



DRAFT REPORT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND MAPS

CENTRAL TEXAS ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

PREPARED FOR:

Cities of: Austin, Round Rock, Pflugerville
Counties: Travis and Williamson
Housing Authorities of: Austin, Georgetown,
Round Rock, Taylor, and Travis County

CREATED
03/04/2019

<http://centraltexasfairhousing.org/>

Executive Summary

Central Texas Regional AI

The Analysis of Impediments, or AI, is a planning process for local governments and public housing agencies (PHAs) to take meaningful actions to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination. This study was conducted for the Central Texas Region in 2018 and 2019 as joint effort among the following entities.

- The City of Austin,
- The Housing Authority of the City of Austin,
- The Georgetown Housing Authority,
- The City of Pflugerville,
- The City of Round Rock,
- The Round Rock Housing Authority,
- The Taylor Housing Authority,
- Travis County,
- The Housing Authority of Travis County, and
- Williamson County.

Community Engagement

This study had a very strong focus on community engagement. Fourteen focus groups were completed with residents who are typically most vulnerable to experiencing barriers to housing choice, including housing discrimination. These were hosted by organizations who are trusted parties and included:

- Spanish language focus group hosted by El Buen;
- Refugee focus group hosted by Caritas;
- Refugee focus group hosted by Refugee Services of Texas;
- Asian Indian focus group convened by SAAIVA and hosted at the Asian American Resource Center;
- Behavioral health and recovery focus group hosted by LifeSteps;
- Residents with disabilities hosted by Disability Rights of Texas;
- Residents with disabilities hosted by the ADAPT Access Club;
- English and Spanish focus group with domestic violence survivors hosted by SAFE;

- Hispanic residents of North Austin and Round Rock (recruited at random by phone);
- African American residents of Austin, Travis County, Pflugerville, and Round Rock (recruited at random by phone);
- English and Spanish speaking renters hosted by BASTA;
- Residents with criminal histories hosted by RAP;
- African American and Hispanic residents of Georgetown hosted by SEGCC; and
- LGBTQ residents hosted by the City of Austin LGBTQ Quality of Life Advisory Commission.

More than 200 residents also participated in community events. A resident survey was available in Arabic, Chinese, English, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese, and accessible to participants using assistive devices (e.g., screen readers).

Ten focus groups were completed with policymakers, advocates, and community leaders throughout the region.

The infographic on the following page summarizes the community engagement process for the Central Texas AI. *Note, the final engagement numbers will be updated after the community meetings to receive comments on the draft AI.*

It is important to note that, for the purpose of this report, “stakeholders” include people who work in the fields of housing, real estate and development, supportive services, fair housing advocacy, education, transportation, economic equity, and economic development. We recognize that residents living in the region are also stakeholders. We distinguish them as “residents” in this report to highlight their stories and experiences.

Community Engagement Participants

2018

CENTRAL TEXAS ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

CITY OF AUSTIN | CITY OF ROUND ROCK | CITY OF PFLUGERVILLE | TRAVIS COUNTY | WILLIAMSON COUNTY | AUSTIN HOUSING AUTHORITY
GEORGETOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY | ROUND ROCK HOUSING AUTHORITY | TAYLOR HOUSING AUTHORITY | HOUSING AUTHORITY OF
TRAVIS COUNTY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT BY THE NUMBERS



WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SURVEY?



58
were residents with
Limited English Proficiency

PLACE OF RESIDENCE



RACE/ETHNICITY



HOUSING SITUATION



Source: Root Policy Research.

Primary Findings

Segregation and integration. Segregation and lack of access to economic opportunity persists in many areas of the region. Some residents still face barriers to reaching their economic potential and residents of certain races, ethnicities, disability status, and household characteristics are more affected than others.

- **Resident diversity.** Round Rock and Travis County best represent diversity in the region overall. By jurisdiction, the most diversity exists in Pflugerville and Taylor—for people of color; Austin and Travis County—for foreign born residents; and Austin, Travis County, and Pflugerville—for Limited English Populations. Georgetown and Williamson County are the least diverse racially and ethnically.
- **Family poverty.** Overall, African American and Hispanic families have much higher rates of family poverty than Non-Hispanic White and Asian families. Pflugerville has the smallest difference in family poverty among races and ethnicities. The gap is largest in Austin, Taylor, and Travis County, where African American and Hispanic families have poverty rates averaging 17 percentage points greater than Non-Hispanic White and Asian families—a very significant difference.
- **Segregation.** Pflugerville stands out as having the lowest level of segregation and the highest proportion of African American residents of any jurisdiction represented in this study. Round Rock also has relatively low segregation and high diversity. Austin has the highest levels of African American and Hispanic segregation, while Georgetown and Taylor show some segregation of Asian residents. Segregation of persons with disabilities is low in all areas of the region.

Disproportionate housing needs. Housing access differs among jurisdictions in the Central Texas region, within jurisdictions, and among household groups. Where the differences appear to create negative outcomes for households, these are identified as disproportionate needs.

In the Central Texas region, the most significant disproportionate housing needs are found in:

- **Homeownership rates.** The homeownership gap between Black/African American and Non-Hispanic White households is around 20 percentage points or more in nearly all jurisdictions in the region. The gap in Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic households is slightly lower, but still significant in most jurisdictions.
- **Displacement.** 14 percent of households in the region report having been displaced in the past five years. Displacement varies somewhat by jurisdiction, with the lowest rates in Pflugerville (10% of residents displaced) and the highest in Austin and Williamson County (16 and 17%, respectively).

Displacement affects renters much more than owners, with 40 percent of regional displacement occurring due to rent increases that a resident could not afford.

Displacement is somewhat unique in Georgetown and Pflugerville: 20 percent of those displaced in Georgetown were owners displaced due to property tax increases (the highest of any jurisdiction), and 24 percent of renters displaced in Pflugerville was due to the landlord selling a rental unit (also the highest of any jurisdiction).

- **Rising housing cost and stagnant incomes.** The changes in regional home values and rents have exceeded changes in median incomes for all households, meaning that households have lost their housing “purchasing power.”

Due to rising rents, voucher holders have fewer options for using their vouchers than five years ago. The only areas in the region where the local rent is lower than or equivalent to what HUD will pay are southeast Austin, Taylor, Georgetown, and parts of rural Williamson County.

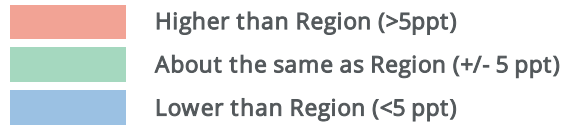
- **Ability to access a mortgage loan.** Black/African, Hispanic, and other non-Asian minorities face greater challenges in accessing mortgage loans than Non-Hispanic White and Asian households. Disparities—particularly for Black and Hispanic—applicants are consistent across jurisdictions. Denial rates for home improvement loans are particularly high for minority applicants, which can affect housing condition, property values, and neighborhood quality.

The most equity in housing choice exists in:

- **Homeownership in Pflugerville.** Pflugerville has the smallest gap in ownership of any jurisdiction and the highest ownership rate across protected classes. The rate of black ownership is higher in Pflugerville *than the rate of Non-Hispanic White ownership* in the communities of Austin, Taylor, and Travis County.
- **Increasingly, in the suburbs.** In Pflugerville, Round Rock, Taylor, and Williamson County, the increase in African Americans incomes were the highest of any race and ethnicity and exceeded the percentage change in home values and rents (except for home values in Williamson County), meaning that African American households’ purchasing power increased in these communities. This is also true of Hispanic households in Taylor.

The nearly 6,000 residents participating in the study offered their assessment of housing challenges based on their experiences finding housing. Regionally, nearly two-thirds of renters worry that their rent will increase more than they can pay, and 3 in 5 want to buy a home but cannot afford a downpayment. One in four are challenged by too much traffic and one in five cannot access public transit easily or safely. Yet, residents experience housing challenges depend on where they live—and who they are, as shown in the following tables.

Top Housing Challenges Experienced by Residents by Jurisdiction

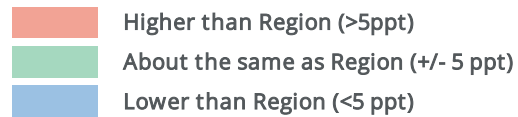


Percent of Residents Experiencing a Housing Challenge	Austin	Travis County	Round Rock	Pflugerville	Georgetown	Williamson County	Region
I worry about my rent going up to an amount I can't afford	67%	55%	56%	58%	46%	63%	63%
I want to buy a house but can't afford the down payment	59%	61%	57%	65%	46%	48%	58%
Too much traffic/too much street/highway noise	26%	27%	18%	21%	18%	22%	25%
I can't get to public transit/bus/light rail easily or safely	17%	33%	21%	31%	18%	19%	21%
Inadequate sidewalks, street lights, drainage, or other infrastructure in my neighborhood	23%	25%	13%	11%	16%	14%	20%
I can't pay my property taxes	17%	13%	13%	12%	9%	20%	16%
I worry that if I request a repair it will result in a rent increase or eviction	15%	8%	16%	17%	14%	16%	15%
No or few grocery stores/healthy food stores in the area	12%	34%	2%	6%	13%	12%	14%
I have bad/rude/loud neighbors	14%	13%	11%	11%	11%	7%	13%
Poor/low school quality in my neighborhood	13%	15%	6%	7%	3%	5%	11%
My house or apartment isn't big enough for my family members	10%	5%	12%	8%	12%	8%	10%
Not enough job opportunities in the area	6%	18%	8%	12%	9%	15%	9%

Note: Where appropriate, sample sizes are adjusted for the number of homeowners, or renters and precariously housed residents. - Sample size too small to report (<25 respondents).

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2018 Central Texas Fair Housing Survey.

Housing Challenges Experienced by Residents who are Members of Selected Protected Classes



Percent of Residents Experiencing a Housing Challenge	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Native American	Non-Hispanic White	Disability	Children Under 18	Large Family	LEP	Region
I worry about my rent going up to an amount I can't afford	54%	66%	58%	69%	67%	65%	65%	51%	56%	63%
I want to buy a house but can't afford the down payment	53%	50%	66%	69%	62%	51%	78%	65%	50%	58%
Too much traffic/too much street/highway noise	23%	30%	28%	27%	24%	26%	23%	23%	23%	25%
I can't get to public transit/bus/light rail easily or safely	21%	25%	23%	31%	21%	27%	24%	23%	26%	21%
Inadequate sidewalks, street lights, drainage, or other infrastructure in my neighborhood	18%	22%	24%	27%	20%	24%	20%	19%	9%	20%
I can't pay my property taxes	20%	8%	20%	9%	14%	21%	18%	18%	20%	16%
I worry that if I request a repair it will result in a rent increase or eviction	11%	13%	11%	14%	17%	20%	16%	18%	22%	15%
No or few grocery stores/healthy food stores in the area	20%	9%	17%	14%	13%	17%	14%	15%	16%	14%
I have bad/rude/loud neighbors	13%	12%	16%	21%	12%	17%	11%	10%	14%	13%
Poor/low school quality in my neighborhood	14%	16%	15%	12%	10%	11%	18%	17%	9%	11%
My house or apartment isn't big enough for my family members	16%	13%	16%	13%	7%	12%	18%	27%	21%	10%
Not enough job opportunities in the area	17%	10%	14%	16%	8%	14%	12%	13%	23%	9%

Note: Where appropriate, sample sizes are adjusted for the number of homeowners, or renters and precariously housed residents. - Sample size too small to report (<25 respondents).

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2018 Central Texas Fair Housing Survey.

Access to Opportunity. Access to opportunity—good jobs and skill development, quality schools, healthy food and access to the outdoors, supportive services, and affordable transportation—are a significant factor in the ability of residents to grow economically.

Areas where jurisdictions differed from the region in access to opportunity include:

- Travis County residents are more likely to live in a neighborhood without a grocery store, to be unable to access public transit and lack job opportunities in the area;
- Pflugerville residents less able to access public transit easily;
- Williamson County residents are more likely than regional residents to be challenged by a lack of nearby job opportunities.

Positive differences include:

- Round Rock residents are less likely than respondents regionally to live in neighborhoods with inadequate sidewalks, streetlights, drainage or other infrastructure;
- Georgetown residents are much less likely than regional residents to be concerned about poor school quality in their neighborhood.

Disparities by protected class in access to opportunity were found in:

African American respondents are more likely than regional respondents overall to:

- Live in neighborhoods with few/no grocery stores (20% vs. 14%)
- Live in a home that is not big enough for their family (16% vs. 10%); and
- Say there are not enough job opportunities in the area (17% vs. 9%).
- In addition, an analysis of school quality found that African American students are overrepresented in failing high schools.

Hispanic respondents are more likely than regional respondents overall to:

- Want to buy a home but be unable to afford a downpayment (66% vs. 58%); and
- Live in a home that is not big enough for their family (16% vs. 10%).
- In addition, an analysis of school quality found that Hispanic students are overrepresented in failing schools at every K-12 level.

Native American respondents are more likely than regional respondents to:

- Worry about their rent going up more than they can afford (69% vs. 63%);
- Want to buy home but are unable to afford a downpayment (69% vs. 58%);
- Are unable to access public transit easily or safely (31% vs. 21%);
- Have inadequate sidewalks, street lights, drainage, or other infrastructure in their neighborhood (27% vs. 20%);
- Have bad/rude/loud neighbors (21% vs. 13%); and
- Say there are not enough job opportunities in the area (16% vs. 9%).

There were little differences in access to opportunity among Asian and non-Hispanic White residents.

Respondents whose household includes a member with a disability are more likely than regional respondents to:

- Be unable to easily or safely access public transit (27% vs. 21%);
- Need help taking care of self/home but can't afford help (13% vs. 5%); and
- Have difficulty finding a landlord due to bad credit/evictions/foreclosure history (17% vs. 10%).

Households with children and large family households are both more likely than regional respondents to:

- Want to buy a home but are unable to afford a downpayment (78% vs. 58%);
- Live in a neighborhood with poor/low school quality (18% vs. 11%); and
- Live in a home that is not big enough for their family (18% of households with children and 27% of large family households vs. 10% regionally).

Renter respondents with limited English proficiency (LEP) are more likely than regional respondents to worry that they will be evicted if they request a repair (22% vs. 15%).

Housing Barriers and Contributing Factors

The primary housing barriers—and the factors that contributed to those barriers—identified in the research conducted for this AI include the following. Where protected classes are disproportionately impacted, those are noted.

Barrier: City and county capacity for addressing fair housing challenges is limited.

Contributing factor: The growing housing crisis throughout the region is taxing city, county, and housing authority staff, as they work to implement new programs and policy changes to address housing needs. Implementing the type of ambitious plan that is needed will require additional capacity.

Barrier: The harm caused by segregation persists is manifest in disproportionate housing needs and differences in economic opportunity.

Contributing factors: Past actions that denied housing opportunities and perpetuated segregation have long limited opportunities for many members of protected classes. This continues to be evident in differences in poverty rates, homeownership, and access to housing throughout the region.

Disproportionate impact: Differences in poverty are highest in areas where early policies to limit where people of different races and ethnicities could live: e.g., in Austin, Taylor, and Travis County. African American and Hispanic families have poverty rates averaging 17 percentage points greater than Non-Hispanic White and Asian families. The homeownership gap between Black and Non-Hispanic White households is close to 20 percentage points in many jurisdictions.

Barrier: Affordable rental options in the region are increasingly limited.

Contributing factors: Growth in the region—particularly demand for rental housing—has increasingly limited the areas where low income households can live affordably. This perpetuates the limited economic opportunity that began with segregation. For Housing Choice Voucher holders, the state law that prohibits cities and counties from including Source of Income as a protected class is also a contributing factor. Voucher holders have fewer options for using their vouchers than five years ago and landlords have no requirement or incentive to accept voucher holders; voucher holders also report the highest levels of segregation in the region. The only areas in the region where the local rent is lower than or equivalent to what HUD will pay are in southeast Austin, Taylor, Georgetown, and parts of rural Williamson County.

Disproportionate impact: Housing choice voucher holders, many of whom are residents of color. Also households who are dependent on public transportation and need housing in certain areas in order to access jobs, schools, and services. This includes very low income residents, refugees, and residents with disabilities.

Barrier: Stricter rental policies further limit options.

Contributing factors and disproportionate impacts: 1) “3x income requirements” for rental units have a discriminatory effect on persons with disabilities whose income is primarily Social Security and Disability Insurance (SSDI), as well as renters who receive income from “unearned” sources such as child support. 2) Onerous criminal look back periods that do not take into account severity of a crime or time period in which it was committed disproportionately impact persons of color and persons in recovery. 3) State law that prohibits cities and counties from including Source of Income as a protected class prevents units of local government from allowing renters to claim legal unearned income as eligible for the 3x income threshold.

Barrier: Disparities in the ability to access homeownership.

Contributing factors: Past actions that have limited economic opportunity for certain residents, as well as reluctance to lend in lower income neighborhoods, which are often neighborhoods with people of color, have contributed to differences in the ability to secure a mortgage loan.

Disproportionate impact: Denial rates for Black/African American applicants (24%), Hispanic applicants (20%) and other non-Asian minorities (17%) are significantly higher than for non-Hispanic white applicants (11%) and Asian applicants (11%).

Barrier: State regulations and zoning and land use limit housing choice.

Contributing factors: State regulations prohibit or limit the power of local governments to implement zoning (counties) and inclusionary zoning (cities and counties) that could increase the supply of affordable housing, benefitting the protected classes that have disproportionate housing needs.

Some local units of government have vague regulations regarding treatment of group homes and do not allow a wide variety of densities that could facilitate affordable housing options. Although the analysis in this report did not find local limits to be significant barriers to housing for protected classes, they could be improved to increase transparency and expand housing choice.

Barrier: Educational Inequities persist in the region. In the region, African American children are significantly overrepresented in failing high schools, and Hispanic children have largest disparities in school quality across K-12 schools.

Contributing factors: School district boundaries that are neighborhood-driven and do not truly accommodate open choice drive up housing prices in quality school neighborhoods.

Barrier: Public transportation access has not kept up with growth.

Contributing factors: In addition to lack of affordable housing, lack of public transportation was the most common barrier to economic opportunity mentioned by residents in the

outreach conducted for the AI. Lack of resources in outlying areas to address demand for better transportation is a contributing factor, as is the decline in affordable options in areas of the region where jobs are clustered. The lack of transportation options affects all types of residents who must commute and especially people who cannot drive or afford to drive—people with disabilities and refugees, as well as residents living in Pflugerville and CDBG service areas in Travis County, mentioned this barrier the most.

Jurisdictional Summary

It is important to acknowledge that there are many, significant efforts underway in the region to address the challenges identified above, beginning with this regional analysis of housing needs. The Central Texas region measures better than comparable regions in terms of access to homeownership for people of color, areas of concentrated poverty, and residents' feeling of inclusion. **These are very positive findings.** Although the region has more work to do, it has already developed a strong and effective platform, commitment to and, for many, expansive toolkits, for addressing needs.

Specifically, by jurisdiction, areas that stand out, as well as areas needing improvement, include:

Austin

Stands out for: Many affordable housing options, both publicly subsidized rentals and rentals affordable to Housing Choice Voucher holders. A very strong toolkit for meeting needs, including significant local funding. National model of a Strategic Housing Blueprint and transparency in how funds are used for addressing needs.

Could improve: Reduce levels of African American and Hispanic segregation; continue to address housing affordability challenges related to market demand, especially in highly desirable neighborhoods where affordable housing is lacking; mitigate displacement; and narrow the gap in mortgage loan denials among minority residents.

Georgetown

Stands out for: Georgetown renters are less likely than other renters to be concerned about rent increases or to want to buy a home but lack a downpayment.

Could improve: Addressing rising property taxes that are displacing residents: 20 percent of those displaced in Georgetown were owners displaced due to property tax increases (the highest of any jurisdiction). Also could narrow the gap in mortgage loan denials among minority residents. Finally, Georgetown is the only jurisdiction in the region where people of color consistently said they did not feel welcome.

Pflugerville

Stands out for: Having the lowest level of segregation, the highest rate of African American homeownership, and the smallest difference in family poverty among races and ethnicities. This is very unusual, especially for a newer suburb.

Could improve: Efforts around displacement: 24 percent of renters displaced in Pflugerville was due to the landlord selling a rental unit, the highest of any jurisdiction. Renters in Pflugerville are also more likely than regional renters to want to buy a home but be unable to afford a downpayment. Affordable public transportation options.

Round Rock

Stands out for: Relatively low segregation and high racial and ethnic diversity of residents and rising incomes of African American households relative to housing costs. Round Rock renters are less likely to worry about rent increases.

Could improve: Expand affordability options as the region grows and Round Rock absorbs more of the demand for affordable housing; continue to provide housing options for ownership that narrows the disparities in ownership among people of color. Affordable public transportation options.

Taylor

Stands out for: Rising incomes of African American and Hispanic households relative to housing costs. Has been able to maintain some rental affordability, especially for voucher holders.

Could improve: Expand affordability options as the region grows and Taylor absorbs more of the demand for affordable housing, including adjusting zoning and land use to accommodate appropriate densities.

Travis County

Stands out for: Travis County renters are less likely to worry about rent increases than other renters; offering a variety of affordable housing options; accommodate the region's growth.

Could improve: Travis County residents are more likely to live in a neighborhood without a grocery store, to be unable to access public transit and lack job opportunities in the area. Expand affordability options as the region grows and the county continues to absorb more of the demand for affordable housing. Affordable public transportation options.

Williamson County

Stands out for: Rising incomes of African American households relative to housing costs. In some areas of the county, rental affordability is still good, especially for voucher holders.

Could improve: Williamson County residents are more likely than regional residents to be challenged by a lack of nearby job opportunities. The county could also narrow the gap in mortgage loan denials among minority residents. Affordable public transportation options.

Solutions to Housing Barriers

The jurisdictions participating in this study propose the solutions (in the form of “action items”) to address barriers to housing choice in the Central Texas region. These are summarized in the following Fair Housing Plan matrix. The matrix also indicates if the action is a regional action and/or a jurisdictional action and who is the lead entity or responsible party.

Implementation. As the participating partners worked together to explore solutions for housing barriers, it became clear that existing staff are resource constrained and already committed to workplans to respond to the growing housing crisis. Without expanded resources, the region will have difficulty implementing many of the recommended solutions to contributing factors, particularly the most ambitious (and usually the most impactful) action items.

The participating partners also recognized the need for formation of a regional body that can oversee implementation of regional goals. To that end, the first step in implementing the work plan is creation of a Central Texas Regional Fair Housing Working Group. The role of this group will be to implement regional policy initiatives—and to support local initiatives.

This Group would be facilitated by a Travis County Health and Human Services employee team, which currently facilitates a County Affordable Housing Policy Committee. The group will meet quarterly, and be governed by a group charter and 5 year work plan that would be established to guide the work of the Group and align it with regional fair housing goals and affordable housing interests.

Since this work may involve input from multiple elected bodies and boards, the Group would need a committee to report out to and with which to vet initial discussions that impact policy and decision making. It is recommended that the Regional Affordability Committee convened by the City of Austin be used as this body. This Group would remain focused on the established work plan which aligns with the regional fair housing goals rather than to any specific elected body or board’s interests. Should specific policy changes be needed by one or more entities to help achieve a goal, staff from each entity would still be responsible for managing any formal policy requests/changes through their process for review and approval by their elected body/board.

Subsequent action items include the following, which would be overseen by the Working Group, except when they are jurisdiction specific.

Proposed Action Items

ROW #	FAIR HOUSING ACTIONS	FAIR HOUSING ISSUES/IMPEDIMENTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	METRICS AND MILESTONES
Regional Action Items				
1	Establish a Central Texas Regional Fair Housing Working Group (Working Group) made up of staff from each of the 10 entities to collaborate and coordinate on regional fair housing goals and affordable housing interests. This Group would be facilitated by a Travis County Health and Human Services employee team. The group will meet quarterly, and be governed by a group charter and 5 year work plan that would be established to guide the work of the Group and align it with regional fair housing goals and affordable housing interests.	Capacity limitations to implement fair housing action items that are impactful and long-lasting	Lead: Travis County HHS. Membership from all Central Texas Regional AI participating partners	0-3 months: identify members; 3-6 months hold first meeting and establish workplan; 1-5 years, achieve short term goals outlined in this Fair Housing Plan
2	Create a regional resource network for downpayment assistance programs that are affirmatively marketed to under-represented homeowners.	Past government actions that denied equal access to homeownership. Existing disparities in ownership by race and ethnicity. Existing disparities in mortgage loan approvals. Gaps in information about housing opportunities	Part of Working Group workplan	As part of Working Group work plan, improve active marketing and uniformity of downpayment assistance program information. Develop an affirmative marketing plan and plan to provide homeowner assistance with forms/applications targeting under-represented residents. In 3 years, have a pilot program in operation.
3	Working with foundations and private partners, create a regional multifamily rehabilitation and accessibility improvement program to provide an incentive for landlords to rent to persons with disabilities, refugees and others with similar limited rental histories or unearned sources of income, voucher holders, and/or residents with criminal history.	Disparities in housing cost burden, displacement, increasingly limited neighborhoods in which to use Housing Choice Vouchers, and availability of rental housing to accommodate needs associated with disability, language access, national origin, and rental history. Lack of Source of Income protection (prohibited by the State) and disparate impact of 3x rent rule on certain households	Part of Working Group workplan	As part of Working Group work plan, convene focus groups with small landlords to explore an incentive package. Determine interest and level of funding required. Develop a proposal to funders. In 2 years, have a pilot program in operation.
4	Through a public-private partnership with area marketing firms, establish a replicable affirmative marketing program and guiding principles for developers of rental housing, leasing agents and property managers, homebuilders, and real estate agents. Require that these plans be used in developments receiving public funds and/or development incentives	Disparities in housing cost burden, increasingly limited neighborhoods in which to use Housing Choice Vouchers	Part of Working Group workplan	As part of Working Group work plan, convene a meeting with area funders/foundations and marketing firms to discuss best practices for affirmative marketing. Sponsor a workshop with developers benefitting from public subsidies (including density bonuses, fee waivers, rezoning) to discuss affirmative marketing practices. Roll out a model affirmative marketing plan for use by jurisdictions in 2 years

Proposed Action Items (continued)

Travis and Williamson Counties Action Items				
1	Receive clarification from the State that health and safety, accessibility improvements and weatherization do not count as improvements that could result in changes to the homeowners' property tax exemptions (School Tax Ceiling)	Identified as a major barrier to home improvements and housing conditions in rural parts of counties	Travis County	0-3 months, receive clarification and communicate information to homeowners
2	Actively market the availability of the homestead exemption and property tax deferral option through social service and advocacy organizations, community and senior centers, and social media to increase awareness of the exemption	Displacement related to property tax increases; Lack of understanding by residents on exemptions, particularly when homes are inherited	Travis County and Williamson Counties through Tax/Assessor Offices	Within 6 months, develop a presentation and outreach strategy to partner organizations. Present at organizational meetings, circulate through social media.
City of Austin Action Items				
1	Raise awareness at the state level about the negative impacts of 3x rent (ability to pay) rules on persons reliant on unearned income that is not counted toward this rule by landlords. Monitor growing support for Source of Income protections at the federal level and among like-minded states	Disparities in housing cost burden, displacement, increasingly limited neighborhoods in which to use Housing Choice Vouchers, and availability of rental housing to accommodate needs associated with disability, language access, national origin, and rental history	City of Austin, raise awareness through Intergovernmental Relations Office	Ongoing
2	Implement Displacement Mitigation Strategies and Housing Blueprint action items that are related to Disproportionate Housing Needs identified in this AI. Continue to direct resources to addressing disproportionate needs.	Displacement, which disproportionately affects: African Americans, persons of Hispanic descent, Native Americans, persons with disabilities, large families	City of Austin	Metrics and milestones will align with the city's strategic housing blueprint and displacement mitigation strategies. Specific strategies that will address disproportionate housing barriers will include: 1) Prioritize City-subsidized affordable units that are appropriately sized for households at risk or experiencing displacement; 2) Increase participation of communities of color in funding investment recommendations; 3) Incorporate robust tenant protections in City-supported housing; 4) Expand density bonus programs to serve < 60% AMI households; 5) Affirmatively market NHCD-subsidized properties to people of color in gentrifying areas; 6) Through the Office of Innovation, pilot a neighborhood-based process to mitigate displacement by better connecting people of color to an affordable unit database, connecting eligible homeowners with property tax exemptions, connecting tenants facing displacement with assistance, expanding home repair programs in gentrifying areas, supporting assistance to tenants facing eviction, land banking in gentrifying areas, increasing fair housing enforcement and education
3	Through the Working Group, provide leadership and technical assistance to regional partners as they explore similar approaches	Capacity limitations to implement fair housing action items that are impactful and long-lasting	City of Austin	To be determined

Proposed Action Items (continued)

Travis County Action Items				
1	Improve living conditions for low income populations, among which members of protected classes are heavily represented	Disparities in access to opportunity (access to healthy food, quality schools, transit, sidewalks, safe neighborhoods) that affect: African Americans, persons of Hispanic descent, Native Americans, persons with disabilities, large families and families with children	Travis County HHS	0-5 years: Continue to invest CDBG funds to provide improvements in high poverty areas. 3-5 years: Look for opportunities to expand services through new investment and furthering a regional approach to geographically targeted investments
2	Balance the revitalization of areas of concentrated poverty with the expansion of affordable housing opportunities elsewhere	Disparities in access to opportunity (access to healthy food, quality schools, transit, sidewalks, safe neighborhoods) that affect: African Americans, persons of Hispanic descent, Native Americans, persons with disabilities, large families and families with children. Disproportionate housing needs in general	Travis County HHS	0-6 months: Create an asset opportunity map that can be updated regularly to inform changing opportunity and investment strategies; 1-5 years: Look for opportunities to invest in the creation of new affordable housing in non-poverty areas of moderate to high opportunity or non-poverty in transition to moderate to high opportunity
3	Set a goal for development of a range of affordable units, building upon Austin's Strategic Housing Blueprint. Commit to increasing the supply of a diversity of housing types, including missing middle housing, throughout the county	Disparities in housing cost burden, displacement, increasingly limited neighborhoods in which to use Housing Choice Vouchers, and availability of rental housing to accommodate needs associated with disability, language access, national origin, and rental history	Travis County HHS	3-6 months: Create housing goals as an outcome of the County's housing market analysis; 6-12 months: begin implementation. 1-5 years: Achieve a greater dispersion of affordable rental and for sale housing in high opportunity areas by "strategic land banking": identifying opportunities for land acquisition, repurposing public land for housing development, supporting infrastructure
4	Improve connections between low income populations and employment opportunities	Disparities in access to opportunity (access to healthy food, quality schools, transit, sidewalks, safe neighborhoods) that affect: African Americans, persons of Hispanic descent, Native Americans, persons with disabilities, large families and families with children. Disproportionate housing needs in general	Travis County HHS	Ongoing: Continue to collaborate with CapMetro and CARTS to create innovative solutions that serve particular neighborhood connection needs; Continue to participate on the steering committee for the Travis County Transit Development Plan and monitor its implementation; Prioritize investment criteria to incentivize affordable housing development on major corridors with public transit service; Support and coordinate with the recommendations outlined in Travis County's 2019 Economic Development Strategy Implementation

Proposed Action Items (continued)

Round Rock, Pflugerville, Georgetown, Travis and Williamson Counties' Action Items				
1	Nurture and drive job growth, commercial and retail development, and supportive services to quickly developing micro-economies in more affordable suburban areas. Engage employers in discussions about affordable housing needs to build the potential for public-private partnerships	Residents with lower access to opportunity and a history of barriers to economic opportunity than residents in the region overall: African Americans, persons of Hispanic descent, refugees, LEP residents, families with children living in poverty	All jurisdictions	Implement as part of newly improved economic development strategies and implementation plan (under development in Travis County)
2	Further a regional transportation vision, focusing on efficient commutes and reducing traffic in and out of Austin. Affirm that "accessible" transportation is more than ADA compliant buses and stops: The type of accessibility needed is the ability for people with health issues to not have to walk/roll too far to a stop, to have shade and benches where wait times typically exceed a certain threshold, and the first and last mile connections from each stop to destinations are ADA compliant.	Transportation barriers to disability and access; access to employment near affordable housing for low and moderate income residents, especially African Americans and residents of Hispanic descent, who have the highest disparities in job proximity access	All jurisdictions	Travis County will incorporate into Transit Development Plan and continue to facilitate the Green Line feasibility study and future planning
3	Review and make zoning code updates recommended in zoning and land use analysis section	Disproportionate housing needs; disparities in housing choice related to land use regulations and limitations on diverse housing types	All jurisdictions	
4	Commit to fostering a culture of inclusion for residents with disabilities, including ensuring that equity initiatives include residents with disabilities, reviewing websites and other communications for ease of finding information pertinent to residents with disabilities, increasing resources at jurisdiction festivals and events (i.e., accessible parking spaces, shuttles, other accommodations), and other efforts to signal that people with disabilities are a valued part of the community. Consider adding a Disability and Access component into Master/General Plans.	Barriers to disability and access	All jurisdictions	
5	Require developers who benefit from public funding and development incentives to adopt reasonable policies on tenant criminal history and accept legal unearned income in consideration of the ability to pay rent	Disproportionate effect of 3x rent income requirements and criminal history policies on persons with disabilities, single parents, persons in recovery (considered by the Federal Fair Housing Act as having a disability)	All jurisdictions as part of funding allocations	Developers' policies should align with the best practices in the Reentry Roundtable guide
6	Fund tenant fair housing outreach and education and programs to build renters' rights knowledge, with a focus on reaching vulnerable residents including persons with disabilities and refugees	Disproportionate housing needs; displacement; discrimination	All jurisdictions as part of funding allocations	

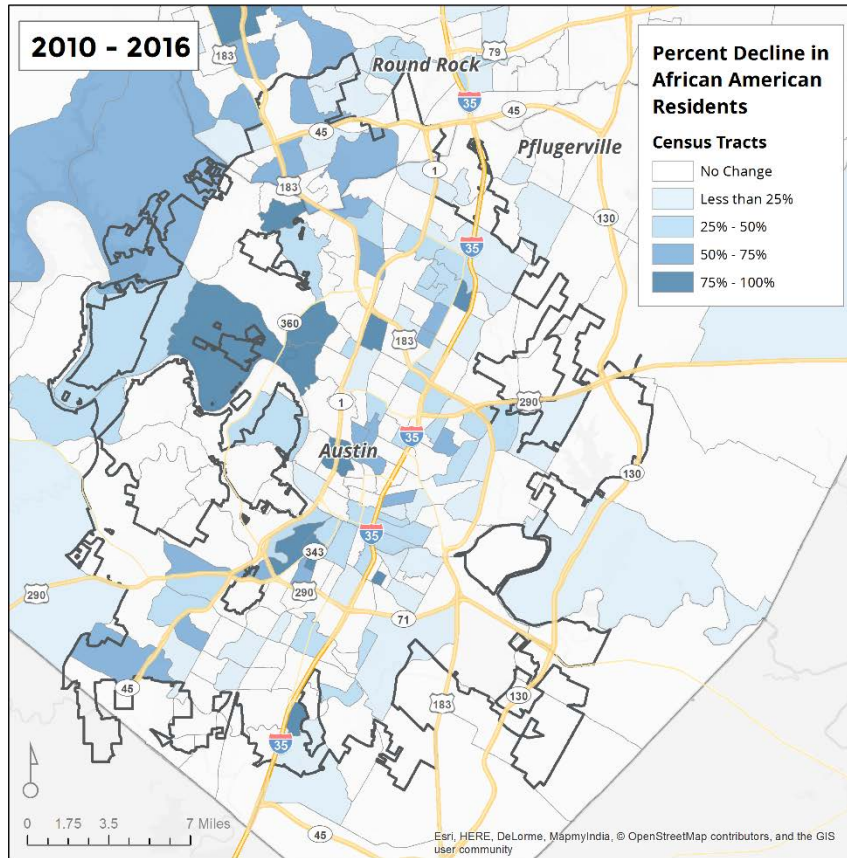
Source: Participating Partners in Central Texas AI and Root Policy Research.

APPENDIX A.

Jurisdiction-Level Maps

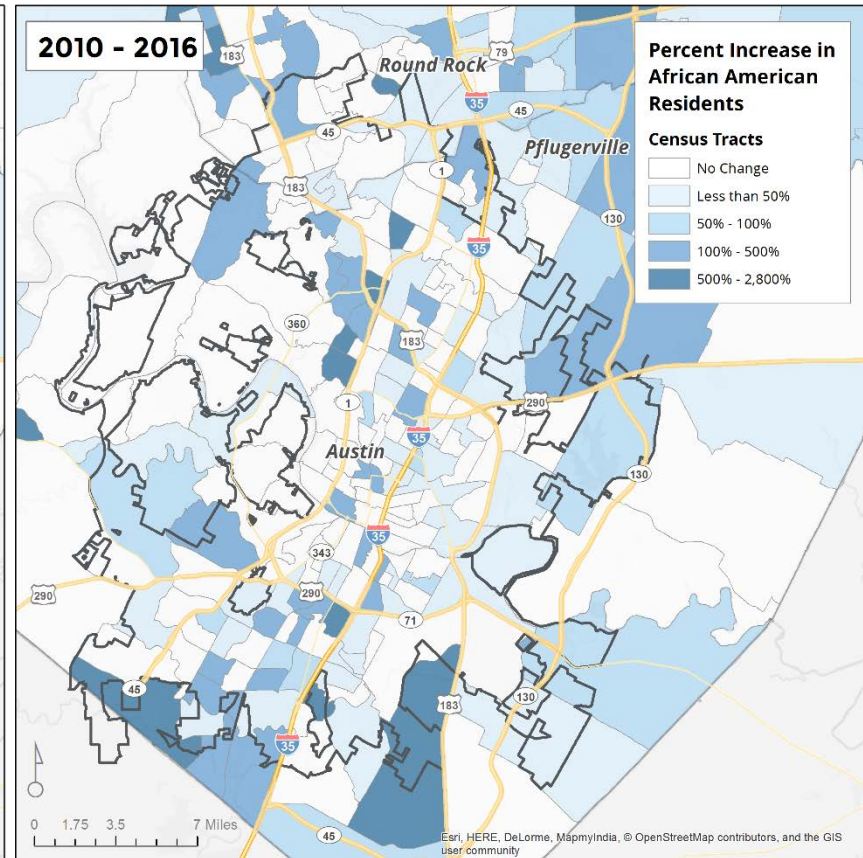
AUSTIN

Figure 1.
AUSTIN – Percent Decline in African American Residents
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 2.
AUSTIN - Percent Increase in African American
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016

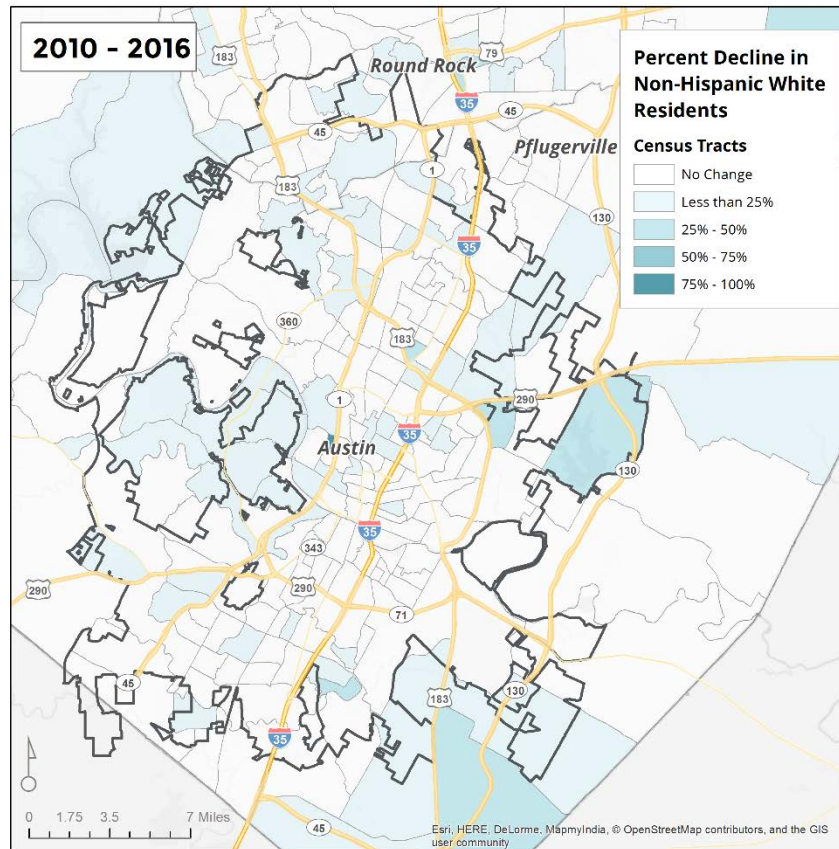


Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

ROOT POLICY RESEARCH

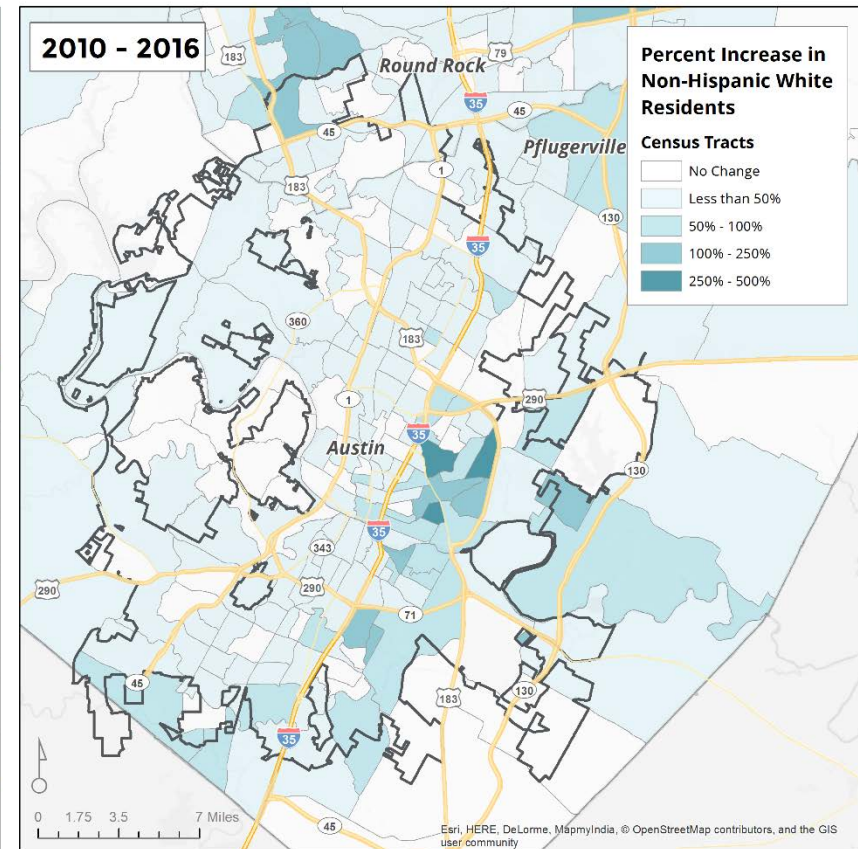
PAGE 3

Figure 5.
AUSTIN – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

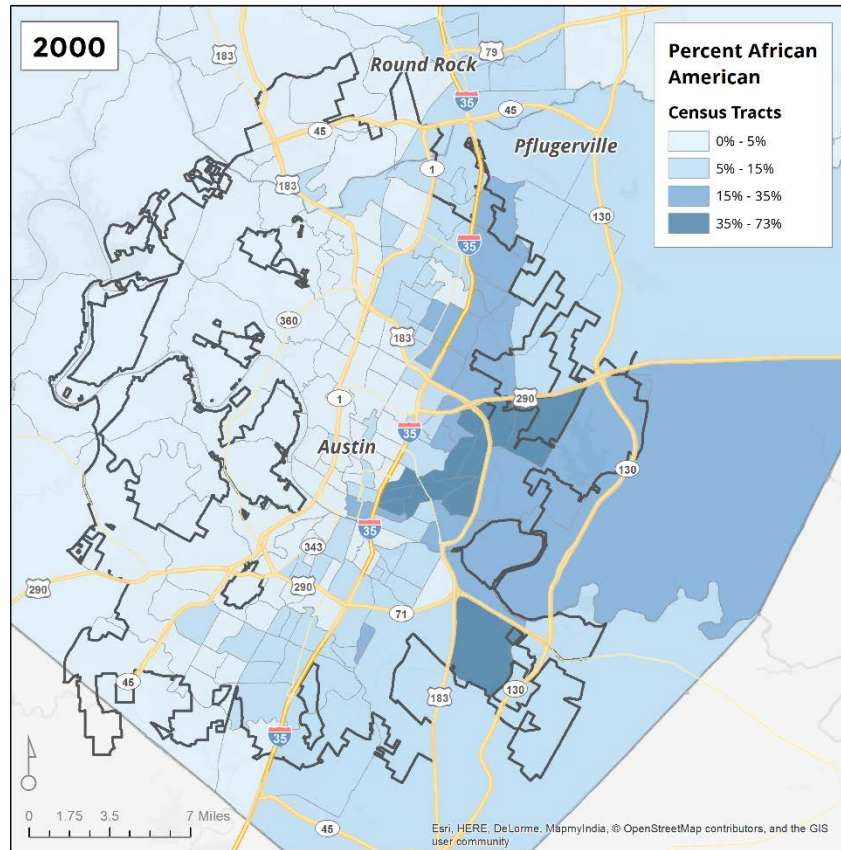
Figure 6.
AUSTIN – Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.

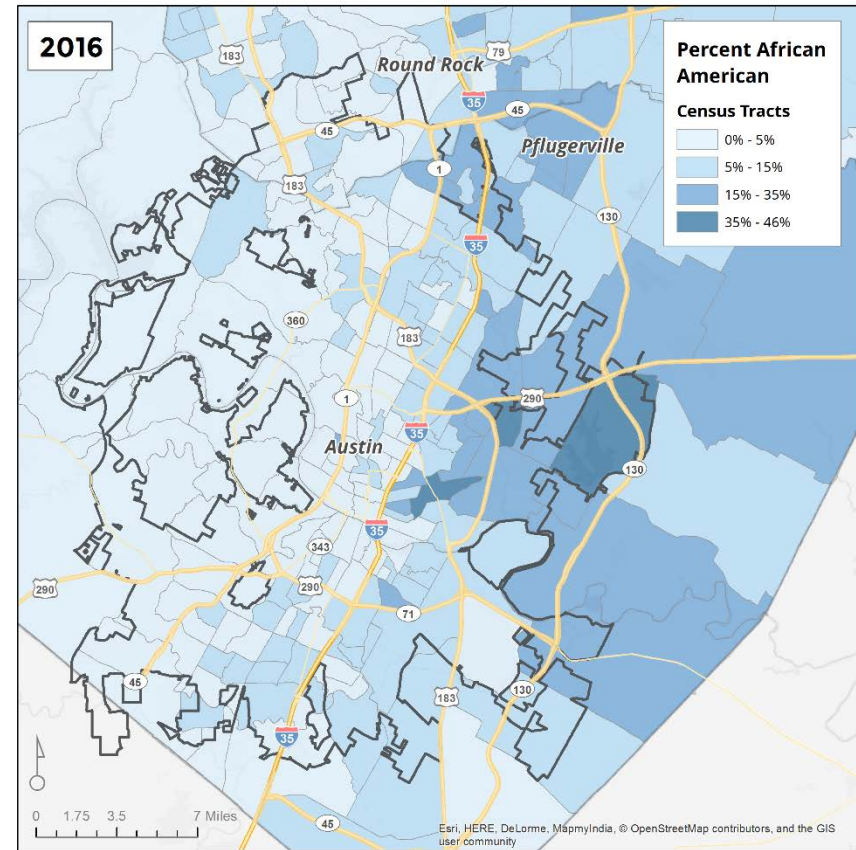
AUSTIN – Percent African American by Census Tract, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 8.

AUSTIN – Percent African American by Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.
AUSTIN – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000

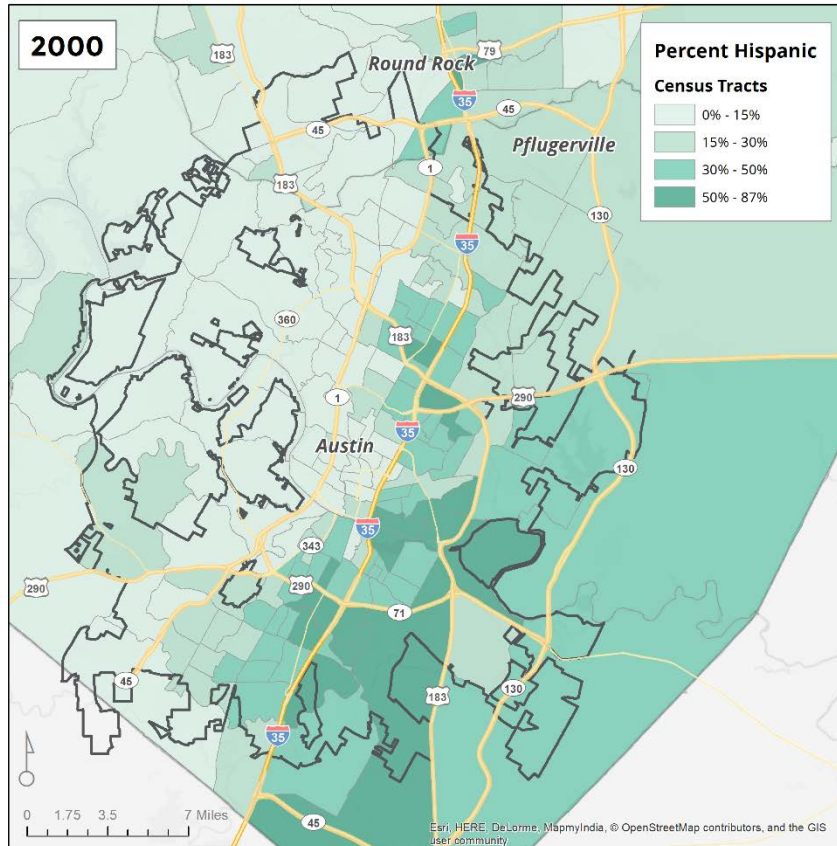


Figure 10.
AUSTIN – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016

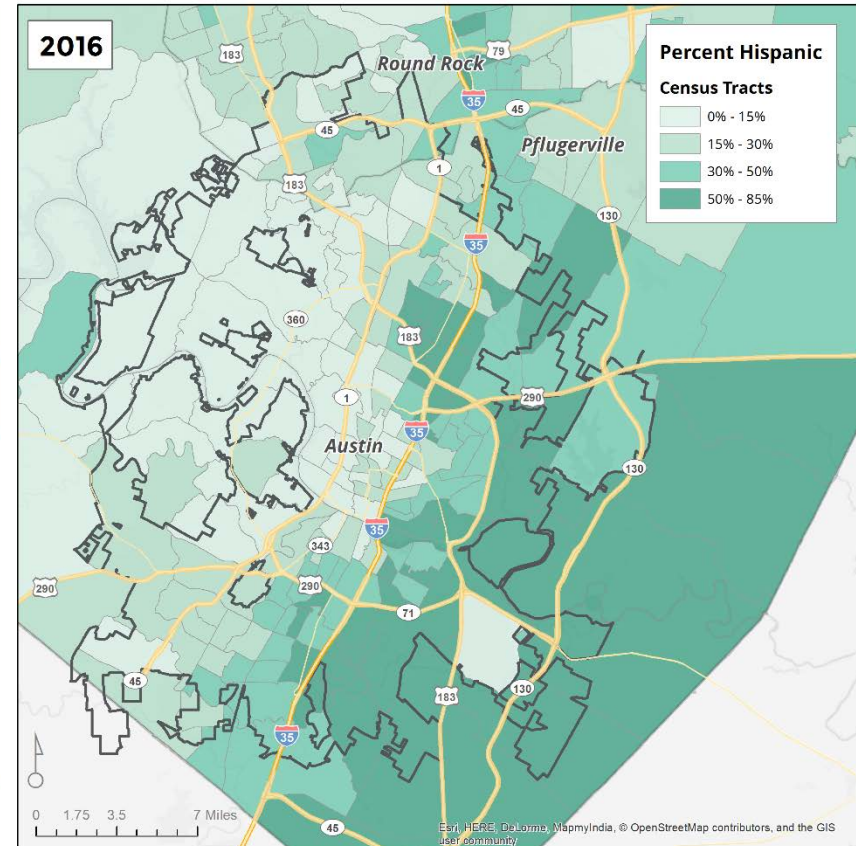
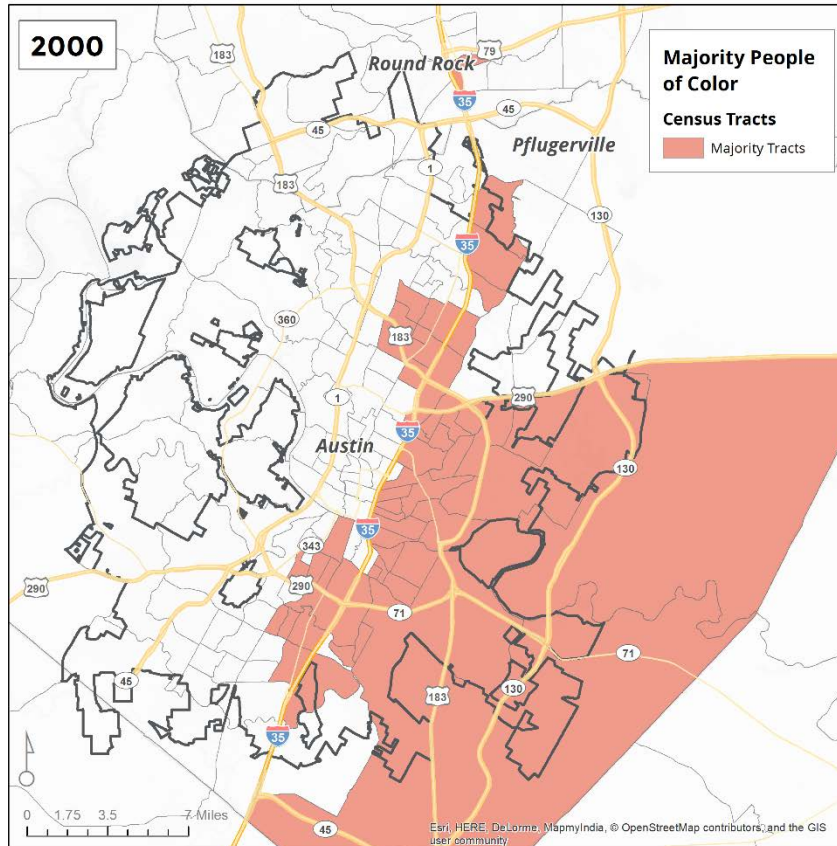
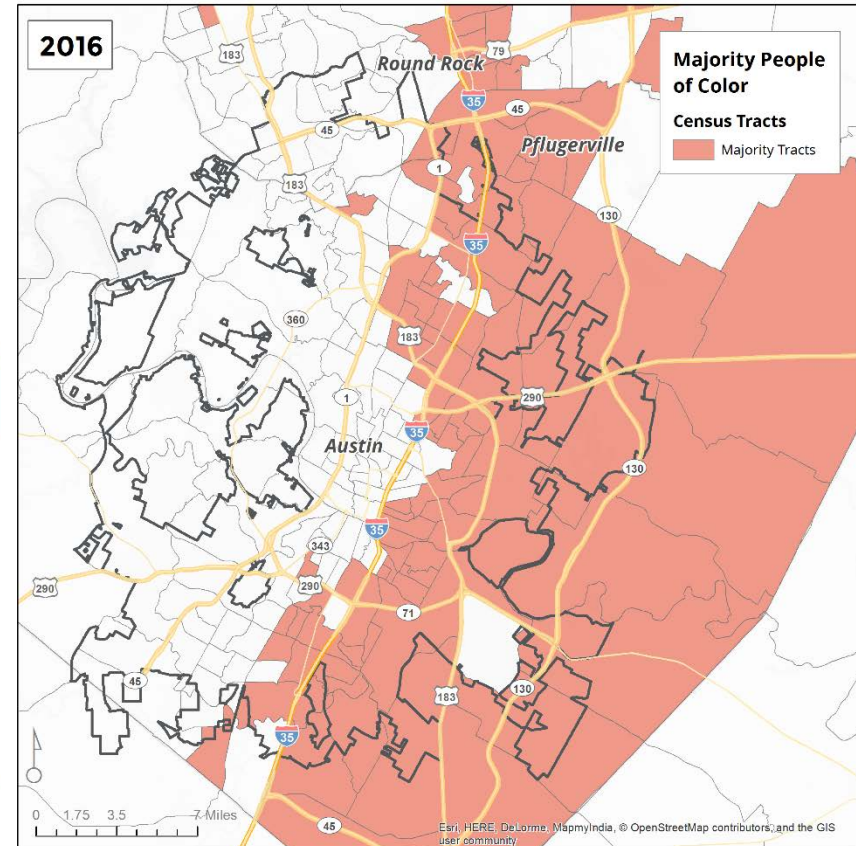


Figure 11.
AUSTIN – Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2000



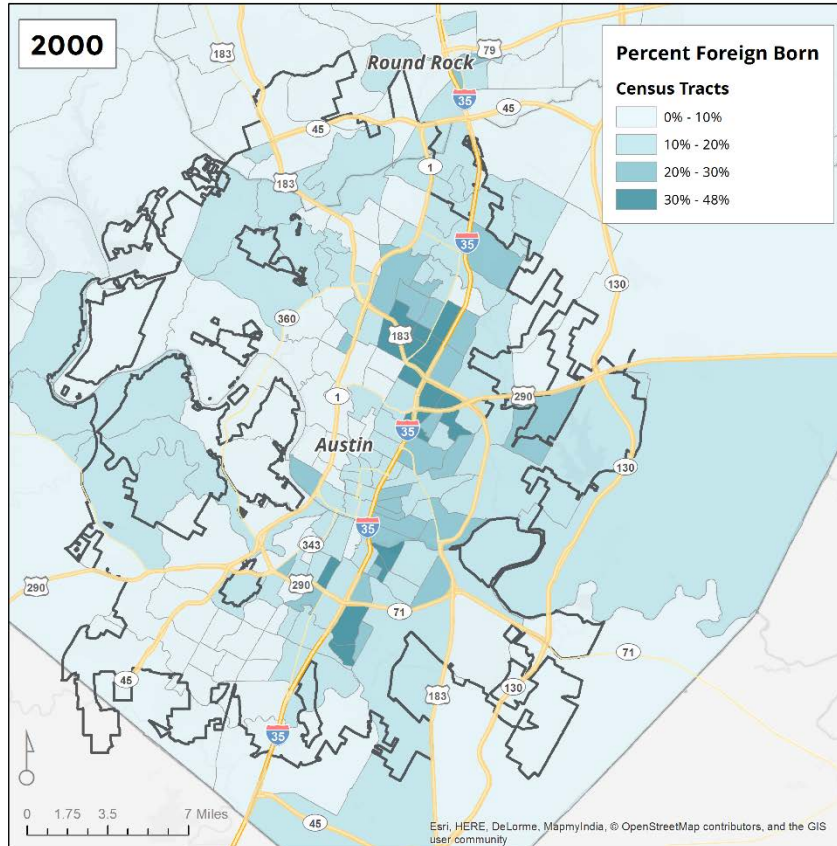
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
AUSTIN – Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2016



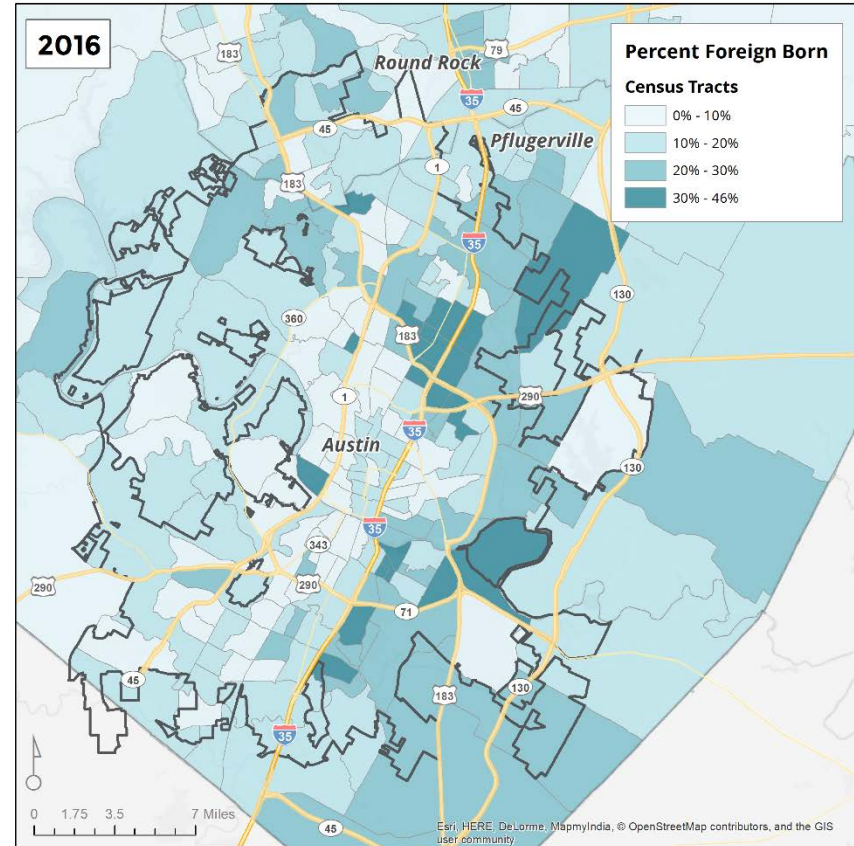
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
AUSTIN – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
AUSTIN – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
AUSTIN – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2000

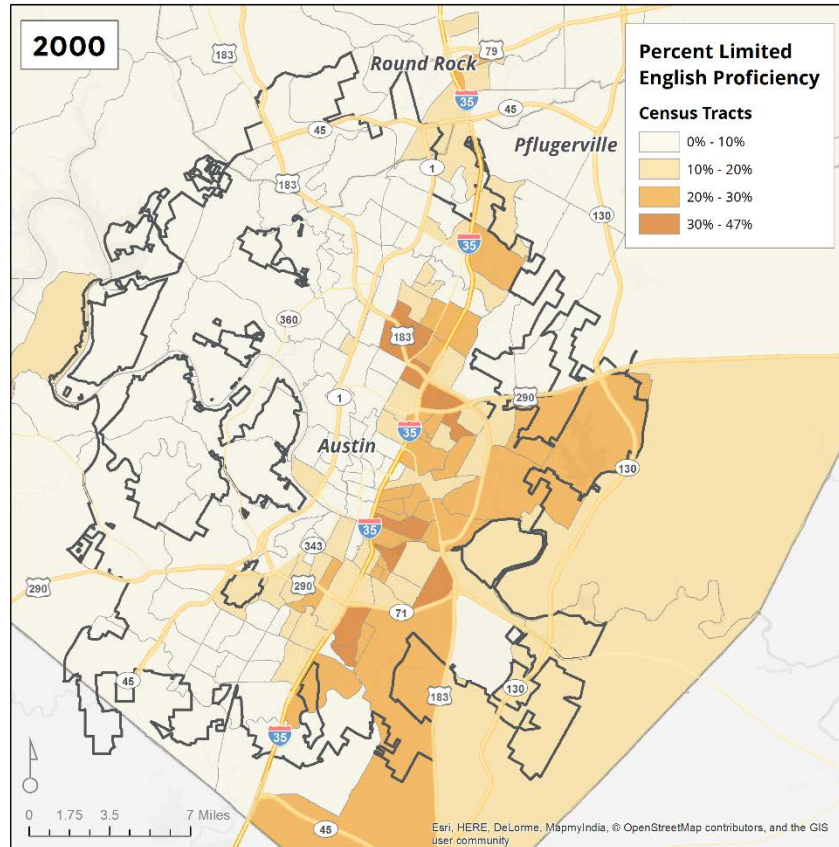
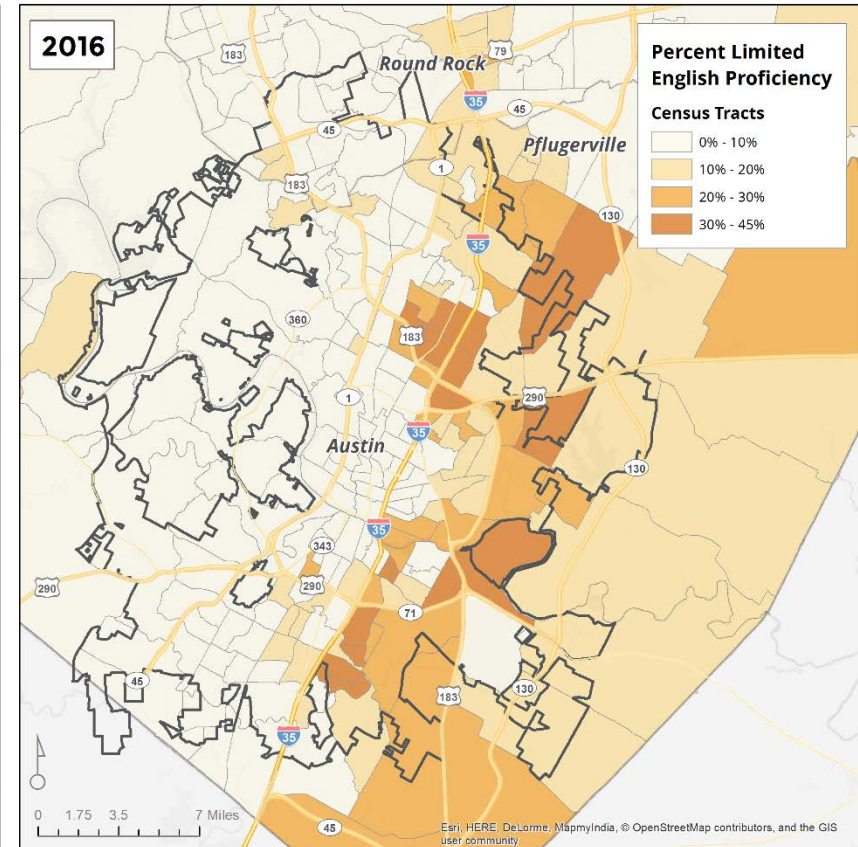


Figure 16.
AUSTIN – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2016



2000

Percent Persons with Disabilities

Census Tracts

- 0% - 10%
- 10% - 15%
- 15% - 20%
- 20% - 32%

0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Source: 2000 US Census.

