an Emergency Solutions Grant through the Louisiana Housing Corporation; these funds are awarded to subrecipients for homeless services, shelters, rapid rehousing, and homeless prevention.

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

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

- **Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing**
 - There is a lack of a consolidated waiting list. Each housing complex has its own waiting list, necessitating prospective residents to visit each complex and apply.
- **Community opposition**
 - Residents are highly resistant to public housing being located in their neighborhoods.
- **Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities**
 - There is not enough public housing available. The Section 8 waiting list has been full since 2014, and residents cannot apply for placement on the list. This is due to poor funding and supply of housing options.

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?**

According to HUD maps, all disabled persons are geographically dispersed across the jurisdiction and region, with populations denser in urban environments. While disabled residents live all around the jurisdiction, there appears to be a higher concentration of these individuals in low-income neighborhoods and R/ECAPs. See Appendix A, Table 14 and Appendix B, Map 14a and 14b.

- b. Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for persons with each type of disability or for persons with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.**

There is no disparity by disability type or age group. However, it should be noted that ambulatory disabilities are the most frequent disabilities across the jurisdiction and region. See Appendix A, Table 15 and 16 and Appendix B, Maps 14a, 14b, and 15.

2. Housing Accessibility

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

According to the Lafayette Mayor-President's Awareness Committee for Citizens with Disabilities, there is insufficient affordable housing for disabled individuals in Lafayette. The publication Priced Out in 2014, by the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities - Housing Task Force, confirms this statement. According to this report, Lafayette residents' Supplemental Support Income (SSI) payments of \$721 per month equal 19% of median household income. This presents a large problem for many disabled residents who are unable to work and must rely on SSI as their sole source of income. Average rent for a 1-bedroom apartment in Lafayette consumes 88% of an individual's SSI benefits, leaving little or no funds for everyday living expenses. An efficiency apartment in Lafayette consumes on average 66% of residents' SSI benefits. In both cases, disabled residents must pay well over 30% or 50% of household income on housing.

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

Affordable accessible housing is very rare in Lafayette. Many disabled residents must live in low-income neighborhoods because they cannot afford to live elsewhere. A large portion of the population must live in public housing, which is also most prevalent in low-income neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are located, as stated previously, in the northern and eastern areas of the jurisdiction, which include R/ECAPs. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that most low-income housing is generally not accessible, as most are old homes that were built without considering accessibility. There have been several CDBG projects over the years to add accessible ramps to single-unit housing, thus increasing accessibility in these older neighborhoods, but not enough to make a large impact. See Appendix B, Map 5.

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

HUD data shows similar percentages for both jurisdiction and region. Public Housing uses 44% of its space for disabled individuals, and Project-Based Section 8 housing uses 30% of its space for disabled individuals. Other Multifamily housing has the highest percent for housing disabled individuals at 74%, while the HCV program only utilizes 18% of its space for disabled individuals. See Appendix A, Table 16.

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?

There is a mix of segregated versus integrated housing based on the availability of affordable accessible housing units. A large number of disabled residents are forced to live in public housing designed for accessibility because they have low income, and affordable accessible housing integrated within the community is rare.

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

In accessing affordable housing, disabled residents must either locate affordable accessible housing on their own or locate public housing and apartment complexes to be placed on their waiting lists. With regard to supportive services residents may apply to the waiting list for a Medicaid Waiver, and residents who are able to receive waiver have access to Support Coordination. Other services that can provide support and housing services to disabled residents are the Louisiana Housing Authority, 232-HELP, and the Office of Aging and Adult Services.

4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

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

i. Government services and facilities

Most government services and facilities in Lafayette are accessible, however there are several that need improvement. One example is the Registrar of Voters office, which is inaccessible, as well as several buildings on the campus of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)

There are large gaps in Lafayette's sidewalk network. Older parts of the city are better covered by sidewalks, but because much of the sidewalk network is old, there is limited accessibility for disabled residents. Requirements for sidewalk construction have not always been in place, and R/ECAP areas between Willow Street and Interstate 10 has poor sidewalk coverage.

It appears that all of the residential locations within the R/ECAP areas are within ½ mile from a bus stop. In some cases, the walking distance to a bus stop contains sidewalks, but approximately half of routes to bus stops have no sidewalk. Without sidewalks, residents are forced to travel on the street to reach a bus stop, which presents a significant limitation for access for those with disabilities, in addition to presenting a safety concern for all pedestrians and drivers in the area.

iii. Transportation

Lafayette's public bus system is able to offer transportation, but the buses are infrequent, and bus stops are usually located at inaccessible locations. Taxis in Lafayette are also inaccessible. There is a

service designed to offer transportation to disabled residents called Para-transit, but the company requires a 3-hour notice beforehand for passenger pickup, and they are able to offer seven vehicles to service an average of 125 passengers per day.

iv. Proficient schools and educational programs

Using HUD's guidance of "proficient schools" in this case meaning those fully accessible to disabled residents, many schools in Lafayette have accessibility problems, but they work to accommodate disabled attendees. Accessibility issues depend greatly on ages of buildings and teachers' willingness to work with disabled students. For example, Lafayette High School is an old building with no elevator, but the administration will move some classes to the first floor.

v. Jobs

Disabled individuals have difficulty finding work due to being pushed out of the job market in bad economic times. When searching for work, disabled job seekers must be selective, choosing only workplaces that are accessible, which limits choice. Furthermore, due to the high volume of applicants to each job, hiring managers often choose employees who are more able-bodied and versatile than disabled job seekers, which further limits the job market for disabled residents.

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.

As required by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (as amended) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Lafayette Consolidated Government has adopted a 'Lafayette Consolidated Government ADA/Title VI Compliance Policy Statement regarding Non-discrimination on the Basis of Disability.' Lafayette Consolidated Government does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admission to, access to, or operations of programs, services, or activities. Qualified individuals who need accessible communication aids and services or other accommodations to participate in programs and activities are invited to make their needs and preferences known to the ADA Coordinator. Given at least 72 hours advance notice, LCG can adequately meet their needs. An internal grievance procedure is available to resolve complaints. Questions, concerns, or requests for additional information regarding Section 504/ADA are forwarded to the Section 504/ADA coordinator. Upon request, this notice and other materials may be made available in alternative formats (for example, large print or audio tape) from the Section 504/ADA coordinator.

c. Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by persons with disabilities and by persons with different types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.

Accessible housing in Lafayette is very limited, which necessitates disabled residents exercising more scrutiny than able-bodied residents when selecting a location to live. Most housing purchased must be modified in order to be fully accessible to the homebuyers. These limitations also play a role in where the individual can search for work, since transportation is an important factor in the work-life balance. Another difficulty is the problem of saving up a down payment for a home, since having a large sum of cash in the bank can trigger an end to disability benefits.

5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

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

The largest disproportionate housing need experienced by residents with disabilities is their limitation to low-income housing in the many cases where their limitations prevent them from working, and in which they must rely on Supplemental Support Income (SSI) payments. These payments, as described above, are not enough to allow disabled residents to live comfortably in average efficiency or one-bedroom units.

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 including those affecting persons with disabilities with other protected characteristics.**

No demographic groups in Lafayette's jurisdiction, besides those designated by HUD, have civil protection for housing purposes.

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

Through its housing rehabilitation program, Community Development occasionally utilizes its CDBG funding to improve handicap accessibility in homes of low-income disabled residents on a case-by-case basis.

7. Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors

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

- **Access for persons with disabilities to proficient schools**
 - While schools are willing to work with individuals on accessibility issues, many buildings are not completely accessible due to facility age.
- **Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities**
 - There is a shortage of accessible publicly supported housing for residents with disabilities. Residents must contact each housing facility and apply for addition to each waiting list.
- **Access to transportation for persons with disabilities**
 - Taxi services in Lafayette do not offer accessible options for disabled riders. While the public bus system does offer accessibility, its coverage is infrequent. The Para-Transit service also offers accessible transportation, but it is sometimes difficult to coordinate and schedule pickups.
- **Inaccessible government facilities or services**
 - Several government facilities are inaccessible due to age, such as the Registrar of Voters and several buildings at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

- **Inaccessible public or private infrastructure**
 - A lack of sidewalks to reach public transit is an issue for those with ambulatory disabilities.
- **Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services**
 - There is a shortage of services and lengthy waiting lists. There are few programs for residents with mental illness, which usually results in these residents living in nursing homes or becoming homeless.
- **Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes**
 - Due to limited disability benefits, residents have trouble affording accessible housing, especially housing that is larger-sized.
- **Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications**
 - Only residents receiving the Medicaid Waiver qualify for assistance with accessibility modifications. Even when these services are available, the Waiver is very limited, so residents must make modifications at the expense of funding for housing and living expenses.
- **Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing**
 - Programs in Lafayette are inefficient. The main problem involves locating accessible, affordable housing.
- **Location of accessible housing**
 - Location of accessible housing becomes a problem when it is located far from public transit options. For example, low-income disabled residents who reside in R/ECAPs have difficulty accessing transportation, thus facing difficulty reaching work, etc.
- **Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities**
 - A regulatory barrier to providing housing is the \$2,000 limit that benefit recipients may hold in the bank before losing benefits. This limit creates difficulty in saving down payments for purchasing housing.

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;
- Any voluntary compliance agreements, conciliation agreements, or settlement agreements entered into with HUD or the Department of Justice;
- 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;
- 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; or
- A pending administrative complaints or lawsuits against the locality alleging fair housing violations or discrimination.

None of these issues apply to Lafayette Consolidated Government.

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

The Louisiana Equal Housing Opportunity Act contains the state fair housing laws. This can be found in Louisiana Revised Statute 51:2601, *et seq.* La. R.S. 51:2602 specifically states in pertinent part which characteristics shall be protected.

“All persons should therefore be able to compete for available housing on an open, fair, and equitable basis, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin.”

On a local level, Lafayette Consolidated Government has adopted a Title VI/ADA Compliance policy that ensures non-discrimination under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This policy states, “No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” Assurances within Title VI also include gender and physical handicap in the characteristics protected against discrimination.

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.

Neighborhood Counseling Services is a HUD-approved housing counseling agency that exists to address fair housing needs and to forward complaints to HUD, the Louisiana Department of Justice, and the Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center. Neighborhood Counseling Services partners with the Advocacy Center for assistance with legal issues facing seniors and persons with disabilities on a day-to-day basis. The Advocacy Center is a legal group instrumental with serving people with disabilities and senior citizens to ensure their housing rights are not violated. The Acadiana Legal Services attorney prepares information to help prevent fair housing disputes at the yearly Fair Housing Seminar; they assist with approximately forty-two hours of telephone assistance. Both Acadiana Legal Services and the Advocacy Center are located within walking distance of NCS office and located on the transit bus line. Lafayette City Court assists to settle landlord/tenant rights issues and eviction process. Both city court judges have been presenters for the Annual Fair Housing Seminar. The state of Louisiana has both a FHIP organization, the Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center located in New Orleans, and the Louisiana Department of Justice, a FHAP located in Baton Rouge. The Louisiana Department of Justice enforces the Louisiana Equal Housing Opportunity Act of 1991. This organization accepts, mediates, and resolves fair housing complaints that are submitted in the state of Louisiana.

4. Additional Information

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

Homebuyers, homeowners, renters, tenants and landlords are provided with updated information on their rights and responsibilities through the LCG Neighborhood Counseling Services (NCS) annual Landlord/Tenant Rights and Responsibilities Fair Housing Seminar. The event is free and open to public. NCS partners with the Louisiana Attorney General’s Office, the United States Attorney’s Office, Acadiana Legal Services, The Advocacy Center (elderly and disabled), and the Lafayette City Court Judge’s Office to provide a broad base of current law and information. Improving the knowledge of homeowners, homebuyers, and renters to raise awareness of discriminatory practices and their rights is accomplished through one-on-one counseling sessions, phone counseling, information and referrals, and site visitations if necessary.

Neighborhood Counseling Services has a working relationship with the Louisiana Attorney General’s office, particularly in the area of Fair Housing and discrimination complaints. All discrimination complaints filed with HUD are also filed with the Attorney General’s office, which provides fair housing information that is utilized in one-on-one counseling and information sessions. The State case investigator notifies the U.S. Justice Department, if necessary. The United States Attorney’s Office

presents information on settled cases at the Annual Fair Housing seminar and are available to assist with questions of federal legality and recent court decisions relevant to the issues clients are facing.

Renters are provided housing search assistance, lease reviews, and NCS assists them with landlord/tenant problems. Renters are educated on their tenant rights to inform them of their options and enhance the likelihood to remain in the current lease agreement if possible. NCS informs renters, homebuyers, and homeowners of their rights prior to a situation of occurrence, as well as reviews documents, present in education sessions, and reiterate through homebuyer's education to be aware of the discriminatory practices and their rights as consumers.

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

The Annual Landlord/Tenant Rights and Responsibilities Fair Housing Seminar educates residents on fair housing laws, leasing agreements, eviction procedures, deposits, property maintenance, fair housing and remedies, grievance procedures, and other related topics. Renters, landlords, property managers, realtors, housing counselors, housing advocates, and potential home owners are targeted in the outreach effort. Local television stations, radio stations, email blast, and print media advertise the event. Flyers are distributed throughout Lafayette Parish, and invitation letters are mailed to landlords and previous attendees. The NCS staff distributes flyers and brochures to businesses, apartment complexes, rental neighborhoods, churches, etc. for two weeks prior to the event.

In order to ensure that the population of persons of limited English proficiency is served, NCS utilizes the support of the University of Louisiana Language Department. The University is able to supply interpreters whenever necessary and is located about one mile from the NCS facility. For hearing challenged clients, NCS utilizes the Louisiana Telephone relay system, which is a communications system to assist counselors in assuring that clients receive information in a manner they understand. NCS frequently receives e-mail letters and assists clients through this technology.

NCS also retains interpreters from the Deaf Action Center of the Diocese of Lafayette. These professionals assist counselors with interpretation for one-on-one counseling and group education events. For visually impaired clients, the NCS building is equipped with Braille markings to identify key locations in the NCS office. NCS counselors will have pre-approval to make an outreach visit to meet with any person who is unable to visit the office due to mobility or other health issues. The office is located in the heart of Lafayette's Community Development Block Grant Area and is fully accessible for any person with mobility challenges. The parking lot has convenient, reserved handicap parking with very little elevation fluctuation from grade, all of which improve access from a vehicle. Also, NCS has available education videos translated into Spanish for clients whose understanding of English is limited. Brochures and handouts are also available in Spanish.

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 lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, 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**
 - There is no local enforcement to conduct investigations into fair housing violations. Neighborhood Counseling Services helps its clients through the process of filing a complaint with HUD and the Attorney General's Office. No testers are available in the local area to take on the role of a prospective homebuyer or renter to gather information on unlawful discrimination and to ensure that individuals or companies comply with the Federal Fair Housing Act.
- **Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations**
 - Lafayette's outreach capacity is hindered by lack of funding and labor force.

V. Fair Housing Goals and Priorities

- A. **For each fair housing issue as analyzed in the Fair Housing Analysis section, 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.**

Of the contributing factors identified during this assessment, Lafayette Consolidated Government has identified the following as high priorities due to their limiting of fair housing choice:

Private Discrimination and Community Opposition – These factors are interrelated, and they appear to be an important factor in determining how realtors and landlords interact with homebuyers and tenants, as well as residents' reactions to new neighbors moving into their neighborhoods. The two areas of concern are race/color and presence of children.

Other - Financial Literacy – The previous fair housing assessment addressed the need to improve the financial literacy and education of low-income residents in Lafayette. This factor is still as relevant now as it was during the previous assessment.

Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties – Adjudicated and blighted properties are those that are not contributing to the tax base and/or are not kept up to code and are a major cause of urban blight, which tends to lower property values and become a safety hazard when residents live in such conditions. These properties also tend to cause similar problems for adjacent properties over time.

Lack of Private Investment in Specific Neighborhoods – The neighborhoods in the northern and eastern areas of Lafayette suffer from lack of private investment. This problem is evident by the lack of new private businesses opening in these neighborhoods and by the deterioration of buildings and housing units. A large portion of housing in these neighborhoods is rental housing, and landlords' hesitance or refusal to invest funding to maintain property exacerbates the urban blight problem.

Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies – Community revitalization strategies are crucial in providing a framework to follow in bringing long-lasting improvements to local neighborhoods. The improvement of communities works best when the residents themselves come together, and creating and following these strategies would help to make it a reality.

Inaccessible Public or Private Infrastructure – Studies have shown that the sidewalk network downtown is damaged and not fully ADA-compliant, creating mobility problems for residents with disabilities. Furthermore, the sidewalk network is non-existent in many parts of Lafayette, notably in low-income neighborhoods, including R/ECAPs, where many disabled residents live.

Inaccessible Government Facilities or Services – Multiple government buildings, such as the Registrar of Voters, and public school buildings are inaccessible to residents with disabilities. While these offices and institutions work to accommodate disabled residents, many problems would be solved with facilities that are ADA-compliant.

- B. For each fair housing issue with significant contributing factors identified in Question 1, set one or more goals. Using the table below, 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.**

1. Goal

Fair Housing Education for Realtors, Landlords, Homebuyers, and Tenants

Contributing Factors

Private Discrimination

Community Opposition

Other – Financial Literacy

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

Annual, Semi-annual, or Quarterly meetings to educate the public, for which attendance will be recorded.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG Community Development Department and LCG Development & Planning Department

Discussion

LCG-DP regularly meets with local realtors to present information relevant to housing. They plan to add discussion about fair housing laws to their presentations to better-educate realtors. LCG-CD, as a goal of the previous fair housing assessment, began to offer seminars on fair housing law and classes on financial literacy to the public. LCG-CD believes this effort has been successful and plans to continue its implementation. They plan to further expand and separate fair housing seminars to fashion them more toward the needs of renters, landlords, homebuyers, etc. For example, instead of hosting one annual fair housing seminar for all local residents, there will be one held for renters and/or homebuyers to educate them of their rights and a separate seminar will be held for landlords to remind them of fair housing laws and the need for more family rental options. LCG-CD plans to engage other agencies to participate in the seminars, such as the Lafayette Fair Housing Authority and Family Tree.

2. Goal

Develop a Framework for Parish-wide Focus on Diversity and Inclusion in Lafayette Parish

Contributing Factors

Private Discrimination

Community Opposition

Lack of Private Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

Five years to work with a consultant to identify and form a framework for an Equity Council

Responsible Program Participant(s)

Lafayette Consolidated Government Administration

Discussion

Lafayette Consolidated Government is collaborating with One Acadiana and the Lafayette Economic Development Authority (LEDA) and hiring a consultant to develop a strategic plan for Diversity and Inclusion for economic development efforts throughout Lafayette Parish. The scope of work includes developing the framework for an Equity Council in Lafayette Parish. The purpose of the Equity Council will include monitoring and analyzing equity issues and advocating for all citizens regardless of their background and circumstances, representing the equity conscience of the community. The Equity Council will form a Fair Housing Committee whose purpose will be to advocate for fair housing in Lafayette Parish.

3. **Goal**

Development of Adjudicated Properties Program

Contributing Factors

Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

Five years to further develop and enact the adjudicated properties program.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG Development and Planning Department

Discussion

There are over 1,000 adjudicated properties in Lafayette Parish, and a high percentage of these properties exist in the urban core neighborhoods. These properties contribute to blight, neighborhood instability, a depleted tax base, and potential safety hazards. The Planning staff will embark on a pilot program to address some of these properties, thus helping to eliminate blight.

4. **Goal**

Enhance Code Compliance Practices

Contributing Factors

Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties

Lack of Private Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

Data is to be studied over the course of the first year and enforcement implemented thereafter.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG - Development and Planning Department Codes Compliance Division and LCG - Community Development Department Neighborhood Counseling Services

Discussion

LCG-DP has created a new job position in codes compliance and will examine and obtain code violation data to study over a period. Code compliance attention will also be shifted to focus more on neighborhoods. Neighborhood Counseling Services will also work with the codes compliance officer to better serve clients who live in substandard conditions due to landlords' failure to repair and maintain rental housing.

5. **Goal**

Continue to Improve Community Revitalization Strategies and Increasing Coordination among LCG Departments

Contributing Factors

Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

LCG is planning annual neighborhood strategy events and will work during the next five years to plan and implement funded revitalization projects.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG – Development and Planning Department, LCG – Community Development Department, and other LCG departments and affiliates as determined necessary and beneficial

Discussion

LCG will continue its revitalization strategies and planning efforts envisioned in PlanLafayette and the Evangeline Corridor Initiative. Seven of forty identified catalyst projects have been funded and will be designed and/or constructed within the next five years. The department will continue with transparency and public discourse for all revitalization strategies and will include other LCG departments as part of a coordination strategy.

6. Goal

Create More Pocket Parks in Neighborhoods to Encourage more Families with Children to Move In

Contributing Factors

Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

The McComb-Veazey pocket park is expected to be completed in the next year. During the next five years, LCG-DP will work to solidify a template for maintenance agreements and identify additional projects in distressed neighborhoods. The use of the McComb-Veazey park will be monitored over time to measure its usage.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG – Development and Planning Department

Discussion

The Lafayette Parks and Recreation Department has a small budget and has no dedicated property tax in the unincorporated areas of Lafayette Parish. They hold close relationships with sports associations to help fill funding gaps, but their focus is on recreational sports fields. There are passive parks, but because of economies of scale, the department has a 5-acre minimum for new parks. Planning staff has been working with neighborhoods to fund and maintain smaller (under 5 acres) pocket parks. Staff is working toward the construction of a musical pocket park in the McComb-Veazey neighborhoods. This urban core neighborhood has an aging population, and the goal is to provide opportunities to attract and serve mothers with small children who would be able to walk to a park right in their neighborhood.

7. Goal

Develop a neighborhood-planning program that both stabilizes existing neighborhood groups and is expandable to work with other neighborhoods.

Contributing Factors

Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

The metric will be the completion and adoption of a formalized neighborhood program and the addition of one supported neighborhood within the next five years.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG – Development and Planning Department

Discussion

LCG-DP has been developing a neighborhood program that will solidify the current three neighborhood coteries (planning groups) and establish a framework for new neighborhoods. Planning staff have assisted the three current coteries with developing a plan for their neighborhoods and have acted as a “conduit” to local government. There are a spectrum of neighborhood models across the country that vary from very structured and staff-intensive to very loose organizations with information notices from staff. LCG-DP is evaluating its internal capacity and the level of City-Parish Council involvement to develop a formal program.

Part of that program is the designation of a Neighborhood Services Coordinator that will be pivotal to both assisting neighborhoods and coordinating departmental efforts.

8. **Goal**

Improve Sidewalk Infrastructure Downtown and in Other Neighborhoods

Contributing Factors

Inaccessible Public or Private Infrastructure

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

Funding for Downtown sidewalk improvements is in place and will occur in one year. Further necessary improvements with regard to access will be identified and planned.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG Mayor-President's Awareness Committee for Citizens with Disabilities

Discussion

Lafayette's sidewalk infrastructure is deteriorated and not fully ADA-compliant in older central neighborhoods of the city, and infrastructure does not exist in many non-central neighborhoods, which severely limits mobility of residents with disabilities. The Mayor-President's Awareness Committee performed a study of the Downtown sidewalk infrastructure and procured funding to make improvements, which is the first of several stages. The ADA compliance officer will work to identify additional areas in need of improvements.

9. **Goal**

Audit Government Buildings and Schools to Identify Accessibility Issues and Create Plans/Schedules to Bring these Buildings into Compliance

Contributing Factors

Inaccessible Government Facilities or Services

Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement

Audits are to be performed, and results are expected in one year to identify needs for government and school buildings. Plans to implement future improvements will be created at that time.

Responsible Program Participant(s)

LCG Mayor-President's Awareness Committee for Citizens with Disabilities

Discussion

Multiple government buildings and school buildings are inaccessible to disabled residents, and the ADA compliance officer will work with these entities to audit the school system and Title II buildings through the Disability Affairs Office. The audits will serve as a baseline for understanding the issues and needs facing the school system and government buildings. Immediate needs will be addressed according to a priority list for the near future, and LCG will work with the school system and government offices to create plans/schedules to bring them to full ADA compliance.

Appendix A:

Table 1: Demographic Trends

Demographic Trends of Lafayette Parish by Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, Limited English Proficiency (LEP), Sex, Age, and Family Type, as provided by Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)

Demographic Trends																
Race/Ethnicity	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction								(Lafayette, LA) Region							
	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current		1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend		Current	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	107,661	74.34%	117,192	71.43%	124,283	66.29%	116,798	65.71%	284,929	74.39%	307,858	72.43%	322,165	69.02%	322,165	69.02%
Black, Non-Hispanic	32,822	22.66%	40,687	24.80%	51,007	27.20%	48,135	27.09%	88,086	23.00%	102,645	24.15%	118,624	25.41%	115,248	24.69%
Hispanic	2,337	1.61%	2,892	1.76%	7,236	3.86%	6,710	3.77%	619	0.16%	1,812	0.43%	14,408	3.09%	14,408	3.09%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,471	1.02%	2,179	1.33%	3,472	1.83%	2,842	1.60%	3,309	0.86%	5,581	1.31%	7,796	1.67%	6,803	1.46%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	268	0.19%	696	0.42%	966	0.52%	548	0.31%	3,352	1.40%	6,092	1.43%	2,538	0.54%	1,499	0.32%
National Origin																
Foreign-born	2,966	2.10%	4,371	2.74%	7,157	3.84%	6,600	4.74%	3,318	1.39%	8,037	1.89%	13,179	2.82%	13,663	3.36%
LEP																
Limited English Proficiency	8,384	5.92%	6,280	3.94%	6,216	3.42%	6,521	3.59%	28,986	7.37%	20,487	4.82%	16,296	3.46%	16,138	3.46%
Sex																
Male	70,413	48.60%	79,295	48.33%	86,795	48.63%	86,795	48.63%	185,065	48.32%	205,413	48.33%	227,984	48.84%	227,984	48.84%
Female	74,486	51.40%	84,766	51.67%	90,938	51.17%	90,938	51.17%	197,909	51.68%	219,607	51.67%	238,766	51.16%	238,766	51.16%
Age																
Under 18	41,733	28.81%	43,246	27.38%	42,126	23.70%	42,126	23.70%	117,933	30.80%	124,303	29.25%	120,216	25.76%	120,216	25.76%
18-64	90,978	62.79%	102,722	62.61%	116,599	65.60%	116,599	65.60%	227,003	59.27%	234,779	59.95%	293,333	62.85%	293,333	62.85%
65+	12,171	8.40%	16,093	9.81%	19,028	10.70%	19,028	10.70%	38,018	9.93%	45,938	10.81%	53,181	11.39%	53,181	11.39%
Family Type																
Families with children	20,720	55.77%	18,032	52.51%	20,408	46.34%	20,408	46.34%	55,921	53.66%	47,489	52.35%	53,978	46.55%	53,978	46.55%

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).

