

The Use Of Community Development
Block Grant Funds In Arkansas:
An Assessment



Staff Report
to the
Arkansas Advisory Committee
to the
United States Commission on Civil Rights

Southwestern Regional Office
United States Commission on Civil Rights

August 1978

The Use Of Community Development
Block Grant Funds In Arkansas: An Assessment

A staff report prepared by the Southwestern Regional Office of the
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for the Arkansas Advisory Committee

This report has been prepared for
the Advisory Committee by staff of
the Southwestern Regional Office
of the U.S. Commission on Civil
Rights.

Prior to the release of this report
the Area Office of the U.S. Depart-
ment of Housing and Urban Develop-
ment in Little Rock was asked to
review this document. All responses
have been taken into consideration
and incorporated into this report
where appropriate.

Acknowledgments

The Advisory Committee wishes to thank the staff of the Southwestern Regional Office of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for their help in preparing this report. Ernest J. Gerlach, research analyst, is responsible for much of the research and preparation of this report. Additional assistance was provided by: Gloria Cabrera, regional attorney; Roy De La Rosa and Jesus Garza, student interns; Norma Valle and Barbara Duncan, secretaries. The overall project was directed by Charles M. Miles, equal opportunity specialist. All worked under the direction and guidance of J. Richard Avena, regional director.

Additional Information

For further information regarding this report contact:

Charles Miles, Equal Opportunity Specialist
Southwestern Regional Office
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
418 S. Main
San Antonio, Texas 78204

Arkansas Advisory Committee
To The United States
Commission on Civil Rights

Morton Gitelman, Chairperson
Fayetteville

Earl Anthes
West Memphis

Irma H. Brown
Little Rock

John B. Clark
Forrest City

Elijah Coleman
Pine Bluff

Fred Darragh, Jr.
Little Rock

Catherine C. Harris
Little Rock

Brownie W. Ledbetter
Little Rock

Dr. Qumare A. Morehead
Pine Bluff

Dr. Tae Y. Nam
Pine Bluff

Olly Neal, Jr.
Marianna

Irene M. Palnick
Little Rock

Odis H. Richmond
Pine Bluff

Samuel S. Sparks.
Little Rock

Dr. Lyell F. Thompson
Fayetteville

Rev. Robert A. Torres
Little Rock

Honorable Willard Whitaker
Madison

Marcia McIvor
Fayetteville

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The United States Commission on Civil Rights, created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, is an independent, bipartisan agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government. By the terms of the act, as amended, the Commission is charged with the following duties pertaining to denials of the equal protection of the laws based on race, color, sex, religion, or national origin, or in the administration of justice; investigation of individual discriminatory denials of the right to vote; study of legal developments with respect to denials of equal protection of the law; appraisal of the laws and policies of the United States with respect to denials of equal protection of the law; maintenance of a national clearinghouse for information respecting denials of equal protection of the law; and investigation of patterns or practices of fraud or discrimination in the conduct of Federal elections. The Commission is also required to submit reports to the President and the Congress at such times as the Commission, or the President shall deem desirable.

THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

An Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights has been established in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia pursuant to section 105(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 as amended. The Advisory Committees are made up of responsible persons who serve without compensation. Their functions under their mandate from the Commission are to: advise the Commission of all relevant information concerning their respective State on matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission; advise the Commission on matters of mutual concern in the preparation of reports of the Commission to the President and the Congress; receive reports, suggestions, and recommendations from individuals, public and private organizations, and public officials upon matters pertinent to inquiries conducted by the State Advisory Committee; initiate and forward advice and recommendations to the Commission upon matters in which the Commission shall request the assistance of the State Advisory Committee; and attend, as observers, any open hearing or conference which the Commission may hold within the State.

CONTENTS

I. Introduction.....1

II. The Housing And Community Development Act Of 1974.....4

 Background
 Participation in the Block Grant Program
 Application Requirements
 Applying for Entitlement Grants
 First-Year Entitlement Application Process
 Discretionary Funds
 Discretionary Application Process
 Equal Opportunity Monitoring and Compliance
 of the CDBG Program
 Monitoring Review
 Compliance Review
 Significance of Equal Opportunity in the CDBG
 Program

III. Population And Housing Characteristics In Arkansas: An Overview...28

 Population Characteristics and Distribution *
 General Population Patterns
 Distribution of the Minority Population in Arkansas
 Income Base
 Labor Force Characteristics
 Housing Conditions
 Summary

IV. Operation Of The Block Grant Program In Arkansas.....50

 Overview
 Program Status
 Entitlement and Discretionary Recipients: A Profile
 CDBG Recipient Government - A Socio-Economic Overview
 Impact of CDBG Funding In Arkansas
 Discretionary Funding In Arkansas
 The Benefit Factor
 Summary

APPENDICES

A. Tables Pertaining To Chapter III Of The Report.....83

B. Tables Pertaining To Chapter IV Of The Report.....103

C. Government Units In Arkansas Receiving Entitlement
 and Discretionary Funding: 1975 to 1977.....120

D. Households Benefiting From Activities Underway or
 Completed - Physical and Capitol Improvements
 Entitlement Cities - Arkansas FY 76.....126

E. Response To Report - HUD Area Office
 Little Rock, Arkansas.....132

TABLES

1. Population and Urban/Rural Distribution By County- Arkansas 1960-1970.....	32
2. Summary Of CDBG Funding For Arkansas 1975-1977.....	51
3. CDBG Entitlement Cities - Arkansas Funding Profile.....	62
4. Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement Cities: Arkansas 1975, 1976, and 1977.....	64
5. Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement Communities - A Comparison Between Arkansas And A Sample Of Metro- politan Entitlement Communities - 1976.....	69
6. Legislative Objectives Of CDBG Entitlement Communities - Distribution Of Expenditures By Objective FY 1976.....	71
7. Non-Metro Discretionary Funding Profile - Arkansas - 1975, 1976, and 1977.....	75
8. Households Benefiting From Physical And Capitol Improvements Under The Block Grant Program - Arkansas FY 76.....	80

FIGURES

1. First Year Entitlement Application Process.....	12
2. Discretionary Application Process.....	19
3. Percentage Population Gain - 1960-1970, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas - Arkansas.....	29
4. Arkansas Urban/Rural Population Distribution By County 1970.....	31
5. Arkansas' Planning And Development Districts.....	36
6. Arkansas Counties Having A Minority Population In Excess Of 20% - 1970.....	39
7. Median Family Income - Arkansas 1970.....	41
8. Entitlement Cities By Planning And Development District.....	54
9. Number Of CDBG Funded Government Units By County And Planning And Development District 1975-1977.....	55

FIGURES

10. Distribution Of CDBG Funds By County 1975-1977.....57

11. Distribution Of CDBG Funds By Activity - Arkansas
Three-Year Summary 1975-1977.....65

SUMMARY

On the basis of its investigations and analysis of the data the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the United States Commission has found:

1. Poverty is a very severe problem in Arkansas. In some areas of the State such as the Delta region of eastern Arkansas it is a chronic problem. According to the 1970 Census, 59 of the State's 75 counties had 20 percent or more of its families receiving annual incomes below the poverty level. Twenty-one counties had more than 30 percent of its families living in poverty; and in five counties (Chicot, Fulton, Lee, Newton, and Stone) 40 percent or more of their population were receiving incomes below the poverty level. These figures, the Advisory Committee contends, underscores the need for comprehensive and far ranging economic development and community revitalization programs in the State.
2. In 1970, 18.4 percent of all year round dwelling units in the State lacked some or all plumbing facilities; and, 10.7 percent of all occupied housing units had 1.01 or more persons per room. Comparable figures for the United States in 1970 were 7 and 8.2 percent, respectively.
3. The proportion of households lacking some or all plumbing facilities in the State ranged from a high of 54 percent in Newton County to a low of 4.6 percent in Pulaski County. Eighteen counties had more than one-third of their housing stock in substandard condition. For minorities, the housing situation is even more critical. Over 60 percent of the minority housing stock in 17 counties having a significant minority population were classified as substandard. Approximately 24 percent of all minority occupied housing in the State had 1.01 or more persons per room. For the population as a whole, the figure was 10.7 percent. These statistics indicate that minority households in Arkansas tend more frequently than the white population to live in inadequate and overcrowded housing.
4. Since 1974, Arkansas has received nearly \$109 million in CDBG funding. Over 100 communities and 36 counties throughout the State have received some sort of assistance under the block grant program. These communities have ranged in size from small towns having less than 200 people to large urban areas having populations in excess of 100,000.
5. Entitlement funds for Arkansas amount to \$77,946,740, or about 72 percent of the total CDBG funding allocated to the State. Discretionary funds account for the rest. Nearly \$25 million

has been set aside for discretionary funding with about 85 percent of this total allocated to nonmetropolitan areas.

6. As of December 1977, 57 percent of the entitlement, 38 percent of the metropolitan, and 35 percent of the non-metropolitan discretionary funds have been used by the various communities in the State. This rate of withdrawal for entitlement funds compares favorably with the national average of 47 percent, and the 44 percent withdrawal rate average for the entire region.
7. In Arkansas, there are 539 potential applicants for CDBG funds. With the approval of FY 77 funds, approximately 28 percent, or a total of 149 governmental entities received block grant funds during the first 3 years of the programs operation. Given the magnitude of the problem in this State the current funding level is not sufficient to meet the needs of low-and moderate - income families.
8. The largest number of block grant recipients are located in the eastern and southeastern portions of the State. However, most of the block grant funds have been channeled into the larger metropolitan areas. Nearly \$59 million, or over half of the total funding of \$109 million, has been allocated to seven metropolitan counties - Crittenden \$2,672,000 (2.5%); Bowie/Miller \$14,557,000 (13.3%); Jefferson \$6,983,000 (6.5%); Pulaski \$26,144,000 (24.4%); Sebastian \$2,601,000 (2.4%); and Washington \$5,835,000 (5.4%). These counties encompass about 32 percent of the States total population, and 37 percent of its minority population.
9. Most of the discretionary funds have been directed into smaller communities. Of the 110 cities and towns that have or are presently receiving discretionary funds, 70 or about 64 percent, had population of less than 5,000. Another 17 had populations ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. Moreover, nearly half of these communities have from 10 to 20 percent of their families receiving incomes less than the poverty level. Over half have a minority population in excess of 20 percent, and nearly 40 percent have minority populations exceeding 30 percent.
10. The preponderance of block grant funds are being used for the construction of public works, facilities, and site improvements in the 25 entitlement cities. Over two-thirds of all block grant funds have been programmed for these activities. The next highest activity use is for rehabilitation loans and grants.

11. From 1975 through 1977 over 190 separate projects have been funded throughout the State using discretionary monies. The majority of these projects are related to water, sewer, solid waste management, and drainage type activities. Over 60 percent of all nonmetropolitan block grant funds have been channeled into these kinds of projects.
12. During the 1975 and 1976 funding periods the majority of projects financed under the block grant program were related to sewer, solid waste, and drainage type activities. In 1977 a significant shift in funding priorities occurred. For the first time housing activities received priority in terms of funding and projects approved. Nearly 30 percent of all block grant funds distributed in 1977 were used for housing related projects.
13. It is difficult to ascertain whether the block grant program in Arkansas has had a significant impact on low-and moderate - income people. This is due, in large measure, to the reporting procedures that HUD has established to measure impact. There is also a problem of overlap with respect to households benefiting.
14. On the basis of available data most of the projects funded through the block grant program are designed to provide either general benefits, or benefits to a service area. Few communities in Arkansas have funded activities which would provide direct benefits to households or individuals.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Large sums of federal dollars, some \$8 billion during the past three years, have gone to State, county, and municipal governments as Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.¹ Of this sum, various units of government in the State of Arkansas have received over \$100 million.²

These funds are of critical importance to both rural and urban communities in the State. They replace and bring together into a single block grant the support which formerly flowed into a large array of programs -- Model Cities, Neighborhood Development Programs, Urban Renewal, Water and Sewer Grants, Parks and Recreational Facilities, Code Enforcement, and others. According to the Act, as passed by Congress in 1974, the funds are to be concentrated on projects in low and moderate income areas, and in minority neighborhoods,³ continuing the priorities of the replaced programs.

During the meeting in the Summer of 1977, the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights expressed a fear, based on their observations throughout the State, that severe problems had arisen regarding the administration of the program.⁴ As a result, the Committee requested that staff from the Southwestern Regional Office of the Civil Rights Commission initiate a study to determine how CDBG funds were being used in Arkansas. This report is the result of that request.

This report is organized in such a way as to enable the reader to draw conclusions regarding the appropriateness of the use of CDBG funds in Arkansas as well as the appropriateness of the allocation of these funds. To provide a general framework for this study, the next chapter carefully outlines just

what the CDBG program encompasses, and how it is administered in Arkansas. Chapter III presents extensive demographic and population data for the State as a whole and for its various subdivisions. That chapter is important because it examines those very conditions that the program is designed to deal with. Chapter IV gives a detailed picture of where and how CDBG funds have been used in Arkansas.

This study is part of a larger inquiry being conducted by State Advisory Committees in Arkansas and Louisiana designed to evaluate the operation of the CDBG program in those States. The intent of this inquiry is to develop recommendations that will enable community groups and governmental agencies to do a better job of carrying out the Act as intended by Congress.

NOTES TO CHAPTER I

1. 42 U.S.C. §5301 et seq. (1974).
2. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Little Rock Area Office, Community Development Block Grant Computer Printouts, Dated December, 1977.
3. Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title I, Section 101(c), Public Law 93-383.
4. Arkansas Gazette, July 17, 1977, p. 8a.

CHAPTER II: THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY ACT OF 1974

A. Background

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974¹ marked a major and fundamental restructuring of Federal and local involvement in community development. Prior to this Act, communities throughout the country became eligible for Federal funds under a series of congressionally enacted grant programs, each directed at a relatively narrow category of community development activities. These became known as categorical grants and were issued on a project-by-project basis often for narrowly defined geographic areas and rigidly prescribed program purposes. Each program was provided with its own grant allocation which in turn involved a complex and time consuming process of application followed by Federal review.²⁻

By the early 1970's, there was a growing awareness among members of Congress, the Administration, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that the then existing categorical grant programs for community development were failing to achieve the purposes for which they were created. Their excessive fragmentation and project orientation made them incapable of dealing with urban problems. Moreover, excessive Federal control, through extensive application and review, and rigid program requirements had caused delays and weakened local autonomy.^{3:}

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program was established in Title I of the Housing Community Development Act of 1974. The primary purpose of the CDBG program is "the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment

and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income." ⁴ Other specific objectives of the program include:

- The elimination of slums and blight and the prevention of blighting influences and deterioration of property and neighborhood and community facilities of importance to the welfare of the community, principally persons of low and moderate income;
- The elimination of conditions which are detrimental to health, safety and public welfare, through code enforcement, demolition, interim rehabilitation assistance and related activities;
- The conservation and expansion of the nation's housing stock in order to provide a decent home and a suitable living environment for all persons, but principally those of low and moderate income;
- The expansion and improvement of the quantity and quality of community services, principally for persons of low and moderate income, which are essential for sound community and for the development of viable urban communities;
- A more rational utilization of land and other natural resources and the better arrangement of residential, commercial, and industrial, recreational, and other needed activity centers;
- The reduction of the isolation of income groups within communities and geographical areas and the promotion of an increase in the diversity and vitality of neighborhoods through the spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for persons of lower income and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods to attract persons of higher income; and,
- The restoration and preservation of properties of special value for historical, architectural or esthetic reasons.⁵

With the passage of this Act, there began a new process by which communities could obtain federal funds for local activities. Title I of the Act, consolidated the seven categorical grant-in-aid programs administered by HUD into a simplified and less fragmented

block grant program.⁶ Local elected officials could now play a major role in determining community development needs, priorities and resources. However, the Act had built-in federal safeguards on ensuring that federal dollars would be used by local governments to further the goals and national objectives of existing federal legislation. This was to be enforced by established substantive preconditions - by way of application, assurances and review procedures - which the recipient would comply with in order to obtain federal money.⁷ The Act of 1974 has designated several federal laws which a recipient must comply with in order to receive block grant money. Any recipient who administers its HCD program must assume responsibility for compliance with the following federal laws:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which makes discrimination in federal programs and federally assisted activities illegal;⁸

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, the fair housing law, which makes it illegal to refuse to sell, rent or finance housing because of a persons race, color, religion or national origin;⁹

Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, which provides that no person in the United States shall on grounds of race, color, national origin or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded in whole or in part with Title I funds;¹⁰

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 pertaining to training and employment opportunities for low-income people; and,¹¹

Executive Orders 11036 and 11246 relating to equal opportunity in employment in federally assisted projects.¹²

There are numerous other assurances, equal opportunity provisions, and HUD requirements that a recipient must observe in the block grant program.¹³

Furthermore, a recipient's block grant funds may be terminated or reduced by HUD if the recipient is unwilling or unable to meet performance requirements or assurances set forth in the Act of 1974.

B. Participation in the Block Grant Program

As noted earlier, the intent of the Act was to increase local involvement in determining community needs and designating precisely the activities or programs necessary to meet those needs. In order to accomplish this, a new level of cooperation and coordination among city officials and citizens evolved. Citizen participation now played a vital role in the planning process; for under the Act, communities must establish their own community development priorities and utilize their block grant funds and other resources to meet the prescribed needs. Furthermore, the Act extends community development assistance to a wide range of local political jurisdictions with widely varying degrees of experience in the areas of housing and community development.¹⁴ It is for this reason that elected officials and their constituents must work together in the identification of activities, and the implementation and administration of the CDBG program.

While communities may use their block grant funds to support several varied community development activities, 13 broad areas of eligible activities are specified in the Act.¹⁵ Their activities must be directed toward the primary purpose of the Act; namely, the development of a viable urban community by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income.¹⁶ Consistent with this primary purpose, the legislation spells out the manner by which block grant funds may be received.

In order for any community to obtain block grant funds it must submit an application to its HUD area office. This application is to be detailed and must contain statements of long-range and short-range community development needs and objectives. These needs and objectives are to be consistent with comprehensive local and areawide planning, as well as national urban policies. All applications must also specify that they will carry out those certifications and assurances of federal law that are specified in the Act.¹⁷ Overall, block grant funds are obtained through a sophisticated application process which is comprehensive and coordinated in its approach in identifying community development needs. However, it must be noted that not all local governments possess the sophistication to cope with high level planning and management.¹⁸ Such communities, therefore, may not benefit from the intent of the legislation.

C. Application Requirements

The following are the basic requirements of any application submitted to HUD for consideration of funding under the Housing and Community Development Block Grant Program:

(1) Community Development Plan Summary

A three-year plan summary which must identify community development needs and then demonstrate a comprehensive strategy for meeting those needs. It must also set forth short-term community development activities, in accordance with local, State and national planning policies designated to address the identified community development needs.¹⁹

(2) Community Development Program

Designates the specific activities to be undertaken to meet the applicant's community development needs and objectives, together with their estimated costs and general locations. The applicant is required to certify that its community development program has been adopted so as to emphasize activities which benefit low or moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight.²⁰

(3) Housing Assistance Plan

A housing assistance plan has the following required components:

- a. A survey of housing conditions which identifies the status and conditions of all housing units and those which are suitable for rehabilitation.
- b. An estimate of the housing assistance needs of lower income households which identifies the status of the households requiring assistance.
- c. An identification of the goals for lower-income housing assistance which breaks down the types and sources of proposed housing assistance for the current program year and for a three-year program.
- d. An identification of the general locations for proposed new construction and rehabilitated housing.²¹

(4) Community Development Budget

This budget form requires a breakdown of funds by specific categories or activities.²²

(5) Certification

An assurance form must accompany an application stating that the applicant has:

- a. Given maximum feasible priority to activities which will benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight;
- b. Provided the information about the program to citizens, held at least two public hearings and provided for adequate citizen participation;
- c. Complied with the nondiscrimination provisions of the Act and all other applicable federal laws and regulations;
- d. Complied with the Davis-Bacon "prevailing wage" requirements;
- e. Submitted application to State and areawide clearing-house for review and comment; and,
- f. Assumed responsibility for meeting environmental review required under the Act and agree to accept the jurisdiction of federal courts with respect to enforcement of these responsibilities.²³

D. Applying for Entitlement Grants

A prospective recipient of a first year (1975) entitlement grant must meet approval on the five basic application requirements noted earlier, as well as demonstrate need for assistance based on a three-part formula which takes into account an area's population, amount of overcrowded housing, and the extent of poverty.²⁴ Furthermore, those units of general local government which are eligible for entitlement funds must meet at least one of the following definitions to qualify for this type of grant:

- a. A city with a population of 50,000 or more and central cities of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA);

- b. Urban counties with a population of 200,000 or more, provided they have the power to undertake essential community development and housing assistance activities for their area;
- c. Metro cities and urban counties which had been receiving funds under the categorical programs will continue to be funded so that projects started prior to the HCDA of 1974 may be carried out. These metro cities and urban counties will be classified as receiving "hold harmless" entitlement funds during the first three years of the program. 25

An applicant for entitlement funds who has met the necessary qualifications and requirements and has stated to uphold all federal assurances may be entitled to receive this type of grant. Once a first-year applicant receives entitlement funds it will automatically receive such funding for the next two years, provided it continues to submit yearly applications, Grant Performance Reports (GPR's), and complies with all federal assurances as well as HUD regulations. Although there is a difference in submitting an application for second (1976) or third (1977) year entitlement funding (as opposed to first year), it is of utmost importance that an understanding of the first year entitlement application process be thoroughly understood since it serves as the basis for subsequent applications.

E. First-Year Entitlement Application Process

The following steps basically outline the development of a first-year entitlement application from its inception through its approval. Figure 1 graphically describes the overall process.

Step 1 - HUD Notifies Qualified Applicants

The area offices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development take the initial step of notifying units of general local government of their eligibility to apply for community development block grant funds.

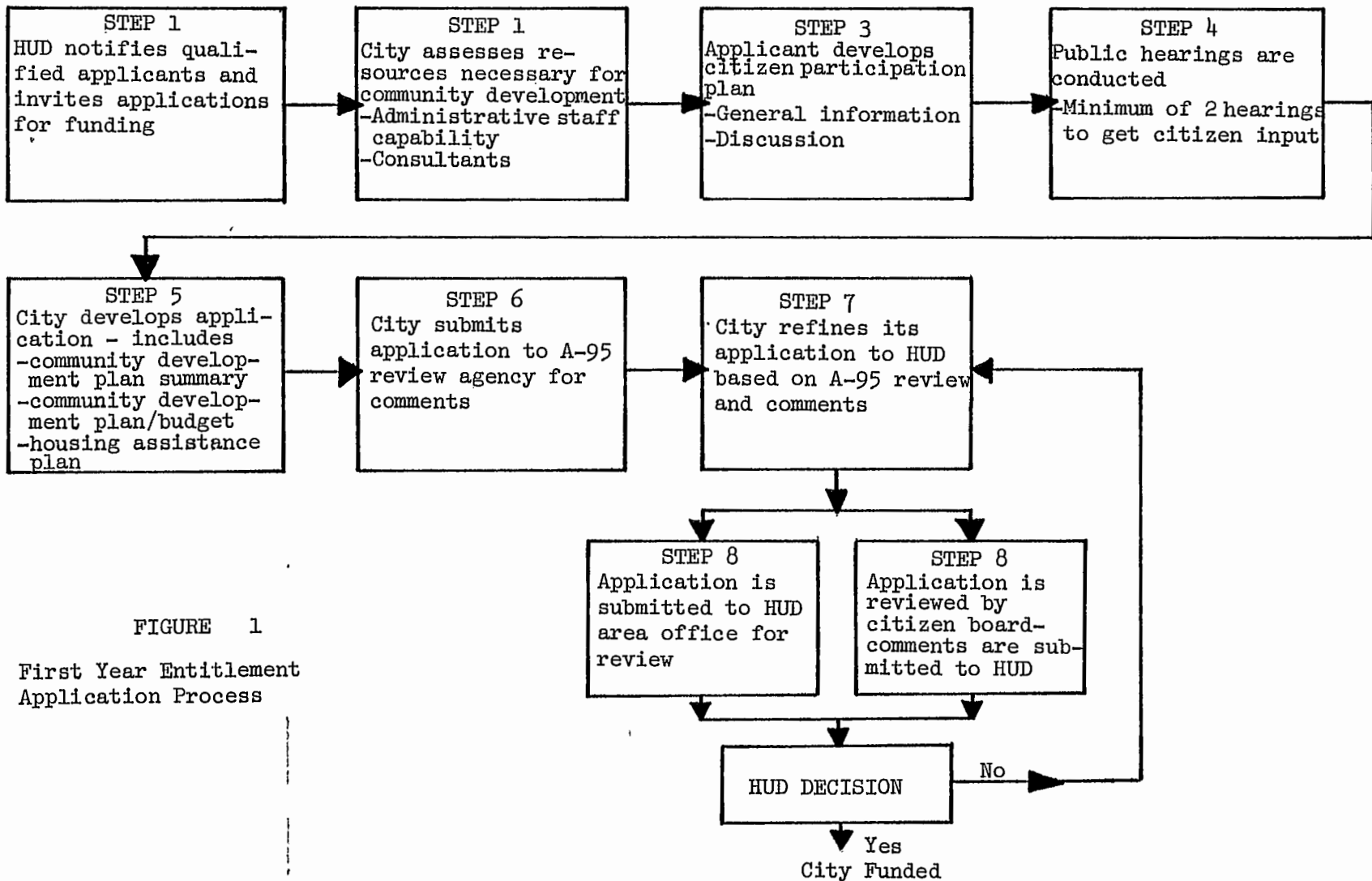


FIGURE 1
First Year Entitlement
Application Process

Designation as to who is eligible for entitlement funds rests entirely with HUD and is determined primarily by a community's population size, prior involvement in federal programs, overcrowded housing, and the extent of poverty in the community.²⁶ Although there are other factors which go into the process of selecting entitlement communities; these are the most significant for they carry the most weight in the decision-making process.

HUD also notifies the A-95 review agencies,²⁷ usually councils of government or area planning offices, of the eligible applicants in their jurisdiction. These agencies have as part of their role the responsibility to give assistance, technical or otherwise, to communities within their jurisdiction in the development of applications for federal funds. Federal agencies may also be used by prospective applicants in a supportive role.

Step 2 - Resources Necessary to Undertake a Community Development Program

To undertake a community development block grant program, an applicant must have adequate resources to be able to initiate an application and to administer as well as accomplish all program activities which are to be set forth. Therefore, each applicant must first evaluate the resources at hand and acquire any additional assistance needed for the preparation of the application. Generally, the resources necessary to adequately accomplish community development activities come in the form of competent administrative staff, consultants, accountants, and technical assistants.

Step 3 - Development of a Citizen Participation Plan

An applicant must also conscientiously attempt to develop a framework by which local citizens become involved in determining the needs of their community. Local organizations and community groups can be called upon at specified dates and locations throughout the community for their input as to the best manner to solve their needs. The development of a citizen participation plan by city officials could be an investment in the future progress of a community.

Step 4 - Public Hearings

Prior to developing an application for community development block grant funds, HUD regulations specify that the applicant must provide its citizens with adequate information concerning the amount of funds available for proposed community development and housing activities, the range of activities that may be undertaken, and other important program requirements.²⁸ Furthermore, HUD regulations require at least two public hearings to obtain the views of citizens on community development and housing needs.²⁹ The overall intent of the public hearings is to provide citizens an opportunity to articulate needs, express preferences about proposed activities, assist in the selection of priorities and otherwise participate in the development of the application.³⁰

Step 5 - Formulate an Application

At this stage in the application process, the applicant must pull together all the necessary information gained in the previous four stages in order to develop an application for entitlement block grant funds. First, the applicant must demonstrate the actual needs of the community. This is generally done through the use of documentation such as census data which

give witness to the fact that the needs do exist. Secondly, the applicant must specify the activities necessary to meet the prescribed needs. Both long and short-range planned activities are to be included in a comprehensive package aimed at alleviating community problems.

In formulating an application, the applicant must make sure to include all the basic elements, namely, a community development plan summary, a community development program, a housing assistance plan, a community development budget, and certification. Sole responsibility for the delivery of a completed application to HUD falls upon the applicant. Furthermore, final determination as to the activities which will be included in the application are made by the applicant without having to seek concurrence from persons or groups that were involved in the citizen participation process.³¹

Step 6 - Submit Application to A-95 Review Agency

Once the application is completed, it is submitted to the appropriate clearinghouse for A-95 review and comment. The areawide clearinghouse has the responsibility of analyzing proposed activities to make sure they are necessary and are consistent with local or areawide planning projects, as well as check that all federal assurances and provisions have been taken into account by the applicant.³²

Step 7 - Refine Application

Once the areawide clearinghouse has completed its review it returns the application with comments, if any, to the applicant. At this point, the applicant proceeds to refine its application by incorporating any comments which may strengthen it. The final product is then submitted to the HUD area office.

Step 8 - Application Submitted to HUD

At the time the application is submitted to HUD, the applicant publishes a notice informing its citizens that the application has been submitted. This is done in order to afford all citizens the opportunity to voice their objections to the program activities mentioned in the application. All citizen objections must be registered with the HUD area office within 30 days of publication of the notice. The only objections that the area office will consider must be based on the following grounds:

That the applicant's description of needs and objectives are plainly inconsistent with significant, available facts and data; or the activities to be undertaken are plainly inappropriate to meeting the needs and objectives identified by the applicant; or the application does not comply with program requirements or other applicable laws; or the application proposes activities which are otherwise ineligible.³³

Any legitimate objection must be resolved before the entitlement grant can be approved. This may lead to planned consultations among HUD officials, members of the applicant's administrative staff and concerned citizens with the expectation of working out the areas of disagreement.

Barring any citizen objections, an application for entitlement funds is analyzed thoroughly by HUD. The most important factors in HUD's determination as to approval of an application depend upon the types of activities which funds are being requested for, as well as the location of the proposed activities within a community. Only those eligible activities which the Act specifically mentions can qualify for block grant funds and such funds should be used to benefit low and moderate income families. Before any final HUD action is taken on an application, it must pass equal opportunity and environmental reviews. Once all requirements have been satisfactorily met the grant is approved.

The entitlement application process for second and third year programs is basically the same as the first year's application process. The major difference, however, is that the applicant must submit an annual Grantee Performance Report (GPR) in addition to the application for funding. The annual GPR must provide an analysis of beneficiaries of: community development activities, occupants of assisted housing by location, and persons re-located.³⁴ The GPR is taken into consideration in determining subsequent grant approvals.

F. Discretionary Funds

In order to qualify for discretionary funding, a community must have a population of 50,000 or less. Such communities must actively compete on an annual basis for funds.

G. Discretionary Application Process

The initial development of a discretionary application closely resembles an entitlement application. This is exemplified by the fact that prior to applying for community development block grant funds, a discretionary applicant, like an entitlement applicant, must develop its application by following initially the same steps; namely, evaluate its own and other resources needed to undertake a community development block grant program, develop a citizen participation plan, and hold public hearings to determine needs and objectives. However,

after public hearings have been held, there begins a sharp difference in the route a discretionary application follows. Figure 2 specifies the discretionary application process:

Step 1 - Preapplication

The preapplication must have a brief description of community needs and objectives, a description of the activities to be carried out with the grant, an estimate of the cost of proposed activities, certifications regarding citizen participation, locations of proposed activities and identification of concentrations of minority groups and low-income persons.³⁵ These elements of a preapplication establish in a documented manner the precise needs of a community and match specific activities to meet those needs. Furthermore, an applicant's preapplication is used by HUD as a means to determine possible recipients of discretionary funds. Once completed, copies of the preapplication are submitted to the appropriate A-95 clearinghouse agency prior to or concurrent with the submission of the preapplication to the HUD area office.