2016

Percent Persons with Disabilities

Census Tracts

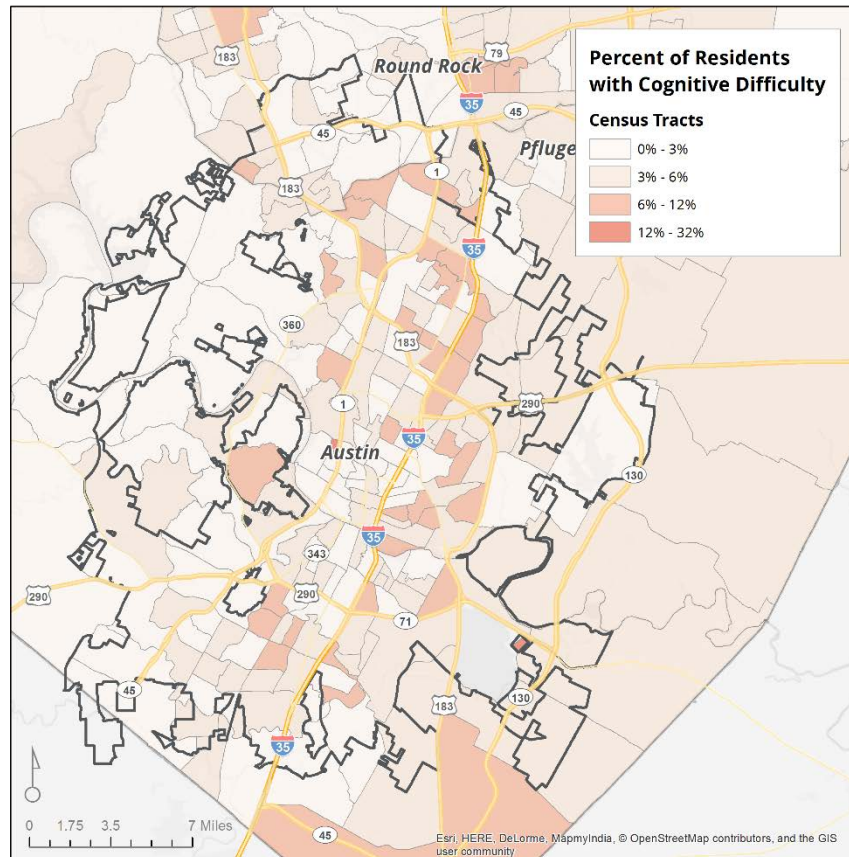
- 0% - 10%
- 10% - 15%
- 15% - 20%
- 20% - 88%

0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

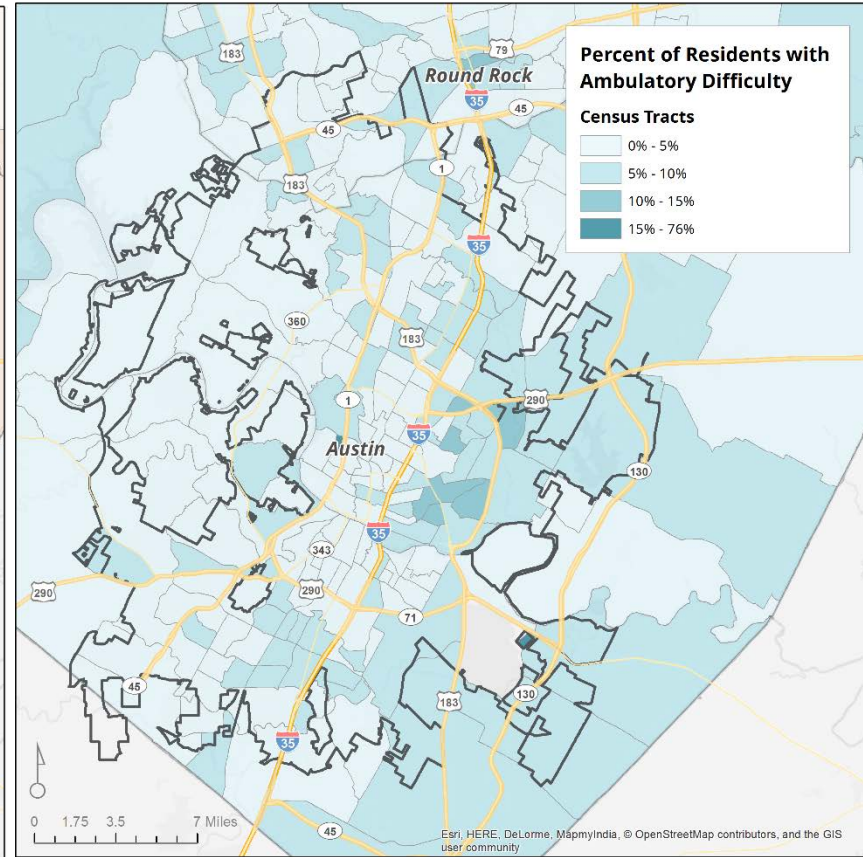
BASTROP

Figure 19.
AUSTIN – Percent of Residents with Cognitive Difficulty,
by Census Tract



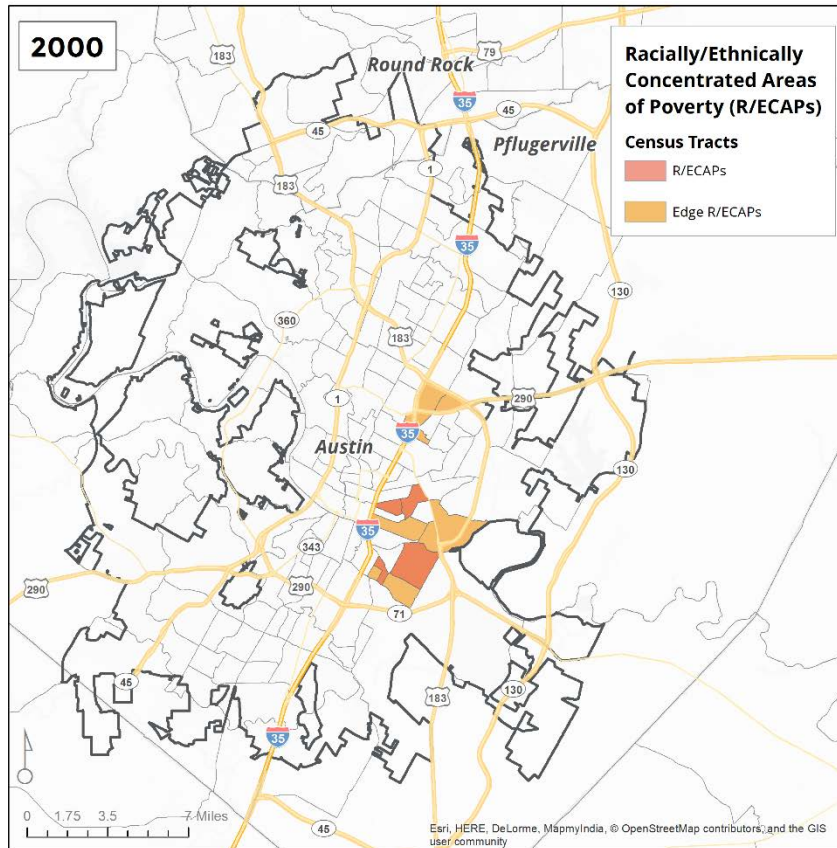
Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.
 Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 20.
AUSTIN – Percent of Residents with Ambulatory Difficulty,
by Census Tract



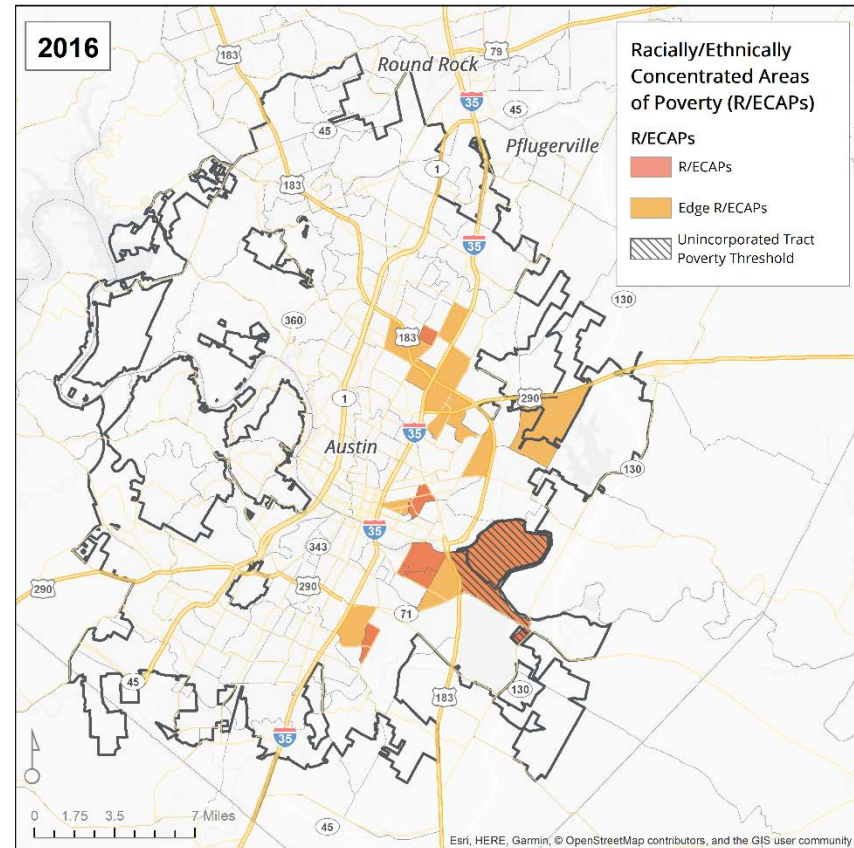
Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
 Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
AUSTIN – R/ECAPS and Edge R/ECAPS, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

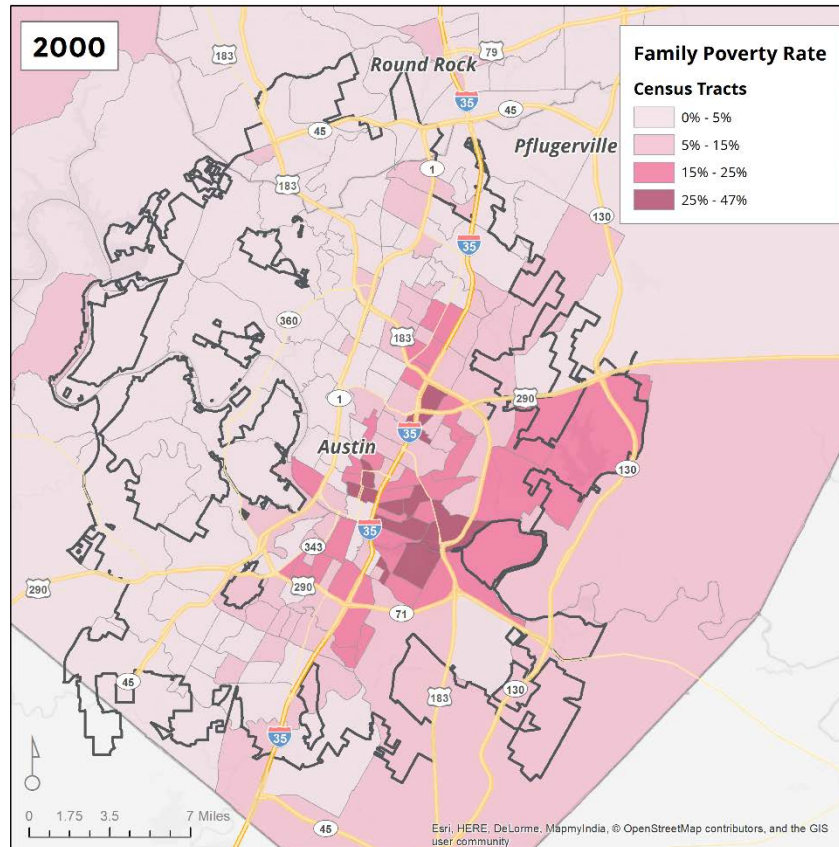
Figure 22.
AUSTIN – R/ECAPS and Edge R/ECAPS, 2016



Note: The unincorporated tract poverty threshold uses an alternative poverty rate of 36% for the R/ECAP definition, which is three times the average of the poverty rate of fully unincorporated tracts.

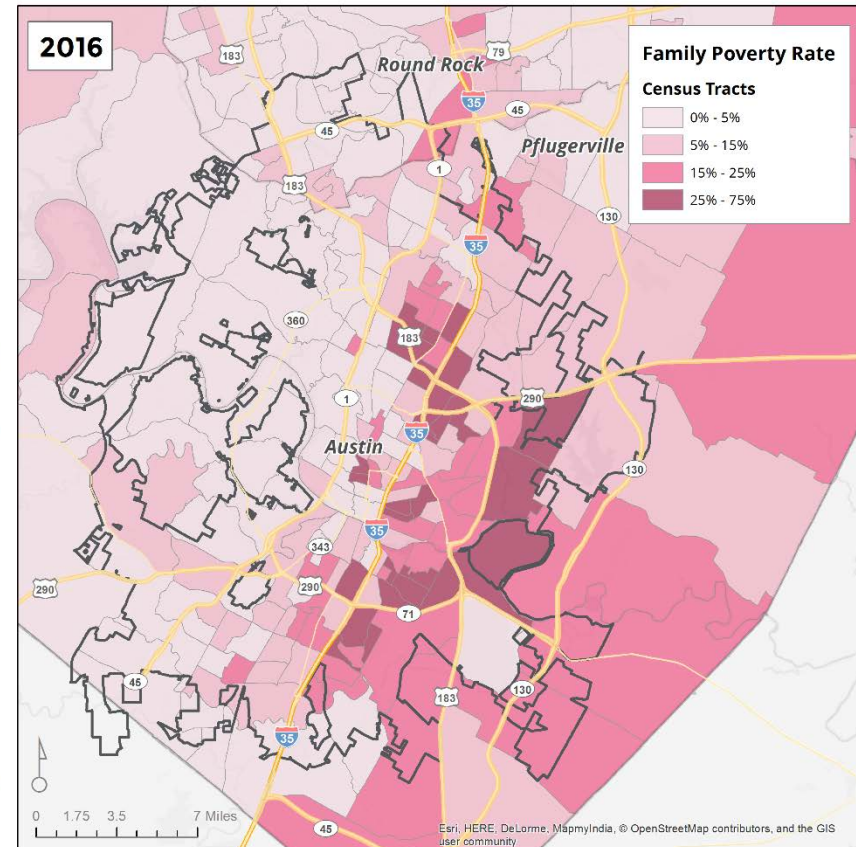
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 23.
AUSTIN – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 24.
AUSTIN – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 25.
AUSTIN – Percent African American Ownership, 2000

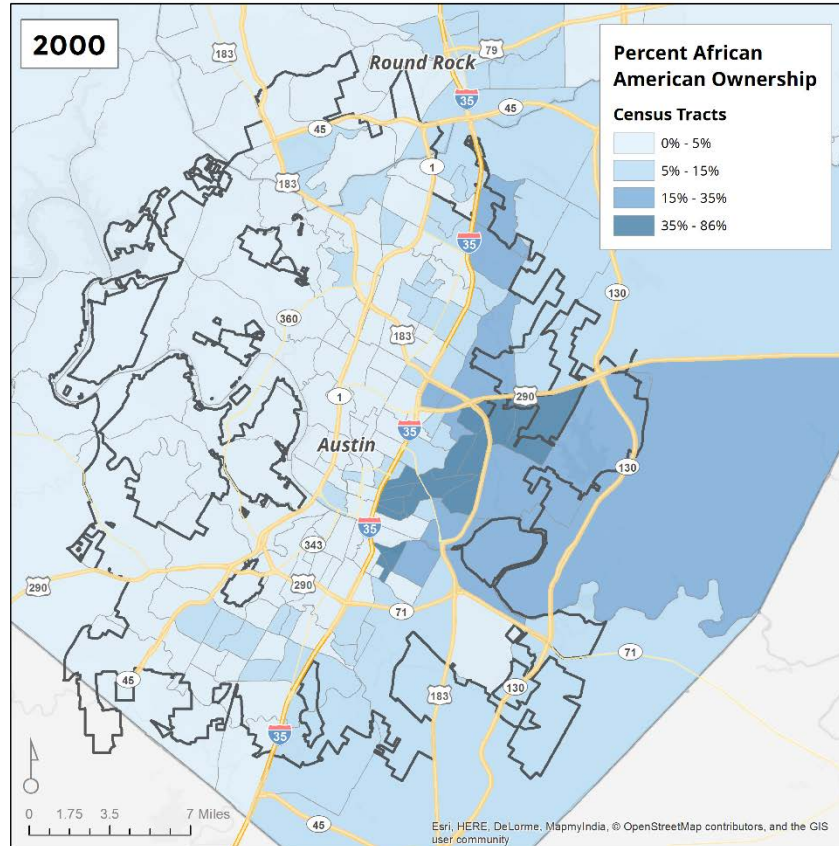


Figure 26.
AUSTIN – Percent African American Ownership, 2016

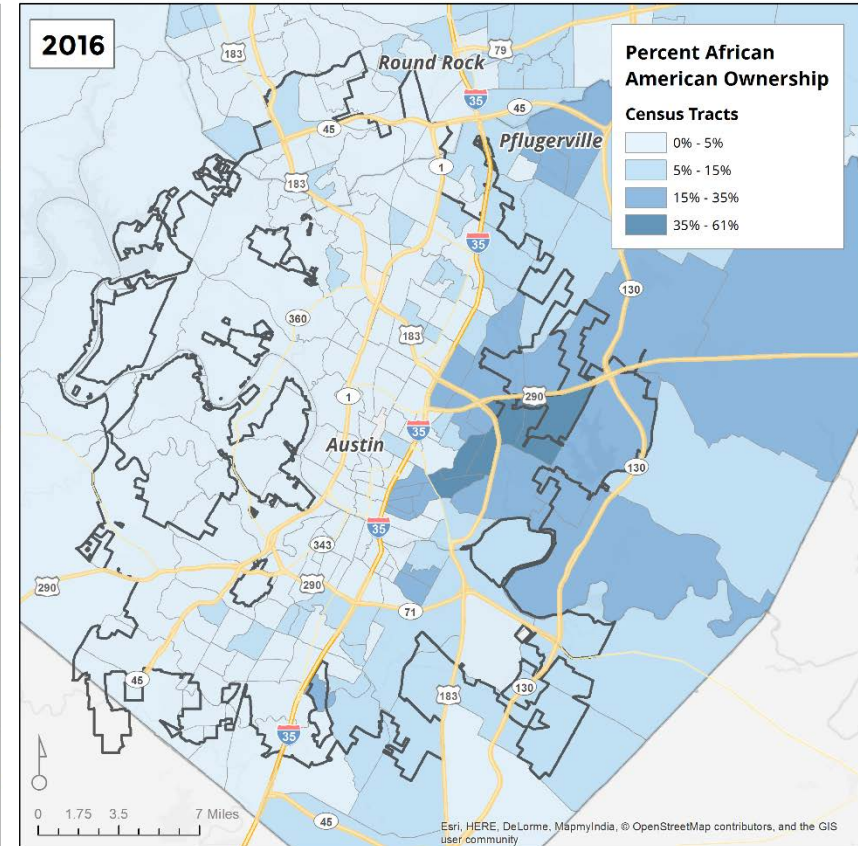


Figure 27.
AUSTIN – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000

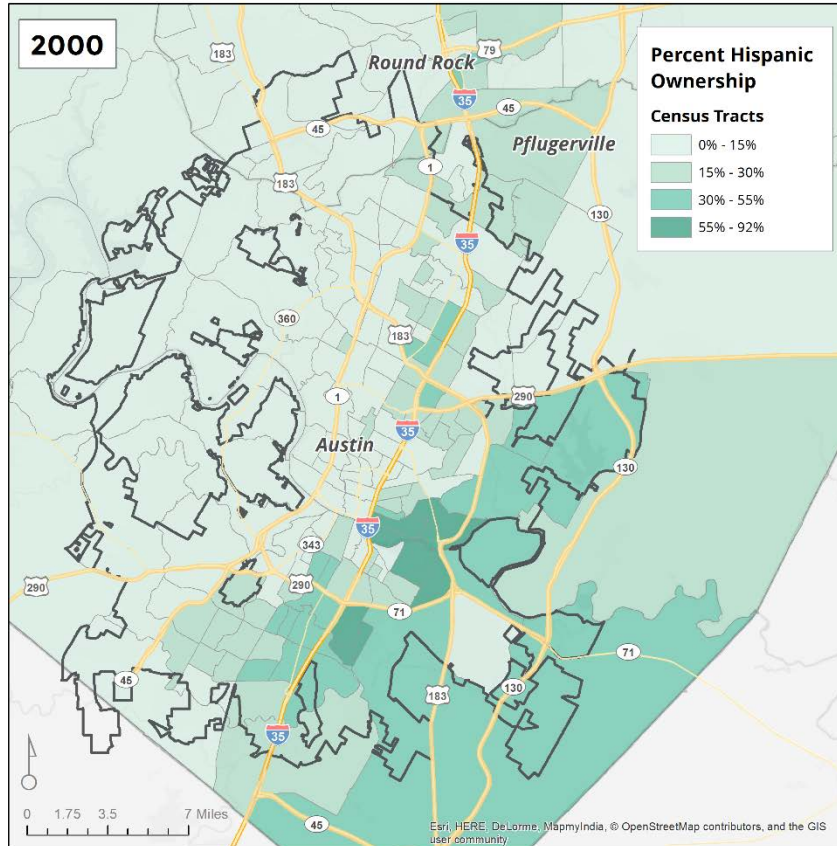


Figure 28.
AUSTIN – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016

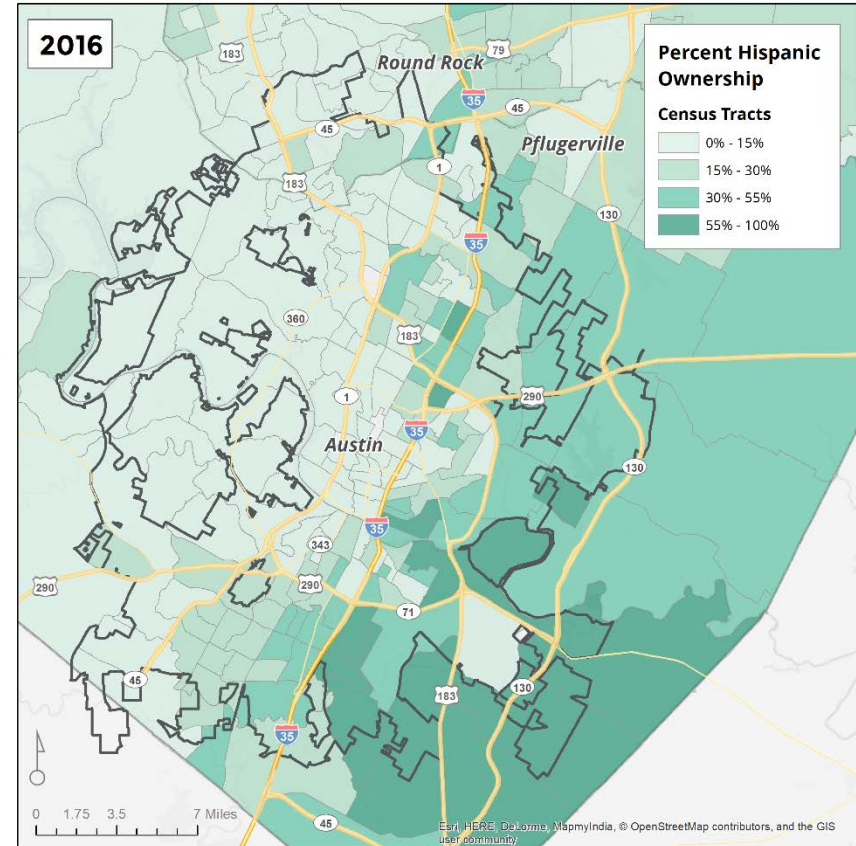
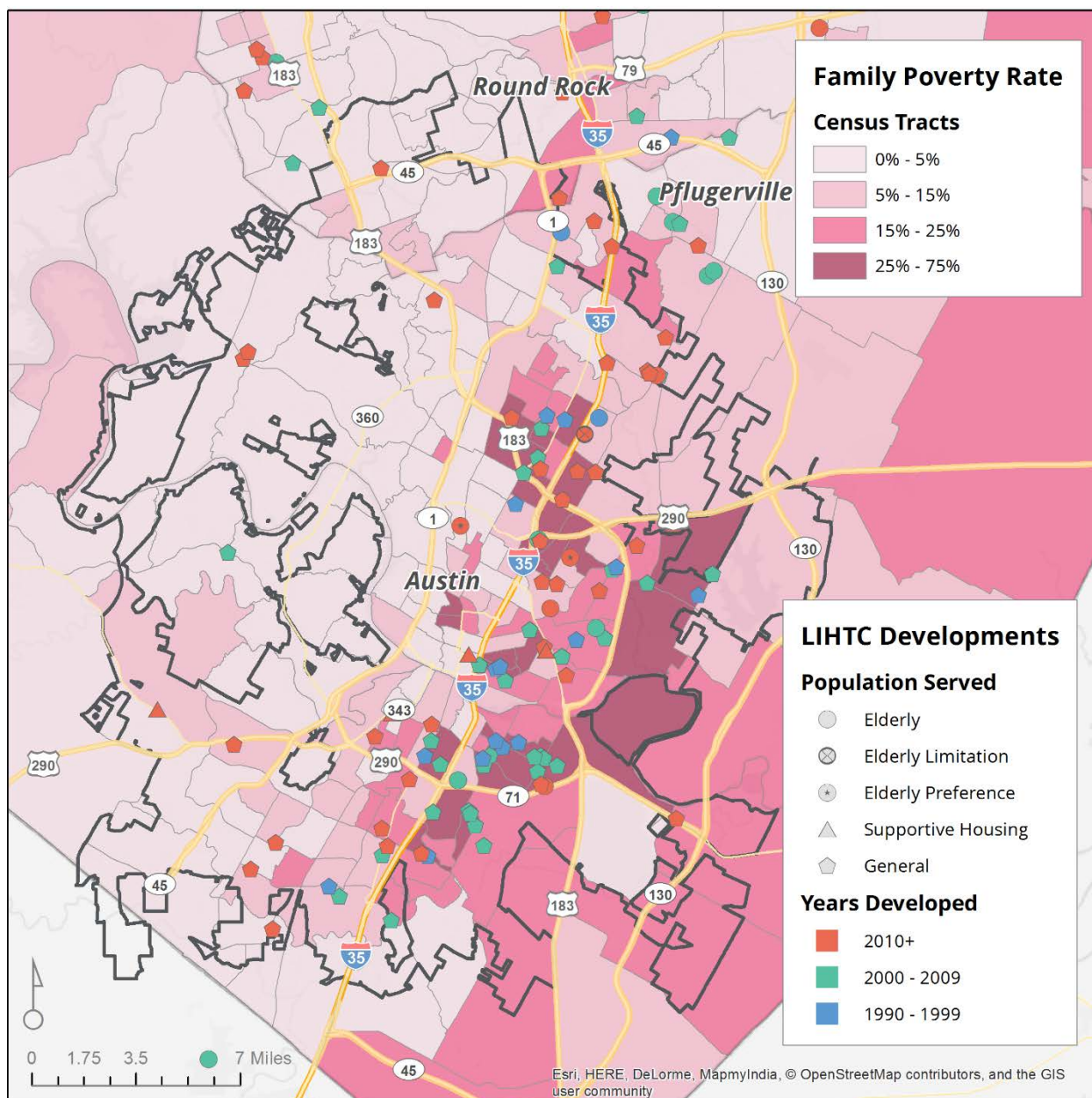


Figure 29.

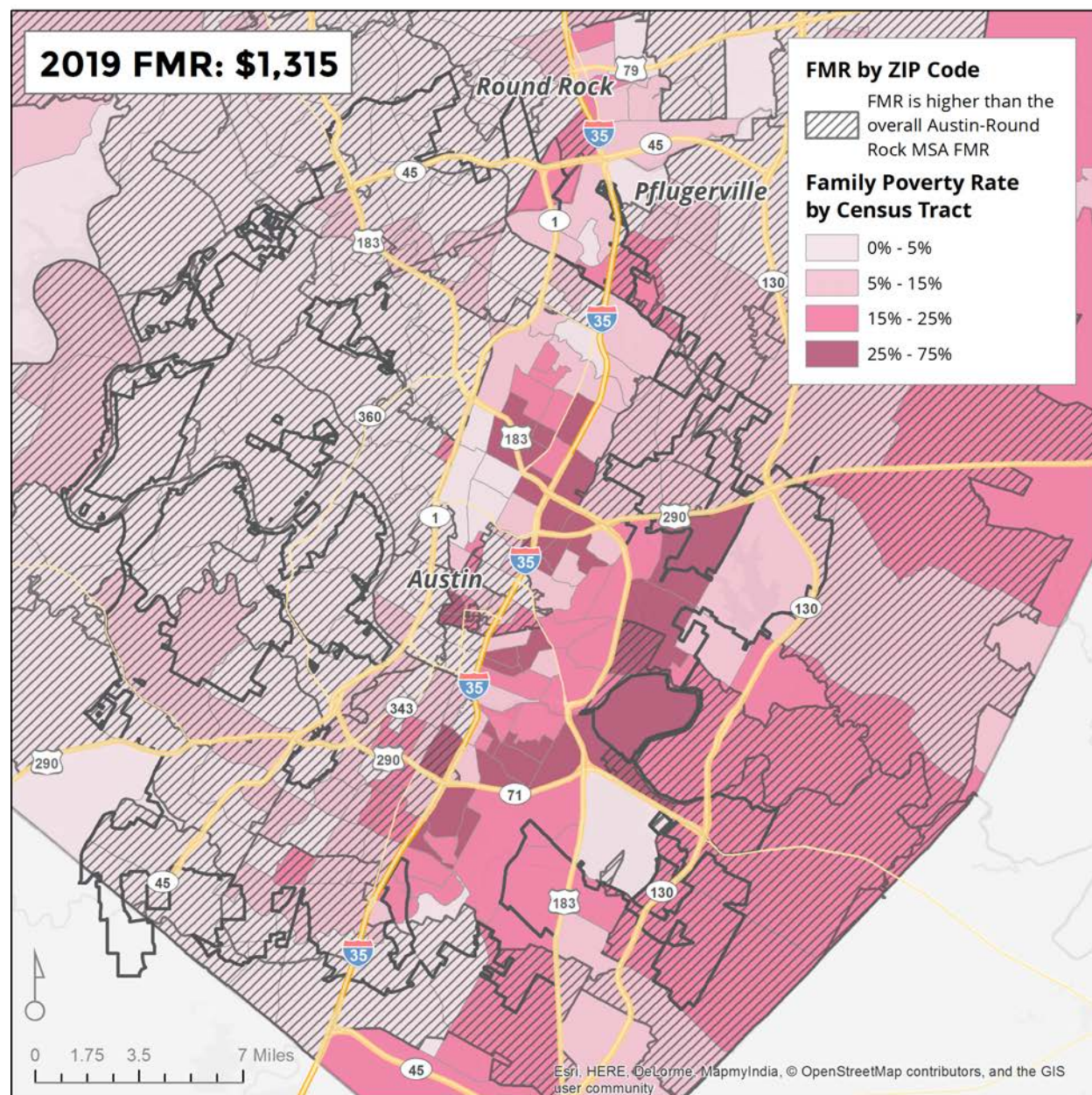
AUSTIN – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)



Source: TDHCA, ACS 2012-2016.

Figure 30.

AUSTIN – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)

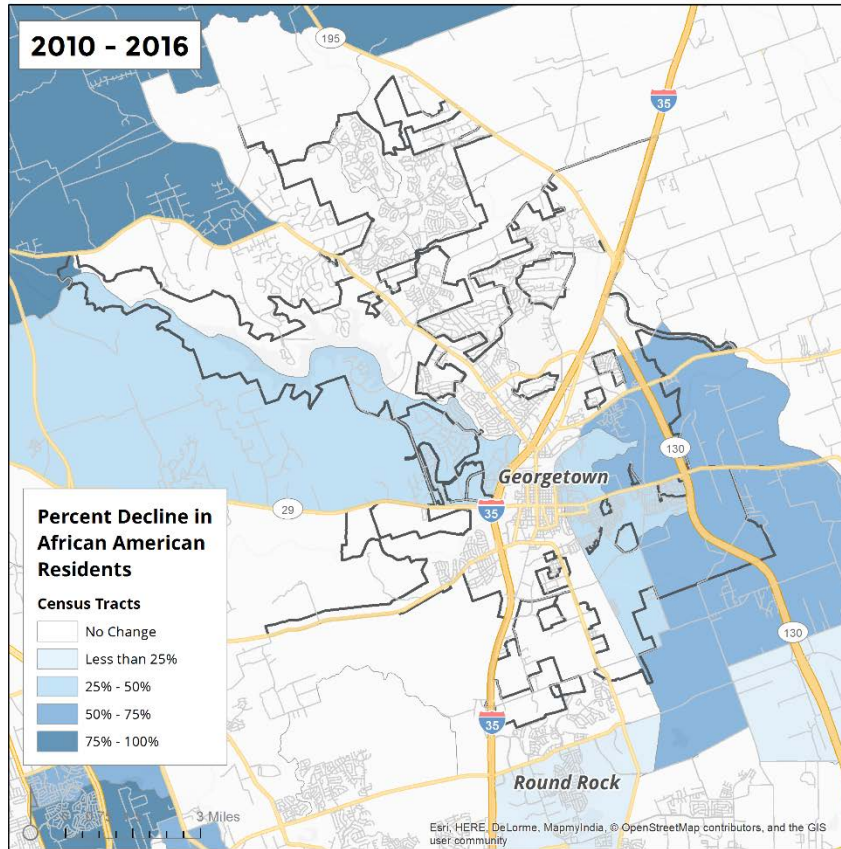


Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database.

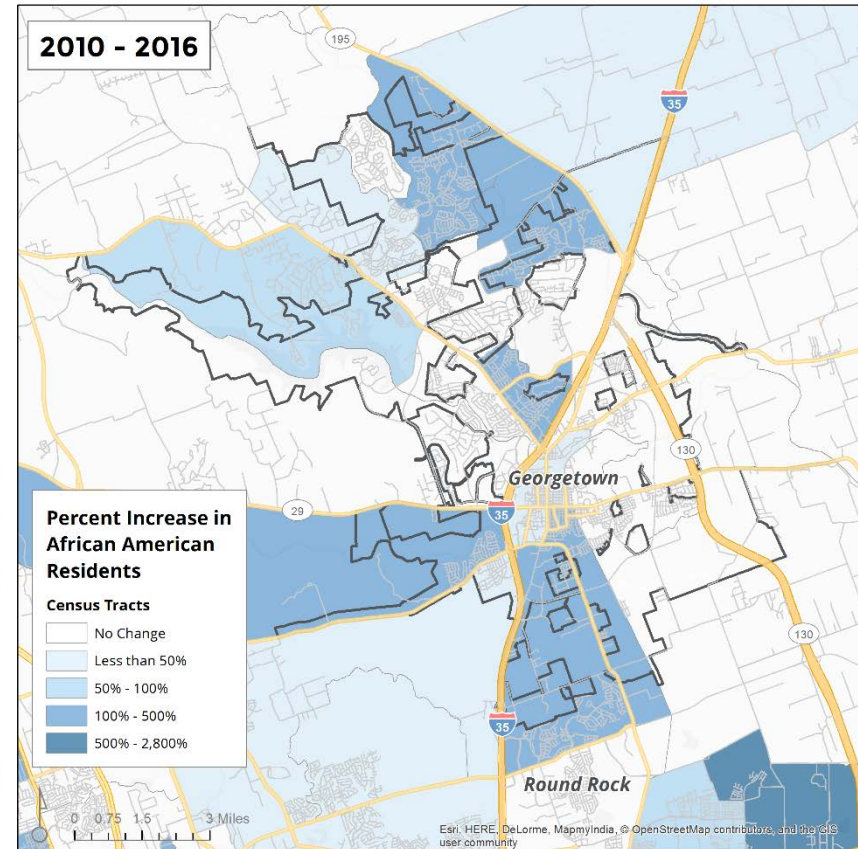
GEORGETOWN

Figure 1.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Decline in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



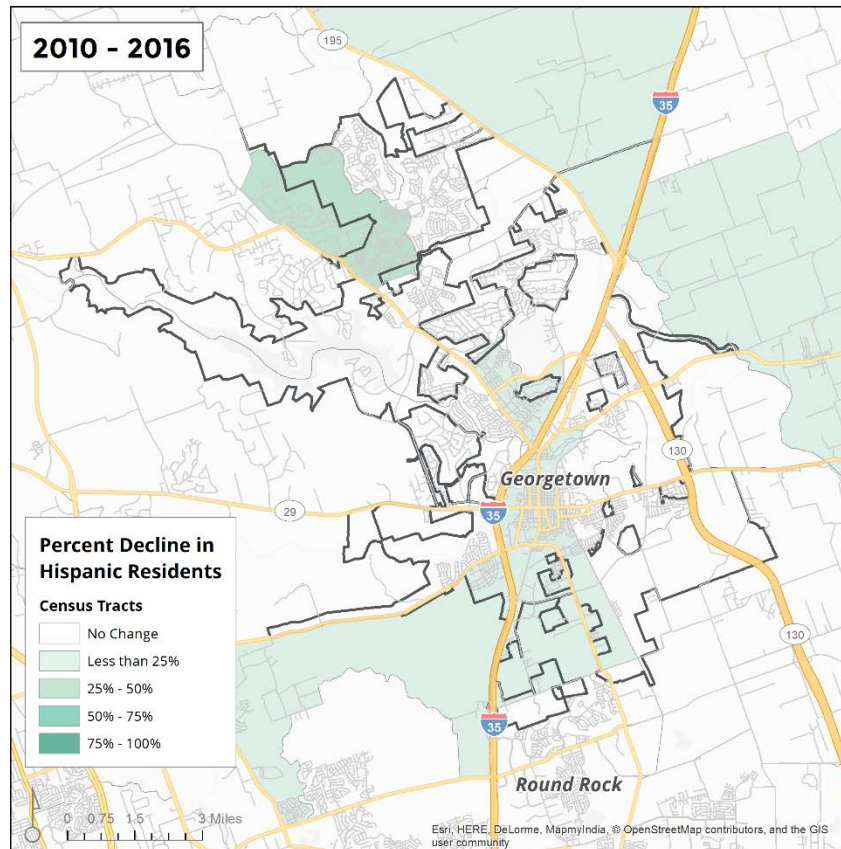
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 2.
GEORGETOWN - Percent Increase in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



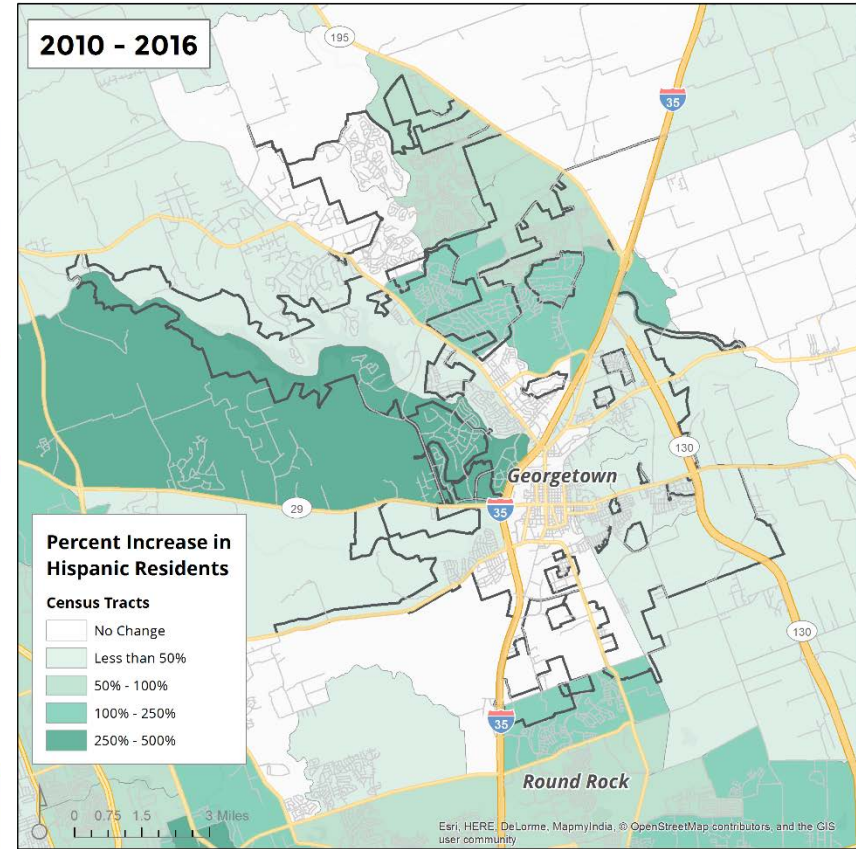
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 3.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



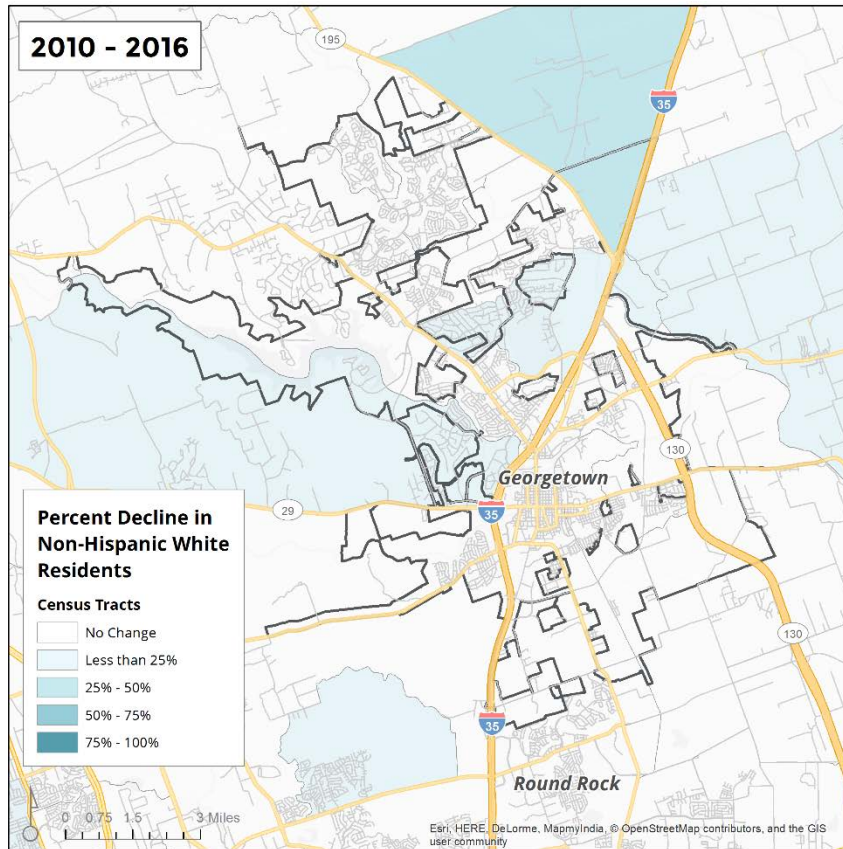
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 4.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



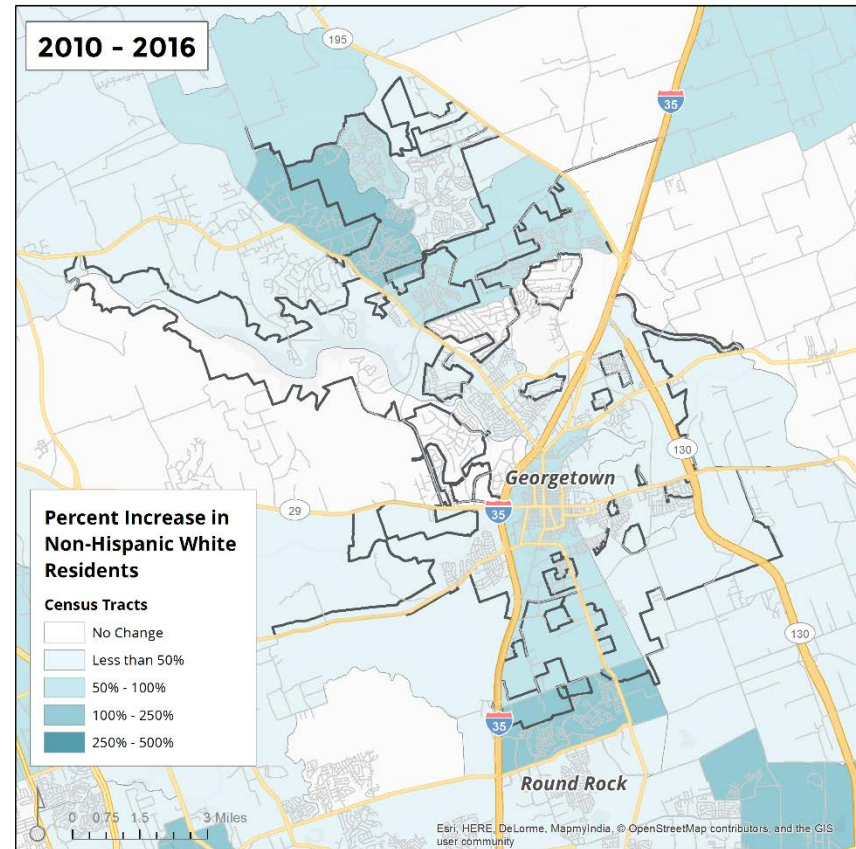
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 5.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



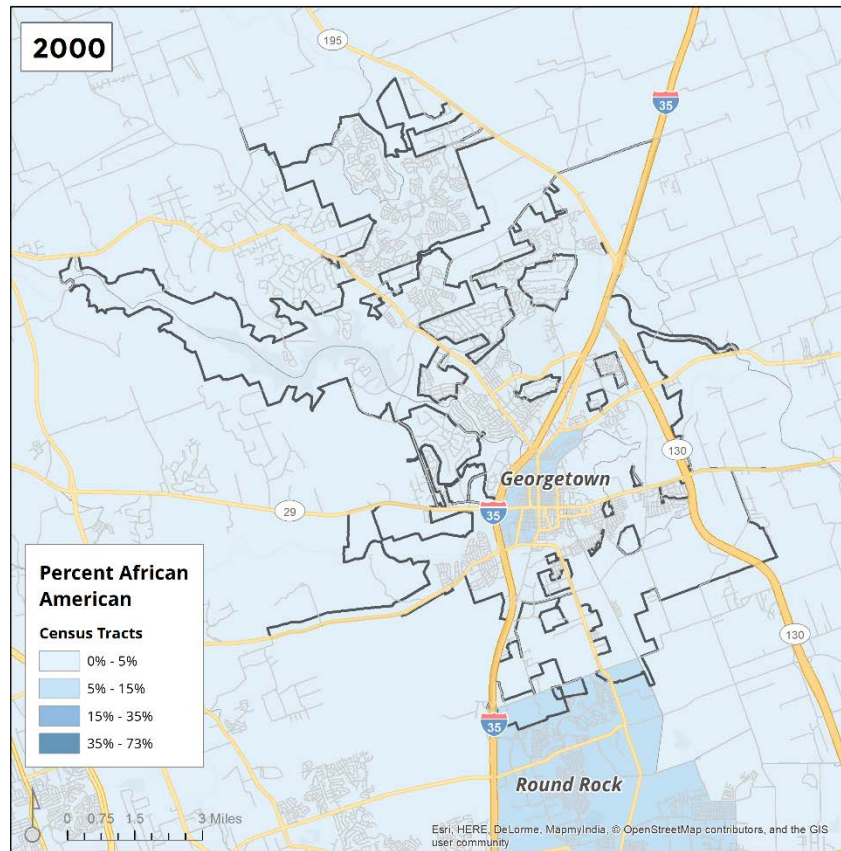
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 6.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



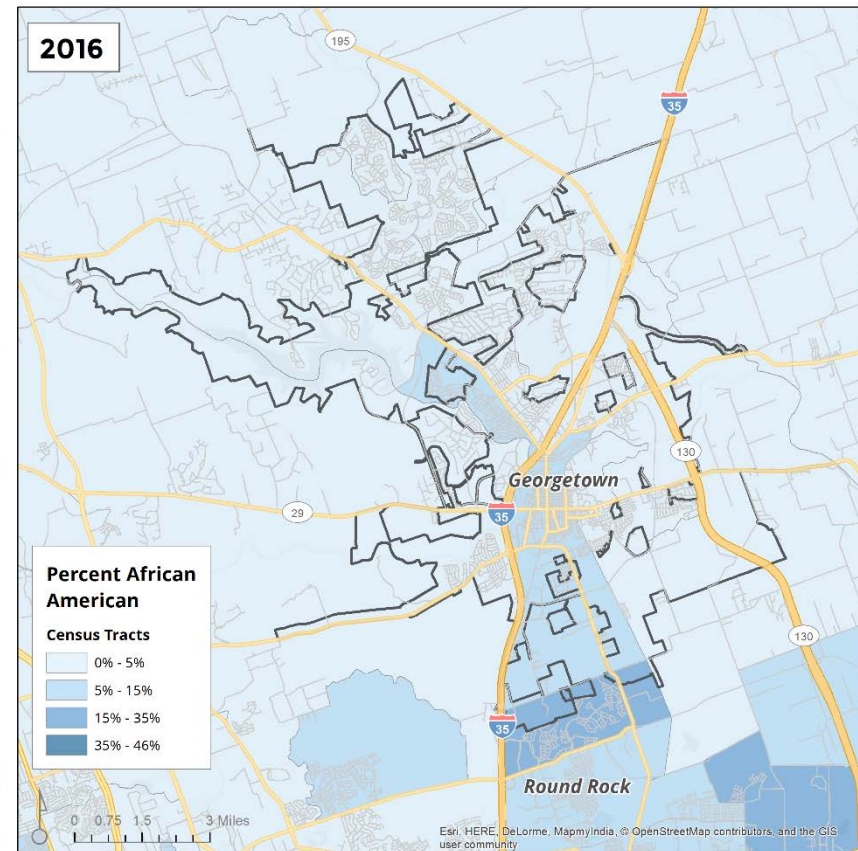
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.
GEORGETOWN – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2000



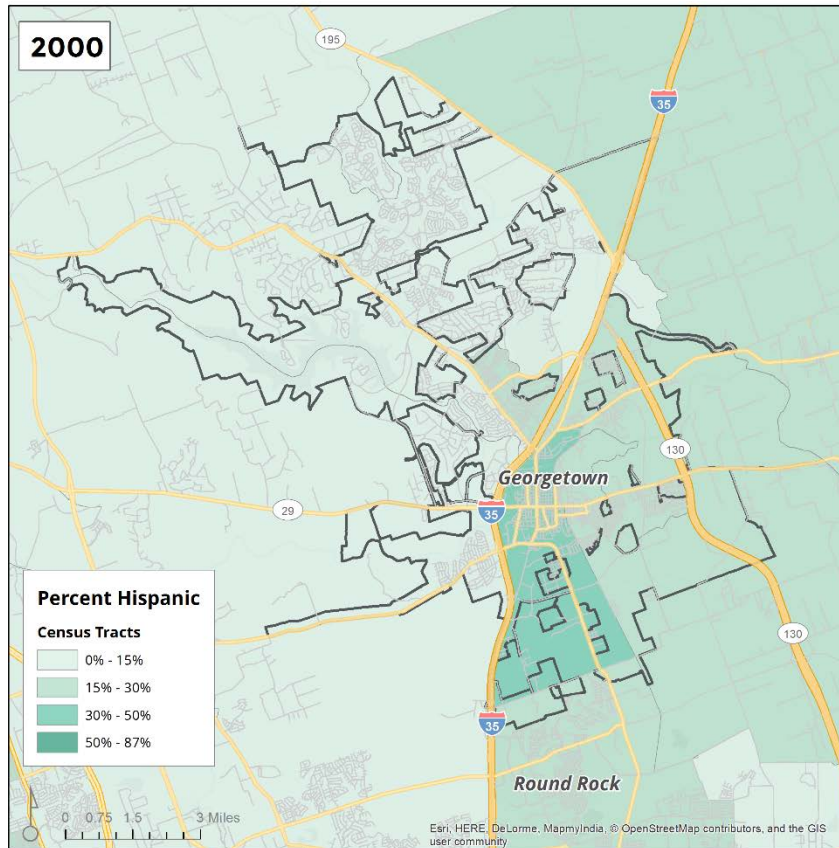
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 8.
GEORGETOWN – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2016



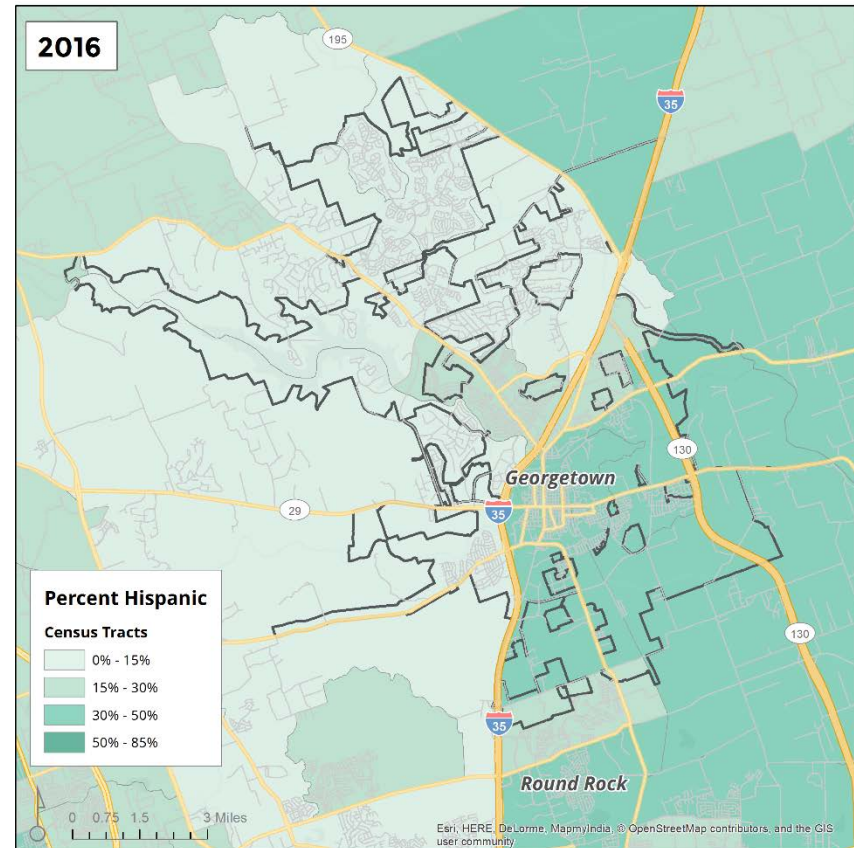
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000



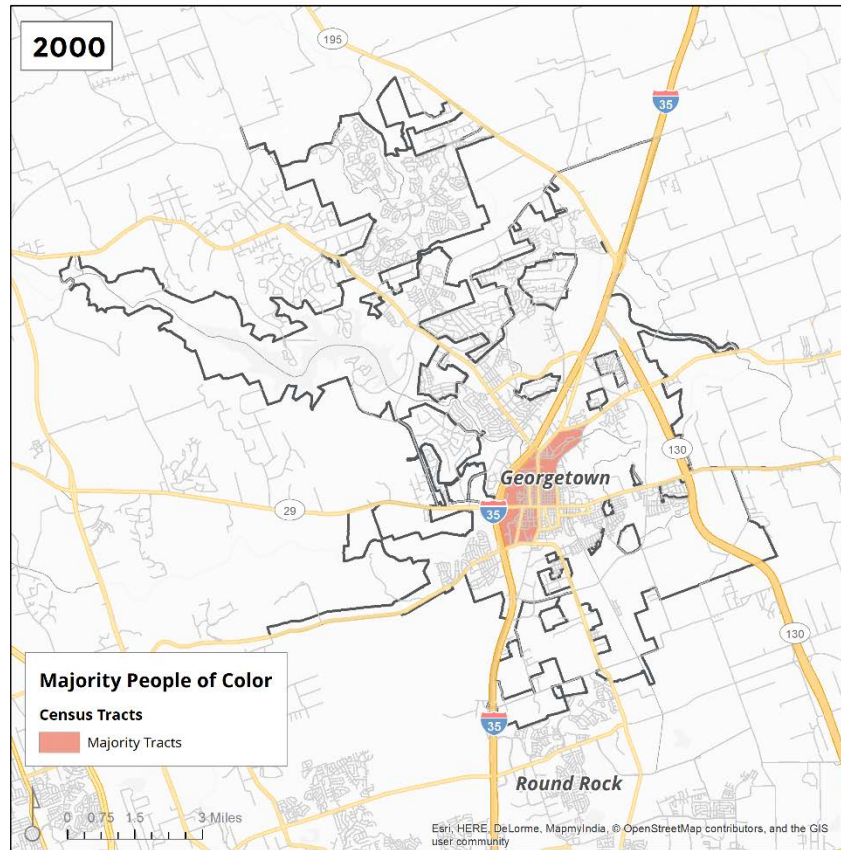
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 10.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016



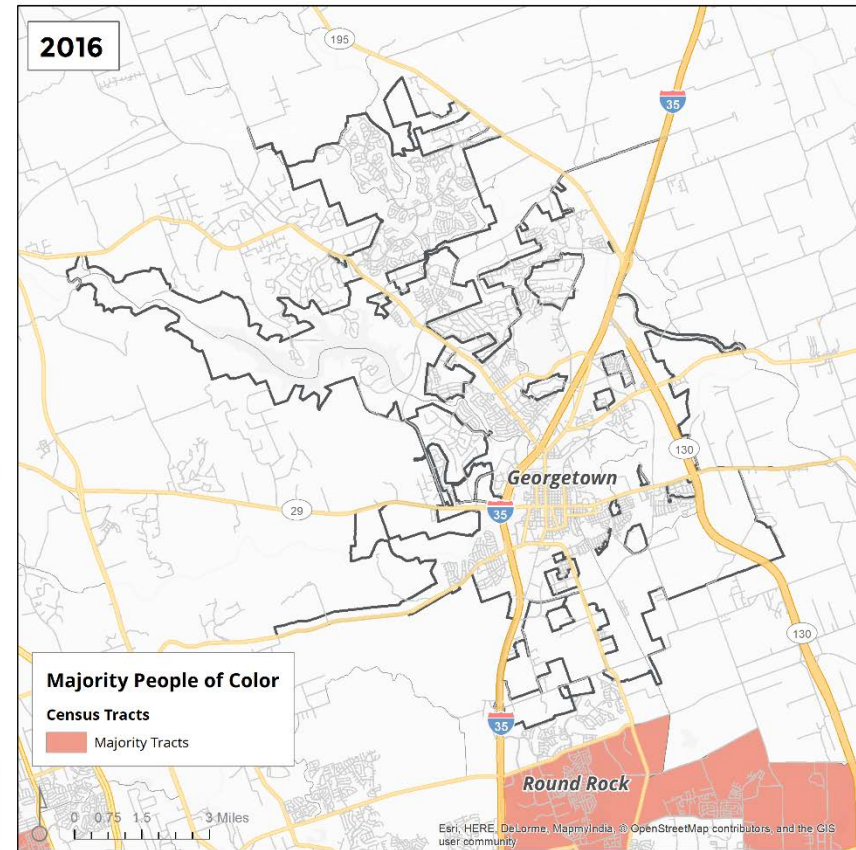
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 11.
GEORGETOWN – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2000



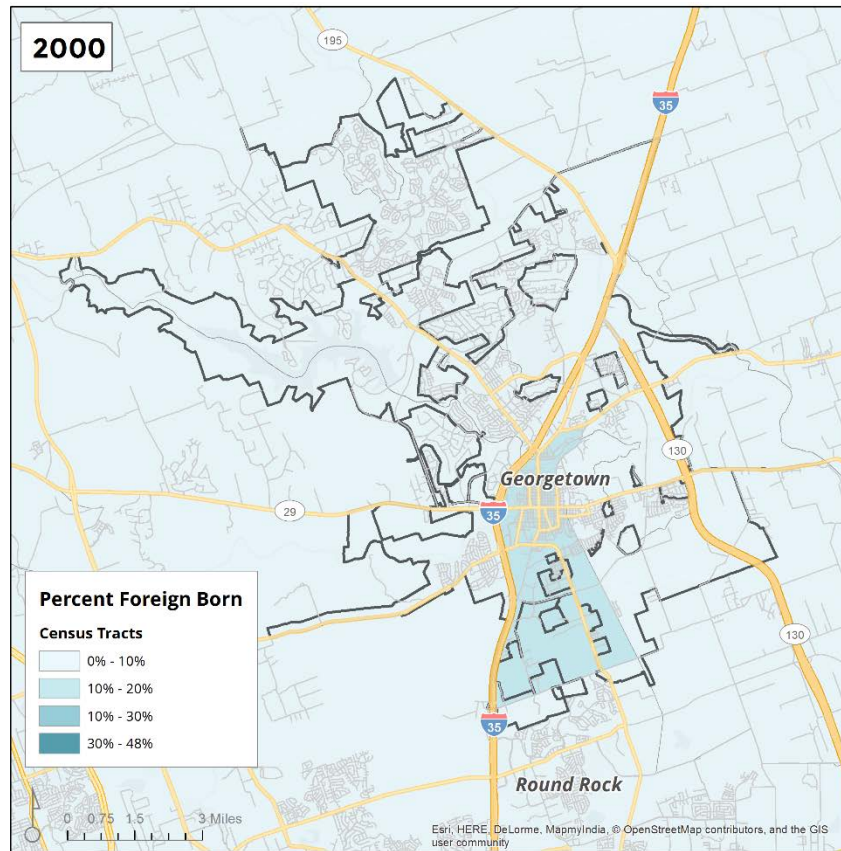
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
GEORGETOWN – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2016



