

City of Columbus

2005-2009

Consolidated Plan

City of Columbus, Ohio



Mayor, Michael B. Coleman

City of Columbus Final Draft of City Plan November 2004

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Links to HUD Requirements

HUD-required information is listed below with references to sections and page numbers where applicable

If you are accessing this document electronically, you may click on blue text to jump to that portion of the Plan document

Grantee: City of Columbus
Programs covered: CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA
Period: 5 years - 2005-2009
Date plan due: November 15, 2004
Maps are included.
No Executive Summary.

The following HUD Tables are included:

- ▶ *Table 1A - 2005-2009 Priority Needs of Homeless Populations*
- ▶ *Table 1B - 2005-2009 Priority Needs of Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs*
- ▶ *Table 1C - 2005-2009 Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives*
- ▶ *Table 2A - 2005-2009 Priority Housing Needs*
- ▶ *Table 2B - 2005-2009 Community Development Needs*
- ▶ *Table 2C - 2005-2009 Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives*

The city consulted with several public entities in the development of this plan through the focus groups and the draft review process conducted by Community Research Partners. These included housing services, social services, health services, homeless services, lead-based paint services, Franklin County, the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, the Columbus Health Department, and the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority. Verification of this consulting process can be found in the *Appendix*.

The Citizen Participation Plan includes a description of efforts to broaden public participation, the consultant responsible for overseeing the CPP, dates of public hearings and the public comment period, and public comments received.

Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment

- ▶ *Estimated number and types of families with housing needs (HUD Table 2A) page 134*
- ▶ *Types of housing needs in the community - Housing Needs page 89*
- ▶ *Racial or ethnic housing need disparities - Housing Needs, Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity page 94*
- ▶ *Nature and extent of homelessness (HUD Table 1A) page 127*
- ▶ *Homeless facilities and services - Section 4: Facilities and Services for Persons with Special Needs page 79*

Links to HUD Requirements

- ▶ *No data are available on homelessness by race or ethnicity at this time.*
- ▶ *Homeless Strategy (including helping extremely-low and low-income households who are at-risk of homelessness) – 5-Year Strategic Plan: Homeless Strategy page 143*
- ▶ *Non-homeless special needs estimated number, including elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS, and public housing residents (HUD Table 1B) page 133*
- ▶ *Lead-based paint hazards estimate – Housing Profile: Housing with Lead-Based Paint page 60*

Housing and Market Analysis

- ▶ *Characteristics of the housing market, including housing for persons with disabilities and HIV/AIDS – Housing Profile: Rental Housing page 61 Inventory and Market and Owner Housing Inventory and Market page 63*
- ▶ *Racial/ethnic minority concentrations – Neighborhood Profiles page 55*
- ▶ *Low- and moderate-income concentrations – Neighborhood Profiles page 55*
- ▶ *Number and condition of public housing units – Housing Profile page 65*
- ▶ *Public housing strategy – 5-Year Strategic Plan page 123*
- ▶ *Section 8 and other subsidized housing – Housing Profile page 57*
- ▶ *Continuum of Care facilities – Facilities for Persons with Special Needs and HUD Table 1A pages 106, 127*
- ▶ *Facilities to assist non-homeless persons in need of supportive housing – Facilities for Persons with Special Needs and HUD Table 1B pages 106, 133*
- ▶ *Barriers to affordable housing – Barriers to Affordable Housing page 111*

Strategic Plan

- ▶ *Basis for assigning priorities – Strategic Plan page 124*
- ▶ *Obstacles to meeting underserved needs – Strategic Plan page 123*
- ▶ *Summarized priorities and objectives found in HUD Tables 1A, 1B, 1C and 2A, 2B and 2C*
- ▶ *How funds will be used – Strategic Plan page 123*
- ▶ *Proposed accomplishments – Appendix: HUD Tables 1C and 2C page 171*
- ▶ *Affordable housing priorities – Strategic Plan page 123*
- ▶ *Use of funds for affordable housing – Strategic Plan page 123*
- ▶ *Accomplishments toward affordable housing objectives – HUD Tables 1C and 2C page 171*

Links to HUD Requirements

- ▶ *Homeless Strategy, including helping low-income families, reaching out to homeless persons, addressing emergency and transitional housing, and making the transition to permanent housing – Strategic Plan page 143*
- ▶ *Supportive housing for the non-homeless – Strategic Plan page 123*
- ▶ *Non-housing community development needs – HUD Table 2B page 155*
- ▶ *Strategy to ameliorate barriers to affordable housing – Barriers to Affordable Housing page 116*
- ▶ *Lead-based paint hazard reduction – Strategic Plan page 145*
- ▶ *Anti-Poverty Strategy – Strategic Plan page 144*
- ▶ *Institutional structure – Institutional Structure, Coordination and Resources page 147*
- ▶ *Coordination – Institutional Structure, Coordination and Resources page 147*
- ▶ *Public housing strategy – Strategic Plan page 144*
- ▶ *Resources, both Federal and non-Federal – Institutional Structure, Coordination and Resources and Appendix: Franklin County Resource Inventory tables page 179*
- ▶ *Geography of areas where assistance will be directed – Community Profile, Map 1 page 19*
- ▶ *Target areas – Neighborhood Profiles page 47*
- ▶ *Minority concentration map – Neighborhood Profiles page 56*
- ▶ *Geographic priorities for investment – Strategic Plan page 125*
- ▶ *Homeless prevention activities – Facilities and Services for Persons with Special Needs page 79*
- ▶ *Homeless transition activities – Facilities and Services for Persons with Special Needs page 77*
- ▶ *Non-homeless activities – Facilities and Services for Persons with Special Needs page 86*

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires local communities to prepare a Consolidated Plan in order to receive funding from a number of HUD programs. The Consolidated Plan comprises the planning and application requirements for the following programs:

- ▶ Community Development Block Grant (CDBG);
- ▶ Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME);
- ▶ Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG); and
- ▶ Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

▶ What is a Consolidated Plan?

The Consolidated Plan is a collaborative process through which the community identifies its housing, homeless and community development needs and establishes goals, priorities and strategies for addressing those needs. The plan must also identify how the HUD funds included in the plan will be spent over the upcoming program year—taking into account the regulations governing the programs—to meet locally-identified needs of low- and moderate-income households. The following are the HUD program years for Columbus and Franklin County:

- ▶ City of Columbus—January 1-December 31
- ▶ Franklin County—April 1-March 31

The lead agency for development and implementation of the plan for the city of Columbus is the Columbus Department of Development and for Franklin County is the Franklin County Department of Community and Economic Development.

▶ Approach to Developing a New 5-Year Strategic Plan

This document represents a new five-year Consolidated Plan for Columbus and Franklin County (2005-2009), and replaces the plan that was done in 1999. Both Columbus and Franklin County had several goals as they began work on a new Consolidated Plan. These included:

- ▶ Gaining an understanding of how the environment and trends have changed since the 1995 plan was developed;
- ▶ Getting broader and more in-depth input from citizens about their community development needs and goals;

Introduction

- ▶ Updating data from the previous plan, in the absence of a new U.S. Census; and
- ▶ More clearly identifying the unique objectives and outcomes for the city of Columbus and Franklin County.

For the 2005-2009 plan, the City and County worked together to gather, update and analyze data, solicit key stakeholder input and develop strategic plan principles and goals. The jurisdictions independently gathered citizen input and developed priority needs, four-year objectives and outcomes and one-year action plans.

▶ Format of the Plan

There are four broad themes that are used to organize the Columbus and Franklin County 2005-2009 Strategic Plans:

- ▶ Affordable Housing Opportunity
- ▶ Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization
- ▶ Economic Development and Economic Opportunity
- ▶ Supportive Services

The Consolidated Plan contains the following sections, which comprise the new 2005-2009 strategic plan:

- ▶ Sections 1-6—Community development, and housing profiles and needs assessments and barriers to meeting needs.
- ▶ Section 7—Description of the citizen participation processes.
- ▶ Sections 8-9—Columbus and Franklin County 4-Year Strategic Plans, including priority needs, goals, objectives and outcomes, and an inventory of local institutions and resources that can support plan implementation.
- ▶ Bibliography—list of data sources and reference material used to prepare the plan.
- ▶ Appendix—Additional information to augment the body of the Consolidated Plan.

One-Year Action Plans and Citizen Participation Plans

Columbus and Franklin County have published their annual Action Plans for the use of HUD funds in 2005 in separate documents. In addition, each community has a Citizen Participation Plan, which is available as a separate publication.

Community Profile

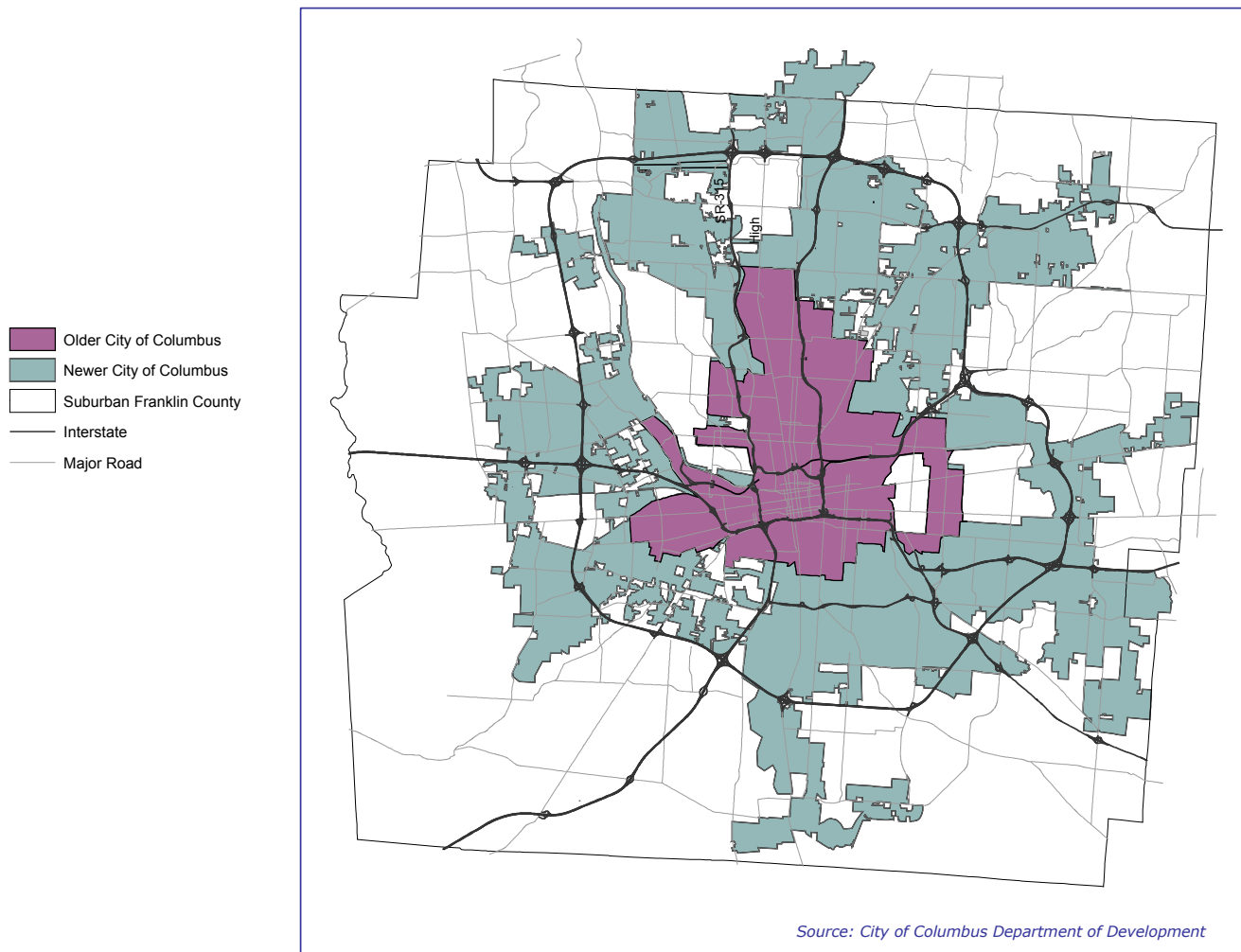
This section of the Consolidated Plan describes the population and household characteristics, social characteristics, economic characteristics and development patterns in Franklin County and Columbus. These form the basis for the analysis of community development needs.

Unlike many other metropolitan areas, where the major city is “landlocked” by suburban jurisdictions, the boundaries of Columbus have expanded to include regional development areas. This has created two “cities” within Columbus: one with the classic characteristics of an urban central city, and another with significant population and economic growth. As a result, the Consolidated Plan uses three primary geographic areas for much

of its data analysis:

- ▶ The Columbus older city, defined by the city’s 1950 corporate boundaries;
- ▶ The Columbus newer city, made up of areas annexed since 1950; and
- ▶ The suburban county, the balance of Franklin County including all of the cities, villages and townships except Columbus.

Map 1: Older Columbus and Newer Columbus, 2000



Population Overview

Population Growth

Columbus

- City of Columbus population increased 12.4 percent from 1990 to 2000, from 632,910 to 711,470. From 1970 to 2000, the increase was 31.8 percent.
- Between 1970 and 2000 the population in the Older City decreased 30.2 percent compared to the Newer City population increase of 145.6 percent.

Franklin County

- Franklin County increased its population by 11.2 percent from 1990 to 2000.
- Franklin County lost 30,356 people to adjacent central Ohio counties between 1993 and 2002.
- Between 1970 and 2000, suburban Franklin County population increased 21.8 percent.
- The highest population increases in Franklin County were the northeast (New Albany and Plain Township), southeast (Canal Winchester), south (near Grove City), west (near Hilliard) and northwest (Dublin).

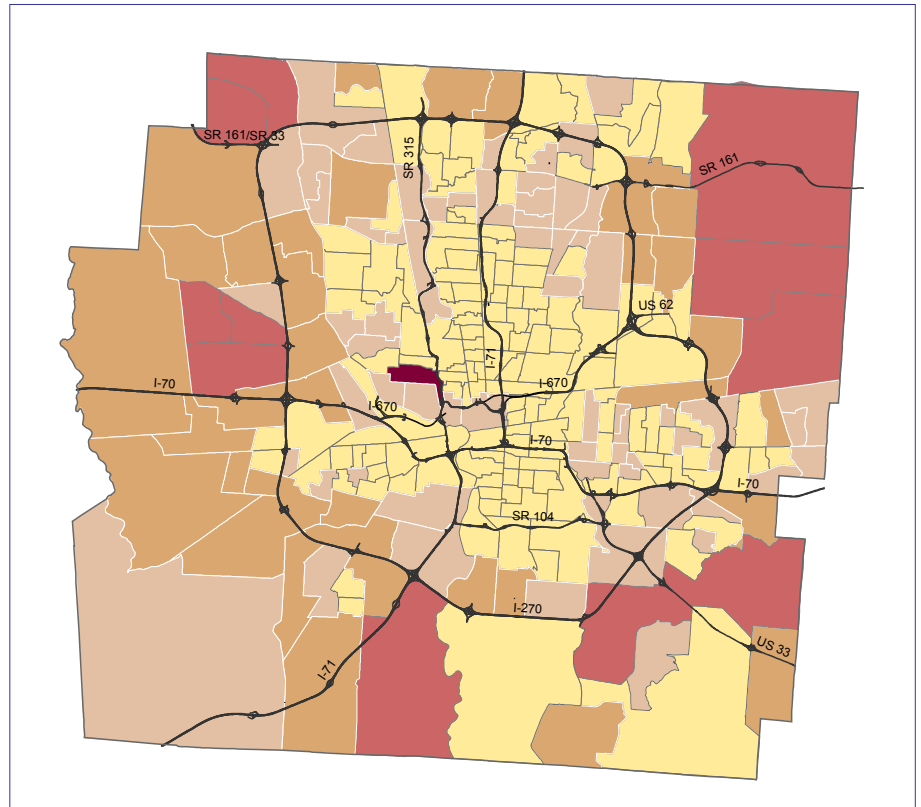
Population Projections

- The population of Franklin County is projected to grow to over 1.3 million by 2030.
- The rate of growth is

Table 1: Population Trends, 1970-2000

	Older City	Newer City	Suburban County	Franklin County
1970	349,299	190,378	293,572	833,249
1980	287,723	277,298	304,306	869,132
1990	267,950	364,960	329,167	961,437
2000	243,832	467,638	357,508	1,068,978

Map 2: Population Growth of Franklin County, 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing STF1

Population Change 1990 - 2000

- 3,500 to -2,000
- 1,999 to 0
- 1 to 1,000
- 1,001 to 4,000
- 4,001 to 8,000

Note: The population for each census tract has been adjusted to reflect changes in tract boundaries between 1990 and 2000

Community Profile

projected to slow, from 11.2 percent from 1990-2000, to 7.1 percent from 2020-2030.

■ Racial and Ethnic Composition

Franklin County is becoming an increasingly diverse community. Since 1990, the growth rates for the black or African American, American Indian, Asian and Hispanic populations far surpass those of the white population.

Minority Growth

- ▶ The black or African American population in the areas of Franklin County outside of Columbus grew by 68 percent between 1990 and 2000, compared with a 22 percent increase within the city of Columbus.
- ▶ The Asian population is concentrated in northwest Franklin County, Upper Arlington and the university area. The suburban communities of Dublin, Gahanna, Grove City and Hilliard each had an increase of over 180 percent in Asian residents from 1990-2000.
- ▶ Most of the increase in the Hispanic population has occurred outside of the older city of Columbus. Dublin, Grove City, Hilliard, and Whitehall each had over 200 percent increases in Hispanic residents from 1990-2000.

Table 2: Population Projections, Franklin County 2005-2030

Year	Male	Female	Total
1990	463,640	497,800	961,440
2000	519,280	549,700	1,068,980
2005	542,630	570,250	1,112,880
2010	565,050	590,860	1,155,910
2015	585,470	609,840	1,195,310
2020	607,140	631,100	1,238,250
2025	629,130	652,630	1,281,760
2030	651,430	674,750	1,326,180

Source: Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research, July 2003

Table 3: Racial Composition of 2000 Population and Percent Change, 1990-2000

	Older City	Newer City	Columbus City	Suburban County	Franklin County Total
White	149,128 -15.8%	334,924 +14.0%	484,052 -2.8%	322,799 +3.2%	806,851 +2.9%
Black	78,276 -2.1%	93,217 +48.8%	171,493 +20.1%	19,703 +92.6%	191,196 +25.1%
Other	16,528 +131.6%	39,571 +246.3%	56,099 +202.2%	14,832 +145.8%	70,931 +188.4%
Total	243,932 -7.7%	467,712 +27.1%	711,644 12.4%	357,334 +8.6%	1,068,978 11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 3; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3.

Community Profile

Residential Segregation

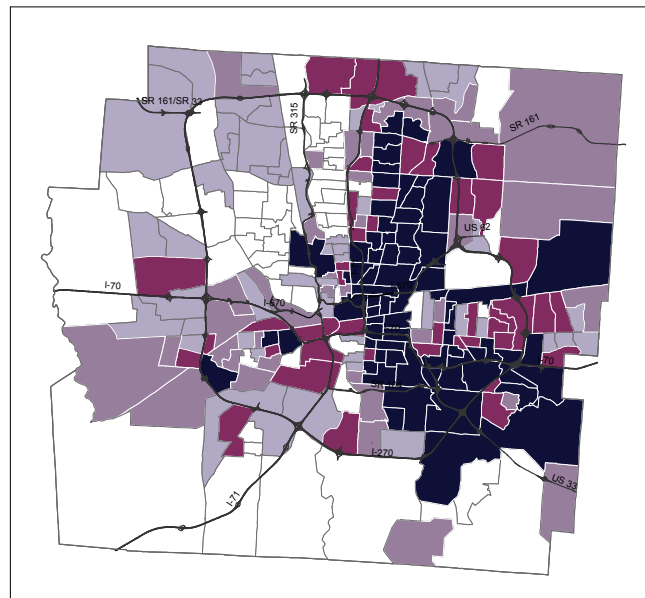
Residential patterns

- The black or African American population remains highly concentrated in the east and south sides of Columbus.
- The Asian population is concentrated in northwest Franklin County, Upper Arlington, and the university area.
- Much of the growth in the Hispanic population has occurred near and outside of the I-270 outer belt in Franklin County, with high concentrations in southwest and northern Columbus and Franklin County.

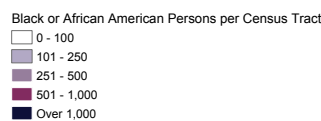
Residential segregation

- A dissimilarity index is used to measure, on a scale of 0 to 100, the degree to which two groups are evenly spread among census tracts in a given metropolitan area. A high value indicates that the two groups tend to live in different tracts. A value of 60 or above is considered a very high level of residential segregation.
- In the Columbus MSA, black/white segregation has decreased significantly since 1980. In 1990, the black/white dissimilarity index for Columbus MSA was 68.4 percent, but in 2000 it dropped to 63.1 percent, below the national figure of 65.1.
- The most segregated residential pattern in the

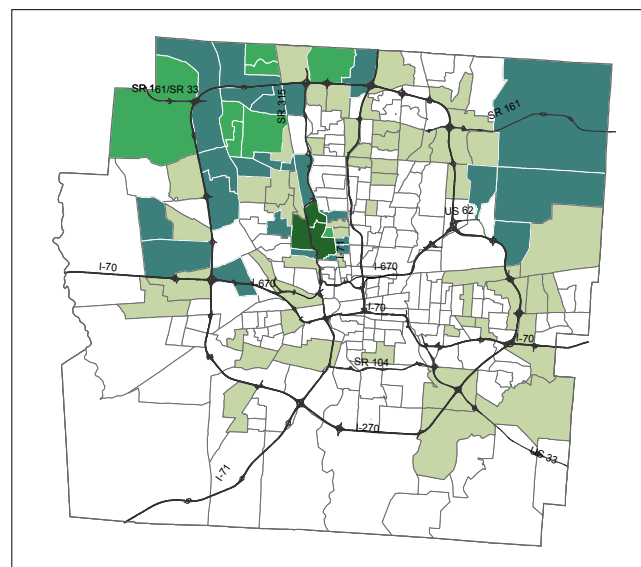
Map 3: African American Persons Concentration in Franklin County, 2000



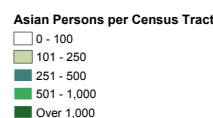
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1



Map 4: Asian Persons Concentration in Franklin County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1



Community Profile

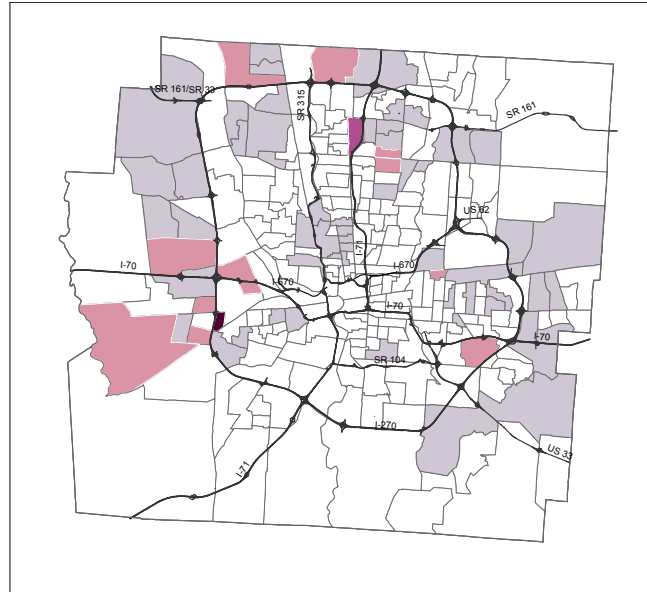
Columbus MSA remains that between whites and blacks, followed by blacks and Asians.

- The greatest decrease in segregation has been between blacks and Hispanics. Data show an increase in white/Hispanic and Hispanic/Asian segregation between 1990 and 2000; however, the degree of segregation between these groups is still fairly low.
- Compared with the dissimilarity index for the Columbus MSA and Central City, the index for suburbs is much lower and smaller variations exist between different racial pairs.

Child segregation

- National studies indicate that, overall, blacks and whites live in less segregated residential patterns than in 1990, but child segregation is increasing, indicating that households with children are moving from central cities into more segregated suburban areas.
- In the Columbus MSA, the white/black segregation index for persons under 18 increased from 65.3 in 1990 to 66.9 in 2000.
- The clearest evidence of child segregation increases is seen in the change in racial composition of the Columbus Public Schools elementary school population over the past thirty years, from predominately white, to predominately black (see Figure 1).

Map 5: Hispanic Persons Concentration in Franklin County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1

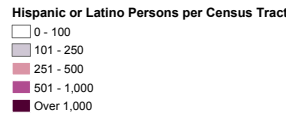
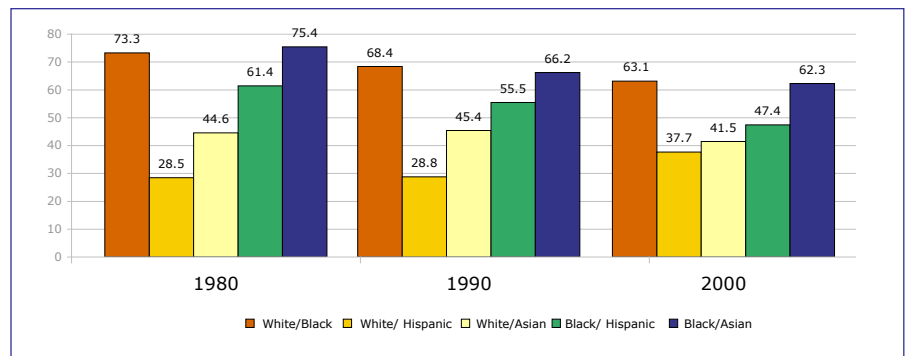


Figure 1: Dissimilarity Values for Columbus MSA Racial Groups, 1980-2000



Note: Dissimilarity data are not available at the county or city levels at this time. The Mumford Center did provide some data for the Central City and Franklin County Suburbs

Source: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Analysis

Community Profile

Cultural Diversity in Franklin County

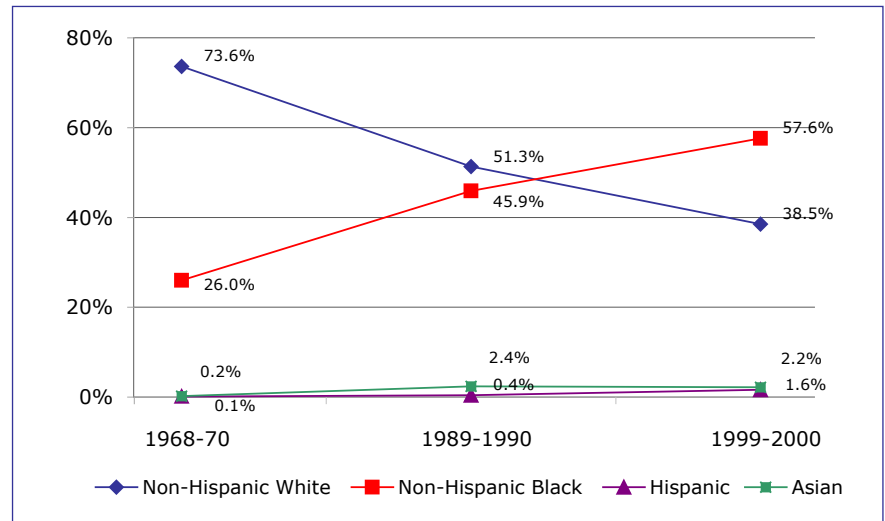
- Nearly 20 percent of Franklin County residents who reported ancestry information in 2000 are of German ancestry and about 10 percent identified themselves as of American descent and of Irish descent.
- The only non-European ancestry identified in the top ten was Sub-Saharan African, which includes Somalis, the fastest growing immigrant group in Franklin County. According to the Cultural Orientation Resource Center, Columbus has the third largest Somali population in the country, next to Minneapolis and San Diego.
- About six percent of the 2000 Franklin County population was foreign born, with 28,000 persons who came to the U.S. between 1995 and 2000.
- Nearly 90,000 Franklin County residents speak a language other than English at home.
- Of these, 17,400 speak English "not well" or "not at all," and 9,828 households are classified by Census 2000 as "linguistically isolated."

Age and Gender

Franklin County population is aging

- The population of Franklin County is aging, a trend that mirrors Ohio and the nation.
- Median age in Franklin

Figure 2
Ethnic and Racial Composition of
Elementary School Student Population
Columbus Public Schools, 1970-2000



Source: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Analysis

Community Profile

County in 1990 was 30.8, compared to 32.5 in 2000 (U.S. median age in 2000 was 35.3).

- ▶ The median age in Columbus is 30.6.
- ▶ The white population is the oldest group in Franklin County, with a median age of 34.2, and Hispanics are the youngest, with a median age of 24.6. Blacks or African Americans have the highest percentage of females (53.3 percent), and Hispanics have the highest percentage of males (56.2 percent).
- ▶ Median age for Suburban Franklin County is much higher at 37 than Older City (31) and Newer City (32).
- ▶ Proportion of elderly (65 years and older) population is highest in Suburban Franklin County (11.3 percent) and lowest in Newer City (8.5 percent).

Changes in households

- ▶ The number of persons per household in Franklin County continues to decrease, from 2.5 in 1990 to 2.4 in 2000.
- ▶ Household formation in Franklin County is occurring more rapidly than the

Table 4: Age Distribution, 2000

	Older City	Newer City	Columbus City	Suburban Franklin County	Franklin County
Total	243,832	467,638	711,470	366,846	1,068,978
Under 10 years	31,985	71,481	103,466	53,231	154,761
Under 18 years	54,851	117,017	171,868	99,233	268,321
18-24 years	46,458	53,032	99,490	26,689	125,290
25-44 years	77,609	172,176	249,785	110,719	356,064
45-64 years	41,637	85,659	127,296	88,716	214,997
65 years and over	23,277	39,754	63,031	41,489	104,306
75 years and over	11,250	17,988	29,238	18,417	47,575

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF1

Community Profile

Table 5: Population and Household Characteristics, 2000

	Older City	Newer City	Columbus City	Suburban County	Franklin County
Total population	243,832	467,638	711,470	357,508	1,068,978
Total households	102,689	198,845	301,534	137,244	438,778
Family households	48,862	116,518	165,380	98,221	263,601
Married-couple households as percentage of all households	26.1%	41.2%	36.1%	58.4%	43.0%
Single-person households as a percentage of all households	38.2%	32.0%	34.1%	23.7%	30.9%
Female-headed households with children as a percentage of all households	10.7%	8.6%	9.3%	6.0%	8.3%
Non-family households as percentage of all households	52.4%	41.4%	45.2%	28.4%	39.9%
Children under 18 in female-headed households as a percentage of all children	46.2%	26.4%	32.4%	14.7%	25.7%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF1

Household Characteristics

population increase, from 378,723 households in 1990 to 438,778 in 2000; an increase of 15.9 percent.

- ▶ Between 1990 and 2000, married-couple households in Franklin County increased by 3.6 percent, from 182,301 to 188,793.
- ▶ The number of female-headed households in Franklin County increased 19.5 percent, which is slower than in previous census years.
- ▶ The number of persons living alone in Franklin County increased by 27.8 percent from 105,983 in 1990 to 135,437 in 2000.
- ▶ In 2000, over 8,000 grandparents in Franklin County identified themselves as caregivers for one or more grandchildren.
- ▶ There are 301,534 households in Columbus city. This is up 17.3 percent from 256,996

households in 1990.

- ▶ Between 1990 and 2000, married-couple households in Columbus city increased by 3.1 percent, from 105,445 to 108,708.
- ▶ The number of female-headed households in Columbus city increased 20.1 percent.
- ▶ The number of persons living alone in Columbus city increased by 27.9 percent from 80,458 in 1990 to 102,900 in 2000.

Older city, newer city and suburban Franklin County

- ▶ Older City had a greater proportion of single-person households (38.2 percent) than Newer City (32.0 percent) or Suburban Franklin County (23.7 percent).
- ▶ Older City had a much higher proportion of female-headed households with children (10.7 percent) than Newer City (8.6

percent) or Suburban Franklin County (6.0 percent).

- ▶ Suburban Franklin County had the largest proportion (15.5 percent) of persons over age 60 than Older City (12.3 percent) or Newer City (11.4 percent).
- ▶ Married-couple families with own children under 18 are more than two-and-a-half times as likely to live in Suburban Franklin County as in Older City.

Social Characteristics

■ Educational Attainment

Franklin County

- In 2000, 85.7 percent of Franklin County residents age 25 and over had a high school diploma or greater. These rates are above the educational attainment levels in the state and nation.
- In Franklin County, 14.3 percent of the population over 25 years old did not have a high school diploma in 2000.

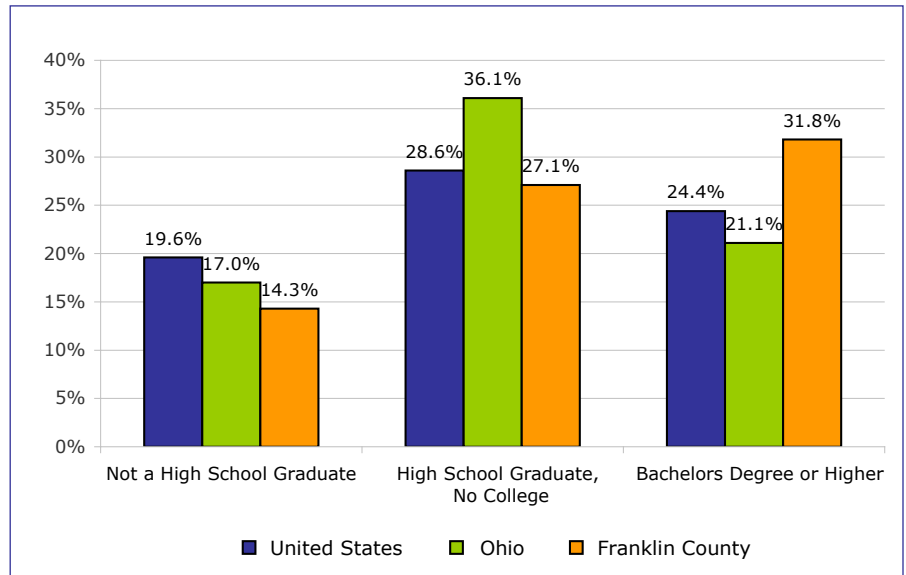
City of Columbus

- In Columbus 16.4 percent of the population over 25 years old did not have a high school diploma in 2000.
- In 2000, 30.3 percent of Newer City and 37.1 percent of Suburban County residents age 25 and over had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 26.1 percent in Older City.
- More than 1 in 5 persons 25 and older in the Older City did not graduate from high school, compared to 12.9 percent in the Newer City and 10.4 percent in Suburban Franklin County.

Higher Education Opportunities

- There are eight, four-year higher education campuses and one, two-year campus in Franklin County, with a

Figure 3: Educational Attainment, Franklin County, Ohio and U.S., 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF 3

Community Profile

total 2002 enrollment of 90,230. These include two state-supported facilities: The Ohio State University and Columbus State Community College; and seven independent universities: Capital University, Columbus College of Art & Design, Franklin University, Mt. Carmel College of Nursing, Ohio Dominican University, Otterbein College, and Pontifical College Josephinum.

Student Performance

Graduation Rates

- The graduation rate for the Columbus City School District increased from 56.0 percent in the 2001-2002 school year to 59.3 percent in 2002-2003..
- Twelve of the 16 school districts in Franklin County had graduation rates above the state standard of 90 percent in the 2002-2003 school year.
- In the 2002-2003 school year Columbus City School District had the lowest graduation rate of the 16 in Franklin County at

59.3 percent. Columbus also had the highest enrollment with 62,880 students.

Proficiency Tests

- In the 2002-03 school year, 10 of the 16 Franklin County school districts had more than 75 percent of all students at or above proficient level for the 4th grade reading proficiency tests.
- In the 2002-03 school year, 11 of the 16 Franklin County school districts had more than 85 percent of all students passing all parts of the 10th grade proficiency tests.
- In the 2002-03 school year, 12 of the 16 Franklin County school districts had a graduation rate of 90 percent or greater (Source: Ohio Department of Education).

Columbus Public Schools Performance Status

- Between the 2001-02 and 2002-03 school years, Columbus Public Schools increased the number of state standards met from 5 to 7, moving out of

“Academic Emergency” status.

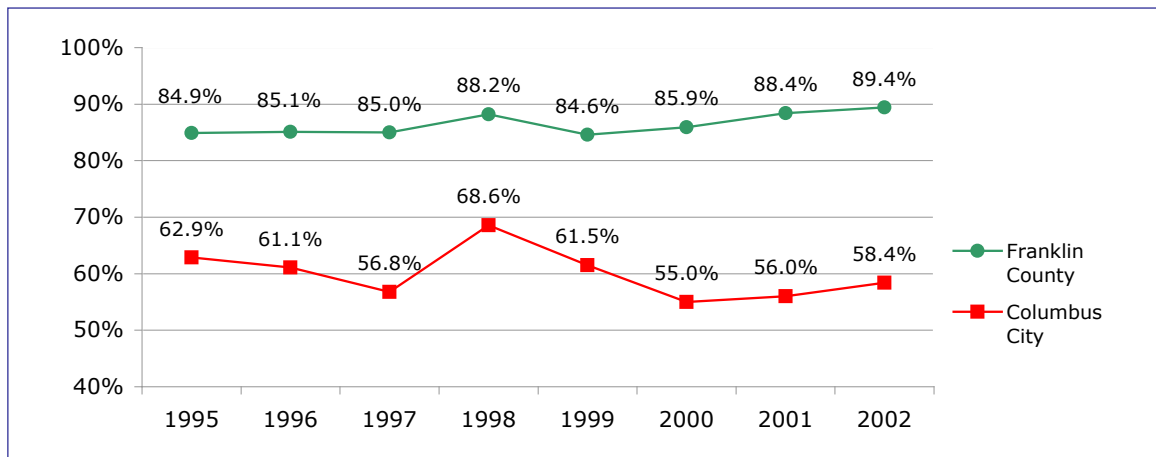
Barriers to College Access for Low-Income Ohio Students

- Columbus low-income students enrolled in college at a rate of 49 percent, compared to 78 percent for high-income students.

Racial Disparities

- Blacks or African Americans and Asians have the highest percentage of children age 3 and 4 enrolled in pre-school.
- The percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or better is 25-45 percentage points higher for Asians than for all other groups, and the rate for whites is about 20 percentage points higher than for blacks or African Americans and American Indians.
- The graduation rate for black students is higher than the rate for white students in the Columbus, Hamilton Local and Reynoldsburg school districts, but lower than for white students in the other Franklin

Figure 4: School District Graduation Rates, 1995-2002



Source: Ohio Department of Education

Community Profile

County districts. Asian students have the highest graduation rate in eight districts.

- ▶ With only a few exceptions, white students in Franklin County districts have a higher passage rate on the 4th grade, 6th grade and 9th grade tests than do black students. In many districts the gap in passage rates exceeds 20-30 percentage points.
- ▶ In eleven Franklin County school districts, black students had the highest rates of expulsions and out-of-school suspensions, and in ten districts Asians had the lowest discipline rates.

Table 6: Educational Attainment by Race, Persons Age 25 and Over, Franklin County, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Less than High School	High School diploma only	Some college, no BA degree	BA degree or beyond
White	12.3%	26.8%	26.4%	34.5%
Black or African American	21.8%	31.9%	31.2%	15.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	27.0%	27.4%	29.9%	15.7%
Asian/Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	14.1%	13.0%	13.1%	59.8%
Hispanic or Latino	33.5%	21.4%	24.0%	21.1%
Franklin County Total	14.3%	27.1%	26.8%	31.9%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF3

Community Profile

Income

Median Household Income

- ▶ The median household income of Franklin County (\$42,734) is higher than the figures of Ohio (\$40,956) and U.S. (\$41,994). The city of Columbus had a median household income of \$37,897.
- ▶ The median household income of Older City is much lower than that of Franklin County, while the median household income of Suburban County is much higher than that of Franklin County
- ▶ Black or African American (\$29,592) and Hispanic (\$34,162) households have median incomes from 20-30 percentage points below the county median, while white (\$46,917) and Asian (\$44,470) households have incomes above the county figure.
- ▶ The 2003 HUD-established median family income for the Columbus MSA is \$63,800. HUD income groupings are:

 - ▶ Low-income: at or below 50 percent of median family income (\$31,900), and
 - ▶ Moderate-income: 51-80 percent of median family income (80% of median is \$51,040).

Wage Rates

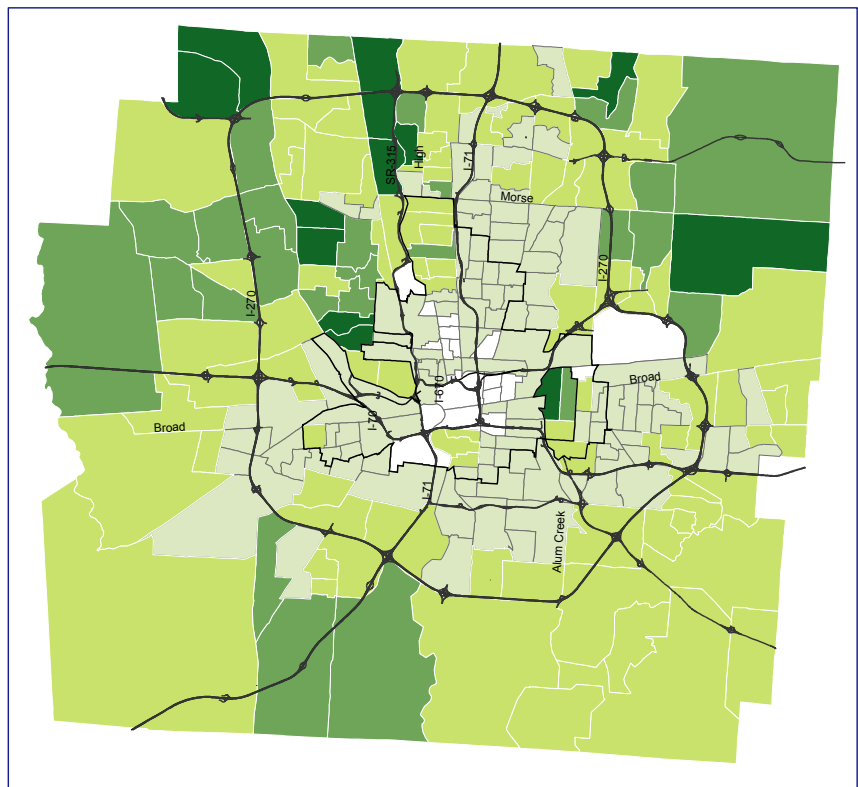
- ▶ In 2002 the mean hourly earnings for all workers in the Columbus MSA were \$17.92, compared with \$16.54 for Ohio and \$17.10 for all U.S. workers.

Table 7: Median Household Income by Geography, 1999

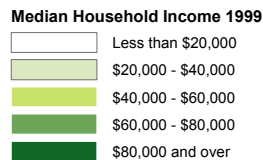
Geography	Median Household Income in 1999
Older city	\$29,511
Newer city	\$44,424
Columbus city	\$37,897
Columbus, OH MSA	\$44,782
Suburban FC	\$60,422
Franklin County	\$42,734

Source: Census 2000 SF3

Map 6: Median Household Income in Franklin County by Census Tract, 1999



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3



Franklin County: \$42,734

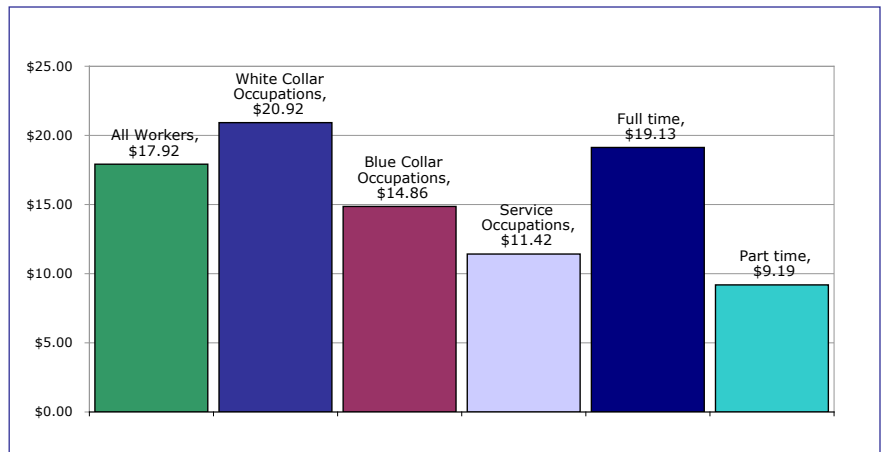
Community Profile

- In 2002 the mean hourly wage for a worker in a service occupation in the Columbus MSA was \$11.42, or \$23,754 a year for a full-time job. Income of \$36,200 was required for a family of four to be at 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty may experience hardships related to food, health care, housing or child care. Workers in service occupations making the mean hourly wage for that sector would be \$12,446 short of 200 percent of poverty.

Poverty Rates in Franklin County

- The 1999 poverty threshold for a 3-person family with one member under age 18 was \$13,410. This threshold was \$9,981 in 1989. If the total family income was greater than this threshold, then the family and all members of the family were considered to be above the poverty level.
- The Franklin County poverty rate decreased from 13.0 percent in 1990 to 11.6 percent in 2000. However, because the population increased, the number of persons in poverty in 2000 (121,843) was the same as in 1990.
- The city of Columbus poverty rate in 2000 was 15.0 percent, the lowest it has been since 1970.
- The 2000 Franklin County poverty rate is higher than Ohio's rate (10.6 percent), but lower than the U.S. (12.4 percent) and the city of Columbus (15.0 percent).

Figure 5: Mean Hourly Earnings by Worker Characteristics, Columbus MSA, March 2002



Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Columbus, OH National Compensation Survey, March 2002

Table 8: Poverty Rates, 1970-2000

	1970	1980	1990	2000
Older City	18.7%	24.1%	29.1%	25.5%
Newer City	5.6%	9.1%	9.1%	9.6%
Columbus Total	13.9%	16.5%	17.2%	15.0%
Suburban Franklin County	5.0%	4.8%	4.9%	5.4%
Franklin County Total	10.7%	12.3%	13.0%	11.6%

Community Profile

- In Franklin County almost half (42.9 percent) of female-headed households with children under age 5 were living below the poverty level in 2000.
- The lowest poverty rates were for persons age 65 and older (8.6 percent) and married-couple families (2.9 percent).
- Relatively higher poverty rates in Older City, with 25.5 percent of the people in poverty in 2000 compared to Newer City at 9.6 percent and Suburban Franklin County at 5.4 percent.
- The poverty rates for Older City and Franklin County have decreased in 2000 since peaking in 1990, but the number of persons in poverty has remained unchanged in both geographies. Poverty rates for Newer City and Suburban Franklin County have increased slightly since 1980.
- Older City poverty rates for various household types and population groups is also higher than the same types in the other geographies. For example, female-headed

households with children under 5 have a poverty rate of 57.3 percent in the Older City, compared to 31.7 percent in Newer City and 28.2 percent in Suburban Franklin County.

- Whites (8.3%) have significantly lower poverty rate than other groups, while blacks or African Americans (23.0%) and American Indians (22.7%) have poverty rates that are twice the figure for Franklin County. Asians (15.8%) and Hispanics (19.0%) have poverty rates that are substantially higher than the county rate.

Emergency and Public Assistance

Emergency food assistance

- In 2003, food pantries in Franklin County received 634,480 food requests, up 21.3 percent since 2000.
- From 2000 to 2003, the number of meals served by Franklin County soup kitchens went up 42.8 percent.

Emergency Heating Assistance

- From November 2003 through January 2004, 10,640 families in Franklin County have received payments totaling \$1.4 million for emergency heating assistance from the Columbus Metropolitan Area Community Action Organization.

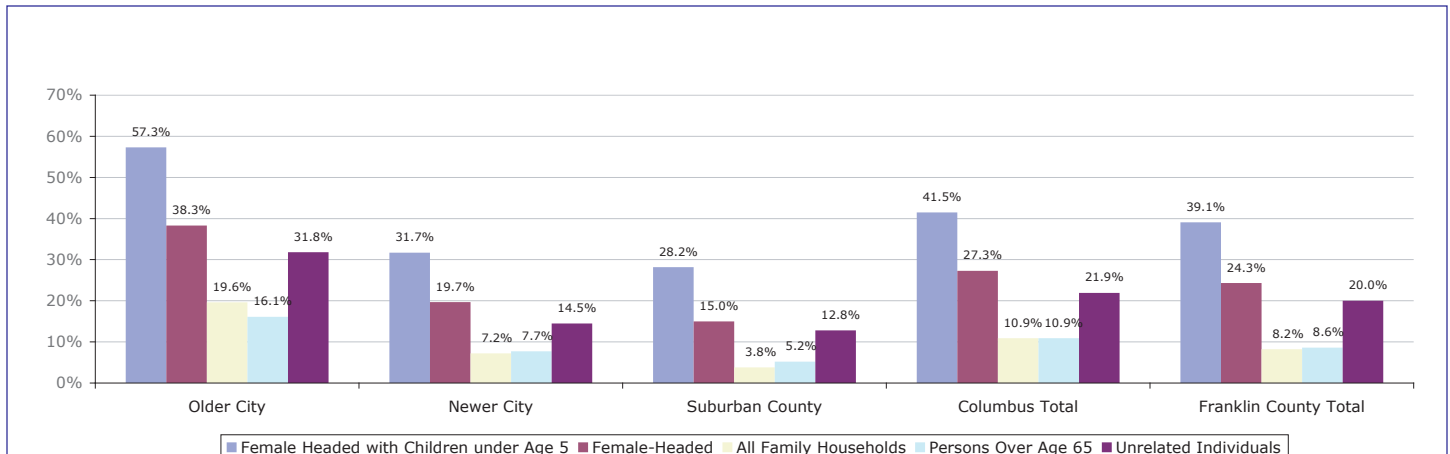
Emergency resources for low-income single adults

- In the last Ohio biennium budget, funding for Adult Emergency Assistance was reduced by 75 percent, with allocations completely eliminated in the 2004-05 state biennium.
- Franklin County residents received \$205,122 in Adult Emergency Assistance in 2002.

