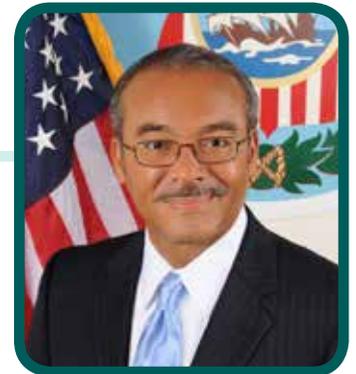
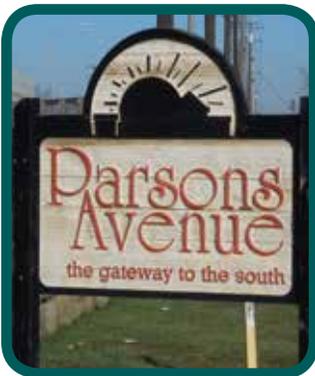


Roadmap to Revitalization

Southern Gateway Community Report

May 2014



THE CITY OF
COLUMBUS
MICHAEL B. COLEMAN, MAYOR

Southern
GATEWAY

Rich in Heritage. Rich in Promise.



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Acknowledgments

The Champions

Mayor Michael B. Coleman, City of Columbus
Columbus City Council
The Columbus Foundation
Crane Family, Crane Group
Grange Insurance
Grote Family, Donatos Pizza
Don and Nancy Kelley, Donald W. Kelley & Associates
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James K. Williams, Jr., Kirk Williams Company
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Ruth Bell, *Resident*

Connie Boykin, *Resident*

Sherry Hawkins, *Resident*

Lynne Holmes, *Resident and Artist*

Kristi Kloss, *Resident and Artist*

Marge Lee, *Resident*

Lori Uting, *Resident*

Basic Needs

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Ruth Bell, *Resident*

Lissette Gonzalez, *The Job Store*

Matt Kosanovich, *United Way of Central Ohio*

Gail Lowe, *Columbus Public Health*

Stephanie Turner, *Salvation Army*

Buildings and Streets

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Paula Copeland, *Resident*

Colette Haley, *Resident*

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Hungarian Village Society

Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village Committee

Stambaugh-Elwood Civic Association

The Columbus South Side Area Commission

Business & Economic Development & Employment

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Connie Boykin, *Resident*

Nancy Case, *Columbus State Community College*

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Laura Fish, *Jewish Family Services*

Sr. Shawn Fitzpatrick, *Dominican Learning Center*

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Cheryl Grice, *IMPACT Community Action*

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Wendy Hansen-Smith, *Godman Guild*

Ramona Harris, *Resident & Community Development for All People*

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Ann Heidrich, *Columbus Public Library*

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Kurt Looper, *Heart of the City Foundation*
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David Smith, *Godman Guild*
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Michael Varney, *Resident*

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Lou Eros, *Resident*
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Jaiza Paige, *Columbus City Attorney's Office*

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Columbus Castings

Columbus City Council, *Andrew J. Ginther, A. Troy Miller, Hearcel F. Craig, Zachary M. Klein, Michelle M. Mills, Eileen Y. Paley, Priscilla R. Tyson*

Columbus Metropolitan Library, *Parsons Avenue Branch*

Columbus Public Health

Columbus South Side Area Commission

Columbus South Side Neighborhood Pride Center

Community Development For All People

Donatos Pizza

Hungarian Village Society

Innis Gardens Village Civic Association

Merion Village Civic Association

Mt. Carmel Baptist Church

Nationwide Children's Hospital

Neighborhood Design Center

Parsons Avenue Merchants Association

Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village Committee

Resurrection Missionary Baptist Church

Skyview Town Homes

St. Ladislav Catholic Church

St. Stephen's Community House Family To Family Program

South Side Health Advisory Committee

South Side Learning & Development Center

South Side Neighborhood Pride Center

Stambaugh-Elwood Civic Association

Standing Together To Advance Youth (STAY)

Tee Jaye's Country Place Restaurant, *Parsons Avenue*

Unity Temple

Vassor Village Civic Association

Additional Thanks

The Southern Gateway revitalization effort encompasses many other residents, organizations, agencies, businesses and private individuals from all over Central Ohio. We wish to thank everyone for their dedication to this project and for contributing their ideas, experiences and expertise.



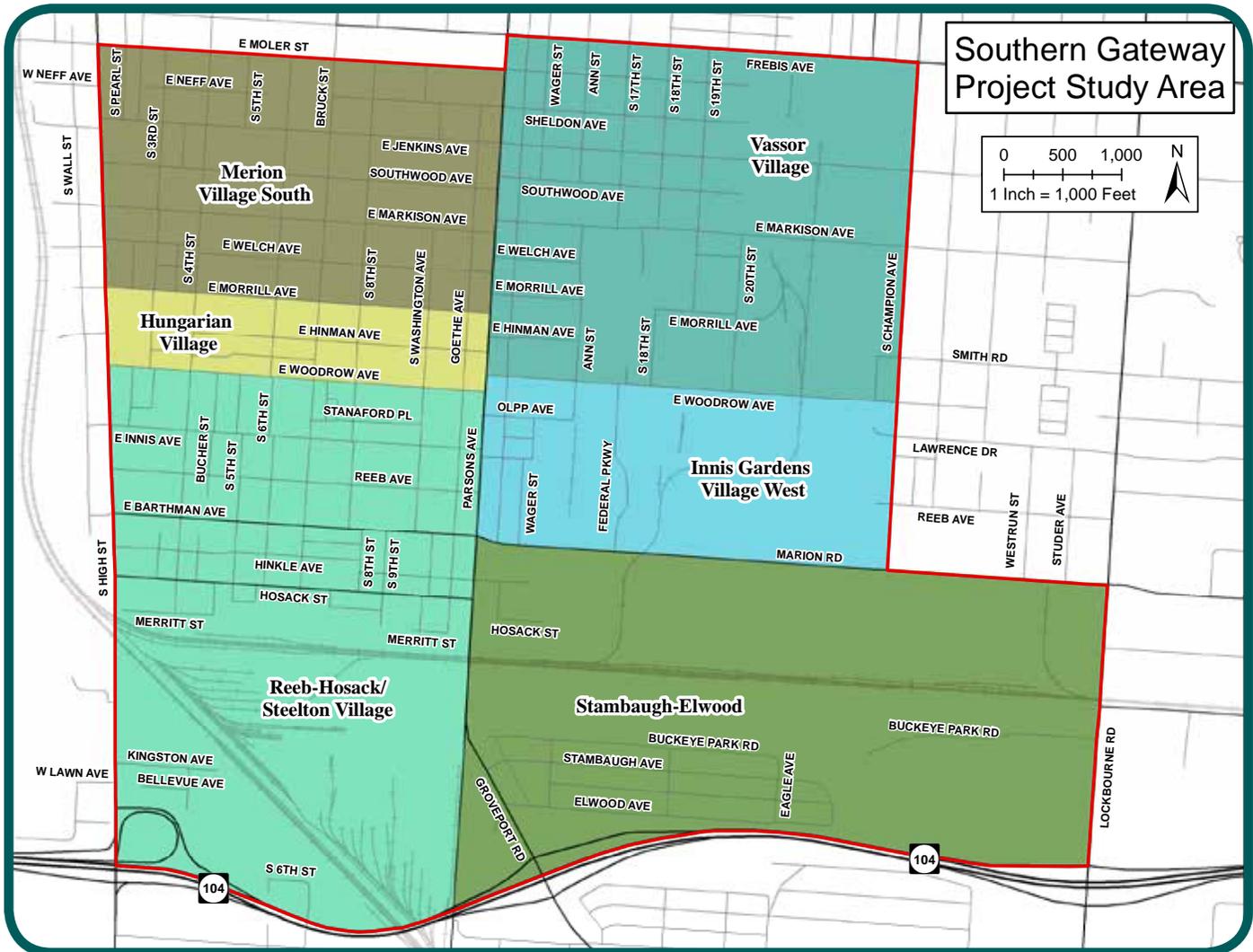
Executive Summary



IN AUGUST 2011, Mayor Michael B. Coleman committed the City of Columbus to working with residents of the South Side to revitalize their neighborhood. He then recruited a number of businesses and individuals with ties to the South Side to be “Champions” of this public-private partnership known as the Southern Gateway. These Champions, along with the City and engaged, dedicated residents, are making the investments needed to move the neighborhood forward.

Investments Underway

- **Housing stock improvements** through acquisition and rehabilitation or demolition of abandoned and vacant properties
- **Facade improvements for homes** occupied by people who lack the resources to keep up with the demands of exterior maintenance
- **Infrastructure enhancements** such as new sidewalks, re-paved streets and curb cuts
- Opening of the **new John Maloney Health Center**
- Enhancement of **South East Lions Park**
- Acquisition and **renovation of the former Reeb Elementary School**
- **Creation of a project team** to lead the community input effort, develop a revitalization plan and secure prospective tenants for the new Reeb Center



WHERE IS THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY?

The Southern Gateway is part of the South Side of Columbus. It includes historic neighborhoods like Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village, Hungarian Village and Stambaugh-Elwood. It is bounded by Moler and Frebis on the north to State Route 104 on the south, and from S. High Street on the west to S. Champion Avenue on the east. This is an area of approximately 1.9 square miles.



Area Assets

The Southern Gateway area encompasses 1,229 acres and is home to nearly 6,900 residents (4,964 adults/1,931 children) and numerous assets such as:

- A rich history with ties to great pioneering families and businesses (such as Donatos and the Crane Group)
- Its proximity to downtown Columbus and Nationwide Children's Hospital
- Columbus Castings (formerly Buckeye Steel), a key, 100-year-old business
- Over 30 faith-based entities, some occupying buildings of historical significance (The Hungarian Reformed Church and St. Ladislav Catholic Church)
- Great parks and recreation facilities such as Barack Recreation Center, Lincoln Park and Southeast Lions Park
- A culture of diversity including ten civic association areas, each with its own distinctive history
- A core of dedicated, talented, tireless, involved residents



Area Concerns

Despite its many assets, the community has been in a period of decline since the late 1970s when the factories that employed so many South Side residents and attracted so many thriving businesses began disappearing. The closure of the nearby Lockbourne Air Force Base starting in 1978 also resulted in the relocation of thousands of military personnel and civilian support jobs. Today the South Side is known more for its:

- High crime rate (twice the average Columbus rate)
- High infant mortality rate (one of the highest in the United States)
- Absentee landlords and vacant/abandoned properties (three times the Columbus average)
- Low rate of educational attainment (26% of youth ages 16-19 are not in school and not high school graduates (five times the Columbus average); 12% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher which is about one-third the Columbus rate)
- High number of births to teenage mothers (twice that of Columbus)
- High number of people with very low incomes (72% of residents live below the sustainability threshold of 200% of poverty)

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING PROCESS

From November 2012 until September 2013, the Southern Gateway Project Team worked diligently to involve residents in the planning process resulting in many positive outcomes:

- Development of a community vision: The Southern Gateway is a vibrant, thriving area that attracts, retains, involves and provides opportunities for success of residents and businesses and that invites, entertains, informs and delights visitors
- Creation of an Oversight Committee, Work Group, and ten committees studying every area of the community (Arts, Culture and Entertainment; Basic Needs; Buildings and Streets; Business and Economic Development; Community Engagement; Education, Employment; Health and Wellness; Housing; and Safety); each committee included residents and subject matter experts as co-chairs
- Written input on surveys from 500 residents
- Attendance at over 250 community events listening to concerns from 300 residents and key informants
- Recommendations from each committee that have community support
- Recruitment of eight service organizations to be the first tenants in the Reeb Center expected to open in 2015
- Implementation of a capital funding campaign to raise \$12.1 million for the Reeb Elementary School renovation



Community-Supported Committee Recommendations

Supporting and Developing People

Currently, an underutilization of human capital contributes to high crime rates and low levels of education and employment among South Siders. The Southern Gateway public-private partnership aims to change this for the better by building the capacities of residents to make their community a place where families want to live, work and play.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Completing the renovation of the former Reeb Elementary School and filling it with tenants offering education-related support services
- Implementing an asset-based approach to building community involvement including door-to-door outreach to encourage all residents to identify and use their skills, knowledge and abilities on behalf of the neighborhood
- Enhancing communications to, and among, all residents especially through the development of a community newspaper and use of social media
- Enhancing collaboration among all service providers, faith-based entities, schools and organizations
- Strengthening the capacity of each civic association to communicate with and involve residents in activities beneficial to them
- Adopting strategies to improve the health and wellness of residents
- Engaging in substantial efforts to improve the educational attainment and actual employment of residents in jobs at or above living wage



Supporting and Developing a Safe, Vibrant and Thriving Community

The South Side is plagued by crime rates more than twice that of the City. The number of vacant and abandoned properties is three times that of Columbus. Deteriorating or missing sidewalks, poor street lighting and lengthy distances across intersections make residents feel unsafe when walking or biking. The Southern Gateway is working to address residents' #1 concern - safety and crime reduction - by helping locals who contribute to illegal activity choose a different path and by repairing deficient infrastructure.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhancing crime enforcement efforts, including police, community crime patrols and block watches
- Instituting a court watch process to encourage more stringent sentencing
- Increasing the quality and number of drug and alcohol programs and services, and reducing waiting time to access current services
- Increasing code enforcement and decreasing the amount of time remediation of code violations takes
- Continuing community clean up/fix up efforts and beautification projects such as Plant Pride on Parsons
- Changing the regulations regarding properties held by banks to hold them as responsible as property owners (not just lien holders) in maintaining properties
- Continuing and strengthening efforts to enhance physical infrastructure, adding street lights, security cameras and working with property owners to better maintain their properties and the surrounding area
- Implementing recommendations to attract and retain business and industry to the Southern Gateway area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Supporting and Developing Businesses

Historically, the South Side was home to thriving manufacturing and industrial companies that employed residents and supported their robust shopping, dining and entertainment needs. The community was steeped in diversity as immigrants from other countries and migrants from across the United States moved into the area. At one time, 12 different languages were spoken in businesses along Parsons Avenue.

Today, much of the industrial and manufacturing space is outdated and underutilized. Retail primarily consists of dollar stores, used car lots and carryouts. Many residents lack the education, skills and abilities required to fill 21st century jobs and 30% of those who are employed are in traditionally low paying service jobs. The Southern Gateway effort is marshalling the resources necessary for economic redevelopment.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Development of an agreed-upon South Side area branding strategy to attract businesses, residents and visitors
- Aggressive recruitment of businesses and industries to locate in the South Side especially in the Parsons Avenue Corridor, the Marion Road Corridor and the former Techneglas site
- Continued investment in South Side infrastructure upgrades and maintenance
- Improved transit options
- Enhancing communication and collaboration among South Side businesses and the organizations that work with them (PAMA, PARC, etc.)
- Inventorying businesses along Marion Road and considering locating a business incubator there focused on manufacturing and light industrial
- Establishing targeted financing and technical assistance programs to support small business formation and growth
- Establishing a Business Retention and Expansion program
- Employing strategies to equip residents with skills, knowledge and abilities employers want



THE SOUTH SIDE IS A “CAN DO” NEIGHBORHOOD

As concerns have been identified, numerous people and organizations have stepped forward to address them.

Crime and Safety

Discussions are underway to reduce crime and increase safety. Ideas include adding surveillance cameras, enhancing police patrols, instituting court watches and increasing the number of block watches.

Arts, Culture and Entertainment

A newly formed arts committee is working on ways to fully utilize Barack Recreation Center arts programs and to create spaces for performance arts.

Infrastructure

The City of Columbus has started sidewalk and curb modifications, park renovations, and street repaving and upgrades; the Parsons Avenue upgrades are scheduled for 2016; Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village and Hungarian Village were both named Pride Neighborhoods in 2013.

Housing

Community Development for All People with a number of public and private investors, Nationwide Children’s Hospital and the NRP group have taken the lead in building 40 new homes, renovating the exteriors of over 100 owner-occupied homes and building a new 56 unit senior housing complex; the City has placed over eighty Southern Gateway area properties on the expedited list to be adjudicated and potentially renovated or razed and rebuilt.

Community Engagement

Residents who served during the planning stage are recruiting additional members for the Community Engagement committee and will continue meeting; Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village Committee members are delivering welcome baskets to all new Southern Gateway Home residents; a Merion Village resident with a print media background is working on plans for the area newspaper and PAMA has developed an “All Things South” website that has links to everything there is to know about the South Side.

Business and Economic Development

Community Development for All People has established a business CDC to be known as the Parsons Avenue Revitalization Corporation (PARC); PAMA has added board members and is developing a member recruitment campaign; the Columbus Metropolitan Library is finalizing plans for its new South Side branch, two new businesses have opened in the South Side and two more are under development.

Employment

COWIC has started delivering employment services in the South Side; Nationwide Children’s Hospital is emphasizing hiring South Side residents. Columbus Castings is hiring.

Education and Outreach

The United Way of Central Ohio has secured two VISTA volunteers and is convening a group to discuss how to most effectively engage parents in their children’s education; South Side STAY is planning outreach efforts to engage residents of the Southern Gateway area.

Health and Wellness/Basic Needs

The new John Maloney Health Center will hold community discussions regarding substance use and abuse and will house the Moms2Be program, primary care physicians, specialty clinics and mental health services; Columbus Public Health has convened a work group focused on reducing the infant mortality rate and the Franklin County ADAMH Board has started community conversations regarding mental health; Neighborhood Design Center is working with Stambaugh-Elwood to develop a community playground, and several area parks are being upgraded.

Reeb Center

The design for the renovation is underway and more than \$8.6 million toward the \$12.1 million in renovation costs has been raised. Prospective Reeb tenants have been identified.

THE RESIDENTS OF THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY are ready and willing to assist with community revitalization efforts. Such efforts need to maintain the rich diversity and honor the history of the community while reducing crime and improving infrastructure, housing, communications, business development and employment opportunities. Efforts should also provide healthy options for residents of all ages and make needed services readily available in the newly renovated Reeb Center.

SOUTHERN GATEWAY PROJECT TIMELINE

August 2011 - December 2012



- Mayor Coleman commits to South Side revitalization



- Monthly stakeholder updates begin



- Public search for consultants to develop South Side Plan launched



- Consultant team retained
- Begin inventory of South Side assets/resources



- Finalize definitions of study and target areas
- Begin meetings with Southern Gateway funders, City, residents, key informants to develop vision, mission and goals
- Finalize committee structure, recruit committee co-chairs, members

August 2011

January 2012

February 2012

June 2012

August 2012

September 2012

October 2012

November 2012

December 2012

- First South Side Champions meeting



- City acquires Reeb Elementary School via land trade with Columbus City Schools



- South Side Renaissance begins exterior home repair program
- John Maloney Health Center groundbreaking



- First meetings with consultant and key informants
- Senior Housing Tax Credits application submitted
- Begin attending Columbus South Side Area Commission meetings
- Begin Reeb Center planning, team meetings, tenant recruitment



SOUTHERN GATEWAY PROJECT TIMELINE

January 2013 - October 2013



Rich In Heritage. Rich In Promise.

- Finalize Southern Gateway logo
- Begin Southern Gateway Homes construction
- Begin attending civic association meetings
- Begin attending monthly area committee/organization meetings (PAMA, SSHAC, Block Watch)
- Finalize committee co-chairs, tasks, deadlines
- Input session with area employers, workforce development organizations



- Publicize community meetings with 3100 flyers, auto calls to homes
- Collect survey input at first South Side Housing Expo
- Begin series of six meetings to obtain/discuss community input
- Committee meetings



- Continue community input
- Committee meetings



- Finalize survey results; create and give presentation on results to civic associations, and other community groups
- Oversight Committee met with Mayor Coleman to review results and plans
- Reeb Center investor recruitment meeting



- WOSU Neighborhood Series highlights South Side
- Continue community meetings to review results, gain input
- Reeb Center initial building design approved



- Complete Neighborhood Profile, develop inventory of schools and performance; obtain health statistics
- State of City Address rolls out South Side revitalization plans
- Meeting of faith-based entities
- Begin Workgroup meetings (co-chairs of all 10 committees)
- Finalize Southern Gateway vision, mission, goals
- Establish Facebook page message line, community calendar, news stories



- Community meetings end
- Targeted outreach to special groups/public places (Tee Jaye's, library, etc.) starts
- Committee meetings
- South Side Settlement House demolished, introcenter staircase securely stored



- Finalize Reeb Center prospective tenants
- First tenants move into Southern Gateway Homes
- Reeb-Hosack welcome committee begins work
- End community surveys
- Committees submit findings and recommendations for Workgroup review
- Joint economic development/workforce review of committee findings and recommendations
- Senior housing tax credit package approved



- Continue community meetings to review results and obtain additional input

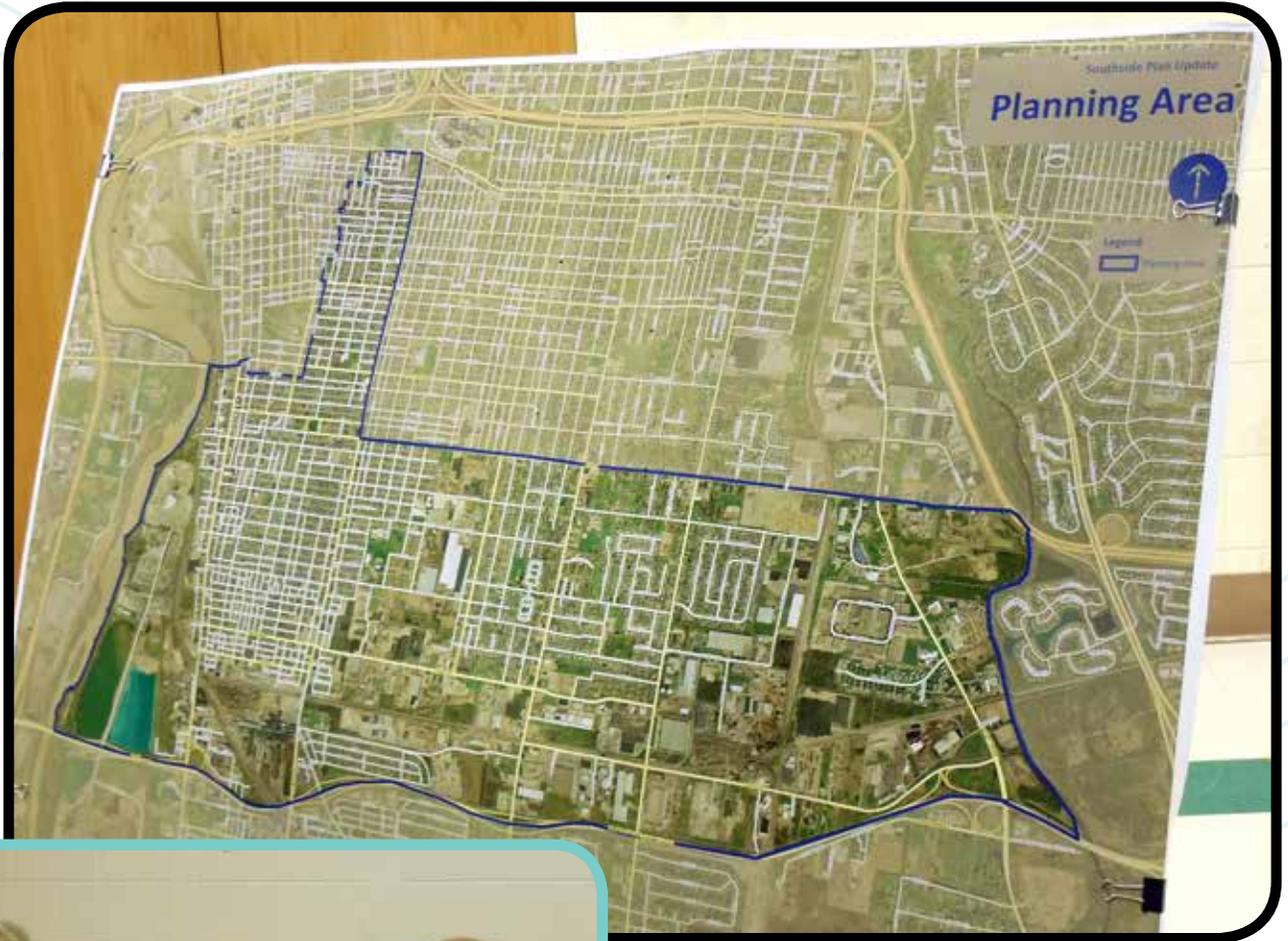


- John Maloney Health Center opens





Introduction



Map provided courtesy of the City of Columbus Department of Development.



IN AUGUST OF 2011, Mayor Michael B. Coleman, having been moved to action by a tour of the South Side and conversation with people from the neighborhood, committed the City to working with residents to develop a vision for the future and issued a call for public-private partnerships to rejuvenate the community.

BREATHING NEW LIFE INTO A HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD

That commitment led to initial meetings with potential South Side “Champions,” the City’s acquisition of the already mothballed Reeb Elementary School, the development of South Side Renaissance (an exterior home modification program) and Southern Gateway Homes (a plan to build 40 new single family homes in the community), the relocation of the John Maloney Health Center back to the Southern Gateway area, and the search for a consultant to lead a “Southern Gateway Revitalization Collaborative.”

The Collaborative was to engage the community, key stakeholders and funding partners to develop a sustainable plan to “have a lasting impact on the quality of life for residents and the economic development of this South Side neighborhood.” In addition, the Collaborative was to identify and recommend

prospective nonprofit tenants to provide services needed by the community in the newly renovated Reeb Elementary School (*to become the Reeb Center*).

In November 2012, the Southern Gateway Revitalization Team consisting of local experts in various fields was awarded the contract and began meeting with community residents, business owners, faith-based organizations and Southern Gateway Champions to develop the vision and project goals, obtain input from community residents, and develop recommendations for implementation.

SOUTH SIDE CHAMPIONS ANSWER THE CALL

Several forward-thinking private individuals answered the Mayor’s call and became known as South Side “Champions” including the Grotes (Donatos Pizza), the Cranes (Crane Group), the Kelleys, (Donald W. Kelley & Associates) and other well-known entrepreneurs who got their start on the South Side. Like-minded organizations and businesses also came forward such as the United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation and Grange Insurance.





Map provided courtesy of the City of Columbus Department of Development.

WHAT IS THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY?

The “South Side of Columbus” has many meanings and is interpreted differently by various organizations, entities and people. It therefore became important to clearly identify the area to be included in the Southern Gateway planning. The consultant team conferred with community residents, stakeholders and City officials and decided to define the “Southern Gateway” as the geographic area south of Frebis to Route 104 and east of High Street to Champion Avenue (north of Marion Road) and all the way to Lockbourne Road on the east for the area south of Marion Road to Route 104.

This designation means all the data collected was for this defined area. Special efforts were made to involve residents of the six civic associations within this area. This Southern Gateway area is further subdivided into a smaller area that contains certain projects (South Side Renaissance, Southern Gateway Homes, Reeb Avenue Elementary school renovation, the John Maloney Health Center and a recently approved 56-unit senior housing project) and contains three primary civic associations (Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village, Hungarian Village and Stambaugh-Elwood). The Southern Gateway study area is approximately 1.9 square miles (1,229 acres) and is home to about 6,900 residents (4,964 adults and 1,931 children).

It is further noted that the “Southern Gateway” is a term that refers to the planning and implementation effort, not to the geographic area. The various parts of the South Side are expected to continue to be known by the civic association and commission designations that preceded this plan and a “South Side” branding effort is one of the recommendations expected to be acted upon during the implementation period.





Vision, Mission, Philosophy, and Goals



EARLY IN THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY PROCESS, the initial stakeholders (including residents, champions, city representatives, project team members, business and faith-based organizations) convened and determined the vision, mission, committee areas and goal statements.

Vision Statement

The Southern Gateway is a vibrant, thriving area that attracts, retains, involves and provides opportunities for success of residents and businesses and that invites, entertains, informs and delights visitors.

Mission Statement

To engage residents and stakeholders to transform the Southern Gateway to be a creative community where residents can achieve their dreams, businesses thrive and visitors enjoy.

Overall Goal Statement

To build upon the rich cultural heritage and commitment of Southern Gateway area residents and other stakeholders to result in a community that welcomes, encourages involvement of and supports residents, businesses and visitors by offering a safe, attractive community with quality housing, education, healthcare, business opportunities and activities.

BROAD COMMITTEE AREAS AND GOAL STATEMENTS

Arts, Culture and Entertainment: To assure South Side residents have access to healthy leisure time activities beyond opportunities for physical exercise.

Basic Needs: To work collaboratively with other Southern Gateway and Community committees and organizations to develop strategies so that residents of the South Side assure their basic needs are met so they may pursue their goals, dreams and aspirations.

Buildings and Streets: To update the physical surroundings such as roads, parks, lighting and utilities to support the emerging development of the South Side.

Business and Economic Development: To identify and attract businesses that residents will support, visitors will frequent and that provide employment opportunities for area residents.

Community Engagement: To increase involvement of residents and business owners in planning for, implementing and sustaining community enhancements.

Education: To create a learning community in which youth and adults aspire to continually enhance their level of knowledge through formal and informal opportunities.

Employment: To increase the number of people in the South Side who are workforce ready and able to meet the needs of 21st century employers.

Health and Wellness: To reduce the incidence and prevalence of serious medical conditions such as diabetes, hypertension and premature births, and enhance residents' knowledge and adoption of healthy living habits.

Housing: To systematically eradicate problematic properties and refresh the housing stock with new and renovated single and multiple family mixed income dwellings.

Safety: For the South Side to be known as a safe place to live, visit and operate a business.



Southern Gateway Philosophy

- **Engage residents** in meaningful ways
- **Pair residents with subject matter experts** with preference for engaging experts who were also residents
- **Be highly visible and accessible to residents**
- **Be aware** that the Southern Gateway target area is a small part of the South Side however changes that occur within it are intended to be of benefit to all
- **Develop recommendations** that residents support and will help implement

The Southern Gateway Process



ORGANIZING THE EFFORT

When the Southern Gateway Project Team was engaged, there was no clear structure for communications among existing stakeholders already working to revitalize the area. The team began by convening everyone involved to develop the vision, mission, goal statements, philosophy and structure to be used during the Southern Gateway Process. (See Table of Organization on Appendix page 163.)

The team's task was to engage residents, identify what they believe is needed to revitalize the community, and to discover what they will support and help implement. The team also included fundraising counsel for the new Reeb Center and was to recruit nonprofit organizations to become its tenants to provide services that are responsive to community needs.

SUBSTANTIAL EFFORTS TO REVITALIZE THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY AREA WERE ALREADY UNDERWAY. The group of private investors known as the Champions was developing plans for the Reeb Elementary School renovation. Community Development for All People, Children's Hospital, the NRP group and the City of Columbus were engaged in the South Side Renaissance (exterior home improvements) and Southern Gateway Homes (40 new construction tax-credit supported single family homes). The City and the Columbus Neighborhood Health Center were building the new John Maloney Health Center and Keep Columbus Beautiful, the Parsons Avenue Merchants Association and the Neighborhood Pride Center had established the "Plant Pride on Parsons" program to beautify Parsons Avenue. Plans were in motion to apply for tax credits to build a 56-unit apartment complex for low income seniors.

STRATEGIES USED TO OBTAIN COMMUNITY INPUT

One of the most beneficial programs already in place when the Southern Gateway Project Team began its work was the South Side Neighborhood Pride Center.

The Center has been headed for the past twelve years by Center Manager Jo Anne St. Clair. She works across City Department lines to get results for citizen requests, problems and questions. She also coordinates the exchange of information among citizens, neighborhood organizations and city staff, provides technical assistance and serves as an advocate on neighborhood issues.

The South Side Pride Center helped create some of the neighborhood's civic associations, strengthened those already in existence, and helped develop the Columbus South Side Area Commission (CSSAC) in 2008. This structure served as the base for engaging the community through already existing communication channels.

The Parsons Avenue Merchants Association (PAMA) and Community Development for All People (CD4AP) also provided substantial support for the Southern Gateway effort by providing access to constituents, providing leadership to various committees and projects and helping communicate the work to anyone who would listen.

In addition to working with the existing civic associations, CSSAC, and other community organizations such as PAMA and CD4AP, the Southern Gateway Team employed every effort to inform every household in the study area about the process and obtain input from as many residents and key informants as possible.

The Team hosted and publicized community meetings, distributed flyers to 3,100 households, and followed up with phone calls prior to each meeting to as many households as could be identified (each call was recorded by a different area resident). The community meetings were also announced in news articles and through presentations at existing meetings.

Surveys, meetings and resident-led committees were the three main ways community input was obtained.

COLUMBUS MAYOR MICHAEL COLEMAN'S commitment to the Southern Gateway revitalization process began in August 2011. Many business and community leaders, South Side residents and nonprofits joined the City of Columbus in leading the way and recruiting others to join the cause.

Surveys

- Asked all the faith-based groups for their assistance in letting people know about the meetings, the surveys and the overall Southern Gateway effort
- Posted notices of the meetings and a link to the survey on the Southern Gateway Facebook page and website
- Attended civic association, area commission and various community committee meetings and asked people to complete surveys there
- Obtained survey input from people via the hot lunch program, the senior activity group, the youth group at Barack Recreation Center, the food pantries, the Super Laundry and the United Methodist Free Store
- Set up information booths so residents could complete surveys at Tee Jaye's Restaurant, the Columbus Metropolitan Library Parsons Avenue Branch, the Housing Expo and the first City Year-sponsored Community Festival
- Recruited area professionals to distribute surveys to their constituents during their regularly planned events (Columbus Health Department Social Worker, CD4AP personnel, etc.)
- Established a Community Engagement committee that periodically reviewed survey results and helped get residents to complete surveys
- Recruited community residents who went door-to-door in their neighborhoods and/or who held "coffee klatches" at their homes to get surveys completed by as many residents as possible

The most effective method of obtaining input was the core of residents who took printed surveys and encouraged their friends and neighbors to complete and return them.

Through these efforts, the Southern Gateway process obtained written survey input from 500 residents (just over 10% of the adult population in the study area).

Meetings

Concurrent with the effort to obtain survey input, Southern Gateway Team members attended as many community and key informant meetings as possible (250+) to update residents on the Southern Gateway work and to obtain supplemental information about issues of interest that may have been missed on the written surveys.

Approximately 246 residents were engaged in discussions at community meetings.

Ten Working Committees

There were ten committees in all: Arts, Culture & Entertainment; Basic Needs; Buildings & Streets; Business & Economic Development; Community Engagement; Education; Employment; Health & Wellness; Housing and Safety.

Each committee determined its own meeting schedule, method of community engagement and established the format for reporting its findings. With assistance from the Southern Gateway Project Team, each committee recruited its own members and was co-chaired by a subject matter expert (whether or not that person was a resident) and a resident (whether or not that person was a subject matter expert).

Committee structure was extensive and each committee was expected to:

- Create an inventory of community services within the committee's content area currently available to residents (an ever-changing list as these tend to come and go as funding and volunteer efforts fluctuate. (See Appendix page 174.)
- Compare this inventory to what residents say is needed and what currently exists as identified on incoming surveys and at face-to-face discussions in order to see what gaps existed
- Involve residents in forming recommendations to close the gaps

Two committees (Economic Development and Employment) worked together and held joint meetings with representatives from business, nonprofits and the public to obtain information. The Lead Consultant attended as many committee work sessions as possible and provided up-to-date input from the community survey process. All committees also had access to the data contained in the Neighborhood Profile which was posted in an online portal available to all committee co-chairs.

The work of the committees was coordinated through periodic meetings of the Workgroup that consisted of the co-chairs of all the committees. The Workgroup then provided updates to the Oversight Committee. There was a special committee comprised of Champions, the fundraising team, Southern Gateway Project Team representatives and City personnel working on plans for the Reeb Elementary School renovation. Progress on activities was continually communicated back to the residents through the resident members of the committees and periodic verbal and written updates from the Southern Gateway Project Team Leader.

The process was intensive, inclusive, completed in a timely fashion and resulted in over 100 recommendations. The recommendations from all ten committees may be found in the Appendix (pages 188-270).



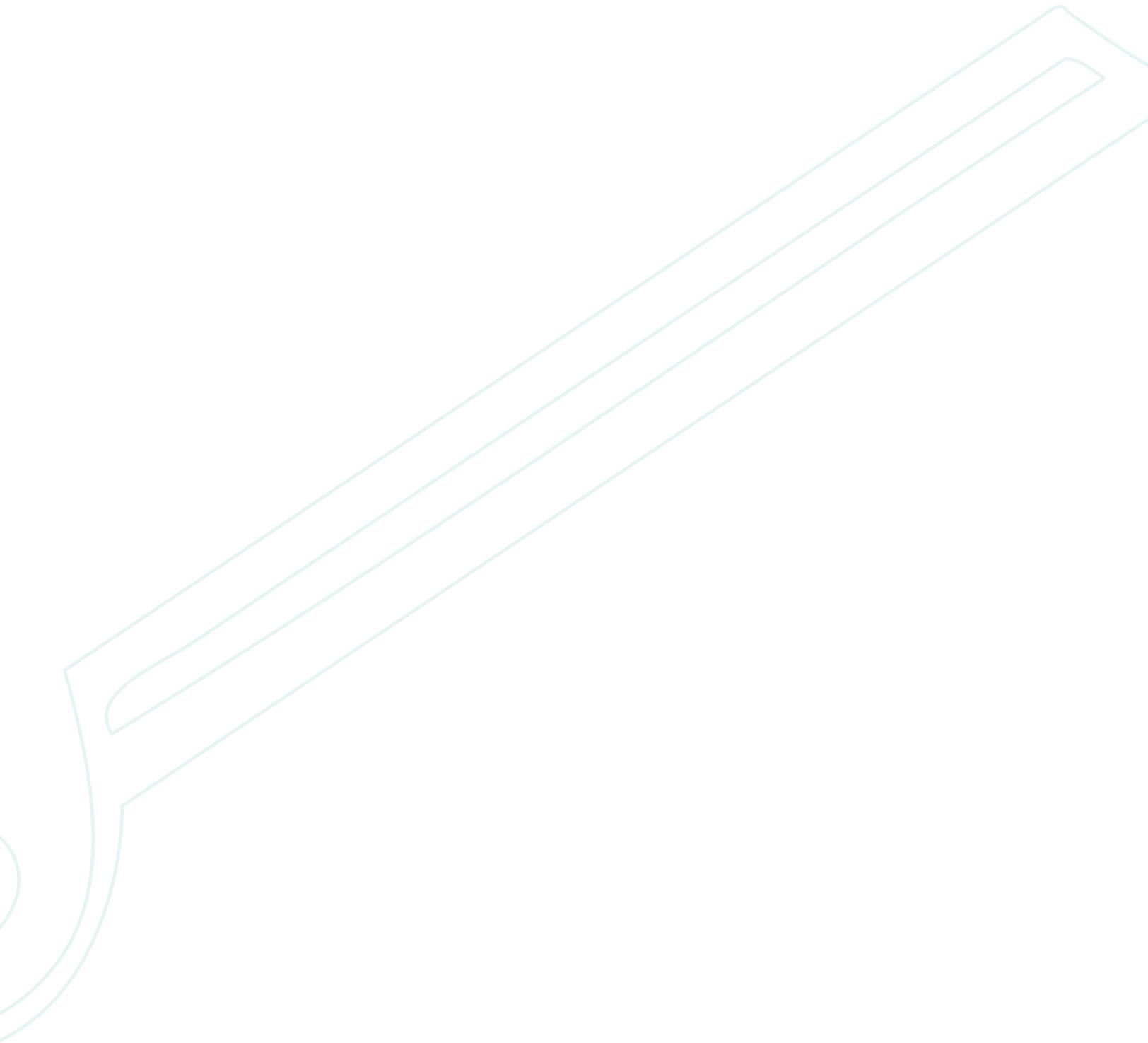
Presenting the Findings

After the community input period ended on June 30, 2013, the Southern Gateway Revitalization Team presented the findings at special meetings, the area civic association meetings, committee meetings, and the Columbus South Side Area Commission meetings – all open to the general public.

The audience for each presentation was asked for feedback, additions or deletions to the findings, if the findings and recommendations reflected the input that had been provided, and to indicate what they considered to be their top three recommendations.

Thanks to All Contributors

The Southern Gateway Project Team thanks all the individuals and organizations that participated in our process. Special thanks to those continuing to work on revitalization efforts.



Portrait of the South Side



HISTORY OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF COLUMBUS

The South Side of Columbus was first settled by the British and Nova Scotians in the early 1800s. Congress deeded these immigrants 50,080 acres of land east of Scioto River for their assistance during the Revolutionary War.

In the mid 1800s, the area became a destination for German, Irish, Italian, and Hungarian immigrants and settlers from Appalachia and the southern United States. A large building boom occurred on the South Side between 1910 and 1913 that resulted in the area becoming a steel manufacturing center dubbed “Steelton.” Street car lines were run to the area from downtown as a means of transporting steel workers.¹

The various immigrant groups settled in different parts of the South Side. Each area developed slightly differently, which helps explain the substantial diversity evident today.

A NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

WAS DEVELOPED to better understand the Southern Gateway area and to help supplement input obtained from residents. It included demographics, places of work, crime, health and other data.

The data was made available to all the Southern Gateway committees and was used extensively by the Southern Gateway Team. This report section contains highlights from the profile.

(See Appendix pages 83-162.)

STRONG COMMUNITY ACTIVISM/STRONG SOUTH SIDE SPIRIT

Today, the Columbus South Side Commission Area boasts ten civic associations, each very active with a distinctive culture based on early settlers.

A civic association is a group of citizens who voluntarily join together to take collective action in regard to community affairs. Generally, objectives are to preserve, enhance, and plan for the orderly development of the neighborhood and to promote the general welfare, safety and civic spirit of the community.

The Southern Gateway area included at least parts of six of these ten associations. Details of their histories are included in this report.

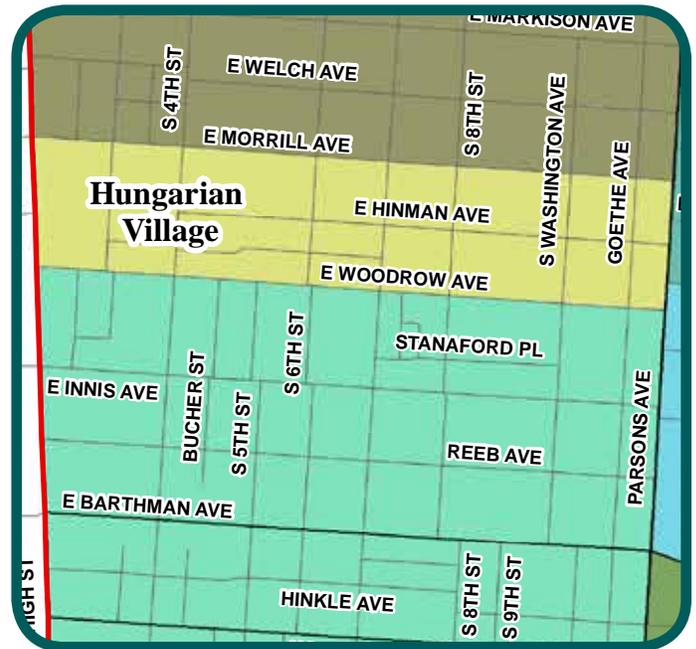


Hungarian Village

This neighborhood is bounded by Woodrow on the south, Morrill on the North, High Street on the west and Parsons Avenue on the east. It is situated between Merion Village and Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village.

At the turn of the 20th century, the village became home to Hungarian, Croatian, and Italian immigrants, as well as refugees fleeing the failed Hungarian Revolution of 1956. Many immigrants moved into the neighborhood to work for Buckeye Steel Castings. At one point, the neighborhood Foreign Grocery employed staff that spoke 12 different languages, and commercial establishments thrived on Parsons Avenue. The 107-year-old Hungarian Reformed Church, established in 1906, served as a neighborhood hub while many also attended St. Ladislav Roman Catholic Church. The neighborhood flourished through the 1930s, 40s, and into the 60s before falling victim to decline.

In 1973, Rev. Zoltan Szabo of the Hungarian Reformed Church proposed that the area become known as “Hungarian Village” in the spirit of nearby German Village. By the mid-1970s, it had become one of six restoration projects in the city. Today, the Hungarian flag is still flown from many home porches by the area’s Hungarian-descended residents and Hungarian Village Society members alike.²



Innis Gardens Village

Not much is currently known about the history of Innis Gardens Village although it appears to have been named for William Henry Innis who was born there in 1870. He became the president of a major Columbus photographic establishment and one of the Capitol City’s leading citizens. The Innis family was one of the early pioneering families to settle in the area.³

As with most of the Southern Gateway, Innis Gardens Village was initially settled by people who migrated to the area to fill the many jobs available. The civic association was formed in the 1960s. This area is bounded by Woodrow and Frebis on the north, Marion and Refugee roads on the south, Parsons Avenue on the west and Fairwood and Alum creek on the east. The Southern Gateway has focused on the western portion between Parsons and Lockbourne Road.



This map shows only the part of Innis Gardens Village in the study area.

In 1973, “The Committee” became the Reeb-Hosack/ Steelton Village Civic Association (now known as the Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village Committee) that has remained the collective voice advocating for the community. The addition of “Steelton Village” was in honor of this part of Columbus having been home to “Buckeye Steel” and its many employees over the years.⁵ This neighborhood is bounded by Woodrow on the north, Hosack Street on the south, High Street on the west and Parsons Avenue on the east.

Stambaugh-Elwood

Similar to an island, this South Side civic association area is separated from the others by various boundaries including Marion Road and the railroad on the north, Route 104 on the south, Groveport Pike on the west and Lockbourne Road on the east. Originally known as the Alice Marion Addition, the area was settled in the late 1800s/early 1900s predominantly by workers from Appalachia who were attracted by the many jobs available in nearby factories.

Eventually, the area was renamed Stambaugh-Elwood in honor of two primary families who owned property there. Sometime prior to the 1970s, in response to a petition by residents, the area was annexed to the City of Columbus. Stambaugh-Elwood continues to be a close-knit community with people who care for each other and especially neighborhood children. Some celebrities who were Stambaugh-Elwood residents include singer Sonny (The Phantom) Craver and former baseball player Eddie J. Milner (Cincinnati Reds).⁶



Vassor Village

Established as a working class South Columbus neighborhood in the early 1900s, Vassor Village provided easy access to the area’s many glass factories. It was originally known as Lincoln Park but underwent a name change in 2004 to disassociate itself from the “Lincoln Park Housing Project” notorious as a center of drug activity and violence. The new name, which had no connection to the history of the area, was deliberately chosen when the Civic Association was being formed to give the neighborhood a fresh start.

The “fresh start” is working as Vassor Village is undergoing a rebirth. The former Lincoln Park Housing Project is now Skyview Homes, a fully renovated, mixed income townhome community. Nearby single family homes are being purchased and renovated. Barack Recreation Center, Lincoln Park pool, and Lincoln Park are all city facilities undergoing major improvements.

In addition to the recreational outlets, Vassor Village is home to Lincoln Park Elementary School.⁷ Area boundaries are Frebis on the north, Woodrow on the south, Parsons Avenue on the west and Champion Avenue on the east.



NEIGHBORHOOD ASSETS



People

The South Side's most significant asset is its people. Residents (and their families who may have moved away but still have ties to the area), business owners and nonprofits are all proud of the South Side's history and willingness to work to revitalize it. The Southern Gateway area is also home to more than 30 places of worship, most of which engage in some type of social outreach ministry to improve quality of life.

Community Input: When asked, "What do you like best about the South Side?" 60% of residents specified **location** (it's close to downtown and easy to get to other places), 52% indicated they have **great neighbors**, 44% mentioned the **parks**, 39% indicated the **diversity**, 38% mentioned the history and 37% indicated that the **people are friendly** and helpful. Almost 10% of comments that were written in highlighted the affordability of housing in the South Side. (A theme that arose in all public input meetings).

Educational Institutions

There are two elementary schools and seven early learning/child care centers located in the area. Discussion with the centers indicated that they serve a broad demographic with many children living outside the study area. There are also two afterschool programs: one at Southwood Elementary School operated by the YMCA and one at Lincoln Elementary operated by Community Development for All People (CD4AP).

The two programs combined have spaces for about 90 children and generally operate at capacity. Both organizations also offer summer programs. CD4AP has a Freedom School at Lincoln Elementary and the YMCA's program is at Hoover Park, less than ten miles away.





Physical Assets

One of the area's most significant physical assets is the Barack Recreation Center. East of Parsons Avenue, it has a vast array of programming primarily for children and youth, an outdoor recreation space including a pool, and a unique circular indoor gymnasium and other activity rooms. Another strong asset is Southeast Lions Park (currently undergoing renovation) located west of Parsons Avenue.

Other assets include the new John Maloney Health Center, the former Reeb Elementary School, the various churches located in the area, the Native American Indian Center of Central Ohio, the Ancient Order of the Hibernians (a celebration of Irish culture), Columbus Castings, Franklin International and other businesses. The geographic location of the Southern Gateway, about two miles from downtown Columbus near other South Side assets such as Schiller Park and Nationwide Children's Hospital and close to major transportation routes, also makes it an attractive area to live, work, or locate a business.

The community uses its assets to host various activities and events such as:

- FAT Tuesdays (First And Third Tuesdays) from June through August when the Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village Committee hosts free music events featuring well-known local groups
- The Hungarian Reformed Church's annual Hungarian Festival and periodic cultural events following Sunday worship services
- National Night Out events held in August by most of the civic associations
- Creative events at area restaurants and businesses such as special meals featuring cuisine from different countries at the Explorer's Club or the summer monthly Food Truck Rallies at Hal & Al's

Health Care

The new John Maloney Health Center opened in fall 2013, and brings much needed, affordable health care to residents. It joins other nearby health facilities including Nationwide Children's Hospital, Southeast, Inc., the Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center and the Native American Indian Center of Central Ohio that emphasizes Native American Indian Culture and resources for those seeking assistance for substance abuse.

The South Side is also home to Maryhaven residential treatment facility located on Alum Creek Drive (less than five miles away) and several smaller, private health centers such as the South German Village Medical Center and Regency Hospital, a specialized acute care center.

The Nationwide Children's Hospital primary campus is located at Parsons and Livingston Avenues (almost two miles north), and has had a very positive physical impact in that section of the community not just in terms of health care but especially through their involvement with CD4AP in the South Side Renaissance, Southern Gateway Homes, and Healthy Neighborhoods, Healthy Families housing programs.



PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Converting Reeb Elementary School

In mid 2012, the City of Columbus acquired the Reeb facility from Columbus City Schools. The landmark building will be renovated to house a variety of nonprofit organizations providing services the community wants and will support. This would replace the programming lost by the closing of the South Side Settlement House, which for 112 years, was a major asset in the South Side. The Settlement House provided youth activities, afterschool programs, recreational activities for youth and adults, help with basic needs such as food and clothing, showers for those unable to afford their own, and no charge meeting space and support services for community groups. In 2011, due to a variety of circumstances, the Settlement House closed its doors.

Although various community organizations such as St. Stephen's Community House, Central Community House, the YMCA and Community Development For All People rose to the challenge and assumed management of many of the South Side Settlement House's programs, the closing left a void in the community. That void will be filled with the renovation of Reeb, a historic and important structure in the South Side.

The Southern Gateway Project Team is recruiting prospective tenants for Reeb. The public and private collaborating partners will finalize the building design, establish the structure for long-term management of the facility and raise the funding needed to complete the renovation of the building.

While this is an ongoing process that is not expected to be completed until 2015, over \$8.6 million of the estimated \$12.1 million needed for the renovation has been raised.

The Reeb Center will be overseen by a nonprofit management organization with a board of directors that will include public and private investors and community residents. Eight prospective tenants* have already been identified and will be providing healthy activities for children and youth, and job training and educational improvement programs for adults – all services identified as priorities by the community.

Moody Nolan is the architectural firm developing the Reeb plans. A design of the proposed facility may be found in the Appendix (page 279).



Reeb Community Center Renovation and Addition

PROSPECTIVE REEB TENANTS*	PLANNED PROGRAMS
CD4AP	Hot Lunch; fresh food co-op; administrative space and other programs in the lower level multipurpose space
COWIC (Ohio Means Jobs Franklin County)	ACCESS center and assorted programs for workforce development
Godman Guild	Adult Education classes
Middle level hallway	South Side Heritage Hall and rotating art exhibits (operating entity not yet finalized)
ROX (Ruling Our Experiences)	Office space to operate in-school and community activities to assist young women in fulfilling their potential
South Side Neighborhood Pride Center	Community relations/community liaison/code enforcement
St. Stephens Community House	Family to Family program
Boys & Girls Club	Afterschool assistance and recreation for youth; possible family programs
South Side Learning and Development Center	Early Learning Center for preschool age children

*These organizations have expressed serious interest in locating services in the newly renovated facility, but are all considered "prospective" as no details regarding cost of the space have yet been finalized.

Basic Demographics and Community Input

Neighborhood Profile Sub Area Comparison

	HUNGARIAN VILLAGE	INNIS GARDENS VILLAGE WEST	MERION VLG SOUTH	REEB-HOSACK/ STEELTON VLG	STAMBAUGH-ELWOOD	VASSOR VILLAGE	SOUTHERN GATEWAY	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
AGE, 2010									
TOTAL POPULATION	762	141	2,003	1,429	272	2,288	6,895	787,033	1,163,414
Population under age 5	7.0%	8.5%	6.4%	8.5%	7.4%	12.4%	9.0%	7.6%	7.1%
Population ages 5 to 17	16.4%	22.7%	12.4%	18.8%	16.2%	27.1%	19.4%	15.6%	16.8%
Population ages 18 to 24	8.3%	7.1%	8.1%	9.7%	8.1%	10.0%	9.1%	14.1%	11.9%
Population ages 25 to 54	52.4%	39.0%	53.0%	43.7%	45.6%	36.3%	44.9%	44.8%	43.7%
Population ages 55 to 64	9.2%	12.8%	11.0%	11.5%	7.7%	7.8%	9.8%	9.3%	10.5%
Population age 65 and over	6.8%	9.9%	9.1%	7.8%	15.1%	6.4%	7.9%	8.6%	9.9%
RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010									
TOTAL POPULATION	762	141	2,003	1,429	272	2,288	6,895	787,033	1,163,414
White alone	82.5%	56.0%	88.9%	73.6%	49.3%	50.3%	70.0%	61.5%	69.2%
Black or African American alone	11.3%	34.8%	5.8%	20.4%	46.3%	42.6%	23.8%	28.0%	21.2%
Asian alone	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	4.1%	3.9%
Native American alone	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Other race alone	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	3.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	2.4%
Multiracial population	3.8%	8.5%	3.2%	3.6%	0.0%	5.6%	4.1%	3.3%	3.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.1%	0.7%	2.7%	3.6%	4.8%	3.0%	3.0%	5.6%	4.8%
HOUSEHOLDS, 2010									
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	311	53	912	552	108	801	2,737	331,602	477,235
Owner-occupied	44.1%	34.0%	55.3%	25.2%	49.1%	32.2%	40.5%	47.0%	55.4%
Renter-occupied	55.9%	66.0%	44.7%	74.8%	50.9%	67.8%	59.5%	53.0%	44.6%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	311	53	912	552	108	801	2,737	331,602	477,235
Families	52.7%	64.2%	47.1%	56.3%	59.3%	67.7%	56.4%	53.1%	58.3%
Married couples	25.4%	20.8%	29.6%	23.0%	32.4%	19.9%	24.9%	32.0%	39.0%
Families w/children	23.5%	30.2%	17.3%	28.3%	22.2%	41.6%	27.8%	26.0%	28.0%
Female-headed households w/children	11.3%	15.1%	6.4%	16.1%	10.2%	31.2%	16.5%	9.6%	8.6%
Persons living alone	29.9%	28.3%	34.4%	31.5%	34.3%	25.8%	30.7%	35.1%	31.9%

As seen in this comparison chart, the overall demographics for the Southern Gateway area vary only slightly from the City of Columbus with slightly more children (28% vs. 23%) and a slightly higher white population (70% vs. 62%). However, there are wide variations in the composition of each of the civic association areas within the study area. For example, Stambaugh-Elwood and Vassor Village have significantly higher percentages of Black/African American residents (46% and 42% vs. 28% for Columbus) and the population of residents over age 65 in Stambaugh-Elwood is almost twice that of Columbus (15% vs. 8.6%).

The household information in the study area also varies somewhat from Columbus with about 60% of properties being renter occupied (vs. 53% for Columbus). Once again, there are substantial variations within the civic association areas with Reeb Hosack/SV being 75% renter-occupied and Merion Village being 45% renters. The household compositions demonstrate similar variations with 56% of households overall being comprised of families (vs. 53% for Columbus). However, female-headed households with children are almost

70% higher than Columbus overall (16.5% vs. 9.6%) and Vassor Village has over three times as many female-headed households (31.2% vs. 9.6%) while this rate in Merion Village is lower than that of Columbus at 6.4%.

These statistical variances combined with the histories of each civic association area have implications for implementation of some of the key recommendations highlighted in the Executive Summary. For example, strategies to increase residents' civic engagement may be different when working with people who rent rather than own. In areas with low levels of children (Hungarian Village 10% or Innis Gardens West 2%), messaging and services may be different than in areas with high numbers of families with children (Vassor Village 44%).

Keeping in mind that there are significant variations among the civic association areas that may require variations in implementation strategies, for brevity, the rest of the demographic information will be discussed for the Southern Gateway area as a whole.

PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Income, Poverty and Public Assistance

The average household income in the area (\$33,748) is almost 40% percent lower than in Columbus and 72% of the population has an income lower than 200% of the standard poverty level (the “self-sufficiency” threshold above which people should be able to meet their basic needs without government assistance).

This leads to about twice as many Southern Gateway residents receiving government assistance than those of the Franklin County population as a whole – 40% vs. 18% for food stamps and 42% vs. 23% for Medicaid. This is likely a factor contributing to the high mobility rate (39% of the population changed residences within one year vs. 23% for Columbus overall).

Strikingly, however, the percentage of children receiving child care assistance is not significantly higher than Columbus (12.2% vs. 11.5%) suggesting that a very low percentage of eligible families are enrolling children in services such as early childhood education programs.



Community Input: South Side residents are proud of the diversity and manufacturing/industrial history of their neighborhoods and **want them to remain affordable, mixed income communities** where people can live, earn a living, have access to quality education and raise their families.

Income & Poverty Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,386	319,741	460,497
Average household income (dollars)	\$33,748	\$55,522	\$67,273
Percent households with income less than \$25,000	46.6%	28.9%	24.6%
Percent households with income \$75,000 or above	8.8%	24.7%	31.3%
Percent households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	7.0%	4.8%	4.2%
Percent households receiving cash public assistance	8.9%	3.3%	2.8%
Percent households receiving food stamps/SNAP benefits	30.8%	14.8%	12.5%
POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	6,467	760,414	1,129,154
Poverty rate (percent persons below poverty level)	43.1%	21.8%	17.4%
Percent persons below 200% of poverty (self-sufficiency)	72.0%	40.9%	34.2%
CHILD POPULATION (UNDER AGE 18)	1,872	181,467	277,201
Child poverty rate	61.8%	30.4%	23.6%
FAMILIES	1,261	171,399	270,205
Family poverty rate	39.0%	16.6%	12.6%
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	763	85,663	133,623
Poverty rate for families with own children (under age 18)	76.4%	26.2%	21.1%
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH OWN CHILDREN (NO HUSBAND PRESENT)	410	32,361	40,572
Poverty rate for female-headed households with own children (no husband present)	69.8%	44.0%	40.6%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007-2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61



Public Assistance Profile: Southern Gateway, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATION	6,895	1,163,414
Food stamp recipients	2,725	209,530
<i>Percent population receiving food stamps</i>	39.5%	18.0%
Medicaid recipients	2,918	264,735
<i>Percent population receiving Medicaid</i>	42.3%	22.8%
TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) recipients	487	30,820
<i>Percent population receiving TANF</i>	7.1%	2.6%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	1,496	204,666
Child care assistance recipients under age 13	182	23,484
<i>Percent children under age 13 receiving child care assistance</i>	12.2%	11.5%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	735	98,877
Child care assistance recipients under age 6	132	16,055
<i>Percent children under age 6 receiving child care assistance</i>	18.0%	16.2%

SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS AND FAMILY SERVICES, APRIL 2011

PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Education

There are several notable facts regarding education and educational attainment in the study area:

- There are two elementary schools within the study area. South High School includes grades 7-12 so there is no freestanding middle school
- There are 1,337 youth ages 5-17 living in the study area; of those, 504 (38%) attend schools within the study area; the majority attends an array of other public, private and charter schools outside the planning area
- 68% of the high school students within the study area attend Marion Franklin High School (not South High School with which the study area residents identify more strongly)
- 39% of students who start the school year in a South Side school complete the year elsewhere
- 26% of youth ages 16-19 are not in school and are not high school graduates; this is five times the average rate for Columbus
- There are no organized parent associations (such as PTA, PTO) in any of the study area schools

As of this writing, the results of the Mayor's Commission on Education are well known and the Columbus City School District remains under investigation by the State Attorney General for data tampering. None of the public schools within the study area rank above a "D" grade on their state report cards for performance or indicators met. The four year graduation rate at South High School is 64% (with help from numerous programs such as "Diplomas Now" being used to impact student performance) and the rate at Marion Franklin is 83%.⁸

One of the primary goals as expressed by residents of the study area is for families with children to move into the area, buy homes, stay and raise their children in the neighborhood. Since the quality of the schools is a key factor for parents when considering where to live and whether to send their children to public, charter or private schools, the continuing efforts of groups such as STAY (Standing Together to Advance Youth), the Mayor's Commission and the Columbus City Schools committee studying the South High School feeder pattern will be needed to improve the quality of South Side schools.