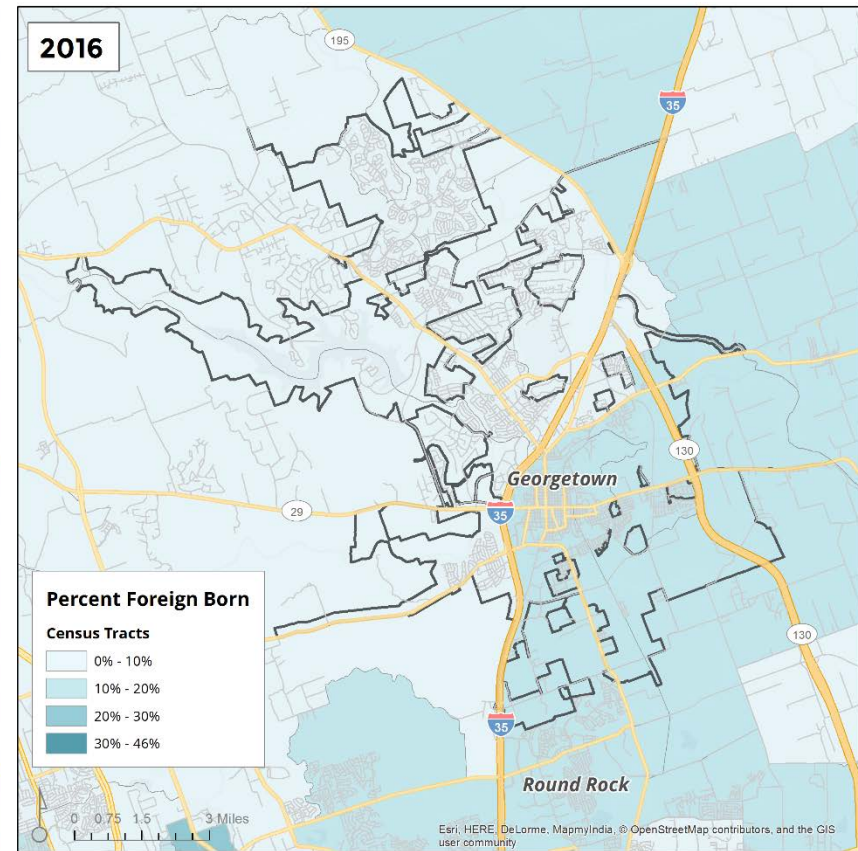
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract,
2000



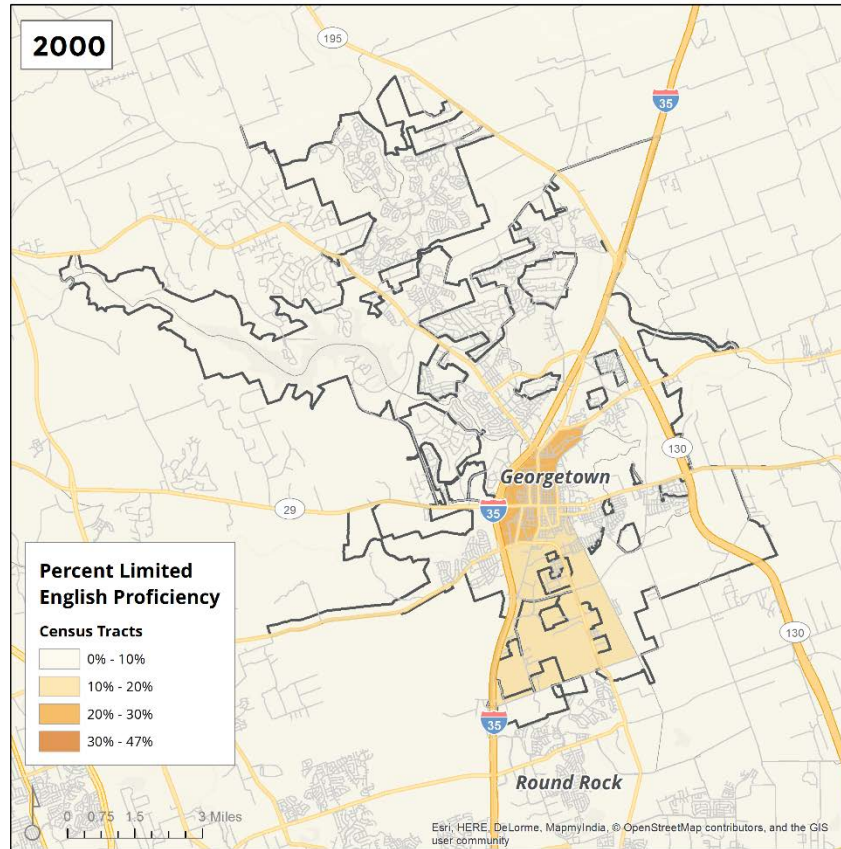
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract,
2016



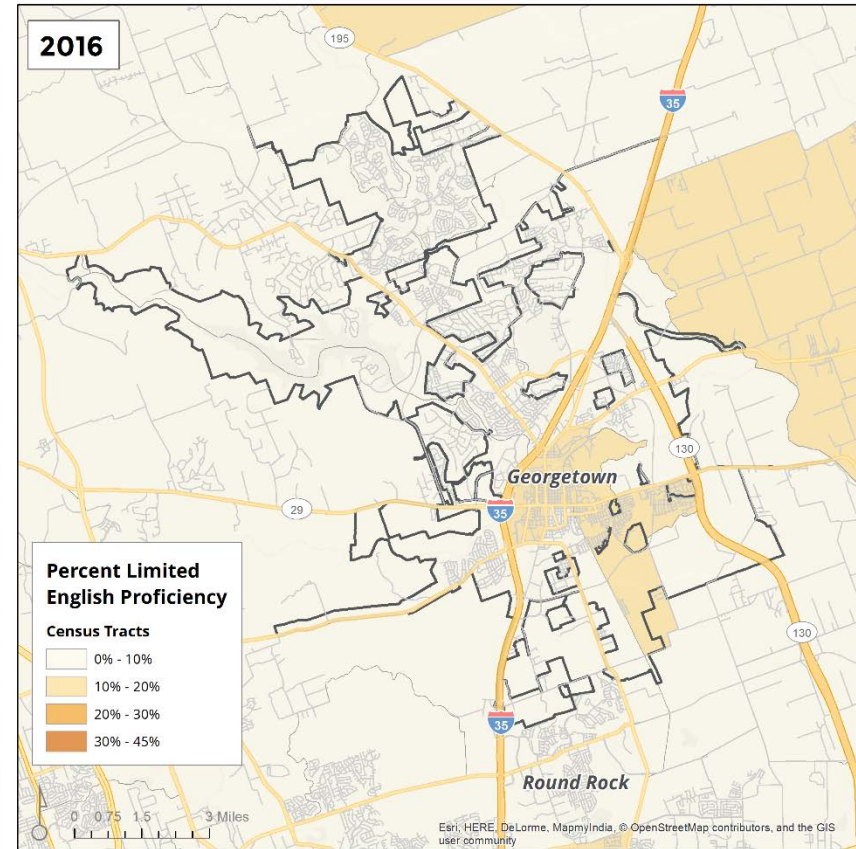
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Limited English Proficiency by
Census Tract, 2000



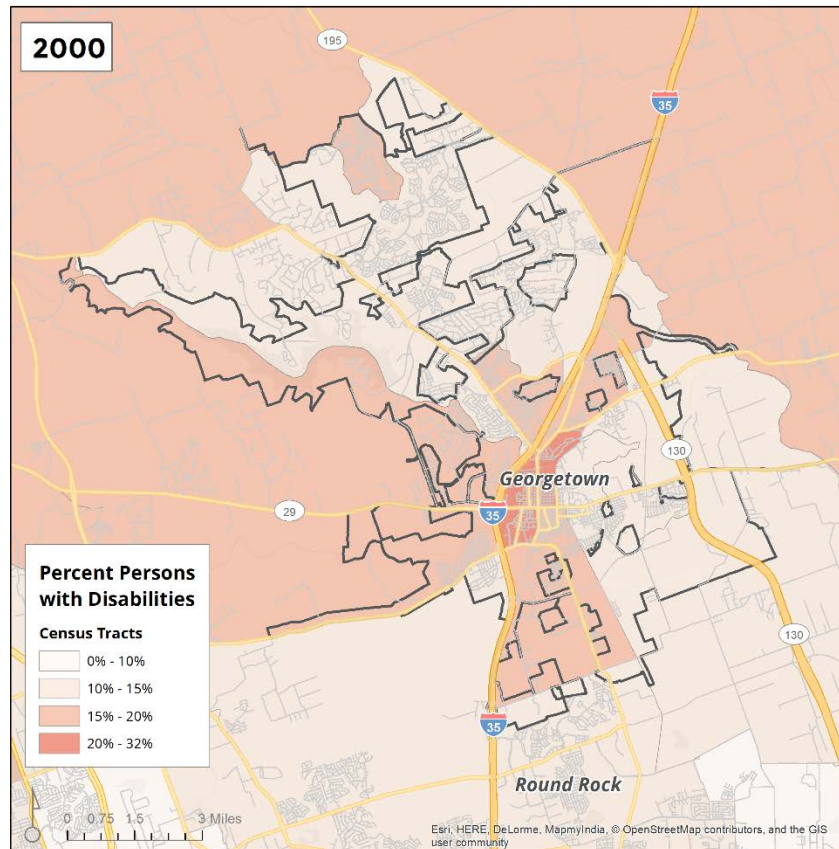
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 16.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Limited English Proficiency by
Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

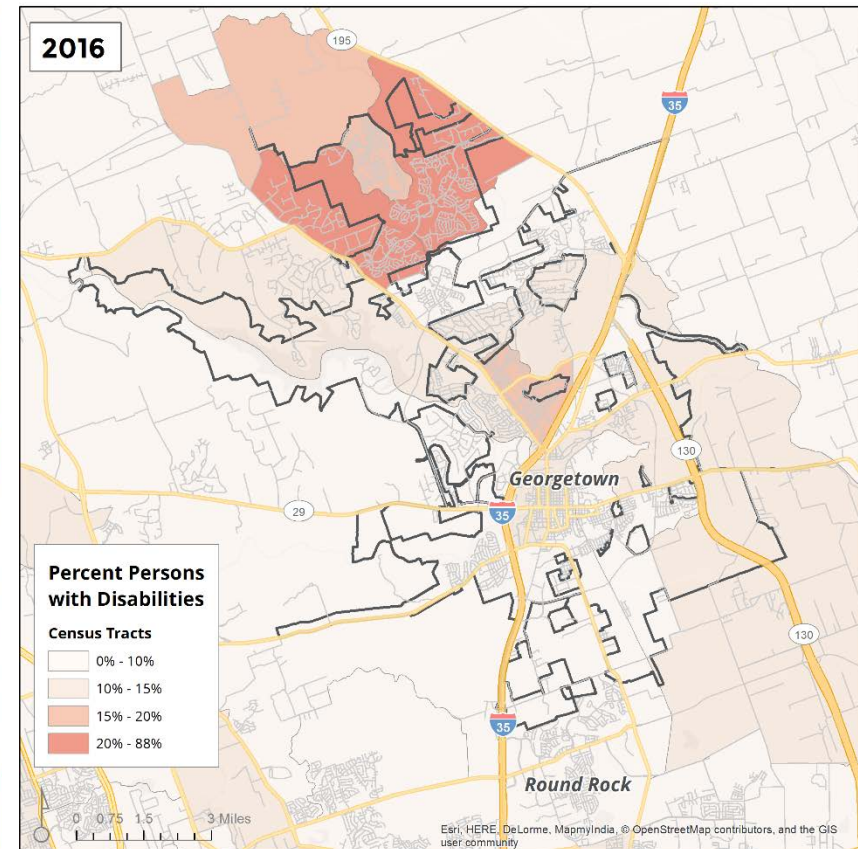
Figure 17.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2000



Note: Includes employment disability, which is not captured in the 2016 map.

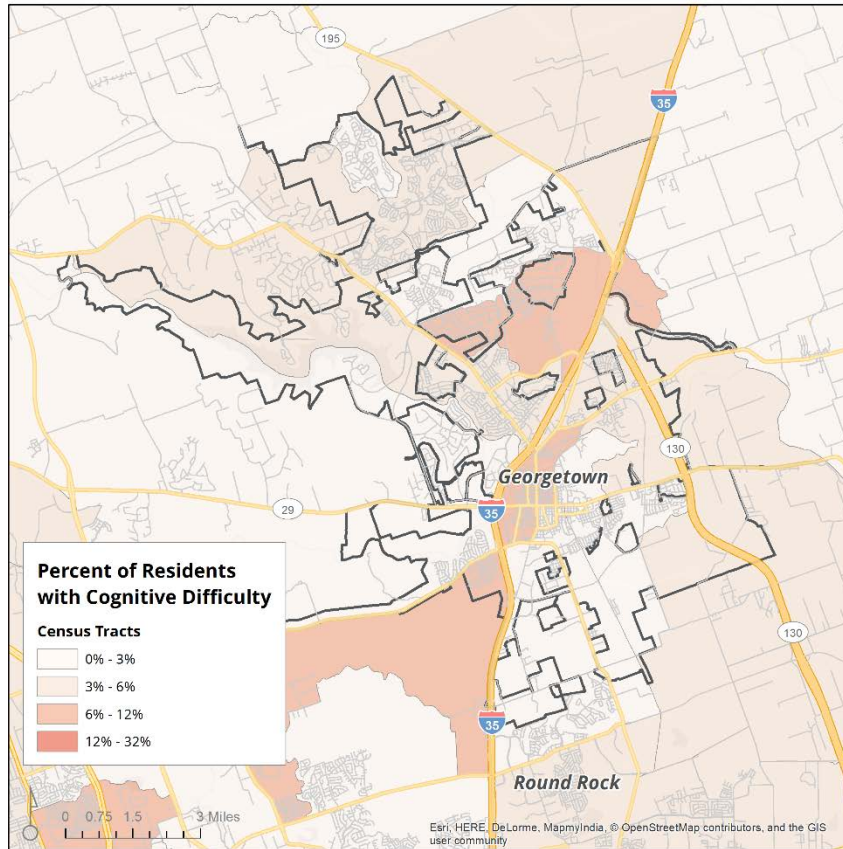
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 18.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

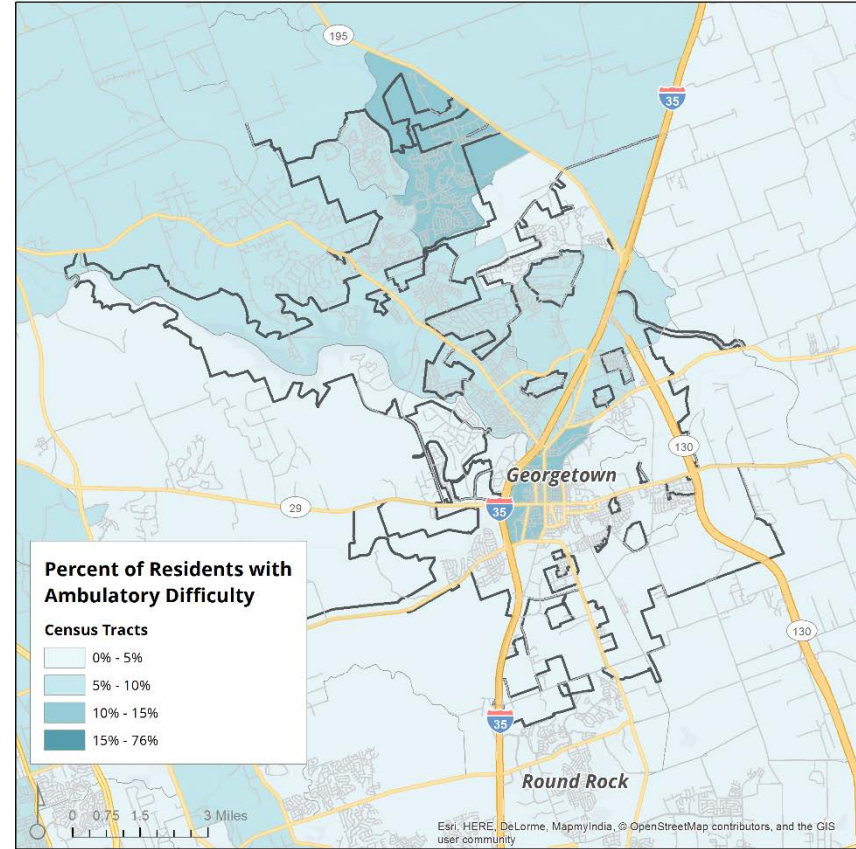
Figure 19.
GEORGETOWN – Percent of Residents with Cognitive
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

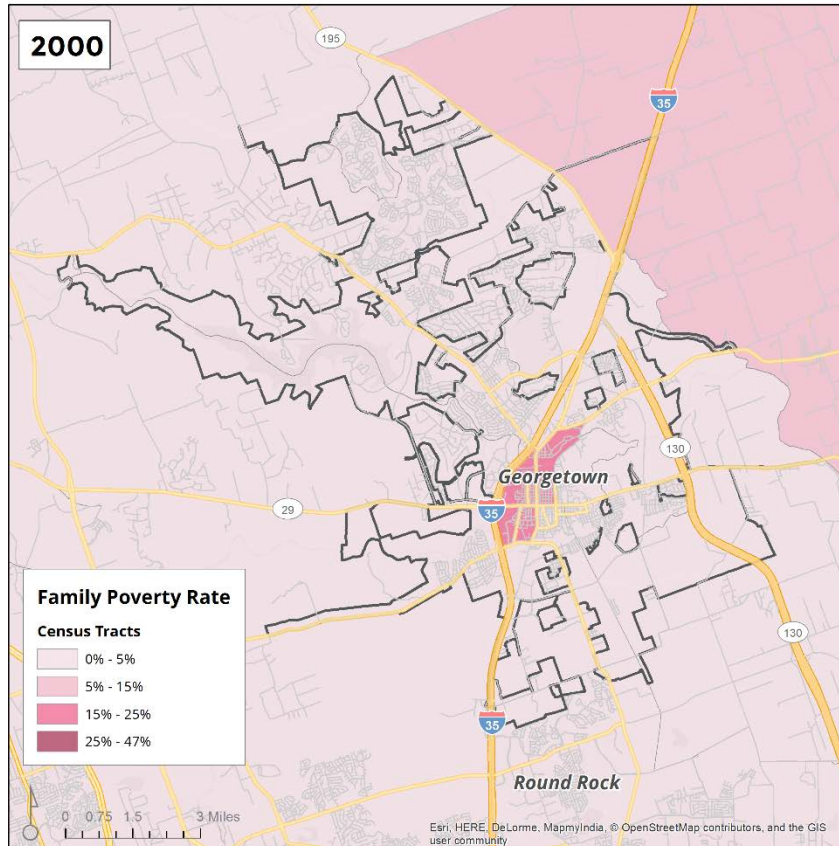
Figure 20.
GEORGETOWN – Percent of Residents with Ambulatory
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

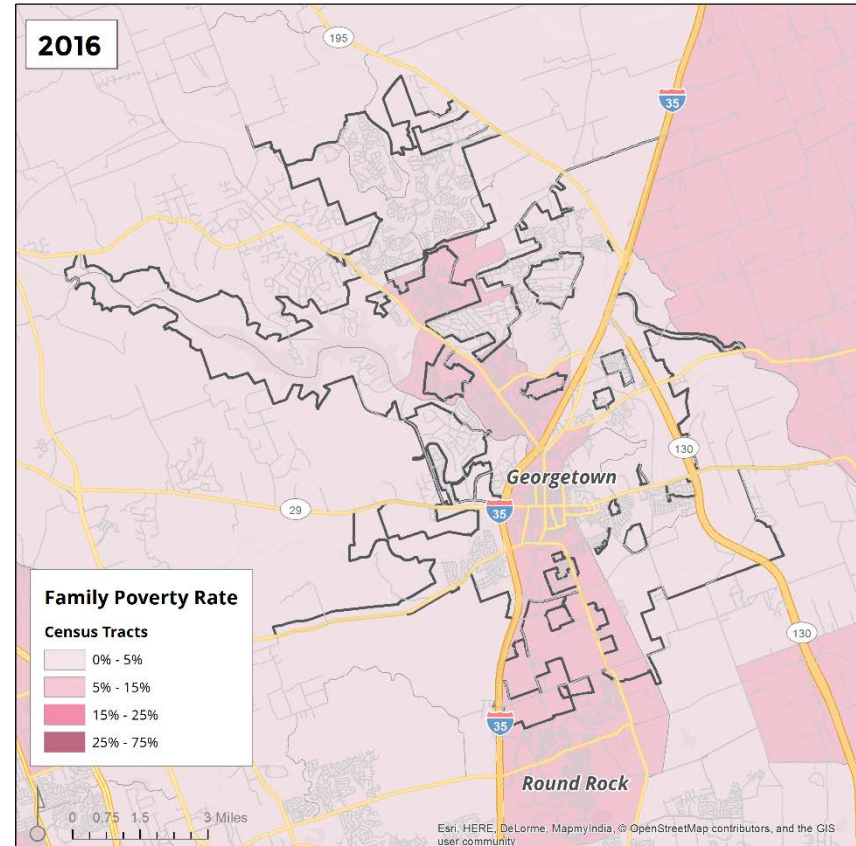
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000



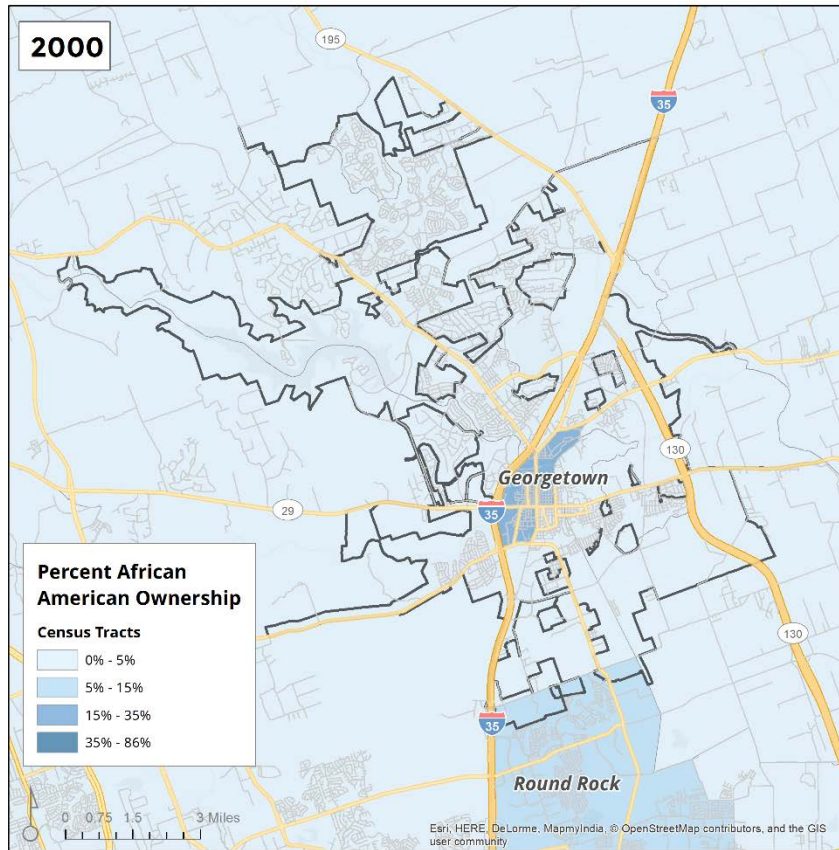
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 22.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016



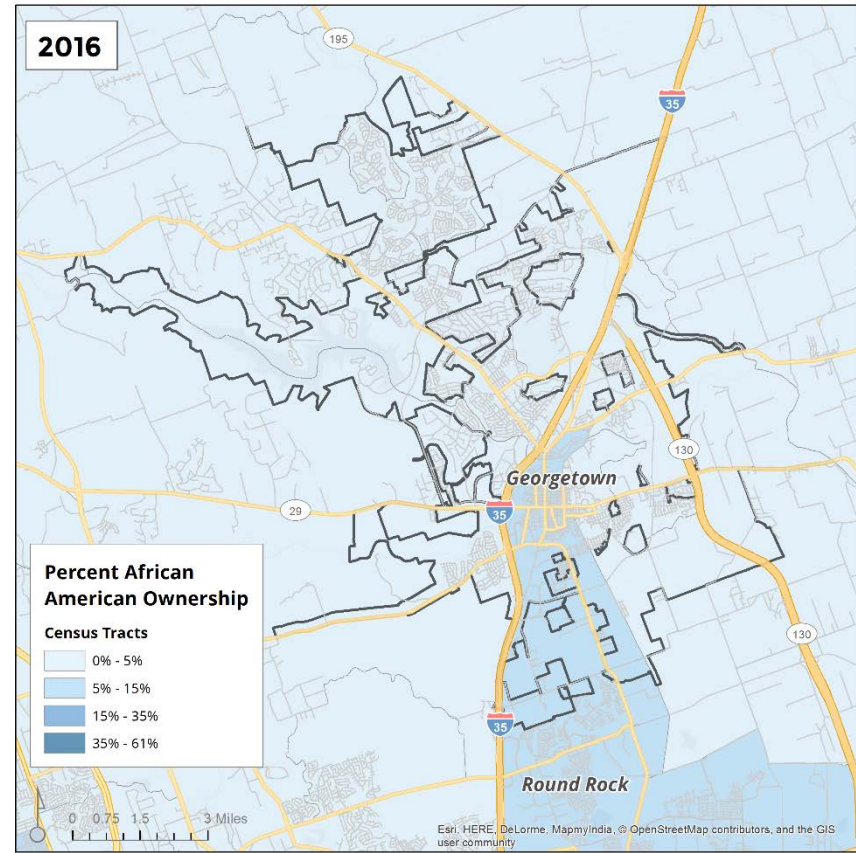
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 23.
GEORGETOWN – Percent African American Ownership,
2000



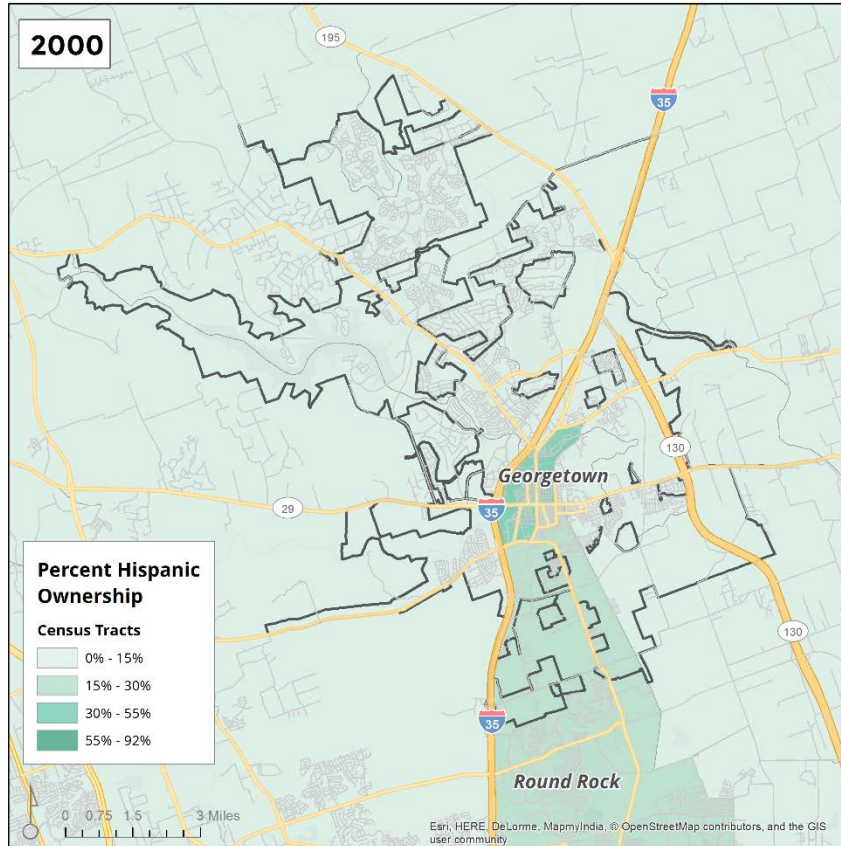
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 24.
GEORGETOWN – Percent African American Ownership,
2016



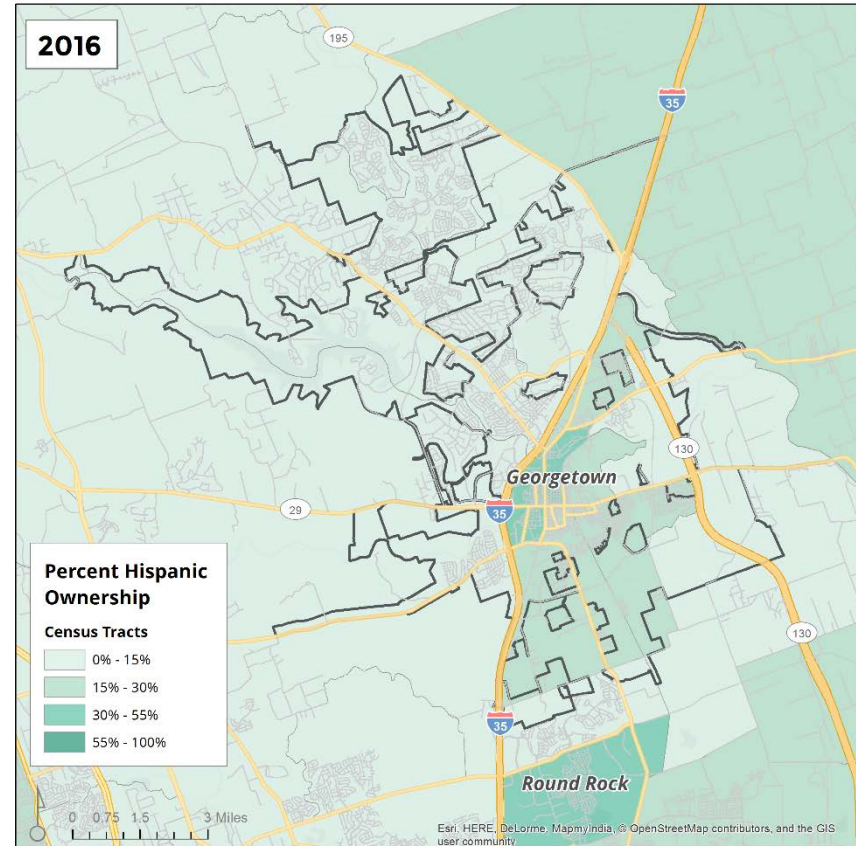
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 25.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

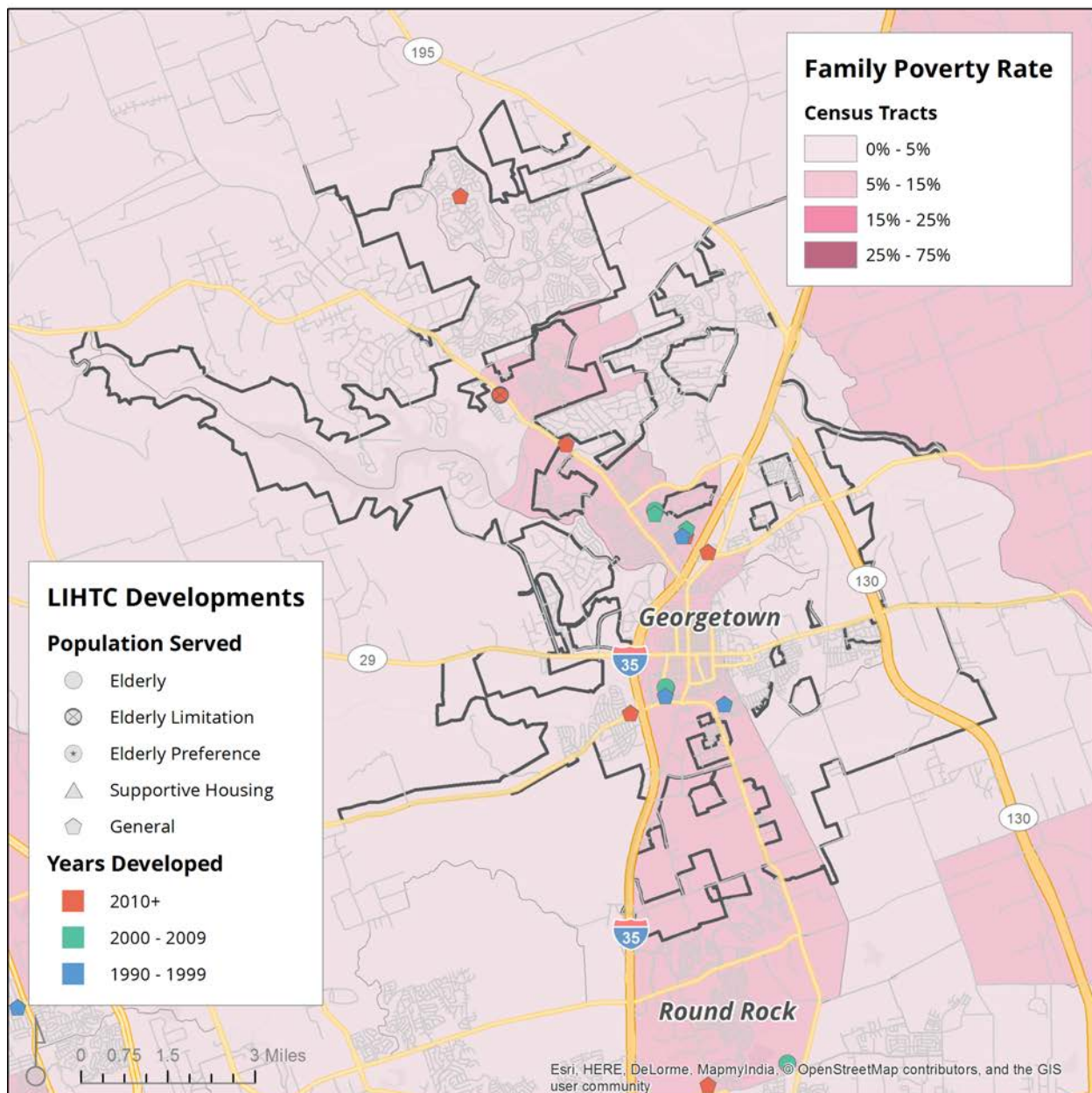
Figure 26.
GEORGETOWN – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016

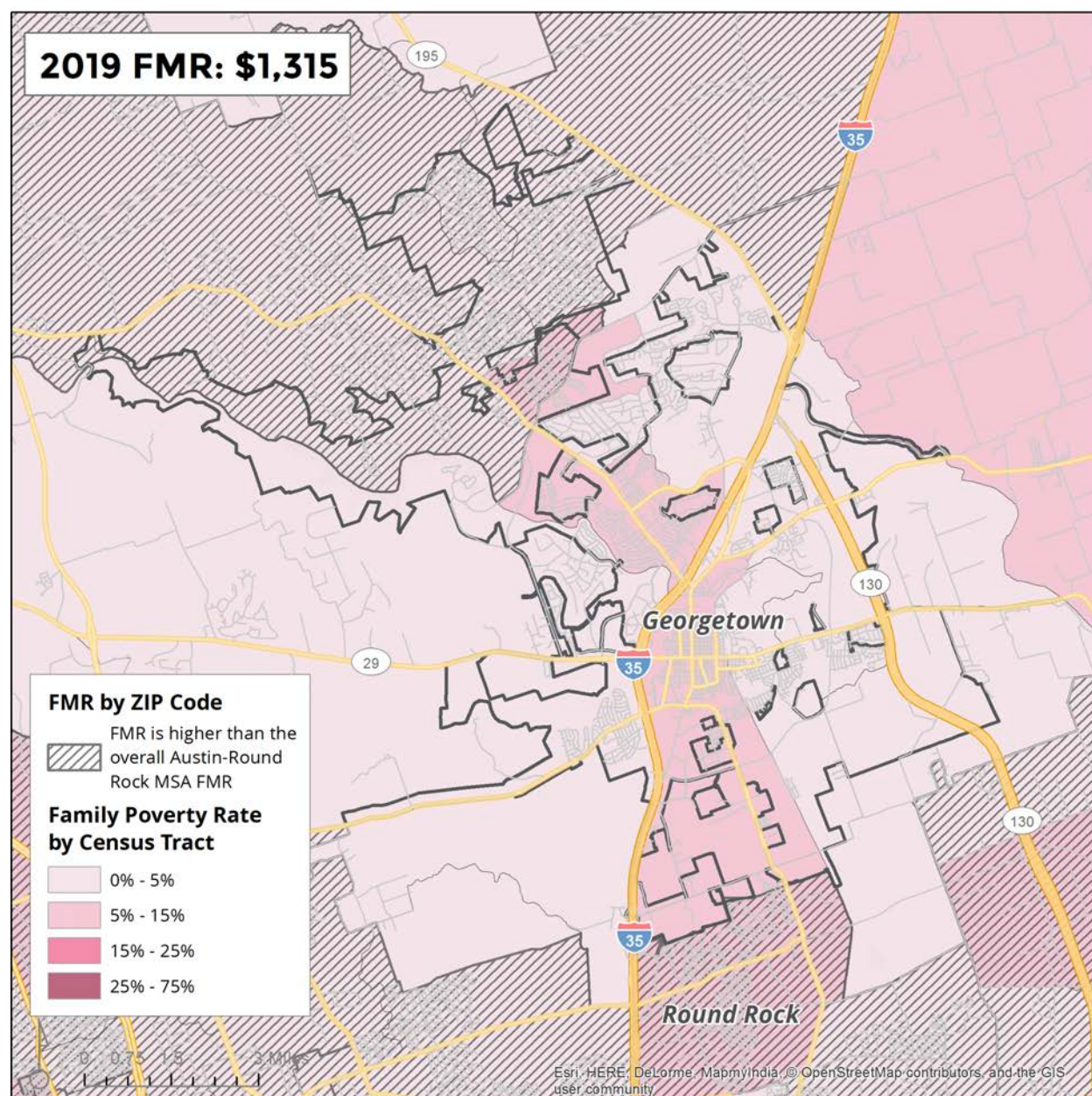
Figure 27.

GEORGETOWN – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)



Source: TDHCA, ACS 2012-2016.

Figure 28.
GEORGETOWN – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)

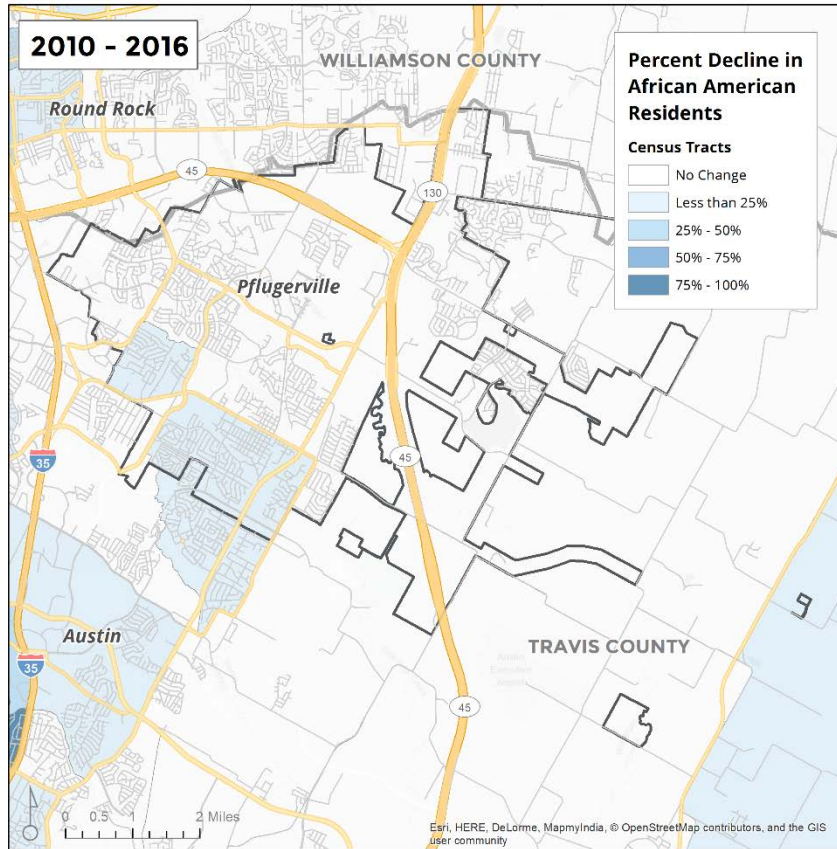


Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database.

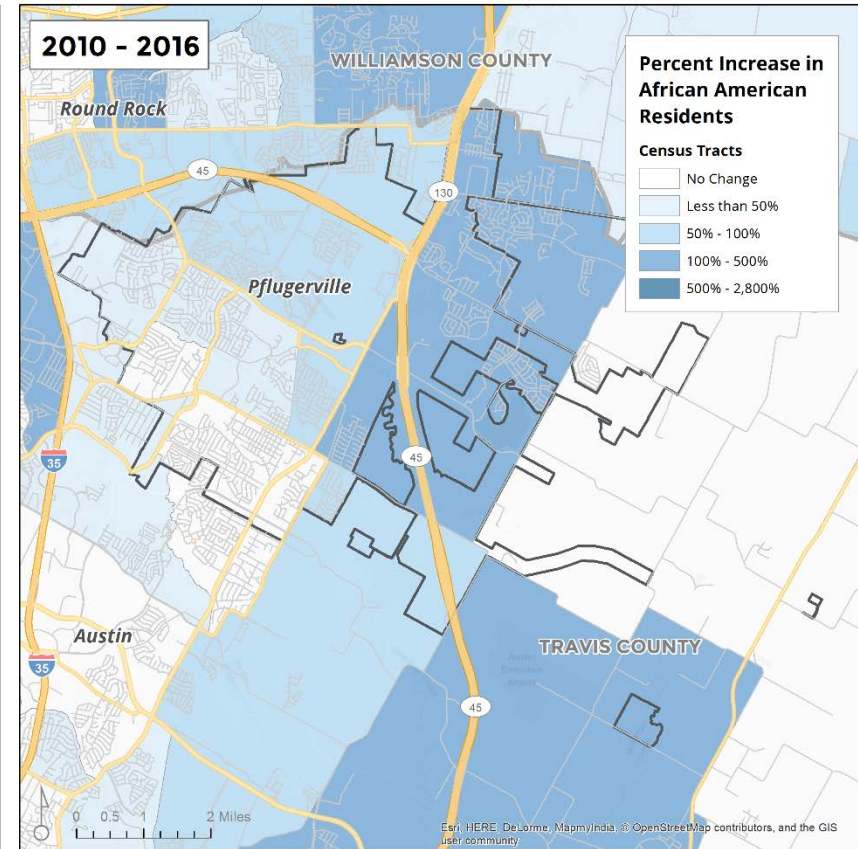
PFLUGERVILLE

Figure 1.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Decline in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 2.
PFLUGERVILLE - Percent Increase in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 3.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016

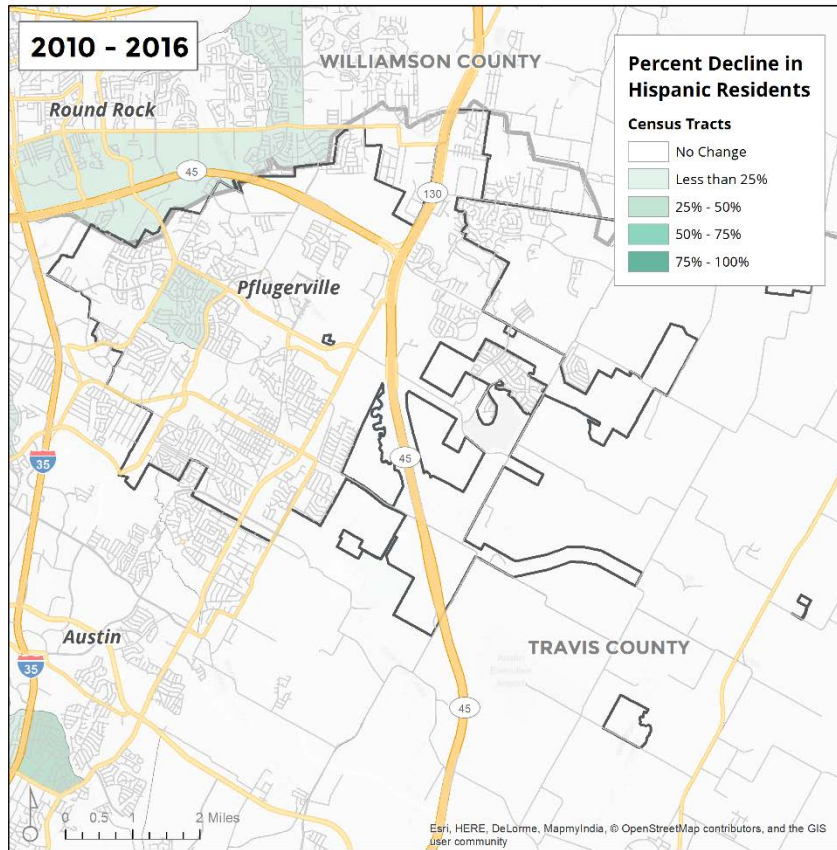


Figure 4.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016

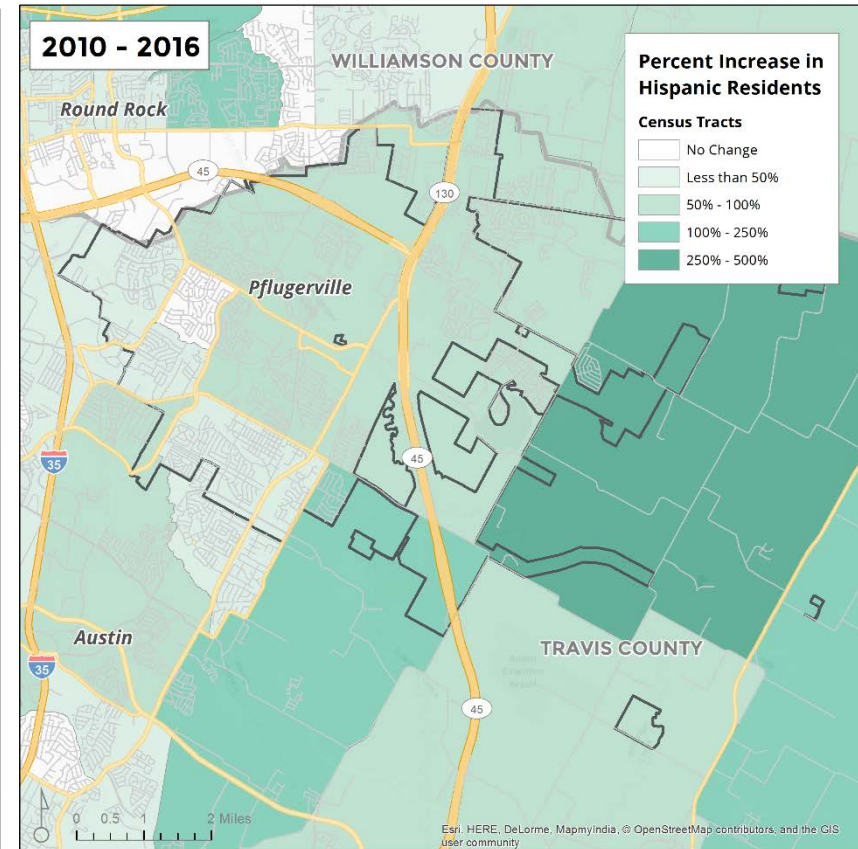
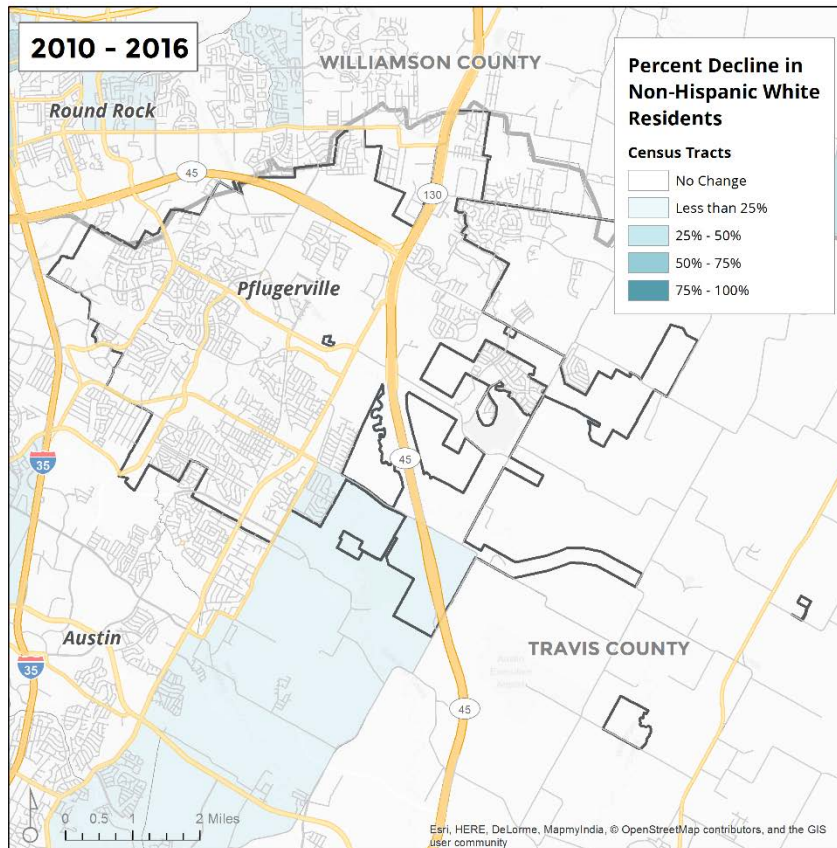
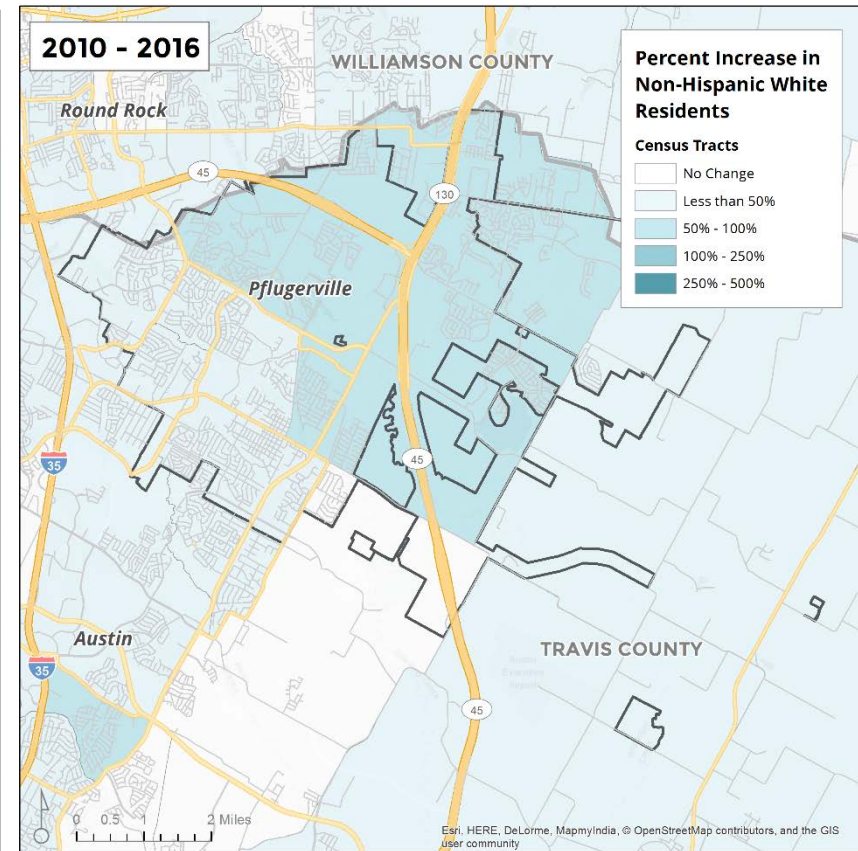


Figure 5.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



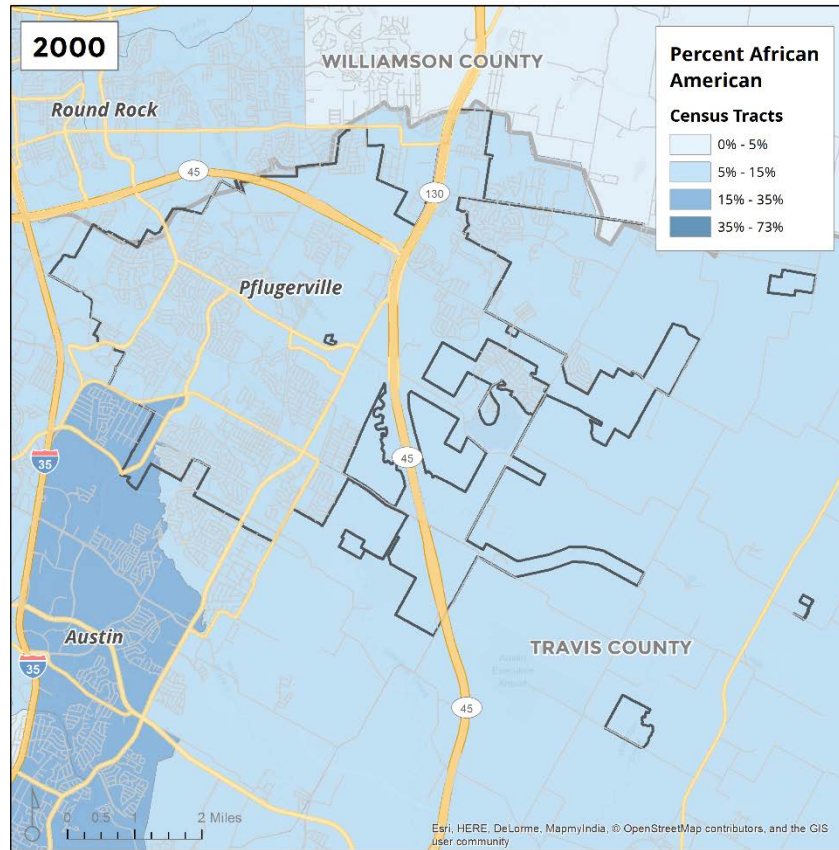
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 6.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



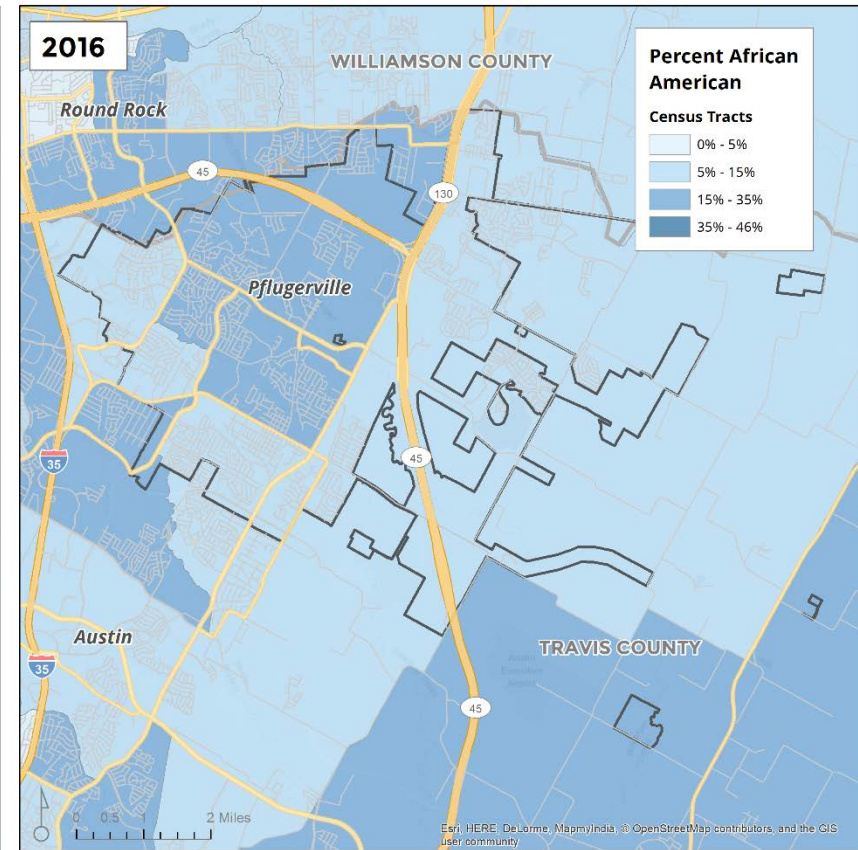
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2000



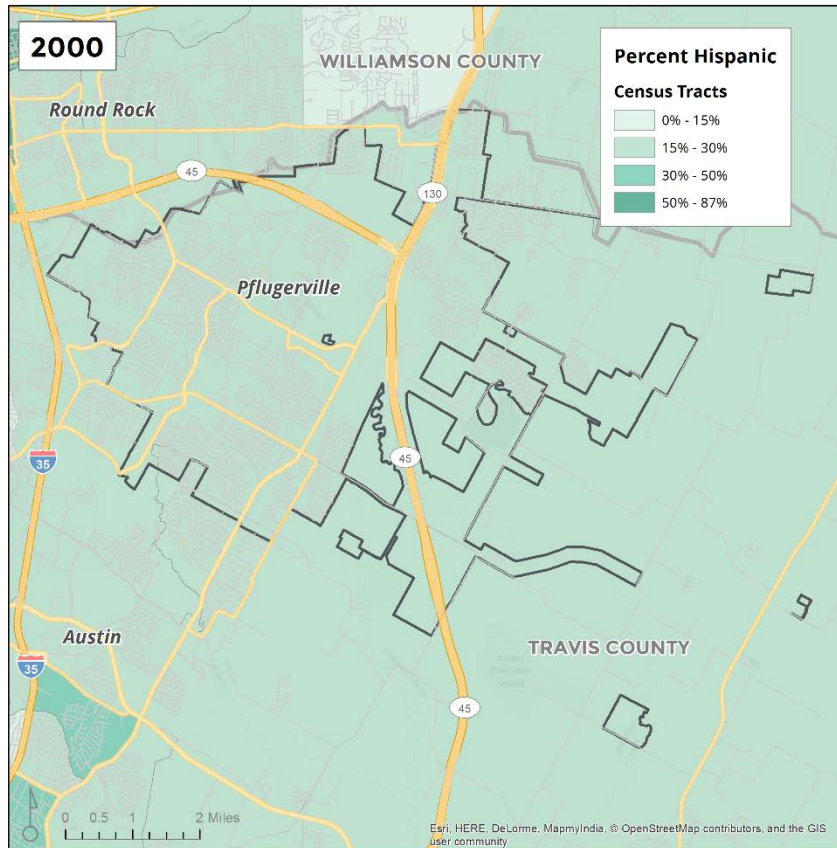
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 8.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2016



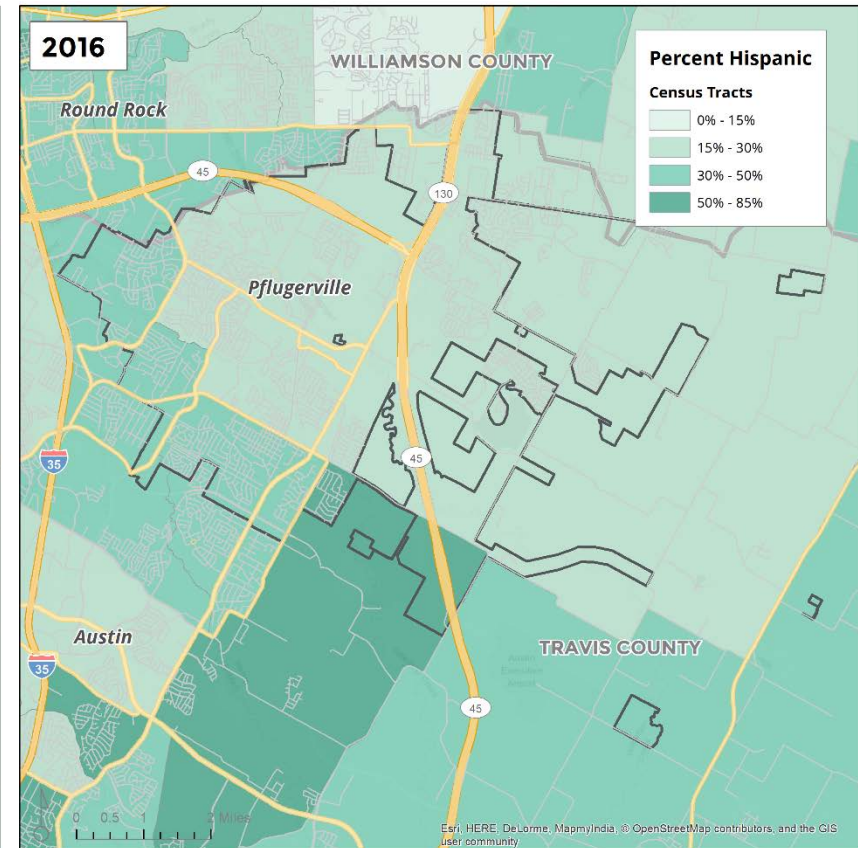
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000



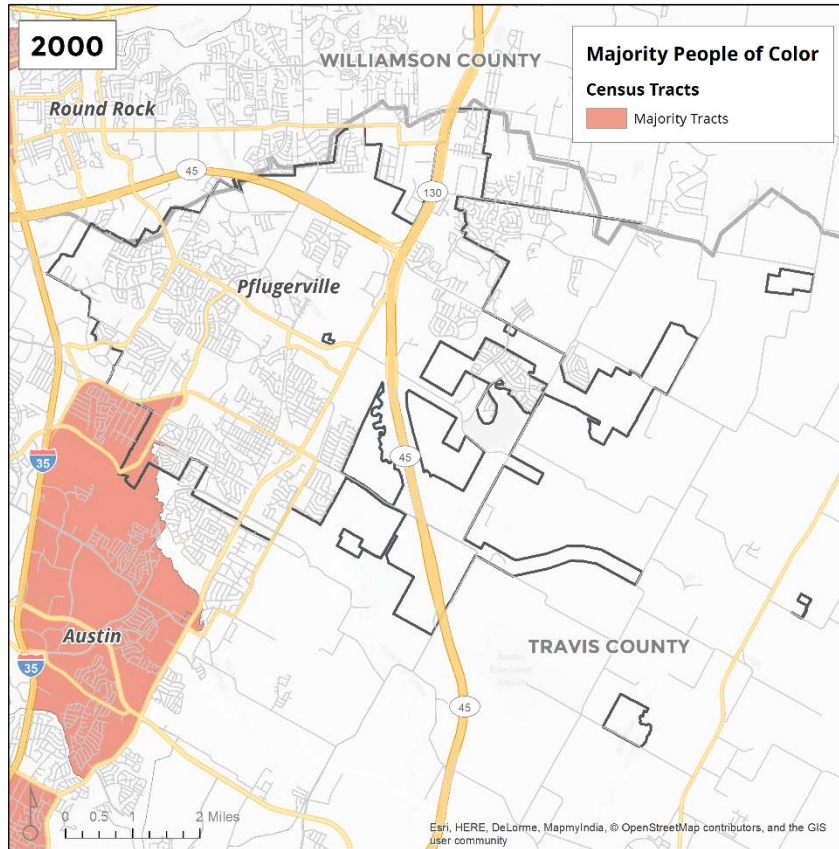
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 10.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016