Step 2 - HUD Review and A-95 Review

All discretionary preapplications are reviewed by HUD and are assigned a numerical rating based on the extent to which they meet the following criteria: amount of substandard housing, the extent of poverty, the extent to which proposed activities are designed to benefit low or moderate income families, the extent to which the proposed activities are necessary to support the expansion or conservation of the low or moderate housing stock, the degree to which the proposed activities are necessary to alleviate a serious threat to health or safety, and the involvement of other resources in the proposed activities.³⁶

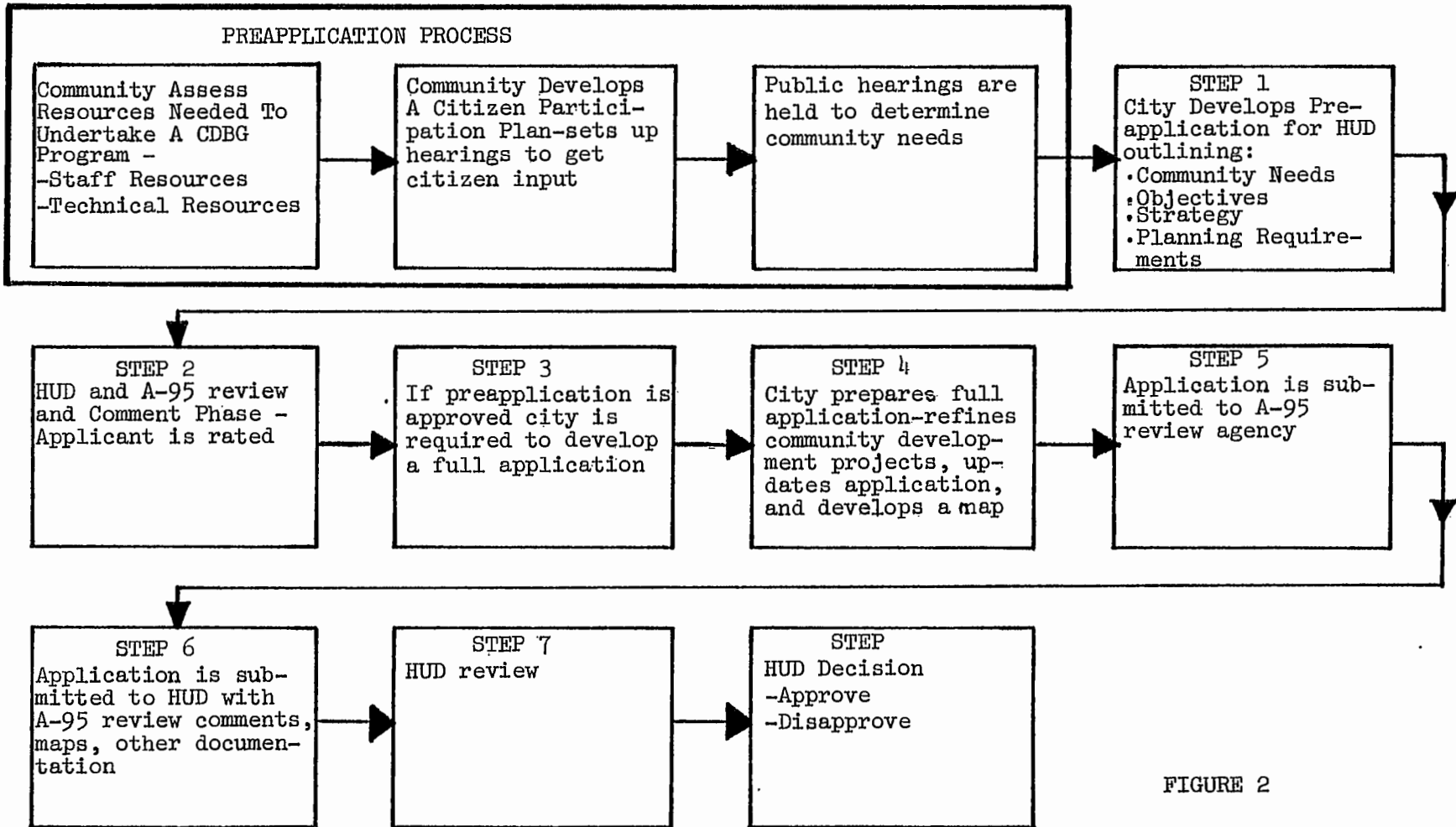


FIGURE 2
Discretionary Application
Process

Once reviewed and rated, the applicants are ranked in descending order according to the numerical rating received. Since discretionary grants are obtained on a competitive basis, and since the amount of discretionary funds are limited, only those applicants who rank high and are within the total discretionary amount available, are invited to submit full applications. However, before inviting applicants to submit full applications, A-95 comments must be favorable and consistent with local or areawide planning projects.

Step 3 - Full Application Preparation

Applicants who are invited to submit full applications must update their application, refine their community development proposal, and develop a housing assistance plan. The entire application is then submitted to the local areawide clearinghouse for A-95 review.

Step 4 - Application submitted to HUD

After all A-95 comments have been considered, the applicant submits its final application to the HUD area office where it must satisfactorily meet all required reviews. Once the reviews are met, HUD approves the grant for the community development projects.

Subsequent year discretionary applicants

All subsequent year discretionary applicants must go through the above mentioned application process. However, applicants who have previously received CDBG funds must meet two "threshold factors" before their preapplications can be reviewed and rated. These "threshold factors" examine the following:

- (1) The extent to which the applicant has made reasonable progress with the type of activities it has undertaken; and,

(2) the extent to which the applicant has provided

assisted housing or has undertaken necessary efforts
to provide assisted housing.³⁷

H. Equal Opportunity Monitoring and Compliance of the CDBG Program

The civil rights and equal opportunity provisions of the Act of 1974 are vital components in the administration of CDBG programs. Each recipient of block grant funds must certify in its application that it shall comply with civil rights laws and equal opportunity provisions. Specifically, these laws and provisions are: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;³⁸ Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968;³⁹ Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968;⁴⁰ Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974;⁴¹ and Executive Orders 11245 and 11036.⁴² In order to measure the progress of civil rights and equal opportunity in the CDBG program and to assist local governments in carrying out these responsibilities, HUD area offices have been authorized to monitor activity in these areas.

Monitoring and compliance review procedures for assessing conformance with civil rights laws and equal opportunity provisions of individual CDBG programs have been established by HUD.⁴³ Basically, equal opportunity monitoring includes scheduled and special site visits and/or in-house reviews of the recipients' performance.⁴⁴ The recipients of CDBG funds are monitored to determine whether they have carried out their programs substantially as described in their applications; whether their programs conform to all Title I requirements in general, and all other equal opportunity laws in particular; and whether the grantees have a continuing capacity to carry out their approved community development programs.⁴⁵ A most valuable tool that is often used to monitor recipients' programs is the recipients' annual GPRs. These

performance reports are valuable because they include information that relates to the recipients' equal opportunity performance standards of the block grant regulations to the performance standards of Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and to Executive Order 11246 regulations. 46

I. Monitoring Review

Equal opportunity monitoring is done annually for all recipients of entitlement grants and for as many recipients of discretionary grants that can be handled by the often limited staffs of the equal opportunity departments of the area offices.

Usually, entitlement grantees are encouraged to participate in on-site monitoring reviews; however, when this cannot be done, in-house reviews will suffice. Discretionary grantees, on the other hand, tend to be greater in number and not all can be monitored. A random sample of these grantees are, therefore, selected for equal opportunity review. Grantees that are most likely to be monitored are grantees with:

- A large number of projects which borderline on benefiting low and moderate income residents;
- A slow rate of spending of block grant funds (slow draw down rates); and
- Who have demonstrated a past history of non-compliance or poor performance. 47

Also, recipients with varying population sizes and diverse program activities are scheduled for equal opportunity monitoring. 48

There have been numerous cases in which recipients of block grant funds have been conditionally approved or put on notice for necessary corrective action because of compliance or performance deficiencies noted during the monitoring reviews. In such situations, HUD informs the grantee of the

specific action it must take to correct the deficiency. In each instance, the grantee must be given a timetable stating when the correction(s) must take place.⁴⁹ HUD can offer technical assistance to correct deficiencies when requested to do so by a grantee provided that the necessary resources are available. Grantees who do not respond to HUD monitoring advice or do not take the necessary action to rectify their deficiencies may be subject to a compliance review by the respective HUD Regional Office.

J. Compliance Review

Compliance reviews of CDBG recipients "encompass all of the activities, facilities, services and employment patterns of the identifiable administrative unit funded in whole or in part with grant funds."⁵⁰ Given this broad interpretation, the regional equal opportunity staff is required to enforce equal opportunity requirements and to conduct investigations of alleged discrimination in all facets of the CDBG operation.

Under a compliance review, if a grantee is found in nonconformance of equal opportunity provisions, the regional equal opportunity staff takes the initiative of meeting with the respective grantee to settle on its precise area of noncompliance. If this is not ascertainable, HUD may then proceed with one of the following alternatives: cut off CDBG funds to the grantee; hold back on money being issued the recipient; refer the matter to the [] Attorney General for action; or hold a hearing under HUD non-compliance procedures.⁵¹ Litigation on behalf of HUD against a grantee for noncompliance of civil rights provisions could be taken under the equal protection clause and applicable civil rights statutes, including the Act's provisions.⁵² More legal challenges have been made in the first year (1975) of the Act than under the decade of urban renewal and categorical grants.⁵³

K. Significance of Equal Opportunity in the CDBG Program

In order that the significance of equal opportunity in the block grant program be understood, it is necessary to place equal opportunity in proper perspective in the overall administration of the CDBG programs across the country. In the last half of the fiscal year 1976 (January 1 - June 30, 1976), HUD's monitoring of CDBG recipient performance in meeting the statutory requirements of the regulations resulted in 2,775 findings of technical or substantive deficiencies.⁵⁴ Approximately 25 percent of all CDBG monitoring findings related specifically to equal opportunity or discrimination in the CDBG program for the designated time span.⁵⁵ The most common equal opportunity deficiencies were: inadequate recordkeeping, noncompliance with fair housing and equal opportunity regulations regarding Executive Order 11246 and lack of required Affirmative Action Plans, particularly in the areas of employment and fair housing.⁵⁶

HUD's CDBG monitoring findings concluded that equal opportunity lead all other subject areas in the number of deficiencies.⁵⁷ Nonetheless, equal opportunity deficiencies may be underrepresented based on the manner in which they were determined. In the first and second years (1975 and 1976) of the CDBG program, HUD's monitoring policy primarily addressed the review of procedural requirements.⁵⁸ This meant that HUD was concerned mainly with evaluating grantees on the procedural and technical basis by which they were carrying out their application. The end result of such an effort would focus on reporting procedural deficiencies by recipients of CDBG funds.

FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER III

1. 42 U.S.C. §5301 et. seq. (1974).
2. "Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Local Dynamics in Community Development," The Urban Lawyer 2, pp. 189-190 (1975), (hereinafter cited as "Title I: Local Dynamics in CD")
3. Ibid., p. 192.
4. 42 U.S.C. §5301(c)(1974).
5. 42 U.S.C. §5301(c)(1) thru (7)(1974).
6. 42 U.S.C. §5301(d). According to: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Consolidated Community Development Block Grant Regulations, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1977, p. A-1 (hereinafter cited as HUD Regulations). The seven categorical grant programs were:
 - (a) Urban Renewal and Neighborhood Development Programs under Title I of the Housing Act of 1959;
 - (b) Model Cities under Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966;
 - (c) Water and sewer facilities under Section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965;
 - (d) Neighborhood facilities under Section 703 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965;
 - (e) Public Facilities loans under Title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955;
 - (f) Open space land under Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961; and,
 - (g) Rehabilitation loans under Section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, except that such loans may be made under the authority of Section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, as amended, until August 22, 1975.
7. 42 U.S.C. §5304 (1974). See also, "Title I: Local Dynamics in CD," The Urban Lawyer (1975), p. 196.
8. 42 U.S.C. §2000d (1964).
9. 42 U.S.C. §3601 et seq. (1968).
10. 42 U.S.C. §5309(a) (1974).
11. 12 U.S.C. §1701 u (Supp. 1977).
12. Executive Orders No. 11,063, 27 Fed. Reg. 11527 (1962), and Executive Order No. 11,264, as amended by Executive Order No. 11,375, 3 C.F.R. 169 (1974) (issued in 1965 and 1967, respectively, 42 U.S.C. §2000e (1974)). See also, 24 C.F.R. §570.303(e)(ii)(i) thru (vi) (Supp. 1977).

13. 24 C.F.R. §570.303(a); 570.303(b)(2); 570.303(c)(2); §570.601(a) and (b); §570.900(c)(1)(2); §570.905(d); §570.906(5); and §570.907(f).
14. "Title I: Local Dynamics in CD," The Urban Lawyer (1975) p. 202.
15. 42 U.S.C. §5305(a)(1) thru (13) (1977).
16. 42 U.S.C. §5301(c)(1974).
17. 42 U.S.C. §5304(1974).
18. "Title I: Local Dynamics in CD," The Urban Lawyer (1975), pp. 204-205.
19. 42 U.S.C. §5304(a)(1)(1974).
20. 42 U.S.C. §5304(2)(1974).
21. 42 U.S.C. §5304(a)(4)(1974). See also, Mary Brooks, Richard Meyer, and Jesse Mingelton, "An Analysis of Community Development Block Grant Programs in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area," (paper prepared for the Urban League of Greater Oklahoma City, Inc., September, 1976), p. 7.
22. Ibid.
23. 42 U.S.C. §5304(1974). See also, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Block Grants for Community Development, prepared by Richard P. Nathan, et. al., of the Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 54.
24. For changes in the formula see: Housing and Community Development Act of 1977, Pub. L. No. 95-128, §106(b)(1) (A) and (B) (October 1, 1977).
25. 42 U.S.C. §5306 (1974). See also, "Title I: Local Dynamics in CD," The Urban Lawyer (1975), p. 201.
26. Pub. L. No. 95-128, §106(b)(1) (A) and (B) (October 1, 1977).
27. 24 C.F.R. §570.300(d)(1) (1977).
28. 24 C.F.R. §570.303(e)(4)(i)(1977).
29. 24 C.F.R. §570.303(e)(4)(ii).
30. 24 C.F.R. §570.303(e)(4)(iii).
31. Ibid.
32. 24 C.F.R. §570.300(d)(2)(1977).
33. 24 C.F.F. §570.300(c)(1977).

34. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program: Second Annual Report, Office of Evaluation (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 141 (hereinafter cited as Second Annual Report).
35. 24 C.F.R. §570.402(b)(2)(ii) and (iii)(1977).
36. 24 C.F.R. §570.402(c)(3)(1977).
37. 24 C.F.R. §570.402(c)(1)(i) and (ii)(1977).
38. 42 U.S.C. §2000d (1964).
39. 42 U.S.C. §3601 et seq. (1968).
40. 12 U.S.C. §1701u (Supp. 1977).
41. 42 U.S.C. §5309(a)(1974).
42. Executive Order No. 11063, 27 Fed. Reg. 11527(1962), and Executive Order No. 11246, as amended by Executive Order No. 11375, 3 C.F.R. 169(1974), issued in 1965 and 1967, respectively; 42 U.S.C. §2000e (1974).
43. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Second Annual Report (1976), p. 140.
44. Ibid., p. 140.
45. Ibid.
46. Ibid., p. 141.
47. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Monitoring of Entitlement Communities Under the Community Development Block Grant Program, Notice CPD-77 (hereinafter cited as Notice CPD-77), p. 2.
48. Ibid.
49. Ibid.
50. Second Annual Report, p. 141.
51. See generally, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; and, 42 U.S.C. §5301 et seq. (1974).
52. "Litigation Strategies and Judicial Review Under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, 11th Urban Law Annual, pp. 37 and 84, (1976).
53. Ibid., p. 98.
54. Second Annual Report, p. 122.
55. Ibid.
56. Ibid., p. 123.
57. "Equal Opportunity Again Has Most Block Grant Program Deficiencies," Housing and Development Reporter, Bureau of National Affairs, Dec. 1976, p. 617.
58. Notice CPD-77, p. 1.

CHAPTER III: POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN ARKANSAS: AN OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a general overview of the State's population and housing characteristics. The major subject areas covered are: (1) population characteristics; (2) income distribution; (3) socio-economic conditions; (4) labor force characteristics; and (5) housing conditions.

A. Population Characteristics and Distribution

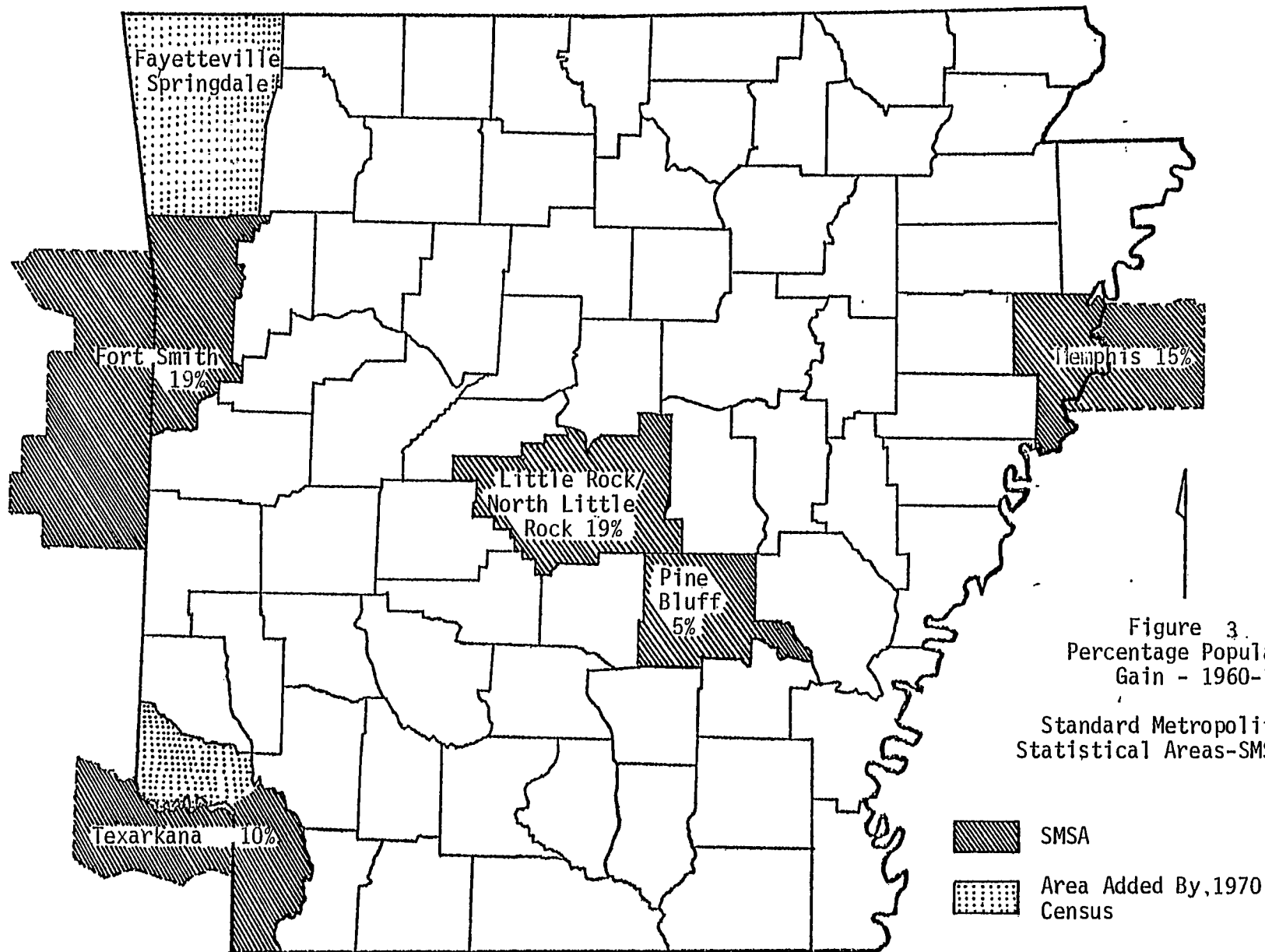
The 1970 Census reported a population of 1,923,295 in Arkansas.¹ Slightly more than 350,000, or approximately 18 percent of the population was black, and 24,358, or about 1 percent, was Hispanic.² Asian Americans and other races constituted less than 1 percent of the total population.³

Arkansas has always been characterized as a rural State. However, in 1970, the Census indicated that 50 percent of the State's population resided in urban areas.⁴ As Table A3.1* shows, the State's urban population count was 960,865. This represented an absolute increase of 195,562 over the 1960 urban count of 765,303 and a percentage increment of 25.6. In 1960, only 42.8 percent of the State's population lived in urban areas.⁵

Table A3.2 provides a more detailed picture of the State's population and its distribution. As pointed out above, about half of the State's population reside in urban areas. Nearly 40 percent of that population is located in the State's urbanized areas.⁶ The rest of the urban population is concentrated in cities having less than 50,000.

Arkansas has six major metropolitan or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's).⁷ As Figure 3 clearly shows, three of these, Fort

*All tables unless otherwise noted, referred to in this chapter are located in Appendix A.



Smith, Texarkana, and Memphis, are shared with adjacent States. In the case of Fort Smith, counties in Oklahoma are part of the SMSA because of their close social and economic ties with the Arkansas city; in the cases of Texarkana and Memphis, the Arkansas counties are closely related to the cities in the neighboring States.⁸

Nearly 41 percent of the State's population is concentrated in these metropolitan areas. In fact, each of these areas gained in population with the Little Rock/North Little Rock, and Fort Smith metropolitan areas achieving a 19 percent increase over their 1960 populations.

Figure 4 describes the State's 1970 urban population distribution by county. The map shows that 21 of the State's 75 counties did not have any urban population. Of the 54 counties reported as having an urban population, 39 had urban populations ranging from 23.0 to 49.9 percent. The remaining 15 counties had urban populations exceeding the State average of 50 percent. In two of these counties, the urban proportion amounted to more than 80 percent; they were Pulaski, 84.4 percent, and Sebastian, 82.1 percent. As shown by the map, most of the more urban counties are located mainly in the eastern and southeastern portions of the State.

Several factors have contributed to this increase in urban population. First, a significant part of the State's urban growth, and conversely its rural loss, can be attributed to the increased annexation of areas, by cities, that had been classified as rural.⁹ A second factor has been the growth of rural towns of 2,500 or more population between 1960 and 1970.¹⁰ Another factor has been the designation of previously classified rural areas as unincorporated places of 2,500 or more population. For example, there were 77 urban places (incorporated and unincorporated areas of 2,500 or

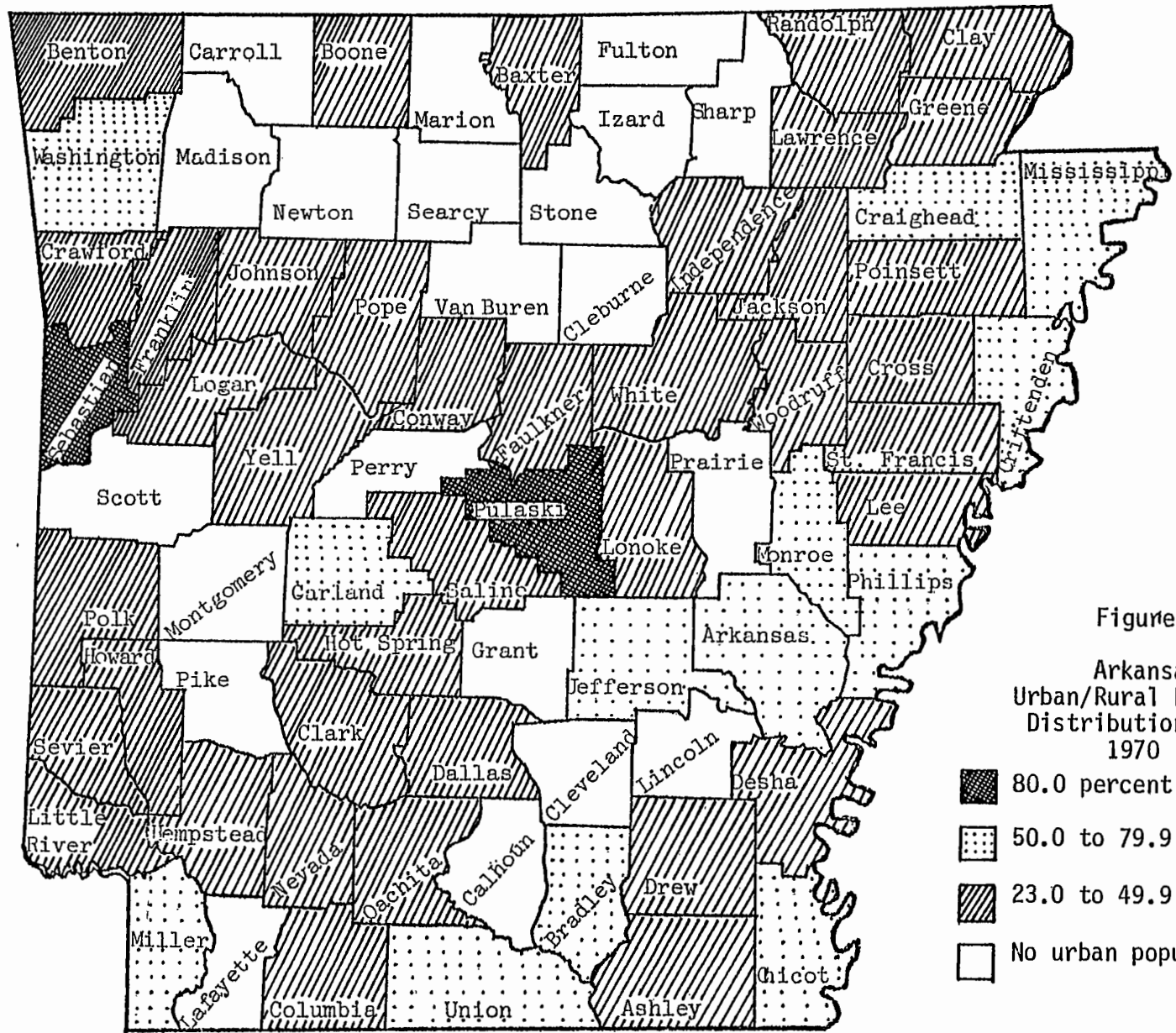






Figure 4.
Arkansas
Urban/Rural Population
Distribution by County
1970

-  80.0 percent or more urban
-  50.0 to 79.9 percent urban
-  23.0 to 49.9 percent urban
-  No urban population

Source: University of Arkansas, Arkansas' Urban-Rural Population, Industrial Research and Extensive Center.

more) in Arkansas in 1970, compared to 66 in 1960.¹¹ Referring to Table A3.2, we see that nearly 240,000, or approximately 12 percent, of the State's population resides in urban areas with a population between 2,500 and 10,000.

Table 1 below describes the State's population and rural/urban distribution for each county.

B. General Population Patterns

Because of major differences between the various counties as to population, urban-rural distribution, migration patterns, and demographic characteristics, a better picture can be painted by referring to larger geographical areas in Arkansas called Planning and Development Districts.

Table 1
Population and Urban/Rural Distribution
By County - Arkansas 1960-1970

County	Total Population ¹	Black Population		Total Population			
		Total	Percent of Total Population ²	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent ³
Arkansas	23,347	5,300	22.7	14,205	60.8	9,142	39.2
Ashley	24,976	7,551	30.2	12,184	48.8	12,792	51.2
Baxter	15,319	---	0.0	3,936	25.7	11,383	74.3
Benton	50,476	---	0.0	22,944	45.5	27,532	54.5
Boone	19,073	---	0.0	7,239	38.0	11,834	62.0
Bradley	12,778	4,041	31.6	6,433	50.3	6,345	49.7
Calhoun	5,573	1,795	32.3	---	0.0	5,573	100.0
Carroll	12,301	---	0.0	---	0.0	12,301	100.0
Chicot	18,164	9,805	54.0	11,247	61.9	6,917	38.1
Clark	21,537	4,821	22.4	9,841	45.7	11,696	54.3
Clay	18,771	---	0.0	5,792	30.9	12,979	69.1
Cleburne	10,349	---	0.0	---	0.0	10,349	100.0
Cleveland	6,605	1,298	19.7	---	0.0	6,605	100.0
Columbia	25,952	9,113	35.1	11,303	43.6	14,649	56.4
Conway	16,805	2,865	17.0	6,814	40.5	9,991	59.5
Craighead	52,068	1,641	3.2	27,050	52.0	25,018	48.0
Crawford	25,677	490	1.9	8,373	32.6	17,304	67.4
Crittenden	48,106	22,759	47.3	29,038	60.4	19,068	39.6
Cross	19,783	5,504	27.8	6,696	33.8	13,087	66.2

Table 1 (Cont)

County	Total Population ¹	Black Population		Urban	Total Population		
		Total	Percent of Total Population ²		Percent	Rural	Percent ³
Dallas	10,022	3,847	38.4	4,837	48.3	5,185	51.7
Desha	18,761	8,204	43.7	9,283	49.5	9,478	50.5
Drew	15,157	4,563	30.1	5,085	33.5	10,072	66.5
Faulkner	31,572	2,835	9.0	15,510	49.1	16,062	50.9
Franklin	11,301	161	1.4	2,592	22.9	8,709	77.1
Fulton	7,699	---	0.0	---	0.0	7,699	100.0
Garland	54,131	5,128	9.0	35,631	65.8	18,500	34.2
Grant	9,711	417	4.3	---	0.0	9,711	100.0
Greene	24,765	15	0.1	10,639	43.0	14,126	57.0
Hempstead	19,308	6,335	32.8	8,810	45.6	10,498	54.4
Hot Springs	21,963	2,719	12.4	8,739	39.8	13,224	60.2
Howard	11,412	2,319	20.3	4,016	35.2	7,396	64.8
Independence	22,723	507	2.2	7,209	31.7	15,514	68.3
Izard	7,381	12	0.2	---	0.0	7,381	100.0
Jackson	20,452	3,032	14.8	7,725	37.8	12,727	62.2
Jefferson	85,329	34,593	40.5	60,905	71.4	24,422	28.6
Johnson	13,630	239	1.8	4,616	33.9	9,014	66.1
Lafayette	10,018	4,338	43.3	---	0.0	10,018	100.0
Lawrence	16,320	148	0.9	3,800	22.3	12,520	76.7
Lee	18,884	10,868	57.6	6,196	32.8	12,688	67.2
Lincoln	12,913	5,424	42.0	---	0.0	12,913	100.0
Little River	11,194	3,056	27.3	3,522	31.5	7,672	68.5
Logan	16,789	279	1.7	6,885	41.0	9,904	59.0
Lonoke	26,249	4,794	18.3	9,118	34.7	17,131	65.3
Madison	9,453	---	0.0	---	0.0	9,453	100.0
Marion	7,000	---	0.0	---	0.0	7,000	100.0
Miller	33,385	7,598	22.8	21,682	64.9	11,703	35.1
Mississippi	62,060	16,527	26.6	31,956	51.5	30,104	48.5
Monroe	15,657	6,855	43.8	7,838	50.1	7,819	49.9
Montgomery	5,821	8	0.1	---	0.0	5,821	100.0
Nevada	10,111	3,278	32.4	3,921	38.8	6,190	61.2
Newton	5,844	---	0.0	---	0.0	5,844	100.0
Oachita	30,896	11,109	36.0	15,147	49.0	15,749	51.0
Perry	5,634	156	2.8	---	0.0	5,634	100.0
Phillips	40,046	21,639	54.0	21,422	53.5	18,624	46.5
Pike	8,711	384	4.4	---	0.0	8,711	100.0
Poinsett	26,822	2,305	8.6	9,146	34.1	17,676	65.9
Polk	13,297	---	0.0	4,530	34.1	8,767	65.9
Pope	28,607	671	2.3	11,750	41.1	16,857	58.9
Prairie	10,249	1,680	16.4	---	0.0	10,249	100.0
Pulaski	287,189	58,402	20.3	242,448	84.4	44,741	15.6

Table 1 (Cont)

County	Total Population ¹	Black Population		Urban	Total Population		
		Total	Percent of Total Population ²		Percent	Rural	Percent ³
Randolph	12,645	139	1.1	4,544	35.9	8,101	64.1
St. Francis	30,799	14,558	47.3	12,521	40.7	18,278	59.3
Saline	36,107	1,368	3.8	16,499	45.7	19,608	54.3
Scott	8,207	---	0.0	---	0.0	8,207	100.0
Searcy	7,731	---	0.0	---	0.0	7,731	100.0
Sebastian	79,237	4,379	5.5	65,046	82.1	14,191	17.9
Sevier	11,272	761	6.8	3,863	34.3	7,409	65.7
Sharp	8,233	20	0.2	---	0.0	8,233	100.0
Stone	6,838	---	0.0	---	0.0	6,838	100.0
Union	45,428	13,269	29.4	25,283	55.7	20,145	44.3
Van Buren	8,275	47	0.6	---	0.0	8,275	100.0
Washington	77,370	619	0.8	47,135	60.9	30,235	39.1
White	39,253	1,276	3.3	11,845	30.2	27,408	69.8
Woodruff	11,566	4,055	35.0	2,777	24.0	8,789	76.0
Yell	14,208	387	2.7	3,297	23.2	10,911	76.8
State	1,923,295	352,445	18.3%	960,865	50.0%	962,430	50.0%

SOURCE: State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor, Public Investment Plan for the Arkansas Ozarks 1975, Publication was prepared by the Ozarks Regional Commission) State Capitol, Little Rock, Ark.