Public Assistance

- Between state fiscal years 2002 and 2003, demand for all major forms of public assistance increased in Franklin County.

Figure 6: Poverty Rates by Household Type, 2000 (Percentages of Specified Total Family or Persons Only)



Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF 3

Community Profile

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

- In 2002-2003, 65.4% of all Columbus City school students (41,402) were eligible for free or reduced price lunches compared to 57.2% in 1999-2000 school year.

Infant, Maternal and Child Health

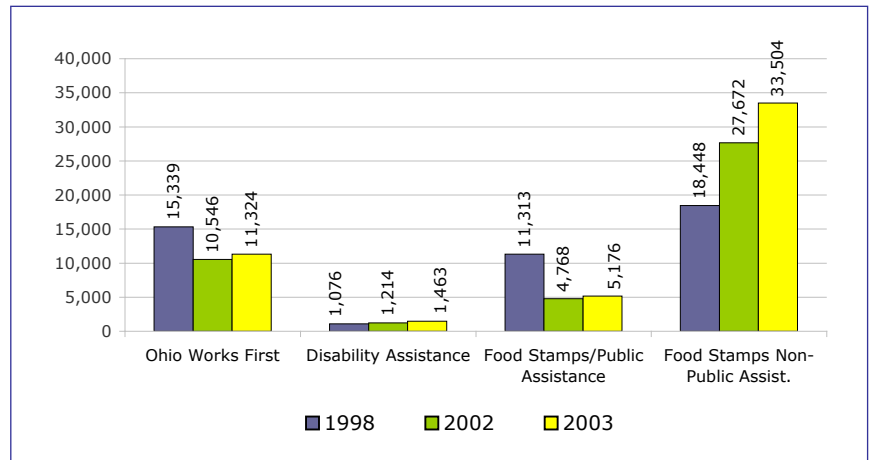
Fertility Rate

- Since 1995, the Franklin County fertility rate has increased from 60.9 live births per 1,000 women age 15-44 to 65.5 live births per 1,000 women in 2001. (2001 Ohio fertility rate: 62.0).
- In 2001, blacks (81.7) have the highest fertility rates among all races followed by Hispanics (64.0). The fertility rates for whites (62.2), Asians/Pacific Islanders (59.7), Native Americans (35.5) were lower than Franklin county rate.

Teen Birth Rate

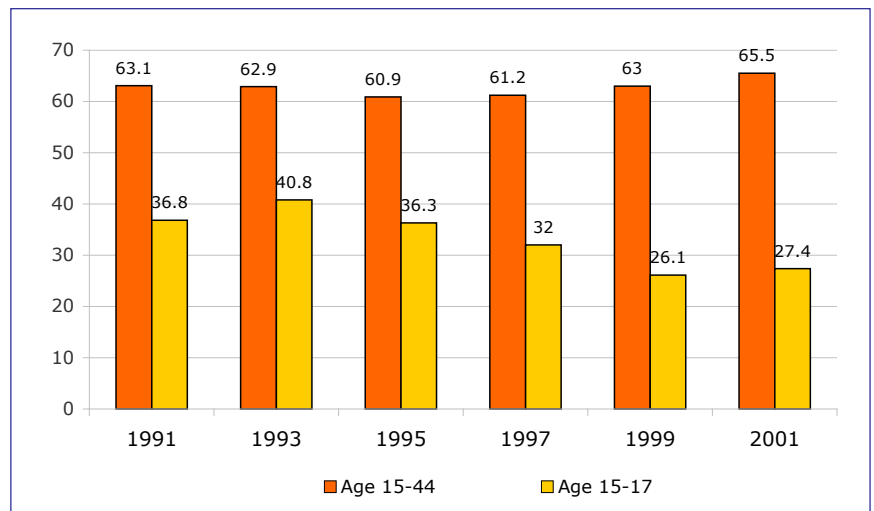
- The percent of all Franklin County births to females age 10-17 years decreased from 5.1 percent (816 total) in 1995 to 3.4 percent (588 total) in 2001.
- There continues to be a disparity in the percent of teen births by race. In Franklin County in 2001, 6.0% of all births to black mothers were to persons age 10-17. For whites, 2.6% of all births were to mothers age 10-17.

Figure 7: Average Number of Assistance Groups Receiving Public Assistance Franklin County, FY 1998-FY 2003



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Figure 8: Franklin County Fertility Rates, 1991-2001 (Births per 1,000 women in the age group)



Source: Ohio Department of Health

Unmarried mother

- ▶ In 2001, 36.4% of all births in Franklin County were to unmarried mothers. Blacks or African Americans (64.9%) had the highest percentage of out-of-wedlock births followed by Native Americans (47.4%). Out-of-wedlock birth rates for whites (27.9%) and Asians (10.9%) were lower than Franklin County average.

Prenatal care

- ▶ In 2001, 87.6 percent of Franklin County mothers began prenatal care within the first three months of their pregnancies, an increase from 83.1 percent in 1990. The 2001 figure is about the same as for Ohio (87.3 percent).
- ▶ A recent survey reported that among clinics that accept uninsured women, the average wait time for an initial prenatal appointment was 21 days. Wait times have been increasing across the community since the late 1990s.

Infant mortality rate and low birth weight births

- ▶ The infant mortality rate for the Franklin County population was 7.8 per 1,000 live births (133 deaths) in 2001 compared to 10.8 (178 deaths) in 1990. The 2001 figure is slightly higher than the Ohio rate of 7.6 per 1,000. Infant mortality rate for blacks (13.2) was more than twice the rate for whites (6.3). The rate for Asians (1.3) and Hispanics (1.3) was well below the Franklin county rate.
- ▶ The percent of low birth

weight (LBW) babies born in Franklin County has increased over the last decade from 7.4 percent in 1990 to 8.2 percent in 2001. In 2001, rate of low birth weight births among blacks was 12.0%. The rates for whites (7.0%), Asians (6.1%), Native Americans (7.9%) and Hispanics (7.0%) were lower than the Franklin county rate.

Child health and childcare

- ▶ In 2002, 84.5 percent of all Franklin County children received the recommended 4:3:1 immunization series coverage by age 3, compared to 78.4 percent in 2000.
- ▶ The 2002 figure is above the Ohio figure of 77.9 percent and the U.S. figure of 78.5 percent.
- ▶ Despite improved rates across the country, a 2000 survey reported that the Columbus city immunization rate was 62 percent, as compared to 83 percent in suburban areas. (Source: National Immunization Survey and Ohio Department of Health)
- ▶ The percent of Franklin County children age 0-72 months screened who were found to have elevated blood levels of lead fell from 8.3 percent in 1995 (868 children) to 1.3 percent (145 children) in 2002. This is much lower than the 2002 Ohio figure of 5.1 percent.
- ▶ In December 2003, Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services indicated that there were 16,358 children authorized for subsidized childcare in Franklin County. Out of those authorized 13,151

(19.6%) received subsidized childcare services. In 2002 14,826 children received subsidized childcare services. The reduction between 2002 and 2003 in children authorized is a reflection of the shift in eligibility parameters.

Behavioral Health

Use of alcohol and other drugs by adults

- ▶ In 2000, 8.2 percent of Franklin County adults who consume alcohol were chronic drinkers (two or more drinks a day or 60 or more a month). This is higher than 1997 figures for Ohio (2.4 percent,) and the U.S. (3.0 percent national median). Higher percentages of chronic drinking were found in Franklin County males, persons 18-24 and single adults.
- ▶ The percent of adults who reported smoking cigarettes in 2000 (26.6 percent) was about the same as in 1996 (26.2 percent). However, the percent of males who smoke decreased by 3.2 percent, while the figure for women increased by 3.7 percent. Rates of smoking in Franklin County were about the same as the 2000 figure for Ohio (26.6 percent, but higher than the national figure (23.2 percent).

Use of alcohol and other drugs by youth

- ▶ In 2000, 18 percent of Franklin County youth in grades 6 through 12 report drinking alcohol regularly (at least

once a month). Twenty-four percent of ninth and tenth graders and 38 percent of juniors and seniors reported drinking alcohol regularly. These figures were all lower than in 1997, consistent with national trends in reduced use of alcohol by teens. National survey data for Ohio shows that in 2000-2001, 16.4 percent of persons age 12-17 reported using alcohol in the past month.

- The incidence of regular marijuana, cocaine and steroid use among Franklin County youth in grades 6-12 was down in 2003, consistent with national trends in teen drug use. About 10 percent of those surveyed in 2003 reported regular use of marijuana; about one percent of high school youth reported regular use of cocaine; and about one-half percent of those surveyed reported regular use of steroids. About one percent of high school students reported using “designer drugs” (ecstasy, XTC, Special K, GHB). National survey data for Ohio show that in 2000-

2001, 9.5 percent of persons age 12-17 reported using any type of illicit drug in the past month.

- Teen smoking has decreased in Franklin County and nationally. Ten percent of Franklin County youth in grades 6-12 reported smoking once a month or more in 2003, well below the 23 percent of teens in the U.S. who reported smoking cigarettes daily to once or twice a month.

Low-income persons have higher risk of depression

- It is estimated that 14.1 percent of Franklin County residents are at risk for depression. This percentage increases among women (14.9 percent), non-Hispanic African Americans (18.1 percent), and people living below the poverty line (34.3 percent).

Disease and Mortality

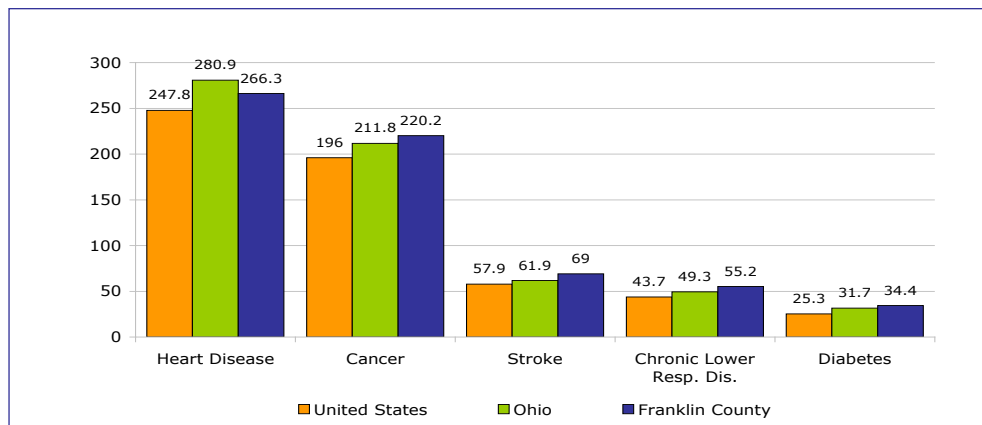
Rates of death from five leading causes

- Death rates from four of the five leading causes of death for Franklin County residents are higher than for both Ohio and the U.S. Since 1993-1995, Franklin County death rates due to heart disease and cancer have dropped, but those for stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease and diabetes have increased. Blacks have the highest age-adjusted death rates from heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes, while whites have the highest death rates from CLRD. Native Americans, Asians and Hispanics have the lowest death rates for nearly all of the leading causes of death.

Many adults with diabetes do not receive regular medical care

- Nearly one-third of adults with diabetes reported that they had not seen a doctor

Figure 9: Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, Five Leading Causes. Ohio and Franklin County, 1999-2001 Average, and U.S., 2001



Sources: Ohio Department of Health; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Community Profile

in the past year for diabetes. More African Americans with diabetes (58.0 percent) report not seeing a doctor or nurse for their diabetes than whites (13.1 percent).

Rates for other causes of death

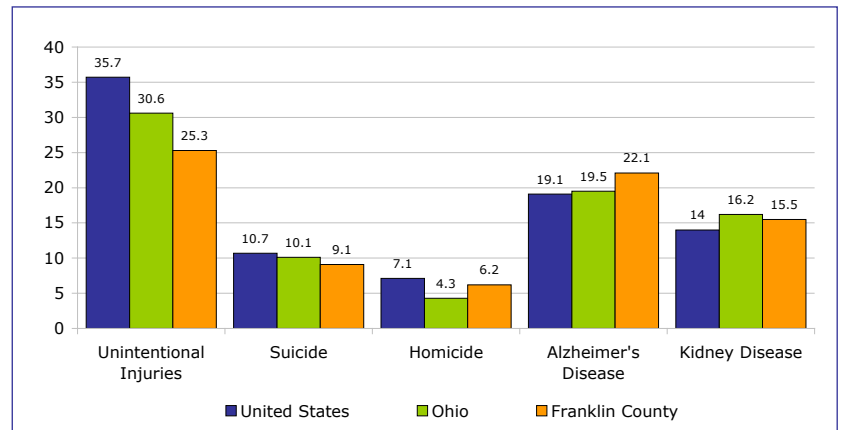
- In addition to the five leading causes of death for the total population, there are causes that impact on specific age groups more than others. For most of the causes, the death rate for Franklin County is below that of the U.S., and in some cases also below the Ohio rate. The rate for homicide, however, is above the state rate, and the rate for Alzheimer's disease is above both the Ohio and U.S. rates.

HIV/ AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Disease

More women and minorities among new HIV diagnoses

- As of June 30, 2002, there were 1,955 reported persons living with HIV/AIDS in Franklin County. Of these cases, 37.7 percent (737) have been diagnosed with AIDS. Franklin is one of the eight counties in the definitions of the central Ohio region; the total number of persons living with HIV or AIDS is 2,512.
- AIDS diagnoses have increased among women and among African Americans.

Figure 10: Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population Other Causes, Ohio and Franklin County, 1999-2001 Average, and U.S., 2001



Sources: Ohio Department of Health; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Community Profile

Higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases, especially syphilis

- The 1998-2000 rates for reported cases of the three main sexually transmitted diseases (Chlamydia, Syphilis, and Gonorrhea) were much higher in Franklin County than in Ohio and the U.S.
- The Franklin County rate for syphilis was 4.7 per 100,000 population, compared with 0.9 for Ohio, and 3.4 for the U.S.
- Franklin County ranks 13th nationally among counties with at least 50 syphilis cases and is one of 28 counties included in the CDC's National Syphilis Elimination Plan.

Weight and Physical Activity

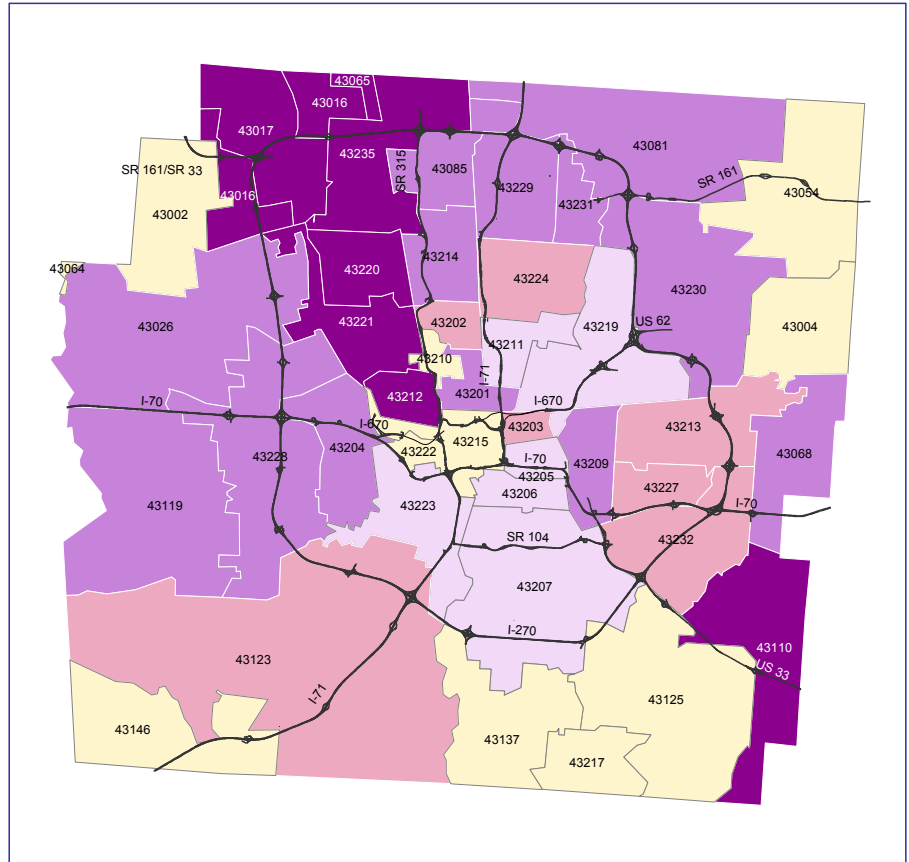
Overweight and physical activity in adults

- In 2000, 56.4 percent of Franklin County adults were overweight, an increase from the 48.4 percent figure in 1995-96, but about the same as 1999 data for Ohio (56.9 percent) and the U.S. (56.2 national median).
- 2002 survey data found that only 38.6 percent of Franklin County adults reported participating in moderate physical activity, compared to 49.0 percent in 1995-1996.

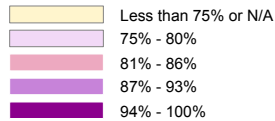
Children weigh more and exercise less

- In Franklin County, the percentage of children ages

Map 7: Health Status, Franklin County 2000



Health Status Good, Very Good or Excellent



Franklin County: 88%

Source: Columbus Health Department
2000 Columbus / Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment

■ Disability and Long-Term Care

Residents of all ages have physical and mental disabilities

- ▶ Seventeen percent of the Franklin County population age 5 and over (166,861 persons) reported to the U.S. Census Bureau that they had a disability, including sensory, physical and mental disabilities.
- ▶ Among persons age 65 and older, 40.5 percent reported a disability.
- ▶ The 2000 Community Health Risk Assessment found that 5.5 percent of Franklin County adults reported that their physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities (self-care, work or recreation) for thirty of the past thirty days. This group was more likely to be age 65 or older, African-American or without a high school diploma, and 9.5 percent of this group had no health insurance.

■ Safety

Crime in Columbus

- ▶ After dropping during most of the 1990's, violent crime offenses (murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) increased, from 5,402 in 1998 to 6,505 in 2002. This 20.4 percent increase over four years compares to a 12.4 percent increase in the total Columbus population from 1990 to 2000.

- ▶ During the first six months of 2003, the total number of violent crimes was down 5.0 percent over the same period in 2002, but the number of murders increased by 24.4 percent, from 41 to 51.
- ▶ In 2002, there were 59,123 property crime offenses (vehicle theft, burglary, theft/larceny) in Columbus. This number has been up and down since 1998, after increasing during the early 1990's (Figure S-1), but recently has been decreasing. For the first six months of 2003, the number of property crimes was down 14.2 percent over the same period in 2002. This is a much greater drop than was seen nationally.
- ▶ Both violent crime rates and property crime rates for the city of Columbus are higher than those for the Columbus MSA, though the trend is steady for the last four years.

Incarcerations

- ▶ Between 1990 and 2002, the average yearly jail population in Franklin County increased by 76.4 percent, from 1,274 and 2,247.
- ▶ In 2002, ODRC committed 1,912 persons to the state prison system who were found guilty in the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas. This represents a 25.4 percent increase since 1998, but a 4.8 percent decrease from 2001.
- ▶ In 2001, 86.2 percent of males and 81.6 percent of females committed to Ohio Department of Rehabilitation

and Corrections prisons had a history of drug abuse, and 69.7 percent of males and 58.3 percent of females had a history of alcohol abuse. Offenders are most frequently committed to state prisons for drug or drug-related offenses, with "drug abuse" being the largest single category of offense, at 19.2 percent of the total.

Juvenile delinquency and juvenile detention

- ▶ The total number of delinquent and unruly youth cases (truancy is included in both types of cases) in Franklin County courts has increased each year since 1996. In 2002, there were 9,729 delinquency cases and 1,457 unruly cases handled by the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, an 8.6 percent increase from 2000, and a 27.0 percent increase since 1996. Delinquency cases make up about 85 percent of the total each year.
- ▶ In 2002 there were 3,802 admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center, down from 5,428 in 1997. There has been a significant decrease in admissions to JDC for the more serious felony crimes, with a decline of 36.5 percent between 1995 and 2002. Over half of the admissions in 2002 to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center were black youth.
- ▶ The number of Franklin County youth bound over to adult court decreased from 57 in 1997 to 21 in 1999.

- Decreases in admissions to JDC for the most serious youth offenses coincide with significant increases in the number of youth participating in early intervention and diversion programs.

Children Services' system handling more difficult cases

- In 2002, Franklin County Children Services served 27,601 children, a 10.4 percent increase over 2001.
- FCCS investigations found 2,536 substantiated or indicated cases of child abuse and neglect in 2002.
- Children in protective placement represent an increase from 13.4 percent of all children served in 1995, to 18.1 percent in 2002. Of the 5,004 children in protective placement in 2002, 74.9 percent were in foster home care.

Domestic violence is one out of five criminal misdemeanor charges

- In 2002 there were 6,157 domestic violence charges and 561 violation of protection order charges filed in Franklin County. These cases represented nearly one out of five criminal misdemeanor charges in Franklin County in 2002.
- CHOICES, the county's domestic violence shelter, provided temporary housing for 638 adults and children in 2002.

Most hate crime reported is motivated by race or ethnicity

- During the period from 2000 to 2002, the total number of hate crimes reported by Franklin County law enforcement decreased somewhat, from 81 in 2000 to 79 in 2002. In each year, over half of these crimes were motivated by race and/or ethnicity.
- In 2002, 56.3% of hate crimes reported in Columbus were motivated by racial bias. This compares with 48.8% nationally and 66.2% state-wide. In Columbus, more hate crimes seem to occur due to racial bias than in the U.S. and less than in the state of Ohio.
- The impact of 9/11 on hate crimes with religion as a bias motivation for the region seems to be more significant.

African American Columbus residents reported experiences with discrimination

- Fourteen percent of Columbus residents surveyed in 2002 indicated that they had experienced discrimination in housing, employment or public services. Only 20 percent of these, however, had reported this to the Columbus Community Relations Commission.
- Twenty-three percent of African Americans reported experiencing discrimination, compared with nine percent of whites and 20 percent of all

other racial groups.

- Only 8 percent of Franklin County residents surveyed in 2002 (includes all races) reported recent personal experience with discrimination based on ethnic background. Fewer – 3.7 percent – reported recent discrimination in housing or employment.

Economic Characteristics

Columbus is the 15th largest city in the nation and the largest city in Ohio. The Columbus area economy is dominated by state government, educational institutions and service firms that have traditionally been less vulnerable to cyclical economic swings. Although downsizing and mergers and acquisitions have impacted these sectors, the Columbus economy is still healthier than almost any city in the nation's northeast quadrant, and is better balanced than most other communities across the country.

A HUD report from the early 1990s, *Places Left Behind in the New Economy*, found that although the economic health of many U.S. cities was quite good, there remained unacceptably high levels of unemployment and poverty in many central cities. These trends are still apparent when one compares economic statistics for the older city of Columbus with the county and region.

■ Employment

Three years of job loss

- After gaining 192,700 jobs from 1991-2001, Central Ohio lost about 17,000 jobs in 2002 and 2003. The only sectors to have a net gain in employment during this period were personal services and government. The

Table 9: Columbus Area's Twenty Largest Employers, 2003

Employer and Number of Employees/Rank in 1999			
1.	State of Ohio (25,787)/ #1	11.	Honda of America Mfg. Inc. (6,600) /#3
2.	The Ohio State University (17,361)/ #2	12.	Mount Carmel (4,983)/ #10
3.	Federal Government/United States Postal Service (13,300) /***	13.	Kroger Co. (4,632) /#9
4.	Columbus Public Schools (12,092)/ #7	14.	Wendy's International Inc. (4,500) /**
5.	Nationwide (10,815)/#6	15.	Wal-Mart Stores Inc. (4,444)/**
6.	Bank One Corp. (8,873) /#4	16.	American Electric Power (3,795) /**
7.	OhioHealth (8,304) /**	17.	Huntington Bancshares Inc. (3,521)/**
8.	City of Columbus (8,067) /#8	18.	SBC Ohio (3,000) /**
9.	Limited Brands (7,200)/#5	19.	Chase Home Finance (2,861)/**
10.	Franklin County (7,161) /#12	20.	Medco Health Solutions Inc.(2,528)/**

** Not in top 20 employers in 1999.

*** Federal Government (#15) and USPS (#13) were listed separately in 1999 listings.

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

greatest job losses were in the manufacturing; transportation, information and utilities; professional and business services; and the retail sectors. (Source: Greater Columbus Blue Chip Economic Forecast).

Unemployment higher than in the past

- From 1996 through 2001, Franklin County had annual unemployment rates of under 3.0 percent, among the lowest in Ohio. The rate increased to 4.4 percent in 2002 and was at 4.0 percent in December 2003; however, this was still below the 5.5 percent Ohio rate and 5.4 percent U.S. rate

Very high labor force participation rate

- According to Census 2000 the labor force participation rate in Franklin County (70.1 percent) and City of Columbus (71.0%) is higher than that of Ohio (64.8 percent) and the U.S. (63.9 percent).
- In Franklin County, 68.0 percent of women with children under age 6 are in the labor force, and 15.2 percent of older adults age 65 and over.
- Males 25-44 years old make up the largest group in the Franklin County labor force with 160,755 or 27.5 percent of the total civilian labor force.
- More than one-fifth (21.7 percent) of the Franklin County civilian labor force resides in the Older City. More than a third (33.5 percent) are in Suburban Franklin County.

Strong job growth projected

- Jobs in the Columbus MSA are projected to grow by 16.4 percent (149,100 new jobs) between 2000 and 2010, the largest increase of all Ohio MSAs, and above the Ohio growth forecast of 11.0 percent.
- The service sector, led by health and business services, is projected to account for almost one-half of all job growth.
- Large numbers of jobs are also projected in retail trade; local government, primarily in education; and by special trade contractors
- Between 2000 and 2025, MORPC projects that the Suburban Northeast will have the highest job increase in central Ohio, with 139,951 jobs. Downtown and Central City is projected to grow by 31,180 jobs, and Suburban Southwest has the lowest projected growth at 23,950 jobs.

Employment discrimination cases based on race or national origin smaller percentage of 2003 cases

- The Ohio Civil Rights Commission reports a large increase in employment discrimination cases filed in Franklin County between 2002 and 2003. Commission staff attributes this to the conditions of the local economy and the number of layoffs. Between 2002 and 2003, the total number of cases closed increased by 72.3 percent, while the number of cases based on race or national origin increased by only 22.0 percent.

Minority and women-owned Businesses

- The US Census Bureau has an economic data series on minority and women-owned businesses. The most recent statistics for the Columbus MSA are for 1997. The census reported a total of 4,955 black, 839 Hispanic, and 2,728 Asian and Native American owned businesses. There are 31,772 women-owned businesses (including minorities) in the Columbus MSA in 1997. This is a 48.3% increase in minority-owned businesses since 1992 and 27.9% increase in women-owned businesses.
- In 1997, 50.6% of all minority businesses in the Columbus MSA were in the sector. Retail trade had 12.3% of all minority firms.

Development Patterns

Annexation

- Annexation has had a significant impact on development in Franklin County. Through annexation, the city of Columbus has expanded into developing areas that are more typically in suburban jurisdictions. From 1950, when Columbus covered 39.9 square miles, to 2003, the city has grown to 222.9 square miles. Since 1998, the city annexed 9.3 square miles.

Community Profile

Non-residential development projections

- Dramatic growth of office development appears to follow the growth in population. According to MORPC projections for 2000-2030, office development growth will be highest in the northeast (149.6 percent), northwest (137.3 percent) and south (146.3 percent).
- Retail growth will occur mostly in the northeast (132.5 percent) and southwest (115.6 percent).
- Future industrial development is projected to occur in the northeast (106.3 percent) and southeast (130.5 percent).

Table 10: Employment Discrimination Cases in Franklin County Closed by OCRC, 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Employment Cases Closed	843	801	615	674	1,161
Race or national origin as basis for filing	377	262	275	313	382

Source: Ohio Civil Rights Commission, 2004

Table 11: Columbus Annexations: 1990-2003

Year	Cases	Sq miles Annexed
1990	39	2.56
1991	30	0.80
1992	22	1.51
1993	32	0.98
1994	27	0.64
1995	47	4.31
1996	43	4.94
1997	39	2.80
1998	43	1.52
1999	41	1.14
2000	55	1.95
2001	45	2.31
2002	52	2.68
2003	38	1.23

Source: Department of Technology, City of Columbus

Table 12: Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits, 2002

	Columbus, OH			Franklin County		
	Buildings	Units	Construction cost	Buildings	Units	Construction cost
Single Family	2,785	2,785	375,015,750	5,223	5,223	861,573,691
Two Family	10	20	1,612,700	80	160	16,237,955
Three and Four Family	68	271	18,049,138	134	517	41,755,056
Multi Family	292	3,976	163,216,838	318	4,343	176,662,497
Residential Add/Alt	1,855	1,855	57,862,185			
Total	5,010	8,907	615,756,611	5,755	10,243	1,096,229,199

Sources: Department of Technology, City of Columbus; U.S. Census Bureau, Construction Unit

Transportation

Private Transportation

Access to vehicle

- Access to vehicles varies across Franklin County, with suburban Franklin County households more likely to have vehicle access than households in portions of the Older City.

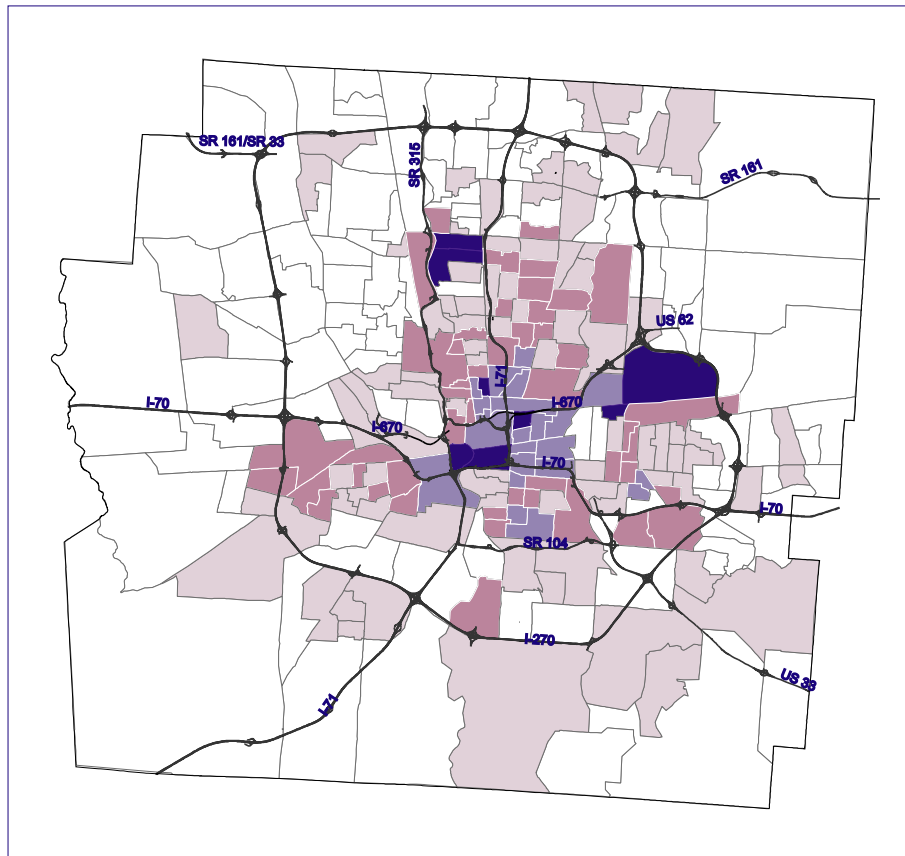
Means of transportation to work

- The percentage of workers who drove alone is lower in Older City (68.3%) than in Newer City (83.8%), Suburbs (84.9%), and Franklin County (80.9%).
- On the other hand, Older City (8.5%) has higher percentage of workers who commute using public transportation than Newer City (1.9%), Suburbs (1.4%), and FC (3.1%).

Travel time to work

- Travel-time-to-work patterns are similar across geographies. However, the Older City (68.3%) has its own peak at the time frame of 15-19 minutes, while the others have peaks at 20-24 minutes.
- Another interesting observation is that there are second peaks at the time frame of 30-34 minutes.

Map 9: Access to Vehicle, Franklin County, 2000



No Vehicle Available (Universe: Occupied Housing Units)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3

- 0.00% - 5.00%
- 5.01% - 12.00%
- 12.01% - 22.00%
- 22.01% - 40.00%
- 40.01% - 70.00%

Franklin County: 8.58%

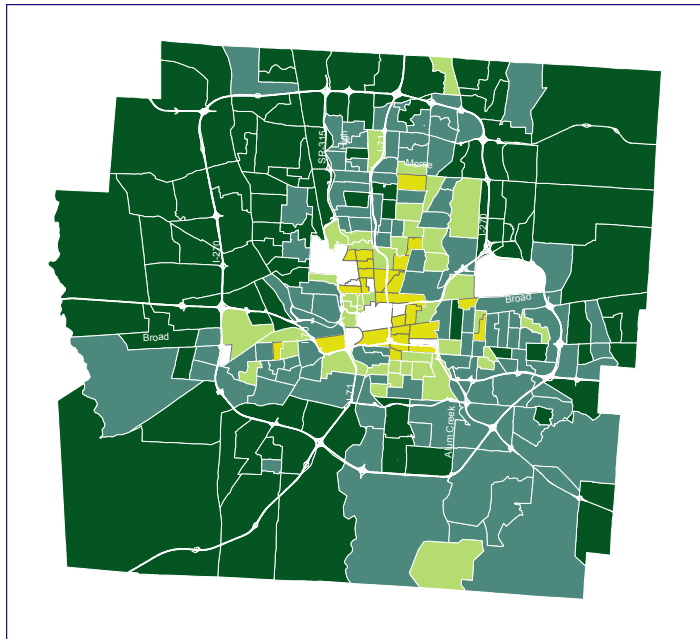
Public Transportation (COTA)

Bus service cut

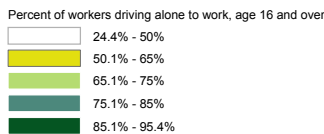
- To avoid a deficit, COTA's 2004 budget calls for 57,000 fewer hours of bus service this year, affecting routes throughout Franklin County.
- In addition to the cuts, the board will be asked to increase fares for disabled riders in Project Mainstream, and COTA Link, the 25-cent

downtown shuttle, could be discontinued. Riders who live within three-fourths of a mile of a COTA line would see fares increase from \$1.75 to \$2.25. Those who live farther away from fixed COTA routes would see fares rise to \$3.50. Monthly Project Mainstream passes would rise from \$55 to \$75.

Map 10: Drove-Alone to Work for Workers Age 16 and Over, Franklin County, 2000

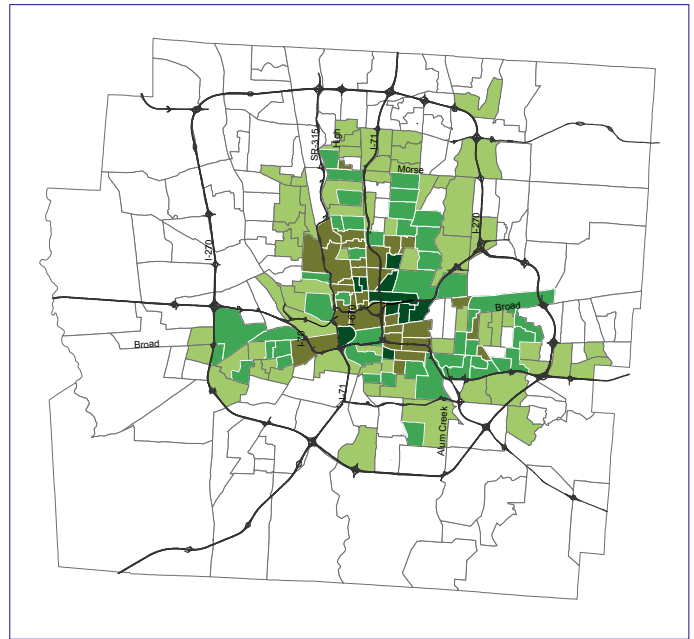


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3

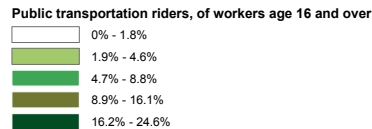


Franklin County: 80.9%

Map 11: Public Transportation Riders to Work for Workers Age 16 and Over, Franklin County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3



Franklin County: 3.1%

Neighborhood Profiles

A focus of the HUD programs included in the Consolidated Plan is the improvement of the quality of life in areas that have concentrations of low- and moderate-income persons. In Columbus, this primarily includes the older City—the areas of Columbus within the 1950 corporate boundaries.

This section of the Consolidated Plan provides a geographic profile of the city and suburban county, with a focus on the older Columbus neighborhoods. As required by HUD, it also describes areas in the city and county with concentrations of low-income persons and minority populations.

■ City of Columbus Neighborhood Liaison Areas

Mayor Michael B. Coleman established the Neighborhood

Liaison Program early in 2002. The purpose of the program is to assure that neighborhoods are served in a more efficient and responsive manner. Liaisons work to engage the citizens of Columbus in the governmental process at the grass roots level by serving as a direct link between neighborhood and City government. Liaisons respond directly to any request for service or information by any resident and are assigned to each of the Columbus Area Commissions, Civic Coalitions and a number of Civic Associations.

Liaisons also serve as advocates for Columbus neighborhoods, help establish neighborhood groups and associations, coordinate necessary City services to area residents, provide information and access to a wide range of local governmental resources and continuously work with neighborhood leaders to improve the quality of life.

The program is administered by the Department of Development and is managed by the Neighborhood Services Division. The City is divided into 12 large Liaison Areas and Liaisons are assigned to and

are responsible for their designated Area. There are three full time Liaisons, four (Pride Center Managers that serve as Liaisons to their Areas, two Coordinators from two of the Pride Centers, two Program Managers from Agency Services that assist in the Program and eight Code Enforcement Officers that make up the 19-member Liaison team.

Columbus is rich in community activism as evidenced by the large number of organized neighborhood groups. There are well over 350 such community organizations throughout the City. Each one of the 12 Areas are represented by one or more Area Commissions, Civic Coalitions and/or Civic Associations and it is the Liaison's responsibility to respond to and address the needs and issues of their assigned Areas.

For additional information on the Liaison Program or any of the Commissions, Civics or neighborhood groups, please contact the Neighborhood Liaison assigned or Mike Puckett at 645-3219.

www.cityofcolumbus.org

www.columbusinfobase.org

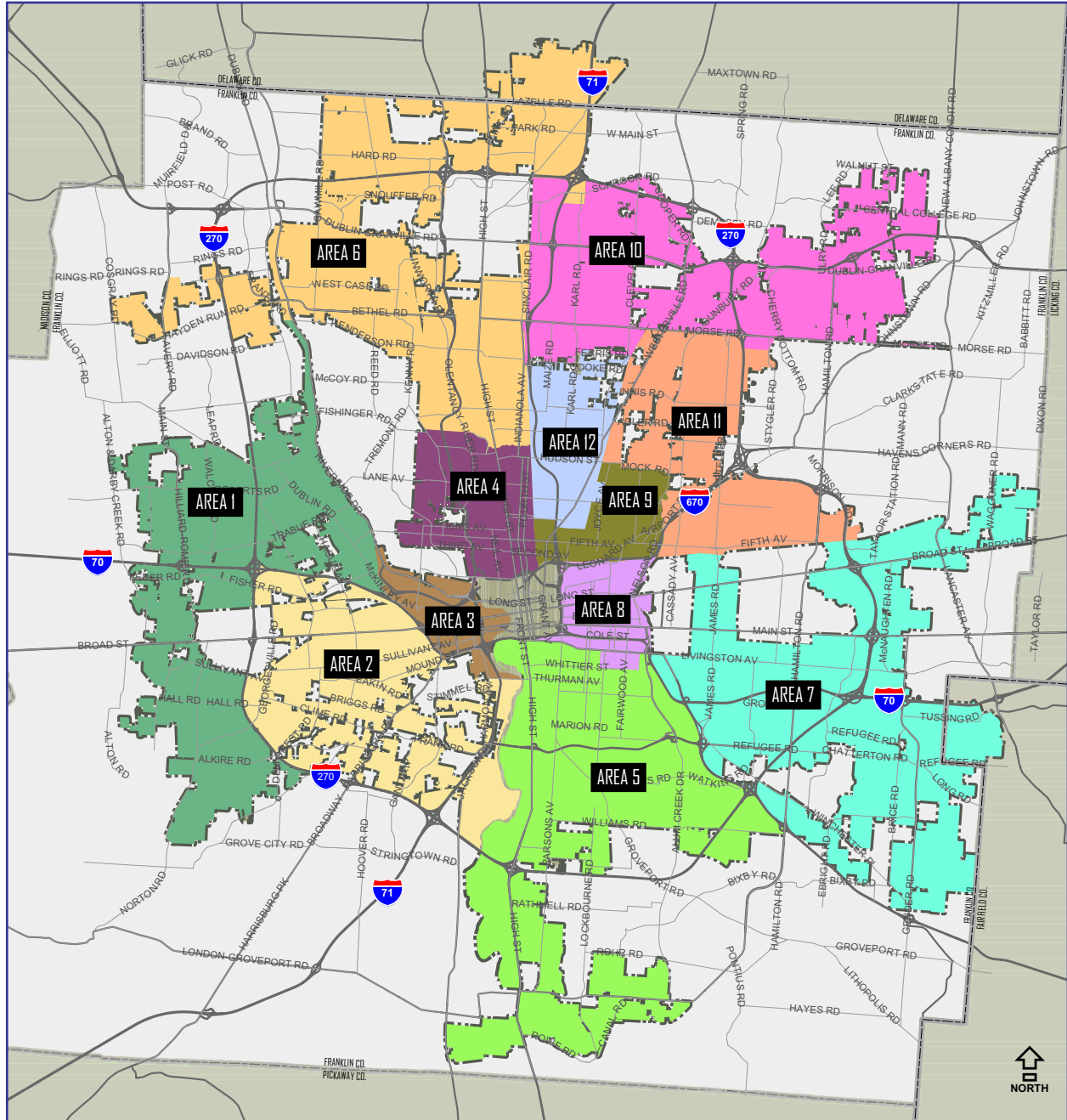
Table 13: Neighborhood Areas and Liaisons

Area – Commission/Civic	Liaison
1. Westland Area Commission	Cliff Browning, Danielle Weber
2. Greater Hilltop Commission	Bonita Lee
2. SouthWest Commission	Bonita Lee
3. Franklinton Commission	David Hooie, Kay Roan
4. University Commission	Michelle Williams
5. Southside Civics	Jo Anne St. Clair, Dick Graham
6. Clintonville Commission	Michelle Williams
7. Far East Civics	Rose Madison, Matt Lewis, Janae Crawford

Area – Commission/Civic	Liaison
8. Near East Commission	Gene Bailey
8. Driving Park Commission	Gene Bailey
9. Milo-Grogan Commission	Wil Preston
9. North Central Commission	Wil Preston
10. Northland Community Civics	Jim Graham
11. North East Commission	Lynne LaCour, Mark Welling
12. North Linden Commission	Isom Nivins, Jeff Hann, Lisa McElligott
12. South Linden Commission	Isom Nivins, Jeff Hann, Lisa McElligott

Neighborhood Profiles

Map 12: Neighborhood Liaison Areas



Source: City of Columbus, Department of Development

Neighborhood Profiles

Westland Area

The Westland area accounts for approximately 4,236 acres of the city of Columbus and houses 64,400 people. About 11.1 percent of Westland area residents are minorities, and 6.4 percent of Westland residents live at or below poverty.

<http://westlandarea.home.att.net/>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/westland.htm>

Greater Hilltop and Southwest Areas

The Hilltop and Southwest areas of Columbus are located south of I-70, bordered on the east by I-71 and the south by I-270. One of the oldest neighborhood areas in Columbus, this area has 67,871 residents, 14.2 percent of whom are in poverty and 16.3 percent of whom are members of a minority racial group.

<http://hcs.td.ci.columbus.oh.us/Neighborhood/Neighborhood%20Services/ACPages/GreaterHilltop.htm>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/ac/greater/greathil.asp>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/hilltopplan.pdf>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/ac/southwest/southwe.asp>

Neighborhood Liaison Area 1 – Westland Area Commission

Population, Number	64,400
Minority Percentage	11.1%
Median Age of the Population	30
Children (ages 0-17), Number	17,623
Persons Living Alone, Number	7,376
Median Household Income	\$48,583
Persons in Poverty, Percent	6.4%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	8.2%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	6.6%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	8.2%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	38,887
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	90.3%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	33.4%
Households, Number	26,522
Families, Percent of Households	62.5%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	7.7%
Housing Units, Number	28,734
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	15,505
Homeownership Rate	58.5%

Neighborhood Liaison Area 2 - Greater Hilltop Commission and Southwest Commission

Population, Number	67,871
Minority Percentage	16.3%
Median Age of the Population	32
Children (ages 0-17), Number	18,908
Persons Living Alone, Number	7,196
Median Household Income	\$33,376
Persons in Poverty, Percent	14.2%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	19.2%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	8.8%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	10.6%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	33,104
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	72.3%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	9.2%
Households, Number	26,030
Families, Percent of Households	65.5%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	10.4%
Housing Units, Number	28,180
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	16,172
Homeownership Rate	62.1%

Neighborhood Profiles

Franklinton Area

The oldest community in Central Ohio, Franklinton has recently benefitted from the completion of the Franklinton Floodwall, which will allow areas to be redesignated from floodplain to non-floodplain. This will remove federally mandated building restrictions, providing unprecedented opportunities for development and revitalization. Franklinton contains about 12,304 residents, 21.6 percent of whom are minorities. In Franklinton, over one-third of the residents are at or below poverty level.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/eleclib/library/html/frankp.htm>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/ac/franklin/frankton.asp>

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/history/path/places/frnklntrn.shtml>

University Area

Surrounding The Ohio State University, the University Area also includes the major Columbus north-south thoroughfare, High Street. This section of Columbus includes a high concentration of Section 8 housing units. Just over 30 percent of the area population lives at or below poverty levels, and an area homeownership rate of 13.9 percent is the lowest in the city.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/eleclib/library/html/univrev.htm>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/University%20Area%20Review%20Board/APlanforHighStreet.pdf>

Neighborhood Liaison Area 3 - Franklinton Commission

Population, Number	12,304
Minority Percentage	21.6%
Median Age of the Population	28
Children (ages 0-17), Number	3,823
Persons Living Alone, Number	1,559
Median Household Income	\$ 16,584
Persons in Poverty, Percent	37.6%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	50.2%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	4.5%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	20.8%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	4,497
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	45.9%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	6.7%
Households, Number	4,481
Families, Percent of Households	56.6%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	15.9%
Housing Units, Number	5,537
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	1,171
Homeownership Rate	26.1%

Neighborhood Liaison Area 4 - University Commission

Population, Number	62,851
Minority Percentage	20.5%
Median Age of the Population	25
Children (ages 0-17), Number	4,945
Persons Living Alone, Number	12,861
Median Household Income	\$ 21,589
Persons in Poverty, Percent	30.6%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	35.6%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	2.2%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	31.3%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	40,524
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	87.0%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	50.2%
Households, Number	27,468
Families, Percent of Households	22.7%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	3.8%
Housing Units, Number	29,974
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	4,157
Homeownership Rate	15.1%

Neighborhood Profiles

Southside Area

The southside area is a fully developed, urban district that is approximately 2,700 acres in size. Located 1 ¹/₄ miles south of downtown, this area lies midway between the core of the city and its southern boundary. Its poverty rate is 17.5 percent, and nearly a third of its residents are not high school graduates.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/greaterhilltop.htm>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/southside%20plan.pdf>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/trisouth.htm>

Clintonville Area

The Clintonville areas is bounded on the north by the lower edge of the city of Worthington, on the south by the Glen Echo Ravine, and on the west by the Olentangy River. Clintonville's poverty rate is 5.9 percent and 11.6 percent of its residents are minorities.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/ac/clinton/clinton.asp>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/cvillems.htm>

Neighborhood Liaison Area 5 - Southside Civics

Population, Number	64,880
Minority Percentage	33.4%
Median Age of the Population	32
Children (ages 0-17), Number	17,302
Persons Living Alone, Number	7,881
Median Household Income	\$ 33,184
Persons in Poverty, Percent	17.5%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	25.5%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	8.5%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	11.1%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	31,758
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	71.5%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	14.3%
Households, Number	25,989
Families, Percent of Households	60.8%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	11.0%
Housing Units, Number	28,855
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	14,666
Homeownership Rate	56.4%

Neighborhood Liaison Area 6 - Clintonville Commission

Population, Number	130,865
Minority Percentage	11.6%
Median Age of the Population	33
Children (ages 0-17), Number	28,058
Persons Living Alone, Number	20,581
Median Household Income	\$ 49,765
Persons in Poverty, Percent	5.9%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	4.6%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	5.2%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	9.7%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	80,975
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	95.2%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	53.3%
Households, Number	59,224
Families, Percent of Households	53.1%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	4.8%
Housing Units, Number	61,860
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	32,001
Homeownership Rate	54.0%

Neighborhood Profiles

Far East Area

The Far East side of Columbus spreads nearly 15 square miles in an area surrounding East Broad Street to the county borders, bordered on the south by Route 33. This area has an 11.8 percent rate of poverty, and 42.5 percent of its residents are minorities.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/PA/21/pa21.asp>

Near East and Driving Park

The Near East and Driving Park areas total 4.38 square miles. The Near East side is bordered on the west by I-71, on the north by I-670, south by I-70, and east by Alum Creek Road. Driving Park extends from I-70 southward to East Whittier Street, and is bounded on the east by N&W Railroad and the west by Struder Avenue. This combined area's rate of poverty is 34.5 percent and the median household income is \$18,791. Over 86 percent of residents are minorities.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/PA/19/pa19.asp>

<http://www.bizjournals.com/columbus/stories/2002/09/02/daily31.html>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/ac/Drive/driving.asp>

Neighborhood Liaison Area 7 - Far East Civics

Population, Number	100,479
Minority Percentage	42.5%
Median Age of the Population	32
Children (ages 0-17), Number	25,018
Persons Living Alone, Number	15,019
Median Household Income	\$ 36,699
Persons in Poverty, Percent	11.8%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	17.4%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	6.1%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	13.3%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	55,380
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	86.2%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	21.8%
Households, Number	44,117
Families, Percent of Households	57.7%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	11.6%
Housing Units, Number	47,550
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	21,741
Homeownership Rate	49.3%

Neighborhood Liaison Area 8 - Near East Commission and Driving Park Commission

Population, Number	29,355
Minority Percentage	86.2%
Median Age of the Population	30
Children (ages 0-17), Number	9,278
Persons Living Alone, Number	5,099
Median Household Income	\$ 18,791
Persons in Poverty, Percent	34.5%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	46.9%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	6.1%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	19.2%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	11,661
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	70.5%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	13.7%
Households, Number	12,342
Families, Percent of Households	52.0%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	19.1%
Housing Units, Number	15,005
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	4,315
Homeownership Rate	35.0%

Neighborhood Profiles

Milo-Grogan and North Central Areas

In the combined area of the Milo-Grogan and North Central commissions, 20.5 percent of the residents are living at or below poverty levels and the median household income is \$27,792.