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Table 2: Demographics

Demographics of Lafayette Parish by Race/Ethnicity, National Origin, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language, Disability Type, Sex, Age, and Family Type, as provided by Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)

Demographics						
	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction			(Lafayette, LA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	#	%		#	%	
White, Non-Hispanic	116,798	65.71%		322,165	69.02%	
Black, Non-Hispanic	48,155	27.09%		115,248	24.69%	
Hispanic	6,710	3.77%		14,408	3.09%	
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,842	1.60%		6,803	1.46%	
Native American, Non-Hispanic	548	0.31%		1,499	0.32%	
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	2,403	1.35%		5,944	1.27%	
Other, Non-Hispanic	297	0.17%		683	0.15%	
National Origin						
#1 country of origin	Mexico	1,705	0.99%	Mexico	3,658	0.84%
#2 country of origin	Vietnam	649	0.38%	Vietnam	1,852	0.42%
#3 country of origin	Honduras	507	0.30%	Laos	1,025	0.23%
#4 country of origin	India	493	0.29%	Honduras	764	0.17%
#5 country of origin	Cuba	433	0.25%	India	610	0.14%
#6 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	383	0.22%	Cuba	581	0.13%
#7 country of origin	Nigeria	339	0.20%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	509	0.12%
#8 country of origin	Canada	306	0.18%	Canada	417	0.10%
#9 country of origin	Colombia	226	0.13%	Nicaragua	360	0.08%
#10 country of origin	Brazil	219	0.13%	Guatemala	343	0.08%
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language						
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	3,073	1.79%	French	6,324	1.45%
#2 LEP Language	French	1,525	0.89%	Spanish	5,785	1.32%
#3 LEP Language	Vietnamese	598	0.35%	Vietnamese	1,602	0.37%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	384	0.22%	Laotian	728	0.17%
#5 LEP Language	Arabic	185	0.11%	Chinese	448	0.10%
#6 LEP Language	Portuguese	127	0.07%	French Creole	241	0.06%
#7 LEP Language	French Creole	106	0.06%	Arabic	185	0.04%
#8 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	89	0.05%	Other Indic Language	132	0.03%
#9 LEP Language	Korean	81	0.05%	Portuguese	127	0.03%
#10 LEP Language	Serbo-Croatian	68	0.04%	Persian	100	0.02%
Disability Type						
Hearing difficulty		4,717	2.79%		16,321	3.79%
Vision difficulty		3,347	1.98%		10,898	2.53%
Cognitive difficulty		8,361	4.94%		25,352	5.88%
Ambulatory difficulty		10,408	6.15%		34,256	7.95%
Self-care difficulty		4,139	2.45%		13,459	3.12%
Independent living difficulty		7,572	4.48%		23,560	5.47%
Sex						
Male		86,795	48.83%		227,984	48.84%
Female		90,958	51.17%		238,766	51.16%
Age						
Under 18		42,126	23.70%		120,216	25.76%
18-64		116,599	65.60%		293,353	62.85%
65+		19,028	10.70%		53,181	11.39%
Family Type						
Families with children		20,408	46.54%		55,978	46.55%
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).						

Table 3: Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends in Lafayette Parish, as provided by Decennial Census

Table 3 - Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends								
	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction				(Lafayette, LA) Region			
Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	47.30	45.70	39.99	46.70	45.23	43.90	39.96	46.43
Black/White	51.46	51.31	47.11	54.05	48.57	48.32	46.00	52.56
Hispanic/White	17.08	16.08	23.78	28.20	21.06	20.09	25.69	29.80
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	42.39	29.90	27.26	33.97	49.66	42.06	36.79	46.08

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census

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

Table 4: R/ECAP Demographics

R/ECAP Demographics in Lafayette Parish, as provided by Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)

Table 4 - R/ECAP Demographics						
	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction			(Lafayette, LA) Region		
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity	#	%		#	%	
Total Population in R/ECAPs	11,127	-		18,022	-	
White, Non-Hispanic	1,307	11.75%		2,998	16.64%	
Black, Non-Hispanic	9,322	83.78%		14,038	77.89%	
Hispanic	294	2.64%		492	2.73%	
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	25	0.22%		180	1.00%	
Native American, Non-Hispanic	28	0.25%		37	0.21%	
Other, Non-Hispanic	14	0.13%		28	0.16%	
R/ECAP Family Type						
Total Families in R/ECAPs	2,747	-		4,399	-	
Families with children	1,265	46.05%		2,067	46.99%	
R/ECAP National Origin						
Total Population in R/ECAPs	11,127	-		18,022	-	
#1 country of origin	Honduras	11	0.10%	Mexico	206	1.14%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	9	0.08%	Thailand	54	0.30%
#3 country of origin	Poland	8	0.07%	Liberia	38	0.21%
#4 country of origin	India	3	0.03%	Laos	19	0.11%
#5 country of origin	Kenya	2	0.02%	Honduras	11	0.06%
#6 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Poland	8	0.04%
#7 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	India	3	0.02%
#8 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Kenya	2	0.01%
#9 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
#10 country of origin	Null	0	0.00%	Null	0	0.00%
<p>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.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</p>						

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Table 5: Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity in Lafayette Parish, as provided by Decennial Census, American Community Survey (ACS), Great Schools, Common Core of Data, SABINS, LAI, LEHD, and NATA

Opportunity Indicators, by Race/Ethnicity							
(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index	Low Transportation Cost Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	55.95	51.96	68.71	60.46	49.96	56.59	42.20
Black, Non-Hispanic	30.32	29.97	40.58	67.09	52.61	53.71	36.27
Hispanic	47.80	50.07	63.65	64.17	52.66	56.29	42.01
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	56.22	58.54	71.72	61.11	54.34	63.31	41.58
Native American, Non-Hispanic	51.54	48.57	63.75	64.78	51.15	55.03	41.22
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	49.20	48.30	62.52	66.12	52.97	58.28	40.19
Black, Non-Hispanic	25.81	28.43	37.22	69.13	53.38	55.34	34.21
Hispanic	45.83	51.25	60.82	63.10	51.65	55.91	43.14
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	64.22	61.06	77.28	69.08	57.61	74.13	38.29
Native American, Non-Hispanic	42.72	49.84	64.28	67.57	51.90	45.51	43.62
(Lafayette, LA) Region							
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	46.68	51.96	48.93	42.28	32.19	56.59	50.31
Black, Non-Hispanic	28.62	29.97	33.81	54.24	37.78	53.71	43.33
Hispanic	41.77	50.07	49.54	52.81	39.04	56.29	46.19
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	43.58	58.54	50.80	53.17	38.12	63.31	43.27
Native American, Non-Hispanic	42.34	48.57	45.73	46.30	33.71	55.03	48.36
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	39.59	47.98	42.37	43.34	31.39	50.39	50.59
Black, Non-Hispanic	24.54	32.61	30.45	55.28	37.29	49.67	42.52
Hispanic	38.24	50.60	45.97	50.77	36.55	51.89	49.68
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	52.78	57.98	60.62	57.79	43.37	67.54	42.37
Native American, Non-Hispanic	39.64	47.01	55.32	60.62	43.26	46.42	46.29
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).							

Table 6: Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs
 Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs in Lafayette Parish, as provided by CHAS

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs						
Disproportionate Housing Needs	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction			(Lafayette, LA) Region		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity						
White, Non-Hispanic	11,667	49,774	23.44%	27,245	127,835	21.31%
Black, Non-Hispanic	7,614	16,723	45.53%	16,465	39,529	41.65%
Hispanic	787	2,071	38.00%	1,293	4,023	32.14%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	322	921	34.96%	694	2,130	32.58%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	89	364	24.45%	179	670	26.72%
Other, Non-Hispanic	380	772	49.22%	765	1,833	41.73%
Total	20,845	70,595	29.53%	46,675	176,055	26.51%
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	8,490	38,378	22.12%	20,310	101,335	20.04%
Family households, 5+ people	1,744	5,079	34.34%	6,160	16,145	38.15%
Non-family households	10,610	27,135	39.10%	20,215	58,575	34.51%
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	6,138	49,774	12.33%	14,334	127,835	11.21%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,413	16,723	26.39%	9,605	39,529	24.30%
Hispanic	544	2,071	26.27%	830	4,023	20.63%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	247	921	26.82%	469	2,130	22.02%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	85	364	23.35%	125	670	18.66%
Other, Non-Hispanic	70	772	9.07%	296	1,833	16.15%
Total	11,500	70,595	16.29%	25,670	176,055	14.58%
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 7: Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden
 Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden in Lafayette Parish, as provided by CHAS

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden						
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction			(Lafayette, LA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	5,390	49,774	10.83%	10,940	127,835	8.56%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,930	16,723	23.50%	7,825	39,529	19.80%
Hispanic	399	2,071	19.27%	534	4,023	13.27%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	104	921	11.29%	199	2,130	9.34%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	85	364	23.35%	85	670	12.69%
Other, Non-Hispanic	70	772	9.07%	273	1,833	14.89%
Total	9,978	70,595	14.13%	19,856	176,055	11.28%
Household Type and Size						
Family households, <5 people	3,962	38,378	10.32%	8,904	101,335	8.69%
Family households, 5+ people	348	5,079	6.85%	1,298	16,145	8.04%
Non-family households	5,605	27,135	20.66%	9,757	58,575	16.66%
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).						

Table 8: Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category

Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category – Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children in Lafayette Parish, as provided by CHAS

Publicly Supported Housing by Program Category: Units by Number of Bedrooms and Number of Children								
	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction							
Housing Type	Households in 0-1 Bedroom Units		Households in 2 Bedroom Units		Households in 3+ Bedroom Units		Households with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	300	56.39%	136	25.56%	92	17.29%	184	34.59%
Project-Based Section 8	582	58.38%	282	28.28%	126	12.64%	359	36.01%
Other Multifamily	127	97.69%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	181	13.33%	591	43.52%	540	39.76%	714	52.58%
Note 1: Data Sources: APSH								
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).								

Table 9: Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Lafayette Parish, as provided by CHAS

Homeownership and Rental Rates by Race/Ethnicity								
	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction				(Lafayette, LA) Region			
Race/Ethnicity	Homeowners		Renters		Homeowners		Renters	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	35,355	78.60%	14,385	56.16%	97,225	79.13%	30,615	57.55%
Black, Non-Hispanic	7,865	17.49%	8,870	34.63%	21,170	17.23%	18,380	34.55%
Hispanic	800	1.78%	1,260	4.92%	1,770	1.44%	2,260	4.25%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	509	1.13%	420	1.64%	1,235	1.01%	900	1.69%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	94	0.21%	280	1.09%	335	0.27%	330	0.62%
Other, Non-Hispanic	355	0.79%	405	1.58%	1,110	0.90%	715	1.34%
Total Household Units	44,980	-	25,615	-	122,860	-	53,195	-
Note 1: Data presented are numbers of households, not individuals.								
Note 2: Data Sources: CHAS								
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).								

Table 10: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category

Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category in Lafayette Parish, as provided by Decennial Census and APSH

Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category		
	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction	
Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	78,942	-
Public Housing	568	0.72%
Project-based Section 8	1,041	1.32%
Other Multifamily	129	0.16%
HCV Program	1,531	1.94%
Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; APSH		
Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details www.hudexchange.info .		

Table 11: Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity

Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity in Lafayette Parish, as provided by Decennial Census, APSH, and CHAS

Publicly Supported Households by Race/Ethnicity								
(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction	Race/Ethnicity							
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Housing Type								
Public Housing	41	7.79%	473	89.92%	12	2.28%	0	0.00%
Project-Based Section 8	360	36.62%	590	60.02%	27	2.75%	5	0.51%
Other Multifamily	80	65.04%	43	34.96%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	133	10.10%	1,164	88.38%	20	1.52%	0	0.00%
Total Households	49,774	70.51%	16,723	23.69%	2,071	2.93%	921	1.30%
0-30% of AMI	5,267	47.37%	4,925	44.29%	469	4.22%	118	1.06%
0-50% of AMI	9,367	46.79%	8,065	40.29%	718	3.59%	207	1.03%
0-80% of AMI	16,172	53.30%	11,109	36.61%	952	3.14%	352	1.16%
(Lafayette, LA) Region	Race/Ethnicity							
Housing Type	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	41	7.79%	473	89.92%	12	2.28%	0	0.00%
Project-Based Section 8	360	36.62%	590	60.02%	27	2.75%	5	0.51%
Other Multifamily	80	65.04%	43	34.96%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	421	14.95%	2,365	83.98%	27	0.96%	3	0.11%
Total Households	127,835	72.61%	39,529	22.45%	4,023	2.29%	2,130	1.21%
0-30% of AMI	12,885	51.96%	10,374	41.83%	651	2.63%	324	1.31%
0-50% of AMI	23,715	50.30%	17,714	37.57%	1,210	2.57%	433	0.92%
0-80% of AMI	41,675	56.50%	25,244	34.22%	1,698	2.30%	812	1.10%
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 12: R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category in Lafayette Parish, as provided by APSH

R/ECAP and Non-R/ECAP Demographics by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category								
(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Public Housing								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	533	7.79%	89.92%	2.28%	0.00%	34.59%	25.00%	43.61%
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	236	38.49%	60.67%	0.84%	0.00%	38.43%	25.62%	28.51%
Non R/ECAP tracts	683	36.02%	59.81%	3.36%	0.67%	35.23%	24.11%	29.93%
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	120	65.04%	34.96%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	45.38%	73.85%
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	343	5.23%	92.15%	2.62%	0.00%	57.80%	12.43%	17.63%
Non R/ECAP tracts	960	12.04%	86.91%	1.06%	0.00%	50.25%	13.88%	18.03%
<p>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.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: APSH</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</p>								

Table 13: Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category

Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category in Lafayette Parish, as provided by APSH

Demographics of Publicly Supported Housing Developments, by Program Category								
Public Housing (Lafayette, LA CDBG) Jurisdiction								
Development Name	PHA Code	PHA Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
Elderly-Lillian Rd	LA005	Housing Authori	174	9%	88%	4%	N/a	73%
Elderly-Lillian Rd	LA005	Housing Authori	292	9%	89%	1%	N/a	3%
E Simcoe Street	LA005	Housing Authori	102	3%	92%	5%	N/a	68%
Project-Based Section 8 (Lafayette, LA CDBG) Jurisdiction								
Development Name	PHA Code	PHA Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
Acadian Manor	N/a	N/a	140	30%	59%	11%	N/a	48%
Ed Washington Place	N/a	N/a	36	74%	23%	0%	3%	N/a
Victory Village (Formerly Coun	N/a	N/a	114	7%	92%	1%	N/a	59%
Village Dulac Apts.	N/a	N/a	60	54%	39%	4%	4%	N/a
Woodvale Place	N/a	N/a	84	48%	49%	3%	N/a	41%
Rue Du Lac, Llc	N/a	N/a	140	60%	36%	3%	1%	3%
Holy Family Apartments	N/a	N/a	157	1%	97%	1%	N/a	70%
Moss Gardens	N/a	N/a	114	79%	19%	2%	N/a	3%
Stonehenge Apartments	N/a	N/a	60	83%	12%	2%	2%	N/a
Himbola Manor Apartments	N/a	N/a	136	2%	98%	0%	N/a	71%
Other HUD Multifamily Assisted Housing (Lafayette, LA CDBG) Jurisdiction								
Development Name	PHA Code	PHA Name	# Units	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Households with Children
Les Petites Maisons #2	N/a	N/a	14	14%	86%	0%	N/a	N/a
Goodwill Industries Of Acadian	N/a	N/a	40	92%	8%	0%	N/a	N/a
Maison D'Esprit	N/a	N/a	19	95%	5%	0%	N/a	N/a
St Gertrude Manor	N/a	N/a	3	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Maison Delemaire	N/a	N/a	23	83%	17%	0%	N/a	N/a
Les Petites Maisons	N/a	N/a	14	20%	80%	0%	N/a	N/a
St Gertrude Manor	N/a	N/a	16	20%	80%	0%	N/a	N/a
<p>Note 1: For LIHTC properties, this information will be supplied by local knowledge.</p> <p>Note 2: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding error.</p> <p>Note 3: Data Sources: APSH</p> <p>Note 4: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</p>								

Table 14: Disability by Type

Disability by Type for Lafayette Parish, as provided by ACS

Disability by Type				
Disability Type	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction		(Lafayette, LA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
Hearing difficulty	4,717	2.79%	16,321	3.79%
Vision difficulty	3,347	1.98%	10,898	2.53%
Cognitive difficulty	8,361	4.94%	25,352	5.88%
Ambulatory difficulty	10,408	6.15%	34,256	7.95%
Self-care difficulty	4,139	2.45%	13,459	3.12%
Independent living difficulty	7,572	4.48%	23,560	5.47%
<p>Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</p>				

Table 15: Disability by Age Group

Disability by Age Group for Lafayette Parish, as provided by ACS

Disability by Age Group				
	(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction		(Lafayette, LA) Region	
Age of People with Disabilities	#	%	#	%
age 5-17 with Disabilities	1,790	1.06%	5,479	1.27%
age 18-64 with Disabilities	11,957	7.07%	35,683	8.28%
age 65+ with Disabilities	6,935	4.10%	21,874	5.07%
<p>Note 1: All % represent a share of the total population within the jurisdiction or region.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</p>				

Table 16: Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category

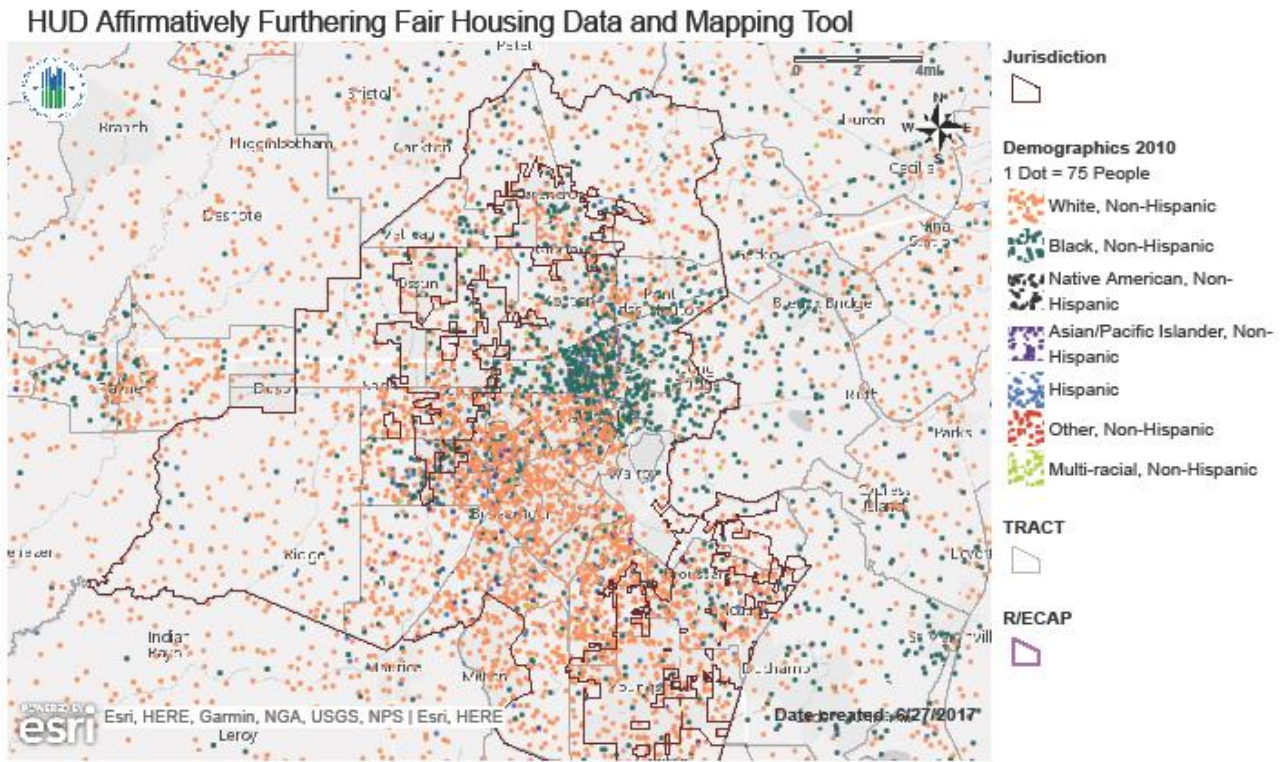
Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category for Lafayette Parish, as provided by ACS

Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category		
(Lafayette, LA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	232	43.61%
Project-Based Section 8	295	29.59%
Other Multifamily	96	73.85%
HCV Program	239	17.60%
(Lafayette, LA) Region		
Public Housing	232	43.61%
Project-Based Section 8	295	29.59%
Other Multifamily	96	73.85%
HCV Program	450	15.61%
<p>Note 1: The definition of "disability" used by the Census Bureau may not be comparable to reporting requirements under HUD programs.</p> <p>Note 2: Data Sources: ACS</p> <p>Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info).</p>		

Appendix B

Map 1: Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity, as provided by HUD census data



Name: Map 1 - Race/Ethnicity

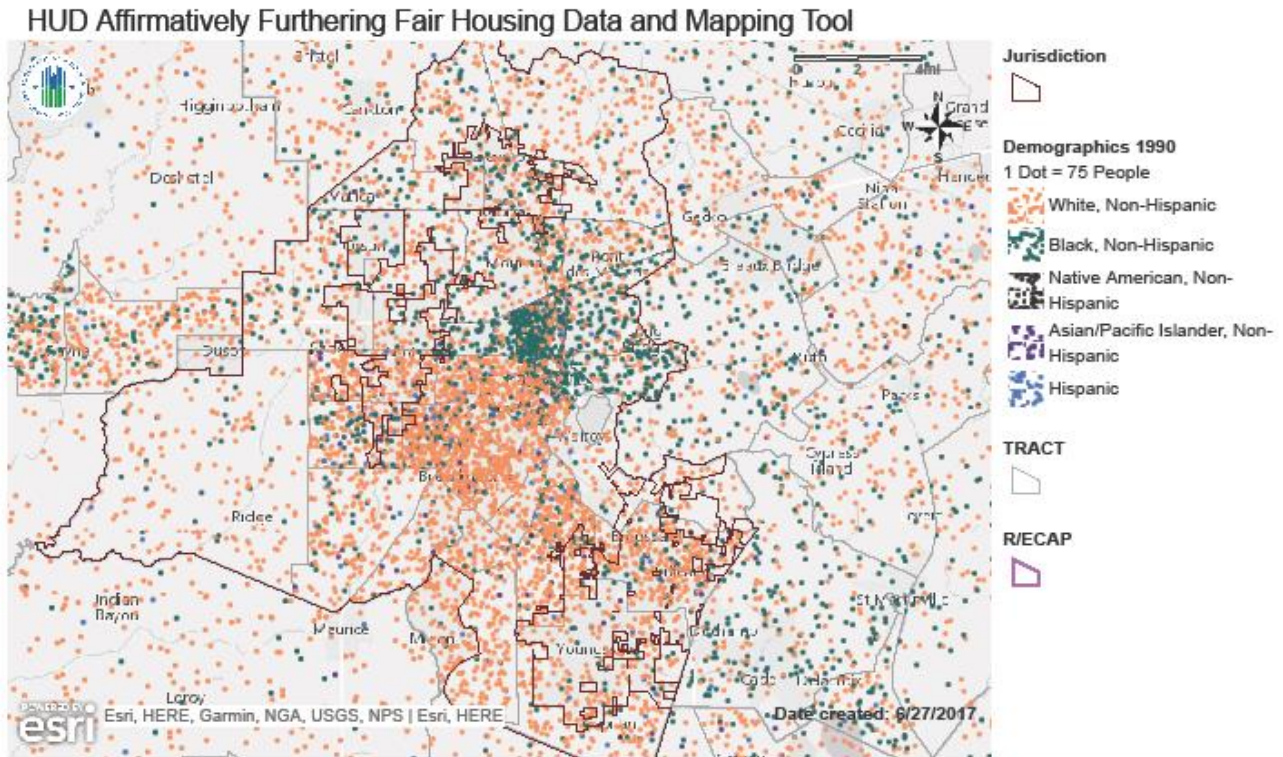
Description: Current race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 2a: Race/Ethnicity Trends - 1990

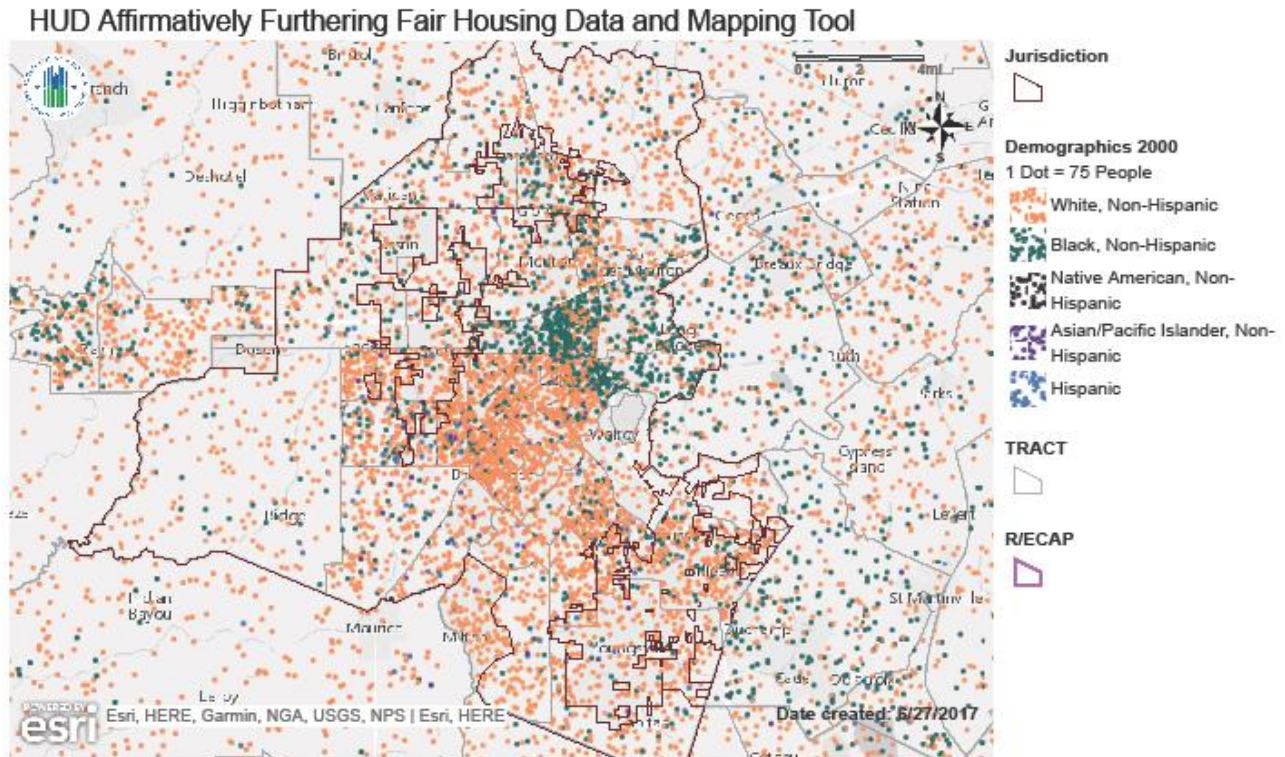
Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity, as provided by HUD 1990 census data



Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)
Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 2b: Race/Ethnicity Trends - 2000

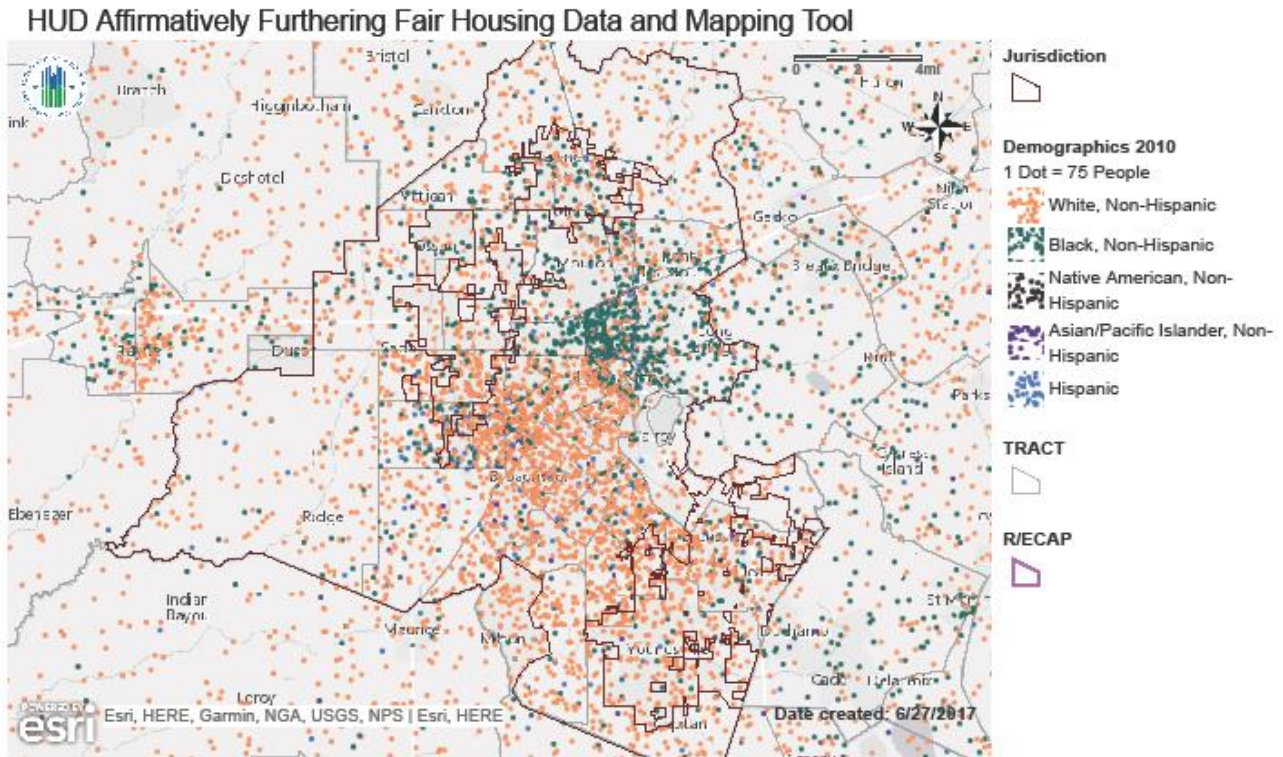
Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity, as provided by HUD 2000 census data



Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)
Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 2c: Race/Ethnicity Trends - 2010

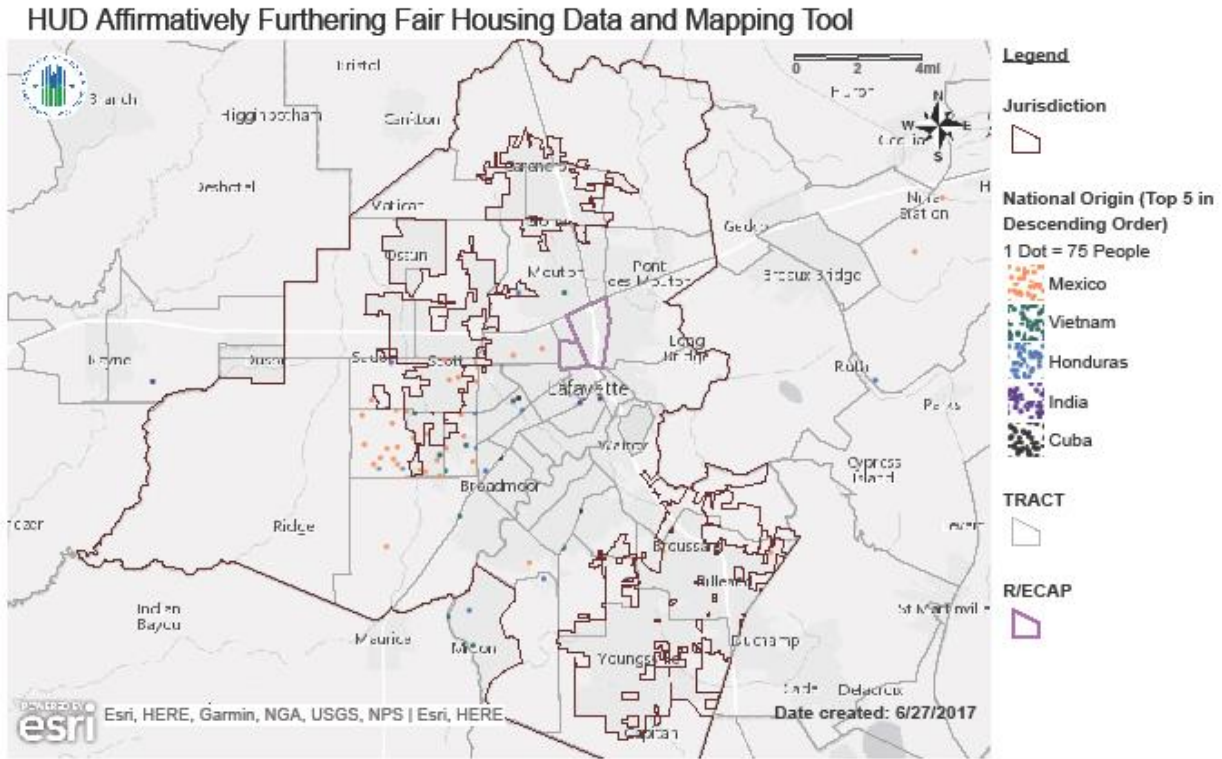
Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity, as provided by HUD 2010 census data



Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)
Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 3: National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National origin other than U.S., as provided by HUD census data



Name: Map 3 - National Origin

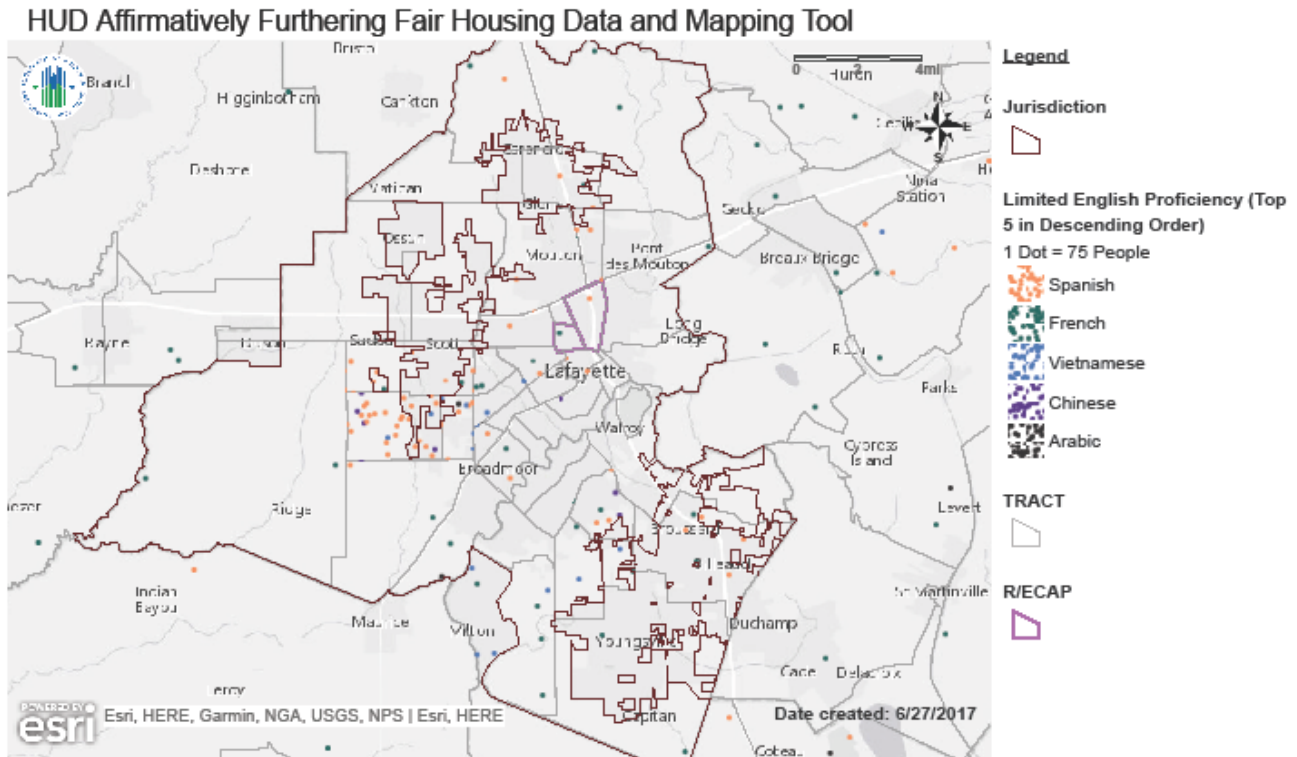
Description: Current national origin (5 most populous) dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 4: Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by LEP, as provided by HUD census data



Name: Map 4 - LEP

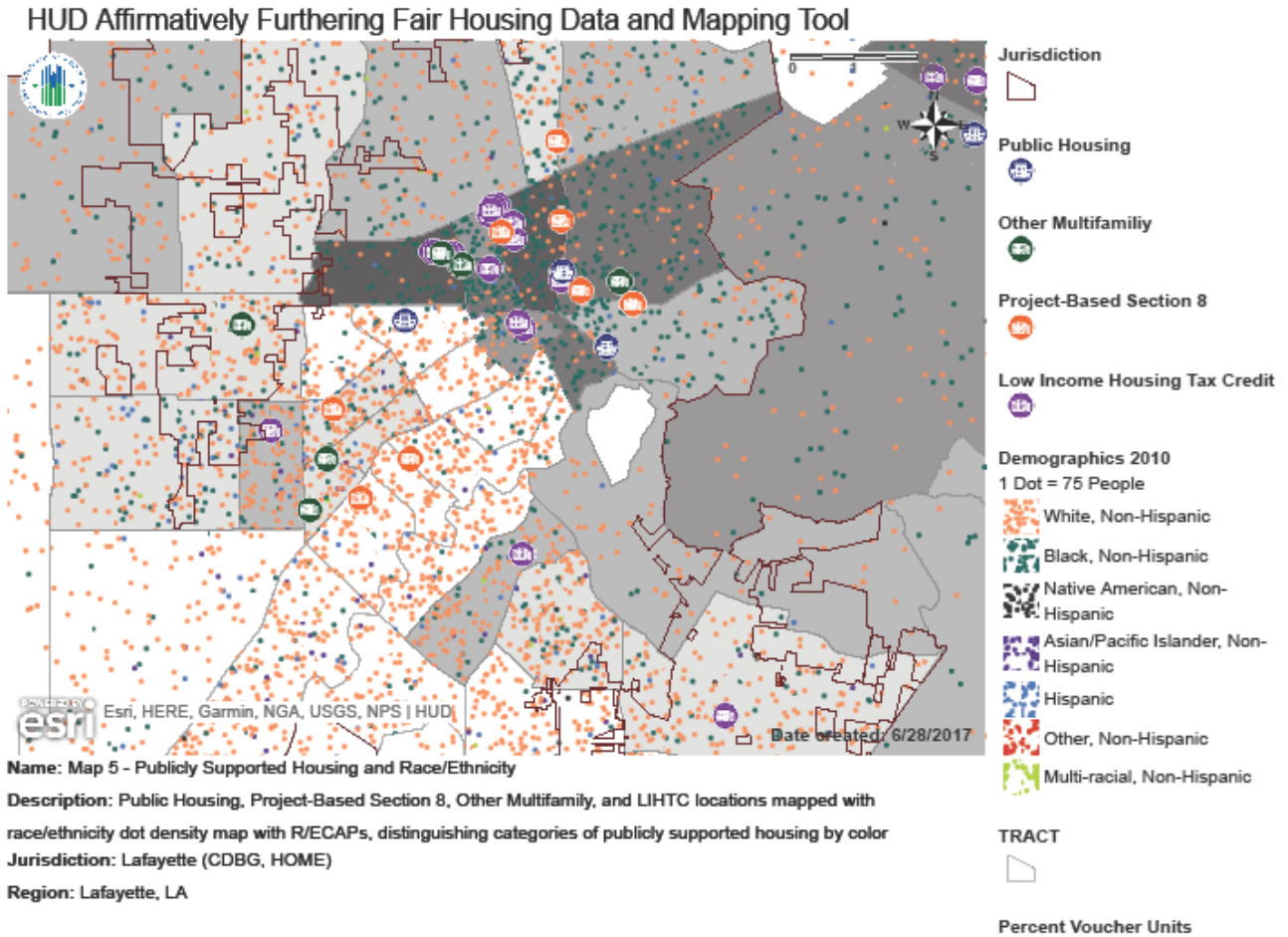
Description: LEP persons (5 most commonly used languages) for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

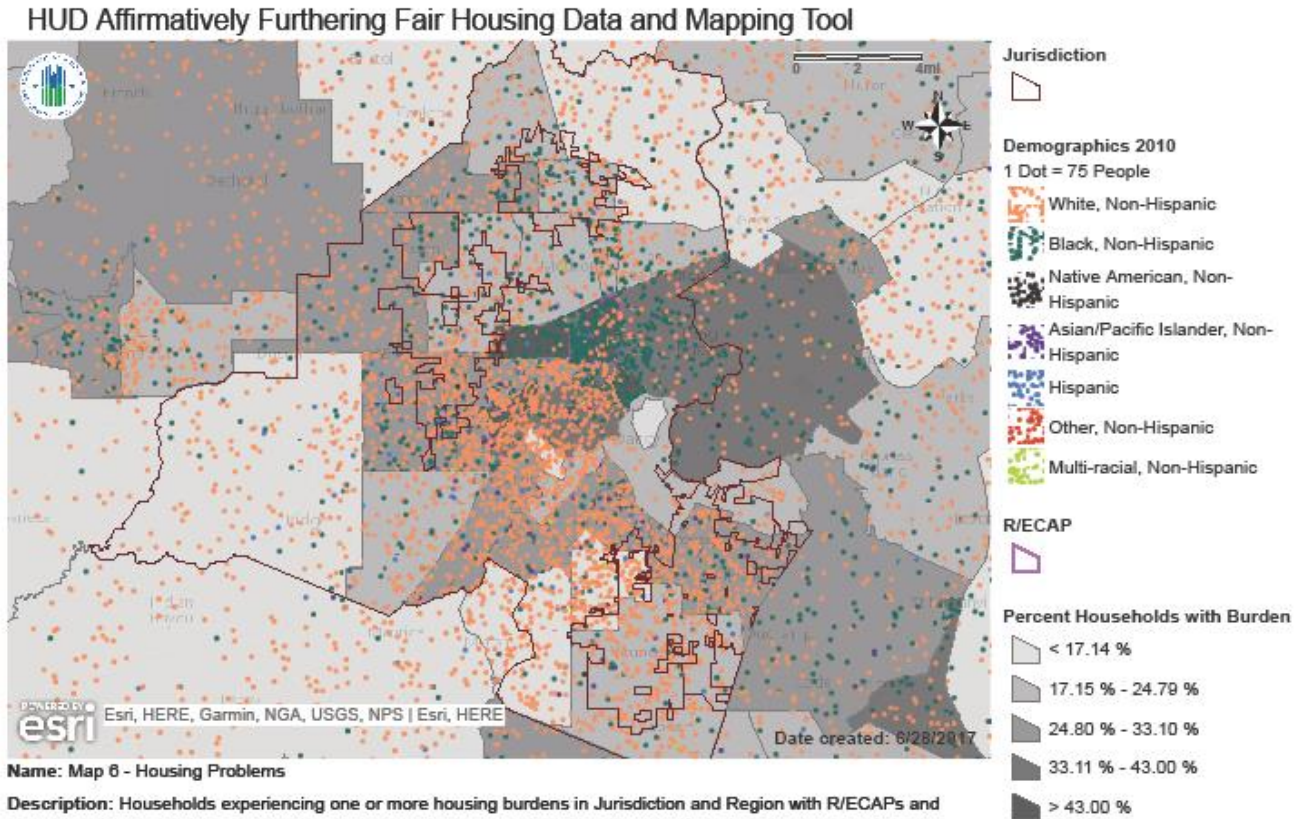
Map 5: Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and location of Public Housing by type, as provided by HUD census data



Map 6a: Housing Burden by Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of Housing Burden, as provided by HUD census data. Housing Burden is defined as conditions in which a home has incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and/or a cost burden greater than 30% of household income.



Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems

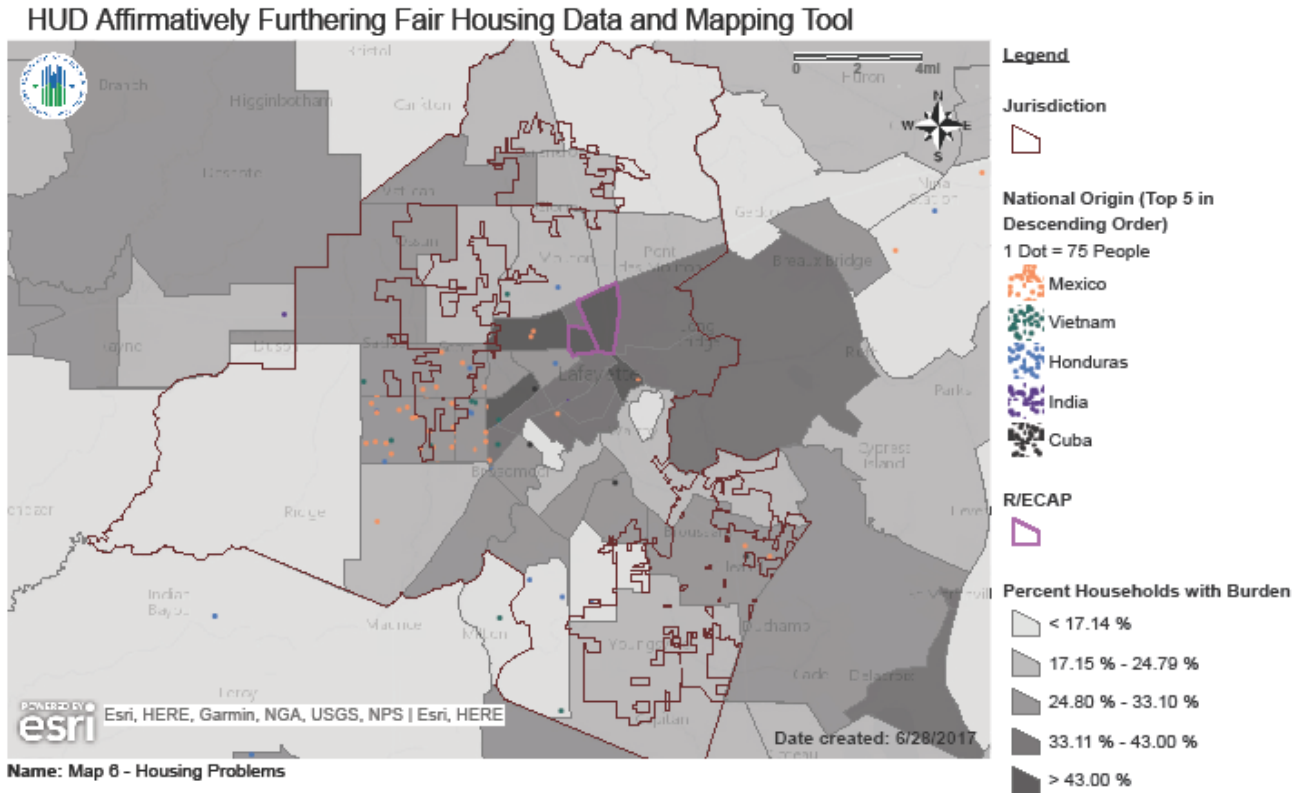
Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

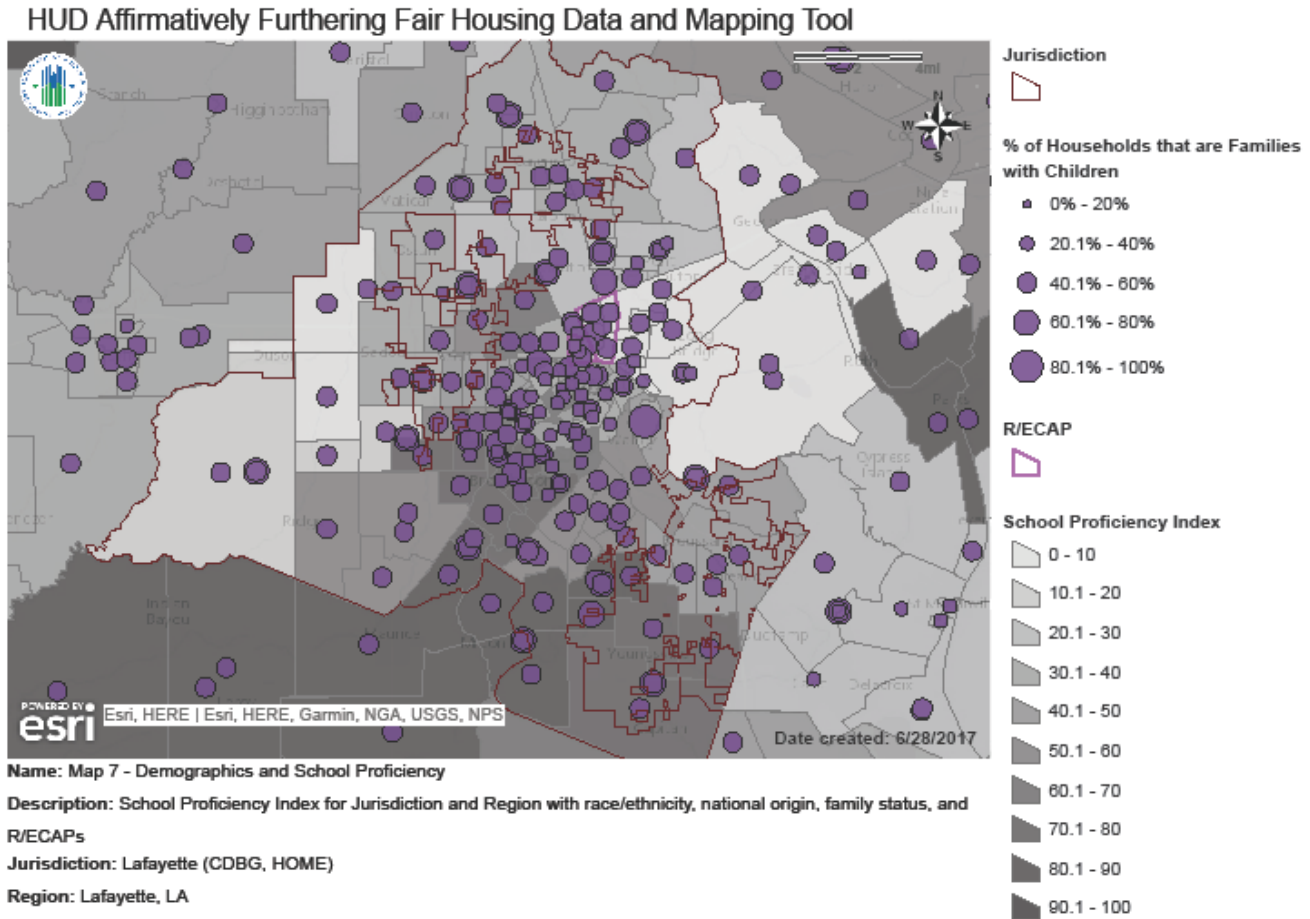
Map 6b: Housing Burden by National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of Housing Burden, as provided by HUD census data. Housing Burden is defined as conditions in which a home has incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and/or a cost burden greater than 30% of household income.