1. Table 1, Population Totals 1970 and Net Migration Rate 1960-1970 Arkansas, pp. 140-143.
2. Table 3, Black Population, 1970, Arkansas, pp. 145-148.
3. Ibid.

Basically, these districts are multi-county regions established to serve as a framework for the coordination of functional planning activities of State agencies, and as a guide to State and Federal agencies for the delivery of services. ¹² Figure 5³ describes the location of these districts and the counties they encompass.

Table A3.3 shows the urban and rural population for each district for both 1970 and 1960. Only three districts (Central, Western and Southeast) had urban populations in excess of the State's overall percentage of 50 percent. The most heavily urbanized and populated district is the Central Planning and Development District which encompasses the Little Rock/North Little Rock metropolitan area. The least urbanized and populated district is the White River Planning and Development District located in the north central portion of the State.

Of the State's eight districts, only two, the Southwest and the East, lost population during the 1960's. The Southeast District's population remained relatively stable during the 1960's. The other five districts, in contrast, gained in population. This population growth ranged from 10,856 persons (8.2 percent) in the White River District, to 58,391 (16.7 percent) in the Central District. The greatest overall increase, 29.0 percent, was experienced in the Northwest District which also encompasses the Fayetteville-Springdale metropolitan area. (See Figure 3)

Table A3.4 describes the population and changes in distribution by race for each district between 1960 and 1970. During the 1960's, every district experienced growth in its white population. Increases ranged from 1,301 (0.5 percent) in the East District, to 54,425 (19.7 percent) in the Central

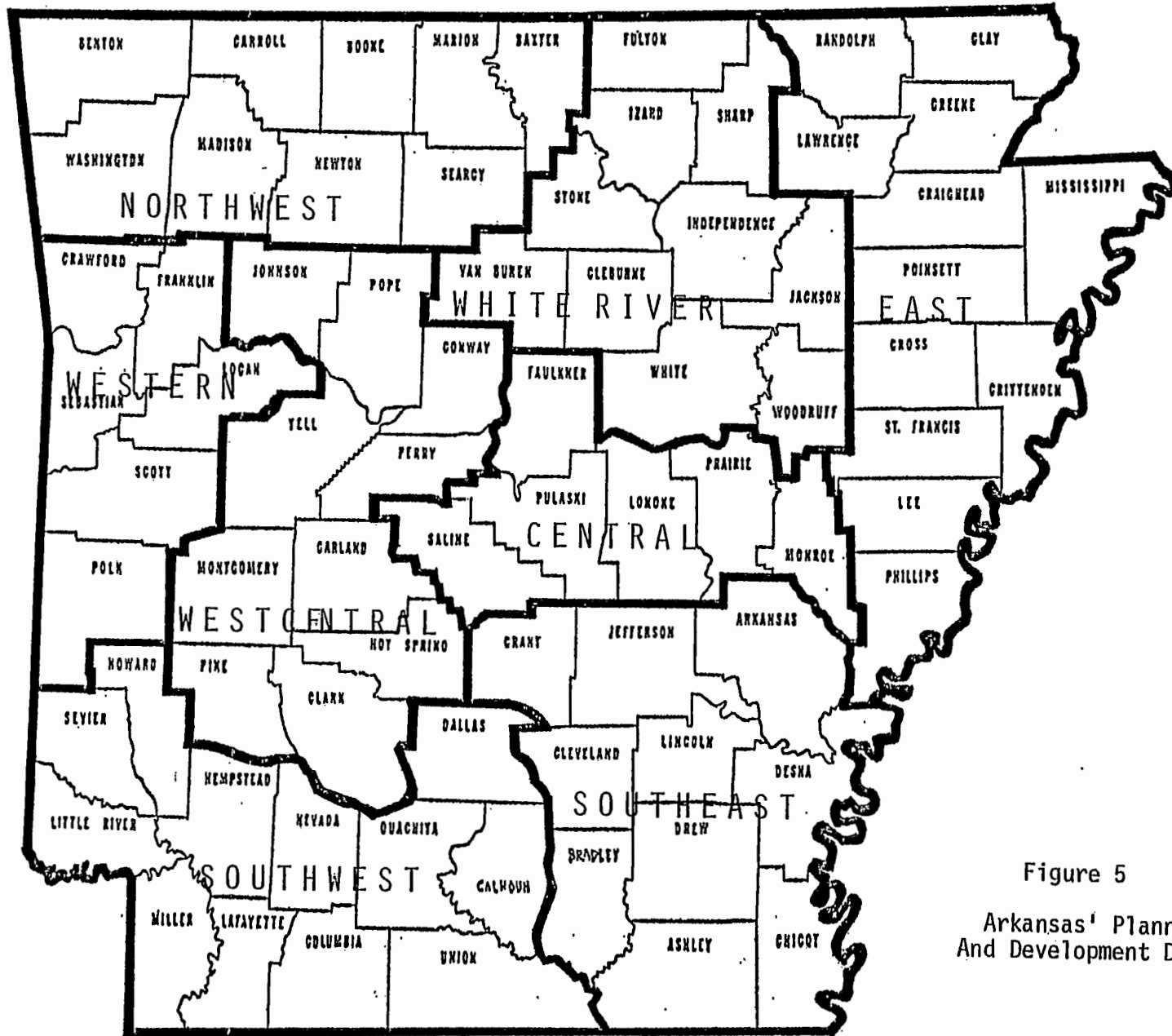


Figure 5
Arkansas' Planning
And Development Districts

District. The Northwest District's relative growth of 29 percent was by far the greatest and its overall increase of 45,156 was over a fourth of the State's total white population growth.

In contrast, the Central District was the only area to experience a significant increase in its minority population between 1960 and 1970. However, both the Northwest and Western Districts experienced increases of 803 and 280 minority persons, respectively, over the ten-year period. For the remaining five districts, minority losses ranged from a low of 1,222 (6.4 percent) in the West Central District to a high of 20,202 (17.2 percent) in the Eastern District.¹³ The minority population in these five districts was 311,237, or nearly 80 percent of the State's minority population. (See Table A3.4)

According to the Industrial Research and Extension Center at the University of Arkansas in Little Rock, only three of the districts experienced a net outmigration during the 1960's. Their numbers ranged from 19,111 persons (8.5 percent) in the Southwest District, to 73,429 (19.3 percent) in the East District. The other district that experienced a substantial net outmigration during the 1960's was the Southeast which had an overall net outflow of 26,585 (11.7 percent).¹⁴

C. Distribution of the Minority Population in Arkansas

Minorities comprise nearly 20 percent of the population in Arkansas. Blacks constitute by far the largest segment of the minority population in the State, making up nearly 99 percent of the minority population, and approximately 18 percent of the total population. (See Table A3.1)

In general, minorities in Arkansas tend to live in urban areas. According to the 1970 Census, over 55 percent of the State's minority population was classified as urban. In comparison, 50 percent of the total population

in Arkansas was defined as living in urban areas. Of the 197,084 minorities living in urban areas, 84,359, or approximately 43 percent, lived in urban-¹⁵ized areas with over 90 percent residing in central city areas. Another 26 percent lived in places having a population ranging from 2,500 to 10,000. (See Table A3.2)

There are six Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas located entirely or partially within Arkansas. The 1970 population of those portions of the SMSA's within the State was 595,030, or 30.9 percent of the State's total of 1,923,295. Minorities comprised about 22 percent of the State's population living in metropolitan areas. Slightly over one-third of the State's minority population (36.7 percent) resided in these SMSA's. (See Table A3.2)

Table 1 describes the distribution of the State's black population. In 1970, blacks comprised over 40 percent of the population in ten counties. In three counties - Chicot, Lee, and Phillips - they made up over half of the population.

Figure 6 shows those counties having a black population in excess of 20 percent of the total county population. This map clearly shows the concentration of the black populations in an arc ranging from the extreme northeast portion of the State, down to the extreme southwestern portion. As the next section of this chapter will show, this area also constitutes the most depressed part of the State.

D. Income Base

The relative distribution of income in 1970 of families for selected income classes indicates that approximately half (47.2 percent) of the

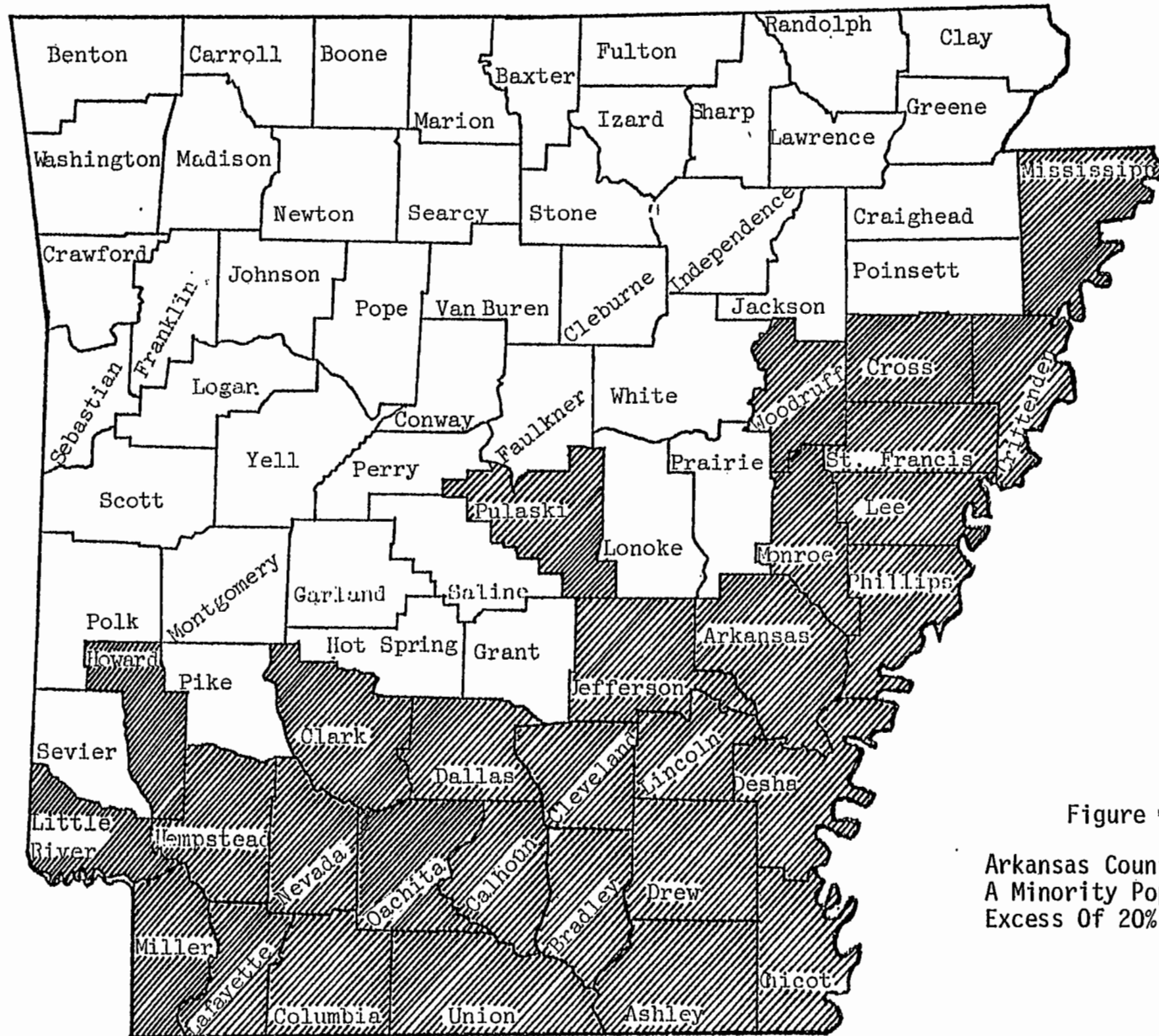


Figure 6
 Arkansas Counties Having
 A Minority Population In
 Excess Of 20% - 1970

Source: State of Arkansas, Public Investment Plan for the Arkansas Ozarks, 1975, Ozarks Regional Commission, Table 3.

Nation's families had incomes of \$10,000 and above; by contrast, only 24.3 percent of Arkansas' families were in this group. According to the Ozarks Regional Commission, almost twice as many families in Arkansas had incomes of \$5,000 or less as did those of the Nation as a whole; the relative proportion being 39.1 and 20.3 percent, respectively.¹⁶

The median family income is an important indicator of just how well a particular individual or group is doing with respect to the total population. In general, the median income level describes that level of income that falls between the highest and the lowest levels. In other words, it is that point where 50 percent of all families have a higher income and where 50 percent have a lower income. In 1970, the median family income for the Nation was \$9,590.¹⁷ In Arkansas, the median was \$6,273. This figure represented an increase of \$3,089 over its 1959 level of \$3,184.¹⁸

Table A3.5 describes the median and per capita personal income for families and individuals on a county-by-county basis. The one obvious fact that emerges is that minorities in Arkansas are considerably worse off than the total population in terms of income. For example, as indicated previously, the median family income in 1970 for the State was \$6,273. For minorities, the median family income was only \$3,455, or almost half the State median. Only 17 counties in the State matched or exceeded the State median. Only four (Pulaski, Saline, Sebastian, and Union) had median family incomes that exceeded \$7,000; and, only one, Pulaski, exceeded \$8,000. No county matched the national median. In no county did the minority population even match the State median.

Figure 7 provides a general picture of just how the various counties relate to one another with respect to median family income. As might be expected, the Little Rock/North Little Rock SMSA stands out as having the

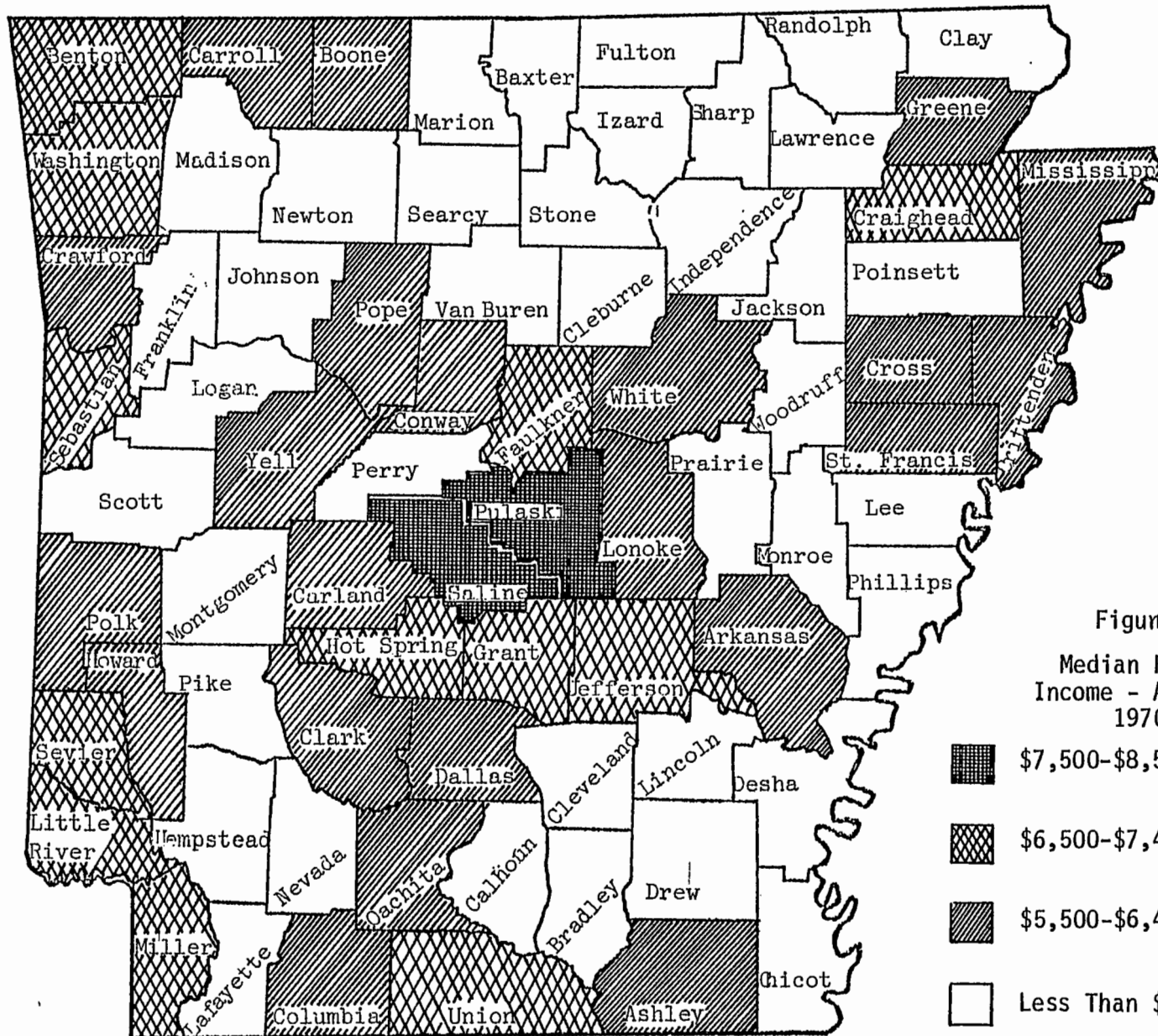






Figure 7
Median Family
Income - Arkansas
1970

-  \$7,500-\$8,500
-  \$6,500-\$7,499
-  \$5,500-\$6,499
-  Less Than \$4,499

Source: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 44, 124, and 128.

highest median family income distribution in the State. Those counties surrounding this metropolitan area tend to have the lowest median family income. The southeast, eastern, and north central portions of the State have the most counties with a median family income of less than \$4,500.

Another important socio-economic indicator is the per capita personal income. Simply stated, this income figure represents the amount of income available for every person in the State. In 1970, the nation's per capita personal income was about \$3,933. For Arkansas, the figure was \$2,155. For minorities, it was only \$1,024. (See Table A3.5)¹⁹

Poverty is a very severe problem in Arkansas. In some areas such as the Delta region of eastern Arkansas, it is a chronic problem. ²⁰ Table A3.6 describes the incidence of poverty for families and unrelated individuals for each county in the State. According to the 1970 Census, 59 of the State's 75 counties had 20 percent or more of its families receiving incomes below the poverty level. Twenty-one counties had more than 30 percent of its families below the poverty level; and, five counties (Chicot, Fulton, Lee, Newton, and Stone) had 40 percent or more of their population receiving incomes of less than poverty level. The situation is even worse for unrelated individuals.

Underemployment, unemployment, agricultural adjustment, low productivity low educational attainment, and many other factors contribute to intensifying this poverty problem. If we correlate those counties having a high percent of families below poverty with their urban/rural characters, we find that the more rural portions of the State have a higher incidence of poverty.

The ethnic/racial aspects of poverty cannot be minimized. As Table A3.7 points out, minority families have a higher incidence of poverty than the popu-

lation as a whole. Moreover, the proportion of minority families with a female head of household below the poverty level generally exceeds that of the total population in the State.

E. Labor Force Characteristics

The data in Table A3.8 shows that Arkansas' 1970 work force totaled 698,090. This figure represented an overall increase of 14.9 percent above the 1960 employment count. By 1975, the work force in Arkansas increased to 873,700.²¹

In 1970, about 8 percent of the labor force was employed in the agricultural sector. However, agricultural employment in Arkansas has declined substantially over the past two decades. Using census data (which is the only comparable data source for 1950, 1960, and 1970), the proportion of persons employed in agriculture in the State declined from 36 percent in 1950 to 8 percent in 1970.²²

Although employment in the agriculture sector has experienced a substantial decline, the State's manufacturing employment has increased over the past ten years. Its relative share of the State's total employment increased from about 20 percent in 1960, to 26 percent in 1970, to approximately 26.3 percent in 1973.²³

One of the major causes of poverty is unemployment. This relates directly to the concept of labor force participation.²⁴ Participation rates in Arkansas have been moving in divergent directions over the past two decades. For males, participation rates have declined modestly. On the other hand, female participation rates have increased significantly in the past 20 years. For black males in the State rates have declined. Black female participation rates, in contrast, have increased but at a slower rate than white female participation rates.²⁵

The decrease in black male participation rates from a high of 76.1 percent percent in 1950 to 52.7 percent in 1970 is very significant.²⁶

A participation rate of only 53 percent indicates an extreme wastage of human resources. Part of this low participation rate among black males in Arkansas can be attributed to the adjustment in agriculture employment that has occurred over the past two decades.²⁷

Unemployment in Arkansas in 1975 ranged from a low of 3.7 percent in Arkansas County to a high of nearly 25 percent in Calhoun County. Because of the dynamic nature of the unemployment rate over a period of time, it is difficult to define any long term patterns. Certain counties in the State appear to sustain high unemployment rates over a period of years. For example, counties such as Calhoun, Chicot, Clay, Cleburne, Crittenden, Franklin, Johnson, Lawrence, Lee, Logan, Newton, Randolph, Searcy, Stone, and White, have had consistently high unemployment rates at or above 8 percent. Other counties have had consistently low unemployment rates. For the most part, these counties are located in the more urbanized areas of the State. (See Table A3.8)

An important measure used in defining the characteristics of a work force is the dependency ratio per hundred workers. Essentially, this concept is defined as the ratio of the population under 21 years of age and over 65 to the prime working age population aged 21 through 64, multiplied by 100. In 1970, there were 106.4 dependents per 100 workers in the State. This means that for every 100 workers there were 106 non-workers that must be supported by the producing portion of the population. In comparison,²⁸ there were 97.9 dependents per 100 workers in the United States in 1970.

Table A3.8 also provides data on the ratio of non-workers to workers for each county. This ratio defines the number of persons not in the labor

force, including persons under 14 years of age, to persons in the labor force. In 1970, the overall ratio for the State was 1.73. On a county-by-county basis, this ratio ranged from a low of 1.40 in Pulaski County to a high of 2.81 in Lee and Newton counties.

F. Housing Conditions

Table A3.9 provides selected housing data by county and by racial/ethnic group for Arkansas. In 1970, 18.4 percent of all year round dwelling units in the State lacked some or all plumbing facilities. In contrast, only about 7 percent of the Nation's housing stock lacked any plumbing facilities.²⁹

Another measure of the status of housing in the State is the number of units having more than 1.01 persons per room. In Arkansas, 10.7 percent of all the occupied housing units had 1.01 or more persons per room. For the United States, the figure was 8.2 percent.³⁰

The percentage of households lacking some or all plumbing facilities ranged from a high of 54 percent in Newton County to a low of 4.6 percent in Pulaski County. Eighteen counties in the State had more than one-third of their housing stock lacking some plumbing facilities. Four counties (Lee, Newton, Searcy, and Stone) had more than 40 percent of their dwelling units in this condition. (See Table A3.9)

For minorities, the situation is even more critical. For example, over 60 percent of the minority housing stock in 17 counties having a significant minority population lacked some or all plumbing facilities. In three of these counties (Calhoun, Cleveland, and Drew), over 70 percent of the minority housing stock lacked some plumbing facilities. Another nine counties with a substantial minority population had between 49 and 59 percent of the minority housing stock in this condition. (See Table A3.9)

Approximately 24 percent of all minority occupied housing in the State had 1.01 or more persons per room. For the population as a whole, the figure was 10.7 percent. The percentage of overcrowded units housing minority families ranged from a low of 10.7 percent in Independence County to a high of 35.2 percent in St. Francis County. Thirty-two counties having a large minority population had more than 20 percent of all their minority housing with 1.01 or more persons per room. These statistics indicate that minority households in Arkansas tend more frequently than the total State population to live in inadequate and overcrowded housing. (See Table A3.9)

G. Summary

~~It was pointed out in the previous chapter that the primary purpose of the CDBG program is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income. As this chapter has clearly shown the problems of inadequate housing and poverty in Arkansas are severe. Moreover, while poverty is a general fact of life for a large part of the population in this State, the situation is especially difficult for the black population.~~

The question we must now explore is, has the CDBG program in Arkansas been an effective means for dealing with the social and economic problems outlined in this chapter? The next chapter will attempt to answer this question. However, the conditions outlined above are not those which can be changed overnight. They are long standing problems and, in large measure, endemic in the lives of those who live in the State. We must also take into consideration different and sometimes conflicting priorities established by local governments. In any case, the task of dealing with the problems of poverty and poor housing conditions is a crucial one, and one that demands a careful assessment of needs and resources by State and local governmental units.

NOTES TO CHAPTER III

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 48 General Characteristics by Race for Urban and Rural Residence: 1970.
 2. Ibid. Table 71. Ethnic Characteristics by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Residence: 1970.
 3. Ibid.
 4. Ibid.
 5. University of Arkansas, Industrial Research and Extension Center, Arkansas' Urban-Rural Population, Arkansas Population Analysis Series No. 70-02, College of Business, Little Rock, Oct. 1971, p. 1.
 6. The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines the urban population as follows: "Generally, all persons residing in areas determined to be urbanized areas or in places of 2,500 or more outside urbanized areas. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory."
 7. According to the Bureau of the Census, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 population or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. Contiguous counties must be essentially economically and socially integrated with the central city. For two cities to qualify as twin cities, they must have contiguous boundaries and form a single community for all practical purposes; the smaller city must have a population of at least 50,000.
 8. Arkansas Department of Planning, Atlas of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, Aug. 1973, p. 53.
 9. University of Arkansas, Industrial Research and Extension Center, Arkansas' Urban-Rural Population, College of Business, Little Rock, Oct. 1971, p. 1.
 10. Ibid.
 11. Ibid., p. 2.
 12. 2 Ark. Stat. Ann. §9-325 (1969).
-

13. For a more comprehensive analysis of the Eastern Arkansas Planning and Development District see The Economic Structure of the Eastern Arkansas Delta Region: An Assessment. This report was prepared by Dr. Donald E. Pursell, former director of the Center for Manpower Studies at Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn., and Ernest J. Gerlach, research analyst, Southwestern Regional Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. This report was released in July 1977.
14. University of Arkansas, Industrial Research and Extension Center, Population Changes and Migration in Arkansas by Color 1950-1970, College of Business, Little Rock, July 1974, p. 8.
15. The Census Bureau defines an urbanized area as one that contains a city (or twin cities) of 50,000 or more population (central city) plus the surrounding closely settled incorporated and unincorporated areas which meet certain criteria of population size or density. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Public Use Samples of Basic Research from the 1970 Census: Description and Technical Documentation, Washington D.C., Apr. 1972, p. 134.
16. State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor, Public Investment Plan for the Arkansas Ozarks, 1975, State Capitol, Little Rock, Ark., p. 11.
17. Ibid., p. 13.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. Arkansas Advisory Committee, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, The Economic Structure of the Eastern Arkansas Delta Region: An Assessment, July 1977, p. 36.
21. State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor, Public Investment Plan for the Arkansas Ozarks, 1975, State Capitol, Little Rock, Ark., p. 19.
22. Ibid., p. 22.
23. Ibid.
24. The participation rate is defined as the number of employed plus those looking for work aged 16-65 divided by the population 16-65. A ratio of 64.9 means that there were 649 males employed or looking for work per 1,000 males aged 16-65.
25. Arkansas Advisory Committee, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, The Economic Structure of the Eastern Arkansas Delta Region: An Assessment, p. 59.
26. Ibid., Table 14, Labor Force Participation Rates by County, Race, and Sex, 1950, 1960 and 1970, p. 60.
27. Ibid., p. 61.
28. State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor, Public Investment Plan for the Arkansas Ozarks, 1975, State Capitol, Little Rock, Ark., p. 19.

CHAPTER IV: OPERATION OF THE BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM IN ARKANSAS

A. Overview

The purpose of this chapter is twofold. First, we want to carefully examine how Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are being used in Arkansas. Secondly, we want to determine, to the extent possible, how effectively this program has been in alleviating some of the very severe social and economic problems outlined in the previous chapter.

Since 1974 the State of Arkansas has received nearly \$109 million through the CDBG program. Over 100 communities and 36 counties throughout the State have received some sort of assistance under this program. These communities have ranged in size from small towns having less than 200 people to large urban areas having populations in excess of 100,000. Virtually every part of the State has been affected by this program.

B. Program Status

As indicated above, the State of Arkansas has received nearly \$109 million in CDBG funds over the last three years. Table 2 describes the overall funding picture for the State and how much of these funds have been withdrawn on an annual basis since 1975.

Under the CDBG program, there are basically four separate funding categories. These are identified as entitlement, discretionary, the Secretary's fund, and the urgent needs fund.¹ Under the discretionary category

Table 2

Summary of CDBG Funding
For Arkansas 1975-1977

	FY 77	FY 76	FY75	Total	Accumulative Amount Withdrawn	
Entitlement Amount Approved	25,393,000	26,139,000	26,414,740	77,946,740	44,697,384	57.3*
Discretionary SMSA Amount Approved	1,487,000	1,377,000	882,000	3,746,000	1,422,000	37.9
Discretionary Non-Metro Amount Approved	8,890,000	6,875,000	5,391,000	21,156,000	7,463,000	35.2
Secretary Fund	-0-	238,000	1,322,000	1,560,000	544,000	34.8
Urgent Needs Fund	2,471,000	832,000	454,000	3,757,000	1,256,000	33.4
TOTAL	38,241,000	35,461,000	34,463,740	108,165,740	55,382,384	51.2

*Percent of Total

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Little Rock Area Office, CDBG Entitlement and Discretionary Funding Reports, Computer Printouts Dated December, 1977.

there are two additional categories. One category allocates CDBG funds for metropolitan areas, and the other for non-metropolitan areas. In this chapter we will concentrate mainly on the entitlement and discretionary components of the program since they encompass by far the greatest share of all the funds made available under the program.

Entitlement funds for Arkansas amount to \$77,946,740, or about 72 percent of the total CDBG funding allocated to the State over the three-year period. Discretionary funds account for another 23 percent of the total with the Secretary's and Urgent Needs funding categories making up the rest. Nearly \$25 million has been set aside for discretionary funding with about 85 percent of these funds devoted to non-metropolitan areas. (See Table 2)

Table 2 also shows how much of these funds has been withdrawn thus far over the funding period. As of December 1977, 57 percent of the entitlement, 38 percent of the metropolitan, and 35 percent of the non-metropolitan discretionary funds have been withdrawn. The withdrawal rate of 57 percent for entitlement funds in Arkansas compares favorably with the National average of 47 percent and the Federal Region VI average of 44 percent.

C. Entitlement and Discretionary Recipients: A Profile

In the State of Arkansas, there are 539 potential applicants for the CDBG funds. This is broken down into the State of Arkansas, 75 counties, and 463 cities, towns and villages.³ With the approval of FY-77 funds, approximately 28 percent, or a total of 149 of the potential recipients, have received CDBG funds during the first three years of funding. Of this total, 25 communities are designated as entitlement cities and the rest are classified as discretionary. Of the 124 discretionary units, 36 are counties and the remaining 88 are cities and towns.⁴ (See Appendix C)

Figure 8 shows the approximate location of all entitlement cities in Arkansas by county, and by planning and development district. Generally, these cities are located in every part of the State with the largest number being situated in the eastern portion of Arkansas in the Delta region.

Figure 9 indicates the number of CDBG funded governmental units by county and planning and development district. The largest number of recipients are located in the eastern and southeastern portions of the State. Over a three-year period, 38 recipients in the Eastern Planning and Development District and 27 in the Southeastern District have received CDBG funds. These cities account for about 46 percent of all recipient communities in the State. The next largest district is the Southwestern Planning and Development District with a total of 21 recipients. These districts - East, Southeast, and Southwestern, encompass some of the poorest counties in the State and approximately 80 percent of the minority population. (See Figures 5 and 6.)

