



# Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan

2010-2014

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October 2009





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# Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires state and local jurisdictions to prepare a Consolidated Plan in order to receive funding from HUD programs. This plan includes the planning and application requirements for these specific programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)
- Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)

## ***What is a Consolidated Plan?***

The Consolidated Plan is a collaborative effort which results in a locally generated report on housing and community development needs of low- and moderate-income households. The plan includes following three broad points: 1) analyze and report the needs of low- and moderate-income, homeless, and special populations; 2) identify the resources that are available to help deal with the needs; and 3) establish goals and strategies to address the needs including a plan of how the HUD funds will be spent over the next five years.

The Consolidated Plan specifically reports the housing and community development needs and goals for two local governments in Ohio, Franklin County and the City of Columbus. Each jurisdiction created an individual Consolidated Plan as well as a combined plan which encourage local governments to collaborate regionally. This document is the City's version of the Consolidated Plan. 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 Economic Development and Planning.

## **Approach to developing a new Five-Year Strategic Plan**

This document represents a new five-year Consolidated Plan for Columbus and Franklin County (2010-2014), and replaces the one that was created in 2004. Both Columbus and Franklin County had several goals as they initiated the planning process. These goals included:

- Gaining a better understanding of the housing and community development environment compared to that in 2004, especially during this economic downturn;
- Getting input and feedback from citizens and key stakeholders about their community development needs, perceptions, and goals;
- Updating data from the previous plan, in the absence of a new decennial census;
- More clearly identifying strategies and objectives and including realistic and tangible outcomes to act as a guideline for future development.

For the 2010-2014 Plan, the City and County collaborated to 1) gather, update, and analyze data; 2) solicit key stakeholders and collect their input; and 3) develop strategic

plan principles and overall goals. Each jurisdiction independently gathered citizen feedback, developed priority needs, and created five-year objectives and outcomes and one-year action plans.

### **Format of the plan**

The following are the four broad themes used to organize the Columbus and Franklin County 2010-2014 Strategic Plans:

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

The Consolidated Plan contains the following sections.

- Section 1-6 —Community, neighborhood, and housing profiles, facilities and services, needs assessments, and barriers to meeting needs.
- Section 7 —Description of citizen participation efforts.
- Section 8-9 —City of Columbus and Franklin County 5-Year Strategic Plan, including priority needs, objectives and outcomes, and inventory of resources that can support plan implementation.
- Appendix —Additional information to augment the body of the 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 for 2010 in separate documents. In addition each community has a separate Citizen Participation Plan, which is available in a separate publication.



# Section 1. Community Profile

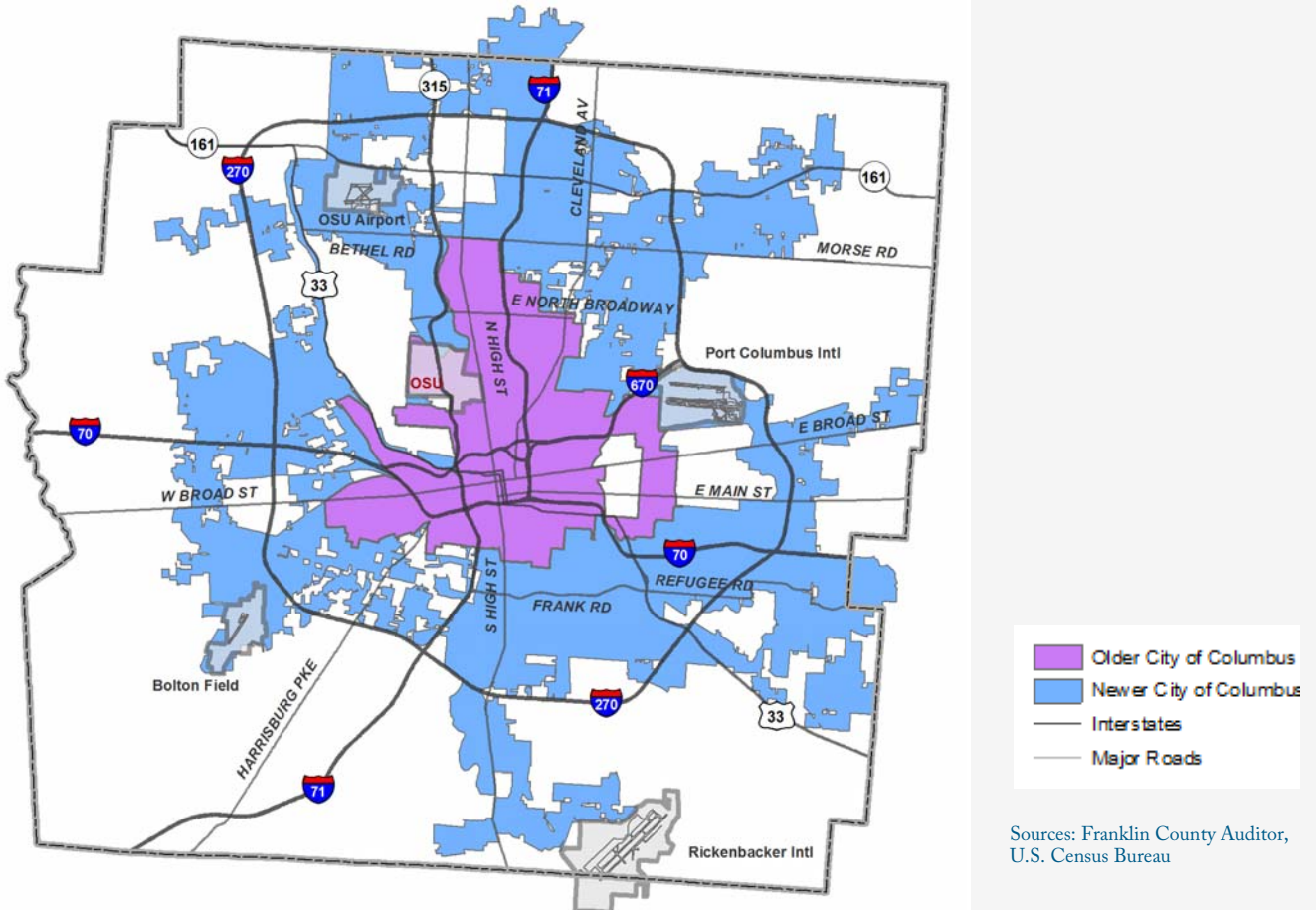
This section of the Consolidated Plan describes population and household characteristics, the economy, and development patterns in Franklin County and Columbus. These form the basis for the analysis of community development needs.

Unlike many other metropolitan areas, where the major city is landlocked by suburban jurisdictions, the boundaries of Columbus have expanded to include areas that are more suburban in nature. This has created two “cities” within Columbus: one an urban central city with population decline since the 1950s, and another with significant growth more akin to suburbs. As a result, the Consolidated Plan uses three primary geographic areas for much of its data analysis:

- Older Columbus – defined generally by the city’s 1950 corporate boundaries;
- Newer Columbus – comprising areas annexed since 1950, and extending slightly into Delaware and Fairfield Counties; and
- Suburban Franklin County – holding the balance of Franklin County, including all of the other cities, villages and unincorporated townships.

Map 1-1 below displays Older Columbus and Newer Columbus. Map 1-2 on page 5 displays the larger cities and villages in Franklin County.

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**Map 1-1. Municipal jurisdictions in Franklin County**



## Population Overview

### 1.01 Population growth

Columbus, Franklin County, and the metropolitan area all increased population at greater rates than Ohio overall. With large gains through both natural change (births minus deaths) and international migration, Franklin County grew at a rate of more than 4.5 times that of the state from 2000 to 2008. The city of Columbus grew at a rate slightly greater than the county and netted over 41,000 in total population.

Unlike Franklin County, the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) had positive net change in domestic migration, leading to almost a 10% increase in population over the eight-year period. An eight-county area, the Columbus MSA benefitted from 50% population growth in Delaware County, immediately north of Franklin County.

Over the past year, the population of the city, county, and Columbus MSA grew by approximately 8,000, 12,000, and 20,000 people, respectively.

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**Table 1-1. Components of population change, 2000-2008**

	City of Columbus	Franklin County	Columbus MSA	State of Ohio
Population April 1, 2000	713,006	1,068,869	1,612,844	11,353,160
Natural change (births-deaths)	-	76,528	107,821	353,444
Net domestic migration	-	-40,851	25,710	-345,793
Net international migration	-	30,100	31,386	96,251
Net residual	-	-5,579	-4,641	28,848
Population July 1, 2008	754,885	1,129,067	1,773,120	11,485,910
Percent change 2000-2008	+5.9%	+5.6%	+9.9%	+1.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates

The residual is the change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change.

#### Note on data sources and disparate estimates

This report uses a variety of data sources to arrive at the most accurate figure for a given geography and measurement. For certain data items, such as total population, estimates are available from multiple sources. Since sources differ in their methods, estimates also vary. For example, Table 1-1 includes a 2008 estimate of Franklin County population (1,129,067) from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Population Estimates program – the only source to detailing components of population change (migration, births, deaths).

Table 1-2 includes another estimate of the county's 2008 population (1,126,742), generated by ESRI Business Analyst – a software package that provides annual estimates at the block group level. This source enables a current comparison among Older Columbus, Newer Columbus, and the suburban county. Population estimates for Franklin County are also prepared by the Ohio Department of Development, the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), and the American Community Survey; data from each source are presented later in this section.

## Population change

While the newer city has averaged over 2% population growth annually since 1990, the older city lost 12.7% of its population from 1990 to 2008.

Table 1-2. Population trends, 2000-2008

	Older Columbus	Newer Columbus	Suburban county	Franklin County
1990	267,531	381,472	314,738	961,437
2000	243,837	476,351	361,553	1,068,978
2008	233,558	532,729	380,173	1,126,742
Percent change 1990-2000	-8.9%	+24.9%	+14.9%	+11.2%
Percent change 2000-2008	-4.2%	+11.8%	+5.2%	+5.4%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst

ESRI data is available by block groups, which are combined to approximate the boundaries of older city, newer city, and the suburban county. Newer city includes two block groups in Delaware County and one in Fairfield County.

## Population projections

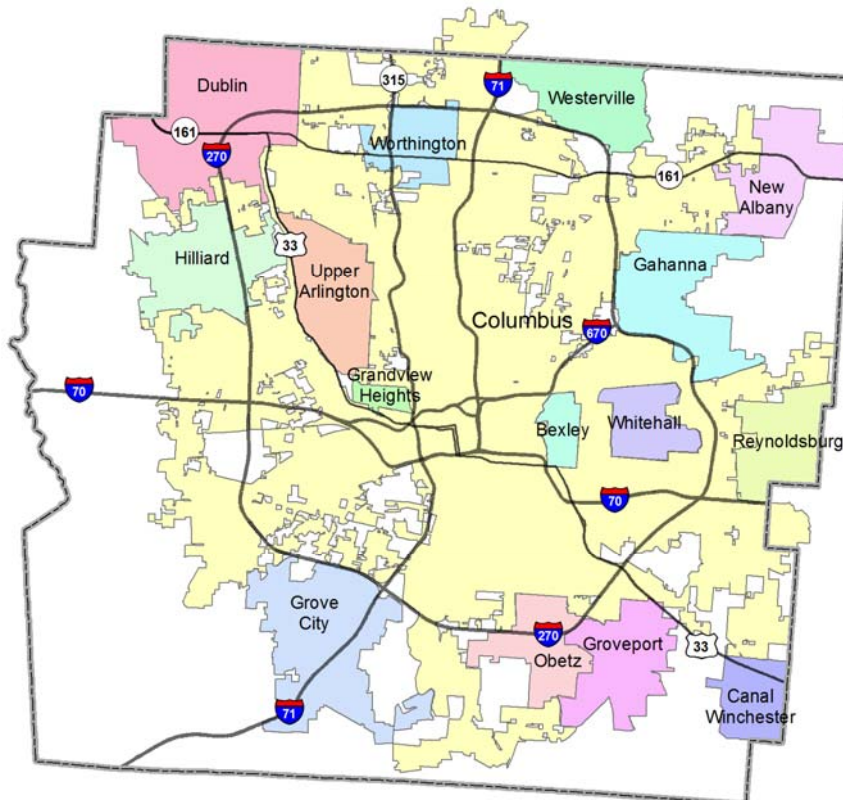
Franklin County is projected to eclipse 1.3 million population by 2030. From 2010 to 2030, the male population is projected to grow by 15.3% compared to 14.2% for the female population, with the count of females remaining more than 20,000 greater than males. The county overall is projected to grow by 14.7%, adding over 170,000 people.

Table 1-3. Population projections by sex for Franklin County, 2010-2030

	Male	Female	Total
2010	565,050	590,860	1,155,910
2030	651,430	674,750	1,326,180
Change 2010-2030	+86,380	+83,890	+170,270
Percent change 2010-2030	+15.3%	+14.2%	+14.7%

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

Map 1-2. Larger municipal jurisdictions in Franklin County



Source: Franklin County Auditor

## Suburban population growth

Despite the recent economic and housing issues confronting Ohio and the nation, nearly all cities, villages, and unincorporated townships in Franklin County increased population or held stable from 2000 to 2008. According to the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), the greatest percentage growth in population since 2000 was experienced by Jefferson Township (88.3%), New Albany (72.4%), Canal Winchester (38.8%), and Groveport (35.1%).

From 1990 to 2000, several cities and villages enjoyed tremendous growth, including New Albany, Dublin, and Hilliard more than doubling in size. Potentially related to municipal expansion, most of the unincorporated townships lost population.

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**Table 1-4. Population trends by jurisdiction, 2000-2008**

	Population 1990	Population 2008	Percent change 1990-2000	Percent change 2000-2008
<b>Cities</b>				
Bexley	13,088	13,257	+0.9%	+0.4%
Columbus	632,270	757,117	+11.0%	+7.8%
Dublin	12,551	34,733	+115.8%	+28.2%
Gahanna	27,791	34,355	+17.4%	+5.3%
Grandview Heights	7,010	6,698	-4.5%	-
Grove City	19,661	33,699	+37.7%	+24.5%
Hilliard	11,796	28,850	+105.4%	+19.1%
Reynoldsburg	24,483	28,928	+7.8%	+9.6%
Upper Arlington	35,827	34,023	-6.0%	+1.0%
Westerville	29,092	30,357	+1.1%	+3.2%
Whitehall	20,572	19,214	-6.7%	+0.1%
Worthington	14,869	14,216	-5.0%	+0.6%
<b>Villages</b>				
Canal Winchester	2,617	5,822	+60.3%	+38.8%
Groveport	2,948	5,307	+33.3%	+35.1%
Harrisburg	340	326	-4.1%	-
Lockbourne	283	280	-1.1%	-
Marble Cliff	633	609	2.1%	-5.7%
Minerva Park	1,463	1,288	-12.0%	-
New Albany	1,621	6,399	+128.9%	+72.4%
Obetz	3,167	4,671	+25.6%	+17.5%
Riverlea	503	499	-0.8%	-
Urbancrest	919	902	-5.5%	+3.9%
Valleyview	604	601	-0.5%	-
<b>Unincorporated townships</b>				
Blendon	9,731	7,933	-18.8%	+0.4%
Brown	1,825	2,217	+11.3%	+9.2%
Clinton	4,579	4,309	-6.2%	+0.3%
Franklin	13,520	11,208	-17.2%	+0.1%
Hamilton	6,755	4,480	-33.9%	+0.3%
Jackson	4,742	4,791	-1.3%	+2.3%
Jefferson	3,955	8,661	+16.3%	+88.3%
Madison	12,812	12,454	-3.6%	+0.8%
Mifflin	3,589	3,164	-12.2%	+0.4%
Norwich	4,190	3,657	-13.2%	+0.6%
Perry	4,654	4,104	-12.2%	+0.4%
Plain	2,745	2,253	-19.3%	+1.7%
Pleasant	6,338	6,895	+5.8%	+2.8%
Prairie	16,834	17,598	+1.3%	+3.2%
Sharon	2,121	1,833	-13.7%	+0.1%
Truro	1,701	1,419	-16.8%	+0.2%
Washington	1,792	1,044	-42.2%	+0.9%

Source: Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

Table 1-4 refers to only the Franklin County portion of each jurisdiction's population and includes only jurisdictions with 100 or more persons within the county. Percentage change is not displayed if less than 1.0%.

## 1.02 Race and ethnicity

### Racial and ethnic composition

About 1 out of every 5 people (19.4%) in Franklin County are black; however, a much higher percentage (34.7%) of Older Columbus and a much lower percentage (6.8%) of the suburban county are black. Similar portions of Older Columbus, Newer Columbus, and the suburban county are Asian/Pacific Islander (3.6%-5.7%) and Hispanic (2.3%-3.0%).

German heritage is predominant in Franklin County, with about one-fifth of all first ancestries reported in 2007. Irish and British/English were the next most prevalent, at 9.3% and 7.4%, respectively. The American Community Survey reports only 2.4% or 20,000 individuals with first ancestry as Sub-Saharan African; in reality, the Somali population alone may surpass this number. There is broad agreement that the city and county have one of the largest Somali populations in the country, though the exact size of the local Somali population remains uncertain.

A Community Research Partners analysis based on student enrollment estimates 15,000 Somali residents in Franklin County.

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**Table 1-5. Racial and ethnic composition, 2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>
Total Pop	233,558 100%	532,729 100%	380,173 100%	1,126,742 100%
White	57.1%	68.7%	86.2%	72.0%
Black/ African American	34.7%	21.3%	6.8%	19.4%
American Indian	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3.6%	5.7%	4.0%	4.7%
Other race alone	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%
Two or more races	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	2.5%
Hispanic/ Latino (any race)	2.5%	3.0%	2.3%	2.7%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst

### Population change by race/ethnicity and portion of county

Older Columbus saw a decrease of 14,894 whites from 2000 to 2008. Even though other racial groups saw increases in population, the overall result was a loss of 10,279 in the older city. In newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County, all racial and ethnic groups experienced population growth.

.....  
**Table 1-6. Racial and ethnic population change, 2000-2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>
White	-14,894 -10.0%	+18,730 +5.4%	+5,519 +1.7%	+3,986 +0.5%
Black/ African American	+1,351 +1.7%	+21,514 +23.4%	+4,874 +23.0%	+26,975 +14.1%
American Indian	-14 -1.7%	+190 +15.5%	+114 +13.6%	+278 +9.6%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	+2,672 +45.7%	+11,415 +59.9%	+6,286 +71.7%	+19,823 +59.6%
Other race alone	+233 +9.2%	+1,554 +27.5%	+528 +18.1%	+2,229 +20.3%
Two or more races	+373 +5.6%	+2,975 +25.7%	+1,299 +22.5%	+4,473 +18.8%
Hispanic/ Latino (any race)	+717 +13.7%	+3,765 +31.0%	+1,732 +24.3%	+6,008 +24.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; ESRI Business Analyst

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement

### Somali refugees resettlement

Franklin County has been a major destination for Somali refugees. The county received over 3,000 arriving refugees from July 2005 to June 2008, with over 90% coming from African nations. In fiscal year 2006, Franklin County’s 1,528 refugee arrivals included 1,432 Somalis. From 2006 to 2008, Franklin County was the destination for approximately half of all refugee arrivals to Ohio. The primary resettlement agencies in the county are Columbus Refugee and Immigration Services, Incorporated and U.S. Together, Incorporated.

### Foreign-born population

There were an estimated 96,589 foreign-born persons residing in Franklin County in 2007, representing 8.6% of the total county population. Approximately one-third (34.5%) of the county’s foreign-born persons were naturalized U.S. citizens. In 2007, Columbus was home to 67,883 foreign-born persons, or 9.3% of the city’s population. Small-area analysis suggests that the presence of The Ohio State University contributes to the size of the foreign-born population. The 2007 countywide estimate of foreign-born persons was nearly 50% higher than in 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

### Language diversity of public schools

Ethnic diversity is reflected in the language diversity of the public schools. In school year 2007-08, almost 1 in 10 (9.6%) Columbus City Schools students had a native language other than English. Spanish speakers were the largest group, with over 2,700 students, followed by Somali speakers, representing about 1,700 students.

Sources: Columbus City Schools; Ohio Department of Education

Among the 16 public school districts in Franklin County, just over 11,000 students (6.7% of all students) had limited English proficiency (LEP) in school year 2007-08. Six districts had at least five-percent of their enrollment in LEP programming: Whitehall (12.1%), South Western (11.5%), Columbus City (8.6%), Dublin (7.2%), Westerville (7.1%), and Hilliard (6.3%).

### Racial/ethnic diversity of elementary school students

Diversity continues to increase among elementary school enrollment of Columbus City Schools. Both black students and Hispanic students represent much greater portions of Columbus elementary school enrollment than they did several decades ago. While in many schools, increased diversity does represent an increase in the number of minority students, the district-wide shifts in racial and ethnic representation have largely been driven by white families choosing other school districts or education options.

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**Table 1-7. Racial and ethnic composition of elementary school student population of Columbus City Schools, 1969-2008**

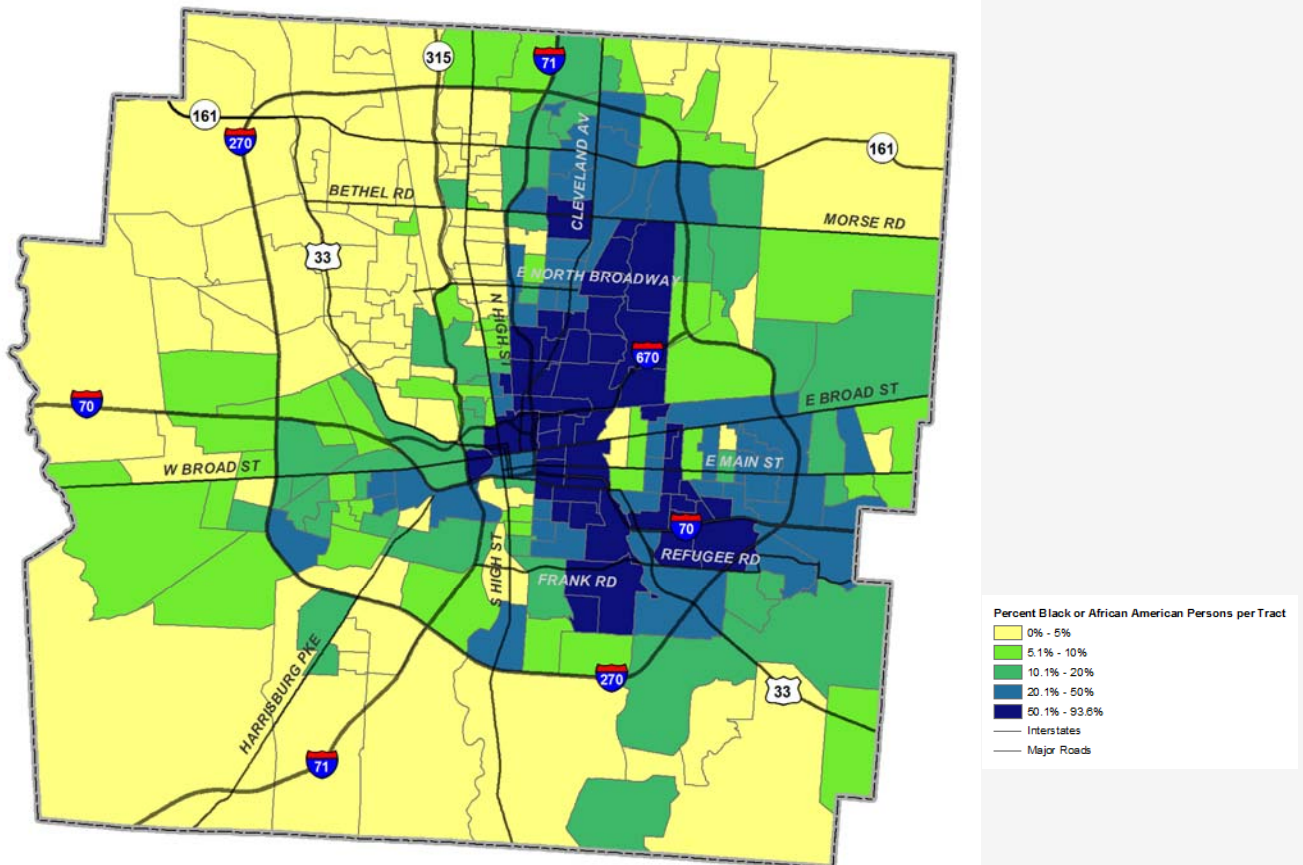
	<b>Non-Hispanic white</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic black</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
1969-1970	73.6%	26.0%	0.2%	0.1%
1989-1990	51.3%	45.9%	2.4%	0.4%
1999-2000	38.5%	57.6%	2.2%	1.6%
2007-2008	29.0%	56.8%	2.0%	6.9%

Sources: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Analysis; Ohio Department of Education

### 1.03 Residential patterns

In 2008, the black population represented relatively large portions of total population in census tracts on the east and south sides of Columbus. Highway I-71 approximately bisects Franklin County from north to south, with 51.2% of the total county population residing on the east side of the highway. In comparison, 80.6% of the county's black population lives east of I-71.

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**Map 1-3. Black/African American population, 2008**

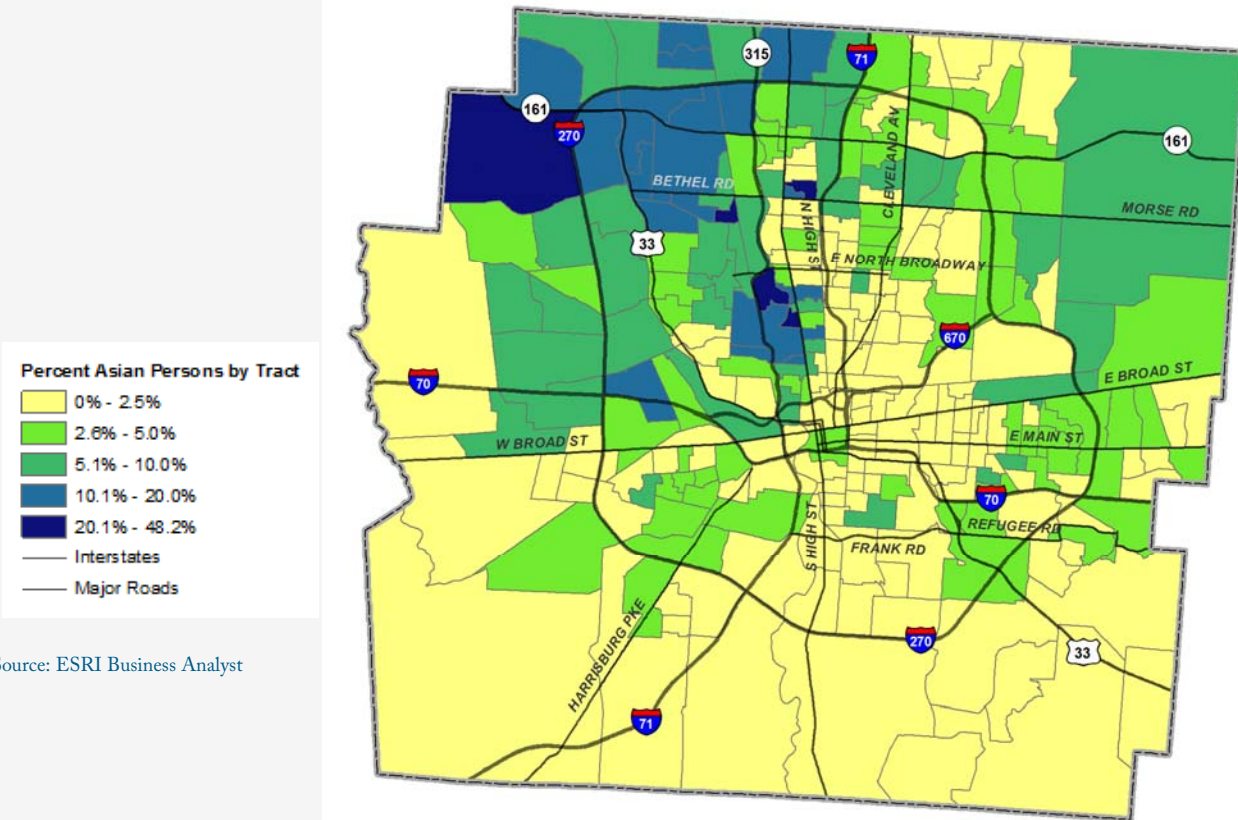


Map 1-4 on the following page displays the residential concentrations of Asian population. Asians represented relatively large portions of the total population in census tracts located in northwest Franklin County, Upper Arlington, and the university area.

Map 1-5, also on the following page, displays residential concentrations of Hispanic population. With strong growth near and outside I-270, Hispanic representation is greatest in southwest and northern Columbus and Franklin County.

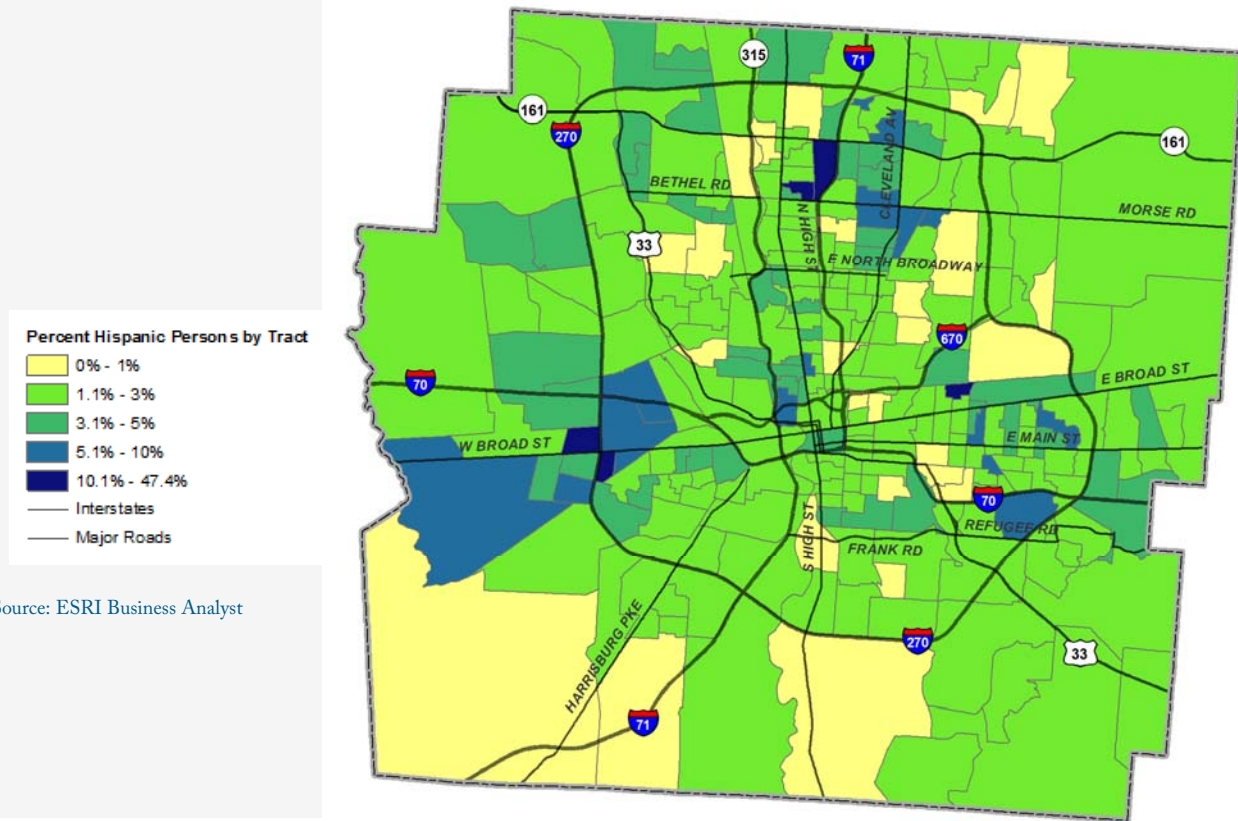
Source: ESRI Business Analyst

Map 1-4. Asian population, 2008



Source: ESRI Business Analyst

Map 1-5. Hispanic/Latino population, 2008



Source: ESRI Business Analyst



### Residential dissimilarity index in the Columbus MSA

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. In 2000, it dropped to 63.1 percent, below the national figure of 65.1.

The most segregated residential pattern in the Columbus MSA remains that between whites and blacks, followed by blacks and Asians. National studies indicate that, overall, blacks and whites live in less segregated residential patterns than in 1990, but child segregation is increasing. In the Columbus MSA, the white/black segregation index for persons under 18 increased from 65.3 in 1990 to 66.9 in 2000.

### Racial/ethnic distribution across public school districts

While 32.3% of all public school students in Franklin County districts were enrolled in Columbus City Schools, the same is true of 70.0% of black students. Similarly, 29.6% of all Asian/Pacific Islander students attended Dublin and 23.9% of all Hispanic students attended South-Western, despite these two districts accounting for only 7.9% and 12.5% of overall public school enrollment.

Columbus City Schools, with 27.4% of total enrollment as non-Hispanic white, remains the only public school district in Franklin County that is “majority minority.” However, minority racial/ethnic representation is greater than 40% in three other districts: Whitehall (49.0%), Reynoldsburg (43.5%), and Groveport Madison (42.7%).

.....  
**Table 1-8. Distribution of minority race and Hispanic students among public school districts, school year 2007-08**

	<b>All students</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>
All public school districts	163,897 100%	46,638 100%	6,142 100%	7,569 100%
Bexley City	1.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Canal Winchester Local	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
Columbus City	32.3%	70.0%	16.3%	39.4%
Dublin City	7.9%	0.9%	29.6%	5.9%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	4.2%	2.3%	3.6%	1.8%
Grandview Heights City	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Groveport Madison Local	3.6%	4.0%	2.2%	2.6%
Hamilton Local	2.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Hilliard City	8.7%	1.8%	12.3%	6.8%
New Albany-Plain Local	2.3%	0.5%	5.2%	0.9%
Reynoldsburg City	3.9%	4.3%	1.6%	2.2%
South-Western City	12.5%	5.2%	6.1%	23.9%
Upper Arlington City	3.3%	0.1%	5.2%	0.6%
Westerville City	8.2%	5.5%	4.9%	4.7%
Whitehall City	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%	4.2%
Worthington City	5.6%	1.4%	10.3%	4.7%

Source: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Analysis

Source: Ohio Department of Education

## 1.04 Age groups

In Franklin County, about one-quarter (24.0%) of the population is under age 18, while about 12.2% are college-age, 15.1% are young adults (ages 25 to 34), 38.4% are middle age, and 10.2% are age 65 and over. The greatest variation from this distribution is found in the college-age population of the older city, where one-fifth (20.8%) of residents are age 18 to 24.

Table 1-9. Age distribution, 2008

	Older Columbus	Newer Columbus	Suburban county	Franklin County
All ages	233,558 100%	532,729 100%	380,173 100%	1,126,742 100%
Under age 5	6.4%	7.9%	6.7%	7.1%
5-17	14.5%	17.1%	18.2%	16.9%
18-24	20.8%	10.9%	8.7%	12.2%
25-34	15.8%	17.7%	11.6%	15.1%
35-64	33.3%	37.5%	42.6%	38.4%
65 and over	9.2%	9.0%	12.2%	10.2%

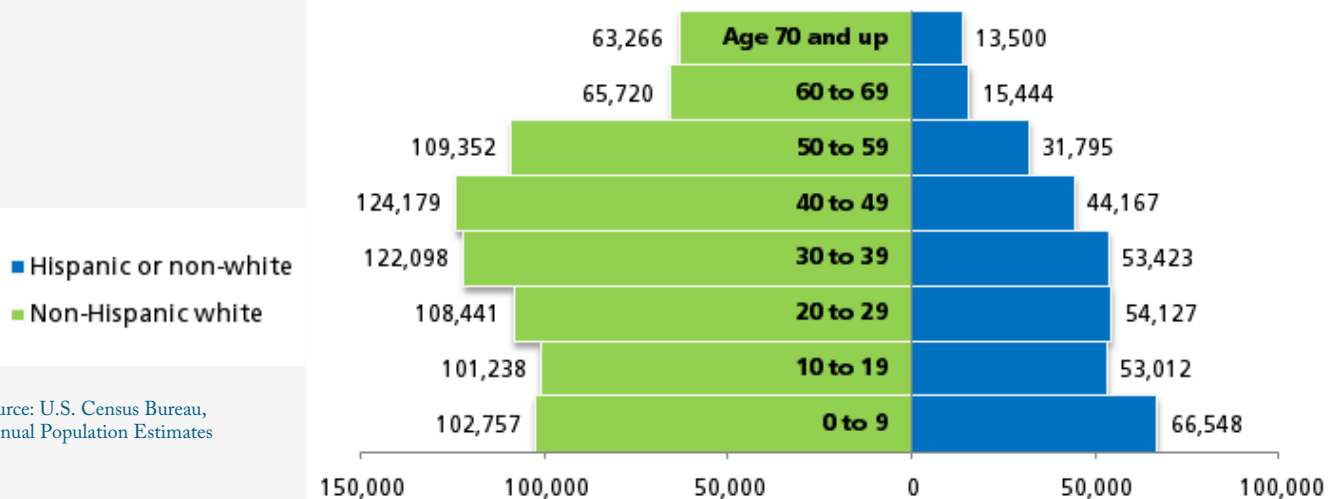
Source: ESRI Business Analyst

In 2007, the median age for all Franklin County residents (34.5) was two years older than the median for city of Columbus residents (32.5). The median age of Franklin County's white population (36.6) was about four years older than the Asian population (32.8), about seven years older than the black population (29.3), and almost eleven years older than the Hispanic population (25.7).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
American Community Survey

As portrayed in the population pyramid below, with each new ten-year cohort, the Hispanic and non-white population (i.e. traditional minority populations) have greater representation, such that minority populations represent only 17.6% of persons age 70 and over, but 39.3% of persons under age 10.