Approximately one-third of the population lacks a high school diploma.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/ac/east5th/milo.asp>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/ac/nortcent/nortcen.asp>

Northland Area

The Northland area is bounded by I-71 and Sinclair Road to the west, I-270 to the north, and a combination of Morse Road, Ferris Road, and Cooke Road to the south. The Northland area also extends eastward past I-270 to the city of New Albany. Its median household income is \$41,464 and its homeownership rate is 45 percent.

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/nldplanII.htm>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/nldplan.htm>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/nldstand.htm>

<http://columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/norland1.pdf>

Neighborhood Liaison Area 9 - Milo-Grogan Commission and North Central Commission

Population, Number	11,719
Minority Percentage	85.0%
Median Age of the Population	32
Children (ages 0-17), Number	3,424
Persons Living Alone, Number	1,179
Median Household Income	\$ 27,792
Persons in Poverty, Percent	20.5%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	29.2%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	11.8%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	10.5%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	4,762
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	68.3%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	7.8%
Households, Number	4,347
Families, Percent of Households	67.9%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	16.8%
Housing Units, Number	4,851
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	2,910
Homeownership Rate	66.9%

Neighborhood Liaison Area 10 - Northland Community Civics

Population, Number	91,495
Minority Percentage	26.4%
Median Age of the Population	32
Children (ages 0-17), Number	21,387
Persons Living Alone, Number	14,151
Median Household Income	\$ 41,464
Persons in Poverty, Percent	7.8%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	9.6%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	5.0%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	11.0%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	55,362
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	89.4%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	31.3%
Households, Number	40,462
Families, Percent of Households	55.6%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	7.8%
Housing Units, Number	43,167
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	19,443
Homeownership Rate	48.1%

Neighborhood Profiles

North East Area

An area of just over 10 square miles, the North East area is bounded on the west by the Conrail line, on the north by Morse Road, on the east by I-270 and I-670, and on the south by Mock and Alum Creek Roads as well as part of U.S. 62. Nearly one quarter of its 23,152 residents live at or below poverty levels, and 69.6 percent of residents are minorities.

<http://www.columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/nortact.htm>

<http://www.columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/html/noreast.htm>

Linden Area

North Linden is bounded by the Conrail track west of I-71 on the west, Cooke and Ferris roads on the north, the Conrail track east of Cleveland Avenue on the east, and Hudson Street on the south. South Linden is bounded by I-71 on the west, Hudson Street on the north, the Conrail track east of Cleveland Avenue and Joyce Avenue on the east, and Bonham Avenue/Conrail on the south. Nearly 20 percent of the Linden area residents are at or below poverty levels, and the median household income is \$28,843.

<http://www.columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/SouthLindenNeighborhoodPlan.pdf>

<http://www.columbusinfobase.org/electlib/library/North%20Linden.pdf>

Neighborhood Liaison Area 11 - North East Commission

Population, Number	23,152
Minority Percentage	69.6%
Median Age of the Population	28
Children (ages 0-17), Number	7,855
Persons Living Alone, Number	2,481
Median Household Income	\$ 26,382
Persons in Poverty, Percent	23.5%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	34.3%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	7.0%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	17.3%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	9,986
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	75.3%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	11.4%
Households, Number	8,871
Families, Percent of Households	66.8%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	22.3%
Housing Units, Number	9,797
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	4,033
Homeownership Rate	45.5%

Neighborhood Liaison Area 12 - North Linden Commission and South Linden Commission

Population, Number	36,832
Minority Percentage	46.8%
Median Age of the Population	32
Children (ages 0-17), Number	10,990
Persons Living Alone, Number	4,112
Median Household Income	\$ 28,843
Persons in Poverty, Percent	19.7%
Children in Poverty, Percent of Total Children	28.1%
Housing Units Where Owner Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	10.6%
Housing Units Where Renter Costs are Greater than 35% of Household Income, Percent	12.2%
Persons Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, Number	16,958
Attained a High School Diploma or Higher, Percent	70.3%
Attained a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Percent	9.1%
Households, Number	14,501
Families, Percent of Households	64.7%
Female-Headed Households with Children, Percent	15.1%
Housing Units, Number	15,907
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Number	9,096
Homeownership Rate	62.7%

Neighborhood Profiles

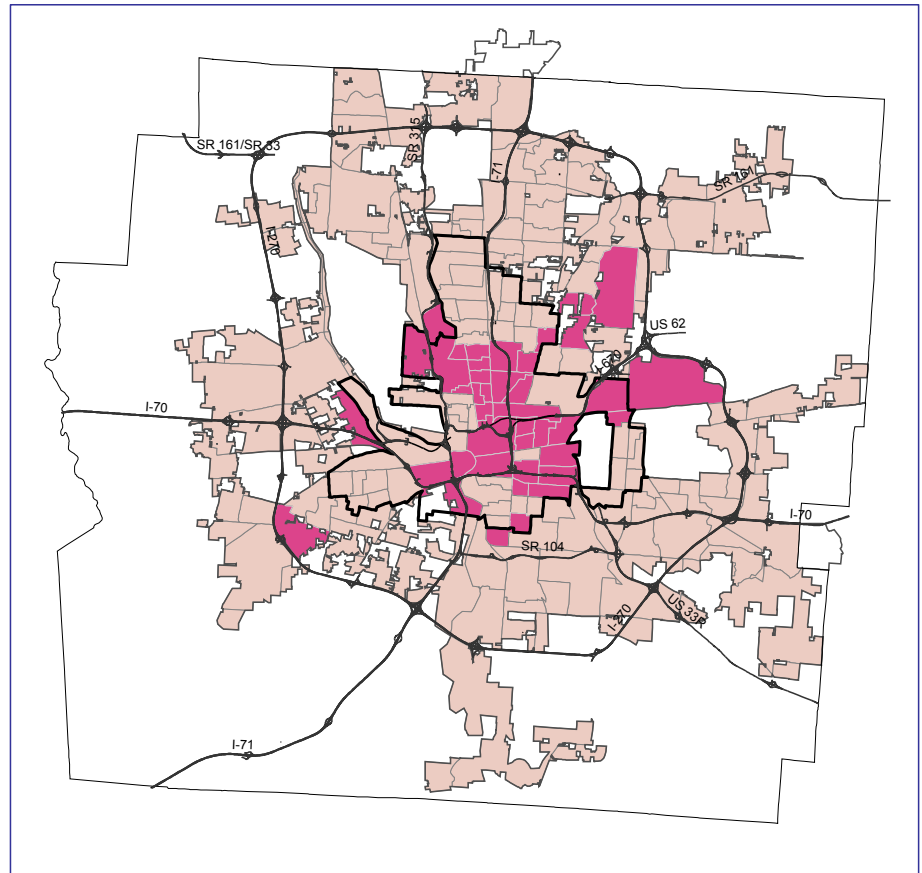
Low-Income and Racial Concentrations

Census 2000 offers census tract data on the low-income and racial composition of the population of Columbus and Franklin County. Areas of low-income concentration are defined as neighborhoods with 2000 poverty rates equal to or greater than 25.5% (the Older City's poverty rate). Poverty rates are based on the 1999 federal poverty guidelines and 1999 household incomes.

Most of the neighborhoods in the city of Columbus with low-income concentration are in the Older City. All but one of the near east area neighborhoods have had high rates of poverty, as well as most of Franklinton, the near north and parts of the northeast and south side of Columbus.

The city of Columbus defines an area of racial/ethnic concentration as any neighborhood with a 2000 minority population greater than 32.0% (the citywide percentage). Neighborhoods with high minority concentrations are further divided into two groups: those with 32.0 percent to 56.0 percent minority concentration and those with 56.1 percent to 96.5 percent minority concentration (Map 3). Several neighborhoods in the near east area and northeast Columbus had both high minority and high poverty concentrations in 2000.

Map 13: Areas of Low-Income Concentration



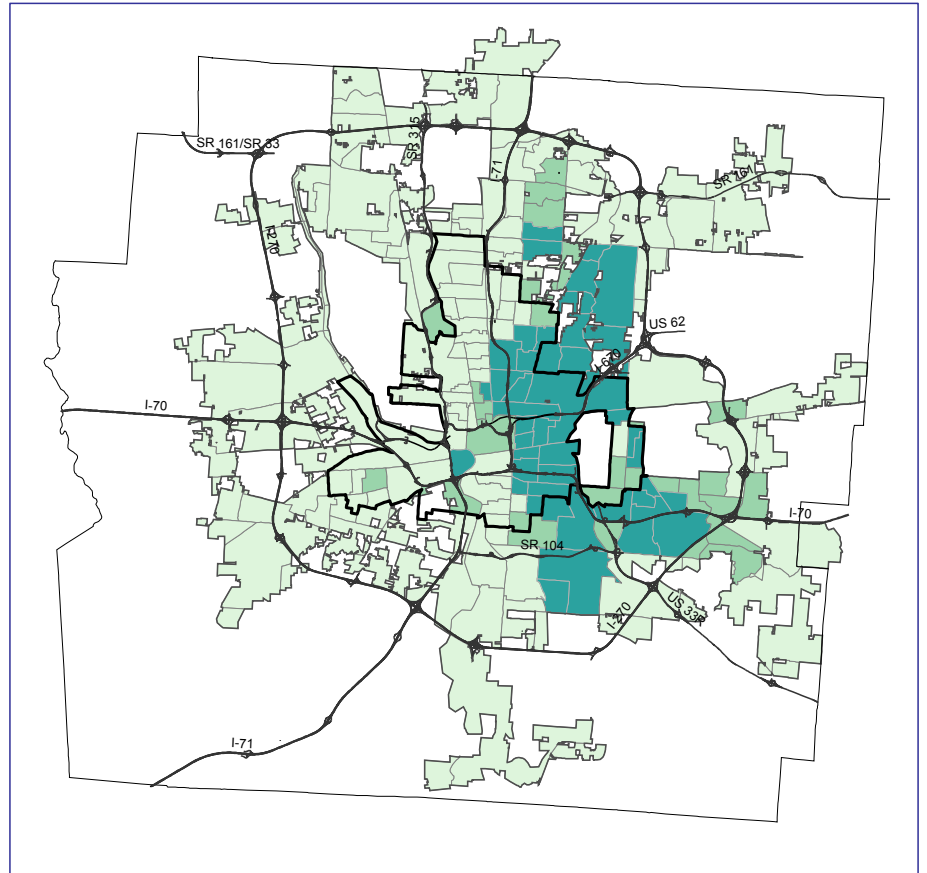
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3
Data compiled by CRP.

Poverty Rate by Census Tract

- Less than 25.5%
- Equal to or greater than 25.5%
- Older City of Columbus
- Newer City of Columbus

Neighborhood Profiles

Map 14: Columbus Areas of Minority Concentration



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1
Data compiled by CRP.

Minority Rate by Census Tract

0.0% - 32.0%

32.1% - 56.0%

56.1% - 96.5%

Older City of Columbus

Newer City of Columbus

Housing Profile

This section of the plan describes the city and county housing inventory and the availability of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households. The description of the local housing inventory includes private sector owner and renter housing, as well as public and assisted housing and housing for persons who are homeless and for people with special needs.

■ General Housing Characteristics

Characteristics of the Housing Stock

- ▶ The 2003 American Community Survey indicates that there are 498,787 housing units in Franklin County, a 5.6 percent increase since 2000. The number of housing units in Columbus increased by 3.9 percent, to 340,593.
- ▶ Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased in newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County, but decreased slightly in Older Columbus. The largest increase was in Newer Columbus, where the number of units increased by nearly one-third.

Housing Tenure

- ▶ In Franklin County, 56.9 percent of all housing units are owner occupied. This ranges from an owner occupancy rate of 42.0 percent in Older Columbus to 74.1 percent in suburban Franklin County. The owner occupancy rates in both Columbus and Franklin County increased by about two percentage points between 1990 and 2000. After decreasing between 1980 (44.1 percent) and 1990 (42.1 percent), the owner occupancy rate in Older Columbus remained stable at 42.0 percent in 2000.

Vacancy Rates

- ▶ In 2000, there were 32,238 vacant housing units in Franklin County, representing 6.8 percent of the housing stock. Over one-third of these vacant units are in Older Columbus, where one in ten units is vacant. The rental vacancy rate in Columbus and Franklin County is four to five times the homeowner vacancy rate.

Units in Structure

- ▶ The majority of housing in Franklin County is in one-unit structures; however, there are differences in the types of structures throughout the county. In Older Columbus, over one-fifth of all housing is in small multi-family structures, with 2-4 units. Newer Columbus has the largest percentage of housing in multi-family structures of ten or more units. In suburban Franklin County 78.5 percent of housing is in one-unit structures.

Housing Profile

Age of Housing Stock

The housing stock in Columbus and Franklin County has a median year of construction of 1970, but there is great variation throughout the county. In Older Columbus, 72.7 percent were built in 1940 or earlier, with only 6.6 percent since 1980. In Newer Columbus, nearly half (47.3 percent) was built after 1980, while only 13.1 percent was built in 1940 or earlier. Suburban Franklin County has a mix of ages of housing stock, with 31.1 percent built since 1980 and 32.1 percent in 1940 or earlier.

Housing Condition

The 2002 American Housing Survey (AHS) for the Columbus Metropolitan Area is the most recent and detailed data on housing conditions in Columbus and Franklin County. The AHS, conducted by the Census Bureau for HUD, uses sample surveys of occupants to develop its data tables.

There are 21,300 housing units in Franklin County with physical condition problems. Of these, 73.3 percent are renter units. More than one-fourth of the total (28.2 percent) have severe physical problems.

Housing Conditions in Columbus

The city of Columbus is the location of 17,800 units with physical problems, 83.6 percent of the Franklin County total. Renter units compose 80.9 percent of Columbus housing with physical problems.

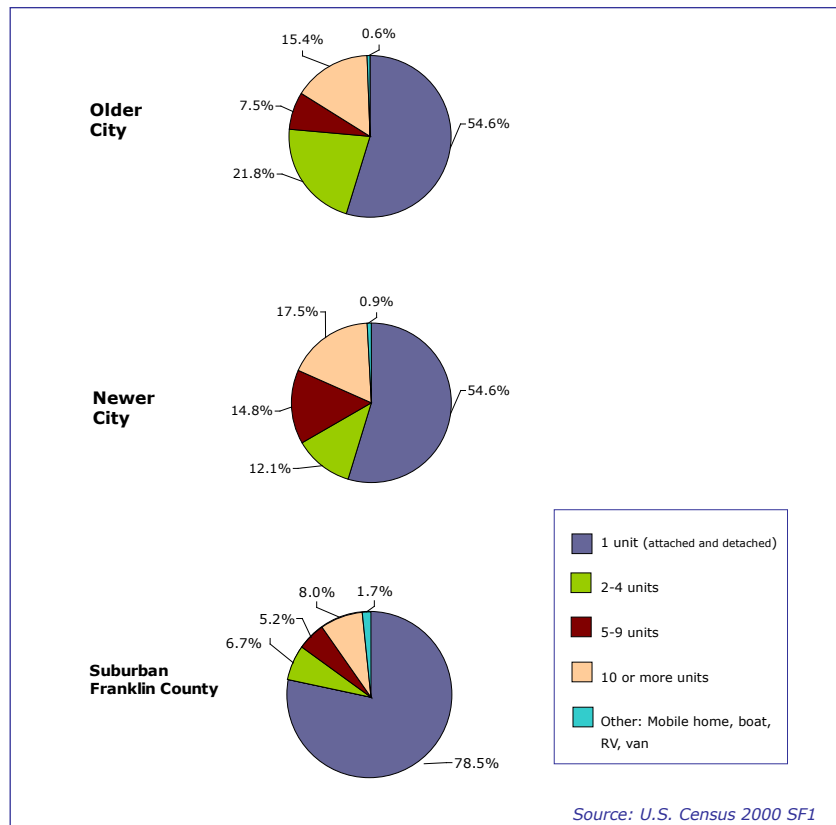
Table 14. Housing Characteristics, 2000

	Older City	Newer City	Columbus Total	Suburban Franklin County	Franklin County Total
Total housing units	114,586	212,589	327,175	143,841	471,016
Percent change 1990-2000	-1.9%	+32.0%	+17.7%	+13.0%	+16.2%
Occupied housing units	102,689	198,845	301,534	137,234	438,768
Owner occupied units	43,091	104,913	148,004	101,661	249,665
Owner occupancy rate	42.0%	52.8%	49.1%	74.1%	56.9%
Renter occupied units	59,598	93,932	153,530	35,583	189,113
Vacant housing units	11,897	13,744	25,641	6,597	32,238
Vacancy rate	10.4%	6.5%	7.8%	4.6%	6.8%
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.8%	1.7%	2.0%	NA	1.7%
Rental vacancy rate	8.2%	8.4%	8.3%	NA	8.2%

Sources: 1990 Census (STF1); Census 2000 (SF1)

Note: Census SF1 and SF3 data show slightly different numbers of housing units in the City of Columbus, which are reflected in the data in this section of the report.

Figure 11: Units in Structure, 2000



Housing Rehabilitation in Columbus

- There are 1,100 owner units and 3,000 renter units in Columbus with severe physical problems, for an estimated 4,100 units not suitable for rehabilitation. Another 13,700 units with moderate physical problems may be in need of rehabilitation. An obstacle to rehabilitation is the cost, which may exceed appraised value of the property and limit financing options.
- The location of the 2,700 active vacant structure cases handled by the Columbus Department of Development code enforcement office provides an indication of the geographic location of substandard units. Of these units, 75 percent are concentrated in the Older City.

Housing Conditions in Suburban Franklin County

- The 3,500 housing units with physical problems in suburban Franklin County are primarily owner units (65.7 percent). Over one-half (54.3 percent) of the units with physical problems in Suburban Franklin County have severe physical problems.

Housing Rehabilitation in Suburban Franklin County

- There are 1,200 owner units and 700 renter units in Suburban Franklin County with severe physical problems, for an estimated 1,900 units not suitable for rehabilitation. Another 1,600 units with moderate

Figure 12: Age of Housing Stock, Older Columbus, Newer Columbus, Suburban Franklin County, 2000

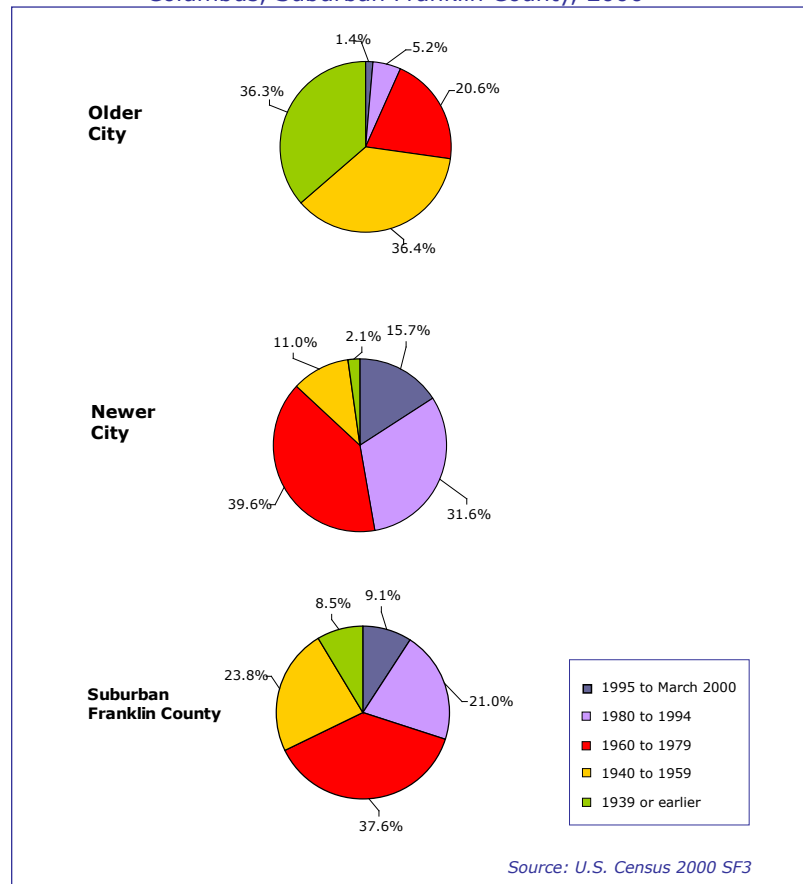


Table 15. Housing Units with Physical Problems, Columbus and Franklin County, 2002

	Columbus		Suburban Franklin County		Franklin County Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Units with Physical Problems	17,800	100.0%	3,500	100.0%	21,300	100.0%
Severe Physical Problems	4,100	23.0%	1,900	54.3%	6,000	28.2%
Severe Owner	1,100	6.2%	1,200	34.3%	2,300	10.8%
Severe Renter	3,000	16.9%	700	20.0%	3,700	17.4%
Moderate Physical Problems	13,700	77.0%	1,600	45.7%	15,300	71.8%
Moderate Owner	2,300	12.9%	1,100	31.4%	3,400	16.0%
Moderate Renter	11,400	64.0%	500	14.3%	11,900	55.9%

Note: Data not available for Older City or Newer City.

Source: American Housing Survey for the Columbus Metropolitan Area, 2002

problems may be in need of rehabilitation. Cost of rehabilitation that exceeds the expected after-rehab property value and structural defects pose barriers to rehabilitation of substandard properties in the suburban county.

■ Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Childhood lead poisoning is a serious environmental hazard. Even low levels of lead significantly affect learning ability and behavior. Most children become exposed to lead paint and dust hazards by living in older homes, especially those that have not been adequately maintained. Renovation and remodeling can significantly increase hazards by increasing dust.

Childhood Lead Poisoning

- ▶ Data from the Ohio Department of Health shows that in 2003, 11,520 children in Franklin County were screened for lead poisoning. Of those screened, 133 (1.2%) had lead poisoning with elevated blood levels (EBLs) greater than 10mg/dL. This compares to 495 (4.1%) in 1997. Of the total Franklin County children found to have EBLs in 2003, 94.0 percent (125 children) were in the city of Columbus.

Housing with Lead-Based Paint

Columbus

- ▶ In 1993 it was estimated that there were over 150,000 housing units in Columbus occupied by low-income households that contained lead-based paint hazards. Since 1995, the city's Lead

Safe Columbus Program has resulted in 363 single and two-family units passing clearance for lead hazard control and 1,156 multi family units made lead safe.

Suburban Franklin County

- ▶ In 1993 it was estimated that there were over 16,000 housing units in suburban Franklin County occupied by low-income households that contained lead-based paint hazards. These units are found in older neighborhoods where the condition of expensive housing has declined (Bexley, Upper Arlington and Grandview) and in areas with concentrations of low-income residents (Urbancrest, Blacklick Estates, Huber Ridge, Lake Darby, Lincoln Village, New Rome, Brice, Mifflin, Clinton, Prairie and Franklin Townships, and Whitehall).

Table 16: Units with Lead Paint Occupied by Low-and Extremely Low-Income Households, Columbus and Suburban Franklin County ⁽¹⁾

	City of Columbus		Suburban Franklin County	
	Estimated Units	Margin of Error	Estimated Units	Margin of Error
Renter-occupied units with lead-based paint	76,935	+ 7,694	8,862	+ 886
Owner-occupied units with lead-based paint	74,390	+ 7,439	7,336	+ 734
Total	151,325	+ 15,133	16,198	+ 1,620

(1) Includes all housing with some lead-based paint, no matter how small the amount.

Sources: 1. Columbus—HUD CHAS Data Book, Table 9;
2. Suburban Franklin County—Comprehensive and Workable Plan for the Abatement of Lead-Based Paint in Privately Owned Structures, pp. 3-9.

■ Rental Housing Inventory and Market

An affordable housing market analysis conducted by The Danter Company and Community Research Partners identified 267,951 rental housing units, which were grouped into six categories.

- ▶ About 77 percent of the rental units in Franklin County are either conventional market rate units or non-conventional (2-9 unit properties) market rate units. Only 4.2 percent of the inventory consists of subsidized units.

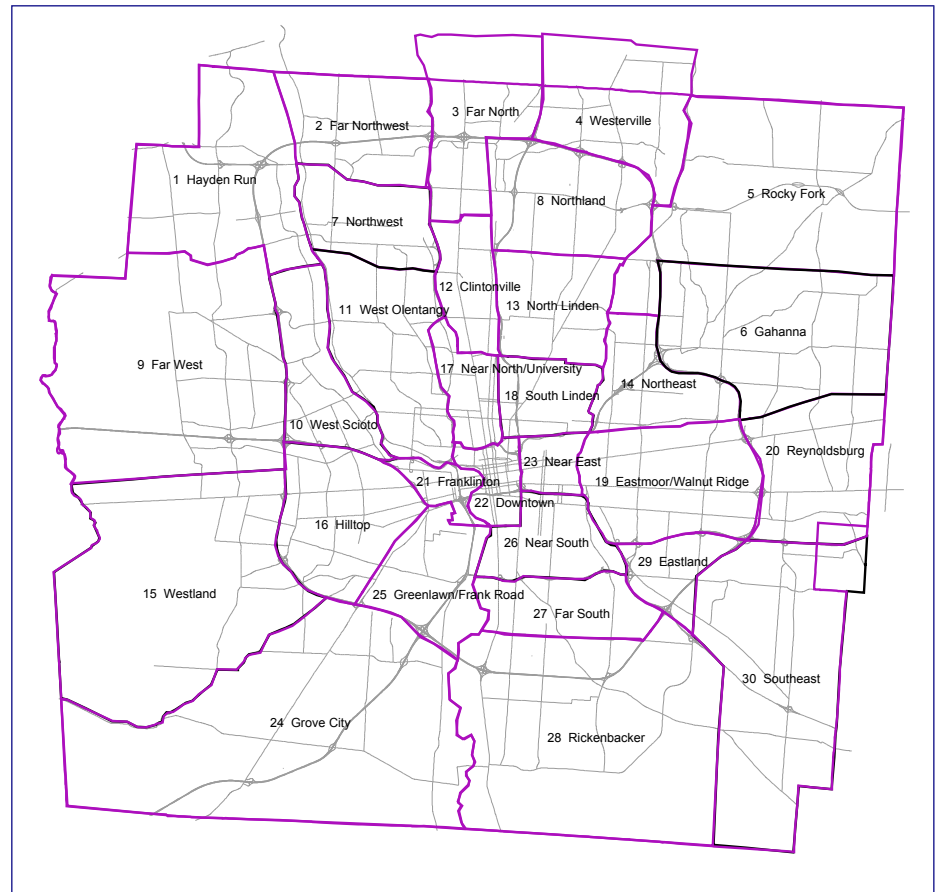
Geographic Distribution of Rental Housing Inventory

The affordable housing market analysis divided Franklin County into 30 Effective Market Areas (EMAs), based on areas of similar economic and demographic characteristics. Table 13 identifies the number and type of rental units within each of the EMAs.

Geographic Distribution of Rental Housing

- ▶ The geographic distribution of rental units differs by housing type. Overall, about one in three rental units is located outside of the 1-270 outerbelt in Suburban Franklin County. The percentages range from 2.1 percent of public subsidized units, to 54.1 percent of conventional tax credit units.

Map 14: Franklin County Effective Market Areas



Source: The Danter Company, 2004

Housing Profile

Characteristics of the Conventional Rental Housing Market

- In February 2004 there were 123,320 units in the Franklin County conventional rental housing market. Of these, 94.0 percent are market-rate units and 6.0 percent are tax credit units. Of the market-rate units, 90.5 percent have one or two bedrooms, and only 6.7 percent have three bedrooms or more. In the tax credit properties, 27.2 percent of the units have three bedrooms or more.
- During the period from 2000-2003, there were 49 conventional rental projects (both market-rate and tax credit) constructed, with a total of 8,813 units. In 2004, an additional 1,636 units are under construction in new and existing market-rate properties.

Rents

- Surveys conducted by The Danter Company identified the median net rents for conventional rental properties (market-rate and tax credit units) in Franklin County. The highest median rents for a two-bedroom unit (above \$750) were found in the Hayden Run, Downtown, Near East and Rocky Fork/Blacklick market areas. The lowest rents (below \$500) were in the Franklinton, Near South, Near East and North Linden areas.

Vacancy Rates

- In February 2004, conventional market-rate units had a vacancy rate of 9.2 percent, which is considered

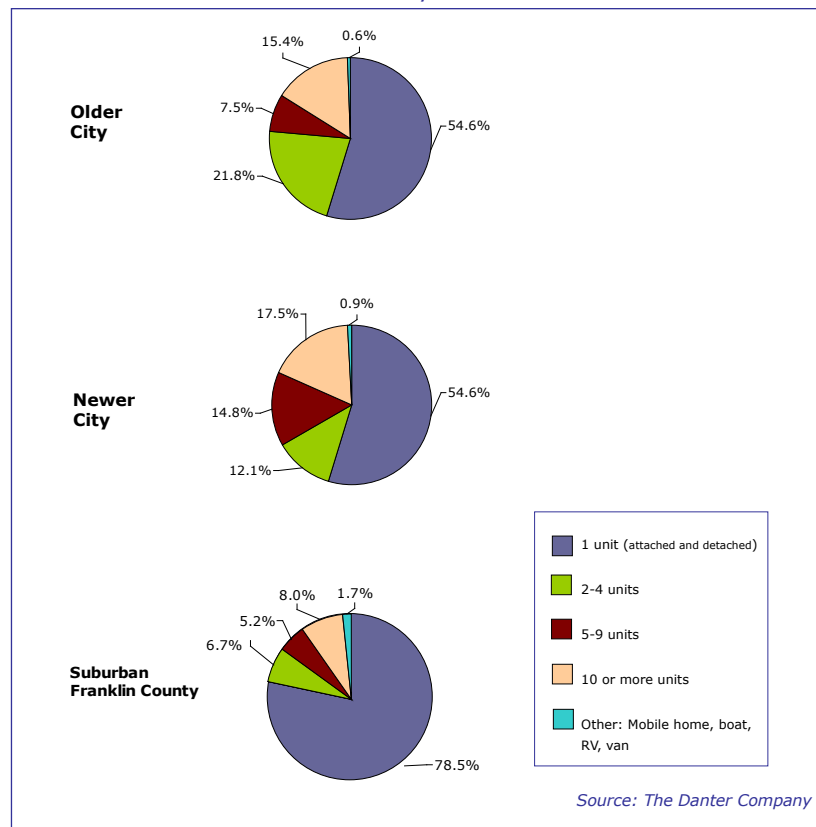
Table 17: Rental Housing Types, Franklin County, February 2004

Rental Housing Type	Definition	Properties	Units
Public subsidized (1)	Public housing units owned and managed by Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority.	21	3,358
Private subsidized	Privately-owned rental housing with project-based Section 8 rental assistance.	74	7,736
Conventional Tax Credit	Projects with ten or more units that have been financed with the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	62	7,484
Conventional market-rate	Privately-owned, unsubsidized rental properties with ten or more units.	865 (2)	115,836
Non-conventional	Rental properties with 2-9 units. Primarily market-rate units, but include some scattered Tax Credit units.	NA	91,077
Single-family units	Detached single-family units which are occupied by renter households (estimate based on Census 2000). Primarily market-rate units but includes some subsidized and Tax Credit units.	NA	42,460
Total			267,951

Source: The Danter Company; Census 2000

- Includes units in conventional projects (10+ units) only. Smaller multi-family and scattered site public subsidized, private subsidized, and Tax Credit properties are included in the non-conventional and single family rental inventories.
- Includes four projects with both conventional market-rate and Tax Credit units.

Figure 13: Franklin County Rental Housing Inventory by Unit Type, February 2004



Housing Profile

Table 18: Rental Housing Inventory, Franklin County, February 2004

EMA #	EMA Name	Public Subsidized (2)	Private Subsidized (2)	Conventional (10+ Units)		Non-Conventional		Total
				Tax Credit	Market-Rate	2-9 Units (1)	Single-Family Units (1)	
1	Hayden Run	-	-	-	4,868 (3)	1,853	661	7,382
2	Far Northwest	-	-	-	4,970	3,015	1,051	9,036
3	Far North	-	-	-	4,526	3,691	783	9,000
4	Westerville	-	293	-	1,214	1,312	894	3,713
5	Rocky Fork/Blacklick	-	0	126	5,933	2,237	446	8,742
6	Gahanna	-	232	34	2,671	1,397	740	5,074
7	Northwest	-	298	156	8,202	4,933	1,237	14,826
8	Northland	50	463	70	14,300	8,080	2,017	24,980
9	Far West	-	50	594	5,344	2,407	1,052	9,447
10	West Scioto	-	272	192	3,143	1,280	312	5,199
11	West Olentangy	-	-	-	4,729	5,246	1,465	11,440
12	Clintonville	-	-	-	920	2,993	1,202	5,115
13	North Linden	80	616	236	3,840	3,842	3,141	11,755
14	Northeast	-	478	234	1,344	903	585	3,544
15	Westland	-	324	856	4,830 (3)	3,291	1,152	10,453
16	Hilltop	88	882	744	4,400 (3)	4,410	3,774	14,298
17	Near North/University	100	169	35	5,832	9,490	2,547	18,173
18	South Linden	400	-	31	-	1,114	2,195	3,740
19	Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge	124	438	511	11,615	7,902	3,385	23,975
20	Reynoldsburg	-	196	1,092	6,463	3,682	1,643	13,076
21	Franklinton	713	328	44	262	980	1,058	3,385
22	Downtown	-	551	52	1,256	1,464	809	4,132
23	Near East	1,078	862	145	764	2,661	1,736	7,246
24	Grove City	-	268	538	1,926	2,059	834	5,625
25	Greenlawn/Frank Road	-	272	82	729	768	472	2,323
26	Near South	581	-	232	1,246	3,250	3,424	8,733
27	Far South	72	143	310	599	268	762	2,154
28	Rickenbacker	-	33	-	1,031	1,389	1,023	3,476
29	Eastland	-	407	363	3,379	2,268	592	7,009
30	Southeast	72	161	807	5,500 (3)	2,892	1,468	10,900
Total		3,358	7,736	7,484	115,836	91,077	42,460	267,951

Sources: The Danter Company, U.S. Census 2000, and CRP

(1) Danter Company estimate based on the 2000 Census

(2) Includes conventional projects only. Scattered site units and properties with fewer than ten units are included in the non-conventional inventory.

(3) Includes properties with both Tax Credit and market-rate units.

Housing Profile

somewhat high. Vacancy rates were highest in the Hilltop (20.1 percent), Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge (14.3 percent), North Linden (11.9 percent) and Southeast (11.1 percent) areas. The Westerville (4.6 percent), Clintonville (5.0 percent) and Downtown (5.6 percent) markets had the lowest vacancy rates.

- The 5.9 percent vacancy rate for conventional tax credit units was lower than for market-rate properties. In tax credit properties, the highest vacancy rates were for one- and two-bedroom units, while units with three or more bedrooms had low vacancy rates.

Non-Conventional Rental Units

- There are an estimated 133,537 non-conventional rental units in Franklin County. About two-thirds of these are small rental properties with 2-9 units, and the remainder is single-family rental units. Included in this inventory are small and scattered site public housing, private subsidized housing and tax credit units.
- A 1997 central Ohio affordable housing market study found that 67 percent of non-conventional rentals had rents affordable to a low-income household (at or below 50 percent of median income) compared to only 18 percent of conventional units.
- Although at least 30 percent of the rental housing in each of the Franklin County market areas consists of non-conventional rental

Table 19: Top Five Market Areas by Rental Housing Type, Franklin County, February 2004

Rental Housing Type	Percent of Units Outside I-270	Top Five Market Areas Based on Number of Units
Total rental units	35.8	1) Northland, 2) Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge, 3) Near North/University, 4) Northwest, 5) Hilltop
Public subsidized	2.1	1) Near East, 2) Franklinton, 3) Near South, 4) South Linden, 5) Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge
Private subsidized	20.1	1) Near East, 2) Hilltop, 3) North Linden, 4) Downtown, 5) Northeast
Conventional tax credit (10+ units)	54.1	1) Reynoldsburg, 2) Westland, 3) Southeast, 4) Hilltop, 5) Far West
Conventional market-rate (10+ units)	42.5	1) Northland, 2) Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge, 3) Northwest, 4) Reynoldsburg, 5) Rocky Fork/Blacklick
Non-conventional (2-9 units)	32.1	1) Near North/University, 2) Northland, 3) Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge, 4) West Olentangy, 5) Northwest
Single-family rental units	27.7	1) Hilltop, 2) Near South, 3) Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge, 4) North Linden 5) Near North/University

Source: The Danter Company; Census 2000

Table 20: Characteristics of Conventional Rental Units, Franklin County, February 2004

Unit Type	Market-Rate			Tax Credit		
	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Vacancy Rate	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Vacancy Rate
Studio	3,165	2.7%	6.8%	95	1.3%	0.0%
One-Bedroom	34,747	30.1%	9.4%	1,278	17.1%	8.6%
Two-Bedroom	69,631	60.4%	9.2%	4,074	54.4%	7.5%
Three-Bedroom	7,542	6.5%	9.6%	1,752	23.4%	3.2%
Four-Bedroom	261	0.2%	7.7%	285	3.8%	1.1%
Total	115,346 (1)	100.0%	9.2%	7,484	100.0%	5.9%

Source: The Danter Company

Total does not include tax credit units in market-rate projects.

units, these units are most likely to be located in areas with older housing stock. The market areas with the highest percentages of non-conventional units in their rental housing stock are: South Linden), Clintonville, Near South, Rickenbacker, Near North/University.

■ Subsidized Rental Housing

The inventory of subsidized rental housing includes two types of units: public housing units owned and managed by the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), and units owned by private landlords that have contracts with HUD for rental assistance for tenants. In addition, the housing authority receives rental vouchers that can be used by income-eligible households to rent housing in the private market.

- Since the early 1990's there has been a significant shift of HUD resources away from funding public housing and subsidized housing projects, to funding rental vouchers for tenants. In August 2004, CMHA had 3,315 public housing units, down from 5,104 in 1993. During this period, the number of Section 8 rental vouchers has more than doubled, increasing from 4,010 to 9,949.

Public Housing

- As of August 2004, CMHA owned and operated 3,315 units of public housing in Franklin County. Between 1993 and 2004, 1,454

Table 21: Effective Market Areas Ranked by Percent Non-Conventional Rental Units, February 2004

EMA #	EMA Name	2-9 Unit Properties	Single-Family Rental Units	Total Non-Conventional Units (1)	Percent Non-Conventional Units
18	South Linden	1,114	2,195	3,309	88.5%
12	Clintonville	2,993	1,202	4,195	82.0%
26	Near South	3,250	3,424	6,674	76.4%
28	Rickenbacker	1,389	1,023	2,412	69.4%
17	Near North/University	9,490	2,547	12,037	66.2%
23	Near East	2,661	1,736	4,397	60.7%
21	Franklinton	980	1,058	2,038	60.2%
13	North Linden	3,842	3,141	6,983	59.4%
4	Westerville	1,312	894	2,206	59.4%
11	West Olentangy	5,246	1,465	6,711	58.7%
16	Hilltop	4,410	3,774	8,184	57.2%
22	Downtown	1,464	809	2,273	55.0%
25	Greenlawn/Frank Road	768	472	1,240	53.4%
24	Grove City	2,059	834	2,893	51.4%
3	Far North	3,691	783	4,474	49.7%
27	Far South	268	762	1,030	47.8%
19	Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge	7,902	3,385	11,287	47.1%
2	Far Northwest	3,015	1,051	4,066	45.0%
15	Westland	3,291	1,152	4,443	42.5%
6	Gahanna	1,397	740	2,137	42.1%
14	Northeast	903	585	1,488	42.0%
7	Northwest	4,933	1,237	6,170	41.6%
29	Eastland	2,268	592	2,860	40.8%
20	Reynoldsburg	3,682	1,643	5,325	40.7%
8	Northland	8,080	2,017	10,097	40.4%
30	Southeast	2,892	1,468	4,360	40.0%
9	Far West	2,407	1,052	3,459	36.6%
1	Hayden Run	1,853	661	2,514	34.1%
5	Rocky Fork/Blacklick	2,237	446	2,683	30.7%
10	West Scioto	1,280	312	1,592	30.6%

Source: Danter Company estimate based on Census 2000 data

(1) Includes scattered site and non-conventional public housing, private subsidized units and Tax Credit properties.

Housing Profile

public housing units were demolished. The total number of public housing units has been reduced by over 35 percent since 1993. The public housing stock is 63.9 percent family units and 36.1 percent units for elderly/disabled persons. The units in family communities are predominately two- and three-bedroom apartments, while the elderly/disabled units are one-bedroom and studio units. CMHA also owns 163 scattered sites, primarily single-family units.

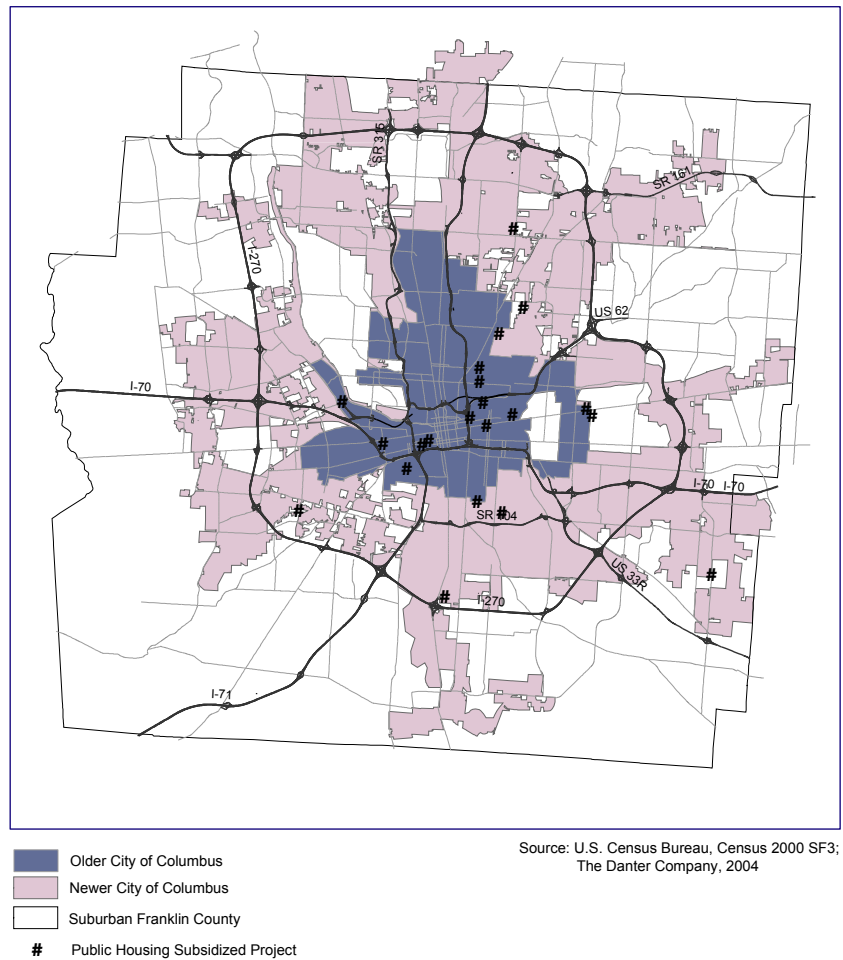
Vacancy Rates

- Vacancy rates for family communities are generally quite low, and stood at 3.4 percent in August 2004. The rate for CMHA's elderly/disabled communities was 8.6 percent. The vacancy rate for these units is typically much higher than for family units, and is driven up by large numbers of vacancies at a few properties. For example, Sawyer Towers has a vacancy rate of 22.4 percent and the rate for Worley Terrace is 19.2 percent. The newer CMHA buildings have lower vacancy rates.

Location of Public Housing Units

- Over 80 percent of all public housing units are located in the Columbus older city. The largest concentrations are in the Near East, Franklinton, Near South and South Linden market areas (see Table 6).

Map 15: Location of Public Housing Projects 2004



Section 8 Tenant-Based Vouchers

Note: Additional updated data for this section will be included in the final submission.

The Section 8 tenant-based voucher program provides eligible low-income households with a subsidy to make private market rental units affordable. Tenants choose their own units, which must meet HUD Housing Quality Standards. Households are limited to paying 40 percent of their income for housing, up to a Voucher Payment Standard (maximum rent and utilities) determined by the local housing authority. All tenant-based Section 8 vouchers in Franklin County are administered by CMHA.

- In August 2004 CMHA administered a total of 9,949 vouchers, a 129 percent increase over the 4,353 certificates and vouchers administered in 1993. This total includes 494 vouchers administered through the Shelter Plus Care Program and 134 project-based certificates for units developed under the Moderate Rehabilitation Program.

Geographic Location of Housing Units

- Although households with tenant-based certificates and vouchers live in more dispersed locations than do public housing residents, these households still tend to be concentrated in the older Columbus. In June 1999, only 1,787 households with Section 8 vouchers, 18 percent of the total, were living in units outside of the central city. Most

Table 22: CMHA Public Housing Communities, August 2004

Family Communities	Units	Zip Code	Family Communities	Units	Zip Code
Canonby Court	50	43223	Thornwood Commons	86	43201
Eastmoor Square	53	43213	Trevitt Heights	137	43203
Glenview	50	43231	The Meadows	95	43110
Indian Meadows	72	43207			
Kenmore Square	56	43219	Elderly/Disabled Comm.	Units	Zip Code
Lincoln Park	312	43207	Bollinger Towers	100	43215
Ohio Townhouses	80	43211	Maplewood Heights	71	43213
Poindexter	414	43203	Marion Square	242	43207
Post Oak Station 1 and 2	147	43228	Sawyer Towers	161	43203
Reeb Hosack	27	43207	Sunshine Annex	127	43215
Riverside/Bradley Homes	128	43215	Sunshine Terrace	180	43215
Rosewind	230	43211	Worley Terrace	224	43222
Sawyer Manor	116	43203	Waggoner Grove	30	43004
Scattered Sites	163	-			

Source: CMHA 2004

of these are in Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects.

Condition of Assisted Housing Units

- Housing Quality Standards (HQS) are regulations written by HUD and CMHA to assure that HUD-assisted housing units meet health and safety standards. Approximately 4,974 units were cited by CMHA in 2003 for HQS violations, which resulted in withholding rent payments. Contracts with 22 landlords were terminated due to HQS violations.

Privately-Owned HUD-Subsidized and HUD-Financed Units

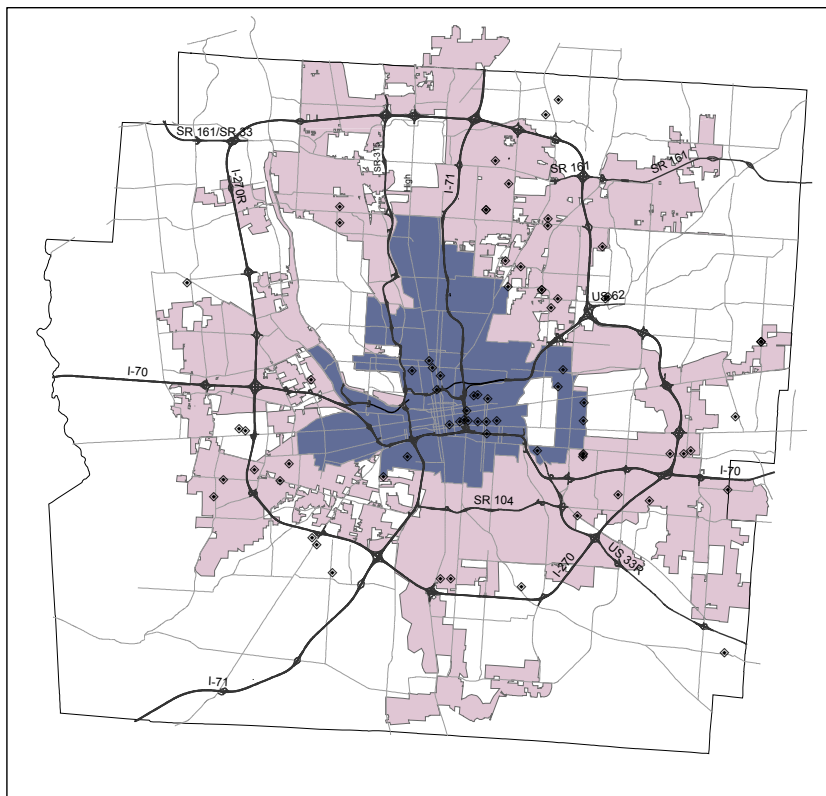
In addition to public housing, there are many privately owned affordable housing projects that receive federal subsidies through contracts between owners and HUD or have rent restrictions as a result of HUD financing. CMHA, the Ohio Housing Finance Agency and HUD each administer a portion of the project-based Section 8 contracts in Franklin County.