Of the State's 75 counties, only eight did not have any communities receiving CDBG funds. Most of these counties are located in the Northwest and West Central districts. Crittenden County has the largest number of communities receiving CDBG funds with a total of nine. Mississippi and Bowie counties⁵ are second with six recipients each. Two additional counties - Desha and St. Francis - each have five CDBG recipients. Another seven counties - Ashley, Benton, Chicot, Jefferson, Miller, Pulaski, and Washington - each have four cities and towns receiving CDBG funds. (See Figure 9).

Table B4.1* describes the distribution of CDBG funds by county for a three-year period. Total funding ranges from \$40,000 for Prairie County to \$26,144,000 for Pulaski County. Most of the CDBG funds have been channeled

*All tables, unless otherwise noted, referred to in this Chapter are located in Appendix B.

ENTITLEMENT CITIES:

1. Blytheville
2. Osceola
3. Jonesboro
4. Trumann
5. Newport
6. Searcy
7. Marianna
8. McGehee
9. Pine Bluff
10. Little Rock
11. North Little Rock
12. Morrilton
13. Russellville
14. Clarksville
15. Harrison
16. Springdale
17. Fayetteville
18. Van Buren
19. Fort Smith
20. Hot Springs
21. Malvern
22. Hope
23. Camden
24. Texarkana
25. West Memphis

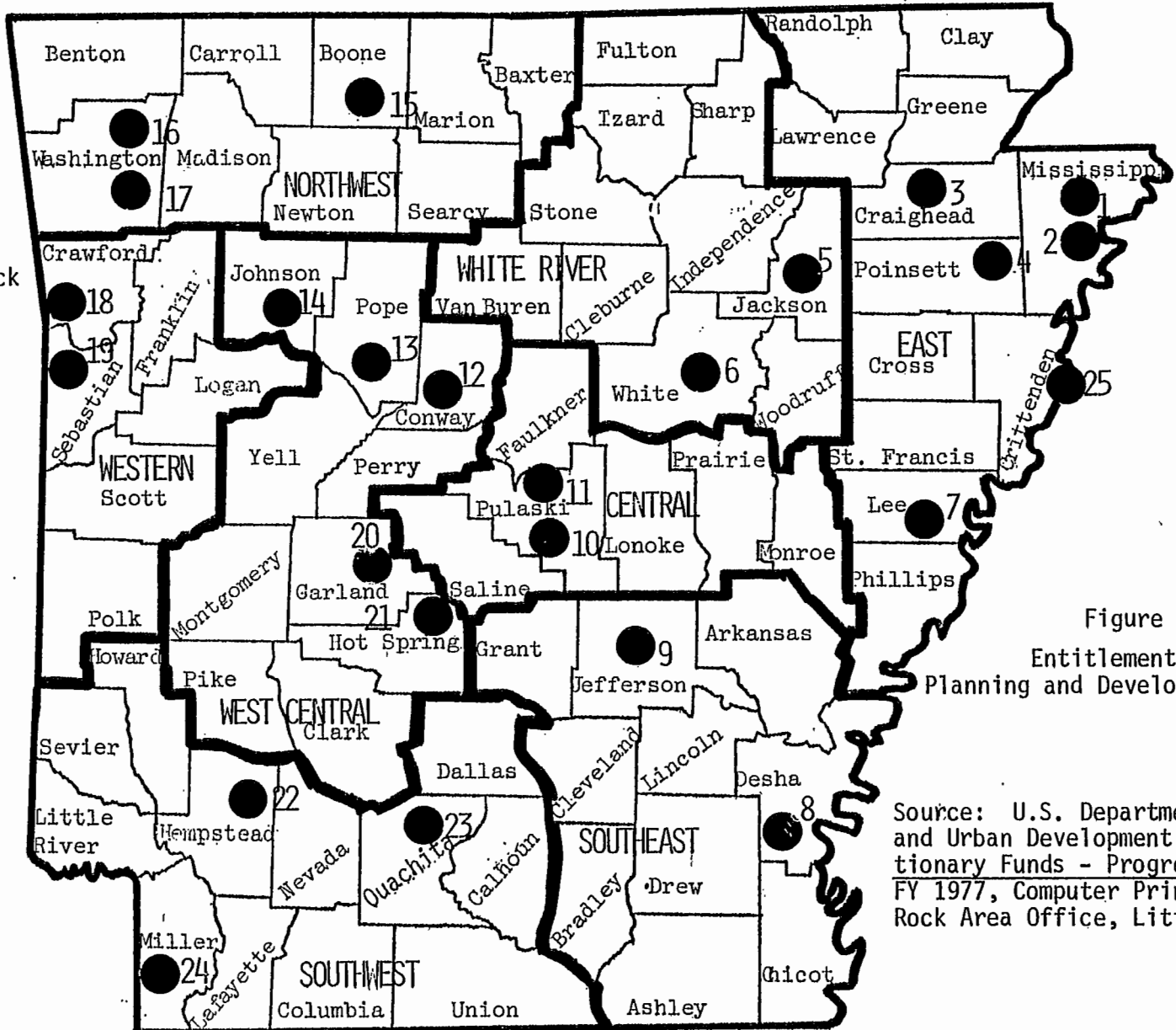


Figure 8
Entitlement Cities by
Planning and Development Districts

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development CD Discretionary Funds - Progress Report, FY 1977, Computer Printout, Little Rock Area Office, Little Rock, Ark.

DISTRICT TOTALS:	
East	- 38
Southeast	- 27
Southwest	- 21
Western	- 11
Northwest	- 10
White River	- 14
West Central	- 10
Central	- 10
TOTAL 141	

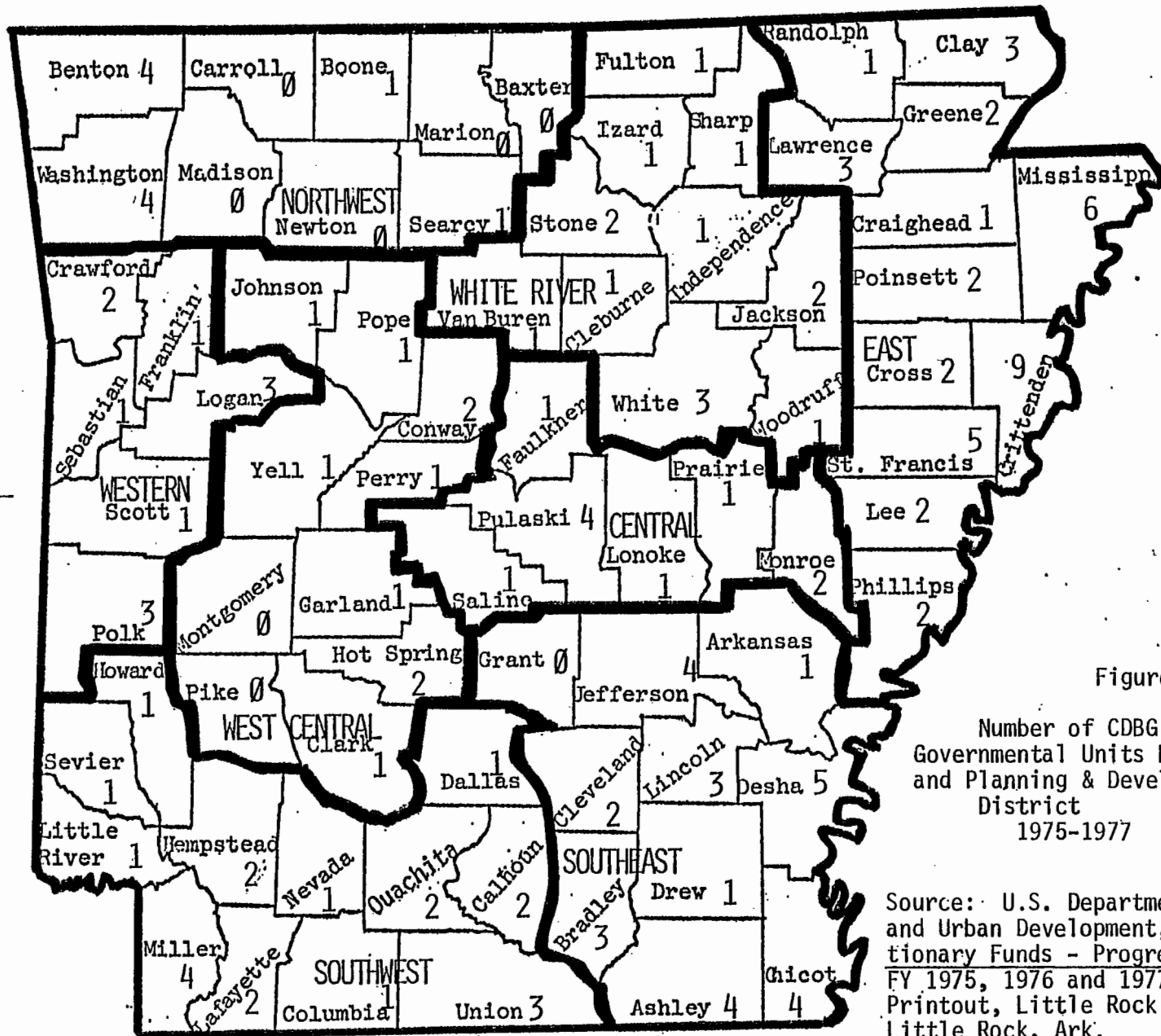


Figure 9

Number of CDBG Funded
Governmental Units By County
and Planning & Development
District
1975-1977

Source: U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development, CD Discretionary Funds - Progress Report,
FY 1975, 1976 and 1977, Computer
Printout, Little Rock Area Office,
Little Rock, Ark.

into the larger metropolitan areas. Nearly \$59 million, or over half of the total funding of about \$109 million, has been concentrated in seven metropolitan counties - Crittenden \$2,672,000 (2.5%); Bowie/Miller \$14,557,000 (13.3%); Jefferson \$6,983,000 (6.5%); Pulaski \$26,144,000 (24.4%); Sebastian \$2,601,000 (2.4%); and Washington \$5,835,000 (5.4%). These counties encompass approximately 32 percent of the State's total population, and 37 percent of its minority population.

Figure 10 describes the overall distribution of CDBG funds by county and planning and development district. Broadly speaking, those counties receiving the greatest amount of funds are located in the eastern and central portions of the State. Table B4.2 shows the percentage distribution of CDBG funds by planning district. Counties in the Central District have received nearly 30 percent of all the block grant funds. Counties in the Eastern District have received slightly over 18 percent of all the discretionary and entitlement funds in the State.

D. CDBG Recipient Governments - A Socio-Economic Overview

Twenty-five cities in Arkansas have been designated as entitlement cities. Table B4.3 describes these cities indicating their population and income characteristics. These cities range in size from Clarksville with a population of 4,686 to Little Rock with a population of over 132,000. There is also a tremendous variation with respect to their minority population. The minority population in each of these cities ranges from a low of less than 1 percent for Harrison, to a high of over 54 percent for Marianna. Minorities constitute about 20 percent of the State's population according to the 1970 Census. (See Table A3.1 in Appendix A)

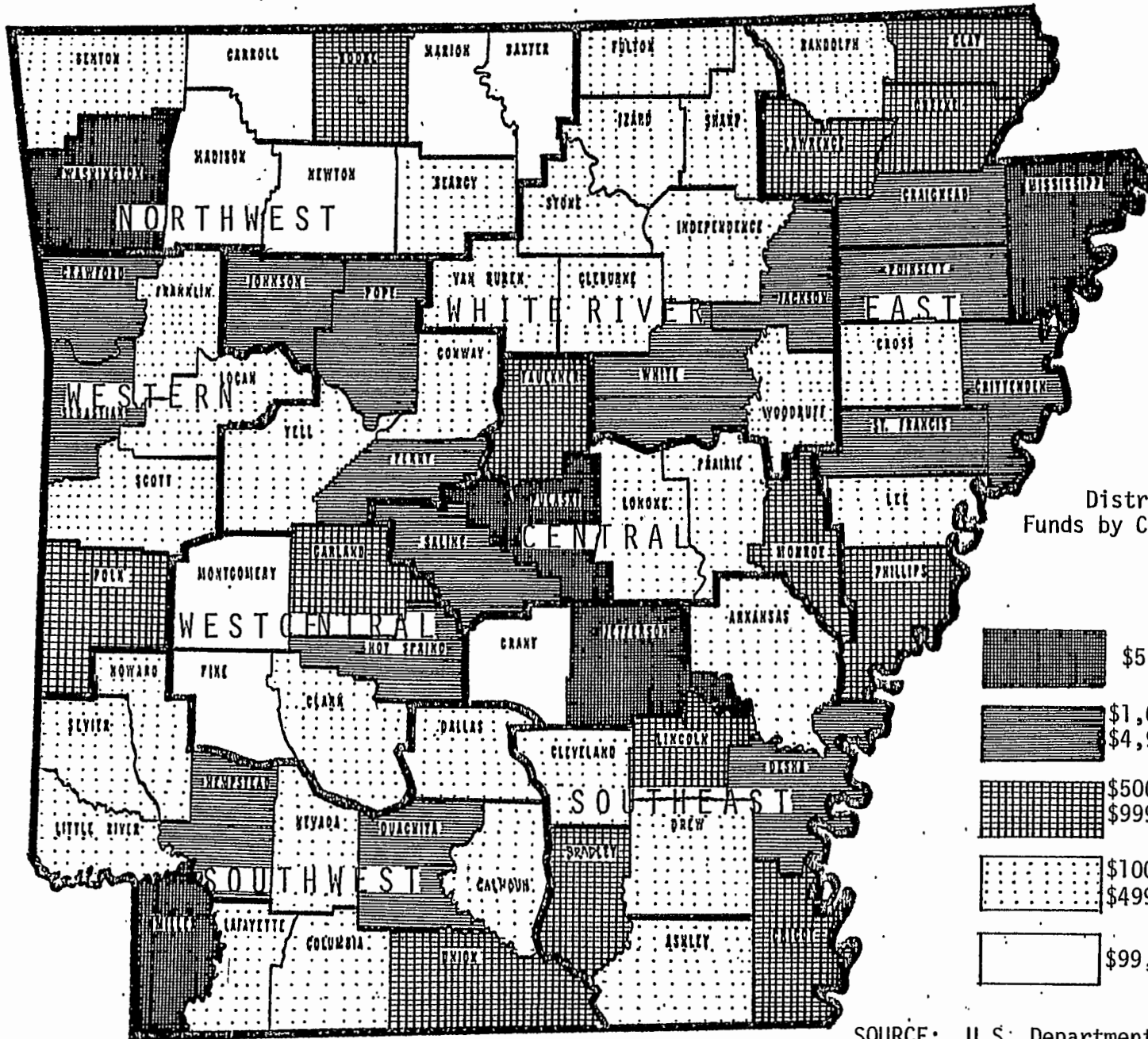


FIGURE 10
Distribution of CDBG
Funds by County - 1975-77

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, Little Rock, Area Office; Little Rock, AR

Not only is there a substantial variation in population between these entitlement cities, their income characteristics also encompass a wide range. The median income for these communities ranges from a low of \$4,609 for Marianna to a high of \$8,786 for Little Rock, a range of almost \$4,200. However, if we look just at the median income for minorities in these communities, we have a variance of nearly \$5,000. The median family income for the State as a whole is \$6,273, for the minority population it is \$3,455. (See Table A3.5)

With respect to their per capita income, the variance is not quite so great. The per capita personal income for the total population and the minority population is \$2,155 and \$1,024, respectively. Per capita income for the entitlement cities ranges from a low of \$1,892 to a high of \$3,169 in Little Rock. The average per capita income for all entitlement cities is approximately \$2,408.

Table B4.4 shows the incidence of poverty in each of the CDBG entitlement cities. This table clearly shows each of these cities has a considerable portion of their family population below the poverty level. According to the 1970 Census, all of the entitlement cities had more than 10 percent of their families living under poverty conditions. The one exception is Springdale with 9.8 percent of its population living under these conditions. The severity of their situation is indicated by the fact that nine of these cities had more than 20 percent of their families below the poverty level, and two, Marianna and Osecola, had more than 30 percent of their family population living in poverty. The situation is even worse for black families. On the basis of available data, 13 of the 25 entitlement cities having a substantial black population had more than 30 percent of their black families

below the poverty level. In five of these cities - Blytheville, Fort Smith, Jonesboro, North Little Rock, and West Memphis - over half of all the black families had incomes at or below the poverty level. In comparison, 23 percent of the total State population, and approximately 53 percent of all black families had incomes below this level. (See Table A3.7)

In order to get some kind of ranking for these cities, a poverty index was developed. Briefly, this index was computed by adding the number of families on public assistance, the number of families below the poverty level, and the number of families below 75 percent of the poverty level to get a total. This sum was then divided by the total number of families residing in the community. The higher the index, the greater the incidence of poverty. Table B4.5 provides an index for each of these cities. The poverty index ranged from a low of .15 for Searcy to a high of .62 for Marianna. The index for the State as a whole is .45. Only four of the entitlement cities exceeded the State index - Blytheville, Camden, Marianna, and Osecola.

Housing conditions, like income characteristics, are a good indicator of the socio-economic health of a community. Table B4.6 provides a general overview of housing conditions in each of the entitlement cities. According to the 1970 Census, 18.4 percent of all year round housing units in Arkansas lacked some or all plumbing facilities. (See Table A3.9) Only two of the entitlement cities exceeded that percentage figure - Marianna and Osecola. However, if we look only at the minority population in these cities, the severity of the housing situation emerges. For example, in 13 of the 25 entitlement cities, nearly 30 percent of all minority households are living in inadequate housing. (See Table B4.6)

Another indicator of inadequate housing is the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room. In Arkansas, 10.7 percent of all the occupied housing units had 1.01 or more persons per room. Only four of the entitlement cities exceeded this percentage figure - Blytheville, Marianna, Trumann and West Memphis. (See Table B4.6) As with the case of plumbing facilities, the rate of overcrowding for minority families in these communities generally exceeds the average. Table B4.6 also points out that in all of the entitlement cities, over 15 percent of the minority families live in overcrowded housing. In nine of these communities, over 20 percent of all minority families live in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room. In West Memphis, over 30 percent of the minority population lives under these conditions.

Table B4.7 describes some of the basic characteristics of the discretionary cities. This table shows that most of the discretionary funds have been channeled into smaller communities. Of the 110 cities and towns that have or are currently receiving discretionary funds, 70, or about 64 percent, had populations of less than 5,000. Another 17 had populations ranging from 5,000 to 10,000.

On the basis of available data, nearly half of the recipient communities receiving funds under the block grant program have from 10 to 20 percent of their families with incomes less than the poverty level. Also, over half have a minority population in excess of 20 percent. Nearly 40 percent have minority populations exceeding 30 percent. (See Table B4.7)

Thirty-six counties in Arkansas are also receiving CDBG funds. As Table B4.8 shows, most of the counties receiving these funds have less

than 30,000 people living within their jurisdictions. Approximately one-third have 30 percent or more of their populations earning incomes less than the poverty level. Four counties had more than 40 percent of their families with incomes less than poverty levels.

With respect to their minority populations, 13 had more than 30 percent of their populations comprised of minorities. At the other end of the scale, 14 had less than 10 percent of their population classified as minority.

E. Use of Entitlement Funds in Arkansas by Activity

Approximately \$80,500,000 in entitlement funds has been allotted to the State of Arkansas for the three-year funding period. As of December 1977, about \$44,700,000, or 56 percent had been withdrawn by the 25 entitlement cities.⁶ Table 3 shows the entitlement amount approved for each entitlement city for 1977 and the cumulative grant amount approved for the three-year program period. This table also shows the cumulative amount withdrawn by each city as of December 1977.

The cumulative entitlement amount for each of the cities ranges from a high of \$16,742,000 for Little Rock to a low of only \$21,000 for Morrilton.⁷ The withdrawal rate for each city also varies significantly. For example, West Memphis has used or programmed nearly 84 percent of its entitlement funds. On the other hand, Springdale has used or allocated only 30 percent of its funds. Seventeen of the 25 cities have used in excess of 60 percent of their funds.⁸ These figures indicate that, for the most part, entitlement cities in Arkansas are withdrawing and utilizing their funds at a faster than average rate. As mentioned earlier, the National average is 47 percent, and the average withdrawal rate for Federal Region VI is 44 percent.

Table 3
CDBG Entitlement Cities - Arkansas
Funding Profile - 1977

Entitlement City	Entitlement Amt. Appvd. - 1977	Cum. Grant/Amt. Appvd. 3-yr. Period	Cum. Amt. Withdrawn As of Dec. 1977	
Blytheville	\$ 1,264,000	\$ 3,792,000	4.7%*	2,418,000 63.8%*
Camden	1,078,000	4,130,000	5.1	1,630,000 39.5
Clarksville	292,000	1,047,000	1.3	450,000 43.0
Fayetteville	854,000	2,562,000	3.2	1,533,000 59.8
Fort Smith	1,129,000	2,665,000	3.3	1,286,000 48.3
Harrison	212,000	885,000	1.1	314,000 35.5
Hope	480,000	1,440,000	1.8	720,000 50.0
Hot Springs	50,000	150,000	0.2	75,000 50.0
Jonesboro	781,000	2,343,000	2.9	1,526,000 65.1
Little Rock (City)	5,490,000	16,742,000	20.7	6,924,000 41.4
Malvern	438,000	1,373,000	1.7	870,000 63.4
Marianna	---	---	-	---
McGehee	299,000	910,000	1.1	562,000 61.8
Morrilton	7,000	21,000	0.0	14,000 66.7
Newport	373,000	1,119,000	1.4	745,000 66.6
North Little Rock	2,899,000	8,697,000	10.8	5,873,000 67.5
Oseeola	824,000	2,567,000	3.2	1,616,000 63.0
Pine Bluff	2,168,000	6,560,000	8.2	3,535,000 53.9
Russellville	523,000	1,580,000	2.0	917,000 58.0
Searcy	251,000	943,000	1.2	660,000 70.0
Springdale	772,000	2,624,000	3.3	778,000 30.0
Texarkana (AR)	1,613,000	6,253,000	7.8	4,232,000 67.7
Texarkana (TX)	2,053,000	7,315,000	9.1	4,724,000 64.6
Trumann	230,000	705,000	0.9	337,000 48.0
Van Buren	600,000	1,939,000	2.4	1,189,000 61.3
West Memphis	713,000	2,100,000	2.6	1,761,000 83.9
State Total	\$25,393,000	\$80,460,855	100.0%	\$44,697,384 55.6%

*Percent of Total.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Little Rock Area Office, CDBG Entitlement Funding Report, Computer Printout Dated Dec. 1977.

Table 4 describes how these funds are being used by activity. Figure 11 graphically describes the distribution of CDBG funds by activity for the three-year grant period. The one obvious finding that emerges from Table 4 and Figure 11 is that the preponderance of CDBG funds are being used for the construction of public works, facilities and site improvements. In fact, over two-thirds of all funds in the State have been programmed for this activity. The next highest activity use is for rehabilitation loans and grants. Over the three-year period, entitlement cities have allocated slightly over \$6 million or about 7.3 percent of their available funds for rehabilitation purposes.

If we look at the distribution of funds by activity for each program year, we can detect a number of significant changes in funding priorities. For example, the total amount of funds devoted to the acquisition of real property, rehabilitation loans and grants, provision of public services, and administration has increased substantially from 1975 to 1977. Conversely, funds devoted to code enforcement, payment of non-federal shares, urban renewal and neighborhood development programs, planning and management development, and model cities activities have declined. (See Table 4)

Funding for capital improvements and public works - Activity 2 - peaked in 1976 when 69 percent of all the available funds were used to support this activity. For the most part, however, funding for this activity has remained relatively consistent over the three-year program period.

Table B4.9 in Appendix B summarizes the amount of funds devoted to each activity over a three-year period for each entitlement city. In general, the funding priorities for each city reflect the overall State average. There are

Table 4

Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement
 Cities - Arkansas 1975, 1976, 1977

Activity	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	Total 1975-1977	%
1. Acquisition of Real Property	1,184,060	4.4	1,458,252	5.1	1,631,500	6.1	4,273,812	5.2
2. Public Works, Facilities and Site Improvements	17,371,852	64.8	19,948,264	69.2	17,740,129	66.7	55,060,245	67.0
3. Code Enforcement	319,000	1.2	243,180	0.8	220,555	0.8	782,735	1.0
4. Clearance, Demolition and Rehabilitation	234,000	0.9	229,500	0.8	273,412	1.0	736,912	0.9
5. Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	1,645,059	6.1	1,919,993	6.7	2,439,066	9.2	6,004,118	7.3
6. Special Projects for Elderly & Handicapped	99,832	0.4	103,000	0.4	152,820	0.6	355,652	0.4
7. Payment for Loss on Rental Income	600	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	600	0.0
8. Disposition of Real Property	2,000	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,000	0.0
9. Provision of Public Services	196,325	0.7	416,356	1.4	679,421	2.6	1,292,102	1.6
10. Payment of Non Federal Shares	1,362,194	5.1	827,400	2.9	228,155	0.9	2,417,749	2.9
11. Completion of Urban Renewal and NDP Projects	340,000	1.3	235,000	0.8	10,000	0.0	585,000	0.7
12. Relocation Payments and Assistance	140,500	0.5	82,000	0.3	126,300	0.5	348,800	0.4
13. Planning and Management Development	622,278	2.3	356,000	0.9	332,010	1.3	1,210,288	1.5
14. Administration	923,014	3.4	1,500,631	5.2	1,612,684	6.1	4,036,329	4.9
15. Continuation of Model Cities Activities	1,263,200	4.7	702,000	2.4	140,000	0.5	2,105,200	2.6
16. Contingencies/Other	1,121,721	4.2	906,995	3.1	971,062	3.7	2,999,778	3.6
Total	26,825,635	100.0%	28,828,571	100.0%	26,557,114	100.0%	82,211,320	100.0%

SOURCE: Data was derived from the analysis of each entitlement city's Community Development Budget - Form HUD-7015-5(11-75), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

65
 Figure 11
 Distribution of CDBG Funds
 By Activity - Arkansas
 Three-Year Summary
 1975-1977

ACTIVITY	
1. Acquisition of Real Property	5.2%
2. Public Works, Facilities and Site Improvements	67.0%
3. Code Enforcement	1.0%
4. Clearance, Demolition and Rehabilitation	0.9%
5. Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	7.3%
6. Special Projects for Elderly and Handicapped	0.4%
7. Payment for Loss on Rental Income	0.0%
8. Disposition of Real Property	0.0%
9. Provision of Public Services	1.6%
10. Payment of Non-Federal Shares	2.9%
11. Completion of Urban Renewal and NDP Projects	0.7%
12. Relocation Payments and Assistance	0.4%
13. Planning and Management Development	1.5%
14. Administration	4.9%
15. Continuation of Model Cities Activities	2.6%
16. Contingencies/Other	3.6%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Funded Activities - Community Development Budget - Form HUD-7015-5 (11-75), Summary - 1975, 1976, and 1977

however, some interesting deviations. For example, although approximately 5 percent of all entitlement funds were used for the acquisition of real property, some entitlement cities allocated over 10 percent of their funds for this activity. Searcy allocated over one-fourth of its entitlement grant for this purpose.

With respect to public works and site improvements, almost all of the cities matched or exceeded the State average. The city of Osecola, however, allocated about 87 percent of its entitlement budget for this activity. Morrilton, on the other hand, allocated only one-third of its grant for this activity.

Code enforcement and activities related to clearance, demolition and rehabilitation generally received a low priority. The major exceptions are Pine Bluff, and Texarkana (TX), which devoted 3 and 4 percent, respectively, of their entitlement funds to code enforcement. The overall average was only 1 percent.

Almost all entitlement cities allocated part of their funds for housing rehabilitation. For those communities that did devote some of their funds for this activity, the average percentage ranged from a low of less than 1 percent to a high of nearly 15 percent for Texarkana (AR).

Funding allocations for special projects for the elderly and handicapped was very low. The one exception was Hot Springs which devoted nearly 30 percent of its total entitlement grant for this activity.

With respect to the provision of public services, few communities allocated funds to support this activity. Only Little Rock, Texarkana (TX), and Van Buren devoted more than 3 percent of their total entitlement grant

for this particular activity. In general, other funding sources were used to maintain these kinds of services. Overall, only 1.6 percent of the total State allocation was used for this activity. (See Table 4)

A number of communities devoted a substantial portion of their grant for planning and management development, and for administrative functions. State-wide, nearly 5 percent of the total entitlement grant was set aside for these functions. Five cities, Fayetteville (10.5%), Malvern (9.1%), Pine Bluff (8.0%), Trumann (9.3%), and Van Buren (8.7%) exceeded the statewide proportion by a wide margin. (See Table 4)

F. Impact of CDBG Funding In Arkansas

According to Title I of the legislation the principal beneficiaries of the CDBG program are to be persons of low-and moderate-income. The primary objective of the program stresses this, as do three of the seven specific objectives: elimination of slums and blight, conservation and expansion of the housing stock, and improvement of community services.⁹ To ensure that this legislative mandate is carried out all applicants for block grant funds are required to certify that their programs will give "maximum feasible priority to activities which will benefit low-or moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight."¹⁰

This section will examine how CDBG recipients in Arkansas are using their funds to achieve the objectives of the block grant program. Two approaches will be used to carry out this assessment. Both are comparative. The first determines funding priorities and impact by comparing line item expenditures of a national sample of entitlement applicants for each major activity function with a similar expenditure breakdown for Arkansas entitlement recipients.

The second approach - also comparative - examines how entitlement communities in Arkansas have been using their block grant monies to achieve the objectives of the program. This distribution is then compared with a national distribution. To ensure compatiability 1976 is used as the base year for both studies.

Table 5 summarizes and compares the funded activities of a national sample of metropolitan entitlement communities with a similar distribution for all 25 entitlement cities in Arkansas. The national sample is based on a HUD survey of over 650 entitlement cities in 1976.¹¹ Data for the Arkansas distribution is derived from Table 4.

As we examine the line item expenditure levels of both distributions in Table 5 it is apparent that there is little or no correlation between them with respect to expenditures. In fact, we find that there is only one line item where there is a close correlation between both samples. In 1976, approximately 2.4 percent of all expenditures for entitlement cities in Arkansas were earmarked for model city related activities. For the national distribution the figure was 2.5 percent. On the other hand, there were two activity sectors where entitlement cities in Arkansas exceeded the national proportion. These activity/line item expenditures were public works, and payment of non-Federal shares.

Public works was by far the largest expenditure item for both distributions in 1976. The second highest expenditure rate for a line item was for rehabilitation loans and grants - Activity 5. In Arkansas nearly 70 percent of all entitlement funds expended in 1976 were used for public works related activities. This percentage figure for exceeded the national proportion of 32 percent.

Table 5

Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement Communities
 A Comparison Between Arkansas and A Sample
 Of Metropolitan Entitlement Communities
 1976

Activity	Universe of Metropolitan Entitlement Communities ¹ Expenditures	%	Universe of Arkansas Entitlement ² Communities ² Expenditures	%
1. Acq. of Real Property	\$142,860,000	9.5	\$ 1,458,252	- 5.1
2. Public Works	484,031,000	32.2	19,940,264	+ 69.2
3. Code Enforcement	19,951,000	1.3	243,180	- 0.8
4. Clear./Demo./Rehab.	82,319,000	5.5	229,500	- 0.8
5. Rehab. Loans/Grants	179,335,000	11.9	1,919,993	- 6.7
6. Special Projects	9,064,000	0.6	103,000	- 0.4
7. Payment for Loss of Rent	174,000	0.0	0	0.0
8. Disposition of Real Property	4,286,000	0.3	0	- 0.0
9. Provision of Public Services	111,546,000	7.4	416,356	- 1.4
10. Payment of Non-Fed. Share	27,642,000	1.8	827,400	+ 2.9
11. Completion of UR/NDP	105,151,000	7.0	235,000	- 0.8
12. Relocation Payments	54,543,000	3.6	82,000	- 0.3
13. Plng., Mgt. & Develop.	47,089,000	3.1	356,000	- 0.9
14. Administration	134,797,000	9.0	1,500,631	- 5.2
15. Model Cities	37,753,000	2.5	702,000	+ 2.4
16. Contingencies	62,925,000	4.2	906,995	- 3.1
Total	\$1,503,466,000	99.9%	\$28,828,571	100.0%

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program, Second Annual Report, Community Planning and Development - Office of Evaluation, Dec. 1976. Table A.2 - Estimates of Sample Reliability: Line Item Expenditures For Entitlement Communities. This sample consisted of 669 fiscal year 1976 entitlement applicants (p. 71).
2. See Table 4 of this report. This sample includes all 25 entitlement communities in Arkansas.