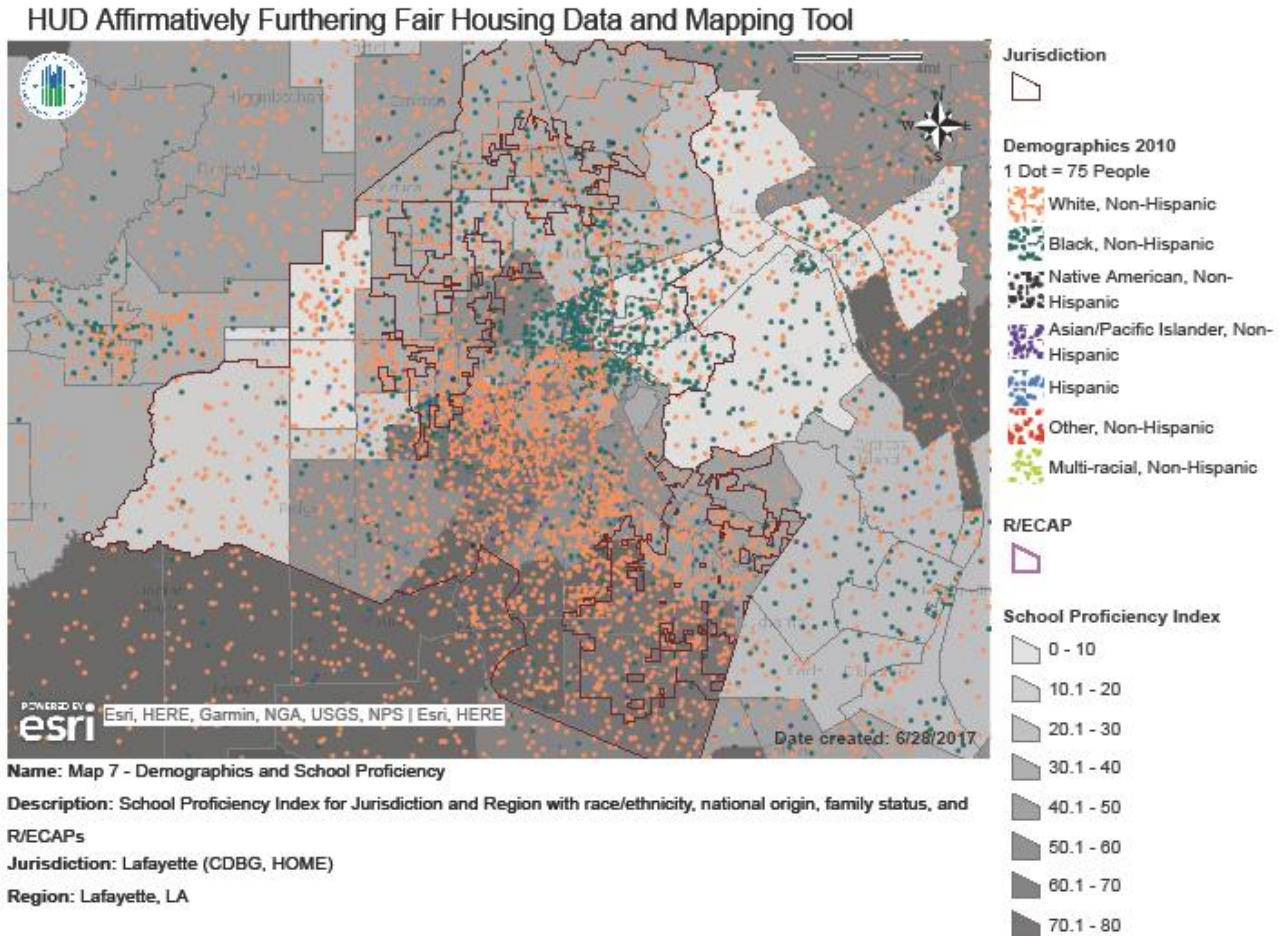
Map 7a: School Proficiency and Family Status

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish families with children and tracts that experience various levels of School Proficiency, as provided by HUD census data. The School Proficiency Index uses school-level data of the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe neighborhoods with higher-performing elementary schools.



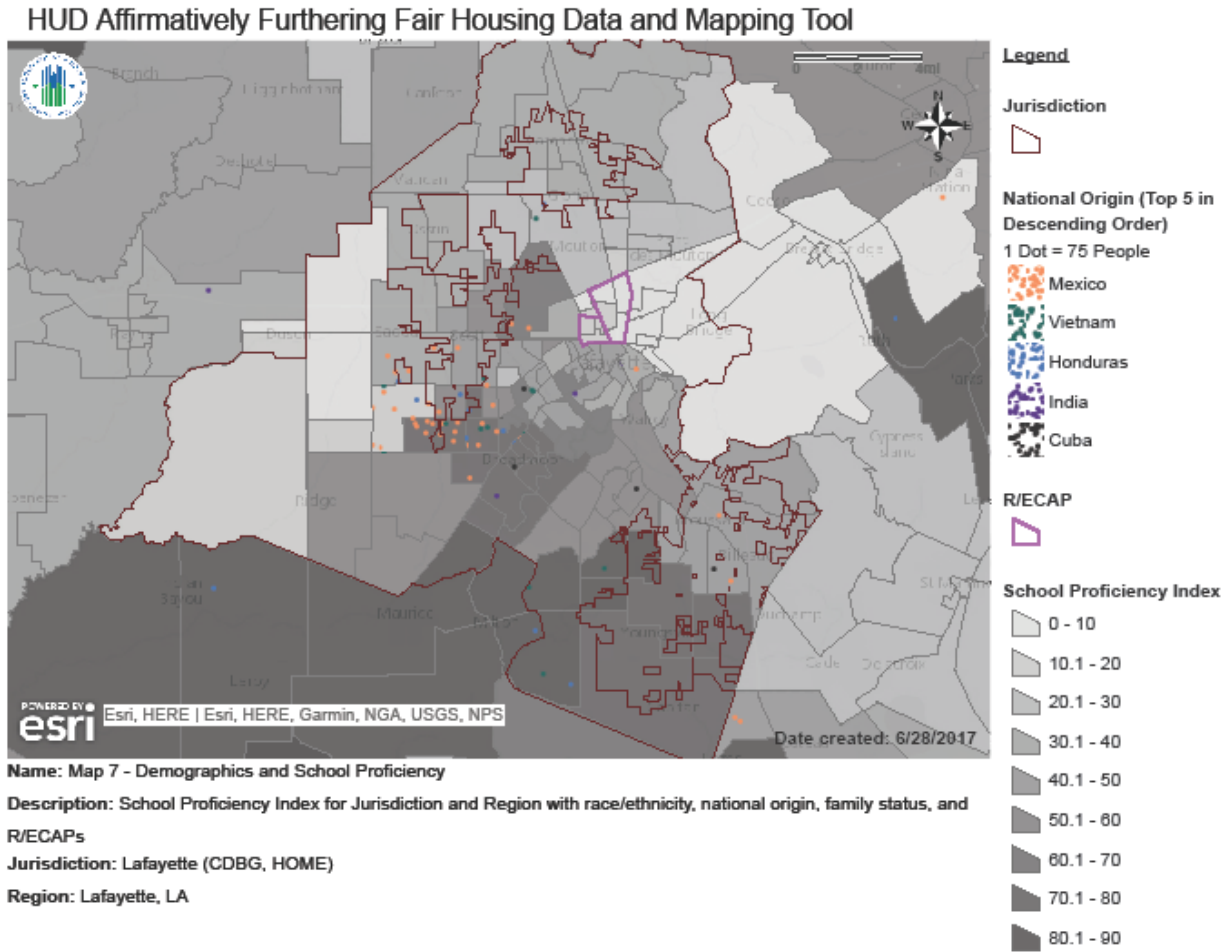
Map 7b: School Proficiency and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of School Proficiency, as provided by HUD census data. The School Proficiency Index uses school-level data of the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe neighborhoods with higher-performing elementary schools.



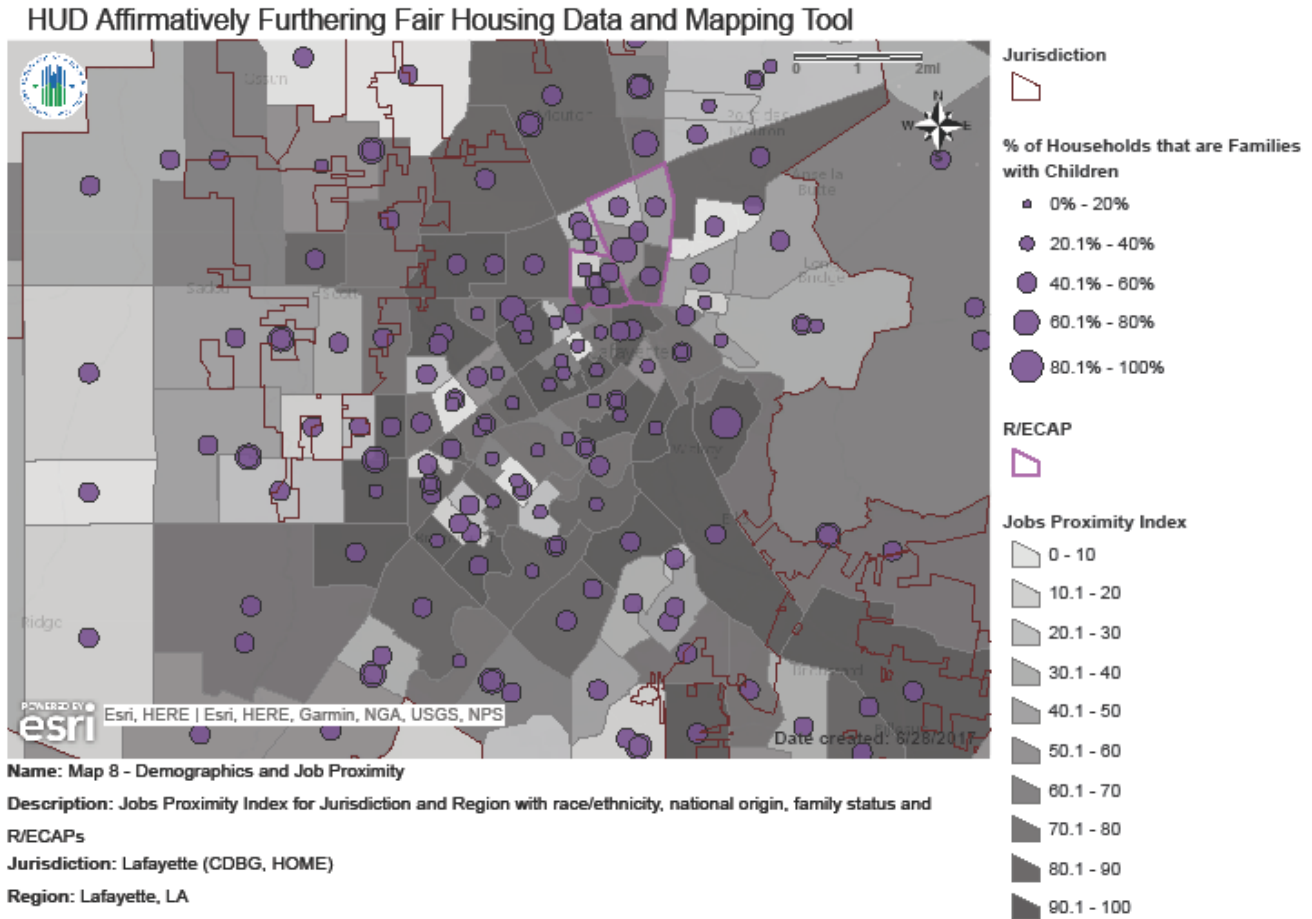
Map 7c: School Proficiency and National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of School Proficiency, as provided by HUD census data. The School Proficiency Index uses school-level data of the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe neighborhoods with higher-performing elementary schools.



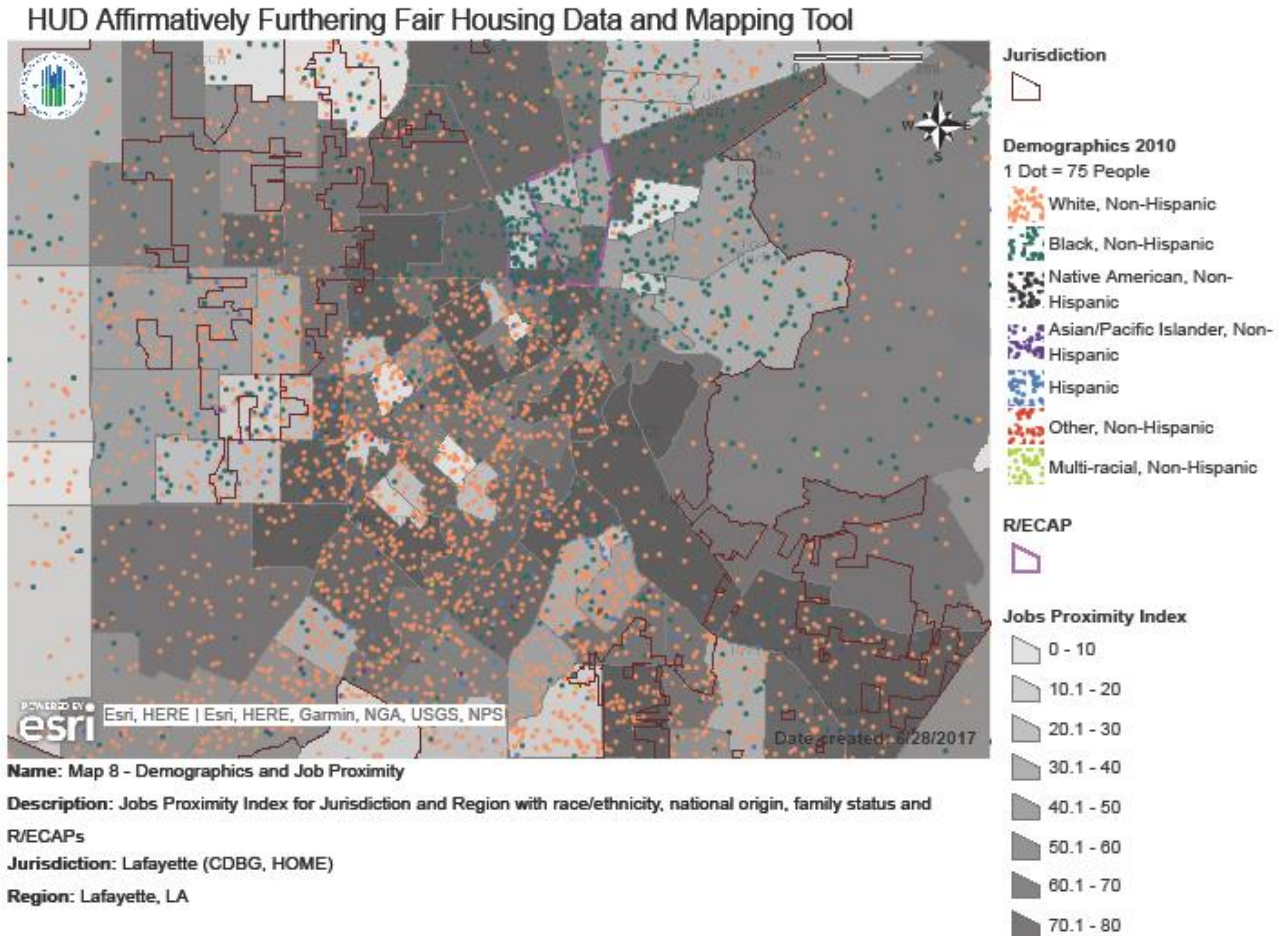
Map 8a: Job Proximity and Family Status

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish families with children and tracts that experience various levels of job proximity, as provided by HUD census data. The Jobs Proximity Index quantifies a tract's accessibility as a function of its distance to all job locations within a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), with distance to larger employment centers weighted more heavily.



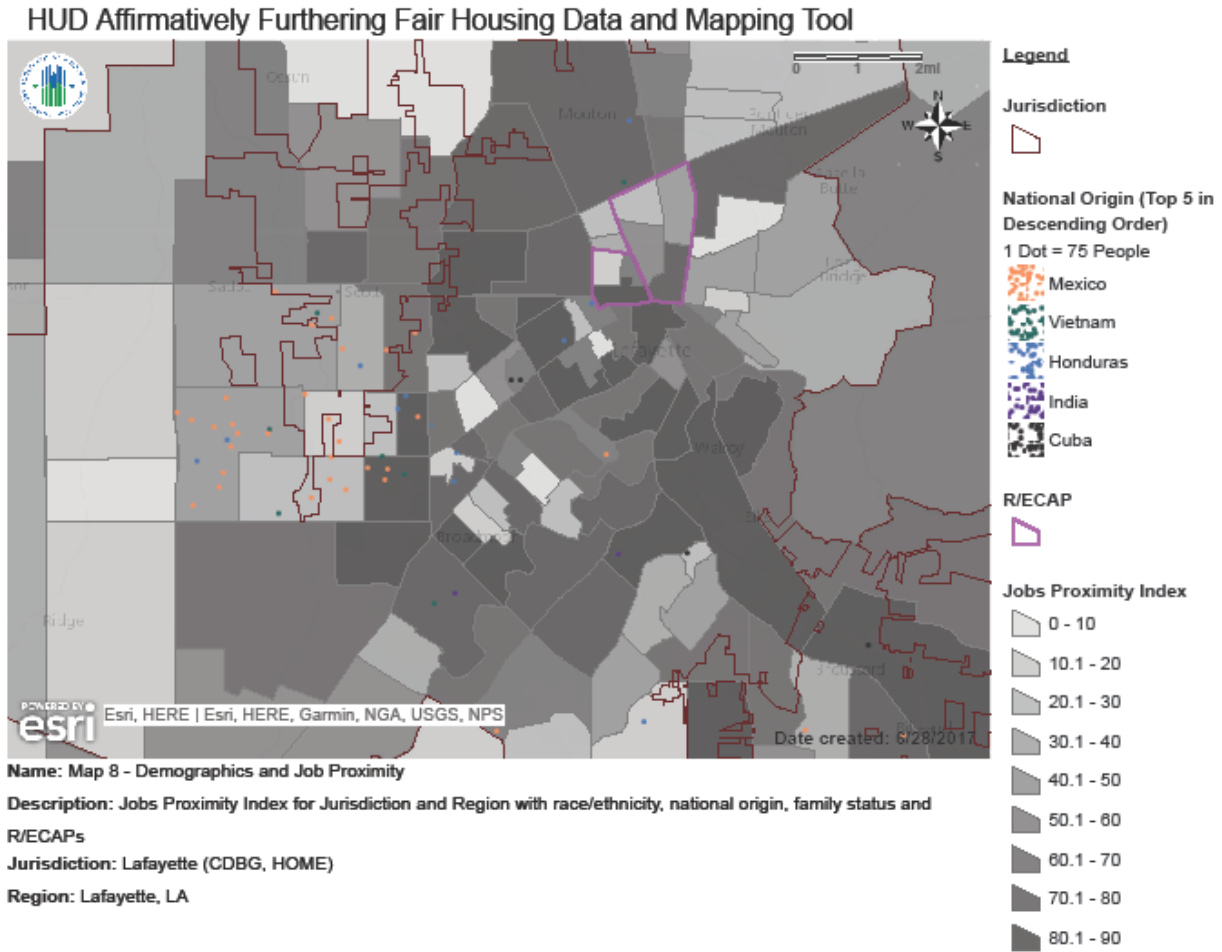
Map 8b: Job Proximity and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of job proximity, as provided by HUD census data. The Jobs Proximity Index quantifies a tract's accessibility as a function of its distance to all job locations within a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), with distance to larger employment centers weighted more heavily.



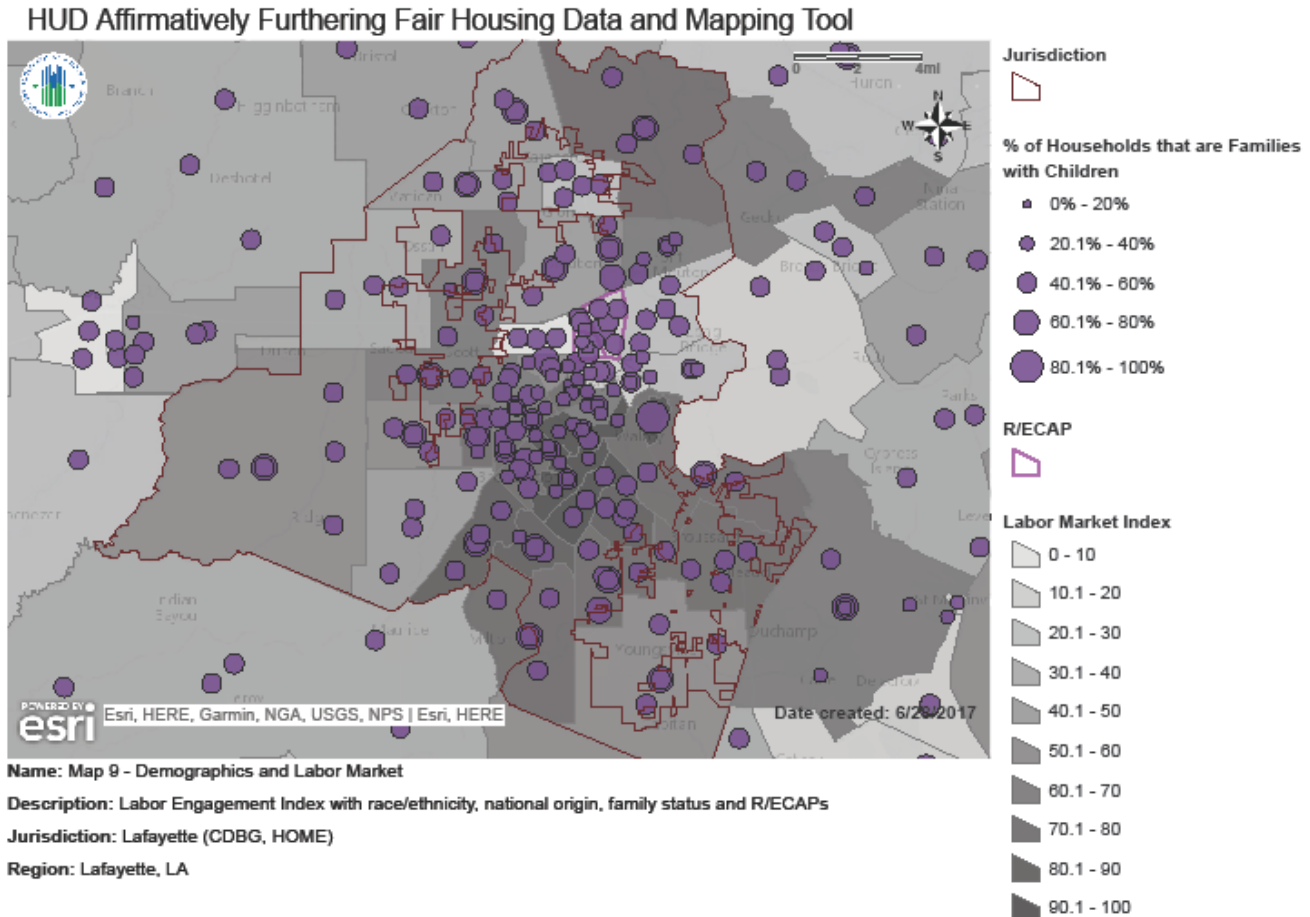
Map 8c: Job Proximity and National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of job proximity, as provided by HUD census data. The Jobs Proximity Index quantifies a tract's accessibility as a function of its distance to all job locations within a Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), with distance to larger employment centers weighted more heavily.



Map 9a: Labor Market and Family Status

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish families with children and tracts that experience various levels of labor market intensity, as provided by HUD census data. The Labor Market Index measures the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract.



Name: Map 9 - Demographics and Labor Market

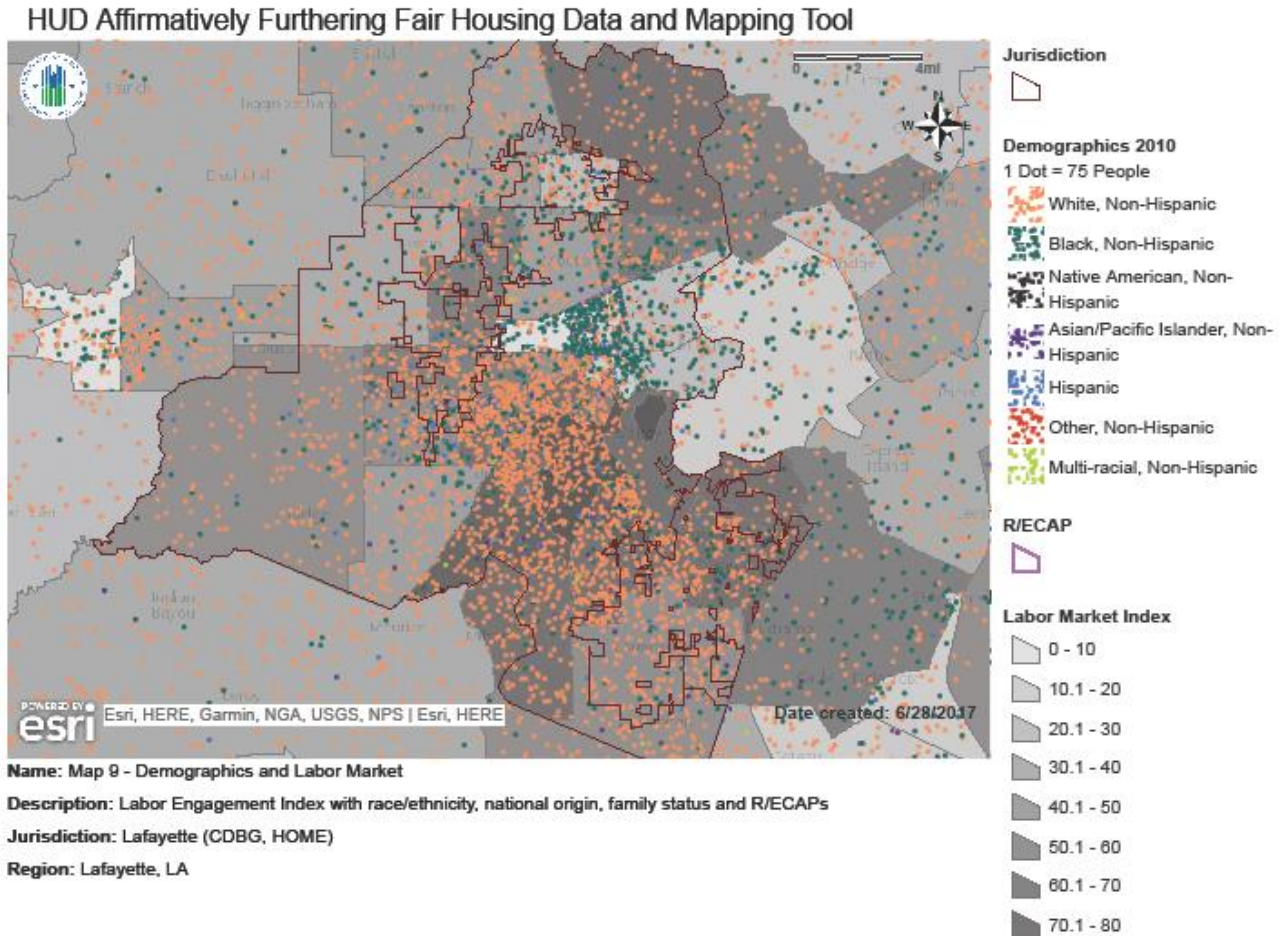
Description: Labor Engagement Index with race/ethnicity, national origin, family status and R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

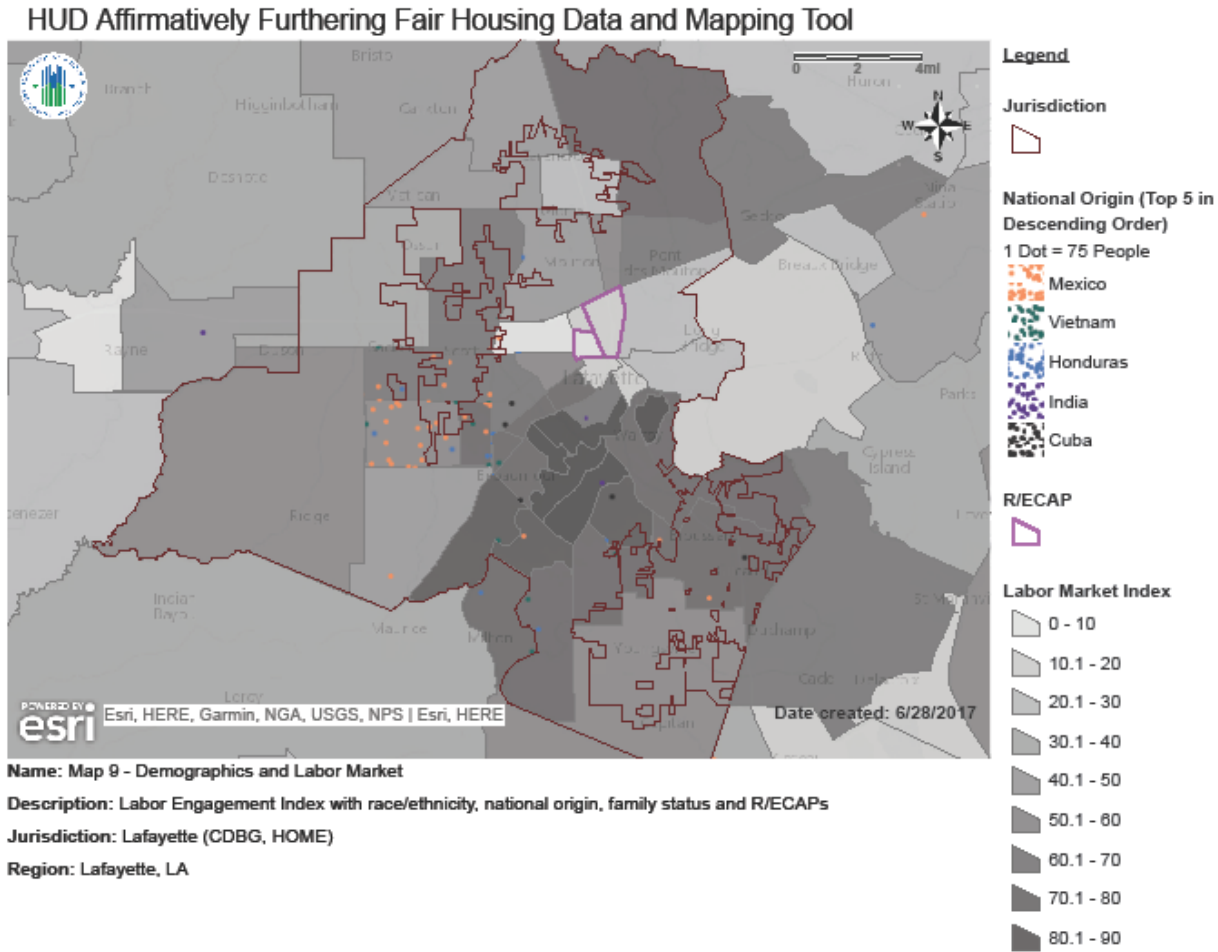
Map 9b: Labor Market and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of labor market intensity, as provided by HUD census data. The Labor Market Index measures the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract.