Figure 1-1. Age by race/ethnicity population pyramid, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
Annual Population Estimates

Over the next 20 years, the elderly population is projected to grow at a much greater rate than younger age groups. The Ohio Department of Development projected about 13% growth for age groups under age 45, modest growth (5.1%) for the age group of 45 to 69, and a huge percentage increase (67.8%) for persons age 70 and over.

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**Table 1-10. Population projections by age group for Franklin County, 2010-2030**

	<b>Birth -age 19</b>	<b>Age 20-44</b>	<b>Age 45-69</b>	<b>Age 70+</b>
2010	319,270	438,780	319,090	78,780
2020	331,960	450,020	357,980	98,260
2030	362,150	496,520	335,300	132,210
Change 2010-2030	+42,880	+57,740	+16,210	+53,430
Percent change 2010-2030	+13.4%	+13.2%	+5.1%	+67.8%

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

## 1.05 Household characteristics

In Franklin County, about 6 out of every 10 households (58.4%) is a family household and about 3 out of every 4 (73.7%) people live in a family household. Countywide, only 2.0% of the population lives in group quarters. Driven by the university presence, Older Columbus has a much greater portion (5.8%) living in group quarters.

.....  
**Table 1-11. Households and families, 2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>
Households	100,820	228,423	148,661	469,716
Family households	44,793	131,945	102,322	274,272
Percent family households	44.4%	57.8%	68.8%	58.4%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst

The American Community Survey indicates that in Columbus, 57.0% of people in households are the householder or spouse, another 2.9% are unmarried partners, 27.4% are the householder's own child, 6.7% are other relatives, and 7.0% are other nonrelatives.

.....  
**Table 1-12. Population in households, families, and group quarters, 2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>
Total population	233,558 100%	532,729 100%	380,173 100%	1,126,742 100%
Population in households	94.2%	99.2%	98.6%	98.0%
Population in families	58.2%	74.2%	82.4%	73.7%
Population in group quarters	5.8%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

### Distribution of household types by race/ethnicity

Out of every 10 households in Franklin County, 3 were householders living alone, 2 were married couples with children, 2 were married couples without children, and 1 was a female-householder with children and no husband present (Table 1-13). Among Asian households, a higher percentage (33.9%) were married couples with children, while a higher percentage (24.3%) of black households were female householders with children and no spouse present. Asian households had a lower percentage of people living alone (24.8%), and both black and Hispanic households had a lower percentage of married couples without children present.

In 2007, Franklin County also included 27,899 unmarried partner households, with 87.6% opposite sex couples, 7.4% male same-sex couples, and 5.0% female same-sex couples. There were an estimated 9,723 grandparents responsible for their own grandchildren in 2007.

.....  
**Table 1-13. Household types by householder race/ethnicity, Franklin County, 2007**

	All	White	Black/ African American	Asian	Hispanic/ Latino
All household types	452,338 100%	340,597 100%	83,186 100%	17,259 100%	14,422 100%
Married couple with children present	19.7%	20.2%	14.5%	33.9%	18.6%
Married-couple, no children present	21.0%	23.4%	12.1%	23.4%	9.7%
Female householder with children, no husband present	10.0%	6.5%	24.3%	5.2%	12.2%
Male householder with children, no wife present	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%	3.2%	6.6%
Other family household	5.6%	5.5%	7.2%	2.0%	5.2%
Householder living alone	32.6%	32.8%	34.0%	24.8%	30.4%
Other non-family household	8.2%	9.0%	4.7%	7.5%	17.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Over the five year span from 2002 to 2007, Franklin County experienced a decrease (-1.3%) in the number of female householders with own children and no husband present, despite an increase in overall households (3.1%), married couple households with own children (3.3%), and householders living alone (2.4%).

## 1.06 Education

### Public and private school enrollment

About 1 in 9 students in grades K to 12 attend a private school. Franklin County's 90 private educational agencies identified by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) had a combined enrollment of just over 20,500 for school year 2007-08, compared to just over 163,000 in the 16 public school districts (some extending beyond Franklin County borders). Across the grade levels – elementary, middle, and high school – public school district enrollment was about nine times that of private schools. A higher portion of students attended private kindergarten.

As of school year 2006-07, there were an additional 19,000 students attending state or regional school districts or other education agencies located in Franklin County. The inclusion of these institutions would drop the private school share of overall enrollment to about 10%.

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**Table 1-14. Public and private school enrollment by grade level, school year 2007-08\***

	Total	16 Public school districts	Private schools	Percent private
All grades	183,567	163,012	20,555	11.2%
Kindergarten	12,176	10,130	2,046	16.8%
Grades 1-5	73,161	64,625	8,536	11.7%
Grades 6-8	42,453	38,057	4,396	10.4%
Grades 9-12	55,796	50,200	5,596	10.0%

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics; Ohio Department of Education

### Kindergarten Readiness Assessment-Literacy

The Kindergarten Readiness Assessment-Literacy (KRA-L) was designed to assist educators in the evaluation of literacy skills at the beginning of the kindergarten year. The KRA-L does not determine “age appropriate” literacy skills, but rather is a screen to guide subsequent assessment and instruction. Students with the lowest assessment scores are assigned to Band 1 which recommends further broad assessment for intense instruction.

Among the 11,808 incoming kindergarten students to Franklin County public school districts in the fall of 2007, 29.0% scored in Band 1. Three districts had at least 40% of students score in this lowest literacy group: Whitehall (50.5%), Columbus (42.4%), and Groveport Madison (42.0%). Four districts had less than 10% of incoming kindergarteners score in Band 1: Grandview Heights (3.4%), Upper Arlington (3.5%), Bexley (7.2%), and New Albany-Plain (8.4%).

### Standardized test scores

Proficiency tests for grades 4 and 8 are presented in Table 1-15, as these are the grade levels at which testing is comparable with students in other states through the National Assessment of Educational Progress program.

Performance gaps exist by race and ethnicity at both grades 4 and 8. For school year 2007-08, whites and Asians tested above the county average across all subjects. Blacks and Hispanics tested below average. The biggest gaps were in grade 8 social studies and science, for which blacks and Hispanics had proficiency rates below those of whites by over 30 percentage points.

.....  
**Table 1-15. Percent of Franklin County students proficient on achievement tests of reading and mathematics by race/ethnicity, school year 2007-08**

		All	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic/Latino
Grade 4	Reading	78.2%	86.0%	62.2%	88.1%	65.6%
	Writing	81.5%	86.4%	71.8%	91.5%	72.3%
	Mathematics	72.6%	81.3%	54.6%	87.4%	60.1%
Grade 8	Reading	77.3%	85.1%	61.7%	90.3%	59.4%
	Mathematics	70.3%	79.5%	50.3%	90.8%	55.9%
	Social Studies	52.6%	63.6%	29.2%	77.6%	33.5%
	Science	58.8%	71.4%	32.6%	82.1%	37.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

Source: Ohio Department of Education

### Graduation rates

Among Franklin County school districts, Columbus City and Hamilton Local were the only two districts with graduation rates that fell below the State of Ohio’s standard of 90%, with 70.6% and 89.5%, respectively (Table 1-16). Across all school districts, whites and Asians had much higher graduation rates in 2006-07 than did blacks and Hispanics. The performance gap for blacks was somewhat reduced when rates are considered by school district. Hispanics still had significantly lower graduation rates at the level of individual districts.

Source: Ohio Department of Education

**Table 1-16. High school graduation rates by race/ethnicity, school year 2006-07**

	All	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic/Latino
All public school districts	87.6%	92.4%	76.8%	92.1%	75.0%
Bexley City	98.4%	98.8%	-	-	-
Canal Winchester Local	97.0%	96.6%	100.0%	-	-
Columbus City	70.6%	69.4%	71.6%	68.4%	61.5%
Dublin City	98.5%	98.6%	88.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	94.9%	97.4%	89.0%	100.0%	70.0%
Grandview Heights City	95.2%	95.9%	-	-	-
Groveport Madison Local	90.5%	90.9%	92.0%	-	78.9%
Hamilton Local	89.5%	92.0%	93.8%	-	-
Hilliard City	94.9%	95.5%	86.3%	100.0%	88.0%
New Albany-Plain Local	98.8%	99.3%	-	-	-
Reynoldsburg City	99.1%	98.7%	100.0%	-	100.0%
South-Western City	90.0%	91.1%	88.0%	88.2%	76.2%
Upper Arlington City	97.9%	97.9%	-	97.2%	-
Westerville City	95.8%	97.5%	92.2%	95.5%	66.7%
Whitehall City	90.4%	90.4%	87.8%	-	-
Worthington City	96.8%	97.6%	91.7%	98.2%	78.9%

### School district ratings

For school year 2008-09, 11 of Franklin County’s 16 school districts met at least 26 of the 30 performance rating standards. These standards are predominantly based on student performance on state standardized tests. Columbus City and Whitehall City school districts only met 6 and 7 of the 30 standards, respectively. Whitehall City is under “Academic Watch.”

**Table 1-17. School district rating for school year 2008-09**

	Standards met (out of 30)	Rating
Bexley City	29	Excellent with Distinction
Canal Winchester Local	26	Excellent
Columbus City	6	Continuous Improvement
Dublin City	30	Excellent with Distinction
Gahanna-Jefferson City	26	Effective
Grandview Heights City	30	Excellent with Distinction
Groveport Madison Local	14	Effective
Hamilton Local	23	Excellent
Hilliard City	29	Excellent with Distinction
New Albany-Plain Local	29	Excellent with Distinction
Reynoldsburg City	28	Excellent
South-Western City	16	Continuous Improvement
Upper Arlington City	30	Excellent with Distinction
Westerville City	27	Excellent
Whitehall City	7	Academic Watch
Worthington City	29	Excellent with Distinction

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

### College enrollment

A combined 100,000 students enrolled in Franklin County/Columbus 4-year colleges and Columbus State Community College. As of spring 2008, the student body of Franklin County and Columbus 4-year institutions was over 76,600, with The Ohio State University accounting for about two-thirds (Table 1-18). There are over 17,000 graduate or professional students among that enrollment. Columbus State Community College contributes another 23,000 learners to the student population. Several private 2-year degree and certificate programs also exist in Franklin and surrounding counties.

As of autumn 2008, The Ohio State University main campus had the largest enrollment (53,715) of any U.S. university and covered 1,762 acres of land. At the OSU main campus, 75% of students are undergraduates, 11% are non-Ohioans, and 7% are foreign. Over 14% of students are minorities, including 6.3% African Americans, 5.2% Asian Americans, and 2.6% Hispanic students. An Ohio resident undergraduate pays \$8,406 for typical tuition and fees for the academic year, compared to \$21,978 for nonresident undergraduates.

Source: The Ohio State University, [www.osu.edu](http://www.osu.edu)

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**Table 1-18. Four-year colleges and universities in Franklin County or Columbus, spring 2008**

		<b>Student population</b>
4-year, Public	The Ohio State University-Main Campus	52,568
	Franklin University	7,559
4-year, Private not-for-profit	Capital University	3,713
	Otterbein College	3,107
	Ohio Dominican University	3,082
	Columbus College of Art and Design	1,545
	Mount Carmel College of Nursing	680
	Pontifical College Josephinum	194
	Trinity Lutheran Seminary	176
4-year, Private for-profit	DeVry University-Ohio	3,674
	University of Phoenix-Columbus Campus	289
	Chamberlain College of Nursing-Columbus Campus	n/a
	ITT Technical Institute-Columbus Campus	n/a

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

### College access and persistence

The Ohio Board of Regents tracks data for Franklin County high school graduates who enrolled in 2-year and 4-year Ohio public colleges. Rates of persistence and graduation varied significantly between the two types of colleges. Of students in 2-year colleges who had enrolled in fall 2005, only 5.8% had their associate's degree three years later. Another 60.3% were still enrolled in the third year. This means that one-third (33.9%) of students had dropped out. In comparison, of students in 4-year colleges who had enrolled in fall 2002, 66.3% had their bachelor's degree six years later. Another 12.3% were still enrolled in the sixth year. However, there was nearly a 30-percentage point difference between the graduation rates of white and black students.

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**Table 1-19. Three-year graduation and persistence outcomes for Franklin County high school graduates enrolling in a 2-year Ohio public college in fall 2005**

	<b>Overall</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Other</b>
Size of cohort	1,138	813	206	119
Earned Associate Degree	5.8%	5.9%	4.9%	6.7%
Still enrolled in 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	60.3%	61.5%	47.6%	73.9%

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

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**Table 1-20. Six-year graduation and persistence outcomes for Franklin County high school graduates enrolling in a 4-year Ohio public college in fall 2002**

	<b>Overall</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Other</b>
Size of cohort	2,516	1,859	394	263
Earned Bachelor's Degree	66.3%	70.9%	41.9%	70.7%
Still enrolled in 6 <sup>th</sup> year	12.3%	10.9%	19.0%	12.5%

### Adult educational attainment

While 20.0% of adults in Older Columbus had not attained a high school diploma or equivalent as of 2008, the same was true of only 10.0% of adults in Newer Columbus and 8.6% in suburban Franklin County.

Adults in the newer city and suburban county attained bachelor's or advanced college degrees at rates of 33.4% and 39.2%, respectively – well above older city adults at 28.7%. Across the county, similar percentages of adults have attained the educational levels of high school diploma, some college, and associate's degree.

As of 2007, there were large differences in educational attainment levels by race and ethnicity. The rate of 4-year college degree attainment for black (16.8%) and Hispanic (17.9%) adults was less than half that of white adults (38.6%), and almost two-thirds (63.5%) of all Asian adults had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. High school completion levels were comparable for white, black, and Asian adults (89.8%, 83.2% and 89.5%, respectively) but considerably lower for Hispanic adults (66.5%).

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**Table 1-21. Highest educational attainment for adults, 2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>
Adults (age 25+)	136,184 100%	341,917 100%	252,433 100%	718,000 100%
Less than high school	20.0%	10.0%	8.6%	11.6%
High school diploma, equivalent	27.7%	27.5%	26.7%	27.4%
Some college	18.5%	21.8%	19.2%	20.3%
Associate's degree	5.0%	7.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Bachelor's degree	17.6%	23.2%	24.7%	22.5%
Advanced degree	11.1%	10.2%	14.5%	11.9%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst

### 1.07 Employment

Franklin County has a service-based economy, with the services comprising 86.8% of business establishments and 74.2% of employment (Table 1-22). The largest sectors within services are trade, transportation, and utilities (22.4% of all establishments) and professional and business services (20.7%). Containing the seat of state government, the public sector is a major presence in Franklin County. Federal, state, and local governments represent only 3.0% of the county's establishments but government agencies tend to be large employers, comprising 16.4% of the county's employment. Goods industries such as manufacturing and construction represent 10.3% of establishments and 9.4% of employment.

Relative to the U.S. overall, Franklin County has a high location quotient (a strong relative share) for employment in the financial activities sector (LQ of 1.43) and professional and business services sector (1.31). As an urbanized area, Franklin County has a weak location quotient for natural resources and mining employment (0.06); however, the county is also low in the sectors of goods-producing (0.57), manufacturing (0.59), and construction (0.66).



**Table 1-22. Establishments and employment by industry sector, Franklin County, 2008**

	Establishment		Employment	
	count	Percent	count	Percent
All industries	30,058	100.0%	679,725	100.0%
Government*	872	3.0%	111,378	16.4%
Goods-Producing	3,085	10.3%	64,015	9.4%
Natural Resources and Mining	44	0.1%	558	0.1%
Construction	1,995	6.6%	23,786	3.5%
Manufacturing	1,046	3.5%	39,671	5.8%
Service-Providing	26,103	86.8%	504,332	74.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	6,748	22.4%	141,349	20.8%
Information	545	1.8%	15,468	2.3%
Financial Activities	3,722	12.4%	57,156	8.4%
Professional and Business Services	6,220	20.7%	116,841	17.2%
Education and Health Services	3,274	10.9%	89,438	13.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	2,937	9.8%	63,361	9.3%
Other Services	2,561	8.5%	20,606	3.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

\*Government includes:

Local: 600 units and 50,288 workers  
 State: 166 units and 48,606 workers  
 Federal: 106 units and 12,484 workers

### Growing and declining industries

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' Bureau of Labor Market Information (LMI) prepares 10-year projections of employment change by industry and occupation for metro areas in Ohio. From 2006 to 2016, the Columbus MSA's projected growth of 71,400 jobs (7.3%) will be driven by growth in health care and social assistance (21,700 employees); administrative and waste services (11,500); professional and technical services (10,300); accommodation and food services (9,500); and transportation and warehousing (9,200). Manufacturing is the only private sector industry anticipated to shed employment (-10,200, or -13.3%).

### Largest employers in Central Ohio

Public employers are six of the 20 largest employers in Central Ohio. The largest employers include a mix of government, health, finance, retail, and utilities. With Columbus as the state capital, the State of Ohio was the largest employer in 2008, with 26,239 employees. The Ohio State University had the second largest workforce, with 20,345. AT&T Ohio had the greatest revenue in 2008, with \$117 billion.

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**Table 1-23. Central Ohio's largest employers, 2008**

	Full-time employees	Revenue
1. State of Ohio	26,239	\$57 billion (2008 budget)
2. The Ohio State University	20,345	NA
3. JPMorgan Chase & Co.	14,469	\$61.4 billion
4. Nationwide	11,768	\$26.67 billion
5. Federal Government*	10,726	NA
6. OhioHealth	9,336	\$1.7 billion
7. City of Columbus	8,227	\$587.4 million (general fund)
8. Honda of America Manufacturing Inc.	8,000	NA
9. Columbus City School District	7,181	\$606.97 million
10. Franklin County	6,055	NA
11. Mount Carmel Health System	5,750	\$792.34 million
12. Huntington Bancshares Inc.	4,800	\$2.63 billion
13. Limited Brands	4,800	\$10.67 billion
14. American Electric Power Company Inc.	4,221	\$12.62 billion
15. Kroger Co.	3,982	\$66.11 billion
16. Nationwide Children's Hospital	3,618	\$652.37 million
17. AT&T Ohio	3,000	\$117 billion
18. Cardinal Health Inc.	2,700	\$81.36 billion
19. Medco Health Solutions Inc.	2,470	\$42.5 billion
20. Battelle	2,420	\$3.8 billion

Source: Columbus Business First Book of Lists

\*Federal Government includes U.S. Postal Service, Defense Finance and Accounting Services, and Defense Supply Center-Columbus

### Job growth by occupation

In terms of the number of employees, the top three occupations in Central Ohio are office and administrative support (170,000), sales (92,340), and food preparation and service (81,040). However, these areas are also among the lower-paying occupations. As displayed in Table 1-24, the three highest-paying occupations in Central Ohio are management (\$101,360 annually), healthcare practitioner (\$71,650), and computer and mathematical science (\$69,950).

Ohio LMI projects employment in the Columbus MSA to rise from 974,800 in 2006 to 1,046,200 in 2016. With respect to occupational fields, employment growth will be driven by the service sector. However, many of the occupations with the most annual job openings pay relatively low wages. The top three occupations for annual job openings from 2006 to 2016 are cashiers (1,108 job openings per year), waiters and waitresses (1,083), and retail salespersons (999). As of November 2008, the average hourly wage for these occupations was \$9.01, \$8.55, and \$11.81, respectively.

The top high-growth, high-wage occupations are expected to be registered nurses (579) and sales representatives in wholesale and manufacturing (350). In November 2008, these occupation paid \$28.36 and \$31.38 per hour, respectively. Reflecting the decline of the manufacturing sector, production occupations are anticipated to shed 3,930 jobs from 2006 to 2016. However, due to the need to replace workers, these occupations will still have an average of 1,449 annual job openings.

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**Table 1-24. Employment and wages by occupation group, Columbus MSA, May 2008**

	<b>Employment count</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Median hourly</b>	<b>Mean annual</b>
All Occupations	931,830	100%	\$16.17	\$42,460
Management	37,080	4.0%	\$43.66	\$101,360
Business and Financial Operations	55,240	5.9%	\$26.98	\$59,670
Computer and Mathematical Science	38,510	4.1%	\$33.74	\$69,950
Architecture and Engineering	16,240	1.7%	\$29.38	\$63,500
Life, Physical, and Social Science	9,040	1.0%	\$26.76	\$61,730
Community and Social Services	10,150	1.1%	\$18.95	\$42,380
Legal	7,920	0.8%	\$25.01	\$64,410
Education, Training, and Library	50,030	5.4%	\$24.85	\$54,750
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	11,750	1.3%	\$19.65	\$46,990
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	49,090	5.3%	\$26.65	\$71,650
Healthcare Support	29,340	3.1%	\$11.52	\$25,370
Protective Service	21,540	2.3%	\$20.57	\$43,600
Food Preparation and Serving Related	81,040	8.7%	\$8.22	\$19,770
Building, Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	28,990	3.1%	\$10.08	\$24,440
Personal Care and Service	18,810	2.0%	\$9.96	\$23,600
Sales and Related	92,340	9.9%	\$11.76	\$36,030
Office and Administrative Support	170,000	18.2%	\$14.73	\$32,880
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	1,030	0.1%	\$11.88	\$30,850
Construction and Extraction	29,640	3.2%	\$19.30	\$42,900
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	33,290	3.6%	\$18.95	\$41,400
Production	61,660	6.6%	\$14.61	\$32,780
Transportation and Material Moving	79,110	8.5%	\$13.22	\$31,040

### Unemployment rate

Both Columbus and Franklin County had relatively stable annual unemployment rates from 2002 to 2008; however, both experienced an increase of more than 50% in their unemployment rates from July 2008 to July 2009 (Table 1-25). The city and county rates in July 2009 (9.3% and 9.2%, respectively) were almost 2 percentage points lower than the statewide rate and about half a percentage point better than the nation.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor,  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
 Occupational Employment Statistics  
 (OES)

**Table 1-25. Annual average unemployment rate (unadjusted), 1994-July 2009**

	<b>Columbus</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>	<b>Ohio</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
1994	4.2%	3.6%	5.6%	6.1%
1996	3.5%	3.0%	5.0%	5.4%
1998	3.1%	2.6%	4.3%	4.5%
2000	3.6%	3.1%	4.0%	4.0%
2002	5.7%	5.0%	5.7%	5.8%
2004	5.4%	5.4%	6.1%	5.5%
2006	4.7%	4.7%	5.4%	4.6%
2008	5.5%	5.5%	6.5%	5.8%
July 2008	6.0%	5.9%	6.9%	6.0%
July 2009	9.3%	9.2%	11.1%	9.7%

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

### Unemployed workers

Since November 2008, the number of unemployed workers in the county has been on a steady monthly climb, rising from 36,600 to 58,500 in July 2009. The countywide unemployment count was 54.4% higher in July 2009 as compared to July 2008. During six of the first seven months of 2009, the size of the civilian labor force was lower than in the corresponding month in 2008, suggesting that workers are removing themselves from the labor force.

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**Table 1-26. Civilian labor force and unemployed persons, Franklin County, July 2008-July 2009**

	<b>Labor force</b>	<b>Change from same month previous year</b>		<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Change from same month previous year</b>	
July 2008	638,400	+9,300	+1.5%	37,900	+7,200	+23.5%
August 2008	634,800	+9,900	+1.6%	37,800	+7,500	+24.8%
September 2008	626,800	+5,500	+0.9%	36,900	+6,500	+21.4%
October 2008	630,600	+4,800	+0.8%	36,700	+8,200	+28.8%
November 2008	626,500	-500	-0.1%	36,600	+8,600	+30.7%
December 2008	624,800	+800	0.1%	38,400	+9,400	+32.4%
January 2009	612,000	-4,500	-0.7%	44,500	+14,000	+45.9%
February 2009	614,600	+700	+0.1%	47,200	+17,700	+60.0%
March 2009	614,500	-4,100	-0.7%	48,200	+18,200	+60.7%
April 2009	618,300	-3,200	-0.5%	50,300	+21,900	+77.1%
May 2009	622,900	-2,300	-0.4%	50,900	+19,200	+60.6%
June 2009	631,800	-1,700	-0.3%	57,000	+20,300	+55.3%
July 2009	633,600	-4,800	-0.8%	58,500	+20,600	+54.4%

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

## 1.08 Income

### Self-sufficiency income level

A 2008 report prepared for the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) by the University of Washington estimates the “self-sufficiency standard” for various family types across Ohio counties:

- Single adults in Franklin County require an annual income of \$17,652 (\$8.36/hour) to be self-sufficient.
- Single adults with one preschool-age child must earn nearly twice as much: \$34,260 per year (\$16.22/hour).
- Households with one adult and two children (one preschooler, one school-age child) must earn \$43,730 per year, or \$20.71/hour.

Source: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2008, Center for Women’s Welfare, University of Washington School of Social Work

- A family of two adults and two children require \$49,818 (\$11.79/hour per adult) to meet basic needs in Franklin County.

The 2007 federal poverty level guideline for a 3-person household was \$17,170, approximately 40% of the corresponding self-sufficiency standard discussed above. Using income breaks available in the data (i.e. \$15,000 and \$45,000) Table 1-27 estimates the percentage of households below poverty and self-sufficiency.

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**Table 1-27. Household income levels, 2007**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>
Under \$15,000	22,576	19,928	9,966
<b>Below poverty (&lt;\$15,000)</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
\$15,000-\$29,999	20,340	29,515	14,070
\$30,000-\$44,999	18,672	38,358	18,888
<b>Below self-sufficiency (&lt;\$45,000)</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>
\$45,000-\$59,999	12,010	31,988	16,949
\$60,000-\$74,999	8,944	29,282	17,304
\$75,000-\$99,999	9,693	40,200	26,644
\$100,000 or more	8,582	39,152	44,840

Source: ESRI Business Analyst

### Income change

Franklin County households experienced real income loss from 1999 to 2007. On an inflation-adjusted basis, median household income in Franklin County declined by 9.1%, or a loss of \$4,821 in 2007 dollars. Blacks saw a loss of 10.7% and Hispanics, whose median income dropped even in nominal dollar terms, saw an inflation-adjusted loss of 19.9%.

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**Table 1-28. Median household income by race/ethnicity, Franklin County, 1999-2007**

	<b>All</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black/ African American</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>
Income 2007	\$47,900	\$52,644	\$32,594	\$56,683	\$33,746
Income 1999 (adjusted to 2007\$)	\$52,721	\$57,882	\$36,508	\$54,863	\$42,146
Change since 1999	-\$4,821	-\$5,238	-\$3,914	\$1,820	-\$8,400
Percent change since 1999	-9.1%	-9.0%	-10.7%	3.3%	-19.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey and Decennial Census

1999 median income incorporates an inflation adjustment of 1.2337.

### Poverty rate by race/ethnicity

In 2007, the poverty rate for the Franklin County population was 16.3%, up from 11.7% in 1999 (Table 1-29). The rates in Columbus were higher, with 21.0% in 2007, up from 14.9% in 1999. Blacks had the highest poverty rates, 30.1% in Franklin County and 31.2% in Columbus.

According to the American Community Survey, over 60,000 Franklin County youth were below the poverty threshold: 21.5% of all persons under age 18 in the county and 28.5% of all youth in Columbus. About 10,000 Franklin County seniors were in poverty, or 9.2% in the county and 12.8% in Columbus.

Among 178,458 Franklin County residents experiencing poverty in 2007, 16.5% were in married couple families, 42.7% were in female-householder families with no spouse present, and 33.6% were in non-family households (including 13.7% living alone).

**Table 1-29. Poverty rate for individuals by race and ethnicity, 2007**

	<b>Franklin County poverty rate</b>	<b>Change from 1999 (in % pts)</b>	<b>Columbus poverty rate</b>	<b>Change from 1999 (in % pts)</b>
Overall	16.3%	+4.6	21.0%	+6.1
White	12.2%	+3.9	16.9%	+5.9
Black/ African American	30.1%	+7.1	31.2%	+7.8
Asian	16.1%	+0.4	20.5%	+1.9
Hispanic	24.4%	+5.5	22.3%	+3.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey and Decennial Census

Poverty is not determined for certain portions of the population in group quarters.

### Poverty rate by household type

Married couples with children had the lowest rates, with 5.3% in Franklin County and 8.7% in Columbus. Single female-headed households with children had the highest rates, with 39.3% in the county and 40.2% in the city. All types of households saw poverty rates rise from 1999 to 2007.

Among the 31,037 Franklin County families experiencing poverty in 2007, 17.7% had no children, 51.8% had one or two children, and 30.6% had three or more children. Of these families in poverty, 38.3% had no current workers, 46.8% had one worker, and 14.8% had at least two workers.

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**Table 1-30. Poverty rate by household type, 2007**

	<b>Franklin County poverty rate</b>	<b>Change from 1999 (in % pts)</b>	<b>Columbus poverty rate</b>	<b>Change from 1999 (in % pts)</b>
All households	14.4%	+3.1	17.8%	+4.0
All families, with or without children	11.6%	+3.4	15.4%	+4.5
Married couples with children	5.3%	+1.7	8.7%	+3.8
Female householder with children and no spouse present	39.3%	+9.0	40.2%	+7.0
Male householder with children and no spouse present	23.9%	+7.5	27.6%	+8.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey and Decennial Census

### Free or reduced price lunch

About 1 in 4 students in Franklin County public school districts are eligible for free or reduced price lunch. Among the 16 public school districts in school year 2007-08, over 62,800 students (or 38.3%) received the economic disadvantage flag – a designation that generally corresponds with eligibility for free or reduced price lunch. Columbus City and Whitehall City had the highest rates, at 75.0% and 67.0%, respectively. Four districts – Bexley City, New Albany-Plain Local, Upper Arlington City, and Worthington City – had less than 10.0% of their respective enrollments indicated as economically disadvantaged.

Source: Ohio Department of Education, including correspondence to correct Columbus City Schools count

## 1.09 Emergency needs and public assistance

### Community Shelter Board

In fiscal year 2008, Community Shelter Board facilities provided shelter to 7,501 unique clients, similar to the number served in 2006 (7,525) and 289 more than were sheltered in 2007. In fiscal year 2008, there were 3,646 male individual clients served, 1,166 female individual clients, and 2,689 members of families with children. In depth data on Community Shelter Board clients, capacity, and services can be found in Sections 3 and 4, as well as in HUD Table 1A.

According to the results of the 2008 point-in-time census of homelessness, there were 117 persons who were homeless and unsheltered and 1,224 persons who were homeless and in temporary shelters. Common characteristics of the local homeless population include chronic substance abuse (224 individuals), severe mental illness (202), veteran status (135), and victims of domestic abuse (121).

### Mid-Ohio Foodbank

In 2008, Franklin County food pantries responded to 844,321 requests for food assistance, up 14% over the previous year. In the last quarter of 2008, as the economic recession worsened, pantries responded to 242,410 requests for food, up 19% over the same period the previous year.

Choices are becoming harder for families, driving more people to seek emergency assistance. The Mid-Ohio Foodbank website states: “Forty-four percent of the people we serve have had to choose between food and utilities. Twenty-nine percent have had to choose between food and shelter.”

For each request, a pantry will provide a three-day supply of food, or nine meals. The Mid-Ohio Foodbank emphasizes that food requests alone are not an adequate measure of hunger in a community, but rather represent only those people who find their way into the charity sector and visit a pantry or soup kitchen.

### Public assistance programs

Beneficiaries of public assistance have risen across assistance programs. In 2008, there were 4,296 beneficiaries for Short Term Basic Needs, up 47.4% since 2003. During the same time period, the number of beneficiaries for food and nutrition services on public assistance doubled from 15,424 to 30,819.

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**Table 1-31. Beneficiaries of selected assistance programs, Franklin County, 2008**

	2008	Change since 2003	Percent chg since 2003
Short Term Basic Needs (PRC), 2008-Q4	4,296	+1,381	+47.4%
Disability Assistance, 2008	1,688	+290	+20.7%
Ohio Works First, combined, 2008	29,165	+2,533	+9.5%
Food and Nutrition, public assistance, 2008	30,819	+15,395	+99.8%
Food and Nutrition, non-public assistance, 2008	106,741	+24,927	+30.5%
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance, program year 2007 (households)	51,574	-	-

Sources: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, PAMS and PRC; Ohio Department of Development, Office of Community Services

## 1.10 Health care access and coverage

Compared to Ohio overall, Franklin County has a higher percentage of adults facing barriers to health care access but a lower percentage uninsured. According to the Ohio Family Health Survey 2008, nearly 1 in 5 Franklin County residents ages 18 to 64 (19.3%) reported that they had no usual place or source for health care services (Table 1-32). Statewide, this figure was 16.1% In Franklin County, over 30% of adults under age 65 reported that they experienced difficulty paying medical bills in the 12 months preceding the survey. Seniors had less challenges with health care access; but countywide, 14.5% still reported difficulty paying medical bills.

**Table 1-32. Reported barriers to health care access by age, Franklin County, 2008**

	Age 18-64	Age 65 and over
Estimated total population	737,366 100%	112,409 100%
No usual place/source of care	19.3%	6.4%
Needed dental care, could not secure, past 12 months	17.1%	8.0%
Needed prescription, could not secure due to cost, past 12 months	19.9%	7.2%
Medical bills, had difficulty paying medical bills, past 12 months	30.9%	14.5%

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Family Health Survey 2008

Among adults ages 18 to 64 in Franklin County, 18.9% reported not having health insurance and 22.4% reported not having prescription drug coverage. Even more people are not covered for dental and vision services (34.7% and 37.7%, respectively). While seniors benefit from Medicare and prescription drug programs, over half (57.8%) did not have dental coverage and 44.9% did not have vision coverage.

In Franklin County, 65.5% uninsured adults age 18 to 64 had been uninsured for at least 12 months and 43.3% had been so for at least three years. Among employed working adults, 9.9% are in a situation where neither their employer nor union offers insurance to workers.

**Table 1-33. Reported lack of health care coverage by age, Franklin County, 2008**

	Under age 18	Age 18-64	Age 65 and over
Estimated total population	291,164 100%	737,366 100%	112,409 100%
Uninsured	4.5%	18.9%	-
No Coverage Dental	16.9%	34.7%	57.8%
No Coverage Vision	21.7%	37.7%	44.9%
No Coverage Drug	7.3%	22.4%	7.5%

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Family Health Survey 2008

## 1.11 Infant, maternal, and child health

### Infant, maternal, and child health

Franklin County lags behind the state on several measures of infant, maternal, and child health. In 2007, Franklin County had higher rates of teen births and infant mortality than did Ohio. For every 1,000 females ages 15 to 17, there were 25.9 births in the county compared to 19.7 births in the state. The rate of very low birth weight was 25% higher in Franklin County than in Ohio. Perinatal, neonatal, and infant mortality rates were 10% to 17% higher in the county than statewide.

**Table 1-34. Selection of maternal and child health indicators, 2007**

	Franklin County, count 2007	Franklin County, 3-yr rate	State of Ohio, 3-yr rate
Births with prenatal care in 1st trimester	7,327	75.4	77.6
Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17	563	25.9	19.7
Very low birth weight as percent of all births	380	2.0	1.6
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births*	143	7.9	7.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	160	8.7	7.9
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	118	6.2	5.3
Postneonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	42	2.6	2.6
Child death rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14	30	15.4	19.2

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Health Data Warehouse

In 2005, 81.3% of children were fully immunized by 24 months. Project L.O.V.E. (Love Our Kids...Vaccinate Early!) is a program that is a collaboration between Franklin County hospitals, area physicians, City of Columbus and Franklin County Health Departments, local businesses and community organizations, whose goal is to assure that Franklin County 2 year-olds are fully immunized.