This strong emphasis on public works and rehabilitation in Arkansas probably reflects a need for these communities to upgrade or rebuild their infrastructures and capital facilities such as water and sewer systems, waste treatment facilities, and streets.

The CDBG legislation, as mentioned earlier, requires recipient certification to the Secretary of HUD that its program has been developed so as to give "maximum priority" to those activities that will benefit low-or moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight. A third major facet of this legislation is that block grant funds must be used for activities certified as meeting community development needs of a particular urgency.¹² These three major goals provide the overall framework for the block program. Within this framework, the legislation lists seven specific national objectives designed to direct communities toward the primary goal of developing "viable urban communities."

Based upon a careful review of selected CDBG recipient applications HUD was able to determine the percentage of block grant funds being allocated to meet the specific objectives of the legislation. Using the same approach a similar distribution was obtained for all entitlement recipients in Arkansas. Table 6 summarizes this analysis for fiscal year 1976 for both the national sample and the Arkansas sample.

In doing this kind of analysis we need to keep in mind that a single activity may contribute to more than one objective. To deal with this problem each of the individual activities have been grouped according to the primary objective being supported. In the case of Arkansas five activities were not included in the analysis because they could not be related specifically to any of the legislative objectives. Those activities not included are:

Table 6

Legislative Objectives of CDBG Entitlement
Communities - Distribution of Expenditures by Objective¹
FY 1976

Legislative Objectives	National ²	Arkansas ³
1. Elimination of Slums and Blight	43.1%)	89.3% ⁶
2. Elimination of Detrimental Conditions	5.6%)	
3. Housing Stock Conservation and Expansion	19.6%	7.6%
4. Improvement of Community Services	9.6%	2.1%
5. Better Arrangement of Activity Centers	21.0%	1.0%
6. Reduction of Isolation of Income Groups	0.0%	0.0%
7. Historic Preservation	1.0%	0.0%
Total FY 76 Expenditures	100.0% ⁴ \$394,129,000	100.0% ⁵ \$25,237,545

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program, Second Annual Report, Office of Evaluation, Washington, D.C., Dec. 1976.
2. Ibid. Table 2.1. Legislative Objectives of CDBG Metropolitan Entitlement Communities, p. 18.
3. Data derived from Table 4 in the report. This information is based on a compilation of HUD Form 7015-5(11-75) CD Budget for all entitlement recipients in Arkansas for FY 1976. Individual activity sectors were then related to objectives.
4. This figure represents the FY 76 expenditure total of 147 sample CDBG metropolitan entitlement applications compiled by HUD and noted in Table 2.1 of the Second Annual Report.
5. This figure represents the total for all entitlement recipients in Arkansas for FY 1976 minus activities 7,8,10,13, and 16 which were not related to legislative objectives.
6. The activities for satisfying objectives 1 and 2 are similar to a large extent. Therefore, in the case of Arkansas, they were combined to reduce overlapping.

payment for loss of rent; disposition of real property; payment of non-Federal shares; planning management and development; and contingency funds.

The largest percentage of all block grant funds were budgeted for activities related to the elimination of slums and blight. In FY 76 slightly over 43 percent of all funds expended in the HUD sample of 147 metropolitan entitlement applications were devoted to meeting this objective. Most of these funds were directed into former categorical program areas such as urban renewal, the Neighborhood Development Program (NDP), Model Cities, and code enforcement. Funds related to public works, relocation, and for clearance, demolition and rehabilitation activities were also included in this broad category.¹³ In Arkansas, on the other hand, approximately 90 percent of all block grant monies in FY 76 were used for activities designed to eliminate slums and blight. (See Table 4 and Figure 11)

With respect to the second major objective - the elimination of detrimental conditions - nearly 6 percent of all funds set aside by those communities analyzed by HUD were used to meet or satisfy this objective. Most of these funds were used for spot demolition, code enforcement, flood protection programs, and environmental health services.¹⁴ Because these activities are also used to help eliminate slums and blight, and since information on the precise utilization of block grant funds to support these particular activities for entitlement cities in Arkansas was limited, no notation was made for this objective in Table 6. Instead, the expenditures for these kinds of activities were included as part of those expenditures relating to the first objective.

Approximately 20 percent of all second year funds expended by entitlement communities in the HUD sample was directed toward meeting the third major legislative objective - housing stock conservation and expansion. The

activities used to support this objective include rehabilitation loans and grants, the construction of low and moderate income housing, and the modernization and/or rehabilitation of public housing.¹⁵ In Arkansas, nearly 8 percent of all entitlement funds expended in FY 76 were related to this particular objective. (See Table 6)

Nearly 10 percent of all FY 76 block grant funds used in the HUD sample were devoted to activities related to the fourth major objective - the upgrading and improvement of community services.¹⁶ In Arkansas, only about 2 percent of all the block grant funds expended in 1976 were used to meet this objective. Most of these funds were used in programs designed to aid the elderly and the handicapped. (See Table 4)

The fifth major legislative objective calls for a better arrangement of activity centers. In FY 76 entitlement communities budgeted 21 percent of their program funds for activities involved in the achievement of a more rational utilization of land, natural resources, and community facilities. For the most part these activities can be categorized into three general areas: parks, and recreational facilities, community facilities, and land use planning.¹⁷ In Arkansas, only about 1 percent of all the funds expended by entitlement cities during FY 76 were used to meet this objective. (See Table 6)

Block grant recipients have programmed only a very limited amount of funds in FY 76 for activities whose major focus is to reduce the isolation of income groups within communities. The intent of this objective is to promote diversity, and aid in the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods by attracting persons of higher income.¹⁸ Although the amount of funds presently devoted to the achievement of this objective

is extremely small there are indications - according to HUD - that communities through comprehensive planning activities, and housing strategies are developing programs that will further this legislative objective.¹⁹

The final objective - historical preservation- has not been vigorously pursued. Nationally, only about 1 percent of all block grant funds used in FY 76 were programmed for this purpose. In Arkansas, less than 1 percent of all funds have been used for historic perservation.

G. Discretionary Funding In Arkansas

As indicated earlier there are three sources of discretionary or competitive funding provided by CDBG legislation: the urgent needs fund, the Secretary's discretionary fund, and the metropolitan and non-metropolitan general purpose funds. These funds are designed to meet special community development needs not met through the formula entitlement portion of the legislation.

Discretionary general purpose funding, as explained in Chapter 2, is based on a competitive ranking system. Funding approval by HUD is predicted upon a rank ordering of each application in comparison with all other applications from communities located in metropolitan and non-metropolitan portions of a particular State.²⁰ Because of data limitations regarding the distribution of metropolitan discretionary funds in Arkansas this section will deal only with the non-metropolitan segment of the block grant program.

About \$21.3 million in non-metropolitan discretionary funds has either been distributed or approved for communities in Arkansas by the HUD Area Office in Little Rock since the programs inception in 1975. Table 7 provides a general overview of how this money has been used over the 3 year funding period. The main source of information used to develop this table was the application rating reports issued by the HUD area Office. These reports

Table 7
 Non-Metro Discretionary Funding
 Profile - Arkansas: 1975, 1976, and 1977¹

Project Type	1975		1976		1977		Total	
	Number of Projects	Total Expenditures	Number of Projects	Total Expenditures	Number of Projects	Total Expenditures		
Water Related	9	\$ 588,000 10.9%	9	\$ 800,000 11.8%	6	\$ 751,200 8.2%	\$ 2,139,200 24 Proj.	10.0% 12.6%
Sewer/Solid Waste/Drainage	22	3,556,000 66.0%	34	4,716,000 69.3%	20	2,410,380 26.3%	10,682,380 76	50.0% 40.0%
Housing/Rehab.	0	- 0.0%	2	58,000 0.9%	28	2,708,570 29.5%	2,766,570 30	13.0% 15.8%
Public Facilities	1	247,000 4.6%	4	378,000 5.6%	2	334,000 3.6%	959,000 7	4.6% 3.7%
Fire Protection	5	228,000 4.2%	3	183,000 2.7%	1	84,000 0.9%	495,000 9	2.3% 4.7%
Streets	5	550,000 10.2%	6	656,000 9.7%	21	2,169,700 23.7%	3,375,700 32	15.8% 16.8%
Public Works	0	- 0.0%	0	- 0.0%	10	714,650 7.8%	714,650 10	3.3% 5.3%
Other	2	220,000 4.1%	0	- 0.0%	0	- 0.0%	220,000 2	1.0% 1.1%
Total	44 (23.2%)	\$5,389,000 100.0%	58 (30.5%)	\$6,791,000 100.0%	88 (46.3%)	\$9,172,500 100.0%	\$21,352,500 190 (100.0%)	100.0%

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, C.D. Discretionary Funds: Distribution By Project Type/ Application Rating, Little Rock Area Office, Little Rock, Ark. 1975, 1976, and 1977.

give the rating for a particular community, the amount of discretionary funding they received, and a brief description of the projects funded. However, since no precise breakdown was given for each project in a particular community certain assumptions had to be made. For example, if a city received \$240,000 in discretionary funds during FY 76 for three kinds of projects - water, sewer, and streets - it was assumed that equal amounts would be directed to each project area. That is, the community would devote \$80,000 to water related projects, \$80,000 to the extension of sewer lines, and \$80,000 for the resurfacing of streets.

From 1975 through 1977 over 130 communities in Arkansas have received some assistance through the discretionary portion of the block grant program. (See Appendix C) Approximately 190 separate projects were approved during that period. The vast majority of these projects were related to water and sewer/solid waste and drainage activities. In fact, over 60 percent of all non-metropolitan block grant monies were channeled into these kinds of projects. Housing and street repair and construction projects were also important activities in these communities. (See Table 7)

During the first year of the block grant program only 44 projects were funded in the non-metropolitan portion of the block grant program in Arkansas. About half of these projects and over two-thirds of all block grants funds were related to sewer/solid waste/drainage type activities. The second largest group of projects were related to water development and water line extension activities. No funds were devoted to housing rehabilitation type projects.

In 1976, the same general pattern persisted. Again, sewer/solid waste/drainage type projects received the major emphasis, with water related projects a distant second in terms of funding. There was a slight increase in the

funding of public facilities and street repair and construction type projects. That year also saw funds being allocated for housing rehabilitation.

In 1977 a significant shift in funding priorities occurred. For the first time housing activities received top priority in terms of funding and projects approved. Nearly 30 percent of all block grant funds distributed in 1977 were used for housing related projects. There was also a significant increase in the amount of funds and in the number of projects pertaining to the repair and construction of streets and other arteries. Almost 24 percent of all block grant funds in 1977 were used for these kinds of activities. At the same time there was substantial drop in water and sewer related type projects being approved by the HUD Area Office. (See Table 7)

Since 1975 there has been a rather steady increase in the number of projects approved and in the amount of discretionary funds distributed. As indicated above, 190 separate projects have been approved by HUD over the 3 year period. In 1975, however, only 44 projects with a total expenditure of about \$5.4 million were approved. In 1977, 88 projects with a total expenditure exceeding \$9.1 million were approved by HUD. (See Table 7) This pattern can be explained by noting that 1975 was a start-up year for the block grant program. As the program matured and communities became more adept with dealing with the application process the number of projects approved increased.

H. The Benefit Factor

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has devised three methods of calculating benefits to low-or moderate-income areas. These are:

- SMSA Median Income Method
- City Median Income Method
- National Median Income Method²¹

Each method categorizes the census tracts receiving block grant funds into income groups according to the relationship of each tract's median income to the "bench mark" figure. Low income areas for each of three methods are defined as tracts which have median incomes of 0-50 percent of the bench mark, while moderate-income areas are those having median incomes ranging from 51 to 80 percent of the bench mark figure as defined for either the metropolitan area, the city, or the nation as a whole.²²

There are two approaches for determining the percentage of funds which low-and moderate-income families will benefit. Those are as follows:

1. If the median income of the tract is less than 80 percent of the median income of the area, then all of the funds benefit the low-or moderate-income families of the census tract;
2. The amount of funds from which low-and moderate-income families will benefit is proportional to the number of low-and moderate-income families of the tract. 23.

The three methods of computing benefits - SMSA median income, the city median income, and the national median income - all use the first approach for determining the percentage of funds from which low-and moderate-income families will benefit.²⁴ For example, the National Median Income Method assumes that low-income families are the only beneficiaries when block grant funds are planned for areas where the median income of the census tract is 50 percent or less than the national median income. Conversely, this method assumes that low-and moderate-income families do not benefit when funds are budgeted by a community for areas where the census tract median exceeds 80 percent of the national median income.²⁵

To determine benefit impact a community is first required to delimit the

percentage of block grant funds budgeted for a particular activity; i.e. public works, rehabilitation loans/grants, code enforcement, etc. and relate these expenditures to a particular tract. There are essentially three types of benefits:

1. General Benefit
2. Benefit To A Service Area 26
3. Direct Benefits To Households Or Individuals

General benefit activities are mainly related to projects located in downtown commercial areas. Renewal projects in central business districts, and downtown parking facilities are examples of general benefit activities. 27

Activities which benefit service areas are for the most part physical and capital improvements. One good example, is the construction of a neighborhood facility. Such a facility has a particular geographical or population area it serves. This constitutes its service area. Other types of activities providing this kind of benefit are street improvements, parks, and the demolition of substandard structures. 28

Activities which serve specific households or persons are defined as direct benefit activities. Examples include child care, medical care, and educational programs. Some capital improvement programs also provide direct benefits. For instance, water and sewer hookups and certain kinds of re-habilitation programs are of a direct nature. 29

Table 8 provides a general overview for each entitlement city in Arkansas of those households benefiting from various physical and capital improvement projects financed under the block grant program during FY 76. Appendix D presents a more detailed breakdown for each community by activity.

The number of households benefiting from all projects in a community ranged from a low of less than 1 percent to a high of 63 percent in Malvern.

Table 8

Households Benefiting From Physical And Capital
Improvements Under The Block Grant Program - Arkansas FY 76¹

Entitlement City ²	Total Number of Families ³	Total Number of Minority Families ⁵	Number of Families Below Poverty Level		1976 Amount of CDBG Funds Obligated ⁸	Number of Household Benefiting From All Projects...		Number of Minority Households Benefiting			
			Total	% ⁶		Min.	% ⁷	Total ⁹	%	Total ¹⁰	%
Blytheville	6,079	1,364	1,354	22.3	854	62.6	\$ 535,792	524	8.6	27	1.9
Camden	4,111	1,426	981	23.9	640	44.9	648,646	33,111*	-	1,516	106.0
Clarksville	1,350	-	241	17.9	-	-	133,695	5,711*	-	66	-
Fayetteville	7,115	102	906	12.7	40	39.2	597,851	947	13.1	99	97.0
Fort Smith	17,035 ⁴	937	2,013	11.8	498	53.1	371,059	502	2.9	18	1.9
Harrison	2,044	-	376	18.4	-	-	46,806	2,266*	-	-	-
Hope	2,348	-	596	25.4	-	-	297,000	5,539*	-	1,157	-
Hot Springs	9,456	1,070	1,776	18.8	441	41.2	424,248	2,631	27.8	1,351	126.0
Jonesboro	6,915	310	1,080	15.6	166	53.5	505,800	3,239	46.8	284	91.6
Little Rock	34,591 ⁴	7,315	4,658	13.5	2585	35.3	257,269	161	.4	132	1.8
Malvern	2,501	-	466	18.6	-	-	288,155	1,581	63.2	561	-
McGehee	1,230	-	275	22.4	-	-	139,502	2,075*	-	452	-
Morrilton	1,960	-	366	18.7	-	-	7,116	504	25.7	302	-
Newport	2,044	-	410	20.1	-	-	396,700	16,328*	-	441	-
N. Little Rock	16,301 ⁴	2,074	2,390	14.7	1086	52.4	1,693,887	1,047	6.4	299	14.4
Osceola	1,718	-	533	31.0	-	-	1,273,816	225	13.0	163	-
Pine Bluff	14,004 ⁴	4,552	2,767	19.8	1988	43.7	2,425,352	403	2.8	330	7.2
Russellville	3,005	125	537	17.9	50	40.0	341,731	5,269*	-	314	251.0
Searcy	2,323	-	274	11.8	-	-	526,763	-	-	-	-
Springdale	4,509	-	444	9.8	-	-	254,000	29	.6	29	-
Texarkana, Tx.	8,209 ⁴	1,892	1,192	14.5	629	33.2	461,137	658	8.0	97	5.1

1. Data pertaining to households benefiting from activities funded by the block grant program were derived from HUD-4078 (1-76) forms for each entitlement community for FY 76. Each form was reviewed by Commission staff. For a complete breakdown by activity see Appendix D.
2. No information regarding households benefiting was available for Texarkana, Ark.; Trumann, Van Buren, and West Memphis.
3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 107, and Table 118.
4. Ibid., Table 90. Poverty Status in 1969 of Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

5. Ibid., Table 111. Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Places of 10,000 to 50,000; and Table 95, Poverty Status in 1969 of Negro Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.
6. Ibid., Table 107, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970; Table 118, Occupation and Income for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970; and, Table 90, Poverty Status in 1969 of Families and Persons for Areas and Phases: 1970.
7. Ibid., Table 111, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Places of 10,000 to 50,000; and, Table 95, Poverty Status in 1969 of Negro Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.
8. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Progress on Planned Activities, HUD Form 4070(1-76). This total represents only the sum noted on the form and does not represent the total amount of funds approved.
9. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Households Benefiting from Activities Underway or Completed-Physical and Capital Improvements, HUD Form 4078.1(1-76). * Denotes overlap in count of same households benefited from more than one project. In other instances, a project may represent a community-wide benefit therefore affecting all households.
10. Ibid. Some of the figures are higher than the figures derived from the 1970 Census. This is in part due to overlap in counting and/or an increase in the actual amount of minority families since 1970. Some of the percentage figures, therefore, will be higher than 100 percent.

In a number of cases there was a substantial overlap in the number of households actually benefiting. This was especially true when the same households benefited from more than one project. In other instances, a particular project may be defined as having a community-wide benefit thereby affecting all households. This problem of overlap in the number of households benefiting is serious because it tends to misallocate the benefit ratio. In any case, it is difficult to determine just who is benefiting and who isn't given the present reporting procedures followed by HUD.

Appendix D provides a more detailed breakdown of households benefiting from physical and capital improvement projects underway or completed in each of the entitlement cities in Arkansas for FY 76. For the most part the activities listed are designed to provide either general benefits, or benefits to a service area. Few communities have funded activities under the block grant program which would provide direct benefits to households or individuals. The majority of these physical and capital improvement activities are related to water, street improvement, drainage, and sewer development type projects.

Appendix D also provides detailed information on households benefiting from each of these projects. The majority of these projects do impact or affect lower income households. Also, in many instances, black households - who make up most of the low income families in these communities - receive some benefits from these activities. The actual number of households benefiting varies, of course, with the type of project. For example, in Camden one public works type project is said to benefit a total of 824 households, of which approximately 21 percent are low income, and about 3 percent of these are black. On the other hand, a storm drainage improvement project in the same community is estimated to benefit 1184 households of which nearly

44 percent are low income, and approximately 30 percent are black. Thus, impact varies depending on the type of project and whether it affects the general community or particular parts of that community. Given the fact that low-and moderate - income and minority families tend to be concentrated in certain neighborhoods in these communities the type of project has tremendous ramifications with respect to impact and benefits derived.

I. Summary

It is difficult to ascertain at this point in time whether the CDBG program has had a significant impact on low and moderate income people in Arkansas. Despite the infusion of nearly \$109 million in CDBG funds since 1975, many problems continue to exist. Moreover, little or no information is available to determine just how effective the program has been.

There is also the question of meeting critical needs. In Arkansas there are over 500 potential applicants for CDBG funds. However, only 149 communities have received assistance under this program. Obviously the needs are greater than the available resources.

With respect to funding priorities, there is the issue of whether the priorities decided upon are really the crucial ones. The program is based on the theory that local officials know better than Washington of what is needed in their communities. The current law specifies only that the money is to be used mainly for persons of low and moderate income.

The vagueness of this criterion, critics contend, has allowed local officials to dilute the original intent of the program. At present, there is little information that would indicate just what impact the program has had on low and moderate income people. Given the widespread poverty in Arkansas, this is a critical point.

NOTES TO CHAPTER IV

1. These program categories are described more fully in Chapter II of this report.
2. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Summary Data Compiled for Special Report, New Orleans Area Office, Community Planning and Development Office, Feb. 9, 1978, p. 2. Note: Federal Region VI includes the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.
3. Arkansas Municipal League, Arkansas Municipalities, Official Publication of the Arkansas Municipal League, March, 1977, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 4-9.
4. Appendix C provides information on all entitlement and discretionary units in Arkansas with respect to population and funding over a three-year period.
5. Bowie County is located in Texas but is considered part of Texarkana SMSA. Therefore, block grant funds directed to communities in Bowie County are distributed from the HUD Area Office in Little Rock, Arkansas.
6. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CDBG Entitlement Funding Report, Computer Printout, Little Rock Area Office, Dec. 1977.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program, Second Annual Report, Community Planning and Development, Office of Evaluation, Dec. 1976, p. 18.
10. Ibid., p. 23.
11. Ibid. Table A.2, Estimates of Sample Reliability: Line Item Expenditures for Entitlement Communities - FY 1976, p. 171.
12. Ibid., p. 23.
13. Ibid., p. 19.
14. Ibid., pp. 22-23.
15. Ibid., p. 19.
16. Ibid., p. 22.
17. Ibid., p. 19.
18. Ibid., p. 23.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid., p. 102.
21. Ibid., p. 24.
22. Ibid., pp. 32-34.
23. Ibid.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid., p. 26.
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.

Appendix A
Tables For Chapter III

Table A3.1

Distribution of Population By Race, Ethnicity
And Sex-Arkansas: 1970

Size Of Place	Total Population	Minority Population			Male	Female
		Black	Hispanic ²	Other		
State ¹	1,923,295	352,445 (18.3%)	24,358 (1.3%)	4,935 (0.3%)	932,310 (48.5%)	990,985 (51.5%)
Urban	960,865	194,125 (20.2%)	9,478 (1.0%)	2,959 (0.3%)	454,419 (47.3%)	506,446 (52.7%)
Rural	962,430	158,320 (16.5%)	14,880 (1.5%)	1,976 (0.2%)	477,891 (49.7%)	484,539 (50.3%)
Metro- Politan ³	595,030	129,584 (21.8%)	4,967 (0.8%)	1,737 (0.3%)	286,122 (48.1%)	308,908 (51.9%)
Urban	443,993	95,645 (21.5%)	3,912 (0.9%)	1,433 (0.3%)	210,640 (47.4%)	233,353 (52.6%)
Rural	151,037	33,939 (22.5%)	1,055 (0.7%)	304 (0.2%)	75,482 (50.0%)	75,555 (50.0%)
Non- Metro- Politan ⁴	1,328,265	222,861 (16.8%)	19,391 (1.5%)	3,198 (0.2%)	646,188 (48.6%)	682,077 (51.4%)
Urban	516,872	98,480 (19.1%)	5,566 (1.1%)	1,526 (0.3%)	243,779 (47.2%)	273,093 (52.8%)
Rural	811,393	124,381 (15.3%)	13,825 (1.7%)	1,672 (0.2%)	402,409 (49.6%)	408,984 (50.4%)

1. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social And Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 48 General Characteristics By Race for Urban and Rural Residence: 1970.
2. Ibid. Table 71. Ethnic Characteristics by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1970.
3. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B5 Arkansas, Table 17 Race by Sex: 1900 to 1970, The State, Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan.
4. Ibid.

Table A3.2/
Population By Size Of Place And Metropolitan
And Nonmetropolitan Residence-Arkansas: 1970

Size of Place	Total Population	Total Minority Population	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Total Minority Population
<u>State</u>	1,923,295	357,380	100.00%	100.00%
Urban	960,865	197,084	49.96%	55.15%
Rural	962,430	160,296	50.04%	44.85%
<u>Urban Population</u>	960,865	197,084	100.00%	100.00%
Urbanized Areas	378,624	84,359	39.40%	42.80%
Other Urban	582,241	112,725	60.60%	57.20%
<u>Urbanized Areas</u>	378,624	84,359	100.00%	100.00%
Central Areas	334,396	77,240	88.32%	91.56%
Urban Fringe	44,228	7,119	11.68%	8.44%
<u>Other Urban</u>	582,241	112,725	100.00%	100.00%
Places of 10,000 or more	342,270	61,457	58.78%	54.52%
Places of 2500 to 10,000	239,971	51,268	41.22%	45.48%
<u>Rural Population</u>	962,430	160,296	100.00%	100.00%
Places of 1000 to 2500	107,722	15,882	11.19%	9.91%
Other Rural	854,708	144,414	88.81%	90.09%
<u>Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan Population</u>				
Metropolitan	595,030	131,321	100.00%	100.00%
Urban	443,993	97,078	74.62%	73.92%
Rural	151,037	34,243	25.38%	26.08%
Nonmetro-	1,328,265	226,059	100.00%	100.00%
Urban	516,872	100,006	38.91%	44.24%
Rural	811,393	126,053	61.09%	55.76%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics Final Report PC(1)-B5 Arkansas, Table 17 Race By Sex - The State, Size of Place, Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Residence 1970.

Table A3.3
 Urban And Rural Population By Planning
 And Development Districts - Arkansas¹
 1970 and 1960

District	<u>1970 Population</u>				<u>1960 Population</u>		
	Total	Urban	Urban %	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Central	407,023	291,413	71.6%	115,610	348,632	227,192	121,440
Western	154,508	87,426	56.6%	67,082	133,451	69,863	63,588
Southeast	227,741	119,344	52.4%	108,397	227,635	97,083	130,552
Southwest	224,571	102,384	45.6%	122,187	227,394	99,713	127,681
East	371,069	168,800	45.5%	202,269	389,970	135,925	254,045
West Central	191,047	80,688	42.2%	110,359	168,669	64,809	103,860
Northwest	204,567	81,254	39.7%	123,313	158,608	50,232	108,376
White River	142,769	29,556	20.7%	113,213	131,913	20,486	111,427
State	1,923,295	960,865	50.0%	962,430	1,786,272	765,303	1,020,969

Source: Industrial Research and Extension Center, University of Arkansas, Arkansas Urban - Rural Population, Population Analysis Series, No. 70-02 College of Business Administration, Oct. 1971, Little Rock.

Table 1 Arkansas' Population; Urban And Rural: For Planning And Development Districts; 1970 and 1960, p.3.

Table A3.4

Population and Changes in Distribution by Race
and by Planning and Development Districts -
Arkansas 1960 and 1970

Area and Race	Population		Change 1960 to 1970	
	1970	1960	Number	Percent
State Of Arkansas				
Total Population	1,923,295	1,786,272	137,023	7.7%
White	1,565,915	1,395,703	170,212	12.2
Minority	357,380	390,569	-33,189	-8.5
Northwest District				
Total Population	204,567	158,608	45,959	29.0
White	203,036	157,880	45,156	28.6
Minority	1,531	728	803	110.3
White River District				
Total Population	142,769	131,913	10,856	8.2
White	133,600	120,724	12,876	10.7
Minority	9,169	11,189	-2,020	-18.1
Central District				
Total Population	407,023	348,632	58,391	16.7
White	330,145	275,720	54,425	19.7
Minority	76,878	72,912	3,966	5.4
Southeast District				
Total Population	227,741	227,635	106	-
White	146,064	137,353	8,711	6.3
Minority	81,677	90,282	-8,605	-9.5
Southwest District				
Total Population	224,571	227,394	-2,823	-1.2
White	157,259	153,893	3,366	2.2
Minority	67,312	73,501	-6,189	-8.4
East District				
Total Population	371,069	389,970	-18,901	-4.8
White	273,960	272,659	1,301	0.5
Minority	97,109	117,311	-20,202	-17.2
Western District				
Total Population	154,508	133,451	21,057	15.8
White	148,536	127,759	20,777	16.3
Minority	5,972	5,692	280	4.9
West Central District				
Total Population	191,047	168,669	22,378	13.3
White	173,315	149,715	23,600	15.8
Minority	17,732	18,954	-1,222	-6.4

Source: Industrial Research and Extension Center, University of Arkansas, Population Changes and Migration in Arkansas By Color, 1950-1970, Arkansas Population Analysis Series No. 70-03, College of Business Administration, July 1974, Table 2 - Population And Change By Color In Arkansas' Planning and Development Districts 1970, 1960, and 1950, p. 27.

Table A3.5

Median And Per Capita Personal Income Estimates

By County - 1970: Arkansas

County	Median Family Income		Per Capita Personal Income	
	Total Population ¹	Minority Population ²	Total Population ³	Minority Population ⁴
Arkansas	\$6,206	\$3,919	\$2,207	\$954
Ashley	6,491	2,991	1,991	905
Baxter	5,178	-	2,174	-
Benton	6,505	-	2,285	-
Boone	5,832	-	2,297	-
Bradley	5,351	3,388	1,775	908
Calhoun	5,745	3,600	1,725	1,008
Carroll	5,552	-	2,147	-
Chicot	4,110	2,494	1,494	790
Clark	6,167	4,065	2,077	1,297
Clay	4,775	-	1,800	-
Cleburne	4,680	-	1,815	-
Cleveland	4,782	2,573	1,558	779
Columbia	6,053	3,340	2,065	951
Conway	6,093	3,513	1,878	993
Craighead	6,719	3,807	2,385	1,017
Crawford	5,903	4,396	1,944	1,362
Crittenden	6,241	2,658	1,937	817
Cross	6,261	3,404	1,956	910
Dallas	5,672	4,547	1,952	1,103
Desha	5,177	2,750	1,833	793
Drew	5,151	3,500	1,882	937
Faulkner	6,569	4,642	2,086	1,061
Franklin	5,376	-	1,801	-
Fulton	3,815	-	1,465	-
Garland	6,053	3,872	2,268	1,178
Grant	6,682	6,083	2,205	1,153
Greene	5,620	-	2,080	-
Hempstead	5,457	3,634	1,950	1,042
Hot Spring	6,965	5,040	2,175	1,397
Howard	6,307	5,582	2,040	1,379
Independence	5,434	2,756	2,007	960
Izard	4,775	-	1,681	-
Jackson	5,429	3,206	1,969	994
Jefferson	6,972	3,659	2,189	1,048
Johnson	5,078	-	1,876	-
Lafayette	5,157	2,776	1,623	844
Lawrence	4,915	-	1,948	-
Lee	4,043	2,589	1,434	875
Lincoln	4,561	2,590	1,500	766

91
Table A3.5 (Cont)

County	Median Family Income		Per Capita Personal Income	
	Total Population	Minority Population	Total Population	Minority Population
Little River	\$6,587	\$3,672	\$2,008	\$1,028
Logan	5,041	-	1,801	-
Lonoke	6,011	3,516	1,941	790
Madison	4,254	-	1,569	-
Marion	3,971	-	1,707	-
Miller	6,846	4,747	2,206	1,374
Mississippi	5,698	2,815	1,896	802
Monroe	4,524	2,574	1,553	706
Montgomery	4,726	-	1,889	-
Nevada	4,750	2,953	1,728	914
Newton	3,582	-	1,308	-
Ouachita	6,350	3,797	2,033	1,139
Perry	4,714	-	1,693	-
Phillips	4,992	2,783	1,683	898
Pike	5,174	-	1,928	-
Poinsett	5,417	3,091	1,854	1,152
Polk	5,504	-	1,874	-
Pope	6,224	4,208	2,086	1,359
Prairie	4,903	3,436	1,764	757
Pulaski	8,354	4,520	2,811	1,332
Randolph	4,985	-	1,837	-
St. Francis	5,532	2,700	1,709	849
Saline	7,891	4,680	2,391	856
Scott	4,842	-	1,733	-
Searcy	4,103	-	1,589	-
Sebastian	7,427	3,719	2,636	1,161
Sevier	6,553	3,957	2,144	1,155
Sharp	3,977	-	1,631	-
Stone	3,560	-	1,465	-
Union	7,244	3,983	2,424	1,114
Van Buren	4,371	-	1,689	-
Washington	6,825	3,950	2,388	1,372
White	5,754	4,121	1,979	1,043
Woodruff	4,488	2,308	1,622	718
Yell	5,844	-	1,995	-
State	\$6,273	\$3,455	\$2,155	\$1,024

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social And Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5-Arkansas. Table 44.