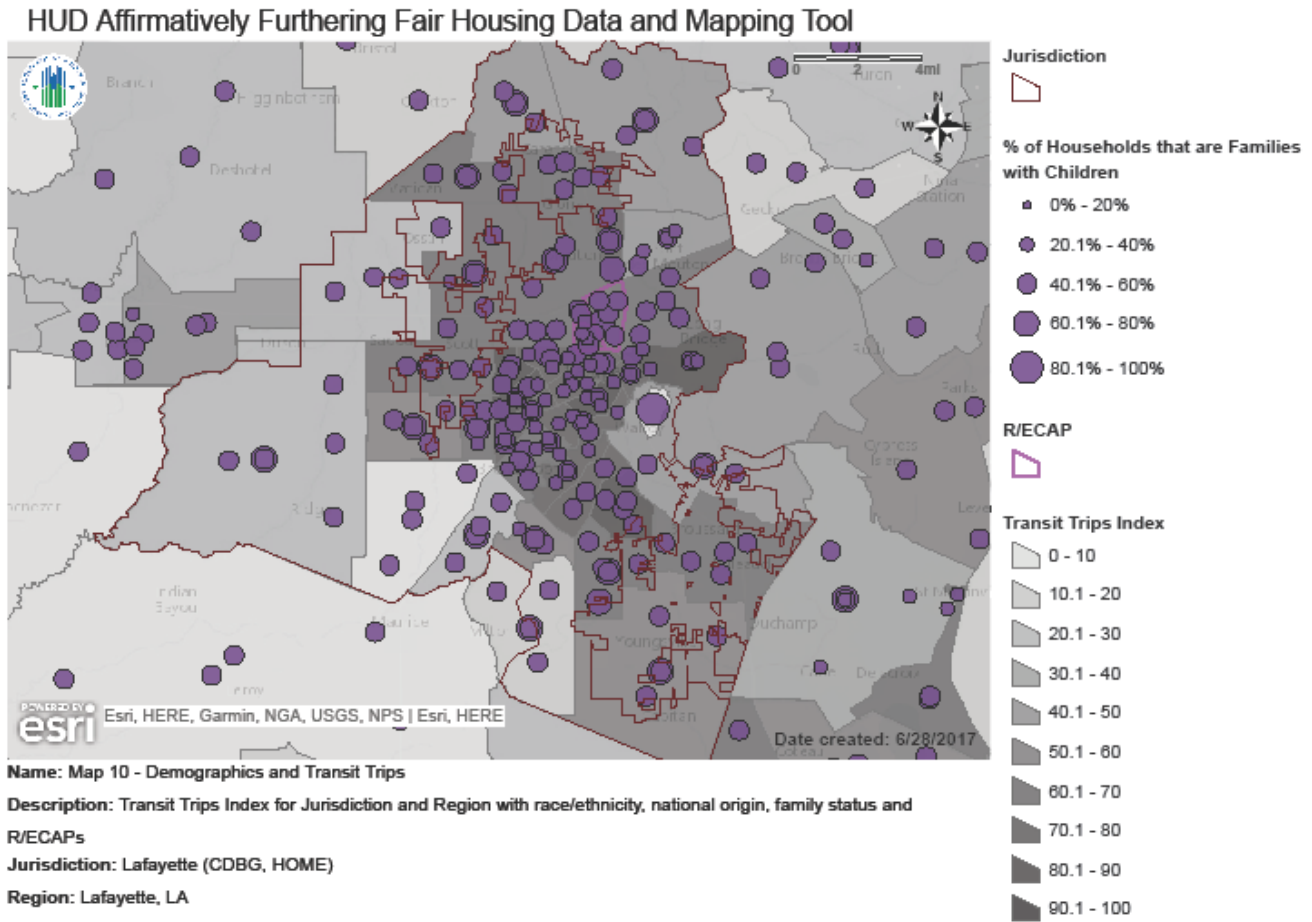
Map 9c: Labor Market and National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of labor market intensity, as provided by HUD census data. The Labor Market Index measures the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract.



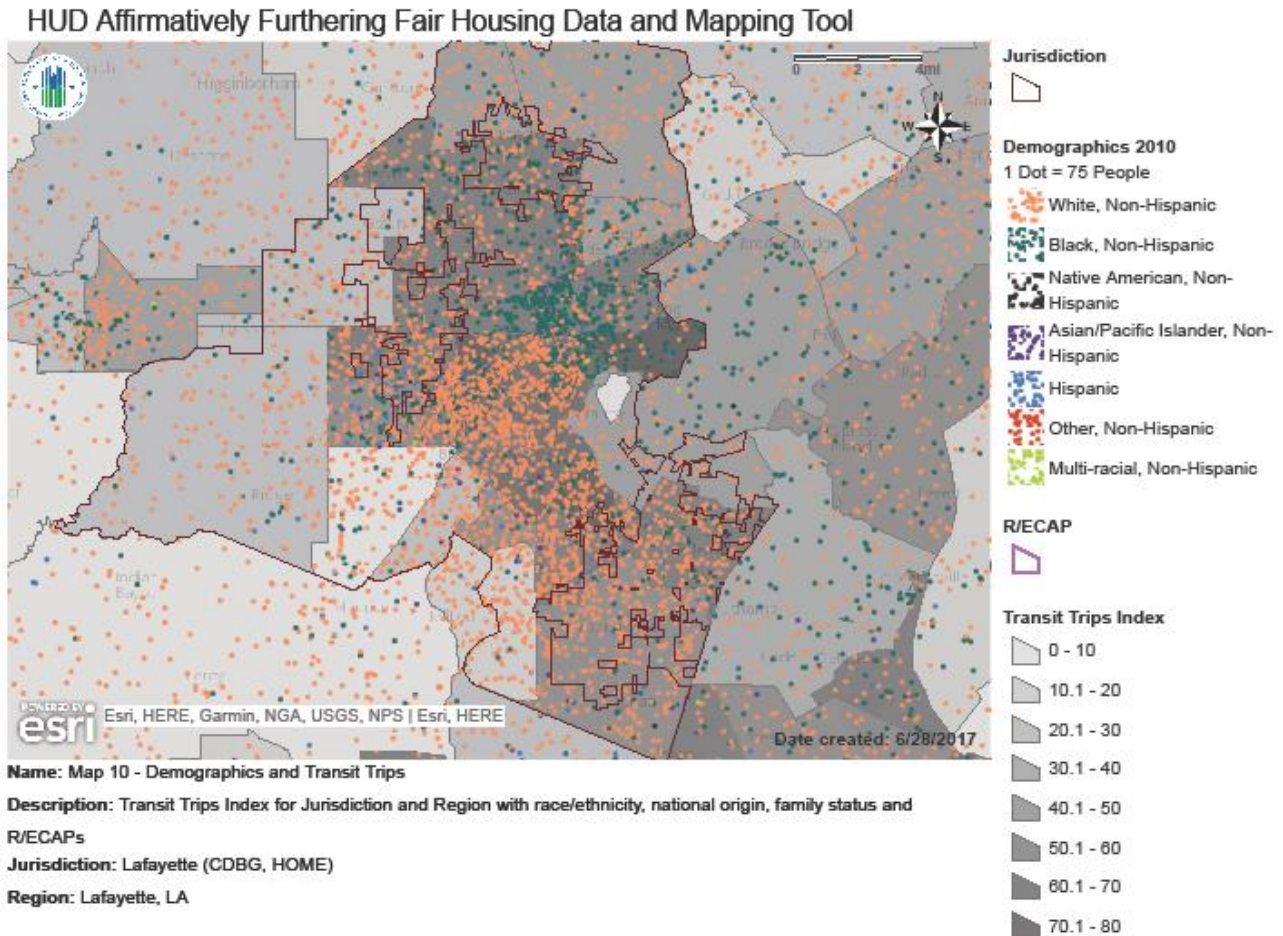
Map 10a: Transit Trips and Family Status

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish families with children and tracts that experience various levels of public transit usage, as provided by HUD census data. The Transit Trips Index measures how often residents utilize public transportation, with higher values equating to higher usage.



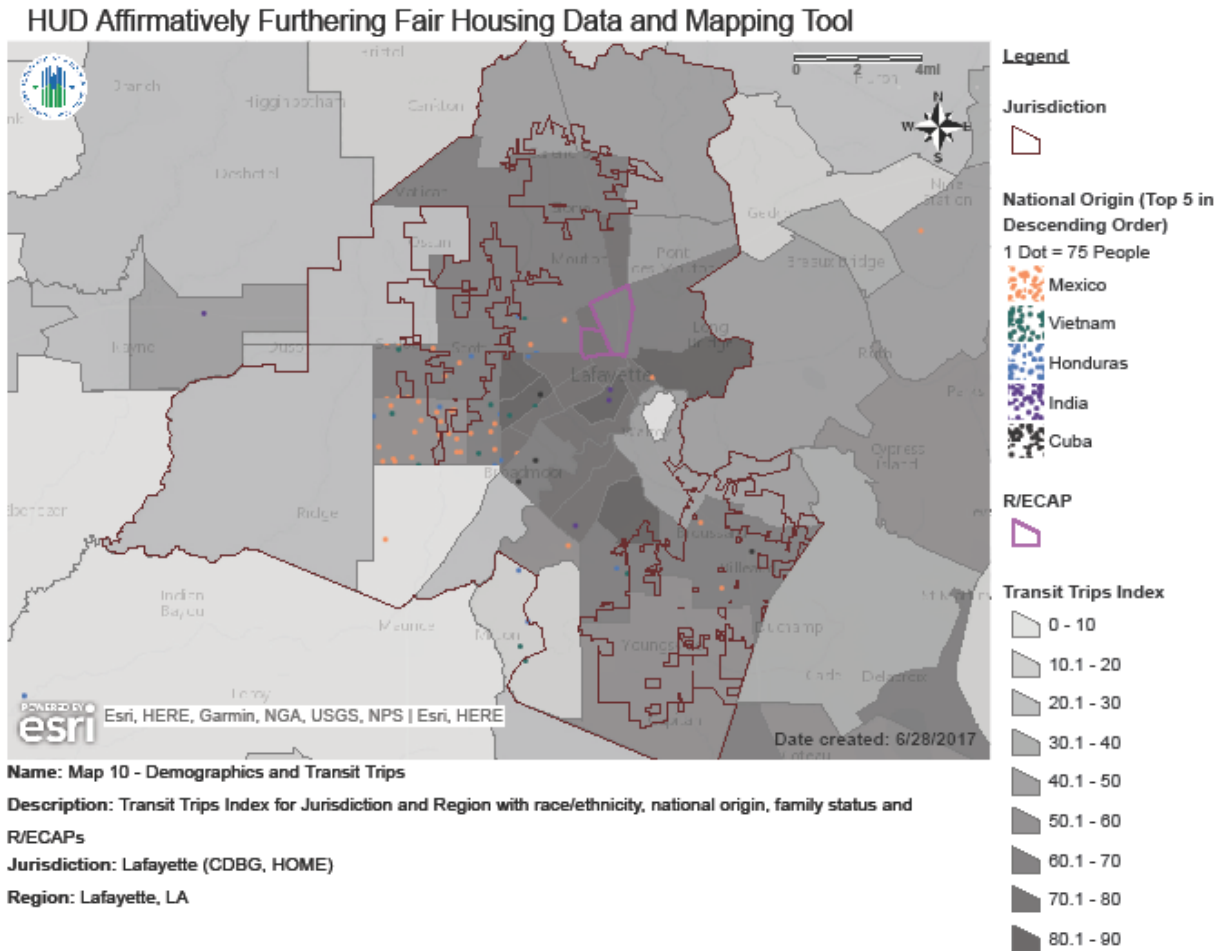
Map 10b: Transit Trips and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of public transit usage, as provided by HUD census data. The Transit Trips Index measures how often residents utilize public transportation, with higher values equating to higher usage.



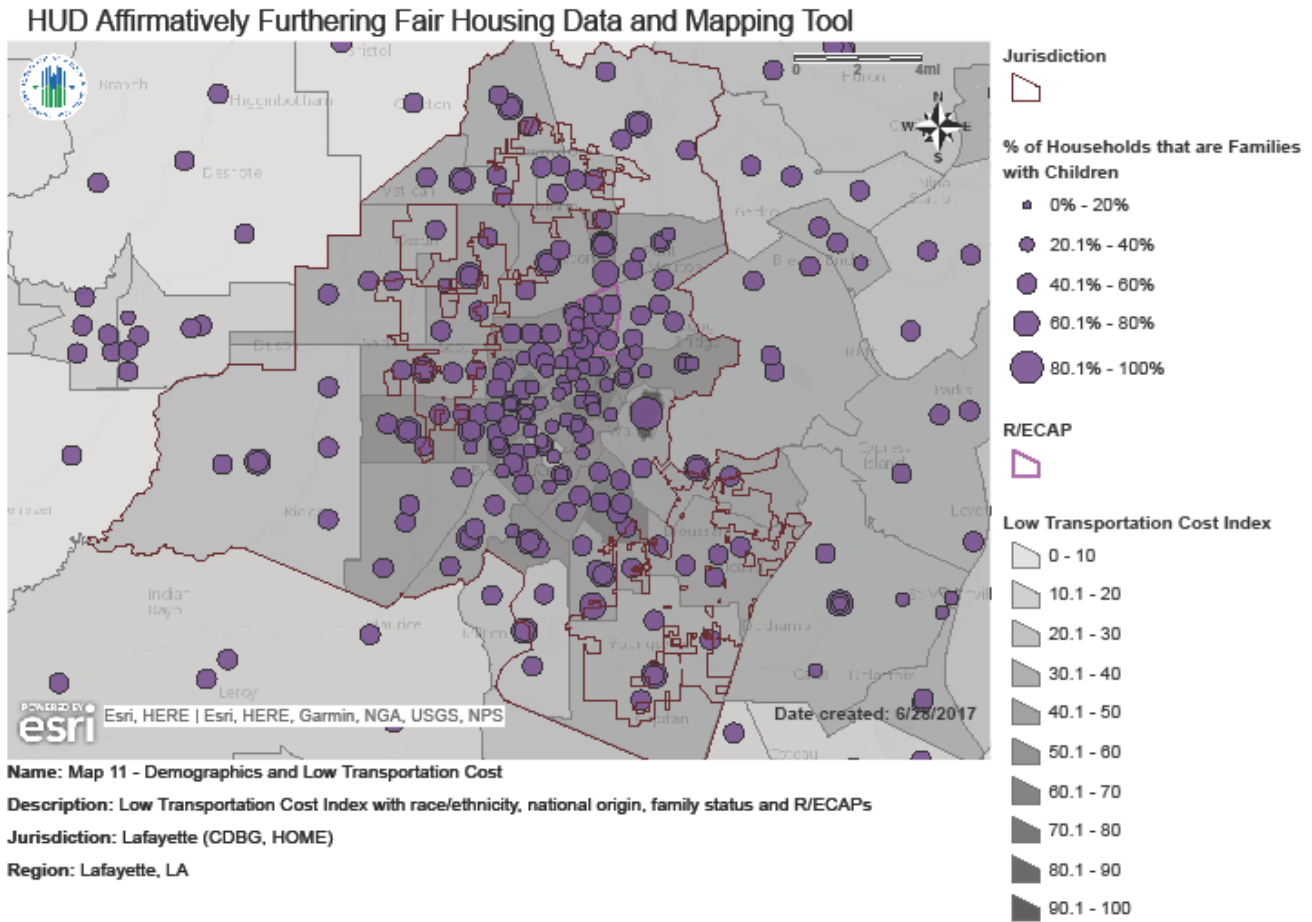
Map 10c: Transit Trips and National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of public transit usage, as provided by HUD census data. The Transit Trips Index measures how often residents utilize public transportation, with higher values equating to higher usage.



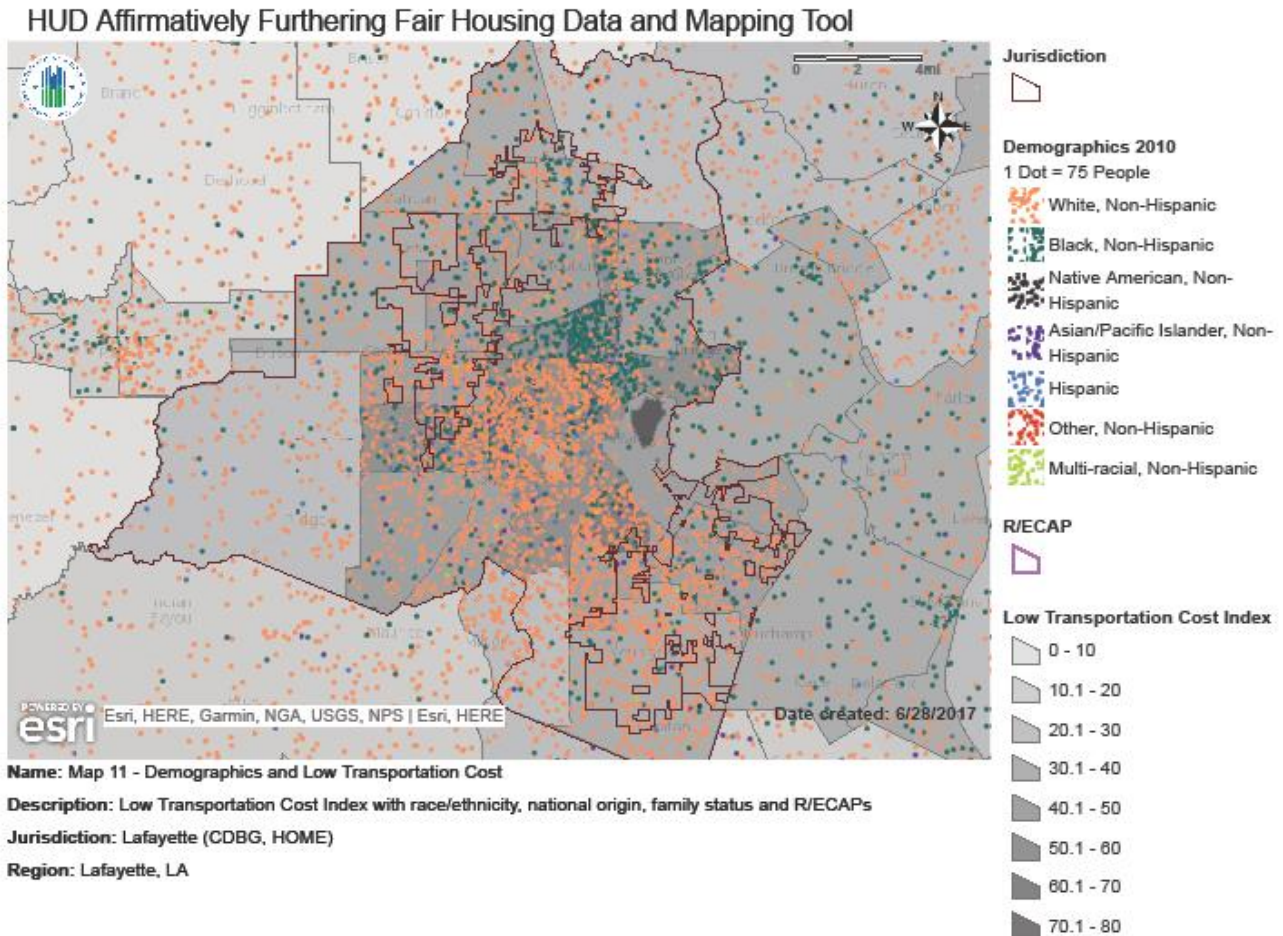
Map 11a: Transportation Cost and Family Status

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish families with children and tracts that experience various levels of transportation cost burden, as provided by HUD census data. The Low Transportation Cost Index measures the cost of transportation by tract, with higher values equating to lower costs of transportation.



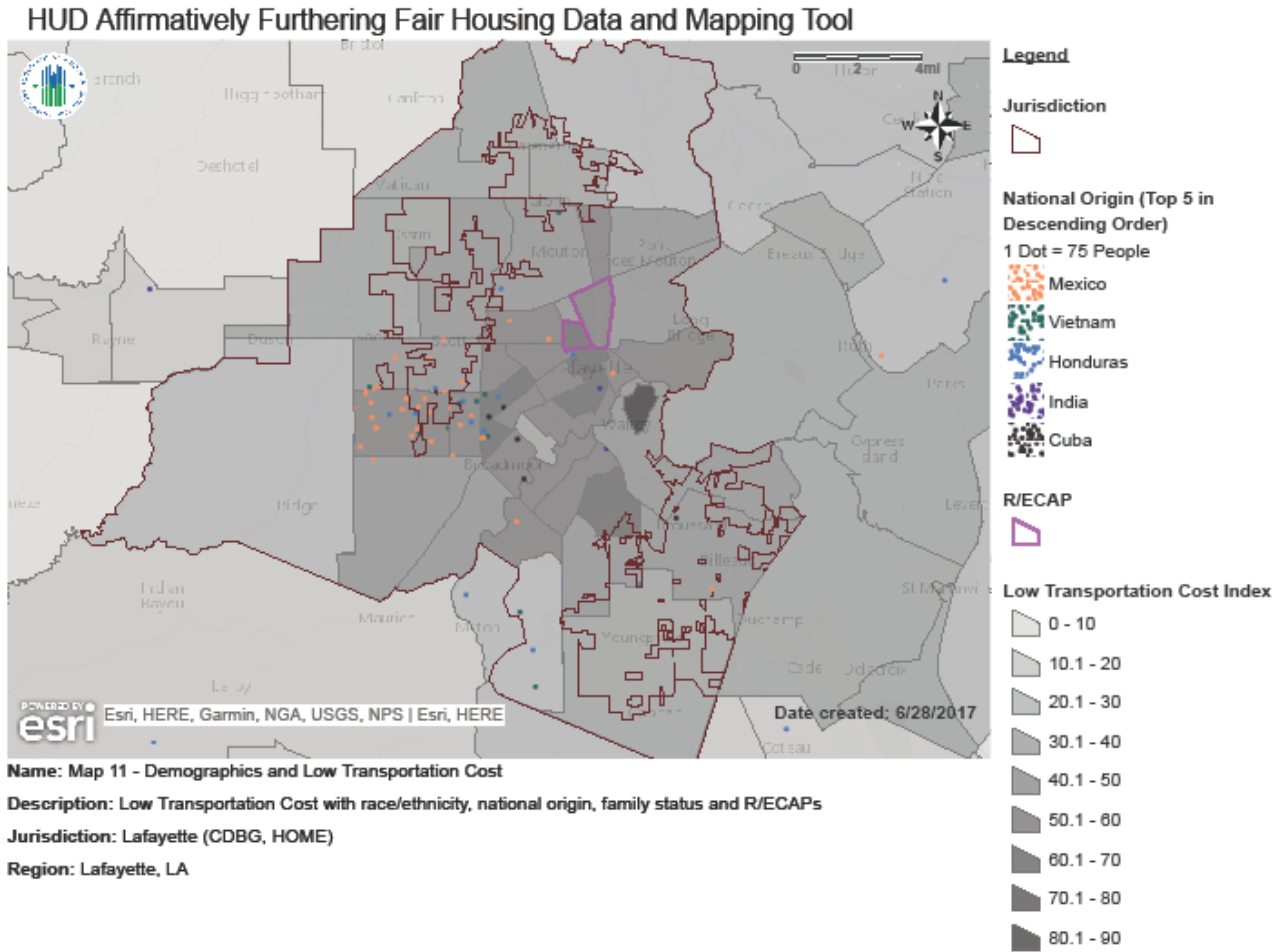
Map 11b: Transportation Cost and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of transportation cost burden, as provided by HUD census data. The Low Transportation Cost Index measures the cost of transportation by tract, with higher values equating to lower costs of transportation.