**Childhood lead poisoning**

In Columbus, more children were tested for lead exposure, and fewer were found to have elevated blood-lead levels. In 2007, 12,642 children ages 0 to 72 months were screened for lead exposure with only 89 (0.7%) testing positive for elevated blood lead levels, i.e. above 10 micrograms per deciliter. This was an even smaller count and percentage than five years ago when 133 children (1.6% of 8,549 screened) tested with elevated blood-lead levels.

Source: Ohio Department of Health

**1.12 Weight and behavioral health**

**Weight status of Columbus City Schools students**

For school year 2007-08, 1 out of every 4 students in grades 3 and 5 in Columbus City Schools was overweight, and 42% were either overweight or at-risk. A small percentage of students (about 1%) were classified as underweight.

According to the Ohio Family Health Survey 2008, 21.8% of all Franklin County children ages 12 to 17 were obese. A potentially related ailment, asthma affects 16.5% of youths in that age bracket.

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**Table 1-35. Weight status of Columbus City Schools students by grade, school year 2007-08**

	<b>Kindergarten</b>	<b>Grade 3</b>	<b>Grade 5</b>
Average enrollment	4,392 100%	4,281 100%	4,000 100%
At healthy weight	68%	58%	56%
At Risk	16%	17%	18%
Overweight	16%	25%	26%

Source: Columbus Public Health

**Weight status of Franklin County adults**

The Center for Disease Control’s (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2008 reports that about one-third (32.6%) of all Franklin County adults were overweight and another 28.3% were obese. The Ohio Family Health Survey 2008 supported these results, with 28.7% of Franklin County adults age 18 to 64 self-reporting a body-mass index corresponding with obesity. Among adults age 65 and over, the rate of obesity was even greater (30.1%).

**Behavioral health**

About half of Franklin County adults (48.8%) reported participating in regular physical exercise, defined as 30 minutes of moderate physical activity at least 5 days per week or 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity at least 3 days per week.

About one-fifth (21.1%) of Franklin County adults are current smokers, 18.2% smoke everyday, 24.0% are former smokers, and 54.9% have never smoked. In terms of alcohol consumption, 8.7% of adults were surveyed as “heavy drinkers” and 16.0% as “binge drinkers.”



Each year, the ADAMH funds treatment for more than 39,000 county residents:

- More than 30,000 people who received mental health treatment;
- More than 10,000 people who received substance abuse treatment; and
- More than 11,000 youth.

ADAMH also provides funding for prevention programs for over 103,500 individuals.

Source: 2008 ADAMH Annual Report

### 1.13 Disease and mortality

In 2008, the most common diagnosed disease or disorder for Franklin County adults was high blood pressure. About one-quarter of Franklin County’s seniors have been diagnosed with cancer or diabetes (28.3% and 24.1%, respectively).

Source: Ohio Department of Health

As of December 31, 2007, Franklin County had 3,023 individuals living with HIV/AIDS, for a rate of 270.4 per 100,000 residents – the highest of any Ohio county and over 1,000 cases more than were present in Franklin county five years ago. In Franklin County, 40.0% of those living with the disease have been diagnosed with AIDS.

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**Table 1-36. Selected diseases and disorders diagnosed for Franklin County adults, 2008**

	Ages 18-64	Ages 65 and over
Cancer	5.6%	28.3%
Heart attack	3.3%	14.7%
Coronary heart disease	3.7%	16.5%
Stroke	2.2%	8.2%
Diabetes	9.5%	24.1%
High blood pressure	27.5%	64.7%
Mental health distress (14+ days in one month)	7.7%	3.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Health

In 2007, there were 3,199 reported cases of selected notifiable diseases in Franklin County. The most common reported disease was hepatitis which equaled 40.6% of all cases. With a rate of 296 cases per 100,000 persons, Franklin County had a higher rate than the state of Ohio (243 cases per 100,000 persons).

In 2007, over 10,000 Franklin County residents died from the two leading causes of death (heart disease and cancer). There were 64.3% more heart disease and cancer deaths than the next eight leading cause of deaths combined.

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**Table 1-37. Leading causes of death, Franklin County, 2007**

	Count	Age-adjusted rate
Diseases of the heart	5,603	204.5
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	5,618	200.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1,462	54.7
Cerebrovascular disease	1,305	48.4
Accidents, unintentional injuries	1,218	38.4
Diabetes mellitus	788	28.0
Alzheimer’s Disease	705	27.4
Influenza and pneumonia	552	20.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	472	17.4
Septicemia	324	11.6

Source: Ohio Department of Health

In 2007, there were 198 child fatalities in Franklin County, with 71.2% male and 28.8% female. The majority of the deaths were children under age one (77.8%). Of these, 53.2% had prematurity as the specific medical cause of death.

Since 1997, Franklin County’s infant mortality rate has fluctuated from a high of 9.6 per 1,000 live births in 1999 to a low of 7.8 in 2001. The infant mortality rate for blacks was more than twice that of whites in 2007, with 6.6 deaths per 1,000 white women and 14.3 deaths per 1,000 black women.

### 1.14 Disability and long-term care

For the civilian, non-institutionalized population age 21 to 64 in Franklin County, there were 86,280 persons (12.9%) with a disability in 2007. The presence of a physical disability was most common (52,488), followed by mental (34,304) and sensory (17,034) disabilities. “Self-care” disabilities present challenges dressing, bathing, or getting around inside one’s home; “go-outside home” disabilities present challenges to venturing outside one’s home alone. Among persons age 21 to 64, there were similar numbers of people with self-care and go-outside-home disabilities – 13,818 and 13,252, respectively. Further, 7.8% of this age group (52,528 people) had some form of employment disability.

For the civilian, non-institutionalized population age 65 and over in Franklin County, there were 39,750 persons (37.6%) with a disability in 2007. Among them, 35.0% had a sensory disability; 77.4% had a physical disability; 33.0% had a mental disability; 26.0% had a self-care disability; and 35.8% had a go-outside home disability.

According to the American Community Survey 2007, there were 17,480 persons age 5 to 20 with a disability, or 7.0% of the age group. However, this appears to be an underestimate. In school year 2007-08, there were 22,422 enrolled students who had a recorded disability, including about 8,300 in Columbus City Schools.

### 1.15 Safety and justice

Columbus experienced a large decrease in aggravated assaults but an increase in other Part I violent crimes. Since 2000, Columbus violent crimes have reduced by 1 per 1,000 persons overall, but only due to the significant reduction in aggravated assaults. Aggravated assaults decreased by 33.2%, while murders, rape cases, and robberies have each increased. The most significant change was murder, with 67 murders in 2000 to 109 in 2008, a 62.7% increase.

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**Table 1-38. Violent crimes in Columbus Police jurisdiction, 2000-2008**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Per 1,000 population</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated assault</b>
2000	5,998	8.9	67	578	3,098	2,255
2004	5,925	8.1	88	574	3,353	1,910
2008	5,821	7.7	109	615	3,590	1,507

The property crime rate improved by 24% from 2000 to 2008. Overall, property crimes in the Columbus Police jurisdiction dropped from 84.4 crimes per 1,000 persons in 2000 to 64.2 crimes per 1,000 persons in 2008, with a 15.4% decrease in number of

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; Ohio Department of Education

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports

crimes. While Columbus had a reduction in larceny-theft, vehicle theft, and arson, there was an 8.1% increase in burglary.

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**Table 1-39. Property crimes in Columbus Police jurisdiction, 2000-2008**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Per 1,000 population</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny-theft</b>	<b>Vehicle theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>
2000	57,096	84.4	13,600	36,316	7,180	606
2004	56,936	78.0	14,695	33,844	8,397	507
2008	48,282	64.2	14,708	28,263	5,311	460

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports (FBI-UCR)

Source: ODRC annual report

In 2008, 2,243 persons were committed to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction centers. Of these 88.7% were male and 11.3% were female.

### Hate crimes in Columbus

In 2007, there were 94 reported crime offenses categorized as hate crimes in the Columbus jurisdiction. Race remained the primary bias motivation (41 crimes), followed by sexual orientation (22), ethnicity (16), religion (11), and disability (4).

### Youth delinquency and unruliness

In 2007, the Franklin County Domestic Relations Court oversaw the filing of 11,824 delinquency cases, up 38% from the 8,576 delinquency cases in 2000. The number of unruly youth cases in 2007 (1,004), however, was 42% fewer than in 2000.

Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch

In calendar year 2008, there were approximately 3,500 Franklin County youths arrested, as conveyed through admittance to juvenile detention centers. Among arrested youths, over 2,400 (or 70.2%) were black, while 23.8% were white and 6.0% were some other race.

In 2008, Franklin County Children Services (FCCS) completed 12,014 family investigations and provided 17,277 protective services for individual family members. FCCS received 21,025 referrals from the Franklin County Juvenile Court on youth who are unruly or delinquent.

## Transportation and Development

### 1.16 Private transportation

Private transportation is the most common form of transportation in Franklin County. Of workers age 16 and over, 97.1% had access to at least one vehicle. An estimated one-quarter (25.1%) of workers had access to 3 or more vehicles. In 2007, 90.1% of Franklin County workers age 16 and over used a car as their primary means of transportation. Of these, only 1 out of 10 carpooled.

Almost two-thirds (63.1%) of Franklin County workers age 16 and over who used public transportation as their primary means of getting to work had one or more private vehicles available to them. Overall, however, only 1.4% of workers with vehicles chose to take public transportation.

Table 1-40. Workers by number of vehicles available to household, 2007

	Franklin County count	percent	Columbus count	percent
Workers age 16 and over	536,263	100%	350,949	100%
No vehicle available	15,648	2.9%	12,685	3.6%
1 vehicle available	138,988	25.9%	107,672	30.7%
2 vehicles available	246,833	46.0%	155,673	44.4%
3 or more vehicles available	134,794	25.1%	74,919	21.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 1-41. Workers by primary means of transportation to work, 2007

	Franklin County count	percent	Columbus count	percent
Workers age 16 and over	540,227	100%	353,418	100%
Car – drove alone	444,544	82.3%	288,328	81.6%
Car - carpooled	41,905	7.8%	27,676	7.8%
Public transportation	12,002	2.2%	10,978	3.1%
Walked	12,795	2.4%	9,406	2.7%
Other (taxi, motorcycle, bike)	7,107	1.3%	5,008	1.4%
Worked at home	21,874	4.0%	12,022	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

A factor in the decision to drive or take public transportation is travel time to work. Among those Franklin County workers who drove alone, about one-fifth (21.9%) had a commute of greater than 30 minutes. Among public transportation riders, about two-thirds (67.0%) had a commute greater than 30 minutes. For all work commuters, about one-quarter (27.5%) spend less than 15 minutes traveling to work, while only 5.9% spend 45 minutes or longer.

## 1.17 Public transportation

### Bus service expansion

In contrast to 2004, when the Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA) was cutting bus service to avoid a financial deficit, the agency is now expanding service. Additional funding for COTA was approved in November 2006, and since April 2008, COTA has been receiving an additional 0.25% sales and use tax on top of its 0.25% permanent sales and use tax. The doubling of this revenue has allowed COTA to start ramping up services over time.

COTA's Long Range Transit Plan calls for a system-wide expansion of COTA's fixed-route bus service, including an 82% increase in service hours by 2015. Mobility Services, a demand-responsive service to persons with disabilities, are planned to be increased by nearly 40% percent by 2015. Mobility Services include Project Mainstream, for which the whole fleet of 51 buses will be replaced and supplemented by an additional eight buses by 2011.

### Transportation options for seniors

The Franklin County Office on Aging (FCOA) provides medical transportation to persons age 60 and over who live in a private residence and are unable to use public transit due to health, disability, or distance. Clients are assigned to providers but may request a change, which creates a built-in customer service incentive. Medical transportation is unlimited for eligible clients.

Expanded non-medical transportation services increase the quality of life of clients by enabling them to travel to various locations throughout Franklin County which meet their social and personal needs. A few example destinations include: supermarket, drug store, post office, barber/beauty shop, the cemetery, and public agencies. Clients are limited to 100 miles per month of expanded transportation service.

Both medical and expanded transportation are available on lift-equipped vehicles, and both services have co-payments on a sliding scale based on client income and cost of service. There were about 5,000 Franklin County residents using FCOA's Senior Options transportation programs at any point in time during 2006.

### Paratransit service

Project Mainstream is COTA's ADA paratransit service for eligible persons who are unable to use the fixed-route service as a result of their disability. Guidelines for eligibility are based on the Americans with Disabilities Act. This demand-responsive service is available within  $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile of COTA's fixed routes during the hours in which individual routes are active. Reservations can be made from 1 to 7 days in advance.

Another major provider is the Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities (FCBDD) with a fleet of 199 buses, all of which are lift-equipped. FCBDD also has 28 paratransit vehicles and 20 vans.

Source: Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA), various reports and website

## 1.18 Development patterns

### Annexation by the city of Columbus

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 in other metro areas. From 1950 to 2003, the city grew from 39.9 square miles to 222.9 square miles. From 2003 to 2007, however, the city has annexed only 4.7 square miles.

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**Table 1-42. Number of square miles annexed by city of Columbus, 2003-2007**

Year	Square miles
2003	1.97
2004	1.39
2005	0.84
2006	0.32
2007	0.17
TOTAL	4.69

Source: City of Columbus,  
 Department of Development

### Permitting activity for new construction

In 2008, the city of Columbus and the Columbus MSA had significantly fewer permits for new residential construction than in 2000, with a decrease of 88.4% and 71.0%, respectively. Through the first six months of 2009, the Columbus MSA's new construction permits were down 25% from the same period in 2008. While new construction has slowed in the city of Columbus, residential building alterations and additions have increased by 75% since 2000. Even though there had been an increase in housing renovations, the 2008 estimated value of the housing construction and renovation is only half (54.2%) of the value in 2000.

.....  
**Table 1-43. Residential building permits issued, City of Columbus, 2000-2008**

	City of Columbus, new construction	City of Columbus, alterations & additions	Columbus MSA, new construction	Columbus MSA, est. value (billions)
2000	3,076	3,425	15,179	\$1.566
2001	3,280	1,963	16,001	\$1.831
2002	3,555	1,932	16,690	\$2.104
2003	3,398	2,242	17,024	\$2.360
2004	2,830	2,537	14,203	\$2.170
2005	2,692	2,102	12,587	\$1.948
2006	1,309	1,704	7,954	\$1.365
2007	1,266	2,011	6,178	\$1.136
2008	655	6,010	4,395	\$0.717

Sources: City of Columbus; Ohio  
 Department of Job and Family  
 Services, Leading Indicators Report

### Non-residential development projections

According to the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, office development will follow population growth in the suburban areas of the Columbus region. Projections for 2000 to 2030 show that growth in office development will be highest in the northeast (150%), northwest (137%), and south (146%). Retail growth will occur mostly in the northeast (132%) and southwest (116%). Future industrial development is projected to occur in the northeast (106%) and southeast (130%).

# Section 2. Housing Profile

This section of the plan describes a range of housing characteristics, including:

- Availability, including sales prices and mortgage and rent costs
- Physical condition
- Tenure, including owner-occupied, rental, and subsidized housing
- Vacancy

In light of housing trends in recent years, the section also focuses on foreclosures and their community impact.

## 2.01 Housing stock

### Housing unit change

The number of housing units increased throughout Franklin County from 2000 to 2008. The growth was greatest in Newer Columbus, at 18.2%, while the older city saw a 5.3% increase. In spite of this gap, the results indicate a change in the pattern of development compared to the 1990s.

The 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan showed a 1.9% decrease in Older Columbus from 1990 to 2000 and much greater increases in Newer Columbus (32.0%) and the suburban county (13.0%). Compared to the 1990s, the 2000s have seen a greater balance in growth between Older Columbus and the rest of the county.

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**Table 2-1. Housing units, 2000-2008**

	Older Columbus	Newer Columbus	Suburban county	Franklin County
2008	120,680	255,217	162,826	529,684
2000	114,592	215,871	146,242	471,016
Change 2000-2008	+6,088	+39,346	+16,584	+58,668
Percent change 2000-2008	+5.3%	+18.2%	+11.3%	+12.5%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst

### Multi-family housing

Columbus contains a higher proportion of multi-family housing compared to the rest of Franklin County. In areas of Columbus within Franklin County, 6.5% of residential parcels are 2-3 family and 3.2% are apartments, compared to 1.8% and 0.8%, respectively in the rest of the county. Sections of Columbus outside Franklin County were similar to suburban Franklin County with relatively little multifamily housing.

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**Table 2-2. Residential parcels, 2008**

	Franklin County	Columbus within Franklin County	Columbus outside Franklin County
Total	309,771	185,177	3,647
Single family	284,949	164,667	3,528
2-3 family	14,246	11,974	0
Apartment	7,006	5,971	16
Residential condominium	2,841	1,938	103
Living unit over business	729	627	0

Sources: Franklin County Auditor, Fairfield County Auditor, Delaware County GIS

### Owner and renter units by structure size

Renter units are much more likely than owner units to be in multifamily structures and in larger structures. In 2007, 94.6% of owner units in Franklin County were in single-family structures, compared to 30.4% of renter units. In contrast, less than 1% of owner units were in structures with 10 or more units, compared to 29.1% of renter units.

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**Table 2-3. Housing units by units in structure, Franklin County, 2007**

	<b>Owner units</b>		<b>Renter units</b>	
	<b>count</b>	<b>percent</b>	<b>count</b>	<b>percent</b>
Housing units	268,954	100.0%	183,384	100.0%
1-unit, detached	233,713	86.9%	33,265	18.1%
1-unit, attached	20,732	7.7%	22,530	12.3%
2-unit	1,492	0.6%	11,133	6.1%
3 or 4-unit	3,852	1.4%	26,732	14.6%
5 to 9-unit	3,647	1.4%	35,830	19.5%
10 to 19-unit	372	0.1%	24,925	13.6%
20 to 49-unit	621	0.2%	13,990	7.6%
50 or more-unit	1,078	0.4%	14,411	7.9%
Mobile home or other	3,447	1.3%	568	0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
 American Community Survey

### Age of housing

In Franklin County, about 11% of all housing units in Franklin County are less than 20 years old. However, 62.5% of the housing stock was built before 1980. Over 30% of housing units were built in the 1960s and 1970s alone, indicating a potentially large generation of housing that requires significant rehabilitation to bring up to contemporary living standards.

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**Table 2-4. Housing units by year built, Franklin County, 2007**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Housing units	522,173	100.0%
Built 2005 or later	13,018	2.5%
Built 2000 to 2004	45,764	8.8%
Built 1990 to 1999	74,197	14.2%
Built 1980 to 1989	62,849	12.0%
Built 1970 to 1979	75,877	14.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	81,574	15.6%
Built 1950 to 1959	73,413	14.1%
Built 1940 to 1949	32,649	6.3%
Built 1939 or earlier	62,832	12.0%

## 2.02 Housing condition and safety

### Housing with physical problems

According to the 2002 American Housing Survey (the most recent source of data on housing conditions for city and county), Franklin County had 21,300 housing units with physical condition problems. Of these, 73.3% were renter units. More than one-fourth of all problematic units (28.2%) had severe physical problems. About 17,800 units with physical problems were in Columbus, including 1,100 owner units and 3,000 renter units with severe physical problems and likely unsuitable for rehabilitation. For many of the 13,700 Columbus units with moderate physical issues, the cost of rehabilitation may not be warranted by the low appraised value of the property. The American Housing Survey reported only 3,500 housing units with



physical problems in suburban Franklin County, with 65.7% of them as owner-occupied and over half (54.3%) with severe physical problems.

### Childhood lead poisoning

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.

In 2007, the Department of Health screened 12,642 children ages 0 to 72 months for lead exposure with only 89 (0.7%) testing positive for elevated blood lead levels, i.e. above 10 micrograms per deciliter. This was an even smaller count and percentage than five years ago when 133 children (1.6% of 8,549 screened) tested with elevated blood-lead levels.

Source: Ohio Department of Health

## 2.03 Vacant properties

Since 2006, the Columbus' code enforcement officers have conducted an annual "windshield survey" of all city streets to identify properties that are vacant (and problematic or long-term, as opposed to simply vacant while on the market). This method of vacant property identification supplements the division's existing record of vacancies based on standard code enforcement activities. Code enforcement officers rate each vacant property as being in poor, fair, or good condition based on the following criteria:

- Good condition: substantially in compliance with exterior maintenance and property secured as required by code
- Fair condition: some exterior code violations; secured against entry on ground floor but all openings not necessarily secured as required by code
- Poor condition: general dilapidated conditions; not all openings secured against entry

The number of all identified vacant properties increased by 28% (from 3,872 to 4,966) between the 2006 sweep and the 2008 sweep – a portion of this increase may be due to changes in survey protocol. Older Columbus has six times as many vacant residential properties as Newer Columbus (Table 2-5).

As of the fourth quarter of 2008, the U.S. Postal Service indicated that 4.0% (21,686) of Franklin County's 537,727 residential addresses had been vacant at least 3 months, 2.7% for at least 9 months, and 1.8% for at least 15 months.

Of the 69,835 unoccupied properties in Franklin County in 2007, 42% were actively for rent, 14% were actively for sale, and 15% were already renter or sold but not yet occupied. Over 1,400 properties in the county were for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Source: Columbus Department of Development, Division of Code Enforcement, Vacant Housing Application

Source: Columbus Department of Development, Division of Code Enforcement, Vacant Housing Application

Note: Percent of all 1-3 unit (non-condominium) residential properties

**Table 2-5. Vacant residential properties by condition, 2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Columbus total</b>
All properties	67,460	115,152	182,612
Vacant count and percent	4,168 6.2%	682 0.6%	4,850 2.7%
Good condition	1,692	311	2,003
Fair condition	2,045	284	2,329
Poor condition	431	87	518

## 2.04 Foreclosure

### Foreclosure filings and sheriff's sales

Foreclosures were a greater issue in Older Columbus neighborhoods than in most other parts of Franklin County. In 2007 and 2008, the number of foreclosure filings amounted to 7.4% of residential properties. For sheriff's sales, the rate was 5.1%. Newer Columbus was not immune to the problem either, with rates lower than the older city but double those in suburban Franklin County.

**Table 2-6. Foreclosure filings and sheriff's sales, 2007 and 2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>
Foreclosure filings	4,712	7,611	4,366	16,689
As percent of all 1-3 unit (non-condo) residential properties	7.4%	6.7%	3.6%	5.6%
Sheriff's sales	3,277	3,707	2,021	9,005
As percent of all 1-3 unit (non-condo) residential properties	5.1%	3.3%	1.6%	3.0%

Sources: The Daily Reporter, Franklin County Sheriff's Department; Franklin County Auditor

### Sheriff's sales as share of all sale transactions

In 2008, nearly 1 in 3 (32.3%) sales of non-condo 1-3 unit properties in Franklin County were sheriff's sales. In Columbus, this share was even higher, at 38.5%, potentially affecting housing values and supply.

Sheriff's sales have increased since 2003 while overall sales have leveled off since 2006 and 2007, resulting in a share of sheriff's sales that are now more than double what they were in 2003.

**Table 2-7. Sheriff's sales as percent of all sales of 1-3 unit properties (non-condominium)**

	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Franklin County	12.2%	15.6%	15.0%	21.4%	29.1%	32.3%
City of Columbus	16.2%	19.5%	18.9%	26.2%	35.8%	38.5%

Source: Sheriff's Department; Franklin County Auditor

### Foreclosures and tenants

Foreclosure, or the threat thereof, not only affects the owner of a property but also anyone who may be renting the property, as renters are often asked or required to vacate their home early in the foreclosure process. In 2007, one or more renter occupants were affected by 29% of all foreclosure filings on 1-3 unit (non-condo) residential properties in Franklin County. Renters were affected by 42% of all

properties sold at sheriff's sale. In the city of Columbus, renters were involved with even higher percentages of property foreclosure filings (33%) and sheriff's sales (45%).

## 2.05 Owner housing inventory and market

### Owner occupancy

The owner-occupancy rate varied from Older Columbus to Newer Columbus to suburban Franklin County. In 2008, while the suburban areas had a rate of 73.4%, Older Columbus had a rate of only 42.3%. Newer Columbus fell in-between at 56.1%.

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**Table 2-8. Owner-occupancy, 2008**

	<b>Older Columbus</b>	<b>Newer Columbus</b>	<b>Suburban county</b>	<b>Franklin County</b>
Owner-occupied housing unit	42,647	128,191	109,064	274,989
As percent of all housing units	42.3%	56.1%	73.4%	58.5%
Owner present at property	38,824	95,071	104,938	238,833
As percent of all 1-3 unit (non-condo) residential properties	61.0%	84.1%	85.6%	79.8%

Sources: ESRI Business Analyst; Franklin County Auditor

### Mortgage costs in Franklin County

Of all the mortgaged homes in Franklin County in 2007, 60.5% had monthly mortgage payments of \$1,000 to \$1,999. Only 20.3% of units had monthly costs below \$1,000.

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**Table 2-9. Mortgaged units by selected monthly owner costs, Franklin County, 2007**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Housing units with a mortgage	268,954	100%
Less than \$500	3,871	1.8%
\$500 to \$599	2,882	1.3%
\$600 to \$699	3,740	1.7%
\$700 to \$799	7,951	3.7%
\$800 to \$899	12,550	5.8%
\$900 to \$999	12,805	6.0%
\$1,000 to \$1,249	40,717	19.0%
\$1,250 to \$1,499	38,503	17.9%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	50,626	23.6%
\$2,000 to \$2,499	20,991	9.8%
\$2,500 to \$2,999	9,700	4.5%
\$3,000 or more	10,421	4.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

### Sales prices in Franklin County

From 2006 to 2008, there were 35,787 valid sales of 1-3 unit residential properties in Franklin County. About 1 in 5 (18.9%) sales were under \$100,000, compared to 1 in 3 (31.2%) sold for \$200,000 and over (Table 2-10). In following, about two-thirds of all housing sales over the past three years could be considered as affordable to middle-income buyers.

During the three-year period, there were also about 9,600 valid sales of residential condominiums in Franklin County, 75% of which were in the city of Columbus. The county averaged more than 4,500 condominium sales in both 2005 and 2006, but the annual sales volume fell to about 3,500 in 2007 and 1,600 in 2008.

Source: Franklin County Auditor,  
Real Estate Division

**Table 2-10. Valid sales of 1-3 unit residential properties (non-condo) by sales price, 2006-2008**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
All valid sales	35,787	100.0%
Less than \$100,000	6,765	18.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9,149	25.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8,695	24.3%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4,536	12.7%
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2,346	6.6%
\$300,000 to \$349,999	1,332	3.7%
\$350,000 to \$399,999	860	2.4%
\$400,000 to \$449,999	535	1.5%
\$450,000 to \$499,999	389	1.1%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1,052	2.9%
\$1 million or more	128	0.4%

**Sales price by school district**

In 2008, Franklin County home sales had a median sales price of \$153,500. Within the county, the median price varied significantly by school district, from \$80,956 in Whitehall City to \$315,000 in New Albany-Plain Local. On a price per square foot basis, Grandview Heights City had the highest price at \$172.

The effect of school district on sales price is most evident when considering sales prices for properties within Columbus municipal boundaries but outside the jurisdiction of Columbus City Schools. Median sales prices in the Columbus City district were \$77 per square foot, compared to more than \$105 per square foot for Columbus properties in the school districts of Dublin City, Hilliard City, New Albany-Plain Local, Reynoldsburg City, or Worthington City.

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**Table 2-11. Median sales prices and price per square foot by school district, 2008**

	<b>Median sales price (\$)</b>	<b>Median sales price per square foot (\$)</b>
Franklin County	153,500	98.0
Grandview Heights City	248,000	172.0
Upper Arlington City	287,750	161.0
Bexley City	235,000	137.0
New Albany-Plain Local	315,000	121.0
Dublin City	260,000	119.0
Worthington City	203,450	115.0
Hilliard City	180,000	108.0
Gahanna Jefferson Local	189,900	104.0
Westerville City	160,000	100.0
Licking Heights Local	157,000	92.5
Canal Winchester City	149,900	88.0
South Western City	129,000	87.0
Reynoldsburg City	128,375	84.0
Groveport Madison Local	113,000	79.0
Columbus City	105,000	77.0
Hamilton Local	109,950	76.0
Whitehall City	80,956	69.5

Source: Franklin County Auditor,  
Real Estate Division

## 2.06 Renter housing inventory and market

### Renter occupancy

The majority (57.7%) of housing units are rentals in Older Columbus. While Newer Columbus has more rental units overall (100,232 to older Columbus's 58,173), this stock represented 43.9% of all housing units in that area in 2008. Rental units were even less common in suburban Franklin County, at 26.6% of housing units. In the county overall, rental units' share of the housing stock was 41.5%. In Franklin County, 15.2% of renters (heads of household) are under age 24 and 10.5% are age 65 and over. Columbus is similar, with 16.5% of renters under age 24 and 9.4% age 65 and over.

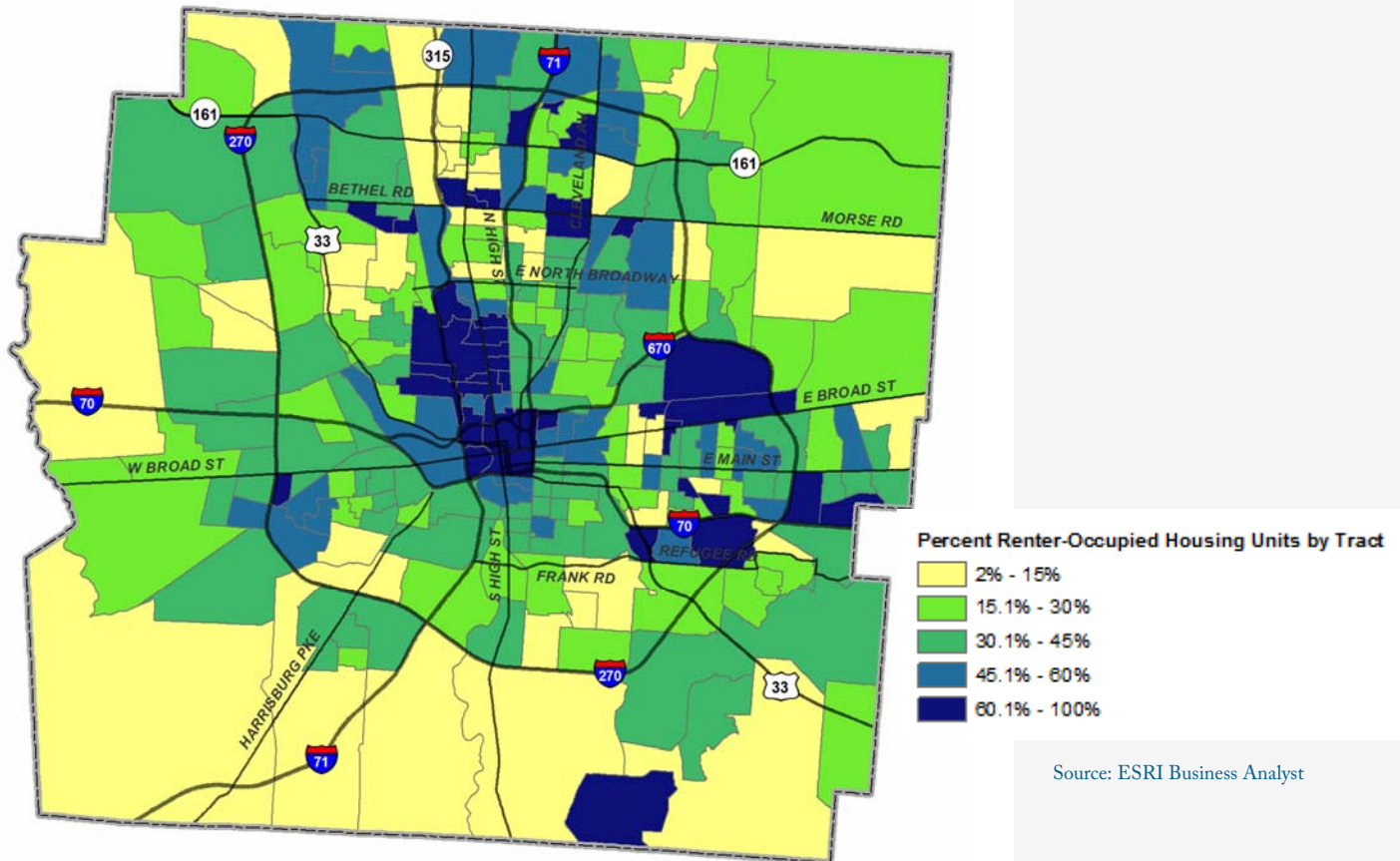
Table 2-12. Renter-occupancy, 2008

	Older Columbus	Newer Columbus	Suburban county	Franklin County
Renter-occupied housing unit	58,173	100,232	39,597	194,727
As percent of all housing units	57.7%	43.9%	26.6%	41.5%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst

In Franklin County, the highest rates of renter households are found near the Ohio State campus and downtown, as well as in particular tracts in the northern and eastern reaches of the city of Columbus. Census tracts with the lowest rates of renter households tend to be near or outside the I-270 beltway or in more affluent areas like Upper Arlington, Worthington, and Bexley.

Map 2-1. Renter-occupied households as percentage of all households, 2008



Source: ESRI Business Analyst

### Rent paid by number of bedrooms

Almost half (46.8%) of Franklin County's rental stock are 2-bedroom units. Rent prices varied according to the size of the unit. In 2007, two-thirds (67.4%) of studios had rents under \$750 per month, compared to only a quarter (25.5%) of 3-bedroom units. The distribution of units by gross rent is similar in Columbus.

.....  
**Table 2-13. Housing units by gross rent and number of bedrooms, Franklin County, 2007**

	Studio	1-bedroom	2-bedroom	3 or more-bedroom
Units with cash rent paid	3,498 100%	48,820 100%	83,991 100%	43,167 100%
Less than \$300	16.9%	9.6%	3.7%	3.1%
\$300 to \$499	39.1%	24.6%	4.6%	3.3%
\$500 to \$749	28.3%	52.2%	45.5%	19.1%
\$750 to \$999	6.3%	11.0%	36.0%	32.5%
\$1,000 or more	9.5%	2.6%	10.2%	42.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
 American Community Survey

### Columbus Metropolitan Area rental summary

The Danter Company, a national real estate research firm based in Columbus, produces a quarterly report on rental housing units – including both market-rate and government subsidized units – for the Columbus metropolitan statistical area (MSA). As of Fourth Quarter 2008, the Danter Company estimates that nearly 60% of all rental housing in the MSA are 2-bedroom units, while another 30% are 1-bedroom units. Less than 8% of rental housing has 3 or more bedrooms.

The vacancy rate for 1- and 2-bedroom units is similar to the overall vacancy rate of 7.3%. Vacancy is considerably less for studio units (4.0%) and units with 4 or more bedrooms (1.2%).

The median monthly rent for a 2-bedroom apartment is \$649. About 50% of all 2-bedroom units had rents between \$500 and \$699. While only 5% of 2-bedroom units have rents of at least \$1,000, almost one-fifth (18.8%) of 3-bedroom units and more than one-third (36.5%) of 4-bedroom units cost \$1,000 or more per month.

.....  
**Table 2-14. Distribution of rental units, Columbus MSA, Fourth Quarter 2008**

	Units	Percent of all units	Vacancy rate	Median rent
Studio	3,332	2.6%	4.0%	\$414
1-bedroom	38,334	30.0%	7.4%	\$535
2-bedroom	76,059	59.5%	7.6%	\$649
3-bedroom	9,451	7.4%	6.6%	\$728
4-bedroom+	695	0.5%	1.2%	\$735
Total	127,871	100%	7.3%	-

Source: Danter Company  
 Apartment Report

Over the past three years, 1-bedroom apartments have experienced the greatest hike in fourth quarter median rental prices, in terms of both dollar and percentage increase (\$36 or 7.2%). Studio apartments, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom units all increased median rent by approximately 4.8%, while the larger 4-bedroom units have had relatively static median rents.