²Summary of Economic Characteristics by Counties: 1970.

²Ibid. Table 128. Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Counties: 1970.

³Ibid. Table 124. Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Counties: 1970.

⁴Ibid. Table 128. Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Counties: 1970.

⁵Median and per capita personal income data is available only for those counties with 400 or more black population.

Table A3.6

Incidence Of Poverty For Families And Unrelated
Individuals - Arkansas

County	Population	Number of Families	Number of Unrelated Individuals	Percent of Families Below Poverty	Percent Of Unrelated Individuals Below Poverty Level
Arkansas	23,347	6,154	1,579	23.0%	62.3%
Ashley	24,976	6,355	1,372	25.0	62.5
Baxter	15,319	4,854	966	23.9	59.8
Benton	50,476	14,125	3,884	16.5	56.4
Boone	19,073	5,509	1,262	21.3	61.2
Bradley	12,778	3,399	875	29.6	69.7
Calhoun	5,573	1,496	349	29.6	72.0
Carroll	12,301	3,671	986	17.7	62.3
Chicot	18,164	4,326	1,484	43.5	59.7
Clark	21,537	5,251	3,649	23.5	58.1
Clay	18,771	5,361	1,242	31.2	68.3
Cleburne	10,349	3,060	562	33.4	64.8
Cleveland	6,605	1,817	390	32.1	66.4
Columbia	25,952	6,776	2,598	23.9	64.6
Conway	16,805	4,526	934	24.1	69.4
Craighead	52,068	13,710	5,422	19.7	56.8
Crawford	25,677	6,908	1,410	21.9	61.3
Crittenden	48,106	11,182	2,783	32.7	63.5
Cross	19,783	4,780	1,051	28.6	66.2
Dallas	10,022	2,607	684	24.5	62.1
Desha	18,761	4,555	1,274	33.9	64.4
Drew	15,157	3,818	1,666	26.8	63.9
Faulkner	31,572	7,876	4,205	16.1	59.5
Franklin	11,301	3,081	798	23.5	73.7
Fulton	7,699	2,192	506	41.5	82.4
Garland	54,131	14,841	6,400	19.2	59.0
Grant	9,711	2,692	509	15.2	65.6
Greene	24,765	6,984	1,597	22.6	60.6
Hempstead	19,308	5,139	1,527	28.3	63.3
Hot Spring	21,963	6,049	1,402	18.0	67.5
Howard	11,412	3,35	807	19.3	62.7
Independence	22,723	6,430	1,585	23.8	64.7
Izard	7,381	2,158	474	29.3	70.7
Jackson	20,452	5,427	1,320	24.6	61.7
Jefferson	85,329	20,495	7,710	23.0	59.7
Johnson	13,630	3,921	1,205	25.4	70.7
Lafayette	10,018	2,525	731	33.0	66.8
Lawrence	16,320	4,434	1,406	29.4	65.8
Lee	18,884	4,217	1,119	43.5	75.1
Lincoln	12,913	2,977	603	36.6	70.6

Table A3.6 (Cont)

County	Population	Number of Families	Number of Unrelated Individuals	Percent of Families Below Poverty	Percent Of Unrelated Individuals Below Poverty Level
Little River	11,194	2,937	631	23.9%	60.1%
Logan	16,789	4,572	1,248	27.6	58.7
Lonoke	26,249	6,714	1,643	26.1	67.1
Madison	9,453	2,676	559	33.1	73.5
Marion	7,000	2,095	477	29.9	54.5
Miller	33,385	8,780	2,475	19.0	51.2
Mississippi	62,060	15,036	4,656	29.3	55.9
Monroe	15,657	3,643	1,099	38.0	62.8
Montgomery	5,821	1,702	382	29.7	60.2
Nevada	10,111	2,725	734	31.5	69.1
Newton	5,844	1,569	336	41.9	79.2
Ouachita	30,896	8,238	2,040	25.2	58.9
Perry	5,634	1,585	338	30.9	61.2
Phillips	40,046	9,323	2,641	37.8	71.8
Pike	8,711	2,526	575	24.8	73.2
Poinsett	26,822	6,953	1,433	28.1	66.7
Polk	13,297	3,796	964	24.1	66.9
Pope	28,607	7,731	2,821	21.2	55.1
Prairie	10,249	2,774	575	28.4	62.3
Pulaski	287,189	74,835	24,269	13.7	41.8
Randolph	12,645	3,583	848	29.5	72.9
St. Francis	30,799	7,202	1,698	34.6	62.3
Saline	36,107	9,468	1,663	11.2	60.7
Scott	8,207	2,371	440	28.5	75.7
Searcy	7,731	2,226	405	35.1	85.4
Sebastian	79,237	21,606	5,926	12.9	45.7
Sevier	11,272	3,103	812	19.9	65.6
Sharp	8,233	2,459	480	29.3	64.4
Stone	6,838	1,895	382	41.3	68.6
Union	45,428	12,190	3,370	19.1	56.6
Van Buren	8,275	2,451	458	32.5	67.7
Washington	77,370	19,972	10,544	15.0	54.0
White	39,253	10,694	3,546	24.3	61.5
Woodruff	11,566	2,937	879	34.0	66.0
Yell	14,203	4,015	857	19.8	65.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social And Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 124. Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Counties: 1970.

Table ~~A3.7~~
 Poverty Status Of Families And Unrelated Individuals
 By Race/Ethnicity And Sex - Arkansas - 1970

County	Number ¹ of Families	Number ² of Min. Families	Number of Families ³ With Incomes Less Than Poverty				Number of Families ⁴ With Female Head Below Poverty Level				Number of Families ⁵ Receiving Public Assistance			
			Total	%	Minority	%	Total	%	Minority	%	Total	%	Minority	%
Arkansas	6,154	1,093	1,414	23.0	559	51.1	255	18.0	149	26.7	289	4.7	15.2	
Ashley	6,355	1,506	1,587	25.0	892	59.2	377	23.8	262	29.4	682	10.7	33.9	
Baxter	4,854	-	1,161	23.9	-	-	105	9.0	-	-	130	2.7	-	
Benton	14,125	-	2,325	16.5	-	-	284	12.2	-	-	502	3.6	-	
Boone	5,509	-	1,175	21.3	-	-	140	11.9	-	-	385	7.0	-	
Bradley	3,399	857	1,006	29.6	482	56.2	238	23.6	135	28.0	359	10.6	34.4	
Calhoun	1,486	398	443	29.6	195	49.0	79	17.8	41	21.0	160	10.7	37.4	
Carroll	3,671	-	650	17.7	-	-	79	12.2	-	-	201	5.5	-	
Chicot	4,326	2,036	1,881	43.5	1,445	71.0	558	29.7	513	35.5	961	22.2	48.1	
Clark	5,251	981	1,233	23.5	369	37.6	277	22.5	150	40.7	348	6.6	25.5	
Clay	5,361	-	1,673	31.2	-	-	211	12.6	-	-	445	8.3	-	
Cleburne	3,060	-	1,022	33.4	-	-	86	8.4	-	-	296	9.7	-	
Cleveland	1,817	269	583	32.1	184	68.4	79	13.6	26	14.1	175	9.6	41.3	
Columbia	6,776	2,010	1,621	23.9	1,094	54.4	417	25.7	324	29.6	745	11.0	35.6	
Conway	4,526	602	1,091	24.1	304	50.5	206	18.9	79	26.0	466	10.3	23.0	
Craighead	13,710	312	2,698	19.7	170	53.0	471	17.5	93	54.7	744	5.4	15.3	
Crawford	6,908	147	1,512	21.9	61	41.5	243	16.1	20	32.8	490	7.1	23.0	
Crittenden	11,182	4,431	3,655	32.7	2,879	65.0	1,064	29.1	941	32.7	1,209	10.8	24.3	
Cross	4,780	1,029	1,369	28.6	609	59.2	224	16.4	157	25.8	275	5.8	12.6	
Dallas	2,607	795	640	24.5	302	38.0	185	24.2	93	30.8	223	8.6	12.3	
Desha	4,555	1,605	1,543	33.9	1,017	63.4	454	39.4	357	36.9	620	13.6	36.5	
Drew	3,818	940	1,025	26.8	460	48.9	208	20.3	142	30.9	391	10.2	18.3	
Faulkner	7,876	510	1,265	16.1	156	30.6	232	18.3	41	26.3	444	5.6	22.4	
Franklin	3,081	-	725	23.5	-	-	100	13.8	-	-	207	6.7	-	
Fulton	2,192	-	910	41.5	-	-	42	4.6	-	-	220	10.0	-	
Garland	14,841	1,137	2,846	19.2	467	41.1	613	21.5	222	47.5	473	3.2	8.1	
Grant	2,692	69	410	15.2	17	24.6	54	13.2	0	0.0	142	5.3	0.0	
Greene	6,984	-	1,580	22.6	-	-	234	14.8	-	-	728	10.4	-	
Hempstead	5,139	1,417	1,456	28.3	750	52.9	319	21.9	253	33.7	271	5.3	14.0	
Hot Spring	6,049	627	1,088	18.0	231	36.8	161	14.8	63	27.3	288	4.8	24.7	

Table A3.7 (Cont)
Poverty Status Of Families And Unrelated Individuals
By Race/Ethnicity And Sex - Arkansas - 1970

County	Number ¹ of Families	Number ² of Min. of Families	Number of Families ³ With Incomes Less Than Poverty				Number of Families ⁴ With Female Head Below Poverty Level				Number of Families ⁵ Receiving Public Assistance		
			Total	%	Minority	%	Total	%	Minority	%	Total	%	Minority %
Howard	3,135	506	606	19.3	154	30.4	88	14.5	53	34.4	207	6.6	15.6
Independence	6,430	114	1,532	23.8	55	48.2	199	13.0	16	29.1	571	8.9	43.6
Izard	2,158	-	632	29.3	-	-	45	7.1	-	-	247	11.4	-
Jackson	5,427	621	1,336	24.6	334	53.8	267	20.0	117	35.0	727	13.4	43.4
Jefferson	20,495	6,601	4,716	23.0	3,390	51.4	1,432	30.4	1,168	34.5	1,409	6.9	23.2
Johnson	3,921	-	994	25.4	-	-	160	16.1	-	-	344	8.8	-
Lafayette	2,525	887	832	33.0	528	59.5	209	25.1	144	27.3	355	14.1	39.2
Lawrence	4,434	-	1,305	29.4	-	-	260	20.0	-	-	518	11.7	-
Lee	4,217	2,076	1,836	43.5	1,293	62.3	349	19.0	288	22.3	777	18.4	32.6
Lincoln	2,977	998	1,091	36.6	682	68.3	277	25.4	229	33.6	540	18.1	41.9
Little River	2,937	664	703	23.9	330	49.7	139	19.8	93	28.2	271	4.2	30.3
Logan	4,572	-	1,262	27.6	-	-	199	15.8	-	-	411	9.0	-
Lonoke	6,714	884	1,751	26.1	537	60.7	228	13.0	111	20.7	468	7.0	22.2
Madison	2,676	-	885	33.1	-	-	89	10.1	-	-	241	9.0	-
Marion	2,095	-	627	29.9	-	-	58	9.3	-	-	244	11.6	-
Miller	8,780	1,697	1,670	19.0	581	34.2	490	29.3	242	41.7	733	8.3	42.3
Mississippi	15,036	3,152	4,412	29.3	2,025	64.2	1,071	24.3	632	31.2	1,706	11.3	31.1
Monroe	3,643	1,262	1,385	38.0	895	70.9	281	20.3	213	23.8	461	12.7	24.2
Montgomery	1,702	-	506	29.7	-	-	68	13.4	-	-	202	11.9	-
Nevada	2,725	710	859	31.5	409	57.6	183	21.3	120	29.3	321	11.8	30.3
Newton	1,569	-	657	41.9	-	-	49	7.5	-	-	227	14.5	-
Quachita	8,238	2,662	2,075	25.2	1,271	47.7	561	27.0	428	33.7	740	9.0	25.8
Perry	1,585	-	490	30.9	-	-	51	10.4	-	-	219	13.8	-
Phillips	9,323	4,479	3,528	37.8	2,857	63.8	1,073	30.4	960	33.6	1,754	18.8	41.8
Pike	2,526	-	627	24.8	-	-	63	10.0	-	-	244	9.7	-
Poinsett	6,953	445	1,956	28.1	266	59.8	356	18.2	82	30.8	804	11.6	37.2
Polk	3,796	-	914	24.1	-	-	109	11.9	-	-	222	5.8	-
Pope	7,731	155	1,641	21.2	70	45.2	273	16.6	11	15.7	507	6.6	7.1
Prairie	2,774	321	789	28.4	162	50.5	93	11.8	45	27.8	278	10.0	30.9
Pulaski	74,835	12,411	10,264	13.7	4,898	39.5	3,549	34.6	1,985	40.5	3,198	4.3	23.5

Table A3.7 (Cont)
Poverty Status Of Families And Unrelated Individuals
By Race/Ethnicity And Sex - Arkansas - 1970

County.	Number ¹ of Families	Number ² of Min. Families	Number of Families ³ With Incomes Less Than Poverty				Number of Families ⁴ With Female Head Below Poverty Level				Number of Families ⁵ Receiving Public Assistance		
			Total	%	Minority	%	Total	%	Minority	%	Total	%	Minority %
Randolph	3,583	-	1,083	29.5	-	-	149	14.1	-	-	333	9.3	-
St. Francis	7,202	2,857	2,491	34.6	1,797	62.9	589	23.6	485	27.0	1,100	15.3	36.6
Saline	9,468	170	1,057	11.2	55	32.4	206	19.5	31	56.4	287	3.0	25.5
Scott	2,371	-	675	28.5	-	-	49	7.3	-	-	186	7.8	-
Searcy	2,226	-	781	35.1	-	-	106	13.6	-	-	277	12.4	-
Sebastian	21,606	943	2,780	12.9	498	52.8	780	28.1	282	56.6	718	3.3	23.7
Sevier	3,103	172	617	19.9	76	44.2	95	15.4	21	27.6	152	4.9	23.7
Sharp	2,459	-	720	29.3	-	-	32	4.4	-	-	256	10.4	-
Stone	1,895	-	783	41.3	-	-	80	10.2	-	-	269	14.2	-
Union	12,190	2,475	2,328	19.1	1,354	45.5	677	29.1	469	34.6	845	6.9	25.7
Van Buren	2,451	-	796	32.5	-	-	88	11.1	-	-	295	12.0	-
Washington	19,972	112	2,994	15.0	45	40.2	474	15.8	-13	28.9	670	3.4	4.4
White	10,694	292	2,603	24.3	111	38.0	322	12.4	28	25.2	727	6.8	18.0
Woodruff	2,937	846	1,000	34.0	571	67.5	248	24.8	190	33.3	420	14.3	32.0
Yell	4,015	-	794	19.8	-	-	70	8.8	-	-	320	8.0	-

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social And Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas. Table 124 Income and and Poverty Status in 1969 for Counties; 1970.

²Ibid. Table 128. Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Counties; 1970.

³Ibid. Tables 124 and 128.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

Table A3.8

Labor Force Data By County - Arkansas

County	Total Population ¹	Total Labor Force			Unemployment Rate			Nonworker/Worker Ratio-1970 ⁸
		1970 ²	1972 ³	1975 ⁴	1970 ⁵	1972 ⁶	1975 ⁷	
Arkansas	23,347	8,682	9,500	11,575	4.5	4.7	3.7	1.65
Ashley	24,976	8,398	9,575	10,025	4.1	4.4	7.5	1.96
Baxter	15,319	4,639	6,400	9,375	2.9	4.7	4.3	2.29
Benton	50,476	19,578	21,750	23,650	3.4	6.3	8.7	1.56
Boone	19,073	7,026	7,800	10,425	5.4	5.8	7.0	1.70
Bradley	12,778	4,151	4,725	5,025	4.2	6.9	13.4	2.07
Calhoun	5,573	1,895	-	2,150	13.6	7.9	24.4	1.92
Carroll	12,301	4,740	4,875	6,450	5.2	6.7	6.6	1.58
Chicot	18,164	5,372	5,650	6,125	8.8	6.6	10.6	2.35
Clark	21,537	8,186	8,425	8,900	4.0	5.3	12.4	1.61
Clay	18,771	6,271	6,300	8,025	8.1	6.7	10.3	1.97
Cleburne	10,349	3,206	3,100	4,500	8.3	8.9	11.1	2.19
Cleveland	6,605	2,141	1,375	1,950	5.1	7.3	12.8	2.08
Columbia	25,952	9,715	9,325	12,450	6.0	7.0	8.2	1.66
Conway	16,805	5,803	-	7,700	4.9	6.2	11.0	1.86
Craighead	52,068	20,380	22,275	26,950	5.8	4.8	8.3	1.53
Crawford	25,677	9,247	-	11,700	5.5	5.9	11.1	1.75
Crittenden	48,106	15,483	15,250	19,700	7.8	6.9	14.2	2.08
Cross	19,783	6,868	7,125	7,950	8.3	4.6	6.3	1.86
Dallas	10,022	3,469	3,775	4,050	5.0	4.6	9.9	1.85
Desha	18,761	6,216	7,050	7,125	6.3	5.0	8.4	2.00
Drew	15,157	5,576	5,550	7,450	4.9	6.8	11.1	1.71
Faulkner	31,572	10,329	12,375	16,475	4.2	7.1	10.0	1.77
Franklin	11,301	3,748	3,700	5,700	7.9	10.8	7.9	2.00
Fulton	7,699	2,333	2,225	2,775	6.5	5.6	8.1	2.27
Garland	54,131	19,383	21,700	27,400	4.0	4.3	13.8	1.75
Grant	9,711	3,445	2,600	5,225	3.3	5.8	8.6	1.82
Greene	24,765	9,062	9,975	11,925	7.1	5.3	11.1	1.70
Hempstead	19,308	7,406	7,025	9,675	5.9	4.6	7.0	1.59
Hot Spring	21,963	8,285	7,075	9,475	5.7	7.4	23.0	1.63

Table A3.8 (Cont)

County	Total Population ¹	Total Labor Force			Unemployment Rate			Nonworker/Worker Ratio-1970 ⁸
		1970 ²	1972 ³	1975 ⁴	1970 ⁵	1972 ⁶	1975 ⁷	
Howard	11,412	4,253	5,225	6,625	3.6	4.3	5.7	1.67
Independence	22,723	8,187	9,625	10,325	6.4	7.3	12.6	1.76
Izard	7,381	2,554	2,325	3,525	7.4	6.5	7.8	1.89
Jackson	20,452	7,139	7,775	8,725	9.2	6.4	12.0	1.85
Jefferson	85,329	29,521	33,125	32,800	6.2	5.6	9.2	1.87
Johnson	13,630	5,664	4,150	6,250	7.9	8.4	12.4	1.90
Lafayette	10,018	3,240	3,375	3,525	6.0	5.2	10.6	2.07
Lawrence	16,320	5,720	5,275	7,075	12.4	11.8	14.5	1.83
Lee	18,884	4,869	5,775	5,275	11.7	7.4	8.1	2.81
Lincoln	12,913	3,633	2,975	3,825	5.9	13.4	10.5	2.50
Little River	11,194	4,015	4,075	4,425	7.5	5.5	13.6	1.76
Logan	16,789	5,649	5,550	6,850	6.5	8.6	7.7	1.94
Lonoke	26,249	9,211	8,000	13,525	3.9	4.4	6.1	1.81
Madison	9,453	3,105	2,525	4,475	2.0	7.9	12.8	2.03
Marion	7,000	2,002	2,150	3,375	9.5	8.1	5.2	2.45
Miller	33,385	12,553	10,950	13,600	5.2	6.8	9.7	1.64
Mississippi	62,060	21,852	22,250	24,575	9.6	5.7	8.5	1.82
Monroe	15,657	4,502	4,375	4,875	7.8	5.7	9.2	2.47
Montgomery	5,821	1,930	1,800	2,725	3.2	6.9	10.1	1.99
Nevada	10,111	3,357	3,250	3,725	6.2	6.2	9.4	1.98
Newton	5,844	1,521	1,250	2,875	8.2	10.0	8.7	2.81
Ouachita	30,896	11,218	-	12,025	6.7	7.9	12.9	1.73
Perry	5,634	1,704	-	2,300	6.5	6.2	14.1	2.25
Phillips	40,046	11,818	12,825	12,900	11.0	5.8	9.3	2.35
Pike	8,711	2,953	2,600	4,350	4.7	4.8	9.2	1.94
Poinsett	26,822	9,155	9,675	10,400	7.1	5.7	12.3	1.91
Polk	13,297	4,533	5,000	5,450	5.4	8.0	10.6	1.90
Pope	28,607	11,309	-	14,775	7.1	6.5	8.8	1.51
Prairie	10,249	3,377	3,050	3,650	4.9	4.1	7.5	2.02
Pulaski	287,189	118,694	-	148,200	3.3	4.7	8.0	1.40

Table A3.8 (Cont)

Randolph	12,645	4,310	4,250	6,900	9.3	9.4	15.6	1.91
St. Francis	30,799	10,178	12,900	11,775	12.2	4.1	9.8	2.00
Saline	36,107	13,716	-	18,000	3.1	4.7	7.8	1.62
Scott	8,207	2,811	2,425	3,000	5.5	5.2	15.8	1.91
Searcy	7,731	2,410	2,475	2,775	10.1	10.1	12.6	2.20
Sebastian	79,237	32,268	-	40,250	4.4	5.9	9.1	1.44
Sevier	11,272	4,209	4,125	5,725	4.3	4.8	10.0	1.66
Sharp	8,233	2,642	2,700	3,325	4.1	8.3	16.5	2.09
Stone	6,838	2,068	2,000	3,100	11.1	8.8	8.9	2.26
Union	45,428	16,921	18,100	20,650	4.7	5.8	8.4	1.67
Van Buren	8,275	2,400	2,425	3,325	6.6	15.5	16.5	2.42
Washington	77,370	30,848	35,050	37,650	4.1	4.1	10.5	1.48
White	39,253	14,046	13,700	17,725	8.5	12.0	16.2	1.78
Woodruff	11,566	3,617	4,125	3,650	9.6	5.5	9.6	2.17
Yell	14,208	5,329	-	6,925	3.9	6.5	5.1	1.63
State	1,923,295							1.73

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 43 Summary.

²State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor, Public Investment Plan For The Arkansas Ozarks (1975), Little Rock, Ark. Table B Labor Force Data ...Arkansas By County: 1970, pp. 162-165.

³State of Arkansas, Arkansas Department of Planning, Atlas Of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark. Aug. 1973. Total Civilian Labor Force By County 1972, p. 76.

⁴State of Arkansas, Arkansas Employment Security Division, Labor Force Estimates - June 1975, Research and Statistics Section.

⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social And Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 44, Summary of Economic Characteristics by Counties: 1970.

⁶State of Arkansas, Arkansas Department of Planning, Atlas of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark. Aug. 1973 Mean Percentage Rate Of Unemployment, 1972, p. 78.

⁷State of Arkansas, Arkansas Employment Security Division, Labor Force Estimates - June 1975, Research and Statistics Section.

⁸U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social And Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas. Table 44 Summary of Economic Characteristics by Counties: 1970.

Table A3.9
Selected Housing Characteristics By County And By
Racial/Ethnic Group - Arkansas 1970

County	Total ¹		Total ²		Number of ³			Households Lacking ⁴				Units With 1.01 or ⁵				Percent of Inadequate Housing	
	Total Pop.	Min. Pop.	%	Total	Min.	%	Total	%	Min.	%	Total	%	Min.	%	Total%	Min.%	
Arkansas	23,347	5,300	22.7	8,156	1,433	17.6	1,246	15.3	596	41.6	780	9.6	445	31.1	15.3	41.6	
Ashley	24,976	7,551	30.2	8,240	1,946	23.6	1,603	19.5	955	49.1	937	11.4	493	25.3	19.5	49.1	
Baxter	15,219	-	0.0	6,516	6	0.0	832	12.8	-	-	382	5.9	-	-	12.8	-	
Benton	50,476	-	0.0	18,728	9	0.0	1,693	9.0	-	-	1,537	8.2	-	-	9.0	-	
Boone	19,073	-	0.0	7,267	5	0.0	1,143	15.7	-	-	421	5.8	-	-	15.7	-	
Bradley	12,778	4,041	31.6	4,629	1,115	24.1	1,215	27.0	665	59.6	476	10.3	231	20.7	27.0	59.6	
Calhoun	5,573	1,795	32.3	2,009	458	22.8	647	32.2	323	70.5	214	10.7	105	22.9	32.2	70.5	
Carroll	12,301	-	0.0	5,186	-	0.0	803	15.5	-	-	279	5.4	-	-	15.5	-	
Chicot	18,164	9,805	54.0	6,114	2,711	44.3	2,225	36.4	1,600	59.0	975	15.9	651	24.0	36.4	59.0	
Clark	21,537	4,821	22.4	7,233	1,298	17.8	1,352	18.7	615	47.4	590	8.2	254	19.6	18.7	47.4	
Clay	18,771	-	0.0	7,054	-	0.0	1,488	21.1	-	-	537	7.6	-	-	21.1	-	
Cleburne	10,349	-	0.0	4,353	-	0.0	964	22.1	-	-	342	35.5	-	-	22.1	-	
Cleveland	6,605	1,298	19.7	2,363	344	14.6	871	36.9	297	86.3	235	9.9	66	19.2	36.9	86.3	
Columbia	25,952	9,113	35.1	8,988	2,451	27.3	2,218	24.7	1,570	64.1	830	9.2	567	23.1	24.7	64.1	
Conway	16,805	2,865	17.0	5,812	783	13.5	952	16.4	362	46.2	529	9.1	152	19.4	16.4	16.2	
Craighead	52,068	1,641	3.2	17,517	457	2.6	2,152	12.3	184	40.3	1,312	7.5	92	20.1	12.3	40.3	
Crawford	25,677	490	1.9	8,896	155	1.7	1,697	19.1	22	14.1	1,033	11.6	27	17.4	19.1	14.1	
Crittenden	48,106	22,759	47.3	14,260	5,669	39.8	4,726	33.1	3,821	67.4	2,702	18.9	1,899	33.5	33.1	67.7	
Cross	19,783	5,504	27.8	6,012	1,257	20.9	1,591	26.5	788	62.7	926	15.4	421	33.5	26.5	62.7	
Dallas	10,022	3,847	38.4	3,496	1,001	28.6	985	28.2	592	58.1	249	7.1	157	15.7	28.2	59.1	
Desha	18,761	8,204	43.7	6,308	2,189	34.7	1,974	31.3	1,314	60.0	869	13.8	605	27.6	31.3	60.0	
Drew	15,157	4,563	30.1	5,020	1,164	23.2	1,573	31.3	827	71.0	549	10.9	342	29.4	31.3	71.0	
Faulkner	31,572	2,835	9.0	10,193	676	6.6	1,174	11.5	196	29.0	726	7.1	150	22.2	11.5	29.0	
Franklin	11,301	161	1.4	4,052	-	0.0	926	22.9	-	-	413	10.2	-	-	22.9	-	
Fulton	7,699	-	0.0	3,028	-	0.0	885	29.2	-	-	274	9.0	-	-	29.2	-	
Garland	54,131	5,128	9.0	23,441	1,573	6.7	2,726	11.6	266	16.9	1,426	6.1	233	14.8	11.6	16.9	

100

Table A3.9 (Cont)

County	Total Pop.			Number of Year-Round D.U.			Households Lacking Some or All Plumbing				Units With 1.01 or More Persons/Room				Percent of Inadequate Housing	
	Total	Min.	%	Total	Min.	%	Total	%	Min.	%	Total	%	Min.	%	Total	Min.
Grant	9,711	417	4.3	3,345	128	3.8	551	16.5	83	64.8	268	8.0	45	35.2	16.5	64.8
Greene	24,765	15	0.1	8,760	-	0.0	1,542	17.6	-	-	745	8.5	-	-	17.6	-
Hempstead	19,308	6,335	32.8	7,127	1,843	25.9	1,831	25.7	1,099	59.6	250	3.5	396	21.5	25.7	59.6
Hot Spring	21,963	2,719	12.4	7,710	783	10.2	1,047	13.6	257	22.8	727	9.4	155	19.8	13.6	32.8
Howard	11,412	2,319	20.3	4,177	628	15.0	877	21.0	295	47.0	355	8.5	148	23.6	21.0	47.0
Independence	22,723	507	2.2	8,359	187	2.2	1,893	22.6	88	47.1	622	7.4	20	10.7	22.6	47.1
Izard	7,381	12	0.2	3,163	-	0.0	1,172	37.1	-	-	188	5.9	-	-	37.1	-
Jackson	20,452	3,032	14.8	7,064	817	11.6	1,515	21.4	370	45.3	739	10.5	173	21.2	21.4	45.3
Jefferson	85,329	34,593	40.5	28,294	9,034	31.9	5,079	18.0	3,712	41.1	3,202	11.3	2,103	23.3	18.0	41.1
Johnson	13,630	239	1.8	5,259	62	0.0	1,184	22.5	-	-	464	8.8	-	-	22.5	-
Lafayette	10,018	4,338	43.3	3,787	1,164	30.7	1,075	28.4	753	64.7	438	11.6	312	26.8	28.4	64.7
Lawrence	16,320	148	0.9	6,039	43	0.0	1,220	20.2	-	-	527	8.7	-	-	20.2	-
Lee	18,884	10,868	57.6	5,566	2,762	49.6	2,542	45.7	1,891	68.5	1,210	21.7	890	32.2	45.7	68.5
Lincoln	12,913	5,424	42.0	3,782	1,227	32.4	1,312	34.7	827	67.4	576	15.2	383	31.2	34.7	67.4
Little River	11,194	3,056	27.3	4,017	823	20.5	1,017	25.3	523	63.5	442	11.0	195	23.7	25.3	63.5
Logan	16,789	279	1.7	6,179	56	0.0	1,102	17.8	-	-	545	8.8	-	-	17.8	-
Lonoke	26,249	4,797	18.3	8,902	1,160	13.0	1,673	18.8	619	53.4	1,057	11.9	379	32.7	18.8	53.4
Madison	9,453	-	0.0	3,546	-	0.0	1,358	38.3	-	-	350	9.9	-	-	38.3	-
Marion	7,000	-	0.0	3,044	-	0.0	633	20.8	-	-	215	7.1	-	-	20.8	-
Miller	33,385	7,598	22.8	11,875	2,140	18.0	1,568	13.2	797	37.2	1,195	10.1	386	18.0	13.2	37.2
Mississippi	62,060	16,527	26.6	19,651	4,159	21.2	4,673	23.8	2,300	55.3	2,658	13.5	1,239	29.8	23.8	55.3
Monroe	15,657	6,855	43.8	4,970	1,782	34.9	1,693	34.1	1,244	69.8	726	14.6	535	30.0	34.1	69.8
Montgomery	5,821	8	0.1	2,353	-	0.0	502	21.3	-	-	191	8.1	-	-	21.3	-
Nevada	10,111	3,278	32.4	3,811	937	24.6	1,179	30.9	612	65.3	319	8.4	184	19.6	30.9	65.3
Newton	5,844	-	0.0	2,255	-	0.0	1,220	54.1	-	-	250	11.1	-	-	54.1	-
Ouachita	30,896	11,109	36.0	11,018	3,127	28.4	2,042	18.5	1,443	46.1	888	8.1	563	18.0	18.5	46.1
Perry	5,634	156	2.8	2,218	35	0.0	742	33.5	-	-	258	11.6	-	-	33.5	-

FUT

Table A3.9 (Cont)

County	Total Pop.	Total Min. Pop.	%	Number of Year-Round D.U.			Households Lacking Some or All Plumbing				Units With 1.01 or More Persons/Room				Percent of Inadequate Housing	
				Total	Min.	%	Total	%	Min.	%	Total	%	Min.	%	Total	%/Min.
Phillips	40,046	21,639	57.0	12,301	5,778	47.0	4,218	34.3	3,376	58.4	2,197	17.9	1,746	30.2	34.3	58.4
Pike	8,711	384	4.4	3,365	105	3.1	637	18.9	0	0.0	274	8.1	-	-	18.9	-
Poinsett	26,822	2,305	8.6	8,862	591	6.7	2,047	23.1	405	68.5	1,125	12.7	169	28.6	23.1	68.5
Polk	13,297	-	0.0	5,179	-	0.0	994	19.2	-	-	434	8.4	-	-	19.2	-
Pope	28,607	671	2.3	9,878	209	2.1	1,516	15.3	27	12.9	766	7.8	31	14.8	15.3	12.9
Prairie	10,249	1,680	16.4	3,597	460	17.7	742	28.6	274	59.6	356	9.9	134	29.1	28.6	59.6
Pulaski	287,189	58,402	20.3	98,153	15,735	16.0	4,467	4.6	2,180	13.9	7,678	7.8	3,318	21.1	4.6	13.9
Randolph	12,645	139	1.1	4,614	36	0.0	1,072	23.2	-	-	428	9.3	-	-	23.2	-
St. Francis	30,799	14,558	47.3	9,021	3,502	38.8	3,016	33.4	2,230	63.7	1,753	19.4	1,231	35.2	33.4	63.7
Saline	36,107	1,368	3.8	11,524	254	2.2	837	7.3	68	26.8	1,061	9.2	45	17.7	7.3	26.8
Scott	8,207	-	0.0	3,034	-	0.0	804	26.5	-	-	276	9.1	-	-	26.5	-
Searcy	7,731	-	0.0	3,034	-	0.0	1,446	47.7	-	-	274	9.0	-	-	47.7	-
Sebastian	79,237	4,379	5.5	28,591	1,260	4.4	1,670	5.8	153	12.1	1,967	6.9	272	21.6	5.8	12.1
Sevier	11,272	761	6.8	4,160	214	4.9	829	19.9	111	51.9	345	8.3	39	18.2	18.9	51.9
Sharp	8,233	20	0.2	4,364	20	0.0	1,117	25.6	-	-	279	6.4	-	-	25.6	-
Stone	6,838	-	0.0	2,654	-	0.0	1,109	41.8	-	-	261	9.8	-	-	41.8	-
Union	45,428	13,269	29.4	16,623	3,755	22.6	2,705	16.3	1,733	46.2	1,381	8.3	870	23.2	16.3	46.2
Van Buren	8,275	47	0.6	3,301	14	0.0	969	29.4	-	-	242	7.3	-	-	29.4	-
Washington	77,370	619	0.8	26,538	191	0.0	2,410	9.1	33	17.3	1,996	7.5	-	-	9.1	17.3
White	39,253	1,276	3.3	12,757	357	2.6	2,492	18.1	82	23.0	1,222	8.9	59	16.5	18.1	23.0
Woodruff	11,566	4,055	35.0	3,996	1,119	28.0	1,283	32.1	709	63.4	474	11.9	286	25.6	32.1	63.4
Yell	14,208	387	2.7	5,279	121	2.3	1,016	19.2	-	-	425	8.1	-	-	19.2	-
State	1,923,295	352,445	18.3													

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population; 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 43. Summary of Social Characteristics by Counties; 1970.