- In 2004, the privately-owned subsidized housing inventory included 11,082 units financed through a variety of programs. With the exception of housing for special needs populations, HUD has not provided funding in recent years to develop new units.

Geographic Location of Private Subsidized Housing

- The affordable housing market analysis found that conventional privately

Map 16: Location of Privately Subsidized Housing Projects 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF3
The Danter Company, 2004

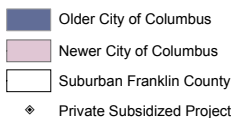


Table 23: Active HUD-Subsidized and HUD-Financed Housing Units, Franklin County, 2004

Program	Units
Section 202/Elderly	1,942
Section 811/Disabled	135
Section 8	7,546
Section 236 et al., without Section 8	1,459
TOTAL	11,082

Source: HUD Office, Columbus

owned subsidized housing is located in 22 of 30 market areas in Franklin County. The market analysis found that 20.1 percent of these private subsidized rental units were located in suburban areas outside of the I-270 outerbelt, compared to only 2.1 percent of public housing units.

Expiring Contracts and Loan Prepayments

- Most privately-owned subsidized units were developed many years ago, and their contracts with HUD for Section 8 assistance are expiring or have expired. Of the 9,723 remaining privately owned Section 8 units in Franklin County in 1999, 8,801 are in projects that have HUD contracts expiring between 1999 and 2004.
- Since 1996, 404 units have been lost from the affordable housing inventory as a result of owners choosing to “opt out” of the program and rent them as market-rate units. Another 24 units have been demolished. Owners of units with a total of 221 subsidized units have

indicated their intentions to opt out in the next year. In addition, owners of several Section 236 properties without Section 8 subsidies have prepaid their FHA mortgages. As a result, these units are no longer subject to HUD rent restrictions.

- In Franklin County 2,434 units with expiring Section 8 contracts are renting at or above 120 percent of Fair Market Rent. In order to continue as HUD assisted units, owners may have to refinance their units and lower their rent structure to below 120 percent FMR.

Owner Housing Inventory and Market

The 2003 American Community Survey indicates that there are an estimated 264,448 owner-occupied housing units in Franklin County, an increase of 14,815 units since 2000. Of the county total, 154,365 units (58.4 percent) are in the city of Columbus and 110,070 (41.6

percent) were in Franklin County.

- Higher cost homes are disproportionately in the Suburban County, while lower cost units were found to be primarily in the city of Columbus. Of the 142,331 owner units in Franklin County valued at less than \$150,000, 71.3 percent are in Columbus, while only 39.3 percent of the 104,318 units valued at \$150,000 or more are in Columbus.

Affordable Owner Housing Market Analysis

For the housing market analysis, The Danter Company analyzed data on the sales by price range of 40,721 owner housing units sold in Franklin County in 2002 and 2003.

Affordable Sales Prices

Because the average household size for Franklin County was 2.8 persons, the market analysis used a three-person household to determine affordable housing prices. The analysis assumes that 5 percent of the purchase price of

Table 24: Owner Housing Types, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003

Housing Type	Definition	Sales 2002 and 2003 ⁽¹⁾
Existing single-family	Detached single-family units that were purchased previously by another household.	29,293
Existing condominium	For-sale units attached to other units (including duplexes and triplexes) that were purchased previously by another household.	4,759
New single-family	Detached single-family units that are newly constructed and being sold for the first time.	6,365
New condominium	For-sale units attached to other units (including duplexes and triplexes) that are newly constructed and being sold for the first time.	304

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

(1) For sales of existing units, The Danter Company deleted obvious “short-arm” transactions (sales to family members). If a unit sold multiple times during the period, only the most recent sale was included.

Housing Profile

a new home will be cash, which yields a 95 percent mortgage requirement, with a conservative 6.0 percent fixed rate, 30-year mortgage. Data on housing sales use the following price categories:

Sales of Existing Detached Single-Family Units

In 2002 and 2003, there were a total of 29,293 existing single-family units sold in Franklin County. The number of resales declined in the five most affordable price range categories. The biggest decline occurred in the \$90,000 to \$109,999 price range, where sales decreased by 9.7 percent. Only in group F (\$165,000 and above) did the number of sales increase during this period, with a 4.7 percent increase from 2002 to 2003.

Over half of all sales of existing units were in the two highest price groups, with Group F (\$165,000 and above) representing nearly one-third of all sales. However, one-third of all sales were below \$110,000, and these were evenly distributed among groups A, B and C.

Geographic Pattern of Sales of Existing Single-Family Units

Sales of the most affordable existing single-family units (under \$90,000) were concentrated in the following market areas: North Linden, Hilltop, South Linden, Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge, Near South and Far South. The combined sales in these six market areas accounted for 66.8% of the total group A and B sales.

Table 25: Affordable Housing Price Ranges, Franklin County, 2004

Data Group	Housing Price Range	Affordability Range: Percent of Columbus MSA Median Income, 2004 (1)	Affordability Range: Household Income
A	Less than \$70,000	Up to 50%	Less than \$28,700
B	\$70,000 - \$89,999	50% - 67%	\$28,700 - \$38,999
C	\$90,000 - \$109,999	68% - 80%	\$39,000 - \$45,999
D	\$110,000 - \$124,999	81% - 94%	\$46,000 - \$54,499
E	\$125,000 - \$164,999	95% - 123%	\$54,500 - \$70,999
F	\$165,000 and above	124% and above	\$71,000 and above

Source: The Danter Company

(1) The 2004 median income for the Columbus, Ohio MSA is \$63,500

Table 26: Total Sales of Existing Single-Family Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003

Year	Group A \$30,000- \$69,999	Group B \$70,000- \$89,999	Group C \$90,000- \$109,999	Group D \$110,000- \$124,999	Group E \$125,000- \$164,999	Group F \$165,000 and Above	Total
2002	1,665	1,764	1,757	1,525	3,602	4,448	14,761
2003	1,585	1,738	1,586	1,427	3,539	4,657	14,532
Total	3,250	3,502	3,343	2,952	7,141	9,105	29,293

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

Figure 14: Sales by Price Group of Existing Single-Family Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003

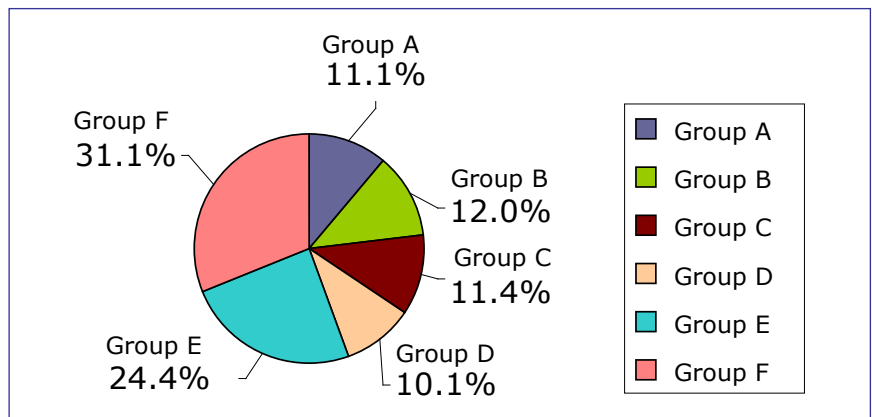


Table 27: Total Sales of Existing Single-Family Units, Effective Market Areas, 2002 and 2003

EMA #	EMA Name	Group A \$30,000- \$69,999	Group B \$70,000- \$89,999	Group C \$90,000- \$109,999	Group D \$110,000- \$124,999	Group E \$125,000- \$164,999	Group F \$165,000 and Above	Total
1	Hayden Run	3	5	5	11	145	1,026	1,195
2	Far Northwest	5	19	32	82	399	733	1,270
3	Far North	13	16	8	31	197	498	763
4	Westerville	24	16	38	88	361	505	1,032
5	Rocky Fork-Blacklick	14	27	21	33	194	637	926
6	Gahanna	35	44	138	141	341	606	1,305
7	Northwest	7	11	17	21	237	252	545
8	Northland	63	115	293	496	841	68	1,876
9	Far West	31	55	127	136	890	838	2,077
10	West Scioto	19	20	27	27	255	354	702
11	West Olentangy	18	26	31	45	389	1,228	1,737
12	Clintonville	25	22	67	125	544	638	1,421
13	North Linden	573	525	286	85	52	27	1,548
14	Northeast	54	21	18	20	18	10	141
15	Westland	61	121	269	268	302	66	1,087
16	Hilltop	492	554	353	204	166	16	1,785
17	Near North/University	58	47	54	45	107	142	453
18	South Linden	327	119	7	1	11	5	470
19	Eastmoor/West Ridge	358	540	386	167	277	446	2,174
20	Reynoldsburg	30	71	173	213	419	210	1,116
21	Franklinton	76	20	0	3	2	9	110
22	Downtown	9	8	6	8	48	209	288
23	Near East	108	85	34	16	42	51	336
24	Grove City	59	63	129	171	288	331	1,041
25	Greenlawn/Frank Rd.	60	77	115	102	95	2	451
26	Near South	422	293	92	49	81	39	976
27	Far South	134	142	47	7	4	2	336
28	Rickenbacker	80	135	180	122	115	48	680
29	Eastland	25	48	40	11	23	2	149
30	Southeast	67	257	350	224	298	107	1,303
		3,250	3,502	3,343	2,952	7,141	9,105	29,293

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

Housing Profile

- The following market areas were the least affordable, with fewer than 50 sales of units under \$90,000: Hayden Run, Downtown, Northwest, Far North, West Scioto, Westerville, Rocky Fork-Blacklick, West Olentangy and Clintonville.
- Six market areas had over 200 group C sales (\$90,000-\$109,000), a price range affordable to moderate-income households. These were Westland, North Linden, Northland, Southeast, Hilltop and Eastmoor/West Ridge.

Sales of New Detached Single-Family Units

- In 2002 and 2003, there were a total of 6,365 new single-family units sold in Franklin County, with a 5.0 percent increase in sales between 2002 and 2003. The number of sales decreased slightly in groups D and E. The largest percentage increases were in groups B and C, however, sales in these price ranges still represented a very small percentage of the total sales.
- Sales in the two highest price groups represented 95 percent of all new single-family home sales, with nearly 70 percent of all sales occurring in the highest price group. In 2002 and 2003, there were no sales of new single-family units priced below \$70,000.

Geographic Pattern of Sales of New Single-Family Units

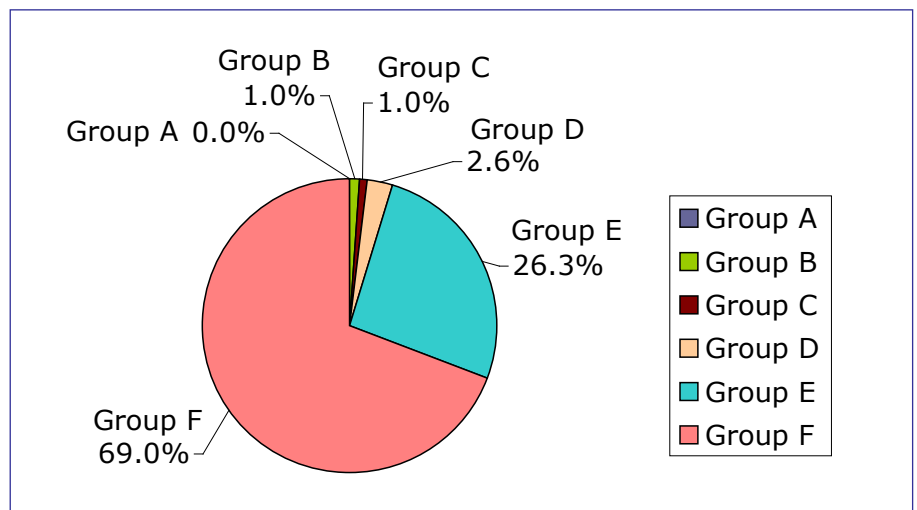
- There were only 284 sales of new single-family homes priced below \$125,000 in the 30 market areas. Market areas

Table 28: Total Sales of New Single-Family Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003

Year	Group A \$30,000- \$69,999	Group B \$70,000- \$89,999	Group C \$90,000- \$109,999	Group D \$110,000- \$124,999	Group E \$125,000- \$164,999	Group F \$165,000 and Above	Total
2002	0	20	24	84	855	2,122	3,105
2003	0	46	42	82	818	2,272	3,260
Total	0	66	66	166	1,673	4,394	6,365

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

Figure 15: Sales by Price Group of New Single-Family Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003



Housing Profile

Table 29: Total Sales of New Single-Family Units, Effective Market Areas, 2002 and 2003

AREA	LOCATION	Group A \$30,000- \$69,999	Group B \$70,000- \$89,999	Group C \$90,000- \$109,999	Group D \$110,000- \$124,999	Group E \$125,000- \$164,999	Group F \$165,000 and Above	TOTAL
1	Hayden Run	0	3	4	3	5	494	509
2	Far Northwest	0	0	0	0	4	130	134
3	Far North	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
4	Westerville	0	1	0	1	4	51	57
5	Rocky Fork-Blacklick	0	0	0	2	9	714	725
6	Gahanna	0	13	7	9	54	471	554
7	Northwest	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
8	Northland	0	5	2	3	61	152	223
9	Far West	0	4	3	10	113	659	789
10	West Scioto	0	3	2	5	34	147	191
11	West Olentangy	0	0	3	0	0	35	38
12	Clintonville	0	1	3	0	2	1	7
13	North Linden	0	2	7	3	19	0	31
14	Northeast	0	0	0	0	60	35	95
15	Westland	0	0	0	10	270	204	484
16	Hilltop	0	5	3	13	112	71	204
17	Near North/University	0	0	1	0	1	11	13
18	South Linden	0	2	6	6	2	3	19
19	Eastmoor/West Ridge	0	1	4	4	14	15	38
20	Reynoldsburg	0	1	0	7	105	199	312
21	Franklinton	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
22	Downtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Near East	0	2	0	1	3	3	9
24	Grove City	0	2	3	2	33	450	490
25	Greenlawn/Frank Road	0	3	5	27	54	0	89
26	Near South	0	2	0	0	2	2	6
27	Far South	0	4	3	1	34	15	57
28	Rickenbacker	0	5	7	13	272	246	543
29	Eastland	0	0	1	22	11	2	36
30	Southeast	0	6	2	24	395	253	680
TOTAL		0	66	66	166	1,673	4,394	6,365

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

Housing Profile

with over 20 sales in this price group were: Hilltop, Eastland, Rickenbacker, Southeast and Greenlawn/Frank Road.

- Sixty-two percent of the sales in the highest price group (\$165,000 and above) were concentrated in five suburban market areas: Grove City, Hayden Run, Gahanna, Far West and Rocky Fork-Blacklick. Five market areas had no sales in this price range: Far Northwest, Far North, Northwest, Northeast and Downtown.

Sales of New Condominium Units

- In 2002 and 2003, there were a total of 304 new single-family units sold in Franklin County. Sales dropped sharply over the two-year period, with a 61.2 percent decrease in sales between 2002 and 2003. The number of sales decreased in all price categories.
- New condominium units are available in lower price ranges than are new single-family detached units, however, the total number of units sold is very small compared to the new single-family sales. Thirty percent of all sales were below \$125,000 and 17 percent were below \$110,000. There were no sales of new condominium units priced below \$70,000.

Geographic Pattern of Sales of New Condominium Units

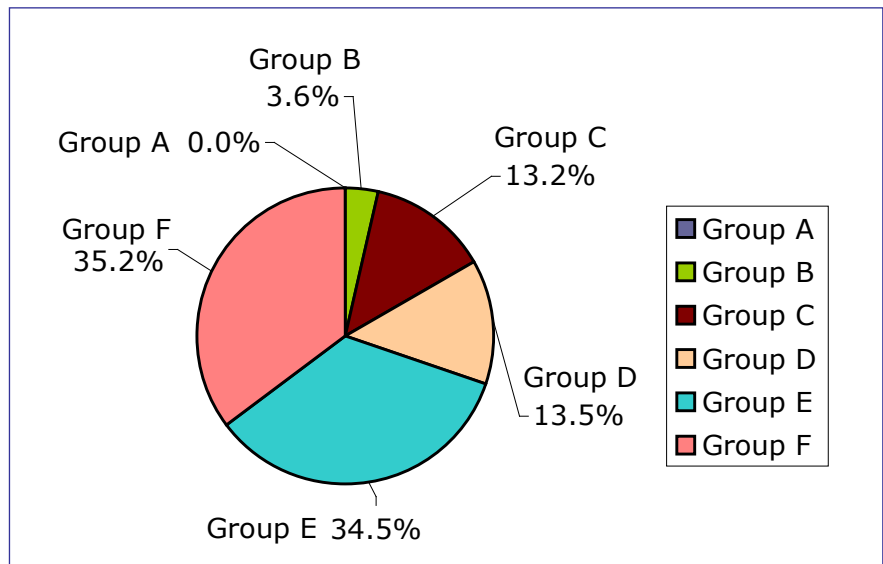
- Because the total number of sales was so small, there are few notable concentrations of new condominium units in individual market areas. The largest concentration of group

Table 30: Total Sales of New Condominium Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003

Year	Group A \$30,000- \$69,999	Group B \$70,000- \$89,999	Group C \$90,000- \$109,999	Group D \$110,000- \$124,999	Group E \$125,000- \$164,999	Group F \$165,000 and Above	Total
2002	0	10	28	33	83	65	219
2003	0	1	12	8	22	42	85
Total	0	11	40	41	105	107	304

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

Figure 16. Sales by Price Group of New Condominium Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003



C sales (17 units) was in the Northland market area, and the largest concentration of group D sales (13 units) was in the Far South market area.

- Sales of higher priced condominiums in groups E and F (\$125,000 and above) were concentrated the suburban market areas of Rocky Fork-Blacklick, Gahanna, Hayden Run, Grove City and Southeast. The development of Miranova resulted in a concentration of new units in the Downtown EMA.

Sales of Existing Condominium Units

- In 2002 and 2003, there were a total of 4,759 existing condominium units sold in Franklin County. Sales in group C and group E/ F increased from 2002 to 2003, while sales in all other price ranges decreased. The number of resales declined in the five most affordable price range categories. The biggest decline (26.4 percent) occurred in the \$30,000 to \$69,999 price range.
- Compared to existing single-family units, sales of existing condominium units are more evenly distributed among the price groups, with a greater percentage falling into the affordable price ranges. Nearly half of all sales (45 percent) were in groups A and B, with only 10 percent in group F.

Geographic Pattern of Sales of Existing Condominium Units

- Condominiums are typically newer than existing single-

Table 31: Total Sales of Existing Condominium Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003

Year	Group A \$30,000- \$69,999	Group B \$70,000- \$89,999	Group C \$90,000- \$109,999	Group D \$110,000- \$124,999	Group E \$125,000- \$164,999	Group F \$165,000 and Above	Total
2002	565	608	410	289	407	225	2,504
2003	416	513	419	235	418	254	2,255
Total	981	1,121	829	524	825	479	4,759

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

Figure 17: Sales by Price Group of Existing Condominium Units, Franklin County, 2002 and 2003

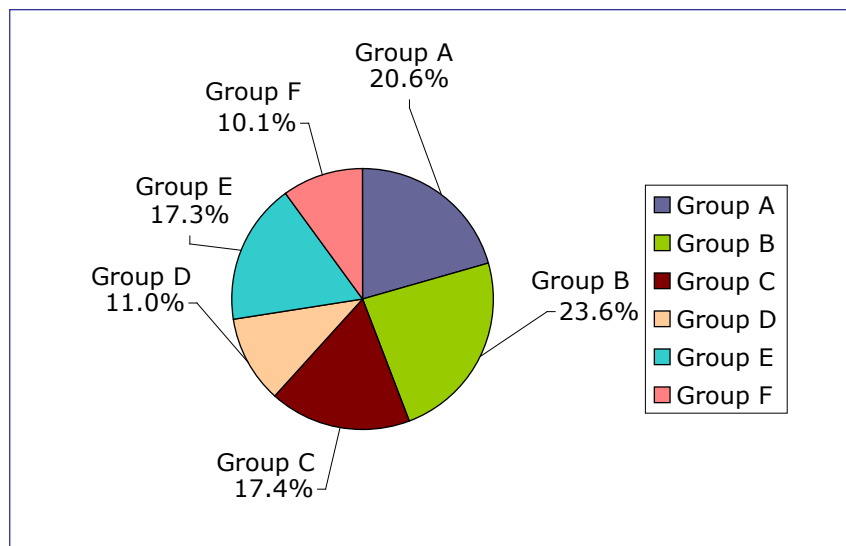


Table 32: Total Sales of Existing Condominium Units, Effective Market Areas, 2002 and 2003

EMA #	EMA Name	Group A \$30,000- \$69,999	Group B \$70,000- \$89,999	Group C \$90,000- \$109,999	Group D \$110,000- \$124,999	Group E \$125,000- \$164,999	Group F \$165,000 and Above	Total
1	Hayden Run	0	0	2	33	92	78	205
2	Far Northwest	31	32	33	22	40	41	199
3	Far North	44	189	102	49	28	34	446
4	Westerville	23	47	8	2	15	1	96
5	Rocky Fork-Blacklick	11	52	79	68	110	7	327
6	Gahanna	4	9	22	16	50	37	138
7	Northwest	128	79	96	143	176	59	681
8	Northland	152	91	39	13	32	4	331
9	Far West	35	222	159	29	55	10	510
10	West Scioto	42	23	15	22	32	18	152
11	West Olentangy	30	56	87	38	47	87	345
12	Clintonville	1	2	2	4	8	0	17
13	North Linden	90	4	0	0	0	1	95
14	Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Westland	61	99	42	6	7	0	215
16	Hilltop	55	29	2	3	0	2	91
17	Near North/University	19	7	0	5	4	17	52
18	South Linden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Eastmoor/West Ridge	27	1	2	2	11	20	63
20	Reynoldsburg	100	131	54	28	37	2	352
21	Franklinton	1	1	0	1	2	1	6
22	Downtown	0	3	4	3	31	44	85
23	Near East	18	8	3	0	0	3	32
24	Grove City	1	8	35	24	26	2	96
25	Greenlawn/Frank Rd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Near South	32	0	0	0	7	1	40
27	Far South	8	0	0	0	0	1	9
28	Rickenbacker	13	2	9	4	5	4	37
29	Eastland	54	10	0	0	0	0	64
30	Southeast	1	16	34	9	10	5	75
		981	1,121	829	524	825	479	4,759

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

family housing stock and are more likely to be located suburban market areas. The market areas with the most sales of existing units (over 300) during the two-year period were: Rocky Fork-Blacklick, Northland, West Olentangy, Reynoldsburg, Far North, Far West and Northwest. In contrast, these market areas had fewer than 20 sales: Northeast, South Linden, Greenlawn/Frank Road, Franklinton, Far South and Clintonville.

- ▶ Sales of the most affordable existing condominium units (under \$90,000) were concentrated in the following market areas: Northwest, Reynoldsburg, Far North, Northland and Far West. The combined sales in these five market areas accounted for 55.7 percent of the total group A and B sales.
- ▶ The following market areas had fewer than five sales of existing condominium units under \$90,000: Northeast, South Linden, Greenlawn/Frank Road, Hayden Run, Franklinton, Clintonville and Downtown.
- ▶ Five market areas had over 70 group C sales (\$90,000-\$109,000), a price range affordable to moderate-income households. These were: Rocky Fork-Blacklick, West Olentangy, Northwest, Far North and Far West.

Average Sales Price, 2003

New and Existing Detached Single-Family Units

- ▶ In 2003, six market areas had average sales prices for new

Table 33: Effective Market Areas Ranked by Average Sale Price of New and Existing Detached Single-Family Units, 2003

EMA #	EMA Name	Total Sales	Average Sales Price
11	West Olentangy	887	\$339,333
2	Far Northwest	712	\$339,258
5	Rocky Fork-Blacklick	887	\$328,532
1	Hayden Run	916	\$327,450
10	West Scioto	412	\$263,596
22	Downtown	153	\$240,419
6	Gahanna	875	\$238,777
3	Far North	396	\$228,276
9	Far West	1,360	\$211,031
17	Near North/University	238	\$203,479
4	Westerville	513	\$192,193
7	Northwest	264	\$180,188
24	Grove City	729	\$177,355
19	Eastmoor/West Ridge	1,086	\$169,241
20	Reynoldsburg	719	\$167,830
8	Northland	980	\$156,046
12	Clintonville	696	\$141,190
30	Southeast	971	\$140,149
15	Westland	808	\$140,125
28	Rickenbacker	708	\$139,786
14	Northeast	101	\$128,977
23	Near East	198	\$128,322
25	Greenlawn/Frank Rd.	265	\$116,178
16	Hilltop	988	\$112,890
29	Eastland	92	\$108,059
27	Far South	197	\$101,874
13	North Linden	805	\$97,490
26	Near South	533	\$95,100
18	South Linden	247	\$93,396
21	Franklinton	62	\$80,943

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

Housing Profile

and existing single-family units that were affordable to a moderate-income buyer (below \$110,000): Eastland, Far South, North Linden, Near South, South Linden, and Franklinton. The market areas with the highest sales prices had average prices that were three times this affordable level.

New and Existing Condominium Units

- In 2003, 16 of the 30 market areas had an average sales price for condominiums that was affordable to a moderate-income buyer (below \$110,000). Only two market areas – Downtown and West Olentangy – had average sales prices above \$200,000.

Table 34: Effective Market Areas Ranked by Average Sale Price of New and Existing Condominium Units, 2003

EMA #	EMA Name	Total Sales	Average Sales Price
22	Downtown	109	\$682,653
11	West Olentangy	352	\$291,097
6	Gahanna	172	\$178,226
1	Hayden Run	231	\$166,555
5	Rocky Fork-Blacklick	383	\$143,714
24	Grove City	131	\$141,614
2	Far Northwest	199 (1)	\$129,307
9	Far West	525	\$128,398
12	Clintonville	17 (1)	\$126,870
17	Near North/University	52 (1)	\$124,566
30	Southeast	102	\$124,228
19	Eastmoor/West Ridge	63 (1)	\$122,787
7	Northwest	681 (1)	\$116,462
4	Westerville	97	\$113,304
10	West Scioto	152 (1)	\$108,043
3	Far North	446 (1)	\$107,162
27	Far South	29	\$99,971
28	Rickenbacker	54	\$95,425
8	Northland	354	\$92,820
15	Westland	222	\$89,556
20	Reynoldsburg	363 (1)	\$85,320
21	Franklinton	6 (1)	\$72,000
16	Hilltop	91 (1)	\$65,222
23	Near East	32 (1)	\$62,557
26	Near South	40	\$57,878
29	Eastland	64	\$57,446
13	North Linden	95 (1)	\$45,697
14	Northeast	0	0
18	South Linden	0	0
25	Greenlawn/Frank Rd.	0	0

Source: The Danter Company; First American Real Estate Solutions; Columbus Board of Realtors Multiple Listing Service

(1) Average price based on sales of existing units only; no sales of new units in 2003.

Facilities and Services for Persons with Special Needs

Persons with special needs – including those who are homeless, elderly, have mental illness, substance abuse problems, or physical disabilities – may need specially designed housing and services. This section profiles the facilities and related programs that exist in the community for persons who are homeless, as well as facilities and services available for non-homeless persons

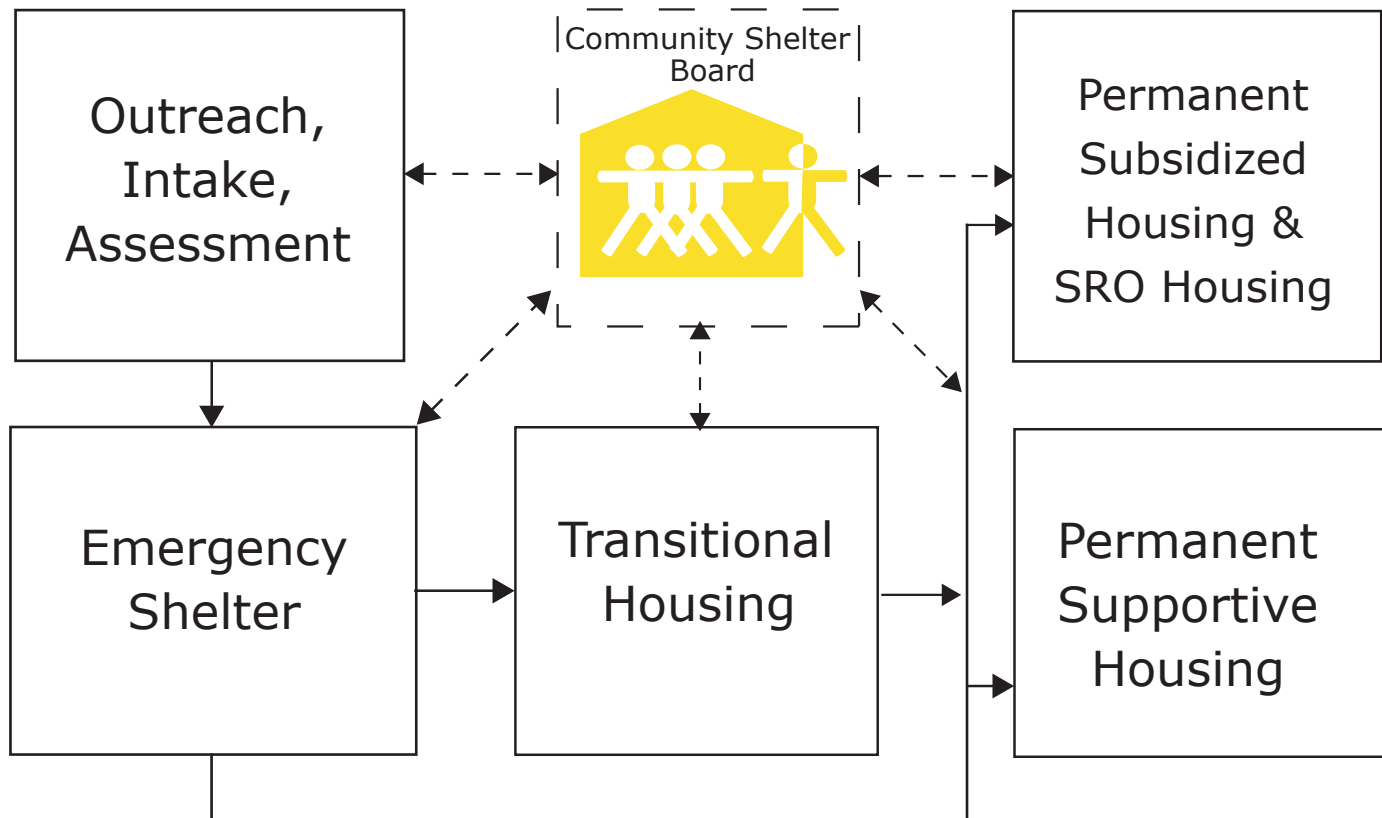
with special needs.

■ Facilities and Services for Persons Who are Homeless

Columbus and Franklin County have a well-developed continuum of care of facilities and services for persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The Community Shelter Board (CSB)

coordinates the community's response to homelessness, including planning and policy development. CSB also allocates public and private funds for homeless facilities and services. The Continuum of Care flowchart (Figure IV-1) provides an overview of the system and illustrates how the components of the Franklin County system work together.

Figure 18: Continuum of Care Flowchart



Source: Community Shelter Board 2004

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

■ Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter is typically defined as short-term lodging for people experiencing a housing crisis. In Franklin County there are two general types of emergency shelter: temporary shelter, with a usual length of stay of 90 days or less, and transitional shelter with a usual length of stay ranging from 60 days to one year.

Persons in need of emergency shelter access the shelter system in a variety of ways. This includes referral from a community social service agency or street outreach program, by directly contacting an emergency shelter provider, by calling an informational phone line, or by sub-referrals among shelter providers.

The Community Shelter Board and the Franklin County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board (ADAMH) are the principal funders of the community's 980 emergency shelter beds. These include general population emergency shelter beds, as well as special population beds for victims of domestic violence, persons in psychiatric crisis and youth.

Shelter for Single Adults

The system includes four shelters for adult men and two shelters for single adult women.

Table 34: General population—Emergency Shelter, 2004

Provider Name	Facility Name	Capacity
Adult Men		
Friends of the Homeless	Men's Shelter	130 beds (+5 overflow)
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Mission on 6 th Street	110 beds (+20 overflow)
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Mission on 8 th Avenue	95 beds
Volunteers of America	Men's Transitional Residence	30 beds
Adult Women		
Friends of the Homeless	Rebecca's Place	47 beds (+7 overflow)
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Mission Nancy's Place	42 beds (+8 overflow)
TOTAL	3 providers/6 facilities	454 beds

Source: Community Shelter Board

Table 35: Families with Children—Emergency Shelter, 2004

Provider Name	Facility Name	Capacity
Catholic Social Services	Barbara Bonner Family Shelter	70 beds/21 families
Homeless Families Foundation	Family Shelter	98 beds/25 families
Volunteers of America	Family Shelter	96 beds/24 families
YWCA	Interfaith Hospitality Network	148 beds/40 families
TOTAL	4 providers/facilities	412 beds/110 families

Source: Community Shelter Board

Table 36: Special Populations—Emergency Shelter, 2004

Provider Name	Facility Name	Individuals	Families
CHOICES	Shelter for women victims of domestic violence	6 beds	28 beds
Huckleberry House	Shelter for youth ages 12-18	16 beds	
Maryhaven Engagement Center	Men's program (public inebriates)	42 beds	
Maryhaven Engagement Center	Women's program (public inebriates)	8 beds (+4 overflow)	
Netcare	Miles House (psychiatric crisis)	4 beds	
Volunteers of America	Men's Transitional Residence for Veterans	10 beds	
TOTAL	6 providers/6 facilities	86 beds	28 beds

Source: Community Shelter Board

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

Shelter for Families

The four emergency shelter programs for families that are partner agencies of CSB (three receive CSB funding) have worked toward the establishment of a seamless system of services. The YWCA Interfaith Hospitality Network serves as the “front-door” shelter for homeless families in Franklin County. Through the YWCA Hospitality Center families in need of emergency shelter are assessed, provided case management services and referred to appropriate “next-step” housing, including longer-term family “tier II” shelter programs (Volunteers of America, Homeless Families Foundation, Catholic Social Services), the Family Housing Collaborative, transitional housing or permanent housing. In 2005 the YWCA will be opening a new Family Center to replace the Interfaith Hospitality Network. The Family Center will continue serving as the front-door shelter and will be able to accommodate 50 families. In addition to short-term emergency shelter, the Family Center will offer meals, on-site childcare, case management, job-seeking assistance and housing placement assistance.

An unprecedented demand by families for emergency shelter in 1998 prompted the development of the Family Housing Collaborative (FHC), which is currently comprised of CSB, YWCA/Interfaith Hospitality Network, and the Salvation Army. The FHC moves a family

Table 37: Families with Children – Transitional Housing, 2004

Provider Name	Facility Name	Bed Capacity
Catholic Social Services, Jewish Family Services, Salvation Army	Family Housing Collaborative	160 beds/40 units
Friends of the Homeless	Family Transitional	24 beds/6 units
Lutheran Social Services	Fresh Start	80 beds/20 units

Source: Community Shelter Board

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

out of shelter within about two weeks to permanent housing in the neighborhood of their choice. Financial assistance is provided by the FHC for housing-related expenses (e.g., rent, utilities, security deposit) along with individualized case management services for 90-180 days following move-in. In 2004-05 the FHC anticipates serving 360 households.

Transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing

Transitional housing is a step between emergency shelter and permanent housing. It is stable housing with a supportive service component, and is time-limited, with most programs ranging from six months to two years. In 2004 there were a total of 645 transitional housing beds in Franklin County (Table 38).

Permanent supportive housing is affordable housing for disabled persons that does not have a time limit on residency and includes a supportive service component tailored to the needs of the resident population. Services are provided on site or at other locations. The housing may be in the form of a single family home, an apartment or single room occupancy unit or other dormitory-style housing with shared bath and kitchen facilities. There were 1,393 beds/units of permanent supportive housing in Franklin County in 2004 (Table 39). The majority of these units are for persons with mental illness.

Transitional and permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, is accessed through a network of housing

Table 38: Adults with Special Needs – Transitional Housing, 2004

Provider Name	Facility Name	Bed Capacity	
		Individuals	Families
Adults with HIV/AIDS			
Pater Noster House		5 beds	
Adults with Mental Illness			
Columbus Area CMHC	Kendall Manor*	3 beds	
North Central CMHC	Fowler House* (dual diagnosis)	10 beds	
Southeast, Inc.	Parker Morrow* (SMD)	6 beds	
Southeast, Inc.	Redmond House* (SMD)	15 beds	
Persons with Substance Abuse Problems or Dual Diagnosis			
Amethyst	Amethyst Rapid Stabilization		24 beds/ 8 units
Friends of the Homeless	New Horizons	28 beds	
Friends of the Homeless	Rebecca's Place	12 beds	
House of Hope	Residential Treatment*	20 beds	
Lutheran Social Services	Second Chance	18 beds	
Maryhaven	Women's Program at Noe-Bixby Road*	23 beds	21 beds/ 7 units
Salvation Army	Adult Rehabilitation Center	85 beds	
Volunteers of America	Support, Recovery, & Education	60 beds	
Huckleberry House	Transitional Living Program	17 beds	34 beds/17 units
For Families			
Friends of the Homeless	Family Transitional		24 beds/ 6 units
Lutheran Social Services	Fresh Start		80 beds/ 20 units
Salvation Army	Family Housing Collaborative		160 beds/ 40 units
TOTAL		302 beds	343 beds/ 98 units

Source: Community Shelter Board

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

assistance staff members at CSB funded agencies, as well as by direct application. A number of agencies that provide emergency shelter also provide transitional housing, and in some cases are also permanent supportive housing providers. This helps to coordinate the use of resources in the community and makes it easier for individuals and families to move from one point in the continuum to the next.

■ Housing Resource Center

Many of the transitional and permanent housing components of the Continuum of Care in Columbus and Franklin County are linked together through the Housing Resource Center (HRC). The HRC grew out of the Community Shelter Board's mission to reduce the number of homeless families and individuals by encouraging self-sufficiency and assisting in the location of stable housing. The HRC has three program components:

- ▶ **Prevention**, which strives to reduce homelessness by providing intervention to prevent eviction through provision of case management, service linkage and mediation services, as well as short-term financial assistance. CSB provides funds to a centralized agency to administer prevention activities.
- ▶ **Transition**, which assists individuals and families in emergency shelter to successfully reintegrate into the neighborhood of

Table 39: Disabled Persons – Permanent Supportive Housing, 2004

Provider Name	Facility Name	Bed Capacity	
		Individuals	Families w/ Children
Persons with Mental Illness			
Community Housing Network	Next Generation Housing*	40 beds	
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Housing	44 beds	
	Shelter Plus Care		
North Central CMHC	Norwich House*	11 beds	
YWCA	Shelter Plus Care	25 beds	
YWCA	WINGS	28 beds	
Persons with Substance Abuse or Dual Diagnosis			
Amethyst	Shelter Plus Care	54 beds/ units	114 beds/ 38 units
Community Housing Network	Cassady Avenue	10 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	1208 North High	10 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	1494 North High	36 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	North 22nd Street (includes 14 S + C)	30 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	Parsons	25 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	Rebuilding Lives Pact Team Initiative	48 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	Safe Havens	13 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	Shelter Plus Care (total of 221 with other programs)	197 beds/ units	
Community Housing Network	Summit* (includes 6 S+C)		68 beds/17 units
Community Housing Network	Wicklow Road		18 beds/ 6 units
Community Housing Network	Wilson House	8 beds/ units	
Southeast, Inc.	Rebuilding Lives Scattered Site Apartments	60 beds/units	
National Church Residences	Commons at Grant	50 beds/ units	
YMCA	Sunshine Terrace	65 beds/ units	
YMCA	40 West Long Street	70 beds/ units	
Persons with HIV/AIDS			
Columbus AIDS Task Force	Shelter Plus Care	69 beds/ units	51 beds/ 17 units
Columbus AIDS Task Force	HOPWA Rental Subsidies	8 beds/ units	7 beds/ 3 units
General Population			
Homeless Families Foundation	Permanent Supportive Housing		52 beds/ 12 units
Community Housing Network	Family Homes (formerly Catholic Social Services-Warren street)		30 beds/ 10 units
Community Housing Network	East 5th Avenue	32 beds/ units	
Volunteers of America			120 beds/ 30 units
TOTAL		933 beds/ units	460 beds/ 133 units

Source: Community Shelter Board

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

their choice through the provision of relocation, case management, mediation services, service linkage, tenant education and short-term rental assistance. CSB funds the staff and operating costs of transition activities run by homeless service providers.

- ▶ **Information**, which provides non-financial resources to support the Prevention and Transition components. This includes a database of affordable apartments, which is updated using data from CMHA, the Columbus Apartment Association and private landlords and can be accessed by staff at provider agencies. Seminars are organized to educate housing staff of service agencies, so that they may better advocate for their consumers in matters concerning accessing and maintaining housing.

■ Facilities and Services for Homeless Subpopulations

Outreach to Homeless Persons with Substance Abuse and/or Mental Illness

A community-based, interdisciplinary mobile treatment team offered through Southeast, Inc. focuses exclusively on persons who are homeless with symptoms of mental illness and/or chemical dependency. The Netcare Reach Out Program works to bring

public inebriates off the streets for services and treatment. Netcare Access provides a centralized assessment and referral system for persons experiencing crises or problems related to mental health and/or substance abuse. The recently opened Safe Havens project and Crisis Engagement Center at Maryhaven provide two new points of access to the continuum of care system for homeless persons with mental illness and substance abuse living on the streets.

Serious Mental Illness

A 13-unit Safe Havens project opened in 1998 to move men with serious mental illness or dual diagnosis from the streets to a low-demand living environment. In addition to general population emergency shelters, persons with serious mental illness can access psychiatric crisis beds at Miles House or Redmond House.

Once persons with serious mental illness are stabilized, case management services are available to assist them in accessing the transitional and permanent supportive housing options in the community targeted to this population. These include 34 transitional housing beds and 148 permanent supportive housing beds. The Community Housing Network (CHN) is the primary provider of housing for persons with serious mental illness.

Chronic Substance Abuse

The Crisis Engagement Center, opened by Maryhaven in 1999, serves up to 42 publicly inebriated men and up to 8 publicly inebriated women. The Friends of the Homeless Shelter Treatment Services Program (Solutions and Possibilities) provides case management and intensive day services while homeless persons access emergency shelter. Friends' New Horizons transitional housing program serves graduates of the day treatment program.

Housing for persons with chronic substance abuse currently includes 263 transitional housing beds for single adults and 79 transitional housing beds for families with children. In addition, there are 200 permanent supportive housing beds for persons in families and 676 beds for single individuals with substance abuse. This is a significant increase in beds from the 1999 figure.

In 2000, Community Housing Network and Friends of the Homeless opened Recovery Readiness, a 25-30-unit permanent supportive housing for homeless men with chronic substance abuse. The project will be relapse tolerant, providing housing and services that support the tenant, despite the chronic nature of their addiction.

Dually-Diagnosed

Franklin County has in place services for dually-diagnosed

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

persons through the system of community mental health centers, which are also certified for alcohol and drug addiction services. There are, however, limited resources for homeless persons with dual diagnosis. Many persons in this sub-population move through either the system for persons with chronic substance abuse or the system for persons with serious mental illness. Case managers work to link them with services and treatment to deal with their dual diagnosis. The Safe Haven project is now available to serve dually-diagnosed, hard-to-serve homeless men living on the streets. In addition, dually diagnosed homeless persons can receive treatment services through the Friends of the Homeless Shelter Treatment Services (Solutions and Possibilities) and New Horizons programs.

HIV/AIDS

There are HIV/AIDS prevention and identification outreach services within many chemical dependency programs. Southeast, Inc., which operates the mobile treatment team, has a unit that focuses on the needs of homeless people with AIDS. In addition, the Columbus Health Department does on-site testing at shelters with referral to services, and treatment through providers such as Pater Noster Houses and the Columbus AIDS Task Force. The Columbus AIDS Task Force, the primary link to subsidy housing for persons with HIV/AIDS, has established an outreach program to persons in emergency shelters,

inpatient drug/alcohol programs, psychiatric hospitals, outpatient mental health services and HIV service providers. Columbus AIDS Task Force manages the Shelter plus Care program for eligible persons infected with HIV. They make arrangements to assist people to access community-wide rental housing via the Shelter Plus Care program.

AIDS services providers assist persons to access the 5 transitional housing beds at Pater Noster House and the 135 permanent supportive housing subsidies for single adults and families through the Columbus AIDS Task Force. Persons in these units receive case management and services from community service providers.

The HIV program at Children's Hospital, FACES provides family-centered, community-based care to HIV-infected children and their families. In addition, the program promotes and implements educational activities around HIV prevention and prevention of perinatal transmission, as well as educating patients and family members about access to clinical trials. Their services range from pediatric, adolescent and adult primary care to HIV-specialty care to homecare and hospice services.

The Tobias project provides HIV care, prevention, and outreach services to the non-Hispanic African American community.

Veterans

There are a number of programs that provide outreach and

homelessness prevention specifically for homeless veterans, including the Veterans Services Commission, Vietnam Veterans of America, the Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic, the Veterans Administration Hospital, and the VA Healthcare for the Homeless Program. These programs help homeless veterans sign up for entitlements and provide emergency assistance, cash benefits and health care and referrals to shelters as needed. Veterans are also served through other outreach programs that target unsheltered homeless men.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Outreach to victims of domestic violence often takes place as part of the intake and assessment process of the family and single women's emergency shelter system. CHOICES, which operates emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence, has a 24-hour crisis hotline, through which persons can access crisis intervention, counseling, referrals and shelter intake. Other outreach and referral mechanisms include the police departments of Columbus and Franklin County and the the Columbus City Attorney and Franklin County Prosecutor's Office.

Victims of domestic violence often receive shelter and housing through the Continuum of Care system that serves the broader population of homeless single women and families. There are, however, 34 emergency shelter beds operated by Choices

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

specifically for women and their children who are victims of domestic violence. Several transitional housing programs, including Lutheran Social Services, Rebecca's Place, Amethyst and W.A.I.T, also provide housing and services for victims of domestic violence. In addition, these women and families have access to a variety of supportive services to assist them in obtaining and maintaining permanent housing.

Youth

Through the Huckleberry House 24-hour Youth Outreach Program, workers seek out at-risk teens in targeted city neighborhoods to link them with appropriate providers or with Huckleberry House emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. Other sources of outreach and referral for youth are the delinquency prevention and diversion programs of the Franklin County Juvenile Court and programs of Franklin County Children Services that provide services to unruly youth and protective services for at-risk youth.

Facilities for homeless youth consist primarily of 16 emergency shelter beds and 36 transitional housing units operated by Huckleberry House. Franklin County Children Services provides temporary housing in foster homes, residential treatment centers and group homes for homeless or at-risk youth through their Protective Services Program. Case management

and supportive services for youth are provided through a number of community-based organizations, many of which are ADAMH-funded agencies. Kids in Different Systems, an interagency collaboration of child-serving programs, coordinates services for the most difficult-to-serve youth.

Medically Fragile

The Health Care for the Homeless project of Neighborhood Health Centers and Mount Carmel Health provide outreach teams of nurses and social workers who facilitate access to the social and health care service systems for medically fragile homeless persons.

Unsheltered Homeless

In addition to the outreach programs for special needs homeless populations, there are programs that provide services and outreach for the general unsheltered homeless population. Take It To The Streets and The Open Shelter, Inc. provide street outreach and material assistance, along with referral to shelters and services. The Salvation Army Canteen is a mobile unit that provides outreach services in four locations throughout the city to homeless individuals who are not accessing shelters. Services include a psychiatric social worker from Southeast, Inc., food and material assistance and referral to services. The Columbus Coalition for the Homeless distributes a "street card" that identifies all homeless services available in or near the downtown area.

■ Housing for Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs

Persons with Mental Illness and/or Substance Abuse Problems

The Franklin County ADAMH Board provides funding for capital costs and supportive services for apartments, homes and other residential facilities with a capacity to house a total of 1,761 people with mental illness and/or substance abuse problems. These facilities are owned and managed by a variety of community organizations (Table 40).

Included in this inventory are permanent and transitional supportive housing, residential treatment housing, assisted living/congregate living facilities, and emergency shelter and crisis residential beds.

There is a strong correlation between mental illness, substance abuse and homelessness. As a result, a number of these facilities supported by ADAMH serve persons who are homeless, and are also inventoried on Tables 35, 36 and 37.

Persons with Mental Retardation/ Developmental Disabilities

Data from Creative Housing Inc., the housing development organization for the Franklin County Board of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (MRDD), provides an

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

inventory of housing for persons with MRDD. In recent years, the housing policy focus for persons with MRDD in Ohio has been the development of single-family homes to create independent living environments. In 2003 there were 345 single-family homes in Franklin County, serving 841 individuals with MRDD, while in 1999 there were only 250 of these homes in the county. In addition, 175 individuals receive rent subsidies with local funds to rent apartments in the private market.

The number of group homes for persons with MRDD has decreased from 111 in 1999 to 98 in 2003. The 98 licensed group homes in Franklin County serve 891 persons. Supportive services for persons with MRDD living in group homes, single-family homes and private apartments are provided through community-based organizations.