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**Table 2-15. Rent trends by size of market-rate rental units**

	<b>Median rent 2006-Q4</b>	<b>Median rent 2007-Q4</b>	<b>Median rent 2008-Q4</b>
Studio	\$395	\$399	\$414
1-bedroom	\$499	\$513	\$535
2-bedroom	\$619	\$625	\$649
3-bedroom	\$695	\$703	\$728
4-bedroom+	\$725	\$735	\$735

Source: Danter Company  
 Apartment Report

According to Danter Company, over the past decade the vacancy rate for market-rate rental units steadily rose from a low of about 5% in 1998 to a high of about 13% in 2005. As the table below indicates, the vacancy rate has dropped substantially across all unit sizes over the past three years, such that the overall vacancy rate in Fourth Quarter 2008 is 4.3 percentage points (or 37%) less than it was in Fourth Quarter 2006.

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**Table 2-16. Vacancy trends by size of market-rate rental units**

	<b>Vacancy rate 2006-Q4</b>	<b>Vacancy rate 2006-Q4</b>	<b>Vacancy rate 2008-Q4</b>
Studio	8.7%	6.1%	4.0%
1-bedroom	11.4%	8.0%	7.4%
2-bedroom	11.8%	9.4%	7.6%
3-bedroom	11.6%	7.3%	6.6%
4-bedroom+	6.5%	2.9%	1.2%
Total	11.6%	8.7%	7.3%

Source: Danter Company  
 Apartment Report

## 2.07 Subsidized rental housing

### Subsidized rental housing inventory

The table and maps below refer to HUD’s Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts, projects financed through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program from 1989 to 2009, and project-based developments of the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA). There is overlap among these three types.

In Franklin County, there were about 9,500 units in projects with Section 8 contracts or receiving multifamily rental assistance. While many properties will remain affordable due to market conditions or new subsidy arrangements, 35% of these assisted units have contracts scheduled to expire in 2009 and 2010.

As of June 2009, Columbus had over 12,800 units across 82 projects that had an active FHA-insured multifamily mortgage, most of which entail low-to-moderate income or special needs restrictions. The FHA-insured mortgages overlap heavily with the other forms of federal subsidy covered in Table 2-15.

Table 2-17. Assisted rental housing units by type (not mutually exclusive)

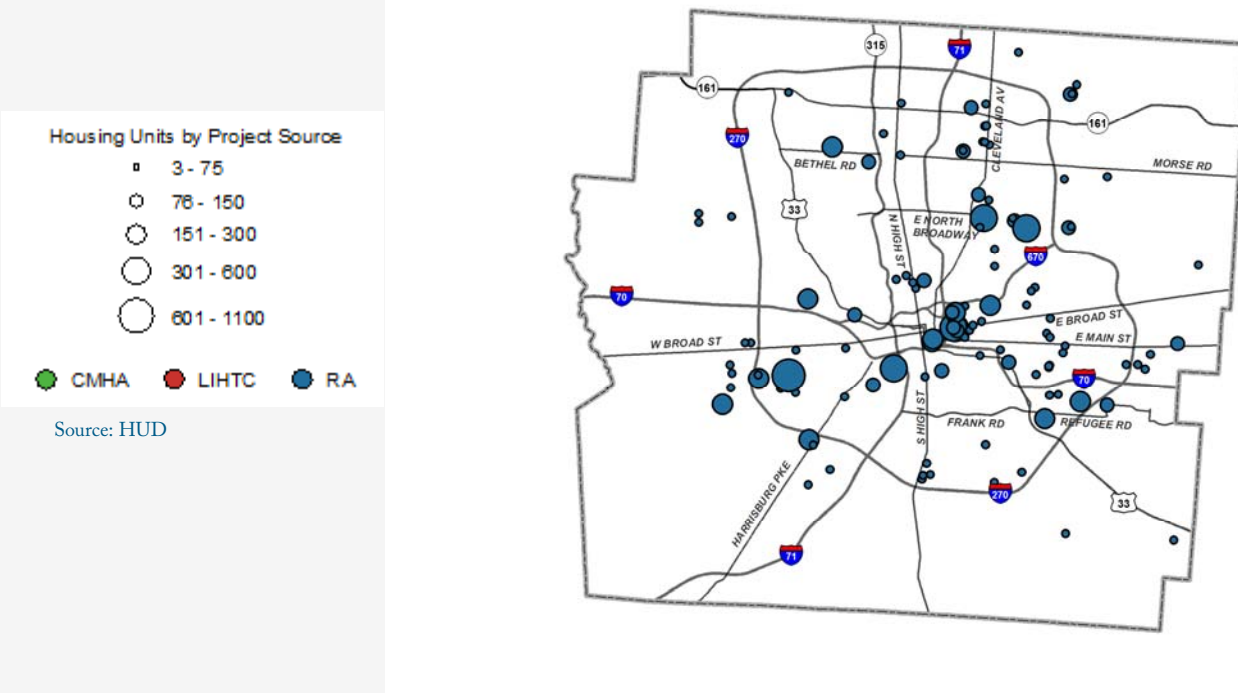
	Older Columbus	Newer Columbus	Suburban county	Franklin County
HUD multifamily rental assistance and Section 8 contracts	3,511	4,508	1,482	9,501
Low-income housing tax credits	4,603	8,037	1,938	15,946
CMHA developments	2,351	743	70	3,164

Sources: HUD; Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority; Ohio Housing Finance Agency

Notes: Table does not include 1,368 units located in scattered site LIHTC projects.

Nearly half (47.4%) of all units involving HUD multifamily rental assistance or Section 8 contracts are located in Newer Columbus, compared to 37.0% in Older Columbus and 15.6% in Suburban Franklin County.

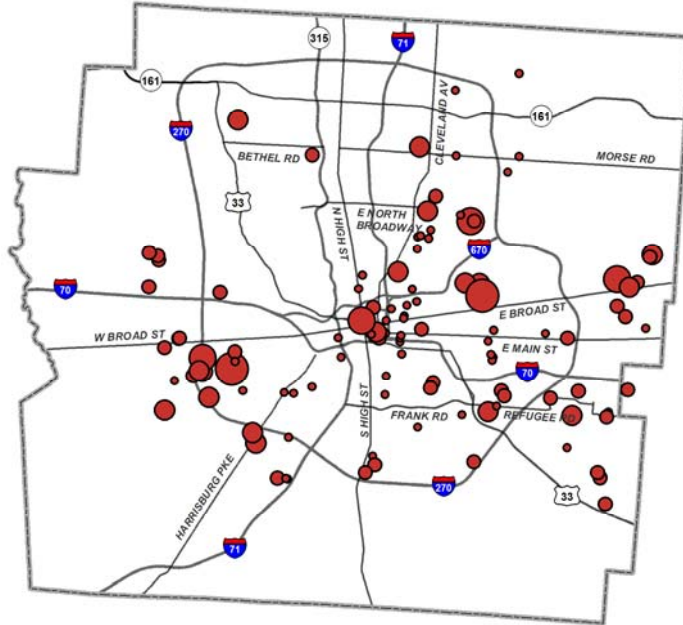
Map 2-2. HUD multifamily rental assistance and Section 8 projects by number of units





About half of all LIHTC project sites and assisted units (50.4% and 56.6%, respectively) are located in Newer Columbus. Older Columbus holds about 30% of the county's LIHTC assisted units while 12.2% are in suburban areas.

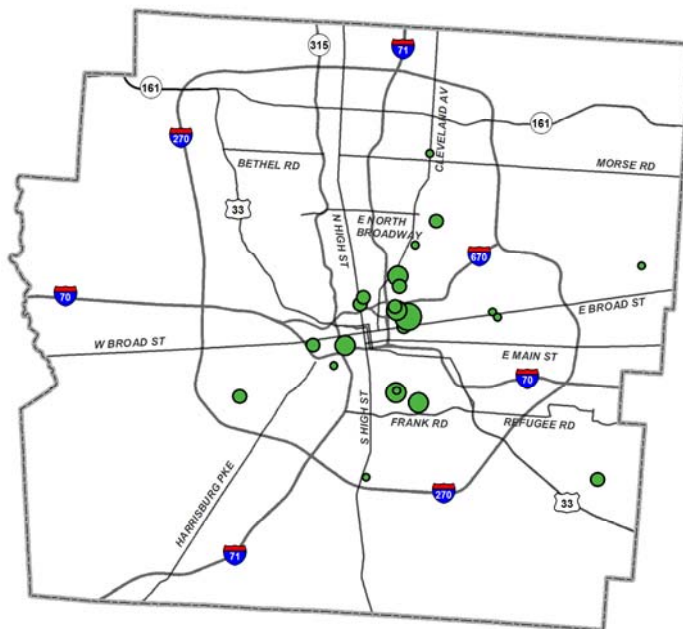
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**Map 2-3. Low-income housing tax credit (LIHTC) projects by number of units**



Source: Ohio Housing Finance Agency

CMHA developments are concentrated in Older Columbus, with 65.4% of projects and 74.3% of units located there. About one-quarter (23.5%) of CMHA development units are in Newer Columbus, and only 2.2% are in Suburban Franklin County.

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**Map 2-4. CMHA developments by number of units**



Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, five-year plan and correspondence

### Public housing transition

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) has 3,425 public housing units in contract with HUD for 2009. This is one-third (34.0%) fewer units than were managed by CMHA 15 years ago. The number of public housing units will continue to decrease, as CMHA plans to vacate eight developments (with asterisk below) and many scattered sites by 2013.

CMHA’s demolition and disposition plan is contingent upon receipt of Housing Choice Vouchers sufficient to replace all lost public housing units. There are 11,150 vouchers on average for 2009. While some vouchers are project-based, most travel with the clients for use in approved private housing throughout the community.

**Table 2-18. Public housing residents by community type and site, May 2009**

Community type	Site	Residents
Elderly/Disabled Communities	Sawyer Towers*	285
	Marion Square*	231
	Sunshine Terrace*	173
	Jenkins Terrace	99
	Worley Terrace	99
	Bollinger Towers	98
	Maplewood Heights	70
	Waggoner Road	30
Family Communities	Poindexter Village*	401
	Lincoln Park*	280
	Rosewind	224
	Trevitt Heights	133
	Riverside/Bradley Homes*	117
	Sawyer Manor	115
	The Meadows	92
	Thornwood Commons	81
	Ohio Townhouses	78
	New Village MR	77
	Post Oak Phase 2	76
	Post Oak Phase 1	70
	Indian Meadows	68
	Scattered sites	56
	Eastmoor Square	53
	Kenmore Square	49
	Glenview	49
	Canonby Court*	48
	Reeb-Hosack*	24
	New Village PH	20
Lincoln Park	17	
Poindexter Towers	7	

Note: Asterisk denotes developments CMHA plans to vacate by 2013.

# Section 3. Facilities and Services for Persons with Special Needs

Persons with special needs include those who are homeless, elderly, mentally ill, substance abusers, or physically disabled. These populations may need specially designed housing and customized services. This section profiles the facilities and programs available in the community for the homeless population and persons with special needs.

## *Facilities and Services for Persons who are Homeless*

Columbus and Franklin County have a well-developed continuum of care, which outlines the facilities and services for the homeless population. 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.

### **3.01 Homelessness prevention**

The Access initiative is a deliberate and coordinated effort of resources, striving to prevent homelessness before it starts. Two of the programs under this initiative are the Stable Families Pilot program and the Prevention Program. The Stable Families Pilot program provides targeted prevention services to prevent homelessness and to reduce school mobility among children who are at-risk of homelessness. The program is run by Communities in Schools in partnership with Central Community House, Gladden Community House, and the YWCA Family Center. The Stable Families Pilot is being funded by the Siemer Family Foundation, the United Way of Central Ohio, and the Ohio Department of Development.

Gladden Community House's Homelessness Prevention Program assists families and individuals who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless in the near west side of Columbus. Once eligibility is determined, clients and staff develop a short-term action plan to work towards securing or maintaining permanent housing. Clients receive case management services, mediation services, housing placement assistance, budget counseling, and assistance with applications for Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services. Staff also assists clients in accessing other possible sources for financial assistance and other community-based services to help maintain their housing. These include Legal Aid, COMPASS, JOIN, and the Salvation Army.

### **3.02 Emergency shelter**

Emergency shelter is typically a term defined as short-term housing for those experiencing a housing crisis. In Franklin County, Crisis Response is the alliance of emergency services that respond to address an immediate housing need. There are two general types of emergency services: emergency shelter, with an average stay of 30 days, and transitional shelter, with a stay of up to four months.

Source: Community Shelter Board

Persons in need of emergency services access the shelter system in a variety of ways. An individual accesses a shelter through a referral from a community social service agency or street outreach program, by directly contacting an emergency shelter provider, by calling an information phone line, or through a sub-referral among shelter providers.

CSB and the Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Board (ADAMH) of Franklin County are the principal funders of the community's 790 shelter beds. These include emergency shelter beds for the general population, as well as victims of domestic violence, persons in psychiatric crisis, and youth.

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**Table 3-1. Emergency shelter for single adults, 2009**

<b>Provider name</b>	<b>Facility name</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Adult men</b>		
Lutheran Social Services- Faith Mission	Faith on 6th Street	110 beds
Lutheran Social Services- Faith Mission	Faith on 8th Street	95 beds
Southeast, Inc. - Friends of the Homeless	Men's Shelter	130 beds
<b>Adult women</b>		
Lutheran Social Services- Faith Mission	Nancy's Place	42 beds
Southeast, Inc. - Friends of the Homeless	Rebecca's Place	47 beds
<b>Total</b>	2 providers / 5 facilities	424 beds

Source: Community Shelter Board

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**Table 3-2. Emergency shelter for families with children, 2009**

<b>Provider name</b>	<b>Facility name</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
Homeless Families Foundation	Family Shelter	92 beds
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	Family Shelter	48 beds
YWCA Columbus	Family Center	100 beds
<b>Total</b>	3 providers / 3 facilities	240 beds

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**Table 3-3. Emergency shelter for special populations, 2009**

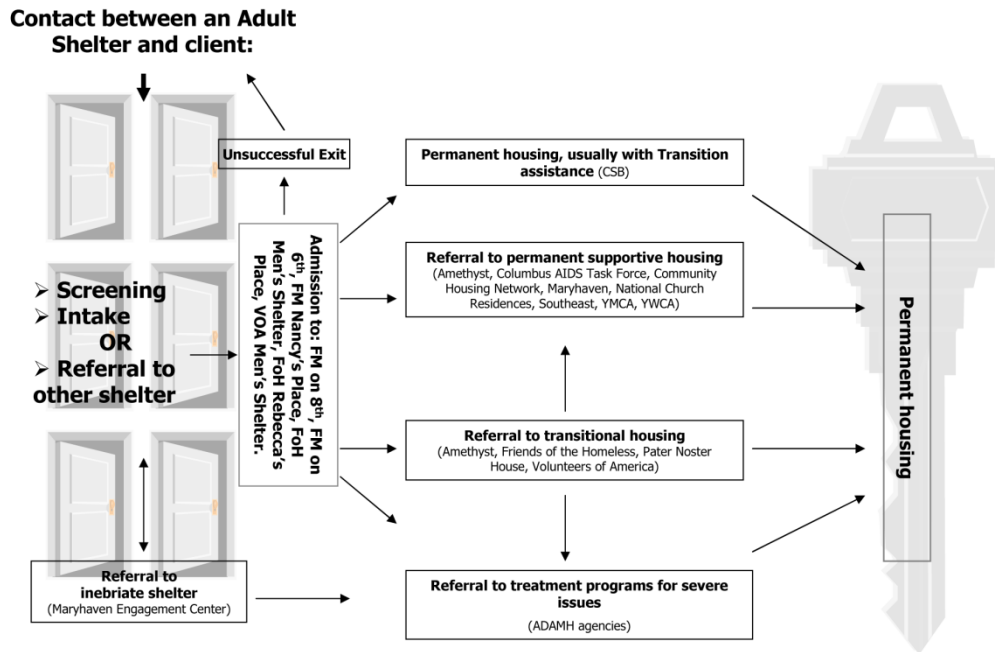
<b>Provider name</b>	<b>Facility name</b>	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Families</b>
CHOICES	Domestic Violence Shelter	6 beds	14 beds
Huckleberry House - Youth	Youth Shelter	16 beds	0 beds
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	Men's Transitional Residence	40 beds	0 beds
Maryhaven	Engagement Center (public inebriates)	50 beds	0 beds
<b>Total</b>	4 providers / 4 facilities	112 beds	14 beds

### 3.03 Shelter for single adults

A single adult in need of homeless services first accesses one of the three emergency shelters for men or two emergency shelters for women. Figure 3-1 provides an overview of the adult emergency shelter system and illustrates how the components of the Franklin County system work together.

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**Figure 3-1. Franklin County Adult Emergency Shelter System, 2007**

Source: Community Shelter Board



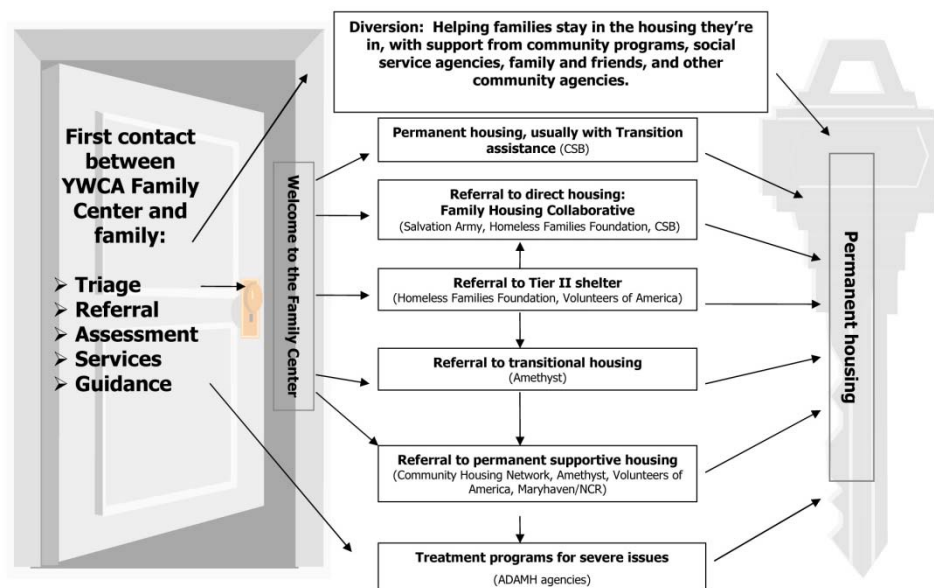
### 3.04 Shelter for families with children

For families with children in need of homeless services, the YWCA Family Center serves as the single point of access. Through triage and assessment, the Family Center diverts families not in need of immediate emergency shelter assistance to other homelessness prevention and supportive services in the community. For families needing immediate emergency shelter, the Family Center provides temporary accommodations for up to 50 families on-site.

The Family Center provides a variety of on-site supportive services, including childcare, case management, housing and employment resources, and child advocacy. Through a partnership with Columbus City Schools, families and their children also receive assistance with ensuring uninterrupted schooling during the school year and accessing appropriate developmental and educational supports. Families staying at the Family Center move into permanent housing, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, or a Tier II family shelter (Homeless Families Foundation or Volunteers of America). This emergency shelter system for Franklin County's homeless families is displayed in Figure 3-2 on the following page.

Figure 3-2. Franklin County Family Emergency Shelter System, 2007

Source: Community Shelter Board



In light of growing concerns regarding the number of persons experiencing street homelessness and the safety and well-being of these individuals and the community, the Critical Access to Housing (CAH) project was initiated at the request of the City of Columbus in August 2006.

Critical Access to Housing:

- Focuses on persons with the most critical needs related to health and safety;
- Streamlines access and outreach activities among ten local outreach, shelter, and permanent supportive housing providers;
- Provides additional permanent supportive housing units and financial assistance.

As of June 30, 2008, the project has assisted 349 homeless men and women staying at various locations around Columbus. The CAH program is funded by the Harry C. Moores Foundation, the United Way of Central Ohio, and the city of Columbus.

### 3.05 Transition Program

The Transition Program assists individuals and families in emergency shelter to successfully reintegrate into permanent housing. This is accomplished through the provision of relocation, case management, mediation services, service linkage, tenant education, short-term rental assistance, utility deposits, and other eligible expenses related to securing and stabilizing housing. The Transition Program is funded by the City of Columbus, Franklin County, and the Ohio Housing Trust Fund.

### 3.06 Transitional and permanent supportive housing

Transitional housing is the step between emergency shelter and permanent housing. It is stable housing with a supportive service component and is time-limited with a stay

of up to four months. In 2009, there were a total of 345 transitional housing beds in Franklin County.

**Table 3-4. Transitional housing, 2009**

Provider name	Facility name	Capacity
<b>For families with children</b>		
Huckleberry House - YOUTH	Transitional Living Program	43 beds
<b>For persons with HIV/AIDS</b>		
Pater Noster House	Pater Noster House	5 beds
<b>For persons with mental illness</b>		
Columbus Area, Inc	Kendall Manor (SMD)	13 beds
North Central Mental Health Services	Fowler House (DD)	10 beds
North Central Mental Health Services	Norwich House (SMD)	11 beds
Southeast, Inc	Redmond House (SMD)	15 beds
Southeast, Inc	Parker-Morrow House (SMD)	6 beds
<b>For Persons with Substance Abuse or Dual Diagnosis</b>		
Amethyst	Amethyst Rapid Stabilization	13 beds
House of Hope	Residential Treatment	20 beds
Maryhaven	Women's Program	3 beds
Salvation Army	Adult Rehabilitation Center	125 beds
Southeast, Inc - Friends of the Homeless	New Horizons	36 beds
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	Support, Recovery & Education	45 beds
<b>Total</b>	10 providers /13 facilities	345 beds

Sources: Community Shelter Board; ADAMH Board of Franklin County

Note: SMD- severe mental disability; DD- developmental disability

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**Table 3-5. Permanent Supportive Housing, 2009**

Provider name	Facility name	Capacity
<b>For general population</b>		
Community Housing Network	East 5th Avenue	38 beds
Community Housing Network	Family Homes	30 beds
Volunteers of America	Family Supportive Housing	60 beds
<b>For persons with HIV/AIDS</b>		
Columbus AIDS Task Force	Shelter Plus Care	108 beds
<b>For persons with mental illness</b>		
Lutheran Social Services	Shelter Plus Care	44 beds
North Central Mental Health Services	Norwich House (SMD)	11 beds
YWCA	WINGS	69 beds
<b>For persons with substance abuse or dual diagnosis</b>		
Amethyst	Shelter Plus Care	125 beds
Community Housing Network	1208 North High	10 beds
Community Housing Network	1494 North High	33 beds
Community Housing Network	Briggsdale	25 beds
Community Housing Network	Cassady Avenue	10 beds
Community Housing Network	Community ACT	42 beds
Community Housing Network	North 22nd Street	30 beds
Community Housing Network	Parsons	25 beds
Community Housing Network	Rebuilding Lives Pact Teen Initiative	80 beds
Community Housing Network	Safe Havens	16 beds
Community Housing Network	Shelter Plus Care	357 beds
Community Housing Network	St. Clair	26 beds
Community Housing Network	Summit	36 beds
Community Housing Network	Wicklow Road	12 beds
Community Housing Network	Wilson House	8 beds
Maryhaven/National Church Residences	Commons at Chantry	60 beds
National Church Residences	Commons at Grant	50 beds
Southeast, Inc.	Scattered Site Apartments	75 beds
Southeast, Inc.	Scattered Site Apartments	15 beds
YMCA	40 West Long Street	95 beds
YMCA	Sunshine Terrace	65 beds
YMCA	40 West Long Street	10 beds
<b>Total</b>	10 providers /13 facilities	1,568 beds

Permanent supportive housing (Table 3-5 on previous page) is affordable housing for disabled persons that does not have a time limit on residency and includes a supportive service component. The housing ranges from single-family homes to dormitory-style housing with shared bath and kitchen facilities. In Franklin County, there were 1,568 beds/units of permanent supportive housing in 2009, up from 1,393 in 2004.

Transitional and permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, is accessed through a network of housing assistance staff members at CSB-funded agencies. A number of agencies that provide emergency shelter also provide transitional housing, and in some cases are 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.

## ***Facilities and Services for Homeless Subpopulations***

### **3.07 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 or substance abuse. The Netcare Reach Out Program is funded by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), ADAMH Board of Franklin County, and the Netcare Foundation. The Engagement Center at Maryhaven provides a point of access to the continuum of care system for homeless persons with substance abuse living on the streets.

### **3.08 Serious mental illness**

The Community Housing Network (CHN) is the primary provider of housing for persons with serious mental illness. CHN's 13-unit Safe Havens project moves men with serious mental illness or dual-diagnosis (serious mental illness and chronic substance abuse) 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 55 transitional housing beds and 124 permanent supportive housing beds.

### **3.09 Chronic substance abuse**

Maryhaven's Engagement Center serves up to 42 publicly inebriated men and up to eight publicly inebriated women. The Friends of the Homeless Shelter Treatment Services Program provides case management and intensive day services to homeless persons as they access emergency shelter. Friends' New Horizons transitional housing program serves graduates of the day treatment program.



Housing for persons with chronic substance abuse or dual-diagnosis currently includes 232 transitional housing beds for single adults and ten transitional housing beds for families with children. In addition, there are 276 permanent supportive housing beds for persons in families, up from 200 in 2004, and 32 beds for single individuals with substance abuse or dual-diagnosis.

### **3.10 Dually-diagnosed**

Franklin County has in place services for dually-diagnosed persons through a 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 subpopulation 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.

### **3.11 HIV / AIDS**

There are HIV/AIDS prevention and identification outreach services within any 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 Public Health does on-site testing at shelters with referral to services, and provides 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, in-patient 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 service providers assist persons to access the five transitional housing beds at Pater Noster House and the 108 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 (Family AIDS Clinic and Educational Services) 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. As of 2008, this project has served over 1,000 people.

### **3.12 Veterans**

There are a number of programs that provide homelessness outreach and prevention specifically for veterans, including the Veterans Services Commission, Vietnam Veterans of America, the Veterans Administration (VA) Outpatient Clinic, the VA 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. The Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority is developing a permanent supportive housing facility that will serve 35 veterans.

### **3.13 Victims of domestic violence**

Outreach to victims of domestic violence often takes place as part of the in-take 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 in-take. In 2008, 9,701 people were served by CHOICES. Other outreach and referral mechanisms include the police departments of Columbus and Franklin County and 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, 20 emergency shelter beds operated by CHOICES specifically for women and their children who are victims of domestic violence. Several transitional housing programs, including Lutheran Social Services, Friends of the Homeless, and Amethyst, 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.

### **3.14 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 (FCCS) 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 43 transitional housing units operated by Huckleberry House. FCCS 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.

### **3.15 Medically fragile**

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

### **3.16 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. Maryhaven outreach program provides street outreach along with referral to shelter, housing, 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. The Coalition also coordinates the outreach cluster of providers from Southeast Inc., VA clinic, Open Shelter, and Columbus Neighborhood Health Centers.

## ***Facilities and Services for Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs***

### **3.17 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 1,652 people with mental illness and/or substance abuse problems.

These facilities are owned and managed by a variety of community organizations (Table 3-6). 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. The facilities are inventoried in Tables 3-4 and 3-5.

**Table 3-6: ADAMH housing, 2009**

<b>Provider name</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Crisis / Safe Havens</b>	
Twin Valley Hospital	38 beds
CHOICES	20 beds
Southeast, Inc.: Carpenter House	8 beds
Amethyst	9 beds
Maryhaven	63 beds
<b>Residential treatment</b>	
Netcare: Miles House	8 slots
Kendall Manor	11 slots
Norwich House	11 slots
Redmond House	15 slots
<b>Service-enriched housing</b>	
CHN / Briggsdale - Southeast	35 units
CHN / East 5 <sup>th</sup> Ave – Concord	38 units
CHN / North High Street – Concord	36 units
CHN / Parsons Ave – Southeast	25 units
CHN / Safe Havens – Southeast	13 units
Amethyst	92 units
Huckleberry House: Transitional Living Program	30 units
<b>Permanent housing</b>	
CHN / Scattered Sites	753 units
Concord / Parliament Ridge	44 units
Northwest Counseling / Home Sharing	25 units
CHN / Cassady	12 units
CHN / St. Clair	31 units
CHN / N. 22 <sup>nd</sup> Street	32 units
Southeast, Inc. / Scattered Sites	65 units
CMHA / RLPTI ACT	28 units
SAMHSA / RLPTI ACT	80 units
CHN / PATH ODRC Re-Entry Program	25 units
Southeast, Inc. / Community ACT	30 units
SAMHSA, CHN / Ending Homelessness Grant - SAMHSA	33 units
SAMHSA, CHN / Ending Homelessness Grant - HUD	42 units
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,652 units</b>

### **3.18 Persons with mental retardation / development disabilities**

Data from Creative Housing Inc., the housing development organization for the Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities (BDD), provides an inventory of housing for persons with mental retardation and/or developmental disabilities (MRDD). In recent years, the housing policy focus for persons with MRDD in Ohio has been the development of single-family homes, duplexes, and small apartments to create independent living environments integrated into neighborhoods throughout the county. In 2009, there are 404 locations in Franklin County, serving 1,032 individuals with developmental disabilities; in 1999, there were only 250 of these homes in the county. In addition, 361 individuals currently receive rent subsidies with local funds to rent apartments in the private market. 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.

### 3.19 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.

### 3.20 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 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.

### 3.21 Persons returning to the community from institutions and correctional facilities

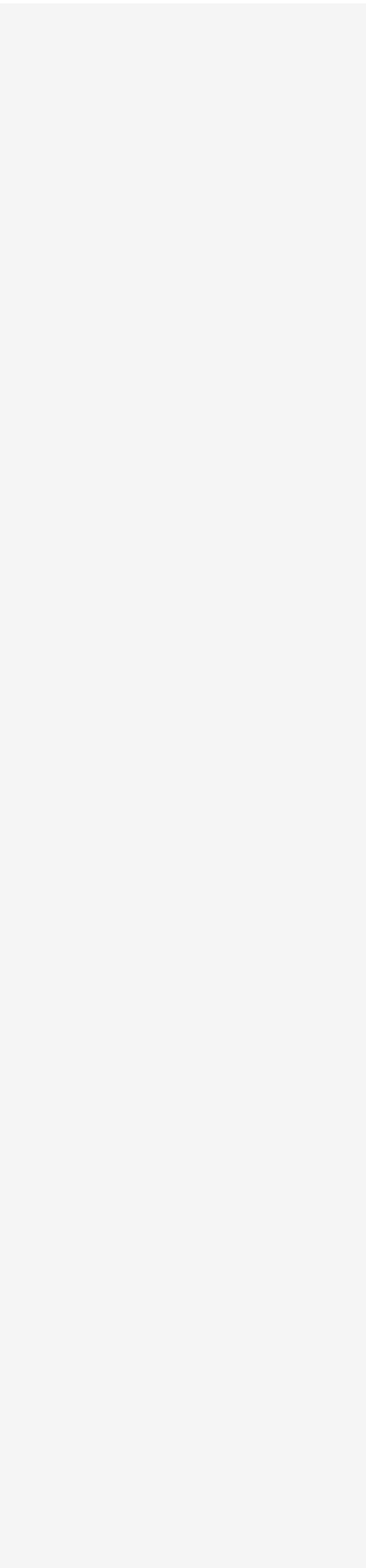
The community mental health system in Franklin County provides a variety of types of supportive housing for persons returning to the community from mental health institutions. These include the ADAMH-supported facilities inventoried in Table 3-6. There is no coordinated system for providing supportive 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, four facilities provide 317 transitional housing beds for adults returning to the community from correctional facilities. Marie Celeste Center of Transitional Living is adding a third house that will accommodate an additional ten adults.

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**Table 3-7: Housing for ex-offenders, 2009**

<b>Provider name</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
Alvis House	263 beds
Marie Celeste Center of Transitional Living	20 beds
Rachel's House	12 beds
The Exit Program	22 beds
<b>Total</b>	<b>317 beds</b>

Sources: Listed agencies



# Section 4. Housing Needs

This section identifies different types of housing needs in light of current housing stock and demand for:

- Affordable owner-occupied and rental housing;
- Public and assisted housing;
- Persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness; and
- Non-homeless populations with special needs.

## 4.01 Housing needs of owners

### Cost-burden for homeowners

Among Franklin County owners who have a mortgage, about 68,700 paid housing costs exceeding 30% of their income in 2007. For 10.1% of owners with mortgages, or 21,860 households, housing costs exceeded 50% of income (severe burden). There were 7,727 Franklin county owners without a mortgage whose housing costs still exceeded 30% of their income - 2,805 of whom were severely cost burdened. Rates of housing cost burden were similar for Franklin County and city of Columbus in 2007.

As displayed in the table below, the lower-income brackets have a higher percentage of owners paying 30% or more for housing, including more than half (57.1%) of all mortgaged households with an annual income of \$35,000 to \$49,999.

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**Table 4-1. Percent of owner households with owner costs exceeding 30% of income, Franklin County, 2007**

	Household with a mortgage	Cost burdened
All owner-occupied households	214,757	32.0%
Income of \$25,000-\$34,999	20,509	85.3%
Income of \$35,000-\$49,999	29,348	57.1%
Income of \$50,000-\$74,999	53,932	30.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

### Affordable sales prices

One measure of housing affordability is the ratio of sales price to income. For the sales price analysis in this Consolidated Plan, a sales price that is 2.0 times income is considered affordable, while a ratio of 2.5 is considered marginally affordable.

In 2007, the Columbus MSA households had an area median income (AMI) of \$64,375, adjusted to a family of four (Table 4-2). For a family at 100% AMI (i.e. upper limit of moderate-income) an affordable sales price would be \$128,800. In contrast, a family at 30% or extremely low AMI would have an affordable price of just \$38,600. The median sales price of a home in Franklin County was \$153,500 in 2008, higher than all of the sales prices in Table 4-2, except for the marginally affordable level for moderate AMI households.

Sales prices are rounded up to the nearest \$100. Area median income (AMI) is adjusted to family size of four. Household counts for precise income thresholds were imputed from available Census ranges.

**Table 4-2. Area median income limits and corresponding sales price bounds**

Income group	Income limit, fiscal year 2007	Sales price of 1.5 x income (lower target bound)	Sales price of 2.0 x income (affordable)	Sales price of 2.5 x income (marginally affordable)
Extremely Low (<30% AMI)	\$19,300	\$29,000	\$38,600	\$48,300
Very Low (30-50% AMI)	\$32,200	\$48,300	\$64,400	\$80,500
Low (50-80% AMI)	\$51,500	\$77,300	\$103,000	\$128,800
Moderate (80-100% AMI)	\$64,375	\$96,600	\$128,800	\$161,000

From 2006 to 2008, there were 11,607 valid sales (see sidebar for definition) that were in the affordable range for households at or below 100% AMI. The ratio of moderate-income households to valid sales was 4.4 households for every sale. However, supply was much more limited for households in lower income ranges. For households at or below 30% AMI, the number of sales in their affordability range was 1,074, yielding a ratio of 63.3 households for every sale.

**Table 4-3. Number of valid sales transactions (2006-2008) meeting affordability standard by area median income (FY 2007)**

Income group	Households, 2008	Sales with price below 2.0 x income (cumulative)	Sales with price below 2.5 x income (cumulative)	Sales with price of 1.5 to 2.5 x income (not cumulative)
Extremely Low (<30% AMI)	67,989	1,074	1,474	712
Very Low (30-50% AMI)	58,786	2,415	4,171	2,697
Low (50-80% AMI)	88,425	7,224	11,607	7,913
Moderate (80-100% AMI)	50,973	11,607	18,359	12,023

Sources: ESRI Business Analyst; Franklin County Auditor, Real Estate Division

Valid sale is a voluntary, private-market, "arm's length" transaction between competent buyer and seller. The auditor considers these sales valid for comparables for revaluation purposes.

**Table 4-4. Ratio of households to valid sales transactions**

Income group	Sales with price below 2.0 x income	Sales with price below 2.5 x income	Sales with price of 1.5 to 2.5 x income
Extremely Low (<30% AMI)	63.3	46.1	95.5
Very Low (30-50% AMI)	24.3	14.1	21.8
Low (50-80% AMI)	12.2	7.6	11.2
Moderate (80-100% AMI)	4.4	2.8	4.2

## 4.02 Housing needs of renters

### Cost-burden for renters

In Franklin County and Columbus, about half of all renters – 48.8% and 50.8%, respectively – spent more than 30% of their income on gross rental costs in 2007 (Table 4-5). This represents 83,742 renter households in Franklin County and 70,020 in Columbus who are cost-burdened. In both the city and county, about one-quarter of all renters (27.5% and 25.8%, respectively) were severely cost-burdened, with at least half their income used to cover gross rent.