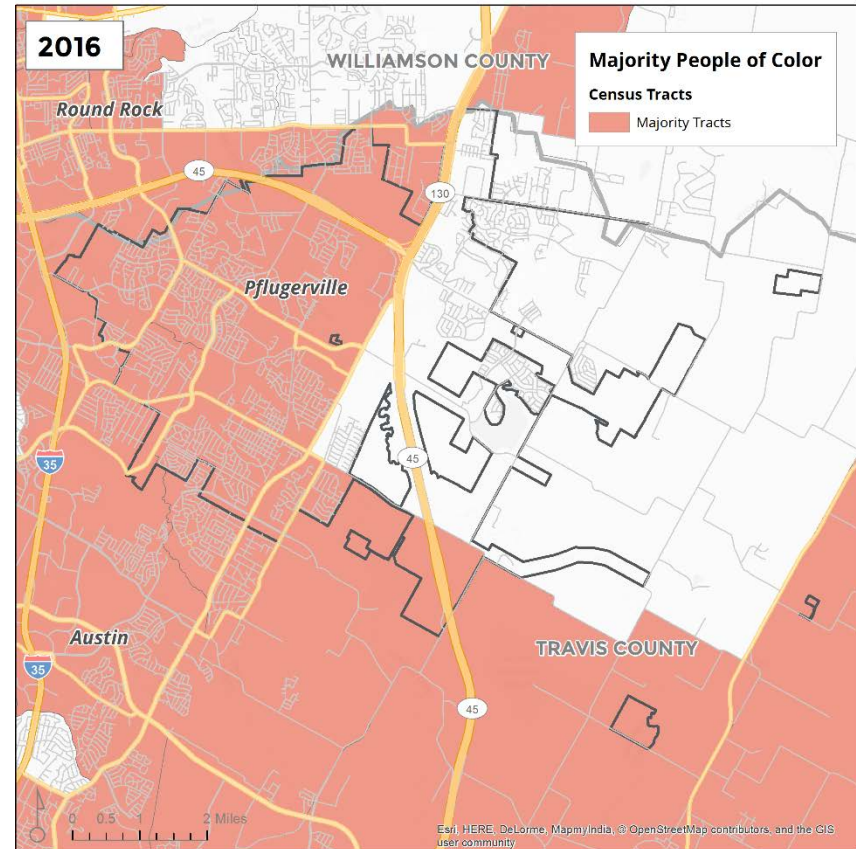
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 11.
PFLUGERVILLE – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2000



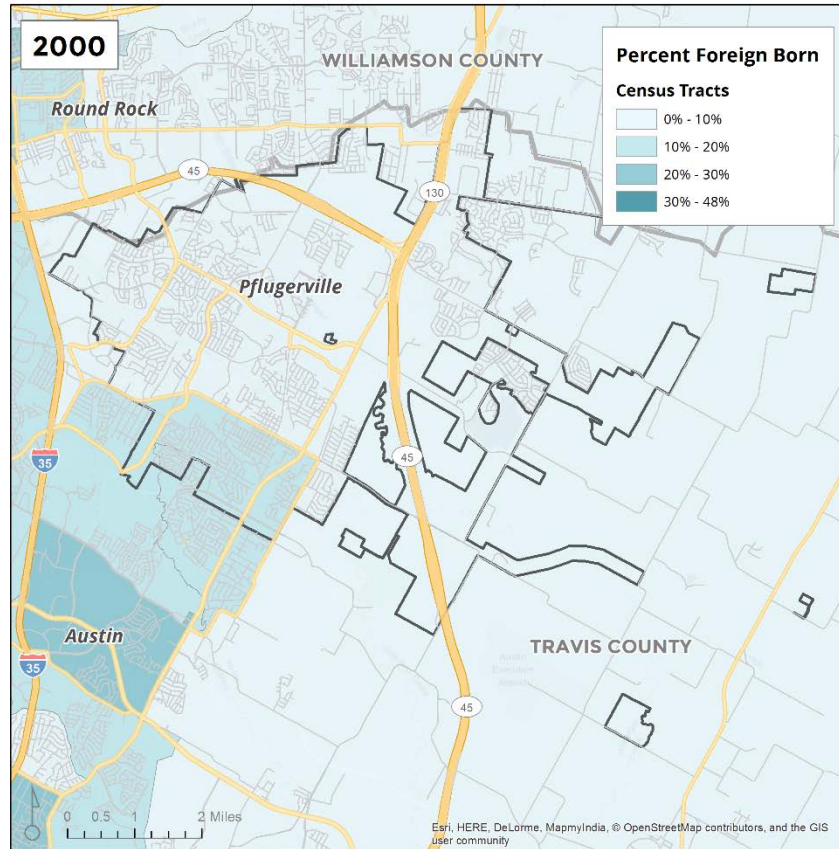
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
PFLUGERVILLE – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2016



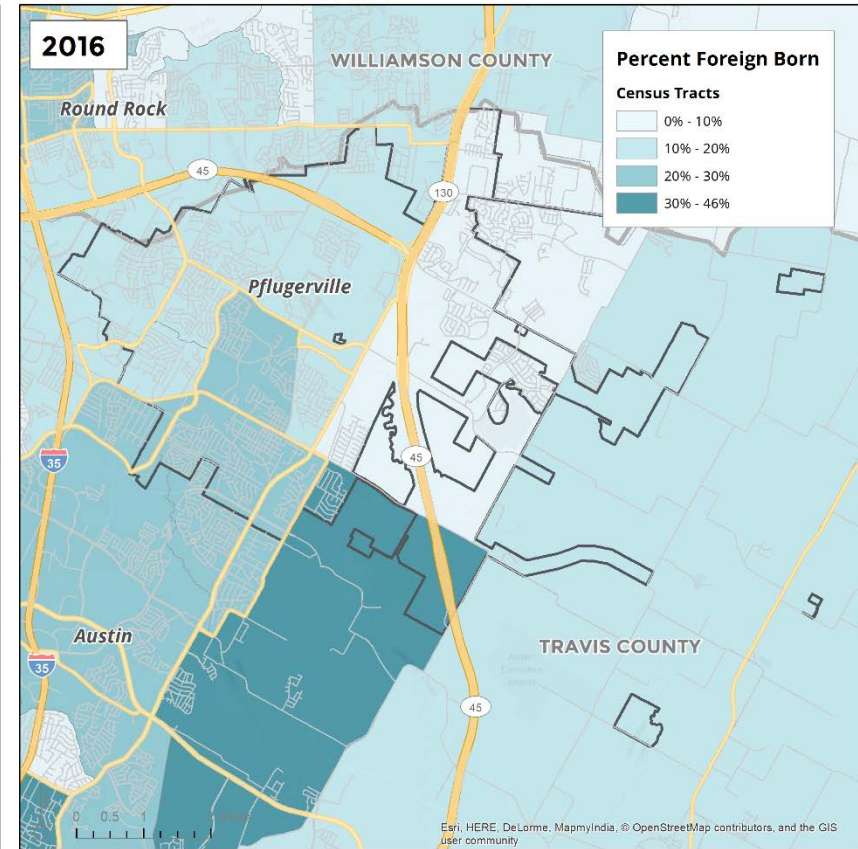
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2000



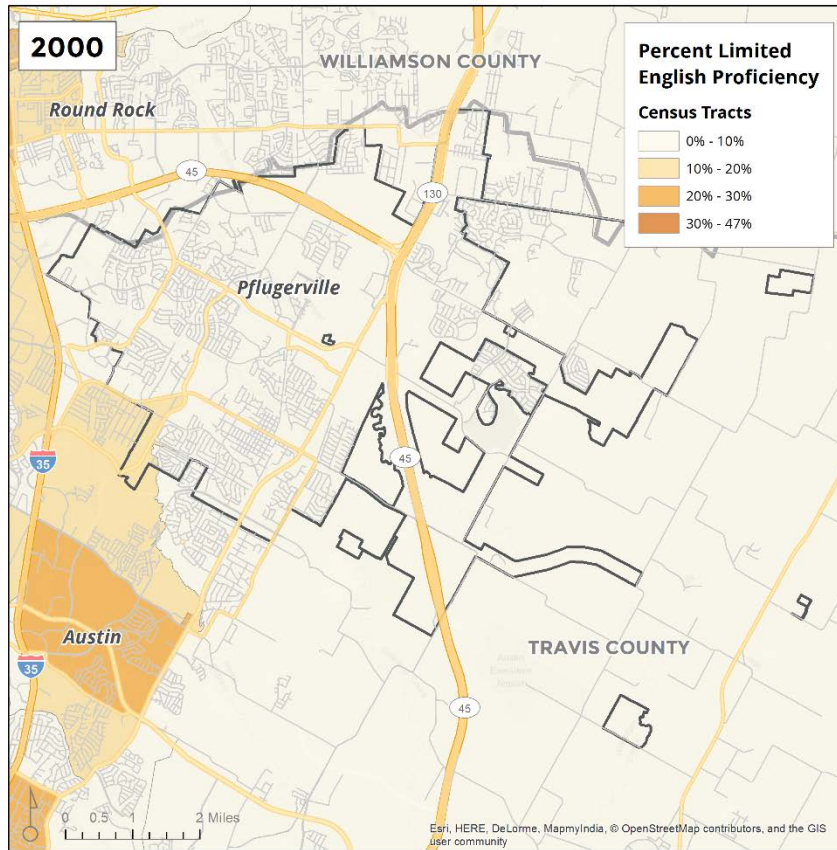
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2016



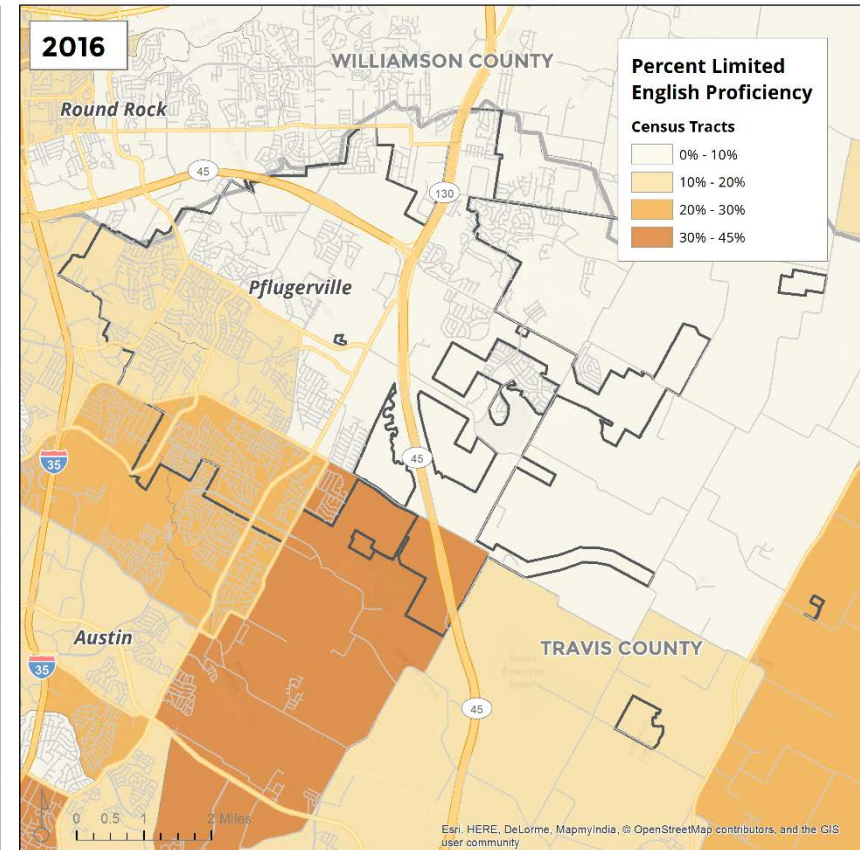
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Limited English Proficiency by
Census Tract, 2000



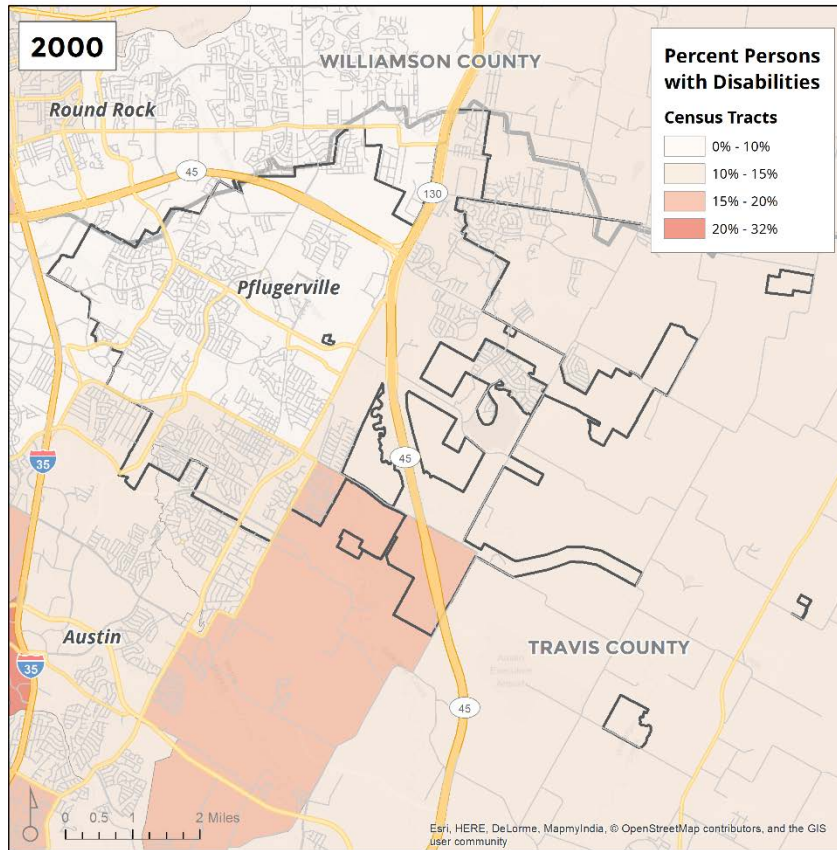
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 16.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Limited English Proficiency by
Census Tract, 2016



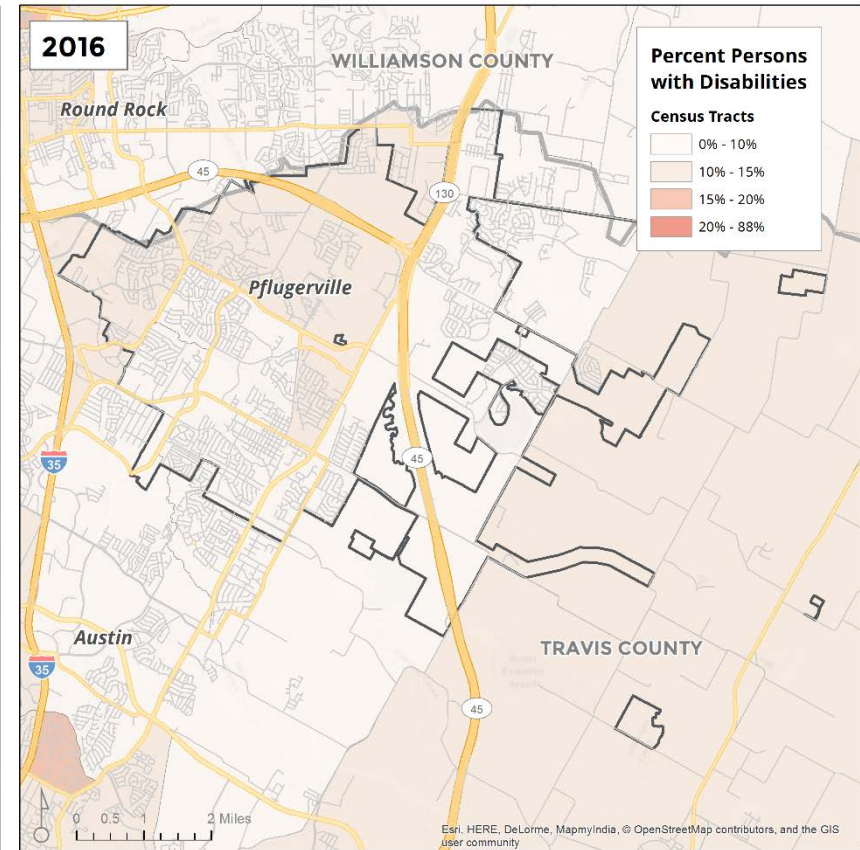
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 17.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2000



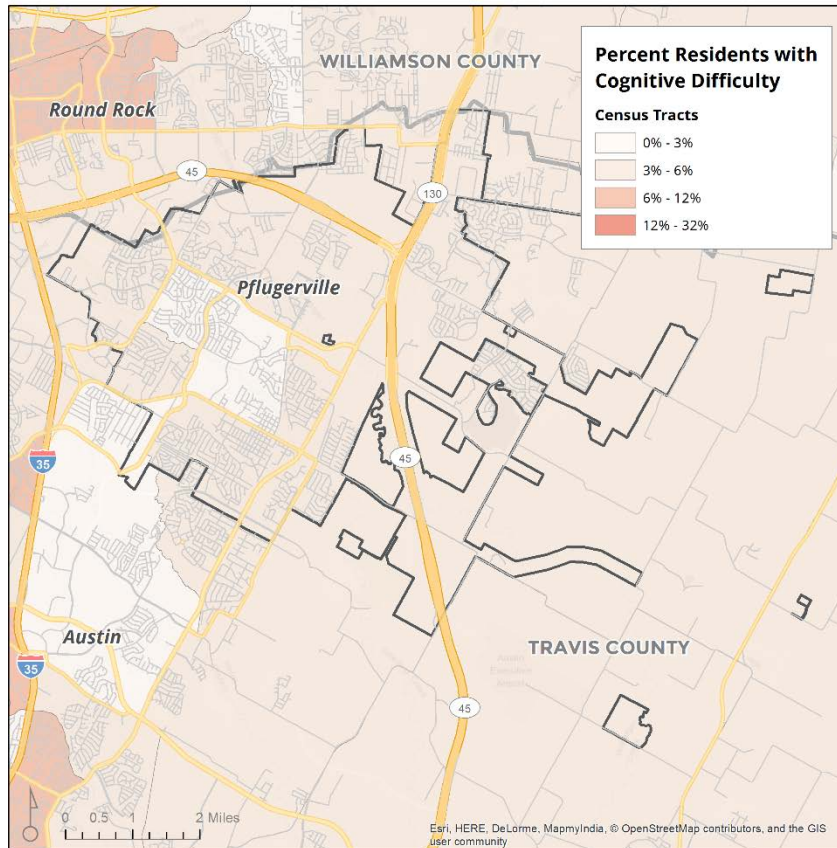
Note: Includes employment disability, which is not captured in the 2016 map.
 Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 18.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

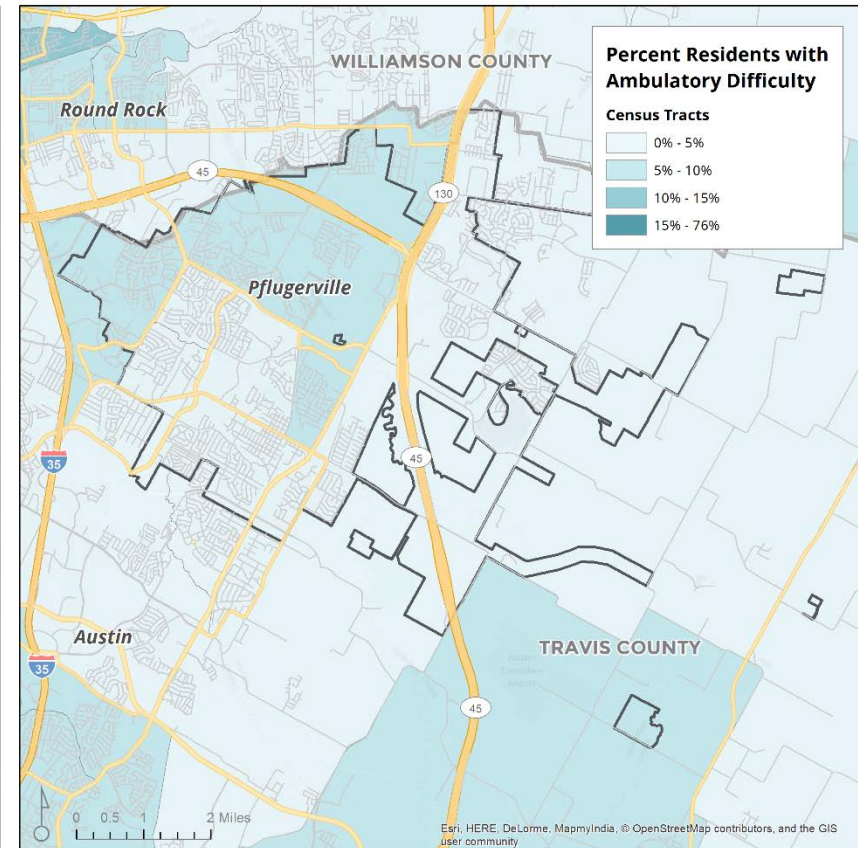
Figure 19.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent of Residents with Cognitive
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

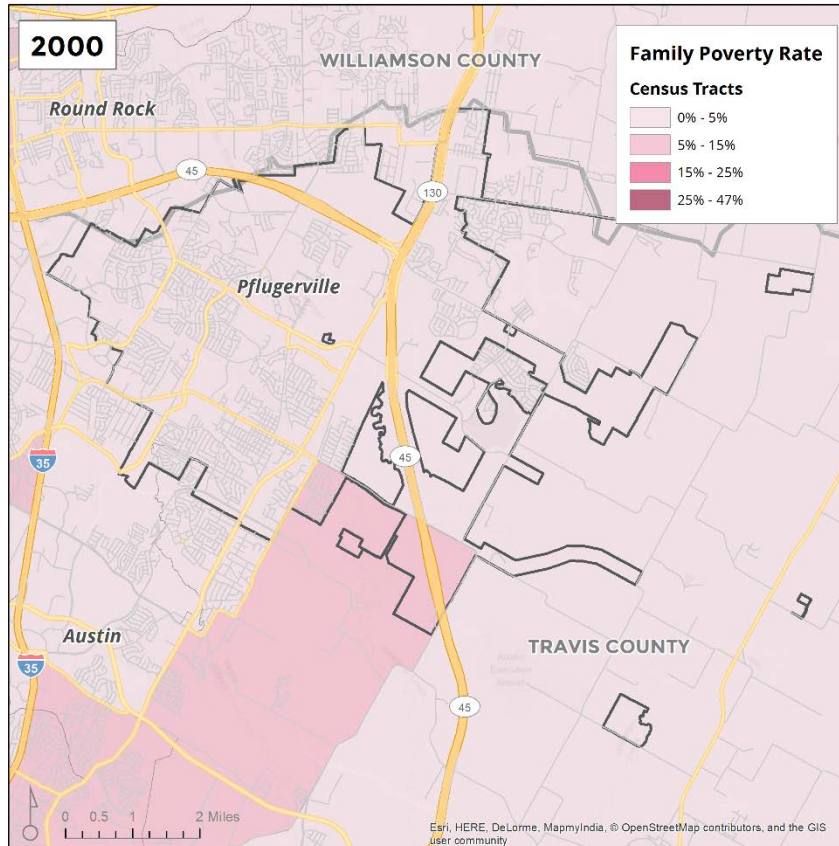
Figure 20.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent of Residents with Ambulatory
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

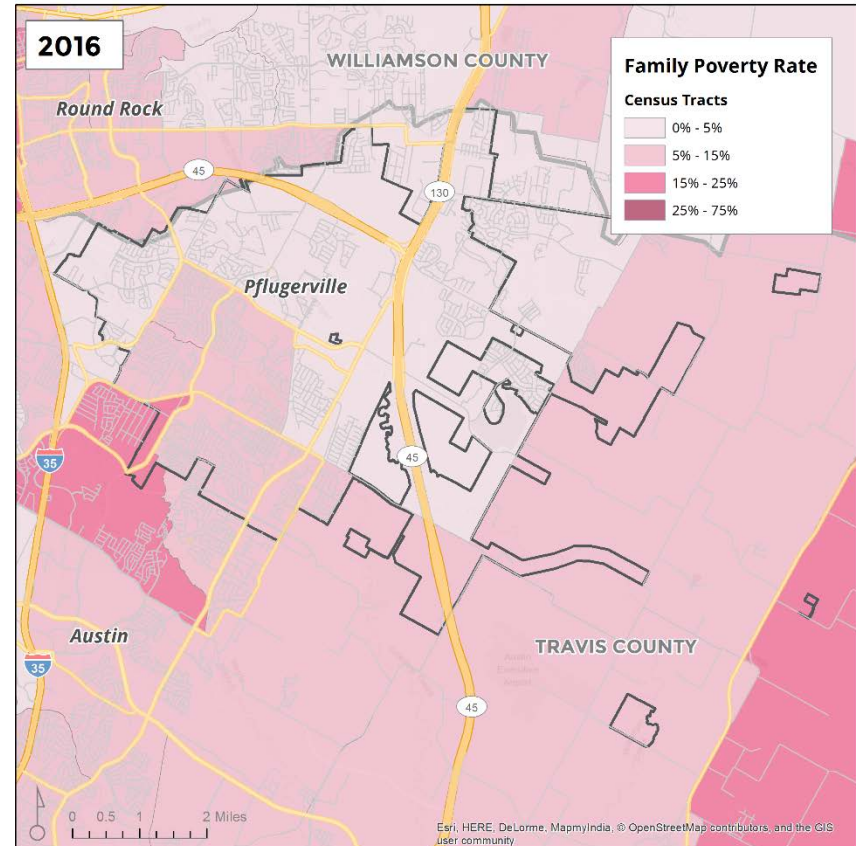
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000



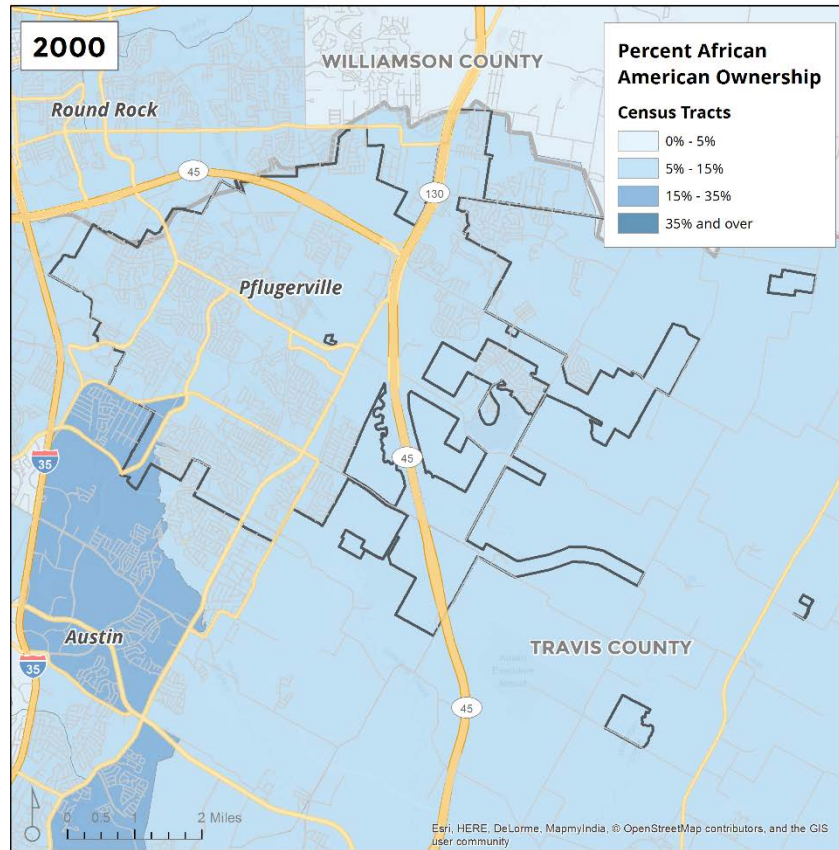
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 22.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016



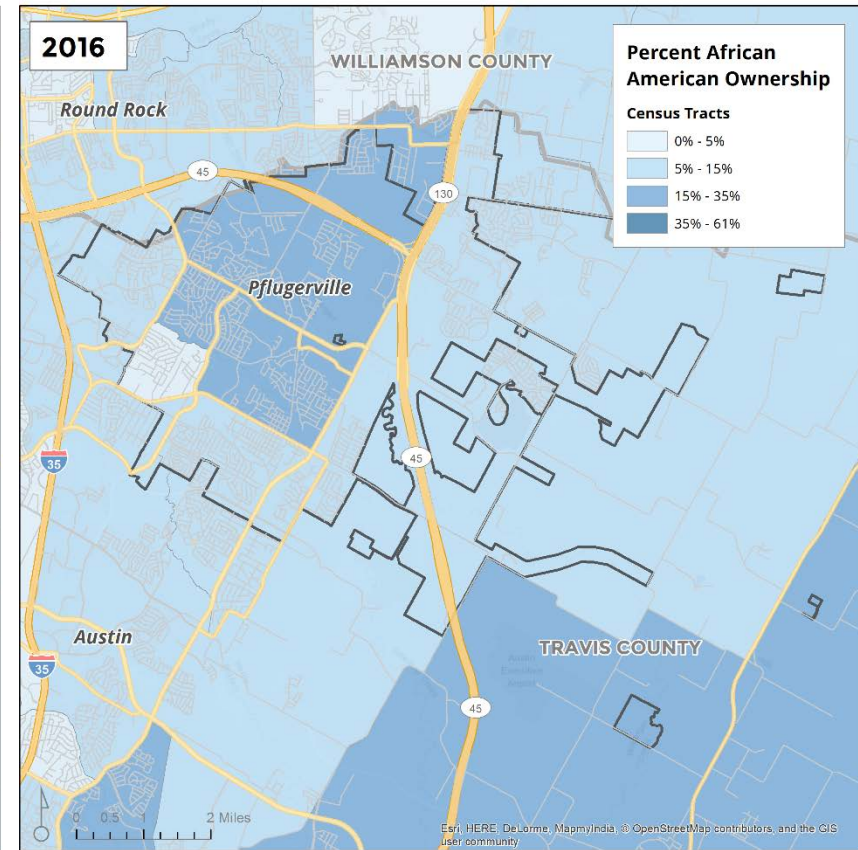
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 23.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent African American Ownership,
2000



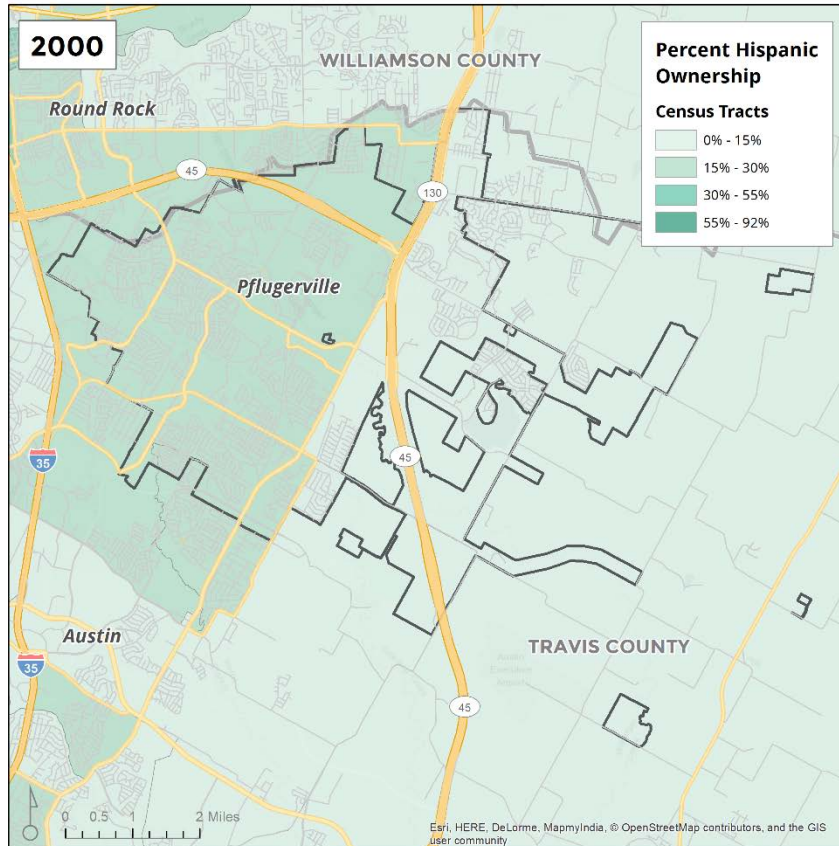
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 24.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent African American Ownership,
2016



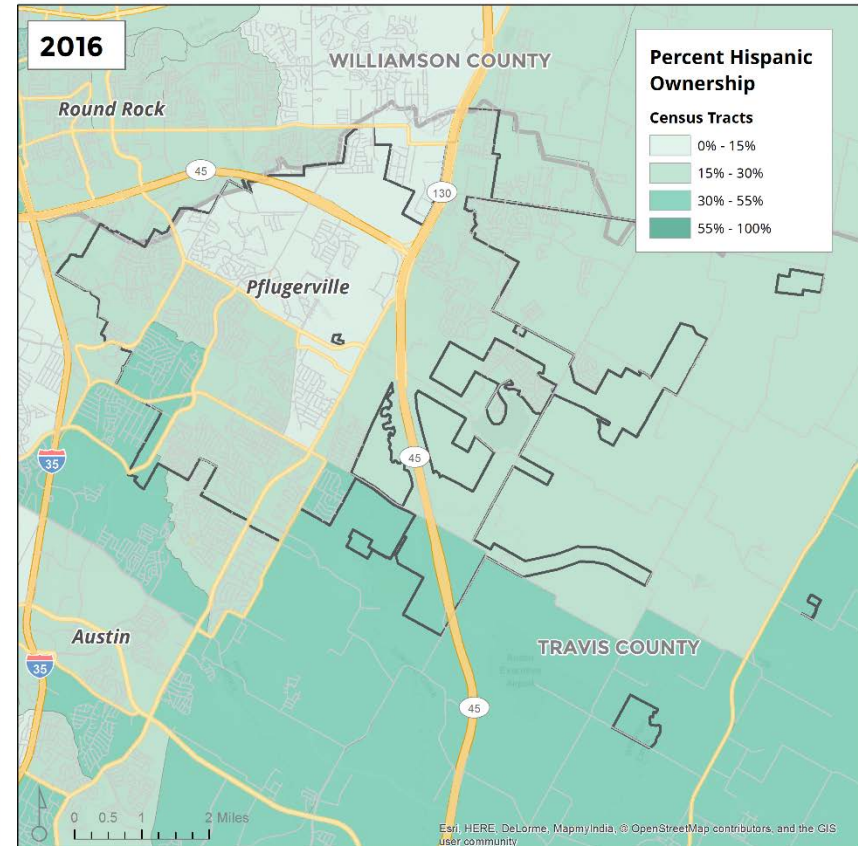
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 25.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 26.
PFLUGERVILLE – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Figure 27.
PFLUGERVILLE – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and
Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)

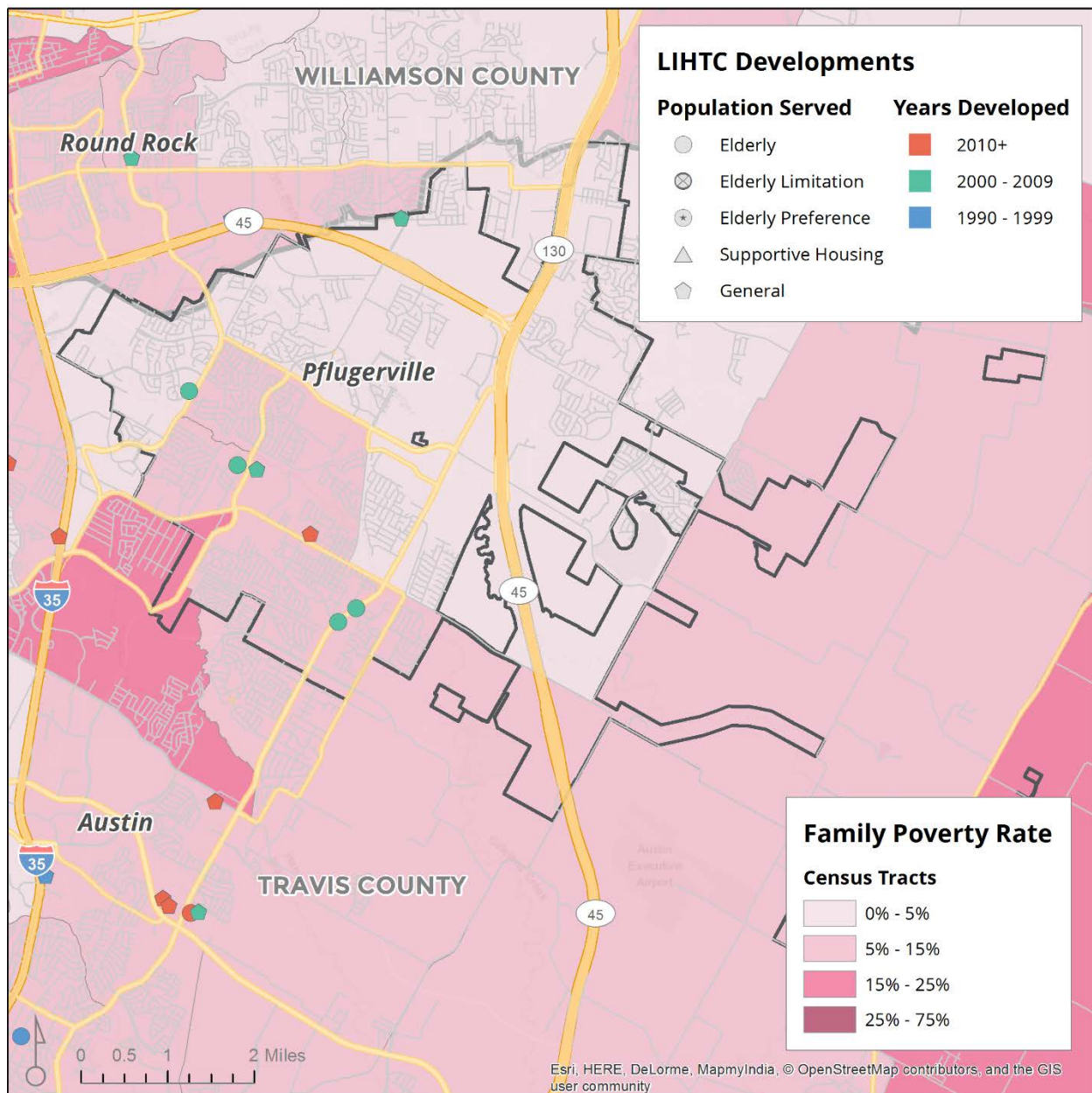
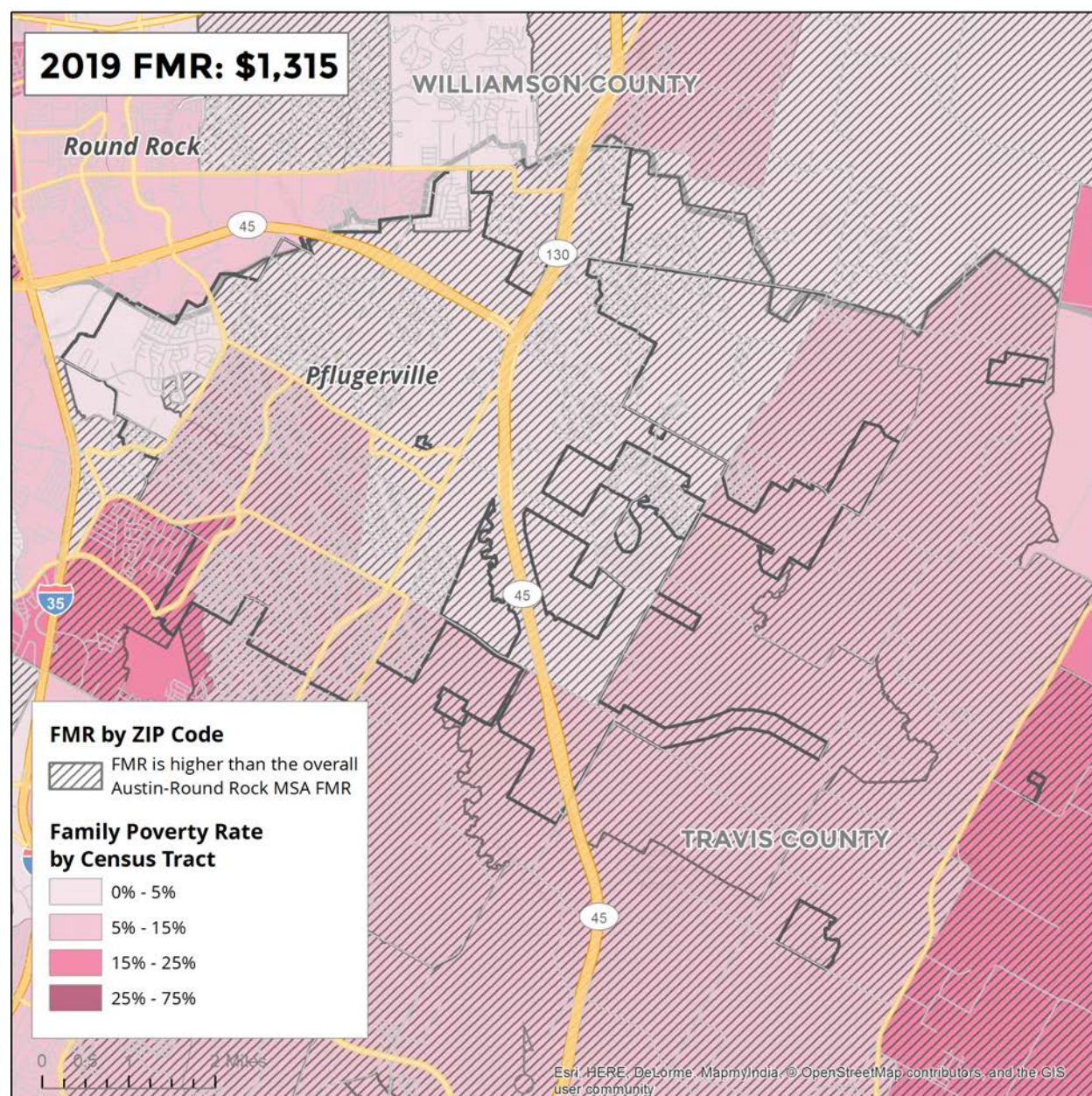


Figure 28.

PFLUGERVILLE – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)

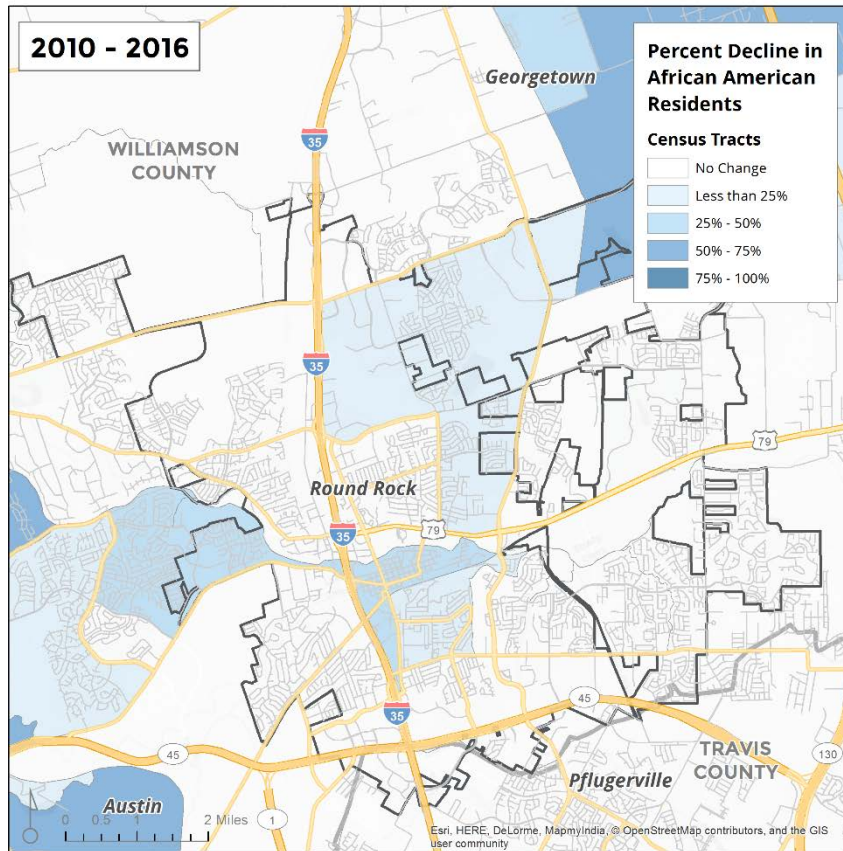


Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database.

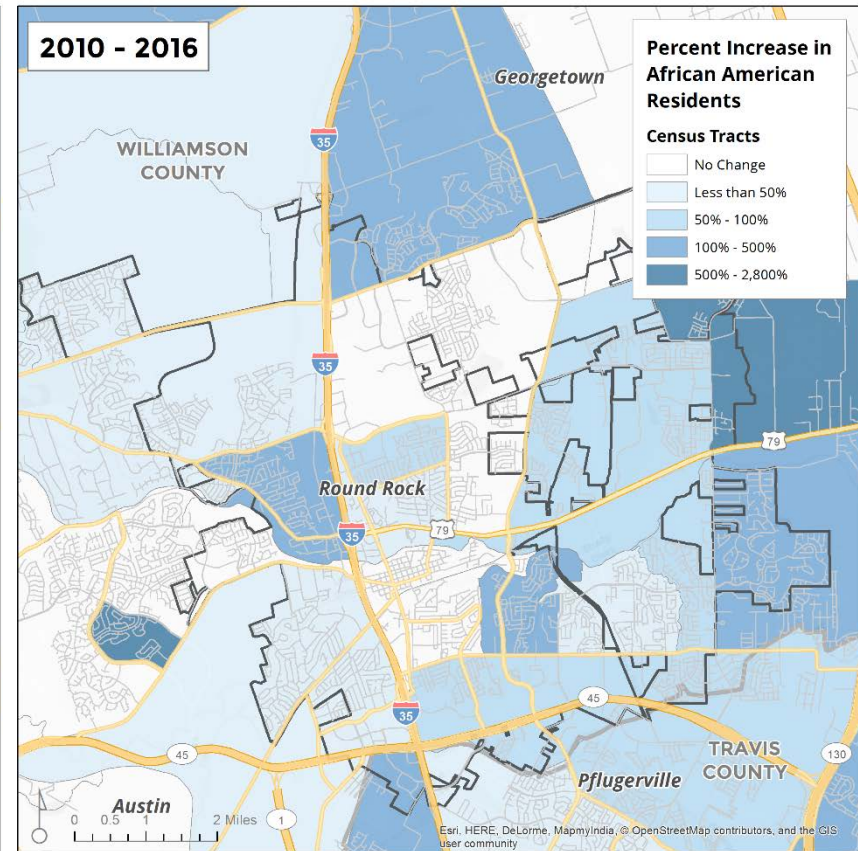
ROUND ROCK

Figure 1.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Decline in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



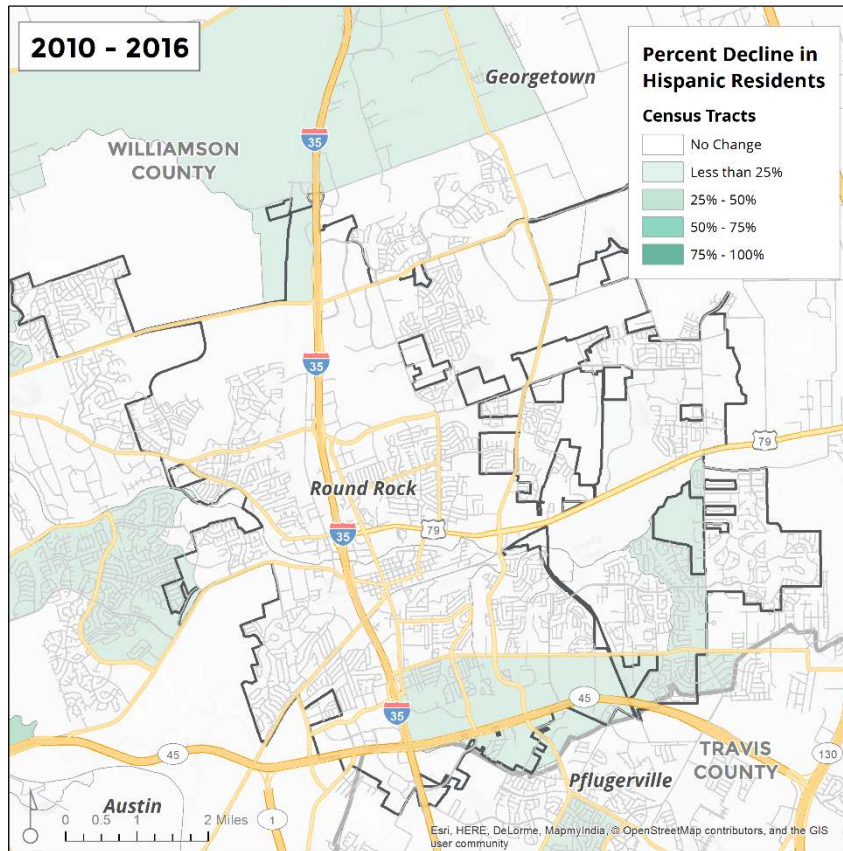
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 2.
ROUND ROCK - Percent Increase in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



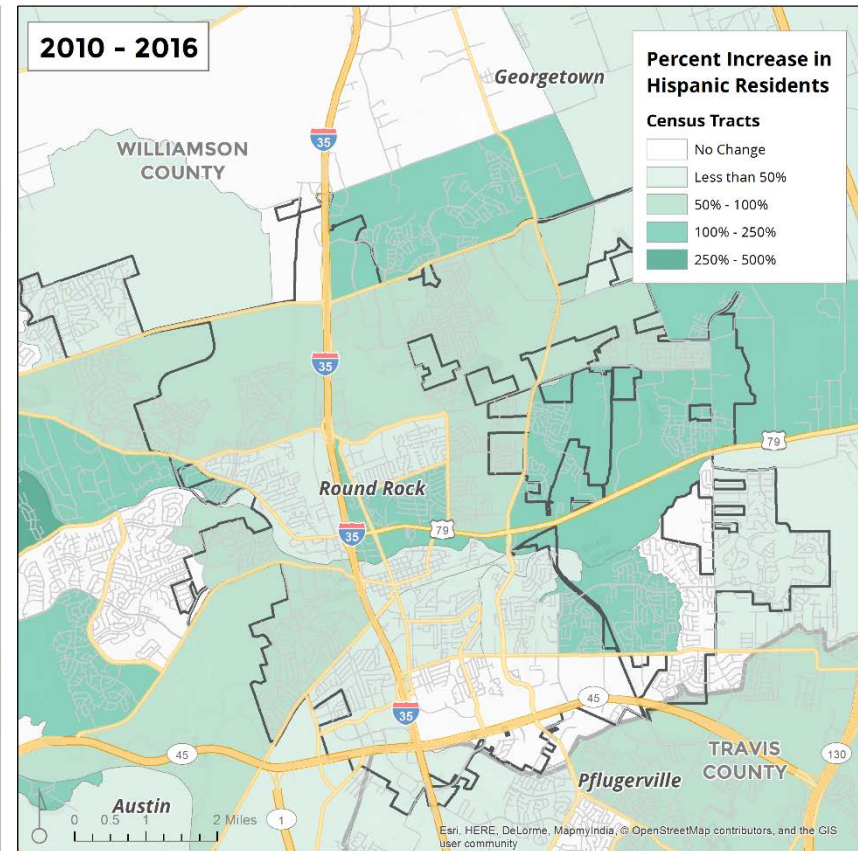
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 3.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



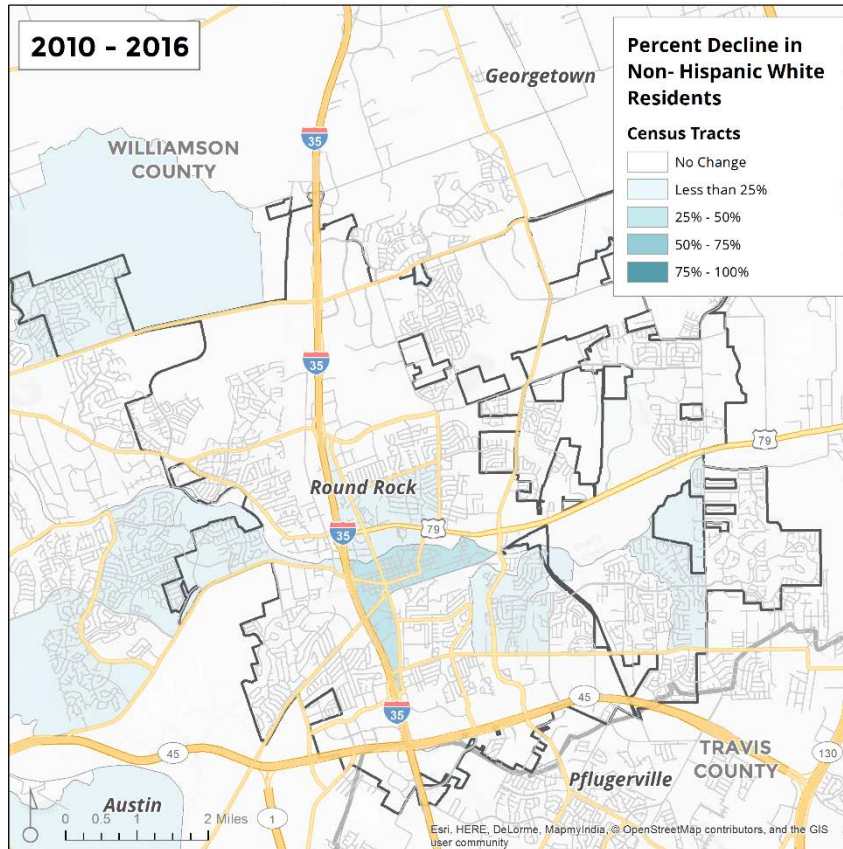
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 4.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



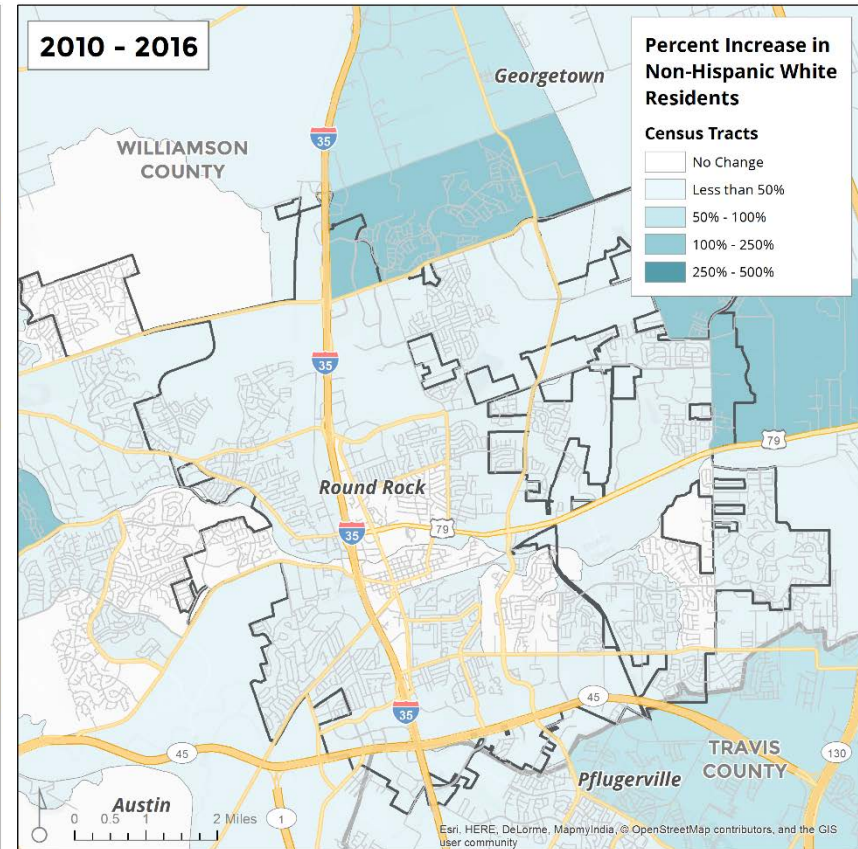
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 5.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



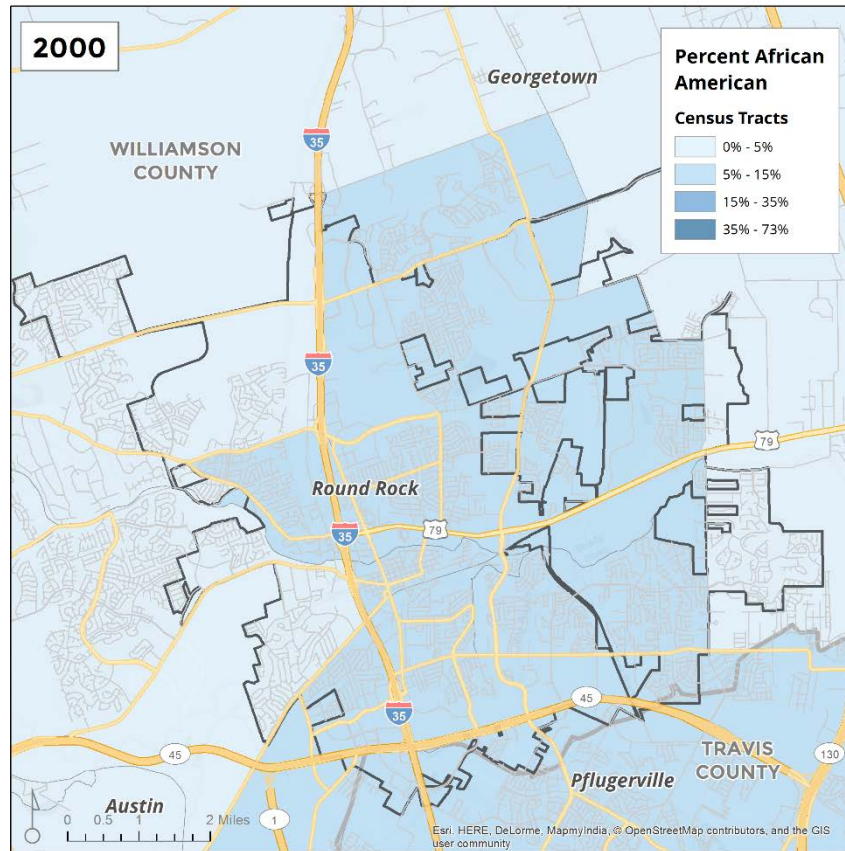
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 6.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



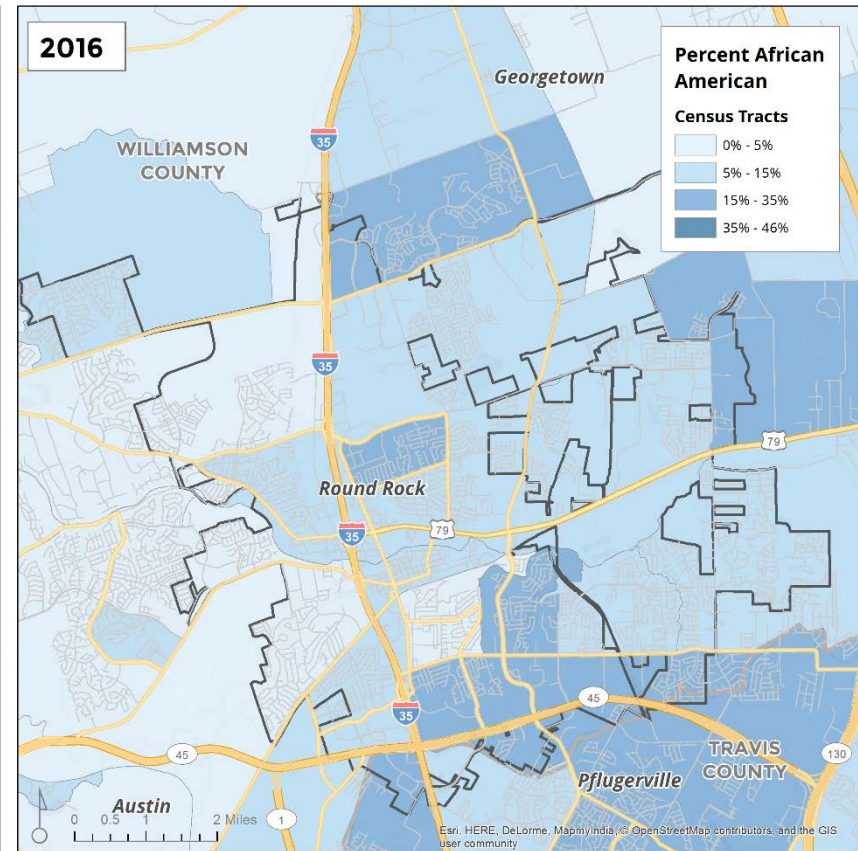
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.
ROUND ROCK – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2000



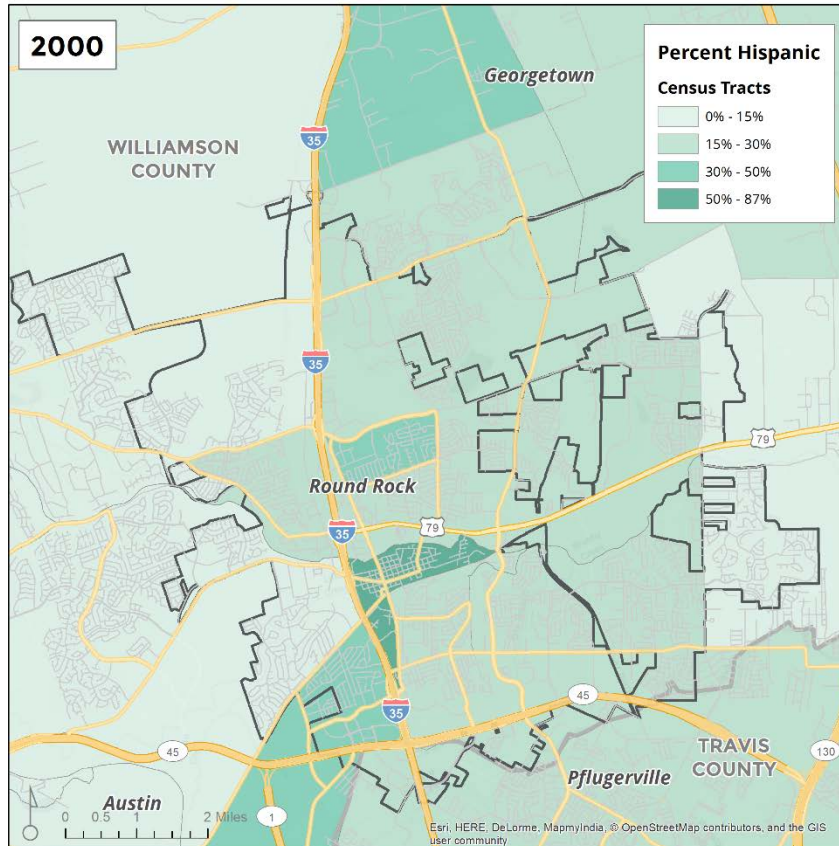
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 8.
ROUND ROCK – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2016