Persons with AIDS

All of the housing with support services for persons who are HIV positive or diagnosed with AIDS have been included in the previous section on facilities and services for people who are homeless.

Elderly, Frail Elderly and Physically Disabled Persons

Subsidized housing for the elderly and people with physical disabilities is provided through public housing, the Section 202 and Section 811 programs and other privately owned assisted

Table 40: ADAMH Supported Housing

Housing Type/Agency	Capacity (Persons)
Crisis/Safe Spaces	
Twin Valley Hospital	62
CHOICES	34
Huckleberry House	15
Netcare: Miles House	8
Southeast: Carpenter House	8
Amethyst	9
Maryhaven	78
Residential Treatment	
North Central Mental Health: Fowler House	10
Southeast: Granville House and Parker Morrow	18
Buckeye Ranch	80
Rosemont Center	17
Maryhaven: Adolescent Residential and Teen Care Unit	39
St. Vincent Family Centers	26
Columbus Area: Bell Center	26
Amethyst	92
House of Hope	20
Maryhaven: AYA Africentric Program, Dan Cannon Hall, Detox Beds and Women's Program	78
Congregate/Service Intensive	
Next Generation Homes	40
Supervised Apartments	14
Rebuilding Lives Funders Collaborative	228 (plus scattered sites)
Group Homes	39
Permanent Housing	
Community Housing Network	820

Source: ADAMH Strategic Housing Plan 2003

Facilities and Services for Special Needs

housing. The inventory of these units is found in the Housing Profile section of this report. Some of these units provide supportive services, while others are considered independent living facilities.

Persons Returning to the Community from Mental and Physical Health Institutions and Correctional Facilities

The community mental health system in Franklin County provides a variety of types of supportive housing for persons returning to the community from mental health institutions. These include the ADAMH supported facilities inventoried in 39.

There is no coordinated system for providing supportive housing for persons returning to the community from physical health institutions. Depending on the individual situations (i.e., income level, degree and type of physical disability), a person may be eligible for various types of supportive housing or other supportive services available in Franklin County.

Within Franklin County, Alvis House, Traynor House and Diversified Community Services provide transitional housing for adults returning to the community from correctional facilities. The three facilities have a total of 292 beds for adult ex-offenders.

Housing Needs

This section of the Consolidated Plan describes the housing needs of low-income owners and renters by household type, and the housing and supportive services needs of people who are homeless and people with special needs.

■ Housing Needs of Renters

Housing Affordability: Affordable Rental Housing Deficit

For the housing market analysis The Danter Company developed a housing surplus/deficit analysis that compares the number of renter households in ten income groups from Census 2000 with the rent ranges in the supply of 267,951 units in the Franklin County rental housing inventory in 2004. This analysis was done at the county level, as well as for each of the 30 effective market areas. The focus of the analysis is on housing affordable to renters with incomes below \$50,000.

- ▶ The analysis shows a deficit of 17,768 affordable rental units for households with incomes below \$15,000, as well as a deficit of 65,917 units affordable to households with incomes above \$35,000. There is a surplus of 107,802 units affordable to households with incomes between \$15,000 and \$34,999.
- ▶ In the housing market renters on both ends of the income spectrum rent the “surplus” units affordable to middle income renters. Lower income households are living in unaffordable housing, paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Higher income households can find suitable units for rents below 30 percent of their income. There is considerable competition for the scarce lower-cost rental units, while higher income households have a great deal of choice in affordable units.

Areas with Largest Deficits and Surpluses of Affordable Units

Households do not limit their housing choices to the market area in which they currently reside. As a result, a “surplus” of rental housing affordable to a particular income group in one market area may meet the demand of households living in another market area with a “deficit” of affordable units. However, the analysis of rental housing surpluses and deficits by EMA provides useful information about housing needs and market issues specific to smaller geographic areas within Franklin County.

- ▶ Eight of the 30 submarkets show small surpluses of units with rents below \$250. The Grove City, Westerville, Rickenbacker, Northeast and Far South areas each have a surplus of over 100 units in this rent range. The Danter Company analysis indicates

Housing Needs

that these generally reflect older, non-conventional rental housing stock and small clusters of single-family rental units in poor condition.

- The Near North/University and Northland submarkets have the largest deficits of units with rents below \$375, but have the largest surplus of units priced between \$375 and \$499 per month. Conversely, the Hayden Run, Far Northwest, Far North, Northwest, and Far West areas are showing deficits in all three lower rent ranges. These markets are all located in the north/northwest area of Franklin County, where high land costs and development regulations make development of lower priced units prohibitive.

Housing Affordability: Housing Cost Burden

The measure of housing affordability for low- and moderate-income households is "housing cost burden." A household is considered to be cost burdened if it pays more than 30 percent of its income for housing costs, which include rent and utilities. A household is experiencing *severe* cost burden if its housing costs exceed 50 percent of its income. As would be expected, the lower a household's income, the more likely it is to have housing cost burden. Data from the 2000 CHAS Data (see Consolidated Plan Table, Appendix A) show the following patterns of cost burden for renter households.

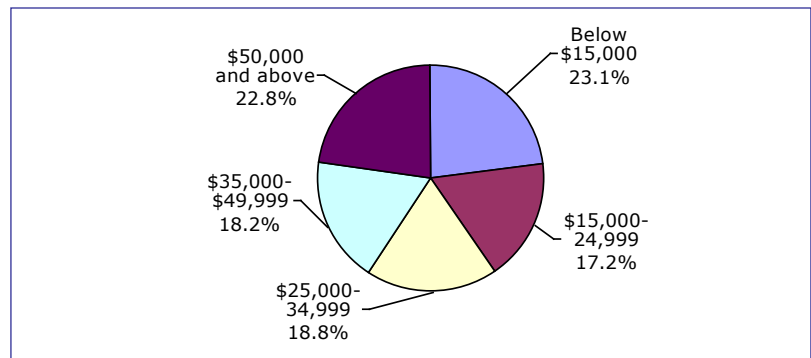
Table 41: Rental Housing Surplus/Deficit Analysis, Franklin County, 2004 Estimate

Income Range	HUD Household Income Standard	Affordable Rent Range	Renter Households in Income Range	Rental Units in Rent Range	Surplus/ (Deficit)
Below \$10,000	Extremely low-income—30 percent of area median and below	Below \$250	35,666	20,457	(15,209)
\$10,000 - \$14,999		\$250 - \$374	20,672	18,113	(2,559)
\$15,000 - \$19,999		\$375 - \$499	18,808	39,815	21,007
\$20,000 - \$24,999	Low-income—31-50 percent of area median and below	\$500 - \$624	23,097	66,152	43,055
\$25,000 - \$29,999		\$625 - \$749	24,281	59,275	34,994
\$30,000 - \$34,999	Moderate income—51-80 percent of area median	\$750 - \$874	21,512	30,258	8,746
\$35,000 - \$49,999		\$875 - \$1,249	44,263	26,039	(18,224)
\$50,000 - \$59,999		\$1,250 - \$1,499	25,555	3,667	(21,888)
\$60,000 - \$74,999		\$1,500 - \$1,874	11,826	2,086	(9,740)
\$75,000 and above		\$1,875 and above	18,154	2,089	(16,065)
TOTAL			243,834	267,951	24,117 ⁽¹⁾

Sources: The Danter Company, Incorporated; Census 2000; Claritas, Incorporated

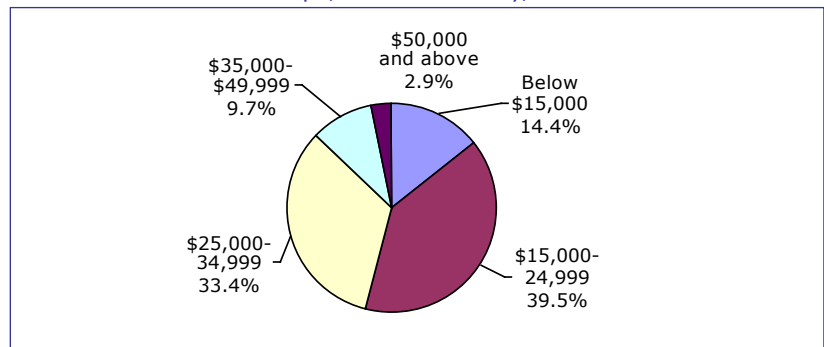
(1) Represents the current overall vacancy rate of 9.0 percent among all rental housing units.

Figure 19: Renter Households by Income Range, Franklin County, 2004



2004

Figure 20: Supply of Rental Units by Affordability to Renter Income Groups, Franklin County, 2004 Estimate



Source: The Danter Company

Cost-Burdened Renter Households

- In both the city of Columbus and Suburban Franklin County, nearly three out of four extremely low-income renter households are cost burdened (paying more than 30 percent of their income for rent and utilities). In the low-income renter group, about 68 percent Columbus renters and 66 percent of Suburban Franklin County households are cost burdened.
- Of the 51,476 low- and extremely low-income cost-burdened renter households in Franklin County, 84.9 percent live in the city of Columbus and 14.1 percent are in the Suburban County.

Severely Cost-Burdened Renter Households

- In both Suburban Franklin County and the city of Columbus, approximately 59 percent of extremely low-income renters are paying over one-half of their income for housing. Seventeen percent of low-income renters in both areas also experience severe cost burden.
- The renter households with the greatest housing problems are those with the lowest incomes and the largest housing cost burden. In 2000 there were 24,908 renter households in Franklin County with incomes at or below 30 percent of median paying more than half of their income for housing. Eighty-five percent of these severely cost burdened households are in the city of Columbus, while 15 percent live in the Suburban County.

Table 42: Effective Market Areas with the Greatest Surplus of Rental Units with Rents below \$500⁽¹⁾, Franklin County 2004 Estimate

Market Area	Surplus (Units)
Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge	2,898
Hilltop	1,080
Northland	838
Eastland	711
Northeast	693

Source: The Danter Company

(1) Affordable to households with incomes below \$20,000

Table 43: Effective Market Areas with Greatest Deficit of Rental Units with Rents below \$500⁽¹⁾, Franklin County 2004 Estimate

Market Area	Deficit (Units)
Near North/University	(3,957)
Northwest	(1,323)
Far North	(818)
Far West	(446)
Clintonville	(361)

Source: The Danter Company

(1) Affordable to households with incomes below \$20,000

Table 44: Renter Households with Housing Cost Burden, 2000

	Columbus Households			Suburban Franklin County Households			Total Franklin County Households		
	At/ Below 30% mfi	31- 50% mfi	51- 80% mfi	At/ Below 30% mfi	31- 50% mfi	51- 80% mfi	At/ Below 30% mfi	31- 50% mfi	51- 80% mfi
Cost Burden >30 percent	26,389	17,314	8,173	4,556	3,217	1,918	30,945	20,531	10,091
Cost Burden >50 percent (1)	21,205	4,335	846	3,703	836	285	24,908	5,171	1,131

Source: 2000 CHAS Data Book

MFI—Median Family Income

(1) Cost Burden > 50 percent is a subset of Cost Burden > 30 percent.

Housing Needs

Renter Housing Need by Household Type

Elderly Households

- ▶ In 2000, there were 8,598 low- and extremely low-income elderly renter households in Columbus. Of these, 62.7 percent were housing cost burdened, and 36.8 percent had severe cost burden.
- ▶ In suburban Franklin County, 59.1 percent of the 3,022 low- and extremely low-income elderly renter households

were cost burdened, and 31.1 percent had severe housing cost burden.

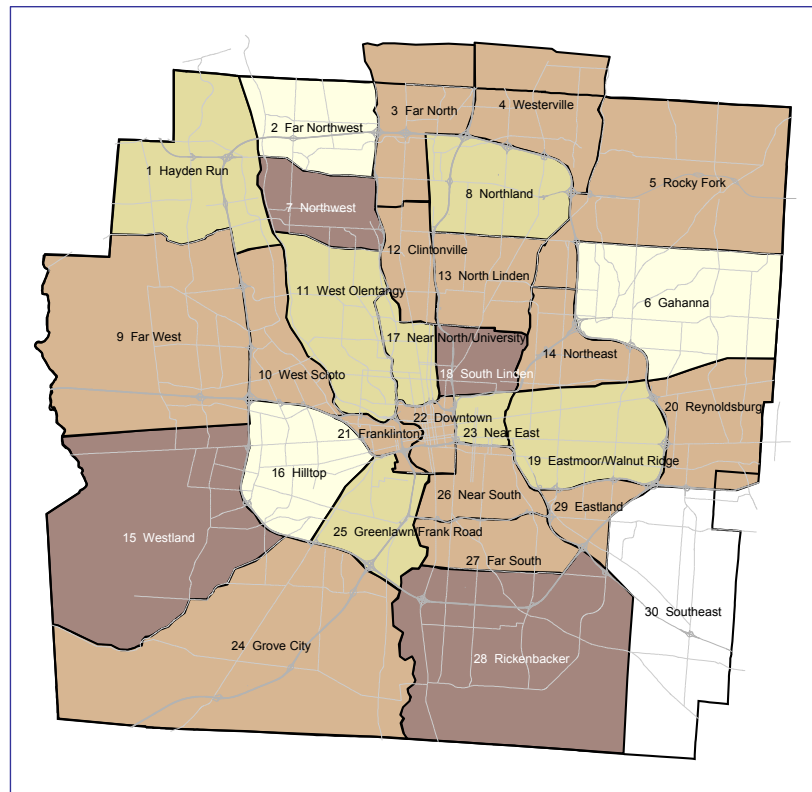
Small Related Households (2-4 Persons)

- ▶ In 2000, there were 19,540 low- and extremely low-income small related renter households in Columbus. Of these 69.8 percent were cost burdened and 36.9 percent were severely burdened. In Columbus, these small households are the second

largest renter household type with a housing need.

- ▶ In suburban Franklin County, 74.5 percent of the 3,705 low- and extremely low-income small related renter households were cost burdened, and 38.1 percent had severe housing cost burden. These households were the largest renter group with a housing need in the suburban county in 2000.

Map 17: Estimate of Surplus/Deficit of Rental Housing Units with Rents Below \$500, Franklin County 2004



Source: The Danter Company, 2004

Rental Units with Rents Below \$500

- 500 or more unit deficit
- 0 to 499 unit deficit
- 1 to 700 unit surplus
- 701 and above unit surplus

Large Related Households (5+ Persons)

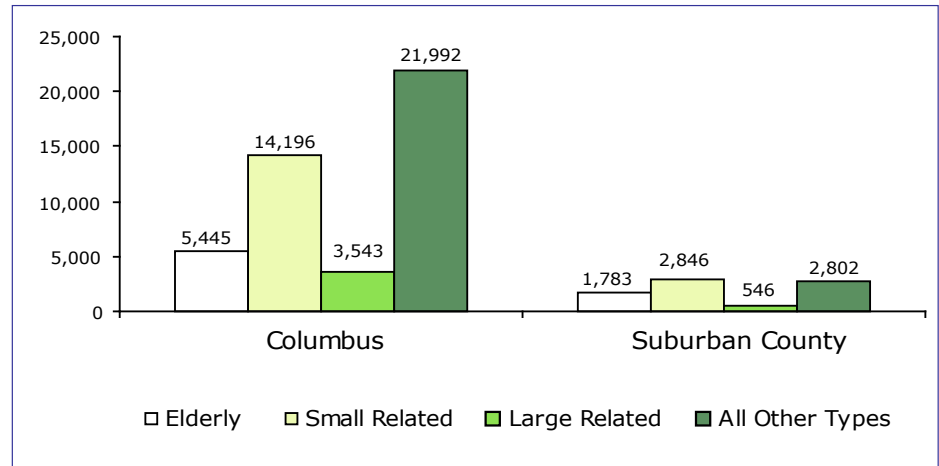
- In 2000 there were an estimated 4,304 low- and extremely low-income, large related renter households in Columbus. Of these, 67.6 percent were cost burdened and 33.2 percent were severely burdened. When overcrowding is taken into consideration, 82.3 percent of the large-related households in Columbus have a housing need.
- Of the 685 low- and extremely low-income, large related renter households in the suburban county in 2000, 61.5 percent were cost-burdened and 29.6 percent had severe cost burden. When overcrowding is taken into consideration, 79.7 percent of the large-related households in the suburban county have a housing need.

Other Household Types

“Other household types” includes single individuals living alone, unrelated individuals living together and households that do not meet the Census definition of family (persons related by blood, marriage or adoption).

- “Other household types” make up the largest renter group of low- and extremely low-income renters in Columbus with a housing need. Of the 28,909 households included in this group in 2000, 75.2 percent had a housing cost burden, and 47.6 percent had a severe cost burden.
- In suburban Franklin County, 76.1 percent of the 3,691 low- and extremely low-income,

Figure 21: Low- and Extremely Low-Income Renter Households with Housing Problems (Cost Burden and/or Overcrowding), 2000



Source: CHAS, Housing Needs of Franklin County Households, 2000

Housing Needs

“other household types had a housing cost burden and 47.9 percent had severe cost burden. These households were the second largest renter group with a housing need in the suburban county in 2000.

Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity

- Among extremely low-income renter households in Columbus, white households had the highest percentage of housing problems, while Asian households had the lowest percentage of problems. In Franklin County white households and Hispanic households had the highest percentages of housing problems, and Asian households had the lowest percentage.
- Among low-income renter households in Columbus white households had the highest percentage of housing problems, and black households had the lowest percentage. In Franklin County, low-income Asian and white households had the highest percentage of housing problems, while black households had the lowest percentage.
- In both Columbus and Franklin County, moderate-income Asian household had the highest percentage of housing problems, while black households had the lowest percentage.

Overcrowded Renter Households

- In 2000, there were 7,903 overcrowded renter-occupied

Table 45: Percent Renter Households with Any Housing Problem by Race and Ethnicity, 2000 (1)

	Columbus Households			
	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Extremely Low-Income	77.9%	72.8%	76.5%	65.8%
Low-Income	75.6%	62.7%	68.8%	73.9%
Moderate Income	27.2%	23.1%	34.2%	35.5%

	Franklin County Households			
	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Extremely Low-Income	77.0%	73.4%	76.5%	66.8%
Low-Income	73.7%	63.8%	71.5%	74.7%
Moderate Income	27.3%	23.4%	32.4%	37.9%

Source: 2000 CHAS Data Book

(1) "Any housing problem" includes cost burden, severe cost burden and/or overcrowding

housing units (more than one person per room) in Franklin County, or 4.2 percent of all rental units. Of this total, 6,533 (82.7 percent) were in Columbus, and 1,370 were in suburban Franklin County.

- As would be expected, large related families experience overcrowding at a much higher rate than other households. In 2000, 45 percent of all low- and extremely low-income renter households experiencing overcrowding were large related households, although this group comprised only 7 percent of all low- and extremely low-income renter households.

Inadequate Rental Housing Conditions

- The Housing Profile section of the Consolidated Plan includes an overview of housing condition issues in Columbus and Franklin County. The 2002 American Housing Survey identified 3,000 rental units with severe physical problems and 11,400 with moderate physical problems in the city of Columbus. In Suburban Franklin County, the AHS identified 700 rental units with severe physical problems and 500 with moderate physical problems.
- Low-income households are disproportionately represented in rental housing units with physical problems. AHS data indicates that in the Columbus MSA, 50.8 percent of all rental units are occupied with households with incomes below \$30,000. However, households in this income group occupy 66.7 percent

of rental units with severe physical problems and 61.8 percent of units with moderate physical problems.

Housing Needs of Owners

Housing Affordability

The incidence of housing cost burden and overcrowding is not as great among owner households as it is for renters. This is not surprising, since a household cannot qualify to become an owner if the house payment is not affordable. Some households may have a drop in income, however, or may have increased costs due to utilities and taxes, which result in a housing cost burden after they have attained ownership. Data from the 2000 CHAS Data (see Consolidated Plan Tables A-1 in Appendix) show the following patterns of cost burden for owner households:

Cost-Burdened Owner Households

- In the city of Columbus 74.2 percent of extremely low-income owner households are cost burdened (paying more than 30 percent of their income for rent and utilities), while in suburban Franklin County the figure is 77.2 percent. In the low-income owner group, 52.8 percent Columbus owners and 57.2 percent of suburban Franklin County households are cost burdened.
- Of the 18,683 low- and extremely low-income cost-burdened owner households in Franklin County, 67.6 percent

live in the city of Columbus and 32.4 percent are in the suburban county.

- In Columbus, 38.8 percent of moderate-income owners have a housing cost burden. In suburban Franklin County the figure is 39.7. In both Columbus and the suburban county, the number of cost-burdened moderate-income households is larger than those in the low-income or extremely low-income groups.

Severely Cost-Burdened Owner Households

- In both suburban Franklin County and the city of Columbus, approximately 55 percent of extremely low-income owners are paying over one-half of their income for housing. In Columbus, 25.6 percent of low-income owners experience severe cost burden, while in the suburban county the figure is 31.6 percent.
- The owner households with the greatest housing problems are those with the lowest incomes and the largest housing cost burden. In 2000 there were 6,975 owner households in Franklin County with incomes at or below 30 percent of median paying more than half of their income for housing. Sixty-nine percent of these severely cost burdened households are in the city of Columbus, while 31 percent live in the suburban county.

Housing Needs

Owner Housing Need by Household Type

Elderly Households

- In 2000, there were 10,035 low- and extremely low-income elderly owner households in Columbus. Of these, 51.2 percent were housing cost burdened, and 28.7 percent had severe cost burden. In Columbus, these elderly households are the largest owner household type with a housing need.
- In suburban Franklin County, 56.5 percent of the 5,300 low- and extremely low-income elderly owner households were cost burdened, and 31.2 percent had severe housing cost burden. Elderly households in these income groups are the largest owner household type with a housing need in the suburban county.

Small Related Households (2-4 Persons)

- In 2000, there were 5,254 low- and extremely low-income small related owner households in Columbus. Of these 75.3 percent were cost burdened and 47.6 percent were severely burdened. In Columbus, these small households are the second largest owner household type with a housing need.
- In Suburban Franklin County, 79.4 percent of the 2,095 low- and extremely low-income small related owner households were cost burdened, and 57.2 percent had severe housing cost burden. These households were the second largest

Table 46: Owner Households with Housing Cost Burden, 2000

	Columbus Households			Suburban Franklin County Households			Total Franklin County Households		
	At/Below 30% mfi	31-50% mfi	51-80% mfi	At/Below 30% mfi	31-50% mfi	51-80% mfi	At/Below 30% mfi	31-50% mfi	51-80% mfi
Cost Burden >30 percent	6,539	6,096	9,639	2,968	3,080	4,934	9,507	9,176	14,573
Cost Burden >50 percent (1)	4,829	2,956	1,764	2,146	1,700	1,479	6,975	4,656	3,243

Source: 2000 CHAS Data Book

MFI Median Family Income

(1) Cost Burden > 50 percent is a subset of Cost Burden > 30 percent.

owner group with a housing need in the suburban county in 2000.

Large Related Households (5+ Persons)

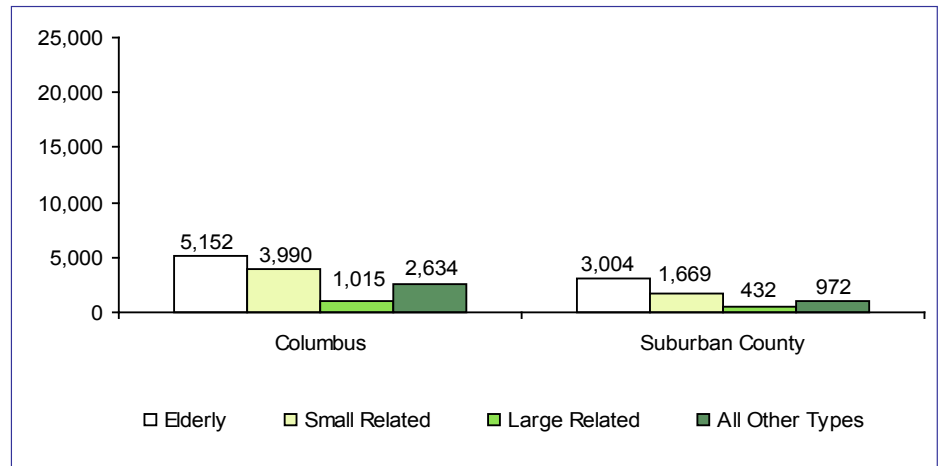
- In 2000 there were an estimated 1,320 low- and extremely low-income, large related owner households in Columbus. Of these, 70.2 percent were cost burdened and 42.7 percent were severely burdened. When overcrowding is taken into consideration, 76.8 percent of the large-related owner households in Columbus have a housing need.
- Of the 492 low- and extremely low-income, large related owner households in the suburban county in 2000, 83.7 percent were cost-burdened and 63.4 percent had severe cost burden. When overcrowding is taken into consideration, 87.8 percent of the large-related owner households in the suburban county have a housing need.

Other Household Types

Other household types includes single individuals living alone, unrelated individuals living together and households that do not meet the Census definition of family (persons related by blood, marriage or adoption).

- Of the 3,748 owner households in the group "other household types" in 2000, 69.8 percent had a housing cost burden, and 49.2 percent had a severe cost burden.
- In suburban Franklin County, 72.3 percent of the 1,345 low- and extremely low-

Figure 4. Low- and Extremely Low-Income Owner Households with Housing Problems (Cost Burden and/or Overcrowding), 2000



Source: 2000 CHAS Data Book

Housing Needs

income owners in the group “other household types” had a housing cost burden and 50.9 percent had severe cost burden.

Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity

- ▶ Among extremely low-income owner households in Columbus, white and Hispanic households had the highest percentage of housing problems, black households had the lowest percentage of problems. In Franklin County Hispanic owner households had the highest percentages of housing problems, and black households had the lowest percentage. The figures range from 81 to 40 percent.
- ▶ Among low-income owner households in Columbus Hispanic households had the highest percentage of housing problems, and white households had the lowest percentage. There was a difference of 22 percentage points between these two groups. In Franklin County, low-income Asian households had the highest percentage of housing problems, while white households had the lowest percentage. There was a 26 percentage point range between these groups.
- ▶ In both Columbus and Franklin County, moderate-income Asian household had the highest percentage of housing problems, while white households had the lowest percentage.

Table 47: Percent Owner Households with Any Housing Problem by Race and Ethnicity, 2000 (1)

	Columbus Households			
	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic (may be of any race)	Asian
Extremely Low-Income	75.9%	72.4%	75.8%	73.9%
Low-Income	49.1%	63.4%	70.9%	71.4%
Moderate Income	39.7%	41.8%	56.6%	61.3%

	Franklin County Households			
	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic (may be of any race)	Asian
Extremely Low-Income	76.3%	72.3%	81.0%	76.5%
Low-Income	52.2%	63.5%	70.5%	78.7%
Moderate Income	40.0%	42.2%	48.1%	57.5%

Source: 2000 CHAS Data Book

(1) "Any housing problem" includes cost burden, severe cost burden and/or overcrowding

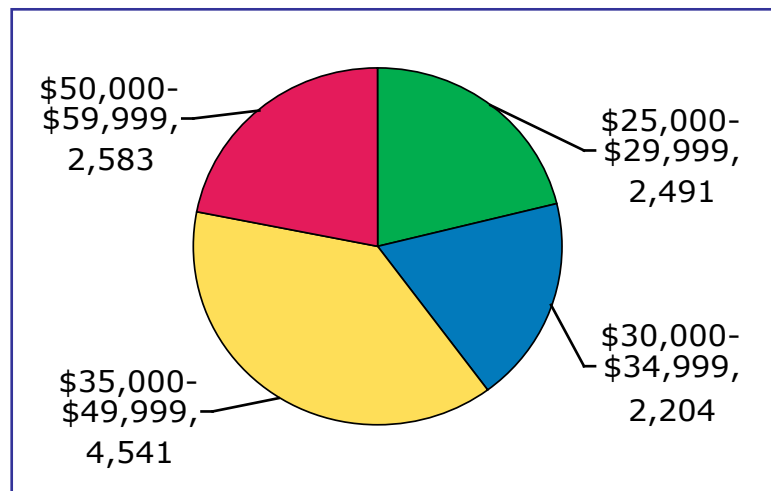
Overcrowded Owner Households

- In 2000, there were 2,308 overcrowded owner-occupied housing units (more than one person per room) in Franklin County, or 0.9 percent of all owner units. Of this total, 1,836 (79.5 percent) were in Columbus, and 472 were in Suburban Franklin County.
- As would be expected, large related families experience overcrowding at a much higher rate than other households. In 2000, 16 percent of all Franklin County low- and extremely low-income owner households experiencing overcrowding were large related households, although this group comprised only 6 percent of all low- and extremely low-income owner households.

Inadequate Rental Housing Conditions

- The Housing Profile section of the Consolidated Plan includes an overview of housing condition issues in Columbus and Franklin County. The 2002 American Housing Survey identified 1,100 owner units with severe physical problems and 2,300 with moderate physical problems in the city of Columbus. In suburban Franklin County, the AHS identified 1,200 owner units with severe physical problems and 1,100 with moderate physical problems.
- Low-income households are disproportionately represented in owner housing units with physical problems. AHS data indicates that in the

Figure 22: Annual Affordable Homeownership Demand Potential by Income Range, Franklin County, 2004



Source: The Danter Company

Housing Needs

Columbus MSA, 23.6 percent of all owner units are occupied with households with incomes below \$30,000. However, households in this income group occupy 39.1 percent of owner units with severe physical problems and 28.8 percent of units with moderate physical problems.

Affordable Homeownership Demand

As part of the affordable housing market analysis, The Danter Company calculated the affordable homeownership demand within four income groups, ranging from \$25,000-29,999 to \$50,000-59,999. The calculations included the number of renter households in each income group, movership rates based on Census 2000 data and renter-to-owner capture rate, based on 2000 AHS data.

- Based on the homeownership demand analysis, Franklin County has a total of 11,792 mid-level renters, divided among four income ranges, who are a potential market for affordable homeownership.

Geographic Location of Demand

- The following market areas have the largest demand potential among renters currently living within the market area: Hayden Run (1,631), Northland (1,172), Near North/University (1,034), Eastmoor/Walnut Ridge (789), Far North (719), Reynoldsburg (62), and Northwest (615).

Availability of Affordable Owner Housing

- The market analysis included an inventory of affordable owner units in Franklin County, both new and existing detached single-family and condominium units. Based on this data, the annual sales are not sufficient to meet the annual demand potential of Franklin County renter households with incomes under \$60,000. The largest deficit is for households in the moderate income group (\$35,000-49,999).
- It can be assumed that a portion of the homes sold in Franklin County in 2003 were sold to owner

households moving from one homeownership situation to another. If this is the case, the deficit of homes affordable to low- and moderate-income renters who wish to become first-time homebuyers is even greater than shown in Table 48.

Table 48: Availability of Affordable Owner Units to Meet Annual Demand Potential, Franklin County, 2003

Renter Income Group	Potential Annual Homeownership Demand	Approximate Affordable Housing Price	Total Sales 2003				Sales vs. Demand Potential	
			Existing Single-Family	Existing Condominiums	New Single-Family	New Condominiums		Total Sales
\$25,000-29,999	2,491	Less than \$70,000	1,585	416	0	0	2,001	(490)
\$30,000-34,999	2,204	\$70,000-89,999	1,738	513	46	1	2,298	(94)
\$35,000-49,999	4,514	\$90,000-109,999	1,586	419	42	12	2,059	(2,455)
\$50,000-59,999	2,583	\$110,000-124,999	1,427	235	82	8	1,752	(831)
Total	11,792		6,336	1,583	170	21	8,110	(3,870)

Source: The Danter Company and Community Research Partners

■ Public and Assisted Housing Needs

Public and Assisted Housing Waiting Lists

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) waiting lists provide a picture of the need for public and assisted housing in the community. CMHA maintains two waiting lists, one for public housing and one for Section 8 tenant-based vouchers.

- ▶ In August 2004 there were 6,533 households on the public housing waiting list and 10,914 households on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers and certificates.
- ▶ The public housing waiting list is comprised almost entirely of family households.
- ▶ There are 952 persons on the waiting list for senior/disabled public housing communities.
- ▶ The heads of household for those on the waiting lists are predominately female and black.
- ▶ About 40% of the households on the waiting list are employed, however over 75% have an income below 30% of the median.
- ▶ CMHA also has issues in dealing with immigrant populations (language, culture, etc.).
- ▶ Both Section 8 and Public Housing units are concentrated in central city neighborhoods. Penetration in outlying areas is largely confined to tax credit units, not market rate units. (see Maps 2 and 3)
- ▶ In addition, CMHA, in collaboration with other organizations that provide supportive services, has set aside some public housing units and Section 8 certificates for persons who are homeless or have special needs, such as mental illness or physical disabilities.

Needs of Public Housing Residents

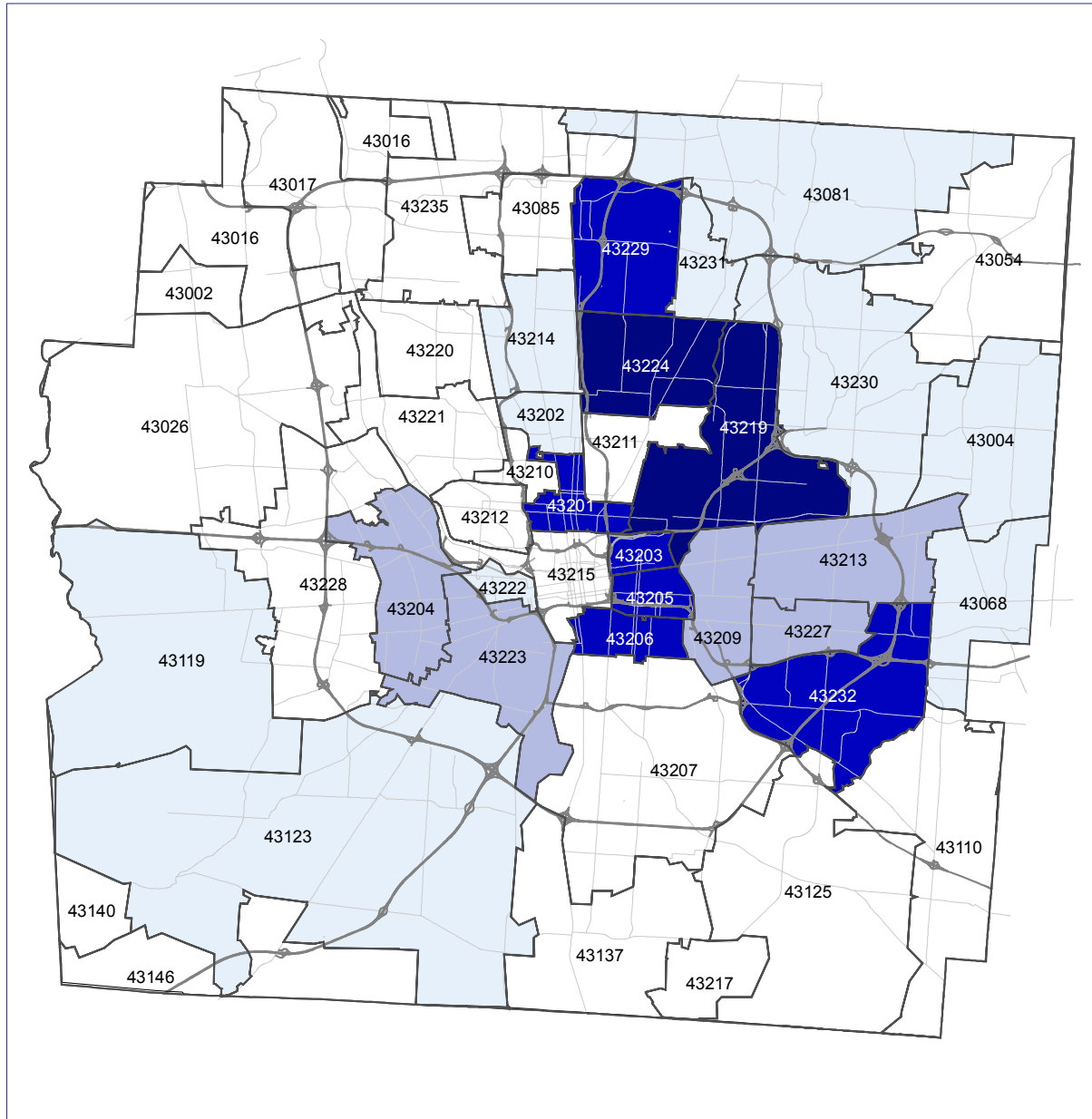
- ▶ As of August 2004 there were approximately 7,230 residents of CMHA public housing, comprising 3,315 total households.
- ▶ Typically residents are extremely low-income female-headed households with children, senior citizens or single adults with disabilities.

In March 1999 CMHA completed a survey of its residents to determine their use of and satisfaction with on-site services and their suggestions for additional services.

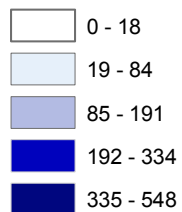
- ▶ A total of 878 residents responded to the survey,

Housing Needs

Map 18: Location of Households on the Public Housing Waiting List, Franklin County, 2004



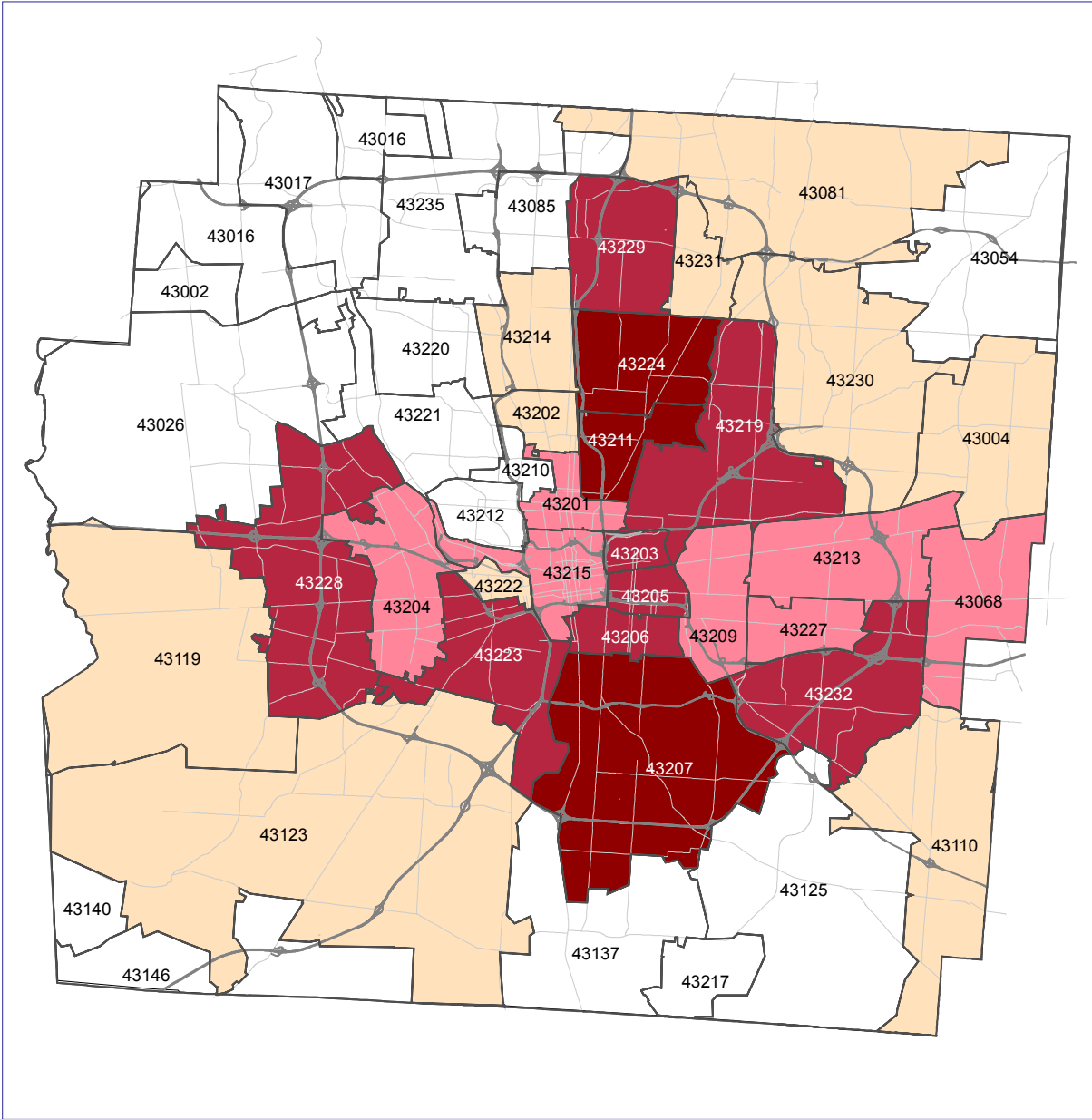
Public Housing Wait List



Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)

Housing Needs

Map 19: Location of Households on the Section 8 Waiting List, Franklin County, 2004



Section 8 Wait List

- 1 - 35
- 36 - 148
- 149 - 396
- 397 - 646
- 647 - 858

Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)

Housing Needs

including 317 persons living in seven CMHA senior/disabled communities and 561 persons living in eight family communities.

- All respondents identified a need for additional recreation and social activities, including exercise classes.
- Family respondents cited a need for recreation and social activities for youth.
- Other services needed by those in the senior/disabled communities included transportation and housekeeping.
- Many senior/disabled respondents identified medical services and clothing.
- Family respondents most frequently cited transportation, clothing, job placement, job training, housekeeping, childcare and medical services.

■ Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Point-in-Time Study

Each year the Community Shelter Board updates the point-in-time study of the homeless population in Franklin County for the HUD Continuum of Care submission (see Table XX in section XXXX).

Included in the count are unsheltered homeless persons, as well as persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing.

- In 2003, CSB estimated that there were 1,783 persons who were homeless at any given time during the year.

This included 651 persons in families, 1,132 individuals.

- The count of unsheltered homeless persons is based on a point-in-time survey conducted May 1, 2002, which found 150 unsheltered adults and children.
- For 2004, the unsheltered count was verified based on surveys with outreach provider agencies that referred to their administrative records and direct service experience.
- For unsheltered homeless youth, point-in-time data was obtained from the Ohio Highway Patrol.

The count of sheltered homeless persons includes several components:

- Average daily occupancy of CSB-funded emergency shelters
- Persons in transitional housing
- Average daily occupancy of CSB transition beds
- Persons in special needs shelter beds (domestic violence, youth, public inebriate, psychiatric crisis)

The count assumes that all transitional housing and special needs shelter beds are full.

Emergency Shelter Statistics

The largest population served by the Columbus shelter system is single men. Between 1998 and 2004 the number of persons in families served by the shelter has decreased

by 35.0%, the number of single men decreased by 20.5% and the number of single women increased by 18.4%.

In 2004, agencies funded by the Community Shelter Board provided access to 980 shelter beds and served (unduplicated count) 3,516 single men, 1,103 single women and 2,291 persons in families. During 2004 these agencies provided 349,974 units of service (one person sheltered for one night) to homeless persons. Since 1998, the number of persons served by the shelter system has decreased by 22.5% (8,911 to 6,910) and the units of service have decreased by 8.1% (380,755 to 349,974). However, the average length of stay for persons served has gone up to 51 nights in 2004 compared to 43 nights in 1998.

Homeless Subpopulations

Homeless Families with Children

In 2004 YWCA, a CSB agency, undertook a study to describe and study correlations between the characteristics and outcomes of households served by YWCA's Interfaith Hospitality Network program. The data from the study provide a demographic profile of the homeless population served by IHN.

There were 604 households served during the 2003 calendar year. Almost all the households (90 percent) were residents of Franklin County when they became homeless. More than two-thirds of the households were small, with up to 3 members. Only 7 percent

of the households had 6 or more family members. The majority of head of households served were African American (72 percent) and female (88 percent). The median age of the head of household served was 32 years. The top three reasons for crisis were identified as:

- ▶ Loss of or inadequate income (35%)
- ▶ Family relationship problems (27%)
- ▶ Poor money management (15%)

The average monthly income of the households served was \$625. In 2003, the median household income in Franklin County was \$45,141 or \$3,760 per month over six times the income of the homeless households served. Twelve percent of the households served reported having no income. Only 20 percent of the heads of households were employed full-time or part-time. The majority of households (63 percent) had income from other sources (Social Security/Public Assistance/Child support). Seventy eight percent of the households served were homeless for the first time in the past two years.

Unmet Needs

Unmet needs are identified in the Five Year Strategic Plan section of this document. They are based on the 2004 Continuum of Care figures for unmet needs/gaps.

- ▶ Unmet need for emergency shelter for individuals: 244 beds; persons in families with

children: 0 beds.

- ▶ Unmet need for transitional housing for individuals: 162 beds; families: 69 beds.
- ▶ Unmet need for permanent supportive housing for individuals: 271 beds; families: 75 beds.
- ▶ Unsheltered homeless individuals: 360.
- ▶ Unsheltered homeless families with children: 10
- ▶ Unsheltered chronically homeless: 84

Additional unmet needs appear in the prevention, outreach and supportive services components of the Continuum of Care:

Prevention

- ▶ To improve homeless prevention and shelter diversion services.
- ▶ To expand shelter diversion services to men's system shelters.

Outreach

- ▶ To ensure non-duplication of effort in, effective service coordination and delivery of outreach to persons living on the streets and those staying in shelters.
- ▶ To enhance case management coordination and linkage to permanent supportive housing through standardized referral procedures.
- ▶ To expand outreach to encampments that might pose a health hazard or risk to the rest of the community.
- ▶ To ensure persons in need of

alcohol and drug treatment have more ready access to available detox and treatment services.

- ▶ To train front-line shelter staff to improve their ability to effectively engage, refer and assist persons with mental illness who may cycle between shelter and street.
- ▶ To identify and link sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless persons with new permanent supportive housing opening in 2003-2004.

Supportive Services

- ▶ To improve clients' ability to access all available services and resources to promote housing stability.
- ▶ To improve access to mainstream benefits and resources.
- ▶ To improve engagement practices and referral protocols for mentally ill shelter clients through training and on-site linkages.
- ▶ To ensure shelter case management services are targeted to those most in need of assistance.
- ▶ To connect permanent supportive housing residents to employment.

Needs of Persons Threatened with Homelessness

"Worst-case" housing needs and at-risk households

- ▶ Decent affordable housing is the greatest need of persons threatened with homelessness

Housing Needs

in Franklin County. It is estimated that in 2000 there were 31,210 renter households in Franklin County with “worst case housing needs”—incomes at or below 50% of median income paying more than 50% of their income for housing.

- Of the “worst-case” households, 24,908 were extremely low-income, with incomes at or below 30% of median.
- The demand for housing affordable to the “worst-case” households far exceeds the supply, with only about one unit for every two households.
- Employment that provides a “living wage” is a key need of at-risk households. There are, however, major barriers to low-income households achieving this goal:
- In Franklin County the greatest job growth is occurring in suburban locations where there are the fewest housing units affordable to low-income households.
- Almost one half of the employment growth in Franklin County is projected to be in lower wage retail and service sector jobs.
- Households with one or two full-time workers may be cost burdened and at risk of homelessness.
- Short-term rental/mortgage/utility assistance is needed in at-risk households to prevent eviction or foreclosure.
- Legal services are often needed by at-risk households

to deal with eviction, credit, and domestic violence issues. In 2003, 1,108 were given counsel and advice on housing issues through the helpline of the Legal Aid Society of Columbus. Another 270 cases were screened for extended service.

- Extremely low-income families and individuals that live on the brink of homelessness share a common need for the range of supportive services that are needed by those who are actually homeless.

Indicators of Threatened Homelessness in Columbus & Franklin County

- Income at or below 30% of median
- Paying 50% or more of income for housing
- Single parent, female-headed minority household
- Pregnant or new baby
- Substance abuse, mental health or physical health problems
- Divorce or relationship problems
- Living doubled-up
- Low-wage employment
- Recently homeless

■ Non-Homeless Populations with Special Needs

This section describes the number of people, other than homeless persons, who have special needs, and their need for supportive housing and supportive services. For many special needs groups adequate supportive services exist, but decent, affordable, accessible housing does not. For most special needs populations there is an emphasis on delivering community-based social services so that people with special needs do not necessarily require special housing. Thus, the estimates of need for housing with a supportive service component may appear low compared to the numbers of people with special needs.

Elderly and Frail Elderly Persons

The housing needs of elderly persons are related not only to household income, but also to their physical health. Low-income elderly persons with minimal disabilities have housing needs similar to the non-elderly population. Other elderly households may need specialized supportive housing or services to enable them to live independently in their homes.

- It is estimated that in 2000 there were 3,163 elderly renter households in Columbus and 940 in the suburban county that were low- and moderate-income and paying more than 50% of their income for housing.

- There were 2,879 elderly owner households in Columbus and 1,654 in the suburban county that were low- and moderate-income and experiencing severe housing cost burden.
- The cost-burdened renter households are in need of affordable rental housing.
- Cost-burdened elderly owners are likely to need assistance with home repair or housing rehabilitation.

While the need for housing for the elderly could be met in part through development of independent living units, some portion of the elderly population with a housing need will need housing with a supportive service component.

- According to the 2000 census there were 79,434 persons age 65 and over in Franklin County with a disability. Of these, 13,184 had a sensory disability, 27,643 had a physical disability, 9,855 had a mental disability; 9,116 had a self-care disability; and 19,636 had a go-outside-home disability.

A senior housing study by The Danter Company in 2003 revealed the following need for senior housing units:

- Market rate independent living, 1,460 units;
- Congregate care, 1,058 units;
- Assisted living, 933 units.

Many elderly persons prefer to stay in their homes, rather than move to a special facility.

- Passage of the Senior Options

Levy, which provides home-based services, is keeping people in their homes longer and possibly reducing demand for senior housing.

- Ohio's PASSPORT program, which provides in-home care for elderly, served four times the number of individuals in 2001 than in 1993.