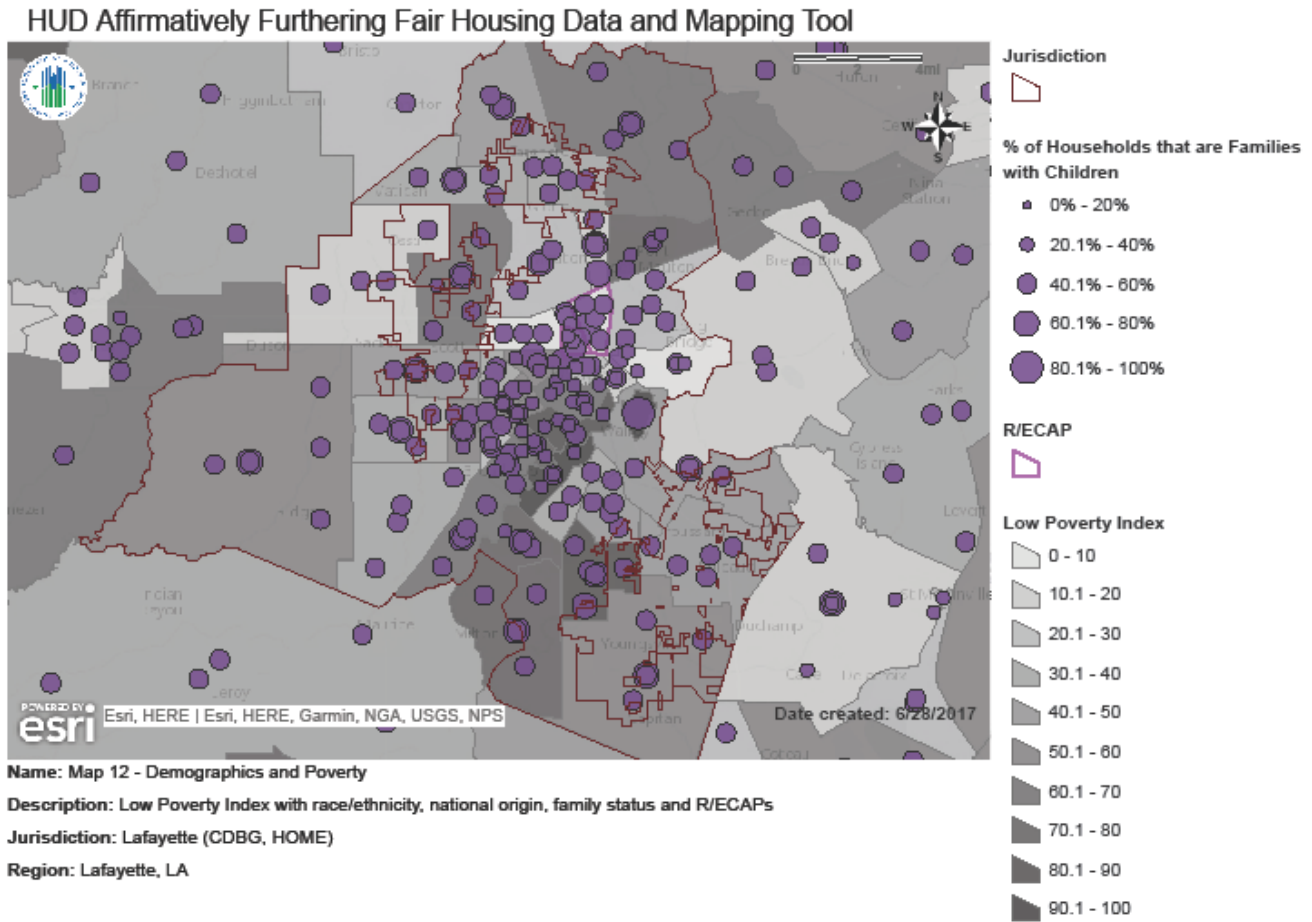
Map 11c: Transportation Cost and National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of transportation cost burden, as provided by HUD census data. The Low Transportation Cost Index measures the cost of transportation by tract, with higher values equating to lower costs of transportation.



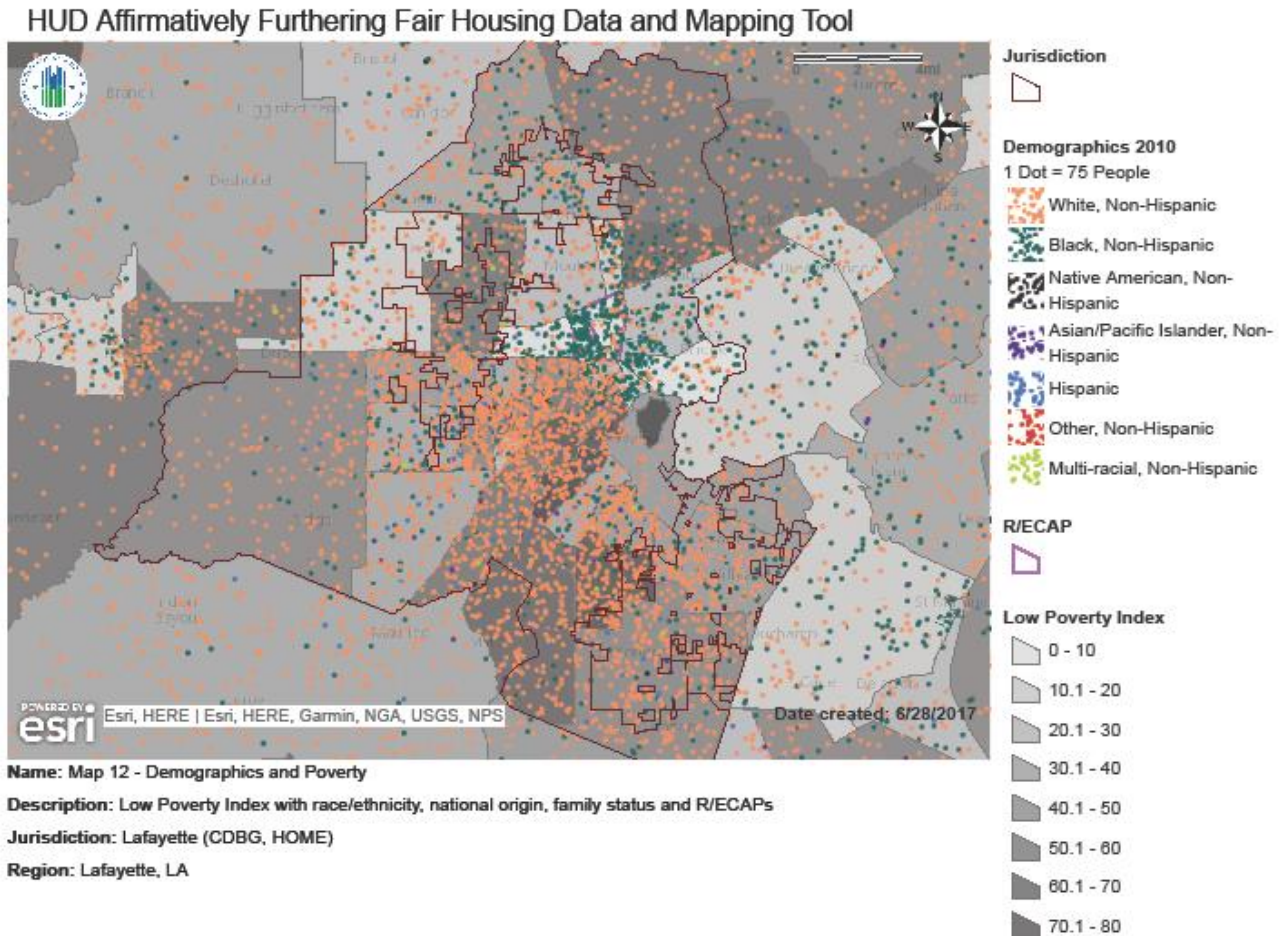
Map 12a: Poverty and Family Status

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish families with children and tracts that experience various levels of poverty, as provided by HUD census data. The Low Poverty Index measures the level of poverty in neighborhoods, with higher values indicating less poverty.



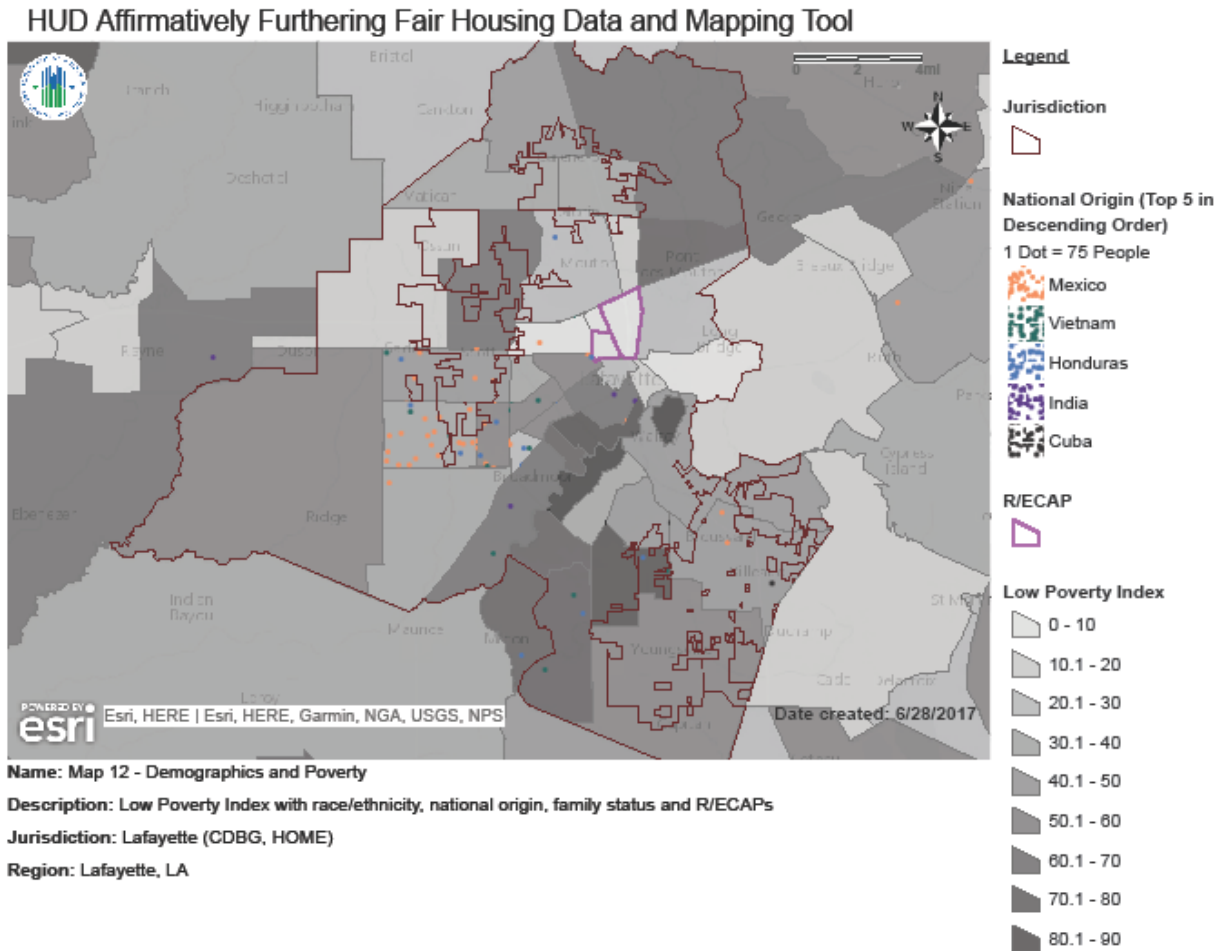
Map 12b: Poverty and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of poverty, as provided by HUD census data. The Low Poverty Index measures the level of poverty in neighborhoods, with higher values indicating less poverty.



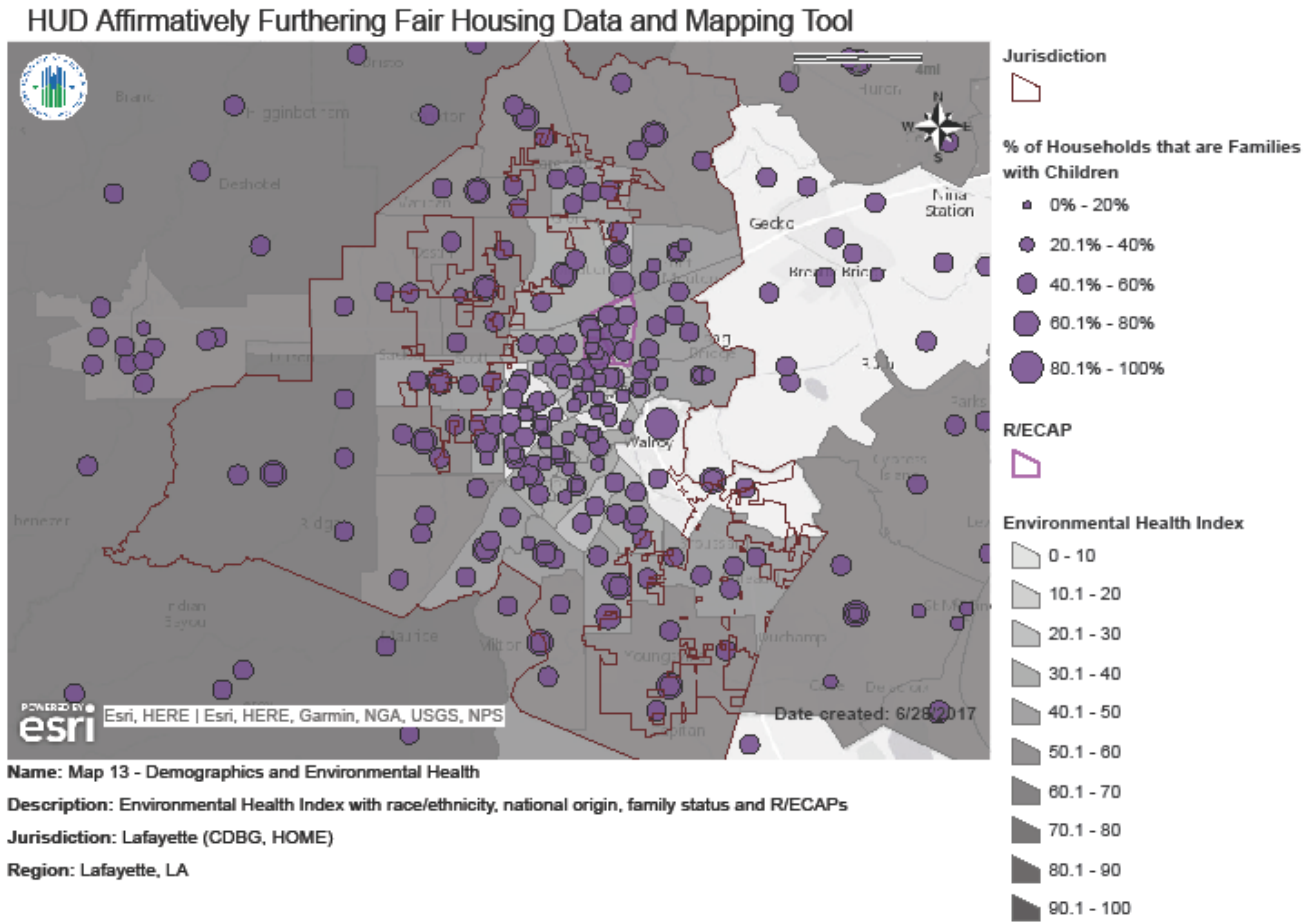
Map 12c: Poverty and National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of poverty, as provided by HUD census data. The Low Poverty Index measures the level of poverty in neighborhoods, with higher values indicating less poverty.



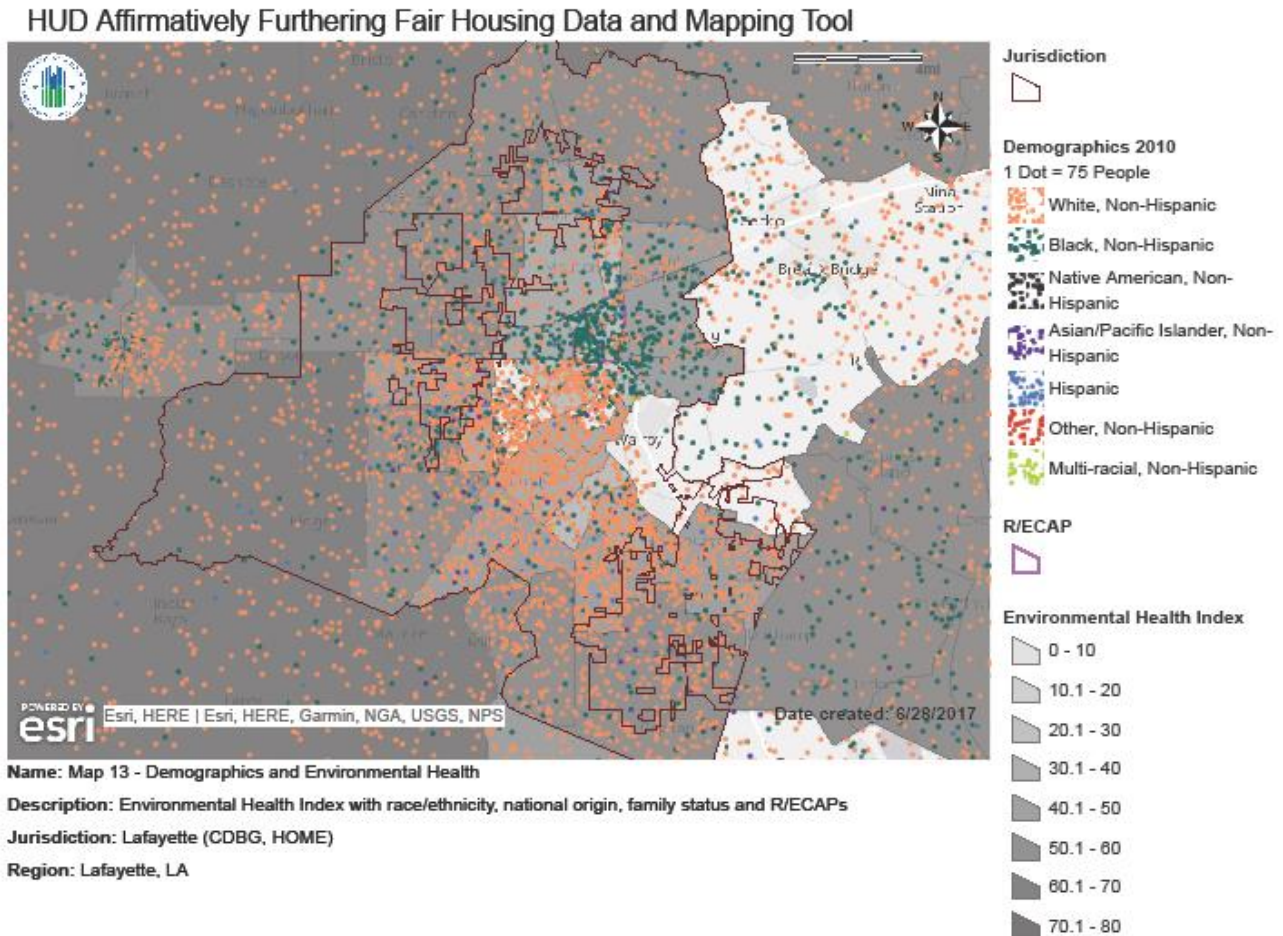
Map 13a: Environmental Health and Family Status

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish families with children and tracts that experience various levels of environmental health, as provided by HUD census data and the EPA. The Environmental Health Index measures potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level.



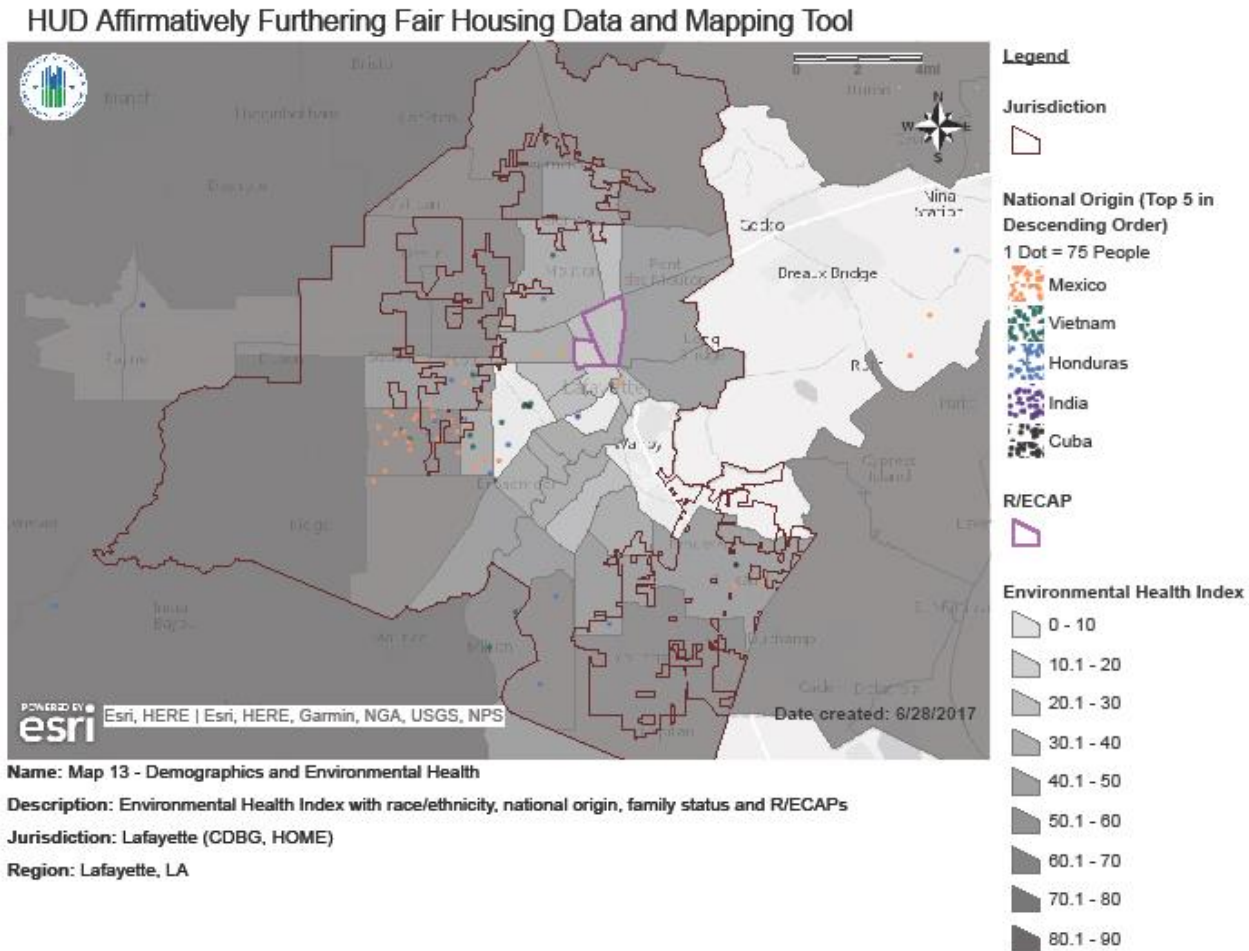
Map 13b: Environmental Health and Race/Ethnicity

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by Race/Ethnicity and tracts that experience various levels of environmental health, as provided by HUD census data and the EPA. The Environmental Health Index measures potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level.



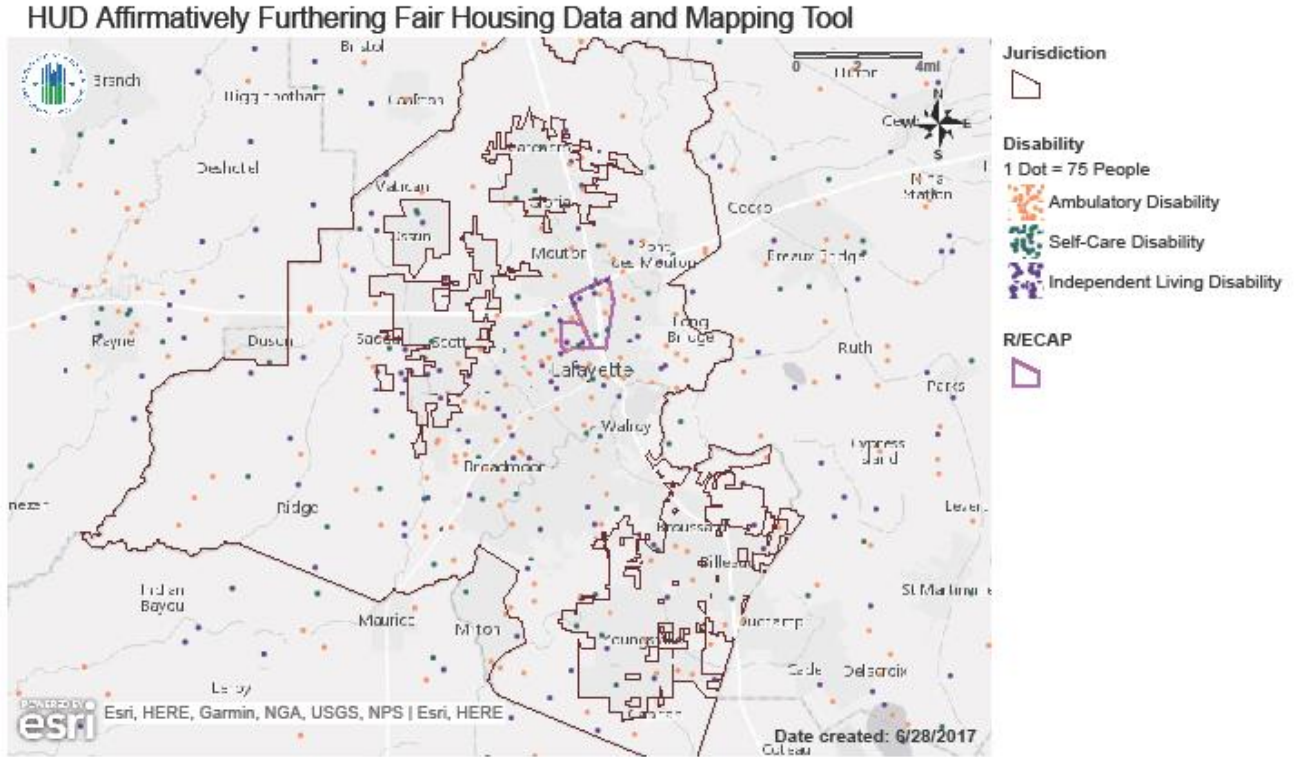
Map 13c: Environmental Health and National Origin

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by National Origin other than U.S. and tracts that experience various levels of environmental health, as provided by HUD census data and the EPA. The Environmental Health Index measures potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level.