Outreach that includes parents of children within the area will need to be enhanced. In addition, programs such as Columbus Kids, Head Start and quality early education centers are essential in preparing young children to enter school with basic skills and ready to learn.

Community Input: Residents **want schools that better prepare youth for work** with or without post-secondary education. The community also wants **South High School to return to being THE school for the South Side** north of Route 104 and to have the academic and extra-curricular success that helped produce many distinguished alumni. There is also a shortage of quality pre-school and school-age before and after school child care that accommodates working parent schedules. Thirty four percent of survey respondents indicated the community needs services to help people graduate from high school or get a GED, 23% said better schools are needed and 46% indicated a need for healthy after school activities for children and youth.



Educational Enrollment & Attainment Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
CHILDREN AGES 3 AND 4	182	22,887	32,157
Percent enrolled in preschool	38.5%	40.6%	43.4%
POPULATION AGES 16 TO 19	435	43,610	64,712
Percent not in school and not high school graduates	25.3%	5.4%	4.6%
Percent not in school and not in labor force	13.8%	4.6%	4.1%
POPULATION AGES 18 TO 24	821	105,833	134,759
Percent enrolled in higher education	30.0%	51.0%	49.6%
POPULATION AGE 25 YEARS AND OVER	3,818	492,273	741,711
Percent without a high school diploma or GED	27.4%	12.3%	10.7%
Percent with only a high school diploma or GED	37.1%	27.0%	26.2%
Percent with only some college or an associate's degree	23.9%	28.4%	27.5%
Percent with a bachelor's degree or higher	11.7%	32.3%	35.5%
Percent with a graduate degree	3.4%	10.7%	12.5%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007-2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61



South Side Learning & Development Center

PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Employment

Educational levels and a lack of transportation impact the ability of residents of the study area to obtain and maintain employment with income sufficient to exceed poverty level. There are more jobs in the planning area (3,967) than workers living in the planning area (3,234), however 37% of Southern Gateway area residents age 16 or older are not in the workforce (versus 30% for Columbus).

In addition, 18% of those employed hold management or professional jobs (half the rate of Columbus which is 37%), and 30% of people who are employed hold traditionally low-paying jobs in the service industry (versus 18% for Columbus). This means there are residents in the study area who may have one or more jobs and still require public assistance to meet their basic needs.

It is also noted that many employers use only part time and/or temporary help generally hired through a staffing company which leads to intermittent employment and/or low annual income and a lack of benefits such as health insurance and retirement plans. Employers reported frustration that 50% of people screened for employment cannot pass the drug test. This is a statewide concern as noted in the 2011 Legislative Study on Workforce Development,⁹ “One of the most distressing woes shared by numerous witnesses dealt with the correlation of unemployment to substance abuse. The committee heard that many employers cannot find workers able to pass a drug test.” For many businesses in the South Side, drug screening is an important tool in maintaining a safe work environment and reducing liability exposure.

Factors Affecting Employment

- 27.4% of adults over age 25 do not have a high school diploma or GED (versus 12.3% for Columbus) and 37.1% have a high school diploma as their highest educational level (vs. 27% for Columbus)
- 11.7% of adults over age 25 have a bachelor degree or higher as compared to Columbus overall at 32.3% and about 3% have a graduate degree (compared to 11% for Columbus)
- 46.6% of households have incomes below \$25,000 per year vs. 29% for Columbus and 72% live below 200% of poverty
- 7% of residents receive supplemental Social Security income (45% higher than Columbus average)
- 22.5% of households do not have access to a vehicle (versus 10% for Columbus)
- Only 3% of workers living in the planning area actually work in the planning area; 72% work elsewhere in Franklin County and therefore require some type of transportation
- Residents reported that north-south public transportation along main streets (such as High Street and Parsons Avenue) is good but that getting elsewhere is complicated and takes a long time. People working variable shift jobs who do not own their own transportation also reported that the hours of public bus service do not adequately address their needs (they may be able to get to work but cannot get home)

Analysis of the data suggests the Southern Gateway area has a high percentage of people with multiple barriers to employment (such as a disability, lack of transportation and lack of appropriate education or training).

Community Input: When asked what community residents need, **the number one response (63.2%) was “More jobs”** and the number two response (53.7%) was **“Better paying jobs.”** “Afterschool care for children and youth” and “Training programs to get jobs or better jobs” (46.5%) were third, “Services to help recover from drug or alcohol abuse” (43%) was fourth and “Help for people with criminal records” was sixth (38.9%). Residents also expressed a desire to have well paying, full time jobs with benefits located within the study area in order to reduce the cost of transportation and make work more accessible.



Employment Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
POPULATION AGE 16 AND OVER	4,906	615,679	905,905
Percent not in labor force	37.1%	29.8%	30.2%
CIVILIAN POPULATION AGE 18 AND OVER	4,639	597,466	875,543
Percent who are veterans	8.1%	7.6%	8.2%
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3,085	432,009	632,774
Percent Armed Forces	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,085	431,369	631,847
Unemployment rate	19.3%	9.3%	8.3%
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION AGE 16 AND OVER	2,489	391,389	579,432
Percent management & professional jobs	18.1%	37.2%	39.9%
Percent service jobs	30.2%	18.0%	16.5%
Percent sales & office jobs	24.0%	27.7%	27.0%
Percent natural resources, construction, & maintenance jobs	13.4%	5.8%	5.8%
Percent production, transportation, & material moving jobs	14.3%	11.3%	10.7%
Percent construction employment	5.9%	4.1%	4.3%
Percent manufacturing employment	8.2%	7.3%	7.6%
Percent wholesale trade employment	2.4%	3.0%	3.1%
Percent retail trade employment	11.4%	12.6%	12.2%
Percent transport, warehousing, & utilities employment	5.6%	4.9%	5.0%
Percent information services employment	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%
Percent financial activities employment	8.5%	10.1%	10.4%
Percent professional & business services employment	8.7%	11.7%	12.1%
Percent education & business services employment	14.0%	24.1%	23.7%
Percent leisure & hospitality employment	19.4%	10.0%	9.1%
Percent government employment	3.6%	5.0%	5.1%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007-2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Place of Work for Residents of the Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*
WORKERS LIVING IN THE PLANNING AREA*	3,234
Percent working in the planning area*	3.4%
Percent working in Franklin County, outside the planning area*	71.7%
Percent working in the Columbus MSA, outside Franklin County	6.5%
Percent working in Ohio, outside the Columbus MSA	16.9%
Percent working outside Ohio	1.6%
TOP 10 PLACES OF WORK BY ZIP CODE	
Percent working in Downtown Columbus (43215)	12.6%
Percent working in Far South Columbus (43207)	7.2%
Percent working in Westland (43228)	4.7%
Percent working in Grove City (43123)	4.0%
Percent working in Northeast/North Central Columbus (43219)	3.1%
Percent working in German Village/Southside (43206)	2.4%
Percent working in Groveport (43125)	2.4%
Percent working in Dublin (43017)	2.1%
Percent working in Grandview/Fifth-by-Northwest (43212)	1.9%
Percent working in Eastland (43232)	1.9%
Other ZIP Codes	57.7%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61 plus Block Groups 2 (Census Tract 87.20), 1 (Census Tract 88.11), and 1 (Census Tract 88.21)

NOTE: Census LED data are based on unemployment insurance wage data, and does not cover uniformed military, self-employed workers, or informally employed workers



Transportation Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL WORKERS AGE 16 AND OVER	2,382	382,323	566,431
Percent workers driving alone to work	72.7%	80.8%	81.7%
Percent workers carpooling to work	13.5%	8.3%	8.0%
Percent workers taking public transit to work	7.1%	3.0%	2.4%
Percent workers walking or biking to work	3.1%	4.5%	3.9%
Percent workers working from home	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,386	319,741	460,497
Percent households without access to a vehicle	22.5%	10.3%	8.5%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007-2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

Home Area Worker Profile: Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*
WORKERS LIVING IN THE PLANNING AREA* (ALL AGES)	3,234
Percent male	51.5%
Percent female	48.5%
Percent under age 30	28.3%
Percent age 30 to 54	56.3%
Percent age 55 or over	15.4%
Percent white	81.8%
Percent black or African American	14.2%
Percent Asian	1.9%
Percent Hispanic	1.7%
Percent earning \$1,250 per month or less	23.5%
Percent earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	49.1%
Percent earning more than \$3,333 per month	27.4%
Percent utilities jobs	0.3%
Percent construction jobs	3.4%
Percent manufacturing jobs	6.2%
Percent wholesale trade jobs	5.6%
Percent retail trade jobs	12.4%
Percent transportation and warehousing jobs	6.3%
Percent information jobs	2.0%
Percent finance and insurance jobs	5.0%
Percent real estate, rental, and leasing jobs	1.4%
Percent professional, scientific, and technical services jobs	6.5%
Percent company/enterprise management jobs	3.3%
Percent administration, support, waste management jobs	8.0%
Percent educational services jobs	7.0%
Percent health care and social assistance jobs	13.2%
Percent arts, entertainment, and recreation jobs	1.1%
Percent accommodation and food services jobs	10.0%
Percent public administration jobs	4.4%
WORKERS LIVING IN THE PLANNING AREA* (AGE 30+)	2,319
Percent without a high school diploma or GED	11.2%
Percent with only a high school diploma or GED	28.9%
Percent with some college or an Associate degree	32.8%
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	27.1%



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61 plus Block Groups 2 (Census Tract 87.20), 1 (Census Tract 88.11), and 1 (Census Tract 88.21)

NOTE: Census LED data are based on unemployment insurance wage data, and does not cover uniformed military, self-employed workers, or informally employed workers

PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Crime and Safety

The most predominant theme in conversations and surveys with all residents was concern about the level of crime in the South Side and the accompanying inability to feel safe in one's own home or in allowing children to play outside or to walk to parks, the recreation center or the library. The statistics echo the concern and indicate that, in general, the crime rate is twice that of Columbus and the violent crime rate is almost three times that of Columbus.

The study area is within precinct 13, the geographically largest precinct of the Columbus Police Department, and has one Community Liaison Officer who covers the entire 27.5 square mile area (12.4% of the City). There are 29 citizen block watch groups within precinct 13 and the Columbus South Side Area Commission hosts a joint block watch meeting once each month for block watch members and other concerned citizens. In addition, at least three of the civic associations within the study area are patrolled by the Community Crime Patrol that provides a liaison to the police and reports regularly to the civic associations.

Based on adult prison admissions in 2008,¹⁰ residents within the 43207 zip code, which includes the planning area, accounted for the second highest number of incarcerations in Columbus (182 people). Release rates were at a similar level, meaning that, on average, about 173 adults within the 43207 zip code are released

each year and are likely to experience difficulty finding employment and housing. Interestingly, the cost of these incarcerations was the fourth highest in Columbus. There are multiple factors that could account for the cost differential (which is still high at about \$7.8 million per year).

In addition to elevated levels of criminal activity, residents expressed concern regarding the safety of walking or biking in the neighborhoods due to the condition of the streets, sidewalks, barriers to access (such as major streets and bridges) and vehicle traffic. These concerns were supported by the work of the Buildings and Streets committee that walked the entire planning area and documented various conditions including street flooding, lack of sidewalks and curb cuts and the barrier presented by traffic and design on Parsons Avenue. (See Buildings & Streets Committee Recommendations in the Appendix).



Community Input: When asked, “What would you MOST like to see improved in the South Side, 66% said, “**I want it to be safer/have less crime.**” When asked, “What do people of the South Side need?” 39.5% said, “Better enforcement of laws.” The issue of crime and the ability of the police to respond in a timely and appropriate fashion was raised in every meeting attended by Southern Gateway personnel to obtain input and learn more about the community. Due to the unprecedented high level of theft from and damage to the sites where new housing was being built, a special meeting of community residents, City personnel, and Southern Gateway stakeholders was held to discuss how to better protect the sites. In addition, several faith-based entities indicated their air conditioners had been stolen so many times that they are no longer able to obtain property insurance. Residents also are concerned that the criminals who are arrested do not receive adequate punishment for their crimes. For example, when six residential air conditioning units in one neighborhood were all stolen on the same day, the estimated value of the crime was placed at about \$180 (the value of what the criminals would receive when the components were recycled) instead of the \$18,000 it cost the six households to replace their units.

Crime Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	COLUMBUS
VIOLENT CRIMES		
CRIMINAL HOMICIDES	2	157
Criminal homicides per 100 population	0.0	0.0
FORCIBLE RAPES	17	1,150
Forcible rapes per 100 population	0.2	0.1
ROBBERIES	249	9,144
Robberies per 100 population	3.6	1.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	65	2,783
Aggravated assaults per 100 population	0.9	0.4
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	337	13,234
Violent crimes per 100 population	4.9	1.7
PROPERTY CRIMES		
BURGLARIES	609	23,359
Burglaries per 100 population	8.8	3.0
LARCENIES, THEFTS (non-motor vehicle)	1,174	55,909
Larcenies, thefts per 100 population	17.0	7.1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS	245	10,328
Motor vehicle thefts per 100 population	3.6	1.3
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	2,054	89,596
Property crimes per 100 population	29.8	11.4

SOURCE: COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE, 2009 –2011



PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Housing

Over 60% of the houses in the study area were built in 1940 or earlier and the average appraised value ranges from \$36,355 in Reeb Hosack/SV to \$104,469 in Merion Village (with the values in three of the other civic areas not exceeding \$45,400). The average appraised value for Columbus is \$116,861 so most of the housing in the study area is appraised at less than 40% of the average for Columbus. This may be related to the high percentage of rental properties owned by landlords living outside the area including many that are owned by banks or mortgage companies.

The percentage of vacant and abandoned properties is more than three times that of Columbus and the study area alone (1.9 square miles) had over 200 at the inception of the planning period. Plus, almost 60% of home owners are spending more than 30% of their income on mortgages and are unable to maintain and improve their homes. This results in housing stock with numerous code violations that is not attractive. Further, almost 70% of renters are similarly cost burdened, which means they likely have few housing options available and may be subject to coercion or more frequent evictions.

Although specific numbers were not available, community members also report there are residents in the area who are unable to afford their utilities and do not have adequate cooking, shower, bath and toilet facilities inside their homes.



Southern Gateway Homes under construction.



Community Input: Residents expressed concern about the number of **absentee and “problem” landlords**. According to residents, they do not adequately screen and supervise tenants or properly maintain properties. When asked, “What do people in the South Side need?” 32% said “to **learn how to manage money and credit**” and 34% said “to **learn how to make minor household repairs**.” Residents also indicated it sometimes takes years for problematic properties to be obtained and torn down or sold by the City and/or rehabilitated. About 30% of the written survey comments referenced housing stock: **the number of homes with serious code violations, vacant and abandoned properties**, the inability of people with criminal records to qualify for housing, and the need for assistance for homeowners who cannot afford to make interior and exterior home repairs. There is a segment of the community that would like to have public showers for adults and children (as formerly available in the South Side Settlement House). However, when asked, “What do South Side residents most need?” only 8% of respondents indicated showers were important.

Housing Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 HOUSING UNITS	2,359	177,877	302,413
Number with vacant buildings	220	5,127	n/a
Percent with vacant buildings	9.3%	2.9%	n/a
Number with sheriff sales	82	5,075	7,008
Percent with sheriff sales	3.5%	2.9%	2.3%
FORECLOSURE FILINGS	51	4,995	7,053
AVERAGE APPRAISED VALUE (SINGLE FAMILY UNITS)	\$66,107	\$116,861	\$150,988

SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR, OCTOBER 2012; FRANKLIN COUNTY DAILY REPORTER, 2010; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT, FEBRUARY 2013

Housing Affordability Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	940	155,440	260,980
Percent owner-occupied units with a mortgage	57.6%	79.7%	78.4%
HOMEOWNERS WITH A MORTGAGE**	541	123,263	203,771
Percent homeowners with a mortgage who are cost-burdened***	38.8%	33.3%	31.5%
TOTAL HOMEOWNERS WITHOUT A MORTGAGE**	399	31,038	55,779
Percent homeowners without a mortgage who are cost-burdened***	19.8%	16.6%	15.7%
RENTERS PAYING RENT**	1,307	154,367	187,479
Percent renters who are cost-burdened***	68.8%	50.4%	49.6%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007-2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

** Only includes householders for whom selected monthly owner costs or gross rent as a percentage of household income can be calculated

*** Households who spend more than 30% of household income on housing (rent or mortgage payments and utilities) are considered "cost-burdened" by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development

PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Business and Commercial Activity

South Side residents are proud of the history of manufacturing and light industry in the area. At one time, the South Side was home to numerous major manufacturing companies: Federal Glass (closed in 1979 with 1,500 jobs lost), Techneglas (closed in 2004 with 382 lost jobs) and Buckeye Steel (originally founded by George Prescott Bush, father and grandfather of two U.S. Presidents). Buckeye Steel is now Columbus Castings, is privately owned and has about half as many employees as in the past (although it is currently expanding).

Lockbourne Air Force Base, known today as Rickenbacker Airport, was home to several Fighter and Bomber Wings including the Tuskegee Airmen’s 477th Composite Group. Although it is not located within the Southern Gateway area, it is less than ten miles away and its closure in 1980 moved thousands of jobs, residents and support businesses out of the area.¹¹

When businesses were thriving, Parsons Avenue (one of the main north-south corridors) was a center of commercial activity with shopping (the first Schottenstein’s department store opened in 1914 and closed in 2005), bakeries, ice cream shops, dry cleaners, restaurants, active trolley lines, grocery stores, a neighborhood newspaper, and other amenities catering to residents. Over time, Parsons Avenue has developed “a proliferation of bars, carry outs, and used car lots that have provided inroads for criminal activity, alcohol sales to minors, prostitution and violence. These problems and their effects further reduce the Avenue’s ability to attract new enterprises.”¹²

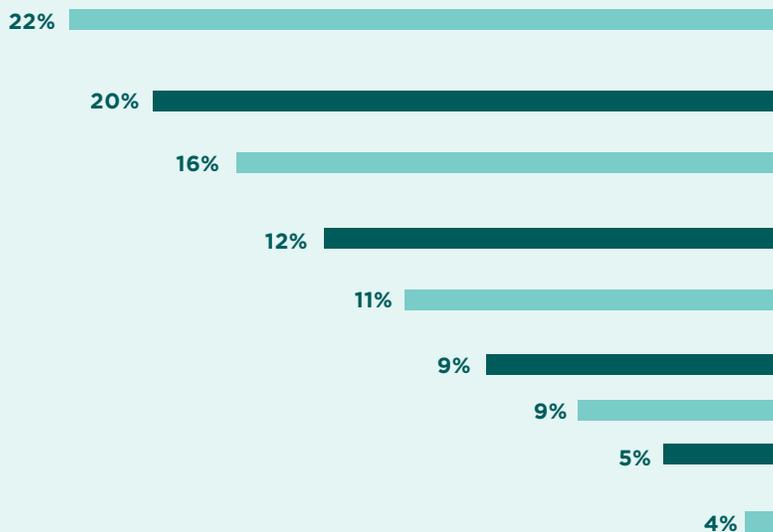
Manufacturing/Light Industrial

A high percentage of property in the study area is classified as manufacturing/light industrial. Marion Road is one of the primary industrial corridors running east from Parsons Avenue to Lockbourne Road. Once home to many companies both large and small, the road now has a mix of primarily small companies (less than 100 employees). Industries represented are recycling, metal manufacturing (small parts), warehouses, petroleum/gas extraction and the area’s only produce stand (a long-standing South Side business). A preliminary analysis prepared by the Neighborhood Design Center for the Southern Gateway Team indicated there may be substantial underutilized space and called for a more thorough “door to door” inventory. The industrial space in the study area is older, may have some contamination issues, and may not be as marketable as modern industrial space such as that found at Rickenbacker Industrial Park. A second large industrial space is located on Jenkins Avenue in Vassor Village and is the site of the former Techneglas facility. Efforts are currently underway to improve that site in order to attract a commercial tenant.

South Side business success stories include Buckeye Shapeform, founded in 1903 as Buckeye Stamping (on Marion Road) and Franklin International (on Hosack Street), founded in 1935 and one of the largest privately held manufacturers of adhesives, sealers and polymers in the United States.

The South Side has convenient access to rail and Route 104 with easy links to US 23 and I-71 that makes it an attractive location.

Parsons Avenue Retail Mix



Convenience Services

Retail services, design salons, print shops and include four “dollar stores”

Auto Services

Sales, repair, gas stations

Home, Leisure and Fashion Goods

Home furnishings/décor, household items, appliances, hardware, consumer electronics, books/magazines and video stores

Dining and Entertainment

Restaurants, bars, arcades, specialty foods

Convenience Goods

Grocery, pharmacy, cards and gifts

Vacant property

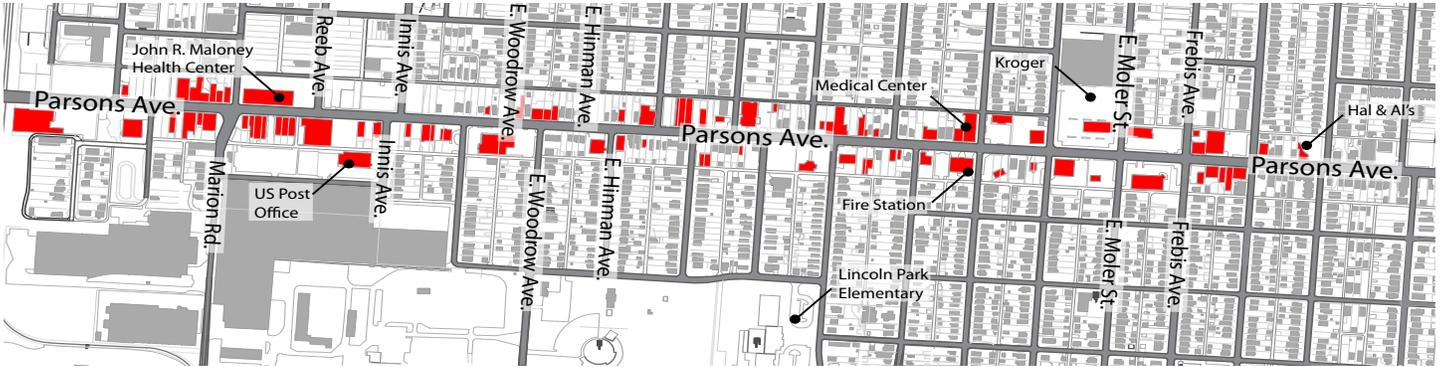
Faith-Based Institution

Public Institutions

School, library, post office, social service

Fast Food

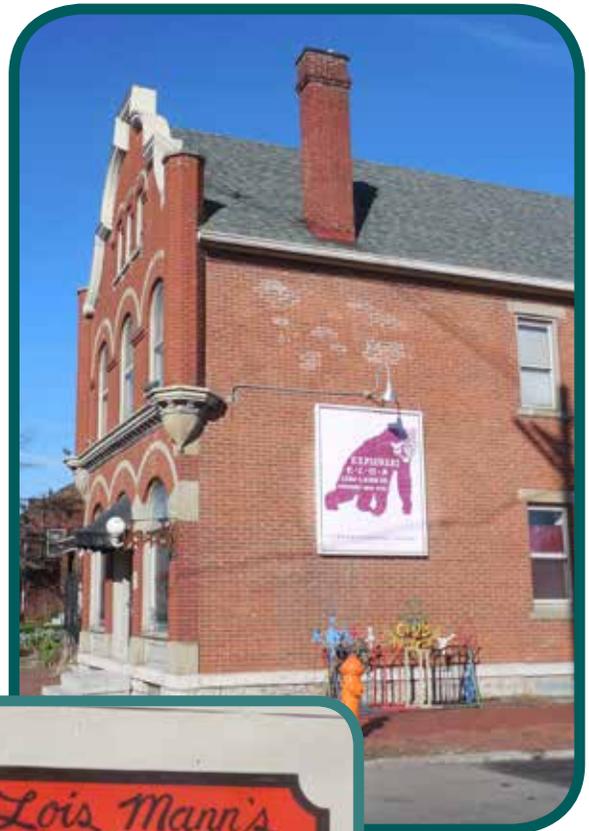
Parsons Avenue Retail Corridor



Map shows commercial buildings (in red) on Parsons Avenue between E. Gates Street and just south of Marion Road. Map provided courtesy of Neighborhood Design Center.

Parsons Avenue and High Street are the primary retail corridors in the study area. High Street is comprised of medical facilities and offices, some general office sites and retail operations such as Shopes Tire. It also includes a few restaurants interspersed with single and multi-family housing units.

While there may be opportunities for development on High Street, the residents of the study area relate more to the Parsons Avenue corridor which received more attention in the Southern Gateway study. Parsons Avenue is a primary travel route for people entering the study area from Route 104 or points south. Traffic has increased as Nationwide Children's Hospital has expanded and made substantial improvements to its immediate area.



Parsons Avenue Retail Mix

Unmet Commercial Potential

A recent analysis completed by Parsons Brinkerhoff for the Southern Gateway project found there is unmet commercial potential.



Retail Leakage and Unmet Potential

Retail Category	Unmet Potential	Supportable Square Feet
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	\$1,060,000	3,500
Electronics & Appliance Stores	\$964,000	3,200
Bldg Materials, Garden Equip. & Supply Stores	\$622,000	1,800
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$285,000	1,200
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	\$270,000	1,100
General Merchandise Stores	\$5,780,000	28,200
Food Services & Drinking Places		
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	\$1,870,000	6,200
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	\$1,430,000	4,900
<i>Special Food Services</i>	\$446,000	1,600

Source: ESRI, ULI, ICSC, Parsons Brinkerhoff, 2012

Retail Opportunities by Category



General Merchandise
28,200 SF



Full Service Restaurants
6,200 SF



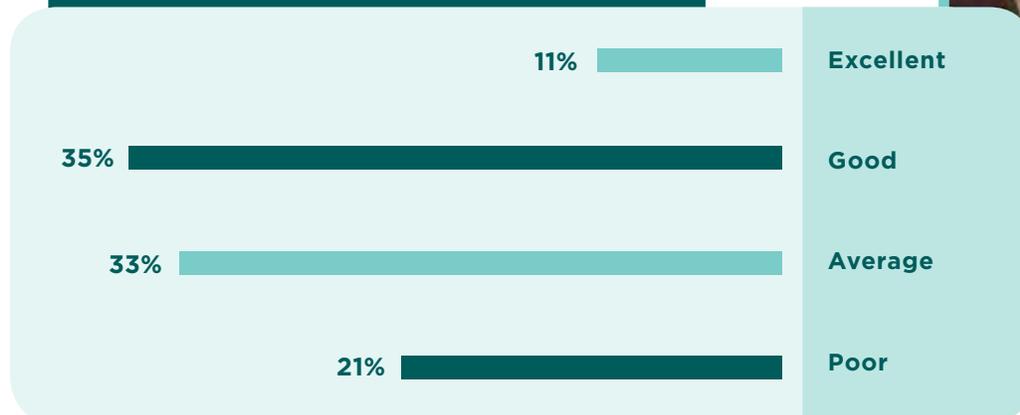
Limited Service Food Establishments
4,900 SF



Community Input: The desire for an **improved mix of retail and recreational opportunities arose** in every community meeting. In response to survey questions about what is needed in the South Side, 44% said “more restaurants” (full service, not “fast food”), 34% said “more fun things to do” (such as movies, concerts), 33% said “more places to buy what I need” (numerous residents reported having to leave the neighborhood to shop and indicated a desire to spend that money on local purchases instead); 31% said “coffee shops” and 17% of the voluntary written comments referred to banking, shopping and fun activities needed especially on Parsons Avenue. There is a strong desire to have “quality” retail replace the “dollar store” and “used car lot” retail that is currently prominent. Stores such as Trader Joe’s, Whole Foods and Target were frequently mentioned. The residents also stressed the need to have more and better paying jobs located within the area and for there to be **strategies for companies to seek first to hire community residents** before hiring people who live elsewhere.



Building Exterior Conditions



Source: 2012 Neighborhood Design Center Study¹³

PORTRAIT OF THE SOUTH SIDE

Health and Wellness

Deaths from all causes are about 50% higher in the South Side than in Franklin County overall, the rate of death from respiratory disease is 73% higher than Franklin County, heart disease is 55% higher, and homicide and births to teens are more than twice the Franklin County rate.

Data from the Ohio Equity Institute (a new initiative of the Ohio Department of Health) indicates that Ohio's infant mortality rate is the eighth worst in the nation, the black infant mortality rate in Franklin County is more than double the white infant rate (16.1 versus 7.1) and that the pattern of highest infant mortality rates corresponds to areas of highest poverty in Columbus.

Since zip codes 43206 and 43207 have some of the highest levels of poverty and infant mortality in Columbus, the Columbus Health Department has convened a Core Team to coordinate the work to impact this issue in the South Side.

There is some evidence that health conditions begin at a very early age in the South Side. A recent study by the Prevention Research Center of the Ohio State University interviewed and obtained health information from 300 South Side parents and found that 32% of preschool children were considered overweight or obese (higher than initial projections).

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (2006-2010)		
CAUSE	SOUTH SIDE* ADR	FRANKLIN COUNTY* ADR
Deaths - All Causes	1247	852
Cancer	270	195
Heart Disease	299	193
Respiratory Disease	90	52
Accidents	67	40
Stroke	63	45
Diabetes	44	40
Homicide	18	8

*ADR=Age adjusted death rate per 100,000 population.
Source: Columbus Public Health

MATERNAL AND CHILD INFORMATION (2008-2010)		
CAUSE	SOUTH SIDE	FRANKLIN COUNTY
Low Birth Weight	12%	9%
Late or No Prenatal Care	44%	33%
Babies Born to Teens 17 and Younger	7%	3%



Dental Care

Within the study area, there are currently no full service, affordable dental clinics for people without Medicaid, insurance or resources to pay. A private, for profit medical group that accepts patients with Medicaid or insurance is located in the north end of the study area and there are five additional private dental practices within five miles of the study area. There is an emergency dental clinic (extractions only) at the Stowe Mission (north of the study area) that serves residents from any area and is operated on a “first come, first served” basis with people beginning to stand in line as early as 11:00 a.m. for the clinic that opens at 5:30 p.m.

There are dental services for children located at Nationwide Children’s Hospital (but with a seven month waiting list when contacted in early 2013) and for both adults and children at the Columbus Health Department (both within three miles). The clinic at the Health Department is open weekdays from 7:45 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (3:00 on Fridays) and, according to the website, uses a sliding fee scale with charges starting at \$40. Emergency walk-ins are also seen daily.

Community Input: Affordable health care was listed as a concern by 42% of survey respondents and 82% of the written comments received indicated **accessible health care is of concern**. Keeping in mind that there are many residents underemployed in part-time and/or temporary jobs with inconsistent hours of employment, it is understandable that routine primary care is frequently not accessed and the resulting health conditions require the use of more expensive emergency care.

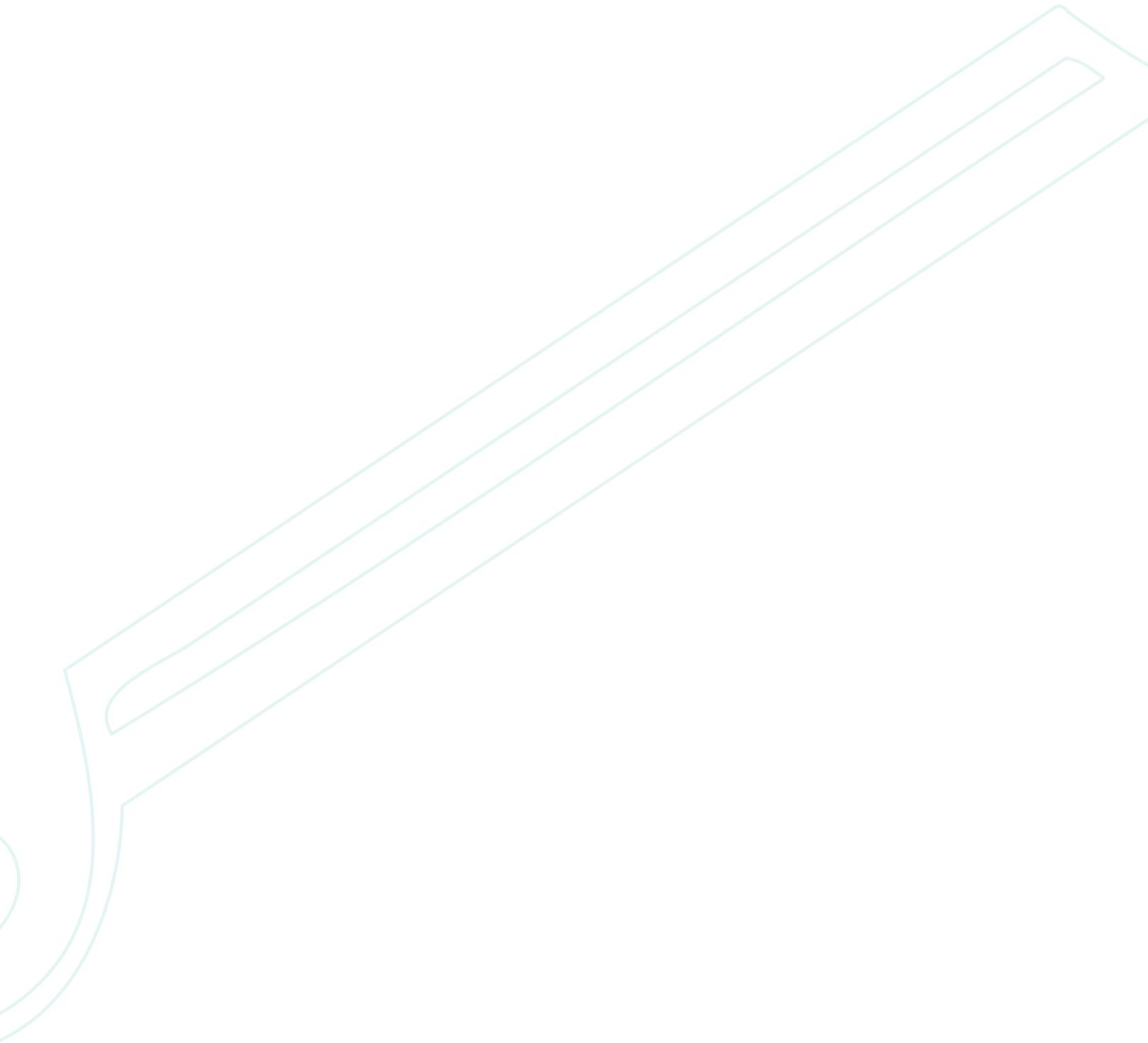
While the opening of the new John Maloney Health Center should help with accessibility, residents reported confusion in regard to fees to be charged.

Residents reported a **shortage of affordable dental services**, especially for adults.

When asked what people in the South Side need, 43% said “**services to help recover from drug or alcohol abuse**” 35% said “mental health services,” and 27% said “health insurance.”



Residents also expressed concern regarding **the quality of the air in the South Side** and what they perceive to be a high rate of cancer and respiratory problems. There is a history of noxious odors in the South Side that extends back to the 1800s¹⁴ and, despite making major improvements to its air filtration system, the level of pollutants released by Columbus Castings reportedly increased nearly ten times from 2010 to 2011.¹⁵ In meetings, residents expressed concern about odors and “ash” that coats the houses and lawns closest to Columbus Castings, about dust and odors from Ohio Mulch that impact Stambaugh-Elwood and odors from Central Ohio Oil located on Marion Road that impact parts of Innis Gardens Village. In addition, residents cited safety concerns as an impediment to both adult and child use of outdoor exercise venues and indicated a desire for additional outdoor recreational opportunities (such as a skateboard park, walking clubs and a meditation garden).



Revitalization Recommendations



THE WORK OF THE TEN COMMITTEES resulted in numerous recommendations summarized into three areas:

- Supporting and Developing People
- Supporting and Developing Businesses
- Supporting and Developing a Safe, Vibrant and Thriving Community

Complete reports from each committee – including a list of all the identified currently available resources–may be found in the Appendix (pages 188-270).

SUPPORTING AND DEVELOPING PEOPLE

“Quite simply, finding and connecting existing assets is the most important work a community can do. And the more assets that are connected and mobilized, the stronger a community becomes. No one can be left out of the process if it is to succeed. Everyone and everything must be included.”¹⁶

One of the keys to community revitalization is building the capacity of residents to be involved and create and sustain the community culture that will allow and support the revitalization efforts. All ten committees included residents, analyzed the community from a broad perspective and developed recommendations to close the gaps between current community conditions and what residents indicated the community needs to achieve its goals.

Four committees were devoted to structural issues such as buildings and streets and attracting businesses. The other six committees studied different areas to maximize opportunities for residents to make contributions to their neighborhoods. Their efforts resulted in major recommendations surrounding Arts, Culture and Entertainment, Basic Needs, Community Engagement, Education, Employment and Health & Wellness.



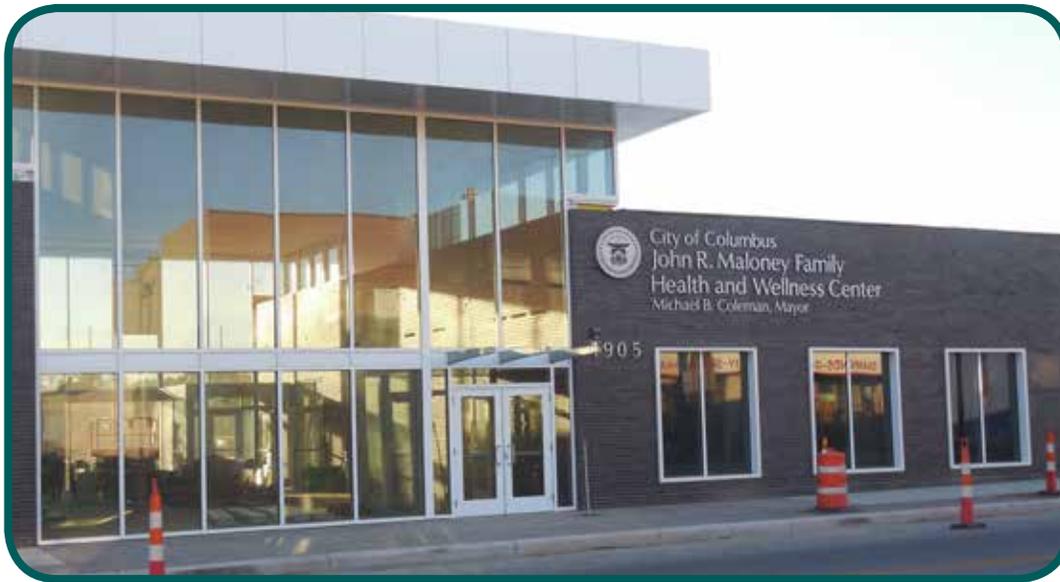
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Arts, Culture & Entertainment

- Encourage more artists and art students to live in the South Side and to become involved in working with youth
- Develop an arts committee to advise on arts programming in the community
- Create spaces for performance arts
- Fully utilize Barack Recreation Center arts and recreation programs

Community Engagement

- Improve communications within and among the ten civic associations to increase involvement in community events; encourage all civic associations to better use electronic media
- Develop channels to better disseminate information to all residents (community calendar, area-wide periodic news publication, door-to-door literature distributions, use of social media, etc.)
- Implement an asset-based approach to building community involvement including: 1) door-to-door outreach to encourage all residents to identify and use their skills, knowledge and abilities on behalf of the neighborhood, 2) creating a database for each civic association that records those assets and 3) assisting the civic associations in effectively using this information to increase community involvement
- Enhance collaboration among all human services providers, faith-based entities, especially those delivering basic needs services, schools, and among groups working to attract and retain businesses so that all sectors are working toward the same goals
- Increase awareness of the civic associations, what they do, and why it is important to be involved
- Establish an agreed upon “South Side brand” to use to attract new residents to the area



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Health and Wellness and Basic Needs

- Assess the quality and level of available substance abuse and mental health services; if needed, develop or enhance programming to better address the needs of South Side residents
- Develop an “aggressive street outreach” program to identify and work with residents who may currently be marginalized (people in households with multi-generational poverty, restored citizens (ex-offenders) older adults, those with physical, mental or emotional disabilities and those plagued by substance use and abuse issues)
- Enhance the availability of food for food insecure working households
- Strengthen efforts to improve the health of South Side residents through improved access to healthy activities, healthy foods, instruction in healthy food preparation, efforts directed at all residents having healthy weights, efforts to reduce infant mortality and teen births and to increase the use of prenatal care, and access to appropriate dental, primary and specialty care
- Enhance healthy recreational activities available to adults and youth, using Barack Recreation Center as a starting point

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Education and Employment

- Complete renovation of the former Reeb Elementary School and fill it with tenants offering education-related support services
- Expand the availability of preschool education
- Encourage all area schools to adopt a “work” curriculum in which all students are exposed to concepts of what work is, why it is important and to help students begin thinking about and planning for careers (with or without post-secondary education) and assure all students graduate from high school with an achievable employment/career plan
- Enhance parent participation in their children’s education
- Support and enhance STAY’s efforts to return South High School to a place of academic and community pride that will encourage families to locate in the South Side, buy homes and have their children attend the public school system through High School
- Enhance healthy afterschool and summer opportunities for youth
- Work with local employers to develop career pathways for youth and adults, especially in high-demand professions
- Strengthen adult education and training, job preparation and job retention
- Position the Reeb Center as a hub of community revitalization activity, especially preparing adults for employment and providing fun, educational programming for children and youth

REVITALIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Background for Supporting and Developing People Recommendations

The Southern Gateway study area is home to about 6,900 people. Forty percent receive Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP aka: food stamps) assistance, 42% receive Medicaid assistance and 72% of households have incomes below 200% of poverty.

The death rate in the study area is 50% higher than Columbus overall, the infant mortality rate is one of the highest in the country, and the number of births to teen mothers is more than twice that of Columbus.

The percentage of the population without a high school education or GED is more than twice that of Columbus, the percent with at least a bachelor degree is one-third that of Columbus and 26% of youth ages 16-19 are not in school and are not high school graduates (more than five times that of Columbus).

Fifty four percent of respondents to the Southern Gateway's survey to identify what residents need said they had never attended a civic association meeting and 63% of those said they did not know there was one or did not know what one was. When asked, "What do people in the South Side need?" 63% said "more jobs," 54% said "better paying jobs," 46% said "afterschool programs for children/youth" or "training to get jobs/better jobs," 43% said "services to help recover from drug/alcohol abuse," 41% said "healthy and fun things to do," 39% said "help for people with criminal records" and 32% said either "to learn how to manage money/credit" or "to learn to be better parents."

Although many basic needs services (food pantries, lunch programs, fresh produce distributions, help with transportation or laundry, etc.) are currently available to residents of the South Side, the services do not appear to be working as collaboratively as possible or having a significant impact on moving people out of poverty. One consistent finding reported by South Side service providers (especially providers of education-related services) was difficulty in publicizing services and then getting consistent levels of participation. In addition, there are no school-specific parent organizations in any of the schools located in the study area (PTO, PTA, etc.).

There is a strong core of involved residents who are assuming leadership of various efforts. For example, the Reeb-Hosack/SV Committee has started a welcome program in which representatives visit new tenants moving into each new Southern Gateway Home to meet them and provide them with community information. A Hungarian Village resident has taken on the responsibility of keeping an area-wide community

calendar up to date. A group of parents just north of the study area has formed the Standing Together to Advance Youth (STAY) group to improve student results at South High School, and the Executive Director of PAMA, who is a resident of Merion Village, has started developing a community-wide website for "All Things South." These residents, and others who have worked diligently throughout the Southern Gateway process, are a significant community strength to be further developed during the implementation phase.

There are many existing and soon-to-be-developed programs to address community concerns. Chief among them: the new John Maloney Health Center that will increase access to primary and specialty care and have a specific program for "Moms To Be;" the new 56-unit senior housing complex that will provide healthy living options for the currently-underserved older adult population; enhancements to Barack Recreation Center, Lincoln Park and Southeast Lions Park; the potential use of the former South Side Settlement House site as a park with adult and youth recreation spaces; and the cornerstone of the Southern Gateway Revitalization, the soon-to-be renovated Reeb Center (to open in 2015).



SUPPORTING AND DEVELOPING BUSINESSES

“As the health of the commercial center of a neighborhood goes, so goes the health and stability of a neighborhood. A healthy Neighborhood Business District creates positive conditions for neighborhood life including improved access to goods and services, greater social and political connectivity, and improved property values. It stabilizes neighborhoods, creates asset-building opportunities, inspires residents to participate in community activities, and contributes to a socially and economically strong community... Neighborhood business districts [also] play an important role in providing employment opportunities for local residents and youth without the necessity of finding transportation.”¹⁷

Residents are proud of the industrial history of the South Side and would like businesses and industry to return bringing with them families that will buy homes, raise their children and frequent retail stores and entertainment venues that should follow. The second highest overall need identified by residents was for well-paying jobs and job training so that South Side residents will be hired into them. Residents also identified needed improvements to the public transportation system that could be used to transport residents to and from other nearby jobs.

The South Side area from Livingston on the north to Route 104 on the south and from Parsons Avenue on the west to Lockbourne Road on the east was the primary area considered in the development of these recommendations. The area is divided into several sections (overall, three different nodes along Parsons Avenue, and the Marion Road corridor) with specific recommendations for each. During implementation, it will be important to also include businesses along High Street and Lockbourne Road both east and west of Parsons Avenue in order to develop an effective array of industrial, manufacturing, retail and service businesses to both employ, and cater to, residents.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

General Business Development

- Continue public and private investment in roadway, sewer, water, sidewalk and streetscape improvements that will keep the South Side viable for business location
- Improve transit options to and from the South Side
- Recruit businesses and industries to locate in the South Side especially in the Parsons Avenue Corridor, the Marion Road Corridor and the former Techneglas site on Jenkins Avenue
- Enhance communication and collaboration among South Side businesses by establishing a business development corporation, establishing an active business association and developing an area-wide branding and competitive economic development marketing and incentive package that addresses recruitment of businesses, residents and visitors
- Develop a workforce partnership to support the job training needs of existing employers and to equip residents with skills, knowledge and abilities employers want
- Develop a Small Business Procurement Program to link small businesses on the South Side with

potential contract opportunities with government, business and services. Establish targeted financing and technical assistance programs to support small business formation and growth

Parsons Avenue Innovation Corridor

- Position Parsons Avenue as a hub of retail and commercial businesses that serves both neighborhood residents and the larger community
- Strengthen the Parsons Avenue Merchants Association (PAMA) to help develop partnerships that bring financial support and technical assistance to existing and new businesses along Parsons Avenue
- Bring existing commercial properties up to code to make them more usable for new businesses
- Establish targeted financing and technical assistance programs to support small business formation and growth

Marion Road Industrial/Commercial Corridor

- Complete the inventory of properties, owners and uses to identify potential future development/redevelopment sites that could serve as new business locations and as a business incubator emphasizing manufacturing and light industrial uses
- Explore developing an industrial business incubator

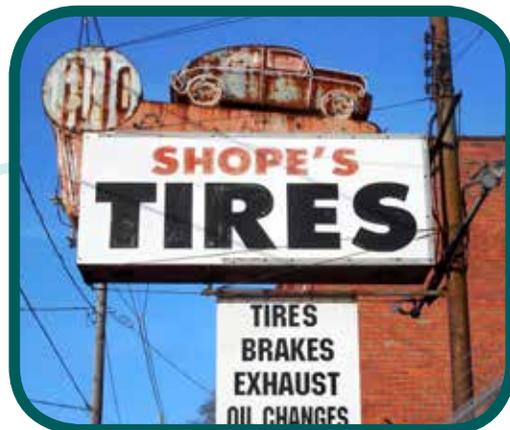
REVITALIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Background for Developing Businesses Recommendations

Historically, the South Side was home to thriving manufacturing and industrial companies that created jobs, employed residents and supported a robust shopping, dining and entertainment area catering to resident's needs. The community was rich with diversity brought by immigrants from numerous countries and migrants from other parts of the United States. At one time, as many as 12 different languages were spoken in businesses along Parsons Avenue.

As years passed, many of the companies began to disappear taking with them employees and the businesses they supported. Technology began to change and some of the South Side businesses were not able to keep pace and closed. Newer companies were much smaller and investments were not made in redeveloping what were previously industrial properties. The post World War II era began the emigration of adult children of South Side residents to the newly forming suburbs

Today, although the South Side still has more available jobs (about 4,000) than residents who are employed, much of the industrial and manufacturing space that remains is outdated and underutilized. The thriving retail establishments of the past have been replaced by dollar stores, used car lots and carry-outs. For the most part, companies currently located in the South Side would like to remain. However, there has not been a lot of organized effort to attract new business and industry to the area. Some current residents lack the education, skills and abilities required to fill 21st century jobs and over 30% of those who are employed are in traditionally low paying service jobs.



SUPPORTING AND DEVELOPING A SAFE, VIBRANT AND THRIVING COMMUNITY

“The term community safety is used where the focus of attention is on both efforts to reduce or prevent crime and disorder and on securing social and economic change to tackle the root causes of crime and disorder and so prevent it re-occurring.”¹⁸

The South Side is plagued by a crime rate that is more than twice that of the City and a violent crime rate that is three times the City average. The number of vacant and abandoned properties is three times that of Columbus and there are certain infrastructure deficiencies (deteriorating or missing sidewalks, poor street lighting and lengthy distances across intersections) that make

residents feel unsafe when walking or biking. It is important to implement the necessary strategies to help locals who contribute to illegal activity to choose a different path for their lives or face appropriate consequences in order to address residents' number one concern – safety and crime reduction.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Work with the Columbus Police Department to develop creative and effective approaches to crime reduction and to increase the number of block watches
- Create a “court watch” program in conjunction with the already existing Block Watches to encourage more stringent sentencing
- Increase the quality and number of drug, alcohol and mental health programs and services and reduce waiting time to access current services
- Change the way crimes are valued; for example, charge the replacement value of an item that is stolen or damaged, not the scrap value received when the item is sold
- Increase code enforcement efforts and decrease the amount of time remediation of code violations takes
- Enhance the Community Crime Patrol so they may expand their efforts to more Civic Association Areas
- Consider charging landlords a fee and requiring properties be annually inspected to assure they are in compliance with standards
- Change the regulations regarding properties held by banks to hold them as responsible as property owners (not just lien holders) in maintaining properties
- Help existing homeowners keep their houses in good condition by offering training opportunities for persons wanting to learn more about home maintenance, providing access to the necessary tools and offering grants and loans for interior and exterior improvements
- Develop a plan to more quickly acquire and remove or redevelop vacant, blighted properties (both residential and business); redevelopment is the desired outcome whenever possible
- Expand programs to assist tenants in understanding their responsibilities for maintaining the properties they rent and engaging in community activities
- Continue City efforts to improve streets, sidewalks, curbs and to better manage storm water
- Enforce existing standards regarding utility company installations (such as the requirement that there be no dangling wires)
- Implement the Parsons Avenue recommendations to add turn lanes and shorten the distance for pedestrians crossing the Avenue
- Enhance physical infrastructure by adding streetlights and security cameras. Work with property owners to keep trees and bushes trimmed so there is adequate line of sight and to enhance visibility of people and activities occurring on streets and in alleyways
- Develop a South Side branding strategy to highlight the assets of the community and position it as an attractive place to live, work and visit
- Implement recommendations to attract and retain businesses in Southern Gateway area

REVITALIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Background for Developing a Safe, Vibrant and Thriving Community Recommendations

Concern about criminal activity arose in every meeting and discussion and was cited as one of the primary factors keeping people from walking in the neighborhood. In addition, residents are aware that the South Side is generally perceived as an unsafe area of the City and they cite substantial amounts of negative press as a contributor to this perception. Residents indicated a strong desire to improve both the perception of the South Side and the actual level of criminal activity.

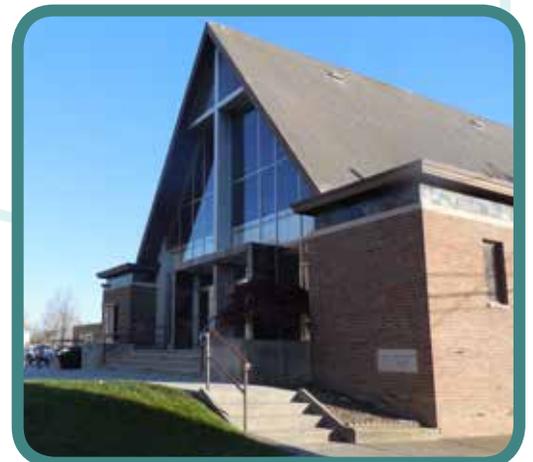
Residents in general linked the level of crime to several factors including:

- A perceived high level of substance use, abuse and trafficking
- The police having a very large geographic area to cover and not having enough resources to do so adequately
- A significant number of landlords with rental properties that are not adequately maintained and overseen
- A small number of families that are “professional criminals” and teach newer family members the “family business”
- Issues within the criminal justice system that result in inadequate sanctions for criminal behavior
- A general reduction of “respect” for others being taught by parents and community members to members of younger generations

Additional issues impacting the safety and perception of the South Side as a desirable place to live, work and visit include:

- The number of vacant and abandoned properties
- The number of properties with significant code violations
- The condition of streets and alleyways including streets without curbs, curb cuts and that are in need of curb and paving updates, overgrown trees and bushes in the alleyways, trash that is not properly disposed of in designated containers
- The lack of basic amenities that are generally found in vibrant neighborhoods (restaurants, retail stores, coffee shops, etc.)

Business owners, employers, representatives of the Columbus Police Department and others within the criminal justice system echoed the input from residents.



Implementation Plans



MOVING FORWARD WITH RESIDENT-DRIVEN RECOMMENDATIONS

The charts on the following pages summarize the recommendations of the ten Southern Gateway Committees into ten defined goal areas with strategies and activities to achieve them. These recommendations are based on resident input obtained during the Southern Gateway Process.

The charts also list potential partners to be included as the strategies are implemented, success measures to determine if the strategy has been successful and a list of what has already been accomplished. The charts are intended to show the highlights in each area and are not intended to exclude additional strategies or partners that may be added in the future.

Note that some recommendations may help with multiple inter-related areas. For example, strategies for improving safety will also be helpful in achieving housing and business attraction goals.

THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE FIRST YEAR of implementation is to develop community infrastructure by strengthening current systems and organizations and/or creating new structures if needed to assure the long-term sustainability of the revitalization efforts. This will require communication and collaboration among already existing entities and any new entities/people who want to assist.