**Table 4-5. Percent of renter households with gross rent exceeding 30% of income, Franklin County, 2007**

	<b>Households with paid rent</b>	<b>Cost burdened</b>
All renter-occupied households	171,700	48.8%
Income less than \$20,000	57,500	90.5%
Income of \$20,000-\$34,999	43,424	62.4%
Income of \$35,000-\$49,999	31,376	11.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Rental unit surplus or deficit by income level**

In 2007, Franklin County had 50,845 renter households with annual incomes below \$15,000, an income level which translates to a \$350 maximum affordable rent. With only 19,811 rental units below \$350 per month, there is a deficit of 31,034 units. The problem was acute for households with incomes less than \$10,000, for whom there was less than 1 rental unit in the affordable range for every 3 households.

Surpluses existed for rental units in the \$500-\$900 range, though a portion of this was likely absorbed by lower income households paying rents beyond their affordability range or by higher income households paying rents below their prime affordability range.

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**Table 4-6. Rental stock analysis, Franklin County, 2007**

	<b>Renter HHs</b>	<b>Maximum affordable rent</b>	<b>Rental units in range</b>	<b>Percent of all rental units affordable (cumulative)</b>	<b>Surplus/deficit for prime affordability range</b>
Less than \$10,000	36,024	\$250	11,782	5.5%	-24,242
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14,821	\$350	8,029	9.2%	-6,792
\$15,000 to \$19,999	16,798	\$500	50,326	32.7%	+33,528
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14,778	\$600	50,455	56.2%	+35,677
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29,205	\$900	75,230	91.3%	+46,025
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31,700	\$1,250	12,897	97.3%	-18,803

Rent data is based on contract rent for occupied units and asked rent for vacant units, as opposed to gross rent.

Rental housing stock within the city of Columbus had rates of affordable units across income levels similar to those of Franklin County.

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**Table 4-7. Rental stock analysis, Columbus, 2007**

	<b>Renter HHs</b>	<b>Maximum affordable rent</b>	<b>Rental units in range</b>	<b>Percent of all rental units affordable (cumulative)</b>	<b>Surplus/deficit for prime affordability range</b>
Less than \$10,000	31,690	\$250	10,491	6.0%	-21,199
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12,445	\$350	6,490	9.7%	-5,955
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14,033	\$500	41,664	33.5%	+27,631
\$20,000 to \$24,999	11,808	\$600	42,777	58.0%	+30,969
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23,047	\$900	59,606	92.1%	+36,559
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24,217	\$1,250	8,974	97.2%	-15,243

**Overcrowded housing**

Overcrowding – as defined by more than 1.00 occupants per room – was a larger issue among renter households (3.6%) than owner households (0.9%) in Franklin County. Heads of household under age 35 experienced overcrowding at a rate of 5.3%, potentially a function of off-campus student housing.

Race and ethnicity are a factor in overcrowding in Franklin County housing. While only 1.2% of households with a white head of household had more than 1.00 occupants per room, the same was true of 5.5% of black heads of household, 5.9% of Asian heads of household, and 10.0% of Hispanic heads of household.

### 4.03 Public and assisted housing needs

#### CMHA resident and voucher holder demographics

As of May 2009, there were 7,343 residents in CMHA public housing stock and 30,781 residents with housing subsidized by Section 8 vouchers. For both public housing and Section 8, over 83% of residents were black, disproportionately higher compared to the 19.4% black share of Franklin County total population in 2008. Hispanic residents were more prevalent in public housing (4.9% of public housing residents) than in Section 8 (0.9%).

CMHA family communities had an average of 2.8 residents per unit in May 2009, while elderly/disabled communities averaged 1.0 resident per unit. Among family households, about one-quarter (26.8%) had four or more people, while 29.2% of the Section 8 households had four or more people.

In May 2009, 8 of every 10 households (80.1%) in public housing or receiving Section 8 assistance were headed by a female. Only the elderly/disabled housing units were gender-balanced, with 47.3% headed by females. There were 317 households, or about 2% of all CMHA households, with a householder under age 21. Among all CMHA residents for whom age was known, 57.6% were under age 21 and 9.8% were age 55 and over.

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**Table 4-8. Race/ethnicity of CMHA residents, May 2009**

	<b>Public housing, count</b>	<b>Public housing, percent</b>	<b>Section 8, count</b>	<b>Section 8, percent</b>
Total	7,343	100.0%	30,781	100.0%
White	815	11.1%	4,046	13.1%
Black/ African American	6,101	83.1%	26,100	84.8%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	21	0.3%	31	0.1%
Asian	46	0.6%	144	0.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	43	0.1%
Multiracial	0	0.0%	144	0.5%
Hispanic	360	4.9%	273	0.9%

Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

#### CMHA waiting lists

In May 2009, CMHA had waiting lists of 2,133 households for public housing and 9,885 households for Section 8. These households tended to be smaller, with one-person households comprising over half (50.4%) of those on the public housing waiting list. Two-person households represented another 28.7% on this list. Households on the Section 8 waiting list were larger, but one- and two-person households still represented 56.9% of the waiting lists.

Similar to current CMHA households, the heads of household on the CMHA waiting lists are predominately female (77.9%) and black (75.4%). For every 10 households on the waiting lists, 6 have annual income below \$10,000. Only 2.1% of households have an income of \$30,000 or more.

**Table 4-9. Households on CMHA waiting lists by size of household, May 2009**

	<b>Public housing, count</b>	<b>Public housing, percent</b>	<b>Section 8, count</b>	<b>Section 8, percent</b>
Total	2,133	100.0%	9,885	100.0%
1-person	1,074	50.4%	3,059	30.9%
2-person	612	28.7%	2,573	26.0%
3-person	259	12.1%	2,061	20.8%
4-person	103	4.8%	1,182	12.0%
5-person	51	2.4%	571	5.8%
6-person	34	1.6%	439	4.4%

Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

#### 4.04 Nature and extent of homelessness

Community Shelter Board (CSB)-funded emergency shelters provided service to about 7,500 unique households in fiscal year 2008. CSB served 3,646 men, 1,166 women, and 786 families at its emergency shelters and 983 families in supportive housing. The families in emergency shelters were larger than average, with 3.42 people per household, including 2.12 children. The average length of stay in an emergency shelter was 58 days for families, 45 days for men, and 33 days for women.

According to the results of the 2008 point-in-time census of homelessness, there were 1,341 persons who were homeless. Homelessness may be caused or perpetuated by a range of factors. Homeless subpopulations identified by the Continuum of Care included 238 county residents who were “chronically homeless” – 105 of whom were unsheltered at time of survey. Over 200 persons suffering from homelessness were severely mentally ill (202) and/or chronic substance abusers (224). Other common factors intersecting homelessness include veteran status (135 persons), victims of domestic violence (121), HIV/AIDS (29), and unaccompanied youth (22). Of the 148 homeless families with children, none were unsheltered at time of survey.

**Table 4-10. Demographics and families and individuals served by Community Shelter Board facilities, fiscal year 2008**

	<b>Emergency Shelter</b>			<b>Supportive Housing</b>
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Families</b>	
Clients	3,646	1,166	2,689	1,003
Households			786	983
Adults			1,021	983
Children			1,668	20
Average Age (head of household)	42	39	30	45
Veterans of U.S. Military	17%	24%	2%	14%
Avg. Monthly Income	\$300	\$267	\$510	\$210
Percent Working at Entry	15%	10%	17%	12%
Race-White	37%	41%	27%	36%
Race-Black	60%	57%	73%	63%
Race-Other	3%	1%	1%	1%
Hispanic	3%	2%	2%	1%
Mean Family Size			3.4	
Average # of Children			2.1	
With child 0-2 years			30%	
With child 3-7 years			34%	
With child 8-12 years			22%	
With child 13-17 years			14%	

Source: Community Shelter Board

Permanent supportive housing is primary for individuals with only 10 units for families in fiscal year 2008.

In addition to the Community Shelter Board emergency shelters and supportive housing, a range of other programs and organizations provided services to 4,204 homeless households. High proportions of the households served were new clients, ranging from 77% new households for the Salvation Army to 100% for smaller programs such as the Homeless Families Foundation and Stable Families-Communities in Schools.

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**Table 4-11. Households served by other programs, fiscal year 2008**

	<b>Total households served</b>	<b>New households served</b>
<b>Resource Specialists</b>		
Friends of the Homeless	646	573
Homeless Families Foundation	216	173
Lutheran Social Services-Faith Mission	1,284	1,184
YMCA Family Center	338	316
<b>Family Housing Collaborative</b>		
Salvation Army	247	191
Homeless Families Foundation	33	33
<b>Other</b>		
Stable Families-Communities in Schools	56	56
Maryhaven Outreach	225	190
Southeast Outreach	154	146
CSB Transition Program	711	-
Prevention-Gladden Community House	294	-

Source: Community Shelter Board

### Unmet needs identified by Continuum of Care

Unmet needs are identified in the Five-Year Strategic Plan section of this document. They are based on the 2008 Continuum of Care figures for unmet needs/gaps.

#### Unmet needs

- Emergency shelter: 0 beds for individuals; 0 beds for persons in families
- Transitional housing: 0 beds for individuals, 0 beds for families
- Permanent supportive housing: 436 beds for individuals, 0 beds for families
- Unsheltered homeless individuals: 117
- Unsheltered homeless families with children: 0
- Unsheltered chronically homeless: 105

Additional unmet needs appear in the prevention and outreach components of the Continuum of Care.

#### Prevention

- To implement the Stable Families Pilot to decrease family homelessness and prevent school mobility among homeless children;
- To continue using the YWCA Family Center as a single point of access, triage, and diversion for the family shelter system; and continue to provide direct housing through the Family Housing Collaborative;
- To develop an additional 1,400 units of permanent supportive housing for single adults and couples and 150 family units for disabled adults and families;
- To provide immediate and systematic access to mainstream benefits and services for persons who are homeless and served by the homeless services system; and

- To create a unified system for permanent supportive housing to better match people to programs and help tenants "move up" to more independent housing.

#### **Outreach**

- To ensure non-duplication of effort in service coordination and delivery of outreach to persons living on the streets and those staying in shelters;
- To identify and engage persons sleeping on the streets and other places not meant for human habitation;
- To ensure persons identified by the outreach workers and eligible for the Rebuilding Lives programs are offered permanent supportive housing; and
- To decrease or maintain the number of unsheltered, chronically homeless people.

### **4.05 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 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.

“Worst case” scenario data cannot be updated with current sources. However, the 2007 American Community Survey estimates that in Franklin County and Columbus, about one-quarter of all renters (25.8% and 27.5%, respectively) paid more than 50% of their income for housing. In both the city and county, about half of all renters – 48.7% and 50.8%, respectively – spent more than 30% of their income on gross rental costs in 2007. This represents 83,742 renter households in Franklin County and 70,020 in Columbus who are cost-burdened. Legal services are often needed by at-risk households to deal with eviction, credit, and domestic violence issues. The Legal Aid Society of Columbus has 32 lawyers who serve more than 4,000 clients each year.

#### **Groups at risk of homelessness**

The Rebuilding Lives Plan Steering Committee, organized by the Community Shelter Board, discussed community needs data and looked at statistics from the homeless service system, other service systems, census data, housing studies, and employment statistics to determine which groups are on the brink of homelessness in the community. The Committee outlined the following groups at risk of homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County:

- On The Street – Homeless persons living either in shelter, on the street, or other places not meant for human habitation.
- Evicted Tomorrow – Persons who will be evicted by order of the Franklin County Municipal Court.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
American Housing Survey 2002

- Doubled Up - At Risk – Persons living in housing units that are over-crowded who would otherwise be homeless and who are not there by choice.
- Institutions – Persons leaving state prison, county jail, state psychiatric hospitals, etc. without a home in the community.
- Doubled Up - By Choice - Persons living in housing units that are overcrowded due to economic reasons.
- Living in Own Apartment, Rent More than 30% of Income; or Employed at Risk of Job Loss – Persons who earn less than 30% AMI and spend more than 30% of their monthly income on housing; also includes persons at risk of losing their jobs.

These at-risk groups need short-term rental, mortgage, and/or utility assistance to prevent eviction or foreclosure, as well as other support services that are provided to those who are actually homeless.

#### **4.06 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; however, decent, affordable, and accessible housing does not.

##### **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.

In 2007, among Franklin County’s civilian, non-institutionalized population age 65 and over, there were 39,750 persons (37.6%) with a disability. Among those seniors with disabilities, 35.0% had a sensory disability; 77.4% had a physical disability; 33.0% had a mental disability; 26.0% had a self-care disability; and 35.8% had a go-outside-of-home disability.

##### **Elderly public programs**

The PASSPORT program of the Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging (COAAA) and the Senior Options program of the Franklin County Office on Aging help elderly residents stay in their homes rather than move into special care facilities.

PASSPORT provides in-home care for elderly. Services available include homemaker, transportation, personal care services, home-delivered meals, emergency response systems, adult day services, and case management. PASSPORT is also referred to as Ohio’s home- and community-based Medicaid-waiver program for older adults.

Senior Options has been providing community-based services since 1993. These services include home delivered meals, homemaker, personal care, respite care, adult day care, transportation, emergency response systems, and minor home repair.

In 2007, approximately 5,800 older adults received Senior Options services monthly. Over 76% of the participants were female, over 57% were over age 75, 39% had

identified themselves as members of minority groups, and 49% were widowed. Over 4,500 callers per month contact Senior Options for information and referral or access to services. In 2008, 4,118 adults were delivered meals at home and 3,905 utilized the homemaker services. For those elderly who needed a higher level of assistance, the respite care program and the personal care assistance program served 543 and 587 adults, respectively. It is estimated that \$570 million is needed to address the housing needs of the elderly and frail elderly in Franklin County.

Staff of the Senior Options program mentioned that they are feeling increased service demands from “younger seniors” who have lost their jobs, leading to housing instability and a host of other issues.

### **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. Nearly all persons with long-term mental illness are in the extremely low-income group and are dependent on public assistance. Social Security and SSI are key sources of income to pay for housing. In 2008, only 18.1% of persons with serious mental illness served by ADAMH-funded agencies reported having been employed.

### **Housing for persons with mental illness**

Community Housing Network (CHN), the mental health housing developer for the ADAMH Board, placed 473 persons in housing in 2006 and had a waiting list of 2,235 persons for their permanent housing and 818 persons for their service-enriched housing in January 2007. In 2009, CHN had a waiting list of 998 persons for their housing units. The significant increase in waiting list numbers could be due to an increase in need, as well as the possibility of applicant duplication. Based on an average unit development cost of \$150,000, it would require \$300 million 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 affordable rental housing to the general population and providing community-based supportive services. The following needs exist for supportive services for persons with mental illness.

- There is a need for housing options with fewer restrictions but 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 may also include more accessible and flexible rehabilitation and employment opportunities.

### **Persons with mental retardation or developmental disabilities**

The Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities (FCBDD) provided services for over 14,000 persons in 2008. This same year, approximately 4,000 persons with MRDD received residential supportive services, compared to 2,574 in 2002. Of these, 300 were age 40 and over and lived in their own homes. The rest were in residences including apartments, group homes, intermediate care facilities, and houses.

Creative Housing, Inc. is a non-profit organization that provides safe, accessible, and affordable housing to individuals with disabilities in Franklin County. Both FCBDD and Creative Housing, Inc. estimated that there were 1,000 non-homeless, developmentally disabled persons in Franklin County in need of housing. Based on an average unit development cost of \$150,000, it would require \$150 million to address the supportive housing needs of the developmentally disabled population.

### **Non-elderly persons with disabilities**

In 2007, the civilian, non-institutionalized population age 21 to 64 in Franklin County, there were 86,280 persons (12.9%) with a disability. The presence of a physical disability was most common (52,488), followed by mental (34,304) and sensory (17,034) disabilities. “Self-care” disabilities present challenges dressing, bathing, or getting around inside one’s home; “go-outside-of-home” disabilities present challenges to venturing outside one’s home alone. Among persons age 21 to 64, there were similar numbers of people with self-care and go-outside-home disabilities – 13,818 and 13,252, respectively. Further, 7.8% of this age group (52,528 people) had some form of employment 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. In 2007, 24,141 disabled persons age 21 to 64 had income in the past 12 months below the poverty level in Franklin County, compared to 19,033 in 2000. In 2004, it was estimated that there were 500 non-homeless, physically disabled persons in need of housing. Due to the increase in the number of disabled persons below the poverty level, it is estimated that \$98 million is needed to address the supportive housing needs of the physically disabled. In addition to housing for persons with mobility or sensory disabilities, there is also need for accessible features in the homes and offices of those with whom a disabled person regularly interacts, which may include friends, family, and work associates. Accessibility in this arena includes entrances and exits without stairs, wider doorways, accessible bathrooms, and for persons who are deaf, a full TTY unit.

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. 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 \$405 a month nationwide.

### **Persons with alcohol or other drug addiction**

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 1,400 units of supportive housing for the homeless, most of whom have substance abuse problems (compared to 800 in 2004). In 2004, it was estimated that there were 500 non-homeless, substance abusing persons in need of housing. Using the proportion of unmet need to recommended



supportive housing development, it is estimated that \$131 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 completed treatment.

### Persons with HIV/AIDS

In December 2007, there were 3,023 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Franklin County. Columbus Public Health estimates that there were 770 Franklin County households that participated in the array of supportive services available in the community for persons with AIDS in 2008.

- It is estimated that \$8 million per year 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 help improve general health, mental health, and sense of self-esteem.
- 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 illness.
- Improvements in drug treatment have resulted in increased longevity and quality of life for many persons with HIV/AIDS.

### Victims of domestic violence

The Columbus Coalition Against Family Violence (CCAFV) was created in 1998 to improve the way individuals and institutions in Central Ohio think about and respond to family violence. CCAFV promotes collaboration by forming alliances with corporate, medical, law enforcement, and social service agencies, as well as faith communities. One of CCAFV's task forces, Project S.A.F.E., is an initiative that sets to identify pregnant women at risk for abuse in seven local hospitals and clinics here in central. As a result of Project S.A.F.E., nearly 10,752 women have been screened and 234 have been referred to get further assistance. Additionally, 1,251 physicians, nurses, social workers, and advocates in the region have been trained through this project to identify patients who may be victims.

CHOICES is an agency that provides services for victims of domestic violence, including an information phone line, temporary shelter, counseling and legal services, and education and training programs. In 2007, this confidential shelter provided temporary housing for 538 women and children in Franklin County. Also, 461 individuals were assisted through educational programs and support groups designed for under-served, at-risk communities, as well as the general public.

It is estimated that \$75 million per year is needed to address the supportive housing needs of victims of domestic violence throughout the county.

#### **4.07 Five-year projections**

The Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) projects Franklin County's population to grow by over 39,000 people, or 3.4%, from 2010 to 2015. ODOD projects high population growth for each of the 5-year age cohorts from age 55 to 74, as well as for young adults ages 30 to 34.

If we apply the average number of persons per household (2.43 for Franklin County in 2007) to the 39,000 population increase, the projection suggests a need for just over 16,000 new (or newly-filled) housing units by 2015.

The appropriate mix of rental and ownership housing to accommodate this household increase might be informed by projected growth in various industries of the Columbus MSA. From 2006 to 2016, the MSA's overall growth of 71,400 jobs (7.3%) is projected by the Ohio Bureau of Labor Market Information to be driven by growth in health care and social assistance (up 21,700 employees), administrative and waste services (11,500), professional and technical services (10,300), accommodation and food services (9,500), and transportation and warehousing (9,200).

# Section 5. 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 profile of 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 Liaison Areas

Established in 2002, the Neighborhood Liaison Program is housed in the city’s Department of Development and works across department divisions and other agencies to respond directly to requests for service or information by Columbus residents. The liaison team of 19 serves as advocates for Columbus neighborhoods and helps to establish and build community capacity.

The City has 12 Neighborhood Liaison Areas with a liaison assigned to each. The liaisons serve as the first point of contact to connect the public with city staff or services that can address their issues. Each liaison also serves and coordinates with specific Area Commissions or Civic Associations, providing another point of interface between the public and the government.

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**Resources**

*Neighborhood Liaison Program:*

[http://www.columbusonestopshop.com/neighborhoodsandresidents/neigh\\_liason\\_program/index.asp](http://www.columbusonestopshop.com/neighborhoodsandresidents/neigh_liason_program/index.asp)

*Area Commissions and Civic Associations:*

<http://cmbbsd.com/NeighborhoodsandResidents/acca/index.asp>

*Neighborhood Plans and Overlays:*

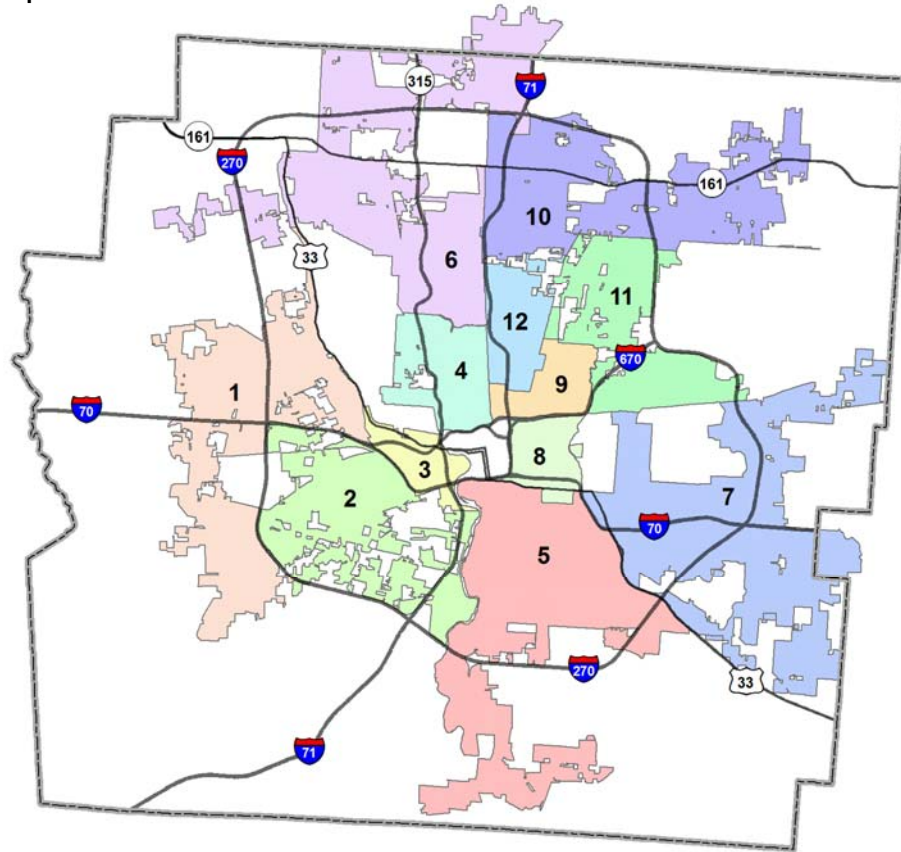
<http://development.columbus.gov/Bizdevelopment/PlanList/index.asp>

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**Table 5-1. Neighborhood Liaison Areas and liaisons, September 2009**

	<b>Liaison name</b>
1 – Westland Area	Danielle Weber
2 – Greater Hilltop and Southwest	Bonita Lee
3 – Franklinton	David Hooie
4 – University	Steve Soble
5 – Southside	Jo Anne St. Clair
6 – Clintonville	Steve Soble
7 – Far East	Lynn LaCour
8 – Near East and Driving Park	Michelle Williams
9 – Milo-Grogan and North Central	Wil Preston
10 – Northland Community	Dick Graham
11 – North East	Rose Madison
12 – North Linden and South Linden	Isom Nivins

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.

Map 5-1. Columbus Liaison Areas



Source: Columbus Department of Development

## 5.01 City of Columbus Liaison Area profiles

### Westland area

The Westland area had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of population growth among the 12 neighborhood liaison areas from 2000 to 2008, with an increase of 17.7%. Westland also had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest median household income (\$66,718) and the highest share of Hispanics in the population (4.1%).

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Table 5-2. Neighborhood Liaison Area 1 – Westland Area Commission

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>82,082</b> Change since 2000: <b>+12,347 (+17.7%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>26.5</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>9.1%</b> 5-17: <b>18.3%</b> 18-24: <b>11.4%</b> 25-34: <b>18.8%</b> 35-64: <b>37.1%</b> 65+: <b>5.2%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>83.7%</b> Black/AA: <b>6.3%</b> Asian/PI: <b>5.4%</b> Other: <b>4.5%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>4.1%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>8.1%</b> HS diploma: <b>25.1%</b> Some college: <b>22.1%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>8.4%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>36.2%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$66,718</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$2,741 (+4.3%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>5.2%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>29.7%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>16,354</b> 2-3 units: <b>107</b> Apartment buildings: <b>125</b> Total units: <b>38,693</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>61.7%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>11.5%</b> Number valid sales (2006-2008): <b>2,540</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$159,000</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>14.3%</b> Moderate-income: <b>53.9%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>1,050</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>464</b>

Sources for Tables 5-2 to 5-13: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; ESRI Business Analyst; Franklin County Auditor; Franklin County Sheriff's Department; Columbus Division of Code Enforcement; The Daily Reporter

For neighborhood liaison areas, median household (HH) income for both 1999 and 2007 is a weighted median income of all block groups that make up the neighborhood.

Low- and moderate-income buyers are based on household income levels according to 2007 HUD area median incomes for a family of four. For this analysis, low-income buyers (50-79% AMI) in the Columbus MSA can afford sales prices up to \$128,800. Moderate-income buyers (80-99% AMI) can afford sales prices up to \$161,000.

### Greater Hilltop and Southwest areas

The Hilltop and Southwest areas had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest owner-occupancy rate among the 12 neighborhood liaison areas for its housing (64.0%). Population grew by only 0.6% from 2000 to 2008. For most of the data below, this area tended to rank in the middle among the liaison areas.

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**Table 5-3. Neighborhood Liaison Area 2 – Greater Hilltop Commission and Southwest Commission**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>67,462</b> Change since 2000: <b>+424 (+0.6%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>17.9</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>8.4%</b> 5-17: <b>18.9%</b> 18-24: <b>9.9%</b> 25-34: <b>14.2%</b> 35-64: <b>38.5%</b> 65+: <b>10.0%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>78.2%</b> Black/AA: <b>14.6%</b> Asian/PI: <b>2.8%</b> Other: <b>4.4%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>2.3%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>22.9%</b> HS diploma: <b>42.2%</b> Some college: <b>18.9%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>5.5%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>10.4%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$47,495</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$1,583 (+3.4%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>13.5%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>48.9%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>19,215</b> 2-3 units: <b>1,462</b> Apartment buildings: <b>355</b> Total units: <b>30,011</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>64.0%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>12.7%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>2,135</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$105,000</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>75.3%</b> Moderate-income: <b>96.3%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>1,644</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>1,087</b>

### Franklinton area

Franklinton experienced an 11.7% decline in population from 2000 to 2008, the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage loss among the 12 neighborhood liaison areas. The population was younger, including the highest share of people under age 5 (9.7%). Nearly half (47.9%) of Franklinton adults did not have a high school degree. Median household income declined by 2% from 1999 to 2007. The area had the highest rates for households below the poverty and self-sufficiency levels. Housing in Franklinton had a vacancy rate of 29.2% and an owner-occupancy rate of just 27.8%.

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**Table 5-4. Neighborhood Liaison Area 3 – Franklinton Commission**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>10,965</b> Change since 2000: <b>-1,451 (-11.7%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>4.0</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>9.7%</b> 5-17: <b>19.2%</b> 18-24: <b>11.6%</b> 25-34: <b>14.6%</b> 35-64: <b>35.8%</b> 65+: <b>10.0%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>68.9%</b> Black/AA: <b>22.0%</b> Asian/PI: <b>2.0%</b> Other: <b>7.1%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>1.9%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>47.9%</b> HS diploma: <b>29.7%</b> Some college: <b>11.5%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>2.5%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>8.3%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$23,316</b> Change since 1999: <b>-\$470 (-2.0%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>36.9%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>77.6%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>2,070</b> 2-3 units: <b>557</b> Apartment buildings: <b>116</b> Total units: <b>5,775</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>27.8%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>29.2%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>204</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$40,000</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>98.5%</b> Moderate-income: <b>99.0%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>211</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>166</b>

### University area

Over half (50.5%) of the University area population were ages 18 to 24. Another 20.8% were ages 25 to 34. One in 9 people (11.1%) were of Asian or Pacific Islander descent. The University area had the greatest amount of multi-family housing stock among the neighborhood liaison areas.

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**Table 5-5. Neighborhood Liaison Area 4 – University Commission**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>62,700</b> Change since 2000: <b>+702 (+1.1%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>8.1</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>3.2%</b> 5-17: <b>4.6%</b> 18-24: <b>50.5%</b> 25-34: <b>20.8%</b> 35-64: <b>17.2%</b> 65+: <b>9.0%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>70.9%</b> Black/AA: <b>13.1%</b> Asian/PI: <b>11.1%</b> Other: <b>4.9%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>3.4%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>10.0%</b> HS diploma: <b>12.8%</b> Some college: <b>19.1%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>4.7%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>53.4%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$31,192</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$617 (+2.0%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>27.7%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>69.1%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>4,559</b> 2-3 units: <b>2,476</b> Apartment buildings: <b>1,952</b> Total units: <b>31,590</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>15.5%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>12.1%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>791</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$170,000</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>21.2%</b> Moderate-income: <b>42.9%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>282</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>147</b>

### Southside area

The Southside had a significant senior population at 11.3%, 3<sup>rd</sup> highest among the neighborhood liaison areas. Over 1 in 3 (34.2%) were black. The area ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in foreclosure filings and 3<sup>rd</sup> in sheriff's sales, even though it ranked only 7<sup>th</sup> in the number of housing units overall. The majority of the population (52.2%) was below the self-sufficient level of income.

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**Table 5-6. Neighborhood Liaison Area 5 – Southside Civics**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>59,544</b> Change since 2000: <b>-2,312 (-3.7%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>32.2</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>7.2%</b> 5-17: <b>17.5%</b> 18-24: <b>10.3%</b> 25-34: <b>15.3%</b> 35-64: <b>38.5%</b> 65+: <b>11.3%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>60.1%</b> Black/AA: <b>34.2%</b> Asian/PI: <b>1.9%</b> Other: <b>3.8%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>1.9%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>25.1%</b> HS diploma: <b>36.4%</b> Some college: <b>18.2%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>4.7%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>15.7%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$44,520</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$1,292 (+3.0%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>15.4%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>52.2%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>18,451</b> 2-3 units: <b>1,980</b> Apartment buildings: <b>446</b> Total units: <b>29,071</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>60.1%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>16.0%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>2,165</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$106,900</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>61.9%</b> Moderate-income: <b>76.1%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>1,743</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>1,077</b>

### Clintonville area

Clintonville was the most populous neighborhood liaison area in 2008 (145,859), with a population skewed towards people age 25 and over. Only 4.8% were black, while 9.7% were Asian/Pacific Islander. Over half (55.7%) of the adults had at least a bachelor's degree. Clintonville also had the highest median household income. While the area had the most housing units among liaison areas, it had the 3<sup>rd</sup> fewest sheriff's sales.

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**Table 5-7. Neighborhood Liaison Area 6 – Clintonville Commission**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>145,859</b> Change since 2000: <b>+4,783 (+3.4%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>34.1</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>6.3%</b> 5-17: <b>14.2%</b> 18-24: <b>11.2%</b> 25-34: <b>19.7%</b> 35-64: <b>39.4%</b> 65+: <b>9.2%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>82.1%</b> Black/AA: <b>4.8%</b> Asian/PI: <b>9.7%</b> Other: <b>3.4%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>2.8%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>3.4%</b> HS diploma: <b>15.0%</b> Some college: <b>19.1%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>6.8%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>55.7%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$67,956</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$2,010 (+3.0%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>6.2%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>30.8%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>29,582</b> 2-3 units: <b>1,248</b> Apartment buildings: <b>844</b> Total units: <b>72,878</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>55.4%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>7.7%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>4,380</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$190,000</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>6.1%</b> Moderate-income: <b>24.2%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>747</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>216</b>

### Far East area

In 2008, the Far East side was the 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous neighborhood liaison area and the largest in geographic area. From 2000 to 2008, the area gained over 20,000 residents, a population increase of 18.7%. However, the area had the most foreclosure filings among liaison areas at 2,438, a figure that is high even relative to the large number of housing units overall.

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**Table 5-8. Neighborhood Liaison Area 7 – Far East Civics**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>130,299</b> Change since 2000: <b>+20,488 (+18.7%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>35.7</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>8.4%</b> 5-17: <b>17.5%</b> 18-24: <b>10.3%</b> 25-34: <b>17.0%</b> 35-64: <b>36.8%</b> 65+: <b>9.9%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>55.3%</b> Black/AA: <b>37.0%</b> Asian/PI: <b>2.9%</b> Other: <b>4.8%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>2.9%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>10.2%</b> HS diploma: <b>30.9%</b> Some college: <b>25.0%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>7.3%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>26.6%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$52,965</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$2,988 (+6.0%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>10.7%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>44.3%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>26,035</b> 2-3 units: <b>696</b> Apartment buildings: <b>749</b> Total units: <b>64,042</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>52.4%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>11.6%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>3,321</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$127,000</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>50.9%</b> Moderate-income: <b>76.0%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>2,438</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>1,259</b>

### Near East and Driving Park areas

From 2000 to 2008, the Near East and Driving Park areas lost 8% of their population. In proportion to the number of housing units, Near East and Driving Park had the highest rates of foreclosure filings and sheriff's sales among neighborhood liaison areas in 2007-2008. The population was mainly black, at 86.8%. Over 35% of households were below poverty, and 72.5% were below the self-sufficiency level.

.....  
**Table 5-9. Neighborhood Liaison Area 8 – Near East Commission and Driving Park Commission**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>26,288</b> Change since 2000: <b>-2,291 (-8.0%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>4.8</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>8.3%</b> 5-17: <b>21.1%</b> 18-24: <b>10.5%</b> 25-34: <b>11.7%</b> 35-64: <b>36.1%</b> 65+: <b>12.4%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>8.3%</b> Black/AA: <b>86.8%</b> Asian/PI: <b>0.8%</b> Other: <b>4.1%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>1.3%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>25.7%</b> HS diploma: <b>33.3%</b> Some college: <b>21.3%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>5.1%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>14.6%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$25,317</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$76 (+0.3%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>35.4%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>72.5%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>5,647</b> 2-3 units: <b>1,495</b> Apartment buildings: <b>502</b> Total units: <b>15,149</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>36.0%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>26.2%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>724</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$80,250</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>76.0%</b> Moderate-income: <b>85.5%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>883</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>634</b>

### Milo-Grogan and North Central areas

The neighborhood liaison area comprising Milo-Grogan and North Central was the smallest in terms of population (10,772). Seniors represented over 15% of the population, the highest proportion among liaison areas. The black share of 87.5% was also highest. The area had the lowest shares for age groups 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 and for the Hispanic share of the population. One in 5 (20.3%) households was below the poverty level.

.....  
**Table 5-10. Neighborhood Liaison Area 9 – Milo-Grogan Commission and North Central Commission**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>10,772</b> Change since 2000: <b>-151 (-1.4%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>4.7</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>6.6%</b> 5-17: <b>20.6%</b> 18-24: <b>9.3%</b> 25-34: <b>10.8%</b> 35-64: <b>37.3%</b> 65+: <b>15.3%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>8.8%</b> Black/AA: <b>87.5%</b> Asian/PI: <b>0.5%</b> Other: <b>3.1%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>1.1%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>27.0%</b> HS diploma: <b>36.6%</b> Some college: <b>23.3%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>6.4%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>6.8%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$35,759</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$655 (+1.9%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>20.3%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>63.8%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>4,128</b> 2-3 units: <b>191</b> Apartment buildings: <b>53</b> Total units: <b>5,100</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>69.7%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>17.3%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>302</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$66,350</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>91.7%</b> Moderate-income: <b>98.0%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>367</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>220</b>



### Northland area

The Northland area had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage growth in population from 2000 to 2008 (12.0%) and the highest growth in median household income from 1999 to 2007 (\$6,981). Over 1 in 3 (35.6%) adults had a bachelor's degree. The population was relatively balanced across the various minority groups, including 22.5% black, 4.6% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 3.6% Hispanic.