2. State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor, Public Investment Plan For The Arkansas Ozarks, 1975, State Capitol, Little Rock, Table 3. Black Population, 1970 Arkansas, pp. 145-148.

3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing: 1970 Detailed Housing Characteristics Final Report HC(1)-B5 Arkansas, Table 60 - Occupancy, Utilization and Plumbing Characteristics for Counties; 1970; and Table 64 Occupancy, Utilization, and Plumbing Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household for Counties; 1970.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

Appendix B
Tables For Chapter IV

Distribution Of CDBG Funds By
County - Arkansas: 1975-77

	Popu- lation ¹	Minority Population ²		Percent of ³ Families Below Poverty Total		Total ⁴ CDBG Funding 1975-77	Percent of Total	Number of Local Gov't Receiving Funds
Arkansas	23,347	5,300	22.7%	1,414	23.0%	\$ 250,000	0.2%	1
Ashley	24,976	7,551	30.2	1,587	25.0	500,000	0.5	4
Baxter	15,219	-	0.0	1,161	23.9	0	0.0	0
Benton	50,476	-	0.0	2,325	16.5	510,000	0.5	4
Boone	19,073	-	0.0	1,175	21.3	636,000	0.6	1
Bradley	12,778	4,041	31.6	1,006	29.6	630,000	0.6	3
Calhoun	5,573	1,795	32.3	443	29.6	400,000	0.4	2
Carroll	12,301	-	0.0	650	17.7	0	0.0	0
Chicot	18,164	9,805	54.0	1,881	43.5	957,000	0.9	4
Clark	21,537	4,821	22.4	1,233	23.5	248,000	0.2	1
Clay	18,771	-	0.0	1,673	31.2	581,000	0.5	3
Cleburne	10,349	-	0.0	1,022	33.4	100,000	0.1	1
Cleveland	6,605	1,298	19.7	583	32.1	482,000	0.5	2
Columbia	25,952	9,113	35.1	1,621	23.9	150,000	0.1	1
Conway	16,805	2,865	17.0	1,091	24.1	396,000	0.4	2
Craighead	52,068	1,641	3.2	2,698	19.7	2,343,000	2.2	1
Crawford	25,677	490	1.9	1,512	21.9	2,175,000	2.0	2
Crittenden	48,106	22,759	47.3	3,655	32.7	2,672,000	2.5	9
Cross	19,783	5,504	27.8	1,369	28.6	375,000	0.4	2
Dallas	10,022	3,847	38.4	640	24.5	100,000	0.1	1
Desha	18,761	8,204	43.7	1,543	33.9	1,997,000	1.9	5
Drew	15,157	4,563	30.1	1,025	26.8	250,000	0.2	1
Faulkner	31,572	2,835	9.0	1,265	16.1	659,000	0.6	1
Franklin	11,301	161	1.7	725	23.5	198,000	0.2	1
Fulton	7,699	-	0.0	910	41.5	150,000	0.1	1
Garland	54,131	5,128	9.0	2,846	19.2	950,000	0.9	1
Grant	9,711	417	4.3	410	15.2	0	0.0	0
Greene	24,765	15	0.1	1,580	22.6	500,000	0.5	2
Hempstead	19,308	6,335	32.8	1,456	28.3	1,690,000	1.6	2
Hot Spring	21,963	2,719	12.4	1,088	18.0	1,361,000	1.3	2
Howard	11,412	2,319	20.3	606	19.3	150,000	0.1	1
Independence	22,723	507	2.2	1,532	23.8	100,000	0.1	1
Izard	7,381	12	0.2	632	29.3	100,000	0.1	1
Jackson	20,452	3,032	14.8	1,336	24.6	1,693,000	1.6	2
Jefferson	85,329	34,593	40.5	4,716	23.0	6,983,000	6.5	4
Johnson	13,630	239	1.8	994	25.4	1,126,000	1.1	1
Lafayette	10,018	4,338	43.3	832	33.0	315,000	0.3	2
Lawrence	16,320	148	0.9	1,305	29.9	623,000	0.6	3
Lee	18,884	10,868	57.6	1,836	43.5	356,000	0.3	2
Lincoln	12,913	5,424	42.0	1,091	36.6	565,000	0.5	3

105
Table B4.1 (Cont)

	Popu- lation ¹	Minority Population ²		Percent of ³ Families Below Poverty Total		Total ⁴ CDBG Funding 1975-77	Percent of Total	Number of Local Gov't Receiving Funds
Little River	11,194	3,056	27.3%	703	23.9%	\$ 118,000	0.1%	1
Logan	16,789	279	1.7	1,262	27.6	550,000	0.5	3
Lonoke	26,249	4,797	18.3	1,751	26.1	100,000	0.1	1
Madison	9,453	-	0.0	885	33.1	0	0.0	0
Marion	7,000	-	0.0	627	29.9	0	0.0	0
Bowie/ Miller	-	-	0.0	-	-	8,322,000	7.8	6
Mississippi	33,385	7,598	22.8	1,670	19.0	6,235,000	5.8	4
Monroe	62,060	16,527	26.6	4,412	29.3	7,314,000	6.8	6
Monroe	15,657	6,855	43.8	1,385	38.0	596,000	0.6	2
Montgomery	5,821	8	0.1	506	29.7	0	0.0	0
Nevada	10,111	3,278	32.4	859	31.5	235,000	0.2	1
Newton	5,844	-	0.0	657	41.9	0	0.0	0
Ouachita	30,896	11,109	36.0	2,075	25.2	3,600,000	3.4	2
Perry	5,634	156	2.8	490	30.9	1,322,000	1.2	1
Phillips	40,046	21,639	57.0	3,528	37.8	600,000	0.6	2
Pike	8,711	384	4.4	627	24.8	0	0.0	0
Poinsett	26,822	2,305	8.6	1,956	28.1	1,255,000	1.2	2
Polk	13,297	-	0.0	914	24.1	653,000	0.6	3
Pope	28,607	671	2.3	1,641	21.2	1,569,000	1.5	1
Prairie	10,249	1,680	16.4	789	28.4	40,000	0.0	1
Pulaski	287,189	58,402	20.3	10,264	13.7	26,144,000	24.4	4
Randolph	12,645	139	1.1	1,083	29.5	200,000	0.2	1
St. Francis	30,799	14,558	47.3	2,491	34.0	1,172,000	1.1	5
Saline	36,107	1,368	3.8	1,057	11.2	1,615,000	1.5	1
Scott	8,207	-	0.0	675	28.5	168,000	0.2	1
Searcy	7,731	-	0.0	781	35.1	250,000	0.2	1
Sebastian	79,237	4,379	5.5	2,780	12.9	2,601,000	2.4	1
Sevier	11,272	761	6.8	617	19.9	150,000	0.1	1
Sharp	8,233	20	0.2	720	29.3	400,000	0.4	1
Stone	6,838	-	0.0	783	41.3	250,000	0.2	2
Union	45,428	13,269	29.4	2,328	19.1	740,000	0.7	3
Van Buren	8,275	47	0.6	796	32.5	100,000	0.1	1
Washington	77,370	619	0.8	2,994	15.0	5,835,000	5.4	4
White	39,253	1,276	3.3	2,603	24.3	1,213,000	1.1	3
Woodruff	11,566	4,055	35.0	1,000	34.0	150,000	0.1	1
Yell	14,208	387	2.7	794	19.0	430,000	0.4	1
State	1,923,295	352,445	18.3%			107,198,000	100.0%	147

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 43, Summary of Social Characteristics by Counties: 1970.
2. State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor, Public Investment Plan for the Arkansas Ozarks, 1975, State Capitol, Little Rock, Table 3, pp. 145-148.
3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 124 - Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Counties: 1970.
4. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - CD Discretionary Funds - Progress Report, FY 1975, FY 1976 and FY 1977, Computer Printout, Little Rock Area Office, Little Rock, Arkansas,

Table B4.2

Distribution of CDBG Funds by Planning
and Development Districts - Arkansas

District	1970 Population ¹		% Urban	Rural	Amount of CDBG Fund ²	% of Total
	Total	Urban				
Central	407,023	291,413	71.6%	115,610	\$29,154,000	29.5%
Western	154,508	87,426	56.6	67,082	6,345,000	6.4
Southeast	227,741	119,344	51.4	108,397	12,614,000	12.8
Southwest	224,571	102,384	45.6	122,187	13,883,000	14.0
East	371,069	168,800	45.5	202,269	17,991,000	18.2
West Central	191,047	80,688	42.2	110,359	7,402,000	7.5
Northwest	204,567	81,254	39.7	123,313	7,231,000	7.3
White River	142,769	29,556	20.7	113,213	4,256,000	4.3
Total	1,923,295	960,865	50.0%	962,430	98,876,000	100.0%

¹Industrial Research and Extension Center, University of Arkansas, Arkansas Urban-Rural Population, College of Business Administration, Oct. 1971, Little Rock. Table 1, Arkansas' Population; Urban and Rural: For Planning and Development Districts; 1970 and 1960, p. 3.

²U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - CD Discretionary Funds - Progress Report FY 1975, FY 1976 and FY 1977, Computer Printout, Little Rock Area Office, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Table B4.3

CDBG Entitlement Cities - A Profile
Arkansas 1977

Entitlement City	Total Population ¹	Total Minority ³		Median Income		Per Capita Income	
		Population ³	%	Total	Minority	Total	Minority
Blytheville	25,158	6,768	26.9%	\$6588	\$2875	\$2183	\$ 939
Camden	15,147	5,580	36.8	6497	4005	2150	1414
Clarksville	4,686	229 ⁴	4.9	6108	-	2307	-
Fayetteville	30,716 ²	551	1.8	7300	3950 ⁷	2663	1381 ¹⁰
Fort Smith	62,807 ²	4,958	7.9	7975	3692 ⁷	2821	1155 ¹⁰
Harrison	7,283	-	-	6906	-	2661	-
Hope	8,845	2,953 ⁴	33.4	5876	-	2111	-
Hot Springs	35,631	4,680	13.1	6030	3810	2296	1175
Jonesboro	27,043 ²	1,577	5.8	7638	3682 ⁷	2750	1006 ¹⁰
Little Rock (City)	132,486 ²	34,100	25.7	8786	7836 ⁷	3169	1478 ¹⁰
Malvern	8,765	1,887 ⁴	21.5	7253	-	2496	-
Marianna	6,196	3,368 ⁴	54.4	4609	-	1892	-
McGehee	4,737	1,658 ⁴	35.0	6625	-	2488	-
Morrilton	7,224	644 ⁴	8.9	6734	-	2056	-
Newport	7,761	1,688	21.7	7036	-	2435	-
North Little Rock	60,040 ²	9,919	16.5	8472	3510 ⁷	2770	1100 ¹⁰
Osceola	7,269	2,883 ⁴	39.7	5675	-	2099	-
Pine Bluff	57,344 ²	23,740	41.4	7406	4112 ⁷	2353	1184 ¹⁰
Russellville	11,750	513 ⁴	4.4	6978	5071	2319	1555
Searcy	9,049	477 ⁴	5.3	7452	-	2518	-
Springdale	16,580	91 ⁴	0.5	7602	-	-	-
Texarkana (AR)	21,776 ²	5,783	26.6	7028	5214 ⁷	2325	1501 ¹⁰
Texarkana (TX)	30,497 ²	8,801	28.9	6184	4765 ⁷	2724	1509 ¹⁰
Trumann	5,938	38 ⁴	0.6	6350	-	1920	-
Van Buren	8,356	339 ⁴	4.4	6215	-	2237	-
West Memphis ²	25,949 ²	10,897	42.0	8164	3782 ⁷	2474	1091 ¹⁰

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report, PC(1)-C5 Arkansas. Table 103, Social Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970.

²Ibid. Table 81. Ethnic Characteristics for Areas and Places: 1970.

³Ibid. Table 91. Social Characteristics of the Negro Population for Areas and Places: 1970.

⁴U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B5 Arkansas. Table 31. General Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970.

⁵1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics - Arkansas. Table 41. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1970, Places of 2,500 to 10,000.

⁶Ibid. Table III. Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970.

⁷Ibid. Table 94. Industry, Last Occupation of the Experienced Unemployed, and Income in 1969 of the Negro Population for Areas and Places: 1970.

⁸Ibid. Table 89. Income in 1969 of Families, Unrelated Individuals, and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

⁹Ibid. Tables 94 and 111.

¹⁰Ibid.

Income and Poverty Status of CDBG Entitlement
Cities - Arkansas - 1970

Entitlement City	Family ¹ Population ³		Number of Families Below Poverty Level ⁴		Number of Families Below 75% Poverty ⁷	
	Total	Minority	Total	Minority	Total	Minority
Blytheville	6,079	1,364	1,354 22.3%	854 62.6%	835 13.7%	552 40.5%
Camden	4,111	1,426	981 23.9	640 44.9	611 14.9	406 28.5
Clarksville	1,350	-	241 17.9	- -	- -	- -
Fayetteville	7,115 ²	102	906 12.7	40 39.2	539 7.6	22 21.6
Fort Smith	17,035 ²	937	2,013 11.8	498 53.1	1182 6.9	- -
Harrison	2,044	-	376 18.4	- -	- -	- -
Hope	2,348	-	596 25.4	- -	- -	- -
Hot Springs	9,456	1,070	1,776 18.8	441 41.2	1191 12.6	342 32.0
Jonesboro	6,915 ²	310	1,080 15.6	166 53.5	679 9.8	85 27.4
Little Rock (City)	34,591 ²	7,315	4,658 13.5	2585 35.3	3086 8.9	1728 23.6
Malvern	2,501	-	466 18.6	- -	- -	- -
Marianna	1,485	-	542 36.5	- -	- -	- -
McGehee	1,230	-	275 22.4	- -	- -	- -
Morrilton	1,960	-	366 18.7	- -	- -	- -
Newport	2,044	-	410 20.1	- -	- -	- -
North Little Rock	16,301 ²	2,074	2,390 14.7	1086 52.4	1590 9.8	796 38.4
Osecola	1,718 ²	-	533 31.0	- -	- -	- -
Pine Bluff	14,004 ²	4,552	2,767 19.8	1988 43.7	1888 13.5	1470 32.5
Russellville	3,005	125	537 17.9	50 40.0	313 10.4	23 18.4
Searcy	2,323	-	274 11.8	- -	- -	- -
Springdale	4,509	-	444 9.8	- -	220 4.9	- -
Texarkana (AR)	5,703 ²	1,285	1,015 17.8	372 28.9	594 10.4	218 17.0
Texarkana (TX)	8,209 ²	1,892	1,192 14.5	629 33.2	730 8.9	393 20.8
Trumann	1,561	-	339 21.7	- -	- -	- -
Van Buren	2,233	-	465 20.8	- -	- -	- -
West Memphis	6,371	1,691	1,220 19.1	879 52.0	913 14.3	684 40.4

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas, Table 107, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970; and Table 118, Occupation and Income for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970.

²Ibid. Table 90, Poverty Status in 1969 of Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

³Ibid. Table 111, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Places of 10,000 and 50,000; and Table 95, Poverty Status in 1969 of Negro Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

⁴Ibid. Table 107, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970; Table 118, Occupation and Income for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970; and, Table 90, Poverty Status in 1969 of Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

⁵Ibid. Table 111, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Places of 10,000 to 50,000; and, Table 95, Poverty Status in 1969 of Negro Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

⁶Ibid. Table 107, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970; and, Table 90, Poverty Status in 1969 of Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

⁷Ibid. Table 111, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 of the Negro Population for Places of 10,000 to 50,000; and, Table 95, Poverty Status in 1969 of Negro Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 1970.

Table B4.5

Poverty Status of CDBG Entitlement
 Cities - A Poverty Index - Arkansas - 1970

Entitlement City	Family Population ¹	Number of Families On Public Asst. Total Population ²		Number of Families Below Poverty - Total Population ³		Number of Families Below 75% Poverty Total Population ⁴		Poverty Index ⁵
Blytheville	6,079	608	10.0%	1,354	22.3%	835	13.7%	.46
Camden	4,111	373	9.1	981	23.9	611	14.9	.48
Clarksville	1,350	90	6.7	241	17.9	0	0.0	.25
Fayetteville	7,115	169	2.4	906	12.7	539	7.6	.23
Fort Smith	17,035	572	3.4	2,013	11.8	1,182	6.9	.22
Harrison	2,044	129	6.3	376	18.4	0	0.0	.25
Hope	2,348	79	3.4	596	25.4	0	0.0	.29
Hot Springs	9,456	313	3.3	1,776	18.8	1,191	12.6	.35
Jonesboro	6,915	299	4.3	1,080	15.6	679	9.8	.30
Little Rock (City)	34,591	1,488	4.3	4,658	13.5	3,086	8.9	.27
Malvern	2,501	167	6.7	466	18.6	0	0.0	.25
Marianna	1,485	372	25.1	542	36.5	0	0.0	.62
McGehee	1,230	139	11.3	275	22.4	0	0.0	.26
Morrilton	1,960	143	7.3	366	18.7	0	0.0	.30
North Little Rock	16,301	766	4.7	2,390	14.7	1,590	9.8	.29
Osecola	1,718	282	16.4	533	31.0	0	0.0	.47
Pine Bluff	14,004	858	6.1	2,767	19.8	1,888	13.5	.39

Table B4.5 (Cont)

Entitlement City	Family Population ¹	Number of Families On Public Asst. Total Population ²		Number of Families Below Poverty - Total Population ³		Number of Families Below 75% Poverty Total Population ⁴		Poverty Index ⁵
Russellville	3,005	129	4.3%	537	17.9%	313	10.4%	.33
Searcy	2,323	74	3.2	274	11.8	0	0.0	.15
Springdale	4,509	124	2.8	444	9.8	0	0.0	.17
Texarkana (AR)	5,703	442	7.8	1,015	17.8	594	10.4	.36
Texarkana (TX)	8,209	483	5.9	1,192	14.5	730	8.9	.29
Trumann	1,561	181	11.6	339	21.7	0	0.0	.33
Van Buren	2,233	133	6.0	465	20.8	0	0.0	.28
West Memphis	6,371	522	8.2	1,220	19.1	913	14.3	.42
State	505,195	38,670	7.7%	114,945	22.8%	74,799	14.8%	.45

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas. Table 107, Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970; and Table 118, Occupation and Income for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. The Poverty Index was computed by adding the number of families on public assistance, the number of families below the poverty level, and the number of families below 75 percent of the poverty level to get a total. This sum was then divided by the total number of families residing in the community. The index is designed mainly to indicate the ranking of the various communities as to their level of poverty.

$$\text{Poverty Index} = \frac{\text{Number of Families on Public Assist.} + \text{Number of Families Below the Poverty Level} + \text{Number of Families Below 75\% of The Poverty Level}}{\text{Family Population}}$$

Table B4:6

Housing Profile - CDBG Entitlement
Cities - Arkansas - 1970

Entitlement City	Total Population ¹	Total Minority Population ²		Total Number of Year Round Units ⁴		Households Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities ⁵		Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room	
				Total	Minority	Total	Minority	Total	Minority
Blytheville	25,158	6,767	26.9%	7,870	1,836	468 12.3%	681 37.1%	858 10.9%	454 24.7%
Camden	15,147	5,580	36.8	5,560	1,672	610 11.0	498 29.8	423 7.6	309 18.4
Clarksville	4,686	229 ³	4.9	1,829	--	70 3.8	-- -	89 4.9	- -
Fayetteville	30,716	551	1.8	10,397	155	411 4.0	28 18.1	490 4.7	23 14.8
Fort Smith	62,807	4,958	7.9	22,895	1,262	728 3.2	147 11.6	1416 6.2	243 19.3
Harrison	7,283	-	-	2,944	-	90 3.1	- -	123 4.2	- -
Hope	8,845	2,953 ³	33.4	3,330	899	503 15.1	368 40.9	251 7.5	168 18.7
Hot Springs	35,631	4,680	13.1	16,061	1,504	1835 11.4	204 13.6	828 5.2	225 15.0
Jonesboro	27,043	1,577	5.8	9,137	438	531 5.8	168 38.4	538 5.9	98 22.4
Little Rock (City)	132,486	34,100	25.7	48,522	9,254	1168 2.4	419 4.5	2949 6.1	1754 19.0
Malvern	8,765	1,887 ³	21.5	3,257	565	270 8.3	167 29.6	226 6.9	93 16.5
Marianna	6,196	3,368 ³	54.4	2,064	1,065	653 31.6	574 53.9	303 14.7	224 21.0
McGehee	4,737	1,658 ³	35.0	1,680	507	247 14.7	192 37.9	153 9.1	105 20.7
Morrilton	7,224	644 ³	8.9	1,661	198	137 8.2	34 17.2	166 10.0	37 18.7
Newport	7,761	1,688 ³	21.7	2,720	473	255 9.4	139 29.4	230 8.5	100 21.1
North Little Rock	60,040	9,919	16.5	20,820	2,714	632 3.0	330 12.2	1516 7.3	591 21.8
Oseola	7,269	2,883 ³	39.7	2,298	816	561 24.4	462 56.6	87 3.8	240 29.4
Pine Bluff	57,344	23,740	41.4	19,697	6,285	2442 12.4	1893 30.1	1984 10.1	1301 20.7

Table B4.6 (Cont)

Entitlement City	Total Population ¹	Total Minority Population ²		Total Number of Year Round Units ⁴		Households Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities ⁵				Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room ⁶			
				Total	Minority	Total		Minority		Total		Minority	
Russellville	11,750	513 ³	4.4%	4,014	149	87	2.2%	3	2.0%	212	5.3	24	16.1
Searcy	9,049	477 ³	5.3	3,055	140	95	3.1	15	10.7	135	4.4	25	17.9
Springdale	16,580	91 ³	0.5	5,689	-	188	3.3	-	-	428	7.5	-	-
Texarkana (AR)	21,776	5,783	26.6	8,046	1,642	673	8.4	480	29.2	722	9.0	320	19.5
Texarkana (TX)	30,497	8,801	28.9	13,573	2,532	900	6.6	662	26.1	865	6.5	466	18.4
Trumann	5,938	38 ³	0.6	1,943	-	172	8.9	-	-	235	12.1	-	-
Van Buren	8,356	339 ³	4.4	2,999	-	253	8.4	-	-	259	8.6	-	-
West Memphis	25,949	10,897	42.0	7,758	2,177	1247	16.1	1092	50.2	1148	14.8	703	32.3

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C5 Arkansas. Table 102, Social Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1970; and, Table 81, Ethnic Characteristics for Areas and Places: 1970.
2. Ibid. Table 91. Social Characteristics of the Negro Population for Areas and Places: 1970.
3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B5 Arkansas. Table 31, General Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1970.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing: 1970 General Housing Characteristics, Final Report HC(1)-A5 Arkansas. Table 1, Summary Characteristics for Areas and Places: 1970; and, Table 5, Summary Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Households for Areas and Places: 1970.
5. Ibid. Table 18, Occupancy, Plumbing, and Structural Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000 Inhabitants: 1970; Table 23, Occupancy, Utilization and Plumbing Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000 Inhabitants - 1970; Table 21, Occupancy, Plumbing, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units with Negro Head of Household, for Place of 10,000 to 50,000 Inhabitants: 1970; and Table 25, Occupancy, Utilization, and Plumbing Characteristics of Housing Units with Negro Head of Household for Places of 2,500 to 10,000 Inhabitants: 1970.
6. Ibid. Table 19, Utilization Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000 Inhabitants: 1970; Table 23, Occupancy, Utilization and Plumbing Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000 Inhabitants: 1970; Table 9, Utilization Characteristics for Areas and Places: 1970; Table 22, Utilization Characteristics of Housing Units with Negro Head of Household for Places of 10,000 to 50,000 Inhabitants: 1970; Table 25, Occupancy, Utilization and Plumbing Characteristics of Housing Units with Negro Head of Household for Places of 2,500 to 10,000 Inhabitants: 1970.

Table B4.7

Selected Characteristics of CDBG Recipient
Communities - Arkansas: 1975-1977

Population	Number of Communities	Percent of Total
50,000 +	5	4.5%
30,000 - 49,999	2	1.8
20,000 - 29,999	4	3.6
10,000 - 19,999	12	10.9
5,000 - 9,999	17	15.5
2,500 - 4,999	17	15.5
- 2,499	53	48.2
Total	110	100.0
Percent of Families Having Incomes Less Than Poverty Level	Number of Communities	Percent of Total
40.0% +	3	5.3%
30.0% - 39.9%	8	14.0%
20.0% - 29.9%	17	29.8%
10.0% - 19.9%	28	49.1%
- 9.9%	1	1.8%
Total	57	100.0%
Minority Population	Number of Communities	Percent of Total
30.0% +	29	39.7%
20.0% - 29.9%	11	15.1%
10.0% - 19.9%	5	6.8%
- 9.9%	28	38.4%
Total	73	100.0%

SOURCE: Appendix C - Government Units in Arkansas Receiving
Entitlement and Discretionary Funding - 1975-1977.

Table B4.8

Selected Characteristics of CDBG Recipient
Counties - Arkansas: 1975-1977

Population	Number of Counties	Percent of Total
50,000 +	4	11.1%
30,000 - 49,999	8	22.2
20,000 - 29,999	6	16.7
10,000 - 19,999	13	36.1
5,000 - 9,999	5	13.9
Total	36	100.0%

Percent of Families Having Incomes Less Than Poverty Level	Number of Counties	Percent of Total
40.0% +	4	11.1%
30.0% - 39.9%	8	22.2
20.0% - 29.9%	14	38.9
10.0% - 19.9%	10	27.8
- 9.9%	0	0.0
Total	36	100.0%

Minority Population	Number of Counties	Percent of Total
30.0% +	13	36.1%
20.0% - 29.9%	6	16.7
10.0% - 19.9%	3	8.3
- 9.9%	14	38.9
Total	36	100.0

SOURCE: Appendix C - Government Units in Arkansas
Receiving Entitlement and Discretionary Funding -
1975-1977.