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Committee: Education & Employment

Goal: Educational, employment & support services are readily available to residents within the Southern Gateway area

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovate and open the Reeb Center containing education and employment services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Columbus Champions Donors/Contributors Moody Nolan Prospective Tenants 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least \$12.1 million is raised Building is renovated; new section built Tenants move in, building opens for business Building/services are sustained over time & fully used by residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over \$9 million raised Building Design in process Ground breaking expected spring 2014 Completion and occupancy expected mid 2015 Eight prospective tenants are identified & planning services

Goal: The majority of residents have incomes at or above the self sufficiency level

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance services to residents with barriers to employment such as substance abuse, mental health issues, lack of work history, ex-offender status, lack of soft skills and/or lack of education/training needed for work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Ohio Workforce Investment Corporation (COWIC) Alvis House Goodwill Jewish Family Services Henkels & McCoy Godman Guild Assn. John Maloney Health Center Columbus City Schools Columbus State, Eastland Fairfield, OSU & other area educational institutions St. Stephen's Family to Family Program 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residents earning incomes at or above 200% of poverty is equal to or greater than the Columbus average An intensive, multi-disciplinary employment preparation team works together to assure people with high barriers to employment are provided opportunities to be engaged in training and education to become employed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COWIC & CD4AP are collaborating in providing employment services in the south side. Two employment events were held in 2013; 24 South Side residents obtained jobs, four have begun training programs and one is beginning GED classes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Community Outreach Team; establish relationships with every community resident to assist each in becoming employed should they choose to do so; work collaboratively with the parental involvement outreach team so as to not duplicate efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Way of Central Ohio (UWCO) Salvation Army Community Development For All People (CD4AP) Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are organized family activities that expose all family members to other parts of Columbus outside of the South Side Residents wanting assistance are appropriately referred and supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is increasing awareness among service providers that this type of intervention is needed The Parent Engagement Outreach Team is in process

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Committee: Education & Employment continued

Goal: For a majority of residents to have incomes at or above the self sufficiency level continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure funding for training programs (GED, ABE, certificate & college programs, soft skills training, on the job training, etc.) and initial supplies/equipment (tools, work boots, uniforms, pre-employment exams, tests, checks) for residents who need it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COWIC & Partners UWCO Other area businesses, foundations & funders 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding and programs are available for all residents who need training and/or education, especially remedial training or education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COWIC & its partners have some funding streams in place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider developing a coordinated case management system for residents who receive multiple services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept. of Job & Family Services Head Start/Healthy Start Mental Health & Substance Abuse services Community Shelter Board & Partners Criminal Justice system Columbus Kids CCS All services that require a case manager 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents receiving multiple services would have one case manager who would know the family and the resources available and assist in reducing the burden on families to stay in compliance and become employed 	

Goal: Parents are involved in their children's education

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Parental Involvement Outreach Team; establish relationships with every community resident who is a parent to assist each in becoming involved in their child's education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Way of Central Ohio (UWCO) Salvation Army Community Development For All People (CD4AP) Boys & Girls Club (B&GC) Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) Columbus City Schools South Side STAY St. Stephen's Family to Family Program 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head Start and subsidized child care slots in the community are fully utilized South Side STAY membership increases with residents of the Southern Gateway area Schools and after school programs report improved parental involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UWCO has funding for two VISTA workers CD4AP and B&GC have funding for an outreach worker & a new after school program to begin early 2014
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SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Committee: Education & Employment continued

Goal: Parents are involved in their children’s education continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a community culture that values quality education, training and work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS STAY • Civic Associations & Area Commission • Area businesses, social service & faith-based organizations • Columbus City Schools and Charter Schools • Residents/parents 	<p>High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school graduation rates at both high schools approach 100% • There is emphasis on and exposure to various types of work/ careers starting at pre-school and continuing through high school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS STAY is working with CCS to improve the feeder pattern and performance of area schools • Diplomas Now at South High School is demonstrating success at retaining students • CD4AP, the YMCA and Boys & Girls Club of Central Ohio have after school programs in the south side

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Committee: Health & Wellness, Basic Needs

Goal: Assure availability of and access to quality substance abuse and mental health services

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community listening sessions, an assessment of currently available services and develop a coordinated approach to assuring substance abuse and mental health services are responsive to needs of residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Maloney Health Center Maryhaven Franklin County ADAMH Board Serenity Street Foundation Amethyst & other providers 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents wanting/ needing substance abuse and/or mental health services receive immediate access to appropriate services The percentage of residents passing pre-employment drug screens is at least 80% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Maloney Health Center is hosting community discussions as a follow up to issues raised in the Southern Gateway community survey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure those involved in community outreach efforts are trained to recognize symptoms of substance abuse and mental health issues and know how to effectively refer people for assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UWCO CD4AP Salvation Army Benefit Banks Other providers 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of outreach data demonstrates referral for substance abuse & mental health services are occurring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UWCO, CD4AP, Salvation Army and others are meeting and discussing training needs of VISTA outreach workers

Goal: Increase health & wellness of residents

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure food insecure working households have access to food; consider expanding food pantry and hot meal hours to meet the needs of working families Position outreach workers at food pantries and meal programs to assist frequent customers in exploring avenues to increase their food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social service & faith-based organizations SS Health Advisory Committee 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one food pantry and one meal program has evening and/or weekend hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several churches coordinate providing a lunch on Saturdays The number of fresh produce distributions increased in 2013 Lutheran Social Services, Resurrection Missionary Baptist Church and Stowe Mission all are Benefit Bank sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to healthy activities, healthy foods, instruction in healthy food preparation, efforts directed at all residents having healthy weights, efforts to reduce infant mortality and teen births and to increase the use of prenatal care, and access to appropriate dental, primary and specialty care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social service & Faith-based organizations SS Health Advisory Committee Grocers and carry-outs Columbus Public Health (CPH) Barack Recreation Center John Maloney Health Center Community Gardens Boys & Girls Club 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of chronic disease, death and infant mortality are equal to or better than the Columbus average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Side Infant Mortality Task Force led by CPH is meeting to develop and implement strategies to reduce infant death CD4AP offers the HEAL program and will provide a fresh food co-op and healthy food selection and preparation in the Reeb Center

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Committee: Health & Wellness, Basic Needs continued

Goal: Increase health & wellness of residents continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to healthy activities, healthy foods, instruction in healthy food preparation, efforts directed at all residents having healthy weights, efforts to reduce infant mortality and teen births and to increase the use of prenatal care, and access to appropriate dental, primary and specialty care 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk With A Doc has started a semi-monthly walking program at Indian Mounds Rec Center • Columbus Public Health (CPH) is undertaking a Safe Routes to School study in the Lincoln Elementary area • Five of the 10 civic areas have walking maps • The South Side Health Advisory Committee made increasing the number of community gardens and produce distributions a priority in 2013 • Barack Recreation Center is open and has a variety of healthy programming • Boys & Girls Club beginning after school programming in 2014 • John Maloney Health Center opened in 2103 • Stowe Mission's emergency dental program operates at full capacity; CPH operates a dental clinic at its main office; Nationwide Children's Hospital has a pediatric dental clinic • The Ohio State University has several research studies underway including but not limited to: Childhood Obesity, Adult Onset Diabetes, Urban Agriculture (that included questions about soil quality, litter & waste and former industrial sites)

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Committee: Health & Wellness, Basic Needs continued

Goal: Increase health & wellness of residents continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the availability of programming at Barack Rec. Center and area parks; convert former Settlement House site to a youth and adult recreation area; build a playground in Stambaugh-Elwood; offer health-related, fun programming in Reeb Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Columbus & nonprofit partners 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents have and use recreation activities within reasonable walking distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southeast Lions Park renovation to be completed in 2014 Lincoln Park renovation to be completed in 2014, new playground equipment already installed Neighborhood Design Center working with Stambaugh-Elwood on plans for playground City/PAMA & Blueprint Columbus involved in discussions regarding use of Settlement House site An ad hoc Arts committee of the CSSAC has been formed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore resident concerns about environmental conditions such as air quality and contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Columbus, CPH, Area Businesses 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any unsatisfactory environmental conditions are remediated; businesses must meet environmental standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbus Castings has improved its air filtration system to meet EPA standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize community education regarding, and participation in, health insurance available through the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPH John Maloney Health Center Social service and faith-based organizations 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents have appropriate medical coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Maloney Health Center is open and distributing information door-to-door CPH and benefit banks are educating residents and assisting enrollment where needed

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Committee: Community Engagement

Goal: Strengthen community collaboration, communication & participation

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop & distribute an area newspaper Develop an area-wide website portal Convene representatives from all civic associations to inform each other & jointly plan & patronize area events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten civic associations & the Columbus South Side Area Commission (CSSAC) Parsons Avenue Merchants Association Area businesses South Side Neighborhood Pride Center 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area newspaper distributed to all CSSAC area residents at least 6 times/year and is also online Residents express greater understanding of other neighborhoods within the South Side Residents across the civic association areas join together to undertake community projects and host events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Engagement Committee is formed and meeting regularly PAMA has launched the "All Things South" website Newspaper is under development with first issue to appear February 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better inform residents of the roles of civic associations, the CSSAC and benefits of civic participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten civic associations & the Columbus South Side Area Commission (CSSAC) Parsons Avenue Merchants Association Area businesses (PAMA) 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of people attending civic meetings and participating in events increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reeb-Hosack/SV welcoming each new resident and providing a welcome basket Hungarian Village and CSSAC brochures are updated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a shared skills, knowledge & human asset data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten civic associations & the Columbus South Side Area Commission (CSSAC) Community outreach programs 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each civic association has a data base of residents who have agreed to share their talents with the civic associations as time permits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has been specified as a priority by the Community Engagement Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve collaboration and collective action among social service and faith-based organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area faith-based & social service organizations 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People chronically accessing basic needs services receive appropriate services so that repeated use of basic needs services decreases and people achieve a higher level of self sufficiency 	<p>There is a faith community liaison to the CSSAC and some provision of meals is coordinated</p>

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING BUSINESSES

Committee: Business & Economic Development

Goal: Increase the number of businesses, the number of jobs available and the percentage of jobs filled with residents

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an agreed-upon South Side area branding strategy that addresses recruitment of businesses, residents and visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parsons Avenue Revitalization Collaborative (PARC) PAMA CSSAC Columbus Next Generation Development Corp. Current area businesses 	<p>High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Side becomes known as an attractive, affordable area to live, work, establish businesses and visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD4AP, PAMA, Nationwide Children's Hospital and others have created a brochure targeting Parsons Ave. from I-70 to Whittier Nationwide Children's Hospital completed its multi-million dollar expansion and is continuing to enhance housing stock in its surrounding community There are new investments underway with Village Pointe (Livingston & Parsons), the library is relocating to an area between Stewart & Deshler, the John Maloney Health Center is open (Parsons & Reeb) and there are new restaurants on Innis and on S. High Street The Parsons Avenue Redevelopment Corporation (PARC) has been formed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue investment in South Side infrastructure upgrades and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Columbus CleanTurn Civic Associations PAMA Keep Columbus Beautiful 	<p>High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streets are paved and have proper curbs, curb cuts and sidewalks Street flooding is abated Alleys and streets are cleaned and maintained Parsons Avenue is redesigned Marion Road has a sidewalk and bikeway; possibly road upgrades Streets have improved lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village and Hungarian Village streets have been mostly repaved and curb cuts are present Both R-H/SV and Hungarian Village were Pride Neighborhood participants in 2013 and received some additional infrastructure improvements Parsons Ave. is scheduled for upgrading in 2016 Blueprint Columbus is exploring use of sites in the area for storm water abatement CleanTurn and the City of Columbus have been cleaning/pruning alleyways Improvement of access to/from Techneglas site is complete

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING BUSINESSES

Committee: Business & Economic Development continued

Goal: Increase the number of businesses, the number of jobs available and the percentage of jobs filled with residents continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish targeted financing, technical assistance and business retention and expansion programs Position the Southern Gateway part of Parsons Ave. as a retail & entertainment corridor; consider incorporating the area's cultural heritage and attracting a mix of full service restaurants and a coffee shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parsons Avenue Revitalization Collaborative (PARC) PAMA CSSAC Columbus 2020 Columbus Next Generation Development Corp. Columbus Chamber of Commerce City of Columbus 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional businesses are attracted to the Southern Gateway area Businesses currently in the area remain and receive supports needed to expand businesses while remaining in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbus Castings has announced the addition of 50 new jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve transit options to and from the South Side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COTA City of Columbus Area Employers CSSAC 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the South Side and workers commuting to the South Side have reliable, affordable transit options to and from work for all shifts and within a 25 mile radius There is a direct transportation option to and from Rickenbacker for all shifts and that requires a one hour or less commute 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of jobs available and the percentage of those jobs filled by residents (both temporary jobs such as construction and more permanent jobs such as those within the businesses located in the South Side) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parsons Avenue Revitalization Collaborative (PARC) PAMA CSSAC Columbus 2020 Columbus Next Generation Development Corp. Columbus Chamber of Commerce Current area businesses COWIC 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are at least 6,000 jobs within the Southern Gateway area and at least 10% are filled with residents (currently 3.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARC has been formed COWIC is providing employment services in the South Side

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING BUSINESSES

Committee: Business & Economic Development continued

Goal: Increase the number of businesses, the number of jobs available and the percentage of jobs filled with residents continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a full inventory of the businesses along Marion Road and consider that location for the development of a business incubator emphasizing manufacturing and light industrial uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood Design Center PAMA PARC City of Columbus 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a full inventory of the businesses on Marion Road documenting types of business, square footage occupied, square footage available, types of space available & recommendations for use of excess space There is a completed feasibility study for a business incubator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a preliminary list of businesses on Marion Road and preliminary data has been gathered regarding a business incubator

Goal: Equip residents with skills, knowledge and abilities employers want

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study employer job needs and convene a collaborative of employment education and training organizations with employers to strengthen existing and establish new training programs Support recommendations from the Education Committee and the Mayor's Commission on Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COWIC & Partners Area Employers PAMA PARC Columbus State Community College (CSCC) The Ohio State University (OSU) Eastland/Fairfield Certificate training programs CCS 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment rate and percent of people under 200% of poverty will be equal to or better than the Columbus average Youth graduate from high school ready to: get a job, go on to school, enter the military or start a business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COWIC is working with employers to identify job needs CSCC completed a study of emerging employment fields
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SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING A SAFE, VIBRANT AND THRIVING COMMUNITY

Committee: Safety, Buildings & Streets, Housing, Arts, Culture & Entertainment

Goal: Reduce crime and improve safety

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a joint Safety Committee to implement a more effective method of deterring crime and responding to criminal activity; maximize the use of special court programs (such as Drug Court and the Human Trafficking Task Force) and enhance the availability of police officers and special crime patrols; consider a “special enforcement district” and/or other strategies to reduce crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbus Police Department (CPD) Columbus Fire Department Code Enforcement Community Crime Patrol Prosecutor’s Office Residents 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime rates are equal to or lower than the Columbus average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One meeting was held in 2013 There are 29 active Block Watches in the combined Columbus and Far South Side Area Commission areas and a monthly combined Block Watch meeting is held
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of Block Watches and implement a Court Watch effort; improve attendance at the Columbus South Side Area Commission (CSSAC) Block Watch meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPD, CSSAC Block Watch Committee; area Block Watch groups and residents 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every area that wants a Block Watch has one A Court Watch process is developed and regularly used At least one person from each Block Watch attends the CSSAC monthly Block Watch meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Safety Committee Co-chair of the CSSAC is working to improve attendance at the Block Watch meeting There have been discussions about how to implement a court watch CPD is aware the area would like more Block Watches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move vacant and abandoned properties through the system and make them available for redevelopment more quickly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Columbus Land Bank Code Enforcement City Prosecutor 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All properties are in compliance with code; vacant and abandoned properties have been removed/remediated and are maintained in quality condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Columbus is implementing changes in the Code Enforcement laws and staffing; there is a new Environmental Court judge issuing faster and more intense sanctions

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING A SAFE, VIBRANT AND THRIVING COMMUNITY

Committee: Safety, Buildings & Streets, Housing, Arts, Culture & Entertainment continued

Goal: Reduce crime and improve safety continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve lighting, install security cameras and continue with planned infrastructure enhancements and community clean up/beautification efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Columbus • Area Civic Associations • PAMA • Area Businesses • Residents 	<p>High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Southern Gateway area is known to be a safe, inviting community; residents report an increase in walking/biking in the neighborhood • Crime rates are equal to or lower than Columbus average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Columbus is in the process of \$11.1 million in street/curb/sidewalk upgrades • Plant Pride on Parsons has 126 planters and a system to maintain them • Most Civic Associations host neighborhood clean up days • At least two civic areas have Community Crime Patrols • CleanTurn (through CD4AP) and the City of Columbus removed over eight tons of trash and debris from alleyways in 2013 • Reeb-Hosack/SV and Hungarian Village were Neighborhood Pride program participants in 2013; many streets were paved, curb cuts were installed and other neighborhood beautification efforts occurred

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING A SAFE, VIBRANT AND THRIVING COMMUNITY

Committee: Safety, Buildings & Streets, Housing, Arts, Culture & Entertainment continued

Goal: The South Side is known as a desirable, affordable area to live and raise a family

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to expedite rehabilitation of vacant and abandoned properties • Improve affordable single and multi-family housing options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Columbus • CD4AP (South Side Renaissance, Southern Gateway Homes) • NRP Group • Nationwide Children's Hospital • Homeport • Private investors 	<p>High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Side has attractive, affordable housing options for residents of all income levels • The percentage of families that own their own homes is equal to or greater than the Columbus average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forty Southern Gateway homes have been built and are occupied • South Side Renaissance is on schedule to complete at least 50 exterior home modifications in 2013 • Habitat for Humanity is in the process of building one new home each in Hungarian Village and Reeb-Hosack/SV to be completed and occupied in 2014; more are planned • Homeport has acquired the former Barrett Middle School in Merion Village and is determining design to convert it to new, market rate housing (up to 150 units) • The number of vacant and abandoned properties in the study area has decreased from 220 to about 150 in the past year • The Community Shelter Board's Family Housing Collaborative is convening landlords to discuss supportive and affordable housing options • NRP will break ground for the new 56 unit Senior Apartment Complex in spring 2014

SUPPORTING & DEVELOPING A SAFE, VIBRANT AND THRIVING COMMUNITY

Committee: Safety, Buildings & Streets, Housing, Arts, Culture & Entertainment continued

Goal: The South Side is known as a desirable, affordable area to live and raise a family continued

Strategies & Activities	Potential Partners	Priority	Success Measures	Accomplishments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the artists currently living and/or working in the South Side; encourage more artists and art students to live in the South Side and to become involved in working with youth and adults; create venues for performing arts and display options for the work of South Side artists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSSAC Arts Committee PARC/PAMA Barack Recreation Center Area Artists and art supporters Boys & Girls Club 	<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth and adults will have increased opportunities to attend arts events and/or participate in art programs Artists will have opportunities to display their wares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSSAC has formed an ad hoc arts committee The Reeb Center will house a Heritage Hall to include permanent historical exhibits and rotating arts exhibits; Reeb will also have two multi-purposes spaces that could house certain performances Boys & Girls Club plans include areas for dance, music and graphic arts in Reeb Center

Endnotes

¹ Taken from: South Side Plan Merion Village and Schumacher Place Amendment, 2008, City of Columbus Department of Development

² History provided by Lou Eros, Hungarian Village Resident and area commissioner, as taken from the Hungarian Village Society brochure

³ Franklin County at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, History Publishing Company, Columbus, OH 1901

⁴ Information provided by the Merion Village Association

⁵ History provided by Mrs. Harold Garnes, Reeb Hosack resident and Donna Bates, former Reeb Hosack resident and current Reeb Hosack supporter

⁶ History provided by Mrs. Ola Mae Bibb, Stambaugh-Elwood resident & former area commissioner, as told to and recorded by Marva Bibb Truss October 17, 2013

⁷ History provided by Jim Griffin, Vassor Village resident and Chair of the Columbus South Side Area Commission 2012-2013

⁸ Ohio School Report Cards 2012 - 2013; [www.http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov](http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov) August 27, 2013

⁹ Ohio House of Representatives, Legislative Study Committee on Workforce Development, Chairman's Report, State Representative Timothy Derickson, Chairman, December 12, 2011

¹⁰ Justice Atlas of Sentencing and Corrections, 2008 data downloaded September 20, 2013; <http://www.justiceatlas.org/>

¹¹ www.ohioexporation.com/historiclockbourneafb.htm : at its peak in 1967, Lockbourne AFB was home to more than 18,000 service personnel; in 1978 the Strategic Air Command functions employing 12,000 people were transferred elsewhere and the phased closing of the base began

¹² Greater Parsons Avenue Area Vision Plan, April 2006

¹³ Parsons Avenue Commercial Inventory, Neighborhood Design Center, 2011-2012 Livingston to Hosack Street

¹⁴ Columbus Dispatch, September 15, 2012: South Side has battled bad odors since mid-1800s, Gerald Tebben

¹⁵ Columbus Dispatch, January 28, 2013, South Side foundry is thriving, but it's at a price to the environment, Spencer Hunt

¹⁶ Hidden Treasures: Building Community Connections by Engaging the Gifts of People on Welfare, People with Disabilities, People with Mental Illness, Older Adults, and Young People by Susan A. Rans (2005); ABCD Institute <http://www.abcdinstitute.org/publications/downloadable/>

¹⁷ (Re)vitalizing Inner-City Neighborhood Business Districts, Jeffrey Morgan, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, November 2011

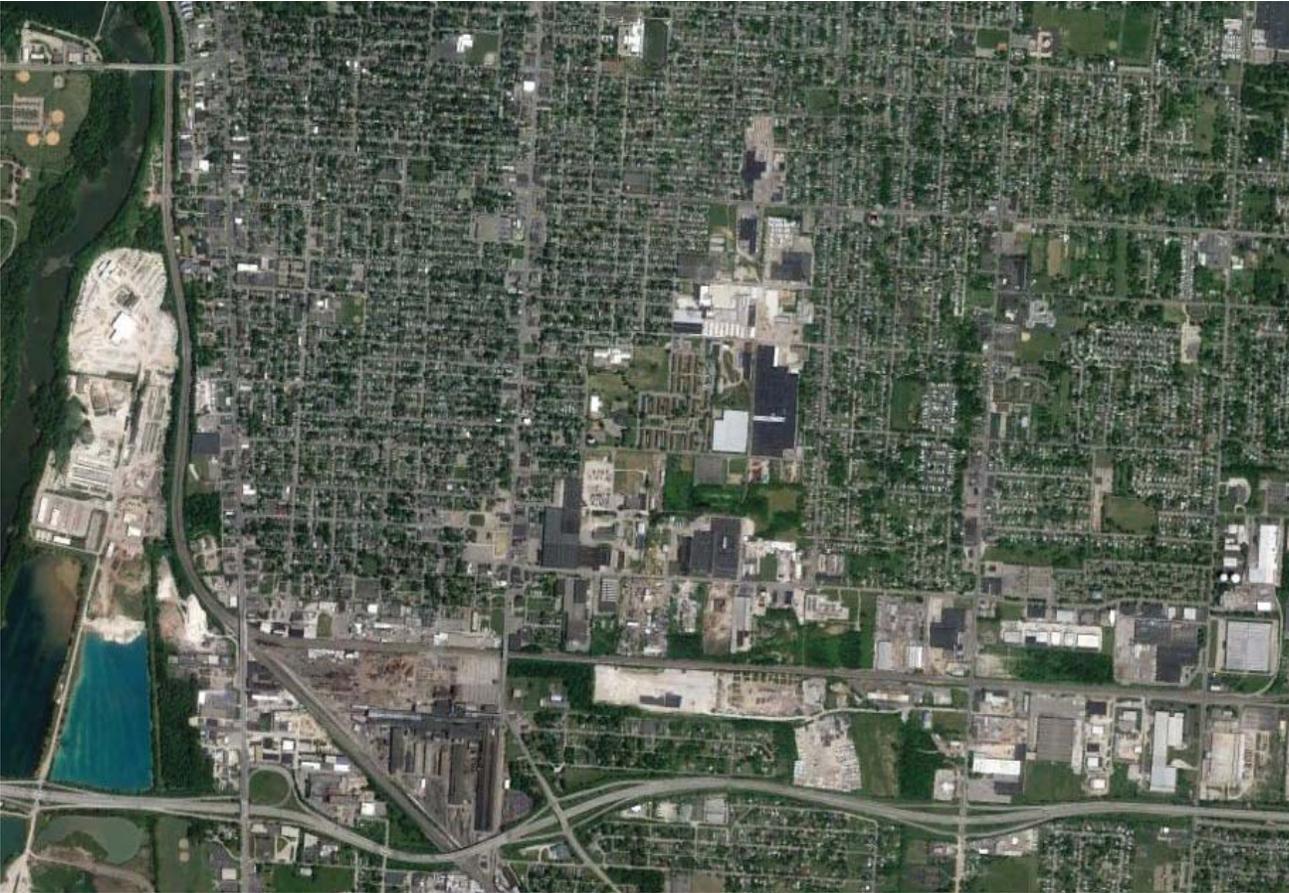
¹⁸ Community Safety Partnerships Online, York, England http://www.csinfo.info/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=50&layout=blog&Itemid=69

Appendix

Southern Gateway Revitalization Collaborative

NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

February 2013



Community Research Partners

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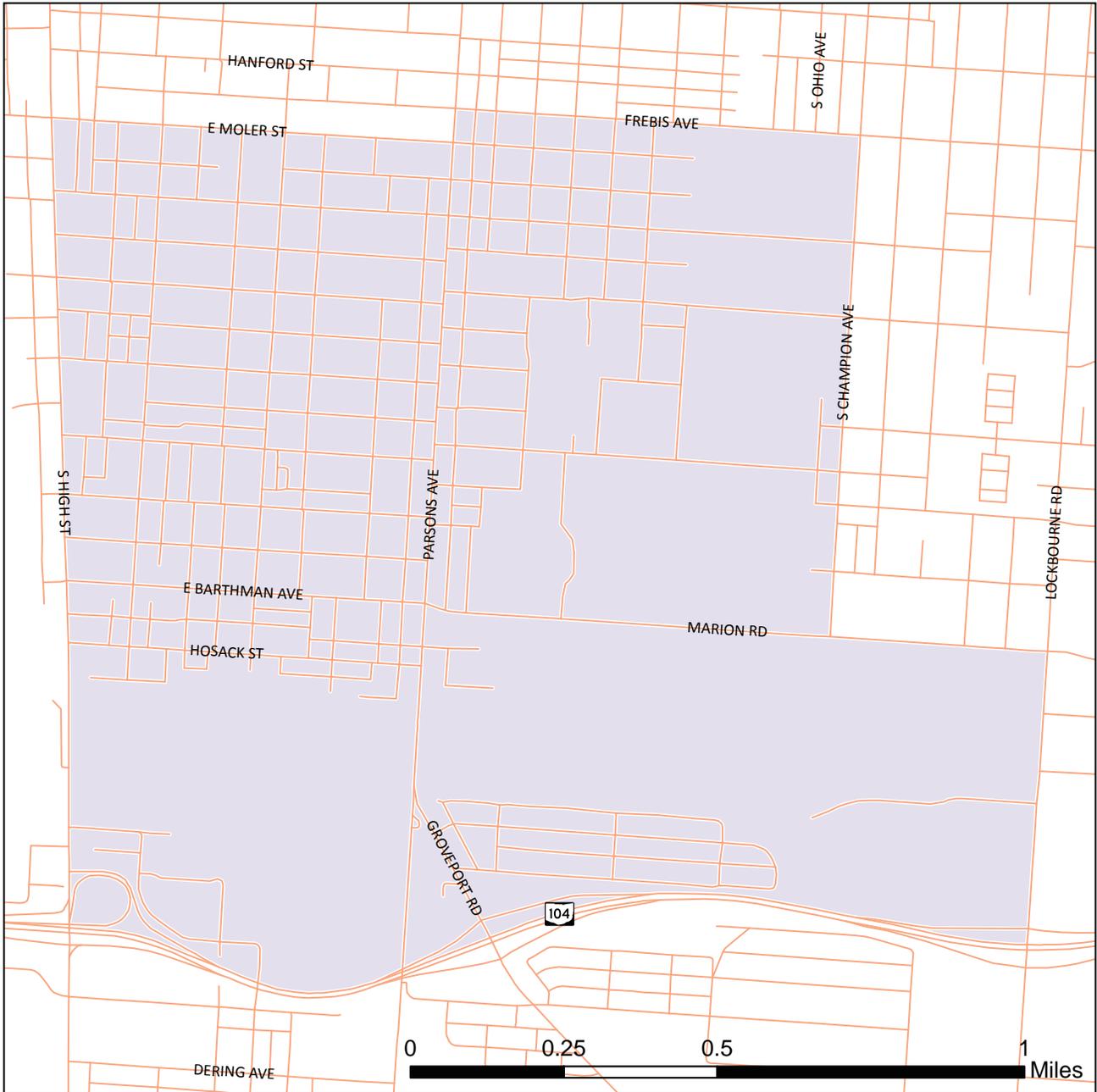
Community Research Partners is a nonprofit research, evaluation, and data center based in Columbus that strengthens communities through data, information, and knowledge. Since 2000, CRP has undertaken over 300 projects, on a wide array of topics, in central Ohio, statewide, and as part of national initiatives.

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Southern Gateway Planning Area Map



The planning area is bounded on the north by Moler Street and Frebis Avenue, on the east by Champion Avenue and Lockbourne Road, on the south by State Route 104, and on the west by High Street.

Age Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATION	6,895	787,033	1,163,414
Population under age 5	619	60,029	83,117
<i>Percent population under age 5</i>	9.0%	7.6%	7.1%
Population ages 5 to 17	1,337	122,390	195,425
<i>Percent population ages 5 to 17</i>	19.4%	15.6%	16.8%
Population ages 18 to 24	625	110,702	138,761
<i>Percent population ages 18 to 24</i>	9.1%	14.1%	11.9%
Population ages 25 to 54	3,093	352,800	508,528
<i>Percent population ages 25 to 54</i>	44.9%	44.8%	43.7%
Population ages 55 to 64	673	73,512	121,877
<i>Percent population ages 55 to 64</i>	9.8%	9.3%	10.5%
Population age 65 and over	548	67,600	115,706
<i>Percent population age 65 and over</i>	7.9%	8.6%	9.9%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Race & Ethnicity Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATION	6,895	787,033	1,163,414
White population	4,827	483,677	805,617
<i>Percent white</i>	70.0%	61.5%	69.2%
Black or African American population	1,643	220,241	247,225
<i>Percent Black or African American</i>	23.8%	28.0%	21.2%
Asian population	37	31,965	44,996
<i>Percent Asian</i>	0.5%	4.1%	3.9%
Native American population	37	2,105	2,852
<i>Percent Native American</i>	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Other race population	67	22,959	28,018
<i>Percent other race</i>	1.0%	2.9%	2.4%
Multiracial population	284	26,086	34,706
<i>Percent multiracial</i>	4.1%	3.3%	3.0%
Hispanic or Latino population (of any race)	205	44,359	55,718
<i>Percent Hispanic or Latino (of any race)</i>	3.0%	5.6%	4.8%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Household Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2,737	331,602	477,235
Owner-occupied housing units	1,109	155,839	264,583
<i>Percent owned-occupied</i>	40.5%	47.0%	55.4%
Renter-occupied housing units	1,628	175,763	212,652
<i>Percent renter-occupied</i>	59.5%	53.0%	44.6%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,737	331,602	477,235
Families	1,545	176,037	278,030
<i>Percent family households</i>	56.4%	53.1%	58.3%
Married couples	681	106,155	186,218
<i>Percent married couple households</i>	24.9%	32.0%	39.0%
Families with own children (under 18)	760	86,126	133,603
<i>Percent family households with own children (under 18)</i>	27.8%	26.0%	28.0%
Female-headed households with own children (no husband)	451	31,902	41,038
<i>Percent female-headed households with own children</i>	16.5%	9.6%	8.6%
Persons living alone	840	116,382	152,214
<i>Percent householders living alone</i>	30.7%	35.1%	31.9%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Housing Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 HOUSING UNITS	2,359	177,877	302,413
Number with vacant buildings	220	5,127	n/a
<i>Percent with vacant buildings</i>	9.3%	2.9%	n/a
Number with sheriff sales	82	5,075	7,008
<i>Percent with sheriff sales</i>	3.5%	2.9%	2.3%
FORECLOSURE FILINGS	51	4,995	7,053
AVERAGE APPRAISED VALUE (SINGLE FAMILY UNITS)	\$66,107	\$116,861	\$150,988

SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR, OCTOBER 2012; FRANKLIN COUNTY DAILY REPORTER, 2010; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT, FEBRUARY 2013

Housing Stock Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	3,560	371,537	525,792
Percent housing units that are single-family detached homes	51.3%	46.4%	54.3%
Percent housing units that are single-family attached homes	18.7%	11.2%	10.1%
Percent housing units in multi-unit structures	28.5%	41.6%	34.7%
Percent housing units that are mobile homes	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Percent housing units built in 2000 or later	0.9%	12.1%	11.8%
Percent housing units built in the 1990s	2.3%	15.4%	14.9%
Percent housing units built in the 1980s	2.0%	12.9%	12.7%
Percent housing units built in the 1970s	2.4%	13.9%	14.8%
Percent housing units built in the 1960s	6.9%	13.2%	14.1%
Percent housing units built in the 1950s	12.5%	13.1%	14.2%
Percent housing units built in the 1940s	10.6%	5.8%	5.7%
Percent housing units built before the 1940s	62.2%	13.5%	11.9%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007 –2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

Housing Affordability Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	940	155,440	260,980
Percent owner-occupied units with a mortgage	57.6%	79.7%	78.4%
HOMEOWNERS WITH A MORTGAGE**	541	123,263	203,771
Percent homeowners with a mortgage who are cost-burdened***	38.8%	33.3%	31.5%
TOTAL HOMEOWNERS WITHOUT A MORTGAGE**	399	31,038	55,779
Percent homeowners without a mortgage who are cost-burdened***	19.8%	16.6%	15.7%
RENTERS PAYING RENT**	1,307	154,367	187,479
Percent renters who are cost-burdened***	68.8%	50.4%	49.6%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007 –2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

** Only includes householders for whom selected monthly owner costs or gross rent as a percentage of household income can be calculated

*** Households who spend more than 30% of household income on housing (rent or mortgage payments and utilities) are considered "cost-burdened" by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development

Migration & Language Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATION	6,511	779,573	1,153,671
Percent born in Ohio	75.4%	65.5%	66.3%
Percent born in a different state or the District of Columbia	20.0%	23.3%	23.8%
Percent born in a US territory or born abroad to American parents	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Percent foreign born	3.5%	10.3%	9.0%
FOREIGN BORN POPULATION	227	80,320	104,358
Percent naturalized as US citizens	41.0%	34.5%	37.4%
Percent who entered the US in 2000 or later	41.0%	53.4%	50.3%
Percent born in North America	6.2%	1.3%	2.2%
Percent born in Latin America or the Caribbean	62.6%	28.6%	26.6%
Percent born in Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1%	24.9%	21.6%
Percent born in the Middle East or North Africa	0.0%	4.7%	4.9%
Percent born in Europe	24.7%	9.3%	12.2%
Percent born in South or Central Asia	0.0%	12.6%	12.8%
Percent born in East Asia	0.0%	10.8%	11.7%
Percent born in Southeast Asia	3.5%	7.3%	7.6%
Percent born in Oceania	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
POPULATION AGE 1 YEAR AND OVER	6,385	767,587	1,137,170
Percent who lived in another residence 1 year ago	38.9%	23.4%	20.0%
POPULATION WHO LIVED IN ANOTHER RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO	2,484	179,321	227,892
Percent who lived elsewhere in Franklin County	79.2%	69.1%	69.6%
Percent who lived in another county in Ohio	18.9%	17.5%	16.7%
Percent who lived in another state or the District of Columbia	0.8%	10.2%	10.7%
Percent who lived abroad	1.1%	3.2%	3.0%
POPULATION AGE 5 YEARS AND OVER	5,958	720,327	1,071,130
Percent speaking a language other than English at home	2.4%	12.9%	11.3%
POPULATION SPEAKING A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME (AGE 5+)	145	93,178	121,034
Percent speaking English less than "very well"	79.3%	44.5%	42.2%
Percent speaking Spanish at home	84.1%	34.3%	33.1%
Percent speaking another Indo-European language at home	0.0%	23.2%	24.9%
Percent speaking an Asian or Pacific Islander language at home	5.5%	20.9%	22.2%
Percent speaking another language at home	10.3%	21.6%	19.8%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007 –2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

Transportation Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL WORKERS AGE 16 AND OVER	2,382	382,323	566,431
Percent workers driving alone to work	72.7%	80.8%	81.7%
Percent workers carpooling to work	13.5%	8.3%	8.0%
Percent workers taking public transit to work	7.1%	3.0%	2.4%
Percent workers walking or biking to work	3.1%	4.5%	3.9%
Percent workers working from home	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,386	319,741	460,497
Percent households without access to a vehicle	22.5%	10.3%	8.5%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007 –2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

Employment Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
POPULATION AGE 16 AND OVER	4,906	615,679	905,905
Percent not in labor force	37.1%	29.8%	30.2%
CIVILIAN POPULATION AGE 18 AND OVER	4,639	597,466	875,543
Percent who are veterans	8.1%	7.6%	8.2%
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	3,085	432,009	632,774
Percent Armed Forces	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,085	431,369	631,847
Unemployment rate	19.3%	9.3%	8.3%
CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION AGE 16 AND OVER	2,489	391,389	579,432
Percent management & professional jobs	18.1%	37.2%	39.9%
Percent service jobs	30.2%	18.0%	16.5%
Percent sales & office jobs	24.0%	27.7%	27.0%
Percent natural resources, construction, & maintenance jobs	13.4%	5.8%	5.8%
Percent production, transportation, & material moving jobs	14.3%	11.3%	10.7%
Percent construction employment	5.9%	4.1%	4.3%
Percent manufacturing employment	8.2%	7.3%	7.6%
Percent wholesale trade employment	2.4%	3.0%	3.1%
Percent retail trade employment	11.4%	12.6%	12.2%
Percent transport, warehousing, & utilities employment	5.6%	4.9%	5.0%
Percent information services employment	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%
Percent financial activities employment	8.5%	10.1%	10.4%
Percent professional & business services employment	8.7%	11.7%	12.1%
Percent education & business services employment	14.0%	24.1%	23.7%
Percent leisure & hospitality employment	19.4%	10.0%	9.1%
Percent government employment	3.6%	5.0%	5.1%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007 –2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

6 | SOUTHERN GATEWAY NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

Home Area Worker Profile: Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*
WORKERS LIVING IN THE PLANNING AREA* (ALL AGES)	3,234
Percent male	51.5%
Percent female	48.5%
Percent under age 30	28.3%
Percent age 30 to 54	56.3%
Percent age 55 or over	15.4%
Percent white	81.8%
Percent black or African American	14.2%
Percent Asian	1.9%
Percent Hispanic	1.7%
Percent earning \$1,250 per month or less	23.5%
Percent earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	49.1%
Percent earning more than \$3,333 per month	27.4%
Percent utilities jobs	0.3%
Percent construction jobs	3.4%
Percent manufacturing jobs	6.2%
Percent wholesale trade jobs	5.6%
Percent retail trade jobs	12.4%
Percent transportation and warehousing jobs	6.3%
Percent information jobs	2.0%
Percent finance and insurance jobs	5.0%
Percent real estate, rental, and leasing jobs	1.4%
Percent professional, scientific, and technical services jobs	6.5%
Percent company/enterprise management jobs	3.3%
Percent administration, support, waste management jobs	8.0%
Percent educational services jobs	7.0%
Percent health care and social assistance jobs	13.2%
Percent arts, entertainment, and recreation jobs	1.1%
Percent accommodation and food services jobs	10.0%
Percent public administration jobs	4.4%
WORKERS LIVING IN THE PLANNING AREA* (AGE 30+)	2,319
Percent without a high school diploma or GED	11.2%
Percent with only a high school diploma or GED	28.9%
Percent with some college or an Associate degree	32.8%
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	27.1%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61 plus Block Groups 2 (Census Tract 87.20), 1 (Census Tract 88.11), and 1 (Census Tract 88.21)

NOTE: Census LED data are based on unemployment insurance wage data, and does not cover uniformed military, self-employed workers, or informally employed workers

Place of Work for Residents of the Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*
WORKERS LIVING IN THE PLANNING AREA*	3,234
Percent working in the planning area*	3.4%
Percent working in Franklin County, outside the planning area*	71.7%
Percent working in the Columbus MSA, outside Franklin County	6.5%
Percent working in Ohio, outside the Columbus MSA	16.9%
Percent working outside Ohio	1.6%
TOP 10 PLACES OF WORK BY ZIP CODE	
Percent working in Downtown Columbus (43215)	12.6%
Percent working in Far South Columbus (43207)	7.2%
Percent working in Westland (43228)	4.7%
Percent working in Grove City (43123)	4.0%
Percent working in Northeast/North Central Columbus (43219)	3.1%
Percent working in German Village/Southside (43206)	2.4%
Percent working in Groveport (43125)	2.4%
Percent working in Dublin (43017)	2.1%
Percent working in Grandview/Fifth-by-Northwest (43212)	1.9%
Percent working in Eastland (43232)	1.9%
Other ZIP Codes	57.7%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61 plus Block Groups 2 (Census Tract 87.20), 1 (Census Tract 88.11), and 1 (Census Tract 88.21)

NOTE: Census LED data are based on unemployment insurance wage data, and does not cover uniformed military, self-employed workers, or informally employed workers

Work Area Worker Profile: Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*
WORKERS WORKING IN THE PLANNING AREA* (ALL AGES)	3,967
Percent male	62.9%
Percent female	37.1%
Percent under age 30	18.7%
Percent age 30 to 54	62.5%
Percent age 55 or over	18.8%
Percent white	80.7%
Percent black or African American	15.6%
Percent Asian	2.2%
Percent Hispanic	2.8%
Percent earning \$1,250 per month or less	18.1%
Percent earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	46.7%
Percent earning more than \$3,333 per month	35.3%
Percent utilities jobs	0.1%
Percent construction jobs	4.1%
Percent manufacturing jobs	28.6%
Percent wholesale trade jobs	13.2%
Percent retail trade jobs	9.0%
Percent transportation and warehousing jobs	1.7%
Percent information jobs	0.1%
Percent finance and insurance jobs	2.0%
Percent real estate, rental, and leasing jobs	0.7%
Percent professional, scientific, and technical services jobs	0.4%
Percent company/enterprise management jobs	2.6%
Percent administration, support, waste management jobs	8.5%
Percent educational services jobs	2.6%
Percent health care and social assistance jobs	21.1%
Percent arts, entertainment, and recreation jobs	0.2%
Percent accommodation and food services jobs	2.7%
Percent public administration jobs	0.1%
WORKERS WORKING IN THE PLANNING AREA* (AGE 30+)	3,225
Percent without a high school diploma or GED	10.8%
Percent with only a high school diploma or GED	32.3%
Percent with some college or an Associate degree	33.2%
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	23.6%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61 plus Block Groups 2 (Census Tract 87.20), 1 (Census Tract 88.11), and 1 (Census Tract 88.21)

NOTE: Census LED data are based on unemployment insurance wage data, and does not cover uniformed military, self-employed workers, or informally employed workers

Place of Residence for Workers in the Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*
WORKERS WORKING IN THE PLANNING AREA*	3,967
Percent living in the planning area*	3.9%
Percent living in Franklin County, outside planning area*	57.3%
Percent living in the Columbus MSA, outside Franklin County	20.6%
Percent living in Ohio, outside the Columbus MSA	16.7%
Percent living outside Ohio	1.4%
TOP 10 PLACES OF RESIDENCE BY ZIP CODE	
Percent living in Far South Columbus (43207)	8.3%
Percent living in Grove City (43123)	4.8%
Percent living in Eastland (43232)	3.3%
Percent living in Westland (43228)	3.1%
Percent living in the Hilltop (43204)	2.7%
Percent living in Hilliard (43026)	2.6%
Percent living in Reynoldsburg (43068)	2.5%
Percent living in Lancaster (43130)	2.3%
Percent living in Canal Winchester (43110)	2.3%
Percent living in Pickerington (43147)	2.1%
Other ZIP Codes	66.0%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61 plus Block Groups 2 (Census Tract 87.20), 1 (Census Tract 88.11), and 1 (Census Tract 88.21)

NOTE: Census LED data are based on unemployment insurance wage data, and does not cover uniformed military, self-employed workers, or informally employed workers

Income & Poverty Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,386	319,741	460,497
Average household income (dollars)	\$33,748	\$55,522	\$67,273
Percent households with income less than \$25,000	46.6%	28.9%	24.6%
Percent households with income \$75,000 or above	8.8%	24.7%	31.3%
Percent households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	7.0%	4.8%	4.2%
Percent households receiving cash public assistance	8.9%	3.3%	2.8%
Percent households receiving food stamps/SNAP benefits	30.8%	14.8%	12.5%
POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	6,467	760,414	1,129,154
Poverty rate (percent persons below poverty level)	43.1%	21.8%	17.4%
Percent persons below 200% of poverty (self-sufficiency)	72.0%	40.9%	34.2%
CHILD POPULATION (UNDER AGE 18)	1,872	181,467	277,201
Child poverty rate	61.8%	30.4%	23.6%
FAMILIES	1,261	171,399	270,205
Family poverty rate	39.0%	16.6%	12.6%
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	763	85,663	133,623
Poverty rate for families with own children (under age 18)	76.4%	26.2%	21.1%
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH OWN CHILDREN (NO HUSBAND PRESENT)	410	32,361	40,572
Poverty rate for female-headed households with own children (no husband present)	69.8%	44.0%	40.6%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007–2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

Public Assistance Profile: Southern Gateway, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATION	6,895	1,163,414
Food stamp recipients	2,725	209,530
<i>Percent population receiving food stamps</i>	39.5%	18.0%
Medicaid recipients	2,918	264,735
<i>Percent population receiving Medicaid</i>	42.3%	22.8%
TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) recipients	487	30,820
<i>Percent population receiving TANF</i>	7.1%	2.6%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	1,496	204,666
Child care assistance recipients under age 13	182	23,484
<i>Percent children under age 13 receiving child care assistance</i>	12.2%	11.5%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	735	98,877
Child care assistance recipients under age 6	132	16,055
<i>Percent children under age 6 receiving child care assistance</i>	18.0%	16.2%

SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS AND FAMILY SERVICES, APRIL 2011

Children Services Profile: Southern Gateway, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	FRANKLIN COUNTY
TOTAL CHILD POPULATION (UNDER AGE 18)	1,956	278,542
CHILDREN IN OPEN CHILDREN SERVICES CASES	91	4,216
Open children services cases per 100 children	4.7	1.5
Percent male	56.0%	52.4%
Percent female	44.0%	47.3%
Percent under age 6	36.3%	36.7%
Percent age 6 to 11	23.1%	23.5%
Percent age 12 to 17	37.4%	36.3%
Percent White	78.0%	44.3%
Percent Black of African American	11.0%	42.4%
Percent Asian	0.0%	0.2%
Percent American Indian	0.0%	0.1%
Percent multiracial	9.9%	10.7%
Percent living with a family member	67.0%	60.2%
Percent living in paid care	28.6%	35.6%
Percent living arrangements not documented	4.4%	4.2%
OPEN CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT CASES	47	2,325
Percent of cases opened for child abuse or neglect	51.6%	55.1%
Open child abuse or neglect cases per 100 children	2.4	0.8
OPEN CHILD DEPENDENCY CASES	5	697
Percent of cases opened for child dependency	5.5%	16.5%
Open child dependency cases per 100 children	0.3	0.3
OPEN CHILD UNRULINESS OR DELINQUENCY CASES	13	735
Percent of cases opened for child unruliness or delinquency	14.3%	17.4%
Open child unruliness or delinquency cases per 100 children	0.7	0.3

SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY CHILDREN SERVICES, DECEMBER 2012

Childbirth Profile: Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS LIVING IN THE PLANNING AREA	256
Percent births to teen mothers aged 15–19	16.4%
Percent births to unmarried mothers	69.5%
Percent births to foreign-born mothers	7.8%

SOURCE: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 2007–2008

Childcare Centers in the Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	TOTAL CAPACITY	INFANT	TODDLER	PRESCHOOL	SCHOOL AGE
ALL CHILDCARE CENTERS IN THE PLANNING AREA	406	64	72	179	91
First Steps Learning Academy	59	12	12	22	13
Power of Prayer Daycare & Learning Center	80	12	12	20	36
South Side Learning & Development Center—20th Street	58	18	17	23	0
South Side Learning & Development Center—Reeb Avenue	122	0	12	86	24
Success Kidz 24-Hour Enrichment Center	68	10	12	28	18
Success Kidz Infant & Toddler Enrichment	19	12	7	0	0

SOURCE: ACTION FOR CHILDREN, AUGUST 2011

Educational Enrollment & Attainment Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus, Franklin County

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA*	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
CHILDREN AGES 3 AND 4	182	22,887	32,157
Percent enrolled in preschool	38.5%	40.6%	43.4%
POPULATION AGES 16 TO 19	435	43,610	64,712
Percent not in school and not high school graduates	25.3%	5.4%	4.6%
Percent not in school and not in labor force	13.8%	4.6%	4.1%
POPULATION AGES 18 TO 24	821	105,833	134,759
Percent enrolled in higher education	30.0%	51.0%	49.6%
POPULATION AGE 25 YEARS AND OVER	3,818	492,273	741,711
Percent without a high school diploma or GED	27.4%	12.3%	10.7%
Percent with only a high school diploma or GED	37.1%	27.0%	26.2%
Percent with only some college or an associate's degree	23.9%	28.4%	27.5%
Percent with a bachelor's degree or higher	11.7%	32.3%	35.5%
Percent with a graduate degree	3.4%	10.7%	12.5%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, 2007–2011

* Based on Census Tracts 58.20, 60, and 61

SOUTHERN GATEWAY INDICATORS

Students enrolled in planning area public schools by place of residence

INDICATOR	ALL PLANNING AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	LINCOLN PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PARSONS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SOUTHWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	WATKINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	BUCKEYE MIDDLE SCHOOL	SOUTHMOOR MIDDLE SCHOOL	MARION-FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL	SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	4,393	404	520	383	463	594	304	1,124	601
Living in the Planning Area	19.0%	57.9%	3.7%	69.5%	2.6%	24.6%	3.9%	12.5%	0.7%
Living outside the Planning Area									
<i>Far South Columbus (43207)*</i>	45.4%	15.1%	83.7%	15.4%	80.3%	58.9%	10.5%	56.9%	7.8%
<i>German Village/Southside (43206)*</i>	18.5%	10.6%	3.5%	11.0%	6.5%	11.3%	65.8%	10.8%	48.3%
<i>Olde Town East/Livingston Avenue (43205)</i>	4.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	2.6%	1.2%	11.5%	2.7%	18.6%
<i>Eastland (43232)</i>	1.9%	<1%	1.2%	<1%	2.2%	1.3%	<1%	4.0%	1.7%
<i>Southwest Columbus (43223)</i>	1.6%	4.7%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.0%	<1%	1.0%	4.8%
<i>Livingston East (43227)</i>	1.4%	<1%	<1%	1.0%	1.9%	<1%	<1%	2.4%	2.5%
<i>Near East Side (43203)</i>	1.0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.3%	<1%	3.0%	1.2%	1.7%
<i>Northeast/North Central Columbus (43219)</i>	<1%	2.0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.3%	1.1%	2.0%
<i>Hilltop (43204)</i>	<1%	2.2%	1.3%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
<i>South Linden (43211)</i>	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.4%	1.5%
<i>Westland (43228)</i>	<1%	4.2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
<i>Franklinton (43222)</i>	<1%	<1%	1.3%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.8%
<i>Bexley/Berwick/Eastmoor (43209)</i>	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.4%	1.0%
<i>Whitehall/Far East Columbus (43213)</i>	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1.0%
<i>Downtown Columbus (43215)</i>	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3.0%
<i>Other ZIP Code</i>	1.7%	<1%	2.3%	<1%	1.3%	<1%	<1%	2.4%	3.2%

SOURCE: COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010

* Excludes students living in the Planning Area portions of the 43206 and 43207 ZIP Codes

Geographic distribution of public school students living in the Southern Gateway

INDICATOR	#	%
TOP 10 CCS HIGH SCHOOLS BY ENROLLMENT OF PLANNING AREA STUDENTS		
Marion-Franklin High School*	141	68.1%
West High School	11	5.3%
Walnut Ridge High School	7	3.4%
Centennial High School	6	2.9%
Columbus Alternative High School	6	2.9%
Briggs High School	5	2.4%
East High School	5	2.4%
Independence High School	5	2.4%
Beechcroft High School	4	1.9%
Northland High School	4	1.9%
South High School*	4	1.9%
Other Columbus City Schools high schools	9	4.3%
<i>Total planning area students enrolled in a CCS high school</i>	207	100.0%
TOP 10 CCS MIDDLE SCHOOLS BY ENROLLMENT OF PLANNING AREA STUDENTS		
Buckeye Middle School*	146	50.5%
Beery Middle School	88	30.4%
Southmoor Middle School*	12	4.2%
Franklin Alternative Middle School	6	2.1%
Monroe Alternative Middle School	6	2.1%
Mifflin Alternative Middle School	5	1.7%
Arts Impact Middle School (AIMS)	4	1.4%
Ridgeview Middle School	4	1.4%
Starling Middle School	4	1.4%
Westmoor Middle School	3	1.0%
Other Columbus City Schools middle schools	11	3.8%
<i>Total planning area students enrolled in a CCS middle school</i>	289	100.0%

SOUTHERN GATEWAY INDICATORS

INDICATOR	#	%
TOP 10 CCS ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY ENROLLMENT OF PLANNING AREA STUDENTS		
Southwood Elementary School*	266	40.3%
Lincoln Park Elementary School*	234	35.5%
Siebert Elementary School	29	4.4%
Parsons Elementary School*	19	2.9%
Livingston Elementary School	15	2.3%
Heyl Avenue Elementary School	13	2.0%
Cedarwood Alternative Elementary School	12	1.8%
Watkins Elementary School*	12	1.8%
Stewart Alternative Elementary School	7	1.1%
Fairwood Alternative Elementary School	6	0.9%
Other Columbus City Schools elementary schools	47	7.1%
Total planning area students enrolled in a CCS elementary school	660	100.0%
CCS NON-TRADITIONAL SCHOOLS BY ENROLLMENT OF PLANNING AREA STUDENTS		
Special Education Center	30	61.2%
Columbus Spanish Immersion K–8 School	4	8.2%
Columbus Global Academy	3	6.1%
Indianola Informal K–8 School	3	6.1%
Linden-McKinley STEM School on Arcadia	3	6.1%
Columbus Africentric Early College	2	4.1%
Fifth Avenue International K–7 School	2	4.1%
Berwick Alternative K–8 School	1	2.0%
Eastmoor Academy	1	2.0%
Total planning area students enrolled in a CCS non-traditional school	49	100.0%

SOURCE: COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010

Student Demographics Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus City School District

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	CCS DISTRICT	INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	CCS DISTRICT
TOTAL CCS STUDENTS	1,205	61,434	Limited English proficiency	2.8%	9.4%
Preschoolers	4.3%	3.0%	Immigrant	2.0%	3.6%
Kindergarteners	7.1%	8.3%	Economically disadvantaged	89.0%	78.2%
1st graders	9.0%	8.1%	Homeless	4.6%	3.8%
2nd graders	9.2%	7.9%	<i>Doubled-up</i>	1.4%	2.0%
3rd graders	8.7%	7.9%	<i>Hotel/motel</i>	0.2%	0.2%
4th graders	8.8%	7.7%	<i>Shelter</i>	3.0%	1.5%
5th graders	9.5%	7.6%	<i>Unsheltered</i>	0.0%	0.0%
6th graders	8.5%	6.8%	Students with disabilities	24.9%	18.9%
7th graders	8.1%	6.7%	<i>Autism</i>	0.8%	0.9%
8th graders	8.3%	6.9%	<i>Cognitive disabilities</i>	3.0%	1.7%
9th graders	7.6%	9.3%	<i>Deafness</i>	0.2%	0.4%
10th graders	4.8%	7.4%	<i>Developmental delay</i>	1.5%	1.3%
11th graders	2.9%	6.5%	<i>Emotional disturbance</i>	1.7%	1.8%
12th graders	3.2%	5.7%	<i>Orthopedic impairments</i>	0.1%	0.2%
White	54.2%	28.6%	<i>Special learning disabilities</i>	11.3%	6.9%
Black or African American	38.4%	58.6%	<i>Speech and language impairments</i>	3.0%	2.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7%	1.9%	<i>Traumatic brain injury</i>	0.2%	0.2%
American Indian	0.2%	0.2%	<i>Visual impairments</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Hispanic	2.8%	6.1%	<i>Multiple disabilities</i>	0.7%	0.9%
Multiracial	3.6%	4.6%	<i>Other</i>	2.3%	1.8%
Speaking English at home	96.1%	90.8%			
Speaking Spanish at home	0.8%	3.8%			
Speaking Somali at home	1.2%	1.7%			
Speaking another language at home	1.8%	3.7%			

SOURCE: COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010

Student Performance & Discipline Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus City School District

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	CCS DISTRICT
AVERAGE OHIO ACHIEVEMENT ASSESSMENT SCORES BY GRADE AND SUBJECT		
Grade 3 math	290	321
Grade 3 reading	278	304
Grade 4 math	228	263
Grade 4 reading	210	248
Grade 5 math	202	222
Grade 5 reading	233	256
Grade 5 science	197	228
Grade 6 math	171	211
Grade 6 reading	144	188
Grade 7 math	135	169
Grade 7 reading	167	206
Grade 8 math	144	159
Grade 8 reading	201	241
Grade 8 science	154	173
TOTAL COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS STUDENTS	1,205	61,434
TOTAL DISCIPLINARY EVENTS	596	41,584
DISCIPLINARY EVENTS PER 100 STUDENTS	49.5	67.7
Alcohol-related	0.0	0.1
Disobedient/disruptive behavior-related	18.5	37.5
Explosive-related	0.4	0.1
False alarm/bomb threat-related	0.2	0.0
Fighting/violence-related	14.8	13.5
Firearm look-a-like-related	0.2	0.2
Firearm-related	0.2	0.0
Harrassment/intimidation-related	4.6	2.9
Serious bodily injury-related	3.3	2.4
Theft/stealing-related	0.9	0.8
Tobacco-related	0.5	0.4
Truancy-related	2.7	7.4
Unwelcome sexual conduct-related	1.7	1.2
Vandalism-related	0.9	0.5
Other drug-related	0.7	0.4
Other weapon-related	0.1	0.4

SOURCE: COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, 2009 –2010 SCHOOL YEAR

Crime Profile: Southern Gateway, Columbus

INDICATOR	PLANNING AREA	COLUMBUS
VIOLENT CRIMES		
CRIMINAL HOMICIDES	2	157
Criminal homicides per 100 population	0.0	0.0
FORCIBLE RAPES	17	1,150
Forcible rapes per 100 population	0.2	0.1
ROBBERIES	249	9,144
Robberies per 100 population	3.6	1.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	65	2,783
Aggravated assaults per 100 population	0.9	0.4
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	337	13,234
Violent crimes per 100 population	4.9	1.7
PROPERTY CRIMES		
BURGLARIES	609	23,359
Burglaries per 100 population	8.8	3.0
LARCENIES, THEFTS (non-motor vehicle)	1,174	55,909
Larcenies, thefts per 100 population	17.0	7.1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS	245	10,328
Motor vehicle thefts per 100 population	3.6	1.3
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	2,054	89,596
Property crimes per 100 population	29.8	11.4

SOURCE: COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE, 2009 –2011

Human Services, Health, and Cultural Organizations



Health or Human Services Organization

- 1 Barack Recreation Center
- 2 Food Pantries
- 3 Nationwide Children's Hospital Primary Care Center
- 4 OSU Family Practice South High
- 5 Olde Southside Community Partnership

- 6 Regency Hospital of Columbus
- 7 Salvation Army Thrift Store
- 8 South German Village Medical Center
- 9 Southeast Inc
- 10 Urgent Care Plus

Other Neighborhood Landmarks

- 1 South Side Settlement House

SOURCE: COMMUNITY RESEARCH PARTNERS, 2013

Educational Institutions



K-12 Schools

- 1 Buckeye Middle School
- 2 Lincoln Park Elementary School
- 3 Marion-Franklin High School
- 4 Parsons Elementary School
- 5 South High School
- 6 Southmoor Middle School
- 7 Southwood Elementary School
- 8 Watkins Elementary School

Child Care and Early Learning Centers

- 1 First Steps Learning Academy
- 2 Power of Prayer Daycare & Learning Center
- 3 Prewitt's Playhouse
- 4 South Side Head Start Center
- 5 South Side Learning & Development Center- 20th Street
- 6 South Side Learning & Development Center- Reeb Avenue
- 7 Success Kidz 24 Hour Child Enrichment and Daycare

SOURCE: COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010;
ACTION FOR CHILDREN, AUGUST 2011

Places of Worship



Study Area

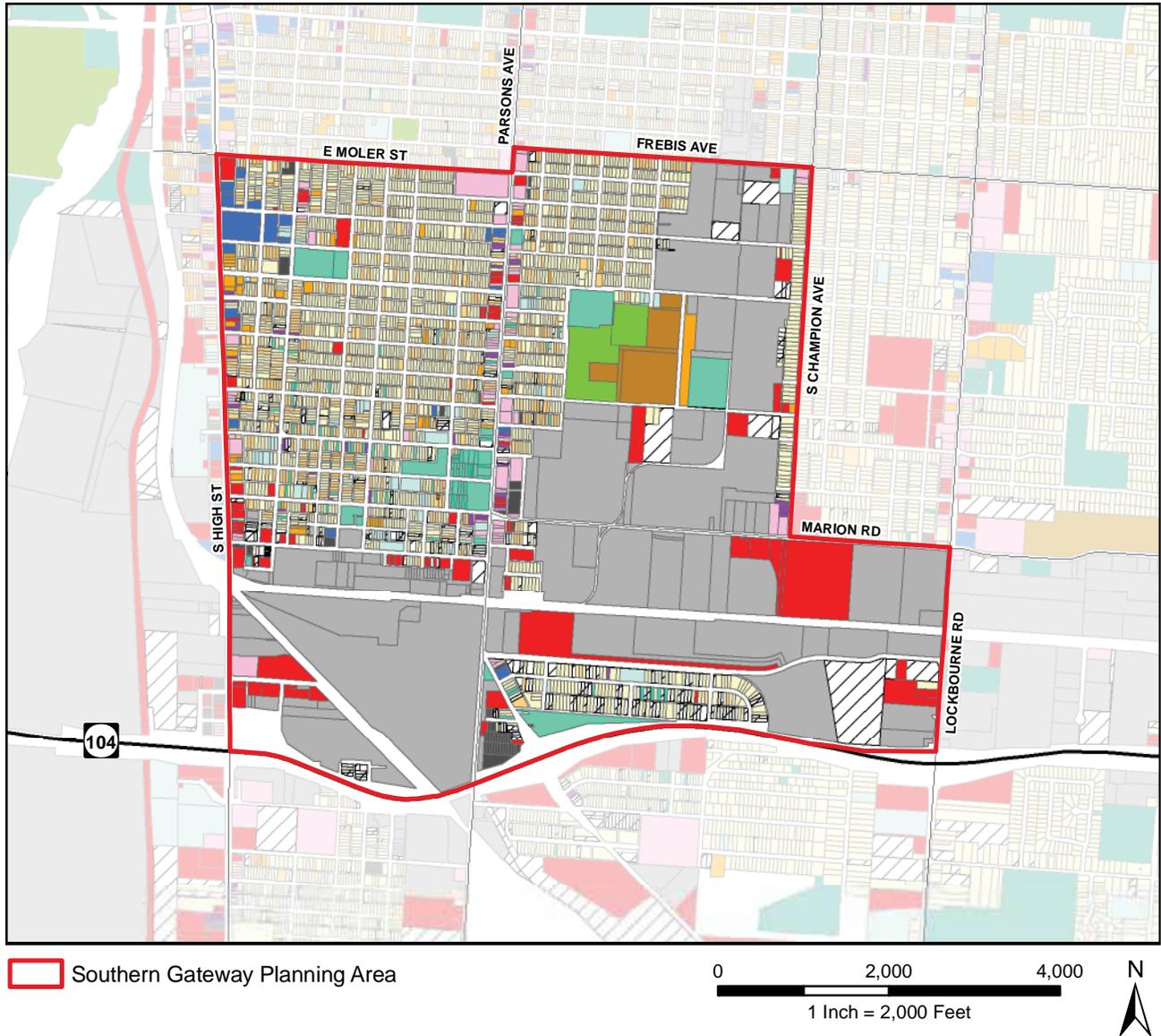
0 2,000 4,000
1 Inch = 2,000 Feet



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| ① Apostolic Holy Temple | ⑫ Lincoln Park Community Baptist | ⑳ Sunshine Mission |
| ② Assembly of Faith | ⑬ Little Rock Church of Christ | ㉑ South Methodist |
| ③ Christ Southern Missionary Church | ⑭ Mount Carmel Baptist Church | ㉒ Southwood Church of Christ |
| ④ Clair United Methodist Church | ⑮ Mountain Assembly of God | ㉓ Temple Refuge |
| ⑤ Deliverance Church of God Apostolic | ⑯ Pentecostal Church of Christ | ㉔ The Father's House CLGI |
| ⑥ Emmanuel Lutheran Church | ⑰ Pentecostal Shield of Faith | ㉕ Total Deliverance Ministries Outreach Center |
| ⑦ Faith Tabernacle Full Gospel | ⑱ Power of Prayer | ㉖ Trinity Freewill Baptist Church |
| ⑧ Holy Ground Ministries | ⑲ Redeemers Faith Believers Church | ㉗ Trinity Shepherd Lighthouse Ministries |
| ⑨ House of God Full Gospel Church | ㉚ Reeb-Hosack Community Baptist Church | ㉘ Union Gospel Mission Church |
| ⑩ House of Refuge | ㉛ Restoration Christian Center | ㉙ Unity Temple |
| ⑪ Hungarian Reformed Church | ㉜ Saint Ladislav Church | ㉚ Washington Avenue United Methodist |