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

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents who experience Ambulatory, Self-Care, and Independent Living Disabilities



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

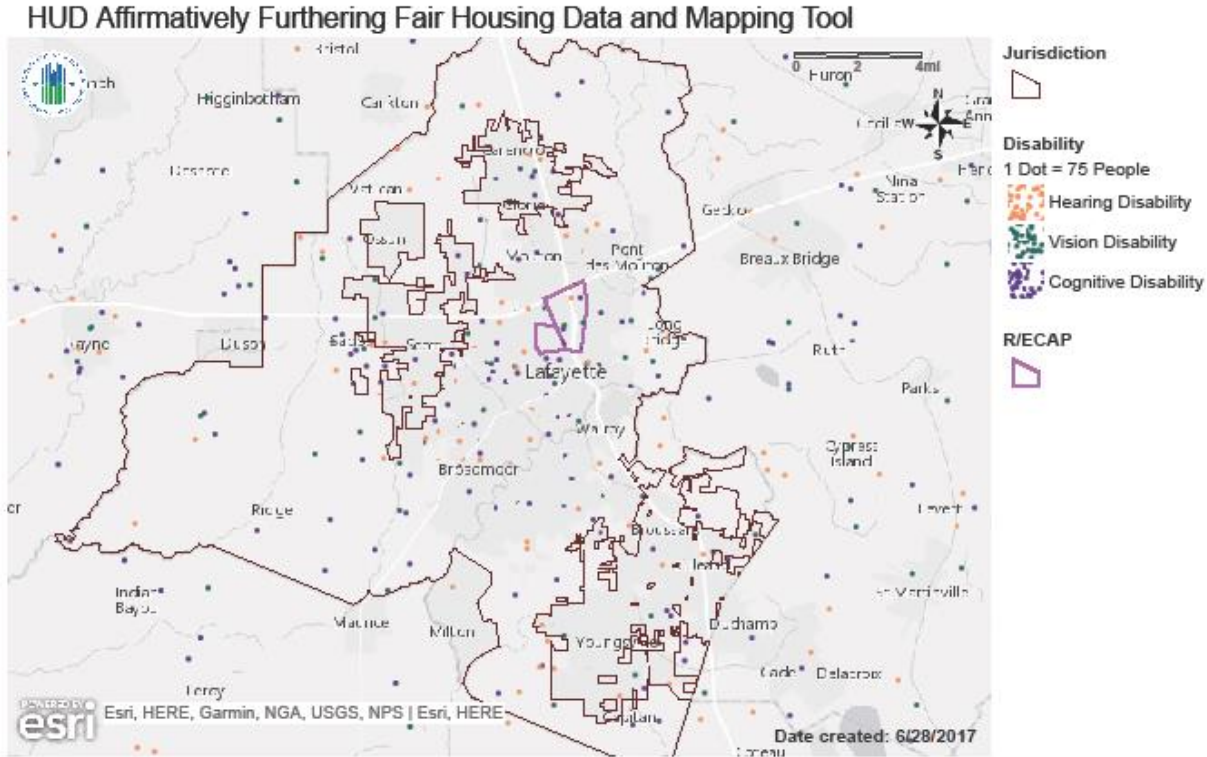
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

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

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents who experience Hearing, Vision, and Cognitive Disabilities



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type

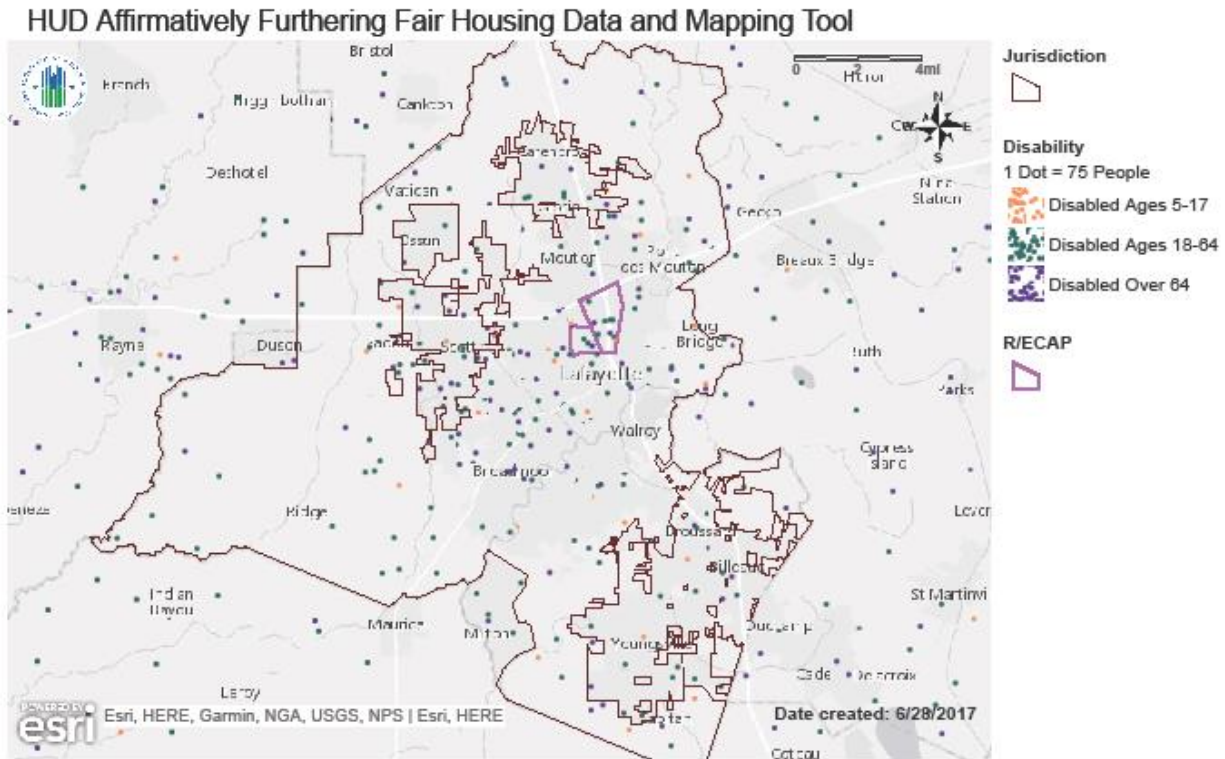
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 15: Disability by Age

Geographic distribution of Lafayette Parish residents by age who experience disabilities



Name: Map 15 - Disability by Age Group

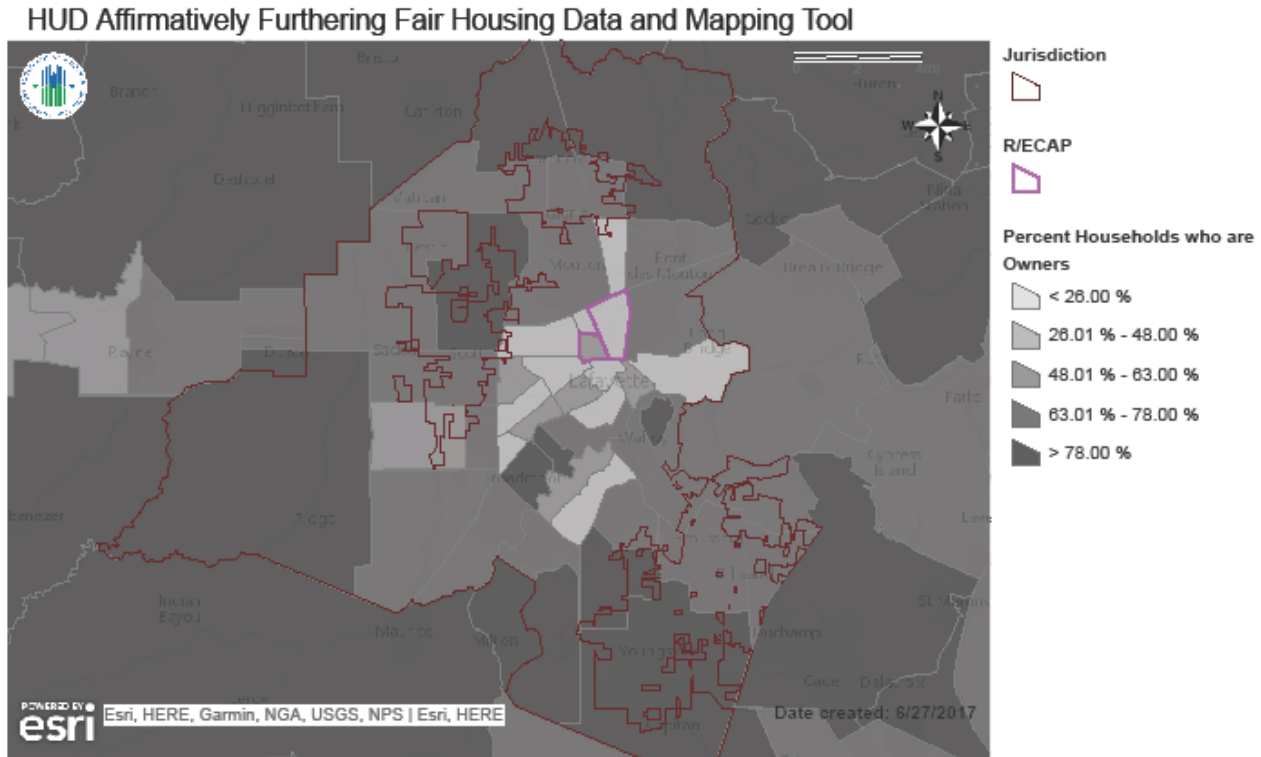
Description: All persons with disabilities by age range (5-17)(18-64)(65+) with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 16a: Housing Tenure by Owner

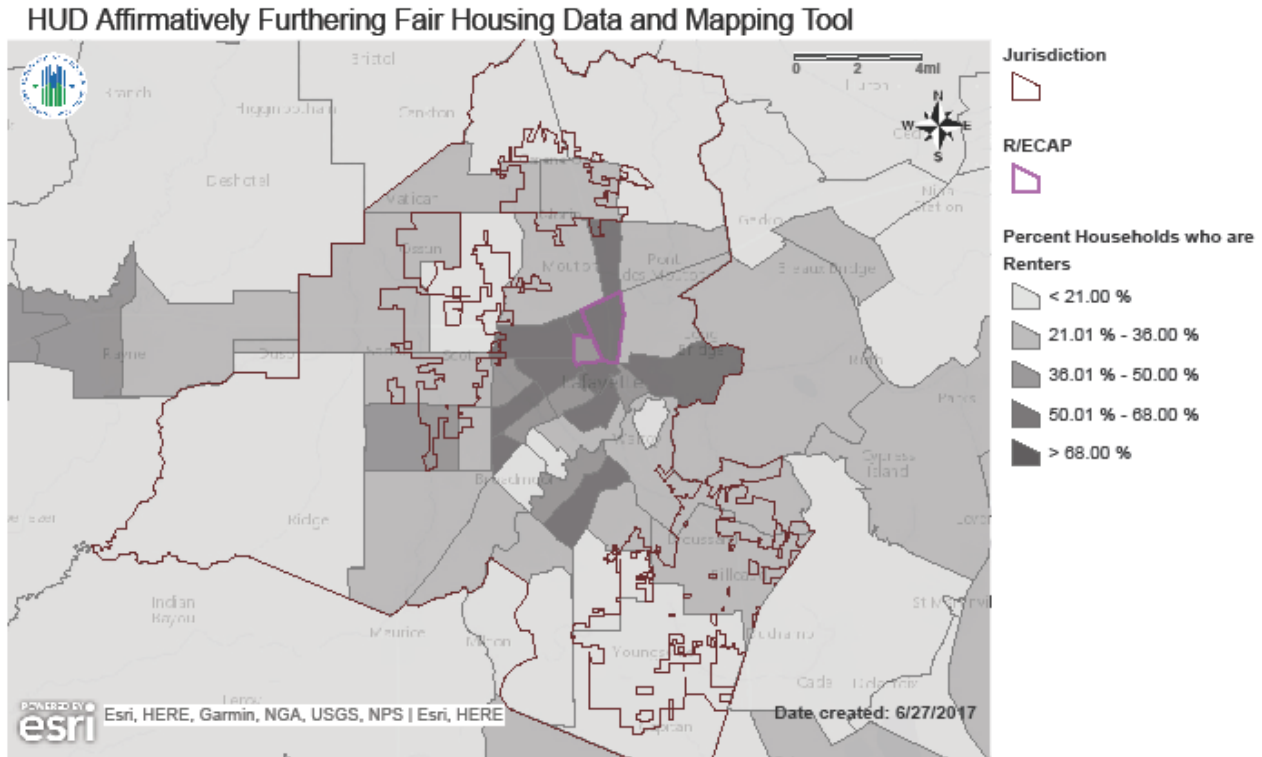
Geographic distribution of tracts by percentage of residents who own their homes. Darker shaded tracts represent neighborhoods in which more homeowners reside.



Name: Map 16 - Housing Tenure
Description: Housing Tenure by Owners with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)
Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 16b: Housing Tenure by Renter

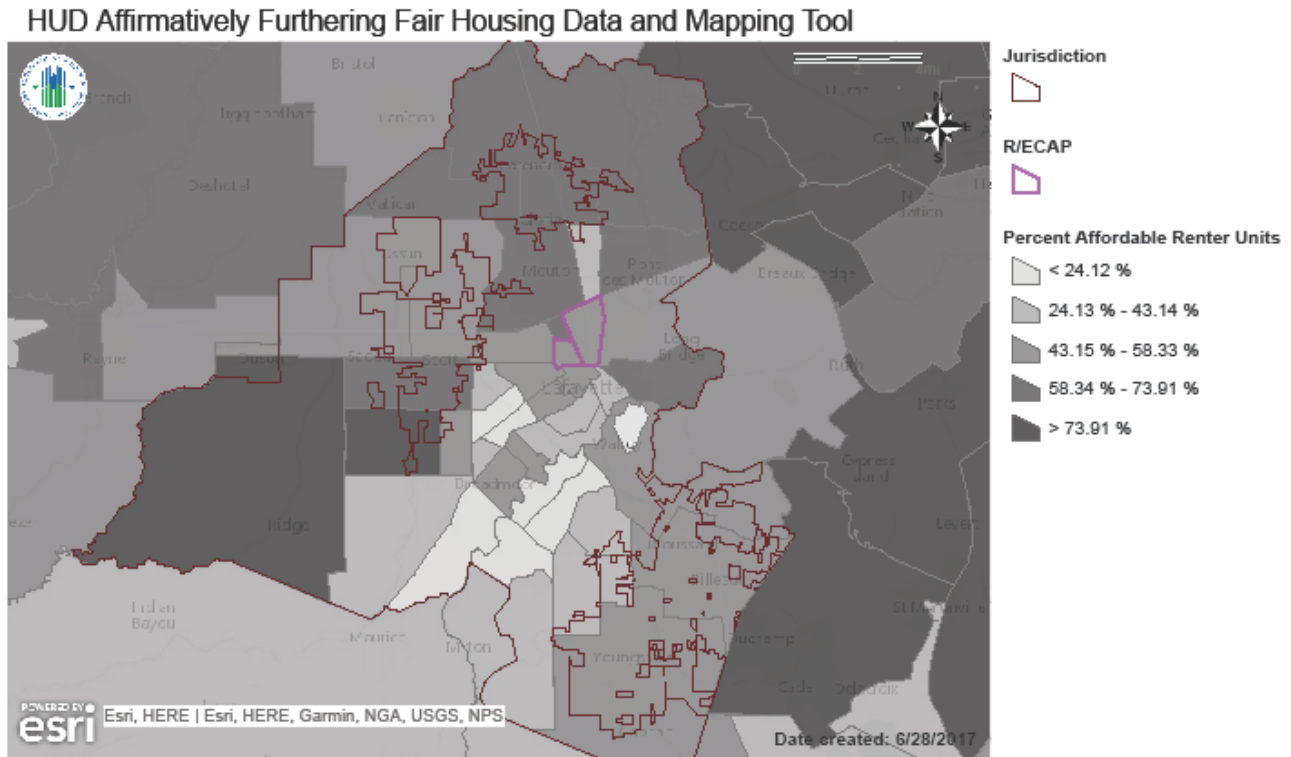
Geographic distribution of tracts by percentage of residents who rent their homes. Darker shaded tracts represent neighborhoods in which more renters reside.



Name: Map 16 - Housing Tenure
Description: Housing Tenure by Renters with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)
Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 17: Affordable Rental Housing

Geographic distribution of tracts by percentage of affordable rental units. An affordable rental unit is defined as a unit in which rent is no more than 30% of the residents' household income. Darker shaded neighborhoods contain a higher percentage of rental units in which renters do not have a cost burden.



Name: Map 17 - Location of Affordable Rental Housing (% Rental Units Affordable to 50% AMI)

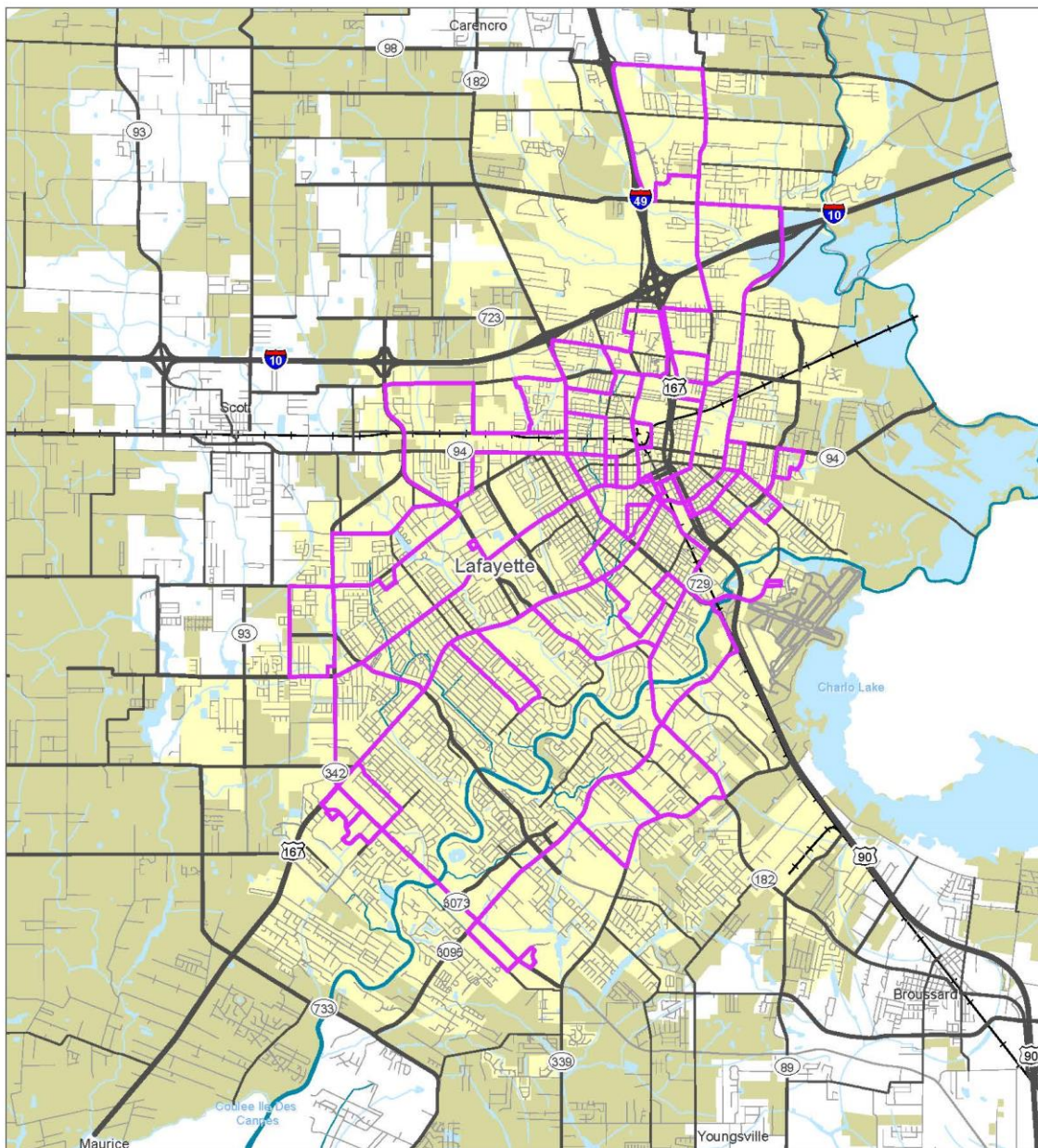
Description: Map of percent of rental units affordable, defined as units renting at or less than 30% of household income for a household with income at 50% of AMI.

Jurisdiction: Lafayette (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Lafayette, LA

Map 18: Lafayette Transit System's Bus Routes

Geographic distribution of LTS transit routes. LTS only operates in the city of Lafayette boundaries.

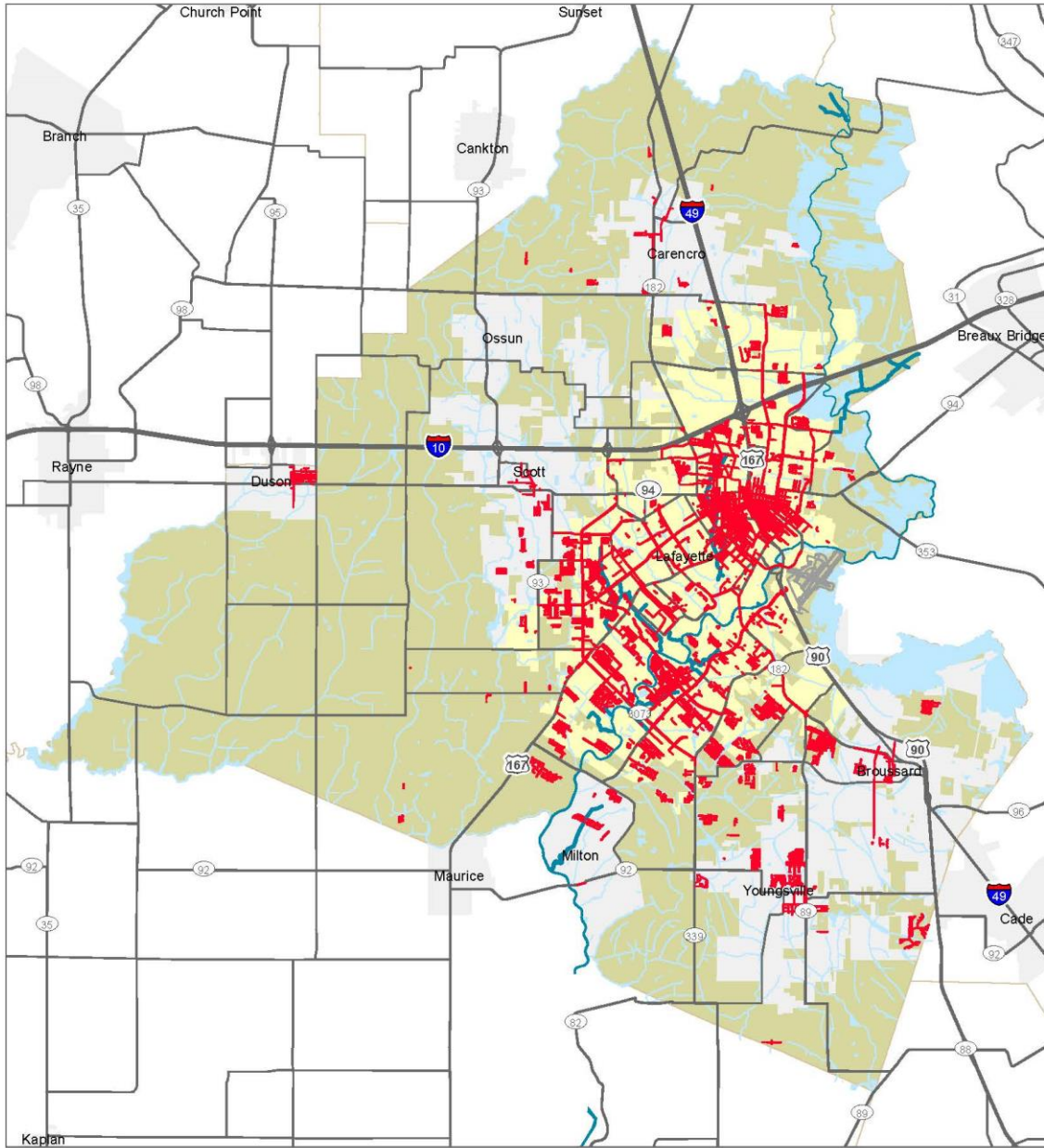


- Railroads
- VermillionRiver_City
- Wetlands and Streams
- City of Lafayette
- Unincorporated Lafayette Parish
- Transit Routes



Map 19: Sidewalk Coverage

Geographic distribution of the sidewalk network.