.....  
**Table 5-11. Neighborhood Liaison Area 10 – Northland Community Civics**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>103,333</b> Change since 2000: <b>+11,032 (+12.0%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>25.3</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>7.7%</b> 5-17: <b>16.8%</b> 18-24: <b>9.9%</b> 25-34: <b>17.1%</b> 35-64: <b>38.8%</b> 65+: <b>9.7%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>67.6%</b> Black/AA: <b>22.5%</b> Asian/PI: <b>4.6%</b> Other: <b>5.2%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>3.6%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>8.1%</b> HS diploma: <b>27.0%</b> Some college: <b>21.9%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>7.4%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>35.6%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$62,479</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$6,981 (+12.6%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>6.8%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>38.0%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>20,452</b> 2-3 units: <b>622</b> Apartment buildings: <b>481</b> Total units: <b>50,872</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>53.6%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>10.4%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>2,726</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$149,500</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>28.1%</b> Moderate-income: <b>59.5%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>1,262</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>558</b>

### North East area

Among neighborhood liaison areas, North East had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage growth in population (17.9%) from 2000 to 2008. This area also had the highest shares of population under age 5 and ages 5 to 17, as well as the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest for ages 18 to 24. The median household income experienced a decline of 2.3% from 1999 to 2007. Over two-thirds (69.9%) of the population is black.

.....  
**Table 5-12. Neighborhood Liaison Area 11 – North East Commission**

<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>26,440</b> Change since 2000: <b>+4,022 (+17.9%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>14.7</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>9.7%</b> 5-17: <b>21.3%</b> 18-24: <b>11.7%</b> 25-34: <b>13.8%</b> 35-64: <b>33.3%</b> 65+: <b>10.2%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>23.3%</b> Black/AA: <b>69.9%</b> Asian/PI: <b>1.4%</b> Other: <b>5.4%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>2.3%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>18.5%</b> HS diploma: <b>37.0%</b> Some college: <b>22.7%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>5.7%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>16.1%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$37,398</b> Change since 1999: <b>-\$890 (-2.3%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>23.3%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>62.1%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>5,893</b> 2-3 units: <b>132</b> Apartment buildings: <b>143</b> Total units: <b>12,151</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>49.3%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>15.5%</b> Number of sales (2006-2008): <b>662</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$125,000</b> Low income sales price (<\$128,800): <b>52.6%</b> Moderate (<\$161,000): <b>70.1%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>519</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>311</b>

### Linden area

The Linden area experienced a population decline of 2,407 people (-6.4%) from 2000 to 2008. Over a quarter of adults (25.3%) did not have a high school diploma. Among neighborhood liaison areas, Linden had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest owner-occupancy rate. However, the area also had relatively high numbers of foreclosure filings and sheriff's sales.

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**Table 5-13. Neighborhood Liaison Area 12 – North Linden Commission and South Linden Commission**

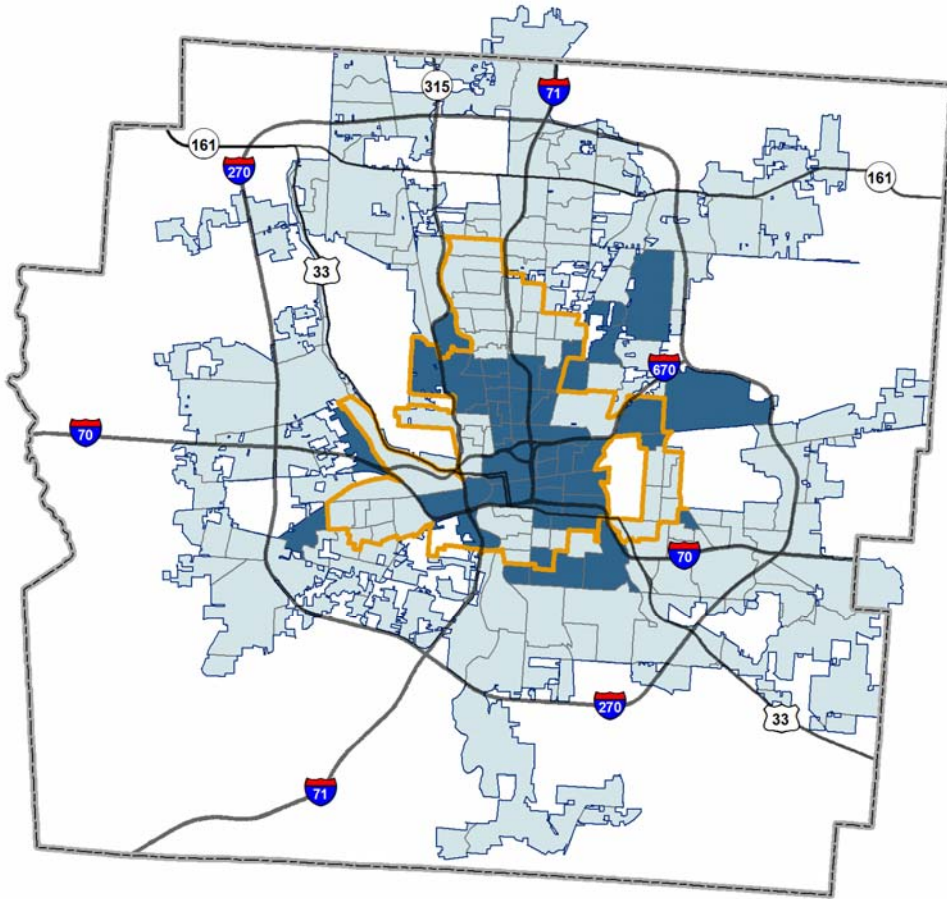
<b>Population</b>	2008: <b>35,256</b> Change since 2000: <b>-2,407 (-6.4%)</b>
<b>Area</b>	Square miles: <b>6.4</b>
<b>Age</b>	<5: <b>7.9%</b> 5-17: <b>20.0%</b> 18-24: <b>10.2%</b> 25-34: <b>13.1%</b> 35-64: <b>38.7%</b> 65+: <b>10.1%</b>
<b>Race</b>	White: <b>46.3%</b> Black/AA: <b>47.4%</b> Asian/PI: <b>2.1%</b> Other: <b>4.7%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic or Latino: <b>2.1%</b>
<b>Education</b>	<HS diploma: <b>25.3%</b> HS diploma: <b>40.0%</b> Some college: <b>18.8%</b> Assoc. degree: <b>5.4%</b> Bach. degree+: <b>10.4%</b>
<b>Income</b>	2007 median HH income: <b>\$37,991</b> Change since 1999: <b>+\$612 (+1.6%)</b> Households below poverty: <b>17.1%</b> Below self-sufficiency: <b>60.4%</b>
<b>Housing</b>	Single-family: <b>12,258</b> 2-3 units: <b>999</b> Apartment buildings: <b>158</b> Total units: <b>16,881</b> Owner-occupied rate: <b>63.2%</b> Vacancy rate: <b>15.7%</b> Number of valid sales (2006-2008): <b>1,187</b> Median sales prices: <b>\$74,800</b> Sales affordable to low-income buyers: <b>96.7%</b> Moderate-income: <b>99.0%</b> Foreclosure filings (2007-2008): <b>1,138</b> Sheriff's sales: <b>845</b>

## 5.02 City of Columbus low-income and minority population concentrations

ESRI Business Analyst offers 2008 estimates at the Census tract level for low-income households and racial/ethnic minority populations. For the Consolidated Plan, areas of low-income concentration are defined as tracts with 2008 household poverty rates (here, defined as percentage of households with annual income below \$15,000) that are equal to or greater than the poverty rate of Older Columbus (24.4%). Household poverty rates are based on the 2007 federal poverty guidelines and 2007 household incomes.

Most of the tracts in the city of Columbus which have low-income concentrations are in Older Columbus. All but one of the tracts in the Near East area have high rates of poverty, as do most tracts in Franklinton, the Near North, and parts of the northeast and south sides of the city (Map 5-2).

Map 5-2. Percentage low-income households by tract, Columbus, 2008



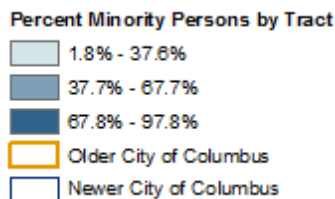
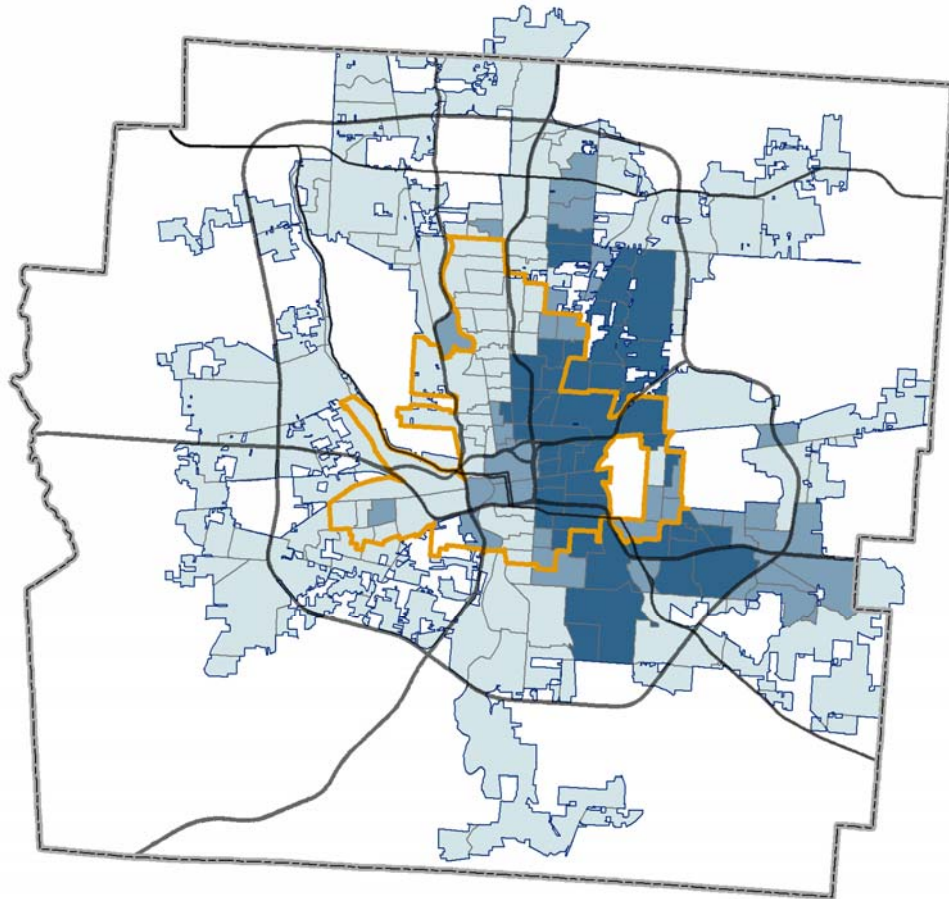
Source: ESRI Business Analyst

Percent Households with Income < \$15,000

- 0.0% - 22.4%
- 22.5% - 67.7%
- Older City of Columbus
- Newer City of Columbus

For the Consolidated Plan, the City of Columbus defines an area of racial/ethnic concentration as any tract with a 2008 minority (i.e. Hispanic or non-white) population of greater than 37.6% of the tract's total population, which is the city's overall percentage of minority population. Tracts with minority rates above the citywide rate are also divided into two groups based on the point halfway between the citywide rate and the tract with the highest percentage minority (97.8%).

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**Map 5-3. Percentage minority population by tract, Columbus, 2008**



Source: ESRI Business Analyst

# Section 6. Barriers to Affordable Housing and Fair Housing

## Overarching Themes

The affordable housing section of the Consolidated Plan includes information primarily from stakeholder focus groups and interviews conducted for the 2008-2010 Fair Housing Plan for the City of Columbus and Franklin County. Since this plan was completed in June 2008, the focus groups for the Consolidated Plan process provided insights that coincided with the Fair Housing Plan stakeholder input and also considered more recent economic and policy trends.

Secondary data from the Fair Housing Plan – population, loan denial rates, and public and subsidized housing – have been updated wherever possible.

Barriers to affordable housing have shifted since the last Consolidated Plan, when there was a stronger economy and real estate market. Even in the timeframe of this planning process, the situation has evolved. For the 2008-2010 Fair Housing Plan, focus groups noted themes that were relevant to a number of affordable housing issues:

- Housing market conditions
- Education and outreach
- Growing immigrant population

A year later, focus group input for the Consolidated Plan reiterated the above themes, but with new or increased emphasis on:

- Economic downturn
- Government response to housing issues, from homebuyer incentives to the Neighborhood Stabilization Program
- Neighborhood factors that affect the quality of affordable housing: transportation, infrastructure, amenities, access to jobs and social services, and crime and safety
- Growing demand for senior housing

### 6.01 Housing market conditions

The downturn in home sales, the rising number of foreclosures, and the fallout from the subprime lending market were significant topics for stakeholders in the Fair Housing planning process in the first half of 2008.

The weak housing market has reduced development pressures, making NIMBY (“not in my backyard”) sentiments and land use regulations less of a focus, although stakeholder input from developers still noted regulatory barriers to affordable housing. Foreclosures and the subprime fallout have impacted minority and low-income households, with homeowners struggling to keep up with mortgage payments while people interested in buying a home have greater difficulty in accessing loans.

Research from Cleveland State University has shown that the per-foreclosure impact on the price of a sold house in Columbus is significant out to 1,000 feet. The per-vacant/ abandoned property impact is more severe within the first 250-foot ring, at about a 3.5 percent decrease in price (Mikelbank, 2008).

A year later, in gathering input for the Consolidated Plan, the discussion included the above topics but also focused on:

- Broader community impacts of the vacant and abandoned properties
- Need to stabilize neighborhoods
- Impact of the economic downturn, delaying the recovery of housing markets

## **6.02 Education and outreach**

Education and outreach were elements in a number of impediments to fair housing and affordable housing. One issue was awareness of the various protected classes and what constitutes housing discrimination. In interviews with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC), the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO), and other organizations, persons with disabilities was discussed more than other protected classes. These organizations identified awareness gaps among people in the housing industry and the general public. OCRC noted it was providing additional training for its in-house staff and in its outreach programs.

In focus group discussions and interviews, the need for education and outreach was highlighted for almost every type of impediment:

- Financial literacy among homebuyers
- Community opposition to affordable housing by the public and officials
- Awareness of fair housing requirements among small landlords
- Cultural awareness among industry practitioners about immigrant populations
- Outreach to hard-to-reach immigrant populations

## **6.03 Immigrant issues**

As of 2007, Franklin County had an estimated foreign-born population of 96,589, with 42,763 (44.2%) having entered the U.S. since 2000. After Minneapolis, Columbus has the second-highest Somali population in the U.S. The Columbus area also has a growing Hispanic population, as well as Russians and Vietnamese, among a variety of other groups.

The City of Columbus established the New American Initiative to better address the needs of new immigrants. This initiative recognizes housing as a key challenge for immigrants.

Language and cultural barriers represent a challenge for the housing industry in serving the immigrant population. Public and non-profit agencies experience similar issues in working with program participants and reaching out to potential new participants.

Housing is an acute problem for illegal immigrants, as they cannot access government programs and can face abuses in the private housing market. Illegal status limits public housing opportunities, as demonstrated by the fact that the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) interacts with more Somalis, many of whom have legal refugee status, than Hispanics. In the private market, illegal immigrants may not file complaints about housing discrimination because of the fear of immigration law enforcement.

## **Summary of Impediments to Affordable Housing**

The following lists are based on information in the Fair Housing Plan 2008-2010 for Columbus and Franklin County, prepared in June 2008 by Community Research Partners for the Columbus Urban League. Updates have been made where new data are available, namely data from CMHA and HMDA. The Fair Housing Plan categorized barriers to affordable housing according to the perspectives of housing providers and housing consumers.

### **6.04 Barriers for housing providers**

The barriers listed below for housing providers are based on comments from stakeholder focus groups and interviews.

#### **Quality of infrastructure and services to support housing**

- Costs are higher for land with water and sewer infrastructure already in place.
- Older parts of the city have a significant backlog of infrastructure maintenance and improvements.
- Redevelopment and infill opportunities are sometimes hindered by the limitations of aging water and sewer infrastructure, especially for densification.
- Within Columbus City Schools, the real or perceived quality of education is a deterrent for families who, even with financial constraints, continue to seek housing in suburban school districts.

#### **Community opposition to affordable housing (e.g. “not in my backyard”)**

- In light of the current market, this is not as significant a topic in the public’s view. However, the issue still remains and will arise again when market conditions improve.
- Due to concern over property values, some people prefer developments that “raise the bar.”
- Education is needed among public officials, planning bodies, and the general public to help clarify the meaning of affordable housing and eliminate negative connotations.
- Good Neighbor Agreements, used by the City, and Cooperation Agreements, used by CMHA, have been effective in working with the community and tracking positive outcomes. However, they have not been widely used.

#### **Development regulations and land costs**

- Many suburban municipalities have relatively large lot size and unit size requirements for single-family homes, even in their least restrictive single-family residential zones.
- Highest density zones tend to be limited in their land area, and at times, situated on land constrained by environmental features (e.g. wetlands), adjacent industrial zones, access issues, or difficult layouts.
- Neighborhoods with a high proportion of vacant and abandoned property often have low property and initial investment costs and minimal design

guideline regulation. However, this savings is typically offset by the need to upgrade aging infrastructure and development fees.

- The City has made significant improvements in facilitating development. The Columbus Development Guide was created in 2003. Digital Submission Standards, introduced in 2006, clarify what is required on applications and saves City staff time by using electronic submissions. The City now operates the One Stop Shop for development review. Many of the Mayor's Housing Task Force recommendations have been implemented.

#### **Decline in public housing stock**

- CMHA currently has 3,425 units, 34% fewer than in 1994.
- As of May 2009, 2,133 households were on the waiting list for public housing.
- According to HUD, public housing authorities across the nation will need \$20 billion to bring their properties to standard. HUD estimates that CMHA is operating at 82% of the funding it needs.
- CMHA has proposals to demolish 1,559 units from mid-2009 to 2013, nearly halving the current supply. The agency plans to provide vouchers to make up for the lost stock. CMHA also proposes to dispose of 302 units either through 1) public sale and provision of tenant-based Section 8 vouchers or 2) conversion to project-based Section 8 units.

#### **Landlord participation in Section 8**

- CMHA works with 3,200 Section 8 landlords, of which it estimates 50% to be small landlords with only one or two units.
- According to the Columbus Apartment Association (CAA), a significant barrier for participation in Section 8 among small landlords is the difficulty of compliance with HUD standards, which originate from federal level.
- CMHA noted that HUD requires 100% compliance to City building codes, such that a project can fail inspection for one minor failure, even if it does not affect the safety of the unit. CMHA acknowledged that this is a challenge for landlords and an impediment for Section 8 participation.

#### **Expiring HUD contracts**

- The HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database shows 9,500 privately owned Section 8 units in Franklin County receiving rent assistance as of June 2009. From 2009 to 2010, 35% of the contracts for these units are set to expire.
- While many of these contracts will likely be renewed, the number of privately owned Section 8 units has declined over time, down from 11,423 in 1999. This trend may continue with upcoming expirations.

#### **Accessibility requirements from the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act**

- Several housing advocacy organizations are focused on disabilities, especially in generating awareness of this as a protected class for fair housing and providing education on related requirements.



- One of the main sources of contention between housing providers and advocates is the definition of “reasonable accommodation.” Modification of existing housing for ADA compliance represents a key point of disagreement because of varying views on what is reasonable. However, greater consensus seems to have developed over time.
- Some housing advocates and architects promote universal design and access. Similar to green building, there is debate as to how much universal design adds to the cost of construction. Advocates say that the extra cost is minimal if universal design is incorporated into the plan from the start, while others note that certain amenities, such as kitchen appliances that are adjustable in height, inevitably cost extra money.

## 6.05 Barriers for housing consumers

The barriers listed below for housing consumers are based on comments from stakeholder focus groups and interviews.

### Discrimination within real estate industry

- Discrimination in the form of differential treatment still exists in real estate and in related sectors such as banking and insurance.
- Realtors are accustomed to working with their networks of lenders, appraisers, insurers, and others in the industry. Focus group participants stated that these networks were valuable in moving deals along and closing. However, customers may feel that they are being steered to use certain service providers, as such networks have also been prone to fraud and discrimination.
- Realtors are wary of their unfamiliarity with the customs and cultural norms and expectations of different immigrant groups. The Columbus Board of Realtors is addressing this concern by holding cultural activities and awareness seminars on different immigrant groups so that members are better prepared to work with this growing population.
- The weak market has reduced instances of discrimination by sellers, who are now driven by financial necessity more than any discriminatory biases.

### Availability of prime and subprime loans

- When controlled for different income levels, denial rates for conventional loans are higher for minorities than for whites.
- Varying by income level, blacks have denial rates 9 to 15 percentage points higher than do whites.

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**Table 6-1. Housing conventional loan denial rates by % of Columbus MSA median income and race/ethnicity**

	<50%	50-79%	80-99%	100-119%	>120%
White	46.6%	40.2%	37.8%	36.1%	30.5%
Black or African-American	59.4%	53.0%	52.9%	45.3%	44.4%
Hispanic or Latino	57.5%	57.0%	42.1%	32.4%	40.7%
Asian	51.9%	41.0%	42.6%	37.6%	31.5%

Source: California Reinvestment Corporation, *et al* (March 2007). *Paying more for the American dream: The subprime shakeout and its impact on lower-income and minority communities.*

- *Paying More for the American Dream*, a series of studies by organizations in six (now seven) different metropolitan areas around the nation, showed that black borrowers were 3.8 times more likely than white borrowers to receive a higher-cost home purchase loan. The ratio for Hispanic borrowers was at 3.6. Higher cost loans represented 20% of market share in predominantly minority neighborhoods versus just 4% in predominantly white neighborhoods. In terms of income levels, higher-cost loans had a 20% share in low-income neighborhoods versus 7% in high-income areas.
- Lenders felt that the fallout of the subprime market has had an excessive impact, eliminating financing options for applicants who may not qualify for prime loans but would be able to handle a legitimate subprime loan.

### Credit scores

- There is an increased reliance on credit scores in making loan decisions, in spite of a 2003 Ohio Department of Insurance rule that insurance companies cannot use credit scores as the sole criterion for rating or underwriting policies.
- Not enough attention is given to the borrower's actual ability to pay. However, some lenders work to drill down into a loan application to determine the ability to pay and justify a loan that has merit in spite of a low credit score.
- Credit agencies have little accountability with regard to how they determine the credit score and how they address complaints or queries regarding a score.

### Rental housing stock and availability

- More people are seeking rental housing because they 1) are waiting for signs that the market has hit bottom before making a purchase, 2) want to buy but cannot obtain a mortgage, or 3) lost a home to foreclosure.
- The Columbus Apartment Association (CAA) noted that its members are seeing more applicants for rental housing. However, the quality of these applications is often not up to standard, especially for those coming out of a foreclosure.
- Foreclosures have not only impacted homeowners who have had to seek rental housing, but also renters who were tenants in properties that were foreclosed. New owners normally terminate the lease as part of the foreclosure with minimum advance notice.

### Tenant-based Section 8

- There are 11,150 Section 8 vouchers on average for 2009. While some vouchers are project-based, most travel with the clients for use in approved private housing throughout the community.
- As of May 2009, 9,885 households were on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers.
- The majority of heads of household in subsidized housing are female, black, and on public income assistance.
- Bureaucratic restrictions on voucher holders may miss the discrete realities of a situation. For example, HUD rules on income qualifications do not factor in fluctuations that may result from temporary jobs.

# Section 7. Citizen Participation Plan

For the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan, Columbus and Franklin County undertook joint citizen participation activities as well as activities exclusive to each jurisdiction:

## Combined City-County citizen participation

- Seven stakeholder focus groups: housing professionals, social services, affordable housing, homeless services, economic development, neighborhood services, rental housing

## City only

- Two City staff focus groups: Neighborhood Liaisons, staff from various City departments (Development, Finance and Management, Public Health, and Recreation and Parks)
- Citizens survey
- Public comment period on draft of Consolidated Plan

## County only

- Citizens survey
- Survey of elected and administrative municipal officials
- Public comment period on draft of Consolidated Plan

## ***Combined City-County Citizen Participation***

### **7.01 Stakeholder focus groups**

From March to April of 2009, there were seven focus groups with a combined 50 participants for Columbus and Franklin County. Focus group topics included:

- Housing professionals
- Social services
- Affordable housing
- Homeless services
- Economic development
- Neighborhood services
- Rental housing

Focus group questions were designed to collect information about:

- Changes in the environment since the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan
- Urgent housing and community development needs
- Ways to target HUD resources
- Environmental sustainability
- Other available assets and resources in the community

Appendix C has a full list of participants in each of the focus groups.

- Gaps in institutional structure

## 7.02 Stakeholder focus group themes

The following themes arose from the various focus groups:

### Economic conditions

The current state of the economy was an underlying theme in discussion of topics ranging from housing to social services to resources. For struggling housing markets, the economic downturn presents additional challenges as people lose employment and are less able to keep up with their mortgage payments. Another consequence is a greater demand for social services, even as funding for programs across sectors has declined.

### Foreclosures

Foreclosures and their community impacts were among the most common topics raised in the focus groups. This has had ramifications on the housing industry as homebuilders have stopped building. According to the housing industry focus group discussion, the market is now more focused on the resale of existing units and foreclosed properties. Some developers noted that regulatory barriers to housing construction still remain and that this inhibits recovery.

### Green building

In several focus groups, green building was a frequent topic, whether viewed as a necessity for sustainable development or as a regulatory burden. Some participants cited the additional costs of green building as an obstacle, while others viewed the long-term savings in energy costs as a key element of housing affordability. Some discussion also centered on the potential conflicts between green building and historic preservation. Conflicts between historic preservation and ADA requirements were also mentioned.

### Rental and subsidized housing

A number of participants observed that as housing sales and available consumer credit have dropped, the demand for rental housing has increased. At the same time, there is an insufficient supply of subsidized housing, especially in light of the continued reduction of the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority's public housing stock. These units have been replaced with Section 8 vouchers. Some participants viewed this substitution as insufficient, because of the limited numbers and locations of landlords accepting the vouchers. Other participants preferred the voucher-based approach over public housing or project-based Section 8 housing in terms of consumer choice and de-concentration of poverty.

### Demographic changes: seniors, immigrants

Two demographic trends were discussed by focus group participants: 1) the aging population and 2) the growing immigrant population. As the baby boomer cohort ages, the growing number of seniors present looming issues for housing and social services, to meet mobility and accessibility needs. The influx of Somali, Hispanic, and other immigrant groups has placed more demand on service providers, who must address language and cultural issues. Some immigrant groups have larger households, presenting challenges in identifying appropriate affordable housing.

### Central city revitalization versus suburban housing choice

This consolidated planning process, in some focus groups and in discussions on the strategic plan, tested the notion of dispersing affordable and subsidized housing. Some participants still favor reducing concentrations of poverty by locating more affordable housing in the suburbs. However, others felt that this strategy inadvertently affects the central city, compounding downward population trends even as other goals and resources support its revitalization. Participants with this perspective emphasized the need to curb sprawl and to focus on mixed-use, mixed-income developments in the inner city.

Access to jobs was also subject to this broader debate. Some participants saw affordable housing in the suburbs as a means to access job opportunities. Others felt that transportation challenges remained in this scenario, especially the difficulty of using public transportation in the less dense suburban areas. They saw mixed-use development linked by public transportation as a better alternative.

### Neighborhood context for housing

In the discussion of housing quality, focus groups emphasized the importance of the surrounding neighborhood. They viewed housing improvements alone as insufficient unless there were supporting infrastructure and amenities. On the negative side, both the reality and perception of crime were seen as obstacles to neighborhood revitalization.

### Social services

In addition to greater demand for social services, several focus group participants emphasized the need to connect subsidized housing with social services. They noted that supportive housing, which complements housing with services ranging from job training to health care, provides a more comprehensive path towards self-sufficiency.

### Resources

Some focus group participants noted a decline in government and non-profit funding in recent years. This trend has been exacerbated by the economic downturn. Some participants saw new opportunities and potential resources with the incoming Obama administration. Federal stimulus funding was seen as a major opportunity, and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program was identified as an important tool for housing and community development.

### Leveraging and coordination

Focus group participants varied in their views on the extent of resource leveraging and coordination. Some saw opportunities for greater collaboration, across sectors and jurisdictions, to link CDBG and other community resources. Others felt that economic and fiscal conditions have already spurred a higher level of coordination, such as public-private partnerships between government and business or the involvement of universities and hospitals in neighborhood revitalization. A few comments suggested that these partnerships have been maximized and that there is a need for more resources.

## ***City-only Citizen Participation***

### **7.03 City staff focus groups**

In February and March of 2009, there were two focus groups with a combined 33 City staff for Columbus. One group included Neighborhood Liaisons, the other included staff from various City departments.

Focus group questions were designed to collect information about:

- Changes in the environment since the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan
- Urgent housing and community development needs
- Ways to target HUD resources
- Environmental sustainability
- Other available assets and resources in the community
- Gaps in institutional structure

The Neighborhood Liaisons group also included discussion about public outreach for the Consolidated Plan process.

For a full list of participants in each of the focus groups, see Appendix C.

### **7.04 Columbus community needs survey**

A survey was made available to the general public for approximately a month during July and August of 2009 to gather input on Columbus community needs and ways to prioritize government resources and action. The survey was administered in both hard copy and online, including translations in Spanish (hard copy and online) and Somali (hard copy only). The survey was promoted on the City's website, through biweekly e-mail blasts, and at human service agencies and community events. Examples of organizations and events include the local Community Action Agency, the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, the Somali Women and Children's Alliance, churches, and a major job fair. The City's Neighborhood liaisons and other staff also helped to distribute and collect surveys.

The survey drew a total of 1,113 responses, 861 online and 252 in hard copy. Survey respondents had the following socioeconomic characteristics:

- 60% female
- 54% single head of households
- 54% white, 35% black, 7% Hispanic
- A range of household income levels, including 26% below \$30,000 and 21% between \$30,000 and \$50,000
- 97% first-time participants in the Consolidated Plan survey

The survey asked respondents to prioritize needs and strategies within the four main themes of the Strategic Plan.

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**Table 7-1. Columbus citizens' survey results on top housing and community development priorities**

	<b>Top 3 needs</b>	<b>Top 3 priorities for spending</b>
<b>Affordable housing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy, affordable housing</li> <li>2. Increase in the amount of affordable housing (including units for disabled, senior and homeless residents)</li> <li>3. More owner residents</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Homebuyer education</li> <li>2. Emergency home repairs</li> <li>3. Create more affordable housing</li> </ol>
<b>Neighborhood revitalization</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tear down or fix up vacant and abandoned houses</li> <li>2. Improvements to city streets (lighting, street resurfacing, sidewalks, etc.)</li> <li>3. Housing conditions/maintenance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Violence reduction, crime prevention</li> <li>2. Fix up vacant or abandoned housing</li> <li>3. Eliminate vacant buildings and lots</li> </ol>
<b>Economic development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More job opportunities</li> <li>2. Support to business owners and small businesses</li> <li>3. More local businesses</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create and retain more jobs</li> <li>2. Attract more businesses to neighborhoods and central city</li> <li>3. Job training and placement</li> </ol>
<b>Supportive services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Youth after-school and summer activities</li> <li>2. Educational activities and programs</li> <li>3. Better policing services</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. After school programs and childcare</li> <li>2. More public transportation routes and options</li> <li>3. Neighborhood health providers</li> </ol>

## 7.05 Columbus public comment period

This draft of the Consolidated Plan will be open to public comment from October 9 to November 8, 2009. Notice will be published in the Columbus Dispatch and on the City's website to open the comment period and provide information on how to access the plan electronically and in print.





# Section 8. Five-Year Strategic Plan

## Overview

The Strategic Plan identifies what the City of Columbus proposes to accomplish by 2014 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).

### 8.01 Guiding principles

The City of Columbus and Franklin County defined the following principles for the 2005-2009 Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan. These principles continue to be relevant for the 2010-2014 Plan.

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

## City of Columbus Strategic Plan

### 8.02 Background

#### Building on the 2005-2009 Plan

The City of Columbus underwent an extensive strategic planning process for the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan. The process used the following steps:

1. Early meetings with City staff in February and March 2009 focused on the broader content and structure of the strategic plan.

2. Staff conducted an initial review of the existing strategic plan themes and goals.
3. In June 2009, results from the focus groups, data analysis, and community survey were presented to City staff from various relevant agencies at a strategic planning meeting. They drafted potential revisions to the goals and objectives.
4. A revised draft from the June meeting was sent to individual agencies and followed up with telephone and e-mail communications for further refinement.
5. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER) from 2005 to 2008 were reviewed to help determine potential adjustments to outcomes.
6. Staff reviewed a full draft of the strategic plan, including revised outcomes.

The four main themes in the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan remained unchanged while there have been minor revisions to the goals. There are more changes to the objectives and outcomes. In reviewing the objectives, a key consideration was their relevance to CDBG and local community development resources. The strategic plan now includes notes about the resources linked to each objective.

The City also reviewed the projected outcomes in depth, specifically in relation to performance against the outcomes set in the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan. Objectives varied in their performance, from those that exceeded their projected outcome multiple times over to those that fell short. Based on CAPER results from 2005 to 2008, as well as the current status of relevant resources, outcomes were recalibrated where necessary to be more realistic.

### Growing inward versus dispersing low-income housing

Projections by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC) point to further suburban outward growth. To some extent, however, projections represent business as usual and do not account for the possibility of government action or other factors that influence regional development. The previous strategic plan did not contest the projections, as it sought to locate more affordable housing stock and Section 8 vouchers near suburban job opportunities.

However, a number of focus groups noted that suburban locations present challenges for access to employment and services. The lack of public transportation that connects suburban residences and employment centers results in a dependence on cars. Lower-income households are less able to afford these commutes. This is also an obstacle for households in accessing services and for providers who need to cover a more geographically dispersed client base. Finally, a policy emphasis on suburban affordable housing, as in Theme 1 Goal 4 (see sidebar), can contradict others goals under Neighborhood Revitalization and Economic Development that support the economic well-being of the central city.

The new strategic plan recognizes the need for affordable housing choice throughout the region, with access to employment whether in the suburbs or in the central city. As discussed in the Community Profile, Older Columbus saw its population decline from 375,901 in 1950 to 233,558 in 2008, a loss of 142,343 people. In central city neighborhoods, the provision of affordable housing can and should be supported in the context of broader revitalization that comprises a diversity of household income levels and better access to jobs and services.

Strategic Plan Theme 1 Goal 4:  
Increase the supply of new  
affordable rental housing units for  
low-income households outside  
areas of poverty and near  
employment growth areas.

### **8.03 Strategic Plan required 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:

- Affordable Housing, Barriers to Affordable Housing – Section 6, Barriers to Affordable Housing, identifies barriers and strategies to remove or mitigate them. 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 Strategic Plan.
- Homelessness – Goals and objectives under the Affordable Housing Opportunity theme of the Columbus Strategic Plan provide strategies for addressing homelessness. This section also includes relevant information in the HUD tables and in the narrative.
- Other Special Needs – Goals and objectives under the Affordable Housing Opportunity theme of the Columbus Strategic Plan provide strategies for addressing special needs for non-homeless populations. Section 5, Housing Needs, also identifies barriers and potential solutions.
- Non-Housing Community Development – Community development issues are covered by the Strategic Plan, especially under the themes of 1) Neighborhood and Target Area Revitalization and 2) Economic Development and Economic Opportunity. Table 2B also outlines community development needs and goals.
- Lead-based Paint Hazards – page 106 in this section
- Anti-Poverty Strategy – page 104 in this section
- Institutional Structure and Coordination – These elements of the plan are primarily addressed in Section 9, Institutional Structure, Coordination, and Resources. In addition, both the Columbus Strategic Plan in this section includes goals and objectives for overcoming identified gaps and improving institutional coordination.
- Public Housing – page 104 in this section

### **8.04 Priorities for investment**

HUD requires communities, as part of the strategic planning process, 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 tables on pages 97 to 102.

The priority needs are based on a range of inputs: community and housing data analysis, information from focus groups and surveys, and the City's own consideration of the Strategic Plan elements. Relevant City agencies and other stakeholders provided information to help prioritize and quantify needs.

### 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. Several special needs groups have medium priority levels. For the City of Columbus, seniors, people who are physically disabled, and people with HIV/AIDS have Strategic Plan objectives and HUD-based resources specifically connected to their needs.