SOURCE: CITY OF COLUMBUS, NEIGHBORHOOD PRIDE CENTER, FEBRUARY 2013

Land Use



Southern Gateway Planning Area

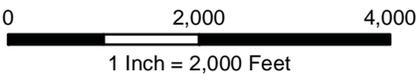
 Single Family Residential	 Mixed-Use	 Park/Open Space	 Parking
 Two or Three Family Residential	 Retail	 Public/Civic	 Vacant
 Multi-Family Residential	 Commercial	 Non-Profit (Private)	
 Public Housing	 Office	 Industrial	

SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR, OCTOBER 2012

Major Property Owners



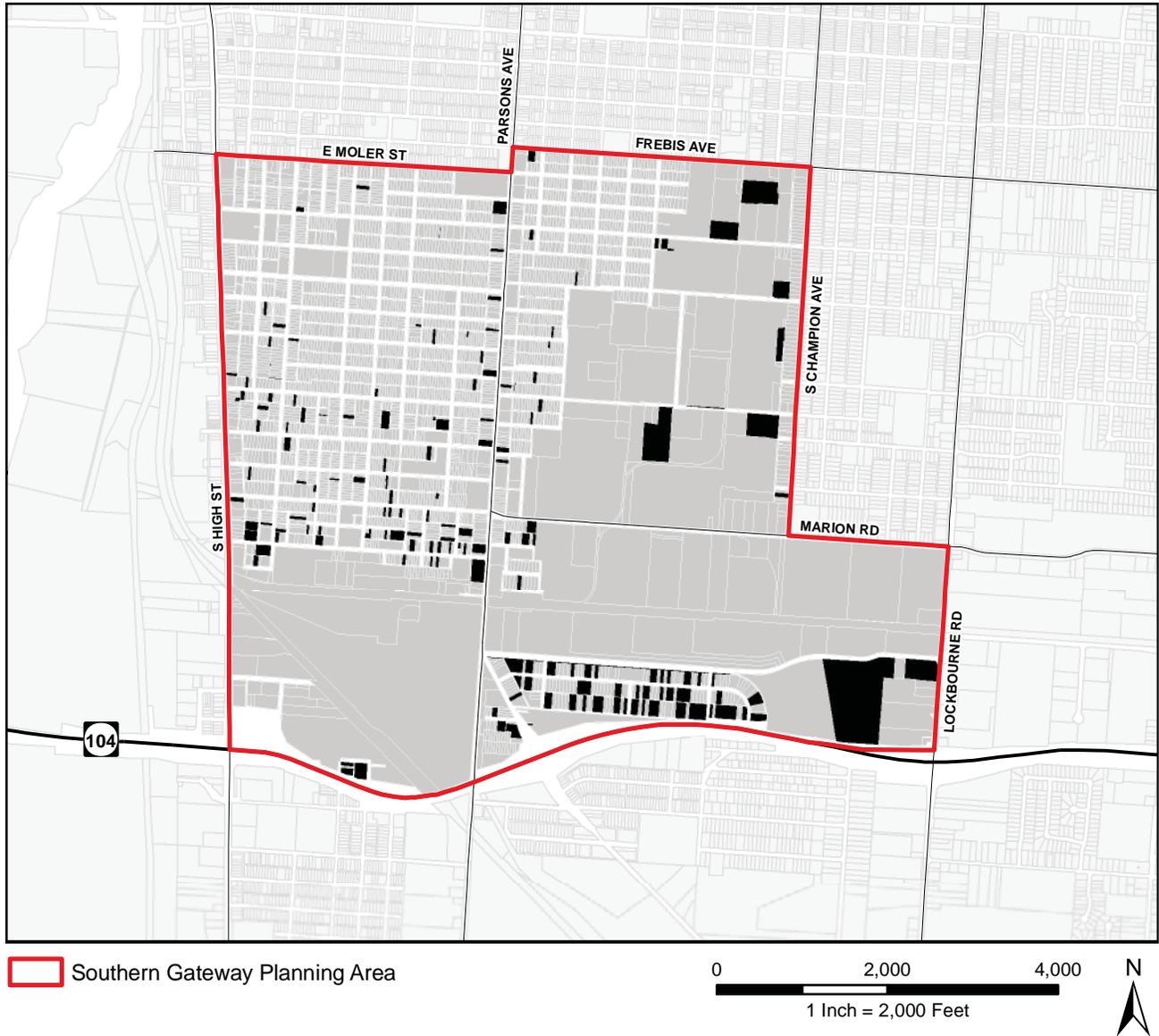
Southern Gateway Planning Area



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| COLUMBUS STEEL CASTINGS COMPANY (72.2 Acres) | 727 E JENKINS AVE (28.8 Acres) |
| FIP REALTY CO (67.3 Acres) | VS COLUMBUS GALVANIZING (24.4 Acres) |
| PENNSYLVANIA LINES (48.9 Acres) | DEVELOPERS SEVEN (22.3 Acres) |
| CITY OF COLUMBUS (47.0 Acres) | HOOSHIARNEJAD EBRAHIM (20.5 Acres) |
| WEBER HOLDINGS-BUCKEYE (33.4 Acres) | VTT LINCOLN (18.5 Acres) |

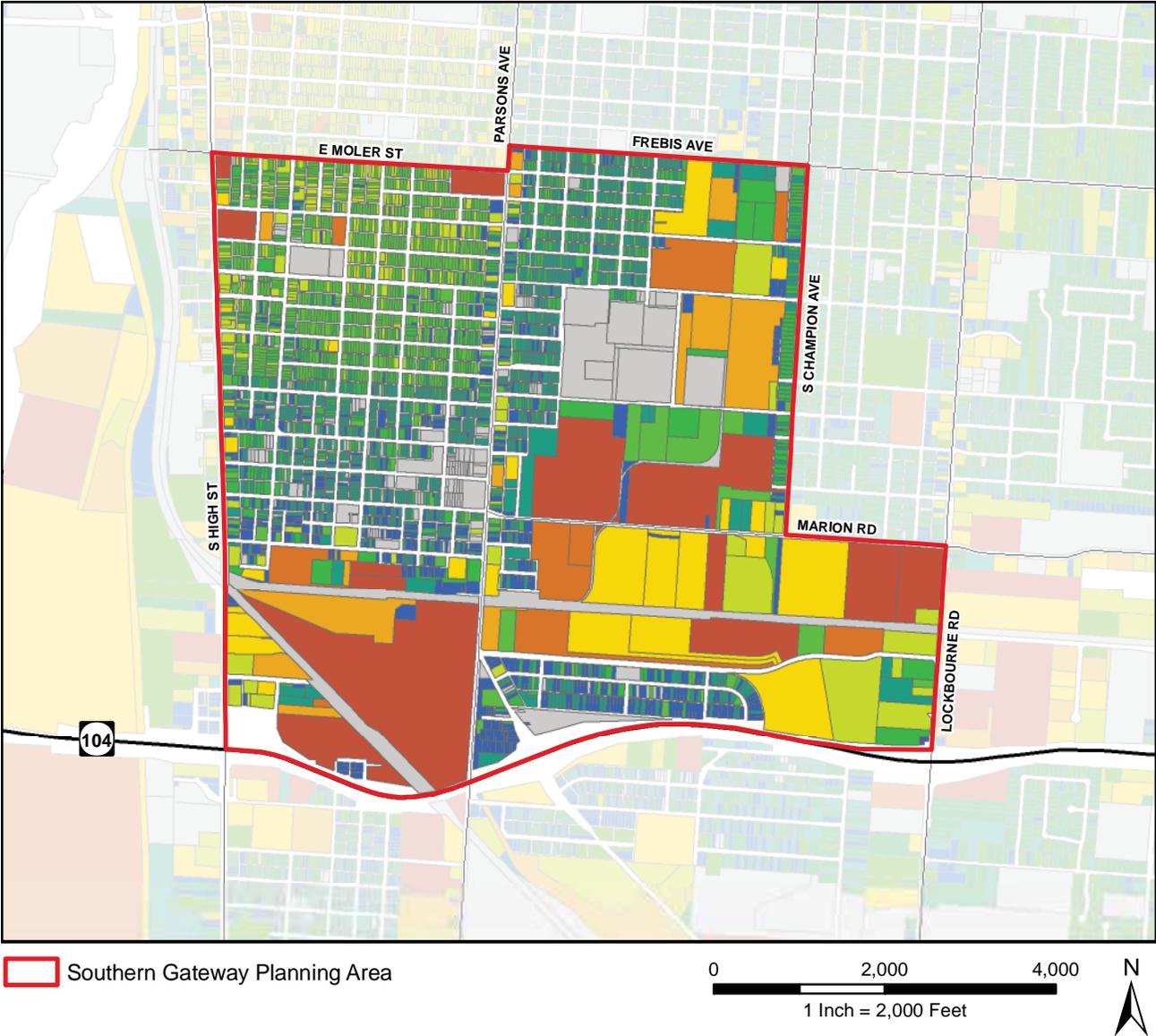
SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR, OCTOBER 2012

Vacant Properties



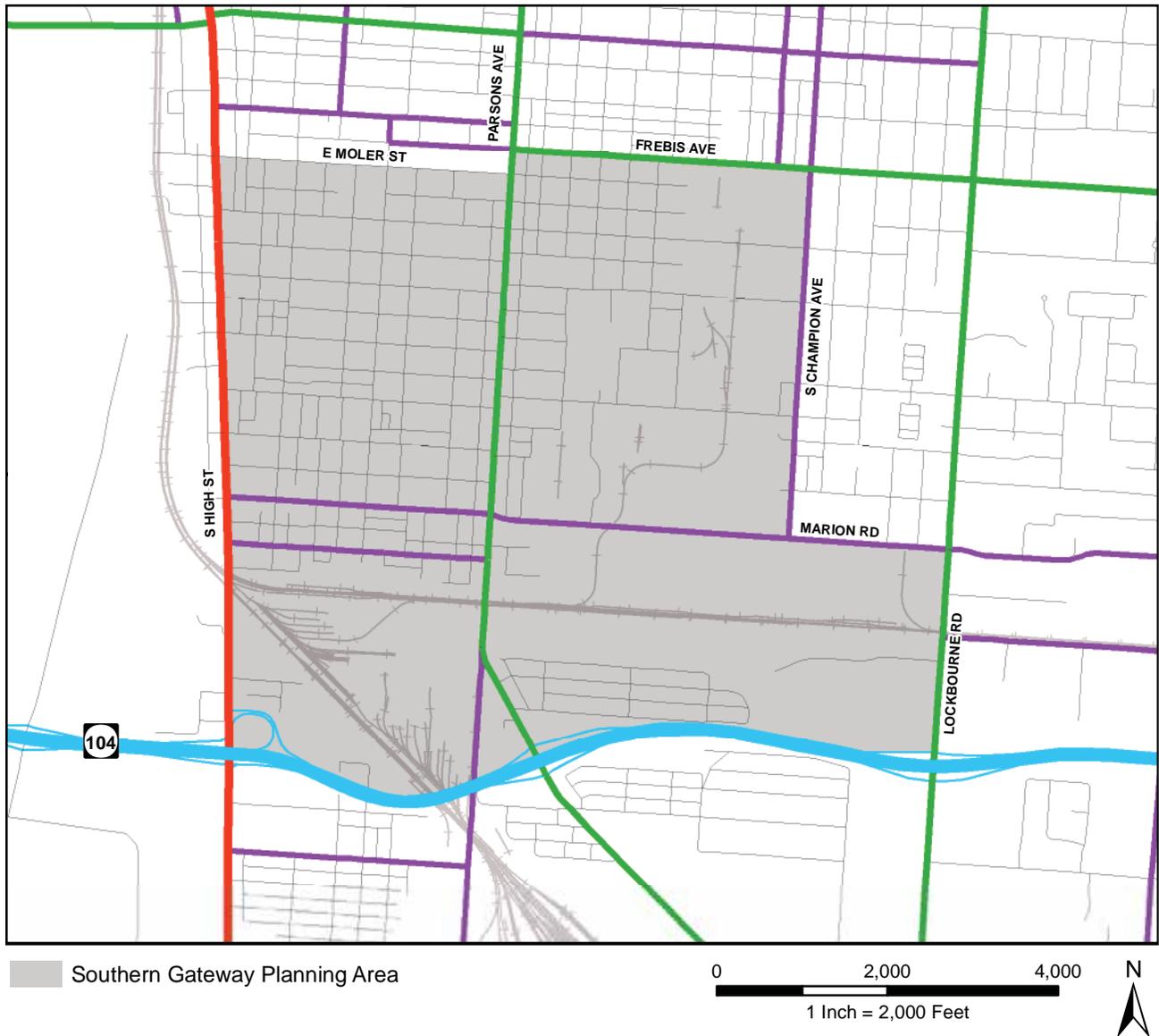
SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR, OCTOBER 2012

Appraised Property Values



SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR, OCTOBER 2012

Street Network



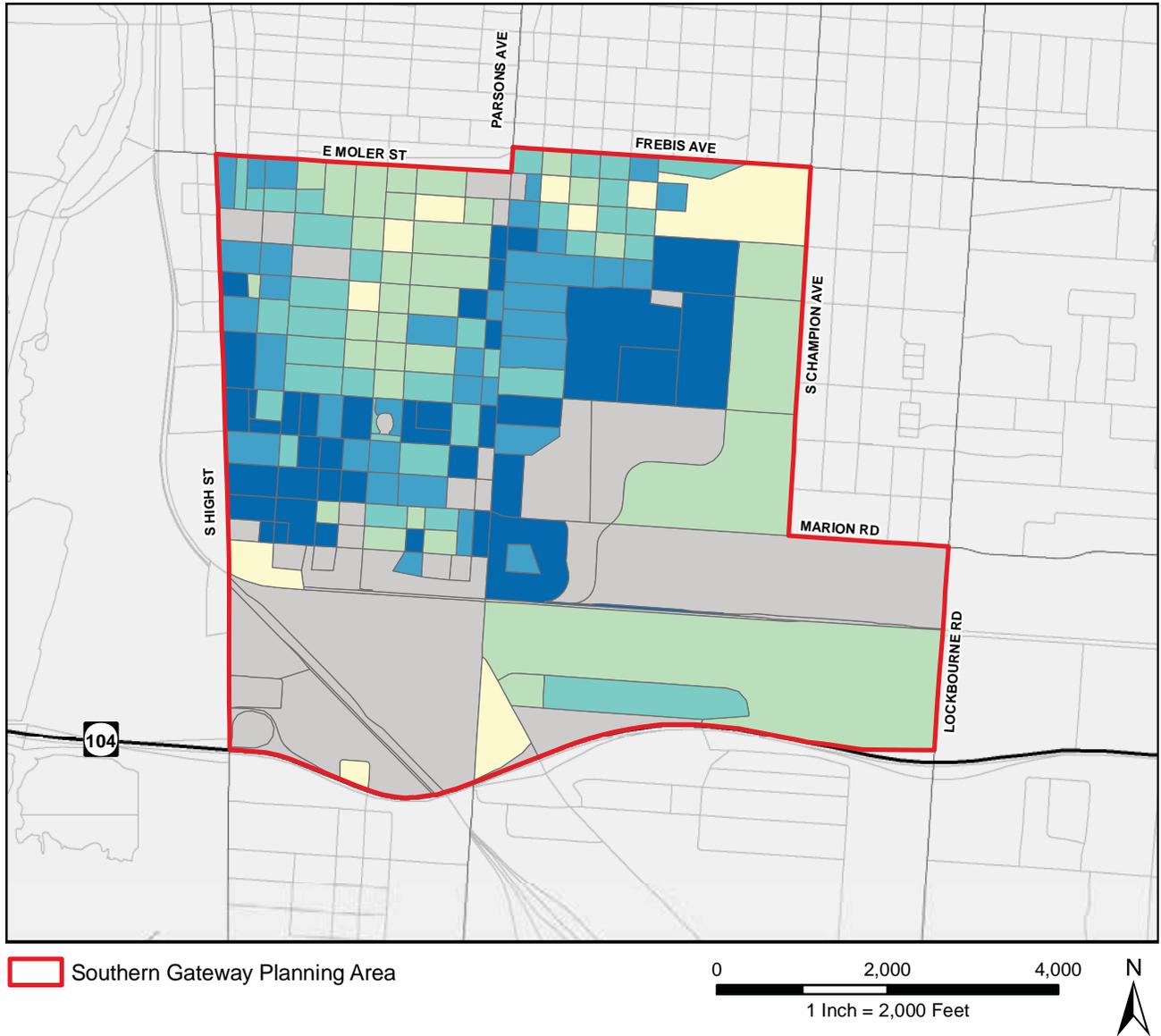
SOURCE: MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, 2008

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network



SOURCE: MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, 2012

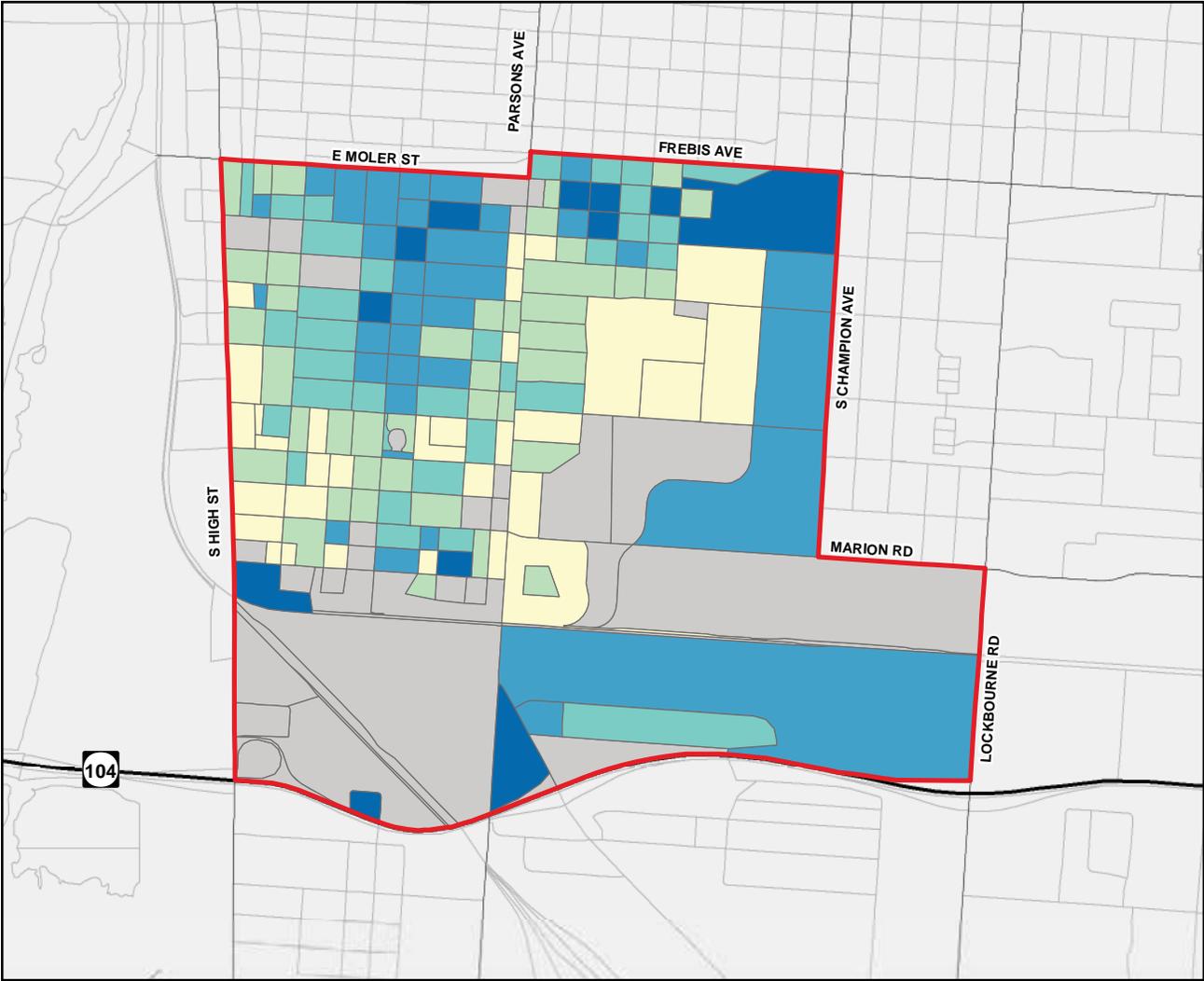
Renter Occupied Housing



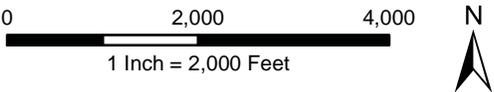
 Under 20.0%	 60.0% - 79.9%
 20.0 - 39.9%	 80.0% or More
 40.0 - 59.9%	 Uninhabited blocks

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Owner Occupied Housing



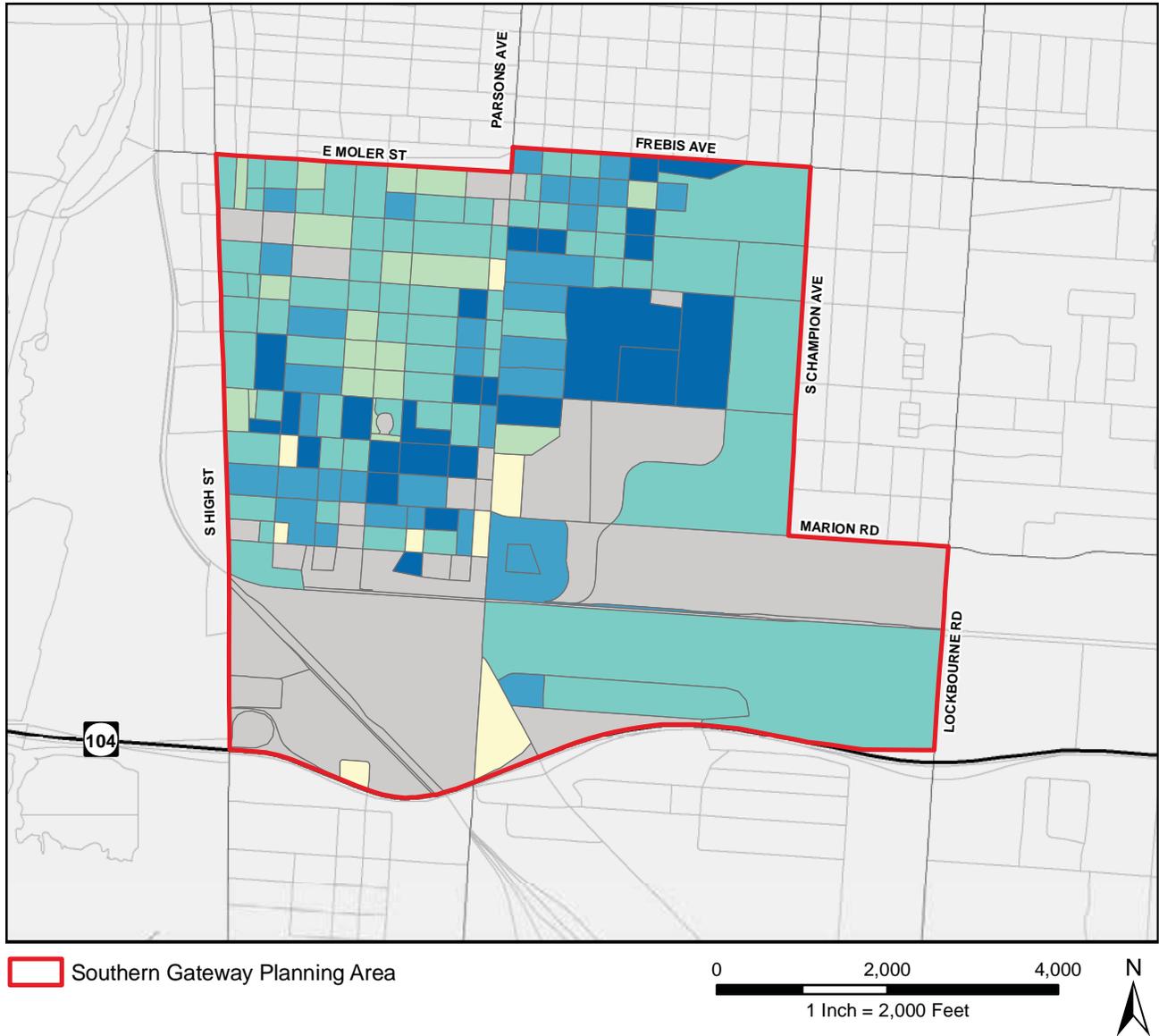
 Southern Gateway Planning Area



 Under 20.0%	 60.0% - 79.9%
 20.0% - 39.9%	 80.0% or More
 40.0% - 59.9%	 Uninhabited blocks

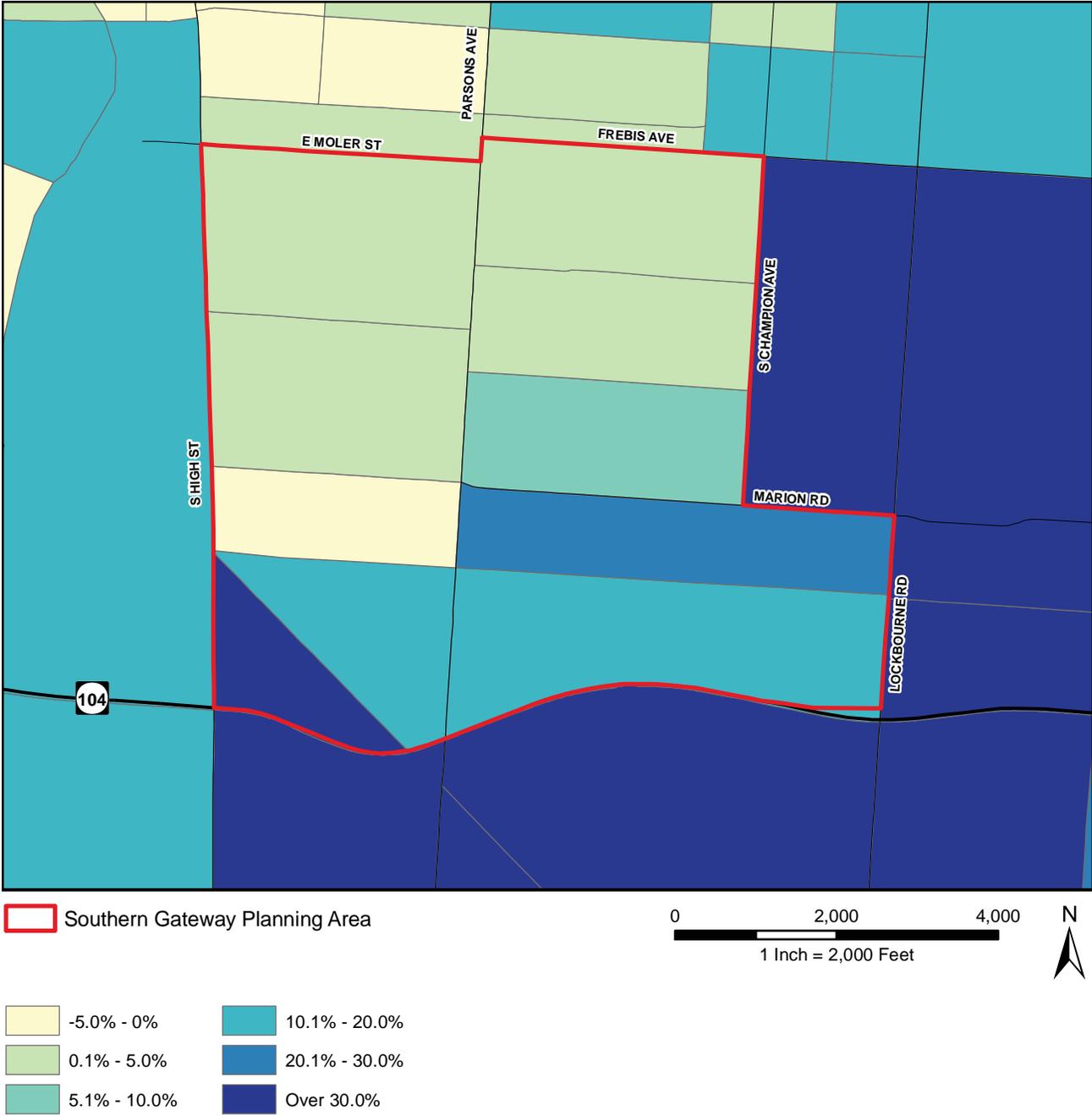
SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Average Household Size



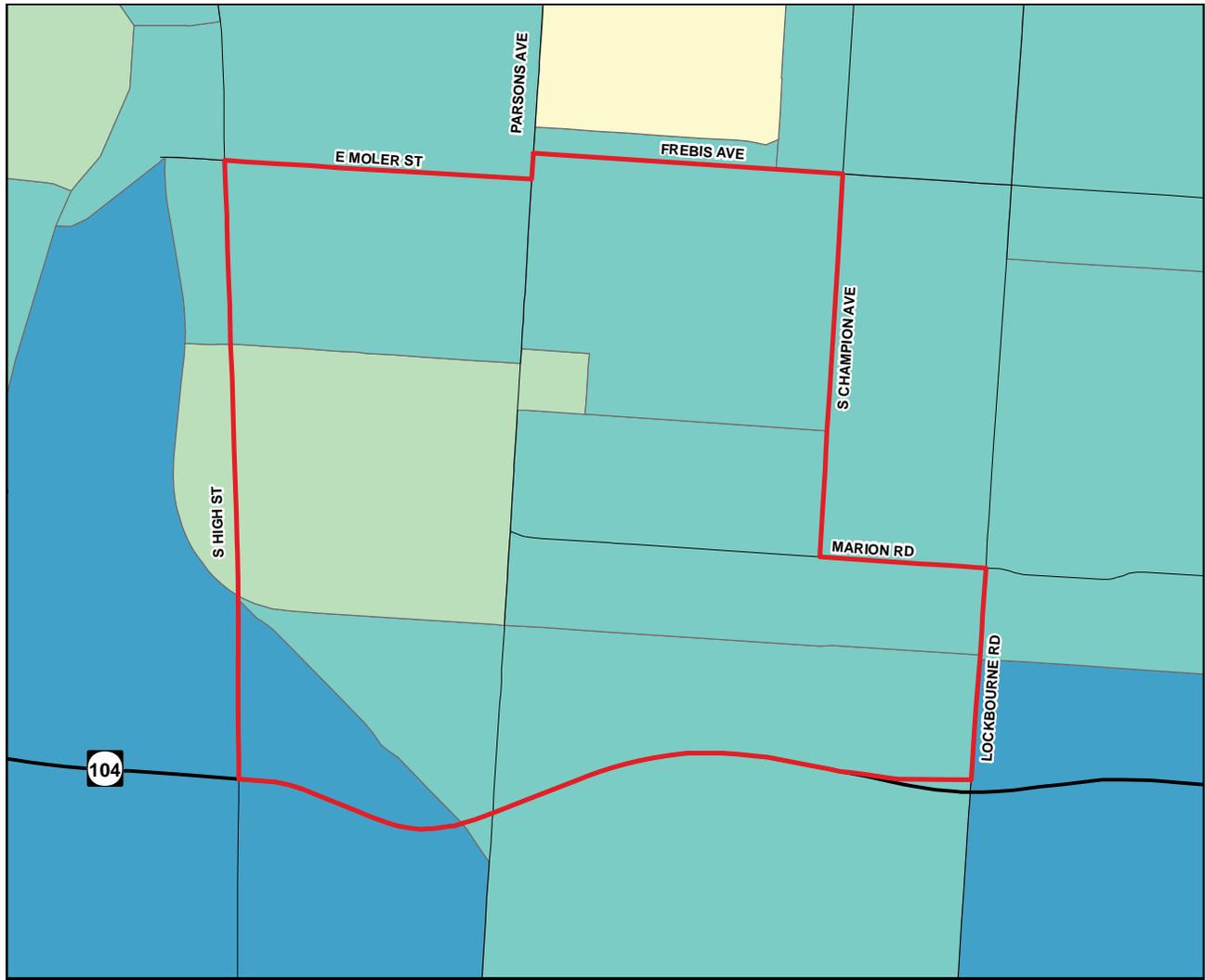
SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Projected Population Growth (2010-2035)

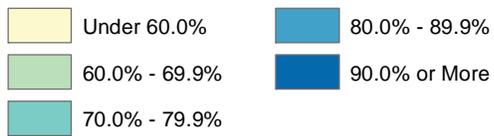


SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATE, 2007-2011

Drive Alone to Work

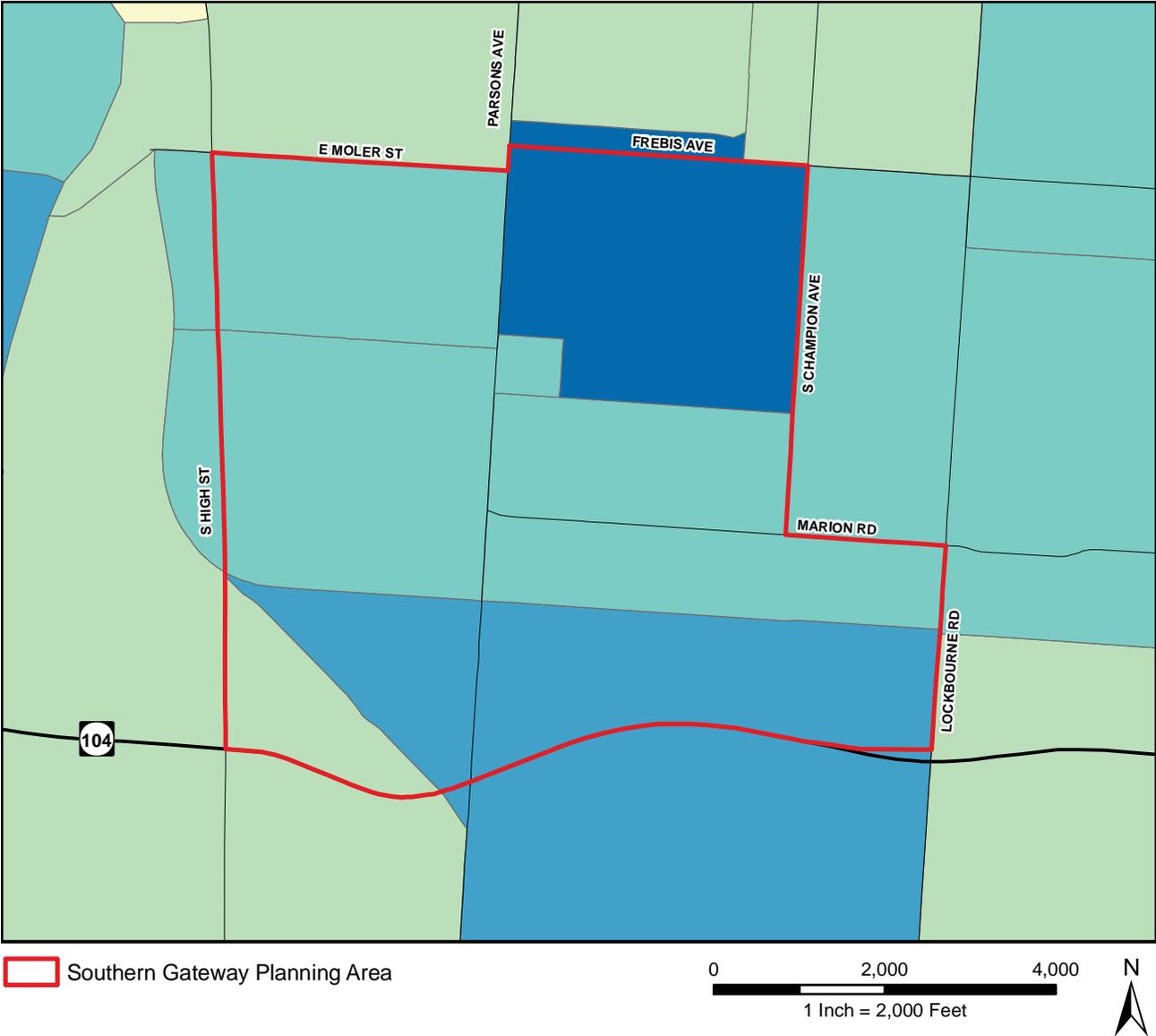


Southern Gateway Planning Area



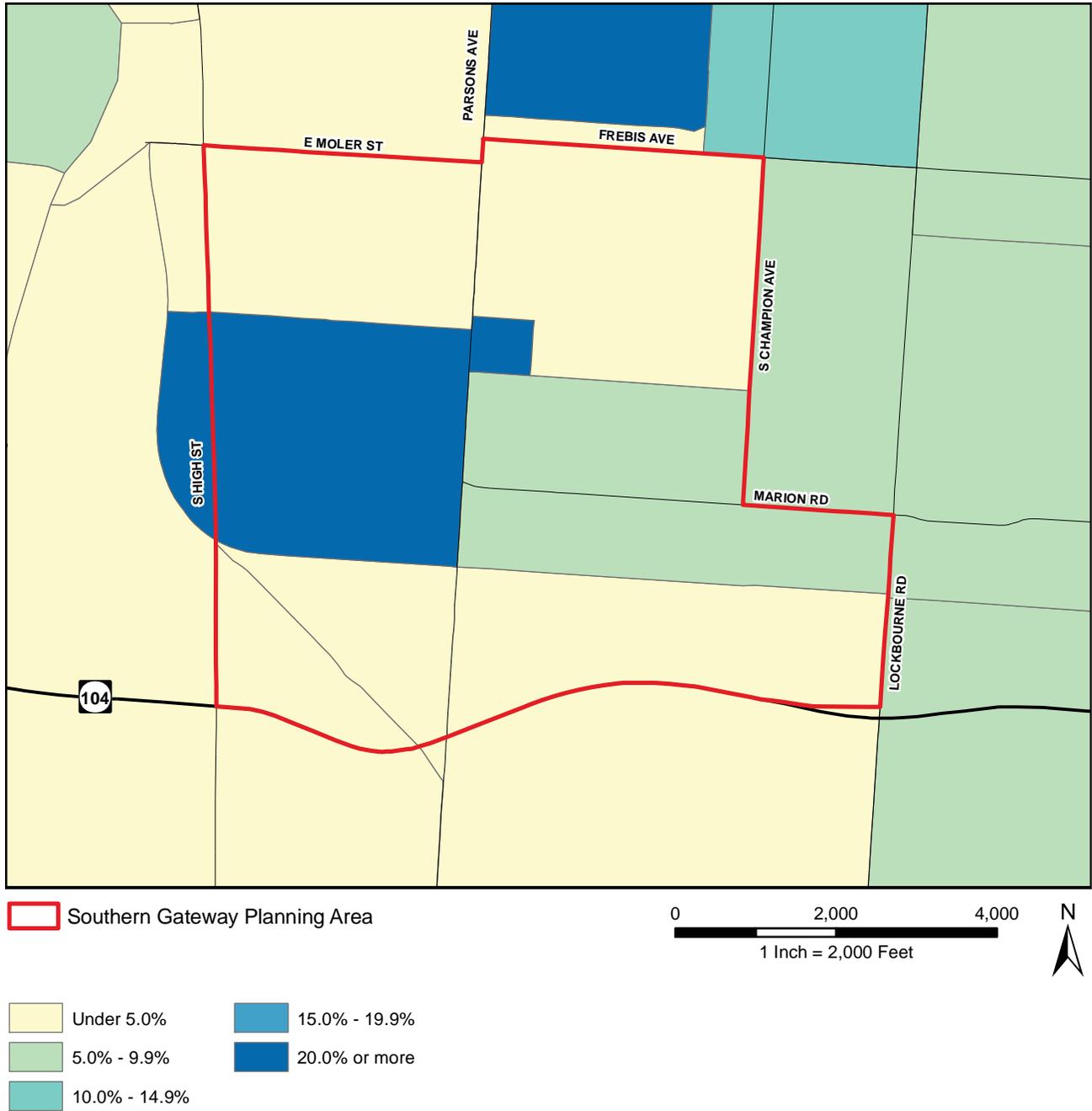
SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATE, 2007-2011

Carpool to Work



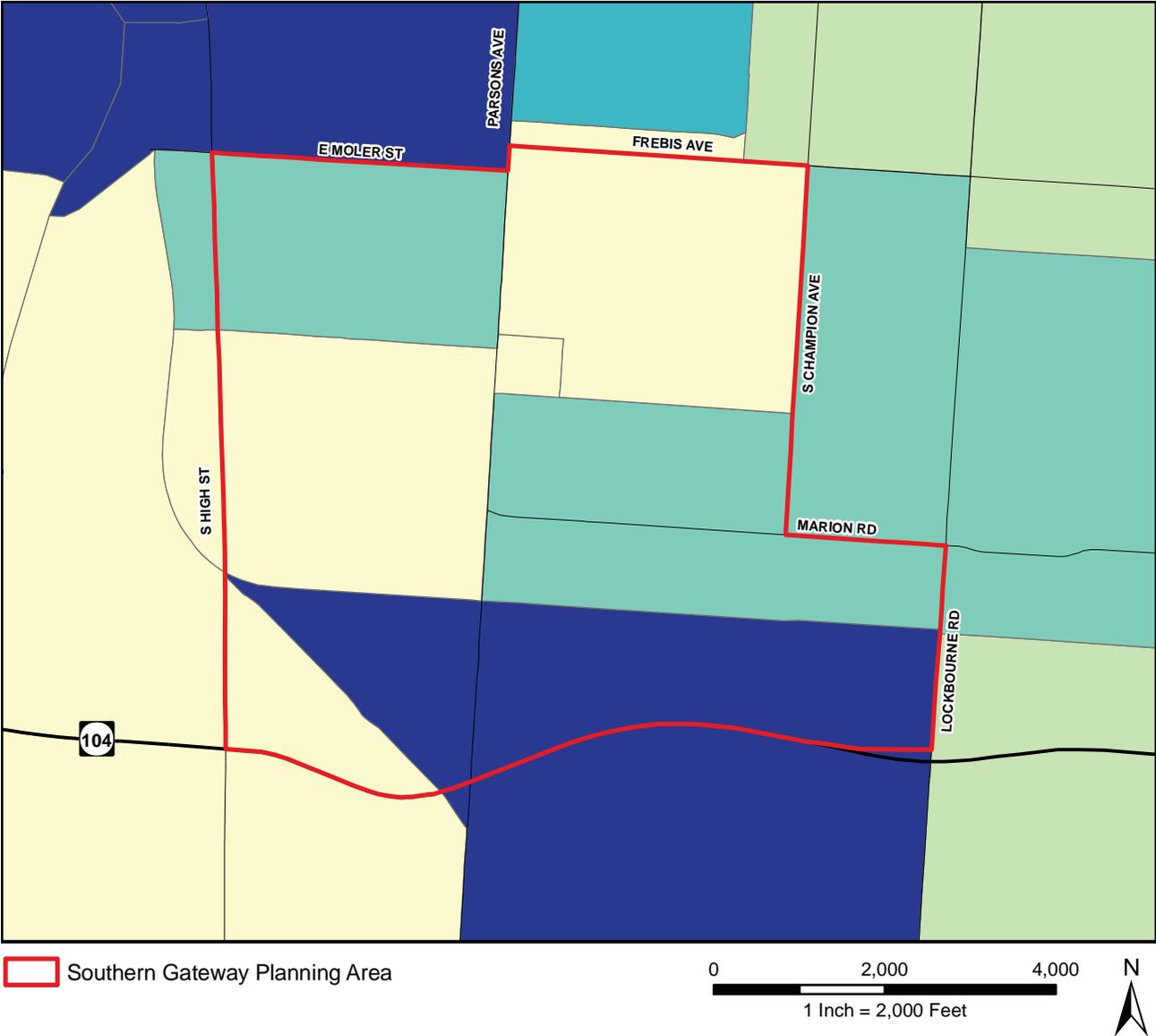
SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATE, 2007-2011

Take Transit to Work



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATE, 2007-2011

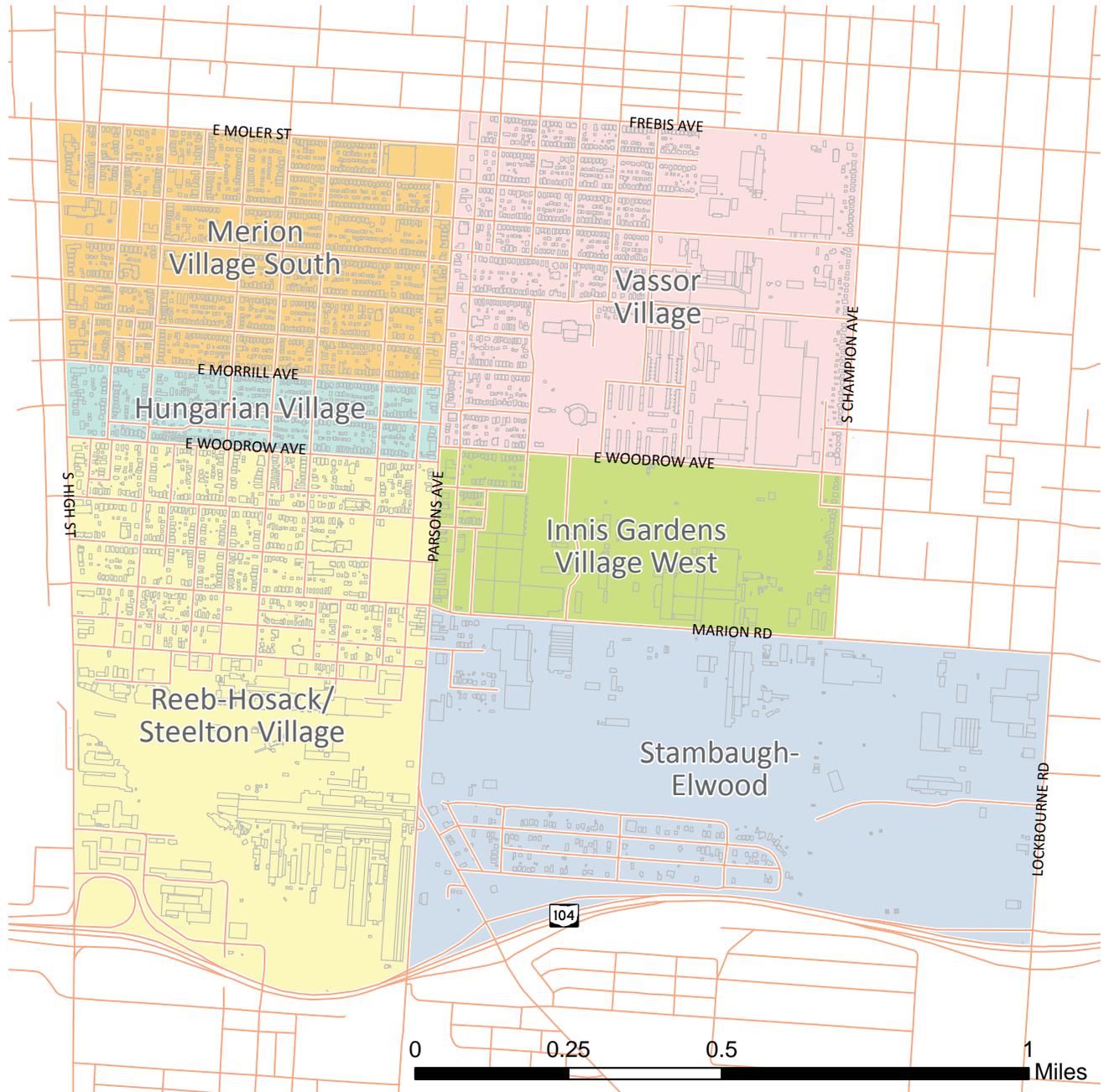
Walk or Bike to Work



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2011 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 5-YEAR ESTIMATE, 2007-2011

SOUTHERN GATEWAY SUB AREAS

Southern Gateway Sub Area Map



The six sub areas for data preparation are based on civic association boundaries. Sub area geographies are primarily aggregated from US Census 2010 blocks.

Neighborhood Profile Sub Area Comparison

	HUNGARIAN VILLAGE	INNIS GARDENS VILLAGE WEST	MERION VLG SOUTH	REEB-HOSACK/ STEELTON VLG	STAMBAUGH- ELWOOD	VASSOR VILLAGE	SOUTHERN GATEWAY	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
AGE, 2010									
TOTAL POPULATION	762	141	2,003	1,429	272	2,288	6,895	787,033	1,163,414
Population under age 5	7.0%	8.5%	6.4%	8.5%	7.4%	12.4%	9.0%	7.6%	7.1%
Population ages 5 to 17	16.4%	22.7%	12.4%	18.8%	16.2%	27.1%	19.4%	15.6%	16.8%
Population ages 18 to 24	8.3%	7.1%	8.1%	9.7%	8.1%	10.0%	9.1%	14.1%	11.9%
Population ages 25 to 54	52.4%	39.0%	53.0%	43.7%	45.6%	36.3%	44.9%	44.8%	43.7%
Population ages 55 to 64	9.2%	12.8%	11.0%	11.5%	7.7%	7.8%	9.8%	9.3%	10.5%
Population age 65 and over	6.8%	9.9%	9.1%	7.8%	15.1%	6.4%	7.9%	8.6%	9.9%
RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010									
TOTAL POPULATION	762	141	2,003	1,429	272	2,288	6,895	787,033	1,163,414
White alone	82.5%	56.0%	88.9%	73.6%	49.3%	50.3%	70.0%	61.5%	69.2%
Black or African American alone	11.3%	34.8%	5.8%	20.4%	46.3%	42.6%	23.8%	28.0%	21.2%
Asian alone	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	4.1%	3.9%
Native American alone	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Other race alone	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	3.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	2.4%
Multiracial population	3.8%	8.5%	3.2%	3.6%	0.0%	5.6%	4.1%	3.3%	3.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.1%	0.7%	2.7%	3.6%	4.8%	3.0%	3.0%	5.6%	4.8%
HOUSEHOLDS, 2010									
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	311	53	912	552	108	801	2,737	331,602	477,235
Owner-occupied	44.1%	34.0%	55.3%	25.2%	49.1%	32.2%	40.5%	47.0%	55.4%
Renter-occupied	55.9%	66.0%	44.7%	74.8%	50.9%	67.8%	59.5%	53.0%	44.6%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	311	53	912	552	108	801	2,737	331,602	477,235
Families	52.7%	64.2%	47.1%	56.3%	59.3%	67.7%	56.4%	53.1%	58.3%
Married couples	25.4%	20.8%	29.6%	23.0%	32.4%	19.9%	24.9%	32.0%	39.0%
Families w/children	23.5%	30.2%	17.3%	28.3%	22.2%	41.6%	27.8%	26.0%	28.0%
Female-headed households w/children	11.3%	15.1%	6.4%	16.1%	10.2%	31.2%	16.5%	9.6%	8.6%
Persons living alone	29.9%	28.3%	34.4%	31.5%	34.3%	25.8%	30.7%	35.1%	31.9%

	HUNGARIAN VILLAGE	INNIS GARDENS VILLAGE WEST	MERION VLG SOUTH	REEB-HOSACK/ STEELTON VLG	STAMBAUGH-ELWOOD	VASSOR VILLAGE	SOUTHERN GATEWAY	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN COUNTY
HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012									
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	302	60	759	520	131	587	2,359	177,884	177,884
with vacant buildings	5.6%	18.3%	2.5%	16.2%	13.7%	12.1%	9.3%	2.9%	n/a
with sheriff sales	5.0%	3.3%	2.8%	4.2%	4.6%	2.7%	3.5%	2.9%	2.3%
AVG. APP. VALUE (single family units)	\$72,293	\$41,439	\$104,469	\$36,355	\$40,194	\$45,393	\$66,107	\$116,861	\$150,988
CRIME RATES (PER 100 POP), 2009-2011									
VIOLENT CRIMES	2.4	17.0	3.7	6.9	2.6	4.8	4.8	1.7	n/a
Criminal homicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a
Forcible rapes	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	n/a
Robberies	2.0	13.5	2.7	5.0	1.8	3.7	3.6	1.2	n/a
Aggravated assaults	0.3	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	n/a
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	25.5	46.1	27.1	39.6	32.7	25.0	29.4	11.4	n/a
Burglaries	7.9	9.2	7.6	11.3	10.7	8.4	8.8	3.0	n/a
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	14.4	29.1	16.8	22.9	20.2	13.3	17.0	7.1	n/a
Motor vehicle thefts	3.1	7.8	2.7	5.4	1.8	3.2	3.6	1.3	n/a
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011									
TOTAL POPULATION	762	141	2,003	1,429	272	2,288	6,895	n/a	1,163,414
receive food stamps	37.7%	54.6%	23.8%	51.4%	53.3%	43.9%	39.5%	n/a	18.0%
receive Medicaid	36.7%	56.0%	26.4%	54.3%	49.3%	49.0%	42.3%	n/a	22.8%
receive TANF	4.3%	9.9%	4.8%	9.7%	6.6%	8.2%	7.1%	n/a	2.6%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	132	29	282	286	51	716	1,496	n/a	204,666
receive child care assistance	12.9%	6.9%	9.2%	15.4%	5.9%	12.6%	12.2%	n/a	11.5%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	67	16	146	143	23	340	735	n/a	98,877
receive child care assistance	17.9%	12.5%	13.7%	21.7%	13.0%	18.8%	18.0%	n/a	16.2%
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010									
CCS STUDENTS (K-12)	118	29	232	280	43	503	1,205	61,434	n/a

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENTENIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

Neighborhood Profile Distribution Across Sub Areas

	HUNGARIAN VILLAGE	INNIS GARDENS VILLAGE WEST	MERION VLG SOUTH	REEB-HOSACK/ STEELTON VLG	STAMBAUGH-ELWOOD	VASSOR VILLAGE
AGE, 2010						
TOTAL POPULATION	11.1%	2.0%	29.1%	20.7%	3.9%	33.2%
Population under age 5	8.6%	1.9%	20.8%	19.5%	3.2%	45.9%
Population ages 5 to 17	9.3%	2.4%	18.5%	20.0%	3.3%	46.4%
Population ages 18 to 24	10.1%	1.6%	26.1%	22.2%	3.5%	36.5%
Population ages 25 to 54	12.9%	1.8%	34.3%	20.2%	4.0%	26.8%
Population ages 55 to 64	10.4%	2.7%	32.7%	24.5%	3.1%	26.6%
Population age 65 and over	9.5%	2.6%	33.2%	20.4%	7.5%	26.8%
RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010						
TOTAL POPULATION	11.1%	2.0%	29.1%	20.7%	3.9%	33.2%
White alone	13.0%	1.6%	36.9%	21.8%	2.8%	23.9%
Black or African American alone	5.2%	3.0%	7.1%	17.7%	7.7%	59.3%
Asian alone	0.0%	2.7%	45.9%	21.6%	8.1%	21.6%
Native American alone	29.7%	0.0%	27.0%	35.1%	0.0%	8.1%
Other race alone	10.4%	0.0%	19.4%	20.9%	13.4%	35.8%
Multiracial population	10.2%	4.2%	22.9%	18.0%	0.0%	44.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.8%	0.5%	26.8%	25.4%	6.3%	33.2%
HOUSEHOLDS, 2010						
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	11.4%	1.9%	33.3%	20.2%	3.9%	29.3%
Owner-occupied	12.4%	1.6%	45.4%	12.5%	4.8%	23.3%
Renter-occupied	10.7%	2.1%	25.1%	25.4%	3.4%	33.4%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	11.4%	1.9%	33.3%	20.2%	3.9%	29.3%
Families	10.6%	2.2%	27.8%	20.1%	4.1%	35.1%
Married couples	11.6%	1.6%	39.6%	18.6%	5.1%	23.3%
Families w/children	9.6%	2.1%	20.8%	20.5%	3.2%	43.8%
Female-headed households w/children	7.8%	1.8%	12.9%	19.7%	2.4%	55.4%
Persons living alone	11.1%	1.8%	37.4%	20.7%	4.4%	24.6%
HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012						
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	12.8%	2.5%	32.2%	22.0%	5.6%	24.9%
with vacant buildings	7.7%	5.0%	8.6%	38.2%	8.2%	32.3%
with sheriff sales	18.3%	2.4%	25.6%	26.8%	7.3%	19.5%

	HUNGARIAN VILLAGE	INNIS GARDENS VILLAGE WEST	MERION VLG SOUTH	REEB-HOSACK/ STEELTON VLG	STAMBAUGH-ELWOOD	VASSOR VILLAGE
CRIME, 2009–2011						
VIOLENT CRIMES	5.4%	7.2%	22.5%	29.7%	2.1%	33.0%
Criminal homicides	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Forcible rapes	5.9%	11.8%	35.3%	23.5%	0.0%	23.5%
Robberies	6.0%	7.6%	22.1%	28.5%	2.0%	33.7%
Aggravated assaults	3.1%	4.6%	20.0%	36.9%	3.1%	32.3%
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	9.6%	3.2%	26.8%	27.9%	4.4%	28.2%
Burglaries	9.9%	2.1%	25.0%	26.6%	4.8%	31.7%
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	9.4%	3.5%	28.7%	27.9%	4.7%	25.9%
Motor vehicle thefts	9.8%	4.5%	22.0%	31.4%	2.0%	30.2%
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011						
TOTAL POPULATION	11.1%	2.0%	29.1%	20.7%	3.9%	33.2%
receive food stamps	10.5%	2.8%	17.5%	27.0%	5.3%	36.9%
receive Medicaid	9.6%	2.7%	18.1%	26.6%	4.6%	38.4%
receive TANF	6.8%	2.9%	19.9%	28.3%	3.7%	38.4%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	8.8%	1.9%	18.9%	19.1%	3.4%	47.9%
receive child care assistance	9.3%	1.1%	14.3%	24.2%	1.6%	49.5%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	9.1%	2.2%	19.9%	19.5%	3.1%	46.3%
receive child care assistance	9.1%	1.5%	15.2%	23.5%	2.3%	48.5%
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010						
CCS STUDENTS (K–12)	9.8%	2.4%	19.3%	23.2%	3.6%	41.7%

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENNIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

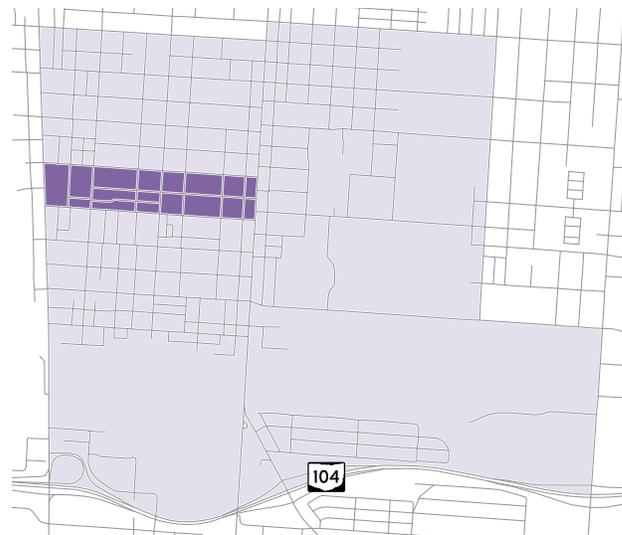
HUNGARIAN VILLAGE SUB AREA PROFILE

	#	%
AGE, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	762	100.0%
Population under age 5	53	7.0%
Population ages 5 to 17	125	16.4%
Population ages 18 to 24	63	8.3%
Population ages 25 to 54	399	52.4%
Population ages 55 to 64	70	9.2%
Population age 65 and over	52	6.8%

RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	762	100.0%
White alone	629	82.5%
Black or African American alone	86	11.3%
Asian alone	0	0.0%
Native American alone	11	1.4%
Other race alone	7	0.9%
Multiracial population	29	3.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16	2.1%

HOUSEHOLDS, 2010		
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	311	100.0%
Owner-occupied	137	44.1%
Renter-occupied	174	55.9%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	311	100.0%
Families	164	52.7%
Married couples	79	25.4%
Families w/children	73	23.5%
Female-headed households w/children	35	11.3%
Persons living alone	93	29.9%

HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012		
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	302	100.0%
with vacant buildings	17	5.6%
with sheriff sales	15	5.0%
AVG. APP. VALUE (single family units)	\$72,293	-



The Hungarian Village Sub Area is bounded on the north by East Morrill Avenue, on the east by Parsons Avenue, on the south by East Woodrow Avenue, and on the west by South High Street.