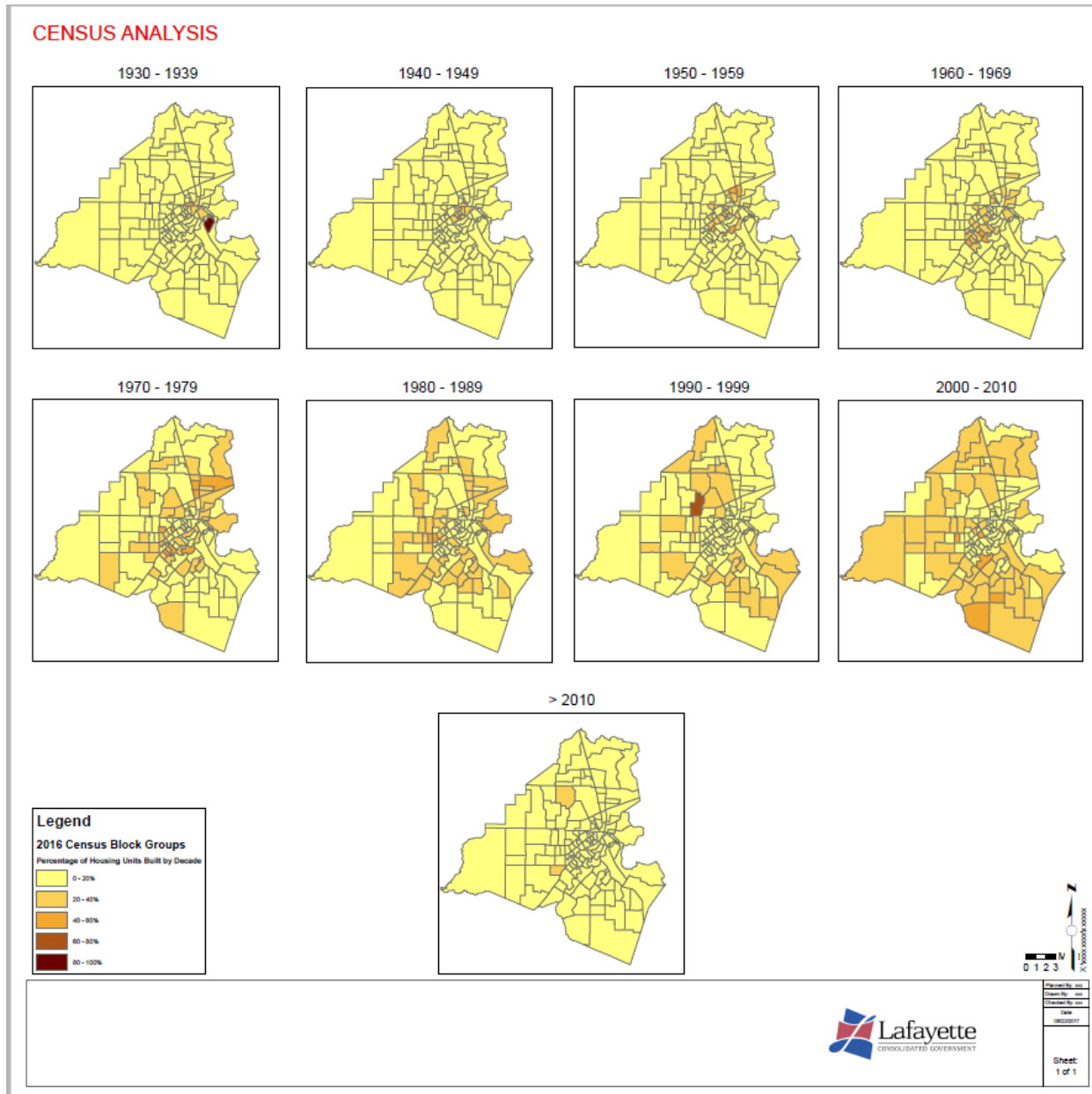


- Vermillion River
- Wetlands and Streams
- City of Lafayette
- Parish Boundary
- Incorporated Places
- Unincorporated Lafayette Parish
- Sidewalks



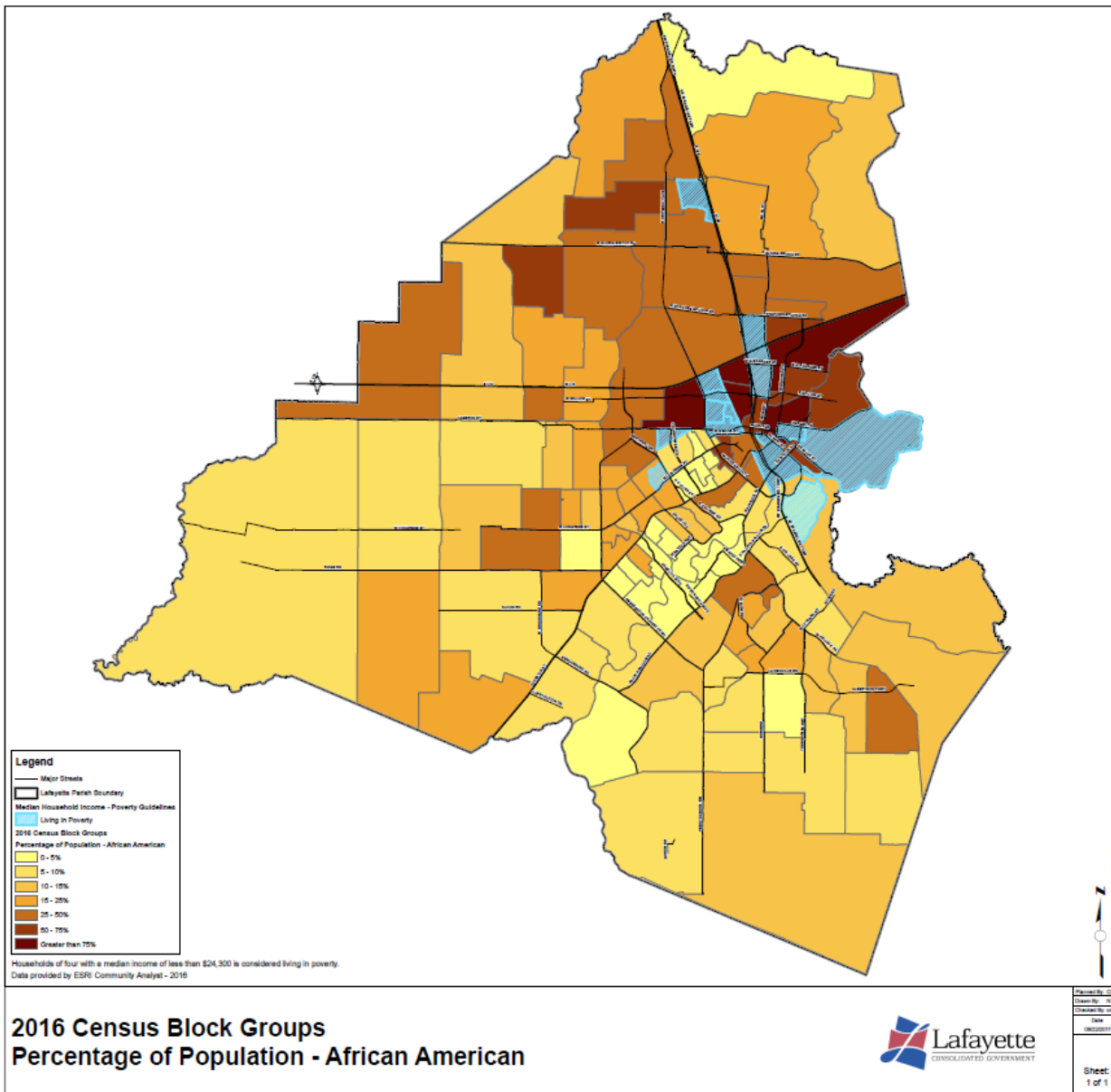
Map 20: Housing Stock Age over Time

Geographic distribution of housing age over time in census block groups. This graphic indicates where housing units were being built in each block group area in each decade since the 1930s. The darker the color the higher the number of housing units built in that block group area in that decade. The purpose of this map is to review the age of the housing in areas with lower incomes.



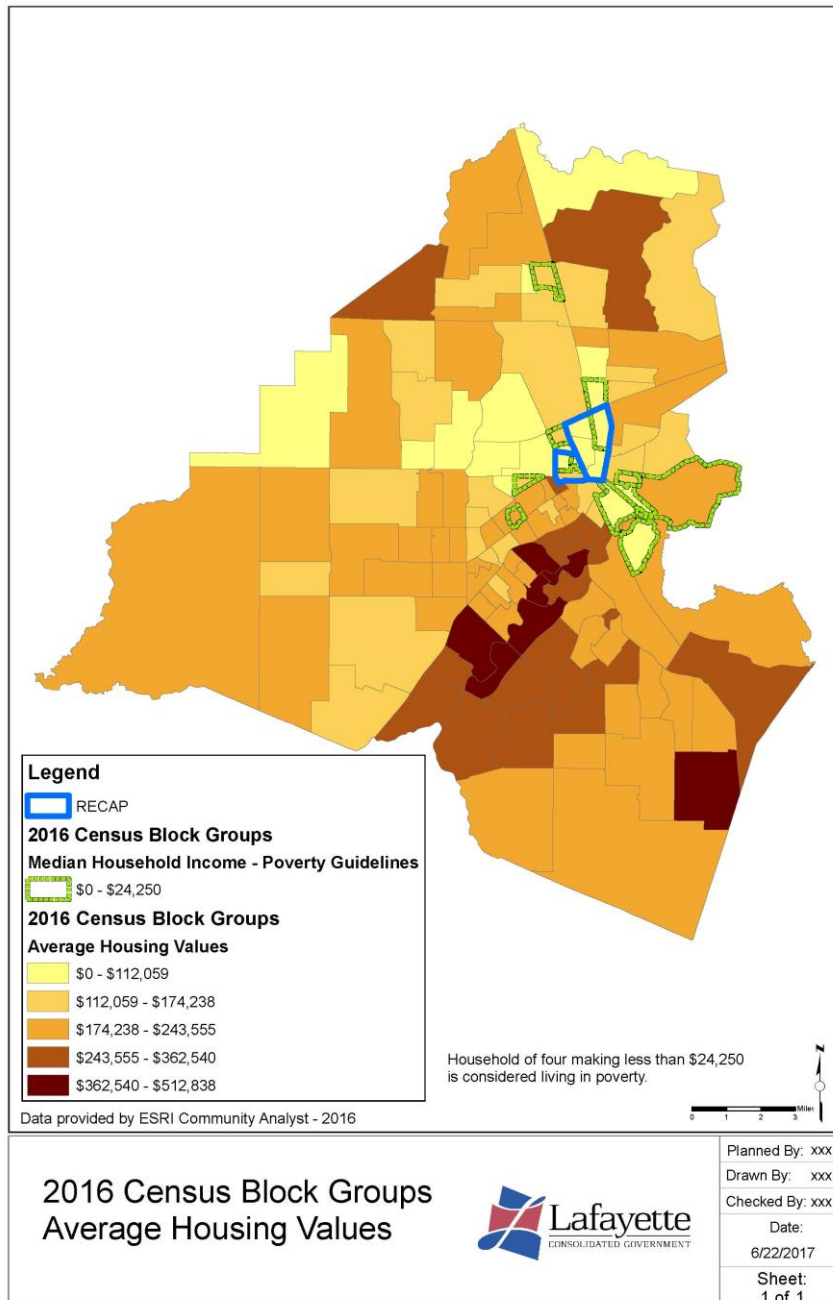
Map 21: Percentage of African Americans

Geographic distribution of African Americans in census block groups. This graphic indicates what percentage of each census block area's population is African American. The darker the color the higher the percentage of African Americans. The hatched blue areas indicate block groups where the median income is considered below the poverty level of \$24,300 median family income. This data is based on 2010 Census data extrapolated by ESRI Community Analyst.



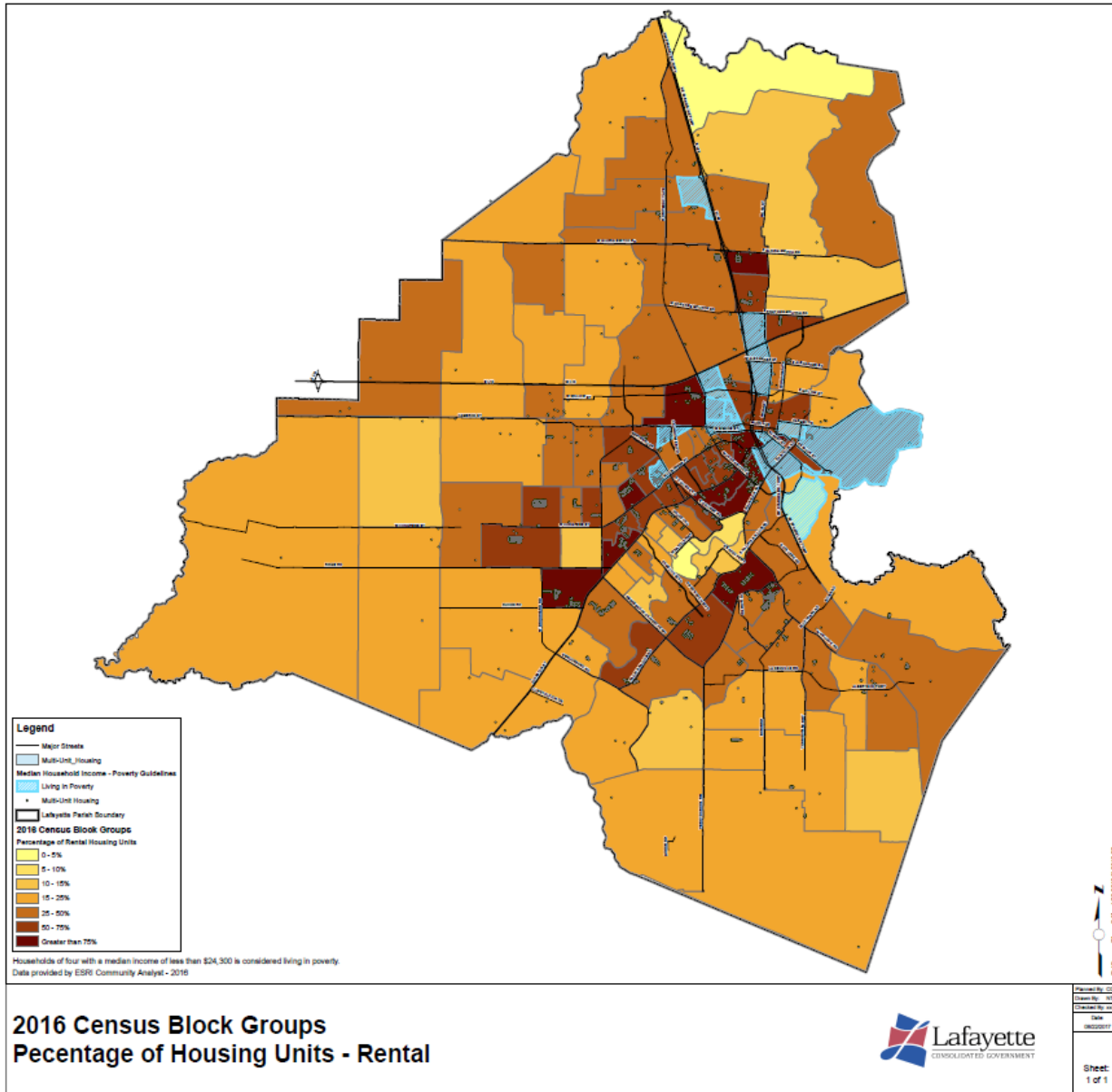
Map 22: Average Housing Value

Geographic distribution of average housing values in census block groups. The darker the color the higher the average housing value. The hatched blue areas indicate block groups where the median income is considered below the poverty level of \$24,300 median family income. This data is based on 2010 Census data extrapolated by ESRI Community Analyst.



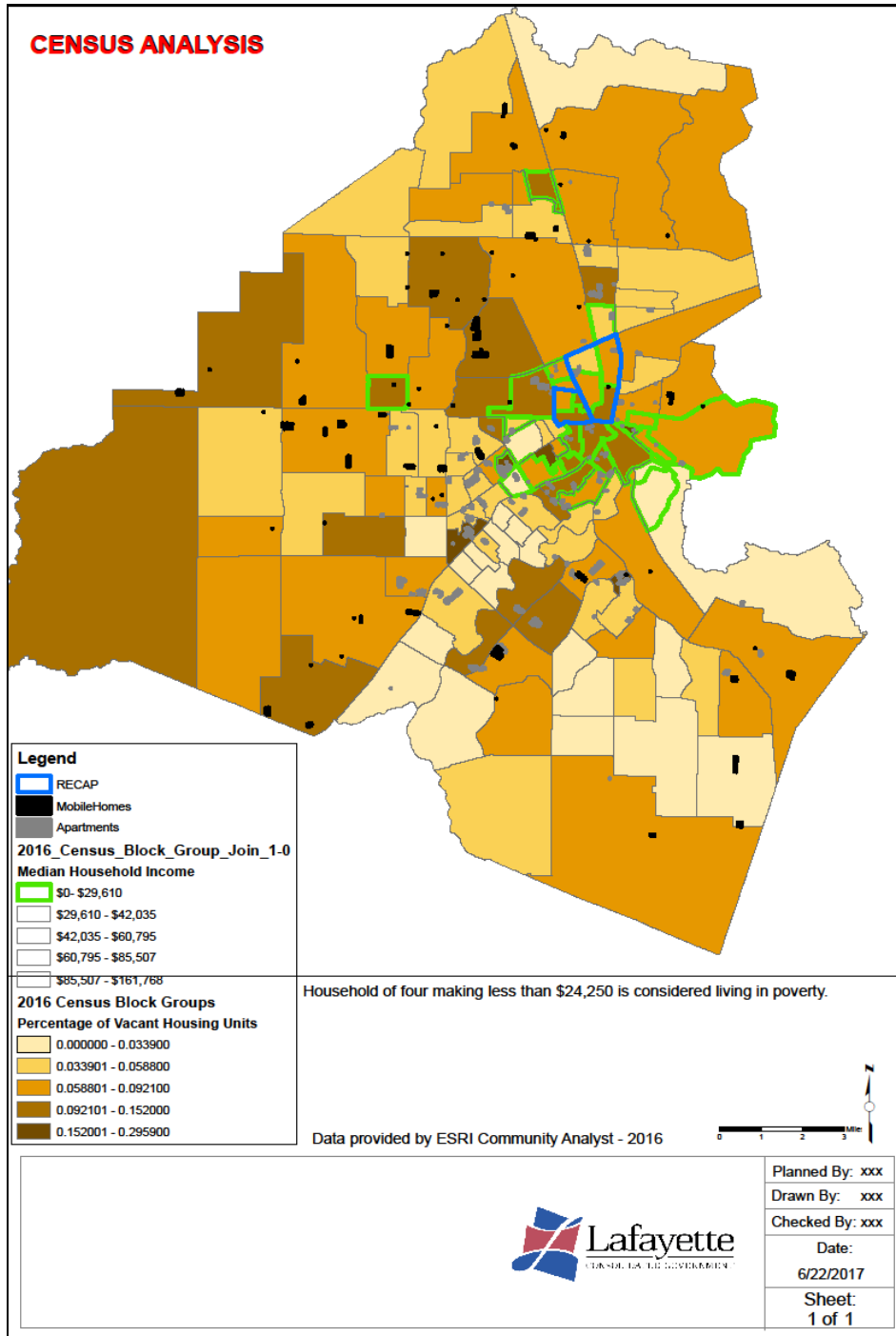
Map 23: Percentage of Housing Units are Rental

Geographic distribution of rental housing units in census block groups. This map represents what percentage of the housing units in the block group areas are rental housing. The darker the color the higher the percentage of rental housing units in the block group area. The hatched blue areas indicate block groups where the median income is considered below the poverty level of \$24,300 median family income. This data is based on 2010 Census data extrapolated by ESRI Community Analyst.



Map 24: Percentage of Vacant Housing Units

Geographic distribution of vacant housing units in census block groups. This map represents what percentage of the housing units in the block group areas are vacant. The darker the color, the higher the percentage of vacancies are in the block group area. This data is based on 2010 Census data extrapolated by ESRI Community Analyst. I want to redo this map but it is important information.



Appendix C:

Fair Housing Assessment Survey and Analysis

The initial phase of developing this FHA is the collection of data both provided by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and local data. LCG developed a survey to collect more local data. HUD advises that data should be gathered through the consultation with public and private service providers, and community-based and regionally-based organizations that represent protected class members and organizations that enforce fair housing laws. The survey data will aid in determining the local challenges we face to ensure our community has access to fair housing. The survey was open online (and in paper format) for forty-eight (48) days, and the Community Development and the Planning and Development Departments encouraged the public to participate and complete the survey.

Survey Results and Description

Extensive outreach was undertaken to solicit individuals to complete the survey. The following organizations were sent an email describing the Fair Housing Assessment and were asked to distribute to their contacts:

Realtor Partners for first time home buyers
Lender partners for first time home buyers
CDBG/HOME public hearing attendees
ARCH (homeless service providers)
Housing Authority of the City of Lafayette
Zydeco Community Housing Organization
Duson Housing Authority
Lafayette Schools Credit Union
Greater Acadiana Community Housing Development Organization
Lafayette Business & Career Solutions Center

The Human Services Division of the Community Development Department sent the survey to all the participants, past and present, of their various training sessions, their partners in the community, and to their facilitators in a variety of sectors. Staff also provided paper copies for some of their clients that may not have access to a computer.

An early paper version was distributed before the survey was online at a planning open house for the neighborhoods that will be affected by the future corridor of the I-49. Seventeen respondents filled out this early survey.

Lafayette Consolidated Government sent out a press release as well.

Community Development continued to run the survey to the end of the public comment period of 30 days.

The maps used in this assessment were also displayed at the Green House during a well-publicized PlanLafayette week. Community Development held a neighborhood summit that included an open house session of data review.

Survey Results

Preliminary Survey Released on June 8, 2017

Regarding the preliminary paper survey results, 17 respondents participated. 41% of respondents identified themselves as White and 59% of respondents identified themselves as Black. Further, 76% of respondents identified themselves as Female and 18% identified themselves as Male.

When asked if they were aware of outreach and educational opportunities regarding fair housing in Lafayette Parish, 35% of respondents stated that they were aware, while 59% of respondents stated that they were not.

While 41% of respondents stated that they believed housing discrimination is a problem in Lafayette Parish, only 6% of respondents believed they had encountered it themselves.

When provided with a number of options to choose from, a number of respondents indicated that the following applied to themselves or someone they knew:

- 10 respondents stated that there was a lack of affordable housing to purchase or rent.
- 6 respondents stated that there was affordable housing concentrated in certain areas.
- 3 respondents stated that the housing that they can afford is too far from work.
- 3 respondents stated that a housing provider or real estate agent refused to rent or deal with them.

Online Survey Released on June 20, 2017

Who took this survey?

- The majority of participants reside in the 70501 zip code.
- Of 57 total participants, 23 are male, 32 are female, 30 are in the 18-45 age group, 20 are 46-64, and 7 are age 65 or older.
- The races/ethnicities represented are 71% White, 26% Black, 2% Hispanic, and 2% Native American.
- More than half of respondents have a household size of 1-2 persons.
- Nearly half of respondents have an annual household income of \$60,000 or more.
- Twenty-six percent (26%) of respondents were Black, while Lafayette Parish's population is also 26% Black.

What did they say?

- Most are not aware of outreach and educational opportunities regarding fair housing in the parish.
- The responses are split regarding the belief that housing discrimination is a problem, with a third being unsure.
- Nearly half of respondents are unsure about whether state or local government has enacted policies, regulations, or other actions that limit fair housing choice.
- Nearly three-quarters of respondents feel that their mortgage or rent is affordable, but more than a quarter indicate that their mortgage or rent payment is more than 30% of their gross monthly income.
- Eighty five percent (85%) of respondents feel welcome in their neighborhoods; 15% do not feel welcome.
- The respondents are split regarding how well-informed they feel about housing discrimination laws, but most feel as though they're not informed at all.

Lafayette Consolidated Government Fair Housing Assessment

- Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents have encountered housing discrimination in the parish, 74% have not, and 7% are unsure.
- Most respondents would open an inquiry with a government agency if they believed to be a target of housing discrimination, but a quarter would not know what to do.
- If and when becoming a victim of fair housing violations, the individuals/organizations most likely to be contacted are—in order of preference—HUD, Legal Services, the Housing Authority, and the Office of Community Development. With that said, a third of respondents are unsure of whom to contact.
- In Lafayette Parish, most respondents indicate that their experience is—in order of frequency of response—affordable housing concentrated in certain areas, a lack of affordable housing to purchase or rent, and the housing one can afford is too far from decent schools.

In reviewing the survey data, there were notable disparities in Black responses versus the overall community's responses. Several observations regarding these responses appear below.

While 22% of total respondents are renters, 34% of Black respondents rent their homes. Conversely, 74% of total respondents are homeowners, but only 58% of Black respondents own their homes.

Further, while 42% of total respondents have an annual household income of \$60,000+, only 28% of Black respondents earn this amount in annual income.

In asking whether a respondent's mortgage or rent payment was more than 30% of their gross income, 25% of total responses were "Yes," while 37% of Black responses were "Yes."

When asked, "Do you believe that housing discrimination is a problem in Lafayette Parish?" 32% of total respondents said "Yes," while 54% of Black respondents said "Yes." Conversely, 28% of total respondents said "No," while only 10% of Black respondents said "No."

When further asked, "Have you encountered housing discrimination in Lafayette Parish?" the total "Yes" responses totaled 12%, while Black responses totaled 30%.

In order to narrow the understanding of discrimination bases, respondents were asked, "If you have been discriminated against for fair housing, what was the basis of discrimination?" The responses with the most disparity include that of race/ethnicity, age, and gender.

Total responses reporting "Race/Ethnicity" discrimination: 58%
Black responses reporting "Race/Ethnicity" discrimination: 84%

Total responses reporting "Age" discrimination: 30%
Black responses reporting "Age" discrimination: 21%

Total responses reporting "Gender" discrimination: 18%
Black responses reporting "Gender" discrimination: 5%

Of the Black responses above, it appears that respondents feel that their race, rather than age or gender, is the primary source of discrimination against them concerning fair housing.

The below descriptions provide more specific examples of ways in which respondents felt that they were discriminated against.

When asked if particular instances were applicable to them, respondents answered as follows:

Of total respondents, 7% experienced a situation where a housing provider or real estate agent refused to rent or deal with them. Alternatively, 16% of Black respondents experienced this.

Of total respondents, 5% experienced a situation where a housing provider or real estate agent denied that housing was available. Alternatively, 11% of Black respondents experienced this.

Of total respondents, 10% experienced a situation where a housing provider or real estate agent never returned their phone call after requesting a call back. Alternatively, 13% of Black respondents experienced this.

Of total respondents, 7% experienced a situation where a mortgage lender refused to sell them a mortgage. Alternatively, 11% of Black respondents experienced this.

Of total respondents, 5% experienced a situation where a mortgage lender refused to give them information about mortgages. Alternatively, 5% of Black respondents experienced this.

Of total respondents, 18% experienced a situation where housing they can afford is too far from work. Alternatively, 29% of Black respondents experienced this.

Of total respondents, 26% experienced a situation where housing they cannot afford is too far from decent schools. Alternatively, 37% of Black respondents experienced this.

When read in concert with other survey data, the above situations most likely stem from racial discrimination.

Further, it could be said that as Black respondents are unable to live close to their jobs or have their children attend decent schools because of their housing situations, this could limit them to living in certain areas, increase commute distances, and result in lower quality educations for their children.

There were further disparities when asked whether state or local government had enacted policies, regulations, or other actions that limit fair housing choice. Total “Yes” responses to this question were 20%, while Black “Yes” responses were 37%. Conversely, total “No” responses were 32%, while Black “No” responses were 22%.

Additionally, when asked who an individual or organization would contact if they were or knew someone who was a victim of fair housing, the response of “HUD” was 42% for total respondents and 55% for Black respondents.