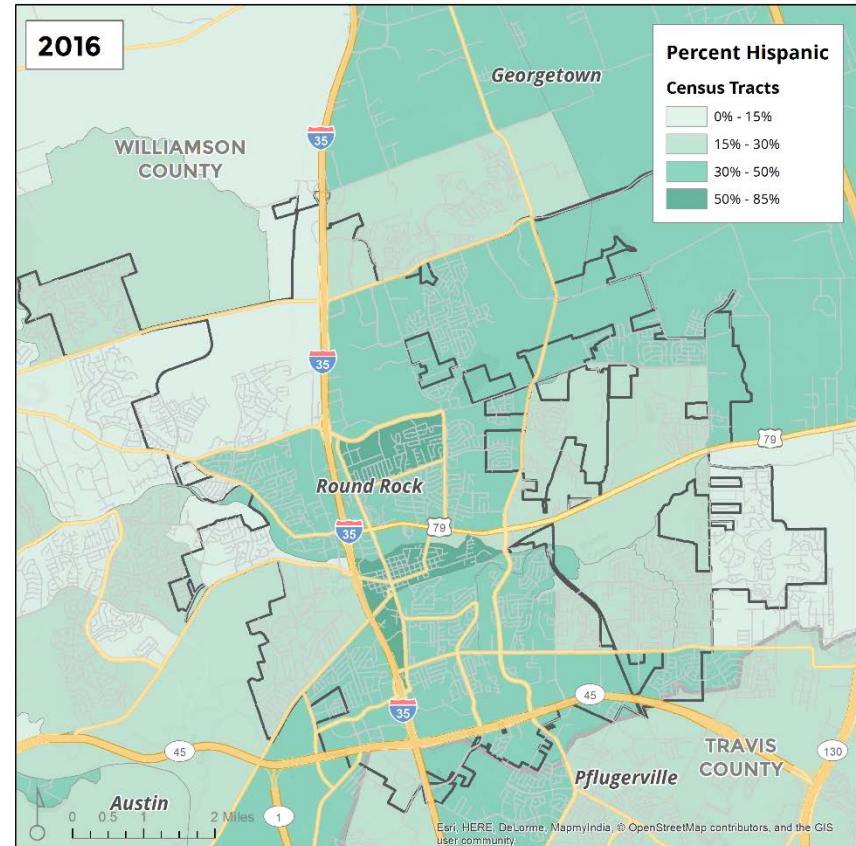
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000



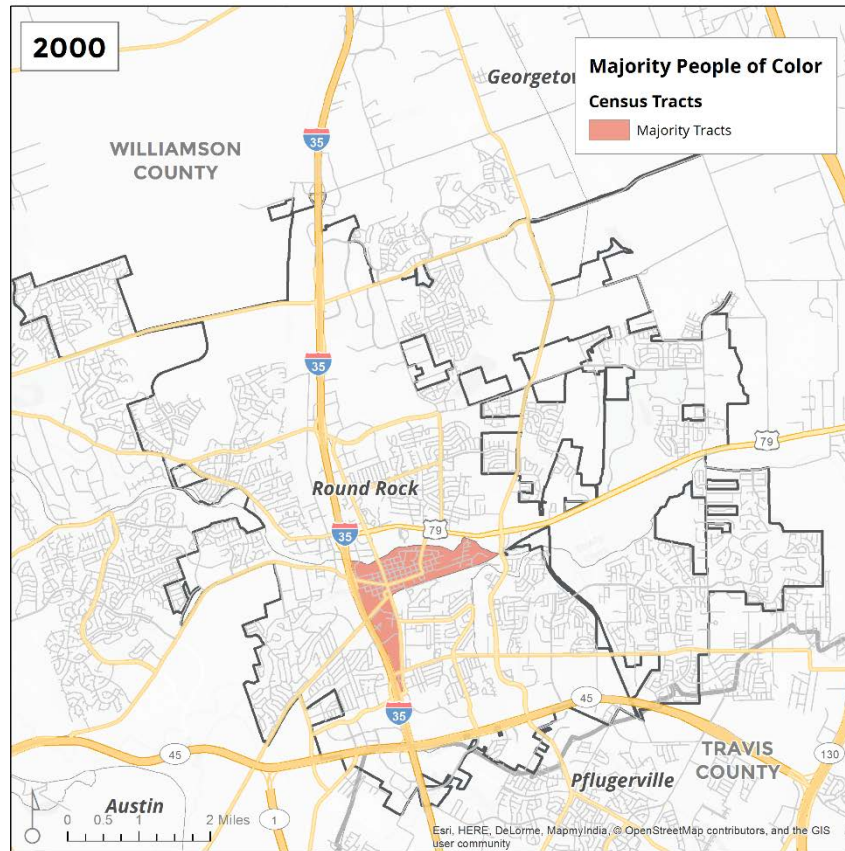
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 10.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016



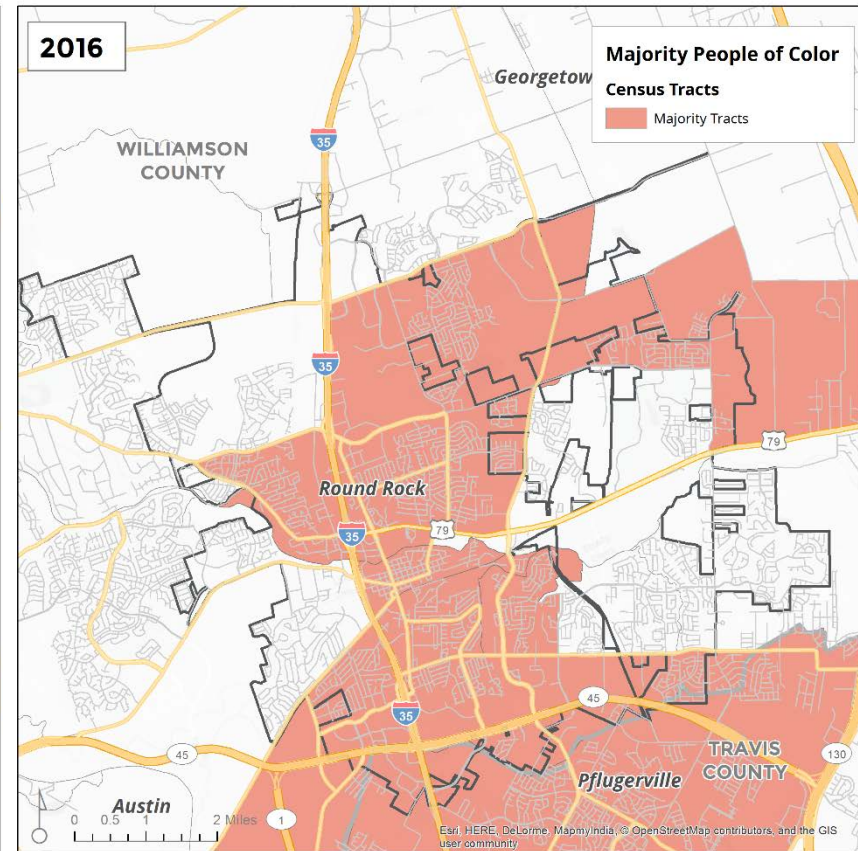
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 11.
ROUND ROCK – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2000



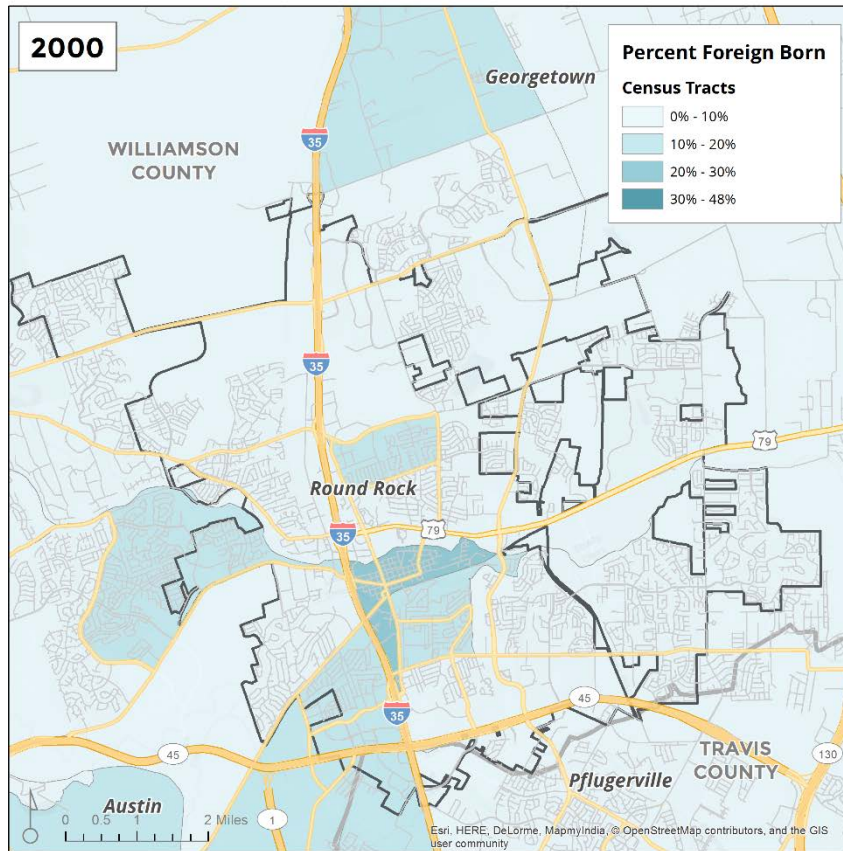
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
ROUND ROCK – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2016



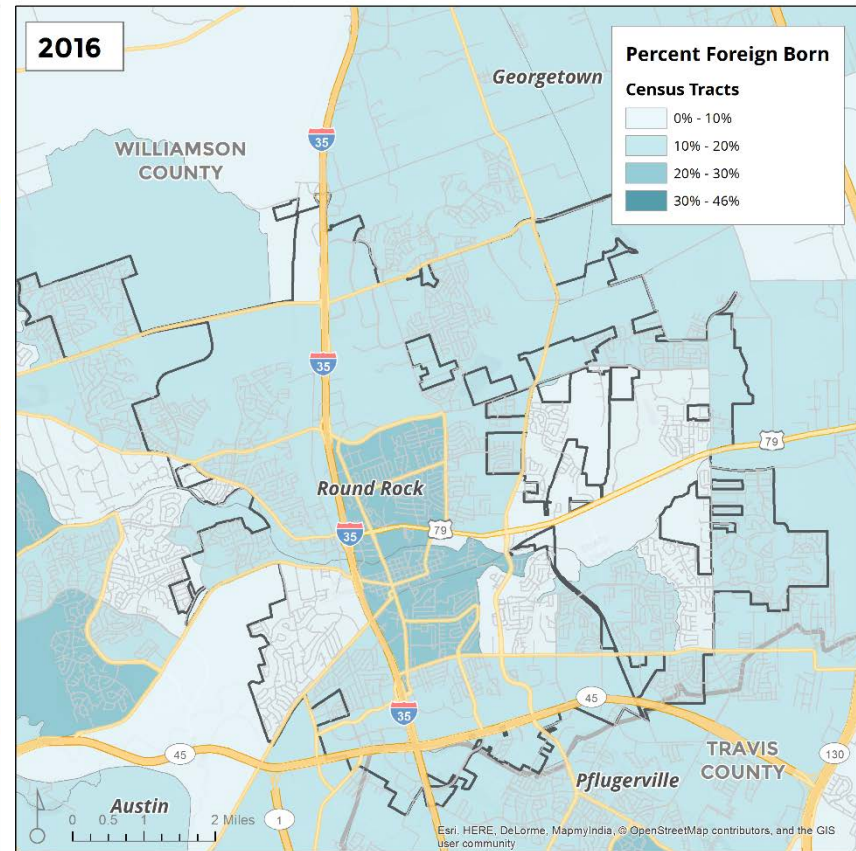
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract,
2000



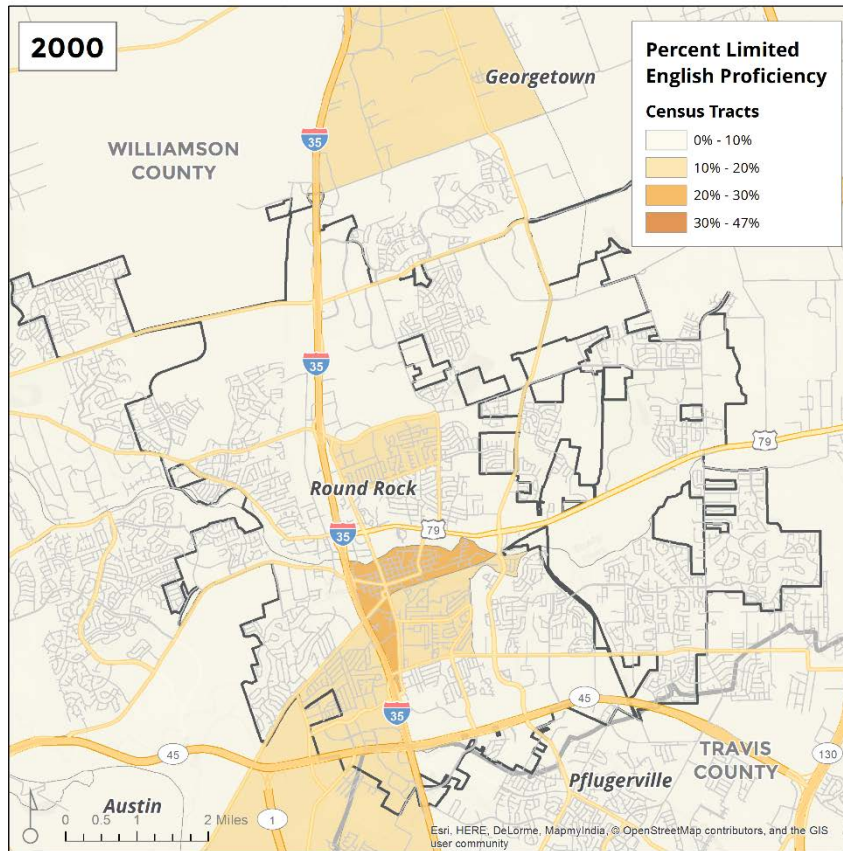
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract,
2016



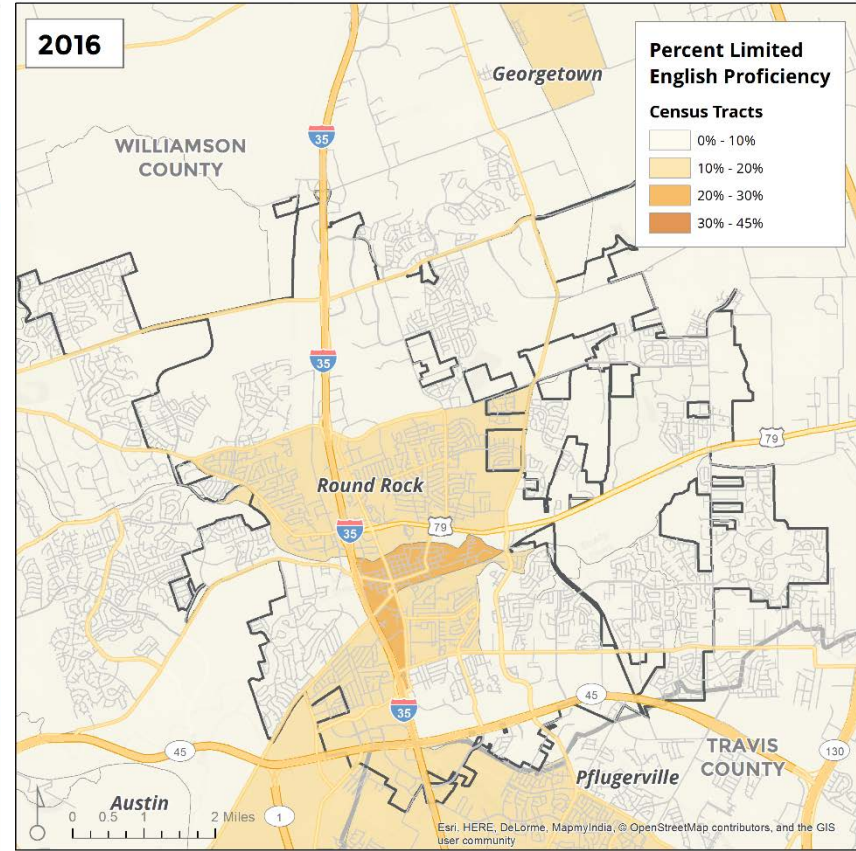
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Limited English Proficiency by
Census Tract, 2000



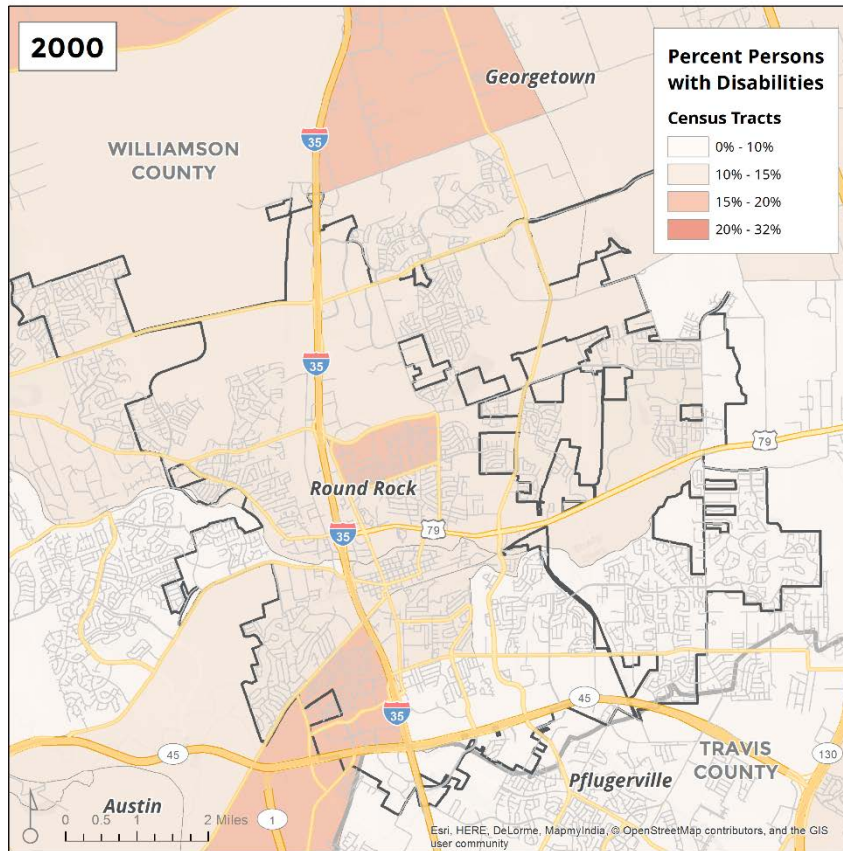
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 16.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Limited English Proficiency by
Census Tract, 2016



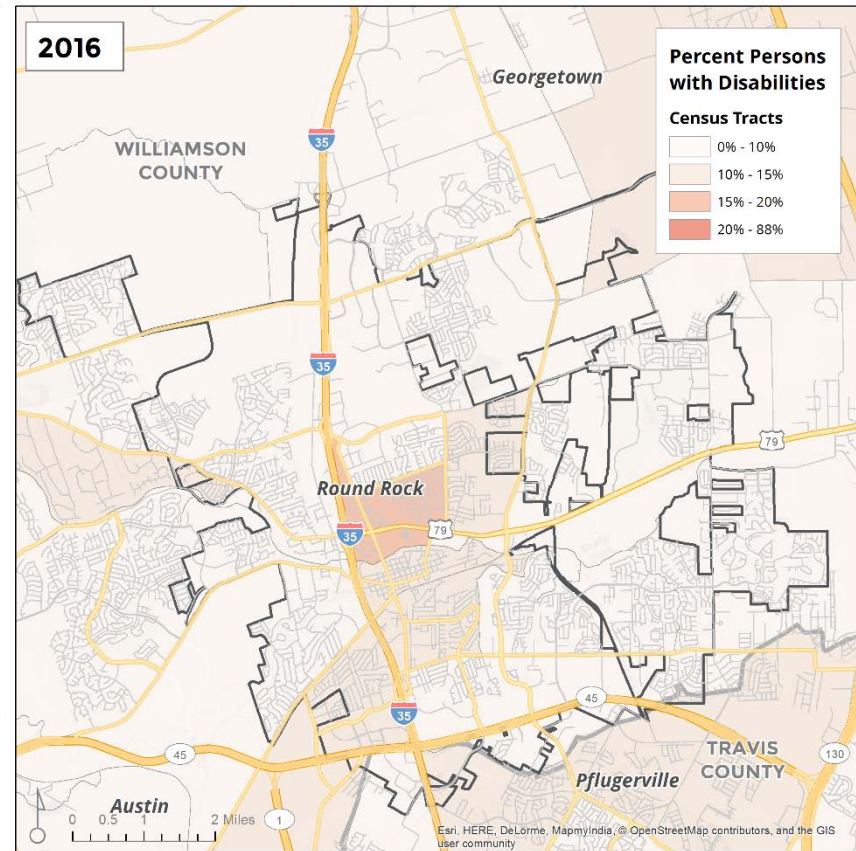
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 17.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2000



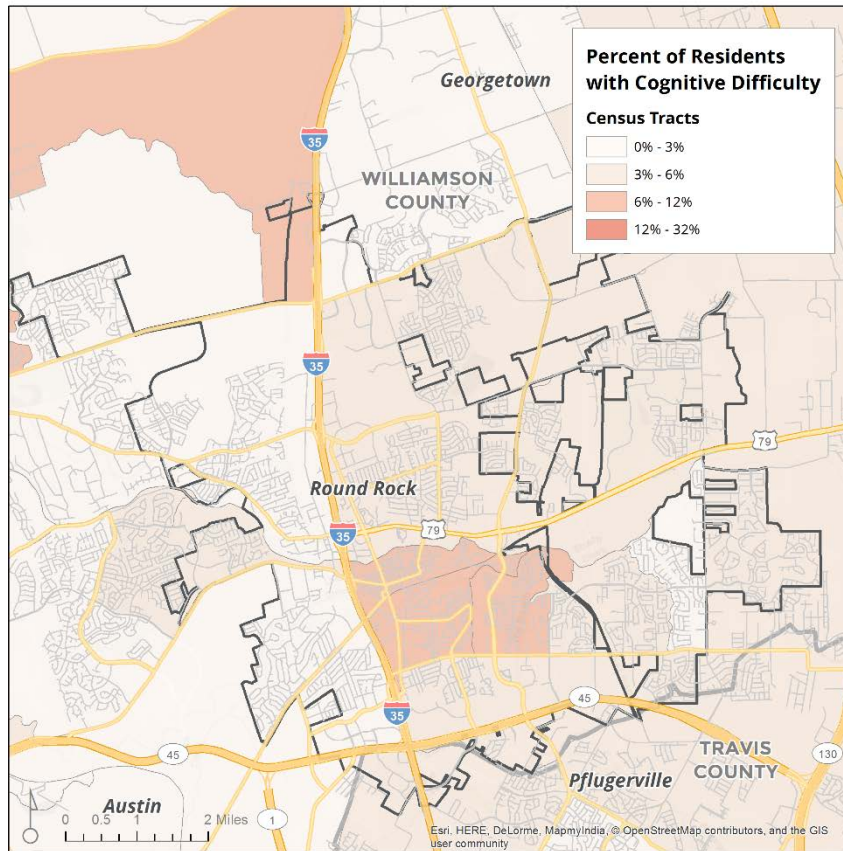
Note: Includes employment disability, which is not captured in the 2016 map.
 Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 18.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

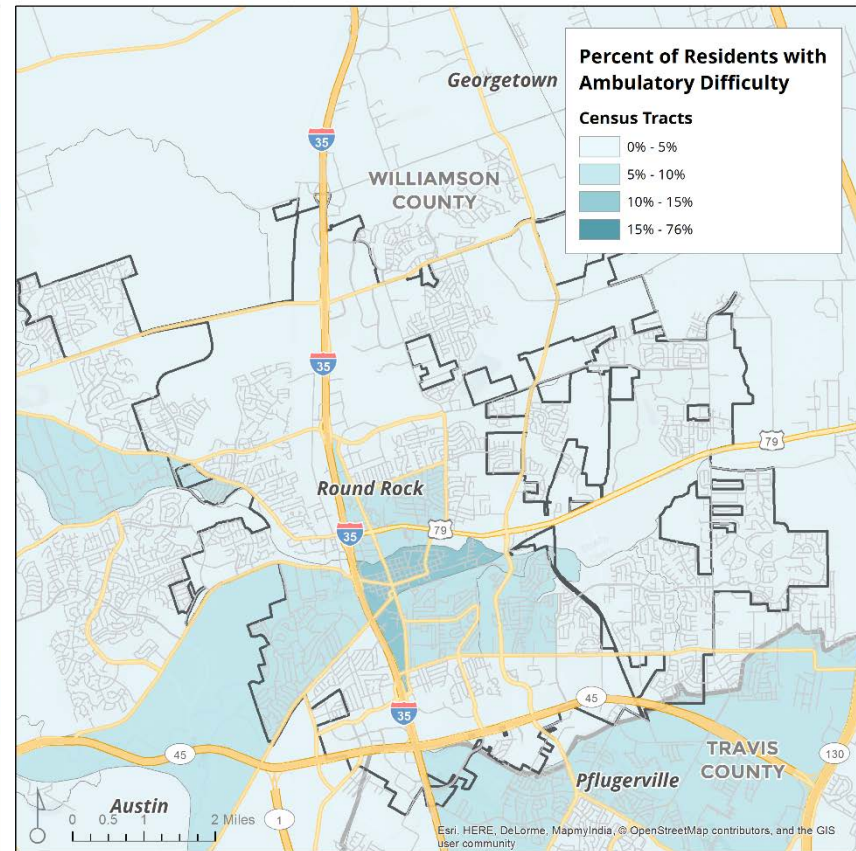
Figure 19.
ROUND ROCK – Percent of Residents with Cognitive
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

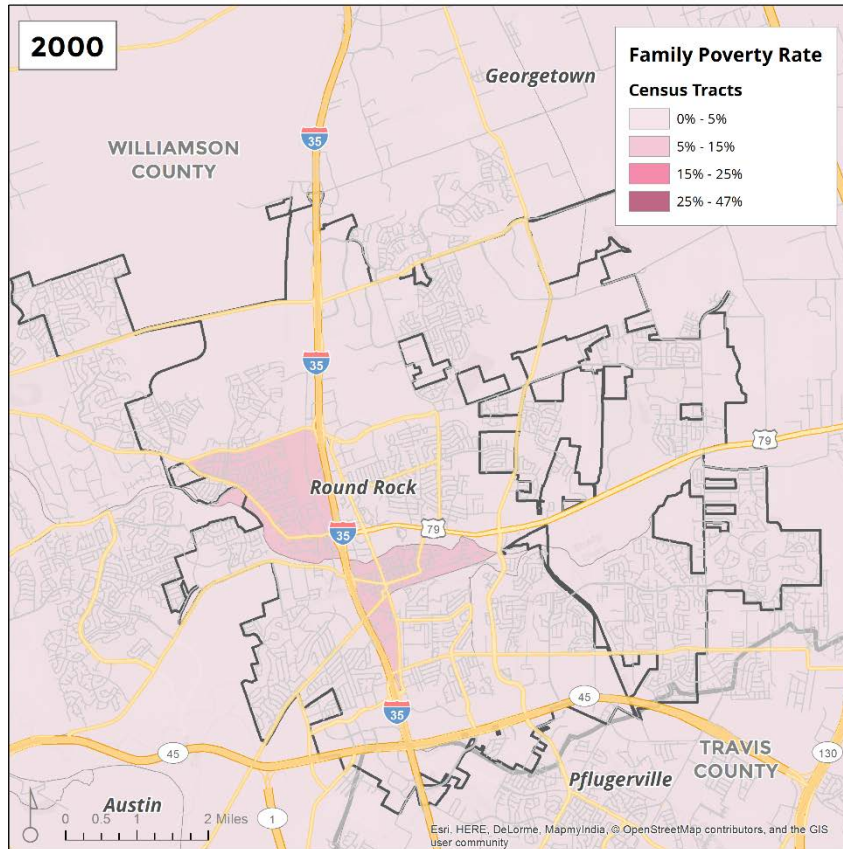
Figure 20.
ROUND ROCK – Percent of Residents with Ambulatory
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

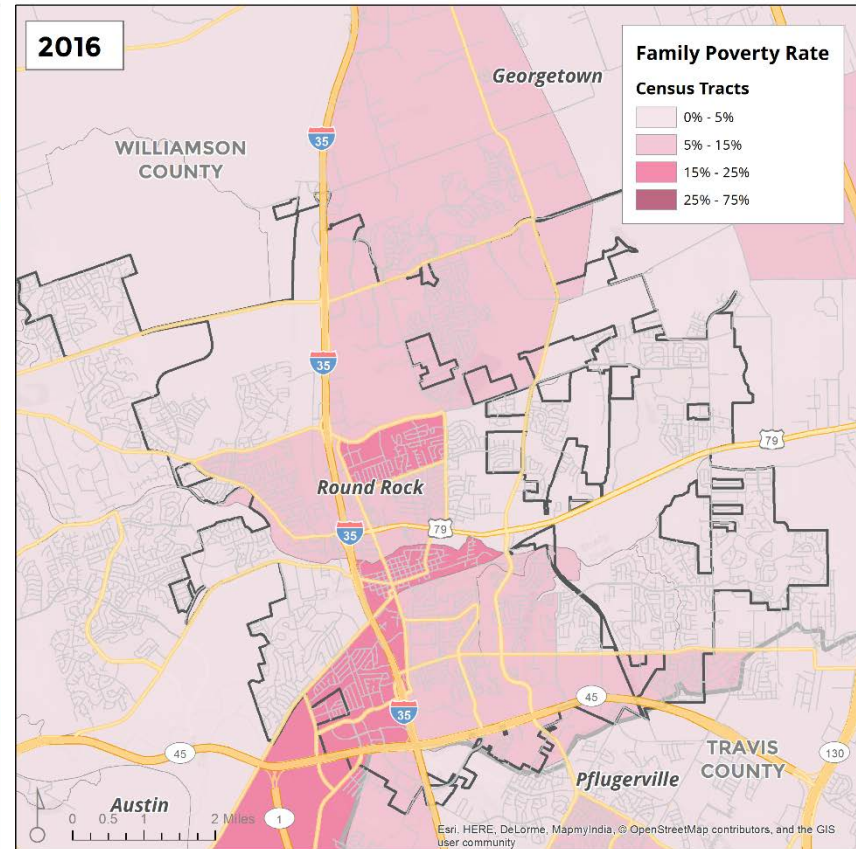
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000



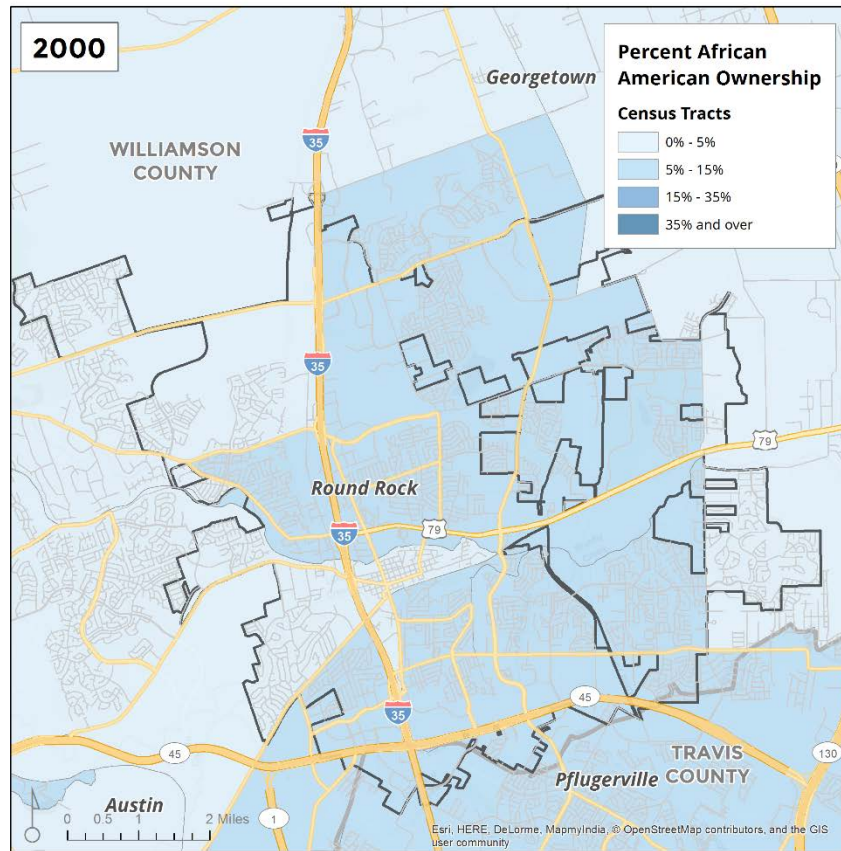
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 22.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016



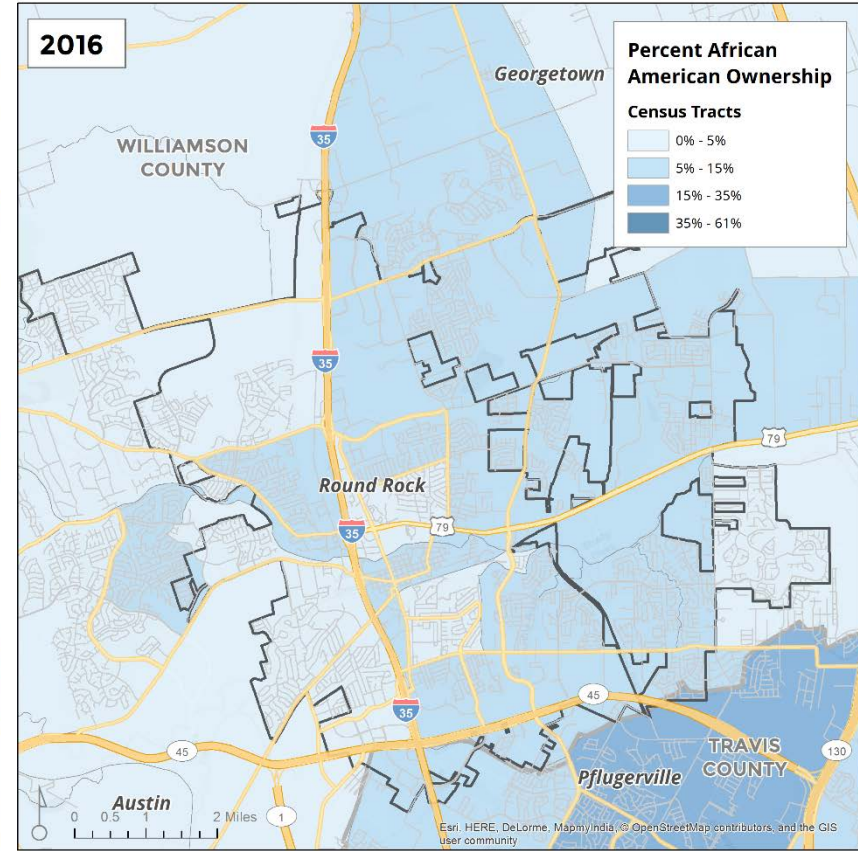
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 23.
ROUND ROCK – Percent African American Ownership,
2000



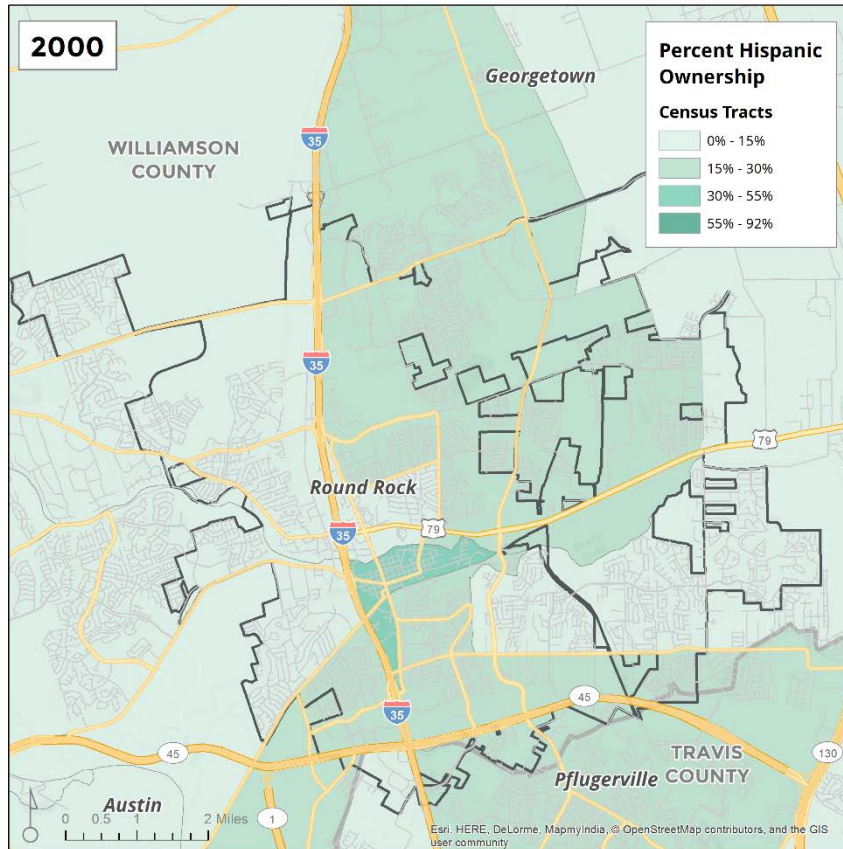
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 24.
ROUND ROCK – Percent African American Ownership,
2016



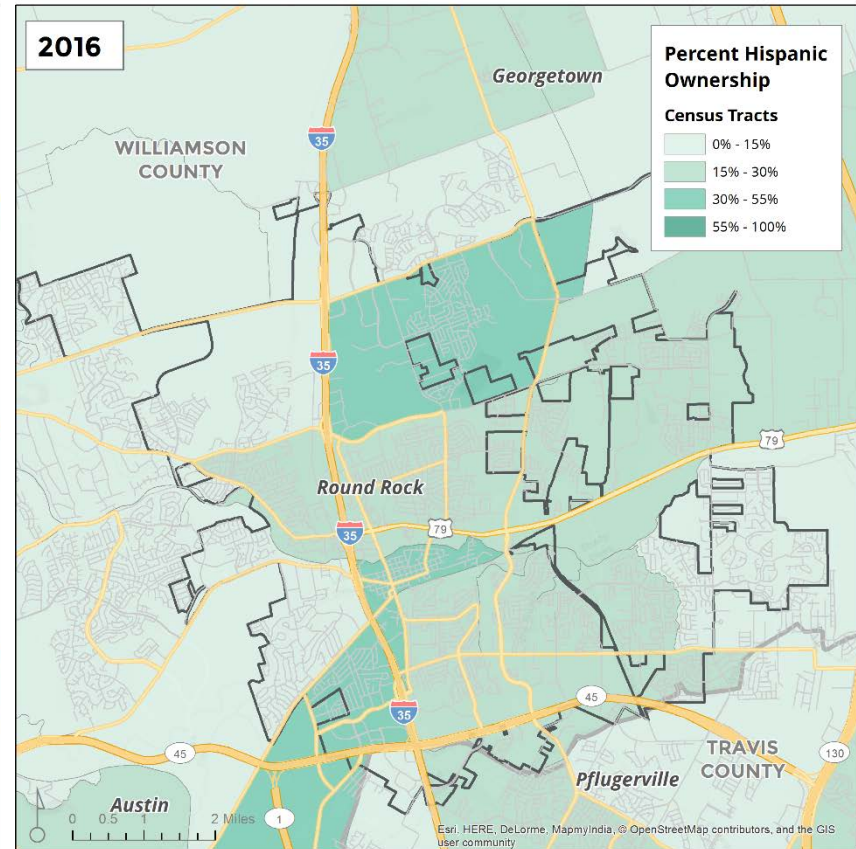
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 25.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

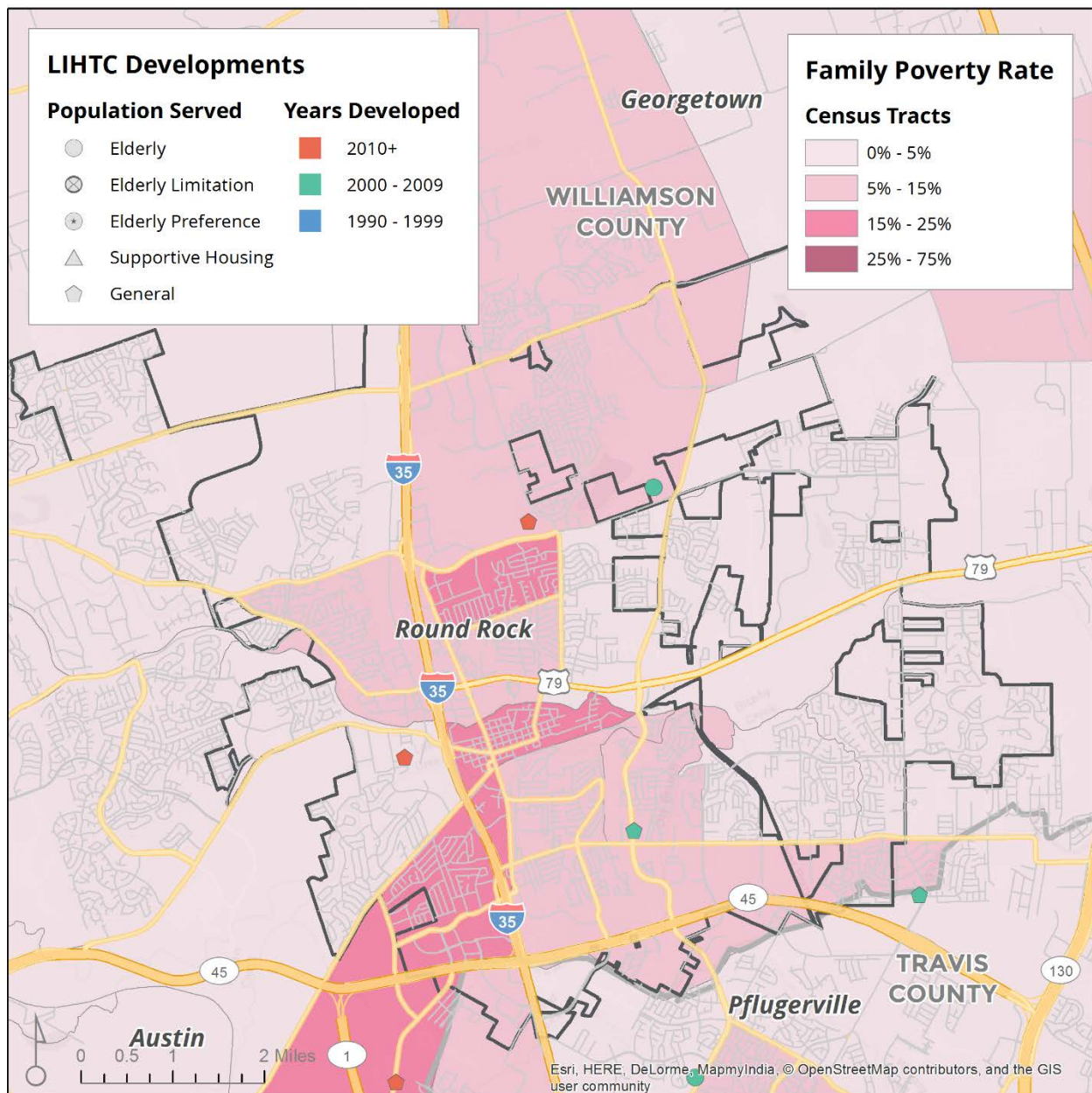
Figure 26.
ROUND ROCK – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Figure 27.

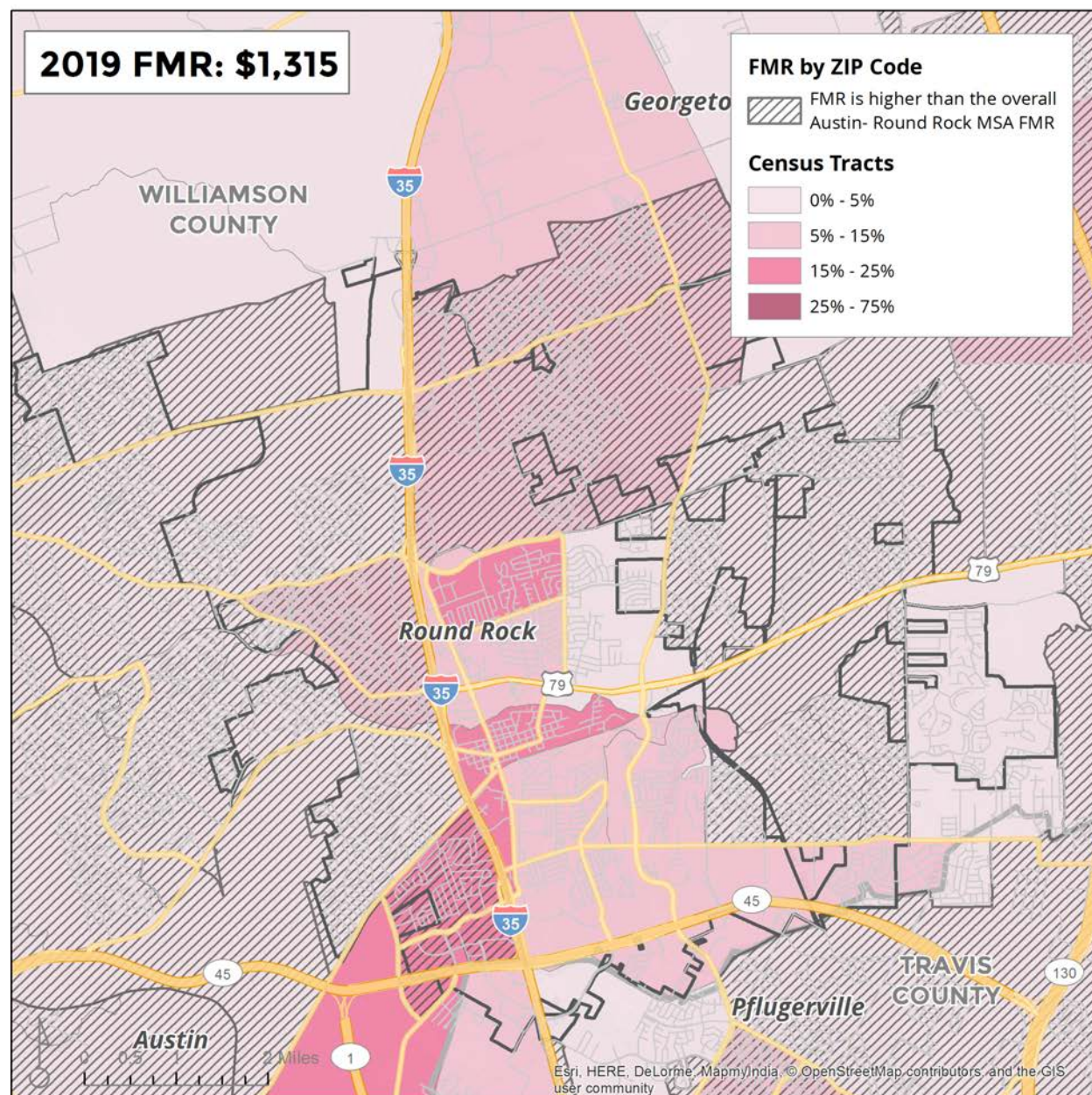
ROUND ROCK – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)



Source: TDHCA, ACS 2012-2016.

Figure 28.

ROUND ROCK – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)

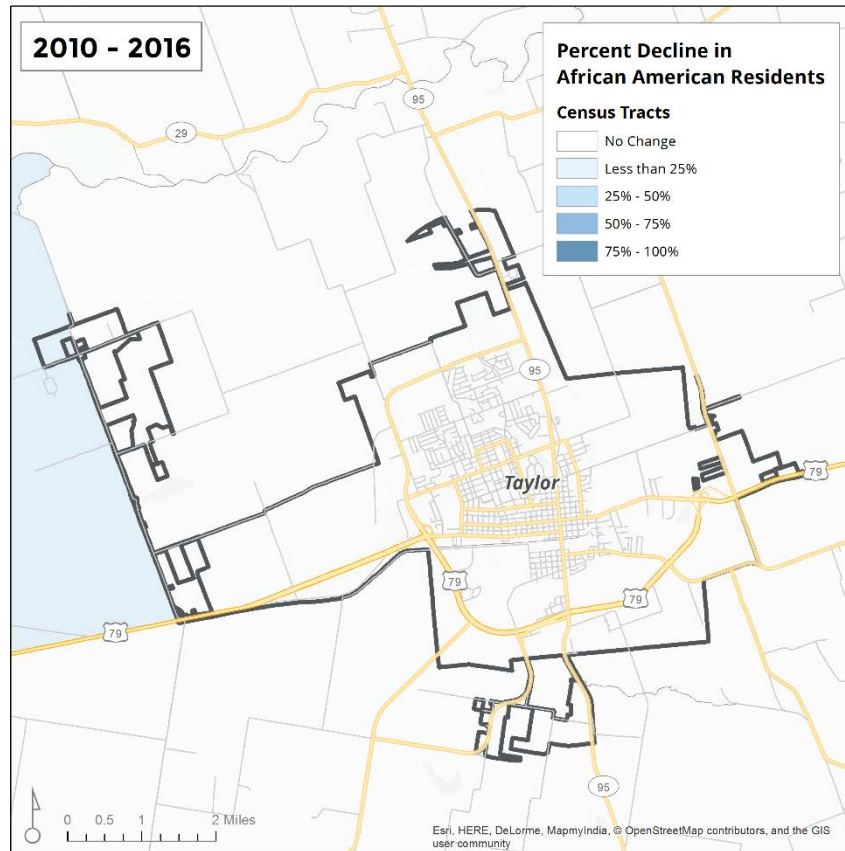


Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database.

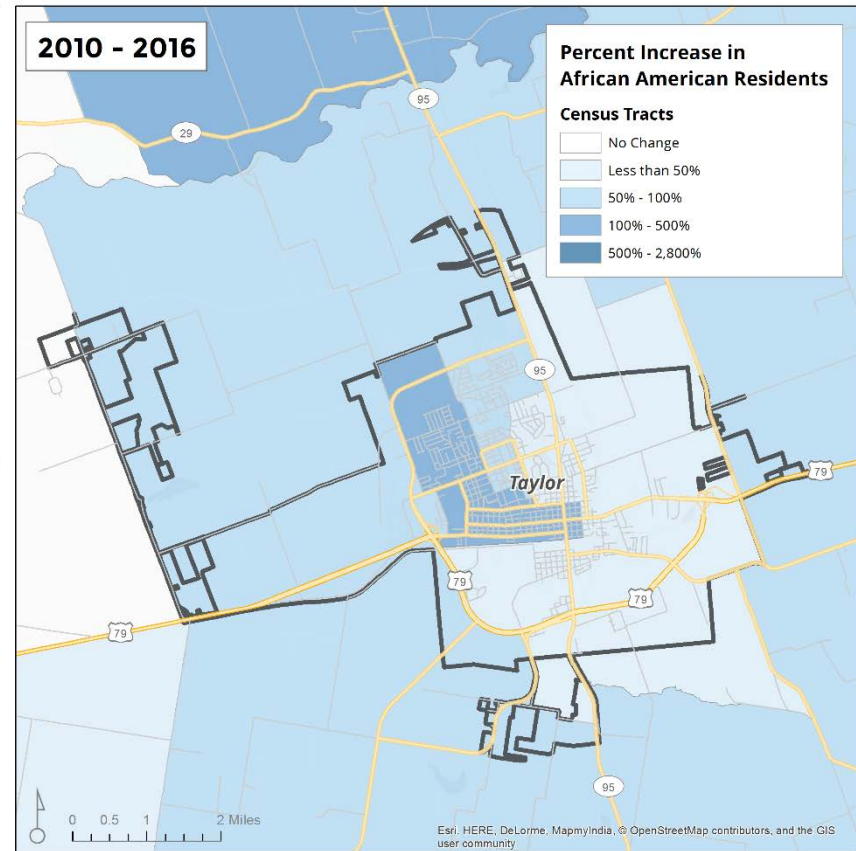
TAYLOR

Figure 1.
TAYLOR – Percent Decline in African American Residents
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



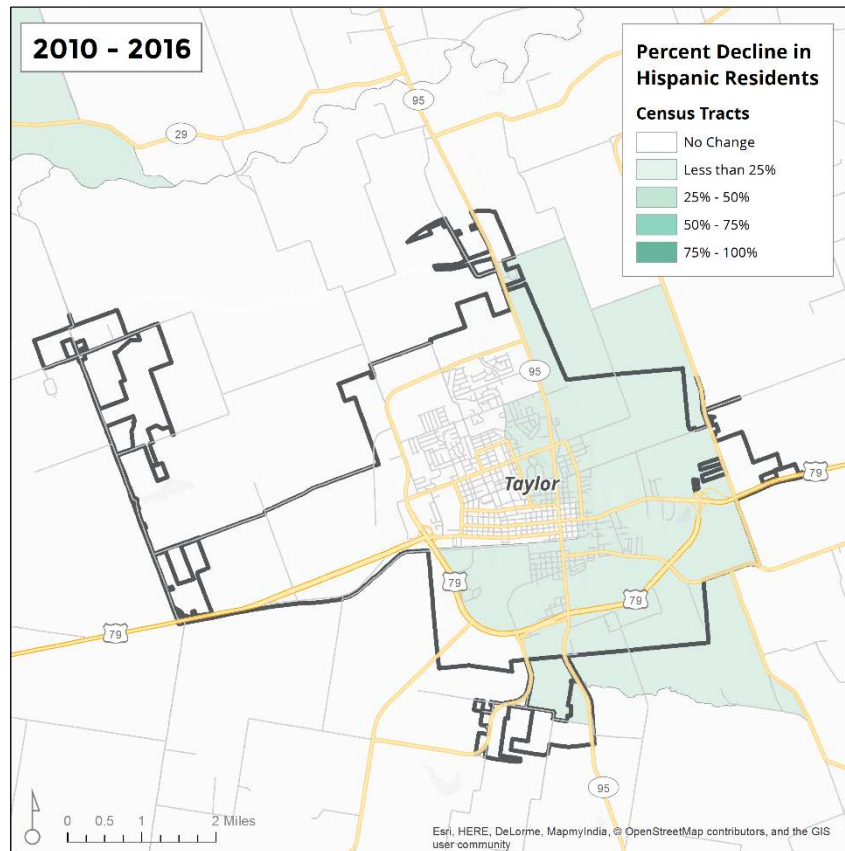
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 2.
TAYLOR - Percent Increase in African American
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



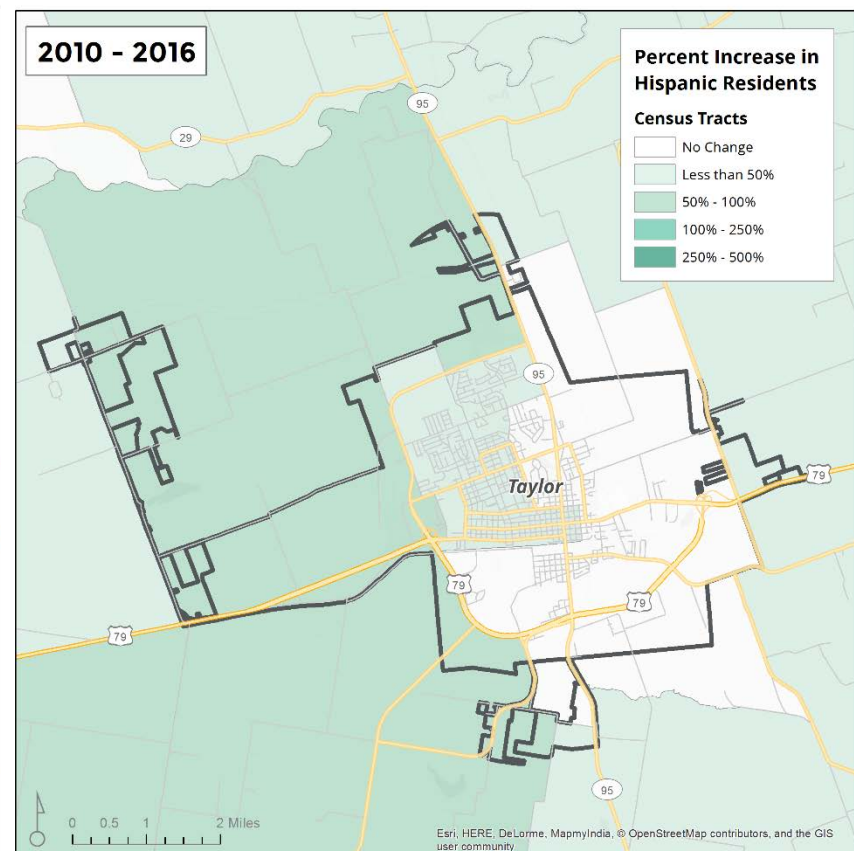
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 3.
TAYLOR – Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents by
Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



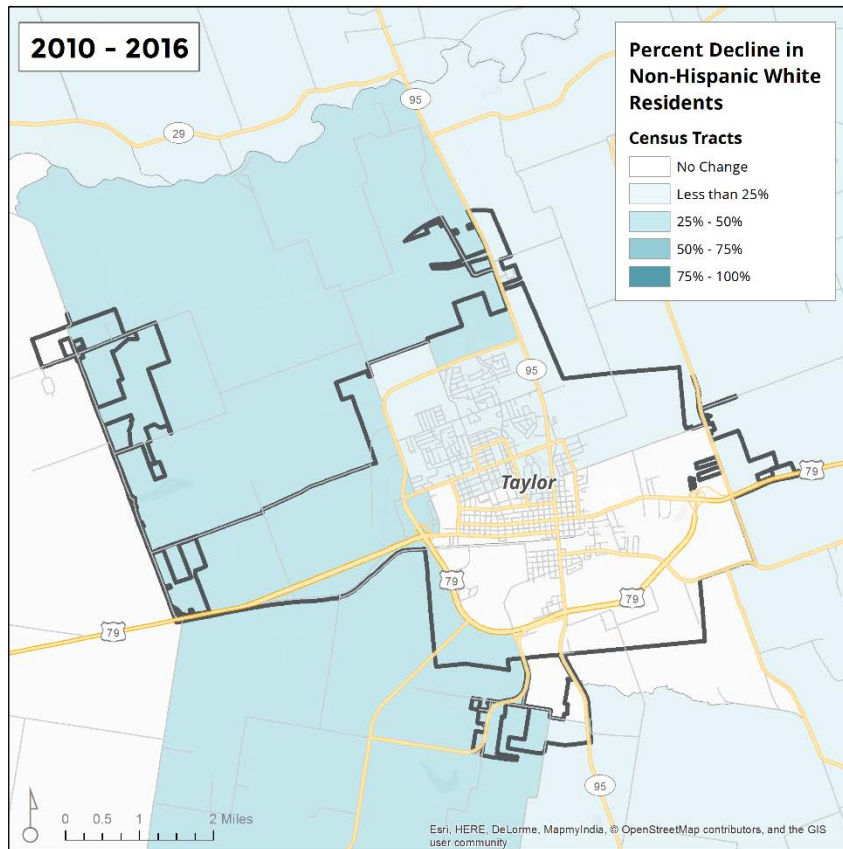
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 4.
TAYLOR – Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents by
Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



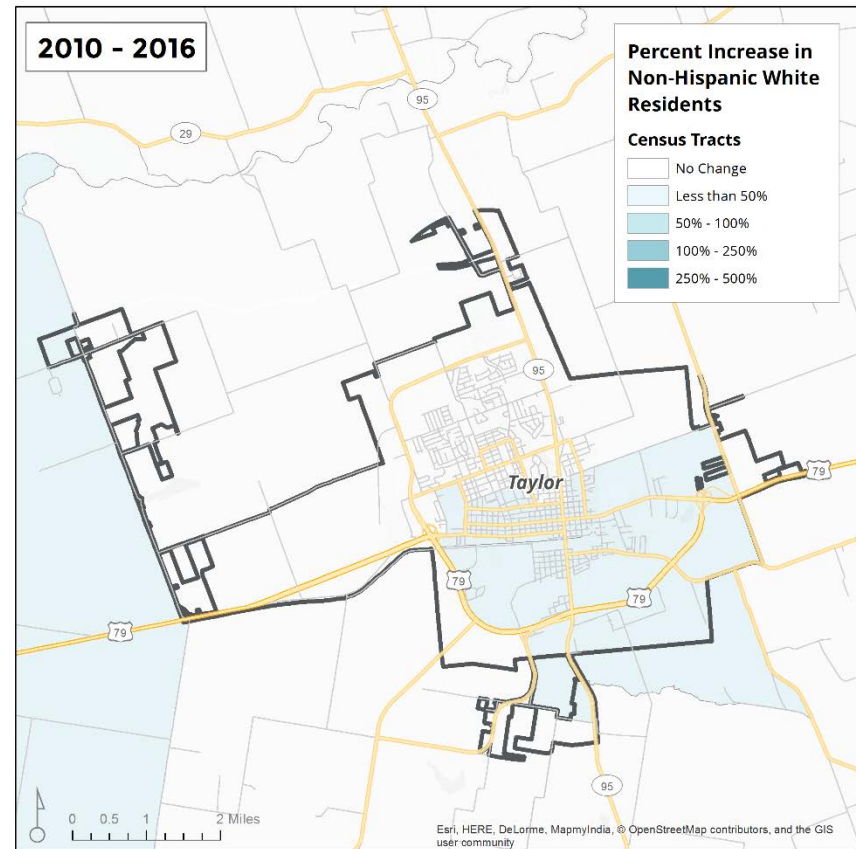
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 5.
TAYLOR – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

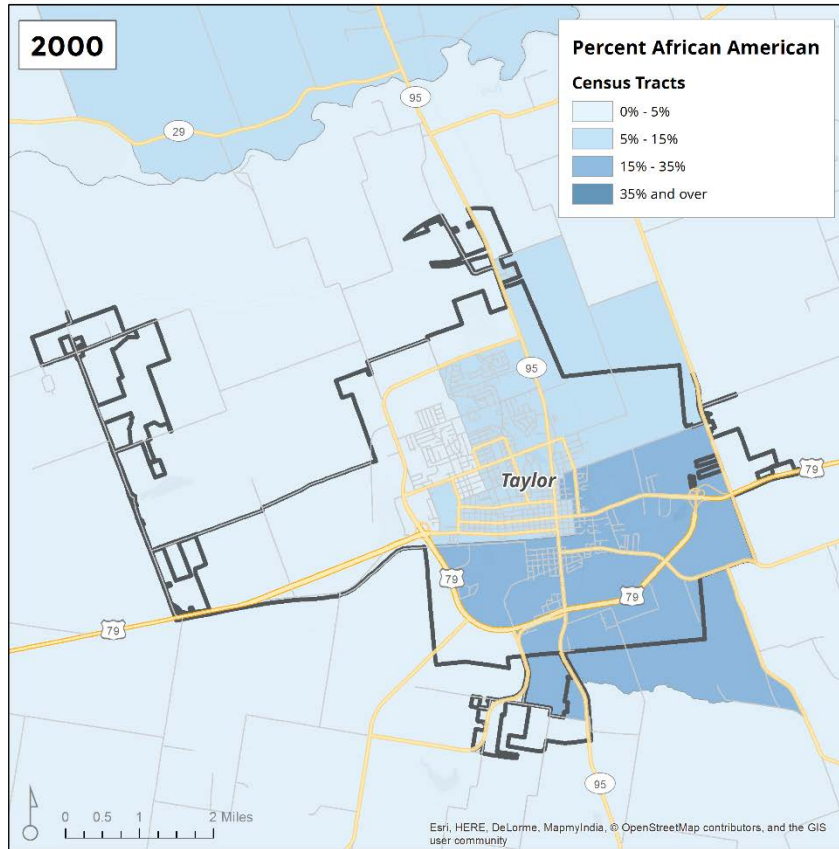
Figure 6.
TAYLOR – Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.