	#	%
CRIME RATES (PER 100 POP), 2009–2011		
VIOLENT CRIMES	18	2.4
Criminal homicides	0	0.0
Forcible rapes	1	0.1
Robberies	15	2.0
Aggravated assaults	2	0.3
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	194	25.5
Burglaries	60	7.9
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	110	14.4
Motor vehicle thefts	24	3.1
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011		
TOTAL POPULATION	762	100.0%
receive food stamps	287	37.7%
receive Medicaid	280	36.7%
receive TANF	33	4.3%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	132	100.0%
receive child care assistance	17	12.9%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	67	100.0%
receive child care assistance	12	17.9%
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010		
CCS STUDENTS (K–12)	118	-

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENNIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

INNIS GARDENS VILLAGE WEST SUB AREA PROFILE

	#	%
AGE, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	141	100.0%
Population under age 5	12	8.5%
Population ages 5 to 17	32	22.7%
Population ages 18 to 24	10	7.1%
Population ages 25 to 54	55	39.0%
Population ages 55 to 64	18	12.8%
Population age 65 and over	14	9.9%
RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	141	100.0%
White alone	79	56.0%
Black or African American alone	49	34.8%
Asian alone	1	0.7%
Native American alone	0	0.0%
Other race alone	0	0.0%
Multiracial population	12	8.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1	0.7%
HOUSEHOLDS, 2010		
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	53	100.0%
Owner-occupied	18	34.0%
Renter-occupied	35	66.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	53	100.0%
Families	34	64.2%
Married couples	11	20.8%
Families w/children	16	30.2%
Female-headed households w/children	8	15.1%
Persons living alone	15	28.3%
HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012		
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	60	100.0%
with vacant buildings	11	18.3%
with sheriff sales	2	3.3%
AVG. APP. VALUE (single family units)	\$41,439	-



The Innis Gardens Village West Sub Area is bounded on the north by East Woodrow Avenue, on the east by South Champion Avenue, on the south by Marion Road, and on the west by Parsons Avenue.

	#	%
CRIME RATES (PER 100 POP), 2009–2011		
VIOLENT CRIMES	24	17.0
Criminal homicides	0	0.0
Forcible rapes	2	1.4
Robberies	19	13.5
Aggravated assaults	3	2.1
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	65	46.1
Burglaries	13	9.2
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	41	29.1
Motor vehicle thefts	11	7.8
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011		
TOTAL POPULATION	141	100.0%
receive food stamps	77	54.6%
receive Medicaid	79	56.0%
receive TANF	14	9.9%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	29	100.0%
receive child care assistance	2	6.9%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	16	100.0%
receive child care assistance	2	12.5%
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010		
CCS STUDENTS (K–12)	29	-

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENNIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

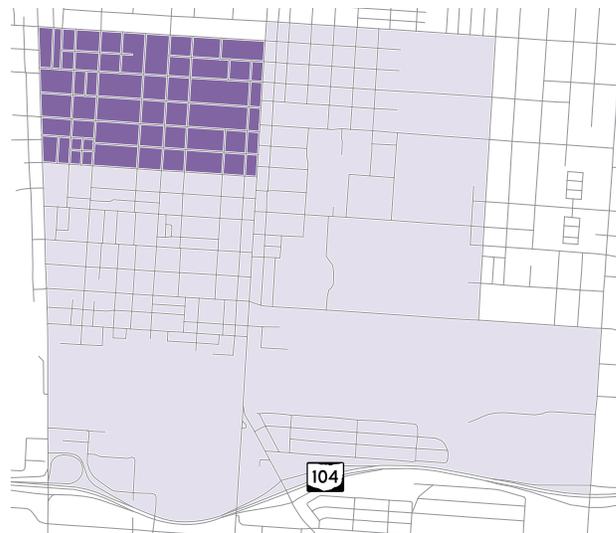
MERION VILLAGE SOUTH SUB AREA PROFILE

	#	%
AGE, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	2,003	100.0%
Population under age 5	129	6.4%
Population ages 5 to 17	248	12.4%
Population ages 18 to 24	163	8.1%
Population ages 25 to 54	1,061	53.0%
Population ages 55 to 64	220	11.0%
Population age 65 and over	182	9.1%

RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	2,003	100.0%
White alone	1,781	88.9%
Black or African American alone	117	5.8%
Asian alone	17	0.8%
Native American alone	10	0.5%
Other race alone	13	0.6%
Multiracial population	65	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	55	2.7%

HOUSEHOLDS, 2010		
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	912	100.0%
Owner-occupied	504	55.3%
Renter-occupied	408	44.7%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	912	100.0%
Families	430	47.1%
Married couples	270	29.6%
Families w/children	158	17.3%
Female-headed households w/children	58	6.4%
Persons living alone	314	34.4%

HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012		
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	759	100.0%
with vacant buildings	19	2.5%
with sheriff sales	21	2.8%
AVG. APP. VALUE (single family units)	\$104,469	-



The Merion Village South Sub Area is bounded on the north by East Moler Street, on the east by Parsons Avenue, on the south by East Morrill Avenue, and on the west by South High Street.

	#	%
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CRIME RATES (PER 100 POP), 2009-2011		
VIOLENT CRIMES	75	3.7
Criminal homicides	1	0.0
Forcible rapes	6	0.3
Robberies	55	2.7
Aggravated assaults	13	0.6
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	543	27.1
Burglaries	152	7.6
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	337	16.8
Motor vehicle thefts	54	2.7

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011		
TOTAL POPULATION	2,003	100.0%
receive food stamps	476	23.8%
receive Medicaid	528	26.4%
receive TANF	97	4.8%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	282	100.0%
receive child care assistance	26	9.2%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	146	100.0%
receive child care assistance	20	13.7%

COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010		
CCS STUDENTS (K-12)	232	-

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENNIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

REEB-HOSACK/STEELTON VILLAGE SUB AREA PROFILE

	#	%
AGE, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	1,429	100.0%
Population under age 5	121	8.5%
Population ages 5 to 17	268	18.8%
Population ages 18 to 24	139	9.7%
Population ages 25 to 54	624	43.7%
Population ages 55 to 64	165	11.5%
Population age 65 and over	112	7.8%
RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	1,429	100.0%
White alone	1,052	73.6%
Black or African American alone	291	20.4%
Asian alone	8	0.6%
Native American alone	13	0.9%
Other race alone	14	1.0%
Multiracial population	51	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	52	3.6%
HOUSEHOLDS, 2010		
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	552	100.0%
Owner-occupied	139	25.2%
Renter-occupied	413	74.8%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	552	100.0%
Families	311	56.3%
Married couples	127	23.0%
Families w/children	156	28.3%
Female-headed households w/children	89	16.1%
Persons living alone	174	31.5%
HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012		
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	520	100.0%
with vacant buildings	84	16.2%
with sheriff sales	22	4.2%
AVG. APP. VALUE (single family units)	\$36,355	-



The Reeb-Hosack/Steelton Village Sub Area is bounded on the north by East Woodrow Avenue, on the east by Parsons Avenue, on the south by State Route 104, and on the west by South High Street.

	#	%
CRIME RATES (PER 100 POP), 2009–2011		
VIOLENT CRIMES	99	6.9
Criminal homicides	0	0.0
Forcible rapes	4	0.3
Robberies	71	5.0
Aggravated assaults	24	1.7
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	566	39.6
Burglaries	162	11.3
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	327	22.9
Motor vehicle thefts	77	5.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011		
TOTAL POPULATION	1,429	100.0%
receive food stamps	735	51.4%
receive Medicaid	776	54.3%
receive TANF	138	9.7%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	286	100.0%
receive child care assistance	44	15.4%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	143	100.0%
receive child care assistance	31	21.7%
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010		
CCS STUDENTS (K–12)	280	-

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENNIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

STAMBAUGH-ELWOOD SUB AREA PROFILE

	#	%
AGE, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	272	100.0%
Population under age 5	20	7.4%
Population ages 5 to 17	44	16.2%
Population ages 18 to 24	22	8.1%
Population ages 25 to 54	124	45.6%
Population ages 55 to 64	21	7.7%
Population age 65 and over	41	15.1%
RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	272	100.0%
White alone	134	49.3%
Black or African American alone	126	46.3%
Asian alone	3	1.1%
Native American alone	0	0.0%
Other race alone	9	3.3%
Multiracial population	0	0.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13	4.8%
HOUSEHOLDS, 2010		
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	108	100.0%
Owner-occupied	53	49.1%
Renter-occupied	55	50.9%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	108	100.0%
Families	64	59.3%
Married couples	35	32.4%
Families w/children	24	22.2%
Female-headed households w/children	11	10.2%
Persons living alone	37	34.3%
HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012		
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	131	100.0%
with vacant buildings	18	13.7%
with sheriff sales	6	4.6%
AVG. APP. VALUE (single family units)	\$40,194	-



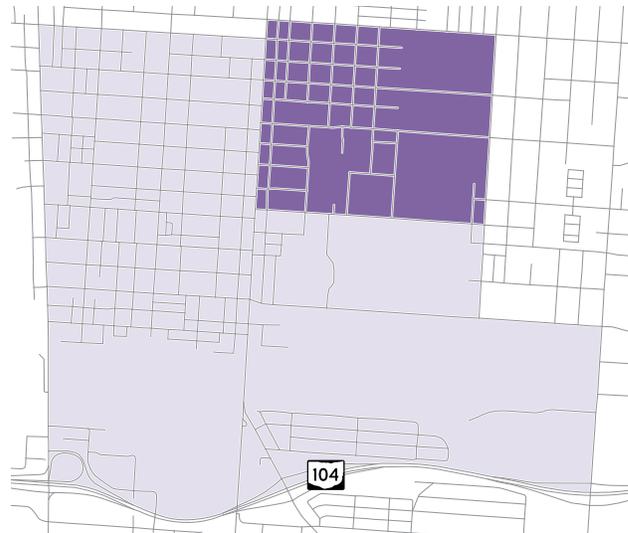
The Stambaugh-Elwood Sub Area is bounded on the north by Marion Road, on the east by Lockbourne Road, on the south by State Route 104, and on the west by Parsons Avenue.

	#	%
CRIME RATES (PER 100 POP), 2009-2011		
VIOLENT CRIMES	7	2.6
Criminal homicides	0	0.0
Forcible rapes	0	0.0
Robberies	5	1.8
Aggravated assaults	2	0.7
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	89	32.7
Burglaries	29	10.7
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	55	20.2
Motor vehicle thefts	5	1.8
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011		
TOTAL POPULATION	272	100.0%
receive food stamps	145	53.3%
receive Medicaid	134	49.3%
receive TANF	18	6.6%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	51	100.0%
receive child care assistance	3	5.9%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	23	100.0%
receive child care assistance	3	13.0%
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010		
CCS STUDENTS (K-12)	43	-

SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENNIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

VASSOR VILLAGE SUB AREA PROFILE

	#	%
AGE, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	2,288	100.0%
Population under age 5	284	12.4%
Population ages 5 to 17	620	27.1%
Population ages 18 to 24	228	10.0%
Population ages 25 to 54	830	36.3%
Population ages 55 to 64	179	7.8%
Population age 65 and over	147	6.4%
RACE & ETHNICITY, 2010		
TOTAL POPULATION	2,288	100.0%
White alone	1,152	50.3%
Black or African American alone	974	42.6%
Asian alone	8	0.3%
Native American alone	3	0.1%
Other race alone	24	1.0%
Multiracial population	127	5.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	68	3.0%
HOUSEHOLDS, 2010		
TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	801	100.0%
Owner-occupied	258	32.2%
Renter-occupied	543	67.8%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	801	100.0%
Families	542	67.7%
Married couples	159	19.9%
Families w/children	333	41.6%
Female-headed households w/children	250	31.2%
Persons living alone	207	25.8%
HOUSING, OCTOBER 2012		
PARCELS WITH 1 TO 3 UNITS	587	100.0%
with vacant buildings	71	12.1%
with sheriff sales	16	2.7%
AVG. APP. VALUE (single family units)	\$45,393	-



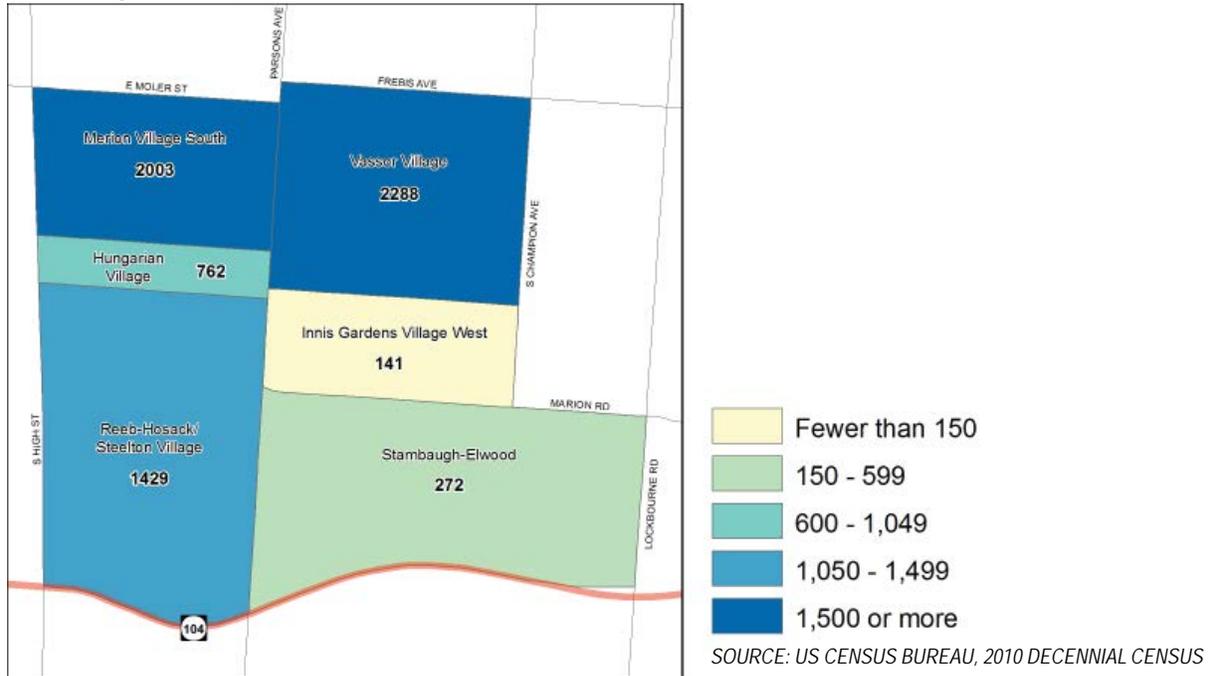
The Vassor Village Sub Area is bounded on the north by Frebis Avenue, on the east by South Champion Avenue, on the south by East Woodrow Avenue, and on the west by Parsons Avenue.

	#	%
CRIME RATES (PER 100 POP), 2009–2011		
VIOLENT CRIMES	110	4.8
Criminal homicides	1	0.0
Forcible rapes	4	0.2
Robberies	84	3.7
Aggravated assaults	21	0.9
PROPERTY CRIMES (excl. arsons)	571	25.0
Burglaries	193	8.4
Larcenies, thefts (non-MV)	304	13.3
Motor vehicle thefts	74	3.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, APRIL 2011		
TOTAL POPULATION	2,288	100.0%
receive food stamps	1,005	43.9%
receive Medicaid	1,121	49.0%
receive TANF	187	8.2%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 13	716	100.0%
receive child care assistance	90	12.6%
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6	340	100.0%
receive child care assistance	64	18.8%
COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS, JUNE 2010		
CCS STUDENTS (K–12)	503	-

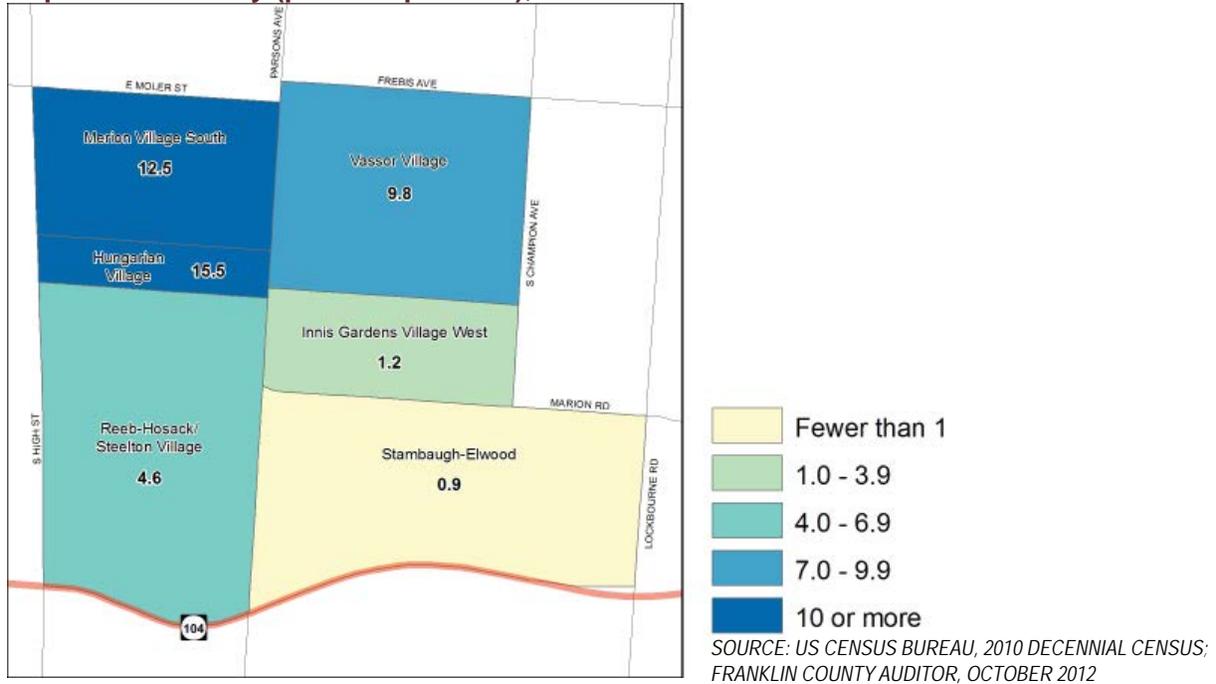
SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, DECENNIAL CENSUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY AUDITOR; COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT; COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE; FRANKLIN COUNTY JOBS & FAMILY SERVICES; COLUMBUS CITY SCHOOLS

Population

Total Population, 2010

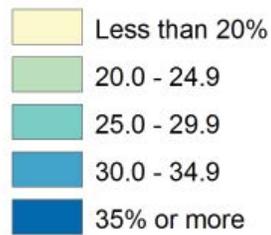


Population Density (persons per acre), 2010



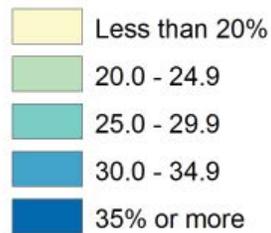
Age

Percent of Population Under Age 18, 2010



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

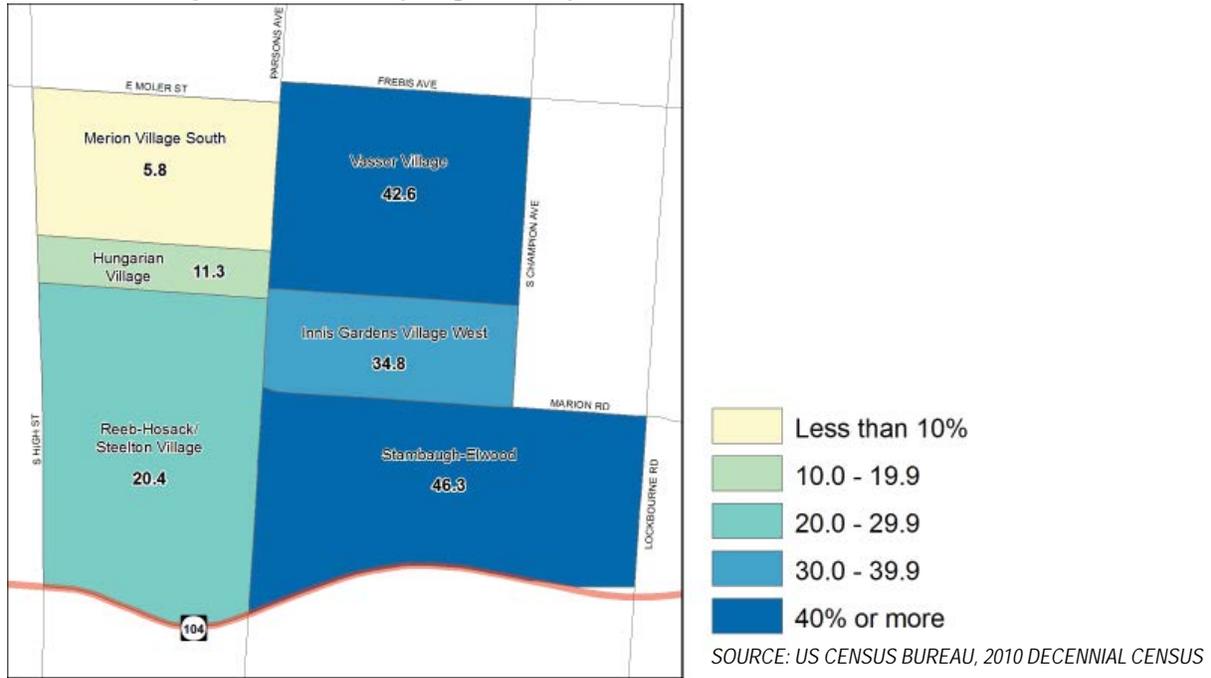
Percent of Population Age 55 and Over, 2010



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Race

Percent of Population Black (Single Race), 2010

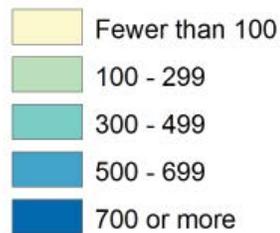


Percent of Population White (Single Race), 2010



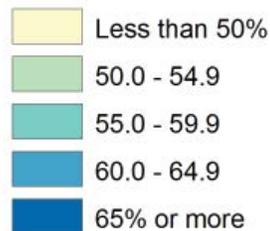
Household and Family Types

Households, 2010



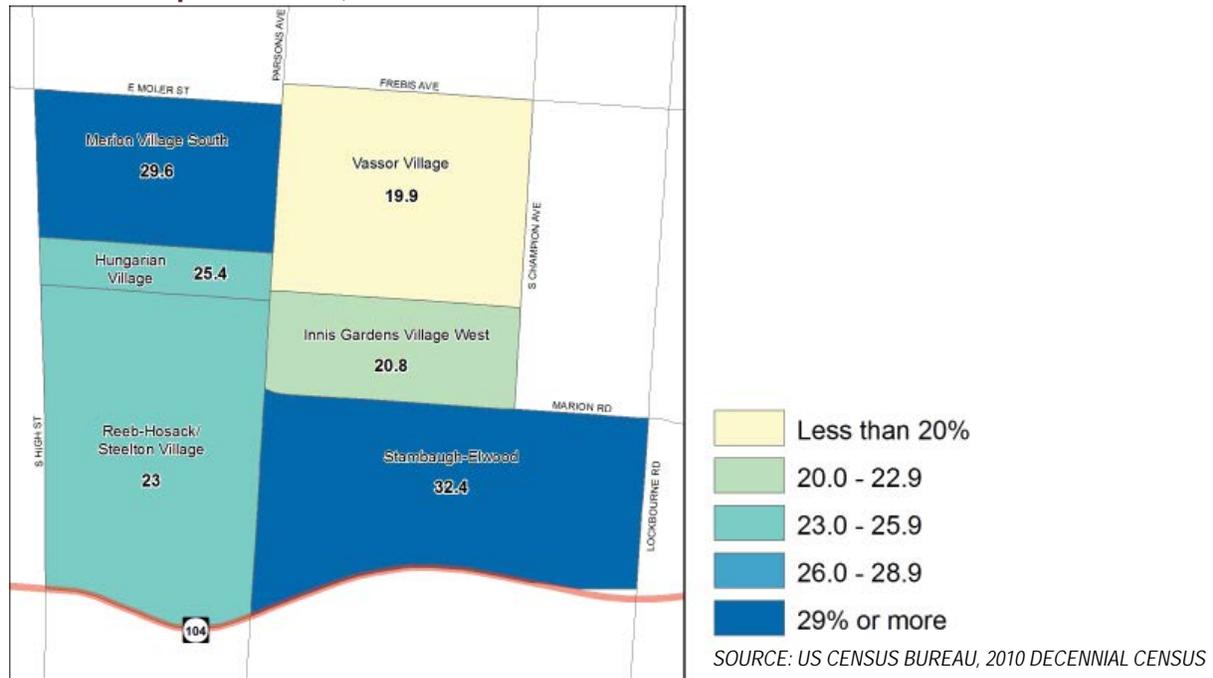
SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Percent of Households that are Family Households, 2010

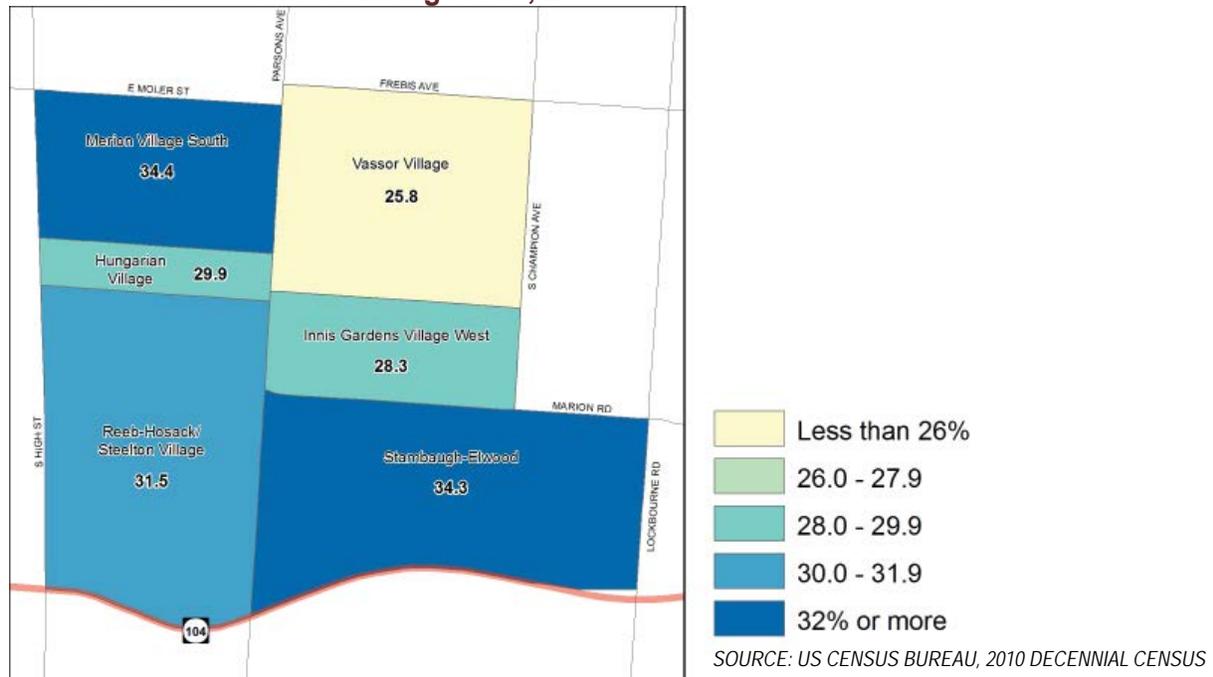


SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

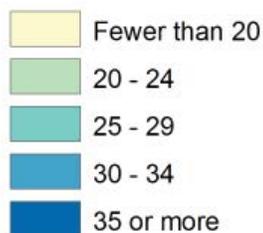
Percent of Households that are Married Couple Families, 2010



Percent of Householders Living Alone, 2010

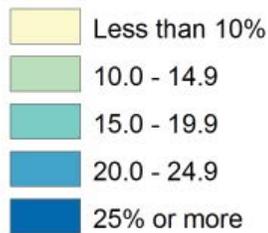


Families with Own Children, 2010



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

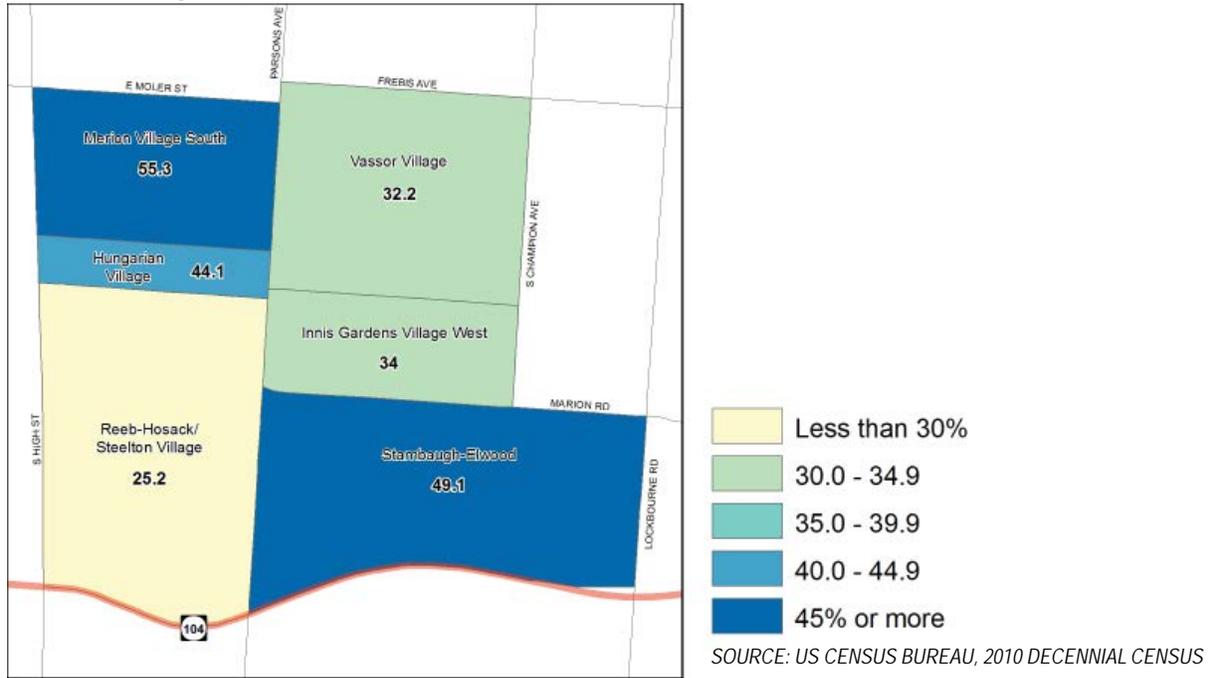
Percent of Families that have Female Householder, 2010



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

Owner Occupancy and Assessed Value

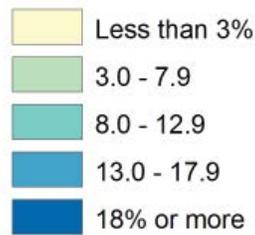
Percent of Occupied Housing Units with an Owner-Occupant, 2010



Average Assessed Value of Single-Family Property, 2010

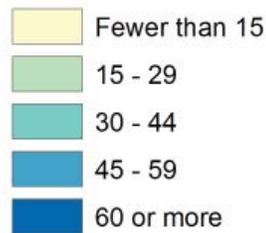


Vacancy/Abandonment and Foreclosure Percent Vacant/Abandoned Residential Properties (1-3 Units), 2012



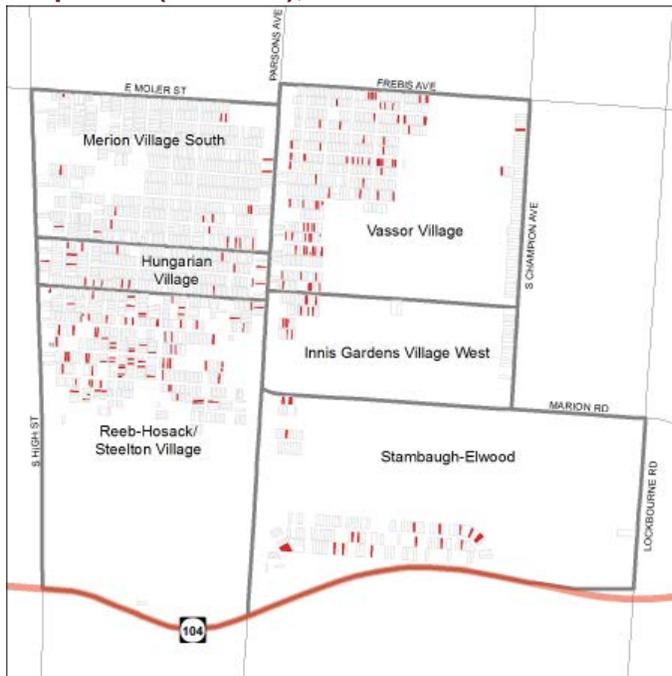
SOURCE: COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT, 2013

Vacant/Abandoned Residential Properties (1-3 Units), 2012



SOURCE: COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT, 2013

Vacant/Abandoned Residential Properties (1-3 Units), 2012



**Vacant/
Abandoned**

SOURCE: COLUMBUS DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT, 2013

Properties Going to Sheriff's Sale, 2012

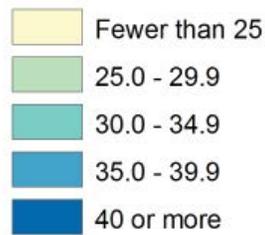


Fewer than 5
 5 - 9
 10 - 14
 15 - 19
 20 or more

SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 2012

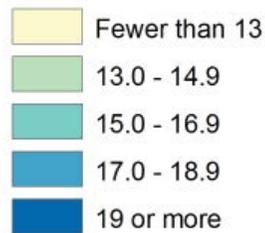
Public Assistance

Food Stamp Recipient Rate Per 100 Residents, April 2011



SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES, APRIL 2011

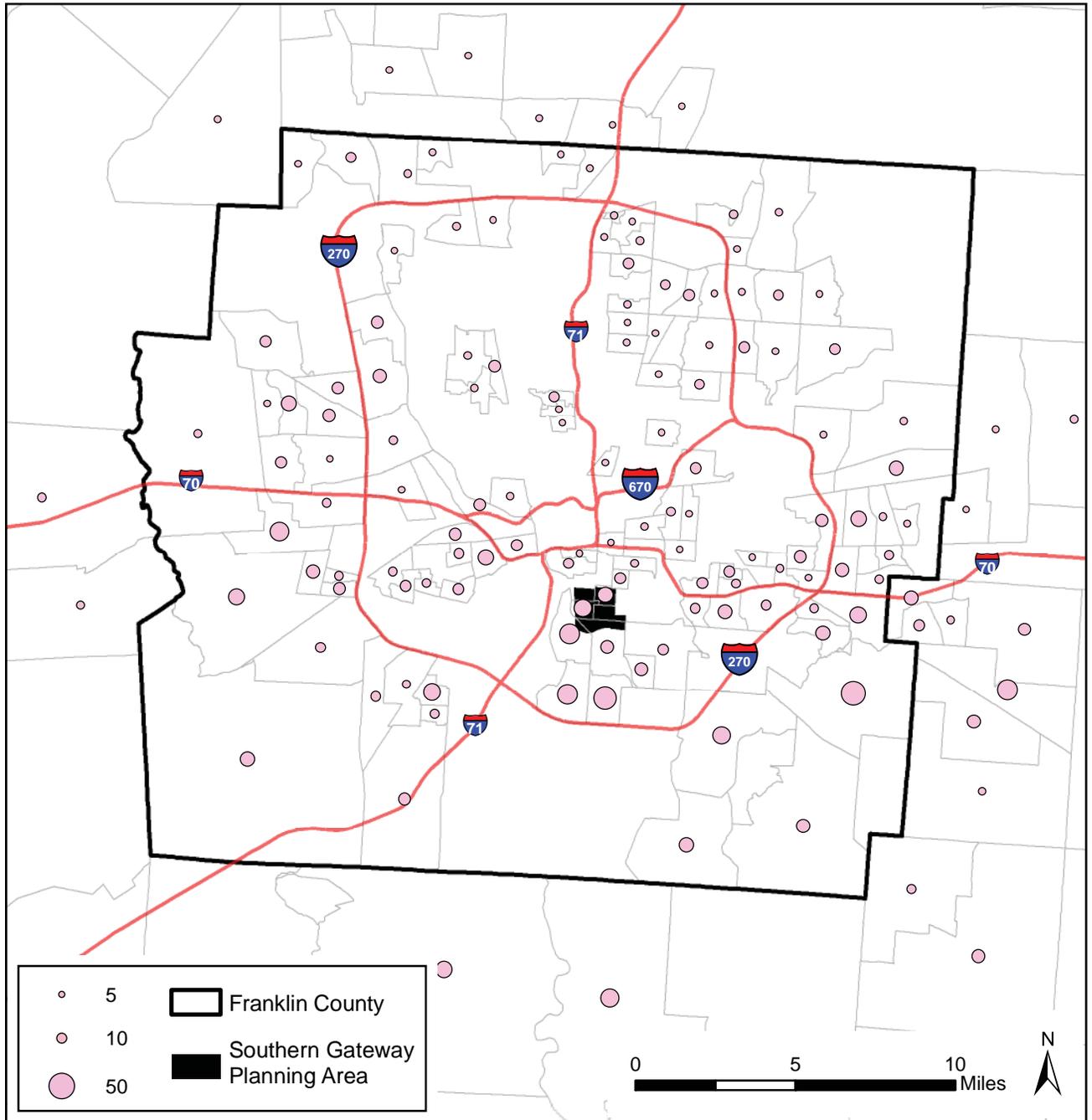
Childcare Assistance Recipients (April 2011) Per 100 Children Under Age Six (2010)



SOURCE: FRANKLIN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES, APRIL 2011; 2010 DECENNIAL CENSUS

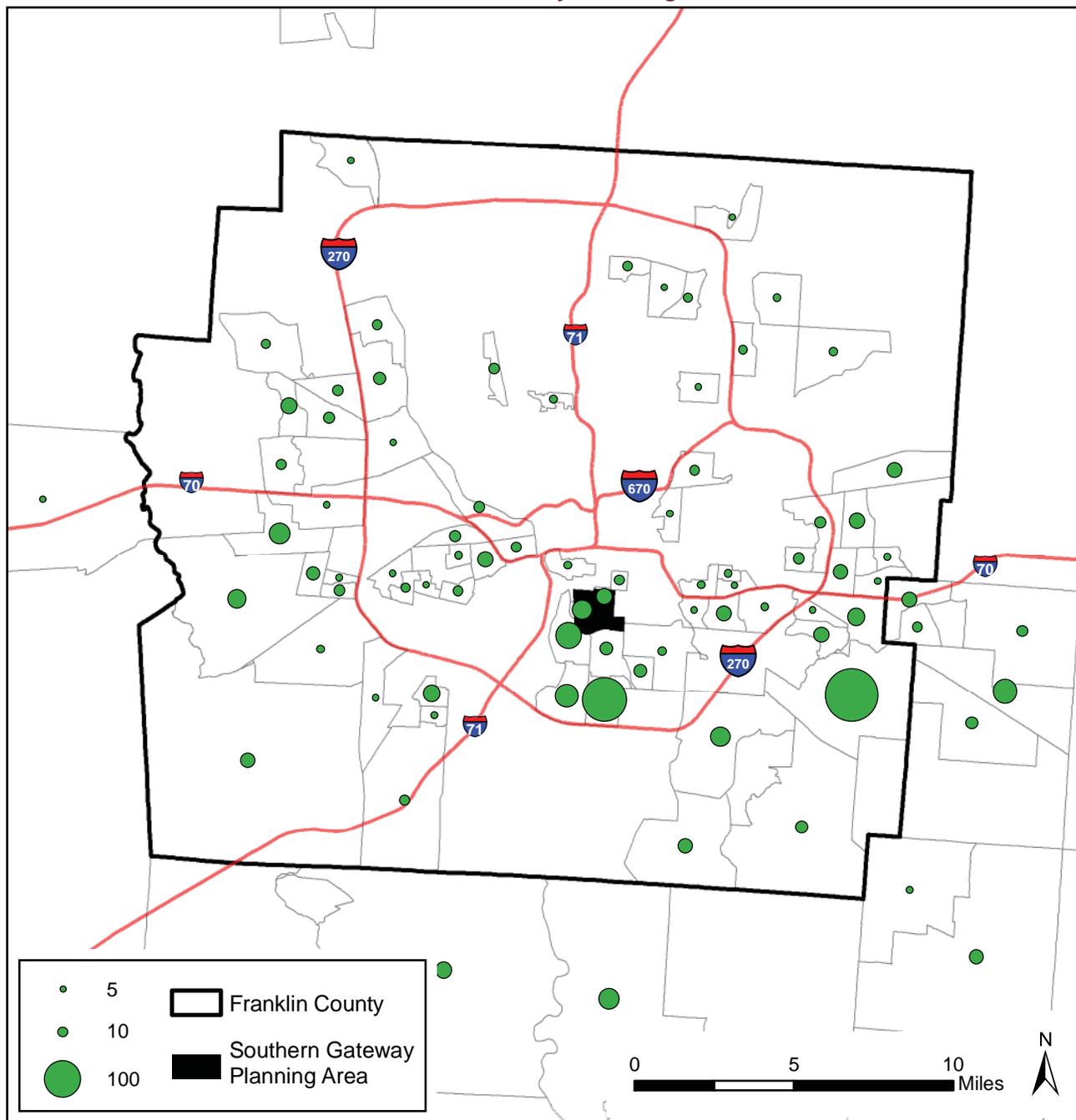
Employment Dynamics

Place of Residence of Workers in Southern Gateway Planning Area



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

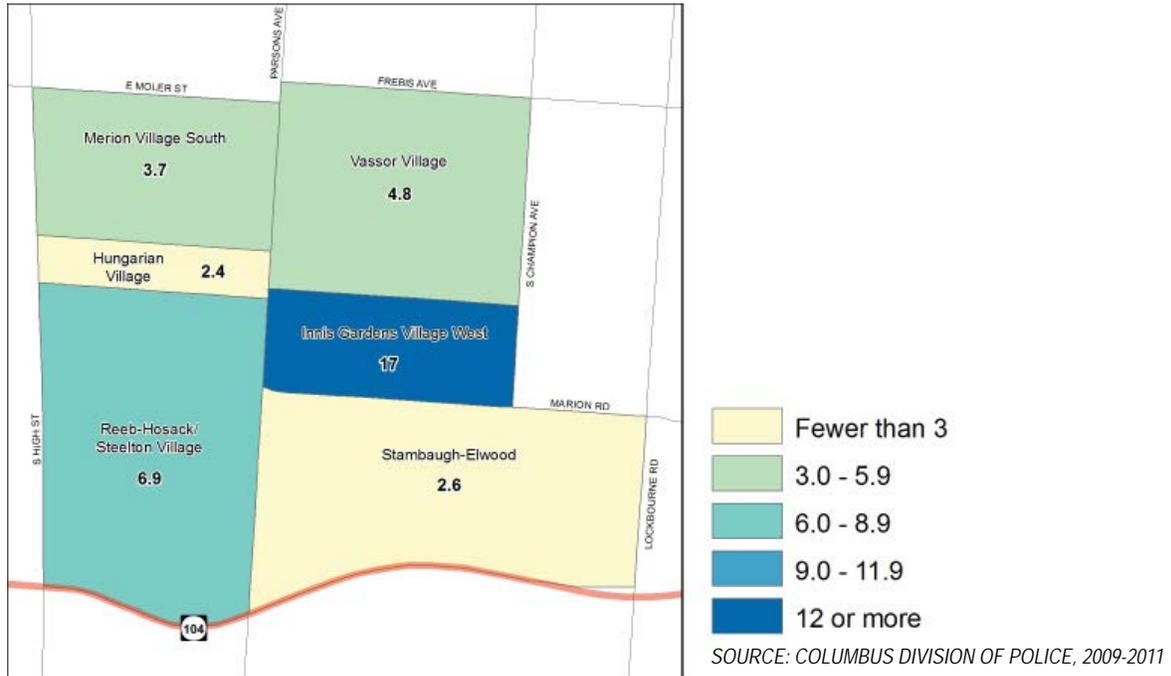
Place of Work for Residents of Southern Gateway Planning Area



SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS, 2010

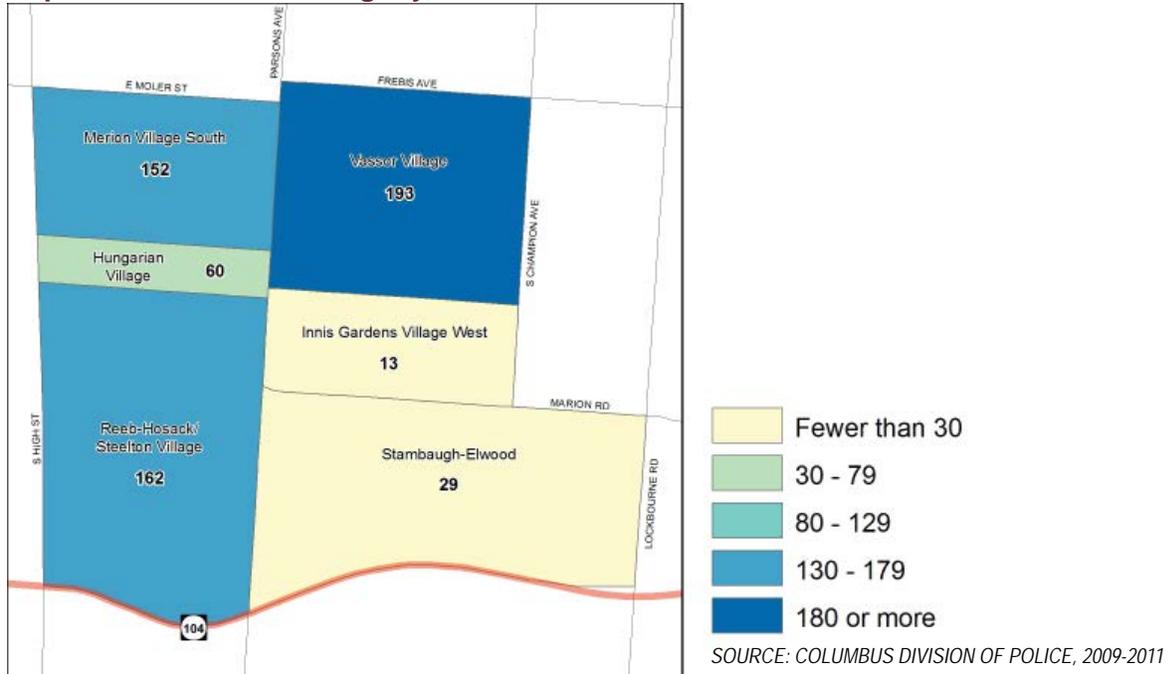
Crime

Rate of Part I Violent Crimes Per 100 Residents, 2009-2011

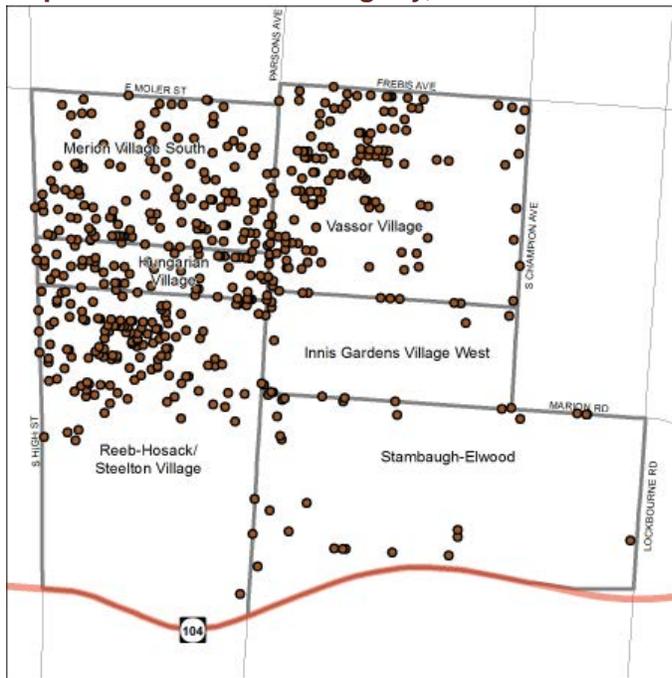


NOTE: Part I violent crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Arson not included due to incomplete data.

Reported Incidents of Burglary, 2009-2011



Reported Incidents of Burglary, 2009-2011



• Burglary (2009-2011)

SOURCE: COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE, 2009-2011

Reported Incidents of Vandalism, 2009-2011

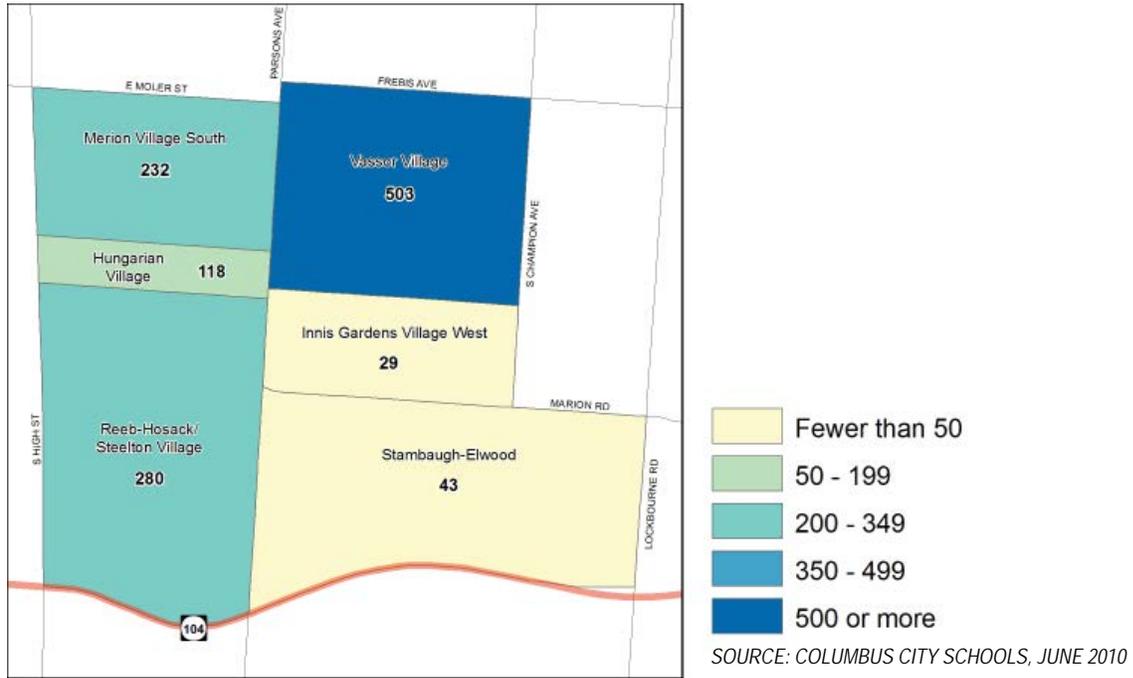


Fewer than 100
 100 - 199
 200 - 299
 300 - 399
 400 or more

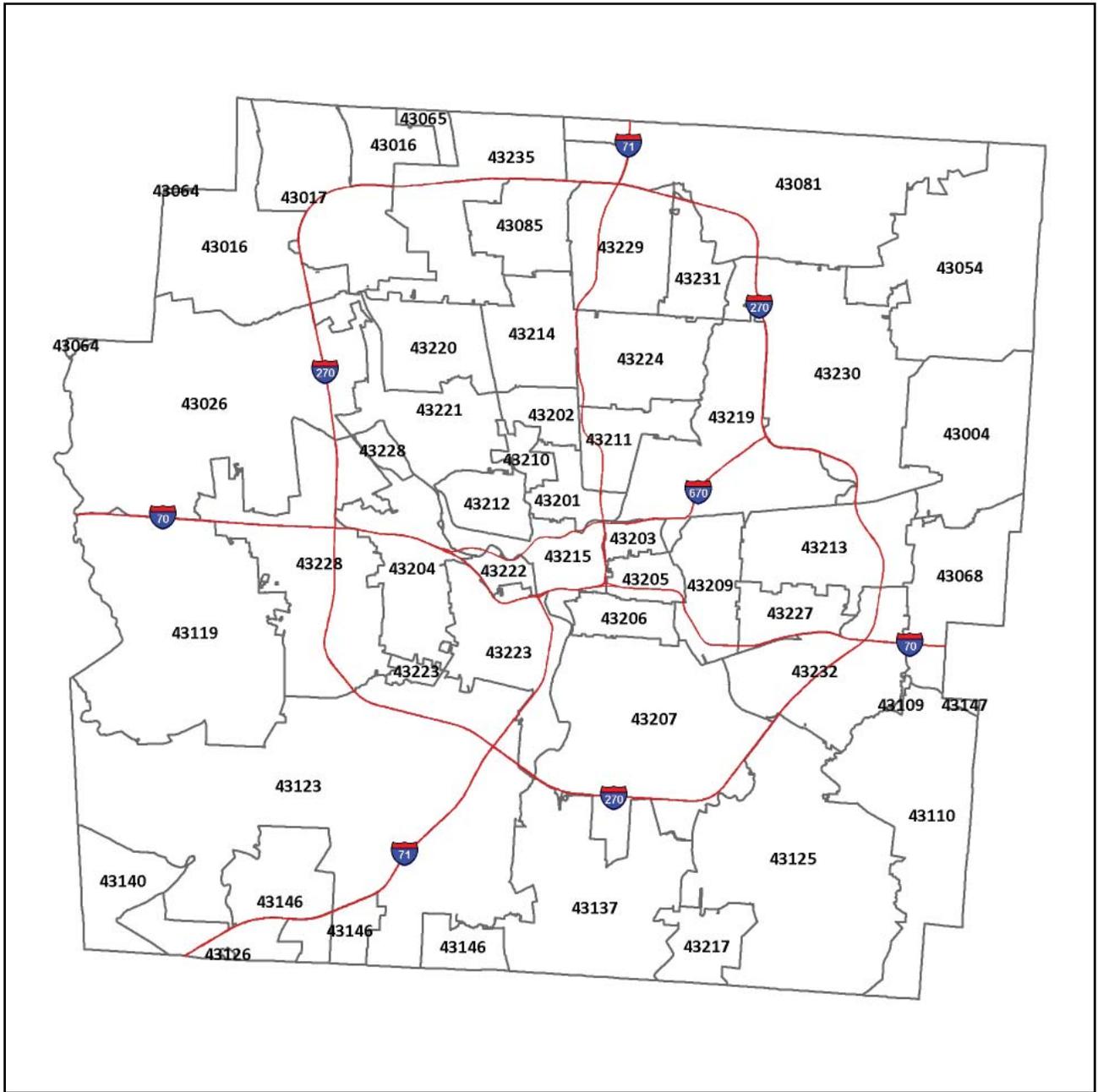
SOURCE: COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE, 2009-2011

Columbus City Schools Students

Columbus City Schools Students, School Year 2009-2010



Zip Code Map of Franklin County





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SOUTHERN GATEWAY HEALTH DATA

Only available at zip code level so includes an area much larger than the study area

TECHNICAL NOTES

Leading Causes of Death

Source:

Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics 2006-2010, Analysis by Office of Epidemiology, Columbus Public Health

Notes:

1. Data are presented for 5 years (2006-2010) for the top 5 causes of death. The annual average number of deaths for the 5 year period are presented for each cause of death as well as the Age-adjusted Death Rate (ADR).
2. Age-adjusted Death Rate (ADR) gives the number of deaths per 100,000 population. This is a way to standardize death rates to minimize the effects of differences in age compositions when comparing the death rates for different populations (e.g., Franklin County vs. Ohio).
3. Leading Causes ranked by annual average number of deaths.

Maternal and Child Health

Source:

Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, Analysis by Office of Epidemiology, Columbus Public Health

Low Birth Weight:

1. Low Birth Weight: Infant born weighing less than 2500 grams or 5 pounds 8 ounces.
2. Unknowns have been removed for this analysis.

Preterm Births:

1. Preterm Birth: Infant born before 37 completed weeks gestation
2. Unknowns have been removed for this analysis.

Prenatal Care:

For the 2003-2005 data:

For the 2008-2010 data:

The percent missing for the prenatal care variable for the Southside was 40.1%.

Births to Teen Mothers:

1. Age has been imputed for this analysis.
2. Includes births to mothers age 17 years and younger.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):

1. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of deaths to infants under 1 year of age (364 days and younger) per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Behavioral and Chronic Disease

The source of this information is the 2005 Franklin County Health Risk Assessment - analysis done by Office of Epidemiology, Columbus Public Health. Prevalence is reported for those 18 years and older, unless otherwise noted.

- 1 Overweight indicates those with body mass index between 25 and 29.9. Obese indicates those with a body mass index of 30 or higher.
- 2 Recommended amount of exercise includes those who have met the recommendations for either moderate (30 or more minutes per day for 5 or more days per week) or vigorous (20 or more minutes per day on 3 or more days per week) physical activity.
- 3 Includes those who reported they smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke some days or every day.
- 4 Adult men who had more than 2 drinks per day and adult women who had more than 1 drink per day in the past 30 days.
- 5 Includes those 18 to 64 with NO health care coverage. Health care coverage includes health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare.
- 6 Includes both insured and uninsured individuals.

Please use the following citation:

2005 Franklin County Health Risk Assessment , Office of Epidemiology, Columbus Public Health

SOUTH SIDE (includes zip codes 43206, 43207)

Five Leading Causes of Death (2006-2010)

CAUSE	Average Number of Deaths	ADR	Franklin County 2007-09 ADR
<i>ALL Causes</i>	699	1246.9	851.8
Cancer	157	270.4	194.5
Diseases of the Heart	158	298.6	193.4
Chronic lower respiratory disease	51	89.7	51.8
Accidents	44	66.7	40.0
Stroke	32	62.6	45.3

Maternal and Child Information (2008-2010)

South Side

Franklin County

Total Number of Births	3,183		54,617
Infant Mortality Rate	11.0		8.2
Percent of Live Births born...	Number	Percent	Percent
Low Birth Weight	264	12.1	9.3
Preterm	360	16.6	13
to Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care*	570	43.5	33.3
to Teens (age 17 and younger)	146	6.7	2.8

* See technical notes regarding missing data.

Health Behaviors and Chronic Diseases (2005)

General Health Status	Percent
Good or Better Health	84.0
Fair or Poor Health	16.0
Chronic Illness Prevalence	Percent
Overweight or Obese	
Neither overweight nor obese	34.6
Overweight ¹	30.0
Obese ¹	35.4
Diabetes (ever told)	
Yes	8.4
Yes, but female told only during pregnancy	0.6
No	90.5
No, pre-diabetes or boarderline diabetes	0.5
Asthma	
Current	7.7
Former	7.4
Never	84.8

Health Behaviors and Chronic Diseases (2005) Continued

Chronic Illness Prevalence	Percent
High Cholesterol (checked and ever told)	
Yes	41.4
No	58.6
High Blood Pressure (ever told)	
Yes	31.0
No	69.0
Arthritis (diagnosed with)	
Diagnosed with arthritis	34.2
Not diagnosed with arthritis	65.8
Health Behaviors	Percent
Current Smoker³	
Yes	40.9
No	59.1
Chronic or Heavy Drinker⁴	
Yes	6.6
No	93.4
Eat 5+ Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Daily	
Consume < 5 times per day	86.9
Consume 5 or more times per day	13.1
Exercise Recommended Amount²	
Meet physical activity recommendations	51.3
Insufficient physical activity	36.0
No physical activity	12.7
Access to care	Percent
Health Insurance⁵	
Yes	84.3
No	15.7
Unable to See Doctor Due to Cost in the Past 12 Months⁶	
Yes	17.9
No	82.1

The South Side is one of the most vulnerable neighborhoods in Franklin County. When compared to Franklin County, the South Side population is slightly older, has a higher percentage of African Americans, has a higher rate of poverty and lower education level with almost one third of the adults not having a high school degree.

Over 60% of all deaths in the Southside are due to chronic diseases (e.g., Heart Disease, Cancer, Stroke, and Diabetes).

- The leading cause of death in the Southside is Heart Disease .
- The death rates for chronic diseases in the Southside are higher than they are in Franklin County.

A number of risk factors are common to chronic diseases.

- The percent of those who are overweight or obese is higher among Southside adults when compared to Franklin County.
- More adults in the Southside are uninsured when compared to Franklin County.
- More Southside residents were unable to see a doctor in the past 12 months due to cost when compared to Franklin County.

Women and children are at a higher risk on the Southside.

- The death rate for infants in the Southside is higher than in Franklin County.
- The percent of births among teens is higher in the Southside than in Franklin County.
- The rate of babies born too early and too small is higher in the Southside than in Franklin County.