Persons with Mental Illness

Persons with mental illness

- The population is comprised of individuals who frequently have multiple problems such as homelessness, being in jail, substance abuse, mental retardation and sometimes severe physical health problems.
- Community Housing Network, the mental health housing developer for the ADAMH Board, had a waiting list of 325 persons for their housing units in August 2003.
- Virtually all persons with long-term mental illness are in the extremely low-income group, because they are dependent upon public assistance such as SSI.
- In 2003 only 17.5% of persons with serious mental illness served by ADAMH-funded agencies had any kind of employment.

Housing for persons with mental illness

- It is estimated that \$60 million is needed to address the supportive housing needs of the severely mentally ill.
- This demand can be met in part by the development of additional supportive housing

for persons with mental illness. It can also be addressed by increasing the availability of general population affordable rental housing and providing community based support services.

Supportive services for persons with mental illness

- For those individuals who lack interest in or the ability to participate in housing where there are rules, there is a need for low demand housing with practical supports that facilitate recovery and employment.
- Others need highly individualized support, 12-24 hour support or daily help for a long period of time.
- Treatment for drug and alcohol abuse that takes mental illness into account is also critical.
- Supportive service needs for persons with mental illness also include, for a portion of the population, more accessible and flexible rehabilitation and employment opportunities.

Persons with Mental Retardation or Development Disabilities (MR/DD)

In 2002, MRDD served 11,595 persons. Of these, 48% (5,565) were age 22+.

MR/DD Residential Services

- 2,574 persons with MR/DD received residential supportive services. Of these, 400 were 40+ and live in their natural homes. The remainder were in residences including apartments, group homes, intermediate care facilities, and

Housing Needs

houses.

- It is estimated that \$24 million is needed to address the supportive housing needs of the developmentally disabled population.

Non-Elderly Persons with Disabilities

- The 2000 census shows that there were 203,101 disabilities tallied for persons age 16-64. Of this group, 15,566 had a sensory disability; 41,194 had a physical disability; 27,509 had a mental disability; 11,711 had a self-care disability; and 36,413 had a go-outside-the-home disability.
- Mid-Ohio Board for an Independent Living Environment (MOBILE) estimates that the majority of persons with mobility limitations need modifications to their homes.

Housing for persons with disabilities

- Housing affordability is an important issue for non-elderly persons with physical disabilities.
- It is estimated that \$166.3 million is needed to address the supportive housing needs of the physically disabled.
- In 2003, MOBILE had 420 inquires about home modification and provided 1,193 units of information on the topic.
- In 2003, MOBILE received 286 requests for home modification applications.
- Disabled persons and/or their families may be looking for an

apartment or house sometime in the next 5-10 years and will need to locate a unit with some accessibility features.

- In addition to the number of people with disabilities needing accessible housing, there is a need for accessible homes for family members, friends, neighbors and associates of persons with mobility or sensory disabilities.
- Accessibility in this arena includes stepless entrances/exits, wider doorways and accessible bathrooms, and for persons who are deaf, a TTY unit.

Housing with supportive services

- Housing with supportive services is needed for physically disabled persons who have a self-care limitation and wish to live independently. Services include personal assistance, transportation and delivery services.
- Currently, the lack of special housing for this population forces some people to live in nursing homes and others to rely on personal aides.
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits average \$527 a month nationwide.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

Special Housing for Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions

People who are homeless and

have a chemical dependency have an obvious need for special housing while they are in early recovery. In addition, non-homeless persons may have a temporary need for special housing during recovery to remove themselves from an unhealthy environment. Other persons with substance abuse may need long-term supportive housing in which they can manage their addiction.

- The *Rebuilding Lives* report recommends the development of at least 800 units of supportive housing for homeless men, most of whom have substance abuse problems.
- It is estimated that \$30 million is needed to address the supportive housing needs of those with alcohol or other drug additions.

The number of non-homeless people with substance abuse problems needing specialized housing is difficult to predict. The need includes:

- Treatment housing, ranging from abstinence-based programs to housing for persons in early recovery;
- Assisted living for late stage chronic alcoholics with physical health problems;
- Mixed population supportive housing for persons who have completed treatment.

Persons with HIV/AIDS or Related Diseases

- In December 2001 there were 1,811 persons living

with HIV/AIDS in Franklin County.

- ▶ The Columbus Health Department estimates that there are 810 households that annually participate in the array of supportive services available in the community for persons with AIDS in Franklin County.

Housing for persons with HIV/AIDS

- ▶ It is estimated that \$3.6 million is needed to address the supportive housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS.
- ▶ Experience of the Columbus AIDS Task Force shows that stabilized housing and support services can assist in providing improvement in general health, mental health and sense of self-esteem.
- ▶ Improvements in drug treatment have resulted in increased longevity and quality of life for many persons with HIV/AIDS.
- ▶ Housing assistance is needed to enable low-income persons with AIDS to maintain their existing housing or to obtain affordable housing in the event that their income is reduced or their expenses increase as a result of their illness.

■ Five-Year Projections

Population Projections

- ▶ According to the Ohio Department of Development, the population in Franklin County is expected to grow from 1,068,978 in 2000 to 1,155,910 in 2010; an 8.1 percent increase.
- ▶ The aging trend will continue, with a major proportion of the growth occurring in those aged 50 years and over.

Employment-Generated Housing Need

- ▶ The projected addition of 149,100 new jobs in Central Ohio between 2004 and 2010 brings with it a demand for housing for workers in proximity to job opportunities.
- ▶ Almost 50 percent of new jobs are expected to be in the retail and service sectors, which traditionally have greater proportions of low wage jobs.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Housing affordability is determined by the relationship between supply and demand. A household's purchasing power (demand), or its capacity to "consume" housing, is based on its income. This may include wages, investment income, gifts and inheritance. Government can directly increase a household's purchasing power by general income transfers (public assistance, social security payments, etc.), housing assistance payments or services that increase disposable income (child care subsidies, health care, etc.). Government can indirectly influence household income through actions such as increasing the minimum wage or changing the tax structure.

The price of housing is affected by a complex combination of factors related to the cost of housing production (supply). These include the cost of land, materials, labor and capital. The

government can be a housing developer, as in the case of public housing. Government loans, grants and financing that reduce the cost of private sector and non-profit sector housing production, operation or maintenance directly impact housing affordability. The public sector can also make housing more affordable by imposing rent or price controls. Tax abatement and infrastructure development are indirect techniques for reducing the price of housing.

Other types of government intervention in the housing market increase the cost of housing. The most common of these interventions are local government development regulations. These include regulation of density, lot sizes, building size, unit type and design and building materials. Communities can also increase housing cost through lengthy approval process, permit fees, infrastructure requirements and exactions (payments or land dedications for parks and schools).

Increases in the minimum wage or prevailing wage requirements,

which increase household income on the demand side, can increase the cost of labor for housing construction. The tax code can also impact housing cost, either positively or negatively.

The availability of affordable housing is also related to consumer and community preference. Housing developers gauge housing location, style and price to the perceived local market and community acceptability.

Within this context, this section of the Consolidated Plan describes the barriers to meeting the affordable housing needs in Columbus and Franklin County. These include:

Public Sector Impediments

- Attitudes of the general public: NIMBY;
- development regulations and land costs;
- ADA, home modification and visitability;
- taxes and fees;
- public housing and tenant-based Section 8;
- project-based Section 8 and HUD financed units;

There is not a single American city or rural county where a household with one full-time minimum wage earner can afford a modest one-bedroom apartment.

—The State of the Nation's Housing 2003, Harvard's Joint Center for Housing Studies

In Franklin County, a worker earning the minimum wage (\$5.15 per hour) must work 96 hours per week in order to afford a two-bedroom unit at the area's Fair Market Rent.

—Out of Reach 2003, National Low Income Housing Coalition

For typical home buyers, sharp declines in mortgage interest rates largely offset the impact of surging home prices on affordability in 2001-02. Lower mortgage rates also allowed many homeowners to increase their mortgage debt without adding significantly to their monthly housing costs. For households at the lower end of the income distribution, though, affordability has clearly eroded.

—The State of the Nation's Housing 2003, Harvard's Joint Center for Housing Studies

Barriers to Affordable Housing

- intergovernmental coordination; and
- other public sector impediments.

Private Sector Impediments

- Lending,
- Loan servicing,
- Credit,
- Real estate industry,
- Rental housing,
- Insurance, and
- Appraisal.

■ The Gap Between Income and Housing Cost

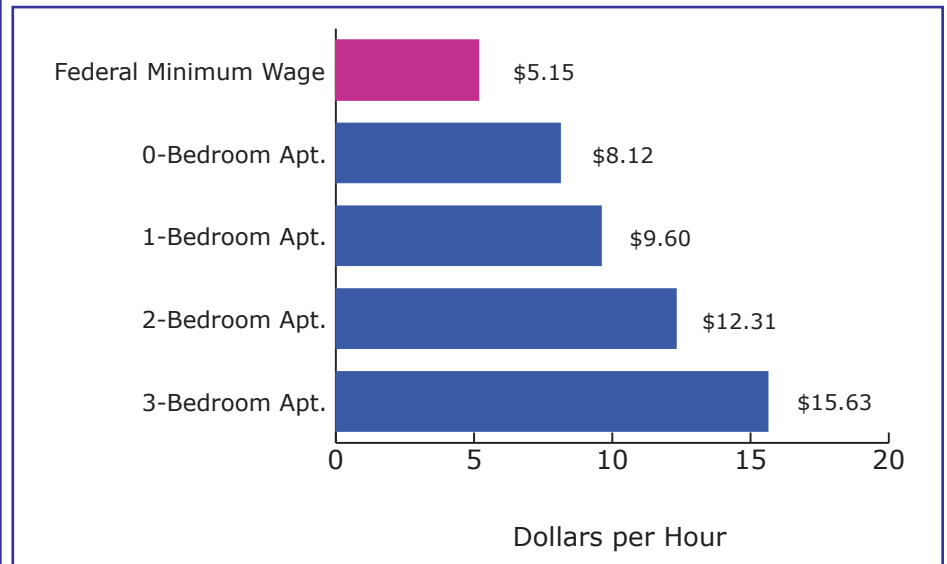
Rental Housing Affordability

- Rental housing is unaffordable to many working households
- 25,000, or 59.4 percent, of the lowest income renters in Franklin County pay over half of income for housing.
- Affordable housing demand far outstrips supply.
- Fewer public and assisted housing units and more rental vouchers.

Owner Housing Affordability

- Significant increases in the sale price of residential homes in central Ohio, a 41.5 percent increase from 1995 to 2003.
See www.columbusrealtors.com/2293.cfm
- 11,000 low-income homeowners in Franklin County pay over half of their income for housing.

Figure 22: Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Housing at Fair Market Rent, Franklin County, 2003



Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition

Note: Wage at 40/hours a week.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

■ Summary of Impediments to Affordable Housing

The following lists are based on information in the *Fair Housing Plan: 2001-2003* for Columbus and Franklin County prepared in May 2001 by Roberta F. Garber Consulting for The Columbus Urban League.

Public Sector Impediments

Attitudes of the General Public/NIMBY

- There is increased public opposition to affordable housing in all jurisdictions.
- Requirements that elected officials and/or boards and commissions approve housing development projects result in greater public participation and opposition.
- There is increased use of lawsuits to block housing development projects or siting of housing for special needs populations.
- There is increased use of referendum petitions to overturn approval of housing development.
- “Economic discrimination” produces public pressure for new housing to be more and more expensive.

Development Regulations and Site Selection

- Land costs are very high, particularly for vacant land with utilities.
- Development in the central city often involves costly land assembly and environmental

remediation.

- There are changes in state law pending in the legislature that would make annexation more difficult.
- There is great variation in development standards and processes among local jurisdictions.
- Suburban jurisdictions require large lots and low densities for new residential development.
- Suburban development regulations are becoming more restrictive.
- Incremental changes in codes add up to significant cost increases in housing development.
- Negotiated development approval processes result in increased standards and housing costs.
- Columbus historic guidelines may add to the costs of housing construction and renovation.
- There is little distinction in how Columbus codes are applied in the older and newer cities.
- Housing code enforcement, while improving housing quality, can increase housing costs.

ADA, Home Modification and Visitability

- No one organization has taken responsibility for assuring that developers comply with ADA requirements.
- There is not adequate enforcement of violations of ADA.
- There are not enough existing

housing units modified to be accessible for persons with disabilities to meet the need.

Taxes and Fees

- Utility tap-in fees and permit and inspection fees are increasing, and these costs are passed on to owners and renters.
- Local governments in Ohio are beginning to levy impact fees on residential development to pay for city services.
- There are no income tax deductions or benefits for renters.
- Residential structures with 4+ units are taxed at commercial property tax rates.
- Homes in central city neighborhoods are more likely to be overappraised by the County Auditor.

Public Housing and Tenant Based Section 8

- Since 1993, 27% of the public housing stock in CMHA’s inventory has been demolished.
- CMHA has Cooperation Agreements for family public housing only with Columbus and for senior public housing only with Columbus, Whitehall and Hilliard.
- There is NIMBY resistance to new public housing development in the newer city and suburbs.
- Public housing preferences now target 50% of all new admissions to working households, potentially reducing the availability of units for extremely low-income

Barriers to Affordable Housing

households.

- ▶ Households with high utility arrearages cannot move into public housing.
- ▶ A household is evicted from public housing if any person residing in the unit sells drugs.
- ▶ Landlords are reluctant to be a part of the Section 8 voucher program.
- ▶ Federal lead paint regulations cause smaller landlords to drop out of the Section 8 program.
- ▶ Fewer than 20% of Section 8 households are living in suburban locations.
- ▶ There are not enough resources to provide public housing and Section 8 vouchers to everyone on the waiting lists.

Project Based Section 8 and HUD Financed Units

- ▶ About 750 privately owned subsidized housing units have been lost from the affordable housing inventory, and this trend is expected to continue.
- ▶ Owners that are most likely to opt out of the program and convert to market rate units are those with units in newer city and suburban areas.

Intergovernmental Coordination

- ▶ There is not a forum for regional coordination on fair housing and affordable housing issues.
- ▶ There has not been buy-in from suburban jurisdictions to addressing the housing needs of their low- and moderate-income residents and workers.

Other Public Sector Impediments

- ▶ **Environmental issues**—Environmental concerns are playing a more important role in development and housing. Restricting development in environmentally sensitive areas impacts the ability to develop affordable housing.
- ▶ **Smart growth**—The focus on “smart growth” and sprawl can mean no growth of housing in suburban locations.
- ▶ **Gentrification**—Neighborhood revitalization can become gentrification, making housing in central city neighborhoods unaffordable to low-income households.
- ▶ **Schools**—Because of the school funding crisis and the population growth in suburban school districts, schools want to limit residential suburban development and reduce residential density.
- ▶ **Lead paint**—Lead paint regulations add costs to the housing system and place constraints on the type of housing activities that can be undertaken with federal funds. Time delays for testing and remediation result in units sitting vacant for longer periods of time.

Private Sector Impediments

Loan Approval and Denial

- ▶ Changes in CRA reporting and monitoring to focus on numerical targets allows lenders less time to work with marginal borrowers.

- ▶ Loan originators who have the qualifications and motivation to work with marginal applicants are in short supply.
- ▶ Lenders are not locating new offices in central city locations.
- ▶ There are significantly higher loan denial rates for blacks and minorities than for whites in Franklin County.
- ▶ As the income of black households increase, they are more likely than white households to have a loan application denied.
- ▶ Several lenders in the community made fewer than 6% of all loans to black applicants in 1998.
- ▶ Subprime lending composed 33.5% of all home purchase loans and 43.7% of all refinance loans in low-income Franklin County census tracts in 1999.
- ▶ Predatory lending practices are of increasing concern in Franklin County.

Loan Servicing

- ▶ There is insufficient data to analyze loan servicing practices.
- ▶ Preliminary data on foreclosures show a significant increase between 1994 and 1999.
- ▶ There is evidence of increased foreclosures of homes purchased through builder buy-down programs.

Credit

- ▶ A poor credit history is the number one reason for disapproval of home loan

Barriers to Affordable Housing

applications.

- ▶ A borrower's credit history weighs heavily in loan decisions made by automated underwriting systems.
- ▶ Blacks are more likely to have factors in their credit history that produce low credit scores.
- ▶ Minority and low-income households are more likely to not understand credit.
- ▶ Low-income households find it difficult to work with credit reporting agencies to correct errors in their credit reports.
- ▶ It is difficult for people with past credit problems to overcome them and become homeowners.

Real Estate Industry

- ▶ In 1995, the homeownership rate for white households in Franklin County was over 21% greater than for black households.
- ▶ There is anecdotal evidence that steering still occurs in the real estate industry.
- ▶ Wide-scale testing to determine discrimination in the owner housing market has not been done in Franklin County for several years.
- ▶ Realtors sometimes steer minority and low-income buyers to lenders with whom they have a relationship, despite the fact that this may not be the best deal for the buyer.

Rental Housing

- ▶ Rental housing testing continues to reveal instances of differential treatment

of persons in protected classifications throughout Franklin County.

- ▶ Rental housing testing found instances of new properties did not meet the legal requirements for accessibility for persons with physical disabilities.
- ▶ It is difficult to provide fair housing training to the many small landlords who do not have professional staff and are not affiliated with the CAA.
- ▶ Labor shortages and staff turnover result in less experienced and less qualified rental housing staff and a need for more frequent fair housing training.
- ▶ There are few affordable rental units in suburban locations.
- ▶ There are not enough affordable rental units with 3+ bedrooms to accommodate larger families.

Insurance

- ▶ There is evidence from national testing that insurance companies have provided fewer and more expensive services to residents of minority and low-income areas.
- ▶ Increased use of credit scoring by insurance companies may create additional barriers to minority households getting homeowner or renter insurance.
- ▶ Insurance rates for apartment complexes have drastically increased in the past 3 years.

Appraisal

- ▶ Appraisals often don't support

the loan amount necessary to get a rehab loan for a house in an older neighborhood.

- ▶ Appraisals for new homes in central city neighborhoods are sometimes based on comparables from other locations or on inflated values to cover construction costs.
- ▶ Predatory lenders rely on appraisers to carry out flipping schemes.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Fair Housing

The *Fair Housing Plan*, completed for Columbus and Franklin County in May 2001, identified several fair housing issues that continue to be addressed by key housing organizations in Columbus and Franklin County. The following is the list of actions in the plan, developed by The Columbus Urban League's Housing Roundtable:

Coordination and Fair Housing Plan Implementation

- ▶ **Enhance the Housing Roundtable** to serve as a forum for regional coordination on high priority fair housing issues, as well as an advisory group to oversee Fair Housing Plan implementation. Expand its membership to include the direct involvement of local government officials from Columbus, Franklin County and suburban jurisdictions, and other key public and private sector stakeholder groups.

Education and Outreach

- ▶ **Provide fair housing education** and training, using a variety of forums, methods and partners, targeted to:
 - 1) populations likely to experience discrimination;
 - 2) the housing industry,
 - 3) housing service providers,
 - 4) elected and appointed officials and
 - 5) the general public
- ▶ **Create linkages between the housing industry and organizations working with diverse ethnic groups,**

including new immigrants. Develop fair housing training materials and housing resource guides targeted to non-English speaking groups and persons from foreign cultures.

Monitoring and enforcement

- ▶ **Achieve local building code certification of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act** through the U.S. Department of Justice's voluntary certification program.
- ▶ **Review the Columbus Urban League's fair housing discrimination complaint** process on a regular basis to assure its continued effectiveness and to incorporate changes in laws, regulations and community conditions.
- ▶ **Periodically review the content of housing advertisements** in local publications for illegal advertising language, and provide technical assistance and/or initiate enforcement actions.

Development Regulations and NIMBY

- ▶ **Implement effective education campaigns to overcome community opposition to affordable housing** that make use of national and local research, models and best practices.
- ▶ **Selectively introduce affordable housing into suburban locations,** including:

- 1) senior-only public housing,
- 2) Section 8 tenants in suburban LIHTC projects and
- 3) partnerships between non-profit organizations and for-profit developers to buy into market rate developments.

- ▶ **Require suburban jurisdictions to develop and implement a fair housing strategy** if they receive Franklin County CDBG funds, HOME funds or tax abatement for job creation.
- ▶ **Provide incentive funds for suburban jurisdictions that remove regulatory barriers** to affordable housing development.
- ▶ **Reduce fees and taxes and make minor modifications to development regulations,** such as those identified by the Columbus Housing Task Force, to make housing more affordable.
- ▶ **Hold a community wide forum,** highlighting models and experts from other communities, to discuss innovative and effective approaches to removing regulatory barriers to affordable housing.

Tenant-Based and Project-based section 8 housing

- ▶ **Make changes in administration of the Section 8 program,** based on national models, to achieve greater landlord participation outside of the central city and retain existing landlords in the program.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

- ▶ **Lobby HUD to make regulatory changes** to provide more flexibility in administration of the tenant-based Section 8 program.
- ▶ **Monitor the status of project-based Section 8 and HUD financed properties**, and identify opportunities to intervene to keep units in the affordable housing stock.
- ▶ **in loan servicing and foreclosure** and determine if local actions are needed to address these issues.
- ▶ **Increase resources for comprehensive homebuyer education, including:** credit education, credit counseling and financial literacy training, including a local consumer awareness campaign.
- ▶ **Evaluate the CUL rental housing testing process** to determine how to better target testing efforts, analyze testing data and present the data to the community.
- ▶ **Evaluate the compliance of rental housing with accessibility laws through a program of regular testing.**

Lending and Credit

- ▶ **Develop a coordinated community effort to address predatory lending** and increase conventional and FHA lending in these areas, based on an analysis of mortgage lending patterns and appraisal practices in low-income and high minority population census tracts.
- ▶ **Modernize the Columbus Urban League's annual report on HMDA data** to make it a more useful tool for shaping community housing strategies.
- ▶ **Expand resources and staff in the community to assist minority and low- and moderate-income borrowers** to successfully move through the lending process.
- ▶ **Analyze trends and patterns**

Real Estate and Insurance Industries

- ▶ **Assess discrimination in the sale of housing** through a regular, periodic testing program.
- ▶ **Conduct research into the extent of insurance redlining** in Franklin County.
- ▶ **Monitor the efforts of state and national organizations to address insurance redlining**, and position the local community to take advantage of settlements that may be reached with large insurance companies.

Rental Housing

- ▶ **Provide smaller "mom and pop" landlords with targeted fair housing education, information and technical assistance.**

Plans are underway to update the Fair Housing Plan for Columbus and Franklin County in 2005.

Citizen Participation Plan

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that each jurisdiction prepare a plan for providing citizens with information and the opportunity to comment on:

- the Citizen Participation Plan;
- the amount of HUD funds expected to be received by the community;
- their housing and community development needs and proposed activities to meet those needs;
- the draft Consolidated Plan;
- the Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report; and
- substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan.

The city of Columbus has a Citizen Participation Plan, and this is available as a separate publication. This section describes the citizen participation activities that the city undertook to develop the Consolidated Plan and the priority housing and community development needs identified by citizens.

■ City of Columbus Citizen Participation Activities

For the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan, the city of Columbus had a goal of involving a large number and broad cross-section of citizens throughout the planning process. To accomplish this goal, the City devised a three-phase process to develop its strategic plan.

Phase 1—Providing Information and Learning About Citizen's Needs

A consultant and the Columbus Department of Development Management Team identified a total of nine traditional sites to serve as forums for educational and awareness presentations and survey distribution. Surveys were also mailed to stakeholder groups and other community networks.

To create additional energy around citizen involvement the consultant identified 19 non-traditional forums. Those forums included the Citizen Participation Network Panel, Neighborhood Liaison and Department of Development Associates meetings Head Start Centers, homeless shelters, ESL classes, low and

Citizen Participation

moderate-income housing developments, shopping centers, metropolitan parks and libraries.

Almost 10,000 surveys were distributed and 1,352 were returned, for a 13% return rate. Neighborhood commissions, civic associations, local social service agencies and city staff distributed nearly 10,000 door hangers. These were intended to encourage individuals to participate in the process, either by completing the survey, attending a community forum or calling the Citizen Talk Hotline. A total of 497 surveys were collected from traditional sites, and 660 from nontraditional sites (including 50 surveys from the website), and 195 from city staff and other stakeholder groups.

To meet the needs of individuals requiring assistance to participate in the forums and surveys, the consultants used a computerized polling system. In addition, the city partnered with the Ohio Community Development Corporation Association to conduct focus groups for non-English speaking and English as a Second Language immigrant populations. Representatives from Community Refugee and Immigration Services and other organizations were available to provide assistance during the survey period.

These various activities were designed to:

- Make information available to the public about community needs and the resources available to address needs;
- Uncover “hidden” community needs and issues;

- Give citizens and organizations an opportunity to suggest ways to address community needs; and
- Enhance involvement in and commitment to proposed solutions.

Phase 2—Feedback on Goal Statements

In July 2004, the city of Columbus emailed and sent postcards to more than 400 individuals from stakeholder groups inviting them to a July 21, 2004, meeting to comment on the draft 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan goals. Approximately 50 persons attended the July 21 meeting.

Phase 3—Public Comment on Strategic Plan, Action Plan and Citizen Participation Plan

The city of Columbus undertook extensive outreach and provided multiple avenues for public comment on the Consolidated Plan submission and Citizen Participation Plan. In addition, City Council held a public hearing on October 20, 2004, to hear citizen comments on the documents.

The public hearing was advertised in several ways, including meeting notices and media alerts. In addition, advertisements were placed in the following papers: *Columbus Dispatch*, *Columbus Call & Post*.

Copies of the 2005-2009

Consolidated Plan, the 2005 Columbus Action Plan and the Citizen Participation Plan have been available to citizens at public libraries and City Hall and on the Columbus interactive home page on the Internet at www.columbus.gov. The City’s formal 30-day public comment period began on October 10, 2004, and City Council met to vote on the submission on November 8, 2004. However, no public comments were received during this period.

Public Hearing and Public Review Schedule - 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan

- September 20 to October 4—ConPlan Community Forums
- October 4—Review with Council budget draft; determine Council’s abstentions
- October 10 to November 8—Public Comment period of the Consolidated Plan & 2005 Action Plan
- October 8—Legislation submitted to City Council
- October 18—First reading of legislation by City Council (to be tabled pending public hearing)
- October 20—City Council Public Hearing
- November 8—Legislation approved by City Council
- November 15—Submit Final Columbus Consolidated Plan and 2005 Action Plan application to HUD
- January 17, 2005—Appropriation Legislation passed by Council

■ Community Development Needs of Columbus Citizens

Joint City-County Stakeholder Focus Groups

The city of Columbus and Franklin County sponsored 8 focus groups that included 137 participants.

Focus group areas included:

- ▶ Neighborhood business development
- ▶ Regional economic development
- ▶ Affordable rental housing
- ▶ Homeless services and special needs
- ▶ Homeownership
- ▶ Housing developers
- ▶ Columbus Neighborhood Liaisons
- ▶ Housing Division Staff

Focus group questions collected information about the changes in the environment since the last Consolidated Plan, urgent housing and community development needs, targeting HUD resources, other available assets and resources in the community, and gaps in the local institutional structure.

Top Affordable Housing Comments

- ▶ Opportunity for low-income households to become or remain homeowners
- ▶ Supply of affordable rental housing

- ▶ Conservation and improvement of existing housing stock
- ▶ Equal access to housing/housing for special needs populations

Top Neighborhood/Target Area Comments

- ▶ Needs of low-income neighborhoods
- ▶ Need to target geographic areas
- ▶ Basic city services: police, fire, trash; safety issues
- ▶ Vacant buildings and vacant property
- ▶ Jobs, transportation, employment training
- ▶ Influx of immigrants; lifestyle and culture
- ▶ Needs of seniors; other social services
- ▶ Repair/replace infrastructure
- ▶ Technical and financial assistance

Top Economic Development/Opportunity Comments

- ▶ Access to jobs
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Housing near jobs
- ▶ Jobs that pay a living wage
- ▶ Worker skills
- ▶ Competitive environment
- ▶ Economic distress/business vacancies
- ▶ Revitalization of older areas
- ▶ Investments to attract businesses

Top Education/Supportive Service Comments

- ▶ Coordination among systems
- ▶ Co-location of services
- ▶ Housing and services; employment and services
- ▶ Public/private/non-profit sector coordination
- ▶ Planning across systems
- ▶ Provide education
- ▶ Homebuyer/homeowner education/renters
- ▶ Job skills/job training/workforce development
- ▶ Transition from poverty to self-sufficiency
- ▶ People losing public assistance benefits
- ▶ Services for working poor
- ▶ Emergency assistance needs
- ▶ Supportive services for those who can't live on their own

Citizen Participation

■ Community Development Needs of Columbus Citizens

During Phase 1 of the Columbus citizen participation activities, 1,352 citizens completed surveys on their community development needs. The respondents had the following profile:

- ▶ 55% black
- ▶ 63% with incomes of \$30,000 or less
- ▶ 59% female
- ▶ 58% single head of household
- ▶ 49% family size of one or two persons
- ▶ 88% first-time participant in the Consolidated Plan survey

Citizens responded to three questions:

- 1) What is the most important need/issue in your neighborhood?
- 2) How could the City improve its services to you or your neighborhood?
- 3) What would make your neighborhood more desirable?

Question 1 was answered by the respondent determining the level of priority for several issues under each of the Consolidated Plan themes: Affordable Housing, Neighborhood Revitalization, Economic Development and Supportive Services.

What Citizens Say They Need

- ▶ Greater safety
- ▶ Maintenance and sanitation
- ▶ Improved city streets
- ▶ Better housing
- ▶ Community development
- ▶ Economic development
- ▶ Recreation opportunities
- ▶ Better schools

■ Several other issues were considered to be emerging issues by the respondents:

- ▶ Planning
- ▶ Responsiveness and communication
- ▶ Noise
- ▶ Homeless and women shelters and services
- ▶ Healthcare
- ▶ Food
- ▶ Childcare and child supervision
- ▶ Animals
- ▶ Multi-cultural

What Makes a Neighborhood Desirable?

- ▶ Clean communities
- ▶ Low crime
- ▶ Quiet neighborhoods
- ▶ Good family life
- ▶ Good housing
- ▶ Accessibility

- ▶ Participative planning
- ▶ Better schools
- ▶ Diversity

Five-Year Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan identifies what Columbus and Franklin County propose to accomplish by 2009 to address the housing and community development needs identified in the preceding sections of the Consolidated Plan. The priority needs, goals, objectives and outcomes were developed by the city of Columbus and Franklin County, incorporating input from the surveys, meetings and focus groups during the citizen participation process (see Section 7).

The city of Columbus strategic plan is included in this draft of the Consolidated Plan. The Franklin County plan will be added in time for submission prior to the start of the April 1, 2005, county program year.

■ Consolidated Plan Principles

The goals and objectives in the Columbus and Franklin County 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan are built upon a set of guiding principles (see below). These were developed by the Consolidated Plan Key Coordinating Group, and provide an overarching framework within which Columbus and Franklin County developed their strategic plans.

The 2005-2009 Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan is built upon the following principles:

- ▶ Regional and Local. Balance regional issues with specific neighborhood and target area needs.
- ▶ Citizen Participation. Provide opportunities for all citizens and program customers to participate in plan development, implementation and evaluation.
- ▶ Proactive. Anticipate and respond to current and emerging trends, community needs and citizen values.
- ▶ Priority to Lowest Income. Ensure that no one is left behind, especially the poorest in our community.
- ▶ Collaboration. Encourage public, private and non-profit sector collaboration and reduce program duplication.
- ▶ Emphasize the Positive. Build upon available and realistic community assets, resources, plans and market forces.
- ▶ Leverage. Leverage the involvement of private sector organizations and resources.
- ▶ Measurable Results. Produce and evaluate measurable

Five-Year Strategic Plan

outcomes and results.

- ▶ Continuous Improvement. Employ continuous improvement strategies to address the holistic needs of a neighborhood, household or individual to achieve sustainable results.

■ Priorities for Investment

HUD requires communities, as part of the strategic plan development, to estimate the cost to address the needs for housing, homeless persons, non-homeless special needs populations and non-housing community development activities during the time period of the strategic plan. In addition, communities must assign priorities for addressing their housing and homeless needs. These needs are identified in the following tables.

The priority needs were developed based primarily on the data in the needs assessment portion of the Consolidated Plan. In addition, individuals and organizations in the community with expertise in the various program areas included in the priority needs assessment were asked to provide information to assist in completion of the tables. The data sources for the priority needs tables are identified on the tables or in footnotes.

Priority Needs of Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations

The housing and supportive service needs of non-homeless special needs populations in Columbus and Franklin County are described in Section 5 of the Consolidated Plan. Table VIII-2 includes the estimated cost of meeting the priority supportive housing needs of these populations, to the extent that this data was available.

Priority Housing Needs

The housing market analysis indicates that the most significant housing problem in Columbus and Franklin County is housing affordability, with more than 46,000 low-income owner and renter households paying more than 50% of their income for housing. In addition, the housing profile identified 21,300 housing units in Franklin County with severe or moderate physical problems.

The greatest housing need is among the lowest income renter households. The market analysis shows a deficit of about 17,768 affordable rental units for extremely low-income renter households in Central Ohio. The Near North/University and Northland submarkets have the largest deficits of units with rents below \$375, but have the largest surplus of units priced between \$375 and \$499 per month. Conversely, several areas near the Outerbelt are showing deficits in all three lower rent ranges. These markets are all located in the north/northwest area of Franklin County, where high land costs and development regulations make

development of lower priced units prohibitive. In addition, units are being lost from the subsidized rental housing stock as a result of demolition of public housing units and expiring HUD contracts.

For existing homeowners, housing cost burden often results in needs for housing rehab and home repair. For low-income renters, the cost of purchasing a home can be prohibitive.

HUD Table 2B quantifies the priority housing needs and the estimated cost of meeting these needs in Columbus, based on data from the Columbus Department of Development.

Columbus Renters

In Columbus, renter households with priority housing needs are those with incomes at or below 80% of median income with housing cost burden greater than 30% or overcrowding. These figures are based on 2000 estimates (see Section 5 and Appendix A). The highest priority renter groups with housing needs are low- and extremely low-income small related, large related and all other households. Extremely low-income elderly renters, however, have a low priority housing need, because of the high vacancy rates in CMHA senior housing communities.

There are an estimated 30,845 renter households in Columbus with worst case housing needs. These households have incomes at or below 50% of median income and have either physical problems with their housing units and/or

are paying more than 30% of their income for housing.

Substandard housing also creates housing needs for low-income renters. Over 80% of all substandard units in Columbus are rental units. There are an estimated 14,400 substandard rental units in Columbus. Housing units with severe or moderate physical problems are considered substandard.

Columbus Homeowners

There are two types of housing needs for homeowners in Columbus. For existing homeowners, those with incomes at or below 80% of median income and paying more than 50% of their income for housing are considered to have a housing need. Low-income, cost-burdened owners typically cannot afford to maintain their homes. Therefore, they have the highest priority housing needs, primarily for housing rehab and home repair.

Another housing problem in Columbus is the relatively low homeownership rate, which in 2000 was only 49.1%. In Columbus, potential low- and moderate-income home purchasers have a high priority housing need. This group is defined as 50% of the households with incomes from 51-80% of median income who are *not* cost burdened, based on 2000 estimates (see Section 5 and Appendix A).

Priority Non-Housing Community Development Needs

Columbus

The priority non-housing community development needs identified by Columbus citizens were:

- ▶ Jobs and job training
- ▶ Crime
- ▶ Improved streets, sidewalks and water and sewer lines
- ▶ Environmental hazards - code violations, trash, etc.
- ▶ Healthy development of infants, youths and adults
- ▶ After school programs
- ▶ Child care
- ▶ Business development within neighborhoods

The total cost of meeting all non-housing community development needs in Columbus and Franklin County identified on Table VIII-4 is estimated to be over \$2.7 billion.

Geographic Priorities for Investment

Most of the priorities for investment for the city of Columbus are focused on meeting the needs of low-income individuals, who may be located anywhere within the city. The other priority for investment is meeting the comprehensive physical, social and economic needs of the Columbus older city

(see Map I-1). HOPWA funds, which are centrally administered by the city of Columbus, are used to meet the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS in a seven-county area.

Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The housing and community development needs assessment that is a part of the Consolidated Plan provides a basis for identifying obstacles to meeting underserved needs in the community. Obstacles were also identified in the stakeholder focus groups that were part of the citizen participation process. The following are obstacles to Columbus and Franklin County meeting underserved needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

People

- ▶ Growing gap between rich and poor.
- ▶ Multiple obstacles and barriers facing people in poverty.
- ▶ Personal and social problems taken to the workplace.
- ▶ More single parent households.
- ▶ Aging population.
- ▶ Increased immigrant population.
- ▶ General public not aware of housing and community development needs.
- ▶ Service Provider- Agencies have difficulty hiring and keeping qualified staff.

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Economy

- ▶ Economic opportunity moving to the suburbs.
- ▶ Minimum wage and low wage service and retail sector job growth.
- ▶ Lending institution mergers and acquisitions.
- ▶ Loss of minority business setasides.
- ▶ Turnover and job retention problems.
- ▶ Growth and the strong economy mask poverty problems.
- ▶ Lack of training opportunities.

Housing

- ▶ Tight rental housing market.
- ▶ Job/housing location mismatch.

- ▶ Loss of public and private subsidized units.
- ▶ NIMBY increasing.
- ▶ Developers facing more codes and restrictions from multiplicity of local governments.

Services

- ▶ Lack of code enforcement staff.
- ▶ High crime rates in some neighborhoods.
- ▶ Needs for transportation and childcare exceed available services.

Resources

- ▶ Lack of adequate financial resources and competition for scarce resources.
- ▶ Changes in federal programs and policies and uncertainty

about the future of the programs and funding upon which the plan is built.

- ▶ Competition for scarce resources between low-income areas and new, fast-growth areas.
- ▶ Duplication and inadequate collaboration among programs, projects and service providers.
- ▶ Federal regulations that limit flexibility in use of funds and increase project costs.

The objectives included in the City and County Strategic Plans are intended to help overcome these obstacles to the extent possible with available resources.

2005-2009 Priority Needs of Homeless Populations, Columbus and Franklin County (HUD TABLE 1A)

Table 49: Continuum of Care Housing Gaps Analysis Chart

		Current Inventory in 2004	Under Development in 2004	Unmet Need/ Gap
Individuals				
Beds	Emergency Shelter (1)	594	0	136 (2)
	Transitional Housing	302	0	162 (3)
	Permanent Supportive Housing	933	125	271 (4)
	Total	1829	125	569
Persons in Families With Children				
Beds	Emergency Shelter	440	0	0
	Transitional Housing	343	0	69
	Permanent Supportive Housing	460	0	75
	Total	1243	0	144

Table 50: Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	490 (A)	282 (A)	360 (A/N)	1132
2. Homeless Families with Children	105 (A)	64 (A)	10 (A/N)	179
2a. Persons in Homeless Families with Children	387 (A)	234 (A)	30 (A/N)	651
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	877 (A)	516 (A)	390 (A/N)	1,783
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless	371		84	455
2. Severely Mentally Ill	435		Optional for	
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	463		Unsheltered	
4. Veterans	69			
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	96			
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	36			
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)	45			

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Table 51: Fundamental Components in CoC System—Housing Activity Chart

EMERGENCY SHELTER											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population ⁽¹⁾		2004 Year-Round Units/ Beds			2004 All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	Overflow/ Voucher
Current Inventory											
Families with Children											
Catholic Social Services	Barbara Bonner Family Shelter	C	399049	FC		21	70		70		
Homeless Families Foundation	Family Shelter	C	391176	FC		25	98		98		
Volunteers of America	Family Shelter	C	391176	FC		24	96		96		
YWCA (1)	Interfaith Hospitality Network	C	391176	FC		40	148		148		
Adult Men											
Friends of the Homeless	Men's Shelter	C	391176	SM				130	130		5
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Mission on 6th Street	C	391176	SM				110	110		20
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Mission on 8th Avenue	C	391176	SM				95	95		
Volunteers of America	Men's Transitional Residence	C	391176	SM				30	30		
Special Populations											
CHOICES	Shelter for women victims of domestic violence	P-7/06	399049	M	DV	7	28	6	34		
Huckleberry House	Shelter for youth ages 12-18	P-1/06	391176	YMF				16	16		
Netcare	Miles House* (psychiatric crisis)	P-7/06	391176	SMF				4	4		
Volunteers of America	Men's Transitional Residence for Veterans	C	391176	SM	VET			10	10		
Maryhaven Engagement Center	Men's program (public inebriates)	C	391176	SM				42	42		
Maryhaven Engagement Center	Women's program (public inebriates)	C	391176	SF				8	8		4
Adult Women											
Friends of the Homeless	Rebecca's Place	C	391176	SW				47	47		7
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Mission Nancy's Place	C	391176	SW				42	42		8
SUBTOTAL						114	440	540	980	0	54
Under Development											
none											
SUBTOTAL						0	0	0	0	0	0

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Fundamental Components in CoC System—Housing Activity Chart continued

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population ⁽¹⁾		2004 Year-Round Units/ Beds			2004 All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	Overflow/ Voucher
Current Inventory											
For Persons with HIV/AIDS											
Pater Noster House		P-7/06	399049	SMF	AIDS			5	5		
For Persons with Mental Illness											
Columbus Area, Inc. (CMHC)	Kendall Manor*	P-7/06	391176	SMF				3	3		
North Central Mental Health Services	Fowler House* (dual diagnosis)	P-7/06	391176	SMF				10	10		
Southeast, Inc.	Redmond House* (SMD)	P-7/06	391176	SMF				15	15		
Southeast, Inc.	Parker Morrow* (SMD)	P-7/06	391176	SMF				6	6		
For Families											
Friends of the Homeless	Family Transitional (Program will end 6/30/05)	N	391176	FC		6	24		24		
Lutheran Social Services	Fresh Start	C	391176	FC		20	80		80		
Salvation Army	Family Housing Collaborative	C	391176	FC		40	160		160		
For Persons with Substance Abuse or Dual Diagnosis											
Amethyst	Amethyst Rapid Stabilization	P-1/06	391176	FC		8	24		24		
Friends of the Homeless	New Horizons	P-1/06	391176	SM				28	28		
Friends of the Homeless	Rebecca's Place	C	391176	SF				12	12		
House of Hope	Residential Treatment*	P-7/06	391176	SM				20	20		
Lutheran Social Services	Second Chance	P-1/06	391176	SMF				18	18		
Salvation Army	Adult Rehabilitation Center	P-7/06	391176	SM				85	85		
Volunteers of America	Support, Recovery, & Education	P-7/06	391176	SM				60	60		
Maryhaven	Women's Program at Noe-Bixby Road*	P-7/06	391176	M		7	21	23	44		
Huckleberry House	Transitional Living Program	P-1/06	391176	YMF		17	34	17	51		
SUBTOTAL						98	343	302	645	0	0
Under Development											
none											
SUBTOTAL						0	0	0	0	0	0

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Fundamental Components in CoC System -- Housing Activity Chart continued

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population ⁽¹⁾		2004 Year-Round Units/ Beds			2004 All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	Overflow/ Voucher
Current Inventory											
For Persons with HIV/AIDS											
Columbus AIDS Task Force	Shelter Plus Care	P-1/06	391176	M	AIDS	17	51	69	120		
Columbus AIDS Task Force	HOPWA Rental Subsidies	P-7/06	399049	M	AIDS	3	7	8	15		
For General Populations											
Community Housing Network	Family Homes (formerly Catholic Social Services-Warren Street)	P-1/06	391176	FC		10	30		30		
Community Housing Network	East 5th Avenue	C	391176	SF				32	32		
Homeless Families Foundation	Permanent Supportive Housing	P-7/06	391176	FC		12	52		52		
Volunteers of America	Family Permanent Housing	P-1/06	391176	FC		30	120		120		
For Persons with Mental Illness											
Community Housing Network	Next Generation Housing*	P-7/06	391176	SMF				40	40		
Lutheran Social Services	Faith Housing S+C	P-1/06	391176	SMF				44	44		
YWCA	Shelter Plus Care	P-1/06	391176	SF				25	25		
YWCA	WINGS	C	391176	SF				28	28		
North Central Mental Health Services	Norwich House*	P-7/06	391176	SMF				11	11		
For Persons with Substance Abuse or Dual Diagnosis											
Amethyst	Shelter Plus Care	P-1/06	391176	M		38	114	54	168		
Community Housing Network	Parsons	C	391176	SM				25	25		
Community Housing Network	Safe Havens	C	391176	SMF				13	13		
Community Housing Network	Cassady Avenue (includes 4 S+C)	C	399049	SM				10	10		
Community Housing Network	1208 North High	P-7/06	391176	SF				10	10		
Community Housing Network	1494 North High	C	391176	SMF				36	36		
Community Housing Network	North 22nd Street (includes 14 S+C)	C	391176	SMF				30	30		
Community Housing Network	Shelter Plus Care (total of 221 with other programs)	P-1/06	391176	SMF				197	197		
Community Housing Network	Summit* (includes 6 S+C)	P-1/06	391176	FC		17	68		68		
Community Housing Network	Rebuilding Lives Pact Team Initiative	C	391176	SMF				48	48		
Southeast, Inc.	Rebuilding Lives Scattered Site Apartments	C	391176	SMF				60	60		
YMCA	Sunshine Terrace	C	391176	SMF				65	65		
YMCA	40 West Long Street	C	391176	SM				70	70		

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Fundamental Components in CoC System -- Housing Activity Chart continued

Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population ⁽¹⁾		2004 Year-Round Units/ Beds			2004 All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	Overflow/Voucher
Community Housing Network	Wilson House	P-1/06	391176	SMF				8	8		
National Church Residences	Commons at Grant	C	391176	SMF				50	50		
SUBTOTAL						133	460	933	1393		
Under Development											
Community Housing Network	Rebuilding Lives Pact (includes CMHA units)	C	391176	SMF				60	60		
Community Housing Network	Briggsdale	P-1/06	399049	SMF				25	25		
Maryhaven/NCR	Chantry Place	P-1/06	391176	SMF				40	40		
SUBTOTAL						0	0	125	125		

Form HUD 40076 CoC-G

Source: Community Shelter Board, Continuum of Care 2004

(1) Target Populations key to abbreviations:

A—Primary Target Population

B—Secondary Target Population (Special Needs)

SM—Single men

SW—Single women

FC—Families with children

DV—Domestic violence

VET—Veteran

(2) Family shelter demand historically increases during summer months, we therefore have a flexible demand/capacity system via the YWCA that uses a combination of congregational sites and motels during peak demand.

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2005-2009 Priority Needs of Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs, Columbus and Franklin County (HUD Table 1B)

Table 52: Fundamental Components in CoC System—Service Activity Chart

Sub-population	Population	Cost Per Unit	Estimated Dollars to Address
Elderly and Frail Elderly	2,772	\$60,000	\$166,320,000
Severe Mental Illness	1,000	\$60,000	\$60,000,000
Developmentally Disabled	400	\$60,000	\$24,000,000
Physically Disabled	500	\$60,000	\$30,000,000
Persons with Alcohol / Other Drug Addictions	500	\$60,000	\$30,000,000
Persons with HIV / AIDS	810	\$4,140	\$3,533,400
Total			\$313,853,400

Source: Multiple agencies and housing needs data from Section 5.

- 1) Estimated dollars are for both Columbus and Franklin County. It is estimated that approximately 75% of the need is in the city of Columbus and 25% is in suburban Franklin County.
- 2) Costs are for development of new supportive housing only and do not include operations or services.
- 3) Total costs based on waiting lists or housing needs identified by special needs housing and service providers (see Section 5).
- 4) Total costs based on need identified in the 2000-2003 Consolidated Plan.

Five-Year Strategic Plan

2005-2009 Priority Housing Needs: City of Columbus (HUD Table 2A)

Table 53: Priority Housing Needs

Household Types and Income Groups			Priority Need Level (High, Medium, Low)	Estimated Units	Unmet Need (\$000)
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	H	8,379	645,183
		31-50%	H	5,817	447,909
		51-80%	L	2,606	200,662
	Large Related	0-30%	H	2,169	176,774
		31-50%	H	1,374	111,981
		51-80%	L	1,030	83,945
	Elderly	0-30%	L	3,413	262,801
		31-50%	M	2,032	156,464
		51-80%	M	1,024	78,848
	All Other	0-30%	H	13,106	1,009,162
		31-50%	M	8,886	684,222
		51-80%	L	5,117	394,009
Owner (existing)		0-30%	H	4,829	120,725
		31-50%	M	2,956	73,900
		51-80%	L	1,764	44,100
Home Purchasers		0-30%	-	NA	NA
		31-50%	-	NA	NA
		51-80%	H	9,443	944,300
Total Goals				64,502	4,490,685
Total Renter Goals				54,953	4,251,960
Total Owner Goals				9,549	238,725

Sources: CHAS Databook 2000, City of Columbus Department of Development

"Estimated Units" were calculated as follows, using the estimated housing needs data in Appendix A:

Renters – all renter households in the income group with "any problem"

Owners – all owner households in the income group with housing cost burden greater than 50%

Home purchasers - 50% of all renter households without cost burden in the 51-80% income group

"Unmet Need" is based on the estimated dollars needed to address the needs represented by the household type in that income group. This calculation is based on the following per unit cost assumptions:

Small Related/Elderly/All Other average	\$ 77,000
Large Related average	\$ 81,500
Owner households (existing)	\$ 25,000
Home Purchasers	\$ 100,000

2005-2009 Community Development Needs, Columbus and Franklin County (HUD Table 2B)

Table 54: Priority Development Needs

PRIORITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	Dollars to Address Unmet Priority Need ⁽¹⁾ (In Thousands) (2005-2009)	Data Source
PUBLIC FACILITY NEEDS (projects)		
Homeless Facilities	25,720	Community Shelter Board
Health Facilities	1,650 (older city only)/ 4,810 (all CC)	Columbus Capital Improvement Program
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	26,700 (older city only)/ 77,845 (all CC)	Columbus Capital Improvement Program
Parking Facilities	3,087 (older city only)/ 9,000(all CC)	Columbus Economic Development Division
INFRASTRUCTURE (projects)		
Water/Sewer Improvements	352,608 (older city only)/ 1,028,013 (all CC)	Columbus Capital Improvement Program
Street Improvements	94,200 (older city only)/ 274,634 (all CC)	Columbus Capital Improvement Program
Sidewalks	768 (older city only)/ 2,241 (all CC)	Columbus Capital Improvement Program
Flood Drain Improvements	47,220 (older city only)/ 137,665 (all CC)	Columbus Capital Improvement Program
PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS (people)		
Senior Services	10,240	Franklin County Office on Aging
Youth Services	183,762	Franklin County Children Services
Lead Hazard Screening	2,640	MORPC
Crime Awareness	104,196	Franklin County Justice Programs Unit
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
ED Assistance to For-Profits(businesses)	23,667 (older city only)/ 69,000 (all CC)	Columbus Economic Development Division
ED Technical Assistance(businesses)	10,976 (older city only)/ 32,000 (all CC)	Columbus Economic Development Division
Micro-Enterprise Assistance(businesses)	1,509 (older city only)/ 4,400 (all CC)	Columbus Economic Development Division
Rehab; Publicly- or Privately-Owned Commercial/Industrial (projects)	22,638 (older city only)/ 66,000 (all CC)	Columbus Economic Development Division
C/I* Infrastructure Development (projects)	114,219 (older city only)/ 333,000(all CC)	Columbus Economic Development Division
Other C/I* Improvements/ New Construction (projects)	126,910 (older city only)/ 370,000 (all CC)	Columbus Economic Development Division
TOTAL ESTIMATED DOLLARS NEEDED	2,735,166	

(1) Estimated dollars are in thousands. Where only one number is shown, the estimated dollars are for the entire county. Other numbers are identified as "All CC", "Older City only" and "Sub. County only" where applicable.