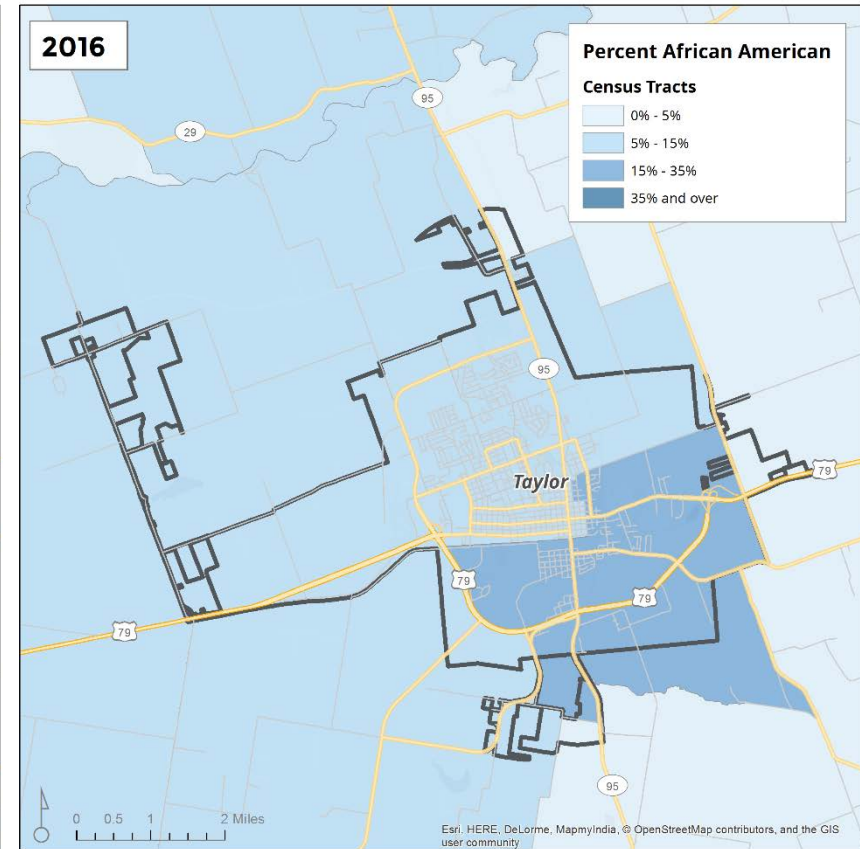
TAYLOR – Percent African American by Census Tract, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

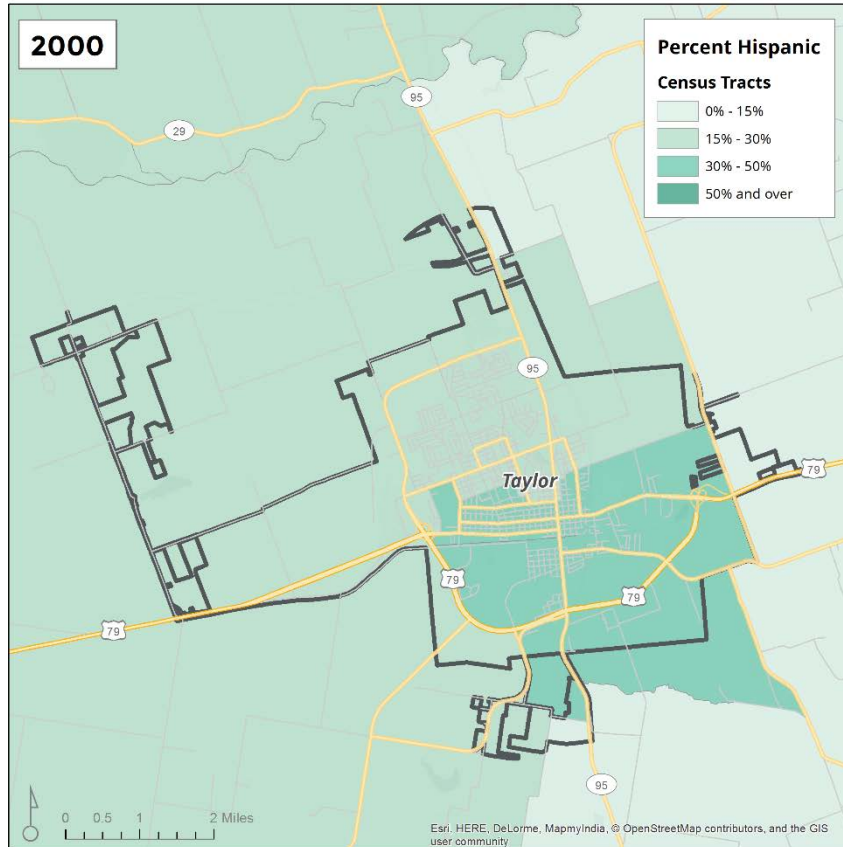
Figure 8.

TAYLOR – Percent African American by Census Tract, 2016



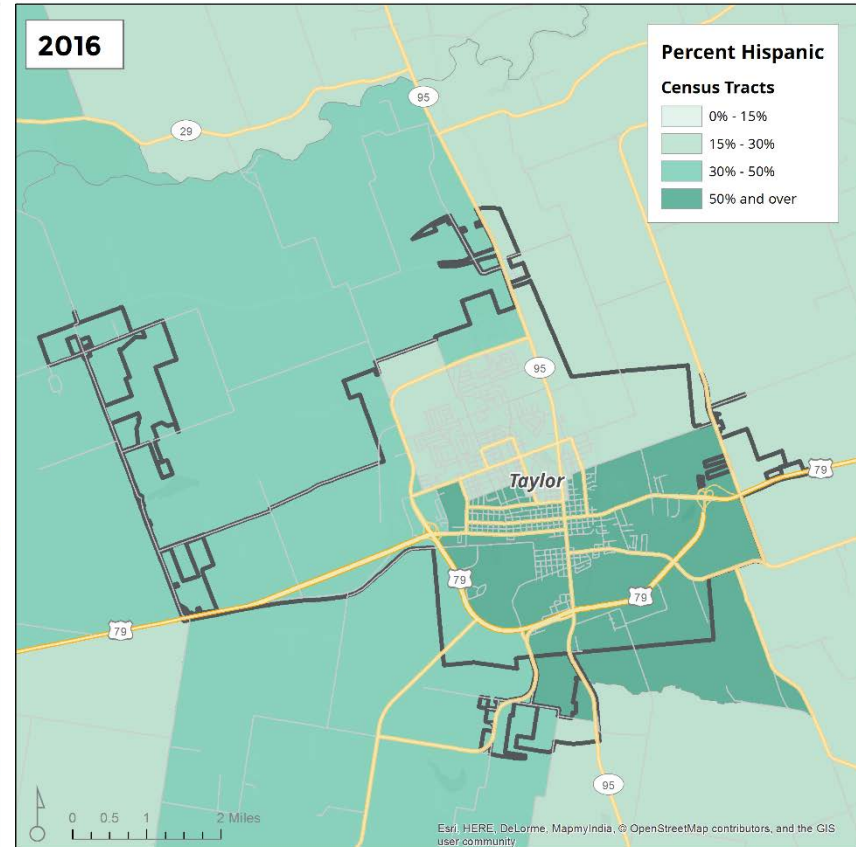
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.
TAYLOR – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000



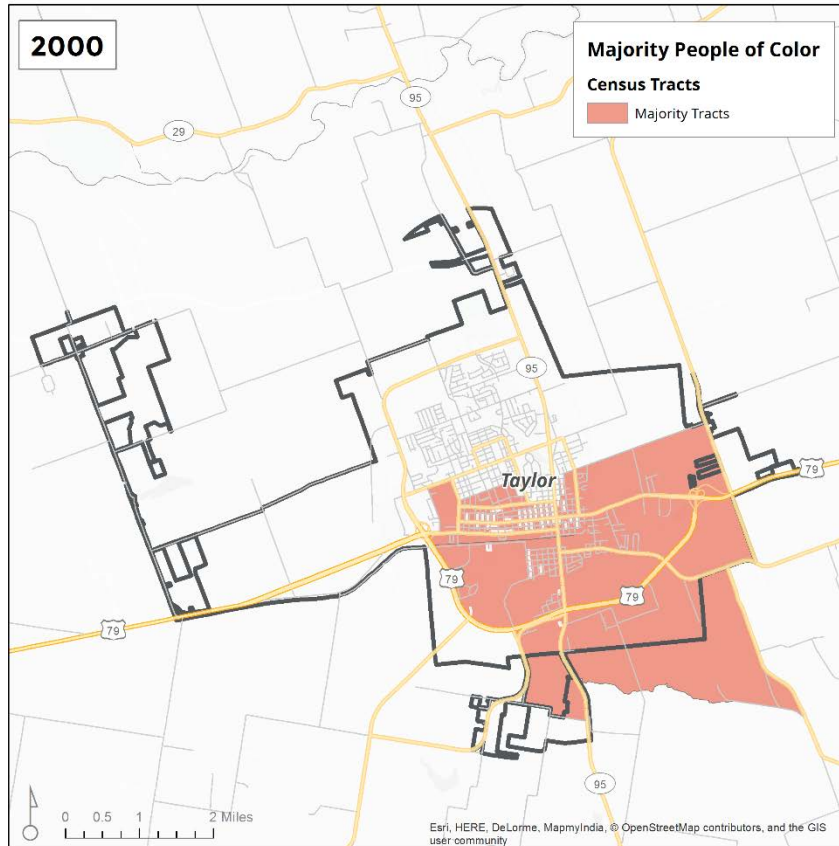
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 10.
TAYLOR – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016



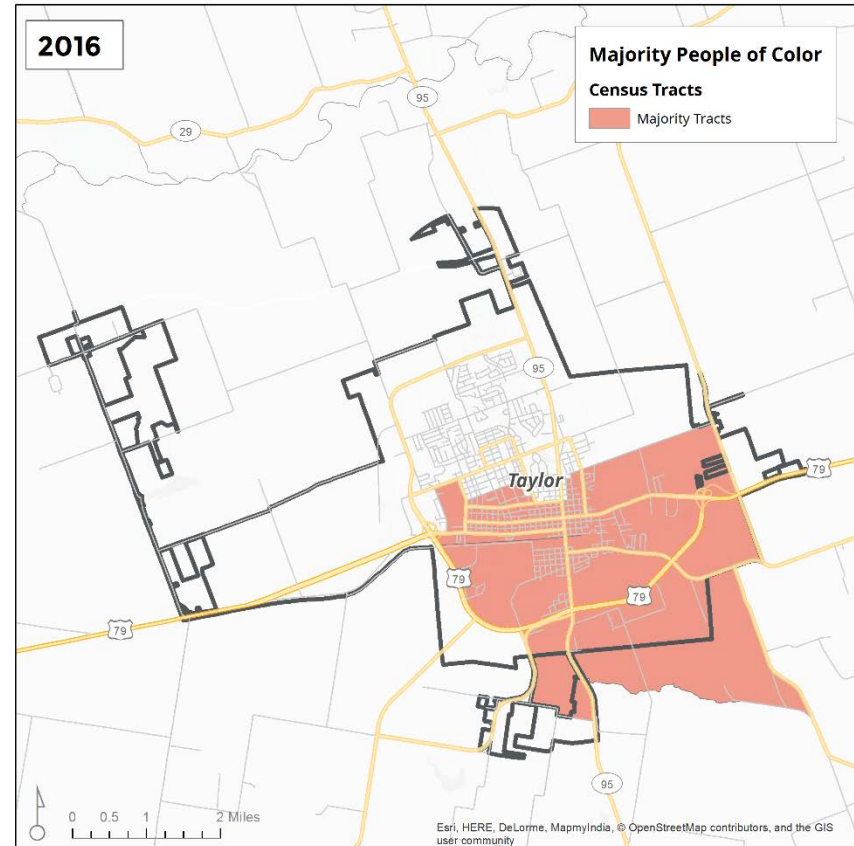
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 11.
TAYLOR – Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2000



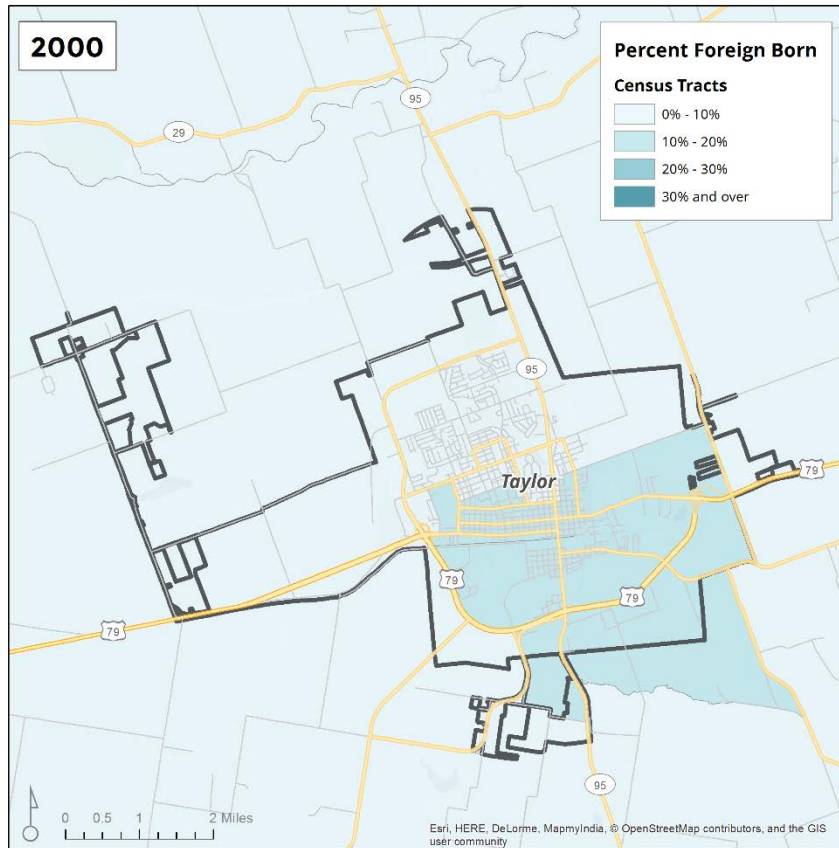
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
TAYLOR – Majority People of Color by Census Tract, 2016



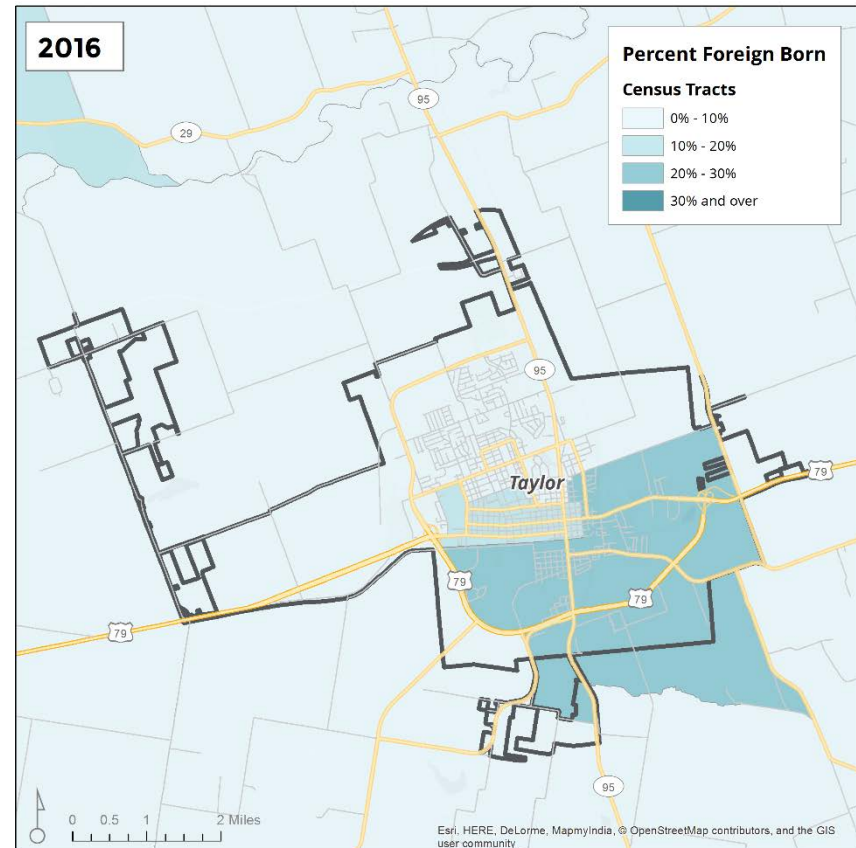
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
TAYLOR – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2000



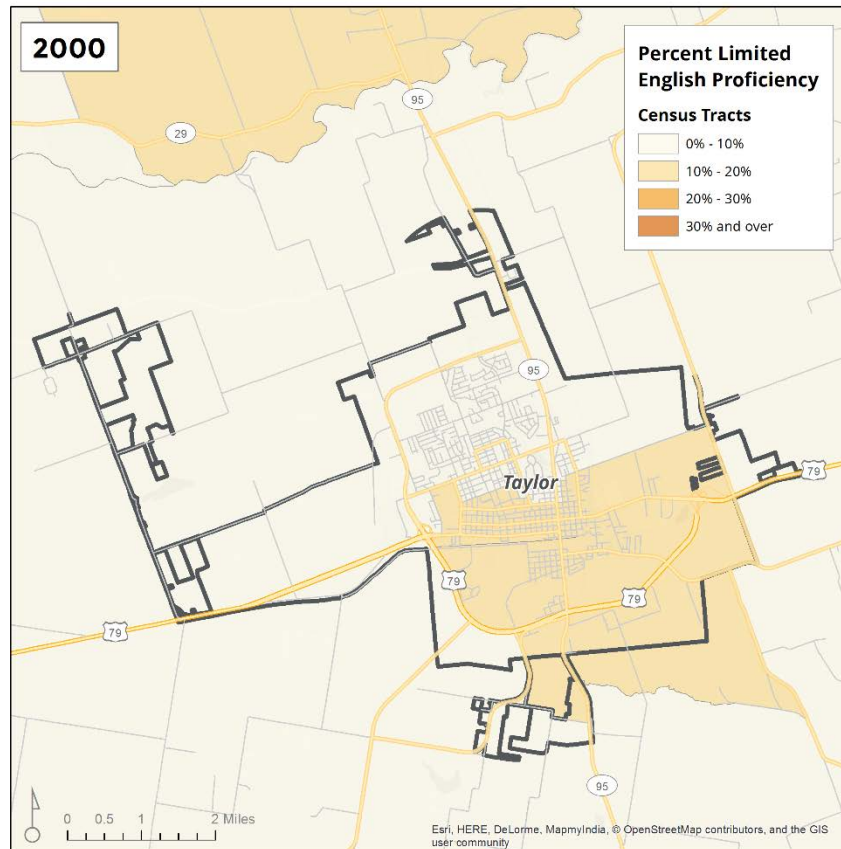
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
TAYLOR – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract, 2016



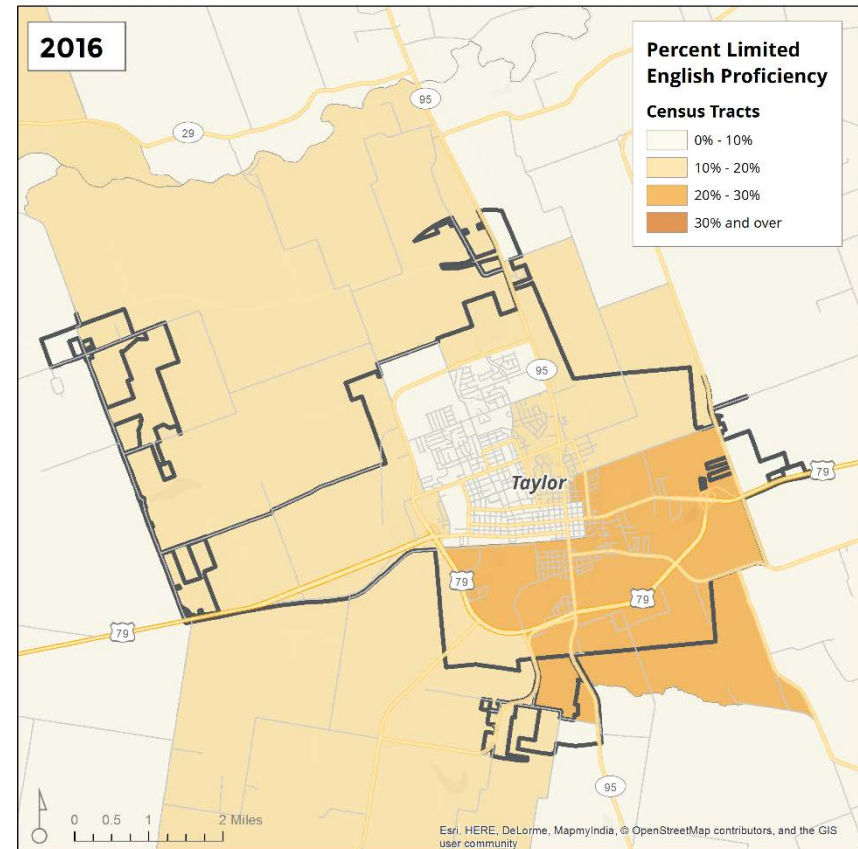
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
TAYLOR – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census
Tract, 2000



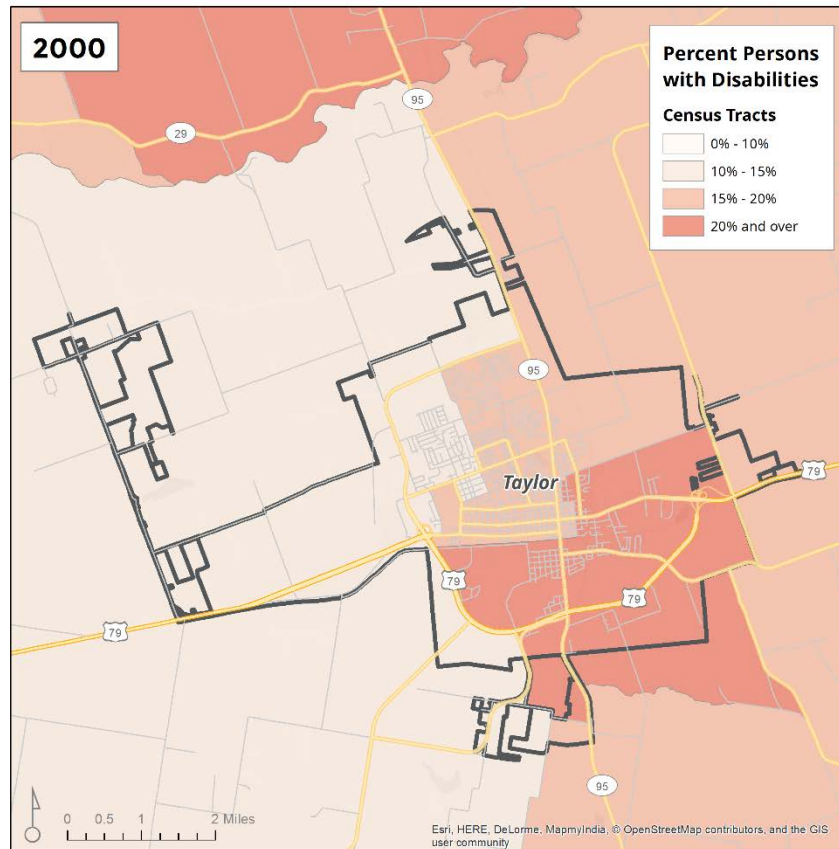
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 16.
TAYLOR – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census
Tract, 2016



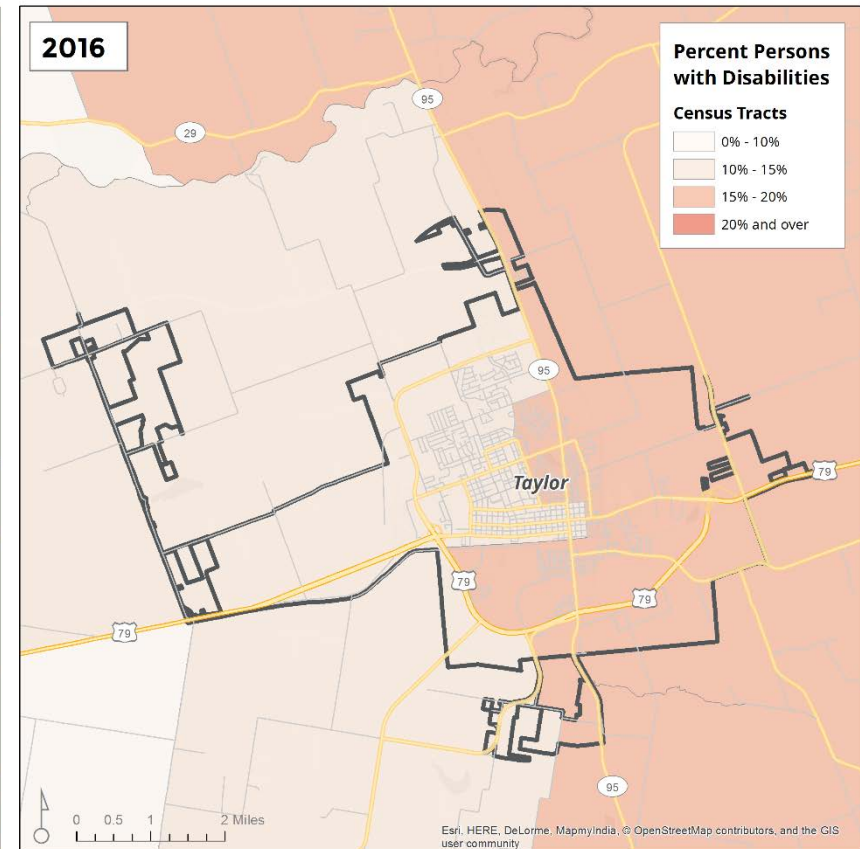
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 17.
TAYLOR – Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2000



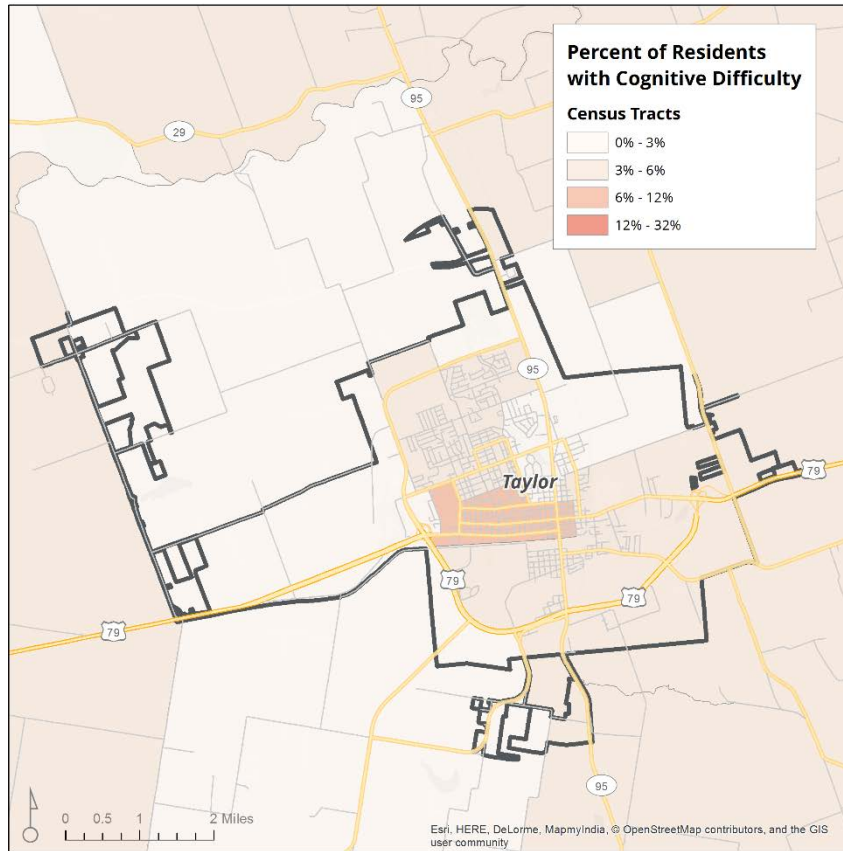
Note: Includes employment disability, which is not captured in the 2016 map.
 Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 18.
TAYLOR – Percent Persons with Disabilities by Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

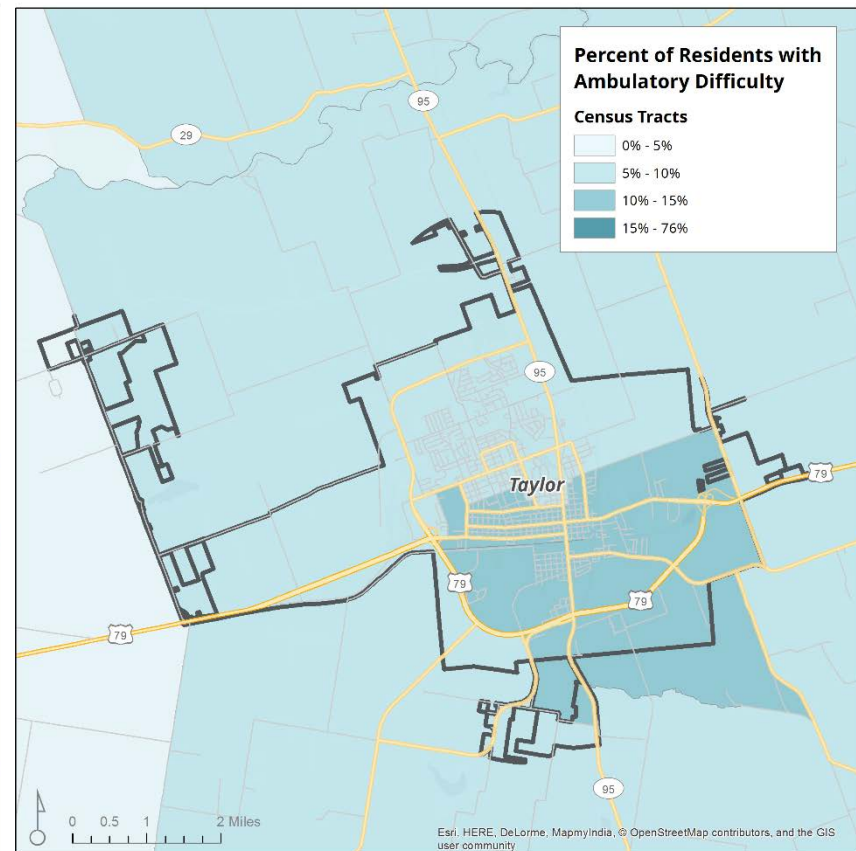
Figure 19.
TAYLOR – Percent of Residents with Cognitive Difficulty,
by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

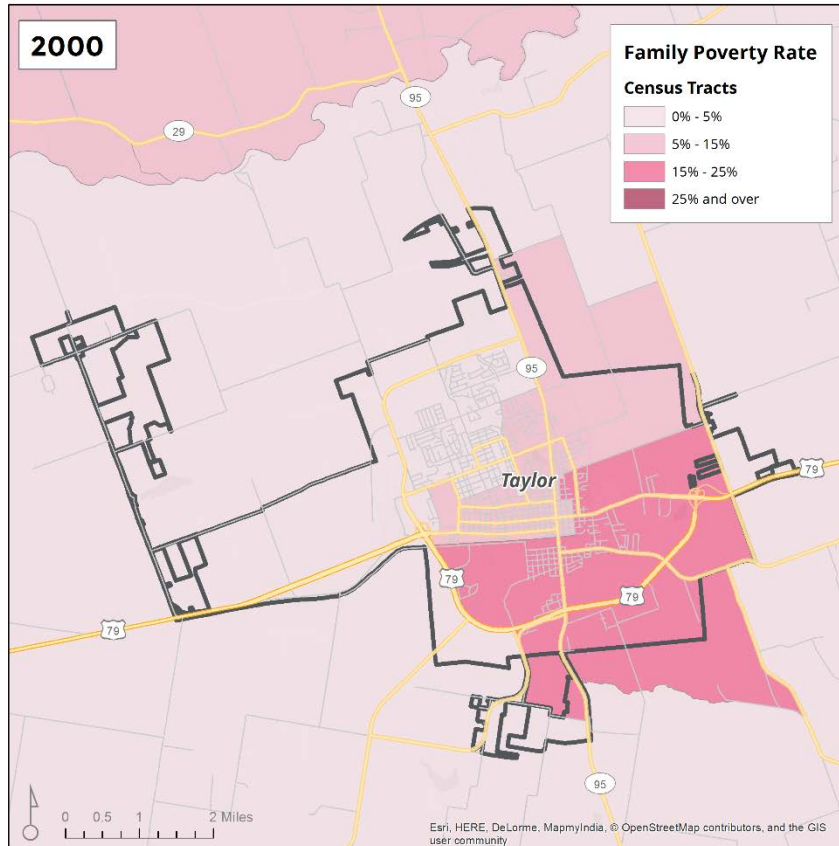
Figure 20.
TAYLOR – Percent of Residents with Ambulatory Difficulty,
by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

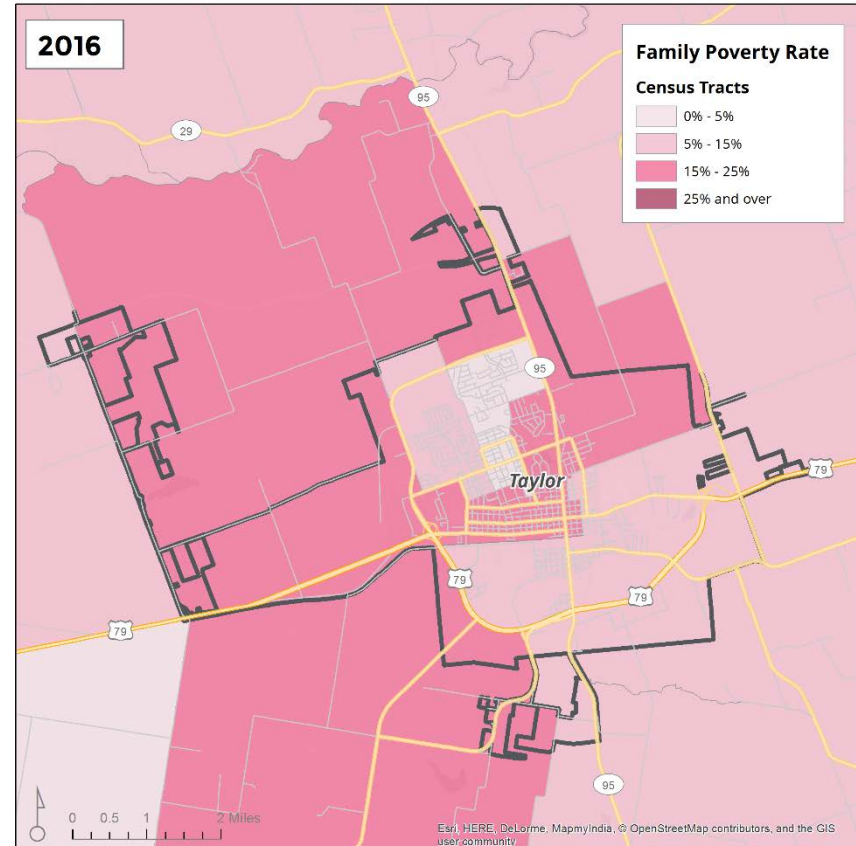
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
TAYLOR – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000



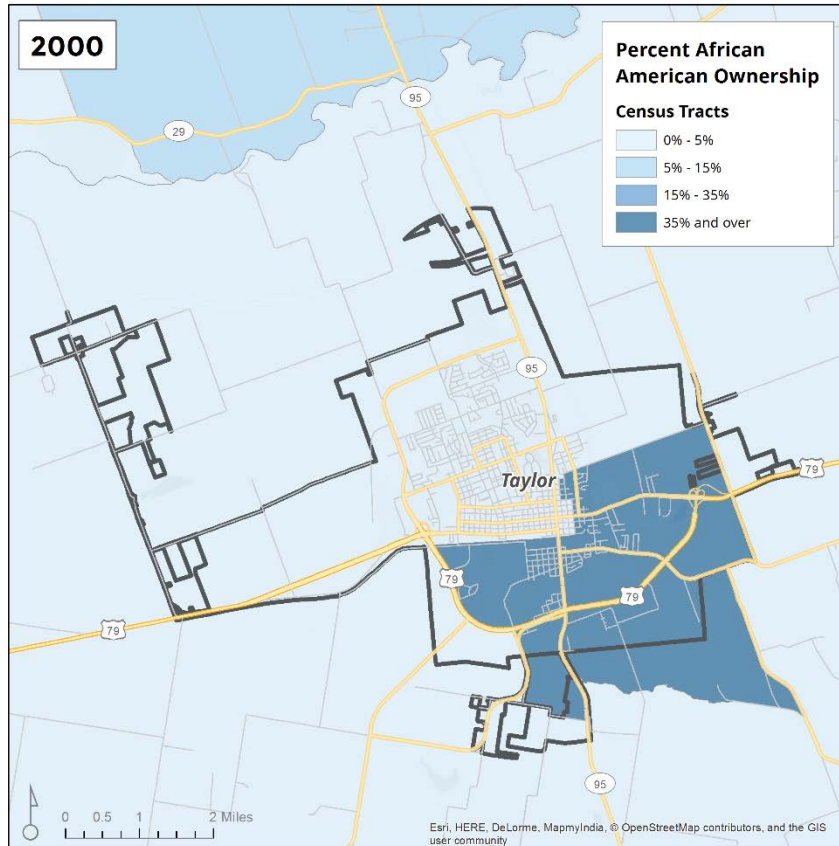
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 22.
TAYLOR – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016



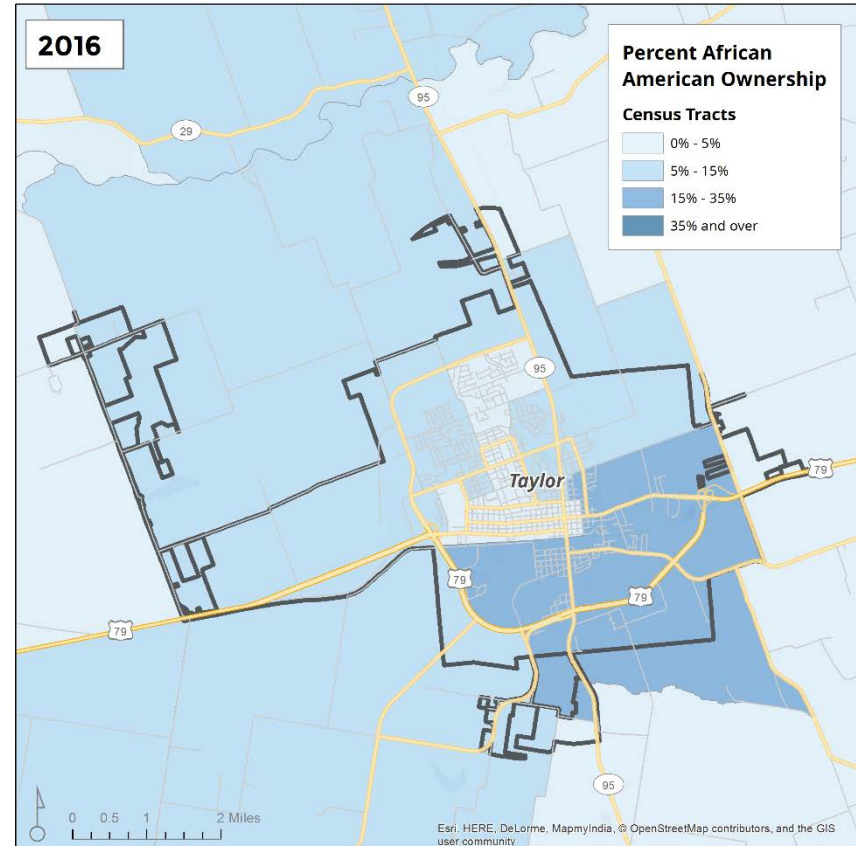
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 23.
TAYLOR – Percent African American Ownership, 2000



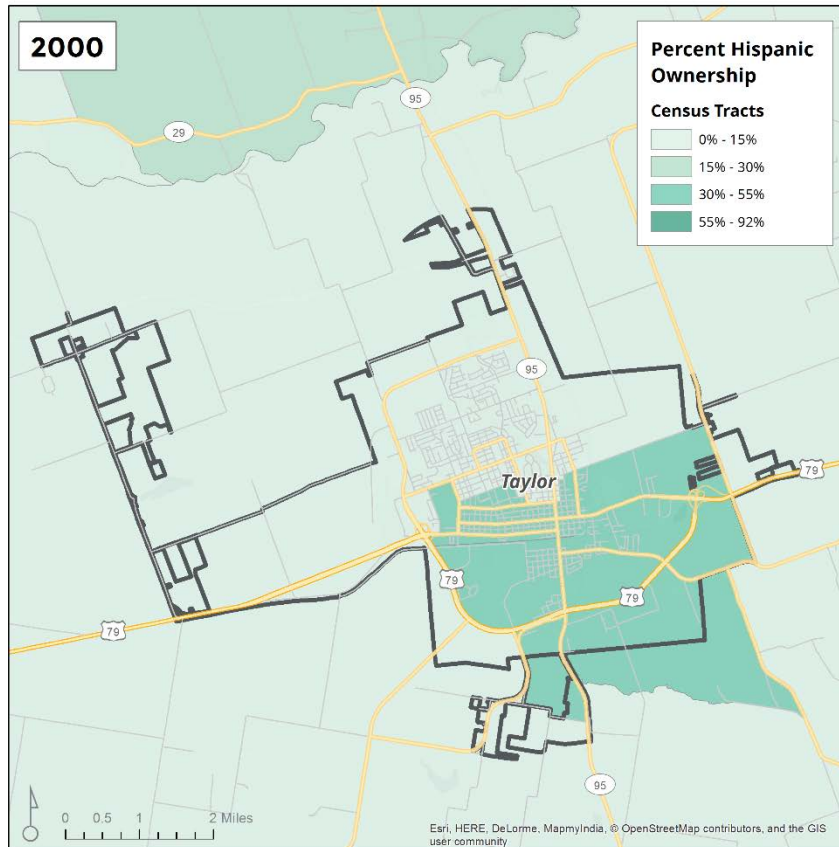
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 24.
TAYLOR – Percent African American Ownership, 2016



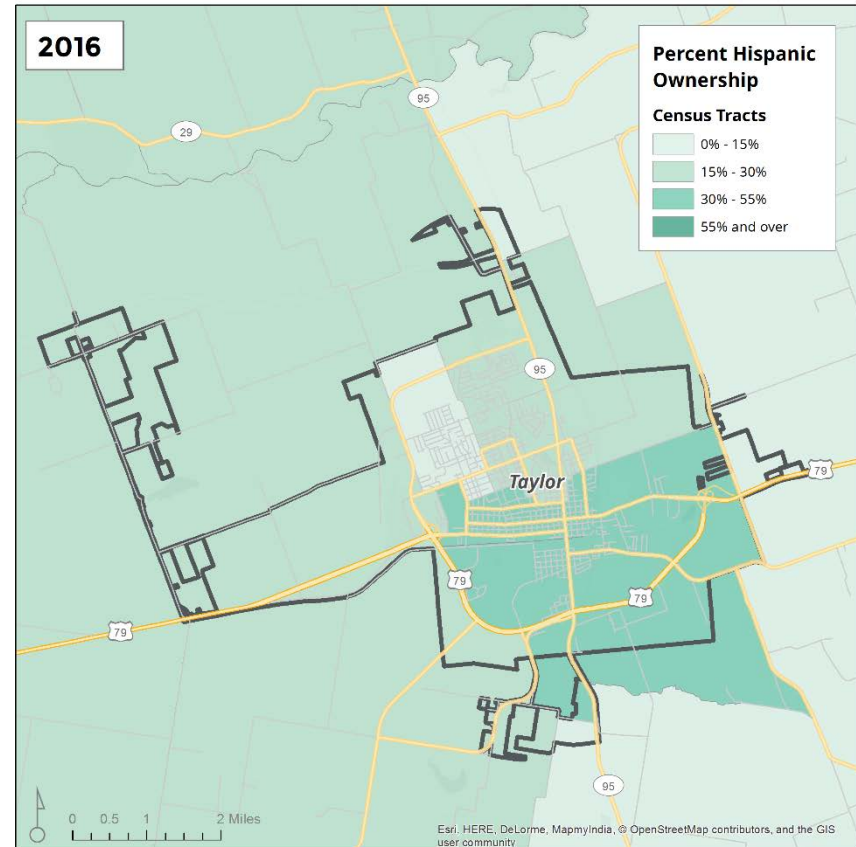
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 25.
TAYLOR – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

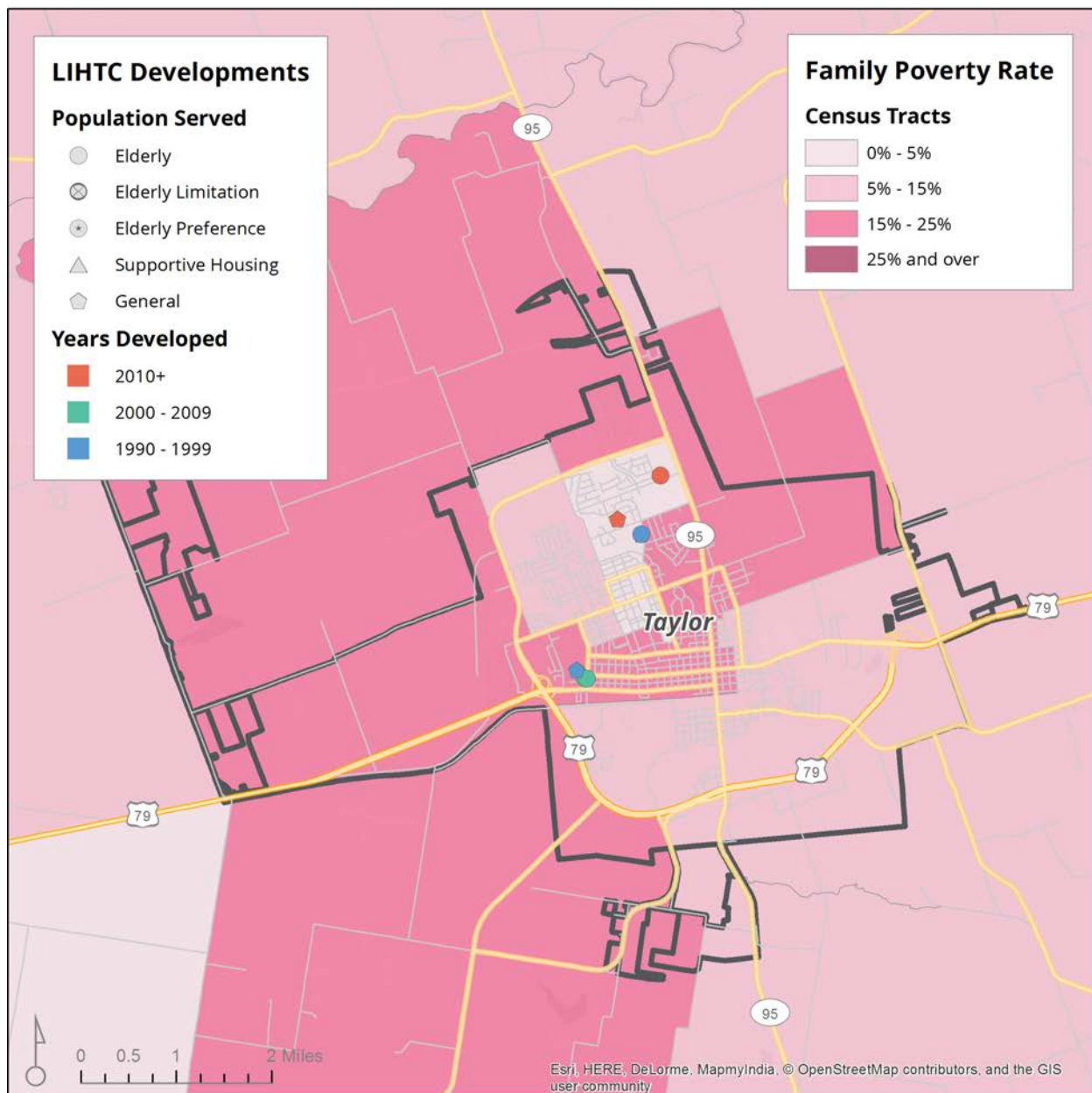
Figure 26.
TAYLOR – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Figure 27.

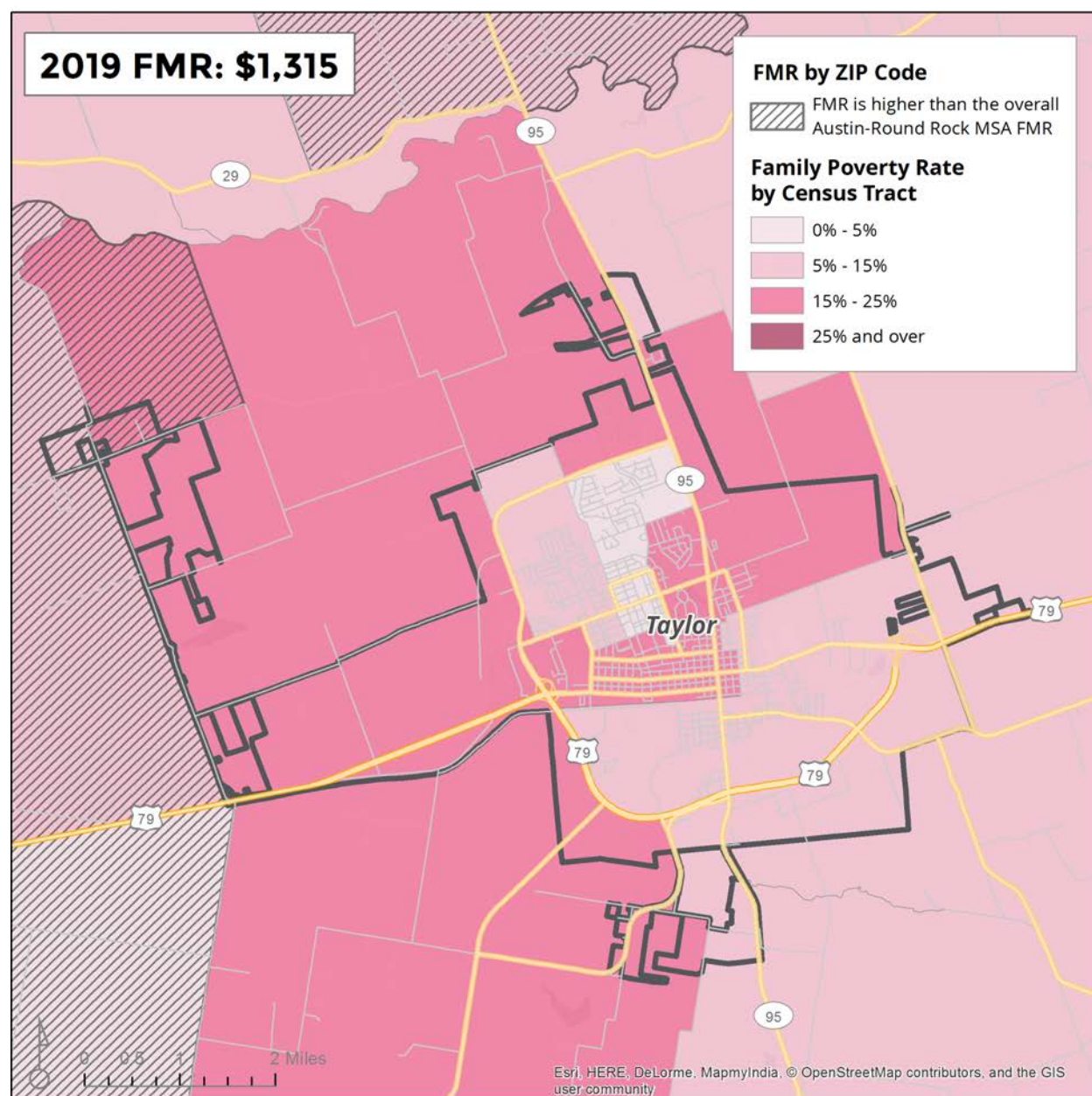
TAYLOR – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)



Source: TDHCA, ACS 2012-2016.

Figure 28.

TAYLOR – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)



Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database.

TRAVIS COUNTY

Figure 1.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Decline in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016

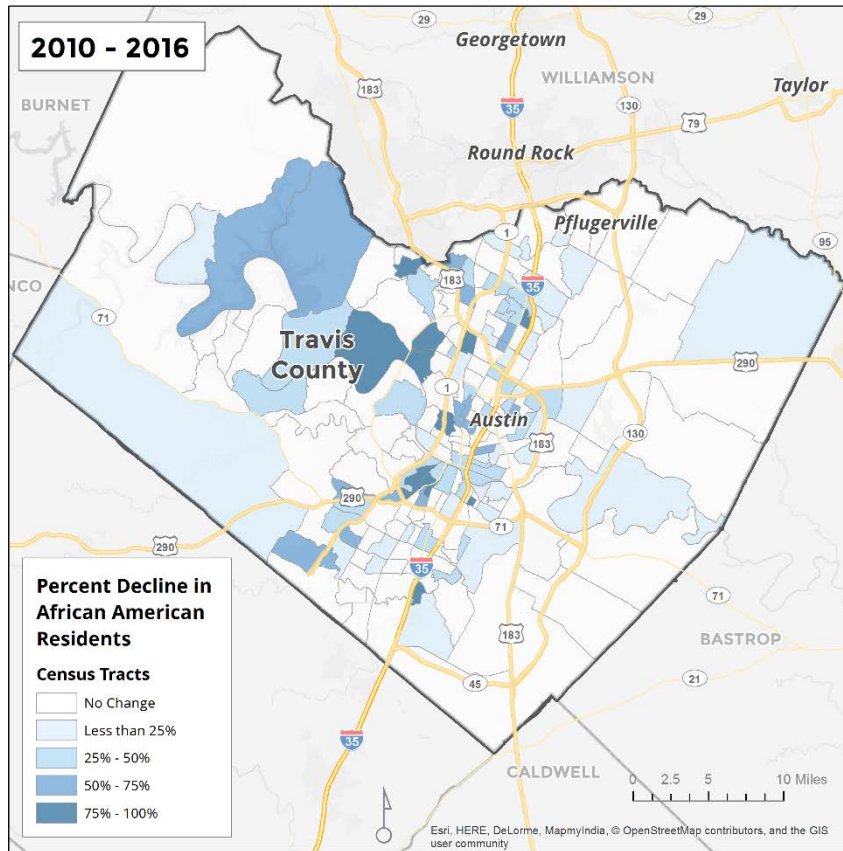


Figure 2.
TRAVIS COUNTY - Percent Increase in African American Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016

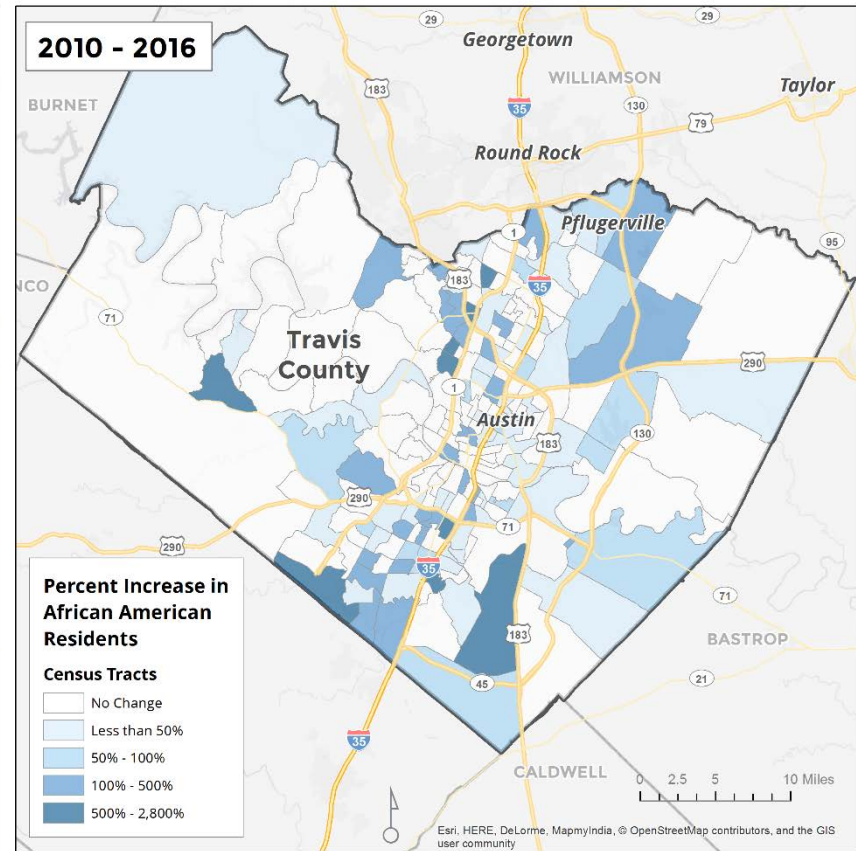
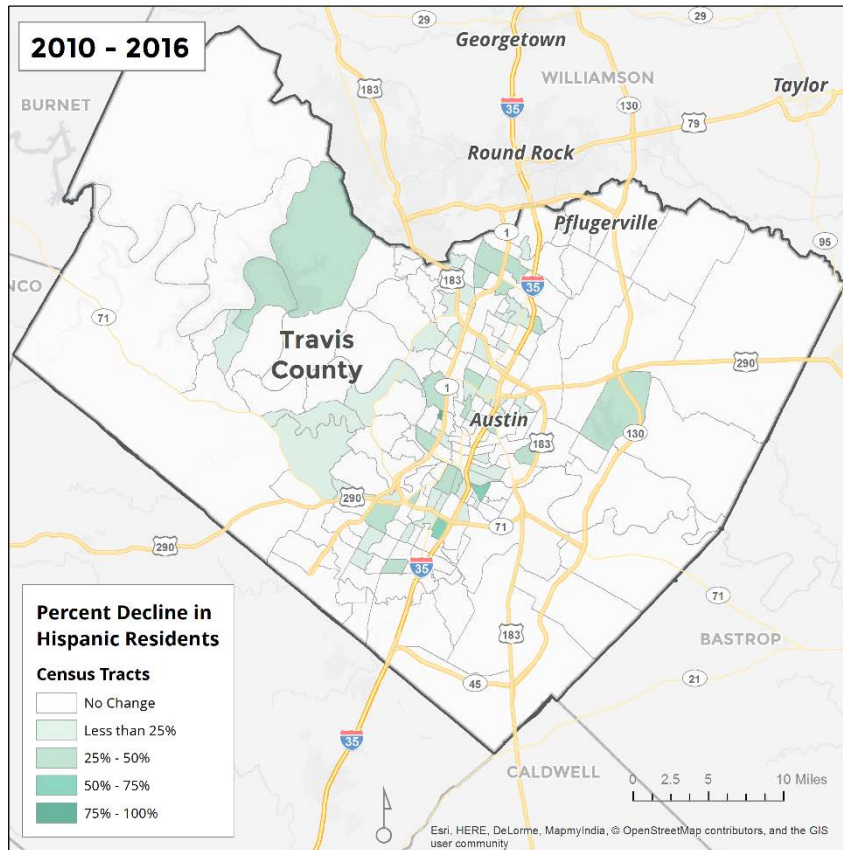
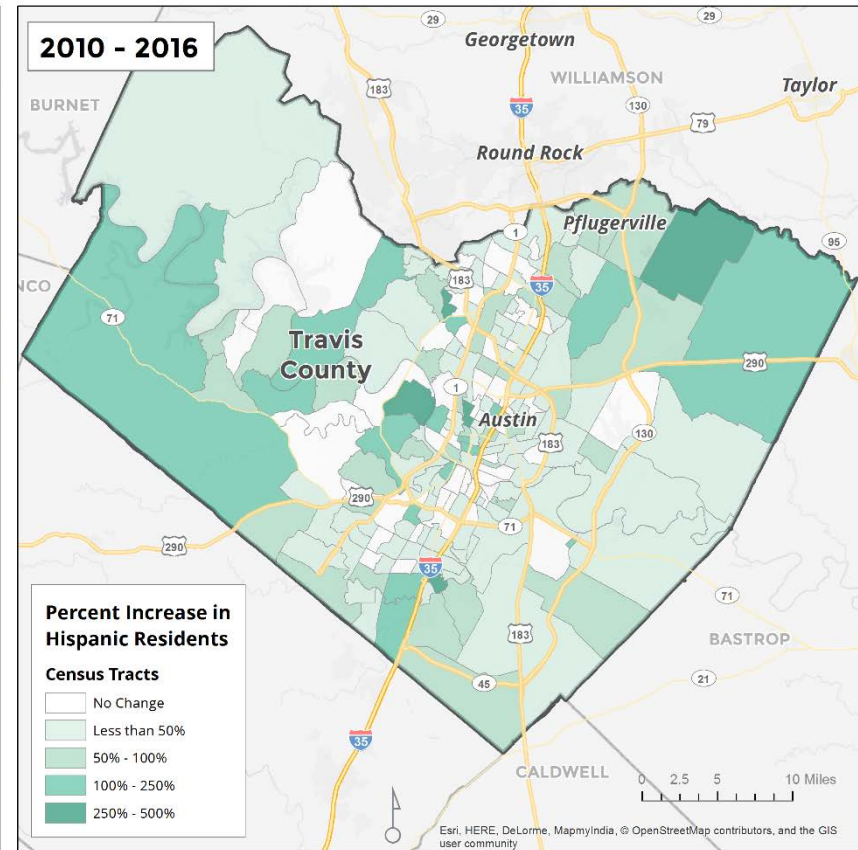


Figure 3.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents
Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



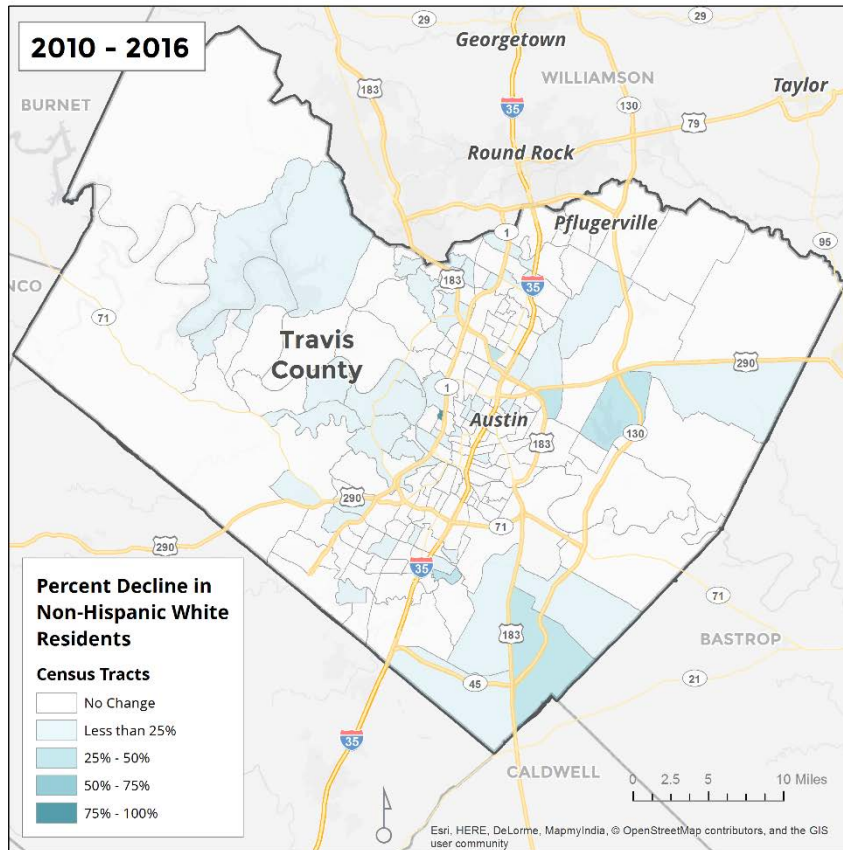
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 4.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Increase in Hispanic
Residents
by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