Small forum allowed local residents to identify what they think are the top health priorities on the South Side of Columbus. (February 2011)

1. Access to nutrition and exercise
2. Mental illness and substance abuse
3. Diabetes
4. Maternal and early child well-being

Sources:

2000 U. S. Census
 2005-2009 Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, Analysis by Office of Assessment and Surveillance, Columbus
 2005 Franklin County Health Risk Assessment

	South side (43206 and 43207) 2006-2010		Franklin County ADR 2007-2009
Diabetes	26	ADR=43.7	40.0
Homicide	13	ADR=18	8.1



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SOUTHERN GATEWAY SCHOOLDATA From 2010 – 2011 Report Cards (except Marion Franklin which is 2011-12)

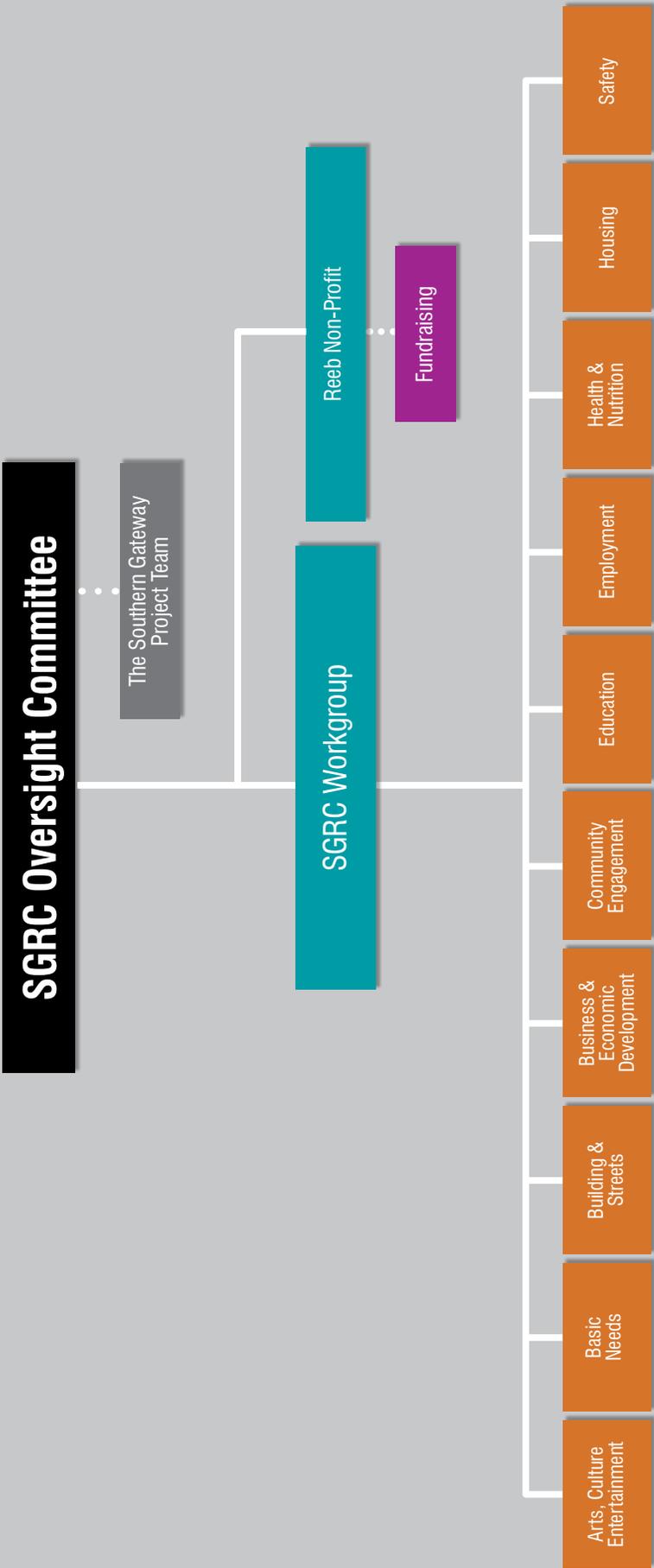
SOUTH SIDE SCHOOLS 2010-2011 school year (except Marion Franklin which is 2011-12)

SCHOOL	TYPE	PRINCIPAL	ADDRESS	PHONE	#OF STUDENTS	% Black	% White	% Hispanic	Multi Racial	% w/Disabilities	% Economic Disadvantage	rating	Standards met/# stands
Arch Academy (Bridgestone Learning Cntr) Grades 8-12	CHARTER Primarily online learning for dropouts/youth who won't graduate on time				34 No data provided due to small number of students								
Columbus Africentric Early College Grades 6-12	CCS Lottery?	Ernest West	300 E. Livingston Will be moving to Steizer near airport	365-8675	585	98%			2%	8%	89%	Cont. Improvement (C)	7/19
Focus Learning Academy (southwest) Grades 9-12	CHARTER Ages 16-22 HS & work prep	Colette Musick (Administrator)	190 Southwood	545-2000	344	47%	45%	3%	5%	4%	90%	Academic WATCH (D)	2/12
Moler Elem. Grades P-5	CCS	Deborah Copeland	1560 Moler Rd.	365-5529	230	81%	7%		8%	15%	95%	Cont. Improvement (C)	1/8
Lincoln Park Elem. Grades P-5	CCS	Eric Secrest	5790 Markison	365-5524	252	49%	36%	7%	5%	19%	90%	Ac. WATCH (D)	1/8
Heyl Ave. Elem. P-5 NO LONGER it was CONSOLIDATED w/MOLER	CCS	Lee DuMonde	760 Reinhard	365-5521	276	69%	21%		7%	22%	96%	Ac. EMERG (F)	1/8

SCHOOL	TYPE	PRINCIPAL	ADDRESS	PHONE	#OF STUDENTS	% Black	% White	% Hispanic	Multi Racial	% w/Disabilities	% Economic Disadvantaged	rating	Standards met/# stands
Marion Franklin HS Grades 9-12 (about 144 students from target area attend) 2011-12 data	CCS	Pamela Backus-Diggs	1265 Koebel	365-5432	764	63.6%	33.2%			20.3%	87.2%	Cont. Improve (C) but has a 79% grad rate	1/12
South Scio Academy Grades K-6	CHARTER	Joyce Mims (administrator)	707 E. Jenkins	445-7684	148	78%	9%			9%	66%	Cont. Improve (C)	2/8
Southmoor Mid. School Grades 6-8	CCS	Colon Lewis	1201 Moler Rd.	365-5550	412	69%	21%		6%	28%	98%	Ac. WATCH (D)	1/8
Southwood Elem. Grades P-5	CCS	Christine DeLauter	1500 S. 4th	365-5533	309	18%	70%		8%	21%	89%	Cont. Improve (C)	1/8
South HS Grades 9-12 (only about 4 students from target area attend)	CCS	Johnetta Wiley NOW: Colin Lewis (2013)	1160 Ann St.	365-5541	493	74%	21%			26%	91%	Ac. WATCH (D)	0/12
Stewart Alternative Elem. Grades K-5	CCS – lottery school	Kimberly Jones	387 E. Beck	365-5556	285	83%	7%		9%	7%	76%	Cont. Improve (C)	5/8
St. Mary's Elem. P-6	Private Catholic School	(Mrs) Luna Alsharaiha	700 S. Third	444-8994	270							Information NA for private schools; allegedly 170 of 270 students are on vouchers	
TOTAL ALL					3,638								

NOTES:
All data from 2010-2011 report cards EXCEPT Marion Franklin is from 2011-12; Empty spaces means there were no numbers on report cards for those criteria;
NONE of the schools reported having any numbers of LEP (Limited English Proficiency) students

The south side schools have been reorganized and these reports will not be available for all listed schools going forward (South HS is now grades 7-12; two ss elementary school buildings were closed; Southmoor is now an elementary school; Barrett Middle School is closed & consolidated into South HS)



1. How long have you lived in the South Side?

		Response Percent	Response Count
less than one year		10.8%	54
more than one, less than 5 years		18.6%	93
more than 5, less than 10 years		11.2%	56
10 or more years		57.5%	288
I do not live in the south side		2.0%	10
answered question			501
skipped question			2

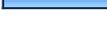
2. What street do you live on and what is your zip code?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Street		100.0%	503
Zip Code		3.8%	19
answered question			503
skipped question			0

3. What is the name of the civic association area in which you live:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Deshler Park		5.4%	27
Hungarian Village		10.1%	51
Innis Gardens Village		3.4%	17
Merion Village		15.7%	79
Reeb Hosack/Steelton Village		17.7%	89
Schumacher Place		2.2%	11
South Side CAN		5.0%	25
Southern Orchards		5.4%	27
Stambaugh-Elwood Avenue Association		5.6%	28
Vassor Village		14.9%	75
I do not live in the south side area represented by any of the listed associations		10.3%	52
I do not know		1.4%	7
Other (please specify)		3.0%	15
		answered question	503
		skipped question	0

4. What do you like best about the South Side? (Check all that apply.)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Great neighbors		52.1%	257
It's close to downtown		60.6%	299
There is a lot of diversity		38.7%	191
Good places to exercise		13.6%	67
There are a lot of fun things to do here		12.2%	60
The history of the South Side		38.3%	189
The parks		44.2%	218
The shopping		15.8%	78
It's close to where I work		24.1%	119
It's easy to get to everywhere I need to go		50.5%	249
The way the neighborhood looks (it's clean, pretty, etc.)		16.2%	80
Good public transportation		30.0%	148
The services I need are here		18.9%	93
Great schools		14.6%	72
Good jobs		8.3%	41
It's a safe place to live		17.0%	84
People are friendly and helpful		37.1%	183
Bicycle friendly		15.2%	75
Other (list anything you like that is not on the list above))		13.0%	64
answered question			493

skipped question 10

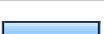
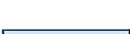
5. Do you attend meetings of your local civic association?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes, all the time		13.7%	68
Yes, sometimes		24.3%	121
No, have never attended		53.6%	267
No - I used to but don't now		8.4%	42
answered question			498
skipped question			5

6. If you do not attend, please tell us why:

		Response Percent	Response Count
I didn't know there was one		42.4%	118
I went once and did not feel welcomed		2.9%	8
I'm not sure what a civic association is		20.5%	57
I don't think people want to hear my opinions		10.1%	28
I rent my place and think civic associations are only for homeowners		9.7%	27
I don't have enough time		28.4%	79
Other (please specify)			59
answered question			278
skipped question			225

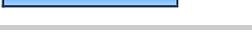
7. What would you MOST like to see improved in the South Side? (PICK 3 ONLY)

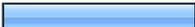
		Response Percent	Response Count
More restaurants		40.1%	197
The schools		22.4%	110
Classes where I can learn to do art		9.6%	47
More fun things to do (like movies, community gardens, concerts)		34.8%	171
More neighborhood events so people get to know each other better		32.0%	157
Better choice of places to rent		15.9%	78
More places to exercise		16.1%	79
Classes where I can learn to play a musical instrument		5.1%	25
I want it to be safer/have less crime		65.8%	323
I want it to look better (be clean, pretty, etc.)		48.5%	238
More places where I can work		14.9%	73
More places to buy what I need		32.8%	161
Other types of adult education classes (like foreign language, sewing, cooking)		20.0%	98
Places where I can improve my job skills to get a job or a better job		13.8%	68
Housing that I can own		15.1%	74
More fun things for kids to do		30.1%	148
Other (list anything you would like to see improved that is not listed above)		13.8%	68

answered question 491

skipped question 12

8. What do people in the south side community need? (Mark all that apply.)

		Response Percent	Response Count
More jobs		63.4%	310
More affordable health care		41.7%	204
Services to help recover from drug or alcohol abuse		42.9%	210
Child care		29.0%	142
To learn how to manage money and credit		32.1%	157
Restaurants		44.4%	217
More police		44.4%	217
To learn how to be better parents		32.3%	158
Better paying jobs		53.8%	263
Training programs to get jobs or better jobs		46.4%	227
Food		36.8%	180
After school programs for children & youth		46.4%	227
Showers available to the public		17.0%	83
Coffee shops		31.3%	153
Better enforcement of laws		39.5%	193
More parks		27.4%	134
To learn how to make minor household repairs		34.2%	167

Safe, affordable housing		55.6%	272
Mental health services		35.0%	171
Places to exercise		30.3%	148
Places for teenagers and young adults to have fun		50.9%	249
Organized sports programs		29.0%	142
Community gardens		38.4%	188
Health insurance		27.2%	133
Help for people with criminal records		38.9%	190
Fun things to do		40.9%	200
Other (please specify)		21.1%	103
answered question			489
skipped question			14

**9. What services are MOST IMPORTANT to the people living in the south side community?
(Pick 3 ONLY)**

		Response Percent	Response Count
Services to help people learn new skills to get better jobs		41.2%	196
Showers available for use by the public		8.0%	38
Services to teach homeowners how to maintain and fix their homes		31.9%	152
Services to help people understand what employers are looking for in employees		16.2%	77
Services to help adults go back to school to get a degree		21.4%	102
Child care		16.4%	78
Services to help people graduate from high school or get a GED		34.2%	163
Services to help people quit using drugs		35.5%	169
Services to help people manage their money and improve their credit rating		21.0%	100
Services to help first time mothers learn to take care of the baby		18.7%	89
Transportation for older adults and people with disabilities		28.8%	137
Services to help people learn how to cook healthy foods		19.7%	94
Lawn mowing and snow shoveling		18.3%	87
Services to help people learn or improve computer skills		19.7%	94
Services to help people quit using alcohol		19.3%	92

Services to help people quit smoking		13.4%	64
Services to help people get involved with their children's education		26.1%	124
Services to help people learn how to grow their own food		20.0%	95
Services to help ex-offenders get jobs		26.9%	128
answered question			476
skipped question			27

10. The Southern Gateway has several committees that can use more volunteers. Please list below the number or name of any committee for which you would like more information and be sure to give us your contact information in the next section. The committees are expected to compile an inventory of everything currently underway or available to Southern Gateway residents in their content area, get input from community residents about the needs in that particular topic area and make recommendations about how to close the gap between the two (if there are any gaps.) The committees are: 1. Art, Culture & Entertainment 2. Basic needs 3. Business & Economic Development 4. Community Engagement 5. Education 6. Employment 7. Health & Wellness PLEASE INDICATE THE COMMITTEE IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE BOX BELOW:

		Response Count
		3
answered question		3
skipped question		500

11. If you want to be added to our mailing list or volunteer for a committee, please give us your contact information. Must be at least 16 years old and include at least name, address, and phone number.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Full Name:		100.0%	5
Address:		100.0%	5
ZIP:		100.0%	5
Email Address:		100.0%	5
Phone Number:		40.0%	2
answered question			5
skipped question			498

12. FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY - PLEASE DO NOT RESPOND

		Response Percent	Response Count
YG		100.0%	16
answered question			16
skipped question			487

AREA PROGRAMS & KNOWN EFFORTS/ACTIVITIES 10.28.13
NOTE: services change frequently; contact host organization for current service offerings

ARTS, CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT	BASIC NEEDS	BUILDINGS & STREETS	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH & WELLNESS	HOUSING	SAFETY
Native Am. Indian Center – preservation of N.A. culture	CD4AP: Food Co-op (to be in Reeb)/HEAL (Healthy Eating And Living) program (currently targets east of Parsons)	City: Lincoln Park renovation & SE Lions Park renovation	PAMA –meets at Scramblers 1 st Wed ea month at noon	RH/SV Civic assn: monthly cleanups & holiday decoration contest RH/SV and Hungarian Village were both Neighborhood PRIDE neighborhoods in 2013	CD4AP: Lincoln Ele. Afterschool program	COWIC – serves a “large number” of south siders in current location; to be in Reeb; has offered two series of employment workshops and casting calls in the South Side in 2013	CNHC: Maloney Center Opening Fall 2013 to include primary care, specialty clinics such as diabetes & hypertension, Moms2B & mental health provided by North Comm. Counseling and an MHAFc supervised intern program (MEDITAPP) CNHC Clinic at Maryhaven – open to public; physical & psychiatric care for about 48 pts/day opened Jan. 2013	Southern Gateway Homes (CD4AP) 40 new/renovated houses to be completed in 2013	Block watch Groups – neighborhood level; currently about 29 groups
Central Community House: senior activity groups; lunch meetings; outings/trips, ; choir/volunteerin g crafts/food basic needs; contact Roderick Aldridge CCH 614.252.3157	CD4AP: Loaves & Fishes hot lunch program (M-F 11:30 – 12:30 to be in Reeb; churches rotate Saturday lunches; Clair UM 293 Barthman has 2 nd & 4 th ; Reeb Baptist has 3 rd Sat	Civics: Block watch programs & CSSAC monthly combined block watch meeting	Bob Leighty – Food truck/small food business incubator plans	Vassor Village Civic Assn: meetings & holiday party	YMCA: Southwood afterschool program(36 students); also run a truancy program @ South HS – 64 kids from Sept-Nov	Salvation Army Provides GED preparation, job training in Stowe Mission 888 on High at Woodrow is a distribution, job training and residential site for recovering men probably about 100 beds – they	OSU; PRC – study of 300 parents re: child development	South Side Renaissance (CD4AP & NCH) homeowner improvement program includes specific funds for veterans	CSSAC Public Services – Collaborative Block Watch group

AREA PROGRAMS & KNOWN EFFORTS/ACTIVITIES 10.28.13
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ARTS, CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT	BASIC NEEDS	BUILDINGS & STREETS	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH & WELLNESS	HOUSING	SAFETY
<p>x120 raldridge@ccho.org must be 60 or older; THURSDAYS 10a.m. to 1pm at CCH 1150 E. Main St.</p>						<p>put the residents to work in their distribution center to teach basic job skills and have AA/NA onsite</p>			
<p>Central Comm House – Transit Arts (youth arts program) at Main St. Location</p>	<p>Clair UM clothing closet</p>	<p>City: Curbs/sidewalks on Parsons at Obetz-Dering (outside target area?)</p>	<p>Retail strip next to Maloney (owned by a private developer Maas) retail is east of Senior Housing</p>	<p>Hungarian Village Society meetings 2nd Wed at 7pm; hold clean ups, seasonal porch chats & other occasional social events</p>	<p>SSL&DC: Reeb facility & expansion of slots and hours; 2nd location in Townview Sky Homes in Vassor Village (2 star SUTQ) 6am-6pm M-F</p>	<p>Godman Guild: GED program they also offer workforce development but not currently in the south side w/that program</p>	<p>CPH: obesity initiative completed study; CPH: new moms home visits interpreters also available; "Newborn Home Visiting" program contact 614.645.8323</p>	<p>CITY/CD4AP & NRP: senior housing project; 56 units for low income seniors</p>	<p>Police station on Woodrow; Community Liaison Officer Robin Medley 614.645.1413 rmedley@columbuspolice.org</p>
<p>Ancient order of Hibernians Tara Hall (on Innis); preservation of Irish Culture</p>	<p>CD4AP: senior transportation</p>	<p>City & Investors: Reeb Renovation</p>	<p>New Dollar Store on Parsons Avenue; New pizza shop on Innis; new Tim Horton's on Livingston west of Parsons</p>	<p>Stambaugh Elwood Civic Association: monthly meetings the 4th Saturday at 11:00 a.m.; holds occasional area clean-ups</p>	<p>Charter schools See list of schools/performance</p>	<p>CleanTurn a construction company that also provides job training to ex-offenders in demolition and deconstruction.</p>	<p>Salvation Army: hosts NA/AA meetings</p>	<p>Sky View Townhomes (private developer) in Vassor Village</p>	<p>Community Crime Patrol – patrols Merion Village, Hungarian Village & Reeb Hosack 7pm -3 am; RH patrols are inconsistent</p>
<p>Harmony Choir – at South H.S. Kelly Budros, Ex. Director</p>	<p>CD4AP 946 Parsons Methodist Free Store (clothing)</p>	<p>City: Pride Center – zoning</p>	<p>Parsons Avenue Redevelopment Corp.: a business CDC created in 2103 by CD4AP</p>	<p>There are six additional civic associations (Merion Village, Schumacher Place, South Side</p>	<p>UWCO: Columbus Kids (identifying all 2.5-4 yr olds in CCS & screening)</p>	<p>Goodwill The program with Donatos was a pilot program for homeless and formerly</p>	<p>Serenity St: residential/employment for recovering men On Woodrow at High St.</p>	<p>SS Renaissance working to purchase a few vacant homes for rehab or new houses</p>	<p>Pride Center – zoning/code enforcement/enforcement/community liaison currently in Barack Recreation</p>

AREA PROGRAMS & KNOWN EFFORTS/ACTIVITIES 10.28.13
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ARTS, CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT	BASIC NEEDS	BUILDINGS & STREETS	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH & WELLNESS	HOUSING	SAFETY
CD4AP has a community music program "Harmony on the South Side" that provides lessons for youth & adults and performs; apparently also has an art component and	St. Ladislav Food Pantry Fridays from 1:30 – 3:30	City: SSSH demolition to be completed by April 2013	Ingress/Egress and other upgrades made by City to former Techneglas site; plans currently unknown	City & UWCO: Parsons Avenue beautification program	South Side STAY – working to make Stewart Ele. a feeder pattern school; working in entire area to improve performance of all schools	homeless. Currently we are applying for a HUD grant to expand this. Donatos paid Also did a "transitions" program for 15 ex-offenders, including a six-month program. 12 are still working today. Goodwill has numerous other employment programs and initiatives. NOT CURRENTLY LOCATED IN SS	Stowe Mission: Dental Clinic – 6 nights/mo 5:30 -7:30 Mondays & every other Thurs sees 12 adults/night 1 st come 1 st served – line allegedly starts by 11a.m. reportedly serves 700/year	Mt. Helix Southside Investment (Brian Higgins Group); private developer acquiring various properties for rehab and sale or rent to own; 14 properties primarily north of Freebis at this time	Center – to be in Reeb

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they hold community events									
RH/SV Committee hosts concerts in Southeast Lions Park the 1 st & 3 rd Tuesdays 6-8 pm - free	CD4AP Community Garden (on Stanatford Alley just west of 8 th)	Hibernians – purchasing an adjacent property from land bank to turn to green space		Columbus South Side Area Commission (CSSAC): monthly meetings the 4 th Tuesday at 7:00 pm; comprised of 15 commissioners with one from each civic association and five at large			Stowe Mission: vision/eye clinic eye exams for people under poverty level provides 20/mo		
Barack Rec Center 580 Woodrow Has a fully operational art program that includes drama, visual, dance, ceramics, and other media.	SHOWERS (CD4AP) has 3 emergency showers at 946 Parsons; volunteers transport people from hot lunch to showers if needed				St. Mary's (in German Village private school) wants to increase number of students; HAS SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR elementary students from south side contact Frank Wickham at St. Mary's	Per Scholas based on a model used in NYC. Job training in IT, training for office IT help-desk, cable help-desk, Verizon store or "Geek Squad" type work. Starting wages	Mt. Carmel Outreach bus "urgent care on wheels"; various locations Also Help Me Grow, home visits by RN, child dev. screenings, child safety educ; "Welcome Home" program – RN home visits w/in 6 weeks of discharge from		

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Potential conversion of Barrett Middle School to a residence for artists – contact Bob Leighty for more information	Clair UM church: food pantry	City: lighting & cameras in new budget		PAMA food trucks at Hal & Als last Sunday ea mo April-Oct	Success Kidz – for profit pre-school 1800 Parsons ave. 24 hour care at their EAST center (not on Parsons); 1 star SUTQ	are \$12 to \$14 per hour. classroom can only hold 20 individuals NOT CURRENTLY LOCATED IN SS	hospital for new moms; street medicine (weekly visits to those “living on the land”; contact 614.546.4200; moving to Stowe Mission in April 2013 due to lack of usage at St. Lads		
	LSS: food pantry Frebis @ Champion also runs the Benefit Bank at same location	City: Parsons Ave “road diet” Neighborhood Design Group (a UWCO agency		Block Watch groups	CCS: has a committee underway to make recommendations regarding “education pathway” for SS	Columbus State Community College Provide job-related training and develop certificate programs so that work skills are more portable. Also gear their certificate programs so that credits can be transferred for degree programs. NOT LOCATED IN SS	Nationwide Children’s Hosp. Primary care clinic (serves adults) 1392 S. High St. (at Jenkins – north of Hungarian Village about 4 blocks & across from Regency Hospital)		
		City: Parsons Ave “road diet” Neighborhood Design Group (a UWCO agency		Block Watch groups	CCS: has a committee underway to make recommendations regarding “education pathway” for SS	Columbus City Schools CCS offers adult education programs out of Ft. Hayes and	Regency Hosp. 1430 S. High St. treats “medically complex” patients w/extended acute care		

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		created the plan – can now expand to our area)			schools feeding into South HS; Angela Mingo from Nationwide Children's Hospital is chair. Current thinking is to recommend a "medical pathway"	Downtown High School. Training in trades such as carpentry, HVAC, masonry, practical nursing, medical assistant. Program costs \$9,000 (much is covered by financial aid such as Pell grants and COWIC scholarships). We have trouble filling our classes, but no problem with retention once individuals start. it is an intense program – 9 months of classes that run from 4:30 to 10PM on weeknights. NOT LOCATED IN SS			
	Stowe Mission: hot lunch program M-F 888 Parsons (about a mile north of Reeb);	CD4AP – "Parsons Ave. Advisory Committee" working with Fulcrum			I Know I Can – Helps CCS graduates go on to college; Blueprint: College program for first generation attenders; helps	Jewish Family Services (JFS) runs employment placement services for all sorts of individuals	OSU Family Practice (on S. High in Merion Village)		

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	reportedly serves 350-400 meals/day	Creative to brand Parsons. Report due 2/25/13			parents learn about how to find funding for college; holds sessions at CSCC; also provides small scholarships and holds some college tours & fairs 3798 E Broad St Columbus, OH 43213 (614) 233-9510	from professionals to refugees. 5 to 10% of JFS clients are from the South Side NOT CURRENTLY LOCATED IN SS			
	Stowe Mission: food pantry (operated by Salvation army)				Prewitt's Playhouse 1848 Parsons Ave (at Innis) (614) 449-5750	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) Runs the Opportunity Center on the far South Side. Administers job training that goes with TANF requirements. Opportunity Center to close December 2013; seeking new South Side space for small outreach office	German Village Family Health (Mt Carmel Hospital Outpatient Clinic) 1560 S High St Columbus (614) 444-8572 in Merion Village		
	Southside Community Ministries Food Pantry 225 E. Gates St. (north of Fiebis so not				CD4AP Faith & Finances classes starting April 1 & 2 2013 ; an 11 week series of training in personal budgeting,	Dominican Learning Center, 1111 Stewart Ave., SS CAN area. Clients require 12 hours	OSU student intern dietician to assist with nutrition planning at CD4AP, 946 Parsons		

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	in our area but close) 444-1669; sscmfoodpantry.org				managing debt etc. Sponsored by PNC bank & w/Metro Columbus Christian Job Corps; will repeat through the end of 2013 - open to all	of readiness training to begin the literacy program (to ensure they show up, on time, etc). DLC provides GED, Adult Basic Education and English as a Second language classes. Will be adding new learning disabilities component.			
	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church (Stambaugh Elwood) provides lunch & some assistance with basic needs				Columbus Kings Youth Organization Home Field at Moler Elementary; sports including football & cheerleading; tutoring, mentoring, drug & gang prevention; healthy eating & living; holistic family approach; programs for home ownership & low income housing; NEW nonprofit – contact Chaun Baker 614.634.1002 or Jerry Turner	Junior Achievement (JA) Teaching economic literacy at Elementary and Middle schools NOT CURRENTLY LOCATED IN SS	Community walking maps 43206 (east of Parsons from Sheldon across Thurman to church on Linwood) that is the only currently existing map close to Southern Gateway area See requirements to get a map on CPH site: http://publichealth.columbus.gov/columbus-walking-maps.aspx		

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ARTS, CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT	BASIC NEEDS	BUILDINGS & STREETS	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH & WELLNESS	HOUSING	SAFETY
	Community Garden at Reeb Hosack Community Baptist Church				614.517.6386	Serenity St: residential/employment for recovering men On Woodrow at High St.	OSU student health issues focus groups contact Sue Wolfe at CD4AP for more info		
	IMPACT Community Action – HEAP program for utility costs contact IMPACT					Bob Evans is apparently working with CSCC to start a restaurant career preparation program in Columbus similar to what they have in Rio Grande that pays college tuition	Diabetes prevention group for minority populations to start 2013 at CD4AP – contact Sue Wolfe at CD4AP for more info		
	Unity Temple spring clothing event (details unknown)					New Directions Career Center: employment readiness programs especially for women; not currently located on South Side	Barack Rec Center 580 Woodrow – outdoor swimming pool; indoor walking track, basketball and a lot of physical activities; mostly used by youth; wants to expand to adults		
						IMPACT community action: various employment-related programs; not currently located on south	Ohio Health has a mobile prenatal care unit that goes to South High School (not sure how often). They provide free prenatal care to any pregnant		

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	On-line resource for "pet food stamps"; https://petfoodstamps.org/Pet_Food_Stamps_Application.html					side but likely serves a number of residents	woman of any age. Phone is 614.566.9989.		
	Hazel's House provides payment for laundry services from 11-1pm the last Saturday of each month; 3 loads/family (I think); contact Cindy Gremling for more details					Alvis House – programs for ex-offenders offered at Alvis House location on Bryden Rd & main office in Grandview; has some transitional housing also	German Village South Health Clinic on High 1763 S High, insurance or Medicaid required for care		
						Career Pathways program for youth ages 17-21 seeking a career; funded by COWIC; provides work readiness training, guidance counseling etc by Henkels & McCoy 1336 E. Main St.; can walk in on Wed & Fri or call Kelley or Detra for enrollment info: 614.221.3398; www.henkels.com/training	Parsons Avenue Medical Group 1493 Parsons Ave, #A, Columbus, OH 43207 614.444.1040 Dr. Andy Feldman; is for-profit, part of the "Central Ohio Primary Care" network. They have about 9 employees and serve primarily SS residents on Medicaid;		
							SS Health Adv Committee is working to put together a map		

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							of all ss community gardens. They have 3 goals for 2013: 1. Support at least one new community garden; 2. Work to add one new MOFB produce distribution site; 3. Create one new regular walking experience on the SS		
							Maryhaven grant to provide substance abuse counseling services at CD4AP (946 Parsons) with 8-10 hours/wk to be spent at Hot Lunch program (1702 Parsons) effective July 1, 2013		
							Central Ohio Group Fellowship of AA – has a current list of AA meetings in all areas online and can be contacted by phone www.aacentralohio.org or 614.253.8501; there are about 20 meetings per day listed within 5 miles of Reeb Elementary – NONE in the immediate area (list may not be fully up		

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							to date)		
							Maryhaven to locate their gambling addictions program within Regency Hospital on High Street, Merion Village, fall 2013		
							My Sister's Place – small residential housing for women living sober; 4 locations, one on Morrill, 2 on Welch, 1 on Whittier		
							CPH- Institute for Active Living– Created in 2008 to reduce and prevent chronic diseases such as obesity and diabetes by increasing our residents' access to physical activity and nutritious food. Kids Bike Club started June 2013 at Barack Recreation Center - Contact Barb Seckler at CPH, 645-4798 and see http://www.getactivecolumbus.com/		

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							Nationwide Children's Hospital Healthy Children and Weights initiative, Lincoln Park Elem FAN Club		
							Columbus Public Health and Nationwide Children's Hospital – A partnership to implement the City of Columbus Early Childhood Obesity Prevention Plan in zip codes 43205, 43206, 43207 resulting in working with SS community agencies that serve pregnant women and young children. Teams worked with child care centers and non-profits to improve their emphasis on healthy eating and exercise. Project is being evaluated and may be seeking more funding based on preliminary results. Cheryl Graffagnino 645-0867		

AREA PROGRAMS & KNOWN EFFORTS/ACTIVITIES 10.28.13

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							Lockbourne Livingston Family Health Center (1289 E. Livingston), primary care and other health services		
							Mt Carmel Health Station – Located at CD4AP, provides primary care – five days per week, offers a sliding fee scale		
							Ohio Equity Institute: South Side families and babies initiative; new effort (mid 2013) to reduce the high rate of infant mortality in zip codes 43205, 06 & 07. Contact Columbus Public Health for more information		
							Greater Columbus Growing Coalition: grass-roots_group working to increase the number of community gardens in Columbus; meets monthly at rotating locations; see website for more information http://www.columbusgc.org/		

ARTS, CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMITTEE GOAL: to assure South Side residents (with special emphasis on the Southern Gateway area) have access to healthy leisure time activities beyond opportunities for physical exercise

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
<p>Low participation in arts and safe entertainment activities</p>	<p>Existing resources are not well-known to residents</p> <p>Physical barrier to access—crossing Parsons Avenue; crime/safety issues cited by residents as deterrent to walking/biking to events or in certain parking lots</p>	<p>Increase by 50% active participation of youth, seniors and families with children in currently established arts programs, and in community festivals—e.g. Hungarian Village Festival, FAT Tuesdays, National Night Out events</p>	<p>Increase awareness through improved signage, and regular, consistent publicity</p> <p>Broaden appeal—add variety to music presentations, include Irish music, Native American drumming, Appalachian and country music, blues, jazz and rock</p>	<p>Tara Hall Hibernian club, Native American drumming (NAICCO), Appalachian Bluegrass center on High St. Harmony Project/City Year (South High School) “Open Mic” at Church for All People (possible additional venue at Washington Avenue UMC)</p>
<p>Youth</p>	<p>Lack of healthy after school activities for youth, including arts programming</p>	<p>Accessible arts program and mentoring</p> <p>At-risk youth engaged in sustained arts and mentoring, leading to marketable skills</p>	<p>Fully utilize Barack Recreation Center space; enhance arts programming there; consider an arts committee of Barack Recreation Center to advise on arts programming</p> <p>Create additional opportunities for youth programming in arts, music, and other types of youth oriented exercise and programming</p>	<p>Barack Recreation Center</p> <p>Boys & Girls Club</p> <p>Directions for Youth & Families drop-in arts and mentoring program (e.g. “Short-Stop”) in South Side</p> <p>TransitARTS program, including developing arts entrepreneurship skills in Reeb</p> <p>LeaderSpark (for youth leadership programs)</p> <p>YMCA</p> <p>Boys & Girls Club</p>
<p>Youth, Seniors & families with children</p>	<p>Insufficient resources at the Rec Centers (teachers, musical instruments, classes for seniors)</p>	<p>More family activities on Saturdays, including exercise classes for whole family—e.g. Yoga, zumba, biking, swim lesson (in season)</p>	<p>Create linkages between YMCA, Boys & Girls Club and other providers with Barack Recreation Center to determine how to expand programming</p>	<p>YMCA</p> <p>Boys & Girls Club</p>

ARTS, CULTURE & ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
		Offer 1 or more morning classes for stay-at-home moms and young children at Barack and Indian Mound Centers		
Lack of positive community identity around which to develop arts and culture	Perception of the South Side as an undesirable place to visit, live or have a business	Increase the number of people in the target area who can identify the boundaries of this “neighborhood,” and have a positive sense of identity with the resources and groups within it.	“Brand your “Hood for Good” contest: Engage youth in creating a Logo and slogan for the south side Community wide contest	Schools and rec centers Local businesses (PAMA), library
Absence of entertainment venues and resources, mostly bars	There are no theaters, movie houses, amphitheaters or other performance areas with regularly available programming within the study area	1 or more locations, both informal (e.g. outdoor amphitheater, bandstand or stage) and formal (indoor stage with lighting and sound capacity)	Skateboard park Performance venue bands, singers, concerts, “spoken word” artists. Venue for dancing	Reeb Community Center Multipurpose rooms Outdoor area at Barack Rec Center Marion Franklin Rec Center stage, 2 area High Schools
Absence of an arts economy in south side		Increase the number of artists who live and/or work in the south side	Zoning and tax incentives to encourage arts & entertainment resources—galleries, coffee-shops, restaurants, retail Engage artists already in the south side to help expand arts efforts	Inexpensive housing, underused manufacturing, retail and commercial spaces

**Southern Gateway Collaborative
Basic Needs Committee Recommendations**

BASIC NEEDS COMMITTEE GOAL: to work collaboratively with other SGRC and Community committees and organizations to develop strategies so that residents of the South Side (with special emphasis on the Southern Gateway area) assure their basic needs are met so they may pursue their goals, dreams and aspirations

Basic Needs

Goal #1: Coordinate community resources and knowledge of eligibility requirements

Areas of Concern:

- Inconsistent program information within community providers.
- Eligibility requirements change frequently and are difficult for providers to maintain up to date resource fact sheets.
- Ohio Benefit Bank (OBB) providers limit themselves to offering one or two OBB benefits such as food stamps or Medicaid. OBB is much larger and also allows access to additional programs such as HEAP (Home Energy Assistance Program) and FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid). Currently, Lutheran Social Services is the most comprehensive provider of OBB services for the South Side.

Contributing Factors and Data:

- 72% of residents in target area are living under 200% of Federal Poverty level
- 27.9% of respondents from the community survey indicate that health insurance is a community need.
- 46.6% of the residents in the SG area live below the 200 % of the 2013 federal poverty level. That is \$22,980.00 for a household of one.
- 42.3% of the SG population are receiving medical assistance.
- The average household income is 33,748.00, which is less than 150% the federal poverty level for a household of 3.
- 7.1% of residents receive TANF assistance

Desired Results:

- Centralized location for up to date eligibility requirements for all basic needs programs such as utilities, rent, food, etc.
- Each community resource provider fully utilizes HandsOn Central Ohio online directory. This will enable up to date program information readily available to all community resource providers.
- Complete usage and knowledge of Ohio Benefit Bank resources at all OBB certified sites.

Recommendations:

- Develop Basic Needs Coalition for community resource providers to gather and share program information. Similar to a brown bag but more formal and including all resources, large agencies as well as small church providers.
- Encourage nonprofit and faith based organizations to provide highly detailed program guidelines and eligibility information to HandsOn Central Ohio on a frequent and regular basis

- Encourage all community providers to become members of HandsOn. Now that the 211 Directory is free and online, agency providers can easily become a HandsOn member and update their profiles as often as needed.

Goal #2: Provide resources and accessibility for the food insecure working population

Areas of Concern:

- Lack of knowledge and access to extended hours pantries in the SG area
- Insufficient evening/weekend hours
- Families cannot afford to take a day off of work to utilize a pantry.

Contributing Factors and Data:

- 72% of residents in target area are living under 200% of Federal Poverty level
- 38.9% of respondents to the community survey indicate that food is a community need.
- 39.5% of the SG population is receiving SNAP assistance. (Food Stamp)
- The average household income is \$33,748.00, which is less than 150% the federal poverty level for a household of 3.

Desired Results:

- Provided uninterrupted extended hours for the SG area
- Educated nonprofit and faith based organizations that establish and maintain their 211 listings with up-to-date information

Recommendations:

- Create a system that all the pantries use in order to have at least two pantries opened on the weekend for the community to access.
- Educate the nonprofits and faith based organizations concerning HandsOn; issue periodic reminders for all to update their

Goal #3: Increase hope for community residents in order keep residents living and working in the South Side

Areas of Concern:

- Levels of criminal activity are at least twice that of Columbus in general
- There is a core of families that have lived in poverty for generations
- Some residents express they have lost hope for an improved life which leads to lack of motivation to take steps towards change.

Contributing Factors and Data:

- Based on comments from community surveys, some residents living in the target area appear to have given up looking for work or attempting to move their lives in a different direction.
- Family expectations to remain loyal to the area. This produces stress and guilt to young adults looking for work outside of the South Side.
- 71.7% of working residents work within Franklin County, but outside of target area
- 57.3% of workers in the targeted area live in Franklin County, but outside of target area

Desired Results:

- Increased hope where residents feel optimistic and experience successes while living within their community.
- Increased community interaction and involvement, including but not limited to use of Barack Recreation Center.
- Eventual increase in the percentage of residents who are employed and decrease in percentage on public assistance

Recommendations:

- Identify persons exhibiting signs of giving up hope through an intensive street outreach program then assist them in identifying their strengths, taking advantage of opportunities to expand their awareness of opportunities that might be available to them and get them linked to resources to assist in creating optimism and leading to education and/or employment, if desired

Other:

- This committee supports the recommendations presented by the Health and Wellness committee to make improvements to the Barack Recreation Center. Based on discussions from the last Committee Chair meeting, Barack Recreation Center is at current capacity therefore part of the Basic Needs committee recommendation is to increase capacity as part of the suggested improvements.

Southern Gateway Collaborative - Infrastructure Committee - Recommendations [Page 1]
SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013 (SEE ALSO ACCOMPANYING PHOTOS)

Stambaugh - Elwood Avenue

General Comments: Stambaugh-Elwood is isolated from the other South Side neighborhoods by large industrial and warehouse land uses. It appears to have been neglected by infrastructure improvements over the years. The neighborhood has not been a part of the current wave of public / private investment that other areas of the South Side have received. The last major improvements occurred in the middle 1970's when storm and sanitary sewers were added to Stambaugh Avenue. Elwood Avenue still does not have curbs or storm sewers (or even a full two lanes of pavement) and is prone to flooding during average rain falls. There are many vacant lots but the residents have a lot of pride and generations of history in the neighborhood. There is an active civic association and sense of community. The area is also of historical value as an area where African Americans could own property and build houses in the early 1900's. Residents are wary of all talk and no action from city. The residents feel that investments in the neighborhood could spur redevelopment of single family housing.

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE	DUE DATE
LACK OF PLAYGROUND. THIS WAS #1 CONCERN FOR RESIDENTS AT S-E ASSOCIATION MEETING	DAYCARE PLAYGROUND (SOUTHSIDE HEADSTART) IS UNAVAILABLE TO LOCAL KIDS; BARACK REC CENTER IS TOO FAR FOR KIDS TO WALK TO PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT AT HEADSTART APPARENTLY VERY OLD AND NOT IN GOOD CONDITION	IMPROVE GREEN AREA BETWEEN ELWOOD AVENUE AND ROUTE 104 AND MAINTAIN AS PARK WITH PLAYGROUND BY COLS REC & PARKS; RESTORE BALLFIELDS	ENGAGE NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN CENTER TO DEVELOP A PLAN FOR THE PLAYGROUND AREA INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING OPERATOR ONCE IT IS BUILT ADD PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT TO GREEN AREA NEXT TO HEAD START BUILDING	NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN CENTER YMCA RECREATION AND PARKS DEPARTMENT	2014
FLOODING THIS WAS #2 CONCERN FOR RESIDENTS AT S-E ASSOCIATION MEETING	ELWOOD AVENUE HAS NO CURBS OR STORM SEWERS; MARION ROAD STORM IMPROVEMENTS HOPEFULLY WILL ALSO BENEFIT THIS AREA	IMPROVEMENTS TO AREA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	ELWOOD AVENUE AND ADJACENT GREENSPACE ALONG ROUTE 104 IS IDEAL PLACE FOR PILOT ALTERNATIVE STORMWATER PROGRAM (E.G. BIO SWALES, RAIN GARDENS, ETC)	PUBLIC UTILITIES	2016 (?)
LACK OF SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND NEED FOR RESURFACING	AS NOTED ABOVE, ELWOOD AVENUE NEEDS WIDER PAVEMENT AND CURBS. STAMBAUGH AND SIDE STREETS ALSO NEED RESURFACING. VERY FEW SIDEWALKS ANYWHERE IN AREA.	RESURFACING OF AREA STREETS AND ALLEYS; ADDING CURBS ALONG ELWOOD;	ADD CURBS ON ELWOOD. ADD CURB RAMPS AND SIDEWALKS ON BOTH STAMBAUGH AND ELWOOD; SIDEWALK LINK TO PARSONS AVE	PUBLIC SERVICE	2016 (?)

OTHER AREAS OF NEED: NEW SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT; STREETLIGHTS; BARRICADE ALONG ROUTE 104; ILLEGAL DUMPING; ADDING SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS; DEMOLISHING VACANT HOUSES [continued on next page]

Reeb-Hosack / Steelton Village

General Comments: Reeb-Hosack / Steelton Village has been one of the hardest hit areas of Columbus in terms of abandoned housing, blight, and associated problems. It is also the focus of the efforts of public and private redevelopment efforts. While significant improvements are underway, the construction of new housing and underground utilities are causing much damage to area streets, curbs, and sidewalks. This area has an active, well connected, and well run civic committee. Similar to Stambaugh-Elwood, residents report that the city has asked them many times what improvements are needed but has done little to act on these needs.

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE	DUE DATE
STREET REPAVING, CURB AND SIDEWALK REPAIRS	GAS LINE REPLACEMENT ALONG 4TH STREET AND HOSACK. CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES ALONG INNIS ALSO DAMAGING STREETS, CURBS, AND SIDEWALKS	REPAIR STREETS, CURBS, AND SIDEWALKS AS SOON AS CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE	REPAIR / RESURFACE STREETS, CURBS, AND SIDEWALKS AS SOON AS CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE	PUBLIC SERVICE	2013-14
TREES AND SHRUBS IN TREE LAWNS AND ALLEYS NEED TRIMMED - COVERING LIGHTS & SIGNS	WAS A MAIN CONCERN FOR CIVIC COMMITTEE	TRIM TREES WITHIN RIGHT OF WAY, NOTIFY PROPERTY OWNERS OF TREES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY NEEDING MAINTENANCE	TRIM TREES WITHIN RIGHT OF WAY, NOTIFY PROPERTY OWNERS WHERE TREES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	PUBLIC UTILITIES (?) PUBLIC SERVICE (?)	2014
STREETLIGHTS	ESPECIALLY IN ALLEYS; CIVIC COMMITTEE HAS LIST	REPAIR STREETLIGHTS	REPAIR STREETLIGHTS	PUBLIC SERVICE	2014
DANGLING WIRES FROM POWER/PHONE POLES	IT APPEARS VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES FAIL TO TRIM CABLES WHEN WORKING IN THE AREA MAY BE EXACERBATED BY PEOPLE ATTEMPTING TO STEAL RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	ALL DANGLING WIRES ARE TRIMMED APPROPRIATELY AND MAINTAINED IN CORRECT FASHION	CITY OF COLUMBUS TO INVESTIGATE AND CONTACT UTILITY COMPANIES TO REMEDIATE	PUBLIC SERVICE ALL AREA UTILITY COMPANIES USING CABLES SUCH AS AEP, TIME WARNER, AT&T ETC.	2013

OTHER AREAS OF NEED: SIGNS FOR SE LIONS PARK (BOTH FOR IDENTIFICATION AT MAJOR INTERSECTIONS, AND "SLOW" SIGNAGE); LOOSE DOGS (ANIMAL CONTROL); ILLEGAL DUMPING; ADDING SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS; ANOTHER PRIME AREA FOR ALTERNATIVE STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PILOT PROGRAM; MORE DILAPIDATED HOUSES NEEDING DEMOLITION

[continued on next page]

Southern Gateway Collaborative - Infrastructure Committee - Recommendations [Page 3]

Hungarian Village

General Comments: Hungarian Village shares many of the same problems and redevelopment efforts as its next door neighbor to the south, Reeb-Hosack / Steelton Village. It also abuts the much larger and more established Marion Village to the north. It is a small neighborhood with a small but dedicated civic group and has benefited from collaboration and cooperation of the larger South Side Area.

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE	DUE DATE
STREET REPAVING, CURB AND SIDEWALK REPAIRS	GAS LINE REPLACEMENT ALONG 4TH STREET. CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES ALONG WOODROW ALSO DAMAGING STREETS, CURBS, AND SIDEWALKS.	REPAIR STREETS, CURBS, AND SIDEWALKS AS SOON AS CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE	REPAIR / RESURFACE STREETS, CURBS, AND SIDEWALKS AS SOON AS CONSTRUCTION COMPLETE	PUBLIC SERVICE	2013-14
STORM SEWERS AND CURBS AT INTERSECTIONS.	THERE ARE NO ADA CURB RAMPS IN HUNGARIAN VILLAGE	ADDITION OF CURB RAMPS WOULD ALSO INVOLVE NEEDED REPAIRS TO STORM SEWER INLETS AND ADJACENT CURBS	CONSTRUCT CURB RAMPS AT INTERSECTIONS ALONG HINMAN AND WOODROW AVENUES BETWEEN PARSONS AND HIGH ST.	PUBLIC SERVICE	2013
WIRES DANGLING IN ALLEYS	TELECOM COMPANIES CUT LINES TO HOUSES AND LET THE WIRES DANGLE TO WITHIN ARMS REACH AND DOWN TO GROUND IN MANY CASES.	WIRES CUT BACK TO OVERHEAD LINES. TELECOM COMPANIES ARE NOTORIOUS ABOUT CLAIMING THAT THEY AREN'T THEIR LINES.	WIRES CUT BACK TO OVERHEAD LINES	PUBLIC UTILITIES SHOULD BE ABLE TO ENFORCE STANDARDS TO THE COMPANIES THAT USE THEIR POLES	2013

OTHER AREAS OF NEED:

ILLEGAL DUMPING IN ALLEYS, ABSENTEE AND SLUM LANDLORDS, ADDING SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS, MORE DILAPIDATED HOUSES NEEDING DEMOLITION

Parsons Avenue

General Comments:

AWAITING IMPLEMENTATION OF PARSONS AVENUE ROAD DIET TO OCCUR IN 2016
NEED TO ASSURE ADEQUATE FIBER OPTICS ARE AVAILABLE FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION

Marion Road

General Comments:

AWAITING STORM SEWER IMPROVEMENTS (DESIGN COMPLETED, CONSTRUCTION 2014)
RESURFACING, CURB REPAIR, SIDEWALKS ALSO NEEDED
RAILROAD CROSSINGS REPAIRED OR REMOVED IF ABANDONED
NEED TO ASSURE AVAILABILITY OF FIBER OPTICS
NEED A PLAN FOR REINVIGORATION THE FORMER TECHNEGLAS SITE (NOW UNDERGOING STREET ENHANCEMENTS TO ASSIST WITH MAKING THE PROPERTY ATTRACTIVE TO POTENTIAL BUSINESSES)

[see photographs to follow]

SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013
Stambaugh - Elwood Avenue



Southside Head Start has playground that could be expanded & open afternoons and weekends to local kids and families.



Existing goal posts and backstop can be utilized in new park.



Large green space is a prime opportunity for new playground and park.

SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013
Stambaugh - Elwood Avenue



Stambaugh - Elwood Avenue has many streets with no curbs or storm sewers. Streets flood frequently even after less than 1/2" of rain.



The green space between Elwood Avenue and Route 104 would be ideal area for alternative storm water management pilot program.



Pedestrian access to Parsons Avenue from Stambaugh Avenue is blocked by this commercial property with a broken stair at sidewalk. Crosswalk does not connect to Stambaugh-Elwood neighborhood.



Although Stambaugh Avenue has curbs, there are almost no sidewalks anywhere in the neighborhood, much less accessible curbsramps.

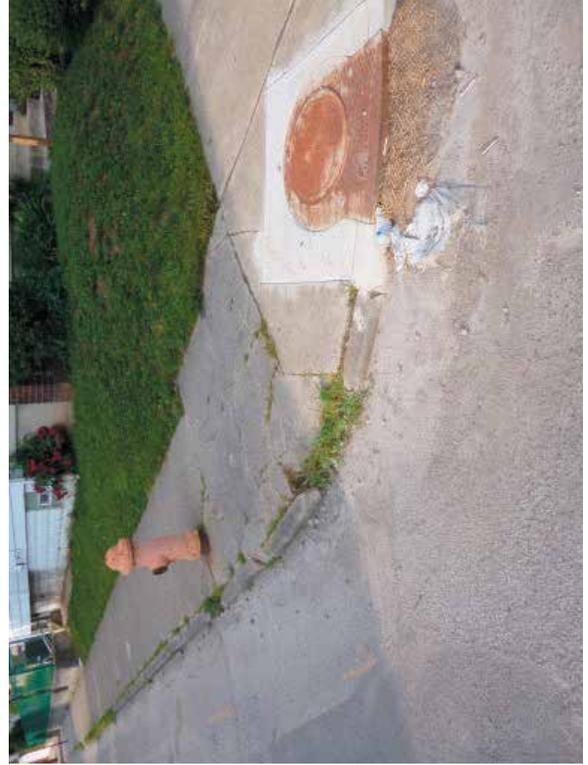


SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013

Reeb-Hosack / Steelton Village



Once the gas line work and new home construction are substantially complete, much paving, curbs, and sidewalks will need repaired / replaced. There are many intersections that need ADA curbramps.

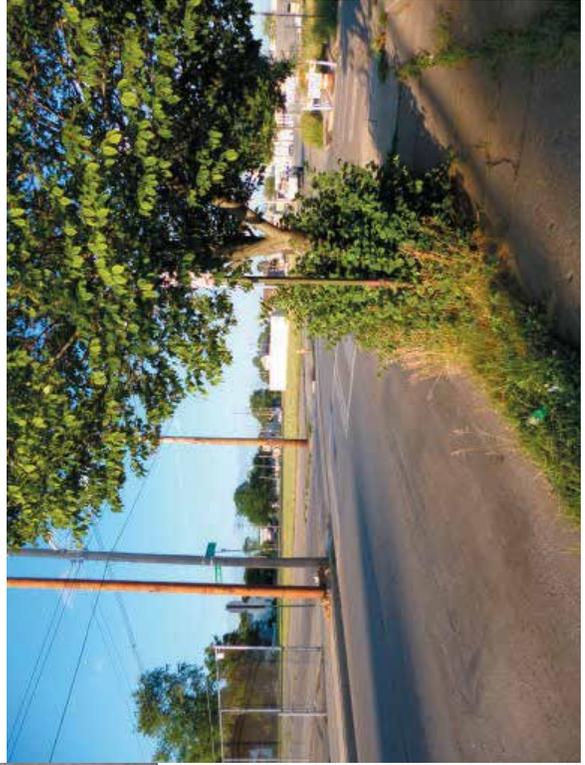


SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013
Reeb-Hosack / Steelton Village



Note both the overgrown tree and one of the many improperly cut telecom wires.

There are many trees within the tree lawns that are overgrown, especially at the trunk. Besides being unsightly, this blocks lines of sight for drivers and visibility of signs.



SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013

Reeb-Hosack / Steelton Village



Examples of sidewalks needed repair / replacement along Hosack.

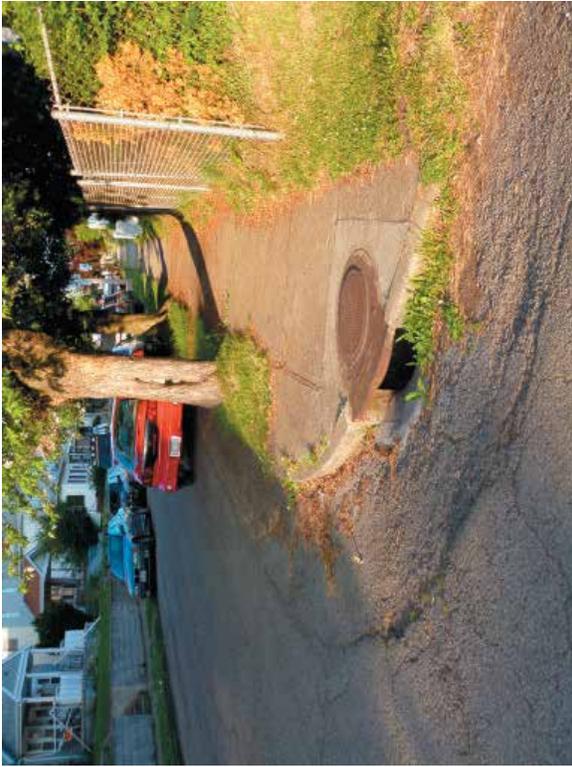
A particularly egregious example of improperly cut wires. It appears that power lines as well as telecom wires are dangling within reach. A health hazard and liability that needs rectified now.

SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013
Hungarian Village

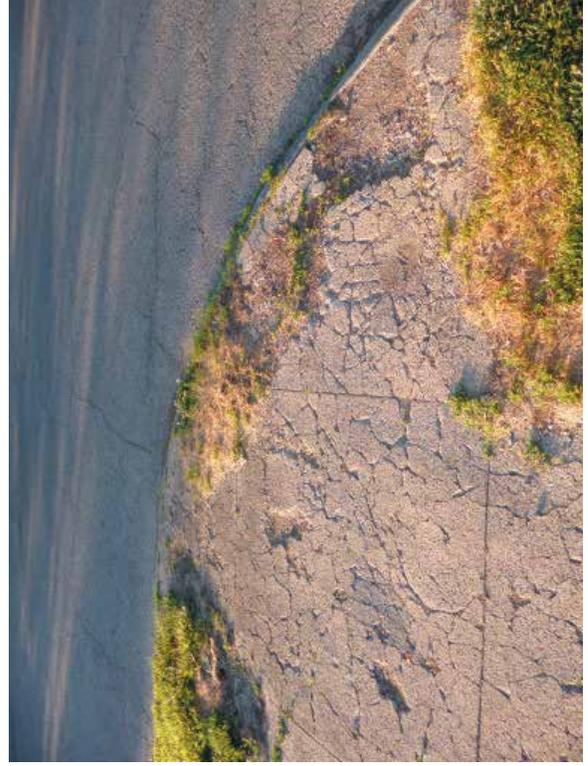


Fourth Street and associated curbs, sidewalks, and storm sewers will need repaired / replaced once the gas line work and new home construction is complete.

SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013
Hungarian Village



Some of the sidewalks, paving, curbs, and storm sewers in the neighborhood. Adding federally mandated ADA curbramps would solve several problems at once.



SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013
Hungarian Village



A few examples of the many instances of improperly disconnected telecom cables. This would not fly in more affluent neighborhoods and it should not fly here either.

SOUTHERN GATEWAY COLLABORATIVE - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AKA BUILDINGS AND STREETS)
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS II - JUNE 15, 2013

Marion Road

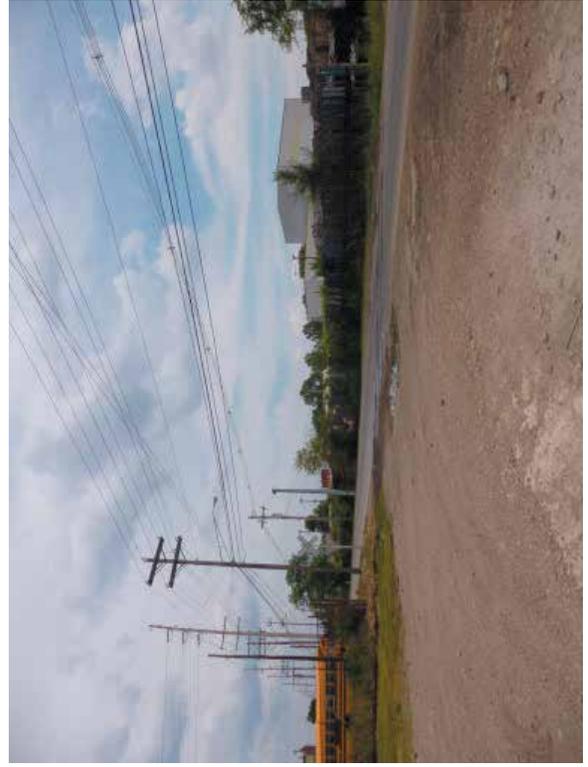


Marion Road has no curbs, sidewalks, or storm sewers. It needs all three. Storm sewers have been designed and are scheduled to be installed in 2014 (?). Widening to allow a turn lane would also be a big improvement as well as allowing more room for truck traffic and turns.





Railroad crossing either should be abandoned and removed or brought up to modern standards.



SOUTHERN GATEWAY

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDATIONS

The highest economic development priority for the Southern Gateway area should be jobs: Preservation of existing jobs and the creation of new jobs for residents of the South Side. The Southern Gateway area has significant assets that can assist in growing the economic health of the area. While the South Side shows signs of distress, the existing businesses, that employ almost 4,000 people, are a strong starting point to grow the economy.

Key to continuing this transformation is the need for the community to organize itself in a way that it can work collaboratively with the City and others. When these efforts are coordinated with other initiatives in workforce, health care, crime, education and human services, these proposed economic development initiatives can position residents of the South Side for economic opportunity in the future.

Following are three initiatives that can assist in revitalizing the South Side economy. In all of these initiatives, there are many partnership opportunities with companies, organizations and educational institutions in Central Ohio that have the necessary experience and where the most important priority to improve the South Side is to make those linkages.