Table B4.9
Summary of
Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement
Cities - Arkansas 1975, 1976, 1977

ACTIVITY	Blytheville		Camden		Clarksville		Fayetteville		Fort Smith	
1. Acquisition of Real Property	\$ 115,000	3.0	\$ 250,000	5.8	\$ 120,000	12.7	\$ -	0.0	\$ 175,000	6.1
2. Public Works, Facilities and Site Improvements	2,743,000	71.7	3,245,450	74.9	697,000	73.5	1,364,400	61.0	1,884,875	65.8
3. Code Enforcement	---	0.0	10,000	0.2	---	0.0	---	0.0	50,000	1.7
4. Clearance, Demolition and Rehabilitation	71,000	1.9	---	0.0	3,000	0.3	---	0.0	---	0.0
5. Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	40,000	1.0	140,000	3.2	7,000	0.7	542,500	21.2	360,400	12.7
6. Special Projects for Elderly and Handicapped	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	20,000	0.7
7. Payment for Loss on Rental Income	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
8. Disposition of Real Property	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
9. Provision of Public Services	80,000	2.1	---	0.0	---	0.0	15,000	0.6	---	0.0
10. Payment of Non-Federal Services	130,000	3.4	222,500	5.1	---	0.0	---	0.0	87,000	3.0
11. Completion of Urban Renewal and NDP Projects	110,000	2.9	125,000	2.9	---	0.0	10,000	0.4	---	0.0
12. Relocation Payments and Assistance	10,000	0.3	15,000	0.3	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
13. Planning and Management Development.	66,900	1.7	39,100	0.9	50,100	5.3	160,300	6.3	---	0.0
14. Administration	186,600	4.9	83,000	1.9	53,000	5.6	269,800	10.5	79,400	2.8
15. Continuation of Model Cities Activities	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
16. Contingencies/Other	270,500	7.1	205,810	4.8	18,218	1.9	---	0.0	206,825	7.2
TOTAL	\$ 3,823,000	100%	\$ 4,335,860	100%	\$ 948,318	100%	\$ 2,562,000	100%	2,863,500	100%

Table B4.9 (Cont)
 Summary of
 Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement
 Cities - Arkansas 1975, 1976, 1977

ACTIVITY	Harrison		Hope		Hot Springs		Jonesboro		Little Rock	
1. Acquisition of Real Property	\$ 5,000	0.6	\$ 171,000	11.9	\$ ---	0.0	\$ 205,400	8.5	\$ 255,000	1.5
2. Public Works, Facilities and Site Improvements	703,194	79.5	1,104,340	76.7	92,500	61.7	1,615,900	66.7	11,128,699	65.1
3. Code Enforcement	---	0.0	14,000	1.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	162,000	0.9
4. Clearance, Demolition and Rehabilitation	14,412	1.6	20,000	1.4	---	0.0	5,000	0.2	300,000	1.8
5. Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	42,000	4.7	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	1,650,000	9.7
6. Special Projects for Elderly and Handicapped	56,832	6.4	---	0.0	44,000	29.3	---	0.0	170,000	1.0
7. Payment for Loss on Rental Income	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
8. Disposition of Real Property	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
9. Provision of Public Services	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	605,500	3.5
10. Payment of Non-Federal Services	---	0.0	6,360	0.4	---	0.0	200,000	8.3	---	0.0
11. Completion of Urban Renewal and NDP Projects	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	40,000	1.7	---	0.0
12. Relocation Payments and Assistance	---	0.0	9,500	0.6	---	0.0	15,000	0.6	---	0.0
13. Planning and Management Development	30,000	3.4	43,300	3.0	8,500	5.7	54,000	2.2	119,400	0.7
14. Administration	28,000	3.2	23,000	1.6	5,000	3.3	170,000	7.0	970,141	5.7
15. Continuation of Model Cities Activities	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	1,656,555	9.7
16. Contingencies/Other	5,562	0.6	49,500	3.4	---	0.0	115,375	4.8	73,000	0.4
TOTAL	\$ 885,000	100%	\$ 1,440,000	100%	\$ 150,000	100%	\$ 2,421,175	100%	17,090,295	100%

Table B4.9 (Cont)
 Summary of
 Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement
 Cities - Arkansas 1975, 1976, 1977

ACTIVITY	Malvern		McGehee		Morritlon		Newport		North Little Rock	
1. Acquisition of Real Property	\$ 157,260	11.3	\$ ---	0.0	\$ ---	0.0	\$ ---	0.0	\$ 636,000	7.3
2. Public Works, Facilities and Site Improvements	661,784	47.4	551,310	54.2	7,000	33.3	939,400	75.0	6,706,650	77.2
3. Code Enforcement	10,000	0.7	3,000	0.3	---	0.0	10,000	0.8	---	0.0
4. Clearance, Demolition and Rehabilitation	3,000	0.2	4,000	0.4	2,000	9.5	10,000	0.8	89,000	1.0
5. Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	190,734	13.7	63,000	6.2	---	0.0	36,000	2.9	500,000	5.7
6. Special Projects for Elderly and Handicapped	63,000	4.5	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
7. Payment for Loss on Rental Income	600	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
8. Disposition of Real Property	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
9. Provision of Public Services	8,000	0.6	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
10. Payment of Non-Federal Services	28,434	2.0	294,200	29.0	7,000	33.3	51,000	4.1	---	0.0
11. Completion of Urban Renewal and NDP Projects	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
12. Relocation Payments and Assistance	40,000	2.9	9,800	1.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
13. Planning and Management Development	57,800	4.1	22,560	2.2	5,000	23.9	63,800	5.1	131,000	1.5
14. Administration	126,800	9.1	54,440	5.4	---	0.0	98,300	7.8	85,000	1.0
15. Continuation of Model Cities Activities	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	140,000	1.6
16. Contingencies/Other	49,503	3.5	13,200	1.3	---	0.0	43,500	3.5	409,350	4.7
TOTAL	\$1,396,915	100%	\$1,015,710	100%	\$ 21,000	100%	\$1,252,000	100%	\$1,697,000	100%

Table B4.9 (Cont)
 Summary of
 Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement
 Cities - Arkansas 1975, 1976, 1977

ACTIVITY	Osceola		Pine Bluff		Russellville		Searcy		Springdale	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
1. Acquisition of Real Property	47,500	1.6	65,000	1.0	25,000	1.5	278,000	26.2	---	0.0
2. Public Works, Facilities and Site Improvements	2,606,450	87.4	4,767,000	72.7	950,000	58.6	553,367	52.1	1,721,747	65.6
3. Code Enforcement	---	0.0	200,000	3.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
4. Clearance, Demolition and Rehabilitation	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
5. Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	17,500	0.6	640,000	9.8	---	0.0	---	0.0	519,318	19.8
6. Special Projects for Elderly and Handicapped	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	1,820	0.1
7. Payment for Loss on Rental Income	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
8. Disposition of Real Property	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
9. Provision of Public Services	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	65,328	2.5
10. Payment of Non-Federal Services	---	0.0	---	0.0	150,000	9.3	---	0.0	---	0.0
11. Completion of Urban Renewal and NDP Projects	---	0.0	---	0.0	300,000	18.5	---	0.0	---	0.0
12. Relocation Payments and Assistance	9,000	0.3	---	0.0	---	0.0	64,500	6.1	---	0.0
13. Planning and Management Development	41,000	1.4	45,000	0.7	77,800	4.8	28,000	2.6	11,818	0.5
14. Administration	147,600	5.0	529,500	8.0	52,300	3.2	70,000	6.6	81,440	3.1
15. Continuation of Model Cities Activities	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
16. Contingencies/Other	109,962	3.7	313,500	4.8	65,133	4.1	68,133	6.4	222,167	8.4
TOTAL	\$2,979,012	100%	\$6,360,000	100%	\$1,620,233	100%	\$1,062,000	100%	\$2,623,638	100%

Table B4.9 (Cont)

Summary of
Funded Activities - CDBG Entitlement
Cities - Arkansas 1975, 1976, 1977

ACTIVITY	Texarkana(AR)		Texarkana(TX)		Trumann		Van Buren		West Memphis	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
1. Acquisition of Real Property	555,000	8.9	960,652	13.1	6,000	0.8	197,000	10.4	50,000	2.2
2. Public Works, Facilities and Site Improvements	3,297,511	52.7	4,487,468	61.3	526,400	70.4	975,000	51.3	1,530,600	66.0
3. Code Enforcement	9,000	0.1	299,735	4.1	---	0.0	18,000	0.9	---	0.0
4. Clearance, Demolition and Rehabilitation	32,000	0.5	15,000	0.2	60,000	8.0	70,500	3.7	37,500	1.6
5. Rehabilitation Loans and Grants	917,666	14.7	220,000	3.0	---	0.0	118,000	6.2	---	0.0
6. Special Projects for Elderly and Handicapped	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
7. Payment for Loss on Rental Income	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
8. Disposition of Real Property	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	2,000	0.1	---	0.0
9. Provision of Public Services	16,400	0.3	371,874	5.1	---	0.0	130,000	6.8	---	0.0
10. Payment of Non-Federal Services	748,000	12.0	145,155	2.0	5,000	0.7	---	0.0	340,100	14.7
11. Completion of Urban Renewal and NDP Projects	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
12. Relocation Payments and Assistance	40,000	0.6	59,500	0.8	---	0.0	77,500	4.1	---	0.0
13. Planning and Management Development	85,810	1.4	---	0.0	42,700	5.7	12,000	0.6	56,000	2.4
14. Administration	274,251	4.4	295,057	4.0	69,900	9.3	165,000	8.7	146,500	6.3
15. Continuation of Model Cities Activities	108,089	1.7	200,556	2.7	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0
16. Contingencies/Other	172,264	2.7	259,976	3.7	37,800	5.1	135,000	7.2	156,500	6.8
TOTAL	\$6,252,991	100%	\$7,314,973	100%	\$ 747,800	100%	\$1,900,000	100%	\$2,317,200	100%

SOURCE: Data was derived from the analysis of each entitlement city's Community Development Budget - Form HUD-7015-5 (11-75). U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Appendix C

Government Units In Arkansas Receiving Entitlement and Discretionary Funding - 1975, 1976, and 1977

Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Households Benefiting From Activities Underway or Completed - Physical and Capital Improvements, HUD Form 4078.1 (1-76).
2. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Progress on Planned Activities, HUD Form 4070 (1-76).
3. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, CD Discretionary Funds: Distribution By Project Type/Application Rating, Little Rock Area Office, Little Rock, Ark., 1975, 1976, and 1977.

Legend

- E - Entitlement
- D - Discretionary
- * - Denotes entitlement monies

City and/or County	Population	% Families Less Than Poverty	Minority Popu- lation		FISCAL YEAR			
					Total	1977	1976	1975
1. Altheimer, Jefferson	1,037	--	59.1%	D	\$ 263,000	\$ 199,000	\$ 64,000	\$
2. Arkadelphia, Clark	9,841	21.8%	18.5%	D	248,000	248,000		
3. Arkansas City, Desha	615	--	--	D	250,000	250,000		
4. Banks, City of, Bradley	189	--	--	D	30,000		30,000	
5. Benton, County of	50,476	16.5%	0.7%	D	180,000		180,000	
6. Benton, Saline	16,499	11.1%	5.2%	D	1,615,000	1,385,000	230,000	
7. Bentonville, Benton	5,508	12.1%	0.8%	D	250,000	250,000		
8. Barden, City of	--	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
9. Black Rock, City of, Lawrence	498	--	--	D	100,000			100,000
10. Blytheville, Mississippi	24,753	22.3%	27.8%	D/E	4,092,000	*1,264,000	*1,264,000	*1,264,000
							53,000	247,000
11. Blue Mountain, Logan	108	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
12. Booneville, Logan	3,239	21.3%	0.1%	D	250,000	250,000		
13. Bradley, County of	12,778	29.6%	31.7%	D	150,000		150,000	
14. Brinkley, Monroe	5,275	34.5%	40.5%	D	400,000	250,000	150,000	
15. Buckner, City of, Lafayette	392	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
16. Burdette, City of, Mississippi	173	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
17. Cabot, Lonoke	2,903	16.4%	0.7%	D	100,000		100,000	
18. Calhoun, County of	5,573	29.6%	32.4%	D	300,000		100,000	200,000
19. Camden, Quachita	15,147	23.9%	36.9%	D/E	3,484,000	*1,078,000	*1,078,000	*1,078,000
						250,000		
20. Calico Rock, Izard	723	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
21. Calion, Union	535	--	--	D	190,000	190,000		
22. Carthage, Dallas	566	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
23. Chicot, County of	18,164	43.5%	54.6%	D	250,000		250,000	
24. Clarendon, Monroe	2,563	36.7%	36.6%	D	196,000	196,000		
25. Clarksville, Johnson	4,616	17.9%	5.7%	D/E	1,126,000	* 292,000	*292,000	*292,000
						250,000		

City and/or County	Population	% Families Less Than Poverty	Minority Popu- lation		FISCAL YEAR			
					Total	1977	1976	1975
26. Clay, County of	18,771	31.2%	0.2%	D	\$ 400,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
27. Cleveland, County of	6,605	32.1%	19.9%	D	150,000		150,000	
28. Conway, Faulkner	15,510	11.6%	8.0%	D	569,000	250,000	250,000	159,000
29. Crawford, County of	25,677	21.9%	2.2%	D	214,000		130,000	84,000
30. Crawfordsville, Crittenden	831	--	--	D	24,000		24,000	
31. Cossett, Ashley	6,191	10.8%	26.7%	D	200,000			200,000
32. Crittenden, County of	48,106	32.7%	47.5%	D	230,000	230,000		
33. Cove, Polk	334	--	--	D	196,000	196,000		
34. Cushman, Independence	427	--	--	D	100,000			100,000
35. Danville, Yell	1,362	--	2.1%	D	430,000	230,000	100,000	100,000
36. Dermott, Chicot	4,250	47.9%	65.7%	D	250,000	250,000		
37. Desha, County of	18,761	33.9%	43.9%	D	250,000		250,000	
38. De Valls Bluff, Prairie	622	--	--	D	40,000			#40,000
39. De Witt, Arkansas	3,728	26.2%	18.8%	D	250,000	250,000		
40. Drew, County of	15,157	26.8%	30.3%	D	250,000	250,000		
41. Dumas, Desha	4,600	30.3%	46.1%	D	250,000	250,000		
42. Earle, Crittenden	3,146	43.1%	62.9%	D	148,000		48,000	100,000
43. Edmondson, Crittenden	412	--	--	D	13,000		13,000	
44. El Dorado, Union	25,283	17.0%	28.3%	D	300,000			300,000
45. Eudora, Chicot	3,687	44.9%	68.9%	D	250,000	250,000		
46. Fayetteville, Washington	30,729	12.7%	2.5%	D/E	3,185,000	* 854,000	* 854,000	*854,000
							623,000	
47. Fifty Six, City of	--	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
48. Foreman, Little River	1,173	--	25.7%	D	118,000	118,000		
49. Forest City, St. Francis	12,521	23.2%	43.6%	D	450,000	250,000		200,000
50. Fort Smith, Sebastian	62,802	11.8%	7.6%	E	2,601,000	* 1,129,000	** 736,000	* 736,000
51. Fulton, County of	7,699	41.5%	0.1%	D	150,000		150,000	
52. Garland, Miller	321	--	--	D	77,000		14,000	63,000
53. Gilmore, Crittenden	461	--	--	D	--	--	--	--
54. Gould, Lincoln	1,683	--	66.7%	D	100,000		100,000	
55. Greene, County of	24,765	22.6%	0.2%	D	300,000			300,000

City and/or County	Population	% Families Less Than Poverty	Minority Popu- lation		FISCAL YEAR			
					Total	1977	1976	1975
56. Hamburg, Ashley	3,102	27.0%	31.0%	D	\$ 100,000	\$	\$	\$ 100,000
57. Hampton, Calhoun	1,252	--	26.0%	D	100,000		100,000	
58. Harrison, Boone	7,239	18.4%	0.1%	E	636,000	* 212,000	* 212,000	* 212,000
59. Heber Springs, Cleburne	2,497	--	0.1%	D	100,000		100,000	
60. Helena, Phillips	10,415	39.5%	59.1%	D	200,000			200,000
61. Hempstead, County of	19,308	28.3%	33.1%	D	250,000		250,000	
62. Hope, Hempstead	8,810	25.4%	34.0%	E	1,440,000	* 480,000	* 480,000	* 480,000
63. Hot Springs, Garland	35,631	18.8%	13.4%	D/E	950,000	* 50,000	* 50,000	* 50,000
						300,000		* 500,000
64. Mt Springs, County of	21,963	18.0%	12.6%	D	47,000		47,000	
65. Howard County of	11,412	19.3%	20.5%	D	150,000		150,000	
66. Hughes, St. Francis	1,872	--	53.8%	D	272,000		172,000	100,000
67. Jackson, County of	20,452	24.6%	15.0%	D	150,000		150,000	
68. Jacksonville, Pulaski	19,832	10.4%	6.8%	D	303,000	50,000		253,000
69. Jonesboro, Craighead	27,050	15.6%	6.1%	E	2,343,000	* 781,000	* 781,000	* 781,000
70. Kensett, White	1,444	--	24.4%	D	160,000	160,000		
71. Knobel, Clay	375	--	--	D	81,000			81,000
72. Lake Village, Chicot	3,310	39.7%	57.1%	D	207,000	207,000		
73. Lawrence, County of	16,320	29.4%	1.0%	D	200,000			200,000
74. Leachville, Mississippi	1,582	--	0.1%	D	100,000		100,000	
75. Lee, County of	18,884	43.5%	58.0%	D	250,000		250,000	
76. Leslie, Searcy	563	--	--	D	250,000	250,000		
77. Lewisville, Lafayette	1,653	--	44.9%	D	215,000	215,000		
78. Logan, County of	16,789	27.9%	1.9%	D	200,000			200,000
79. Lincoln, County of	12,913	36.6%	42.0%	D	250,000	250,000		
80. Little Rock, Pulaski	132,483	13.5%	25.2%	E	16,742,000	*5,490,000	*5,871,000	*5,381,000
81. Luxora, Mississippi	1,566	--	32.6%	D	250,000	250,000		
82. Madison, St. Francis	984	--	--	D	100,000			100,000
83. Magnolia, Columbia	11,303	17.2%	25.7%	D	150,000		150,000	
84. Malvern, Hot Springs	8,739	18.6%	21.7%	E	1,314,000	* 438,000	* 438,000	* 438,000
85. Mammoth Springs, Fulton	1,072	--	0.1%	-	--	--	--	--

City and/or County	Population	% Families Less Than Poverty	Minority Popu- lation		FISCAL YEAR			
					Total	1977	1976	1975
86. Mansfield, Scott/Sebastian	981	--	--	D	\$ 168,000	\$ 168,000	\$	\$
87. Marianna, Lee	6,196	36.5%	55.0%	D/E	106,000			* 6,000 100,000
88. Marion, Crittenden	1,634	--	--	D	46,000		46,000	
89. Maumelle, Perry	290	--	--	D	1,322,000			1,322,000
90. McGehee, Desha	4,683	22.4%	35.5%	D/E	997,000	* 299,000	* 299,000	* 299,000 100,000
91. Menifee, Conway	251	--	--	D	100,000			100,000
92. Mena, Polk	4,530	21.6%	0.2%	D	357,000	250,000	107,000	
93. Mitchellville, Desha	494	--	--	D	250,000	250,000		
94. Mississippi, County of	62,060	29.3%	27.0%	D	300,000		300,000	
95. Miller, County of	33,385	19.0%	22.9%	D	63,000		63,000	
96. Morrilton, Conway	6,814	18.7%	9.6%	D/E	296,000	* 7,000	* 7,000 75,000	* 7,000 200,000
97. Montrose, Ashley	558	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
98. New Boston(Bowie), Texarkana	3,699	--	4.0%	D	249,000	135,000	114,000	
99. Newport, Jackson	7,725	20.1%	22.0%	D/E	1,543,000	250,000	373,000	174,000 * 373,000
100. North Little Rock	60,040	14.7%	16.3%	E	8,697,000	*1,899,000	*2,899,000	*2,899,000
101. Norvell, Crittenden	440	--	--	D	14,000		14,000	
102. Osceola, Mississippi	7,204	31.0%	40.2%	E	2,472,000	* 824,000	* 824,000	* 824,000
103. Ouachita, County of	30,896	25.2%	36.1%	D	116,000	116,000		
104. Ozark, Franklin	2,592	15.3%	1.3%	D	198,000	198,000		
105. Paragould, Greene	10,639	19.7%	0.3%	D	200,000			200,000
106. Parkin, Cross	1,731	--	41.0%	D	225,000	225,000		
107. Phillips, County of	40,046	37.8%	54.4%	D	250,000		250,000	
108. Pine Bluff, Jefferson	57,389	19.8%	41.2%	D/E	6,514,000	*2,168,000	* 2,168,000 10,000	*2,168,000
109. Pocahontas, Randolph	4,544	24.7%	1.9%	D	200,000			200,000
110. Poinsett, County of	26,822	28.1%	8.8%	D	250,000		250,000	

City and/or County	Population	% Families Less Than Poverty	Minority Popu- lation		FISCAL YEAR			
					Total	1977	1976	1975
111. Portland, Ashley	662	--	--	D	\$ 100,000	\$	\$ 100,000	\$
112. Powhatan, Lawrence	84	--	--	D	323,000	223,000	100,000	
113. Prescott, Nevada	3,921	30.3%	33.8%	D	235,000	235,000		
114. Pulaski, County of	287,189	13.7%	20.6%	D	402,000	250,000	152,000	
115. Rison, Cleveland	1,214	--	31.9%	D	332,000	232,000		100,000
116. Rogers, Benton	11,050	10.7%	0.3%	D	42,000			42,000
117. Russellville, Pope	11,750	17.9%	4.5%	E	1,569,000	* 523,000	* 523,000	* 523,000
118. Searcy, White	9,040	11.8%	5.7%	E	753,000	* 251,000	* 251,000	* 251,000
119. Sevier, County of	11,272	19.9%	7.1%	D	150,000		150,000	
120. Sharp, County of	8,233	29.3%	0.6%	D	400,000	250,000	150,000	
121. Shirley, Van Buren	269	--	--	D	100,000			100,000
122. Siloam Springs, Benton	6,009	16.7%	1.3%	D	38,000			38,000
123. Springdale-Benton, Washington	16,783	9.8%	0.5%	E	2,316,000	* 772,000	* 772,000	* 772,000
124. St. Francis, County of	30,799	34.6%	47.8%	D	250,000		250,000	
125. Star City, Lincoln	2,032	--	10.1%	D	215,000	215,000		
126. Stone, County of	6,838	41.3%	0.1%	D	150,000		150,000	
127. Sunset, Crittenden	--	--	--	D	35,000		12,000	23,000
128. Success, Clay	201	--	--	D	100,000			100,000
129. Texarkana, Bowie	30,497			D/	13,728,000			454,000
Miller	21,682	17.8%	26.3%	E		*3,666,000	*4,424,000	*5,184,000
130. Trumann, Poinsett	6,023	21.7%	0.8%	D/E	1,005,000	* 230,000	* 230,000	* 230,000
						136,000		179,000
131. Turrell, Crittenden	783	--	--	D	23,000		23,000	
132. Union, County of	45,428	19.1%	29.6%	D	250,000		250,000	
133. Van Buren, Crawford	8,373	20.8%	4.6%	D/E	1,961,000	* 600,000	* 600,000	* 600,000
						161,000		
134. Vandervoot, Polk	108	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
135. Wabbaseka, Jefferson	644	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	

City and/or County	Population	% Families Less Than Poverty	Minority Popu- lation		FISCAL YEAR			
					Total	1977	1976	1975
136. Waldron, Scott	2,132	--	0.2%	-	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	--
137. Warren, Bradley	6,433	24.4%	34.6%	D	450,000	250,000		200,000
138. Washington, County of	77,370	15.0%	1.3%	D	240,000		140,000	100,000
139. West Fork, Washington	810	--	--	D	94,000	94,000		
140. Western Grove, Newton	179	--	--	-	--	--	--	--
141. West Helena, Phillips	11,007	25.5%	40.7%	D	150,000		150,000	
142. West Memphis, Crittenden	26,072	19.1%	33.0%	E	2,139,000	* 713,000	* 713,000	* 713,000
143. White, County of	39,253	24.3%	3.4%	D	300,000		300,000	
144. Whitehall, Jefferson	1,300	--	--	D	106,000			106,000
145. Widener, St. Francis	292	--	--	D	100,000		100,000	
146. Wilmot, Ashley	1,132	--	63.6%	D	100,000		100,000	
147. Woodruff, County of	11,566	34.0%	35.2%	D	150,000		150,000	
148. Wynne, Cross	6,696	18.6%	35.1%	D	150,000		150,000	
149. Yell, County of	14,208	19.8%	2.9%	-	--	--	--	--
					Totals	37,160,000	35,323,000	34,380,000
STATE	1,923,295	22.8%	18.6%			OVERALL TOTAL - \$106,863,000		

Appendix D

Households Benefiting From Activities
Underway or Completed - Physical and
Capital Improvements
Entitlement Cities - Arkansas FY 76

Households Benefiting From Activities Underway or Completed - Physical and Capital Improvements¹

Entitlement Cities - Arkansas FY 76

Entitlement City	Households Benefiting			\$ Amount Obligated for Life of Program	Activity
	Total	% Lower Income	% Black		
Blytheville	90	58.9	22.8	174,305	Drainage Project
	142	61.6	5.0	182,938	Drainage Project
	100	22.8	-	79,074	Ditch Paving
	192	5.7	-	99,475	Ditch Paving
Camden	824	21.2	3.2	85,907	Public Works
	3,341	46.2	36.4	324,300	Street Improvements
	628	50.3	44.0	59,300	Sidewalk Improvements
	1,184	43.7	30.1	44,100	Storm Drainage Improvements
	4,111	45.7	36.9	-0-	Traffic Sign Upgrading
	4,111	45.7	36.9	-0-	Parks & Recreation
	4,111	45.7	36.9	93,580	Sewage System Engineering
	1,938	61.1	63.5	-0-	Housing Projects
	530	18.3	5.0	6,459	Historic Preservation
	4,111	45.7	36.9	-0-	Public Safety Planning & Management Development
Clarksville	4,111	45.7	36.9	25,000	Administration
	333	36.6	36.9	99,171	Drainage
	439	39.9	6.3	-0-	Drainage
	1,262	37.7	5.2	-0-	Clearance & Demolition
	187	43.3	12.7	-0-	Rehab. Grants
	527	42.1	5.5	-0-	Recreation Facility
	263	35.4	-0-	11,943	Existing City Park
	1,350	38.7	4.9	9,181	Administration
	1,350	38.7	4.9	13,400	Planning & Management Development
	Fayetteville	250	100.0	-0-	16,000
150		86.7	30.0	60,950	Sidewalks
12		100.0	-0-	5,345	Sewers
9		100.0	-0-	12,295	" "
25		100.0	-0-	56,361	" "
25		88.0	-0-	30,400	" "
15		53.3	-0-	8,300	" "
10		70.0	-0-	6,400	" "
12		58.3	-0-	13,800	" "
6		66.7	-0-	6,000	" "
42		42.9	-0-	800	" "

Households Benefiting From Activities Underway or
Completed - Physical and Capital Improvements

	Households Benefiting			\$ Amount Obligated for Life of Program	Activity
	Total	% Lower Income	% Black		
Fayetteville (cont)	17	41.2	-0-	6,800	Sewers
	15	93.3	-0-	19,300	" "
	22	72.3	-0-	22,800	" "
	68	73.5	-0-	48,260	Street Improve- ment
	58	86.2	-0-	17,384	Street Improve- ment
	32	62.5	-0-	70,178	" "
	8	50.0	-0-	51,578	" "
	14	71.4	-0-	29,300	" "
	28	42.9	-0-	29,100	" "
	57	94.7	94.7	67,400	" "
	14	92.9	-0-	17,900	" "
	58	86.2	-0-	1,200	" "
	Fort Smith	51	17.5	.32	55,726
41		25.6	.16	36,751	" "
140		39.4	12.2	137,939	" "
56		16.3	.26	10,575	" "
22		17.5	.32	10,497	" "
110		17.5	.32	86,871	Sewer Line
52		17.5	.32	32,700	Fire Hydrant
Harrison	634	23.9	N/A	5,000	Engineering Study
	272	45.9	-	15,000	Water Line
	272	45.9	-	5,000	Water Line
	272	45.9	-	12,000	Sewer Line
	272	45.9	-	2,063	Street Improvement
	272	45.9	-	1,443	" "
	272	45.9	-	6,300	Sewer Line
Hope	80	99.0	-0-	120,000	Sewer Project
	2,157	39.0	22.2	52,000	Right of Way/ Relocation 256 Payments
	4	0.0	-0-	120,000	Fire Station and Truck
	3,298	57.0	32.6	5,000	Unspecified Project
Hot Springs	1,518	88.0	89.0	138,452	Street Drainage
	1,113	91.0	65.0	285,796	Drainage Project
Jonesboro	150	82.0	.11	64,026	Drainage
	750	77.0	8.8	32,230	Parking Lot
	690	65.0	35.3	9,615	Recreation Center Renovation
	1,493	57.0	16.3	48,023	Recreation Center

Households Benefiting From Activities Underway or
Completed - Physical and Capital Improvements

	Households Benefiting			\$ Amount Obligated for Life of Program	Activity
	Total	% Lower Income	% Black		
Jonesboro (cont)	56	100.0	100.0	185,020	Street Improvement
	100	88.0	21.0	166,886	Street Improvement
Little Rock	41	46.0	39.0	214,116	Physical Improve- ment
	120	67.0	97.0	43,153	Recreation Facility
Malvern	404	16.5	6.2	80,762	Street Construc- tion
	654	55.0	47.3	103,250	Rehab.
	15	50.0	6.2	14,643	Water Project
	140	37.4	40.0	39,500	Drainage
	368	19.8	46.2	50,000	Fire Pump Line Extension
McGehee	754	56.0	48.6	75,000	Street Improve- ment
	1,230	45.1	36.8	64,502	Parks & Recreation
	13	100.0	50.0	-0-	Rehab. Grants
	78	91.0	87.2	-0-	Storm Drainage
Morrilton	504	47.4	60.0	7,116	Traffic Signaliza- tion
New Port	369	26.6	14.3	73,700	Relocation
	2,044	43.2	21.6	-0-	Curb/Gutter
	2,044	43.2	21.6	162,900	St. Resurfacing
	1,259	50.8	31.2	60,900	Drainage
	2,044	43.2	21.6	17,200	Traffic Sign Up- grading
	1,675	46.8	23.5	7,000	Code Enforcement
	1,675	46.8	23.5	-0-	Rehab. Grants
	357	64.7	60.4	25,000	Parks & Recreation
	416	34.6	-0-	1,000	Downtown Land- scaping
	2,044	43.2	21.6	14,000	Planning/Manage- ment
	2,044	43.2	21.6	35,000	Administration
357	64.7	60.4	-0-	Community Center	
N. Little Rock	399	65.2	21.6	560,362	Pump Station
	65	37.8	15.0	75,265	Drainage/Sidewalks
	161	85.2	99.7	294,701	Drainage
	86	23.0	-0-	247,633	" "
	195	65.2	21.6	320,471	" "
	141	46.7	.7	195,155	" "

Households Benefiting From Activities Underway or
Completed - Physical and Capital Improvements

	Households Benefiting			\$ Amount Obligated for Life of Program	Activity
	Total	% Lower Income	% Black		
Osceola		(City	Wide)	955,897	Water Treatment Plant
	172	68.4	64.2	186,599	Sanitary Sewer
	32	85.0	100.0	12,500	Side Walk
	21	85.0	100.0	11,000	Side Walk
		(City	Wide)	15,114	Intersection
		(City	Wide)	92,706	CBD Improvements
Pine Bluff	271	7.8	86.0	828,265	Sanitary Sewer
	30	61.0	1.0	541,177	Drain
	61	100.0	92.0	225,910	Housing Rehab.
	41	89.8	99.0	830,000	Street Recon- struction
Russellville	1,939	36.5	8.1	209,960	Construction of Fire Station
	1,391	38.8	11.3	-	-
	1,939	36.5	8.1	131,771	St. Reconstruction
Searcy	9	90.0	80.0	120,759	Urban Renewal
	-	-	5.0	82,923	Street Improve- ment
	-	-	5.0	139,180	Street Improve- ment
	-	-	5.0	18,440	Drainage
	-	60.0	5.0	116,762	Street Improve- ment
	-	-	15.0	48,699	Park
Springdale	29	-	100.0	254,000	Housing Assistance
Texarkana, TX.	122	0.0	0.0	33,490	Sewer Mains
	64	90.0	0.0	2,233	" "
	53	90.0	0.0	2,834	" "
	50	40.0	30.0	58,138	" "
	65	40.0	0.0	-0-	Sewer Project
	33	50.0	0.0	27,484	Land Use Analysis
	16	20.0	0.0	32,024	Land Use Analysis
	15	96.0	96.0	103,592	Land Use Survey
	18	100.0	100.0	30,000	Land Use Survey
	122	0.0	0.0	17,861	Urgent Need
	64	90.0	0.0	1,930	Land Use Survey
	50	40.0	30.0	149,369	Contract Analysis
	20	100.0	100.0	2,182	" "
	30	100.0	100.0	-0-	" "

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Households Benefiting from Activities Underway or Completed - Physical and Capitol Improvements, HUD Form 4078.1 (1-76).
2. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Progress on Planned Activities HUD Form 4070 (1-76).

Appendix E.

Response To Report - HUD Area Office
Little Rock, Arkansas

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
NEW MOORE BUILDING, ROOM 231
106 BROADWAY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
TELEPHONE: (512) 223-6821
FTS TELEPHONE: 730-4764

July 18, 1978

Mr. Sterling Cockrill
Director
Little Rock Area Office
U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
1 Union National Plaza
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Mr. Cockrill:

Enclosed are three copies of a draft report prepared by our office for the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights concerning the community development block grant program in Arkansas. It would be extremely helpful if you and members of your staff could review the report for accuracy.

Our primary concern is that the factual information included in the report is accurate. We also realize that parts of the report are a matter of judgment based on our research. Our conclusions, therefore, may differ from the interpretation made by you. To the extent that such instances occur, we shall make every effort to reflect your position. Your comments will be given full consideration. Commission procedures provide ten working days from receipt of this communication within which to make a reply.

We want to stress that this report is only a draft; and, therefore, it should not be considered as an official document.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



J. RICHARD AVENA
Regional Director

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 AREA OFFICE
 UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ONE UNION NATIONAL PLAZA
 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

JUL 31 1978

REGION VI
 Federal Building
 1100 Commerce Street
 Dallas, Texas 75202

July 27, 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO:

6.2C

Mr. J. Richard Avena
 Regional Director
 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
 106 Broadway
 San Antonio, TX 78205

Dear Mr. Avena:

Your draft report on the use of Community Development Block Grant Funds in Arkansas, which you sent to us on July 18, 1978, has been reviewed.

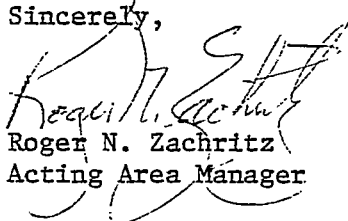
We are basically in agreement with the statements in Section G, Summary, on page 46 of the report.

We also agree that the needs in our State are tremendous and that with funds that have been available it is doubtful that a noticeable impact has been made by this program.

It is our opinion that through the multi-year funding in the Comprehensive Small Cities Program, the impact will be noticeable, after two to three years, in those areas where activities are being carried out.

If you have questions concerning this matter, please advise me.

Sincerely,


 Roger N. Zachritz
 Acting Area Manager