Five-Year Strategic Plan

■ Columbus Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives

The Columbus 2005-2009 strategic plan goals and objectives on the following pages were established by the City in consultation with the community through the citizen participation process (see Section 7). The Consolidated Plan Key Coordinating Team developed the first draft of the goals based on input from the Technical Group. HUD Tables 1C and 2C, which summarize the objectives by priority need area, are found in the Appendix.

The strategic plan is organized into four broad groupings or themes:

- ▶ Affordable Housing Opportunity
- ▶ Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization
- ▶ Economic Development and Economic Opportunity
- ▶ Supportive Services

Affordable Housing Opportunity Objectives

- ▶ Continue to support the current level of housing options and related services for special needs populations (e.g. homeless, elderly, disabled).
- ▶ Expand the conservation and improvement of existing affordable owner and renter housing in targeted areas.

- ▶ Increase opportunities for low- and moderate-income households to become and remain homeowners.
- ▶ Increase the supply of new affordable rental housing units for low- and extremely low-income families and individuals outside areas of poverty and near employment growth areas.
- ▶ Ensure equal access to housing.

Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization Objectives

- ▶ Enable residents to play a greater role in community leadership, self-help, advocacy and development issues.
- ▶ Provide technical and financial assistance to community-based organizations in order to address neighborhood needs.
- ▶ Improve the infrastructure and physical environment of Columbus' central city neighborhoods.
- ▶ Preserve and promote the character and assets of neighborhoods and target areas.

Economic Development and Economic Opportunity Objectives

- ▶ Create and maintain a favorable business environment in low- and moderate-income areas

to generate employment, business growth and consumer services.

- ▶ Promote thriving small and emerging for profit and non-profit businesses throughout Columbus.
- ▶ Increase low- and moderate-individuals' access to regional job markets and locations.
- ▶ Improve public infrastructure in commercial and industrial areas.

Supportive Services Objectives

- ▶ Make Columbus neighborhoods safer places in which to live, work and raise a family.
- ▶ Meet the comprehensive health needs, including health management skills, within our neighborhoods and target areas.
- ▶ Assist families and individuals moving from poverty or public assistance to stability or self-sufficiency.
- ▶ Provide a coordinated system of childcare, education and development services for children, teens and families.

Five-Year Strategic Plan

Table 55:

THEME ONE: Affordable Housing Opportunity 5-Year Objectives

T1G1: Continue to support the current level of housing options and related services for special needs populations (e.g. homeless, elderly, disabled).	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T1G1O1. Maintain a Continuum of Care system that includes Homelessness Prevention resources as well as assistance to help families and individuals move from emergency shelters to transitional housing or permanent affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 households/year
T1G1O2. Implement the Rebuilding Lives Initiative by funding non-profit organizations to develop and operate permanent housing for persons who have experienced long-term homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160 units of supportive housing per year
T1G1O3. Increase the number of disabled persons living independently in their homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59 households/year
T1G1O4. Provide a continuum of affordable housing assistance for low-income persons infected with HIV/ AIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 persons/year
T1G1O5. Provide housing specific supportive services for low-income persons infected with HIV/ AIDS to obtain and maintain affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 households/year
T1G1O6. Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers to produce housing for disabled persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 units/year
T1G2: Expand the conservation and improvement of existing affordable owner and renter housing in targeted areas.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T1G2O1. Increase the number of homes and apartments that are decent, safe, sanitary, and/or lead-safe by providing affordable financing in the form of loans and/or grants to low and moderate income households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 260 units/year
T1G2O2. Provide grants and loans to rehabilitate homes of low and moderate-income households including elderly households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 units/year
T1G2O3. Increase the number of low-income homeowners able to remain in their homes through the provision of grants for urgent/emergency repairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 460 units/year
T1G2O4. Retain Section 8 projects in the affordable housing stock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 units/year
T1G2O5. Provide opportunities for central city residents to borrow tools at no charge for home repairs and improvements. (Mobile Tool Program)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1300 persons/year

Five-Year Strategic Plan

THEME ONE: Affordable Housing Opportunity 5-Year Objectives (CONTINUED)

T1G3: Increase opportunities for low and moderate-income households to become and remain homeowners.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T1G3O1. Provide programming and support to assist low and moderate-income households to purchase their first home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98 units/year
T1G3O2. Assist elderly households and low-income and extremely low-income households to alleviate financial burdens caused by construction of public water and sewer access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 units/year
T1G3O3. Provide gap financing to developers to produce affordable housing (affordable to households with income at or below 80% AMI) in the Neighborhood Investment Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 units/year
T1G3O4. Acquire and sell for redevelopment vacant and abandoned residential properties through the City's Land Reutilization Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 units/year
T1G3O5: Increase incentives for homeownership opportunities, through programs such as Neighborhood Investment Districts, with tax abatements as incentives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 units per year
T1G3O6: Provide Credit and financial counseling and buy-down education for purchasing new homes and maintaining homeownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,333 residents per year
T1G3O7: Provide training to assist neighborhood organizations to establish CDCs or partner with existing CDCs. Cultural awareness objectives and training in multiple languages will be included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 organizations per year
T1G4: Increase the supply of new affordable rental housing units for low-income households outside areas of poverty and near employment growth areas.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T1G4O1. Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of rental apartments that are affordable to households at or below 40% AMI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 161 units/yr
T1G4O2. Provide gap financing to develop larger units (3-6 bedrooms) for households at or below 50% AMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 units/yr
T1G5: Ensure equal access to housing.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T1G5O1. Prepare a new analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and a Fair Housing Action Plan to address impediments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an analysis of barriers to the low and extremely low income households into the housing market. • Implement analysis recommendations.

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THEME TWO: Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization 5-Year Objectives

T2G1: Enable residents to play a greater role in community leadership, self-help, advocacy and development issues.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T2G1O1. Provide opportunities for Columbus residents and groups to participate in the Consolidated Plan process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 residents/ year
T2G1O2. Provide central city residents with technical assistance on development, leadership, and other community needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 participants/ year
T2G1O3. Encourage neighborhood groups to build the capacity of area residents through training workshops and seminars.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 groups/year
T2G2: Provide technical and financial assistance to community-based organizations in order to address neighborhood needs.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T2G2O1. Build the capacity of community-based organizations to better address neighborhood needs and access to City services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 groups/year
T2G2O2. Provide funding for costs associated with the planning, administration and monitoring of the Columbus Consolidated Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet minimum HUD requirements. • Achieve two HUD Blue Ribbons for City Consolidated Plan performance.
T2G2O3. Provide training for landlords to improve awareness of resident needs and city services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 groups/year
T2G3: Improve the infrastructure and physical environment of Columbus' central city neighborhoods.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T2G3O1. Turn abandoned central city structures into productive uses or resale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 structures/year
T2G3O2. Provide clean, environmentally safe lots for central city private redevelopment or public green space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 lots provided/year
T2G3O3. Provide funding for the code inspection of central city neighborhoods for problems with housing, high grass, weeds, garbage, bulk trash and rodents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35,000 inspections/year
T2G3O4. Provide summer youth employment opportunities to clean-up central city neighborhood alleys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 job placements/ year
T2G3O5. Provide funding for neighborhood-based contractors to mow, haul trash and otherwise abate blight in central city neighborhoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abate 600 problem properties/ year
T2G3O6. Support the improvement of recreation and park facilities and spaces in central city neighborhoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two improvements/year
T2G3O7. Establish regulation of animals (domestic and exotic).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze feasibility of regulation

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THEME TWO: Neighborhood & Target Area Revitalization 5-Year Objectives (Continued)

T2G4: Preserve and promote the character and assets of neighborhoods and target areas.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T2G4O1. Prepare and develop plans and policies to guide neighborhood development, revitalization and redevelopment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 new neighborhood plans and/or policies
T2G4O2. Promote historic and architectural preservation by supporting review, approval and technical assistance (TA) services to homeowners and neighborhood groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 375 Sec. 106 review & approvals/ year • TA to 5 architectural review commissions & 175 homeowners/ year
T2G4O3. Increase the public awareness of historic neighborhoods and improve the marketability of other neighborhoods by improved information on the city web site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish information on the Department of Development's Neighborhood Services web site.
T2G4O4. Increase the number of neighborhood organizations participating in the promotion and implementation of neighborhood clean-up activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 organizations/ year

THEME THREE: Economic Development & Economic Opportunity 5-Year Objectives

T3G1: Create and maintain a favorable business environment in low and moderate-income areas to generate employment, business growth and consumer services.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T3G1O1. Foster business expansions or relocations to the CDBG service area, Empowerment Zone and contiguous census tracts, while generating opportunities targeted for low and moderate-income individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 businesses assisted per year • 250 jobs created per year
T3G1O2. Provide grants and low interest loans to stimulate commercial and business revitalization in central city areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 grants and loans/year
T3G1O3. Provide incentives to stimulate business growth, expansion and/or relocation, while generating opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals throughout the City of Columbus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 companies assisted per year • 300 jobs created per year
T3G1O4. Acquire and sell for redevelopment, vacant and abandoned commercial/industrial properties through the City's Land Reutilization Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 sites per year
T3G1O5. Retain and expand existing businesses in the CDBG Service Area by stimulating investment and job creation activities through a business retention and expansion program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 site visits per year • 200 jobs created or retained per year
T3G1O6. Provide exterior commercial design services for businesses in targeted low and moderate-income areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 designs per year
T3G2: Promote thriving small and emerging for profit and non-profit businesses throughout Columbus.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T3G2O1. Foster business expansions or relocations while generating job opportunities targeted at low and moderate-income individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 businesses assisted per year • 500 jobs created or retained/year

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T3G2O2. Provide low-interest loans and other assistance to low and moderate-income individuals to start or expand small businesses within the City of Columbus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 participants per year • 120 jobs created per year
T3G2O3. Provide technical assistance to small businesses resulting in new jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 businesses assisted per year • 200 jobs created or retained per year
T3G3 Increase low to moderate individuals access to regional job markets and locations.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T3G3O1. Provide technical assistance and support to for profit and non-profit businesses to transport low and moderate- income individuals to regional job markets for employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 individuals/ year
T3G4: Improve public infrastructure in commercial and industrial areas.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T3G4O1. Assist in the revitalization efforts in low and moderate-income commercial and industrial areas by providing or improving public infrastructure, which may include: sidewalks, streets, curbs, handicap ramps, streetlights, trash receptacles, street trees, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 commercial areas assisted per year • \$2,000,000 invested per year
T3G4O2. Provide incentives to companies to construct or improve public infrastructure, which will generate job opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 jobs created or retained per year • \$ 700,000 invested per year

THEME FOUR: SUPPORTIVE SERVICES 5-YEAR OBJECTIVES

T4G1 Make Columbus neighborhoods safer places in which to live, work and raise a family.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T4G1O1. Increase participation in neighborhood block watch initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 total
T4G1O2. Offer and promote Neighborhood Safety Academies to train residents on safety issues and crime prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 grads per academy • 6 annual safety academies
T4G1O3. Increase the number of participating neighborhood organizations per Neighborhood Pride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Neighborhood Prides • 3 businesses • 13 participants
T4G2 Meet the comprehensive health needs, including health management skills, within our neighborhoods and target areas.	
Columbus Objectives:	Projected City Outcomes:
T4G2O1. Provide a continuum of sexual health education, diagnostic and treatment services targeting low income uninsured/ underinsured persons/ households to decrease the incidence of sexually transmitted infections by increasing the health management skills of Columbus' most vulnerable populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide culturally competent education to increase the sexual health management skills of 4500 persons in targeted Columbus neighborhoods • Assess all patients for their appropriateness for family planning and sexually transmitted infection testing, providing appropriate services for all persons.

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THEME FOUR: SUPPORTIVE SERVICES 5-YEAR OBJECTIVES (Continued)

<p>T4G2O2. Reduce the infant mortality rate and improve birth outcomes (Low birth weight and premature births) through decreasing the incidents of late or no prenatal care by improving outreach, access to and coordination of health services for the city's most vulnerable pregnant and parenting women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate perinatal care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy to 90 percent. • Decrease to no more than 10% the proportion of babies born to participants weighing less than 2500 grams. • Decrease to no more than 5% the proportion of singleton babies born to participants weighing less than 1500 grams. • Decrease the proportion of infant deaths in the first 364 days of life to no more than 1.1% of the number of babies born to participants. • Decrease by 20% repeat pregnancies among participants within 12 months of previous pregnancy.
<p>T4G3: Assist families and individuals moving from poverty or public assistance to stability or self-sufficiency.</p>	
<p>Columbus Objectives:</p>	<p>Projected City Outcomes:</p>
<p>T4G3O1. Support families and individuals, including immigrant communities, currently under-served or un-served by existing community systems and resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 500 households annually
<p>T4G3O2. Enhance the capacity of City staff to focus city funding and critical and emerging needs to improve City evaluation and measurements activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 training sessions annually
<p>T4G4: Provide a coordinated system of childcare, education and development services for children, teens and families.</p>	
<p>Columbus Objectives:</p>	<p>Projected City Outcomes:</p>
<p>T4G4O1. Provide alternative programming for elementary and middle school age children ages, 6 - 14, during periods throughout the year when school is not in session</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 recreation sites per year • Over 350 participants per year
<p>T4G4O2. Continue comprehensive out -of -school time programs to elementary school age children through academic assistance, social enrichment, interpersonal skill development programming during non school hours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 sites • 300 participants

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■ Homeless Strategy

There are a number of parts of the Columbus and Franklin County Continuum of Care System that the community is working to strengthen. In 2002, the Continuum of Care Steering Committee developed the 10 Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness around the success of the Rebuilding Lives Plan. In September 2004, the COC Steering Committee updated the 10-Year Plan. Over the next ten years, Franklin County seeks to move from a well-coordinated system of cooperative funding and planning (the results of the old plan) to becoming a well-integrated system of planning, funding and services for persons who have experienced chronic homelessness. Specific elements of the ten-year plan include the following two major strategies and future goals:

Target One

Homeless households who have a disabled member (inclusive of both individual households and families with children) and have experienced long-term homelessness.

Close the front door by Preventing Homelessness

- Improve access to Franklin County Department of Job & Family Services (FCDJFS) programs & reduce referrals/discharge to shelters
- Improve access to and coordination with health care programs & reduce referrals/

discharge to shelters from hospital facilities

- Improve access to and coordination with Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Board (ADAMH) programs & reduce referrals/discharge to shelters from inpatient treatment facilities
- Reduce referrals/discharge from Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC) and local correctional system to shelters

Open the Back Door

- Continue implementation of Rebuilding Lives plan through development of new permanent supportive housing (PSH) for chronically homeless men and women
- Continue development of new permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless families with children
- Increase understanding of chronically homeless families
- Improve coordination and linkage between outreach and permanent supportive housing projects
- Improve access to Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) programs
- Expedite benefits enrollment by the Social Security Administration and Department of Veterans Affairs

Build the Infrastructure

- Increase supply of affordable housing
- Develop Economic

Independence Initiative to increase income of PSH residents

Manage for Results

- Upgrade and expand HMIS
- Initiate dialogue to ensure buy-in and implementation of 10 Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness: Annual Update
- Issue annual reports to the community
- Rebuilding lives and family system evaluation

Target Two

Homeless households who do not have a disabled member (inclusive of both individual households and families with children) and have experienced short-term homelessness, as well as households at-risk of homelessness.

Close the Front Door by Preventing Homelessness

- Continue to provide and seek to improve homelessness prevention and shelter diversion services
- Advocate to assure no net loss of assisted housing units for low income households

Open the Back Door

- Continue to provide and ensure appropriate targeting of financial assistance and resource specialist services to assist households to exit shelters
- Continue to provide and ensure appropriate targeting of direct housing and related

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financial assistance to assist family households to exit shelters

- ▶ Continue providing operations and services funding for transitional housing
- ▶ Transition the YWCA Interfaith Hospitality Network to a single site model
- ▶ Assure access to public school and educational resources for homeless children
- ▶ Improve access to Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) programs

■ Anti-Poverty Strategy

The Columbus anti-poverty strategy focuses on the concept of coordination and linkages. The goals and objectives in the Columbus strategic plans describe the roles that the city will play in regional efforts to move people out of poverty and to revitalize geographic areas of the community with high poverty levels. Key strategies include:

- ▶ Focusing resources on populations with the greatest need;
- ▶ Coordinating physical development with provision of supportive services for persons with special needs;
- ▶ Enabling low-income persons to accumulate assets through homeownership and business development;
- ▶ Providing access for people in poverty to regional employment opportunities;

and

- ▶ Empowering low-income residents to provide leadership and solve problems in their neighborhoods.

Several collaborative efforts in the community focus on alleviating poverty. For a list of these efforts, see Section 9.

■ Public Housing Strategy

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority recently completed its Five-Year Plan for fiscal years 2004-2008 as required by Section 511 of the federal Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998. This plan includes the PHA's goals and outcomes for serving low-income households and for improving the living environment of residents. The plan also describes CMHA's strategies to encourage involvement of Section 8 residents in management and participation of residents in homeownership. This plan may be found at www.cmhanet.com/pdf/PHA5yearPlan04.pdf.

Construction, Demolition and Modernization

CMHA has a number of initiatives planned over the next four years to address the quality and revitalization of the public housing stock within Franklin County. These would result in the demolition of 226 units; construction of 100 to 300 new units; and the expenditure of \$15

million for capital improvements in various communities.

- ▶ Jenkins Terrace—Complete the demolition of vacant units and rebuild 100 elderly units on site. Timeframe: 2 years.
- ▶ Worley Terrace—Begin implementation of a major revitalization effort that includes relocation of the residents and demolition of the high-rise and low-rise structures. Plans call for redevelopment of 100 affordable rental units on a portion of the current site. Reuse of the remainder of the site for other housing, commercial and public use is being explored with the City of Columbus and other stakeholders. Timeframe: 3 years.
- ▶ Sunshine Terrace—Continue the YMCA partnership for homeless services.
- ▶ Scattered site units—Disposal of 165 units will continue into 2006.
- ▶ Accessible Units - CMHA's inventory includes 99 accessible units.

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■ Strategies for Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction

City of Columbus Strategies

STRATEGY 1

Strengthen coordination of public and private efforts to prevent lead-based paint poisoning and reduce lead-based paint hazards.

- ▶ Maintain a City interdepartmental and non-City work group, "Lead Partners," to coordinate and support the City's public sector efforts.
- ▶ Establish and maintain relationships with non-profit agencies and private professional organizations, promoting, lead safe work practices. Provide mini-grants, in the form of service contracts, to assist with education, training, workshops and lead hazard control.

STRATEGY 2

Focus lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities on properties that are: home to lead-poisoned children, home to Section 8 tenants, or other low to moderate income tenants and homeowners and or units referred by the Building Services Division as being in relatively good condition but exhibiting characteristics of lead paint deterioration.

- ▶ Submit applications for federal and foundation funds to provide for lead testing and hazard control in housing

units with children under six years old.

- ▶ Maintain temporary relocation housing agreements with local lodging facilities, to accommodate families during lead hazard control activities.

STRATEGY 3

Expand current capacity of public and private health programs for screening and follow-up of children identified as lead-poisoned and for public education.

- ▶ Submit applications for federal and foundation funds to support outreach and educational activities.

■ Other Strategic Plan Elements

HUD guidelines require jurisdictions to include a number of specific strategies as part of their Consolidated Plan. The following identifies the location of these required strategies:

Non-Housing Community Development Plan

The goals and objectives in the Columbus and Franklin County Strategic Plans earlier in this section that comprise the Non-Housing Community Development Plan are grouped under the following themes:

- ▶ Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization
- ▶ Economic Development and Economic Opportunity

Strategies to Remove or Ameliorate Barriers to Affordable Housing

Section 6, Barriers to Affordable Housing, includes a description of some of the strategies to remove or ameliorate identified barriers. Other goals and objectives that address barrier removal are found under the Affordable Housing Opportunity and Economic Development and Economic Opportunity themes in the Columbus and Franklin County Strategic Plans previously in this section.

Strategies to Overcome Gaps in the Institutional Structure and Enhance Coordination

These elements of the plan are primarily addressed in Section 9, Institutional Structure, Resources and Coordination. In addition, both the Columbus and Franklin County Strategic Plans earlier in this section include goals and objectives for overcoming identified gaps and improving institutional coordination.

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Strategies for HOME-AMERICAN DREAM DOWNPAYMENT INITIATIVE (ADDI)

Planned Use of ADDI Funds

Only first time homebuyers, or someone who has not owned a home within the previous three years, can use ADDI funds. Funds may be used for down payment assistance, closing costs, rate reduction and principal reduction. The amount of funding for each homeowner may not exceed 6% of the home purchase price, or \$10,000, whichever is less.

Targeted Outreach

Outreach for the ADDI program will be through brochures to be distributed to Homebuyer Education and Homebuyer Counseling Agencies detailing the program and its requirements. Tenants of public housing will receive information through their Family Self-Sufficiency Program. The program will be marketed to the Hispanic and Somalian Communities through local cultural radio stations, newspapers and churches. Public Service Announcements will be made on all radio and television outlets.

Actions To Ensure Maintenance of Homeownership

All participants in the ADDI program will be required to complete a Homebuyer Education course conducted by an agency approved by City of Columbus Department of Development.

Families will be required to provide a Certificate of Completion of the program prior to loan closing. The City of Columbus Homebuyer Education Advisory Committee will annually review the curriculum of the agencies and recommend them for approval to the City.

Resale and Recapture

A Restrictive Covenant is placed upon the residence utilizing ADDI for Down payment or other costs associated with the purchase of the home. The restriction requires the homebuyer remain in the property as their principal residence for five years. If the home is sold prior to the expiration of the Restrictive Covenant, 100% of ADDI funds are required to be repaid from proceeds of the sale of the home.

Institutional Structure, Coordination and Resources

The development of the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan for Columbus and Franklin County is coordinated by the Columbus Department of Development and the Franklin County Department of Community and Economic Development. This section includes an overview of the institutional structure that will be used to implement the plan, as well as the resources that could be made available from the various institutional sectors. It also describes coordination activities and assesses the gaps in the institutional structure.

■ Public Sector

City of Columbus

The Columbus Department of Development administers the city's housing, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, homeless and human services programs. Functions of the department include planning and policy-making, program administration, management of grants and loans and monitoring and inspection. The Department, in coordination with the Department of Finance, administers the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Shelter Grant programs, as well as investment partnerships and several smaller programs. The Columbus Health Department administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. Other city departments involved in community development efforts include Recreation and Parks, Public Service, Public Utilities and the Office of Education.

Franklin County

Franklin County's Department of Community and Economic Development (FCCED) currently administers Franklin County's housing, homeless and community development programs. This department also has responsibility for developing the Consolidated Plan for Franklin County.

FCCED administers the Franklin County Community Development Block Grant, HOME, and Emergency Shelter Grant programs and several other housing programs. Department staff is responsible for planning, program administration, grant and loan management and monitoring and inspections.

FCCED works closely with suburban jurisdictions in Franklin County. Other Franklin County agencies involved in housing and community development include the Department of Development, Department

Table 56: Franklin County Units of Local Government

Cities	Villages	Townships
Bexley	Brice	Blendon
Columbus	Canal Winchester	Brown
Dublin	Groveport	Clinton
Gahanna	Harrisburg	Franklin
Grandview Heights	Lockbourne	Jackson
Grove City	Marble Cliff	Jefferson
Hilliard	Minerva Park	Madison
Reynoldsburg	New Albany	Mifflin
Upper Arlington	Obetz	Norwich
Westerville	Riverlea	Perry
Whitehall	Urbancrest	Plain
Worthington	Valleyview	Pleasant
		Prairie
		Sharon
		Truro

Institutional Structure, Coordination, Resources

of Job and Family Services, Office on Aging, County Engineer, Sanitary Engineer, Children Services and the Board of Health.

Other Units of Local Government

Within Franklin County there are, in addition to the city of Columbus, 11 cities, 13 villages and 17 unincorporated townships, each with its own local government. Suburban jurisdictions with low- and moderate-income populations and target areas can submit projects to FCCED for funding with county CDBG and HOME funds.

Suburban local governments, through administration of land use regulations, influence housing development patterns near employment growth areas. Suburban communities also administer economic development, recreation, senior, youth and crime prevention programs.

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

CMHA, through its development and management of public housing units and administration of Section 8 vouchers and certificates, is the primary provider of housing for extremely low-income households in Columbus and Franklin County.

Section 3735 of the Ohio Revised Code governs appointments to Public Housing Authority boards in Ohio. Of the five members on the CMHA board; two are

appointed by the Mayor of Columbus, one by the Franklin County Commissioners; one by the Probate Court; and one by the Court of Common Pleas. There is no relationship between CMHA and the city and county in the areas of hiring, contracting and procurement, and currently CMHA does not provide services funded by the city or county.

There are no activities in the Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan that are currently being coordinated or jointly funded with CMHA's Capital Grant program. CMHA's current plans are to use Capital Grant funds for reserve and replacement costs for existing units. Should some of these resources be available in the future for activities that have a broader community impact, such as construction of new units, CMHA will coordinate with the city and county.

Cooperative arrangements do exist between CMHA and Columbus on several projects, and these will continue in the future as CMHA implements its 5-Year Plan. The planning processes being undertaken by CMHA regarding the disposition of the Worley Terrace site involve the city of Columbus and surrounding city neighborhoods. Implementation of homeownership initiatives in CMHA's 5-Year Plan will provide opportunities to coordinate with city and county housing programs.

Educational Institutions

Sixteen public school districts within Franklin County enroll in 2002-2003 a total of 168,165 students. Districts range in size from the Columbus City Schools, with a 2002-2003 enrollment of 62,880, to Grandview Heights City Schools, with an enrollment of 1,148. Public educational institutions of higher learning in Franklin County include The Ohio State University and Columbus State Community College, and there are also several private colleges. The total college enrollment in the county was more than 94,000 in 2002, with Ohio State making up just over half of this total.

A number of private elementary and secondary schools also play a significant role in educating the students in Franklin County. According to data from the National Center for Education Statistics compiled by the Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce, there are more than 100 private elementary and secondary schools in the county with total enrollment of nearly 24,000. No district other than Columbus City School District has an enrollment this large.

In addition to meeting educational needs, schools are increasingly dealing with issues of social services, safety and neighborhood revitalization. Schools, colleges and universities are also working with the business community and social service agencies to help prepare low-income residents for employment.

Institutional Structure, Coordination, Resources

■ Strengths of the Public Sector

City of Columbus

- ▶ Funder of housing and community development programs and public services (HUD funds, general funds, emergency human services fund and bond funds)
- ▶ Property acquired through Land Reutilization Program
- ▶ Leadership role to build consensus on policy issues
- ▶ Coordination role among other institutions in the delivery system
- ▶ Staff resources for planning, technical assistance, program administration and coordination

Franklin County

- ▶ Funder of housing and community development programs and human services (HUD funds, general funds, human service tax levies and bond funds)
- ▶ Countywide human services programs
- ▶ Property acquired through Land Reutilization Program
- ▶ Leadership role to build

consensus on policy issues

- ▶ Coordination role among other institutions in the delivery system
- ▶ Relationship with suburban local governments
- ▶ Staff resources for planning, technical assistance, program administration and coordination

Other Units of Local Government

- ▶ Ability to modify local development regulations to remove barriers to affordable housing
- ▶ Employment growth centers
- ▶ Local general funds and bond funds
- ▶ Affordable housing development programs in some communities with low-income concentrations
- ▶ Increased collaboration among local governments and the private sector in economic development

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

- ▶ Public housing units
- ▶ Section 8 certificates and vouchers
- ▶ Relationship with

supportive housing and supportive service providers

- ▶ Resources to develop replacement housing
- ▶ Policy to disperse units/certificates outside of the central city

Educational Institutions

- ▶ Academic programs linked to careers and employment
- ▶ Training/retraining resources and programs for the existing workforce
- ▶ Involvement of faculty and students in programs to benefit the community
- ▶ School buildings for social service, recreation and other community programs
- ▶ Coordination with social service programs

Institutional Structure, Coordination, Resources

■ Non-Profit Sector

Community-Based Non-Profit Developers

There are number of community-based non-profit development organizations in Columbus and Franklin County that construct or rehabilitate affordable housing for the general low-income population, for example, Neighborhood House, Inc. and the Olde South Side Community Partnership. Others are involved in economic and commercial development activities, such as the Greater Hilltop Community Development Corporation (CDC), the Franklinton Development Association and the Capital City Commercial Urban Redevelopment Corporation (CURC). These groups operate in a specific neighborhood and generally also have a neighborhood revitalization mission.

Community-based non-profit development groups

- ▶ Capital City CURC
- ▶ Neighborhood House, Inc.
- ▶ New Beginnings CCRC
- ▶ Campus Partners
- ▶ Olde South Side Community Partnership
- ▶ Dayspring CDC
- ▶ Franklinton Development Association
- ▶ Pride of Whitehall

- ▶ Greater Hilltop CDC
- ▶ Renaissance CDC
- ▶ Greater Linden Development Corporation
- ▶ Somerset CDC
- ▶ Homes on the Hill
- ▶ South Side Housing
- ▶ Livingston Park
- ▶ St. Lukes Development Corporation
- ▶ Main Homes CDC
- ▶ St. Stephen's Community Homes
- ▶ MiraCit Development Corporation
- ▶ Northside CDC
- ▶ Youthbuild Columbus
- ▶ Spirit of Unity and Life (SOUL)
- ▶ The Samaritan Project

While production capacity for some non-profit developers has increased, many groups have limited resources and produce only a small number of units per year. Several of the organizations are "emerging" non-profit developers that have yet to produce completed projects.

Communitywide Non-Profit Developers

In addition to community-based non-profit organizations, which undertake development projects in particular neighborhoods, there are also non-profit

developers in Franklin County that operate throughout the community. Columbus Housing Partnership has developed nearly 3,000 affordable multi-family and single-family units in Franklin County. National Church Residences, a national non-profit developer located in Columbus, develops Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects locally for seniors and families. The Columbus Urban Growth Corporation is responsible for land redevelopment in the Columbus Empowerment Zone and the Columbus urban core. Community Housing Network, Inc. provides safe affordable rental housing and linkage to supportive services for people with disabilities and other special needs, such as homelessness.

Developers and Providers of Housing for Special Needs Populations

In Columbus and Franklin County there exist active non-profit developers that focus on persons with mental illness, persons with mental retardation and developmental disabilities, the elderly and persons with AIDS. These are identified in the Facilities and Services for Persons with Special Needs section. A steady flow of local, state and federal resources for these target populations has enabled many of these organizations to put together sophisticated financing packages and to produce a significant

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number of units.

Providers of Home Repair, Weatherization and Housing Accessibility Services

A number of non-profit organizations provide housing repair and modification services in order to improve the condition of housing, increase energy efficiency or enable persons with disabilities to live independently. Services are provided primarily by settlement houses or social service agencies, which provide physical improvements to housing as part of an array of community social services, and by organizations that serve the elderly and persons with physical disabilities.

Providers of Supportive and Social Services

Non-profit supportive and social service providers include an array of organizations ranging from small volunteer programs associated with churches and religious groups to large, countywide service-providers. The 2004 FirstLink Directory, a comprehensive listing of resources and services in Franklin County, includes over 900 organizations and programs and is available both in hard copy and online.

Neighborhood and Community Associations

Within the city of Columbus

there are a number of Area Commissions, civic associations, business associations and other similar neighborhood groups. Some are officially sanctioned and supported by the city, while others function on a more informal basis, often forming around a controversial neighborhood issue.

Neighborhood associations are an important link between residents and city government, informing the city of neighborhood service needs, participating in planning processes and commenting on development proposals. They also serve the function of organizing residents and businesses to accomplish local neighborhood improvement projects, such as clean-up campaigns and crime prevention activities. Similar neighborhood and community associations also exist in suburban Franklin County.

Non-Profit Funders

In Columbus and Franklin County, non-profit organizations are not only developers and service providers, but are also funders. The Community Shelter Board allocates city, county and private resources to homeless service providers in Columbus. Both the Franklin County ADAMH and MRDD boards provide funding to their non-profit housing development arms and service providers. The Columbus Foundation and United Way fund a broad spectrum of housing and

community development organizations and activities.

The Central Ohio Workforce Investment Board (formerly known as the Columbus and Franklin County Workforce Policy Board) is responsible for determining policy on a variety of workforce issues, recommending certification of training program providers and overseeing the establishment of the JobSight office centers for workforce development. Ultimately, the goal of the Central Ohio Workforce Investment Board is to ensure that central Ohio's labor supply is prepared to meet the needs of local employers now and in the future.

Columbus and Franklin County development non-profits can access pre-development funds, low cost financing and equity investments through the Ohio Capital Corporation for Housing and the Ohio Community Development Finance Fund.

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■ Strengths of the Non-Profit Sector

Non-Profit Developers

- ▶ Ability to access federal, state and private resources for development projects
- ▶ Partnerships with private developers
- ▶ Involvement of low-income people and neighborhood residents
- ▶ A few organizations with development capacity
- ▶ Ability to link development with supportive services
- ▶ Willingness to undertake projects not attractive to private developers
- ▶ Capacity to target the neediest populations.

Neighborhood and Community Associations

- ▶ Knowledge of community needs and neighborhood issues
- ▶ Volunteer capacity of residents and businesspeople
- ▶ Make investments to improve homes and businesses

Providers of Supportive Services

- ▶ Ability to access state, federal, local and private resources for services
- ▶ Staff and volunteer capacity
- ▶ Ability to link services with development
- ▶ Capacity to work with neediest populations

Non-Profit Funders

- ▶ Provide grant and loan funds from local, state and federal sources to leverage other resources
- ▶ Flexible funding for community projects, including pre-development and operating funds
- ▶ Vehicle for involvement of the private sector and business community in addressing the needs of low-income persons
- ▶ Technical assistance resources
- ▶ Funding can encourage coordination among other institutional sectors
- ▶ Leadership to build consensus on policy issues

■ Private Sector

Lenders

There are a large number of lending institutions in Columbus and Franklin County, including banks, savings and loans and mortgage companies. The larger lenders have officers responsible for overseeing compliance with the Community

Reinvestment Act and Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. Others have bank Community Development Corporations which are involved in developing innovative products to enable the bank to participate in projects that benefit low and moderate income areas. Lenders help to finance industrial and commercial development projects, including small and minority businesses.

The city of Columbus has several bank partners: Bank One, Huntington, Key Bank, Provident Bank, National City, US Bank, Fifth Third, and Wells Fargo. These banks provide support for the city's housing programs, including America's 21st Century City program initiated in February 2002 to reinvigorate central city neighborhoods. The city's role in this program is to develop

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housing initiatives and facilitate investment opportunities.

Many lenders are most comfortable with lending for homeownership projects, but some are participating in rental housing projects as well. Programs such as the Federal Home Loan Bank's Affordable Housing Program, the Ohio Community Development Finance Fund's Linked Deposit Program and city and county loan and grant programs are helping to increase lender participation in non-profit development projects.

Affordable Housing Builders, Developers and Managers

There are many for-profit builders, developers and managers of affordable housing in Columbus and Franklin County, ranging from small landlords who have Section 8 tenants, to large developers who have packaged sophisticated Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects. There are also large single-family builders who are marketing unsubsidized affordable homeownership products in selected suburban locations. Others manage private subsidized rental housing.

Business and Economic Development Organizations

Several private sector organizations focus on improving the business climate and furthering economic development

in Columbus and Franklin County. These include the Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce, suburban chambers of commerce, Columbus State Community College, Columbus Countywide Development Corporation, the Advanced Logistics Council and the Urban Business and Professional Association.

The Columbus State Community College, in partnership with local government, institutions, and businesses, is engaged in three primary activities: (1) Job creation through responding to company expansion/relocation inquiries and proactively marketing the region; (2) Job retention and expansion through efforts to recruit top scientific talent to Greater Columbus and build business for local companies by pairing them with domestic and foreign companies in need of their services; and (3) Building the competitive capacity of Greater Columbus through a focus on workforce and infrastructure development, advanced logistics, and life sciences.

Private Sector Health Care Providers

The principal category of private-sector service providers is hospitals and health care providers. None of the four hospital systems in Columbus are for-profit. Therefore, hospital care is relatively affordable and the commitment of each of the four systems to providing

service to patients regardless of their ability to pay means that the community does not need a second-tier "charity" hospital. The hospitals provide additional services for low-income people and further prevention efforts in the community. Some are involved in neighborhood revitalization efforts and support community-based development organizations through corporate foundations.

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■ Strengths of the Private Sector

Lenders

- ▶ Resources for development financing
- ▶ Technical assistance for potential borrowers
- ▶ Products targeted to low-income consumers and neighborhoods
- ▶ Federal CRA and HMDA requirements encourage lenders to support homeownership
- ▶ Partnership with other public, non-profit and private sector funding

Affordable Housing Builders, Developers & Managers

- ▶ Ability to obtain financing

- ▶ Development capacity
- ▶ Partnerships with non-profit developers
- ▶ Capacity to undertake development projects in suburban communities
- ▶ Existing private sector affordable housing stock

Business & Economic Development Organizations

- ▶ Contacts and credibility with employers and key private and public sector leaders
- ▶ Technical assistance resources
- ▶ Increased collaboration among local governments and the private sector in economic development
- ▶ Economic development

loans and grants

- ▶ Staff and volunteer businesspeople
- ▶ Leadership role to build consensus on policy issues

Private Sector Health Care Providers

- ▶ Provide services for low-income people
- ▶ Training and education resources
- ▶ Financial support for community-based efforts
- ▶ Volunteer capacity of staff
- ▶ Leadership role to build consensus on policy issues

■ Gaps in the Institutional Structure

Since the last Consolidated Plan was written, progress has been made in overcoming gaps in the institutional structure; however, a number of gaps remain. Many of these were identified in the previous Consolidated Plan, and the stakeholder focus groups identified a number of additional gaps. The Strategic Plan goals and objectives (in the Five-Year

Strategic Plan section) are intended to address these gaps to the extent possible with available resources:

Overall Gaps

- ▶ Lack of a visible, proactive role on the part of community leaders in dealing with tough, inter-jurisdictional affordable housing and community development issues such as dispersion of affordable housing, removal of regulatory barriers and overcoming discrimination.

- ▶ Collaboration gaps exist between service providers and funding agencies.
- ▶ Federal, state and local government funding cuts are putting a strain on other community service systems.
- ▶ Lack of economic self-sufficiency programs and an inadequate safety net for single individuals.
- ▶ Lack of a coordinated workforce development effort.

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- ▶ Lack of programs focused on the recent influx of immigrants and refugees.
- ▶ Economic self-sufficiency programs often lack a housing component.
- ▶ Lack of sufficient, affordable childcare services to meet the needs of working parents.
- ▶ Insufficient treatment facilities and housing options for people with chemical dependency.

Public Sector Gaps

- ▶ It is difficult to coordinate local, state and federal housing and community development program rules and regulations to serve those most in need in a cost-effective manner.
- ▶ Limited resources reduce the capacity of the city and county to expand services.
- ▶ There are turf issues among local governments and state government.
- ▶ There are 42 separate local jurisdictions in Franklin County, each with its own elected officials and land use regulations. These regulations often preclude the development of affordable housing.
- ▶ CMHA public housing units and the use of Section 8 certificates and vouchers are concentrated in the older city of Columbus, although CMHA was making some progress in de-concentration until the HUD funding cuts of 2004.
- ▶ Public transportation does not adequately serve reverse commuting and cross-county

transportation needs.

- ▶ Public school curricula do not adequately address the social and skill development needs of low-income populations.
- ▶ OSU work with community-based organizations is fragmented.

Non-Profit Sector Gaps

- ▶ The capacity of non-profit development organizations to produce and maintain housing and economic development projects varies widely.
- ▶ Some non-profits lack the capacity to handle regulatory, financial management and reporting requirements of grants and loans.
- ▶ It is difficult for non-profits to secure stable, ongoing sources of operating funds.
- ▶ In order to make a development project work, it is necessary for non-profit developers to put together financing from many different sources, each with its own regulations and requirements.

Private Sector Gaps

- ▶ Inadequate linkages to connect those living in poverty and needing employment with economic growth areas where labor shortages exist.
- ▶ Many retail and service sector jobs do not pay a “living wage” or offer benefits.
- ▶ Few local corporations contribute to affordable housing and community development equity funds that benefit Columbus and Franklin

County.

- ▶ Insufficient coordination among multiple sources of financial and technical assistance for small and minority businesses and start-up entrepreneurs.
- ▶ It is not financially feasible for private developers to develop housing projects affordable to extremely low-income people without ongoing rental assistance.

■ Coordination

The various coordination activities in Columbus and Franklin County highlight one of the key strengths in the institutional structure. This has been particularly true in recent planning processes which involved a broad base of community representatives in a process to develop a common vision and strategic plan. The following is an overview of coordination activities.

Intergovernmental Cooperation and Coordination

Development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan in Columbus and Franklin County is a coordinated city-county process. The Consolidated Plan stakeholder participation process included representatives of Columbus, Franklin County and suburban jurisdictions, as well as the private and non-profit sectors. FCCED and the Columbus Department of Development coordinate intergovernmental and interagency staff activities related to the plan.

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FCCED plays a key role in inter-jurisdictional coordination in Franklin County. In addition to its leadership role in the Consolidated Plan, FCCED's Community Development Advisory Group provides a forum for local government officials from jurisdictions throughout the county to meet and discuss planning and development issues.

Organizations in Columbus and Franklin County have been active in accessing available state resources, and a number of the Consolidated Plan goals involve continuation or expansion of these activities. In the development of the Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan, a number of state agencies were contacted in order to identify available state resources (see Appendix for the Franklin County Resource Inventory reports).

Principal State of Ohio agencies that fund activities related to the Consolidated Plan goals are:

- ▶ Department of Development
- ▶ Department of Job and Family Services
- ▶ Department of Mental Health
- ▶ Department of Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities
- ▶ Department of Aging
- ▶ Department of Health
- ▶ Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services
- ▶ Department of Education
- ▶ Department of Transportation
- ▶ Department of Youth Services

- ▶ Environmental Protection Agency
- ▶ Ohio Public Works Commission
- ▶ Ohio Water Development Authority
- ▶ Board of Regents
- ▶ Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services

Other Coordination Activities

There are a number of mechanisms in Columbus and Franklin County to enhance coordination among organizations involved in implementation of Consolidated Plan objectives. These include:

- ▶ **Community Shelter Board** – non-profit organization charged with coordinating and allocating public and private funds to assist emergency shelter programs and develop a community-wide plan to reduce the number of homeless people.
- ▶ **Columbus Coalition for the Homeless** – coalition of homeless service and shelter providers to coordinate service delivery, share information and coordinate advocacy on local, state and national homeless issues and program initiatives.
- ▶ **Kids in Different Systems** – coordinating case management and funding among the various systems that serve the needs of troubled youth.
- ▶ **Cities in Schools** – coordination among social

service providers, the Columbus Public Schools and local funders to provide access to a variety of social and human services in a school-based setting.

- ▶ **Columbus Compact** – an organization comprised of neighborhood organizations and the city, county and private sector to oversee implementation of the initiatives in the Columbus Empowerment Zone Plan.
- ▶ **Columbus Area Affordable Housing Task Force** – task force of federal, state and local government organizations, housing funders, housing and homeless service providers and community representatives to monitor and address the issue of expiring HUD Section 8 contracts in Franklin County.
- ▶ **Columbus Workforce Alliance** – consortium of 10 community- and faith-based nonprofits that provide education, training and employment services to low-income unemployed/underemployed Columbus and Franklin County residents. The Alliance also engages in research and advocacy focused on unemployment and underemployment among low-income individuals.
- ▶ **Greater Columbus Employment Maintenance Organization** – collaborative workforce development initiative that links community-based organizations that engage in workforce development activities and employers in an

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- effort to match people to jobs and improve job retention in Columbus.
- ▶ **Columbus Area Transportation Coordination Program** – workforce development organizations, private providers of transportation, employers and others collaborate to plan, coordinate and implement a varied transportation system that will serve the community's needs.
 - ▶ **Columbus and Franklin County Housing Advisory Board** – a board that includes lenders, builders, developers, realtors, residents, the metropolitan housing authority and other persons knowledgeable about housing needs and fair housing that reviews city and county housing bond issues.
 - ▶ **Community Development Collaborative** – a collaborative of funders to coordinate operating funds and technical assistance to build the capacity of community-based non-profit housing developers.
 - ▶ **Partnership for America's 21st Century City** – partnership between city of Columbus, financial institutions, other for-profit corporations and nonprofit corporations to revitalize the central city neighborhoods. The partnership invests in low-income neighborhoods with mortgages and home improvement loans to low- and moderate-income borrowers, small business loans, community development loans, charitable contributions and volunteer hours.
 - ▶ **Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services Community Planning Council** – multi-stakeholder group responsible for developing and monitoring the county's Ohio Works First Community Plan to move households from welfare to self-sufficiency
 - ▶ **Neighborhood Partnership Program** – partnership that includes the Columbus Foundation, National City Bank, Bob Evans Farms, Inc., and the William H. Davis, Dorothy M. Davis and William C. Davis Foundation and contributes to a pool of dollars used to support neighborhood collaborative efforts. The projects are one-time projects that are planned, organized and implemented by community stakeholders to improve the quality of life for the neighborhood.
 - ▶ **Rebuilding Lives Funder Collaborative** – local entities, including Columbus, Franklin County, United Way, ADAMH, CMHA and CSB, that provide funding for the capital, services and operations of supportive housing; jointly develop program guidelines; review and approve projects; and evaluate project outcomes.
 - ▶ **Southeast Coalition for Kids** – coalition of schools, government, business and communities that provide programs and activities for middle school students in the Canal Winchester, Hamilton Local and Groveport Madison school districts who could benefit from a positive school and community experience.
 - ▶ **United Way Vision Councils** – groups appointed by United Way representing donors, consumers, neighborhood groups, United Way Board of Trustees, community partners, United Way agencies and subject experts, whose focus is on addressing a set of broadly defined community goals and more narrowly defined community objectives. There are vision councils in the areas of education, health, employment, housing, race relations and diversity, safety, and neighborhood development.
 - ▶ **Neighborhood Partnership Center** – an initiative of the Neighborhood Development Vision Council designed to build the capacity of low-income and central city neighborhoods and grass roots organizations. Partners include The Columbus Compact, Fifth Third Bank and O.M. Scotts Company.
 - ▶ **Central Ohio Workforce Investment Board** – (formerly known as the Columbus and Franklin County Workforce Policy Board) is responsible for determining policy on a variety of workforce issues, recommending certification of training program providers and overseeing the establishment of the JobSight office centers for workforce development.

Coordination Strategies in the Strategic Plan

The principles underlying the 2005-2009 Columbus and Franklin

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County strategic plans support the existing coordination activities in the community and encourage additional coordination where appropriate. Overall, the goals and objectives in the strategic plans require coordination of other resources, policies and programs to maximize benefit to low- and moderate-income residents and neighborhoods. Coordination and cooperation among local jurisdictions in Franklin County, as well as with state and federal agencies, will be key to successfully implementing the strategic plans.

■ Resources

Inventory of Resources

As part of the preparation of the Consolidated Plan, a detailed inventory was prepared of annual local, state and federal housing and community development resources in Columbus and Franklin County. This table is a summary of the estimate of available resources. The complete inventory can be found in the Appendix.

The inventory identified over \$3.4 billion in total resources. This is a 36% increase over the \$2.5 billion in resources identified in 1999. Approximately 75% of the resources are for education and supportive services programs. Infrastructure and capital improvements made up the second largest category at 14.7%. Of the resources, 37.3 percent are from federal sources, 24.5% are from the state, 36.8% are local public

resources and 1.4% are from private sources.

The resources inventoried were those that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income households, plus all economic development resources, and include both grant and loan funds. The inventory includes most public sector resources and some private sector resources. There are, however, significant private sector lender and charitable resources that were not possible to include in the inventory.

Strategies Related to Resources

The resources inventory was undertaken to give the people participating in the Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan planning process a better idea of how HUD funds received by the city and county compare to other funding sources available to address strategic plan goals. Both the priorities for investment and the four-year objectives for Columbus and Franklin County funds are intended to target limited city and county funds to activities that cannot be funded by other sources, as well as to leverage other resources whenever possible. The resources inventory will also be used in the future to evaluate the impact on the community of changes in funding of federal programs.