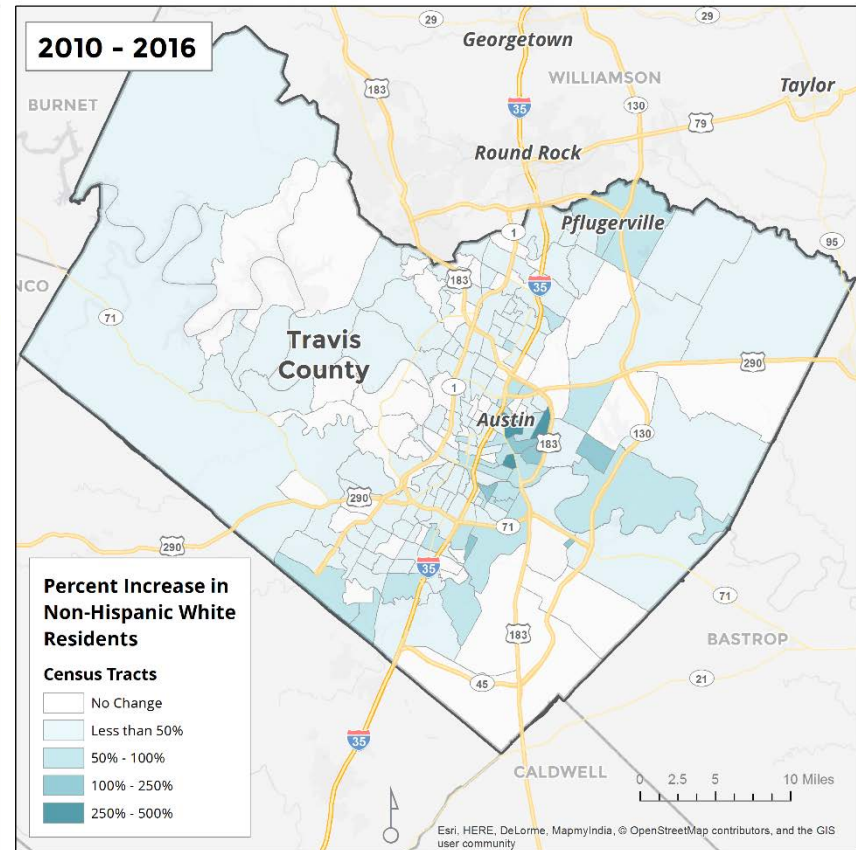
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 5.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic White
White
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



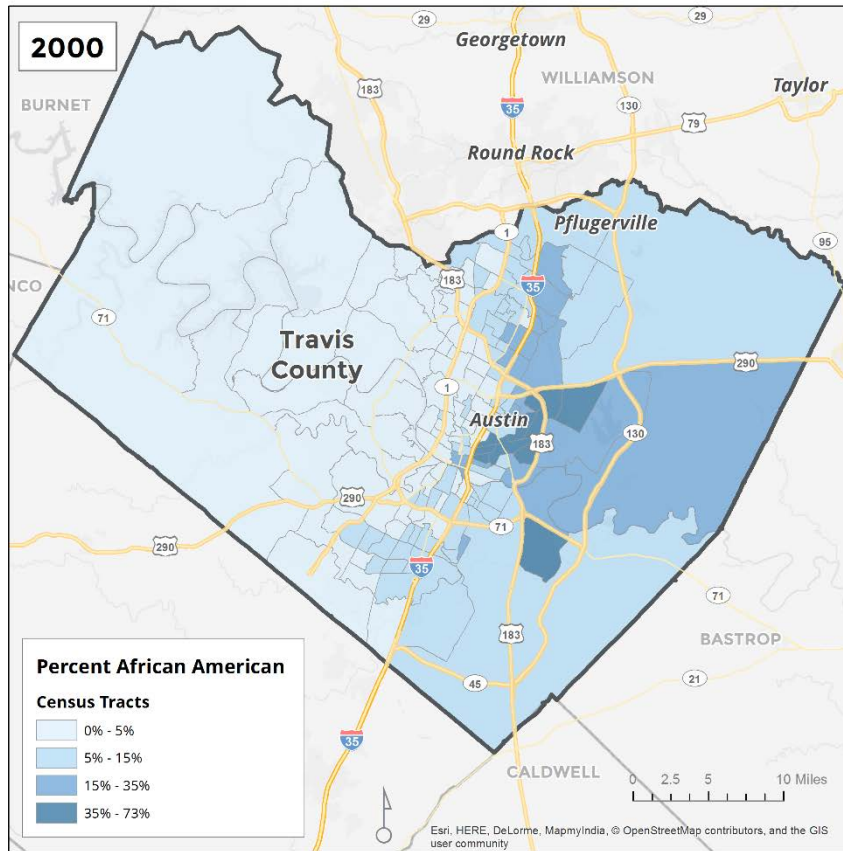
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 6.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Increase in Non-Hispanic
Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



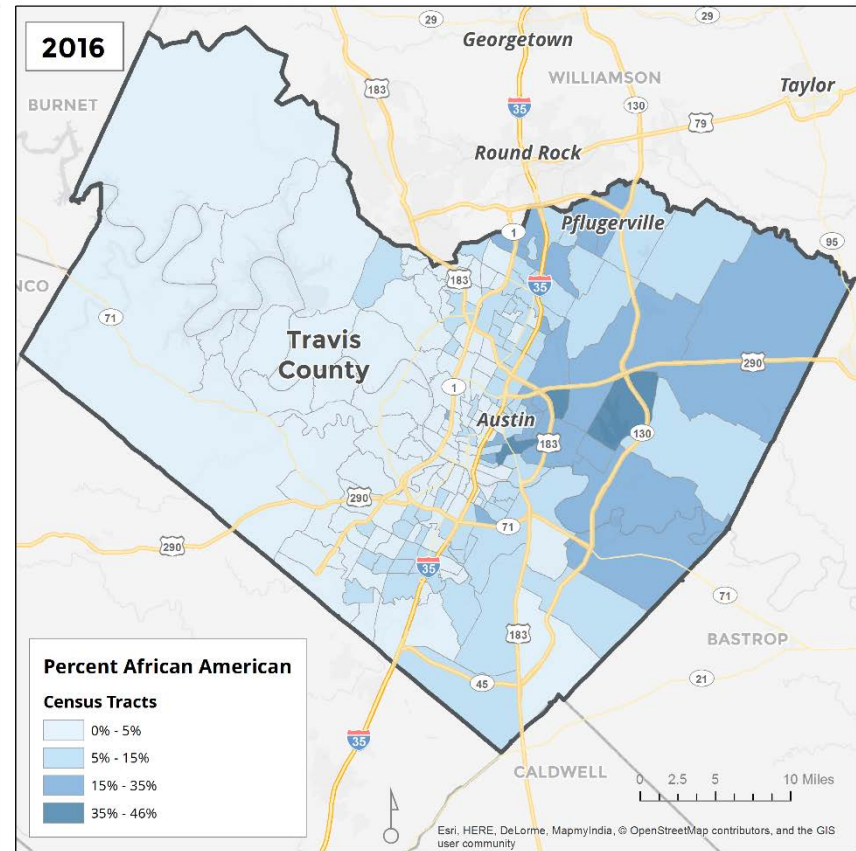
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

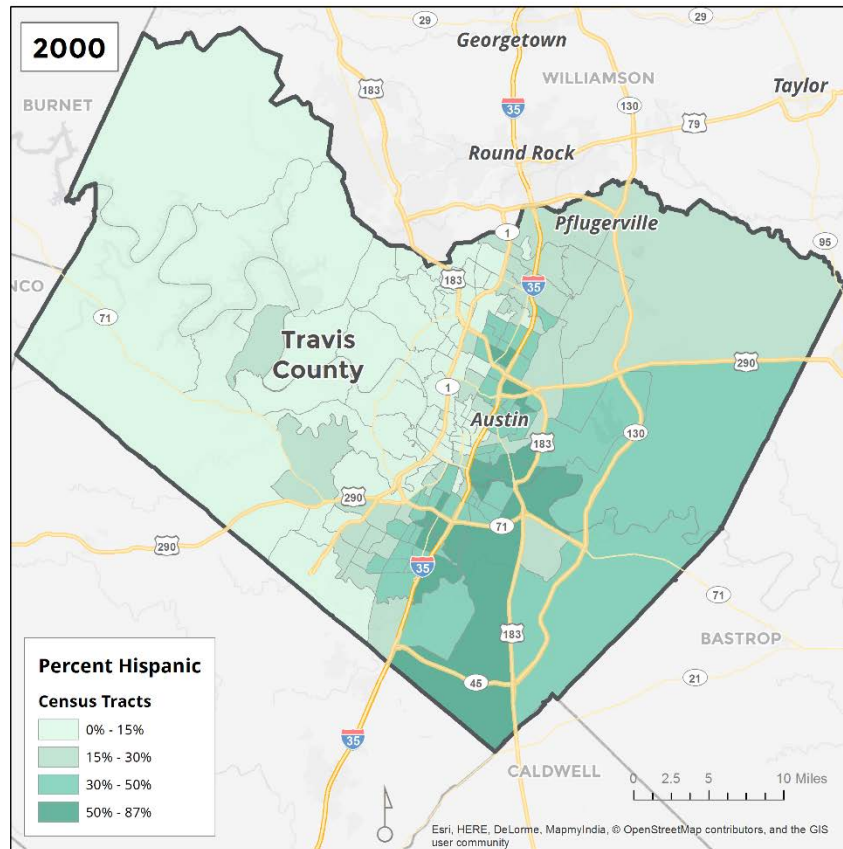
Figure 8.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American by Census
Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.

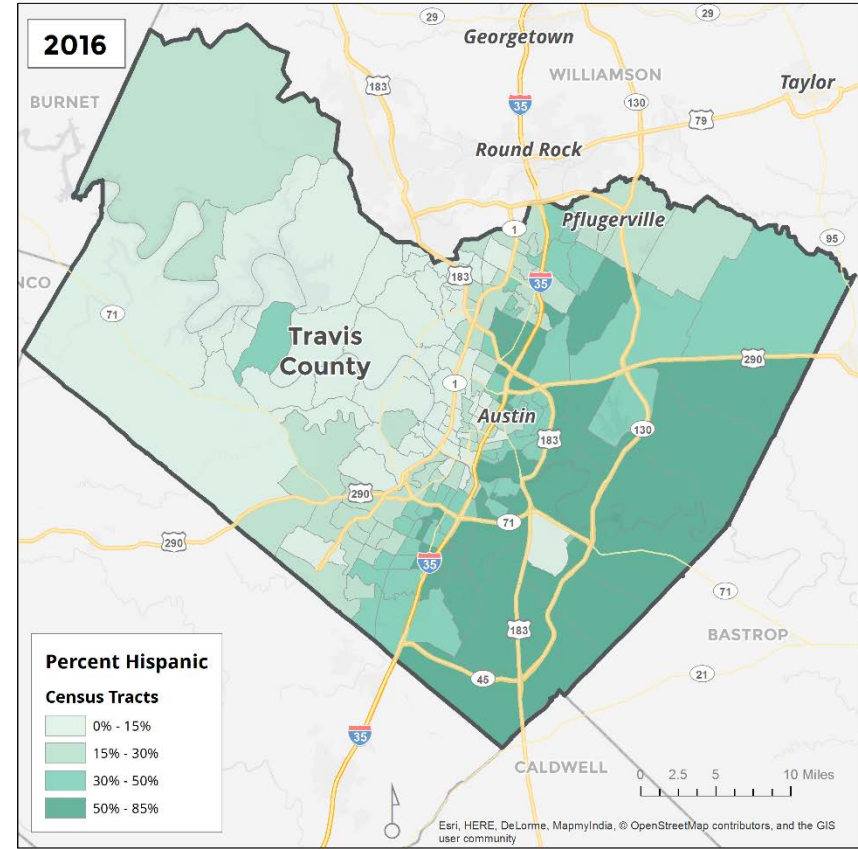
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

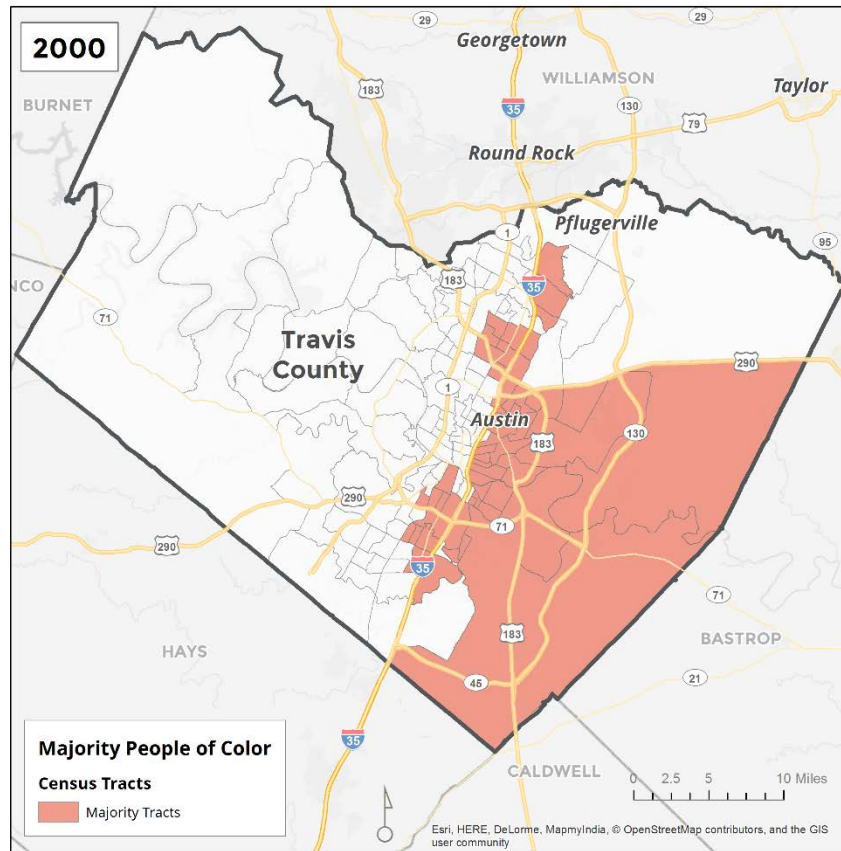
Figure 10.

TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic by Census Tract, 2016



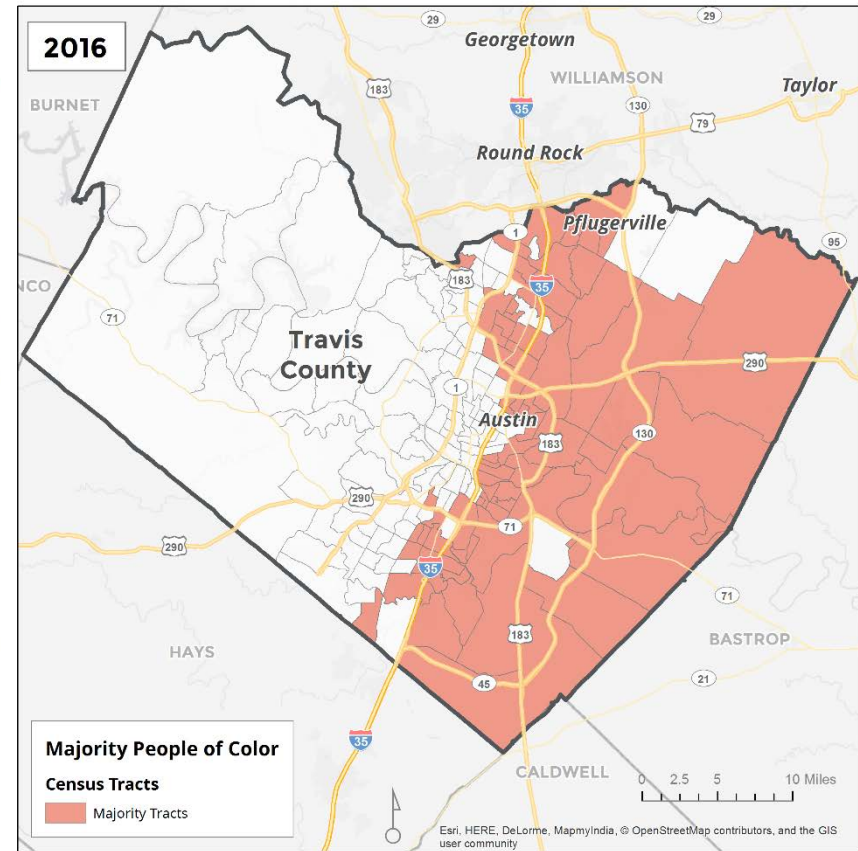
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 11.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2000



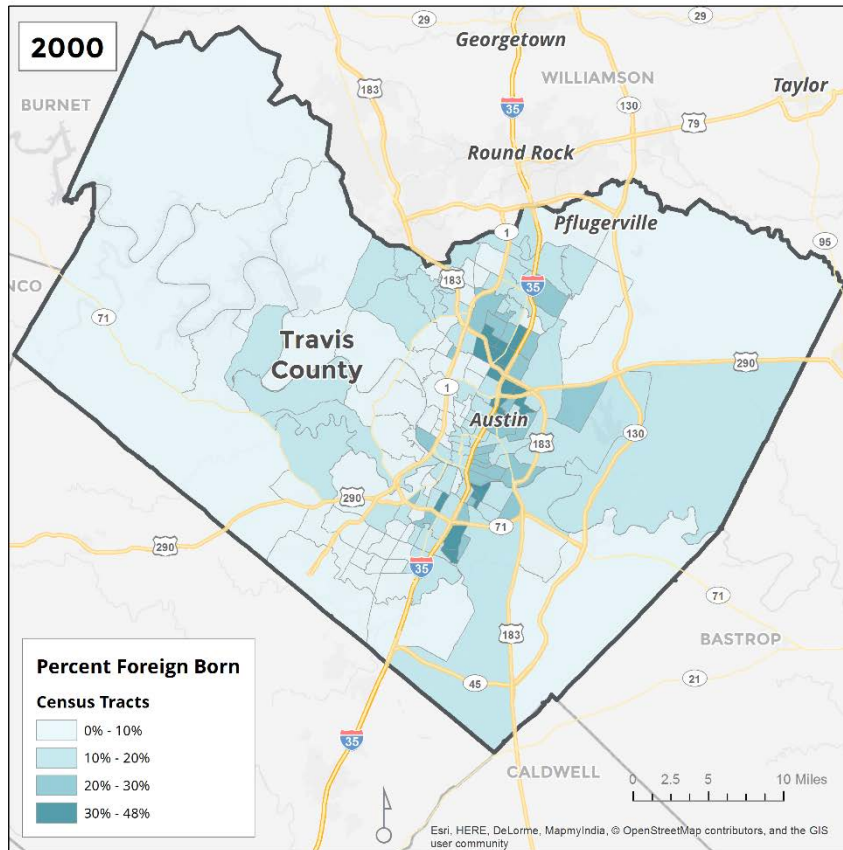
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Majority People of Color by Census
Tract, 2016



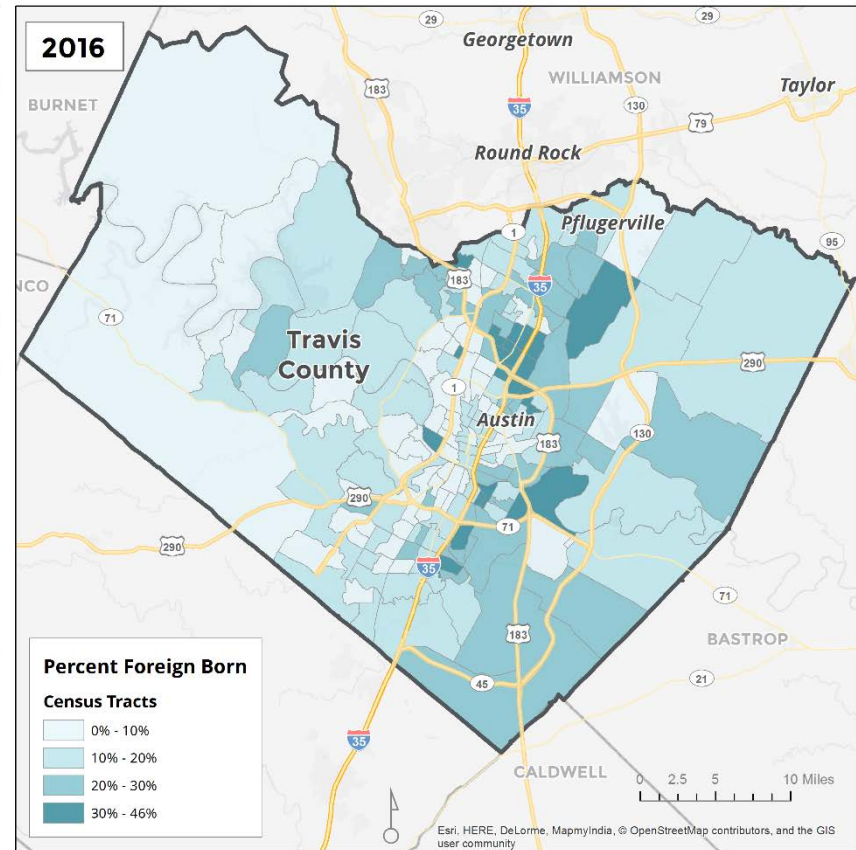
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Foreign Born by Census Tract,
Tract,
2000



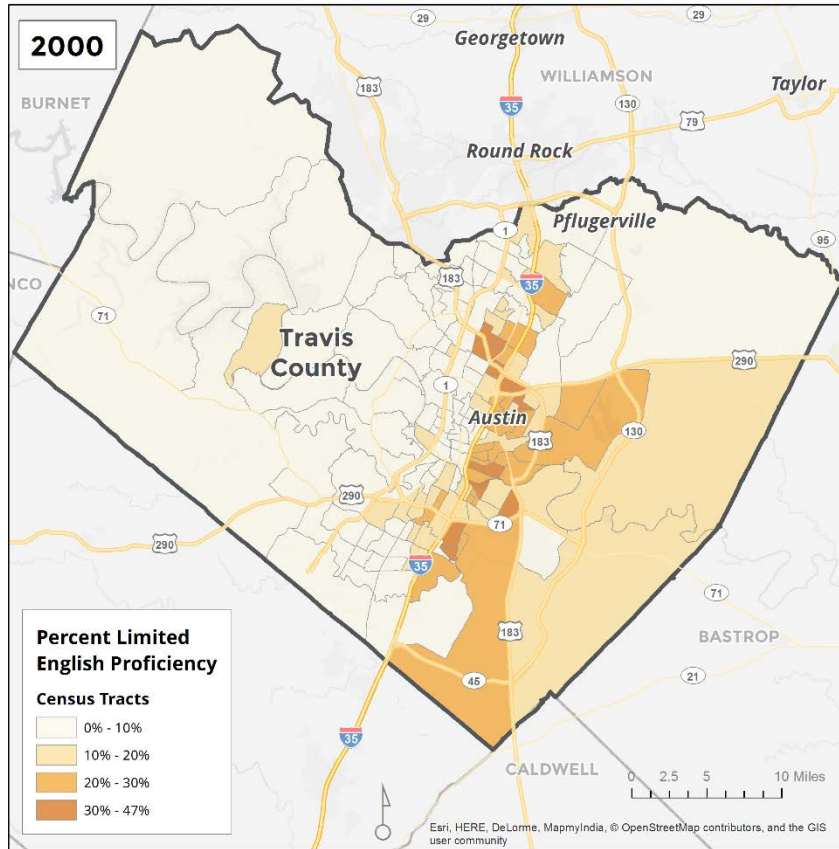
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Foreign Born by Census
2016



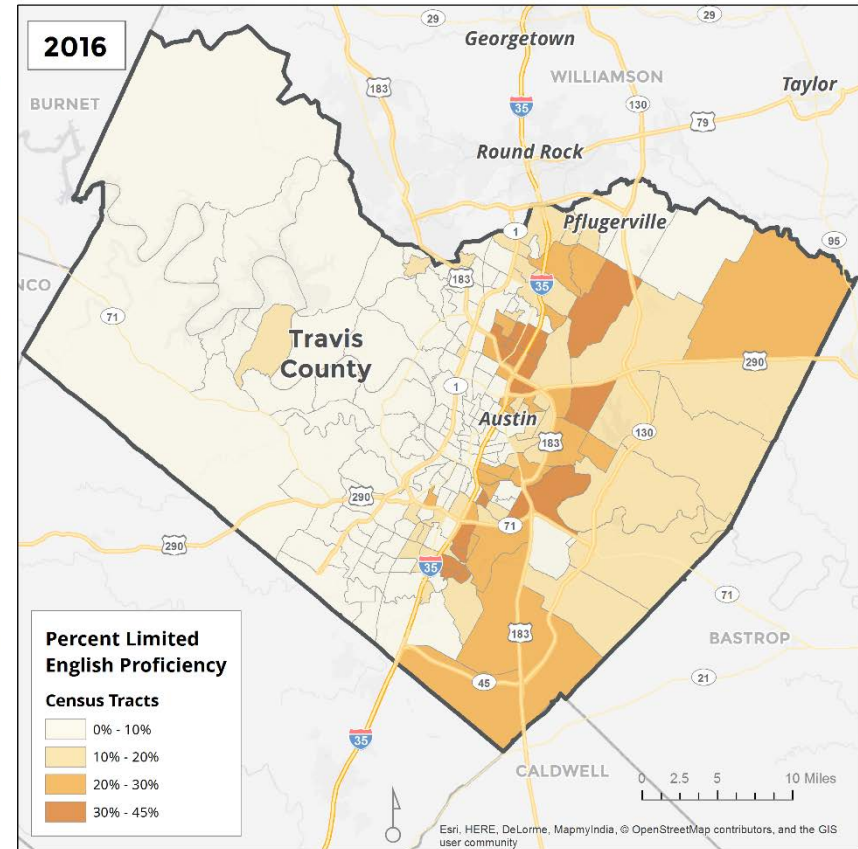
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Limited English Proficiency
by Census Tract, 2000



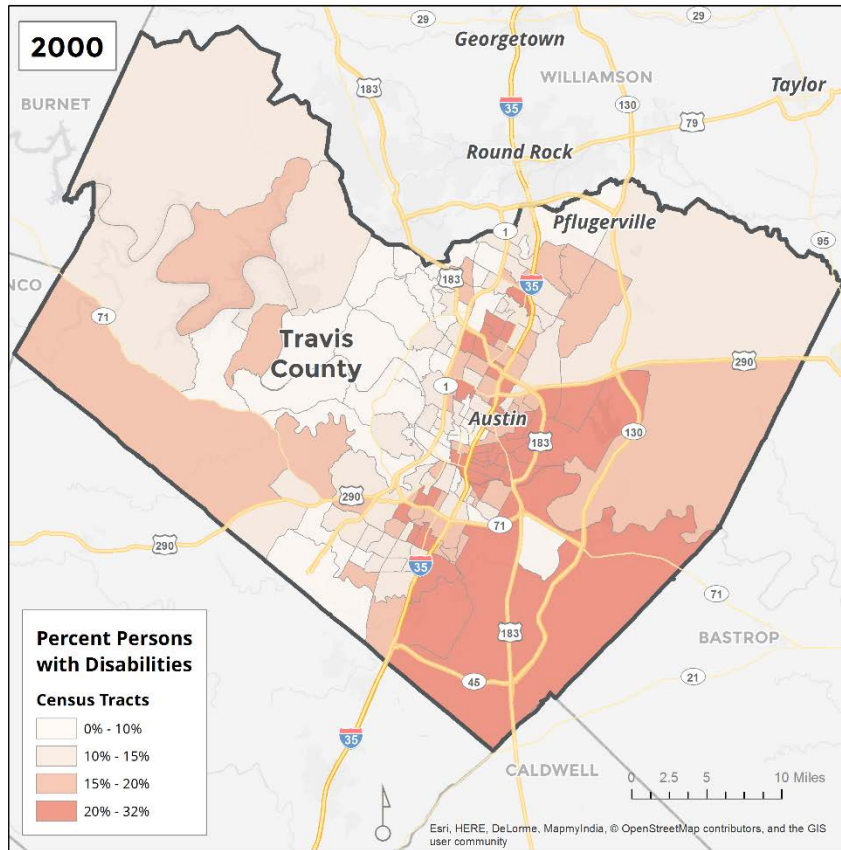
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 16.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Limited English Proficiency
by Census Tract, 2016



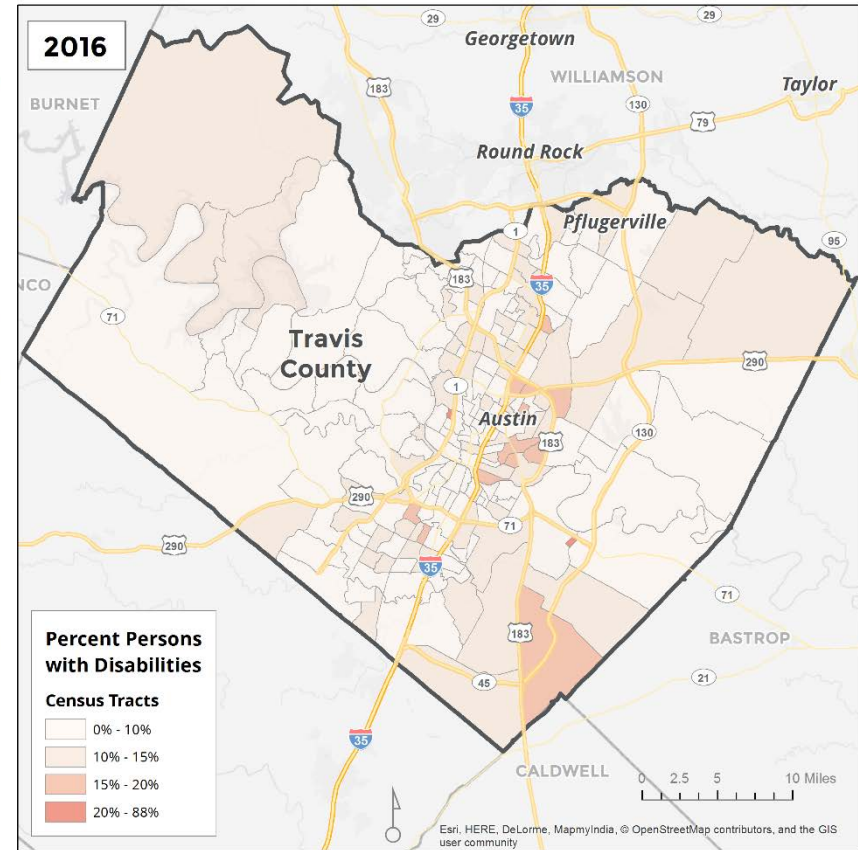
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 17.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2000



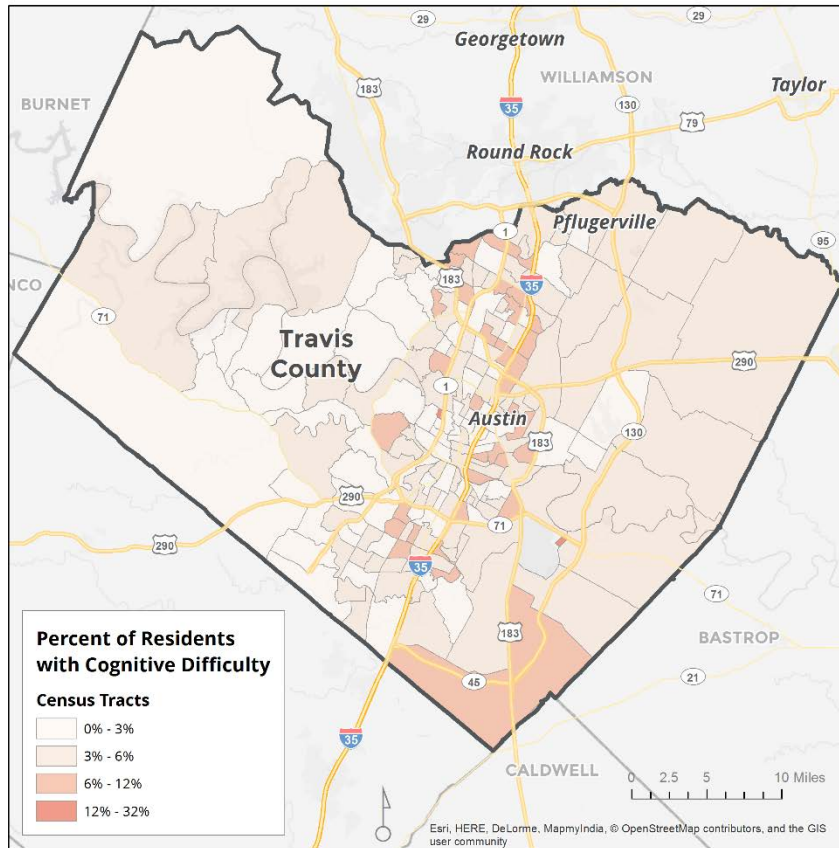
Note: Includes employment disability, which is not captured in the 2016 map.
 Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 18.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Persons with Disabilities by
Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

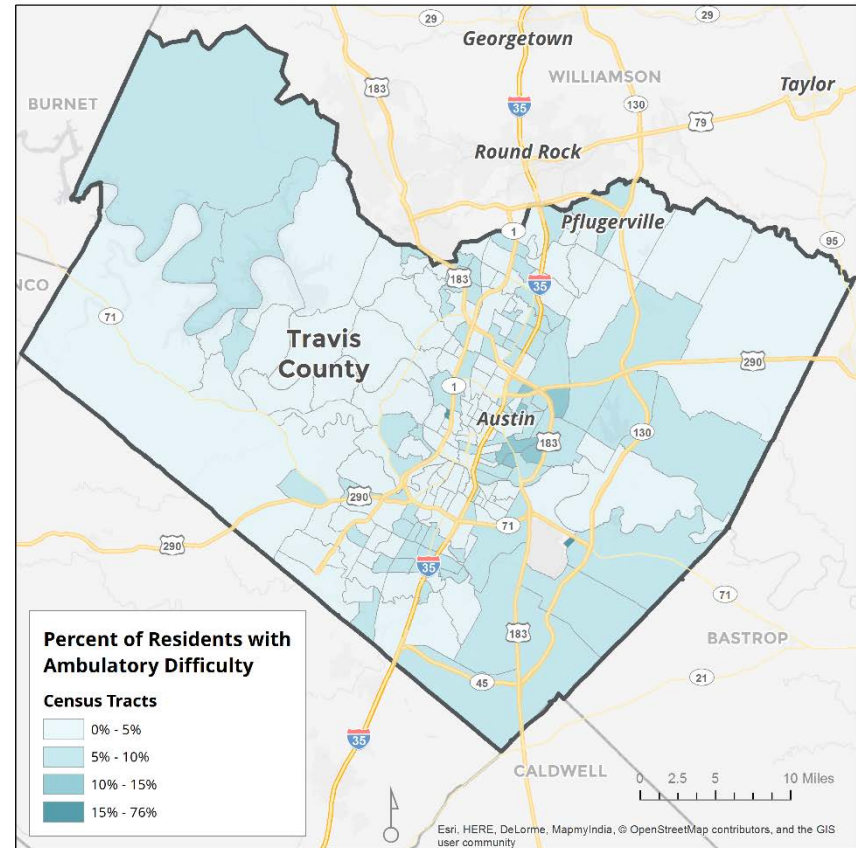
Figure 19.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent of Residents with Cognitive
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

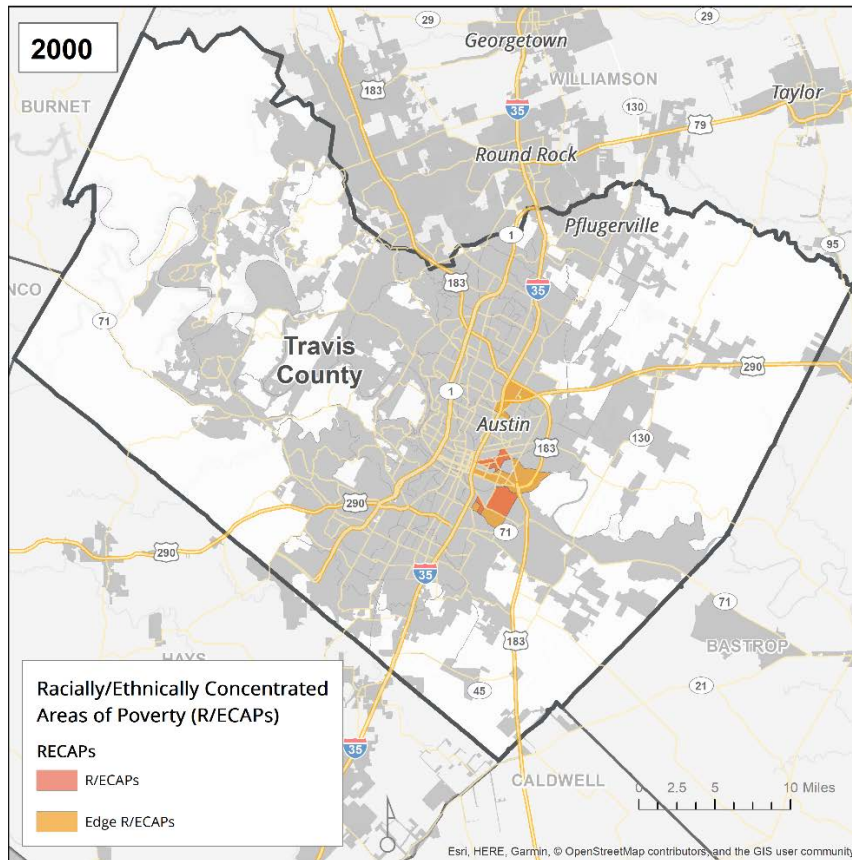
Figure 20.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent of Residents with Ambulatory
Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

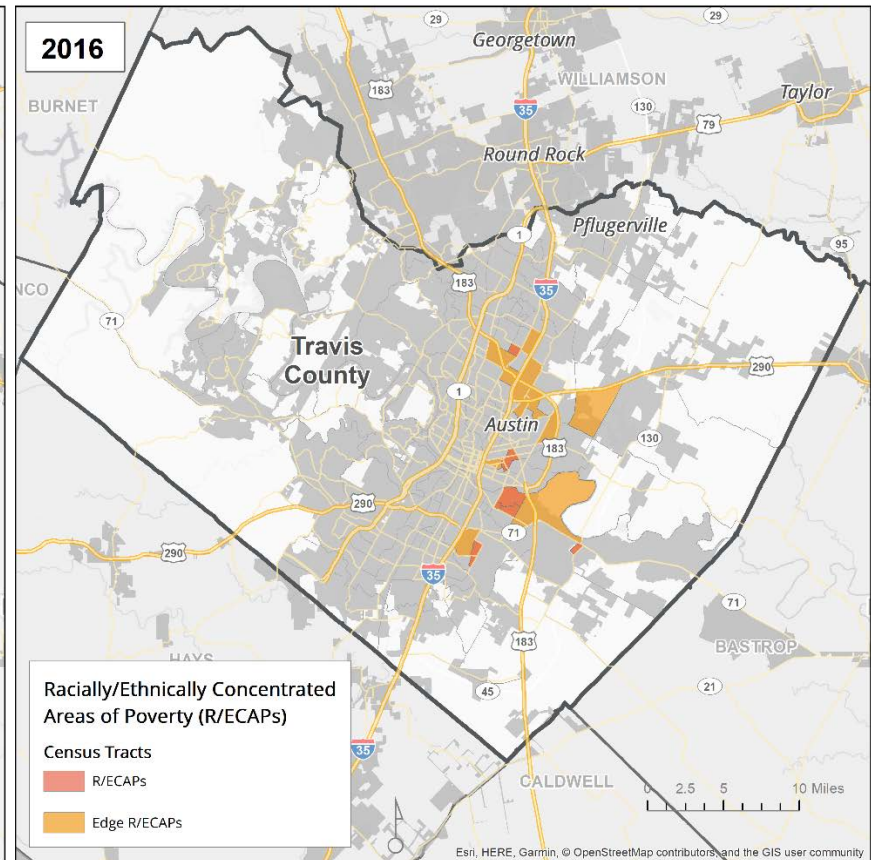
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
TRAVIS COUNTY – R/ECAPS and Edge R/ECAPs, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 22.
TRAVIS COUNTY – R/ECAPS and Edge R/ECAPs, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 23.

TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2000

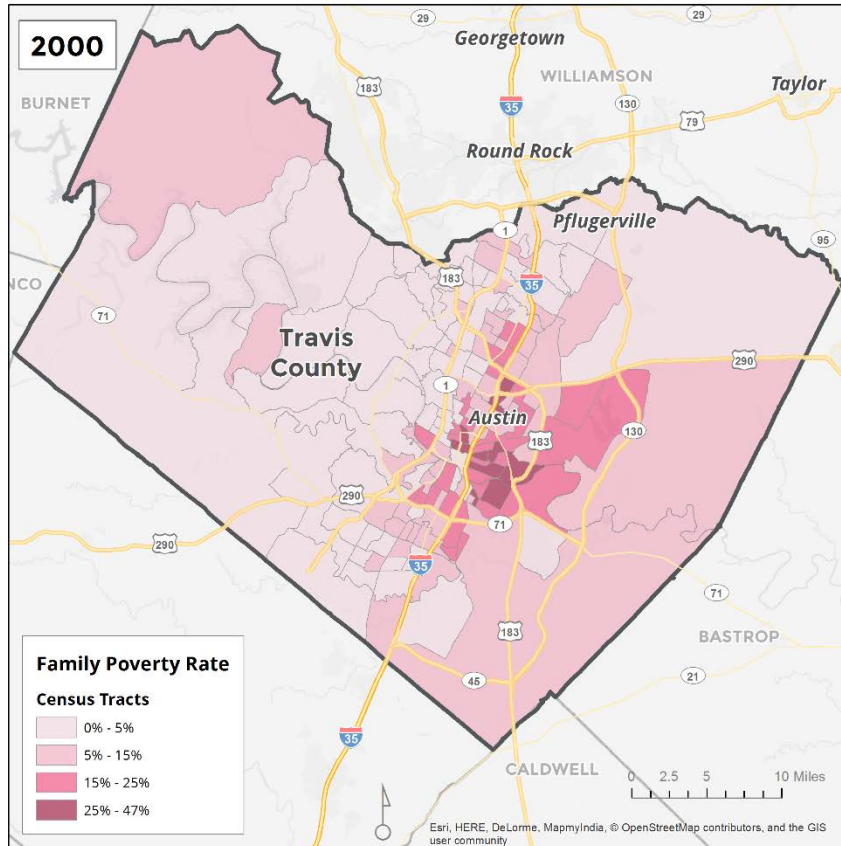


Figure 24.

TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Poverty by Census Tract, 2016

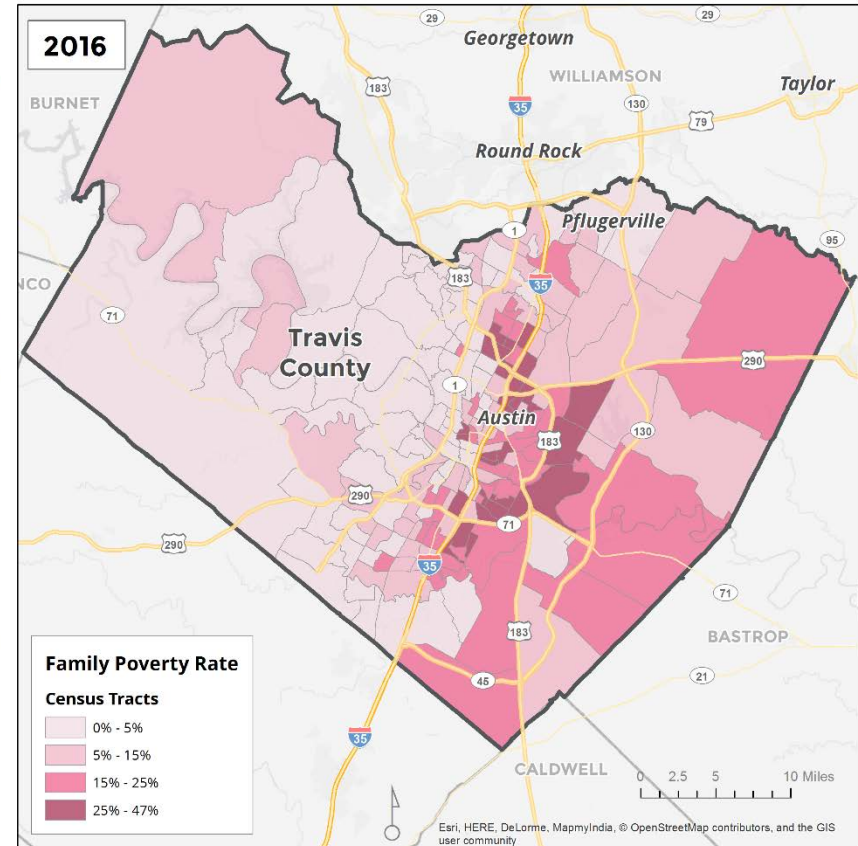
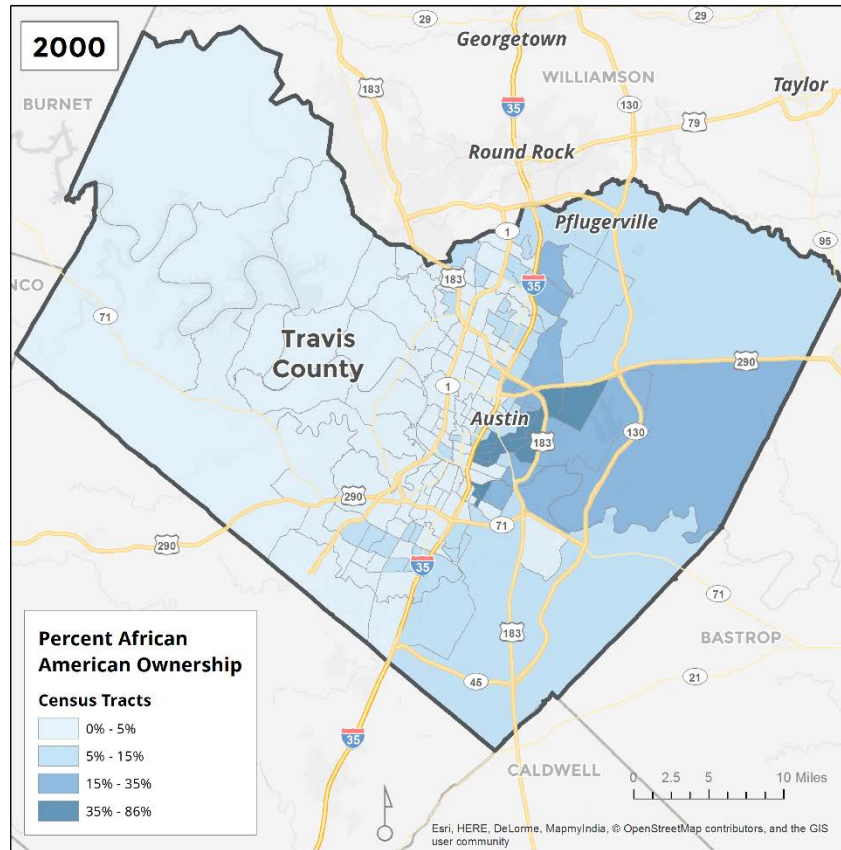
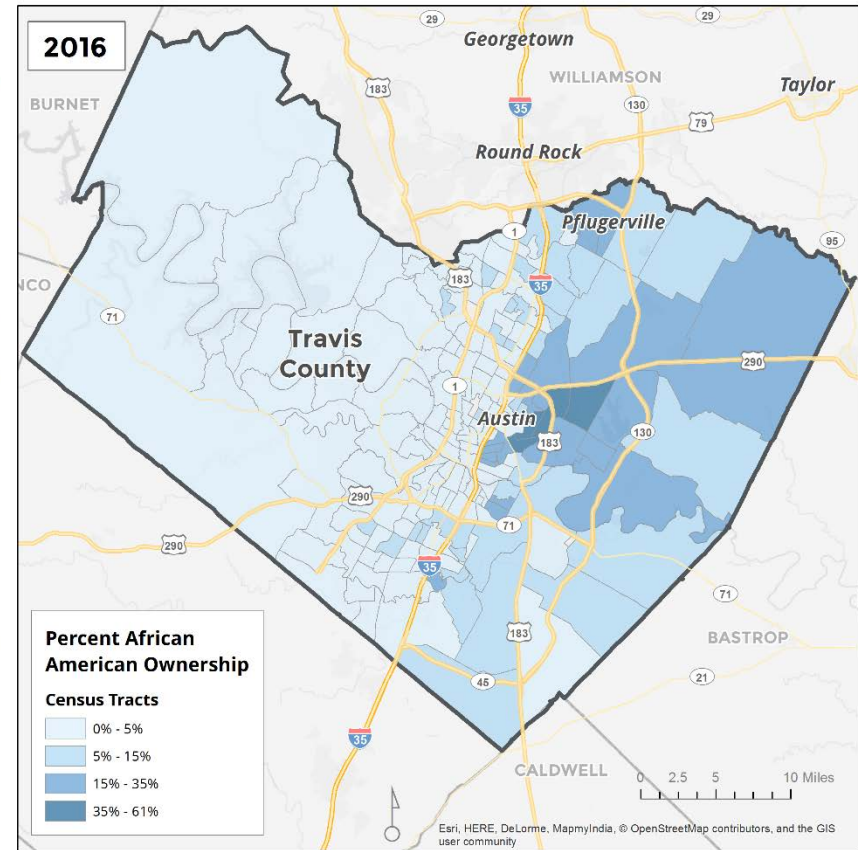


Figure 25.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American Ownership,
2000



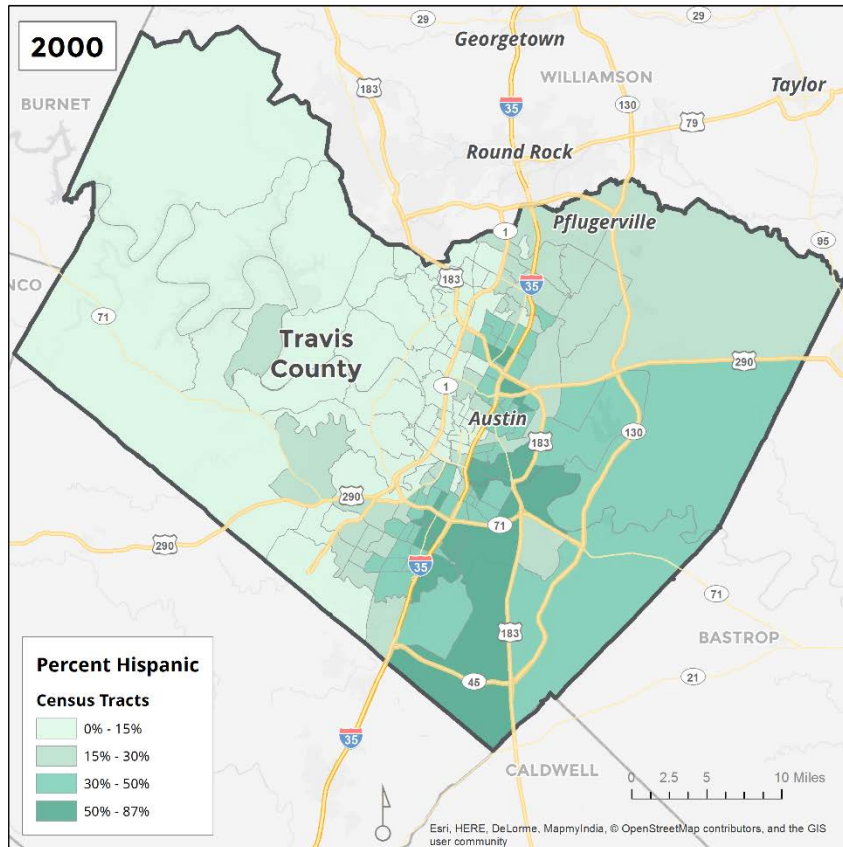
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 26.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent African American Ownership,
2016



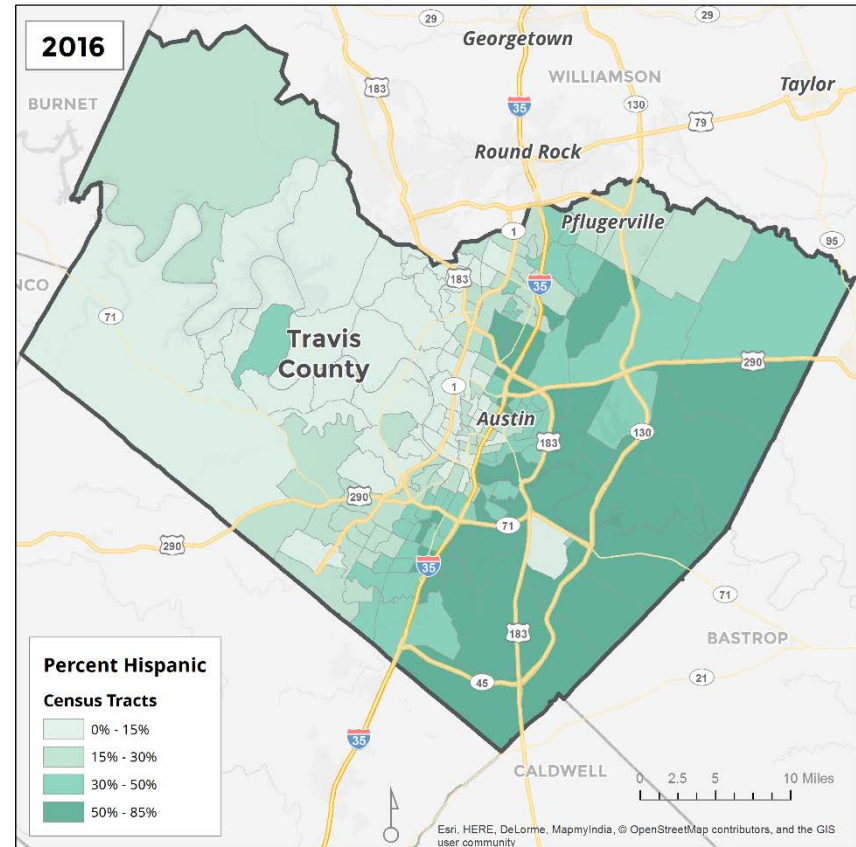
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 27.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

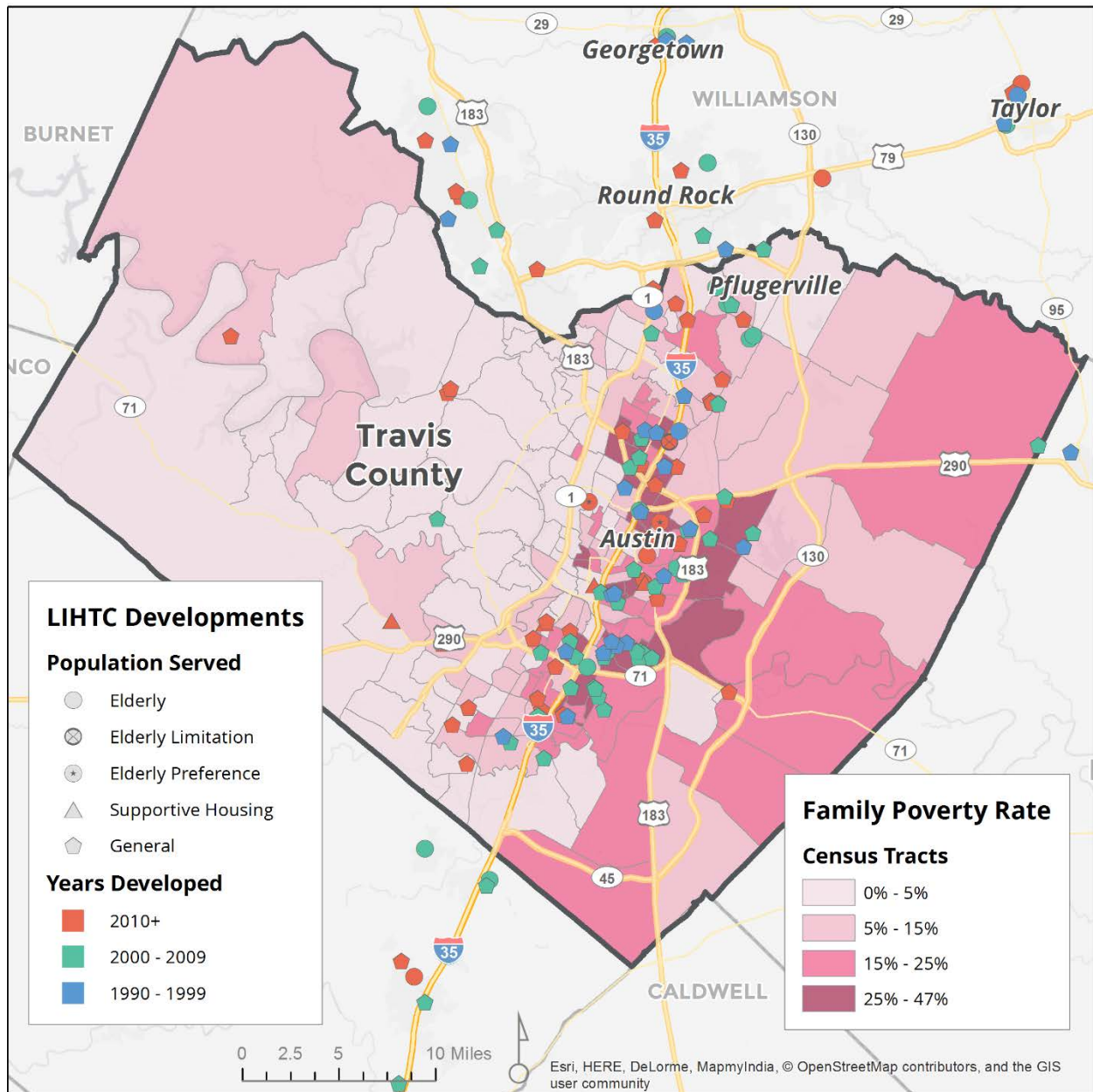
Figure 28.
TRAVIS COUNTY – Percent Hispanic Ownership, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Figure 29.

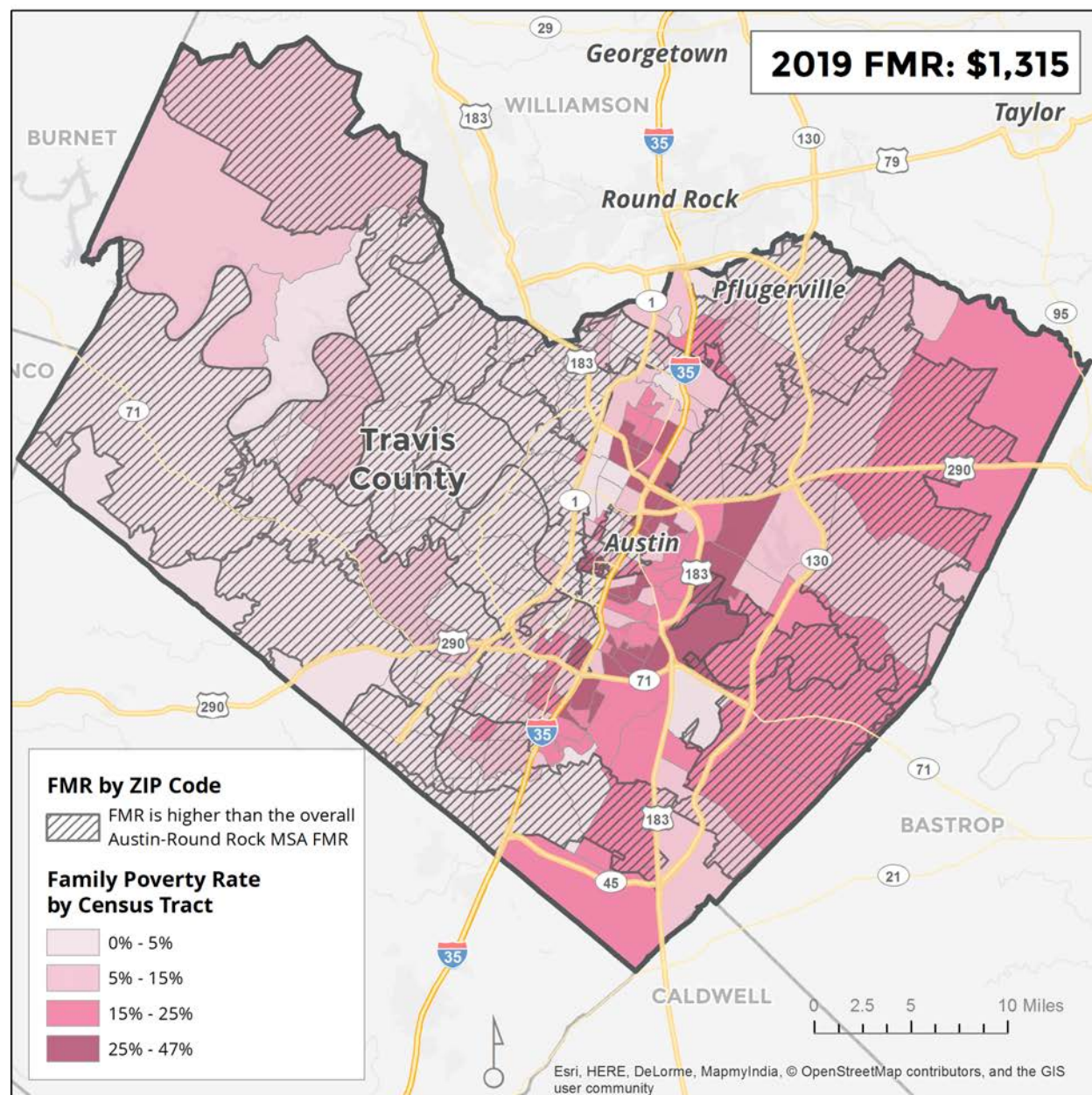
TRAVIS COUNTY – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)



Source: TDHCA, ACS 2012-2016.

Figure 30.