1) Overall Southern Gateway Priorities

- a. Establish South Side Infrastructure Improvement as a Key City Priority:** The City of Columbus has invested significant resources in improving the key infrastructure needs along Parsons Avenue and in the Marion Road Industrial Corridor. We recommend continued public and private investment in roadway, sewer, water, sidewalk and streetscape improvements that will keep the South Side a viable location for business. The City's Capital Improvement Plan should be utilized as a tool for ongoing investment.
- b. Improve Transit Options for Southern Gateway Residents:** Residents and businesses on the South Side deserve a wider range of transit options. These transportation needs should be assessed and solutions developed. For example, given the closeness of the Rickenbacker job area, increasing bus routes and service could increase the ability of South Side residents to get jobs in the area. A neighborhood transit (shuttle) service could help people go from the Nationwide Children's Hospital area to the new Library, Health Center, and other business locations. Partners in this activity would include COTA, the Mid Ohio Regional Planning Association, the City of Columbus, the Ohio Department of Transportation, and others.
- c. Establish an Active Business Association:** To increase communication and collaboration with employers on the South Side, we recommend establishing a business association that would have membership of the employers in the area. The participation of businesses of all sizes --- small businesses to large employers --- will be critical to success.
- d. Establish a Business Development Corporation:** Many of the initiatives recommended in the SG will require community based-coordination among business, community, and local government. Active business involvement in a business development corporation, business association or similar organization will help bring together the necessary resources and collaborations to implement the

various strategies. While our preference is for the leadership of existing organizations to work together in this effort, there has been limited business involvement up to this point.

e. Development of a marketing/branding strategy for the South Side should be a high priority of the partnership. Telling the story of the area and explaining the opportunities and advantages of business development on the South Side should be included. The strategy should target existing residents and businesses as well as potential new residents and businesses.

2) Parsons Avenue Neighborhood Innovation Corridor

Parsons Avenue already supports a wide array of small businesses that provide services to residents of the South Side and attract visitors from the region. While the Avenue has experienced increased vacancies and property deterioration over the past few years, there is still a strong base from which to work.

Goals: Grow the economy of the South Side by supporting small businesses and entrepreneurship along Parsons Avenue. Position Parsons Avenue as a hub of retail and commercial businesses that serve both neighborhood residents and the community at large. Use the energy of the neighborhood to support basic services retail, as well as specialty shops by locally owned businesses, the arts, local foods / healthy foods, and entrepreneurship.

Strategies:

- a) Utilizing all of the tools available, including site acquisition, infrastructure, tax incentives and financing, we recommend that initial development activities be focused on the following “Opportunity Areas” where near term development is already underway:
 - **New Columbus Public Library Branch:** A high priority should be placed on establishing a public/private partnership with the Columbus Metropolitan Library in the development of the new Library along Parsons Avenue. As is being done elsewhere in Columbus and in other cities, the new Library Branch can provide an opportunity for the development of a mixed-use project that could be the home of new businesses and be a catalyst for job creation in the area;
 - **Southern Parsons Avenue / Maloney Health Center:** The jobs and residents that will be located in the area around the Maloney Health Center and the housing and commercial development adjacent to the Health Center can be a good location for new businesses to be successful. There is a particular need for retail services, including a restaurant/coffee shop that could serve not only the residents but also the employees of the commercial and industrial businesses in the area.
 - **The Livingston Avenue / Parsons Avenue Intersection:** New businesses have already started to locate to serve the employees and residents of this area. We note in particular the potential market for a hotel or other temporary lodging options to complement support for visiting families and professionals working with Nationwide Children’s Hospital and other area businesses.
- b) **The Parsons Avenue Merchants Association (PAMA) should be strengthened** to help develop partnerships that bring financial support and technical assistance to existing and new businesses along Parsons Avenue. PAMA should have a membership and Board that is primarily representative of businesses along the Avenue. Included in some of the needed activities are detailed analysis of business opportunities and market potential in the neighborhood that can be used as a tool to market the Avenue for new and existing business investment, increased marketing efforts to support existing businesses, new business locations, and promotion of the Avenue through such ideas such as retail pop-up stores, festivals, and clean up/fix up programs.

- c) **Bring existing commercial properties up to code to make them more useable for new business location.** By working with existing property owners and establishing a proactive clean up, fix up, code enforcement program, properties along Parsons Avenue can be brought up to code to make them more useable for new business location and expansion. This can be done by use of grants and loans from the City to business owners for façade improvement, property upgrades, and curing code violations. Volunteer activities led by PAMA in conjunction with a targeted Code Enforcement Initiative could lead this renewal. A strong emphasis should be placed on preservation of existing structures rather than demolition whenever possible and economical.
- d) **Develop a “Grow at Home” program of support for small business, microenterprise technical assistance, and loans to encourage new business start-ups that will locate along Parsons Avenue, with an emphasis on businesses that are locally owned and operated.** Targeted financing and technical assistance programs should be established to support small business formation and growth. This can be done in collaboration with the City of Columbus, the Small Business Development Center at Columbus State Community College, ECDI, Finance Fund, and other organizations that are already serving small businesses.
- e) **Develop a Small Business Procurement Program** to link small businesses on the South Side with potential contract opportunities with government, business and services, including Nationwide Children’s Hospital, local and state government, and other large businesses. Potential partners in this initiative could be the Small Business Development Center, the Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and others.

3) Marion Road Industrial/Commercial Corridor

Goal: Increase the viability of the industrial corridors along Marion Road and Lockbourne Road by supporting the existing businesses in the area and encouraging new business location.

The development of newer business areas outside of the core city has put these areas at a disadvantage as the infrastructure ages and businesses seek the types of services needed for profitability. The South Side area can be highly competitive for business retention, expansion and location. Its proximity to the entire region can make it a very competitive location. There can be a work ready employment base on the South Side. Businesses employ almost 4,000 people, many of whom also live on the South Side. By focusing on the needs of businesses, the South Side can once again be a major employment center.

Strategies:

- a) **Establish a Business Retention and Expansion (BRE) program** to support the needs of existing businesses. A BRE program would help understand local business needs and respond to their specific challenges so that businesses stay, grow, and become more committed to the South Side. Partners in this activity would be the Business Association, Columbus 2020, the Greater Columbus Chamber, the City of Columbus and others.
- b) **Develop a workforce partnership to support the job training needs of existing employers and South Side residents.** Businesses on the South Side employ almost 4,000 people. By increasing the skills of South Side residents so they can qualify for vacancies in existing businesses and developing customized training programs, businesses can be more competitive and successful. Partners in this activity would be the Business Association, COWIC, the City of Columbus, the Urban League and others.

- c) **Make Business Sites on the South Side Competitive for new business location:** To bring new businesses into the South Side, sites for business location and expansion need to be available. Complete the inventory of properties, owners and uses in the industrial corridor. Use the inventory to identify potential future development/redevelopment sites that could serve for new business location. Partners in this activity would include the Neighborhood Design Center, the City of Columbus, the Community Development Corporation, the Greater Columbus Chamber, the Ohio Development Services Agency, Columbus2020 and others.
- d) **Establish an industrial business incubator:** The Marion Road Corridor is a perfect location to establish an industrial business incubator that would serve as an inexpensive place for new businesses to locate and receive services to help them grow, such as business planning, financing, sales and marketing. Partners in this initiative could include the City of Columbus, Columbus 2020, TechColumbus, the Small Business Development Center, ECDI, Finance Fund, and others.
- e) **Develop a competitive economic development marketing and incentive package:** Working with Columbus 2020 and the City of Columbus, for the Corridor that will identify advantages for location, available sites, and economic development incentives.
- f) **Establish an Active Business Association (see 1c)**

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

GOAL: to increase involvement of residents and business owners in planning for, implementing and sustaining community enhancements.

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Lack of communication among all residents of the "south side"; civic associations are not aware of each other's events/activities</p>	<p>1. There is no South Side newspaper; some of the civic associations have newsletters however they are distributed only within that civic area</p> <p>2. Some civic association members cited physical barriers that keep them from exploring different geographic areas</p> <p>3. There is no area-wide website/facebook page; some of the civics have one or the other but most are not up-to-date</p>	<p>All residents have access to information about events and activities in all ten civic association areas and the CSSAC</p>	<p>Establish a periodic south side newspaper that is distributed on a regular schedule to all residents and that contains timely & accurate information</p> <p>Assure the newspaper is available online</p> <p>Advertise the location of the South Side Calendar of Events and work to increase its use</p> <p>Develop a South Side website that covers the entire area with links to all organizations</p> <p>Continue newsletters in each civic association and encourage their use in those that do not currently have them</p> <p>Encourage all civic associations to have accurate websites or Facebook pages with up to date information</p>
<p>Low attendance by residents at civic association meetings (usually 8-15 people) at best 5% of population; at worst, .37%; and low participation in civic events</p>	<p>1. total area is 60% renters and 40% homeowners; majority of renters indicated they believe civic associations are only for home owners</p>	<p>To at least double the number of people engaged in civic association work in any of the following ways: -attendance at civic association meetings</p>	<p>Hold a general campaign (through the South Side newspaper & website) to educate residents about civic involvement</p> <p>Reinvigorate "Welcome Wagon" to greet each new resident in each new civic area & provide information about civics/commission</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>2. 54% of people responding to surveys indicate they have never attended a civic association meeting. of those, 42% did not know there was one and 21% do not know what a civic association is; 10% do not think other people want to hear their opinions</p> <p>3. 28% of respondents indicated they do not have enough time to attend meetings</p> <p>4. events generally publicized to civic members at meetings and/or in newsletters; some newsletters are distributed to all residents door-to-door</p> <p>5. civics do not necessarily let other civics know when their events are held</p> <p>6. some "outsiders" view south side negatively</p>	<p>-attendance at civic association sponsored events</p> <p>-service on one or more civic association committees or in activities (such as community clean up days)</p> <p>-help "behind the scenes" (such as writing news items, being part of a phone tree, distributing flyers door-to-door, hosting porch parties etc.)</p>	<p>Consider establishing a "resident mentor" program to match a current, active resident with a new resident for their first 6 months in the civic area</p> <p>Hold efficient, results-driven civic meetings that take no more than 1.5 hours (shorter is better) and that result in action being taken so that others can see that involvement matters</p> <p>Use signage to highlight when a physical infrastructure project has been completed or supported by a civic association</p> <p>Assure each civic association and the CSSAC have attractive, updated brochures/flyers with accurate information; develop a distribution mechanism to assure all residents receive them</p> <p>Encourage all civics and the CSSAC to have an up-to-date website and/or Facebook page and to regularly publicize their events and calls to action</p> <p>Use "hot cards" distributed to all residents to advertise upcoming events</p> <p>Consider establishing a system of "street captains" in each civic; use the street captains to distribute materials to their street</p> <p>Use the Columbus City Channel, the Dispatch and other area "free" advertising opportunities to</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>due to perceived safety issues so don't attend area events</p> <p>7. people are very busy with work & family; some work unusual shifts; want "free time" to be "fun"</p>		<p>publicize meetings and events</p> <p>In the future as technology develops and more people use it, consider using technology to distribute information and so more residents could participate from home or other locations</p> <p>Assure new people attending meetings are welcomed, talked with, followed up with after the meeting, involved in a meaningful way and are treated with respect (called upon to comment, not interrupted when speaking, not "put down" with comments such as "we tried that before & it didn't work" etc.)</p> <p>Have mentors or street captains identify skills of residents; create a database including skill sets so people may be called upon when needed (even if they do not generally attend meetings)</p> <p>Assure each civic has at least one person who knows how to use technology; have that person be the keeper of the database; maintain the database in an online portal and assure that at least one additional person can access it; include written instructions in each area's archives so information can be accessed in event of emergency</p> <p>Work with civic associations/CSSAC to plan events far enough in advance to have a marketing component built in</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
			<p>Consider retaining a marketing professional to volunteer to train all the civic association leadership once per year in effective marketing strategies;</p> <p>Be sure all residents know about events – people generally need to hear the same message 7 times before they will take action – sending one email or flyer won't do it</p> <p>“Advertise” open events to the other civics, the area businesses & the population of the south side in general</p> <p>Hold some joint civic events – such as the same Saturday each month is “clean up day” in all the civics then have a fun event after where all gather to get to know each other better</p> <p>Hold at least one annual “south side gathering” where everyone living in the south side is invited to attend and get to know other people from the area; rotate the location the event among the civic areas; advertise it well at all civic & CSSAC meetings and through block watches/street captains/mentors</p>
<p>Difficult to get people to volunteer to take on leadership positions (applies to civics, civic events & commission)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. some residents do not believe they have the necessary leadership skills 2. job of civic leader is a 	<p>Each civic, the commission & other area committees have a pool of qualified individuals willing to ascend to leadership positions</p>	<p>Ask Neighborhood Pride, UWCO, OSU or another leadership training program to conduct training programs in the south side specialized to the needs of the south side residents in the 10 civic areas & the commission</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Low attendance & involvement at CSSAC</p>	<p>big one & people are pressed for time</p> <p>3. residents are not otherwise engaged so there is a small pool that keeps rotating leadership; potentially perceived as a “closed group”</p> <p>4. possible reputation for being an organization where conflict occurs or where not all people’s opinions are welcome and potential leaders are reluctant to take that on</p> <p>5. a lot of people work shift work and have home responsibilities that make it difficult to get to regular meetings</p> <p>6. meetings perceived as “too much work, not enough fun”</p>		<p>Find creative ways to make civic events more fun</p> <p>Have current leaders recruit “understudied” who may not currently have leadership skills but who may wish to develop them</p> <p>Continue encouraging local residents in leadership positions and those who aspire to them to participate in the annual RNNC, UWCO Leadership Academy and Neighborhood Best Practices Conferences</p> <p>Continue periodic leadership sessions (how to run a productive meeting; managing disagreement; seeing beyond “attitude” etc.) in the community and at a very low cost</p> <p>Conduct a door-to-door asset inventory to identify skills that neighborhood residents have; list in a database & contact as need for those skill sets emerges</p>
	<p>1. total area is 60% renters and 40% homeowners; many renters do not believe they have “a stake in the</p>		<p>Position the CSSAC to be an asset to all the civic associations; to do that, have the CSSAC provide leadership training, event planning training etc. at no cost to civic associations; make cross-referrals among civics when</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
	<p>game”</p> <p>2. people do not know what the commission is, does, or why it is important</p> <p>3. when there is a controversial issue, a lot of people turn out; low attendance is typically around 10 residents (not counting commissioners)</p>		<p>something is needed by maintaining an overall volunteer database</p> <p>Market the work of the commission and help residents understand what the Commission is, how it functions and why it is important to be involved (including residents)</p> <p>Consider reducing the number of committees and committee meetings – potentially establish annual CSSAC goals and structure committees to address those goals rather than having standing committees</p> <p>Make meetings more efficient; require commissioners to use microphone when speaking; limit guest speakers to 3-5 minutes unless it is a major presentation that is pre-established on the agenda</p> <p>Post minutes on a Commission website & use a Facebook page for people to check for updates, review the meeting agendas ahead of time & weigh in on various issues</p> <p>Require commissioners to submit events occurring in the civic at least 30 days ahead of time to the CSSAC and post all area events on community calendar</p> <p>Finds ways for all civic areas to help each other get more residents involved and attend each other’s events</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
			<p>Develop special outreach efforts to people renting – work to encourage renters to stay in the area longer and to purchase homes if/when wanted</p> <p>Hold team building events among the commissioners</p> <p>Have an annual tour of the south side by all commissioners to observe and learn more about each of the 10 civics</p> <p>Do not add any more civics within the area covered by the CSSAC</p> <p>Conduct an annual mandatory training session for all commissioners with speakers from areas that have seen substantial community change due to civic engagement; review and discuss expectations of commissioners (job description, attendance, promoting the area in general etc.)</p>
<p>Lack of engagement of some commissioners in the south side at large</p>	<p>1. there are 10 civic associations that have been in existence much longer than the Commission</p> <p>2. each civic has and wants to preserve its own identity and may view “banding together” as a threat to their identity</p> <p>3. some commissioners may not understand the value of the collective voice of the commission</p>		
<p>PAMA membership/attendance at meetings very low</p> <p>Current membership = “about 20”; current attendance at monthly meetings = ave 5-6 people</p>	<p>1. name does not connote “those who support business on Parsons but not necessarily located there are welcome”</p> <p>2. PAMA Exec is only part-time; may be spread thin covering many obligations; may need to devote more</p>	<p>PAMA is regarded as a strong advocate for area businesses</p> <p>At least 80% of Parsons Avenue businesses are PAMA members</p> <p>At least 10% of membership attends meetings/events on a regular basis</p>	<p>Strengthen PAMA Board and fundraising efforts to enhance PAMA’s ability to have more staff and/or volunteers working on promoting Parsons Avenue/PAMA</p> <p>Strengthen awareness of PAMA in the community and among businesses through website, events, membership campaign</p> <p>Provide tangible benefits to members to encourage involvement</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS
	time to membership promotion		<p>Work toward eventually establishing a Special Improvement District (SID)</p> <p>Exec to launch aggressive membership campaign/develop new materials to promote membership in PAMA; call on businesses to recruit them</p> <p>Change the time of the meeting from noon to early morning to allow business owners the chance to attend before starting their work day</p> <p>Collaborate closely with other efforts (such as PARC and Columbus 2020) to attract and retain businesses to all parts of the south side</p>

EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

EDUCATION COMMITTEE GOAL: to create a learning community in which youth and adults aspire to continually enhance their level of knowledge through formal and informal opportunities.

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE/ POTENTIAL PARTNERS/ POSSIBLE INITIATORS	IMPLEMENTATION DATE
Build a system of services and support for children ages 0-5 and their parents/caregivers that creates a strong early learning foundation.					
Early Childhood					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient access to or participation in quality early education programs and resources. Need for positive role models and increased parent information related to early care and to child development. Need for positive role models and increased parent information related to early care and to child development. High percentage of young mothers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 619 children under age 5 in the area; there are 315 slots for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers in the area, with many of those filled by nonresidents. There are 10 early learning centers in the area; five early care centers are quality rated. Only 38.5% of 3-4 yr olds are enrolled in preschool. 2.4 open child abuse or neglect cases per 100 children in the Planning Area (Columbus overall is 0.8). 36% of SGRC community respondents stated there is a need to learn how to be better parents. 16.4% of births are to teen mothers aged 15-19. The percent of births among 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in existing efforts to enhance parent education and engagement will increase, particularly those utilizing home visits, structured activities, and modeling of effective child development practices. Early childhood and pre-school experiences will align with kindergarten success. The quality of child care options in the planning area will increase, including 	<p>1A. Expand the availability of preschool education programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand Columbus City Schools' Pre-K program. 	<p>Required partner: CCS</p> <p>Possible initiators: Champions, UWCO, NCH</p> <p>Necessary steps: have Lincoln Park and/or Southwood added to the list of expansion sites already identified by CCS; passage of school levy including dollars for pre-K expansion</p> <p>Financial considerations: approx \$8000 per child per year</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Potential partners: NCH, SSLDC, UWCO</p>	<p>2014-2015 school year (assuming levy passage)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Fall, 2014</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for consistent prenatal care and education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> teens is higher in the Southside than in Franklin County (6.7%; Franklin Cty overall is 2.8%). 69.8% of households headed by a single female are below the poverty rate. The death rate for infants in the Southside is higher than in Franklin County (11 per 1000; Franklin Cty overall is 8.2). The rate of babies born too early (16.6%) and too small (12.1%) is higher in the Southside than in Franklin County. 28.3% of SGRC survey respondents say that child care is needed in the area. 20.7% of SGRC survey respondents say that services to help first time mothers learn to take care of the baby are among the most important needs of the area. 	<p>an increase in the number of Step Up to Quality early learning sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home care providers and early learning centers will partner around appropriate shared activities such as field trips. State policy changes will be enacted to provide additional funds for early education. Policy changes will be enacted to improve reimbursement processes and eligibility requirements for early care providers Higher levels of children will be developmentally prepared to begin school. Parents will have 	<p>old children who are not in preschool.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for policy and procedure changes to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and access public dollars for pre-K slots Provide parent-directed funding for early education Improve swipe card processes, hasten approvals, and streamline reimbursements <p>1B. Continue Columbus Kids efforts to provide screenings, referrals and learning check-ups for preschoolers and build ongoing relationships with parents and caregivers.</p> <p>1C. Continue participation in the county's Help Me Grow program that provides home visits for children ages 0-3 and families where developmental needs have been identified, and coordinate referrals and follow-up services.</p> <p>1D. Continue and expand neighborhood involvement with the Columbus Metropolitan Library's Ready to Read Corps to conduct story times, organize workshops that focus on pre-reading skills, circulate books and materials, and sign-up children and adults for library cards.</p>	<p>Possible initiators : NCH, UWCO</p> <p>Financial consideration: approx \$2000 per child per year</p> <hr/> <p>Potential advocacy and action partners: FCJFS; early childhood sites; UWCO</p> <hr/> <p>Partners: UWCO, SSLDC</p> <hr/> <p>Partner: FCFCFC</p> <hr/> <p>Partner: CML</p>	<p>Completion: swipe card issues: fall, 2013</p> <p>Public pre-K support: summer 2013 (state budget) and Nov, 2013 (CCS levy)</p> <hr/> <p>Ongoing</p> <hr/> <p>Ongoing</p> <hr/> <p>Ongoing</p>
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		<p>access to and feel comfortable being involved in community-based networks of support and knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidents of abuse and neglect will fail. 	<p>1E. Work closely with Action for Children on curriculum alignment and shared professional development opportunities at the preK level, including home care providers as well as centers. Use SSLDC as model and PD site.</p> <hr/> <p>1F. Increase communication between schools and early education sites.</p> <hr/> <p>1G. Implement parent/child play groups at Reeb and/or in area churches that create parent networks while building parenting skills and knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide hands-on experiences to enhance children's language, problem solving and exploratory learning and to teach parents and care givers about age appropriate activities and child development, nutrition, health, and play. Offer activity kits for parents and children to continue to develop fine motor and other skills at home. Provide opportunities for parent support in a comfortable, interactive group setting. Provide specific opportunities for fathers Provide ready-to-use, quick impact interventions for parents and providers that are based on a child's specific needs. Consider connecting parent/child sessions to county JFS work training requirements 	<p>Partners: Action for Children; SSLDC; UWCO</p> <hr/> <p>Partners: CCS Early Education Cntr; early education sites.</p> <p>Possible initiators: representatives from area early education sites</p> <hr/> <p>Potential partners: UWCO; area churches; NCH; Urban League's Father-to-Father program; FCJFS</p> <p>Possible discussion initiator: UWCO</p> <p>Financial considerations: materials costs, training costs, staff costs (all to be determined)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <hr/> <p>Fall, 2013</p> <hr/> <p>Spring, 2013</p>
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			<p>1H. Provide child safety sessions for caregivers (e.g. car seat installation and use, toddler-proofing the home).</p> <p>1I. Promote well baby care, healthy growth and development (of babies and young women), and appropriate parenting practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Implement Moms2Be or a similar program which focuses on healthy foods, prenatal care, and reducing maternal depression. o Provide prenatal education and resources at Reeb. o Implement programs such as ROX and/or Angels in You to assist girls in developing goals and self-empowerment. 	<p>Potential partners: Coles Fire Dept; NCH</p> <hr/> <p>Possible discussion initiator: NCH</p> <p>Potential partners for prenatal and infant: Moms2Be; NCH; NCH Nurse-Family Partnership; NCH Love Me Never Shake Me</p> <p>Potential partners for girls healthy growth and development: ROX; Angels in You; CCS; NCH Active Parenting; Boys and Girls' Club; Big Brothers Big Sisters</p> <p>To lead/initiate discussion: NCH</p> <p>Financial consideration: program costs</p>	<p>Fall, 2013</p> <hr/> <p>Spring, 2014</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">K-12</p>					
<p style="text-align: center;">Create a system of effective, engaging and engaged schools.</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public schools in the neighborhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two feeder patterns in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning area will be realigned so 	<p>2A. Re-envision the South feeder system and return South High to the place of academic and community pride it once</p>		

<p>are low achieving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of parent engagement in education. Students whose geographic assignment is South regularly choose other schools and regularly choose Marion-Franklin based on the attendance of friends from middle school 	<p>neighborhood: South and Marion-Franklin. South is larger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 1,337 children aged 5-17 in the target area, only 885 attend CCS. Neighborhood perception is that students in the South attendance area often choose Marion-Franklin because their friends from middle school attend there. 68.1% of area high schoolers attend Marion-Franklin (Next highest is West with 5.3%); only a few attend South. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MF: Cont Imp; 79% grad rate; 1/12 standards West : Cont Imp; 71.5% grad rate; 0/12 standards South: Acad Watch; 55.6% grad rate; 0/12 standards. 50.5% of middle schoolers attend Buckeye Middle; 30.4% were at Beery (now closed); 4.2% were at at 	<p>that it is in one feeder pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood schools will be rated no less than a "B" on state report cards. Students will have clearly defined pathways to college and career that include targeted participation in early college coursework. Columbus City Schools, charter schools in/close to the planning area, and private schools in/close to the planning area will develop working partnerships to meet students' needs, build educational delivery, and connect to families. Parents will choose higher-performing educational options 	<p>occupied in Columbus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redraw the boundaries of the feeder system to include all of the planning area so that there is one, cohesive feeder pattern in the area. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign curricular delivery in the South feeder pattern schools, at all levels PreK-12. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mastery-based learning; an extended school day; collaborative, experiential, "real-life" problem-based learning opportunities; an emphasis on creativity and critical thinking (for further information, see practices in use in the Linden feeder pattern, at central Ohio elementary schools participating in the Ohio STEM Learning Network, and at Worthington's Phoenix Middle School). Initiate a remediation-reduction program similar to the Columbus State/Reynoldsburg program, including 	<p>Required partner: CCS district administration</p> <p>Necessary step: Formal district approval</p> <p>Possible initiators: Community Engagement Committee members (see recommendation 5A), with assistance from community champions</p> <hr/> <p>Required partner for all redesign options: CCS district and building administrators; CSCC required for remediation reduction program</p> <p>Necessary step: design and approval through CCS' curriculum process; possible need for MOU with Columbus Education Association</p> <p>Possible initiators: Community Engagement Committee members (see recommendation 5A), with assistance from Champions</p>	<p>2014-15 school year</p> <p>Variable: planning to occur in the 2014-15 school year with implementation to begin in 2015-16 school year</p>
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<p>Southmoor (now closed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Buckeye Middle: Acad Emergency; 1/8 standards o Southmoor: Acad Watch; 1/8 standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40.3% of elementary students attend Southwood; 35.5% attend Lincoln Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Southwood: Cont Imp, 1/8 standards o Lincoln Park: Acad Watch, 1/8 standards 	<p>for their children, not low-performing charter options.</p>	<p>College Prep Math and other subjects, as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infuse awareness of careers and the world of work and help students build work ethics and skills. ▪ Link to community resources for program offerings and internships for student credit and pay. ▪ Develop summer learning opportunities that keep students engaged in learning and that tie to interesting opportunities within the community. For example, consider various summer seminars that link academics to community events and volunteerism. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Encourage families to be part of the South feeder system to build long-term connections to the community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build parent consultant relationships with area parents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop volunteer supports for parent consultants in area CCS schools. Parent Consultants are paid part-time positions in each CCS school ; the PC is a liaison to the school's parents, keeping parents informed and up to date, encouraging involvement, and bringing a parent perspective to the school. This recommendation suggests providing trained volunteers to help the consultants. 	<p>Required partner for all family connection options: CCS building administrators; CCS district administration overseeing parent consultants; civic associations and other entities with resident members</p> <p>Possible initiator/leader: Community Engagement Committee members (see recommendation 5A)</p>	<p>----- Spring 2014</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop consistent, effective means to get school information into parents' hands and track the dissemination and effectiveness of these communications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify neighborhood-based parent liaisons to meet with parents, share information, and encourage them to enroll/stay in the feeder. ▪ Incorporate parent/caregiver involvement in experiential/problem-based learning activities in their children's schoolwork. • See area schools as community centers: seek new opportunities for residents to be in the schools and on school grounds (e.g. wellness offerings, arts opportunities, workforce fairs, social service involvement, community fairs, etc). <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain Diplomas Now at South. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stop the revolving door of program focus at South High. Allow at least four years to allow student academic stability and ascertain program success. 	<hr/> <p>Partners: CCS, City Year, Communities in Schools</p> <hr/> <p>Partners: CCS district administration</p> <p>Possible initiator/leader of discussion with CCS: Community Engagement Committee members (see recommendation 5A), with assistance from Champions</p>	<hr/> <p>Ongoing</p> <hr/> <p>Fall, 2014</p>
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			<p>2B. Link all schools within/close to the area (CCS, charter, private)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop an ongoing Principals' Consortium to regularly bring together principals/directors from area schools, including CCS, high-performing charters, and private schools. ○ Identify the particular niches of each school to better understand the appropriate "fit" for various children in the neighborhood and guide parent choice. ○ Implement a shared system of educator professional development that reaches vertically and horizontally and that includes public, private, charter, and early education professionals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide professional development for educators to help them assist parents with parenting and basic skills development. ○ Share information about curricular approaches of the area schools across schools and in the neighborhood. ○ Build parent interest and engagement in the schools. ○ Incorporate parent consultants in area charter and private schools. ○ Provide information for families about neighborhood schools so that they can make informed choices. ○ Develop aligned opportunities for artists, employers, and agencies to work with students on service learning partnerships. 	<p>Potential partners for school linkages: CCS building administrators and other school building administrators; interested artists, employers, agencies</p> <p>Possible initiators: Community Engagement Committee members (see recommendation 5A), with assistance from Champions</p>	<p>2013-14 school year</p>
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			<p>2C. Create and/or support neighborhood-based parent groups that focus on building parent networks and knowledge about children and schools (Note: May be incorporated into Recommendation 5A).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve community institutions and area churches. • Work with area employers to develop parent-friendly policies that encourage/reward parent participation in school activities. • Connect to other neighborhood efforts (e.g. arts efforts, workforce initiatives, housing development, social service provision). • Provide experience to develop emerging leaders for Columbus. 	<p>Potential partners for parent groups: area churches, civic associations, South Side STAY</p> <p>Possible initiators/leaders: area pastor(s) such as John Edgar; Parent Consultants, civic association leaders</p>	<p>Spring, 2014</p>
<p>K-12</p>					
<p>Lack of locally-based programs and options for children, tweens and teens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30.8% of SGRC survey respondents indicate "more fun things for kids to do" is one of the things the area needs most. • 46.9% of SGRC survey respondents say the area needs after school programs for children and youth. • 51.9% of SGRC survey respondents say the area needs more places for teens and young adults to have fun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A majority of young people in the planning area will be involved in out-of-school programs. • Reeb will be seen as an engaging hub for area young people. • Youth involvement in criminal activity will decrease. 	<p>3A. Encourage youth participation in existing, effective youth programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Share information with parent groups, schools, and churches. ○ Have student ambassadors to help recruit young people into programs. 	<p>Potential partners: agencies with programs serving are youth; churches; schools</p> <p>Possible initiator/lead: representatives from agencies with strong presence in the area, such as Boys and Girls Club; Community Development for All People; Big Brothers, Big Sisters; Girl Scouts; Boy Scouts</p>	<p>Spring 2014</p>
<p>3B. Locate out-of-school programs at Reeb. Include Boys</p>					
				<p>Potential partners: BGC;</p>	<p>soft launch: late fall</p>

			<p>and Girls Club.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Include full range of BGC programs. o Include gender specific programs for ages 13-18. o Encourage school bus drop offs at the Reeb. o Have a CCS bus pick up Marion-Franklin students and deliver them to Reeb. <hr/> <p>3C. Maintain support of and engagement with Barack Recreation Center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop a volunteer program to assist in supervising and working with the young people at Barack. 	<p>YMCA; other agencies with strong youth programs and the ability to draw youth interest; philanthropic community; CCS Transportation</p> <p>Possible initiator/lead: BGC</p> <p>Financial considerations: housing programming at Reeb requires significant dollars to start and maintain</p> <hr/> <p>Partner: Columbus Recreation and Parks</p>	<p>2013; full implementation by fall 2014</p> <hr/> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Teen to Adult</p>					
<p>Link education, workplaces, and residents to improve employability and employment</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment, underemployment, and lack of skills that match local jobs. • Low levels of educational attainment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are more jobs in the Planning Area (3,967) than “Workers Living in the Planning Area” (3,234). • The unemployment rate in the Planning Area is 19.3% (Columbus overall is 9.3%). • 37.1% of the population age 16 and over in the Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible vocational pathways for teens and adults will be readily available. • High school graduation or equivalency levels in the planning area will increase. 	<p>4A. Work with local employers and higher education to develop career pathways, internships, jobs, and training programs for high school students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop or link to apprenticeship programs that target planning area youth and adults. o Provide school year and summer internships for young people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target health care, construction, early education, and manufacturing. ▪ Develop student cohorts to participate in internships together. 	<p>Potential partners: CCS and other area schools administrators; area employers and employers beyond the planning area but within reasonable proximity</p>	<p>Planning to begin in winter 2014; implementation summer, 2014</p>

	<p>Area is not in the labor force (Columbus overall is 29.8%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13.8% of 16-19 yr olds are not in school and not in labor force. • 27.4% of those over age 25 do not have a high school diploma or GED (Columbus overall is 12.3%). • 25.3% of 16-19 year olds are not in school and not high school graduates. • 30.0% of 18-24 yr olds are enrolled in higher education (Columbus overall is 51%). • 11.7% of the population age 25 and over has a bachelor's degree or higher (Columbus overall is 32.3%). • 39.4% of SGRC survey respondents say that services to help people learn new skills to get better jobs are among the most important needs of the area. • 33.7% of SGRC respondents say that services to help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-secondary enrollment and achievement in the planning area will increase (includes certificates, licenses, and degrees). • High school coursework will link to apprenticeship programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop a summer jobs program for area teens. <p>4C. Continue to provide I Know I Can's Blueprint College in area schools on an ongoing basis. Blueprint was offered at South in the spring of 2013.</p> <p>4E. Increase resident participation in GED programs by identifying and awarding GED scholarships.</p>	<p>Partner: I Know I Can; possibly the philanthropic community</p> <p>Potential partners: philanthropic community; Columbus employers</p> <p>Possible initiator: SSLDC; Godman Guild</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Winter, 2014</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High mobility. 			<p>Commission.</p> <p>5C. Work with human services providers and other community partners to provide financial literacy materials and programs.</p> <p>5D. Share data between social service agencies and schools so that children's services are aligned and connected with their education.</p> <p>5E. Survey neighborhood parents about how they make school choices for their children (a model exists for Weinland Park in which 346 interviews were conducted by KidsOhio; the principal finding indicated that parents use the internet as a screening tool for choosing schools).</p>	<p>Potential partners: UWCO's EITC initiative; State of Ohio Office of the Treasurer; banks; OSU Franklin County Extension</p> <p>Possible initiator/lead: UWCO EITC</p> <p>Potential partners: Learn4Life; Learning Circle; NCH; UWCO; agencies serving the planning area</p> <p>Required step: development of data-sharing protocols and procedures that do not violate HIPPA and FERPA requirements.</p> <p>Possible initiator/lead: Learn4Life</p> <p>Potential partners: KidsOhio; CCS</p> <p>Possible initiator/lead: City of Columbus, Champions</p>	<p>Winter 2013</p> <p>Summer, 2014</p> <p>Winter 2014</p>
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			<p>5F. Implement a neighborhood-based campaign to encourage families to stay in the neighborhood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identify positive "block partners" to meet and greet, suggest resources for families, share neighborhood opportunities. o Have neighborhood parties ("block parties" and "Reeb parties"). <hr/> <p>5GH. Create a neighborhood Hall of Fame, housed at Reeb, to recognize and celebrate local residents and history.</p>	<p>Potential partners: civic associations, churches</p> <p>Possible initiator/lead: civic association representatives, area pastor(s)</p> <hr/> <p>Potential partners: area civic associations, schools, churches, and agencies</p> <p>Possible initiator/lead: civic associations</p>	<p>Fall, 2013</p> <hr/> <p>Spring, 2014</p>
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Essential for success (not all sub-components may be essential but the primary recommendation is of pivotal importance).

- Goal #1: Build a system of services and support for children ages 0-5 and their parents/caregivers that creates a strong early learning foundation.
- o Expand the availability of preschool education programs.
 - o Advocate for policy and procedure changes.
- Goal #2: Create a system of effective, engaging, and engaged schools.
- o Re-envision the South feeder system and return South High to the place of academic and community pride it once occupied in Columbus.
 - o Redesign curricular delivery in the South feeder pattern schools, at all levels PreK-12.
 - o Encourage families to be part of the South feeder system to build long-term connections to the community.
- Goal #3: Ensure engaging out-of-school programs and opportunities for children and youth.
- o Locate out-of-school programs at Reeb.
- Goal #4: Link education, workplaces, and residents to improve employability and employment.
- o Work with local employers and higher education to develop career pathways, internships, jobs, and training programs for high school students.
- Goal #5: Reduce barriers to education and engagement.

- o Create a Community Engagement Committee focused on CCS' South High feeder pattern schools and the other schools in/near the area.

Potential for quick success (not all sub-components may be quick to implement but the primary recommendation is capable of being achieved within a short time):

- Goal #1: Build a system of services and support for children ages 0-5 and their parents/caregivers that creates a strong early learning foundation.
- o Continue Columbus Kids efforts to provide screenings, referrals and learning check-ups for preschoolers and build ongoing relationships with parents and caregivers.
 - o Continue participation in the county's Help Me Grow program that provides home visits for children ages 0-3 and families where developmental needs have been identified, and coordinate referrals and follow-up services.
 - o Continue and expand neighborhood involvement with the Columbus Metropolitan Library's Ready to Read Corps to conduct story times, organize workshops that focus on pre-reading skills, circulate books and materials, and sign-up children and adults for library cards.
 - o Increase communication between schools and early education sites.
 - o Provide child safety sessions for caregivers (e.g. car seat installation and use, toddler-proofing the home).
 - o Promote well baby care, healthy growth and development (of babies and young women), and appropriate parenting practices.

Goal #2: Create a system of effective, engaging, and engaged schools.

- o Build parent consultant relationships with area parents.
- o Identify neighborhood-based parent liaisons to meet with parents, share information, and encourage them to enroll/stay in the feeder.
- o Develop an ongoing Principals' Consortium to regularly bring together principals/directors from area schools, including CCS, high-performing charters, and private schools.
 - o Identify the particular niches of each school to better understand the appropriate "fit" for various children in the neighborhood and guide parent choice.
 - o Share information about curricular approaches of the area schools across schools and in the neighborhood.
 - o Incorporate parent consultants in area charter and private schools.
 - o Provide information for families about neighborhood schools so that they can make informed choices.
- o Create and/or support neighborhood-based parent groups that focus on building parent networks and knowledge about children and schools.

Goal #3: Ensure engaging out-of-school programs and opportunities for children and youth.

- o Encourage youth participation in existing, effective youth programs.
- o Maintain support of and engagement with Barack Recreation Center.

Goal #4: Link education, workplaces, and residents to improve employability and employment.

- o Continue to provide I Know I Can's Blueprint College in area schools on an ongoing basis.

Goal #5: Reduce barriers to education and engagement.

- o Work with human services providers and other community partners to provide financial literacy materials and programs for students and families.
- o Share data between social service agencies and schools so that children's services are aligned and connected with their education.
- o Survey neighborhood parents about how they make school choices for their children.
- o Implement a neighborhood-based campaign to encourage families to stay in the neighborhood.
- o Create a neighborhood Hall of Fame, housed at Reeb, to recognize and celebrate local residents and history.

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMITTEE GOAL: to increase the number of people in the Southern Gateway area who are workforce ready and able to meet the needs of 21st century employers.

NOTE: the Employment Committee determined that there are different segments of potential workers that have different attributes and that require different types and levels of assistance. The recommendations are divided by those segments (Motivated & Ready to Work and/or Underemployed; Youth, Motivated & Not Ready to Work, and Not Motivated AND Not Ready to Work)

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
MOTIVATED & READY TO WORK AND/OR UNDEREMPLOYED				
Definition: refers to people who have at least a high school diploma/GED, have some job skills, understand and demonstrate they have the soft skills to be successful in the workplace, have some work history and are actively seeking employment; also includes people who are employed part-time or who are employed in low paying service jobs and who desire to earn at a higher level				
Low level of employed adults	37.1% of the population age 16+ is not in the labor force (vs 29.8% for Columbus)	Decrease percentage of those not in the labor force to the Columbus average or lower	Ensure that career pathway counseling is available (and that residents know it is available and have access to it) Provide training and education for adults to improve skills in order to advance	Columbus State, Columbus Urban League, Godman Guild & others Columbus State, Eastland Fairfield Technical School, CCS and employers working together
Low income of South Side residents who work When asked “what do people in the south side need?” the number one response from residents (62.3%) was “more jobs” and the #2 response (53%) was “better paying jobs”	30% of the population is employed in service jobs which may be low paying and/or part time Almost half (46%) of households have annual income less than \$25,000. 39.5% of households receive Food Stamps (SNAP) compared to 18% city-wide. Of those who work, 23%	Increase average income by 18% by 2018	Help working residents to know what job opportunities are available for them (jobs with higher wages and/or more hours) Identify methods to use to educate part-time workers about how to gain skills to move to full time employment at livable wages;	COWIC (outreach center at Reeb) Service outreach coordinator/navigator, along with case management services.

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
<p>Shortage of child care especially for second and variable shifts and children who are ill</p>	<p>earn less than \$1,250/month (\$15,000/year)</p> <p>25% of employers interviewed indicated they employ primarily part-time and/or temporary personnel</p> <p>In interviews, employers indicated "attendance" is an issue that often results in people being discharged from employment.</p> <p>Employers indicated attendance is often related to "child care issues," "unreliable transportation" and "soft skills" (covered in "not ready to work" sections)</p> <p>Transit service is limited for some shifts, and for weekend work.</p>	<p>Increase the number of self-employed entrepreneurs living in the South Side</p> <p>Adequate affordable child care slots are available for all shifts</p> <p>Employers adopt family friendly policies</p> <p>Improved COTA services to Rickenbacker and other high density employment areas; car pooling/ride sharing</p>	<p>in place for people who may have part time or very low pay jobs. Disseminate information about training available to people employed part-time and how it could help increase their income/employment</p> <p>Training for adults in starting and operating small businesses; business incubator on Marion Road (see Economic Development Recommendations)</p> <p>The employment Committee supports the recommendations from the Education Committee</p> <p>Work with employers to adopt flexible scheduling and better communication with parents regarding work shifts and attendance</p> <p>Educate parents who work about when it is necessary to stay home with children and how to communicate with employers</p> <p>Work with employers at Rickenbacker and other high density areas to coordinate with COTA and/or MORPC to</p>	<p>COWIC & other employment partners (CUL, JFS, Goodwill etc)</p> <p>City of Columbus, CSCC ECDI, etc.</p> <p>SSL&DC & other child care providers</p> <p>Employer network with COWIC, Columbus State, CCS and others</p> <p>COWIC/COTA</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
Lack of efficient/reliable transportation	<p>COTA services are available along Parsons and a few other streets in the area. Service to some major employment locations (e.g., downtown) is better than to other areas where residents are more likely to work (hotels, Rickenbacker, retail and restaurant locations). As an example, COTA bus service from the South Side to Rickenbacker, is a 9 mile route that takes almost two hours each way, may require a mile or more walk once at Rickenbacker and does not operate during all shifts</p> <p>Some low wage workers have older vehicles that may not be reliable and/or workers may have difficulty affording insurance and fuel for the vehicles</p>	<p>options for those without vehicles or with undependable vehicles</p> <p>Organized ride sharing/car pooling options</p>	<p>develop additional methods of assisting employees with transportation when needed</p> <p>Same as above</p>	<p>MORPC, COTA and COWIC</p>
Loss of support/benefits when transitioning from public assistance to employment – perpetuates the myth that “work does not pay”	<p>Once income exceeds 100% of the poverty level, welfare (OWF/TANF) payments stop. Once payments exceed 130% of poverty level, food stamps (SNAP) stop. There is a 12 month transition period allowed for Medicaid; coverage may transition to Healthy Start or may stop after the 12 month period; must be under 125% of poverty for child care subsidy however it may continue until 200% of poverty under</p>	<p>Increase number of adults transitioning from public assistance to paid employment</p>	<p>Educate adults on public assistance regarding the value of working and having 100% self-directed income instead of depending on public assistance</p> <p>Educate adults and youth in homes where there has been multi-generational poverty about household budgeting, the importance of one’s credit rating and paying bills on time to avoid eviction, foreclosure and/or</p>	<p>Street Outreach team to identify strengths and assist non-employed adults and older youth in developing plans for an employed future</p> <p>Work with FCDJFS and benefit banks to combat myths regarding employment vs. public assistance</p> <p>Expand “Faith & Finances” and/or other financial literacy courses;</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
	<p>certain conditions</p> <p>43% of people in the area are below poverty, 72% are below 200% of poverty (=self-sufficiency)</p> <p>Labor force participation rate is 63%.</p> <p>Nearly 40% of population is receiving food stamps</p>		<p>utility cut-offs</p> <p>Further analyze adult population to define desired employment rate (currently 63% vs 70% for Columbus)</p> <p>Create a network among basic needs providers to encourage linking people with services to assist them in obtaining employment</p>	<p>consider how to deliver such services more "one on one" when needed</p> <p>Benefit banks, food pantries, hot lunch programs, health centers and programs etc.</p>

YOUTH

Definition: Refers to youth up to age 21

<p>Schools are low performing with high dropout rates and low graduation rates</p>	<p>Education is of major concern to the community; see report from the Mayor's Commission on Education</p> <p>According to the most recent CCS Grade Cards, the four-year graduate rate at South High School is 64%; and at Marion-Franklin it is 83% (compared to 79% for the Columbus City Schools district)</p>	<p>All schools performing at B level or above; graduation rates 95% or higher</p>	<p>See Education Committee Recommendations</p>	<p>Diplomas Now program at South HS appears to be having an impact on youth remaining in school</p> <p>CCS/Mayor's Commission</p>
<p>Intergenerational poverty leading to lack of awareness/ expectation of graduating HS and of working; lack of parental involvement in child's education</p>	<p>39.5% of households receive Food Stamps (SNAP) compared to 18% city-wide.</p> <p>25% of residents ages 16-19 are not in school and do not have a GED (5x Columbus</p>	<p>Level of youth ages 16-19 in school or possessing a GED increases to Columbus average or better</p>	<p>Aggressive home outreach to identify assets and issues among non-employed families coupled with aggressive, coordinated case management to assist in overcoming issues and expanding on assets</p>	<p>United Way of Central Ohio Vista outreach workers; CD4AP; Salvation Army; mental health services at John Maloney Health Center; substance abuse</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
Lack of vocational	<p>average)</p> <p>The number of births to teens (up to age 17) is almost three times that of Columbus</p> <p>None of the schools in the area have a PTO/PTA, making parental involvement and outreach more challenging.</p> <p>27% of adults do not have HS or GED; 37% have HS/GED (so only 30% have formal training beyond HS, compared to 61% for Columbus.)</p> <p>Local pre-school, after school and college prep programs report significant difficulty getting parents involved and/or allowing child to participate in activities</p> <p>Suspect high levels of depression among low income parents – especially mothers (see readily available research on this topic)</p>	<p>The rate of births to teens is at or below that of Columbus</p>	<p>Home outreach as described above to develop and offer healthy after school and summer options for young women</p> <p>Provide experiences for young women that expose them to the world of work and/or life outside a community of poverty and that encourages the young women to build and pursue life goals/dreams</p> <p>Inclusion of “work curriculum” in child care settings and schools from pre-K through High School</p> <p>Linkage of STAY group with parents in all 10 civic association areas</p> <p>Train outreach workers to screen for depression and assist in getting appropriate services to the depressed person in order to prepare for work and/or additional training/education</p>	<p>services at Maryhaven & others</p> <p>See above providers</p> <p>Boys and Girls Club; Ruling Our Experiences (ROX); CD4AP; YMCA</p> <p>CCS; STAY</p> <p>STAY; SG Community Engagement committee</p> <p>Mental Health programs at John Maloney center; Moms2Be & advanced nurse home visitation program at Nationwide Children’s Hospital</p> <p>CCS, parent groups,</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
training	<p>indicates that young people quit jobs, don't show up for work, lack soft skills and do not understand expectations of employers</p> <p>Employers universally report a shortage of trained workers in certain trades especially welding, HVAC, construction, carpentry and truck driving</p>	<p>school are prepared to go to college, get a job, start a business or enter the military (Mayor's Commission goal)</p>	<p>Hs, increase student and parental awareness of available vocational and other training (through CCS, Columbus State, DeVry, the new Ohio Construction Academy charter high school, etc.).</p> <p>Position "the trades" as a viable career pathway for youth through in and out-of-school programs</p> <p>Develop a pilot summer youth program using employers and youth in the south side to help youth learn more about career options available to them and what those jobs require</p> <p>Instill "work" themes into all school curricula pre-K to 12</p>	<p>Boys & Girls Club; CD4AP, YMCA & other afterschool programs ; COWIC SOAR program & other summer youth employment programs</p> <p>Involve local employers and unions in youth programming</p> <p>Involve local employers with school programming including "Career Night" events, mentoring, tours, and/or classroom visits to show how school work connects to local careers (e.g., science topics in use at Nationwide Hospital, math as used at local manufacturers, statistics or art used in marketing/sales departments of companies based on the south side.)</p> <p>Henkels & McCoy, COWIC</p>
			<p>Better promote and possibly expand the Henkels & McCoy Career Pathways program for youth ages 17-21</p> <p>Organize periodic employer</p>	

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
			<p>tours for middle and high school youth and young adults to learn about career opportunities</p> <p>Consider middle & high school mentoring program to focus on familiarizing youth with various jobs and careers</p>	
MOTIVATED AND NOT READY				
<p>Definition: refers to people who want to work however they are experiencing one or more barriers such as: criminal record, drug use (cannot pass drug screen), lack high school diploma/GED, have a disability, have been out of the workforce a long time or for some other reason do not have technical/other skills sought by employers</p>				
<p>37.1% of the population age 16+ is not in the labor force (vs 29.8% for Columbus)</p>	<p>The unemployment rate is 19.3% (more than twice the rate for Columbus)</p>	<p>The unemployment rate will be equal to or better than Columbus at large</p>	<p>See recommendations from prior sections that all may help impact the overall employment rate long-term</p>	
<p>When asked “what do people in the south side need?” 43% of respondents said “services to help recover from drug or alcohol abuse”, 46.6% said “training programs to get jobs or better jobs” and 26.8% said “services to help ex-offenders get jobs”</p>	<p>4.8% of people living in the 43207 zip code (the smallest area for which these data were available) are reported to be disabled workers and 4,715 are reported to be “retired workers” (SSA 2011); if we assume the same percentages throughout the planning area, there would be about 235 people with disabilities and 490 people retired, leaving about 4,175 adults theoretically capable of working (not including those with some disabilities who also may be capable of working and those who are retired but who want some type of employment).</p>		<p>Develop a referral center at Reeb consisting of benefit bank and trained referral specialists who stay up to date with all services and programs available to south side residents. Assure referral specialists emphasize work as a viable option.</p> <p>Continue/expand support services for those transitioning to work, including clothing for interviews, financial literacy training, resume printing, etc.</p> <p>Referral specialists to work closely with service providers to be aware of entry requirements and waiting lists for work</p>	<p>LSS/Resurrection Missionary Baptist Church</p> <p>Columbus Urban League Suit Closet, Dress for Success Program, PNC Bank, Faith & Finances, Methodist Free Store, COWIC</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
	<p>Employers report that 50% of job applicants cannot pass the pre-employment drug screen. Staffing agencies also report that 30-50% of area job applicants do not pass their pre-scheduled drug screen.</p>		<p>training and work readiness programs. Work to eliminate waiting lists for these services. (see also Basic Needs recommendations)</p> <p>CUL's New Beginning Work Readiness Training Program reportedly has a good track record of success with people in this category (Motivated and Not Ready). They are able to identify when participants could benefit from referrals to other services and follow up to determine if participants are following through. They also drug screen participants before referring them to open jobs. Recommend using this program for south side residents with barriers to employment that do not include felonies, probationers or parolees.</p> <p>Alvis House has a 3 week work force development/training program for persons with felony convictions. The program has about a 70% completion rate, a 79% job placement rate and a 69% retention rate at 9 months. Alvis House also has a GED program specialized to the needs of ex-offenders and a 9 hour workforce development course for adult parolees and those on probation.</p>	<p>Columbus Urban League (CUL)</p> <p>Alvis House</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
			<p>Recommend using these programs for persons with qualifying backgrounds.</p> <p>Work with Maryhaven, John Maloney and other providers of mental health and substance abuse services to assure access to adequate amounts of high quality services. See also Health Committee recommendations.</p>	<p>John Maloney Center; Maryhaven; Serenity Street Foundation; AA/NA</p>
<p>Many 21st century jobs require at least some college education</p>	<p>11.7% of people age 25+ have a bachelor degree or higher (vs 32.3% for Columbus)</p>	<p>Beginning in 2020, the percent of residents having a bachelor degree or higher will increase by .5% per year (about 20 people/year) until at least 15% of the population holds a bachelor degree or higher (2028)</p>	<p>If not already included, provide information in job readiness classes and materials indicating how drug screenings work and how to properly disclose the use of legally prescribed and administered prescription drugs.</p> <p>See also Education Committee recommendations. Consider special emphasis by I Know I Can on the south side in conjunction with Buckeye Middle School, South and Marion Franklin High Schools.</p> <p>Boys & Girls Club Afterschool and summer programs to be used to assist with academics; assume Diplomas Now to continue at South HS; need to better understand programs in place at Marion Franklin HS</p> <p>Align with Learn 4 Life efforts to reduce the number of students entering post-secondary</p>	<p>COWIC, JFS, AVis House, CUL, others</p> <p>I Know I Can college-prep; especially Blueprint:College</p> <p>Boys & Girls Club; Diplomas Now; middle & high schools</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
			<p>education who require remedial education.</p> <p>Enhance outreach efforts to engage adults age 18+ in additional education and training including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *increasing the number of and publicity about job and career fairs *be sure information about DeVry, CCCC, Franklin U., OSU etc is included in fairs and in adult workforce preparation classes (such as GED programs) *better train case managers and other social service and faith based personnel and keep them updated regarding the availability of various training and education programs *train outreach workers to assist people in understanding what qualifications are needed for 21st century jobs and how to obtain them 	<p>Employers, COWIC, JFS, Alvis House, CUL, CCCC, DeVry, Franklin, Henkels & McCoy, unions, charter schools, CCS & all other interested employment and training programs</p>
<p>Potential workers do not have specialized technical skills needed by employers</p>	<p>Employers cited shortages of welders, engineers, carpenters, people with HVAC certifications; there is a projected shortage of people to work in the insurance industry and health and social service professions</p>	<p>Adults will be adequately prepared and maintain skills needed by 21st century employers</p>	<p>This area needs additional study to identify what is needed to have an adequate number of training programs in the trades and professions. Programs that used to be housed at Columbus State are no longer in existence; efforts to contact Eastland Fairfield have not been successful to date; there needs to be better awareness of and linkage to trade and apprenticeship programs such</p>	<p>COWIC, Alvis House, CUL & other employment partners working with employers, unions, and educational facilities and programs; need to connect employers with schools and training programs to ensure that most students can go straight from training programs to jobs.</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
			<p>as the HVAC program at CCS.</p> <p>Work with Columbus Castings to establish and operate training programs specific to the steel industry</p> <p>Increase efforts to educate youth and adults about appropriate “soft skills” (the need to be on time & in attendance as scheduled, how to get along with co-workers & managers, how to keep one’s personal life from intruding during work hours, how to handle child care and transportation needs etc) needed to obtain and maintain employment</p>	<p>Columbus Castings/COWIC/others</p> <p>Outreach workers, case managers, job readiness programs</p>

NOT MOTIVATED AND NOT READY

Definition: Refers to adults ages 18+ who are not seeking employment, who are being supported by government assistance programs and/or charitable/family efforts and programs and who have one or more barriers to employment as described in the section above

<p>Intergenerational poverty leading to lack of awareness/ expectation of working and, frequently, feelings of “hopelessness”</p> <p>There are many programs currently directed to those who are motivated to seek work, but none at the street level to assist those who are not motivated</p>	<p>39.5% of households receive Food Stamps (SNAP) compared to 18% city-wide</p> <p>42.3% of the population receives Medicaid compared to 22.8% for Columbus</p> <p>7.1% receives TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) compared to 2.6% for Columbus</p> <p>It is estimated there are also 50-75 homeless adults who live on the streets in or near</p>	<p>Adults are provided with opportunities to identify their strengths/assets and pursue opportunities for education and/or employment</p> <p>Over time, families start breaking the cycle of poverty and percentages of those on public assistance fall to levels equal to or less than Columbus (residents do not want people to leave the community but to end criminal behavior and become engaged in helping</p>	<p>Youth-directed efforts as described above</p> <p>Aggressive home outreach to identify assets and issues among non-employed families coupled with aggressive, coordinated case management to assist in overcoming issues and expanding on assets</p> <p>Development of work readiness and job skill training programs on the south side. Many programs currently available to South Side residents are</p>	<p>UWCO Vista outreach workers; CD4AP; Salvation Army; mental health services at John Maloney Health Center; substance abuse services at Maryhaven & others</p> <p>COWIC and its employment partners; CD4AP, etc.</p>
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AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
<p>Ex-Offenders need additional support in finding employment. Even if they are motivated and have skills, many employers just "screen them out" of</p>	<p>the target area and who may not be on any public assistance</p> <p>Suspected high levels of depression especially among low income mothers</p> <p>38.9% of families change residences at least once during the year compared to 23.4% for Columbus</p> <p>57% of people leaving the Ohio Works First program returned within 18 months (Closed cases study 2001); in 2012, FCDJFS OWF participation rate was 50.89% (up from less than 30% in prior years)</p> <p>Few employers will hire ex-offenders and it is difficult for ex-offenders to find housing</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence exists that ex-offenders who apply for jobs and are rejected become convinced that there are no jobs out there for them, and give up looking.</p> <p>Numerous companies on the south side, whether because of a change in</p>	<p>themselves, their children and the community)</p>	<p>located along Broad Street, which can be difficult to get to for individuals with low motivation levels, or multiple barriers.</p> <p>Outreach workers to be trained in identifying depression, substance abuse and in techniques to identify people's strengths and build upon them</p> <p>Build a cultural expectation in the community that education and work are valued and to be pursued</p> <p>Create more collaborative efforts between employers/trainers/schools and social service and faith based providers</p> <p>Work with FCDJFS to obtain local outcome information and continue to improve success of moving people from public assistance to work</p> <p>Revive/expand the Donatos/Goodwill program</p>	<p>Community Engagement Committee to conduct door-to-door asset inventories and develop a database of skills; see also recommendations from Economic Development committee to attract more businesses to the South Side</p> <p>Create an Employer/Educator and Social Service consortium comprised of existing organizations</p> <p>FCDJFS, employment and social service partners, outreach workers, Community Shelter Board/Partner organizations and United Way Central Ohio policy initiatives</p> <p>Goodwill, COWIC, CSB,</p>

AREA OF CONCERN	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA	DESIRED RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	IDENTIFIED RESOURCE
<p>the hiring process.</p> <p>A similar problem exists for individuals who cannot pass drug screens.</p>	<p>management/takeover, insurance costs, or possibly the downturn in the economy, have tightened their hiring policies.</p> <p>Employers report that 50% of job applicants cannot pass the pre-employment drug screen. Staffing agencies also report that 30-50% of area job applicants do not pass their pre-scheduled drug screen.</p>		<p>providing job training and jobs for homeless people transitioning to work and residences</p> <p>Increase efforts to assist ex-offenders in learning how to expunge their records</p> <p>Continue efforts by the City, Alvis House, Clean Turn, and others to educate employers and provide opportunities for ex-offenders to obtain training/education and jobs</p> <p>Ex-offender support organizations need to work with local employers to soften hiring policies, or make exceptions for program graduates</p> <p>Continue/expand efforts by Serenity Street, Maryhaven, CUL, Alvis House, Amethyst & others to provide opportunities for recovering individuals to obtain training/education , support and jobs.</p> <p>Develop a community wide campaign to discourage recreational and illegal drug use</p>	<p>Donatos, & other employers</p> <p>The City, Alvis House, CleanTurn, and others</p> <p>Alvis House, Restoration Academy. COWIC, Legal Aid, etc.</p> <p>Maryhaven, CUL, Serenity Street Foundation, Amethyst etc.</p> <p>UWCO, Maryhaven, Columbus Public Helath, Franklin County Health Dept., FCDJFS, and all social service and faith based entities & employers</p>

SOUTHERN GATEWAY HEALTH AND WELLNESS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS – FINAL 6/13/13

COMMITTEE GOAL: to reduce the incidence and prevalence of serious medical conditions such as diabetes, hypertension and premature births and enhance residents' knowledge and adoption of healthy living habits.

The SG Health and Wellness Committee has discussed and affirmed the following issues and tenets in their work to identify health gap priorities for the South Side (SS) and the SG Study area.

- A. If at all possible, build on effective, research-based activities that are in progress or have already been established to address health gaps rather than invent new programs – this will save time and resources.
- B. Numerous programs and services have been evolving over the last few years on the SS and it is important that whenever possible, service providers work together to coordinate activities and services so that more silos are not built and that coordinated outreach occurs for various services. (See general recommendation #17 on SG study area outreach on the last page.)
- C. Some of the recommendations below propose that the SG Study Area receive additional services or enhancements over and above what some other City facilities or Columbus neighborhoods have or will receive. Many residents and health professionals contend that, in general, the SS of Columbus may have been historically overlooked and/or disadvantaged in the past. Therefore, it may be justified and appropriate that these past disadvantages be rectified.
- D. Due to the history of the SS residents feeling slighted in the past, it is especially important that Southern Gateway leadership not create expectations and then have residents yet again be disappointed by the apparent lack of action. This will serve to increase feelings of frustration on the part of residents. It is very important that the SG leadership keep this mind in future dialogue with residents.