### Priority housing needs

The housing market analysis indicates that the most significant housing problem in Columbus and Franklin County is housing affordability, with over 44,000 renter households and nearly 22,000 owner households paying more than 50% of their income for housing. In addition, the American Housing Survey (2002) 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 31,000 affordable rental units for extremely low-income renter households (<\$15,000) in Franklin County. For this income group, there is an affordable housing deficit of over 27,000 units in Columbus alone.

Extremely low-income renters are located disproportionately in Older Columbus, accounting for 22.4% of older city households, 8.7% of newer city households, and 6.7% of suburban Franklin County households. The geographic distribution of affordable housing deficits presented in the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan – with large deficits in market areas near I-270, particularly in the north/northwest portions of the county – are presumed to persist, as high land costs and development regulations often make development of lower priced units prohibitive.

In addition, units are being lost from the subsidized rental housing stock as a result of decommissioned public housing and expiring HUD Section 8 and multifamily assistance contracts. Considering this loss and the existence of long waiting lists, demand for subsidized housing far exceeds the supply of Housing Choice Vouchers.

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

HUD Table 2A quantifies the priority housing 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 projections of data from the CHAS Databook, based on the changes from 2000 (Decennial Census) to 2007 (American Community Survey).

The highest priority renter groups with housing needs are extremely low-income small related, large related, and all other households. Extremely low-income elderly renters, however, have a medium priority housing need, because of the greater availability of options in CMHA public and subsidized housing. All combined, there are 26,456 households in Columbus under 30% area median income.

Substandard housing also creates housing needs for low-income renters. According to the 2002 American Housing Survey, Franklin County had 21,300 housing units with physical condition problems. Of these, 73.3% were renter units. More than one-fourth of all problematic units (28.2%) had severe physical problems. About 17,800 units with physical problems were in the City of Columbus.

#### *Columbus Homeowners*

Two broad needs exist for homeownership in Columbus: 1) the ability to buy a home and 2) the ability to maintain ownership. In 2008, the owner-occupancy rates in older and newer Columbus were 42.3% and 56.1%, respectively. Potential low- and moderate-income home purchasers have a high priority housing need. This group is defined as households with incomes from 51-80% of median income.

Among existing homeowners, those in low-income groups 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, this group is a priority for assistance in housing rehabilitation and home repair. Among Franklin County owners who have a mortgage, about 68,700 paid housing costs exceeding 30% of their income in 2007. Of these owners, 21,860 had housing costs exceeding 50% of income.

#### **Priority non-housing community development needs**

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

##### Neighborhood conditions

- Better policing services, crime prevention
- Street improvements (lighting, street resurfacing, sidewalks)
- Property conditions throughout neighborhood (vacant/abandoned properties, code violations)

##### Economic development

- More job opportunities, training, and placement
- More local businesses and support for small businesses

##### Public services

- After-school and summer programs, child care
- Neighborhood health service providers
- More public transportation routes and options

#### **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 Older Columbus. 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 challenges for Columbus and Franklin County in meeting underserved needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

#### People:

- Demand for housing and services from growing immigrant population, especially Somalis and Hispanics
- Demand for housing and services from growing senior population
- Multiple obstacles and barriers facing people in poverty

#### Economy:

- Economic downturn
- Poverty rising even before downturn
- Affordable housing and transportation access to job growth in suburban parts of the Columbus MSA

#### Housing:

- Downturn in housing market
- More demand for rental housing
- Lower-income households with less owner and rental housing options
- Housing conditions, especially for rental stock, needing improvement
- Availability of housing loans and credit, including discrepancies based on race and ethnicity

#### Services:

- Mismatch between location of services and a more dispersed population and client base
- Neighborhood property conditions and crime/safety issues
- More linkages needed between housing and supportive services

#### Resources:

- Decline in resources across sectors, including government agencies and foundations, though federal stimulus funding to some extent helps mitigate this trend
- Duplication and inadequate collaboration among programs, projects, and service providers

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

## Homeless and special needs populations: City of Columbus (HUD Table 1A)

Table 8-1. Continuum of Care: Housing gap analysis chart

		Current inventory	Under development	Unmet need/gap
<b>Individuals</b>				
<b>Beds</b>	Emergency shelter	536	0	0
	Transitional housing	309	0	0
	Permanent supportive housing	1,174	0	436
	Total	2,019	0	436
<b>Persons in families with children</b>				
<b>Beds</b>	Emergency shelter	254	0	0
	Transitional housing	36	0	0
	Permanent supportive housing	394	30	0
	Total	684	30	0

Table 8.2. Continuum of Care: Homeless population and subpopulations chart

Part 1: Homeless population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of families with children (family households):	134	14	0	148
1. Number of persons in families with children	460	30	0	490
2. Number of single individuals and persons in households without children	629	105	117	851
(Total persons: Add lines numbered 1 & 2)	1,089	135	117	1,341
Part 2: Homeless subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically homeless		133	105	238
b. Seriously mentally ill		202		
c. Chronic substance abuse		224		
d. Veterans		135		
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS		29		
f. Victims of domestic violence		121		
g. Unaccompanied youth (under 18)		22		

## Non-homeless special needs populations: City of Columbus (HUD Table 1B)

Table 8-3. City of Columbus non-homeless special needs populations

Special needs populations	Priority need level High, Medium, Low	Unmet need	Dollars to address unmet need	Multi-year goals	Annual goals
Elderly	<b>M</b>	3,200	\$ 480,000,000	1,900 households assisted with minor home repairs	380 (1)
Frail elderly	<b>L</b>	600	\$ 90,000,000		
Severe mental illness	<b>M</b>	2,000	\$ 300,000,000		
Developmentally disabled	<b>M</b>	1,000	\$ 150,000,000		
Physically disabled	<b>M</b>	650	\$ 97,500,000	150 units (2)	30
Persons w/ alcohol/other drug addictions	<b>M</b>	875	\$ 131,250,000		
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	<b>M</b>	770	\$ 7,969,500	320 households assisted with housing or supportive services (3)	64
Victims of domestic violence	<b>L</b>	500	\$ 75,000,000		
Total		9,595	\$ 1,331,719,500	2,370	474

Basis for number:

- 1) 381 households in 2007 CAPER, 380 in 2008 CAPER
- 2) T1G1O4
- 3) T1G1O5 and T1G1O6



## Priority housing needs/investment plan: City of Columbus (HUD Table 2A)

Table 8-4. City of Columbus priority housing needs/investment plan

Priority housing needs (households)		Priority		Unmet need
<b>Renter</b>	Small related	0-30%	<b>H</b>	8,022
		31-50%	<b>H</b>	5,569
		51-80%	<b>L</b>	2,495
	Large related	0-30%	<b>H</b>	2,077
		31-50%	<b>L</b>	1,316
		51-80%	<b>L</b>	986
	Elderly	0-30%	<b>M</b>	3,705
		31-50%	<b>M</b>	2,206
		51-80%	<b>M</b>	1,111
	All other	0-30%	<b>H</b>	12,652
		31-50%	<b>M</b>	8,578
		51-80%	<b>L</b>	4,940
<b>Owner (existing)</b>	0-30%	<b>H</b>	5,101	
	31-50%	<b>M</b>	3,122	
	51-80%	<b>L</b>	1,863	
<b>Home purchasers</b>	0-30%		-	
	31-50%		-	
	51-80%	<b>H</b>	9,975	
Priority housing needs (households) for non-homeless persons with special needs		Priority		Unmet need
<b>Non-homeless special needs</b>	Elderly	0-80%	<b>M</b>	3,200
	Frail elderly	0-80%	<b>L</b>	600
	Severe mental illness	0-80%	<b>M</b>	2,000
	Developmentally disabled	0-80%	<b>M</b>	1,000
	Physically disabled	0-80%	<b>M</b>	650
	Alcohol/other drug addictions	0-80%	<b>M</b>	875
	Persons w/HIV/AIDS	0-80%	<b>M</b>	770
	Victims of domestic violence	0-80%	<b>L</b>	500

## Priority housing needs/investment Plan: City of Columbus cont. (HUD Table 2A)

Table 8-5. City of Columbus priority housing needs/investment plan goals

Priority need	5-yr. goal plan/act	Yr. 1 goal plan/act	Yr. 2 goal plan/act	Yr. 3 goal plan/act	Yr. 4 goal plan/act	Yr. 5 goal plan/act
<b>Renters (1)</b>						
0 - 30 of MFI	333	66	66	66	67	68
31 - 50% of MFI	333	66	66	66	67	68
51 - 80% of MFI	214	42	42	43	43	44
<b>Owners (2)</b>						
0 - 30 of MFI	887	177	177	177	178	178
31 - 50 of MFI	888	177	177	177	178	179
51 - 80% of MFI	2,386	477	477	477	477	478
<b>Homeless* (3)</b>						
Individuals	8,700	1,500	1,600	1,750	1,850	2,000
	3,060	612	612	612	612	612
Families	340 assisted households	68 HH	68 HH	68 HH	68 HH	68 HH
<b>Non-homeless special needs</b>						
Elderly (4)	1,900	380	380	380	380	380
Frail elderly						
Severe mental illness						
Developmentally disabled (5)	150	30	30	30	30	30
Physically disabled						
Alcohol/other drug addictions						
Persons w/HIV/AIDS (6)	320	64	64	64	64	64
Victims of domestic violence						
<b>Total</b>	17,611	3,279	3,379	3,530	3,634	3,789
<b>Total section 215</b>						
212 Renter	880	174	174	175	177	180
215 Owner	4,161	831	831	831	833	835

\* Homeless individuals and families assisted with transitional and permanent housing

- 1) T1G4O1 projects 170 units total for <50% AMI. For Table 2A, this was split evenly between 0-30% AMI (85) and 31-50% AMI (85). T1G4O2 projects 830 units for low- and moderate-income households. However, 120 of these are HOME Assisted units from T1G4O1 leaving 710 units. For Table 2A, the low/mod split is assumed to be 70/30 (496/214). The low-income share is then split evenly between 0-30% (248) and 31-50% (248). The moderate share (51-80% AMI) is 214. The grand total is 880 units for Renters.
- 2) T1G3O4 projects 25 units for <50% AMI. For Table 2A, this was split evenly between 0-30% AMI (12) and 31-50% AMI (13). For T1G2O1 (3,500) the split is evenly split between low (1750) and moderate (1750); the low is then evenly split between 0-30% (875) and 31-50% (875). For T1G3O1 the share of 450 units is entirely in the 51-80% AMI range. For T1G3O2 the share of 150 units is entirely in the 51-80% AMI range. For T1G3O3 the share of 36 units is entirely in the 51-80% AMI range. The grand total for Owners is 4161.
- 3) T1G1O1 (3400) is split 90% individuals (3060) and 10% families (340) and T1G1O3 is for individuals (2000 units; annual goals show increases in current inventory at the start of the 5 years). Total Homeless households served are 5400.
- 4) 2007 and 2008 CAPER reports. However, this figure is excluded from total as there is likely overlap with Renter and Owner numbers.
- 5) T1G1O4
- 6) T1G1O5 and T1G1O6

## Priority housing needs/investment plan: City of Columbus cont. (HUD Table 2A)

Table 8-6. City of Columbus priority housing activities

Priority need	5-Yr. goal plan/act	Yr. 1 goal plan/act	Yr. 2 goal plan/act	Yr. 3 goal plan/act	Yr. 4 goal plan/act	Yr. 5 goal plan/act
<b>CDBG</b>						
Acquisition of existing rental units						
Production of new rental units						
Rehabilitation of existing rental units						
Rental assistance						
Acquisition of existing owner units						
Production of new owner units (1)	3,500	700	700	700	700	700
Rehabilitation of existing owner units						
Homeownership assistance						
<b>HOME</b>						
Acquisition of existing rental units						
Production of new rental units (2)	830	166	166	166	166	166
Rehabilitation of existing rental units						
Rental assistance (3)	110					
Acquisition of existing owner units						
Production of new owner units (4)	150	30	30	30	30	30
Rehabilitation of existing owner units						
Homeownership assistance (5)	450	90	90	90	90	90
<b>HOPWA</b>						
Rental assistance						
Short term rent/mortgage utility payments	220					
Facility based housing development						
Facility based housing operations						
Supportive services (6)	100					
<b>Other: NSP</b>						
Production of new rental units (7)	50	25	25			
Production of new owner units (8)	61	20	20	21		
Homebuyer education (no. of homebuyers) (9)	3,500	1,200	1,200	1,100		

- 1) T1G201
- 2) T1G401, T1G402
- 3) T1G103
- 4) T1G302
- 5) T1G301
- 6) T1G105, T1G106
- 7) T1G401
- 8) T1G303, T1G304
- 9) T1G305

## Priority community development needs: City of Columbus (HUD Table 2B)

Table 8-7. City of Columbus priority community development needs

Priority need	Priority need level	Unmet priority need	Dollars to address need	5 Yr goal plan/act	Annual goal plan/act	Percent goal completed
Acquisition of real property	H					
Disposition	H					
Clearance and demolition	H					
Clearance of contaminated sites	M					
Code enforcement	H					
Public facility (general)						
Senior centers	L					
Handicapped centers	L					
Homeless facilities	M					
Youth centers	L					
Neighborhood facilities	M					
Child care centers	L					
Health facilities	M					
Mental health facilities	M					
Parks and/or recreation facilities	M					
Parking facilities	M					
Tree planting	M					
Fire stations/equipment	M					
Abused/neglected children facilities	M					
Asbestos removal	M					
Non-residential historic preservation	L					
Other public facility needs	N/A					
Infrastructure (general)						
Water/sewer improvements	H					
Street improvements	M					
Sidewalks	H					
Solid waste disposal improvements	M					
Flood drainage improvements	M					
Other infrastructure	N/A					
Public services (general)						
Senior services	H					
Handicapped services	H					
Legal services	L					
Youth services	M					
Child care services	M					
Transportation services	M					
Substance abuse services	M					
Employment/training services	H					
Health services	H					
Lead hazard screening	M					
Crime awareness	M					
Fair housing activities	H					
Tenant landlord counseling	M					
Other services	N/A					
Economic development (general)						
C/I land acquisition/disposition	M					
C/I infrastructure development	H					
C/I building acq/const/rehab	M					
Other C/I	N/A					
ED assistance to for-profit	H					
ED technical assistance	H					
Micro-enterprise assistance	M					
Other	H					

## 8.05 Homeless strategy

Columbus and Franklin County are addressing a number of homelessness issues as reported by the Continuum of Care (CoC) program. The Columbus and Franklin County CoC Steering Committee prioritizes \$8-9 million annually in funding from HUD for local homeless housing projects. In addition, the CoC Steering Committee certifies community programs that apply for funding through the annual Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) application process.

In 2008, the CoC Steering Committee updated the Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness which remains consistent with the Rebuilding Lives Plan. Over the next ten years, Franklin County seeks to move from a coordinated system of funding and planning to become an integrated system of planning, funding, and services for persons who have experienced chronic homelessness. Specific elements of the CoC ten-year plan and Rebuilding Lives Updated Strategy are organized into four broad goals for system development: access, crisis response, transition, and advocacy.

### Goal one: Access – Community resources are available to prevent homelessness.

- Coordinate emergency aid from community-based assistance programs;
- Provide immediate and systematic access to mainstream benefits and services for persons who are homeless and served by the homeless services system; and
- Coordinate and expand access to community-based employment assistance programs.

### Goal two: Crisis Response – Prevent and resolve housing crises as quickly as possible.

- Develop a single point of contact system, with stronger linkage to community resources, for adults experiencing a housing crisis; and
- Create a collaborative system of outreach to persons who are not accessing shelter.

### Goal three: Transition – Guide exits from homelessness to stable housing.

- Create a unified system for permanent supportive housing to better match people to programs and help tenants “move up” to more independent housing;
- Develop an additional 1,400 units of permanent supportive housing for single adults and couples and 150 family units for disabled adults and families;
- Develop 430 long-term rent subsidies for homeless single adults to meet annual need; and
- Transition Tier II shelter from a fixed-unit approach to a flexible supply of housing with interim supports.

### Goal four: Advocacy – Leverage public policy to work toward ending homelessness.

- Launch a campaign to increase resources for affordable and supportive housing as well as rent subsidies; and
- Advocate with other systems to improve and increase housing placements for people returning to the community.

According to Community Shelter Board, Tier II emergency shelter is for families who are unable to immediately secure housing at the end of the 60-day allowance of Tier I shelter.

## **8.06 Anti-poverty strategy**

The Columbus anti-poverty strategy focuses on the concept of coordination and linkages. The goals and objectives in the Columbus strategic plan 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 and areas with the greatest need in coordination with where the greatest chances of success are possible;
- 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 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.

## **8.07 Public housing strategy**

For purposes of this consolidated plan, the public housing strategy described below relates to the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority's stated mission and goals for the 5-Year Plan for fiscal years 2009-2013, as well as the executive summary of the Annual Public Housing Authority Plan for fiscal year 2009.

The Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) served the community by helping people access affordable housing. By working with our collaborative partners, we develop, renovate and maintain housing, promote neighborhood revitalization, and assist residents in accessing needed social services.

Toward the HUD strategic goal to "increase the availability of decent, safe, and affordable housing," CHMA will expand the supply of existing housing through applying for additional rental vouchers, leveraging private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities, and acquiring or building units or developments. CMHA will improve the quality of assisted housing through improving public housing management and voucher management, increasing customer satisfaction, renovating or modernizing public housing units, demolishing or disposing of obsolete public housing, and providing replacement public housing or replacement vouchers. CMHA will increase assisted housing choices through conducting outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords, implementing public housing site-based waiting lists, and converting public housing to vouchers.

Toward the HUD strategic goal to "improve community quality of life and economic vitality," CHMA will designate developments or buildings for particular resident groups (elderly, persons with disabilities, etc.).

Toward the HUD strategic goal to "promote self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals," CHMA will provide or attract supportive services to improve assistance recipients' employability and supportive services to increase independence for elderly or families with disabilities.

Toward the HUD strategic goal to “ensure equal opportunity in housing for all Americans,” CHMA will undertake affirmative measures to ensure access to assisted housing and a suitable living environment for families regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, and disability.

- With respect to highlights of major initiatives and discretionary policies that CMHA has included in the Annual Plan:
- Section 8 will in a lease maintenance mode with applicants being taken off the Wait List as needed to stay leased between 98-100%.
- Demolition of Sunshine and McDowell Recreation Center will be finalized in the early part of 2009 and the site maintained for future development.
- CMHA will undertake a five year effort, in approved by HUD, to relocate tenants with a Section 8 voucher from Sawyer Towers, Lincoln Park, Riverside-Bradley, Sunshine Terrace, Poindexter Village and Marion Square respectively. These five sites will be demolished and await development plans coupled with the larger community.
- CMHA and the YMCA will continue the partnership at Sunshine Terrace, a homeless supportive housing environment, while exploring alternatives for the building and Rebuilding Lives tenants with the YMCA, the Community Shelter Board and the community.
- CMHA will complete its major conversion to asset management during 2009.
- Request for proposals for Project Based vouchers may be related by CMHA or awarded to 9% tax credit units that meet CMHA goals and community initiatives for homeless families and supportive housing.
- CMHA will, if approved by HUD, dispose of Bollinger Towers and Maplewood to a limited liability corporation.
- CMHA will, if approved by HUD, prepare and list for sale Canonby Court, Scattered Sites and Reeb-Hosack.
- CMHA will continue to work with developers and the community to site and build four 100 bed units for the elderly or disabled. During 2009, it is planned that at least one will be developed.
- CMHA plans will remain flexible with the challenge to meet community initiatives as they develop.
- CMHA, as its Mission indicates, maintains its commitment to affordable housing by working with collaborative partners. The economic well being of the Columbus and Franklin County area depends heavily upon the work force finding and maintaining affordable housing.

Source: California Reinvestment Corporation, *et al* (March 2007). Paying more for the American dream: The subprime shakeout and its impact on lower-income and minority communities.

## 8.08 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 to promote 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, Section 8 or other low- to moderate-income tenants, and homeowners or units referred by the Building Services Division as 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 age 6.
- 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.



**Table 8-8. City of Columbus- Themes, Goals, and Objectives**

**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, HIV/AIDS).**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T1G101.</b> Assist families and individuals in maintaining or obtaining permanent housing through a Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing system.	3,400 households served	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP); Job2Housing (direct to CSB)
<b>T1G102.</b> Ensure that no one is homeless or on the streets through an alliance of emergency shelter services that respond to address immediate housing needs.	10,000 persons	Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)
<b>T1G103.</b> Develop and operate permanent supportive housing for persons who have experienced long-term homelessness.	2,000 units in operation	HOME: RHPP & TBRA
<b>T1G104.</b> Increase the number of visitable, accessible units benefiting persons with physical disabilities.	150 units	CDBG and CDBG-R: Home Modification; Rebuilding Together; HOME and NSP: RHPP and HDP
<b>T1G105.</b> Provide a continuum of affordable housing assistance for low-income persons infected with HIV/AIDS.	220 households	HOPWA CDBG: AIDS Housing
<b>T1G106.</b> Provide housing with specific supportive services for low-income persons infected with HIV/AIDS to obtain and maintain affordable housing.	100 households	HOPWA CDBG: AIDS Housing

**T1G2: Expand the conservation and improvement of existing affordable owner housing in targeted areas.**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T1G201.</b> Assist low and moderate income owner-occupied homes to remain in their homes in a safe and sound environment through various Home Rehabilitation and Repair Programs.	3,500 units	CDBG; CDBG-R; and HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant  Housing units for which a final inspection has been completed for a specified scope of repair work in the following programs: Chores; Deaf Modification; Emergency Repair; Home Modification; Home Safe and Sound; Lead Safe Columbus; and Roof Repair

**T1G3: Increase opportunities for low, moderate and middle-income households to become and remain homeowners.**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T1G301.</b> Provide financing to assist low and moderate-income households to purchase their first home.	450 households	HOME: Downpayment Assistance Program
<b>T1G302.</b> Provide gap financing to developers to complete and sell affordable housing to qualified homebuyers.	150 units complete 150 units sold	HOME and HOME (CHDO Set-Aside): HDP
<b>T1G303.</b> Provide financing to developers to complete and sell affordable housing to qualified homebuyers at or below 120% AMI.	36 units complete 36 units sold	NSP: HDP
<b>T1G304.</b> Provide financing to developers to complete and sell affordable housing to qualified homebuyers at or below 50% AMI.	25 units complete 25 units sold	NSP: HDP
<b>T1G305.</b> Equip homebuyers with skills and knowledge for successful homeownership.	3,500 persons	NSP: Homebuyer Education Contracts

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

<b>T1G306.</b> Acquire and sell for redevelopment vacant and abandoned residential properties through the City's Land Reutilization Program.	250 units	HOME (CHDO Set-Aside) and NSP: Land Reutilization Program
<b>T1G307.</b> Provide residential tax incentives for housing development within designated Neighborhood Investment Districts (NIDs).	175 units	CDBG: Residential Tax Incentive Program (Housing Administration)
<b>T1G308.</b> Provide operating funds for CHDOs.	7 organizations	HOME: CHDO Operating Support
<b>T1G4: Increase the supply of new affordable rental housing units for low-income households.</b>		
<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T1G401.</b> Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of rental apartments that are affordable to households at or below 50% AMI.	120 HOME-Assisted units 50 Total NSP units	HOME and NSP: RHPP
<b>T1G402.</b> Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of rental apartments that are affordable to low and moderate income households.	830 Total units (includes HOME-Assisted)	HOME: RHPP
<b>T1G5: Ensure equal access to housing.</b>		
<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T1G501.</b> Prepare and implement a new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and a Fair Housing Action Plan to address impediments.	Conduct an analysis of barriers to the low and extremely low income households into the housing market in 2014.	CDBG: Fair Housing Services

**THEME TWO: Neighborhood & Target Area Revitalization 5-Year Objectives**

<b>T2G1: Make Columbus neighborhoods safer places in which to live, work and raise a family.</b>		
<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T2G101.</b> Provide week long, intense delivery of City services through the Neighborhood Pride program.	20 Neighborhood Pride areas	CDBG: Neighborhood Pride Program
<b>T2G2: Improve the infrastructure and physical environment of Columbus' central city neighborhoods.</b>		
<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T2G201.</b> Provide clean, environmentally safe lots for central city private redevelopment or public green space.	500 lots provided 130 demolitions	CDBG, CDBG-R and NSP: Environmental Nuisance, Land Reutilization
<b>T2G202.</b> Provide funding for the code inspection of central city neighborhoods for problems with housing, high grass, weeds, garbage, bulk trash and rodents.	14,000 inspections	CDBG: Code Enforcement
<b>T2G203.</b> Provide funding for neighborhood-based contractors to mow, haul trash and otherwise abate blight in central city neighborhoods.	Abate 4,500 problem properties	CDBG, CDBG-R: Environmental Nuisance

**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.**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T3G101.</b> 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.	50 businesses 1,500 jobs created	CDBG: Business Development Office, , Neighborhood Commercial Dev., Brownfield Dev. Program, Tax Abatement Program (Non HUD Funded)
<b>T3G102.</b> Provide grants and low interest loans to stimulate commercial and business revitalization in central city areas.	80 grants 25 loans	CDBG and CDBG-R: Business Financing Office, Neighborhood Commercial Development
<b>T3G103.</b> Acquire and sell for redevelopment, vacant and abandoned commercial/industrial properties.	15 sites	CDBG: Land Reutilization Program
<b>T3G104.</b> Retain and expand existing businesses in the CDBG Service Area by stimulating investment and job creation activities through a business retention and expansion program.	2,000 jobs created or retained	CDBG: Business Development Office, Neighborhood Commercial Development
<b>T3G105.</b> Provide exterior commercial design services for businesses in targeted low and moderate-income areas.	75 designs	CDBG: Neighborhood Support Fund

**T3G2: Promote thriving small and emerging for profit and non-profit businesses throughout Columbus.**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T3G201.</b> Provide incentives to stimulate business growth, expansion and/or relocation, while generating opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals throughout the City of Columbus.	4,000 jobs created	CDBG: Business Development Office
<b>T3G202.</b> Foster business expansions or relocations while generating job opportunities targeted at low and moderate-income individuals.	250 jobs created	CDBG and CDBG-R: Business Development Office, Economic Development Loans (CCDC)
<b>T3G203.</b> Provide low-interest loans and other assistance to low and moderate-income individuals to start or expand small businesses within the City of Columbus.	100 jobs created	CDBG: Economic Development Loans (ECDI)
<b>T3G204.</b> Provide technical assistance to small businesses resulting in new jobs.	1,500 jobs created or retained	CDBG: Business Development Office, Neighborhood Commercial Development

**T3G3: Improve public infrastructure in commercial and industrial areas.**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T3G301.</b> 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.	13 commercial areas assisted \$30,000,000 invested	CDBG: Neighborhood Commercial Development; Urban Infrastructure Recovery Fund ( <i>non HUD funded</i> )
<b>T3G302.</b> Provide incentives to companies to construct or improve public infrastructure, which will generate job opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals.	2,000 jobs created or retained \$40,000,000 invested	CDBG: Business Development Office

**THEME FOUR: SUPPORTIVE SERVICES 5-YEAR OBJECTIVES**

**T4G1: Meet the comprehensive health needs, including health management skills, within our neighborhoods and target areas.**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T4G1O1.</b> Decrease the incidence of sexually transmitted infections by increasing the health management skills of Columbus' most vulnerable populations through a continuum of sexual health education, diagnostic and treatment services targeting low income uninsured/ underinsured persons/ households.	5,000 persons	CDBG: Sexual Health Awareness Clinic
<b>T4G1O2.</b> 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>A. Increase to 90% the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate perinatal care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy.</p> <p>B. Decrease to no more than 10% the proportion of babies born to participants weighing less than 2,500 grams.</p> <p>C. Decrease to no more than 5% the proportion of singleton babies born to participants weighing less than 1,500 grams</p> <p>D. 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.</p> <p>E. Decrease by 20% repeat pregnancies among participants within 12 months of previous pregnancy.</p>	CDBG: Pregnancy Support Program

**T4G2: Assist families and individuals moving from poverty or public assistance to stability or self-sufficiency.**

<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T4G2O1.</b> To promote workforce development and training opportunities	5,000 persons	CDBG: Public Service Competitive Fund

**THEME FOUR: SUPPORTIVE SERVICES 5-YEAR OBJECTIVES (CONTINUED)**

<b>T4G3: Provide a coordinated system of childcare, education and development services for children, teens and families.</b>		
<b>Columbus objectives:</b>	<b>Projected 5 year outcomes:</b>	<b>HUD-funded programs</b>
<b>T4G301.</b> To provide alternative programming for elementary and middle school age children ages 6 to 14, during periods throughout the year when school is not in session	4 recreation sites 1500 participants	CDBG: School's Out
<b>T4G302.</b> To provide comprehensive out-of-school time programs to elementary school age children through academic assistance, social enrichment, interpersonal skill development programming during non school hours.	4 sites 700 participants	CDBG: Capital Kids

**Legend of Acronyms**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
CCDC	Community Capital Development Corporation
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDBG-R	Community Development Block Grant-Recovery
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CSB	Community Shelter Board
ECDI	Economic & Community Development Institute
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
HDP	Housing Development Program
HPRP	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing
HUD	U.S. Depart. of Housing and Urban Development
NSP	Neighborhood Stabilization Program
RHPP	Rental Housing Production and Preservation
TBRA	HOME: Tenant Based Rental Assistance



# Section 9. Institutional Structure, Coordination, and Resources

The development of the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan for Columbus and Franklin County is coordinated by the Columbus Department of Development and the Franklin County Department of Economic Development and Planning. 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 the coordination of activities and assesses the gaps in the structure.

## Public Sector

### 9.01 City of Columbus

#### HUD funds administration

The Columbus Department of Development administers the city's housing, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and 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 of Development, in coordination with the Department of Finance and Management, administers the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program, and Emergency Shelter Grant programs, as well as investment partnerships and several smaller programs. The Columbus Public Health administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. Other City departments involved in community development efforts include Recreation and Parks, Public Service, and Public Utilities.

#### Institutional strengths

- Funder of housing and community development program and services
- 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

### 9.02 Franklin County

#### HUD funds administration

Franklin County Department of Economic Development and Planning (FCEDP) administers housing, homeless, and community development programs, working closely with suburban jurisdictions in the county. FCEDP administers the Franklin County CDBG, HOME, ESG, NSP, and other housing programs. FCEDP staff provide economic development, affordable housing, zoning enforcement, land-use planning, residential building inspection, floodplain administration, and information services. Other Franklin County agencies involved in housing and community

development include the Board of Health, Children Services, County Engineer, Department of Job and Family Services, Office on Aging, and Sanitary Engineer.

**Institutional strengths**

- Funder of housing and community development program and services
- Countywide human services programs
- 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

**9.03 Other units of local government**

**Other municipalities in Franklin County**

In addition to the City of Columbus, Franklin County has 13 cities, 12 villages, and 17 unincorporated townships, each with its own local government. To apply for county CDBG and HOME funds, suburban jurisdictions with low- and moderate-income populations can submit projects to FCEDP. Suburban local governments administer housing, economic development, recreation, senior services, and youth and crime prevention programs.

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**Table 9-1. Franklin County units of local government, 2008**

<b>Cities</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Townships</b>
Bexley	Brice	Blendon
Columbus	Canal Winchester	Brown
Dublin	Groveport	Clinton
Gahanna	Harrisburg	Hamilton
Grandview Heights	Lockbourne	Franklin
Grove City	Marble Cliff	Jackson
Hilliard	Minerva Park	Jefferson
Pickerington	New Albany	Madison
Reynoldsburg	Obetz	Mifflin
Upper Arlington	Riverlea	Norwich
Westerville	Urbancrest	Perry
Whitehall	Valleyview	Plain
Worthington		Pleasant
		Prairie
		Sharon
		Truro
		Washington

**Institutional strengths**

- Ability to modify local development regulations to remove barriers to affordable housing
- Local general funds and bond funds



- Increased collaboration among local governments and the private sector in economic development
- Coordination role among other institutions in the delivery system

#### **9.04 Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority**

CMHA is the primary provider of affordable housing for extremely low-income families, elderly, and disabled in Columbus and Franklin County. CMHA's affordable housing objectives are achieved through development and management of public housing units, Section 8 vouchers, and Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). As contracted with HUD, CMHA had 3,425 public housing units and 11,150 HCVs.

CMHA has coordinated with the city and the county to create the Five-Year Demolition/Disposition plan. In 2013, when this plan is complete, CMHA will have relocated, vacated, or sold eight properties and many of its scattered sites. The land under Poindexter Village and Riverside-Bradley, Sunshine Annex, and Sunshine Terrace is planned for a mixed-income, mixed-use redevelopment.

#### **9.05 Educational institutions**

##### **Public and private schools**

Sixteen public school districts in Franklin County enrolled 163,879 students during the 2007-08 school year. Districts range from Columbus City School's enrollment of 52,894 to Grandview Heights City Schools' enrollment of 1,142. In addition, there are 90 private elementary and secondary schools in the county with a total enrollment of 20,555.

##### **Colleges and universities**

Franklin County has five public and 37 private 2- and 4-year colleges and universities. Public educational institutions of higher learning include the Ohio State University (OSU) and Columbus State Community College (CSCC), with 52,568 students at OSU and 23,057 at CSCC in 2007. The largest private colleges and universities are Capital University (3,713 students), Columbus College of Arts and Design (1,545), Franklin University (7,559), Ohio Dominican University (3,082), and Otterbein College (3,107). The total college enrollment in the county was 106,946 students in 2007.

##### **Institutional strengths**

- 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

**Community-based non-profit development groups**

- New Beginnings CCRC
- Campus Partners
- Dayspring CDC
- Eastside CDC
- Franklinton Development Association
- Renaissance CDC
- Greater Linden Development Corporation
- Somerset CDC
- Homes on the Hill
- South Side Housing
- Livingston Park
- St. Lukes Development Corporation
- Main Homes CDC
- MiraCit Development Corporation
- Youthbuild Columbus
- The Samaritan Project
- Community Development for All People

## **Non-Profit Sector**

### **9.06 Non-profit developers**

#### **Community-based non-profit developers**

There are a number of community-based non-profit developers in Franklin County and Columbus. Neighborhood House, Inc., Olde South Side Community Partnership, among others, construct and rehabilitate affordable housing for low-income populations. Other community-based non-profit developers are involved in economic and commercial development activities, such as Greater Hilltop Community Development Corporation and the Franklinton Development Association. These groups tend to operate in a specific neighborhood and with a revitalization mission.

#### **Communitywide non-profit developers**

In addition to community-based organizations, which undertake development projects on a neighborhood level, communitywide developers administer projects throughout Franklin County. Columbus Housing Partnership (CHP) has developed over 4,000 affordable homes which have served 23,000 people. In 2007, CHP served 11,000 central Ohioans through its affordable housing communities, housing counseling programs, and resident services programs. National Church Residences, a national non-profit organization located in Columbus, develops Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects for seniors and families.

#### **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 sub-section (page 39). 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 number of housing units.

#### **Providers of home repair, weatherization, and housing accessibility**

A number of non-profit organizations provide housing repair and modification services. They seek to improve the condition of housing, increase energy efficiency, or enable persons with disabilities to live independently. Service providers include settlement houses and social service agencies, which provide physical improvements to housing as part of an array of community social services. Another key group of providers are organizations that serve seniors and physically disabled persons.

Franklin County's home weatherization providers:

- Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC)
- IMPACT Community Action Agency
- GroundLevelSolutions, Inc. (GLS)

#### **Institutional strengths**

- 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 special needs populations

## 9.07 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 2009 FIRSTLINK Directory, a comprehensive listing of resources and services in Franklin County, includes over 1,300 organizations and 5,000 programs and is available both in hard copy and online.

### Settlement houses

Settlement houses are typically located in neighborhoods that face poverty, crime, violence, drugs, and limited resources. These supportive houses address these issues to improve the overall quality of life for the community residents. The Columbus Federation of Settlements (CFS) is a coalition of seven settlement houses sponsored by United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation, and United Neighborhood Centers of America. CFS is a collaboration that strives to help direct community resources to make the greatest impact on the community. The seven neighborhood-based organizations in CFS are as follows:

- Central Community House
- Clintonville-Beechwold Community Resource Center
- Gladden Community House
- Godman Guild Association
- Neighborhood House
- St. Stephen's Community House
- South Side Settlement House

### Institutional strengths

- Ability to access federal, state, local, and private resources for services
- Staff and volunteer capacity
- Ability to link services with development
- Capacity to work with special needs population

## 9.08 Neighborhood and community associations

Within 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 neighborhood issue. Neighborhood associations are an important link between residents and city government, informing the City of

community 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.