TRAVIS COUNTY – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)



Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

2010 - 2016

Williamson County

Georgetown

Round Rock

Pflugerville

Austin

Taylor

Burnet

Bell

Milam

Lee

Bastrop

Percent Decline in African American Residents

Census Tracts

- No Change
- Less than 25%
- 25% - 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 75% - 100%

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

2010 - 2016

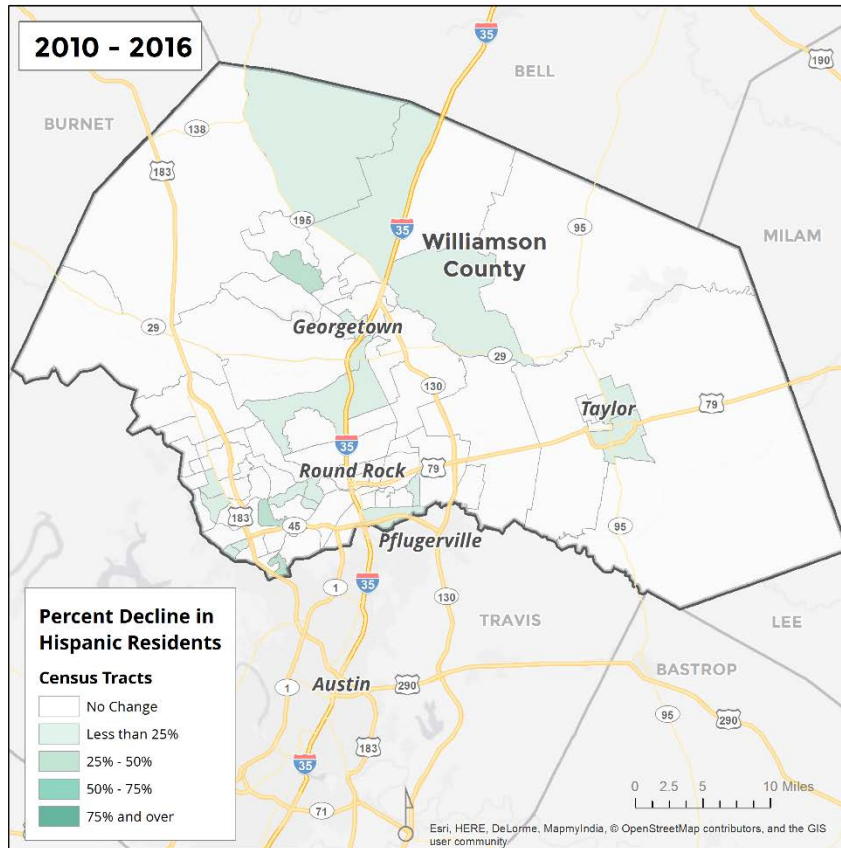
Percent Increase in African American Residents

Census Tracts	Color
No Change	White
Less than 50%	Light Blue
50% - 100%	Medium Light Blue
100% - 500%	Medium Blue
500% and over	Dark Blue

The map displays Williamson County, Texas, with major cities labeled: Georgetown, Round Rock, Pflugerville, Taylor, Austin, Burnet, Bell, Milam, Lee, and Bastrop. Major highways shown include I-35, I-79, US-183, US-190, US-290, and various state routes like 138, 195, 130, 29, 45, 71, 95, and 79. The legend indicates five categories of percent increase in African American residents from 2010 to 2016, ranging from no change to 500% or more. A scale bar shows distances up to 10 miles.

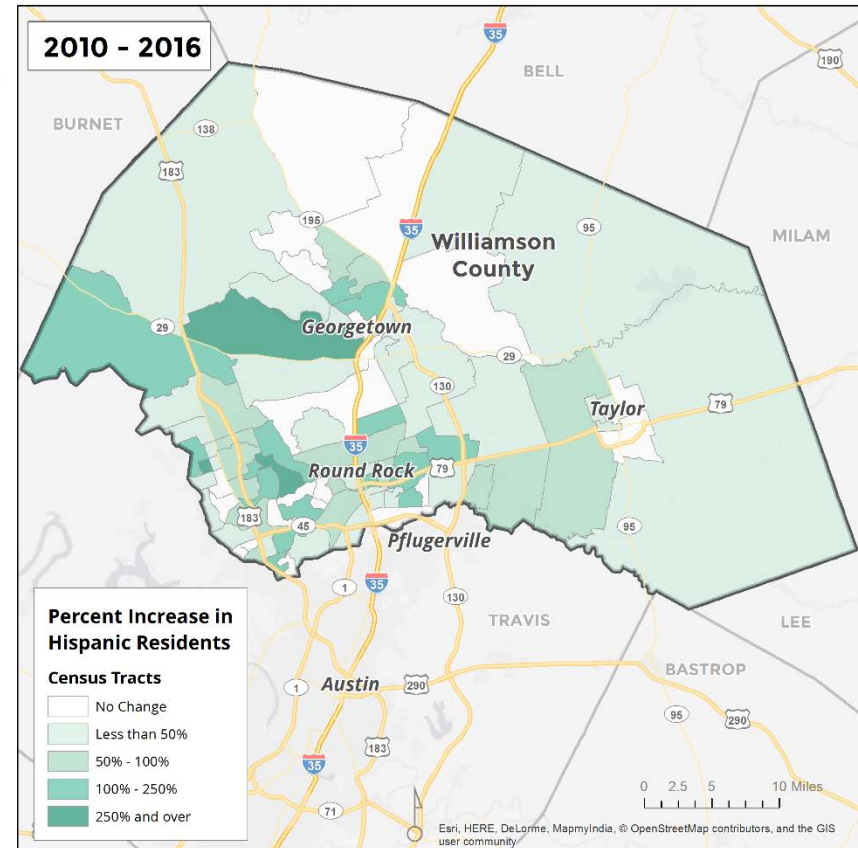
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 3.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Decline in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



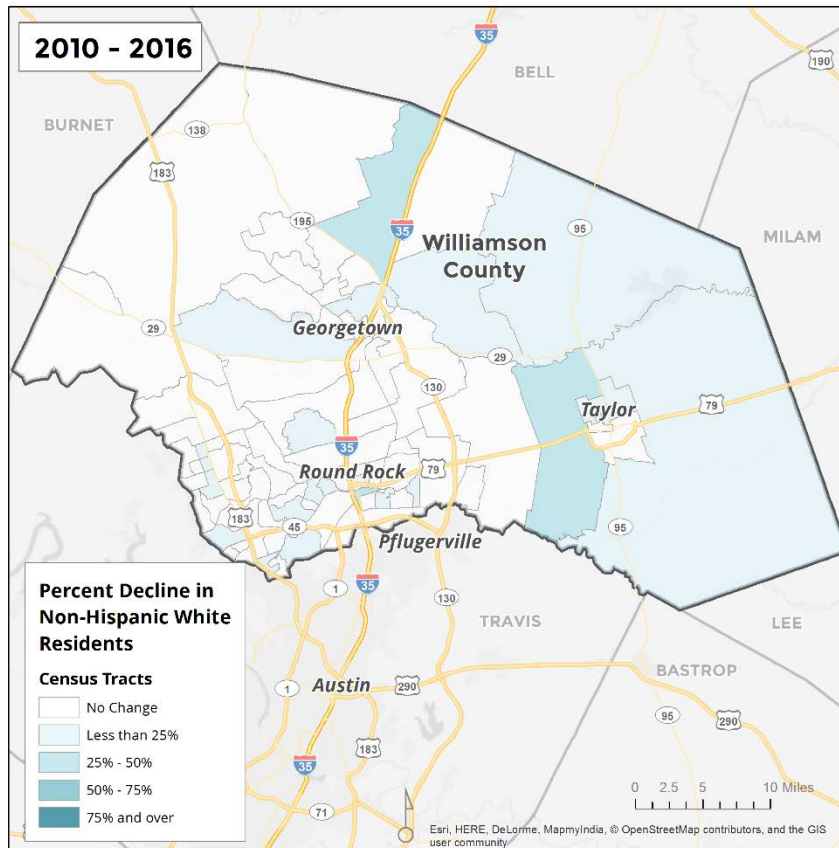
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 4.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Increase in Hispanic Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



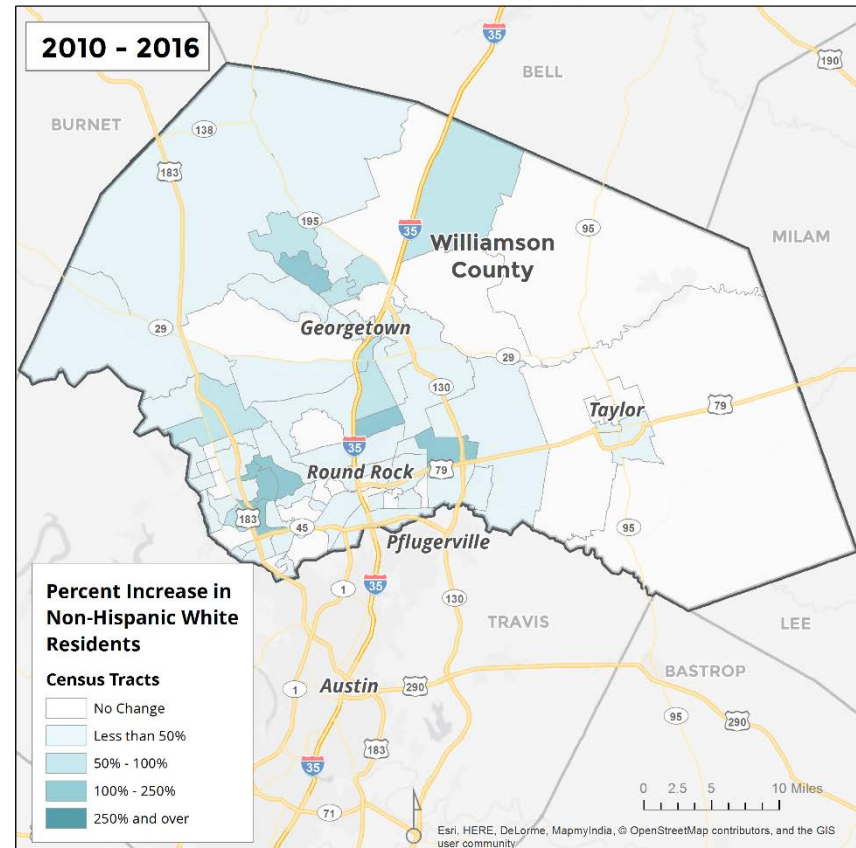
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 5.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Decline in Non-Hispanic
Hispanic
White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



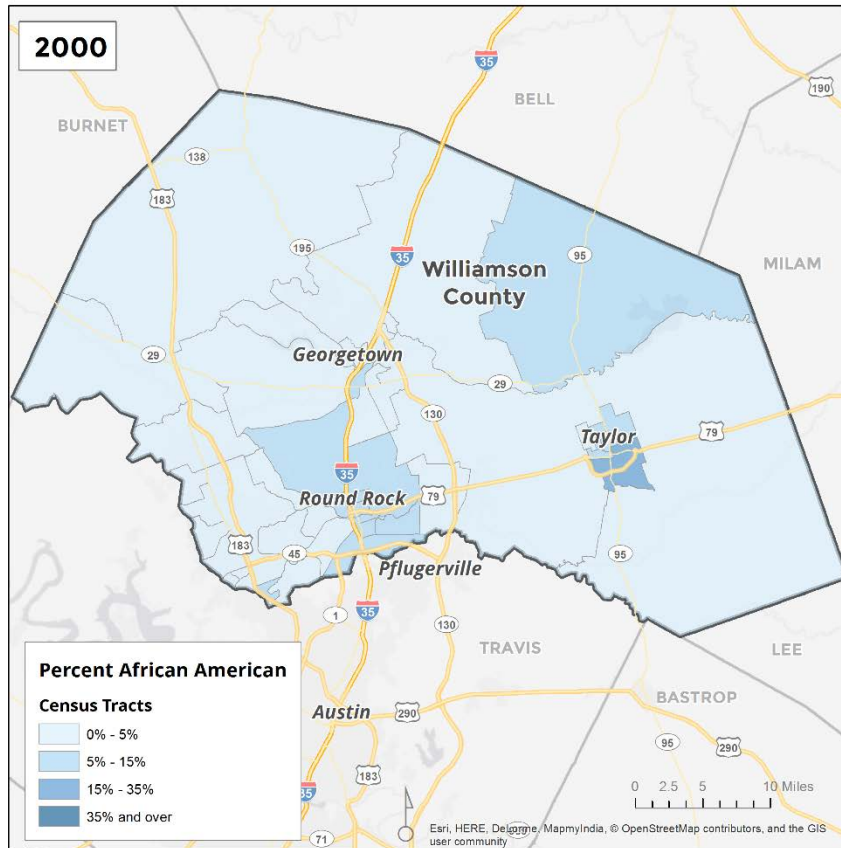
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 6.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Increase in Non-
White Residents by Census Tract, 2010 to 2016



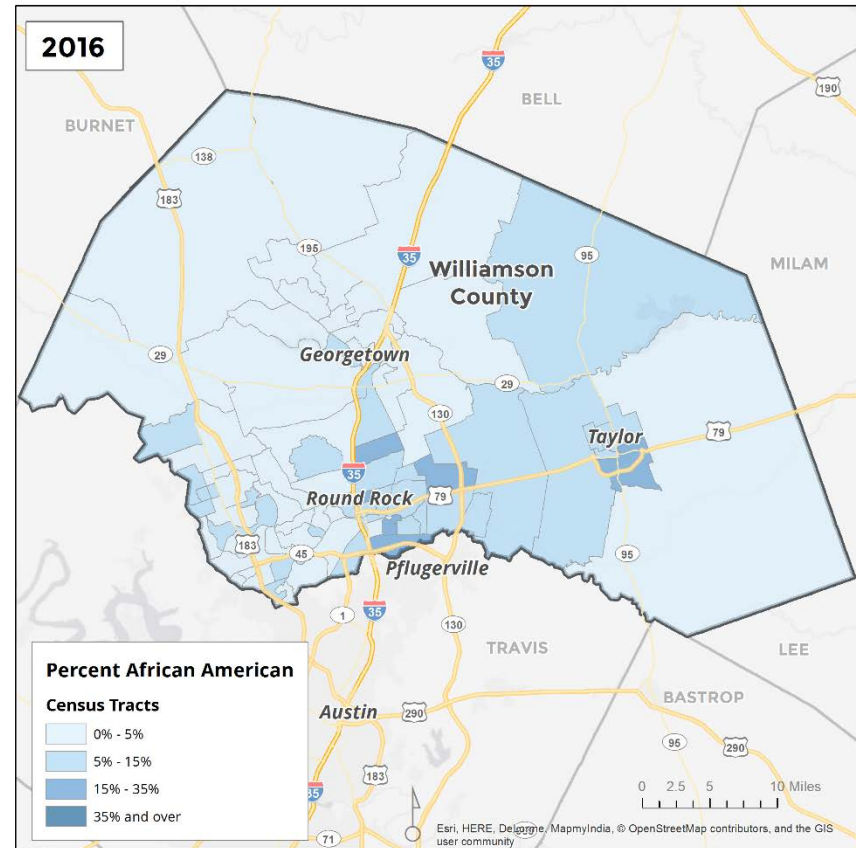
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 7.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent African American by
Census Tract, 2000



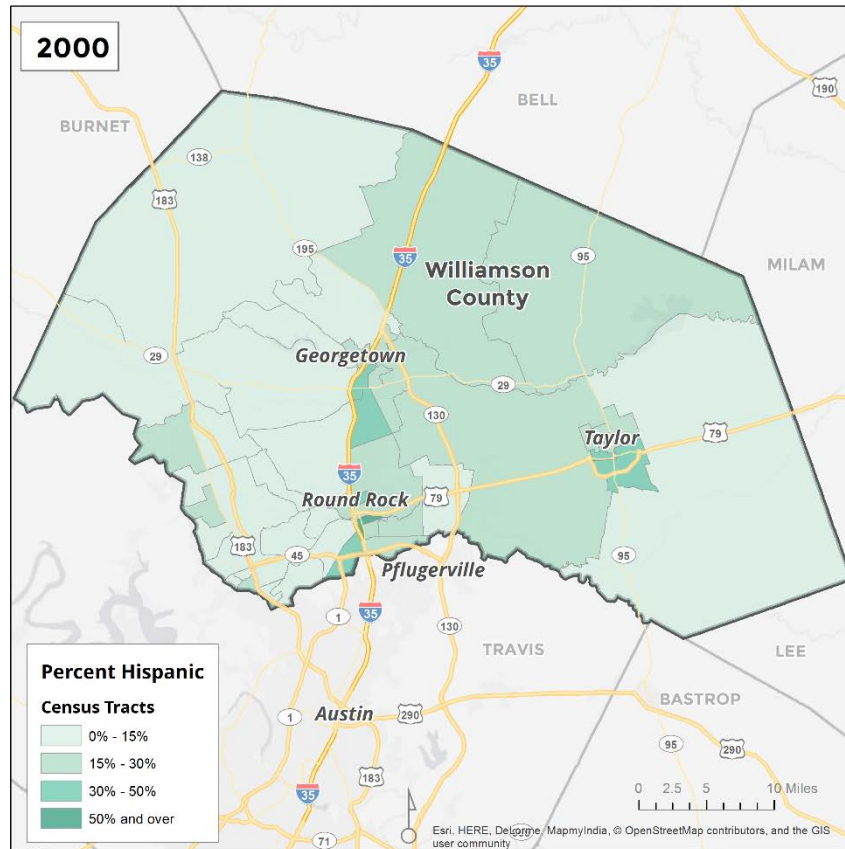
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 8.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent African American by
Census Tract, 2016



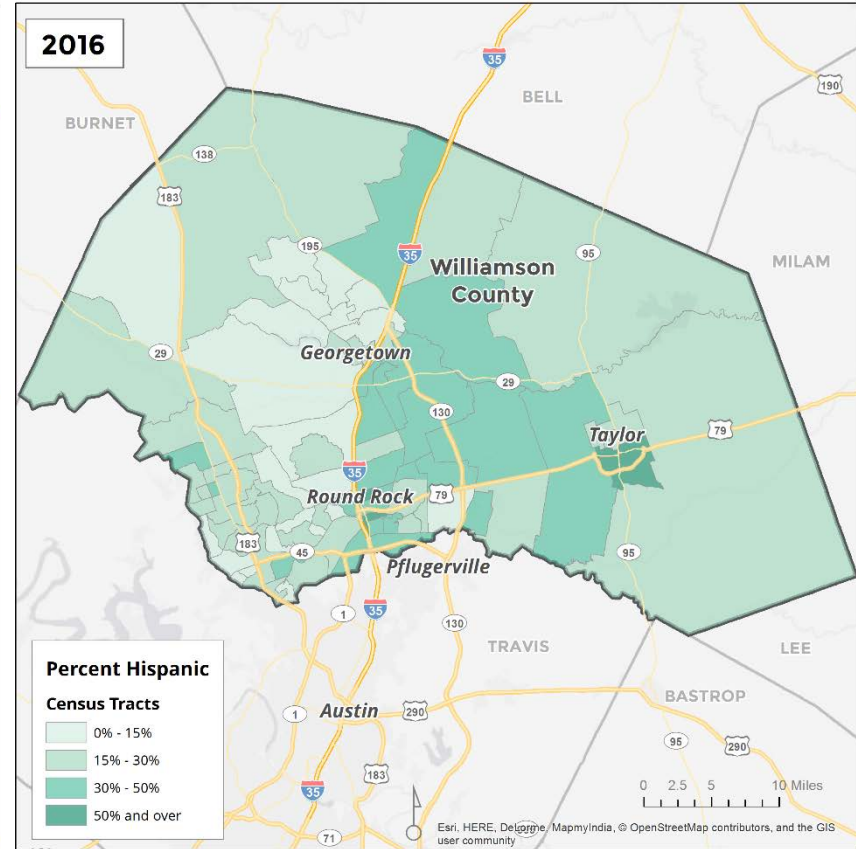
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 9.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Hispanic by Census
Tract, 2000



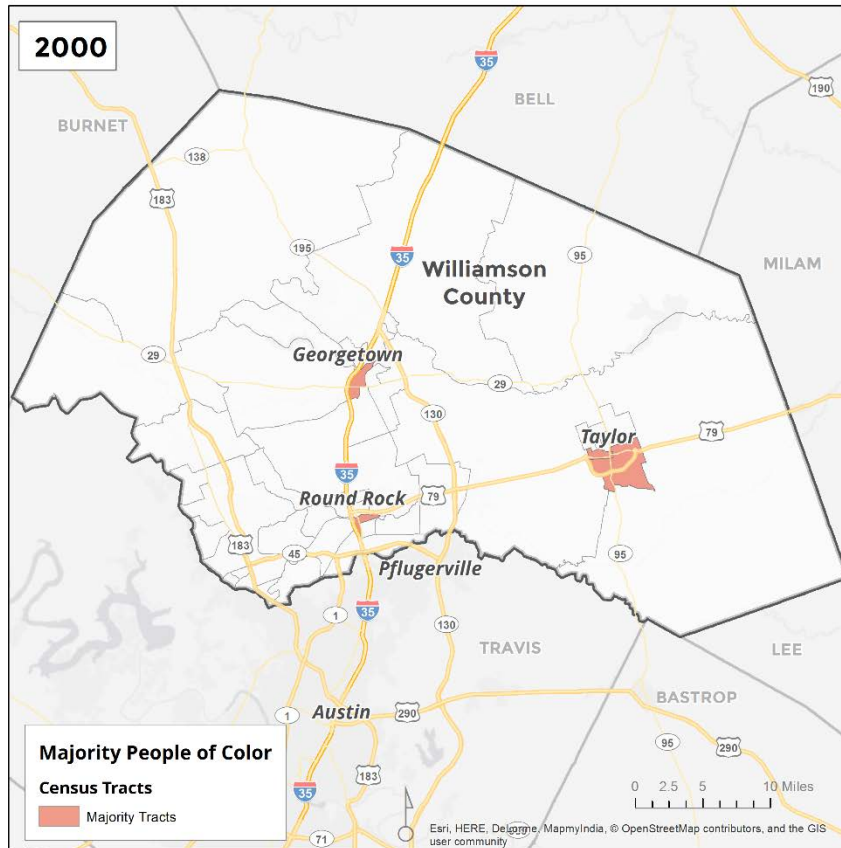
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 10.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Hispanic by Census
Tract, 2016



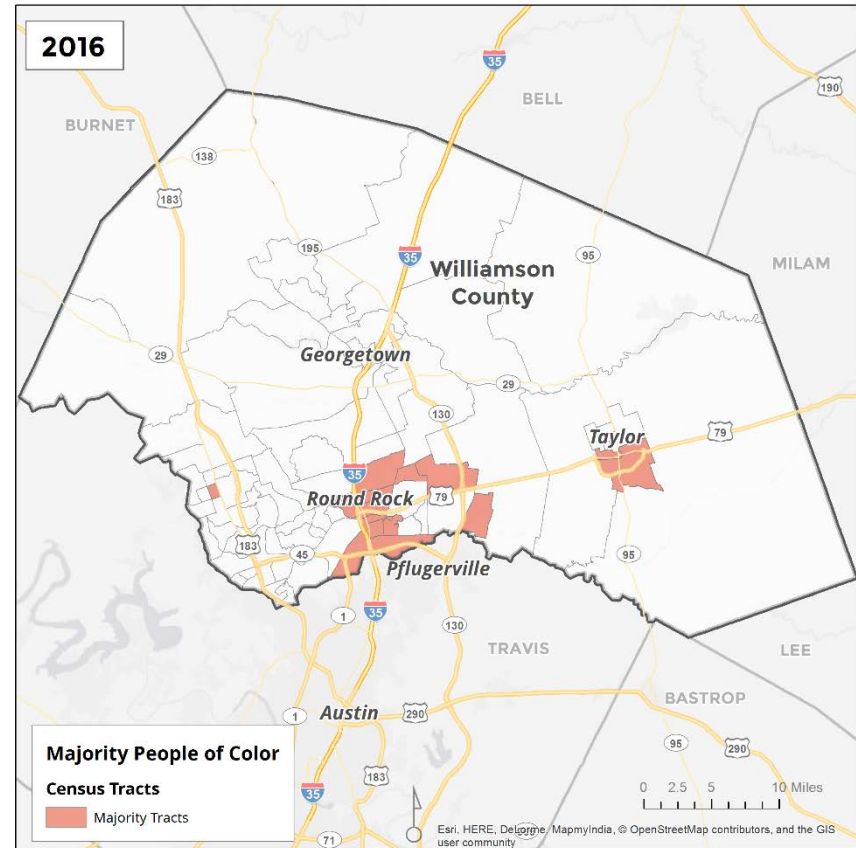
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 11.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Majority People of Color by
Census Tract, 2000



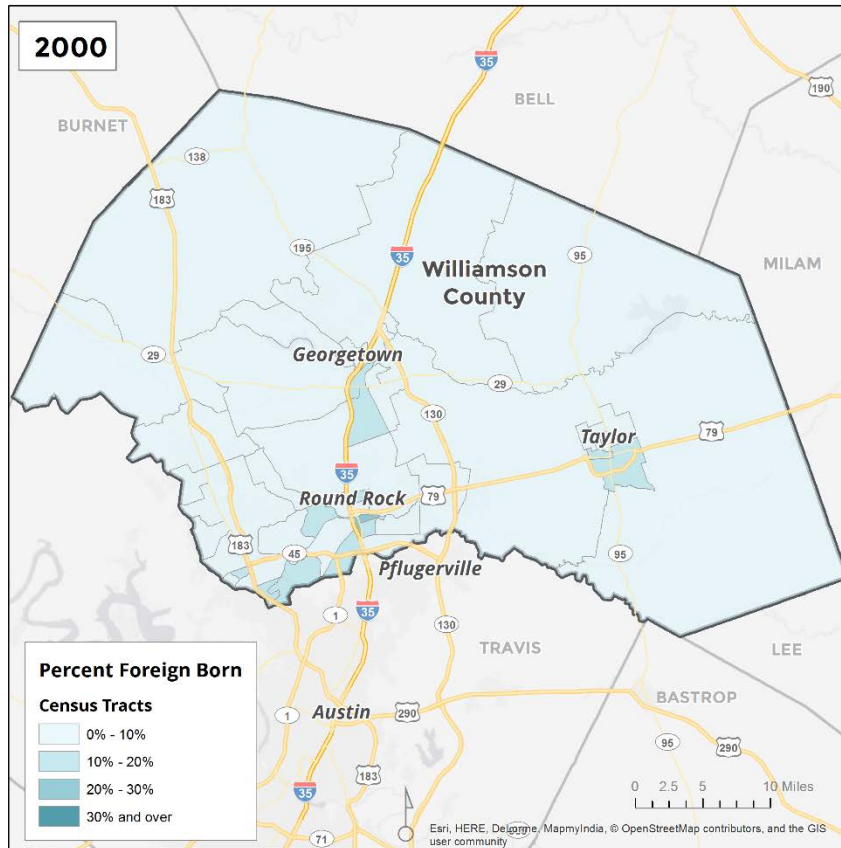
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 12.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Majority People of Color by
Census Tract, 2016



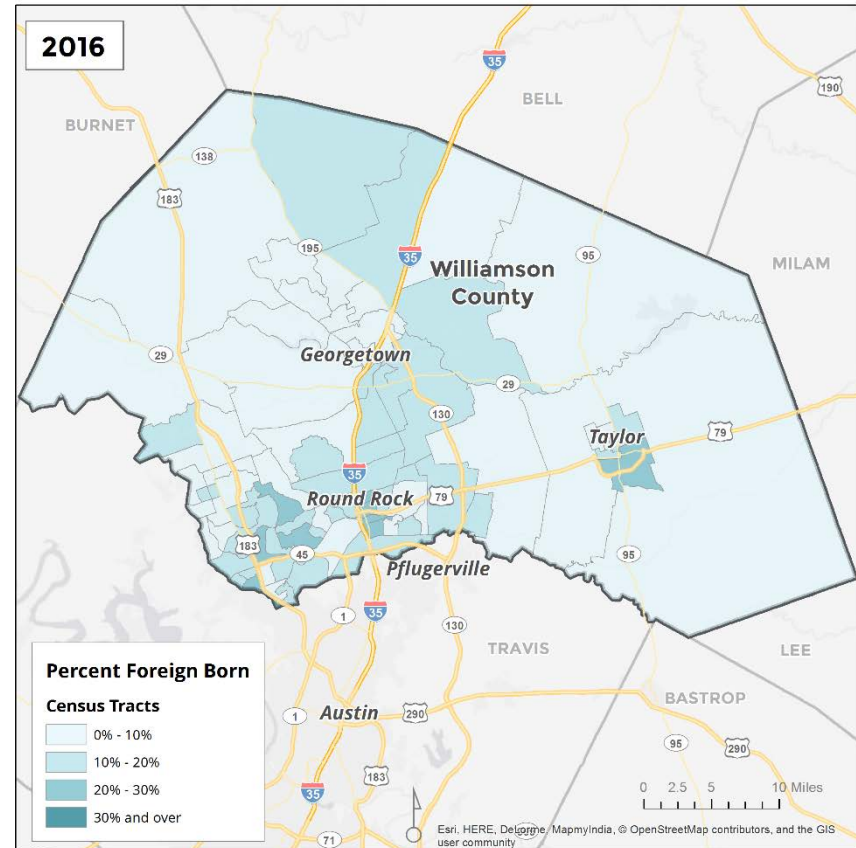
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 13.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Foreign Born by Census
Tract, 2000



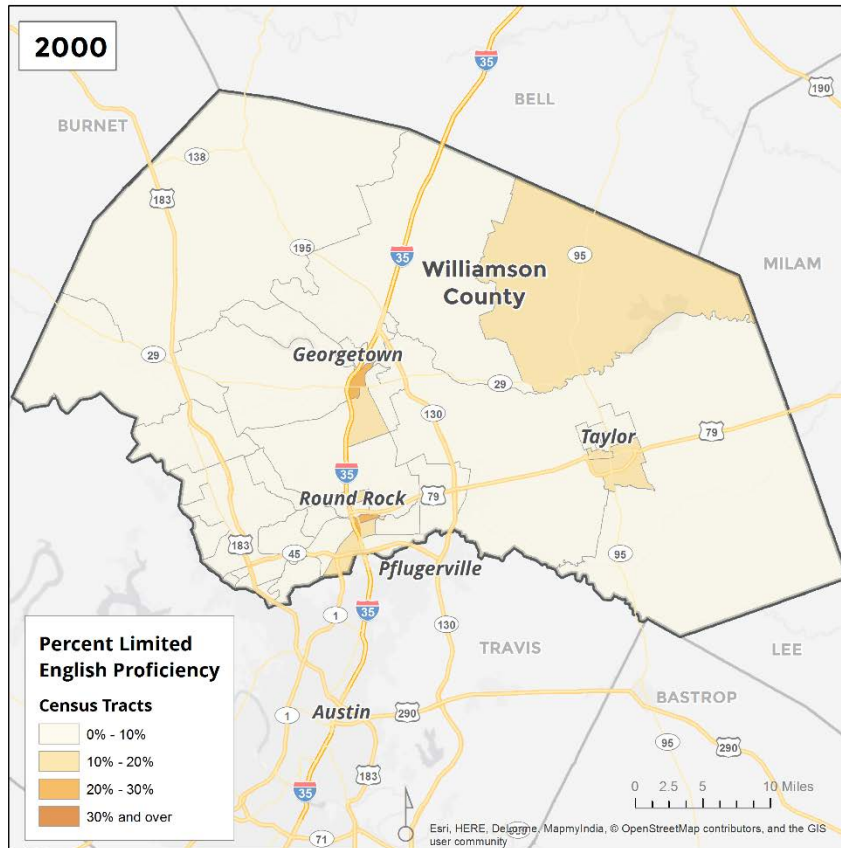
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 14.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Foreign Born by Census
Tract, 2016



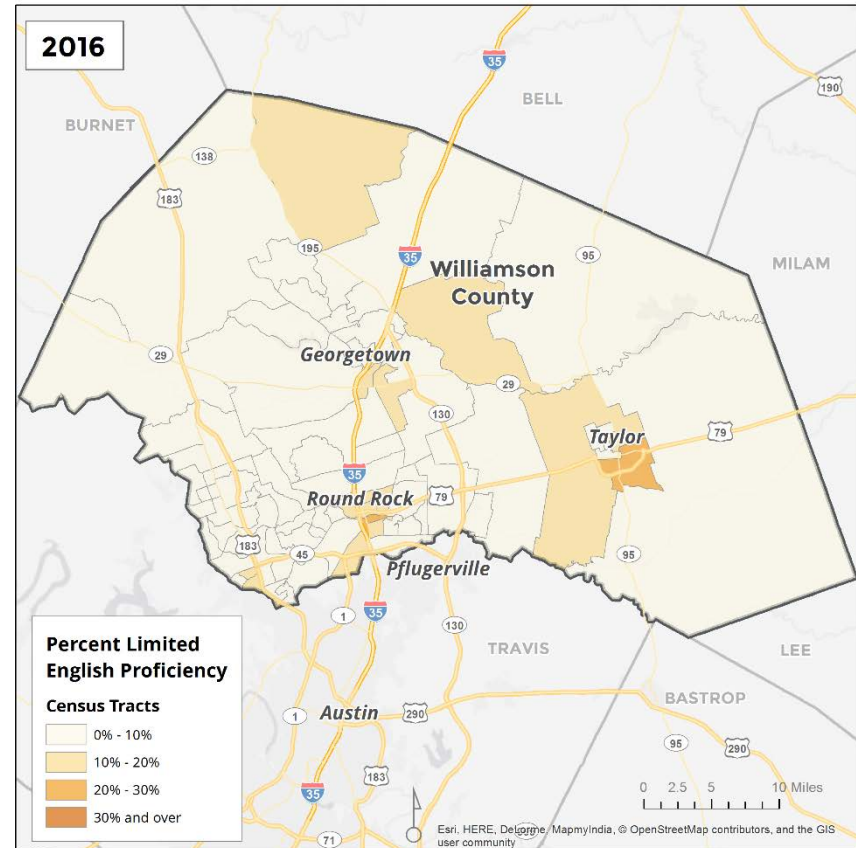
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 15.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2000



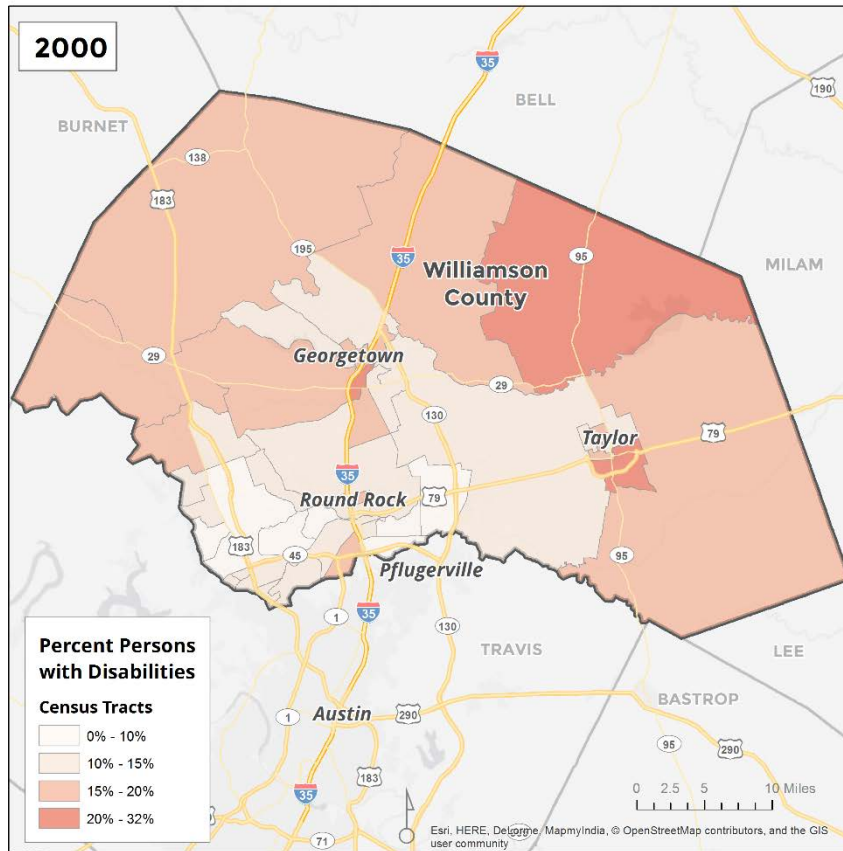
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 16.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Limited English Proficiency by Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

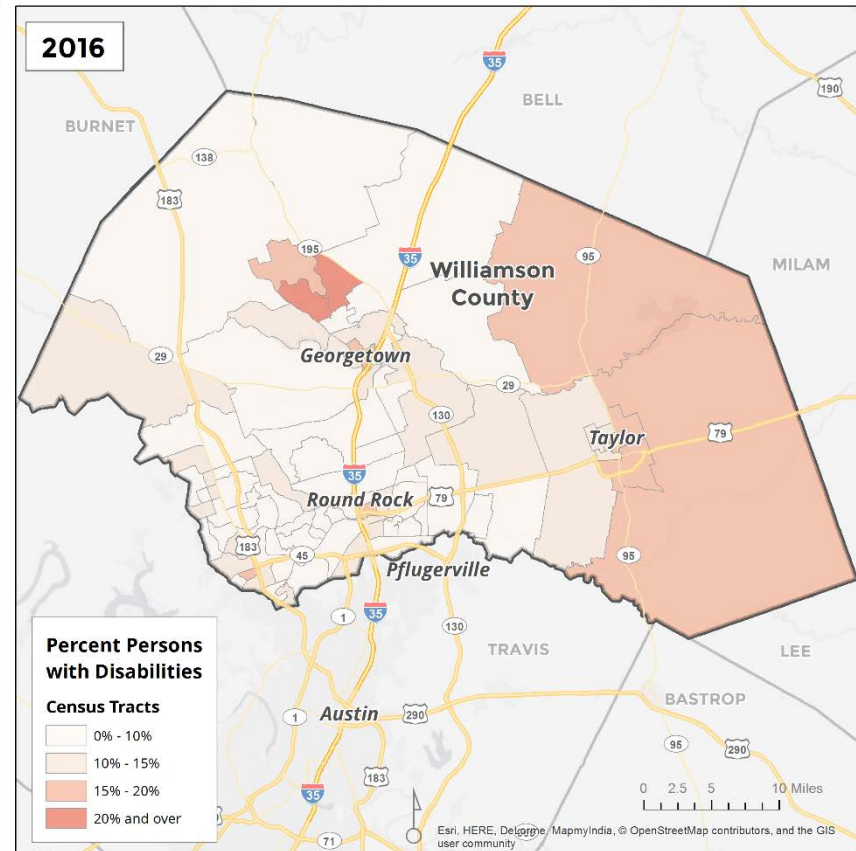
Figure 17.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Persons with Disabilities
by Census Tract, 2000



Note: Includes employment disability, which is not captured in the 2016 map.

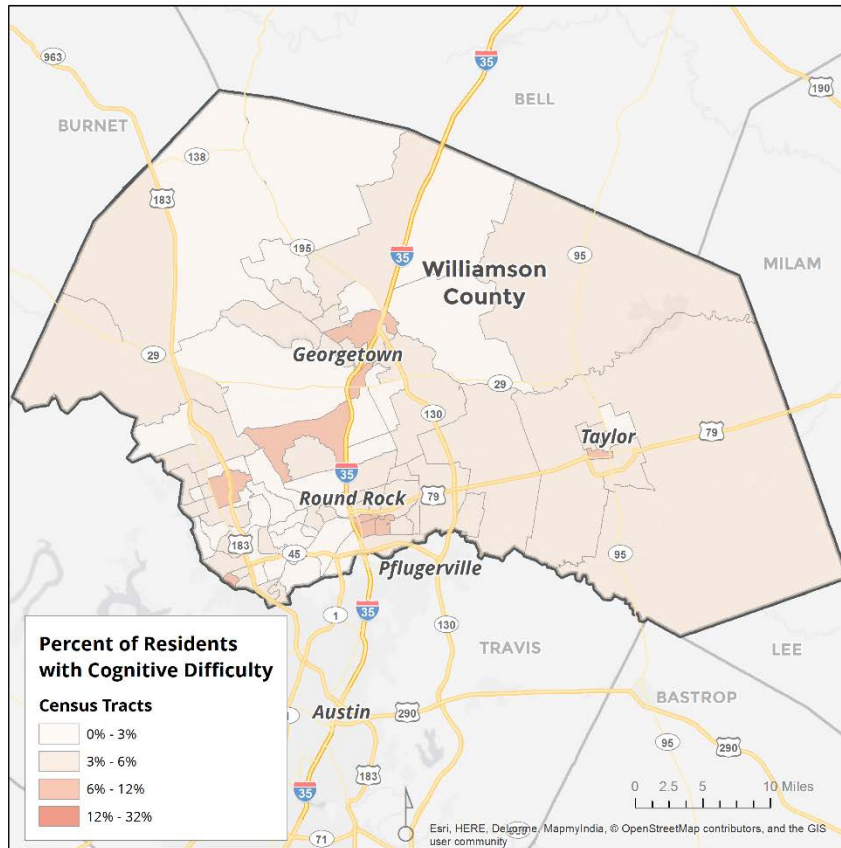
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 18.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Persons with Disabilities
by Census Tract, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

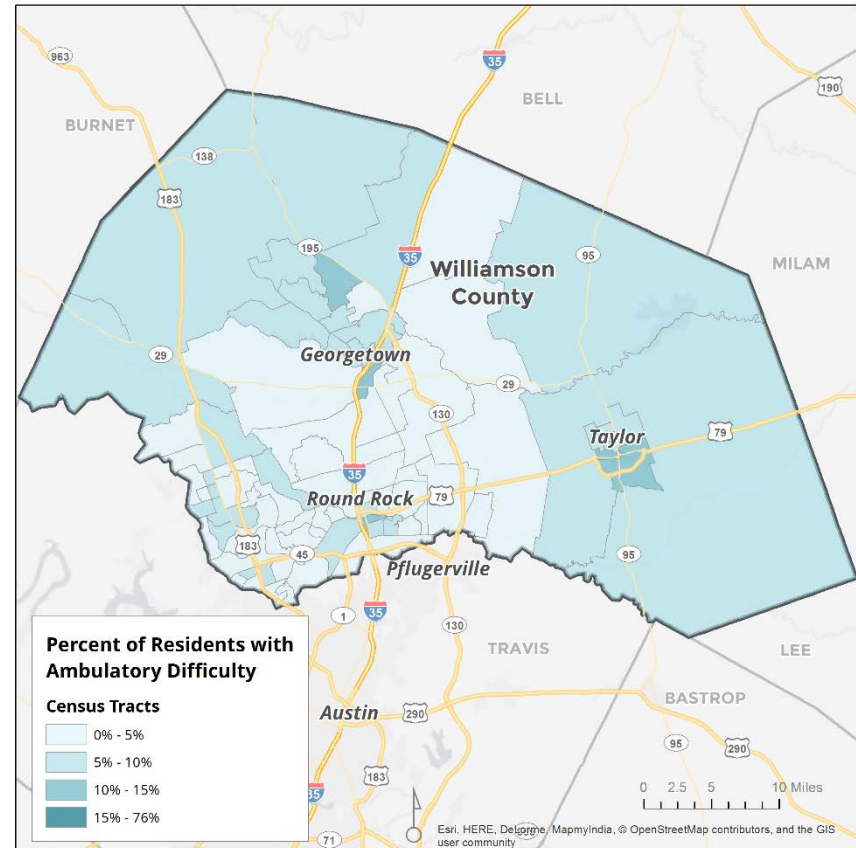
Figure 19.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent of Residents with
Cognitive Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines cognitive difficulty as having serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental or emotional condition.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

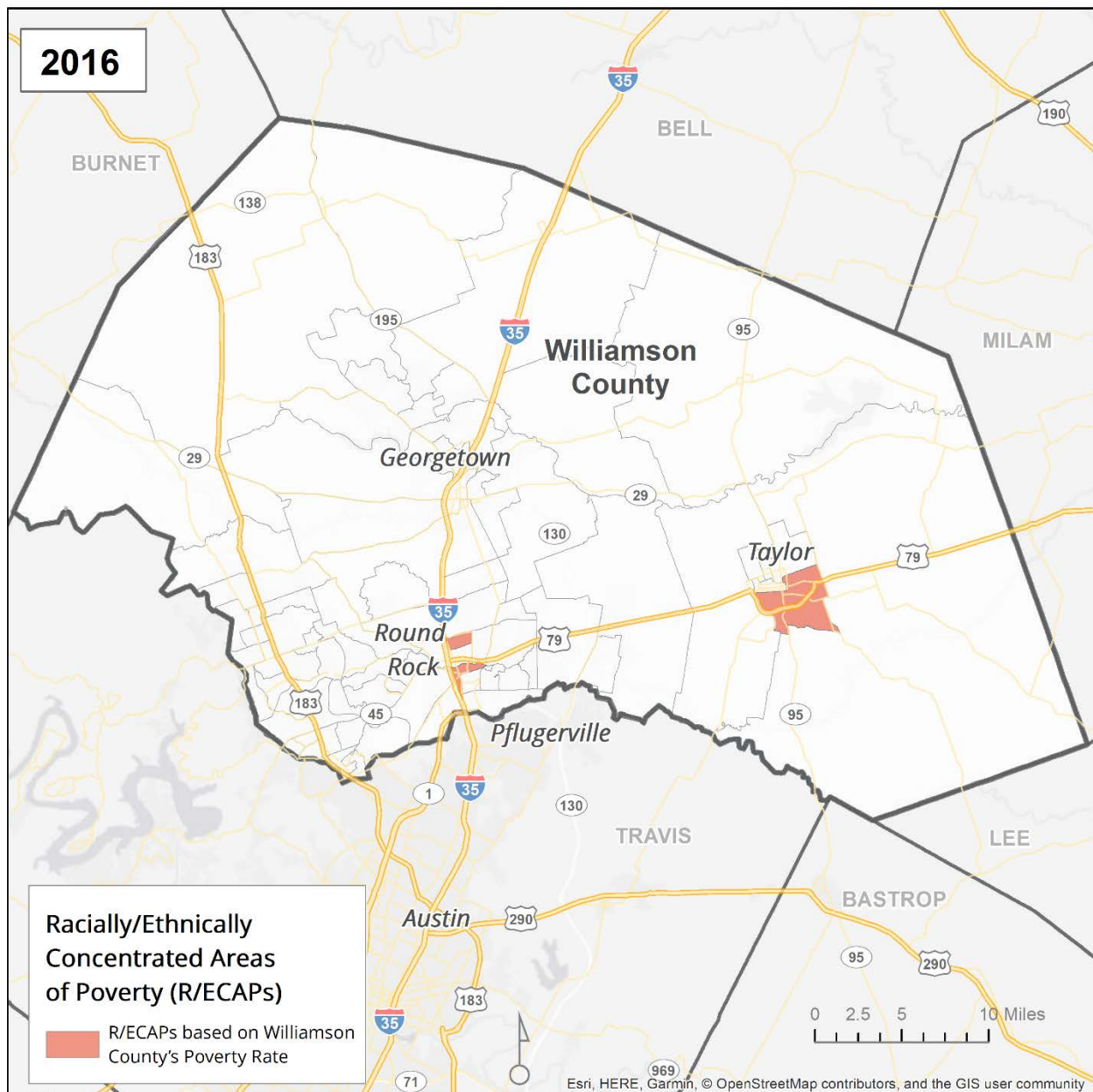
Figure 20.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent of Residents with
Ambulatory Difficulty, by Census Tract



Note: The ACS defines ambulatory difficulty as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.

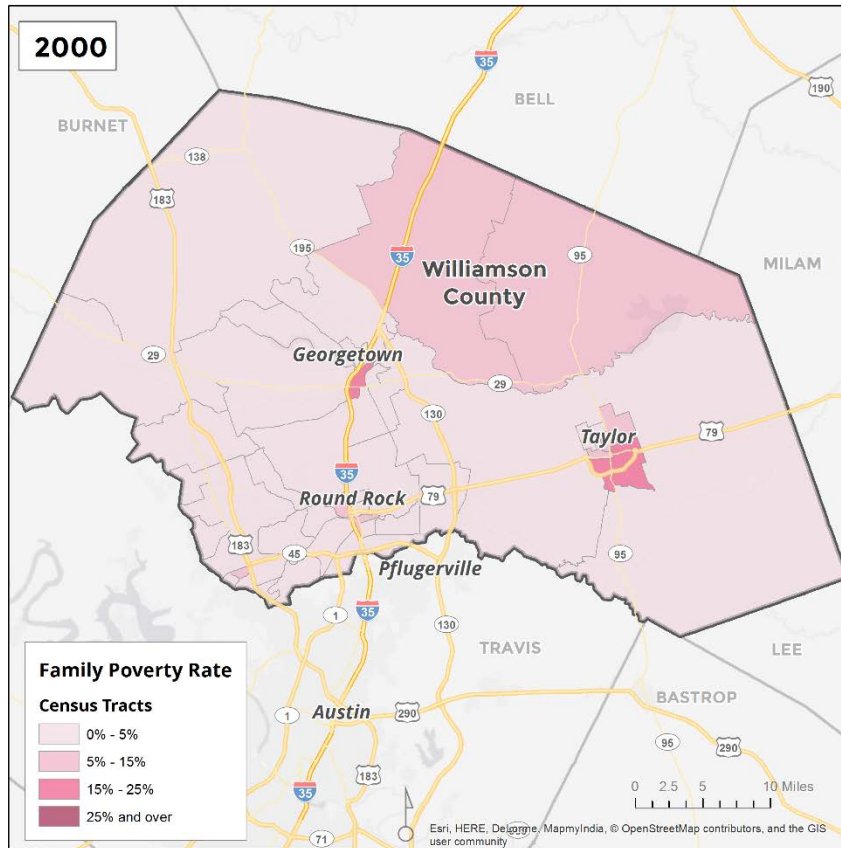
Source: Root Policy Research from the 2013-2017 ACS.

Figure 21.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – R/ECAPS based on Williamson County's Poverty Rate, 2016



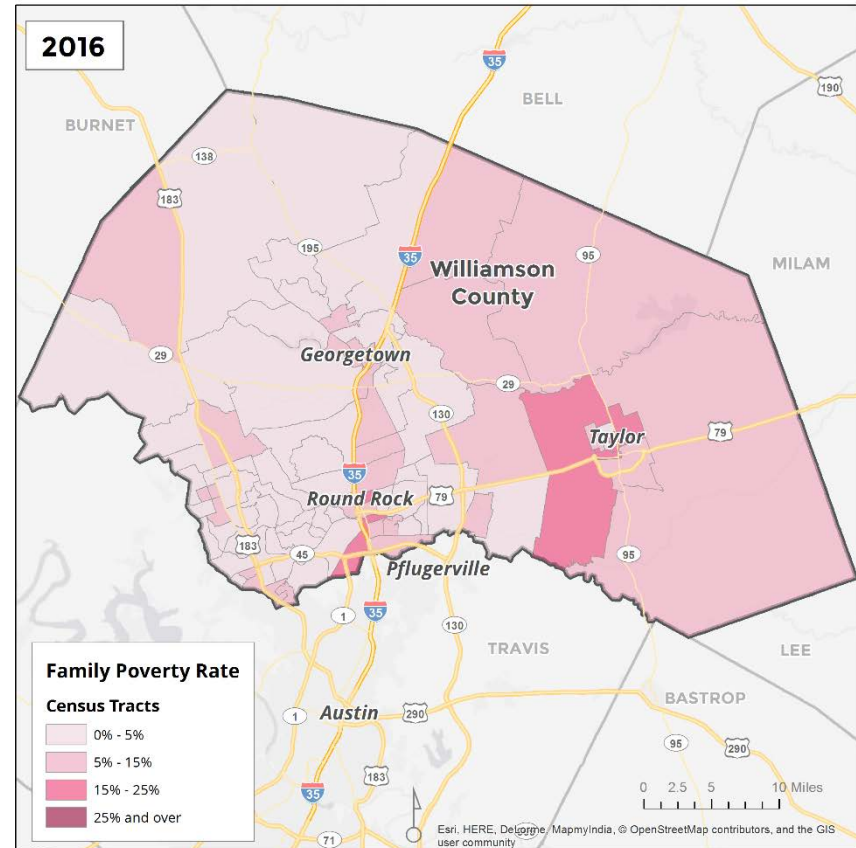
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 22.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Poverty by Census
Tract, 2000



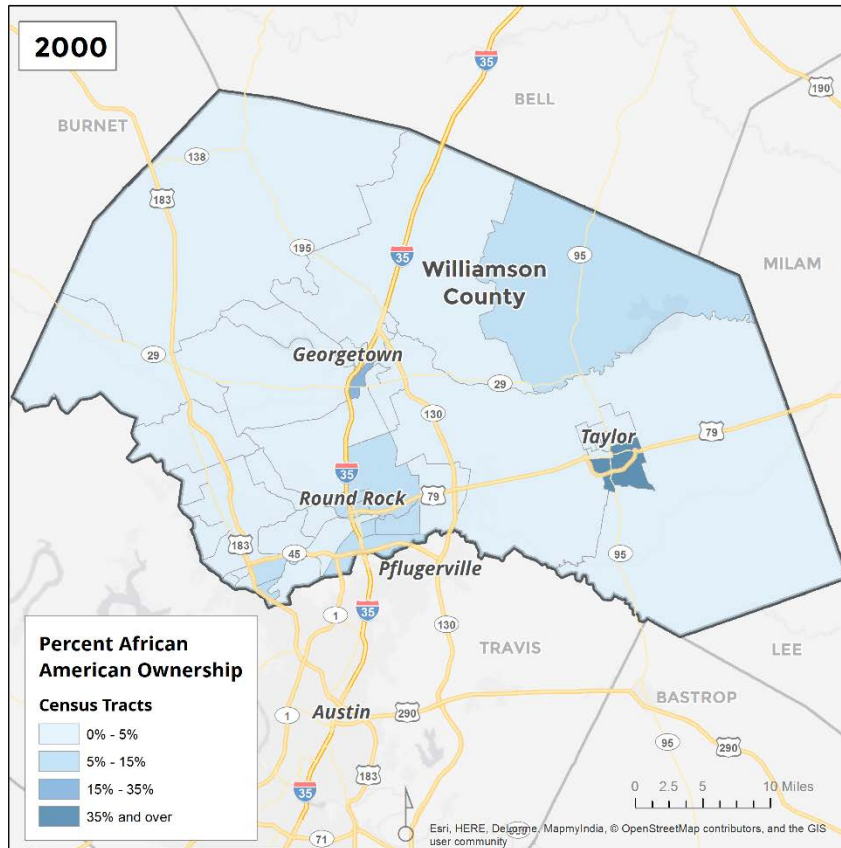
Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 23.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent Poverty by Census
Tract, 2016



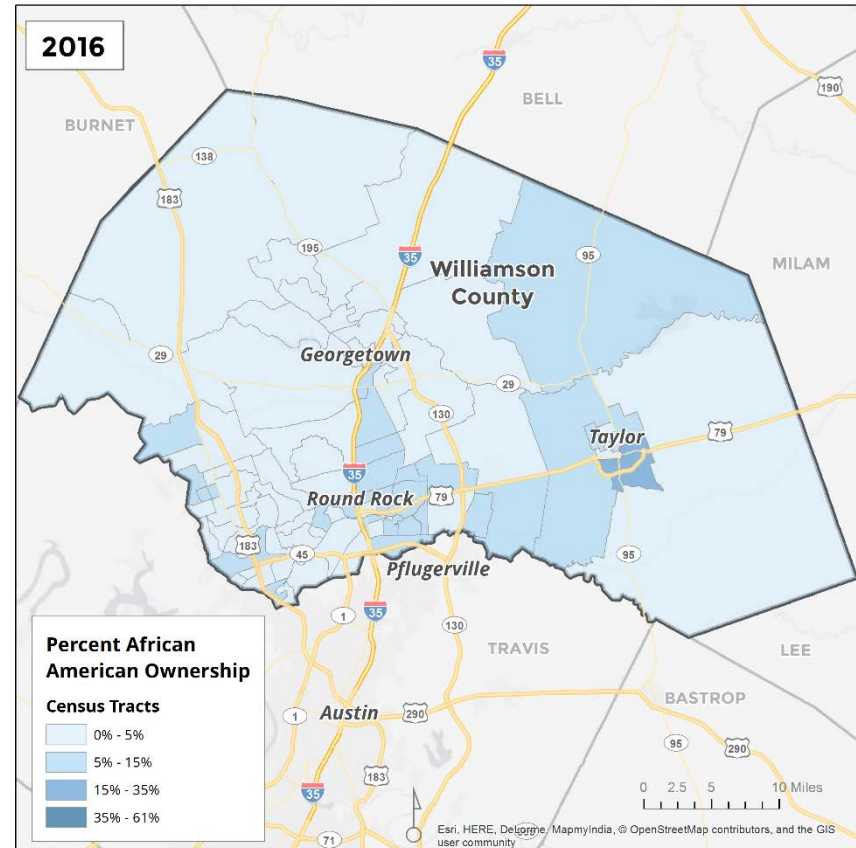
Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

Figure 24.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent African American
Ownership, 2000



Source: 2000 US Census.

Figure 25.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Percent African American
Ownership, 2016



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016.

[illegible]

Source: 2000 US Census.

2016

Percent Hispanic Ownership

Census Tracts

- 0% - 15%
- 15% - 30%
- 30% - 55%
- 55% - 100%

Williamson County

Georgetown

Round Rock

Pflugerville

Taylor

Austin

Burnet

Bell

Milam

Travis

Lee

Bastrop

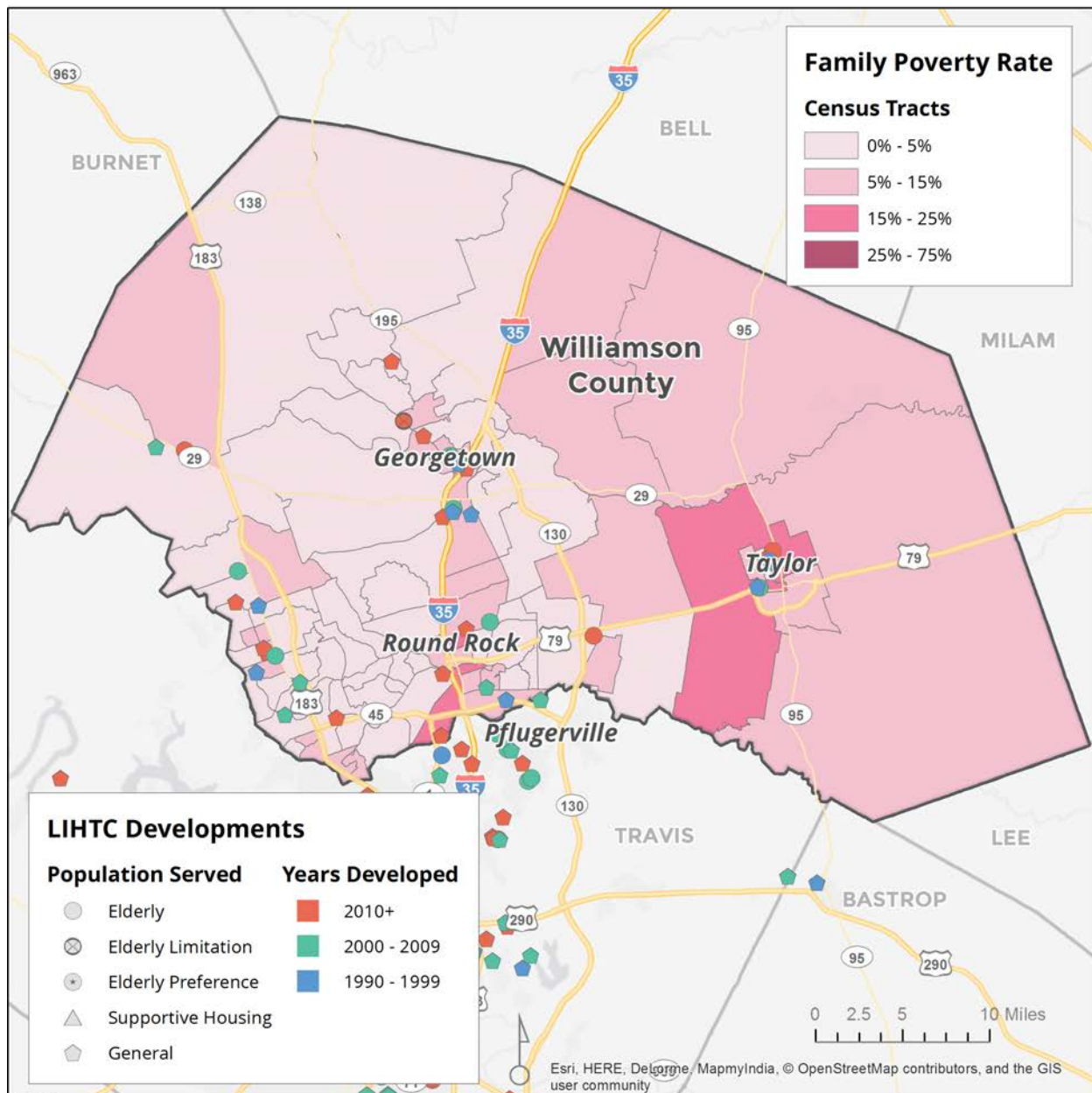
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016

Figure 28.

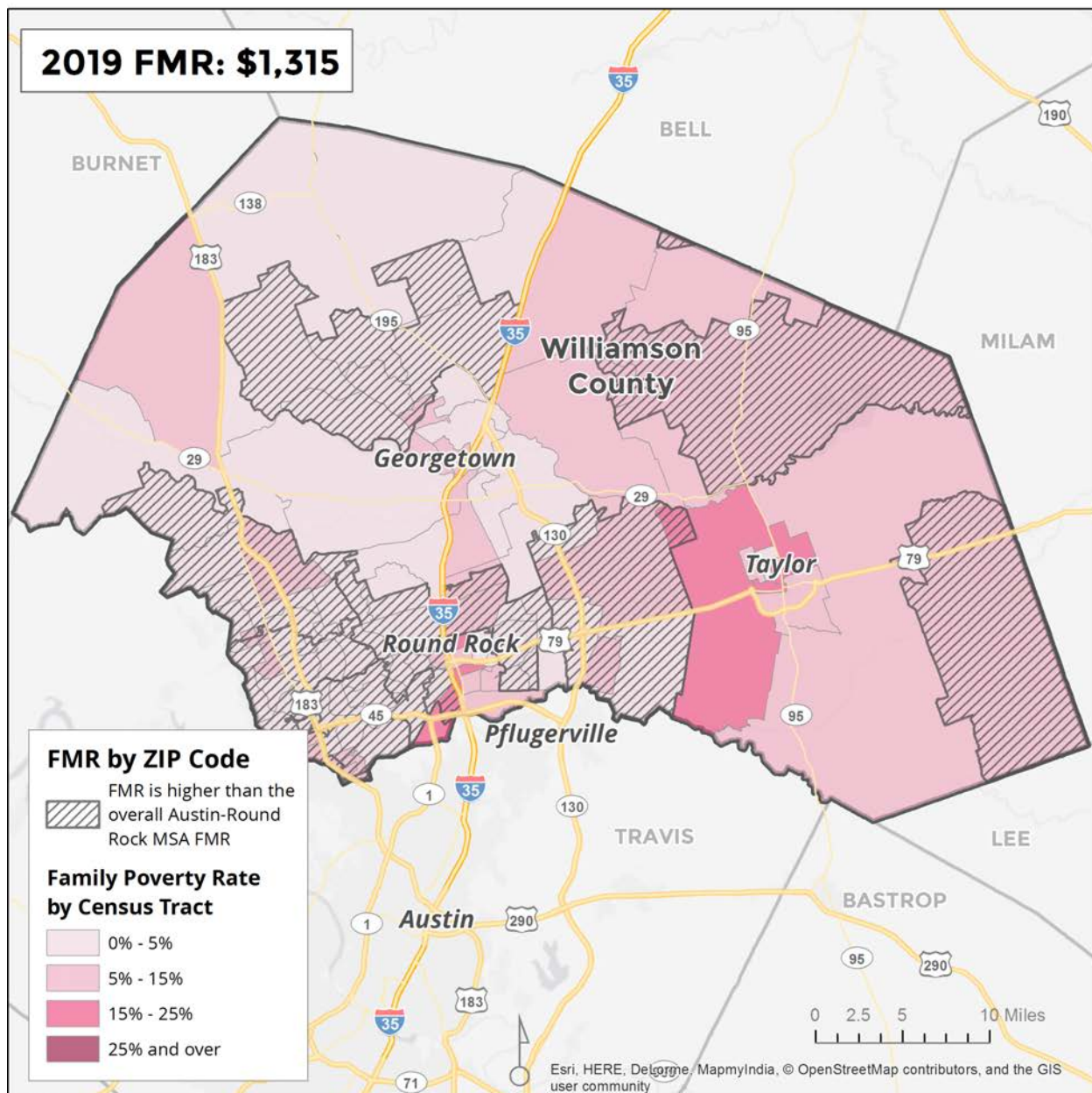
WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Developments and Poverty Rate by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2018 (LIHTC)



Source: TDHCA, ACS 2012-2016.

Figure 29.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY – Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and Poverty Rates by Census Tract, 2016 (Poverty) and 2019 (FMR)



Note: The 2019 2-bedroom FMR for the Austin-Round Rock area is \$1,315. The crosshatch indicates a ZIP code where the zip code FMR is higher than metro wide FMR.

Source: www.huduser.org; Fair Market Rent database.