Provided below is a summary of the Health & Wellness Committee's 17 recommendations. Full background information and details of the recommendations are provided later in this document. **It was very difficult for the Committee to reach consensus on priority recommendations as members felt that all of the recommendations have merit and should be considered for implementation. The six recommendations underlined below (3, 4, 7, 8, 11 and 12) represent some of the Committee's top priorities for implementation.**

AREA OF CONCERN #1: Increasing healthy weight, eating and exercise for children and adults

1. Formally evaluate the results of the City of Columbus Early Childhood Obesity Plan implementation in 43205, 43206 and 43207 in SS day care centers and non-profit organizations serving pregnant women and children ages birth to kindergarten entry.
2. If the evaluation results above demonstrate desired outcomes, conduct additional environmental assessments and provide TA with SG study area organizations and child cares
3. Sponsor a process to prioritize and apply the OSU College of Public Health Prevention Research Center (PRC) research results on 43205, 43206 and 43207 intended to reduce early childhood obesity. (Results expected to be released by December 2013.)
4. Significantly enhance services, amenities and equipment available at Barack Recreation Center to increase resident participation, access to and availability of physical recreation activities for youth and adults.
5. Make SG Study Area civic associations aware of available mini-grants for health promotion from various funders.

AREA OF CONCERN #2: Increasing access to preventive and ongoing dental health care services

6. Increase parent/student participation in dental sealant program in the five schools in the SG study area.
7. Educate Southside Healthcare Providers, specifically OB practitioners (such as those at the new John Maloney CNHC site), and area dental practices regarding recommendations for prenatal and infant oral care and assessment.

8. Provide more child dental treatment services to Columbus and SS residents to reduce waiting times from seven plus months to reasonable levels.
9. Provide more dental treatment services to Columbus and SS adult residents that have no health care coverage.
10. If it occurs, assure that the Medicaid expansion outreach and enrollment includes increasing awareness of dental benefits and providers.

AREA OF CONCERN #3: Increasing access to alcohol/drug treatment and mental health services

11. Collaborate with CNHC and North Community Counseling Centers to clarify what behavioral health services will be offered/when/how many hours at the new John Maloney health center and how this corresponds to the strong request for additional alcohol/tobacco and other drug (ATOD) treatment services on the SS. Use groups like the SS Health Advisory Committee and CD4AP to assess if the level and types of services to be provided are sufficient and what additional services are needed.
12. Promote the use of ATOD screening/intervention tools in all primary care settings on the SS — these tools have been shown to be effective and are endorsed by leading health care entities.
13. Assure that adequate outreach occurs to make SS/SG residents aware of any expanded eligibility of Medicaid in Ohio

AREA OF CONCERN #4: Increasing healthy births and infants

14. Prenatal health professionals should facilitate dental care by providing a written dental referral, maintaining and providing a list of local dental providers, completing an oral exam as part of the initial prenatal examination and educate and encourage women regarding good oral habits for themselves and their children.
15. Increase Caring for 2 services in the SG study area.

AREA OF CONCERN #5: Increasing access to a regular source of health care (primary care)

16. Support expanded outreach efforts to increase awareness of 1) the new John Maloney health center opening in the fall of 2014 and 2) Medicaid expansion (if it occurs) increasing eligibility for Medicaid-covered primary care, dental care and some behavioral health care

AREA OF CONCERN #6: The need for outreach and coordination of new health and wellness services as well as other services and programs supported through the Southern Gateway initiative

17. Use a variety of outreach strategies (provided in full document) to assure that SG/SS residents are aware of existing and new SG services

AREA OF CONCERN #1: Increasing healthy weight, eating and exercise for children and adults

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA

- A. 31% of SS residents have reported a diagnosis of high blood pressure¹ versus 27.5% in Franklin County and 25.1% overall for Ohio.²
- B. The mortality rate for SS residents due to stroke is 62.6 (per 100,000 population) compared to 44.1 for Ohio.³
- C. Exercise and getting sufficient fruits and vegetables has been documented to be lower among SS residents.
- D. In Franklin County 7.6% of adults have diabetes, and yet among the target population on the SS 11.0% have diabetes⁴
- E. Results from the SG survey have identified the need for places to exercise on the SS for adults.
- F. SS residents represent the highest proportion of obesity (35% of residents are obese) in Columbus.⁵
- G. Columbus Public Health (CPH) has set reducing overweight and obesity as one of its four strategic priorities for all Columbus neighborhoods based on local, state and national indicators.
- H. In 2011, Columbus Public Health was named an ACHIEVE community by the National Association of County and City Health Officials which was supported by funding from the Centers for Disease Control. CPH, in partnership with Nationwide Children's Hospital (NCH), engaged 10 community agencies that serve pregnant women and young children (ages 0-5) in zip codes 43205, 43206 and 43207 to participate in a pilot project. Teams conducted environmental assessments of community and faith-based organizations to recommend policy, system and environmental changes that make the healthy choice the easy choice in relation to healthy eating, physical activity, breastfeeding and water first for thirst. As a result, 10 agencies implemented 42 changes. Each organization received \$500 of nutrition and physical activity equipment to support their policy, system and environmental changes.
- I. As of December 31, 2012, supported by NCH and Cardinal Health Foundation, Columbus Public Health's Healthy Children Healthy Weights Child Care (HCHW CC) initiative provided technical assistance and training to 20 of the 29 child care centers in 43205, 43206 and 43207. As a result, 1202 children served by those centers have been impacted by 267 policies that support physical activity and healthy eating. Fifteen centers implemented menu changes or packed lunch guidelines that meet Ohio's Healthy Program Guidelines.
- J. Based on U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention research⁶, in 2012 this partnership (above) worked with over 10 SS community agencies that serve pregnant women and young children. Using available funding, teams conducted environmental assessments of child care centers and non-profits to improve their emphasis on healthy weight, eating and exercise education, environment and policy.
- K. United Way of Central Ohio has set as one of its three goals in health to increase the number of people in the Columbus metropolitan area who achieve a healthy weight to rank among the top 5 comparable communities in the United States.
- L. There is currently no YMCA near the SG Study Area. Barack Recreation Center (580 Woodrow) is currently being used at an estimated 75 – 80% capacity and at times, is at full-capacity.
- M. Several major enhancements are planned for Barack Recreation Center over the next few years with final amenities yet to be determined. A walking path and park are expected. Other amenities that have been discussed include a new basketball court and a tennis court.

¹ Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, special Analysis by Office of Assessment and Surveillance, Columbus Public Health, 2005 – 2007 statistics

² Source for Franklin County and Ohio statistics: State of Ohio: Department of Insurance, Department of Job and Family Services, Department of Health, and Department of Mental Health. Ohio Family Health Survey, 2008

³ South Side: Columbus Public Health, Office of Epidemiology, special analysis of Ohio Department of Health data, 2006 – 2010 and Ohio Department of Health, 3-year average, 2010

⁴ The Ohio Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System, Chronic Disease and Epidemiology Section, BHSIOS- Prevention, Ohio Department of Health, 2005-2007 (the target population figure is derived from an extrapolation of the prevalence for the Black/African-American population statewide, a population which comprises 60% of the target & service area population)

⁵ 2005 Franklin County Health Risk Assessment, Office of Assessment and Surveillance, Columbus Public Health

N. The Ohio State University Prevention Research Center (PRC) conducted a survey from May 2012-May 2013 to find out more about the challenges parents face in raising healthy, active children. The survey included questions on participants’ neighborhoods, access to food and play spaces, child activity and eating behaviors, nutrition knowledge, social support, home environments, health conditions, food insecurity and demographics. Height and weight measurements were collected from the preschool aged children. Over 300 parents/guardians with children 2-5 years old living in zip codes 43205, 43206, and 43207 took part in the face-to-face survey. The PRC received input from a community advisory group and a community health coalition to develop and conduct this research, and welcomes input and questions from community members as they look for meaningful ways to share the results. PRC SS focus group and child care survey results booklets are available on the PRC website. Go to <http://cph.osu.edu/prc/prevention-research-centers> and use the “Research” tab along the top.

	RECOMMENDATIONS - Increasing healthy weight, eating and exercise for children and adults	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
1	<p>Formally evaluate the results of the City of Columbus Early Childhood Obesity Plan implementation in 43205, 06 and 07 that has occurred in SS day care centers and non-profit organizations serving pregnant women and children ages birth to kindergarten entry.</p> <p>HCHW CC will conduct annual evaluations with participating child care centers for up to 3 years as funding allows. Initial evaluation of the pilot organizations is expected to be complete by 2014.</p> <p>With funding from local and state partners, CPH’s Health’s Healthy Children Healthy Weights Child Care (HCHW CC) is currently evaluating long term changes in the nutrition, physical activity and breastfeeding policies in the child care centers that participated in training and technical assistance in 2011-12. Also, supported by Nationwide Childrens Hospital, the project will begin to complete an extensive nutrient analysis of pre and post intervention menus in participating child care centers to further assess the long term impact of the intervention</p>	<p>(See left) - Evaluation resources have been secured.</p> <p>The Ohio State University Prevention Research Center has committed to conducting a preliminary evaluation of the ongoing impact of the policy, system and environmental changes adopted and implemented in this pilot. Findings will help inform future programming and provide support for additional funding sources.</p> <p>(Contact: CPH - Cheryl Graffagnino – 645-0867)</p>	<p>Evaluation completed by 2014.</p> <p>No funds available at this time to continue work with new agencies.</p>
2	<p>If the evaluation results above demonstrate desired outcomes and progress, conduct additional environmental assessments of SG study area organizations and child cares to evaluate the degree to which agency policies and activities promote healthy weights, eating and exercise.</p>	<p>CPH continues to submit funding proposals to continue this work with SS Faith and community based organizations as of 6/1/2013. Grant or other dollars will be needed to continue assessments and technical assistance for policy changes (\$1,500 - \$2,000 per agency).</p> <p>(Contact: CPH -Cheryl Graffagnino – 645-0867)</p>	<p>No funds available at this time to continue work with new agencies.</p>

	RECOMMENDATIONS - Increasing healthy weight, eating and exercise for children and adults	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
3	<p>By December 2013, the OSU College of Public Health Prevention Research Center (PRC) expects to develop community level information and recommendations that may help to identify resources needed to support parents in their efforts to raise healthy children and contribute to the development of programs and policies on the SS.</p> <p>Sponsor a process to review, prioritize and apply these extensive research results on 43205, 43206 and 43207 intended to reduce early childhood obesity. Partners suggested include: Barack Recreation Center, Church and Community Improvement Society (group of churches working to improve community involvement), local businesses, Nationwide Children’s, John Maloney/CNHC, CD4AP, YMCA, SG Study Area schools, Stowe Mission and Columbus Castings.</p>	<p>The PRC is interested in promoting the use of the study results but no formal process, funding or leadership have been identified to date.</p> <p>(Contact: OSU - Carol Smathers - 688-1801)</p>	<p>The SG H & W Committee urges that results could and should be used by April 2014</p>
4	<p>In conjunction with the findings and action steps identified above, enhance services offered at Barack Recreation Center to increase resident participation, access to and availability of physical recreation activities for youth and adults including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Install tennis courts and/or an indoor pool. B. Put in a new basketball court. (See note below.) C. Investigate the potential for sand volleyball courts and a skateboard park. D. Speed up plans to air condition the entire Barack Recreation Center in order to increase participation in the summer. E. Purchase new weight room equipment at Barack Recreation Center (current equipment is very old and is heavily used by area residents). F. If possible, speed up the planned park to be developed after the walking path has been installed at the Barack Recreation Center. G. Increase staffing and/or partnerships that enable Barack to offer additional on or off-site programming to area residents. H. Assure that the Lincoln Park/Barack pool has adequate staffing, infrastructure and facility maintenance and identify any needed improvements to assure long-term sustainability and access to the pool. <p>Note: Plans for Barack include tearing out the playground equipment on the west side to make room for the new basketball court and that is the preferred location for the sand volleyball court. Local children still use the equipment on a regular basis. We request that this equipment be re-positioned at Barack in another location if possible. If this is not possible, we recommend that the used playground equipment be relocated to another recreation center, such as Indian Mound (very south on Parsons) or at least offering the pieces to the SG study area schools, day cares, etc. rather than disposing of the them.</p>	<p>Columbus Recreation and Parks Department has major plans for some improvements to Barack Recreation Center. Timeline details are not available at this time. (Contacts: Center Manager Mark Stansbery of Barack Recreation Center, 645-3610 and planner Justin Loesch, 645-3309)</p> <p>The YMCA has stated that they would be willing to discuss partnering with Barack Recreation Center to enhance programming.</p> <p>(Contact: YMCA Linda Day-MacKessey – 573-3603)</p>	<p>Phase 1 reported to be June 17 – Oct. 15, 2013</p>
5	<p>Make SG Study Area civic associations aware of available mini-grants for health promotion from funders such as the Ohio Commission on Minority Health.</p>	<p>None at this time.</p>	<p>None at this time.</p>

AREA OF CONCERN #2: Increasing access to preventive and ongoing dental health care services

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA

While Ohio has designated dental health as one of the most severe gaps in care, the SS is especially lacking in a community-based dental safety-net provider compared to other high need areas of Columbus.

- A. Dental care has remained the largest unmet health care need for all Ohio children and for adults living below the federal poverty level for almost a decade according to the 2012 Ohio Medicaid Survey results.⁷
- B. While limited hard data is available on SS dental health status, community providers state that SS low-income adults and children have high rates of dental disease and untreated decay.
- C. In Franklin County, 31.1% of 3rd grade students have untreated dental decay compared to 18.7% of Ohio 3rd graders.⁸
- D. OSU College of Dentistry closed its mobile services as of May 2013.
- E. According to the main dental safety-net providers in Columbus, providing and expanding dental services are challenging because of the high cost of equipment/start-up and the fact that many safety-net patients are not covered by Medicaid or insurance making the overall clinic financial sustainability difficult. This would likely be especially true on the SS due to the percentage of low-income non-Medicaid covered residents.
- F. CNHC provides dental care to low-income adults at the Parsons Ave. Dental Center (240 Parsons Ave. in CPH, 43215) and East Central CNHC (1180 E. Main, 43205). According to CNHC administration, CNHC has no plans at this time to increase dental services through the new John Maloney clinic site opening in the fall of 2013. Columbus Public Health Dental Clinic and the East Central clinics have daytime hours (no evenings or weekends), provide clinical and preventive services for low income adults and children, ER treatment daily first come/first serve, basic dental services, simple extractions, a sliding fee scale w/\$40 minimum fee and proof of Franklin County residence. New patients are accepted at both sites with a four to six week wait for appointments as of 5/29/13.
- G. Nationwide Children's Hospital Dental Clinic 555 S. 18th Street, 43205- Wait times for children to be seen are typically six to seven months and provide evening and weekend hours. The clinic was contacted on 5/28/13 and staff explained that the first appointment for any visit (cleaning, fillings or the initial assessment for a visit requiring sedation) was not available until January 2014.

	RECOMMENDATIONS - Increasing access to preventive and ongoing dental health care services	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
6	Increase parent/student participation in dental sealant program in the five schools in the SG study area. Current levels of participation range from 2% to 54% depending on the school. Currently the program offers every student a new toothbrush and in 2013/2014 the students will receive an incentive if their classroom has 100% of forms returned.	Columbus Public Health Dental Sealant program is working on improving participation for the 2013/2014 school year but may need additional supports.	2013/2014 school year

⁷ The Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center, OMAS Results, Feb. 2013 presentation

⁸ Ohio Oral Health Surveillance Report - 2009-10 Oral Health and BMI Survey, Ohio Department of Health

	RECOMMENDATIONS - Increasing access to preventive and ongoing dental health care services	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
7	Educate Southside Healthcare Providers, specifically OB practitioners (such as those at the new John Maloney CNHC), and area dental practices regarding recommendations for prenatal and infant oral care and assessment. Encourage implementation of evidence based recommendations to educate and treat prenatal women and subsequently their newborns and infants for oral health in order to prevent adult as well as early childhood dental caries. Education of prenatal women should be provided at this “teachable moment” when a woman will be making routine doctor visits and should include proper nutrition, oral care and regular dental checks for themselves and their children. Additionally, this may be one of the only times some women will have dental insurance.	None at this time.	None at this time.
8	Provide more child dental treatment services to Columbus and SS residents to reduce waiting times from seven plus months to reasonable levels.	None at this time.	None at this time.
9	Provide more dental treatment services to Columbus and SS adult residents that have no health care coverage.	None at this time.	None at this time.
10	If it occurs, assure that the Medicaid expansion outreach and enrollment includes increasing awareness of dental benefits and providers. (See general recommendation on SG study area outreach on the last page.)	None at this time.	None at this time.

AREA OF CONCERN #3: Increasing access to alcohol/drug treatment and mental health services

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA

Needs assessments and SG survey feedback have identified that drug and alcohol and mental treatment services are insufficient to meet the need both on the SS and county-wide, particularly for lower-income and uninsured populations. It has also been noted by the SS Health Advisory Committee that this issue is linked to safety for SS residents.

- A. According to the Franklin County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Board (ADAMH), only 52% of the 85,456 adults who needed behavioral health services countywide received this care, and among youth ages 5 – 17, only 38% of those who needed alcohol and substance abuse treatment received these services.⁹
- B. On the SS, 36% of the population smokes cigarettes, the highest percentage in Columbus.¹⁰
- C. Results from the Southern Gateway community survey have identified alcohol and drug treatment (behavioral health) services as a need on the SS.
- D. Tobacco use is high as 40.9% of the residents report they smoke cigarettes¹¹ compared to Franklin County at 24.5% (Healthy Ohio Community Profiles – Franklin County, 2008, Ohio Dept. of Health).

⁹ ADAMH Services Board of Franklin County, 2009

¹⁰ 2005 Franklin County Health Risk Assessment, Office of Assessment and Surveillance, Columbus Public Health

¹¹ South Side: Columbus Public Health, Office of Epidemiology, special analysis of Ohio Department of Health data, 2006 – 2010

- E. Recent needs assessments by CNHC interviewed local officials, both on the SS and county-wide, who reported that behavioral health services remain deficient across the board in Franklin County, particularly for lower-income and uninsured populations. (Source: CNHC FQHC needs assessments in 2012.)
- F. CNHC also reports comparatively high numbers of patients coming into their existing SS site with depression and other mood disorders. (Source: CNHC FQHC needs assessments in 2012.)
- G. Medicaid expansion is crucial to the mentally ill according to a May 2013 report released by National Association for the Mental Illness (NAMI). “When mental illness isn’t treated, major costs get shifted elsewhere – to emergency rooms, police, jails and broken families.”¹²
- H. Mount Carmel Outreach Mobile Coach in partnership with Southeast, Inc. provides on site mental health assessment and treatment at the Stowe Mission on Parsons Avenue to persons without health insurance. Mount Carmel assesses each patient presenting for medical care for mental health and AOD issues and treats or refers them to appropriate services. The primary diagnoses that they have identified for mental health at Stowe are Bipolar Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, Anxiety Disorder, PTSD and Polysubstance Dependence. (Ladonya Brady, Mount Carmel Outreach)
- I. There is a great need for available drug and alcohol detoxification and rehabilitation services in this area. Often, patients at Stowe will present willing and ready to pursue detox but cannot get in due to lack of services available. (Ladonya Brady, Mount Carmel Outreach)
- J. According to CNHC, mental health services will be offered by North Community Counseling Centers at the new John Maloney health center. Alcohol/other drug treatment services will be provided through referral as needed to the patients that come to the behavioral health office
- K. Southeast has a mental health mobile unit called the PATH mobile that is used to provide mental health services but they have limited staff at this time.

	RECOMMENDATIONS - Increasing access to alcohol/drug treatment and mental health services	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
11	<p>Collaborate with CNHC and North Community Counseling Centers to clarify what behavioral health services will be offered/when/how many hours at the new John Maloney health center and how this corresponds to the strong request for additional alcohol/tobacco and other drug (ATOD) treatment services on the SS.</p> <p>Then SS/SG health providers and key informants such as the SS Health Advisory Committee and CD4AP, in collaboration, need to assess if the level and types of services to be provided at John Maloney are sufficient, and if not, increase access to services including drug and alcohol detoxification and rehabilitation services. Other potential providers and partners could be approached such as Southeast, Maryhaven and/or the Salvation Army who already partners with Stowe Mission on the food pantry.</p>	None at this time.	Fall of 2013 for the opening of the new John Maloney health center

¹² Medicaid Expansion and Mental Health Care, May 2013, NAMI, the National Alliance on Mental Illness, NAMI.

	RECOMMENDATIONS - Increasing access to alcohol/drug treatment and mental health services	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
12	Promote the use of ATOD screening/intervention tools in all primary care settings on the SS – these tools have been shown to be effective and are endorsed by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the U.S. Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA). ¹³	None at this time. No information is available at this time regarding the extent to which this practice is used by CNHC or other SS providers currently or could be used in the future.	None at this time.
13	if it occurs in Ohio, Medicaid expansion will assist in covering more residents for behavioral health services. Assure that adequate outreach occurs to make residents aware of expanded eligibility. (See general recommendation on SG study area outreach on the last page.)	None at this time.	None at this time.

AREA OF CONCERN #4: Increasing healthy births and infants

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA

- A. The SS infant mortality rate is 11.0 per 1000 births and this is significantly higher than the state rate of 7.7 per 1000.¹⁴
- B. Among SS mothers, 12.1% delivered low-birth weight babies. This is significantly higher than Ohio’s 8.6% figure. This SS rate contributes to Franklin County’s high overall county rate of 9.4%. More than 16.6% of SS babies were born premature.¹⁵
- C. Lack of primary care and timely prenatal care combined with poor diets and the high percentage of smokers all are seen as contributors to poorer birth outcomes and/or poorer health status for newborns and young children in the area.
- D. The SS has a low immunization rate of 52% of children not up to date on their immunizations by 35 months of age¹⁶ within this region of the city in the most recent assessment, even though Franklin County overall has achieved one of the highest immunization rates in Ohio at 87%.¹⁷
- E. Current research indicates that prevention, diagnosis and treatment of oral diseases are highly beneficial and can improve the prenatal woman’s overall health as well as the health of her developing fetus and children.

¹³ Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) is an evidenced-based practice used to identify, reduce, and prevent problematic use, abuse, and dependence on alcohol and drugs. Typically, this practice is conducted in medical settings, including community health centers, and has proved successful in hospitals, specialty medical practices such as HIV/STD clinics, emergency departments, and workplace wellness programs such as Employee Assistance Programs. SBIRT can be easily used in primary care settings and enables healthcare professionals to systematically screen and assist people who may not be seeking help for a substance use problem, but whose drinking or drug use may cause or complicate their ability to successfully handle health, work, or family issues. People who received screening and brief intervention in an emergency department, hospital or primary care office experienced 20% fewer emergency department visits, 33% fewer nonfatal injuries, 37% fewer hospitalizations, 46% fewer arrests and 50% fewer motor vehicle crashes. www.integration.samhsa.gov

¹⁴ South Side: Columbus Public Health, Office of Epidemiology, special analysis of Ohio Department of Health data, 2006 – 2010; and ODH, Maternal and Child Health Indicators, 3-year average, 2010 and ODH Vital Statistics Annual County Birth Summary, 2010

¹⁵ South Side: Columbus Public Health, Office of Epidemiology, special analysis of Ohio Department of Health data, 2006 – 2010; and ODH, Maternal and Child Health Indicators, 3-year average, 2010 and ODH Vital Statistics Annual County Birth Summary, 2010

¹⁶ The Ohio State University College of Nursing, Retrospective Survey of South Side Immunization Rate for 2007, reported by Project LOVE

¹⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Program, National Immunization Survey, 2004, reported on Ohio Department of Health’s website for the 4-3-1-3-3 Series, for children up to 35 months

F. Caring for 2 is a program of Columbus Public Health that has reduced premature births among its participants from 23.7% in 2005-2009 to 16.2% for the period 2010 – 2012. The program is federally funded and targets African-American women to provide in-home family-centered support services to improve birth outcomes.

	RECOMMENDATIONS - Increasing healthy births and infants	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
14	Prenatal health professionals should facilitate dental care by providing a written dental referral, maintaining and providing a list of local dental providers, completing an oral exam as part of the initial prenatal examination and educate and encourage women regarding good oral habits for themselves and their children. This education initiative should be rolled out to all healthcare providers and dentists in the targeted area as well as community resources such as WIC.	None at this time. No information is available at this time regarding the extent to which this practice is used currently by CNHC or could be used in the future at the new John Maloney health center and other SS providers.	None at this time.
15	Increase Caring for 2 services in the SG study area.	None at this time.	None at this time.

AREA OF CONCERN #5: Increasing access to a regular source of health care (primary care)

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA

- A. According to CNHC-collected data, there is significant evidence that the SS is lacking primary care providers for vulnerable populations.
- B. The entire SS has retained a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) designation for many years. (CNHC)
- C. The Livingston-Lockbourne Family Medical Center on Livingston Avenue was identified by CNHC as the only provider that does accept a significant number of Medicaid-covered individuals, but has only two physicians. Parsons Avenue Medical Center has one physician and a nurse practitioner, but on occasion only takes a limited number of new patients. Neither practice offers a sliding fee scale.¹⁸
- D. In the areas north of Rt. 104 and east of Parsons Ave., 31.0% of adults report having a diagnosis of hypertension¹⁹ compared to 24.8% for Franklin County in general.²⁰
- E. See additional supporting data under Area #1 - Increasing healthy weight, eating and exercise for children and adults.

¹⁸ Data provided by CNHC and collected in support of the new John Maloney health center expected to open in the fall of 2013.

¹⁹ 2005 Franklin County Health Risk Assessment - analysis by the Columbus Public Health, Office of Epidemiology

²⁰ Healthy Ohio Community Profiles, 2008, Ohio Dept. of Health

	RECOMMENDATION - Increasing access to a regular source of health care (primary care)	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
16	Support expanded outreach efforts to increase awareness of 1) the new John Maloney health center opening in the fall of 2013 and 2) Medicaid expansion (if it occurs) increasing eligibility for Medicaid-covered primary care, dental care and some behavioral health care	CNHC has requested additional resources for outreach related to the new John Maloney site and if it happens, ACA expanded Medicaid coverage. (See general recommendation on SG study area outreach on the last page.)	None at this time.

AREA OF CONCERN #6: The need for outreach and coordination of new health and wellness services as well as other services and programs supported through the Southern Gateway initiative

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS & DATA

- There are many existing and new services planned for the SS and through this SG initiative. It is important that that more silos are not created and that coordinated outreach occur related to the new John Maloney health center, Medicaid expansion (if it occurs) as well as all of the services and programming identified and/or promoted through the SG initiative.
- Based on anecdotal information, many SS residents are not aware of programs and services that are available to them.

	RECOMMENDATION - The need for outreach and coordination of new health and wellness services as well as other services and programs supported through the Southern Gateway initiative	IDENTIFIED LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES	EXPECTED TIMELINE
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If OSU's "Pay It Forward" student volunteer program has volunteer availability in October, place a request for 50+ students for a literature drop of flyers to all households in the SG area announcing the opening of the Maloney Center. The info could include services at Reeb Ave. building (if they are open). Also for the opening of the Maloney Center, distribute flyers to all of the neighborhood/near-neighborhood churches (coupled with the availability of a speaker to go to the church, the three City Recreation and Parks Centers in the mid-to far SS, local groceries, pre-school centers and other areas where people congregate (including the Native American Center on Innis Ave.). • Enlist the support of the civic associations and area commissions on the SS in spreading the word about services and programs for the SS/SG area. • Some Columbus Public Schools and pre-schools will send flyers home with their students announcing community events. • Some corporations on the SS may be willing to partially fund the mailing of a quarterly newsletter for the SG service area featuring the locally available services from Maloney, Reeb Avenue facility and other neighborhood service providers. 	None at this time.	None at this time.

SOUTHERN GATEWAY INITIATIVE

HOUSING WORK GROUP

RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction and Overview

The Housing Work Group met over a period of four months. Approximately 20 people participated in one or more of the meetings. The primary target area of 50+ blocks is bounded by High Street on the west, Morrill Ave. on the north, Parsons Ave. on the East and Hosack Street on the south. The area also includes Stambaugh and Elwood Streets on the east side of Parsons Ave.

The work group began by analyzing the current housing situation which includes 157 vacant blighted properties and dozens of other properties that are still facing foreclosure. The work group gathered information about the housing initiatives that are currently underway. Work group members then shared their ideas and worked well together to develop the recommendations set forth in this document. The overall goal of these recommendations is to create an inclusive and sustainable neighborhood comprised of mixed income housing that is well maintained and free of all blight.

Implementation of these recommendations should be done in conjunction with ongoing research. More detailed mapping and analysis of the existing housing stock will be invaluable throughout the implementation phase. It is important to draw upon expertise from various sources to ensure that best practices are employed.

The 10 recommendations are grouped as three priorities.

Priority One: Redevelop vacant blighted properties to improve the community and provide quality housing opportunities.

Recommendation 1: Redevelop existing vacant blighted single family houses and duplexes as safe, decent and affordable homes.

a. Properties will be redeveloped as owner occupied homes whenever possible to increase the percentage of owner occupied homes in the area.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Non-profits: South Side Renaissance, Community Development for All People, Healthy Neighborhoods Healthy Families, Habitat for Humanity, other Community Development Corporations (CDCs) and Community Housing development Organizations (CHDOs)
- Individuals who purchase and renovate their own home
- For profit developers: TBD

Financial Resources

- Grants and loans from the City of Columbus
- United Way of Central Ohio
- Nationwide Children's Hospital
- Private philanthropic donors

- Bank loans including 203K
- City and County land banks
- Corporate donations
- Foundation grants
- Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- Tax abatements
- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Others TBD

Timeline

- This recommendation is already under way through the efforts of South Side Renaissance, as well as individuals purchasing their own homes.
- This should be ongoing

b. Other properties will be redeveloped as well managed rental homes.

Persons/Groups willing to implement

- Non-profits: South Side Renaissance, Community Development for All People, Healthy Neighborhoods Healthy Families, CDCs, CHDOs, others TBD
- For profit developers: TBD

Financial Resources

- Grants and loans from the City of Columbus
- United Way of Central Ohio
- Nationwide Children’s Hospital
- Private philanthropic donors
- Bank loans
- City and County land banks
- Corporate donations
- Foundation grants
- Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Others

Timeline

- This should be ongoing

Recommendation 2: Vacant blighted residential parcels of land will be redeveloped to improve the community.

a. New housing will be developed. This will be a combination of homeownership and rental.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Non-profits: South Side Renaissance, Community Development for All People, Healthy Neighborhoods Healthy Families, Habitat for Humanity, CDCs, CHDOs, others TBD

- Individuals who purchase and construct homes
- For profit developers: TBD

Financial Resources

- Grants and loans from the City of Columbus
- United Way of Central Ohio
- Nationwide Children’s Hospital
- Private philanthropic donors
- City and County land banks
- Corporate donations
- Foundation grants
- Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- Habitat for Humanity permanent financing
- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Others TBD

Timeline

- This recommendation is already underway through the efforts of Southern Gateway Homes with 40 homes under construction and Habitat for Humanity that is preparing to build 8 new homes. This should be ongoing.

b. Some parcels will become side lots owned by adjacent homeowners.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- City and County Land Banks
- Individual residents
- Landlords
- Others TBD

Financial Resources

- City and County Land Banks
- Individual residents
- Others to be TBD

Timeline

- This is already underway.
- This should be ongoing.

c. Vacant parcels may be developed for various community uses including parks and gardens.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Civic associations
- Groups of neighbors
- Landlords
- Other community groups

Financial Resources

- Corporate sponsorships
- Franklin County
- City of Columbus
- Columbus Foundation
- Other beautification grants

Timeline

- This should be an ongoing option for redevelopment.

Recommendation 3: Demolish all vacant blighted residential dwellings that are not suitable for redevelopment.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Primary responsibility for demolition of blighted properties lies with the property owner.
- In those instances when the owner cannot be located or is not responding to code violations and legal actions, the City of Columbus is responsible to determine what structures should be demolished. The city should continue to follow the established procedures to make these determinations, including the required input from local citizens.

Financial Resources:

- The current property owners
- The City of Columbus Office of Land Redevelopment has the funds and the expertise to accomplish these demolitions.
- Franklin County Land Bank

Timeline: This work is already underway and should continue until all of the appropriate demolitions have been completed. The City of Columbus and other entities should continue to work together to find ways to expedite this process which currently takes far too long.

Recommendation 4: Develop permanent supportive housing targeting homelessness and persons who have been incarcerated.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Community Shelter Board (CSB)
- Non-profit supportive service providers
- Community Housing Network
- National Church Residences
- Volunteers of America
- Partnership and/or joint venture between multiple stakeholders including For-profit co-developers, Non-Profit Community Housing Development Organizations and State-certified Community Development Corporations collectively partnered with vetted and established non-profit supportive service providers

Financial Resources:

- Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- Federal Home Loan Bank
- United Way
- Franklin County Development Department
- City of Columbus Development Department
- Community Shelter Board/HUD Continuum of Care
- Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

Timeline:

- Priority designation and endorsement needs to be obtained from the Franklin County and Columbus Continuum of Care in order to successfully obtain financial benefits from the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. It is an approximate two year minimum predevelopment commitment once a partnership is established amongst those willing to implement a project in order to obtain said priority designation and endorsement.

Quantity/volume of activity:

- 50 units minimum/100 units maximum per project basis
- Projects need to be sized parallel to experience and services provided by a particular supportive service provider

Recommendation 5: Implement an aggressive program to maximize the involvement of South Side businesses and minority/women owned businesses in all aspects of the housing development.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- City of Columbus
- All non-profit developers of housing
- All for profit developers of housing
- Franklin County
- Nationwide Children's Hospital
- Others TBD

Financial Resources

- TBD

Timeline

- This is already underway.
- This should be an ongoing high priority.

Priority Two: Encourage and support existing homeowners and landlords to improve their properties.

Recommendation 6: Help existing homeowners to maintain their houses in good condition. This includes training opportunities for persons wanting to learn more about home care as well as access to the necessary tools. This also includes grants and loans for improvements.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Non-profits: South Side Renaissance, Community Development for All People, Healthy Neighborhoods Healthy Families, Habitat for Humanity, Homeport, Rebuilding Together, CDCs, CHDOs, others TBD
- City of Columbus

Financial and Physical Resources

- Rebuilding Together, including their Tool Library
- Grants and loans from the City of Columbus
- United Way of Central Ohio
- Nationwide Children's Hospital
- Private philanthropic donors
- Bank loans
- Corporate donations
- Foundation grants
- Others TBD

Timeline

- This is already underway.
- This should be ongoing.

Recommendation 7: Develop and implement an initiative to work with existing landlords to maintain their rental properties in excellent condition. This will include forming a network of existing landlords for mutual support and accountability. At times this initiative may involve strategic acquisition of problem properties.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- City of Columbus
- Current Landlords
- NRP Group
- Community Properties of Ohio
- Civic Associations
- Various non-profit housing developers: Community Development for All People, South Side Renaissance, CDCs, CHDOs, others TBD

Financial Resources

- Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- Banks
- Foundations
- Others TBD

Timeline

- This should begin as soon as possible.
- This should be ongoing.

Priority Three: Develop strategies that promote the Southern Gateway Area and encourage people to live in this area.

Recommendation 8: Develop an effective initiative that encourages individuals to purchase and improve vacant properties as owner occupied homes. This initiative will emphasize the benefits of acquiring and fixing up a property. The initiative will assist individuals in obtaining the financing and essential construction services to complete the desired renovations.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Individuals
- Non-profits such as South Side Renaissance, Community Development for All People, CDCs, CHDOs, others TBD

Financial Resources

- Banks
- County Land Bank
- Philanthropic donors
- Others TBD

Timeline

- This should be ongoing, starting as soon as possible

Recommendation #9 Formulate and implement a viable strategy for coordinating the development and preservation of diverse affordable housing and development of market rate housing

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Non-profits: Community Development for All People, South Side Renaissance, Habitat for Humanity, Homeport, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO), Community Development Corporations (CDC), others TBD
- For-profit developers
- City of Columbus
- Columbus Metropolitan Housing Agency
- Kirwan Institute at the Ohio State University

Financial Resources:

- Banks & Commercial Lenders
- Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- Federal Home Loan Bank
- Franklin County Development Department
- Franklin County Land Bank
- City of Columbus Development Department
- City of Columbus Land Bank
- Grants and Subsidies

- Affordable Housing Trust for Columbus & Franklin County

Timeline:

- A small portion of existing designated affordable units are currently under construction. Economical and affordable housing development should trend a parallel timeline with the goals of the overall goals aiming to increase density in the target area.
- Projections for population growth in this area are modest, however additional units of new affordable housing concepts are needed to maintain the economic diversity of the neighborhood especially as older housing stock is taken out of service at an alarmingly disproportionately higher rate.
- In addition to the very limited existing designated senior affordable housing, projections in private studies indicate rates upward of a 15% increase in households 55+ years of age within the next two years within the target area. A focus should be made to provide safe affordable housing to a senior population – especially considering these individuals are likely to desire remaining within the target area. Senior housing in the current area is an ongoing desire and this housing type will help to stabilize the population base.

Quantity/volume of activity:

- Little or no market rate activity is ongoing but is desirable. A strategic plan by a professional consultant could generate statistical data of the quantity of new market rate units that should be considered.
- Southern Gateway Homes currently has Forty (40) units currently under construction and are under affordable rental restrictions for a minimum of 20 years. Additional future units should be planned to accommodate the future expiration of these and other existing units with affordability restrictions that may be converted to market rate rents.
- Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority has or will eventually divest its portfolio of existing Southside units – preservation of these units under well-managed entities would preserve economic diversity within the neighborhood
- A proposed 56-unit senior affordable project has been conceptually identified for the Southern Gateway community and currently being considered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. Other similar projects should be proposed to address the deficiency of adequate affordable senior housing.

Recommendation 10: Develop a marketing strategy and business plan to encourage people to move into the target area and encourage current residents to remain.

Persons/Groups willing to implement:

- Southern Gateway Oversight Committee
- The civic associations
- South Side Area Commission

- Columbus Board of Realtors
- Columbus Public Schools
- Charter Schools and private schools in the area
- City of Columbus
- Franklin County
- Various non-profits
- Corporations and Businesses
- Parsons Ave. Merchants Association
- Chamber of Commerce

Financial Resources

- City of Columbus
- Foundations
- United Way of Central Ohio
- Board of Realtors
- Corporate grants
- Individual donors

Timeline

- This marketing strategy and business plan are key elements to the ongoing revitalization of the Southern Gateway area. This work should be a high priority at the beginning of the implementation phase.

Southern Gateway Collaborative

Safety Committee Final Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Improve timeliness and accuracy of communication with residents regarding criminal activity so that the information may be used proactively

Contributing Factors:

- The Southern Gateway area has a general crime rate twice that of Columbus and a violent crime rate three times that of Columbus
- The 13th precinct is 27 square miles – the geographically largest in the city
- The 13th precinct currently has 29 block watch groups, sixteen (16) civic associations, two Area Commissions and one (1) Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- By the time the monthly crime statistics are provided to the civic associations and block watch groups, the data are old and of no proactive value; there have been recent concerns regarding the accuracy of the data
- There are substantial time lapses between crimes being reported and the time the information may be accessed online. Example: taken from the CPD website 10/30/13: “Due to staffing shortages in the Columbus Division of Police Records Section, reports filed with the Telephone Reporting Unit may not be available for as many as 14 days.”

Suggested Strategies:

- For the police department to potentially upgrade its online reporting systems and staff appropriately so that information will be available in a timely fashion online
- For the CLO and Block Watch Group leaders to discuss an “early warning” system that could be an email or phone distribution system that would alert areas to current criminal activity in time for Block Watch groups to be on the alert

Recommendation 2: Improve physical infrastructure and safety measures to reduce crime

Contributing Factors:

- There are a large number of narrow, overgrown and littered alleys, poorly lit streets, and numerous vacant and abandoned buildings in the Southern Gateway area (see Buildings and Streets Committee photos and report) that create an environment supportive of criminal activity
- When homeowners cannot afford their mortgage and enter default, the banks foreclose and the property owner vacates the property however, the mortgagee (not the bank) continues to be responsible for the condition of the property up to the time it is sold to a new owner; the bank only holds a lien and therefore is “not responsible” for the condition of the property; in Ohio the foreclosure process takes an average of 18 months therefore leaving properties vacant and generally with no one managing the maintenance
- A substantial number of tenants in rental properties are not familiar with tenants rights and responsibilities to maintain the property
- There are many absentee landlords and some landlords that allow people engaging in criminal activity to remain in their properties
- There are no City funded surveillance cameras in the area

Suggested Strategies:

- Continue and accelerate efforts to eliminate vacant and abandoned properties and rehab or replace with more suitable, occupied properties (see Housing Committee report)
- Install surveillance cameras in high activity areas; explore the feasibility of using mobile internet access cameras
- Continue clearing of debris/trash from streets and alleyways by the City and Civic Associations; crack down on people who illegally dump trash in the alleys
- For the police to analyze escape routes from high crime areas and make recommendations to property owners to add or delete fences/other types of enhancements to make it easier to block off escape routes
- Enhance code enforcement efforts (add personnel if necessary); reduce the amount of time from citation to remediation (currently in some cases, this takes years especially for vacant properties with absentee landlords who are continuing to pay taxes)
- Consider imposing a fee on landlords to help offset the costs of increased code enforcement
- Provide training for all tenants in tenants rights and responsibilities including basic house cleaning and home maintenance; determine how to make such training mandatory or highly attractive so people will attend
- Lobby/advocate to change the laws so that the lien holder instigating a foreclosure becomes responsible for the maintenance of the property or put another process in place to assure such properties are properly maintained (tie in with code enforcement and potentially shorten the foreclosure period)

Recommendation 3: Assure adequate staffing levels and effective utilization of all personnel**Contributing Factors:**

- The 13th precinct is the geographically largest precinct and has levels of criminal activity two to three times that of the Columbus average
- A substantial segment of the criminal element appears to be very well organized – so organized that they are able to create a diversion in one part of the precinct to allow other activity to occur in another part of the precinct
- There are a few families, that are known both to residents and the police, that view crime as their “family business” and encourage all family members to join in the activities; these families tend to be “frequent fliers” in the criminal justice system
- There are currently 29 block watches and the community would like more
- Patrol efforts by the Community Crime Patrol are inconsistent due to staffing issues
- Residents do not believe some police officers value their input or take their losses to criminal activity as seriously as in other, more affluent precincts
- Crime and safety was the number one issue cited by residents when asked what needs to be improved in the community

Suggested Strategies:

- Determine if the 13th precinct can be declared a “special enforcement zone” in order to obtain funding to implement creative strategies for crime reduction (especially drug and drug-related crimes)
- Increase the number of police officers on all shifts to minimize the opportunity for the diversion tactics of criminals to be effective

- Increase the number of block watch groups and assure they are trained to report the best, most useful information to police
- Establish a “Court Watch” in which residents monitor cases once criminals are apprehended and effectively communicate their concerns to the court to enhance sentencing
- Work collaboratively with all civic associations to create a community culture that makes it clear criminal activity is not acceptable
- Increase funding for the Community Crime Patrol and increase the number and frequency of patrol activities in precinct 13 neighborhoods
- Increase the availability and quality of drug, alcohol and mental health services for those apprehended for criminal behavior; establish a special diversion program for youth similar to the Weinland Park “Eliminate the Elements” program
- Establish a stronger network among the block watch captains to assure the timely and accurate dissemination of information
- Create a linkage with the Ohio Landlord Association and work to either engage or eliminate absentee and negligent landlords

Recommendation 4: Create penalties that are meaningful to criminals and result in changed behavior, long term incarceration or the decision of the criminal to leave the community

Contributing Factors:

- Residents and police report that a high percentage of criminals who are arrested are out of police custody before the paperwork is completed; this is apparently due to prison overcrowding and policies that reserve incarceration for only the “most serious” offenses; this encourages police to “ignore” lower level crimes as the paperwork burden exceeds the consequences imposed on the criminals
- The police, prosecutors, judges and other elected officials do not agree on who is responsible for “light sentencing” and the “revolving door” syndrome
- The state raised the threshold for a felony conviction to a value of \$1,000 unless the victim is a senior citizen in which case the threshold is lower
- Adults use youth to perform criminal acts knowing that the penalty is less for a juvenile; therefore an alternative for youth in habitually criminal families needs to be created
- Thefts are valued at the recycle value of the material, not at replacement value; apparently this is at the discretion of the police in conjunction with the prosecutor

Suggested Strategies:

- Convene a work group comprised of police, prosecutor’s office, the court, residents, the Community Crime Patrol and any other essential parties and develop a “no tolerance” environment for crime
- Use existing programs (such as Drug Court and Catch Court) and develop additional programs (such as “Eliminate the Elements” and GED/job training) as alternatives to incarceration for criminals who appear to be serious about reforming their behavior and becoming productive citizens; monitor the success of these programs in diverting criminals from such behavior and adjust as needed
- Develop a court watch program with residents providing background information for use by the courts in sentencing
- Encourage residents to register and vote

- Increase the number of residents attending/speaking at City Council meetings and attending court hearings
- Create meaningful penalties for repeat offenders - consider how to impact their income/assets
- Track landlords that allow criminal activity to occur in their properties and take steps to impact their willingness to allow such behavior
- Enhance and improve drug, alcohol and mental health programs and monitor their results
- Work with FCCS and others to determine how to provide permanent alternatives for youth to leave families in which criminal behavior is “the business”; provide healthy alternatives for youth to spend their “free time”
- Enhance the Salvation Army’s human trafficking street outreach efforts
- Obtain agreement among police, prosecutors and the courts to place the value of the crime at “replacement value” not “scrap value” and enhance the penalties if the crime impacts someone with a disability (such as stealing the air conditioner from a household where a person with a respiratory ailment lives)
- Increase the number of block watches and train all block watch and court watch personnel to most effectively report and monitor criminals and their activities

Southern Gateway: Reeb School Renewal
Case for Support
March 5, 2013

Introduction

“Everything must flow from mission...” as the late author and management expert Peter Drucker said and as evidenced in the case statement below. Each phrase of the mission statement is broken down into sections with case language referring to each component.

This case statement should be considered a starting point, not an ending one, so that it can be added upon and altered as the campaign, and ultimately the Reeb nonprofit, grows and changes. Case statements can be used as needed – with a portion of it used in a brochure or another portion used in a fundraising letter and maybe all of it used in a grant application, etc. It should be dynamic, not static, and serve multiple constituencies yet provide consistency of message and theme. Once submitted in this report, it will be shared with the team at MurphyEpson to further align messages and content themes.

It is important to remember that a case for support is never about needing money. The case for support should always be about community need and the way in which a campaign and/or organization meets those needs. And, when you do, the money will follow.

For the purposes of today’s report, the mission statement of the Southern Gateway Revitalization Collaborative (SGRC) is used as our starting place as a mission statement for the Reeb nonprofit is not yet formalized. The redevelopment of Reeb is the flagship project of the SGRC and as such, this mission works well for where we are in this point of the campaign. In terms of theme, the overall messaging theme for the SGRC is economic development but, based on feedback from the investors, the overall message theme for Reeb is education.

SGRC MISSION STATEMENT

To engage residents and stakeholders to transform the Southern Gateway to be a creative community where residents can achieve their dreams, businesses thrive and visitors enjoy.

To engage residents and stakeholders

Since Reeb Elementary School was built in 1904, it has been serving the changing needs of its neighbors. There were additions and modifications to Reeb, as early as 1910 and throughout the 50’s, 60’s and 70’s, but none will be as significant as what will happen in 2014, 110 years after it began, when Reeb will educate anew.

Whether the building operated as an elementary school, as a site for Sylvan Learning Centers to boost reading achievement, or as the site for the St. Stephen's Community House Family-to-Family program, it has served as the home for learning on the south side.

Just as the educators of decades past would engage their students, and the families of those in their classrooms, the new caretakers of Reeb's legacy will ensure that all voices will be heard at all times so that the programs and services offered in Reeb fully reflect the needs of the community.

The City of Columbus has made a tremendous investment to ensure that residents and stakeholders are engaged through the planning process for the redevelopment of Reeb and the nonprofit board members who will manage Reeb in the future, will continue those conversations so that the building remains relevant for decades and generations to come.

The Reeb facility and its two-acre campus is the centerpiece of the multi-dimensional SGRC project. The level of investment and engagement is extraordinary and that combination of generosity and leadership creates a solid foundation for success.

To transform the Southern Gateway

A "beacon," "ground zero of the comeback of the neighborhood," and a catalyst for change – all appropriate descriptors for the vision of Reeb and the impact we believe it will have on the community life of the south side.

While the statistics are sobering – 19% unemployment rate and 27.4% of area residents 25 and over do not have a high school diploma or GED¹ – the opportunity for change is great.

Leading this change effort are Columbus Mayor Michael B. Coleman, Columbus City Council, Jim and Christina Grote, Jane Grote Abell, Tanny Crane, Don and Ann Kelley, Bob Yoakam, Sr., Jim Williams, and many others who are committed to improving the lives of those who live and work on the south side. For many of them, the south side has been home, to their families or their companies, and they seek to help as many south side families as possible feel the same sense of place and security of home that they have known.

Our nonprofit partners who will provide the programs and services to effect change include South Side Learning & Development Center, Community Development for All People, Central Ohio Workforce Investment Corporation, City of Columbus Neighborhood Pride Center, and others who will occupy space and program activities in Reeb to improve the life condition and quality of life of all residents and all ages.

¹ Southern Gateway data was compiled by Community Research Partners (CRP) for the project. Data about the area not cited is from the CRP report.

These partner nonprofits rely on the financial support and leadership of prominent grantmakers in the community including United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation, Nationwide Children's Hospital, among others, for effective program delivery and organizational stability. More are needed. To fully impact the life condition of those in need and quality of life of all our neighbors, more leaders, partners, and investors are needed to bring the vision of Reeb into fruition. You are invited to join us in this transformational initiative. You are invited to create hope.

To be a creative community

Creativity can be defined as bringing something new of value into existence, which is the essence of the Reeb transformation.

But creativity is also about creating meaning and an ability to transcend, which is what we hope will happen for all participants – children using their imaginations as they create a new game, seniors recalling another time and place by visiting an exhibition, adults learning new ways to solve problems, and nonprofits designing innovative operating models that are efficient and effective. In doing so, Reeb becomes a meaningful resource that will be enmeshed into fabric of the community.

Building a climate that is open to creative solutions is essential in our efforts to effect change. Our design partners at Moody Nolan will create functional and inventive spaces that will facilitate the intergenerational and cross-sector learning and sharing that will result from these efforts. Designs and plans are not yet final but include renovation of the historic portion of the school and added on gymnasium, demolition of the one story addition, which is the east wing, and construction of a 21st century learning center on that same site for the South Side Learning & Development Center.

The creative spirit will be evidenced in the halls of Reeb for all the reasons that we have shared but also because creativity is at the core of educational attainment and lifelong learning.

The South Side Learning & Development Center will be the lead tenant in Reeb and has a 90-year history of excellence in the community. The center is NAEYC accredited (only 10% of early learning centers in central Ohio earn this distinction) and is two-star Step Up To Quality rated. Their accolades and awards are a testament to the creative spirit of their teachers as they take children from all walks of life, one-fourth of whom have special needs, and nurture their minds and spirits into the Kindergarten-ready, eager learners that they become.

We know that a child's level of school readiness is indicative of their ability to complete high school and secure a lifelong career. Data from the Ohio Business Roundtable's (OBR) study on the importance of early education validates the investment in these young students. In their recent report, "... America's continuing efforts to improve education and develop a world-class workforce will be hampered without serious commitments to high-quality early care and

education for all children, zero through five.... Investments... with a particular focus on children most at risk, are a wise and safe investment.”

In the new early learning space in Reeb, we will have the opportunity to serve more children, particularly infants, toddlers, and preschoolers. In fact, only 38.5% of children ages three and four in the Southern Gateway are currently enrolled in a preschool program, which is a smaller percentage than in other parts of the city and county. With Mayor Coleman’s commitment to high-quality education in the City of Columbus, beginning with preschoolers, the Reeb facility, with the talented educators at the South Side Learning & Development Center, will be ready to serve.

The children who call the Southern Gateway home need every support for academic success but they are also in deep poverty and many live in dangerous environments.

- The child poverty rate is 61.8%, which is more than double the rate in Columbus (30.4%) and nearly triple the rate in Franklin County (23.6%)
- 30.8% of the households in the Planning Area receive food stamps/SNAP benefits, whereas in the rest of Columbus it is 14.8% of households with 12.5% in Franklin County.
- There are three times the numbers of child abuse or neglect cases in the planning area than in Franklin County (2.4 open cases per 100 children compared to .8 cases).
- And, more than three times the number of open children services cases in the planning area than in Franklin County (4.7 open cases per 100 children compared to 1.5).

Where residents can achieve their dreams

The American dream is rooted in one’s ability to be gainfully employed and to own a home in which to raise a family with stability and safety. This dream is a reality for fewer and fewer south side families as owner-occupied home rates are only 40.5%, again, less than city and county averages. Investment in the economic engine of the Parsons Avenue corridor, and the greater south side, will help families do more than aspire – it will help them to achieve.

In addition to the redevelopment of Reeb, the SGRC is addressing the need for safe and affordable homes with three housing efforts:

- Southern Gateway Homes (40 new homes built on vacant lots through the area)
- South Side Renaissance (grants for exterior home improvements of owner-occupied homes)
- Senior Housing (affordable housing to be located on the Schottenstein Site).

The Southern Gateway area has one of the highest rates of vacant and abandoned homes in the city (220 homes, which equates to 9.3% of residential properties in the Southern Gateway, three times higher than rest of Columbus) and so addressing this challenge is crucial in our advancement of the American dream.

Other statistics about our neighbors are that more than two-thirds (68.8%) of those renting a home in the Southern Gateway are cost burdened – meaning they are spending more than 30% of their

income for housing. The average household income is \$33,748 (in Columbus it is \$55,522) and the percent of households with income less than \$25,000 is 46.6% (in Columbus it is 28.9% and Franklin County is 24.6%)

We understand the link between home ownership and stable employment and as such the Southern Gateway Project Team includes members with depth of experience in economic development. They are reaching out to businesses located on the south side to better understand their operations and what those companies need to succeed. In fact, the top two employment industries in the Southern Gateway Planning Area are manufacturing (28.6%) and health care (21.1%). Through these efforts, a blue print will be created to leverage the resources already on the south side and to expand business opportunities so that more residents are employed where they live and learn.

Reeb will also address basic human needs including a hot lunch program for those who are hungry, as we also understand that the primary needs of our most vulnerable neighbors cannot be overlooked.

Businesses thrive

The great opportunity on the south side is in the number of jobs already in existence – there are more jobs in the Planning Area (3,967) than “Workers Living in the Planning Area” (3,234) – however, ample employment opportunities are only as beneficial as the applicants’ abilities will allow. To ensure that south side adults have the skills needed for the jobs that exist, and that will be created, the SGRC is actively engaged in understanding the workforce development needs of our neighbors.

The Central Ohio Workforce Investment Corporation (COWIC) will have an office in Reeb as an access point for all south side residents. COWIC has an extensive program that include resume and job search assistance, GED preparation and testing, English as a second language, job readiness and basic skills training, transportation to work, and specialized job training based on the needs of employers.

The need for COWIC is great as the following represents the current south side workforce:

- Unemployment rate in the Southern Gateway is 19.3%, more than twice the Columbus rate of 9.3%. In Franklin County unemployment is 8.3%.
- 37.1% of the population age 16 and over is not in the labor force, again, which is higher than the rest of Columbus, which has a 29.8% rate and Franklin County is at 30.2%.
- Only 11.7% of the population age 25 and over has a bachelor’s degree or higher but nearly a third of Columbus residents, 32.3% have reached this educational level and in Franklin County, it is 35.5%.

With COWIC in the lead, and with the partnership of other workforce development agencies such as Jewish Family Services, Goodwill, Salvation Army, Columbus Urban League, Per Scholas, Columbus State Community College, and Columbus City Schools, we believe that all residents will be linked to opportunities in Reeb and in the community that build their employment skills and advance the productivity of employers.

And, with South Side Learning & Development Center, families will have outstanding care for their children while they work, including second shift care for those in the retail, food, and manufacturing industries. Employers will be served with affordable and high-quality childcare for their employees, parents will be supported in their ability to maintain a job, and our future workforce will be nurtured. All of which further reinforces the reason why Reeb is the central component of the initiative and why the vision for its re-use is so compelling.

Visitors enjoy

While we expect Reeb to be the center of life on the south side, we also envision a series of participatory activities that celebrate and invite participation from other areas of the City. Early conversations with arts organizations and with the area recreation centers have focused on the desire to create programs that add to the quality of life, and improve the health, of the area.

The Maloney Health Center, at the corner of Reeb and Parsons, is currently under construction and its plans include a teaching kitchen and classroom areas for nutrition education and other healthy living programs. In collaboration with that effort, Reeb will house the Healthy Eating and Living (HEAL) program and a food co-op, both of which will be operated by Community Development for All People, so that residents have access to fresh produce and nutritious food.

The Columbus Neighborhood Pride Center will be located in a prime location in Reeb as a point of direction, information, and advocacy for neighbors and visitors alike.

With all that will be accomplished, we believe that Reeb will become a hub of life that will draw residents and entice visitors from throughout the larger community.

Conclusion

The Southern Gateway Restoration Collaborative exists to bring new life to Columbus' south side, which is rich in heritage and rich in promise. Many champions have already heeded the call for investment. The time is now for your family or company to answer the call as the need is great and the opportunity for change is tremendous.

Our mission is clear: to engage residents and stakeholders to transform the Southern Gateway to be a creative community where residents can achieve their dreams, businesses thrive and visitors enjoy.

Nowhere is this effort more evident than in the redevelopment of the historic Reeb school and campus. This flagship building symbolizes both the strength and character of the old neighborhood where it has served as an educational hub for over a century. The vision for its future is equally powerful: a vibrant community center that provides south side residents of all ages the vital services required to ensure greater opportunities for personal and professional success, now and into the next century.

This powerful public-private partnership, championed by Mayor Coleman and families with long-standing ties to the south side, is investing talent and treasure that will have a transformational impact for generations to come. It is a shining example of what makes the City of Columbus “vibrant, open, and smart.”

Reeb School Renewal Campaign Plan Executive Summary – June 2013

Campaign Goal

page 1

To date, a total of \$8.55 million has been contributed to the Reeb School Renewal Campaign, which is 70-85% of goal and is a significant accomplishment. The Reeb Campaign has great momentum, is backed by a thoughtful process and strong leadership from the public and private sectors. The current fundraising goal is \$12.5 million, which estimates \$11.5 million in construction and \$1 million in flex.

Campaign Variables

page 2

The outcomes of the following variables will ultimately affect the final campaign budget goal.

- A. Pending design decisions.
- B. Evolving programmatic considerations.
- C. Historic tax credits.
- D. Fundraising Potential.

Campaign Strategies

page 4

- Strategy I: Priority Ranking of Prospects (January-April 2013)
- Strategy II: Cultivate Prospects (April-December 2013)
- Strategy III: Ask First Donors Who Are Closest to the Project (June-July 2013)
- Strategy IV: Gather the South Side Champions (July)
- Strategy V: Continue to Cultivate and Ask Prospects (July til Campaign End)
- Strategy VI: Submit Formal Applications (July-December 2013)
- Strategy VII: Plan Ground-Breaking Ceremony (Spring 2014)
- Strategy VIII: Steward Gifts and Communicate with Donors (Ongoing)
- Strategy IX: Plan and Implement Mid-Point Hard-Hard Tour (date in 2014 TBD)
- Strategy X: Plan and Implement Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony (date in 2015 TBD)

Campaign Leadership

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Reeb School Renewal campaign co-chairs are Jane Abell, President of Donatos Pizza & Jane's Dough, and Tanny Crane, President and CEO of Crane Group.

Current Donors

page 9

City of Columbus (\$5,000,000), Grote Family (\$1,500,000), Crane Family (\$1,000,000), Don and Nancy Kelley (\$500,000), Kids Come First Coalition (\$500,000), and Grange Insurance (\$50,000).

Case Statement

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Reeb School Renewal the flagship project of the Southern Gateway Revitalization Collaborative. Just as the Reeb educators of decades past would engage their students, and the families of those in their classrooms, the new caretakers of Reeb's legacy will ensure that all voices will be heard at all times so that the programs and services offered in Reeb fully reflect the needs of the community