Other New Affordable Housing Resources

In addition to the resources

summarized on Table IX-1 and listed in the Appendix, two other significant new resources for affordable housing are available in Franklin County. These are not easily quantified in the format of the resources table, but are important components of the local affordable housing resource base. In 1997, Fannie Mae opened a Columbus Partnership Office and announced HouseColumbus, a five-year \$1.5 billion investment strategy. The plan was completed in 2001. Columbus is currently part of a 7-year, \$25 billion investment plan for Central and Southern Ohio, launched in 2004. Fannie Mae offers mortgage products, community lending products, multifamily financing and other types of affordable housing investments through lenders and other community partners to assist both renter and owner households in the city of Columbus to obtain affordable housing.

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Table 57: Annual Housing and Community Development Resources in Columbus & Franklin County (in Dollars)

	Federal	State	Local Public	Private	Total
Affordable Housing Opportunity	182,666,494	26,391,713	51,080,033	3,679,102	263,817,342
Economic Development and Economic Opportunity	32,940,658	14,343,500	13,238,300	2,393,519	62,915,977
Education and Supportive Services	1,026,640,487	765,019,117	732,606,001	39,841,489	2,564,107,094
Infrastructure and Capital Improvements	32,350,000	34,477,000	437,518,000	0	504,345,000
Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization	1,276,626	201,032	25,546,629	679,679	27,703,966
Total	1,275,874,265	840,432,362	1,259,988,963	46,593,789	3,422,889,379

Source: Franklin County Inventory, Community Research Partners
Data were gathered from a variety of local, state and federal public, private and non-profit organizations and publications.

Notes:

1. Includes resources that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income households, and all economic development programs.
2. The list includes most major public sector resources and some private sector resources. There are significant lender and charitable private sector resources that are not included.
3. Both grant and loan resources are included. Most federal economic development resources are loan and loan guarantee programs.
4. Figures are primarily for the 2002 or 2003 program years.
5. Where applicable, and if the information was available, total funding from a program was divided among the themes.
6. Does not include capital improvements expenditures of suburban local governments.



Franklin County Resource Inventory

Inventory Methodology, Definitions and Notes

The Franklin County Resource Inventory is a picture of one-year of funding for housing and community development programs and activities. Assembling an inventory of this type from multiple data sources is a complex and ongoing process. We welcome feedback and additional data from both funding sources and recipients, and we will incorporate these into our database. The following describes the methodology used to develop the inventory:

- **Focus of the resource inventory.** The inventory generally includes funding for programs and services for: 1) low- and moderate-income people; 2) low- and moderate-income geographic areas; 3) special needs populations; and 4) crisis and emergency needs. Included are contracts and grants to non-profit service providers, grants to intermediary organizations, programs operated by local government staff and direct payments to individuals.
- **Funding sources included in the inventory.** The inventory primarily includes federal, state and local government

funding sources, which are the major funders of human services and community development. Also included are major local private and philanthropic sources. Generally not included are private donations, community fundraising, fees for services and resources from banks and private lenders. In addition, the inventory does not capture grants that come directly to organizations in Franklin County from national foundations or other non-public sources.

- **Data collection methods.** Inventory data was generally collected from the original funding source, then traced to Franklin county funding recipients. Data came from websites, budget and planning documents, 1099 forms and other information provided by both funders and funding recipients.
- **Variable one-year snapshot.** The inventory represents a one-year snapshot of human services and community development resources, but the time period varies from source to source, depending on the fiscal year or program year. Most of the figures represent funding from 2002 or 2003.

- **Categorizing sources by activities.** It was necessary to use many different sources to compile the resource inventory. In order to develop as complete a picture as possible of human service resources available in Franklin County, data was collected from organizations that provide funding, as well as major recipients of human services and community development funding. Information was not always available to specifically link each source of funds with the program activities funded by that source. In addition, some data sources provide only very general descriptions of program activities, and time did not permit verifying all data in the inventory. As a result, CRP had to make many judgment calls about activity categories of funding sources.

The table on the following page outlines the types of programs and activities that were included in each activity category of the inventory, and those that were not:

Franklin County Resource Inventory

Table 58: Activities and Programs Included in Resource Inventory

Activity Category	Included in Resource Inventory	Not Included in Resource Inventory
Affordable Housing Opportunity	Public housing; Section 8 housing; Special needs/supportive housing; housing/homeownership counseling and services; fair housing services; utility assistance; affordable housing development; Housing tax credits; First-time homebuyer mortgages; lead hazard control; Emergency Shelter Grants;	
Economic Development and Economic Opportunity	Employment training; workforce development; job creation; Tax abatements for economic development; minority and women-owned businesses; neighborhood business development.	Business capital improvements.
Education and Supportive Services	<p>Subsidized child care, pre-school and after school programs; child placement/adoption services; literacy/life skills training programs; youth/teen services. Public school programs in the inventory include adult career training, early childhood education, reading/mentoring, reform and federal student programs, summer remediation, and supportive learning environments.</p> <p>Medicaid; physical health, mental health, HIV/AIDS, MR/DD and substance abuse services; services for seniors/ persons with physical disabilities; wellness and health education; public/ personal health services;</p> <p>TANF and Food Stamps; clothing and household goods; food/nutrition (WIC, School lunch, etc.); veterans financial assistance; Social Security for support of low-income individuals; FEMA and Adult Emergency Assistance.</p> <p>Conflict resolution; crime prevention; domestic/family violence; child abuse/ neglect; legal services; adult protective services; ex-offender services; domestic and juvenile court; juvenile delinquency.</p> <p>General family services/social services/case management; information and referral; outreach and advocacy; transportation for special needs populations and employment programs;</p>	<p>Funding for public schools' general student instruction and colleges and universities Private health insurance; environmental health services; health inspection services; hospital funds.</p> <p>Police/sheriff departments; other courts; jails, prisons and detention centers</p>
Infrastructure and Capital Improvements	Federal Pavement and Bridge funds; Roadwork development; Capital Improvements; Urban Infrastructure Recovery Funds	General public transportation; neighborhood improvement/fix-up; cultural arts; recreation
Neighborhood and Target area Revitalization	Community building/neighborhood empowerment programs/CDCs /neighborhood environmental improvement/Code Enforcements	Neighborhood capital improvements; recreation/cultural arts

Franklin County Resources Inventory Table 59: Glossary of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Name
Federal	
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
DOE	US Department of Energy
DOE: HWAP	US Department of Energy: Home Weatherization Assistance Program
DOJ	US Department of Justice
DOJ: Byrne Grant	US Department of Justice: Byrne Narcotics Control Block Grant
DOJ: JAIBG	US Department of Justice: Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant
DOJ: VAWA	US Department of Justice: Violence Against Women Act Block Subgrant
DOL	US Department of Labor
DOT	US Department of Transportation
ED	US Department of Education
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	US Department of Health and Human Services

Franklin County Resource Inventory

HHS: CSBG	US Department of Health and Human Services: Community Services Block Grant
HHS: E-HEAP	US Department of Health and Human Services: Emergency Home Energy Assistance Program
HHS: ESG	US Department of Health and Human Services: Emergency Shelter Grant Program
HHS: HEAP	US Department of Health and Human Services: Home Energy Assistance Program
HHS: MCH Services	US Department of Health and Human Services: Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
HHS: SAPT	US Department of Health and Human Services: Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
HHS: SDFSCA	US Department of Health and Human Services: Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act
HHS: Social Security, SSI, VA	US Department of Health and Human Services: Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Veterans Administration Benefits
HHS: TANF	US Department of Health and Human Services: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
HHS: TANF/ PRC	US Department of Health and Human Services: TANF/ Prevention, Retention and Contingency
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
HUD: CDBG	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Community Development Block Grant
HUD: EDSS	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Economic Development and Supportive Services
HUD: ESG	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Emergency Shelter Grant
HUD: EZ	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Empowerment Zone
HUD: HMIS	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Homelessness Management Information System
HUD: HOME	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: HOME Investment Partnership Program
HUD: HOPWA	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
HUD: PHA Operating	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public Housing Authority Operating Subsidy
HUD: PHDEP	US Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
SBA	Small Business Administration
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSA: SSI	Social Security Administration: Supplemental Security Income
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USDA: WIC	US Department of Agriculture: Women, Infants and Children
VA	US Department of Veterans Affairs
State	
MRDD	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities
ODA	Ohio Department of Aging
ODADAS	Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services
ODE	Ohio Department of Education
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
ODH: WIC	Ohio Department of Health: Women, Infants and Children
ODJFS	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
ODJFS: CEPAC	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services: Chemical Emergency Preparedness Advisory Council
ODMH	Ohio Department of Mental Health
ODMRDD	Ohio Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities
ODOD	Ohio Department of Development
ODOD: HWAP	Ohio Department of Development: Home Weatherization Assistance Program
ODYS	Ohio Department of Youth Services
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
Local	

Franklin County Resource Inventory

ADAMH	Franklin County Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services Board
AEA	Adult Emergency Assistance
AHOF	Affordable Housing Opportunity Fund
AHTC	Columbus/Franklin County Affordable Housing Trust Corporation
CDC	Community Development Corporation
CHD	Columbus Health Department
City of Columbus DPS: NCR Engineering	City of Columbus Department of Public Service: Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Engineering
CMACAO	Columbus Metropolitan Area Community Action Organization
CMHA	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
COAAA	Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging
COTA	Central Ohio Transit Authority
DOF	Columbus Department of Finance
DPS	Columbus Department of Public Service
EFSP	Emergency Food and Shelter Program
FCCED	Franklin County Department of Community and Economic Development
FCCS	Franklin County Children Services
FCDJFS	Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services
FCJPU	Franklin County Justice Programs Unit
FCOA	Franklin County Office on Aging
MORPC	Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

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Click on the website addresses in this bibliography to jump to the site or source.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Estimated Housing Needs—Columbus

Table 59: Estimated Housing Needs
Housing Needs of Columbus Households, 2000

Household Type	Renters					Owners					Total Households
	Elderly	Small Related	Large Related	All Other Types	Total Renters	Elderly	Small Related	Large Related	All Other Types	Total Owners	
Number in Household	(1 & 2 members)	(2 to 4 members)	(5 or more members)			(1 & 2 members)	(2 to 4 members)	(5 or more members)			
Household Income and Housing Problem											
Household Income <= 50% MFI	8,598	19,540	4,304	28,909	61,351	10,035	5,254	1,320	3,748	20,357	81,708
Household Income <=30% MFI	5,496	10,910	2,440	17,155	36,001	4,443	2,059	470	1,840	8,812	44,813
Percent with any housing problems	62.1	76.8	88.9	76.4	75.2	70.4	79.4	91.5	75.3	74.6	75.1
Percent Cost Burden >30%	61.5	74.3	78.9	75.5	73.3	70.4	79.2	86.4	74.7	74.2	73.5
Percent Cost Burden >50%	44	58	54.3	65	58.9	43.4	68.2	76.2	62	54.8	58.1
Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	3,102	8,630	1,864	11,754	25,350	5,592	3,195	850	1,908	11,545	36,895
Percent with any housing problems	65.5	67.4	73.7	75.6	71.4	36.2	73.7	68.8	65.4	53.8	65.9
Percent Cost Burden >30%	64.9	64	52.8	74.8	68.3	35.9	72.8	61.2	65.2	52.8	63.5
Percent Cost Burden >50%	24	10.3	5.6	22.2	17.1	17	34.3	24.1	36.9	25.6	19.8
Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	2,869	11,900	2,441	19,605	36,815	7,791	8,758	2,488	5,806	24,843	61,658
Percent with any housing problems	35.7	21.9	42.2	26.1	26.5	22	44.4	49	57.5	40.9	32.3
Percent Cost Burden >30%	34.7	17.5	9.1	24.9	22.2	21.9	43.4	33.5	56.9	38.8	28.9
Percent Cost Burden >50%	14.6	0.8	0.2	1.7	2.3	5.3	6	3.6	12.6	7.1	4.2
Household Income >80% MFI	3,101	20,354	2,624	29,175	55,254	13,963	57,925	8,534	22,669	103,091	158,345
Percent with any housing problems	15.8	6	28.2	3.1	6.1	6.3	6.7	13.1	14.1	8.8	7.9
Percent Cost Burden >30%	14.4	1	0.9	1.5	2	6.1	6.2	5.8	13.7	7.8	5.8
Percent Cost Burden >50%	7	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.5	0.5
Total Households	14,568	51,794	9,369	77,689	153,420	31,789	71,937	12,342	32,223	148,291	301,711
Percent with any housing problems	47.8	34.8	56.7	36	38	24.3	16.4	27.2	28.5	21.6	29.9
Percent Cost Burden >30	46.9	30.7	33.7	34.9	34.5	24.2	15.8	18.3	28	20.4	27.6
Percent Cost Burden >50	26.1	14.1	15.3	18.2	17.4	10.6	4.6	5.4	8.7	6.8	12.2

Definitions:

Any housing problems: Cost burden greater than 30% of income and/or overcrowding and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

Other housing problems: Overcrowding (1.01 or more persons per room) and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

Elderly households: 1 or 2 person household, either person 62 years old or older.

Renter: Data do not include renters living on boats, RVs or vans. This excludes approximately 25,000 households nationwide.

Cost Burden: Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Source: CHAS Databook 2000

Appendices

Appendix B: HUD Tables 1C and 2C

Table 60: Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives (HUD Table 1C)

City of Columbus

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Performance Measure	Expected Units	Actual Units
Homeless Objectives				
T1G101	Maintain a Continuum of Care system that includes Provide Homelessness Prevention resources as well as assistance to help families and individuals move from emergency shelters to transitional housing or permanent affordable housing.	Number of households	300 households/year	
T1G102	Implement the Rebuilding Lives Initiative by funding non-profit organizations to develop and operate permanent housing for persons who have experienced long-term homelessness.	Number of units	160 units of supportive housing per year	
Special Needs Objectives				
T1G103	Increase the number of disabled persons living independently in their homes.	Number of people	59 Households/yr	
T1G104	Provide a continuum of affordable housing assistance for low-income persons infected with HIV/AIDS.	Number of people	75 persons/yr	
T1G105	Provide housing specific supportive services for low-income persons infected with HIV/AIDS to obtain and maintain affordable housing.	Number of households	180 households/yr	
T1G106	Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers to produce housing for disabled persons	Number of units	25 units/yr	
T1G202	Provide grants and loans to rehabilitate homes of low and moderate-income households including elderly households	Number of units	130 units/yr	
T1G302	Assist elderly households and all low-income and extremely low-income households to alleviate financial burdens caused by construction of public water and sewer.	Number of units	20 units/yr	

Appendices

Table 61: Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives (HUD Table 2C)

City of Columbus

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Performance Measure	Expected Units	Actual Units
Rental Housing Objectives				
T1G204	Retain Section 8 projects in the affordable housing stock.	Number of units	500 units/yr	
T1G401	Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of rental apartments that are affordable to households at or below 40% AMI.	Number of units	161 units/yr	
T1G402	Provide gap financing to develop larger units (3-6 bedrooms) for households at or below 50% AMI	Number of units	40 units/yr	
Owner Housing Objectives				
T1G201	Increase the number of homes and apartments that are decent, safe, sanitary, and/or lead-safe by providing affordable financing in the form of loans and/or grants to low and moderate income households	Number of units	260 units/yr	
T1G202	Provide grants and loans to rehabilitate homes of low and moderate-income households including elderly households	Number of units	130 units/yr	
T1G203	Increase the number of very low-income homeowners able to remain in their homes through the provision of grants for urgent/emergency repairs.	Number of units	130 units/yr	
T1G205	Provide opportunities for central city residents to borrow tools at no charge for home repairs and improvements. (Mobile Tool Program)	Number of people	1500 persons/yr	
T1G301	Provide programming and support to assist low and moderate-income households to purchase their first home.	Number of units	98 units/yr	
T1G302	Assist elderly households and all low-income and extremely low-income households to alleviate financial burdens caused by construction of public water and sewer.	Number of units	20 units/yr	
T1G303	Provide gap financing to developers to produce affordable housing(affordable to at or below 80% AMI) in the Neighborhood Investment Districts	Number of units	25 units/yr	
T1G304	Acquire and sell for redevelopment vacant and abandoned residential properties through the City's Land Reutilization Program.	Number of units	35 units/yr	
T1G305	Increase incentives for homeownership opportunities, through programs such as Neighborhood Investment Districts, with tax abatements as incentives.	Number of homes	100 homes per year	
T1G306	Provide credit and financial counseling and buy-down education for purchasing new homes and maintaining ownership.	Number of residents	1,333 residents per year	
T1G307	Provide training to assist neighborhood organizations to establish CDC's or partner with existing CDC's. Cultural awareness objectives and training in multiple languages will be included.	Number of organizations	6 organizations/ year	
T1G501	Prepare a new analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and a Fair Housing Action Plan to address impediments.	Complete plan analysis	-Conduct an analysis of barriers to the low and extremely low income households into the housing market. -Implement analysis recommendations	
Community Development Objectives				
T2G102	Provide central city residents with technical assistance on development, leadership, and other community needs.		500 participants/year	
T2G103	Encourage neighborhood groups to build the capacity of area residents though training workshops and seminars.		25 groups/ year	
T2G201	Build the capacity of community-based organizations to better address neighborhood needs and access to City services		25 groups/ year	
T2G203	Provide training for landlords to improve awareness of resident needs and city services.		4 groups/ year	

Appendices

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Performance Measure	Expected Units	Actual Units
T2G304	Provide summer youth employment opportunities to clean-up central city neighborhood alleys.		60 job placements/ year	
T2G401	Prepare and develop plans and policies to guide neighborhood development, revitalization and redevelopment.		-4 new neighborhood plans and/or policies	
T2G404	Increase the number of neighborhood organizations participating in the promotion and implementation of neighborhood clean-up activities.		-16 organizations/ year	
T4G101	Increase participation in neighborhood block watch initiatives.		100 total	
T4G102	Offer and Promote Neighborhood Safety Academies to train residents on safety issues and crime prevention		-20 grads per academy -6 annual safety academies	
T4G103	Increase the number of participating neighborhood organizations per Neighborhood Pride.		-6 Neighborhood Prides -3 Businesses -13 participants	
T4G301	Support families and individuals, including immigrant communities, currently under-served or un-served by existing community systems and resources.		At least 500 households/ year	
T4G401	Provide alternative programming for elementary and middle school age children ages, 6 – 14, during periods throughout the year when school is not in session.		- 7 recreation sites per year - Over 350 participants per year	
T4G402	Continue support of out-of-school time programs that serve elementary school age children.		- 4 sites - 300 participants	
Infrastructure Objectives				
T3G401	Assist in the revitalization efforts in low and moderate-income commercial and industrial areas by providing or improving public infrastructure, which may include: sidewalks, streets, curbs, handicap ramps, streetlights, trash receptacles, street trees, etc.		- 2 commercial areas assisted per year - \$2,000,000 invested per year	
T3G402	Provide incentives to companies to construct or improve public infrastructure, which will generate job opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals.		- 50 jobs created or retained per year - \$ 700,000 invested per year	
Public Facilities Objectives				
T2G302	Provide clean, environmentally safe lots for central city private redevelopment or public green space.		40 lots provided/year	
T2G306	Support the improvement of recreation and park facilities and spaces in central city neighborhoods.		At least two improvements/year	
Public Services Objectives				
T2G303	Provide funding for the seasonal inspection of central city neighborhoods for problems with high grass, weeds, garbage, bulk trash and rodents.		35,000 inspections/year	
T2G304	Provide summer youth employment opportunities to clean-up central city neighborhood alleys.		60 placements/ year	
T2G305	Provide funding for neighborhood-based contractors to mow, haul trash and otherwise abate blight in central city neighborhoods.		Abate 600 problem properties/ year	
T2G307	Establish regulation of animals (domestic and exotic).		Analyze feasibility of regulation	
T2G402	Promote historic and architectural preservation by supporting review, approval and technical assistance (TA) services to homeowners and neighborhood groups.		-375 Sec. 106 review & approvals/ year -TA to 5 architectural review commissions & 175 homeowners/ year	
T2G403	Increase the public awareness of historic neighborhoods and improve the marketability of other neighborhoods by improved information on the city web site.		-Establish information on the Department of Development's Neighborhood Services web site	

Appendices

Obj #	Specific Objectives	Performance Measure	Expected Units	Actual Units
T4G201	Provide a continuum of sexual health education, diagnostic and treatment services targeting low income uninsured/ underinsured persons/ households to decrease the incidence of sexually transmitted infections by increasing the health management skills of Columbus' most vulnerable populations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide culturally competent education to increase the sexual health management skills of 4500 persons in targeted Columbus neighborhoods - Assess all patients for their appropriateness for family planning and sexually transmitted infection testing, providing appropriate services for all persons. 	
T4G202	Reduce the infant mortality rate and improve birth outcomes (Low birth weight and premature births) through decreasing the incidents of late or no prenatal care by improving outreach, access to and coordination of health services for the city's most vulnerable pregnant and parenting women.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate perinatal care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy to 90 percent. - Decrease to no more than 10% the proportion of babies born to participants weighing less than 2500 grams. - Decrease to no more than 5% the proportion of singleton babies born to participants weighing less than 1500 grams. - Decrease the proportion of infant deaths in the first 364 days of life to no more than 1.1% of the number of babies born to participants. - Decrease by 20% repeat pregnancies among participants within 12 months of previous pregnancy. 	
Economic Development Objectives				
T3G101	Foster business expansions or relocations to the CDBG service area, Empowerment Zone and contiguous census tracts, while generating opportunities targeted for low and moderate-income individuals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 businesses assisted per year - 250 jobs created per year 	
T3G102	Provide grants and low interest loans to stimulate commercial and business revitalization in central city areas.		35 grants and loans/year	
T3G103	Provide incentives to stimulate business growth, expansion and/or relocation, while generating opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals throughout the City of Columbus.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 companies assisted per year - 300 jobs created per year 	
T3G104	Acquire and sell for redevelopment, vacant and abandoned commercial/ industrial properties through the City's Land Reutilization Program		4 sites per year	
T3G105	Retain and expand existing businesses in the CDBG Service Area by stimulating investment and job creation activities through a business retention and expansion program.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 site visits per year - 200 jobs created or retained per year 	
T3G106	Provide exterior commercial design services for businesses in targeted low and moderate-income areas.		40 designs per year	
T3G201	Foster business expansions or relocations to City areas while generating job opportunities targeted at low and moderate-income individuals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 businesses assisted per year - 500 jobs created or retained per year 	
T3G202	Provide low-interest loans and other assistance to low and moderate-income individuals to start or expand small businesses within the City of Columbus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 participants per year - 120 jobs created per year 	
T3G203	Provide technical assistance to small businesses resulting in new jobs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75 businesses assisted per year - 200 jobs created or retained per year 	
T3G301	Provide technical assistance and support to for profit and non-profit businesses to transport low and moderate- income individuals to regional job markets for employment opportunities		200 individuals/ year	
T3G401	Assist in the revitalization efforts in low and moderate-income commercial and industrial areas by providing or improving public infrastructure, which may include: sidewalks, streets, curbs, handicap ramps, streetlights, trash receptacles, street trees, etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 commercial areas assisted per year - \$2,000,000 invested per year 	
T3G402	Provide incentives to companies to construct or improve public infrastructure, which will generate job opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 jobs created or retained per year - \$ 700,000 invested per year 	

Appendices

Appendix C: Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan Focus Group Participants and Draft Reviewers

Columbus Neighborhood Liaisons

December 18, 2003

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Cliff Browning	N/A
David Hooie	N/A
Mike Farrenkopf	N/A
Mike Puckett	N/A
Andy Baumann	N/A
Isom Nivens	N/A
Dixie Laurer	N/A
Gene Bailey	N/A
Lisa McEllroy	N/A
Lynn Lacour	N/A
Wil Preston	N/A
Michelle Williams	N/A
Mark Dravillas	N/A
Joanne St. Clair	N/A
Dick Graham	N/A
Bonita Lee	N/A
Janine Aeh	N/A

Homeownership

January 27, 2004

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Maude Hill	Columbus Housing Partnership
Mandy Harliss	Remax Realtor
Mary Rogers	Ohio CDC Committee
Loretta King	Huntington Mtg. Group
Jerri Hall	Huntington Mtg. Group
Daniel Ruggiero	Homes on the Hill, CDC
Pam Foster	Fifth Third Bank
Tiffany Crockett	Homeowners and Buyers Education Inst.
Jon Moorehead	Ohio Community Dev. Finance Fund
Jack Winchester	National City
Jane McGrew	Community Refugee and Immig. Services
Carol Ludtke-prigan	HER Realtors, Board of Directors CHP
Frank Foster	Unizan Bank
Sharon Young	Dooley & Company Realtors
Bill Harris	Franklin County
Linda Stallworth	Columbus Urban League
Cindy Windsor	Key Bank
Robert Raglan	The Raglan Group

Housing Developers

January 22, 2004

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Robert Weiler	The Wieler Company
Frank Cipriano	Affordable Housing Associates
Malcolm Porter	Public Affairs Consulting
Bill Westbrook	Whittington, Inc.
Nan Merritt	Columbus/Franklin County Housing Trust
Amy Klaben	Columbus Housing Partnership
Erwin Hines	Wake Forest, Inc.
Larry Hines	Wake Forest, Inc.
Sharon Francis	MiraCit Community Development Corporation
Steve Torsell	Homes on the Hill
Brian Higgins	Community Development Collaborative
Phil Downing	Community Development Collaborative
Bill Harris	Franklin County Community Development
Tom Slemmer	National Church Residences
Bob Garvin	United Way
Bill Dodson	Dayspring Christian Community Development Corporation
Clyde Powell	Stenson-Powell
Kim Powell	Stenson-Powell
Sean Thomas	Ohio Housing Finance Agency
Hal Keller	Ohio Capital Corporation for Housing
Larry Metzger	Columbus Board of Realtors
Darryl Gammel	Plumbers & Pipefitters Union Local 189
Mary Rogers	Ohio Community Development Corporation Association

Affordable Rental Housing

January 29, 2004

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Cynthia Thomas	NAHL
David Biuinir	Lutheran Social Services of Central OH
Terry Allton	National Church Residences
Jodelle Carder	Wullick Properties
Dennis Guest	CMHA
Steve Havens	CMHA
Tod Pritchard	COAAA
Steve Gladman	Columbus Apt. Association
Tania Lee	Columbus Urban League
Joe Gothard	City of Columbus
Adero Robinson	Columbus Compact Corporation
Kim Stands	City of Columbus
Mark Rickens	National Church Residences
Bill Harris	Franklin County
Joe Maskovyak	Legal Aid Society of Columbus

Appendices

Neighborhood Business Development

February 3, 2004

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Dick Bangs	Franklinton Board of Trade
Donald Love	East 5th Avenue Business Association
Joel Teaford	Columbus Design Center
Jonathan Beard	The Columbus Compact
Phil Downing	Community Development Collaborative
Brian Higgins	Community Development Collaborative
Mike LeHoty	Greater Linden Advisory Council
Alina Butler	Greater Hilltop Community Development Center
Betsy Meleski	City of Columbus
Susan Delay	City of Columbus
Greg Faulkner	City of Columbus
Matt Shad	Franklinton Board of Trade
Jeff Knoll	Parsons Avenue Merchants Association
David Hull	Northland Alliance
Fredericka Wallace-Deena	United Way Neighborhood Partnership Program
Inna Kinney	Jewish Family Services

Homeless Services and Special Needs

February 5, 2004

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Barbara Poppe	Community Shelter Board
Pat Rafter	Creative Housing, Inc.
Beverly Rackett	M.O.B.I.L.E.
Joseph McKinley	United Way
Pat Scott	Franklin County Office on Aging
Colleen Bain Gold	YWCA
Johanna Williamson	YWCA
Gwen Fell	Jireh Services, Inc.
Patricia Smith	Jireh Services, Inc.
Beth Fetzer-Rice	Salvation Army
Elaine Haines	ADAMH
Nina Lewis	Columbus Health Department
John Warrix	Franklin County Veteran's Service Commission
Nelson Meyer	Lutheran Social Services
Holly Goldberg	Northwest Counseling Services
Lori Criss	Amethyst
Aaron Riley	Columbus AIDS Task Force
Alice Gravely	N/A
James Alexander	The Engagement Center at Maryhaven

Regional Economic Development

February 10, 2004

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Kathy Werkmeister	Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Jim Schimmer	City of Columbus
Gary Guglielmi	City of Columbus
Barb Brugman	City of Columbus
Mary Flint	American Electric Power
Max Moore	Downtown Development Corporation
Susan Crotty	City of Pickerington
Tonya Barnett	Ohio Department of Development
Mike Green	COTA
George Arnold	H.R. Gray & Associates, Inc.
John Brandt	City of Reynoldsburg
Barbara Tien Hoeve	City of Reynoldsburg
Staci Dlen	Huntington Bancshares Incorporated
Michael Keough	Ameritech

Housing Division Staff

March 17, 2004

Columbus Health Department

Name:	Organization:
Joe Rossetti	City of Columbus
Thurman Hinkle	City of Columbus
Darrell Henry	City of Columbus
Gerald Furlow	City of Columbus
Henry E. Koch	City of Columbus
Joe Gothard	City of Columbus
Charles Gunnell	City of Columbus
Thomas Thornton	City of Columbus
Tracy Swanson	City of Columbus
Ciel Gavin	City of Columbus
Tom Brutovski	City of Columbus
Kim Stands	City of Columbus
BJ Reed	City of Columbus
Don Diaz	City of Columbus
Tracey Davis	City of Columbus

Consolidated Plan Focus Group Questions

1. How has the environment changed—either positively or negatively—since we prepared the last Consolidated Plan in 1998-99? (“environment” includes policy, demographic, social and economic trends, institutional players, programming and resources)
2. What are the most urgent housing and community development needs in our community, particularly for low- and moderate-income people and/or geographic areas?
3. How should Columbus and Franklin County HUD resources be targeted over the next five years to address these needs?
4. What other assets and resources does the community have to address these needs?
5. What gaps exist in the local institutional structure (public, private, non-profit) that pose barriers to addressing these needs?
6. Is there anything else that Columbus and Franklin County should know as they prepare the new Consolidated Plan?

Appendices

► Draft Reviewers

Anthony F. Forte	Department of Community and Economic Development, Franklin County
Betsy Meleski	Economic Development Division, Department of Development, City of Columbus
Donna R. Hunter	Office of Land Management, Department of Development, City of Columbus
Elaine Haines	Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Board of Franklin County
Jim Schimmer	Economic Development Division, Department of Development, City of Columbus
John W.Hahn	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
Joyce Beatty	Consultant, Joyce Beatty and Associates
Keena Smith	Department of Development, City of Columbus
Linda Stallworth	Columbus Urban League
Michael J.Puckett	Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Development, City of Columbus
Nina Lewis	Columbus Health Department
Patrick M.Clark	The Danter Company
Patrick Rafter	Creative Housing Inc.
Philip Carter	Department of Finance, City of Columbus
Roxyanne Burrus	Neighborhood Services Division, Department of Development, City of Columbus
Stephen R. McClary	Planning Division, Department of Development, City of Columbus
Tom Albanese	Community Shelter Board
William Graves	Housing Division, Department of Development, City of Columbus
William J. Harris	Department of Community and Economic Development, Franklin County

Annual Resources by Theme and Source Type

2004 Franklin County Resource Inventory

Total \$3,422,889,379

Affordable Housing Opportunity \$263,817,342

Public \$260,138,240

Federal \$182,666,494

State \$26,391,713

Local \$51,080,033

Private \$3,679,102

Local \$3,679,102

Economic Development and Economic Opportunity \$62,915,977

Public \$60,522,458

Federal \$32,940,658

State \$14,343,500

Local \$13,238,300

Private \$2,393,519

Local \$2,393,519

Education and Supportive Services \$2,564,107,094

Public \$2,524,265,605

Federal \$1,026,640,487

State \$765,019,117

Local \$732,606,001

Private \$39,841,489

Local \$39,841,489

Infrastructure and Capital Improvements	\$504,345,000
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Public	\$504,345,000
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Federal	\$32,350,000
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State	\$34,477,000
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Local	\$437,518,000
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Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization	\$27,703,966
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Public	\$27,024,287
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Federal	\$1,276,626
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State	\$201,032
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Local	\$25,546,629
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Private	\$679,679
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Local	\$679,679
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Annual Resources by Theme and Source Type

2004 Franklin County Resource Inventory

Total \$3,422,889,379

Affordable Housing Opportunity

\$263,817,342

Public

\$260,138,240

Federal

\$182,666,494

DOE		\$4,441,228
	HWAP	\$4,441,228
ED		\$139,391
	Homeless Children and Youth	\$139,391
HHS		\$6,353,629
	E-HEAP	\$472,930
	HEAP	\$2,607,640
	HEAP(Crisis Cooling Program)	\$989,584
	Mental Health Block Grant	\$574,003
	TANF Housing	\$250,000
	Title IV E	\$1,346,813
	Title XX	\$112,659
HUD		\$169,637,641
	CDBG	\$5,272,917
	Congregate Housing Services	\$404,340
	Continuum of Care	\$1,299,392
	EDSS	\$183,025
	ESG	\$681,000
	HMIS	\$16,667
	HOME	\$7,607,446
	Housing Counseling Agency Grants	\$26,032
	Lead Hazard Control	\$2,157,343
	Lead Hazard Testing and Education	\$263,686
	PHA Operating Subsidy	\$7,733,993
	Public Housing Improvements	\$5,396,421
	Public Housing New Construction	\$3,387,775
	Section 202 Housing for the Elderly	\$3,890,800
	Section 8 Housing Choice and Project-based Section 236	\$56,499,273
	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers for Families with Disabilities	\$579,709
	Section 8 Mod Rehab	\$428,391
	Section 8 New Construction/ Sub Rehab	\$9,311,742
	Section 8 Shelter Care Plus	\$2,514,064
	Section 8 Vouchers	\$60,871,025
	Section 811 Housing for Persons with Disabilities	\$1,029,100
	Self Help Home Ownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)	\$83,500
IRS		\$2,094,605
	Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	\$2,094,605

State

\$26,391,713

ODADAS		\$70,767
	Room and Board	\$70,767
ODMH		\$5,556,528
	Housing Assistance Program	\$559,646

	Residential Treatment	\$4,580,485
	Supportive Housing Options for Prosperity	\$416,397
ODOD		\$1,079,700
	Discretionary Grants Program	\$108,200
	Emergency Shelter Grants	\$77,500
	ESGP	\$33,000
	Housing Assistance Request for proposals	\$861,000
Ohio Housing Finance Agency		\$16,966,918
	Construction Deposit Loans	\$1,908,800
	First-time Homebuyer mortgages	\$12,279,063
	Mortgage Credit Certificates	\$2,779,055
Ohio Housing Trust Fund		\$2,717,800
	Affordable Housing	\$1,190,000
	ESGP	\$856,400
	Program unknown	\$90,000
	Supportive Housing	\$581,400

Local

\$51,080,033

City of Columbus Department of Development		\$120,000
	Social Services Contracts	\$120,000
City of Columbus General Fund		\$3,910,863
	Affordable Housing Trust Corporation	\$70,000
	Community Shelter Board Programs	\$3,840,863
City of Columbus Hotel/Motel Tax		\$980,000
	Cols/FC AHTC	\$980,000
FC Senior Services Levy		\$606,511
	COAAA	\$606,511
FCCS Levy		\$4,679,733
	FCCS Programs	\$4,679,733
Franklin County ADAMH Levy		\$3,881,044
	ADAMH Programs	\$3,881,044
Franklin County General Fund		\$3,667,882
	Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$1,000,000
	Community Shelter Board Programs	\$805,911
	Rebuilding Lives	\$775,000
	Veteran Relief	\$1,086,971
MORPC		\$33,234,000
	Tax Exempt Mortgage Revenue Bonds	\$33,234,000

Private

\$3,679,102

Local

\$3,679,102

Columbia Gas Warm Choice		\$1,867,000
	Contracts with MORPC and CMACAO	\$1,867,000
Nationwide Foundation		\$198,700
	Program unknown	\$198,700
The Columbus Foundation		\$347,800
	Program unknown	\$347,800
United Way of Central Ohio		\$1,264,602
	Program unknown	\$1,264,602
Wolfe Associates, Inc.		\$1,000
	Program unknown	\$1,000

Economic Development and Economic Opportunity **\$62,915,977**

Public

\$60,522,458

Federal

\$32,940,658

Department of Labor	\$4,349,555
ED	\$2,546,611
Workforce Investment Act	\$4,349,555
Adult Basic Education	\$582,296
Vocational Education – Carl D. Perkins Act of 1984	\$1,964,315
HHS	\$10,745,695
Title XX	\$10,745,695
HUD	\$8,066,797
CDBG	\$3,486,792
EDI Section 108 Revolving Loan Funds	\$1,000,000
EZ	\$455,005
Special Purpose/Economic Development	\$2,025,000
Youth Build Grants	\$1,100,000
VA	\$7,232,000
Education and Vocational Rehab	\$7,232,000

State

\$14,343,500

ODOD	\$14,343,500
412 Business Development Program	\$800,000
431 MicroEnterprise Business Development Program	\$90,000
Clean Ohio Revitalization Fund	\$3,000,000
Edison Technology Program	\$1,800,000
Industrial Training Program	\$1,328,000
Job Creation Tax Credit	\$7,000,000
Small Business Development Center	\$325,500

Local

\$13,238,300

City of Columbus	\$8,900,000
Tax Abatements for Economic Development	\$8,900,000
Franklin County General Fund	\$4,338,300
Columbus Regional Airport Authority	\$4,338,300

Private

\$2,393,519

Local

\$2,393,519

Columbus Medical Association Foundation	\$127,000
Program unknown	\$127,000
Nationwide Foundation	\$56,500
Program unknown	\$56,500
Ohio Children's Foundation	\$1,000
Program unknown	\$1,000
The Columbus Foundation	\$234,432
Program unknown	\$234,432
United Way of Central Ohio	\$1,948,087
Program unknown	\$1,948,087
Wolfe Associates, Inc.	\$8,500
Program unknown	\$8,500
Women's Fund of Central Ohio	\$18,000
Program unknown	\$18,000

Education and Supportive Services

\$2,564,107,094

Public

\$2,524,265,605

Federal

\$1,026,640,487

DOJ		\$3,398,642
	Byrne Grant	\$1,716,025
	JAIBG	\$731,268
	Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention	\$286,781
	VAWA	\$664,568
DOT		\$1,257,270
	Federal Highway Administration	\$57,270
	Transit Authority	\$1,200,000
ED		\$2,990,148
	21st Century Community Living Centers	\$100,350
	Community Service Grants	\$20,624
	Drug Free School Grant	\$819,431
	EHA Preschool Grants for the Handicapped	\$577,095
	Even Start	\$497,336
	Independent Living Grant	\$326,929
	MCH Early Intervention	\$41,236
	Title III – (Limited English Proficiency)	\$607,147
Federal	Emergency Management Agency	\$283,552
	Emergency Food & Shelter Program	\$283,552
HHS		\$838,843,485
	ADA Prevention Services	\$8,300
	AIDS Prevention	\$638,485
	Breast & Cervical Cancer	\$109,691
	CDC Lead Program	\$99,779
	Child & Family Health Services	\$1,143,313
	CSBG	\$1,798,798
	Federal Adoption Subsidy	\$413,409
	Head Start	\$14,006,230
	Healthy Start	\$652,619
	HEAP (Senior Services)	\$6,700
	Hepatitis C	\$10,000
	HIV Early Intervention	\$442,744
	Immunization Action Plan	\$234,105
	Lifestyle Risk Reduction	\$145,628
	Medicaid	\$490,514,319
	Medicaid (Nursing Facilities)	\$134,917,292
	Medicaid (PASSPORT)	\$10,210,876
	Mental Health Block Grant	\$854,306
	Metro Medical Strike Team	\$100,000
	Older Americans Act	\$2,307,972
	Outpatient Treatment	\$24,000
	PATH	\$227,123
	Preventative Health Services	\$26,262
	Project LOVE	\$98,766
	Public Health Infrastructure	\$241,473
	Ryan White CARE	\$18,418
	Ryan White Planning and Evaluation	\$34,558
	SAPT	\$7,261,540
	SDFSCA	\$236,811
	Social Security, SSI, VA	\$479,921

	Social Security, SSI, VA, Medicaid	\$790,506
	STD Control	\$487,041
	TANF	\$293,051
	TANF/ PRC	\$570,208
	TANF/ Title XX	\$423,006
	TB Control/Elimination	\$103,237
	Title IV A (TANF)	\$41,366,817
	Title IV B - Part 1	\$470,865
	Title IV B - Part 2	\$445,885
	Title IV E	\$44,086,818
	Title IV E (TANF)	\$8,310,367
	Title XIX - Medicaid	\$12,270
	Title XX	\$74,000,309
	Women's Alcohol Recovery	\$63,812
	Women's Alcohol Treatment	\$155,855
Homeland Security		\$2,318,698
	Program unknown	\$2,318,698
HUD		\$3,061,082
	CDBG	\$1,029,896
	Child Safety Seats	\$32,798
	EZ	\$1,390,621
	HOPWA	\$584,000
	Van Grant/Operation Baby Buckle	\$23,767
Multiple/Other Federal Public Sources		\$413,662
	Rehabilitation Services Commission Grant	\$413,662
SSA		\$24,635,000
	Disability Insurance	\$14,607,000
	SSI	\$10,028,000
USDA		\$82,635,948
	Child & Adult Care Programs	\$194,037
	Federal School Breakfast	\$4,056,318
	Federal School Lunch	\$17,612,114
	Food Stamps	\$48,453,289
	Nutrition Incentive Services Program	\$214,437
	Ohio Infant Mortality Reduction	\$97,606
	WIC	\$12,008,147
VA		\$66,803,000
	Medical Expenditures	\$66,803,000
State		\$765,019,117
DOT		\$1,710,000
	GRF Elderly and Disabled Fare Assistance	\$310,000
	GRF Public Transportation Grants Subsidy	\$1,400,000
General Revenue Fund		\$10,110
	Baseline Funding for Domestic Violence	\$10,110
ODA		\$713,290
	Alzheimer's Respite	\$201,657
	Senior Services State Block Grant	\$487,381
	Senior Volunteer Program	\$24,252
ODADAS		\$3,321,937
	ADA Prevention Services	\$40,200
	Case Management	\$234,579
	Information/Referral	\$495,603
	Outreach/Community-Based Process	\$128,755
	State Alcohol and Drug Subsidy	\$2,422,800
ODE		\$23,053,600
	Early Childhood Education	\$1,000

	Early Childhood Education - Public Preschool	\$1,011,562
	Head Start Match	\$6,740,525
	Leadership for Literacy	\$141,700
	MRDD Services	\$7,335,053
	Ohio Reads Reading/Mentoring	\$1,463,390
	Summer Remediation	\$5,747,911
	Supportive Learning Environments - School Conflict Management	\$16,000
	Supportive Learning Environments - Substance Abuse Coordinator	\$15,112
	Common Assessment Development	\$44,377
	Curriculum	\$412,863
	Safe Schools Hot Line	\$124,107
ODH		\$3,667,659
	Breast and Cervical Cancer	\$39,010
	Cardiovascular Health	\$130,837
	Child and Family Health Services	\$120,382
	Columbus Yard-Safe	\$84,862
	Community Access Program	\$163,392
	FC Early Start	\$129,129
	Genetics	\$259,000
	Help Me Grow	\$6,853
	Immunization Action Plan	\$112,761
	Ohio Infant Mortality Reduction	\$31,679
	Save Our Sight (SOS) Children's Vision Program	\$774,985
	Save Our Sight Protective Eyewear	\$275,000
	Sickle Cell Services Program	\$134,541
	State AIDS Care	\$55,121
	State Aids Care Client Outreach	\$97,500
	State Family Planning	\$33,241
	State Health Subsidy	\$240,612
	State HIV Prevention	\$26,000
	State Rape Prevention	\$17,950
	STD Control Program	\$29,878
	TB Control/Elimination	\$120,517
	Welcome Home	\$273,493
	WIC	\$510,916
ODJFS		\$702,271,612
	Adoption Assistance	\$3,539,019
	Adult Emergency Assistance	\$205,122
	CEPAC	\$79,907
	Child Protective Allocation	\$4,804,897
	Child Welfare Adoption Subsidy	\$628,992
	Disability Assistance	\$2,052,505
	Disability Medical Assistance	\$10,230,249
	FC Early Start	\$10,068
	Food Stamps	\$48,453,289
	Foster Care	\$2,001,226
	Help Me Grow	\$9,138
	In-Home Parenting	\$41,361
	Medicaid (PASSPORT)	\$6,807,252
	Medicaid State Match	\$488,461,841
	Medicaid State Match (Nursing facilities)	\$134,917,292
	Welcome Home	\$29,454
ODMH		\$21,639,253
	State Mental Health Subsidy	\$21,639,253
ODMRDD		\$7,471,874
	State MRDD Services Subsidy	\$7,471,874
ODYS		\$844,239

Juvenile Intervention Services Program	\$844,239
Ohio Children's Trust Fund	\$189,721
Program unknown	\$189,721
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio	\$125,822
Help Me Grow	\$103,837
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	\$21,985

Local

\$732,606,001

City of Columbus	\$16,904,703
Health Department Operating Funds	\$16,904,703
City of Columbus Department of Development	\$2,294,814
Social Services Contracts	\$2,294,814
City of Columbus General Fund	\$373,674,665
Community Relations Commission	\$592,144
Fire Services Operating Funds	\$153,108,014
Health Subsidy	\$17,490,358
Police Services Operating Funds	\$202,484,149
City of Columbus Hotel/Motel Tax	\$750,000
Emerg HS Fund	\$750,000
City of Columbus Office of Education	\$707,876
Cap City Kids	\$707,876
COTA Levy	\$4,800,000
Job Access Reverse Commute Grant	\$3,800,000
Project Mainstream	\$1,000,000
FC Senior Services Levy	\$21,785,151
CMACAO	\$61,962
COAAA	\$2,363,837
FCOA	\$19,359,352
FCCS Levy	\$89,133,821
FCCS Programs	\$89,133,821
Franklin County	\$300,316
County Marriage License Tax	\$300,316
Franklin County ADAMH Levy	\$37,489,409
ADAMH Programs	\$37,084,105
CMACAO Programs	\$185,677
PATH	\$219,627
Franklin County District Board of Health	\$43,561
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	\$43,561
Franklin County General Fund	\$56,465,602
Central Ohio Transit Authority Programs	\$43,773,881
Detention Program	\$7,843,031
Family Assessment Program	\$1,036,669
Juvenile Delinquency and Child Protection Prg.- Materials and Serv.	\$88,769
Juvenile Intervention Services Program	\$721,677
Meals on Wheels	\$46,124
Mediation Services Program	\$294,448
Public Health Subsidy	\$1,555,048
Request for Taxi/Van/Wheel Chair Lift Service	\$112,733
Veteran Relief	\$993,222
Franklin County MRDD Levy	\$126,468,532
MRDD Programs	\$126,468,532
Multiple/Other Local Public Sources	\$1,787,551
ADAMH, FC School District Programs	\$1,178,300
CHD Programs	\$69,527
FCOA Programs	\$539,724

Private**\$39,841,489****Local****\$39,841,489**

Catholic Foundation	\$109,294
Program unknown	\$109,294
Columbus Medical Association Foundation	\$1,284,102
Program unknown	\$1,284,102
Multiple/Other Local Private Sources	\$2,193,979
CHD Programs	\$616,301
FCMRDD Programs	\$1,577,678
Nationwide Foundation	\$1,059,379
Program unknown	\$1,059,379
Ohio Children's Foundation	\$161,000
Program unknown	\$161,000
Osteopathic Heritage Foundation	\$5,300,000
Community Health	\$3,000,000
Osteopathic Medical Education	\$2,300,000
Other Local Private Sources	\$826,105
Byrne Match	\$572,009
JAIBG Match	\$81,734
VAWA Match	\$172,362
The Columbus Foundation	\$3,513,618
Program unknown	\$3,513,618
United Way of Central Ohio	\$25,065,927
Program unknown	\$25,065,927
Wolfe Associates, Inc.	\$282,485
Program unknown	\$282,485
Women's Fund of Central Ohio	\$45,600
Program unknown	\$45,600

Infrastructure and Capital Improvements

\$504,345,000

Public

\$504,345,000

Federal

\$32,350,000

Department of Transportation	\$32,350,000
Federal Pavements and Bridge Funds	\$32,350,000

State

\$34,477,000

DOT	\$15,040,000
State Pavement and Bridge Funds	\$15,040,000
ODOD	\$1,050,000
629 Roadwork Development Program	\$1,050,000
Ohio Public Works Commission	\$18,387,000
Program unknown	\$18,387,000

Local

\$437,518,000

City of Columbus	\$433,238,000
Capital Improvements Program	\$426,126,000
Urban Infrastructure Recovery Fund	\$7,112,000
Franklin County Engineer	\$4,280,000
Local Match for Pavement and Bridge Funds	\$4,280,000

Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization

\$27,703,966

Public

\$27,024,287

Federal

\$1,276,626

HUD		\$1,076,626
	CDBG	\$1,076,626
National	Community Development Initiative	\$200,000
	Enterprise Columbus	\$200,000

State

\$201,032

ODOD		\$201,032
	Program unknown	\$201,032

Local

\$25,546,629

City of Columbus Department of Development		\$123,920
	Social Services Contracts	\$123,920
City of Columbus General Fund		\$25,422,709
	Code Enforcement	\$3,900,456
	Recreation and Parks Operating Funds	\$21,522,253

Private

\$679,679

Local

\$679,679

Ohio Children's Foundation		\$35,000
	Program unknown	\$35,000
The Columbus Foundation		\$188,921
	Program unknown	\$188,921
United Way of Central Ohio		\$454,758
	Program unknown	\$454,758
Wolfe Associates, Inc.		\$1,000
	Program unknown	\$1,000