#### **Institutional strengths**

- Knowledge of community needs and neighborhood issues
- Volunteer capacity of residents and business people
- Make investments to improve homes and businesses

### **9.09 Non-profit funders**

#### **Homeless service funders**

In Columbus and Franklin County, non-profit organizations are not only developers and service providers but also funders. The Community Shelter Board allocates city, county, and private resources to homeless service providers in Columbus.

#### **Affordable housing funders**

The Affordable Housing Trust for Columbus and Franklin County was created as an independent, non-profit entity in 2001, in response to an effort by the City and County to create more affordable owner and rental housing and to strengthen neighborhoods. The Trust acts as a lender for new affordable housing development and for the rehabilitation of vacant and abandoned residential buildings.

#### **Community development funders**

The Columbus Foundation and the United Way of Central Ohio fund a broad spectrum of housing and community development organizations and activities. 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.

#### **Institutional strengths**

- Provide grant and loan funds from federal, state, and local philanthropic sources to leverage other resources
- Flexible funding for community projects, including predevelopment 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**

### **9.10 Lenders**

There are a large number of lending institutions in Columbus and Franklin County, including banks, savings and loans, and mortgage companies. The bigger lenders have officers responsible for overseeing compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Other lending institutions have Community Development Corporations which develop 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.

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 help to increase lender participation in non-profit development projects.

#### **Institutional strengths**

- Resources for development financing
- Technical assistance for potential borrowers
- Products targeted to low-income consumers and neighborhoods
- Partnerships with other public, non-profit, and private sector funding

### **9.11 Affordable housing builders, developers, and managers**

There are many for-profit builders, developers, and managers of affordable housing in Columbus and Franklin County. They range 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.

#### **Institutional strengths**

- Ability to obtaining financing
- Development capacity
- Partnership with non-profit developers
- Capacity to undertake development projects in suburban communities
- Existing private sector affordable housing stock

## **9.12 Business and economic development and workforce development organizations**

### **Business and economic development**

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, various suburban chambers of commerce, Columbus Downtown Development Corporation, the Columbus Partnership, Compete Columbus, Columbus Countywide Development Corporation, the Advanced Logistics Council, and the Urban Business and Professional Association.

The Columbus Chamber, 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.

### **Workforce development**

The Central Ohio Workforce Investment Corporation (COWIC, 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 office centers for workforce development. Ultimately, COWIC's mission is to meet the needs of job seekers and employers to support the Columbus region's economic development.

The Center for Workforce Development at Columbus State Community College is a full-service resource center. The Center for Workforce Development offers a variety of programs for individual career growth from GED attainment to English as a second language classes. Also the Center for Workforce Development houses the Ohio Small Business Development Center (SBDC). With support from the U.S. Small Business Administration, the Ohio Department of Development, Columbus State Community College, and other local partners, SBDC provides entrepreneurial development assistance and high-end business consulting to start-up and emerging business owners free of charge.

### **Institutional strengths**

- Contacts and credibility with employers and key private and public sector leaders
- Technical assistance resources
- Increase collaboration among local governments and the private sector in economic development
- Economic development loans and grants
- Staff and volunteer business people
- Leadership role to build consensus on policy issues

### **9.13 Private funders**

In Columbus and Franklin County, corporate funders contribute to the success of the community. Some of the larger corporate funders in Franklin County include Cardinal Health Foundation, JPMorgan Chase Foundation, Limited Brands Foundation, and Nationwide Foundation.

#### **Institutional strengths**

- Flexible funding for community projects, including predevelopment 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

### ***Other Institutional Structure Components***

#### **9.14 Health care providers**

Franklin County has an array of health care providers in the public, non-profit, and private sectors. Many of these health care providers offer additional services for low-income people, including preventative care which can reduce health care costs in the long term. Some providers are involved in neighborhood revitalization efforts and support community-based development organizations through corporate foundations.

#### **Public health care providers**

Columbus Public Health (CPH) is the local public health agency for the City of Columbus. CPH is made up of a range of programs providing clinical, environmental, health promotion, and population-based services. There are several clinics throughout the Columbus that provides services to the community. The department has an annual budget of \$35 million and is staffed by 400 full-and part-time employees.

#### **Non-profit health care providers**

There are several non-profit health care providers and funders in Franklin County including Access HealthColumbus, the Columbus Neighborhood Health Clinics, and Columbus Medical Association Foundation. Access HealthColumbus (AHC), a non-profit organization, is a public-private partnership that organizes projects to better coordinate health care and improve access to affordable primary care and prescriptions. The Columbus Neighborhood Health Center, Inc. (CNHC) is a group of six health clinics located in neighborhoods throughout Franklin County. The clinics provide services especially for those who are experiencing financial, social, or cultural barriers to health care. Lastly, the Columbus Medical Association Foundation (CMAF) is a funder that focuses on improving the health of central Ohio residents. CMAF funds many organizations including Access HealthColumbus, Central Ohio Trauma System, Physicians Free Clinic.

Non-profit hospitals include: Doctor's Hospital, Dublin Methodist Hospital, Grant Medical Center, four hospitals in the Mount Carmel Health system, Nationwide Children's Hospital, Riverside Methodist Hospital, and The Ohio State University James Cancer and Medical Hospitals.

#### **Private health care providers**

A major category of private-sector service providers is health care. None of the four main hospital systems in Columbus are for-profit. The only for-profit hospital in Franklin County is the Ohio Hospital for Psychiatry.

#### **Institutional strengths**

- 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***

Current economic conditions were reflected in focus group discussions of gaps in the institutional infrastructure. Across the public, non-profit, and private sectors, cuts in resources have affected the capacity to fill housing and community development needs. Besides the need for more resources, this challenge also raised issues regarding coordination between agencies and across sectors, including the leveraging of resources of major institutions and corporations. Without coordination, it becomes difficult to undertake large projects that address issues in a comprehensive manner. The result is a "silo" approach where different organizations have stand-alone projects that may not achieve the maximum impact.

#### **9.15 Overall gaps**

Focus group participants indicated the following as gaps:

- There is a need for better coordination, which can help by pooling resources and building up the capacity necessary to take on large projects.
- A centralized leadership would be of value for meeting collaborative goals that cannot be addressed by specific programs in isolation. This can also facilitate a more proactive, rather than reactive, approach to problems.
- More energy and resources are needed to support existing programs, which may be effective but not as attractive as new programs.



## 9.16 Public sector gaps

Focus group participants indicated the following as gaps:

- Federal cutbacks have created challenges for local community development activities. Reductions in state and local resources have compounded the federal cuts.
- Gaps exist in the provision of infrastructure and amenities such as health centers, community centers, and parks and recreation. These gaps are a deterrent to development.
- The existence of numerous local jurisdictions can inhibit consistent policies, programs, and administration across the region. While there are exceptional examples like the Big Darby Accord, issues such as housing, transportation, and environment can be better addressed.
- All sectors, but especially government, can do more to involve the public in the planning process, which should be an open dialogue that engages people. Current economic conditions have dampened innovative public initiatives such as Columbus 2012.
- Government can leverage institutions like hospitals and colleges for community development, but this also highlights the need for solutions in neighborhoods where large institutions are not present.

## 9.17 Non-profit sector gaps

Focus group participants indicated the following as gaps:

- Some non-profit organizations are failing due to the current economy. Declines in funding from the United Way of Central Ohio have affected the organizations they support.
- There is a need for more community-based services, especially for residents further away from the central city.
- There needs to be a greater number of formal partnerships between housing and service providers. Support services are a key element of subsidized housing that should be given greater consideration in housing development.
- Non-profit agencies, where appropriate, need to develop a more regional perspective.
- The connection between funding and performance needs to be improved. Accountability is important but cannot be narrow or short-term.

## 9.18 Private sector gaps

Focus group participants indicated the following as gaps:

- Corporate foundations tend to have limited resources for housing and community development needs.
- The public and private sectors can do more to coordinate.

- Projects that include public-private partnerships or tax incentives could do more to deliver public benefits such as affordable housing.
- Employers need to be more involved in workforce development.
- Examples of economic and community development involving major institutions such as hospitals and colleges should be replicated.

## 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.

### 9.19 Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination

#### Consolidated Plan

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. FCEDP and the Columbus Department of Development coordinate intergovernmental and interagency staff activities related to the plan.

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 this Consolidated Plan, several state agencies were contacted in order to identify available state resources.

#### Green initiatives and affordable housing

The City and County have jointly developed and are now implementing green and universal design standards for residential projects they fund. The AWARE Manual was completed in summer 2009. AWARE stands for Accessible, Water Conservation, Air Quality, Resource Conscious, and Energy Efficient. The City and County are also working together with the Affordable Housing Trust to create a web site promoting affordable for-sale, lease purchase, and rental properties being developed by the City, County, and non-profit organizations.

### 9.20 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:

**Access HealthColumbus**—a public-private partnership that organizes projects to better coordinate health care and improve access to affordable primary care and prescriptions. This non-profit is funded by multiple agencies including Columbus Medical Association Foundation and Franklin County.

**Action for Children**—a collaborative between families, employers, child care providers, other human and social service organizations, neighborhoods, educators, funders, policy makers, and faith-based organizations. Action for Children provides resources and referral systems to improve access to high quality, affordable early learning experiences for central Ohio children. Current funding partners include City of Columbus, Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services, and United Way of Central Ohio.

**Communities in Schools**—coordination among social service providers, Columbus City Schools, and local funders to provide access to a variety of social and human services in a school-based setting.

**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, the board reviews city and county housing bond applications for development of low-income rental housing projects. This board is administered by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission.

**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 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.

**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 Federation of Settlements (CFS)**—an organization comprised of seven neighborhood-based organizations that help individuals and groups build upon their strengths and draw upon community resources to reach their full potential. CFS is sponsored by United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation, and United Neighborhood Centers of America.

**Columbus Workforce Alliance**—consortium of ten community- and faith-based non-profits 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.

**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.

**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.

**Franklin County Coordinated Plan**—a plan that determines how existing transportation services could be better coordinated and how new funding and other resources should be used to improve transportation services in a coordinated fashion.

The Coordinated Plan was developed through a partnership of public and private entities with extensive data collection from transportation funders, providers, and users.

**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.

**Franklin County Re-entry Task Force**—a collaboration of representatives from the following disciplines: law enforcement, community corrections, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Department of Youth Services, public defenders, prosecutors, housing, Job Leaders, employment, faith community, and government, the task force strives to coordinate re-entry services in Franklin County.

**Greater Columbus Employment Maintenance Organization**—collaborative workforce development initiative link employers with community-based organizations that engage in workforce development activities. This effort seeks to match people to jobs and improve job retention in Columbus.

**Groundwork Group**—collaborative and empowering community solution that enhances the capacity of non-profits to achieve their missions through information management and technology. Founding partners include the United Way of Central Ohio, The Tony R. Wells Foundation, and The Columbus Foundation.

**Kids in Different Systems**—coordinating case management and funding among the various systems that serve the needs of troubled youth.

**Neighborhood Partnership Center**—The Neighborhood Partnership Center's foundation has been built upon strategic collaborations, which includes an assembly of volunteers from neighborhood organizations, member agencies, government and private businesses. The objective of the Partnership Center is to develop an effective and efficient means of providing valuable resources that can be utilized by neighborhood organizations and community residents. Partners include The Columbus Compact, United Way of Central Ohio, and O.M. Scotts Company.

**Ohio Small Business Development Center (SBDC)**—SBDC provides entrepreneurial development assistance and high-end business consulting to start-up and emerging business owners free of charge. It is supported by the U.S. Small Business Administration, the Ohio Department of Development, Columbus State Community College, and other local partners.

**Rebuilding Lives Funder Collaborative**—Rebuilding Lives is comprised of a group of key community leaders and experts in homelessness, healthcare, and social services who were organized to form a homeless service system. The lead agency, the Community Shelter Board (CSB), developed a collaborative decision-making process with input and expertise from a variety of individuals and stakeholders interested and invested in Rebuilding Lives.

**Southeast Coalition for Kids**—coalition of schools, government, business, and communities that provide programs and activities for middle school students in the Canal Winchester City, Hamilton Local, and Groveport Madison Local school districts who could benefit from a positive school and community experience.

**Specialized Transportation Program**—The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides federal funds for the purchase of equipment to support transportation services for the elderly and people with disabilities where existing transportation is unavailable,

inappropriate, or insufficient. MORPC administers this program for ODOT in Franklin County.

**The Columbus Partnership**—a collaboration of business leaders interested in civic improvement for central Ohio. Some of the organizations represented are as follows: Limited Brands, The Dispatch Printing Company, OhioHealth, The Ohio State University, and Battelle.

## **9.21 Coordination strategies in the strategic plan**

The principles underlying the 2010-2014 Columbus and Franklin 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 important to successfully implementing the strategic plans.

## **Resources**

### **9.22 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. The following table (Table 9-2) is a summary of the estimate of available resources.

The inventory identified over \$8.4 billion in total resources. This is more than double the amount of resources identified in 2004. The increase is in part due to a change in methodology. The 2009 inventory was designed to include more activities that serve the general population. Out of the total resources, approximately 30% are for basic and emergency needs. The top three program categories (basic and emergency needs, health and disabilities, and education) make up three-quarters of the inventory. The vast majority of resources are from federal sources (91%), while 1.9% are from the state, 3.8% are from local public resources, and 2.5% are from private and non-profit sources. HOME and ESG federal funds can be matched by non-federal funds in Franklin County.

The resource inventory focuses on funding for programs and services for: 1) low- and moderate-income people; 2) low- and moderate-income geographic areas; 3) special needs populations; 4) crisis and emergency needs; and 5) racial and ethnic population groups. Economic development resources, including both grant and loan funds, are also included in the inventory.

### **9.23 Strategies related to resources**

The resource inventory was undertaken to give the people participating in the consolidated 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 five-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.

**Table 9-2. Annual housing and community development resources in Columbus and Franklin County (in thousands)**

<b>Program category</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Private/ Non-profit</b>	<b>Total</b>
Affordable housing opportunity	730,195	48,401	35,582	94,107	885,540
Economic development and economic opportunity	588,126	11,075	17,783	3,350	638,615
Education and supportive services	5,903,247	41,397	144,382	96,724	6,272,469
Infrastructure and capital improvements	362,381	51,985	100,248	7,997	534,022
Neighborhood and target area revitalization	66,261	9,397	21,251	5,983	84,992
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,650,211</b>	<b>162,256</b>	<b>319,245</b>	<b>208,159</b>	<b>8,415,638</b>

Source: 2009 Franklin County Resource Inventory

## 9.24 Stimulus funds

### Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008

As a result of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is allocating \$3.92 billion nationally to particularly hard-hit areas to respond to the effects of high foreclosure rates. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) provided targeted emergency assistance to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight. Franklin County was awarded \$5,439,644 and the City of Columbus was awarded \$22,845,945 in NSP funds.

### American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

While the resource inventory captures a one-year snapshot of the current or most recent data available, the financial atmosphere is currently unpredictable. In response to the economic downturn, the federal administration passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) to help strengthen the economy. Recovery Act funds were allocated in three ways: 1) formula allocations, non-competitive awards, predetermined formula; 2) competitive awards; and 3) discretionary awards, flexible funds which the federal agency administering the funds has the discretion to determine the applications that are most worthy of funding. In most cases, the recovery funds are not meant to be spent in one year but over a predetermined amount of time. As of September 2009, local governments, programs, and projects in Franklin County had received approximately \$270 million, not including the multi-county allocations. The following table presents a categorical breakdown of ARRA funds announced for Franklin County.

**Table 9-3. Franklin County estimated ARRA allocations, October 2009**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Infrastructure	Ohio National Guard	\$4,001,000
	Transportation –Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)	\$22,564,000
	Transportation – Roads, Bridges & Rails	\$31,969,000
	Transportation- Rural Transit	\$15,300,000
Crime and public safety	Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$4,589,000
	Crime Victims Assistance Grant Program	\$238,000
	COPS Hiring Recovery Program	\$12,743,000
	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program	\$1,955,000
	Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)	\$603,000
Education	National School Lunch Program	\$561,000
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	\$45,943,000
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act – Preschool	\$221,000
	Title I Part A Grants to LEAs	\$60,141,000
	Title II-D Enhancing Education through Technology Program Grants	\$1,481,000
Energy and the environment	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	\$25,039,000
	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	\$500,000
	Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grants	\$10,801,000
	Home Weatherization	\$18,011,000
	State Clean Diesel Program	\$99,000
Health care	Community Health Centers – Capital Improvement Program (CIP)	\$1,694,000
	Community Health Centers – Increased Demand for Community Health Center Services (IDS)	\$761,000
	Community Health Centers – New Access Points	\$1,300,000
	National Institutes of Health Research Grants	\$17,370,000
Work, opportunity, and poverty	Homelessness Prevention	\$4,629,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	\$3,365,000
	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	\$2,216,000
	Workforce Investment Act (WIA)	\$7,078,000
	Public Housing Capital Fund (PHCF)	\$9,084,000
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)	\$534,000
	Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)	\$295,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$305,085,000</b>

Source: The Ohio Department of Development, September 2009

## 9.25 State budget cuts

On July 17, 2009, Ohio’s state budget for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 reduced General Revenue Fund (GRF) spending by almost \$3.1 billion compared to the last biennium. Mental health services took one of the hardest hits from the state cuts. The Ohio Department of Mental Health’s funding for the entire state was cut by \$190 million or 17.5%. These reduced dollars will affect the following services:

- Forensic Services

- Behavioral Health Services for Children
- Community and Hospital Mental Health Services
- Local Mental Health Systems of Care
- Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services

County departments of Job and Family Services have also experienced reduced state support due to the budget cuts. These county agencies determine eligibility for food stamps, Medicaid, and cash assistance programs, for which state support has fallen by \$77 million or 31.5%. This decrease in funding will result in a reduction in agency administration. While Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services has not experienced layoffs due to the reduction in state funding, they have implemented a hiring freeze. With an increase in caseloads, this staff attrition will only delay the problem.

Source: The Center for Community Solutions, August 2009

Certain child welfare service programs have experienced funding reduction due to the state budget cuts. Children and Family Subsidy, Adoption Assistance, and Kinship Care Services have experienced an increase in GRF funds while the TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) dollars have steadily been reduced.

Public libraries in Ohio are facing a 30% budget cut. This cut is in addition to the 20% reduction in funding that libraries were already facing, because their funding comes from 2.22% of the state's declining GRF. Many public libraries have been forced to reduce hours, lay off staff, and make other cuts to services. Locally, Columbus Metropolitan Libraries have cut operating hours, cut employee pay, and implemented a hiring freeze as of September 2009.

Source: Ohio Library Council, June 2009

Early care and education services and programs funding was reduced by \$281 million in Ohio, with a significant reduction in TANF funding for the Early Learning Initiative and Help Me Grow as the largest part of that reduction. To make up for the loss of TANF funding, \$277 million in new GRF dollars were put towards early childhood priorities. Funding for the Early Learning Initiative and Early Childhood Mental Health Treatment programs was completely eliminated. Other programs including Help Me Grow experienced program restructure to cope with the reduction of funding.

Source: The Ohio Groundwork Campaign, June 2009

## 9.26 Inventory methodology, definitions, and notes

Since 2004, Community Research Partners has been compiling a resource inventory for Franklin County. Periodically, this inventory has been updated making this the 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Compared to past inventories, this edition includes several more activities. For example, the Arts and Recreation program category was not in the 2004 inventory but is now included. For complete activity lists for both 2004 and 2009, see Tables 9-4 and 9-5. 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; 4) crisis and emergency needs; and 5) racial and ethnic population groups. Also 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 and 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 2007 or 2008.

**Categorizing sources by programs.** 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 were collected from organizations that provide funding, as well as from 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. Some data sources provide only very general descriptions of program activities, and time did not permit verifying all data in the inventory. The following tables outline the types of programs and activities that were included in each activity category of the inventory and those that were not.

**Table 9-4: Programs/activities included in resource inventory, 2004**

<b>Activity category</b>	<b>Included in resource inventory</b>	<b>Not included in resource inventory</b>
<b>Affordable housing opportunity</b>	Public housing; Section 8 housing; special needs and supportive housing; housing and 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.	
<b>Economic development and economic opportunity</b>	Employment training; workforce development; job creation; tax abatements for economic development; minority and women-owned businesses; neighborhood business development.	Business capital improvements.
<b>Education and supportive services</b>	<p>Subsidized child care, preschool 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 and persons with physical disabilities; wellness and health education; public and personal health services; 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 program.</p>	<p>Funding for public schools' general student instruction and colleges and universities.</p> <p>Private health insurance; environmental health services; health inspection services; hospital funds.</p> <p>Police/sheriff departments; other courts; jails, prisons, and detention centers.</p>
<b>Infrastructure and capital improvements</b>	Federal Pavement and Bridge funds; roadwork development; capital improvements; Urban Infrastructure Recovery Funds.	General public transportation; neighborhood improvement/fix-up; cultural arts; recreation,
<b>Neighborhood and target area revitalization</b>	Community building, neighborhood empowerment programs, CDCs, neighborhood environmental improvement, code enforcement.	Neighborhood capital improvements.

**Table 9-5: Programs/activities included in resource inventory, 2009**

<b>Program category</b> (Abbreviation for use on inventory form)	<b>Activities included in resource inventory</b>	<b>Not included in resource inventory</b>
<b>Affordable housing opportunity</b>	Public housing; Section 8 housing; special needs and supportive housing; housing and homeownership counseling and services; fair housing services; utility assistance; affordable housing development; foreclosure assistance; housing tax credits; first-time homebuyer mortgages; lead hazard control; Emergency Shelter Grants.	Private lender mortgage loans.
<b>Economic development and economic opportunity</b>	<p>Minority and women-owned business development; neighborhood business development; unemployment benefits, business development, economic development loans, grants, and tax credits; business technical assistance; and entrepreneurship programs.</p> <p>Employment training; workforce development; higher education financial aid; adult career training; adult basic education; incumbent worker training; and training tax credits.</p>	
<b>Education and supportive services</b>	<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>Subsidized child care, early childhood care; pre-school and after school programs; child placement and adoption services; literacy and life skills training programs; youth/teen services; public school programs in the inventory include early childhood education, reading/mentoring, reform and federal student programs, summer remediation, supportive learning environments; and social services.</p> <p>Medicaid; physical health, mental health, HIV/AIDS, MR/DD; substance abuse services; services for seniors and persons with physical disabilities; wellness and health education; public and personal health services.</p> <p>Community building; settlement houses; general family services, social services, and case management; information and referral; senior services; neighborhood/community social service resource centers; outreach and advocacy; race relations and diversity programs; ethnic centers; immigrant and refugee services.</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>Private pensions, general social security benefits, child support.</p> <p>Funding for public schools' general student instruction; operating/instructional support for colleges and universities.</p> <p>Private health insurance; environmental health services; health inspection services; hospital funds.</p> <p>Police/sheriff departments; fire departments; other courts; jails, prisons and detention centers.</p>
<b>Infrastructure and capital improvements</b>	<p>Community-based cultural arts and recreation programs targeted to low/moderate income populations/ neighborhoods.</p> <p>Public transportation; transportation for special needs and target populations; bikeway/walkway improvements; capital improvements; Federal Pavement and Bridge funds; roadwork development; Urban Infrastructure Recovery Funds.</p>	<p>Festivals; museums; conservatories; performing arts; and zoos serving the general population.</p> <p>Public school transportation.</p>
<b>Neighborhood and target area revitalization</b>	Neighborhood empowerment programs; CDC operating support; neighborhood environmental improvement; code enforcement; planning.	



# Appendix A. Estimated Housing Needs- City of Columbus

## Housing needs of Columbus households

Table A-1. Estimated 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 renters	
Number in household	1 & 2 members	2 to 4 members	5 or more members				1 & 2 members	2 to 4 members			
<b>Household income and housing problem</b>											
Household Income <= 50% MFI	8,598	19,540	4,304	28,909	61,351	10,035	5,254	1,320	3,748	20,357	<b>81,708</b>
<b>Household income &lt;= 30% MFI</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>10,910</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>17,155</b>	<b>36,001</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>44,813</b>
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	<b>75.1</b>
Percent Cost Burden >30%	61.5	74.3	78.9	75.5	73.3	70.4	79.2	86.4	74.7	74.2	<b>73.5</b>
Percent Cost Burden >50%	44.0	58.0	54.3	65.0	58.9	43.4	68.2	76.2	62.0	54.8	<b>58.1</b>
<b>Household income &gt;30 to &lt;= 50% MFI</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>11,754</b>	<b>25,350</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>11,545</b>	<b>36,895</b>
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	<b>65.9</b>
Percent Cost Burden >30%	64.9	64.0	52.8	74.8	68.3	35.9	72.8	61.2	65.2	52.8	<b>63.5</b>
Percent Cost Burden >50%	24.0	10.3	5.6	22.2	17.1	17.0	34.3	24.1	36.9	25.6	<b>19.8</b>
<b>Household income &gt;50 to &lt;= 80% MFI</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>19,605</b>	<b>36,815</b>	<b>7,791</b>	<b>8,758</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>24,843</b>	<b>61,658</b>
Percent with any housing problems	35.7	21.3	42.2	26.1	26.5	22.0	44.4	49.0	57.5	40.9	<b>32.3</b>
Percent Cost Burden >30%	34.7	17.5	9.1	24.9	22.2	21.9	43.4	33.5	56.9	38.8	<b>28.9</b>
Percent Cost Burden >50%	14.6	0.8	0.2	1.7	2.3	5.3	6.0	3.6	12.6	7.1	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Household income &gt;80 % MFI</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>20,354</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>29,175</b>	<b>55,254</b>	<b>13,963</b>	<b>57,925</b>	<b>8,534</b>	<b>22,669</b>	<b>103,091</b>	<b>158,345</b>
Percent with any housing problems	15.8	6.0	28.2	3.1	6.1	6.3	6.7	13.1	14.1	8.8	<b>7.9</b>
Percent Cost Burden >30%	14.4	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	6.1	6.2	5.8	13.7	7.8	<b>5.8</b>
Percent Cost Burden >50%	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total households</b>	<b>14,568</b>	<b>51,794</b>	<b>9,369</b>	<b>77,689</b>	<b>153,420</b>	<b>31,789</b>	<b>71,937</b>	<b>12,342</b>	<b>32,223</b>	<b>148,291</b>	<b>301,771</b>
Percent with any housing problems	47.8	34.8	56.7	36.0	38.0	24.3	16.4	27.2	28.5	21.6	<b>29.9</b>
Percent Cost Burden >30%	46.9	30.7	33.7	34.9	34.5	24.2	15.8	18.3	28.0	20.4	<b>27.6</b>
Percent Cost Burden >50%	26.1	14.1	15.3	18.2	17.4	10.6	4.6	5.4	8.7	6.8	<b>12.2</b>

Source: CHAS Data book, 2000

### 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.



# Appendix B. HUD Tables 1C and 2C

## Summary of specific housing/community development objectives (HUD Table 1C)

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Table B-1. Housing/community development objectives

Objective number	Specific objectives	Sources of funds	Performance indicators	Expected	Actual number	Outcome/objective*
<b>Homeless objectives</b>						
T1G101	Assist families and individuals in maintaining or obtaining permanent housing through a Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing system.	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP); Job2Housing (direct to CSB)	Households served	3,400		DH-1
T1G102	Ensure that no one is homeless or on the streets through an alliance of emergency shelter services that respond to address immediate housing needs.	Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)	Persons	10,000		DH-1
T1G103	Develop and operate permanent supportive housing for persons who have experienced long-term homelessness.	HOME: RHPP & TBRA	Units in operation	2,000		DH-1
T1G104	Increase the number of visitable, accessible units benefiting persons with physical disabilities.	CDBG and CDBG-R: Home Modification; Rebuilding Together; HOME and NSP: RHPP and HDP	units	150		DH-1
<b>Special needs objectives</b>						
T1G105	Provide a continuum of affordable housing assistance for low-income persons infected with HIV/AIDS.	HOPWA CDBG: AIDS Housing	Households	220		DH-1
T1G106	Provide housing specific supportive services for low-income persons infected with HIV/AIDS to obtain and maintain affordable housing.	HOPWA CDBG: AIDS Housing	Households	100		DH-1

**Other objectives**

T1G501	Prepare and implement a new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and a Fair Housing Action Plan to address impediments.	CDBG: Fair Housing Services	Conduct an analysis of barriers to the low and extremely low income households into the housing market in 2014.			DH-1
T4G101	Decrease the incidence of sexually transmitted infections by increasing the health management skills of Columbus' most vulnerable populations through a continuum of sexual health education, diagnostic and treatment services targeting low income uninsured/ underinsured persons/ households.	CDBG: Sexual Health Awareness Clinic	Persons	5,000		SL-1

\*Outcome/objective codes

	<b>Availability/accessibility</b>	<b>Affordability</b>	<b>Sustainability</b>
Decent housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable living environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3



## Summary of specific housing/community development objectives (HUD Table 2C)

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Table B-2. Housing/community development objectives

Objective number	Specific objectives	Sources of funds	Performance indicators	Expected	Actual number	Outcome/objectives*
<b>Rental housing</b>						
T1G401	Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of rental apartments that are affordable to households at or below 50% AMI.	HOME and NSP: RHPP	Units	170		DH-2
T1G402	Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of rental apartments that are affordable to low and moderate income households.	HOME: RHPP	Units	830		DH-2
T1G403	Provide gap financing to for-profit and non-profit developers of rental apartments that are affordable to households at or below 50% AMI.	NSP: RHPP	Units	50		DH-2
<b>Owner housing</b>						
T1G201	Assist low and moderate income owner-occupied homes to remain in their homes in a safe and sound environment through various Home Rehabilitation and Repair Programs.	CDBG; CDBG-R; and HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant	Units	3,500		DH-3
T1G301	Provide financing to assist low and moderate-income households to purchase their first home.	HOME: Downpayment Assistance Program	Households	450		DH-2
T1G302	Provide gap financing to developers to complete and sell affordable housing to qualified homebuyers.	HOME and HOME (CHDO Set-Aside): HDP	Units completed and sold	150		DH-2
T1G303	Provide financing to developers to complete and sell affordable housing to qualified homebuyers at or below 120% AMI.	NSP: HDP	Units completed and sold	36		DH-2
T1G304	Provide financing to developers to complete and sell affordable housing to qualified homebuyers at or below 50% AMI.	NSP: HDP	Units completed and sold	25		DH-2
T1G305	Equip homebuyers with skills and knowledge for successful homeownership.	NSP: Homebuyer Education Contracts	Persons	3,500		DH-3

**Community development**

T2G101	Provide week long, intense delivery of City services through the Neighborhood Pride program.	CDBG: Neighborhood Pride Program	Neighborhood Pride areas	20		SL-1
T2G202	Provide funding for the code inspection of central city neighborhoods for problems with housing, high grass, weeds, garbage, bulk trash and rodents.	CDBG: Code Enforcement	Inspections	14,000		SL-3
T2G203	Provide funding for neighborhood-based contractors to mow, haul trash and otherwise abate blight in central city neighborhoods.	CDBG, CDBG-R: Environmental Nuisance	Problem properties abated	4,500		SL-3
T1G306	Acquire and sell for redevelopment vacant and abandoned residential properties through the City's Land Reutilization Program.	HOME (CHDO Set-Aside) and NSP: Land Reutilization Program,	Units	250		DH-1
T1G307	Provide residential tax incentives for housing development within designated Neighborhood Investment Districts (NIDs).	CDBG: Residential Tax Incentive Program (Housing Administration)	Units	175		DH-1
T1G308	Provide operating funds for CHDOs.	HOME: CHDO Operating Support	Organizations	7		DH-1

**Infrastructure**

T3G301	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.	CDBG: Neighborhood Commercial Development; Urban Infrastructure Recovery Fund ( <i>non HUD funded</i> )	Commercial areas assisted Dollars invested	13 areas \$30m		EO-3
T3G302	Provide incentives to companies to construct or improve public infrastructure, which will generate job opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals.	CDBG: Business Development Office	Jobs created or retained Dollars invested	2,000 jobs \$40m		EO-1

<b>Public facilities</b>						
<b>Public services</b>						
T4G1O2	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.	CDBG: Pregnancy Support Program	<p>A. Increase to 90% the proportion of pregnant women who receive early and adequate perinatal care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy.</p> <p>B. Decrease to no more than 10% the proportion of babies born to participants weighing less than 2,500 grams.</p> <p>C. Decrease to no more than 5% the proportion of singleton babies born to participants weighing less than 1,500 grams</p> <p>D. 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.</p> <p>E. Decrease by 20% repeat pregnancies among participants within 12 months of previous pregnancy.</p>			SL-1
T4G3O1	To provide alternative programming for elementary and middle school age children ages, 6 – 14, during periods throughout the year when school is not in session	CDBG: School's Out	Recreation sites Participants	4 sites 1,500		SL-1
T4G3O2	To provide comprehensive out-of-school time programs to elementary school age children through academic assistance, social enrichment, interpersonal skill development programming during non school hours.	CDBG: Capital Kids	Sites Participants	4 sites 400		SL-1
<b>Economic development</b>						
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.	CDBG: Business Development Office, , Neighborhood Commercial Dev., Brownfield Dev. Program, Tax Abatement Program (Non HUD Funded)	Businesses Jobs created	50 1,500		EO-1

T3G102	Provide grants and low interest loans to stimulate commercial and business revitalization in central city areas.	CDBG and CDBG-R: Business Financing Office, Neighborhood Commercial Development	Grants Loans	80 25		EO-1
T3G103	Acquire and sell for redevelopment, vacant and abandoned commercial/industrial properties.	CDBG: Land Reutilization Program	Sites	15		EO-3
T3G104	Retain and expand existing businesses in the CDBG Service Area by stimulating investment and job creation activities through a business retention and expansion program.	CDBG: Business Development Office, Neighborhood Commercial Development	Jobs created or retained	2,000		EO-3
T3G201	Provide incentives to stimulate business growth, expansion and/or relocation, while generating opportunities for low and moderate-income individuals throughout the City of Columbus.	CDBG: Business Development Office	Jobs created	4,000		EO-2
T3G202	Foster business expansions or relocations while generating job opportunities targeted at low and moderate-income individuals.	CDBG and CDBG-R: Business Development Office, Economic Development Loans (CCDC)	Jobs created	250		EO-1
T3G203	Provide low-interest loans and other assistance to low and moderate-income individuals to start or expand small businesses within the City of Columbus.	CDBG: Economic Development Loans (ECDI)	Jobs created	100		EO-2
T3G204	Provide technical assistance to small businesses resulting in new jobs.	CDBG: Business Development Office, Neighborhood Commercial Development	Jobs created or retained	1,500		EO-3
T4G201	To promote workforce development and training opportunities	CDBG: Public Service Competitive Fund	Persons	5,000		EO-1
<b>Neighborhood revitalization/other</b>						
T2G201	Provide clean, environmentally safe lots for central city private redevelopment or public green space.	CDBG, CDBG-R and NSP: Environmental Nuisance, Land Reutilization	Lots provided Demolitions	500 130		SL-1
T3G105	Provide exterior commercial design services for businesses in targeted low and moderate-income areas.	CDBG: Neighborhood Support Fund	Designs	75		EO-2

# Appendix C. Focus Group Participants and Questions

## Focus Groups

### C.01 Focus group participants

For the Consolidated Plan, the City and County collaborated in soliciting key stakeholders. Each focus group was organized according to the participants' field of expertise. The following tables include the focus group, the date, and the list of participants. All focus groups except rental housing took place at the City of Columbus Piedmont Road facility. The rental housing focus group took place at the office of Community Research Partners.

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**Table C-1. Columbus City staff; March 19, 2009**

Name	Department
Donna Hunter	Development
Tracy Swanson	Development
Kathy England	Development
Betsy Meleski	Development
Rita Parise	Development
Kim Stands	Development
Tracie Davies	Development
Dana Rose	Development
Phil Carter	Finance and Management
Phillip Bouton	Public Health
Nina Lewis	Public Health
Adwia Adjei Gyampo	Public Health
John Turner	Development
BJ Reed	Development
Steve Soble	Development
Tim Gardner	Recreation and Parks
Joe Gothard	Development
Don Dial	Development
Derrick Pryor	Development
Steve Aumiller	Recreation and Parks

**Table C-2. Columbus neighborhood liaisons; February 24, 2009**

Name	Department
Isom Nivins	North Side
Jo Anne St. Clair	South Side
Rita Parise	Development
Bonita Lee	Near East
Donna Tarborough	East
Danielle Weber	West
David Hooie	Franklinton
Carla Williams-Scott	Development
Mark Dravillis	Development
Mike Puckett	Development
Steve Soble	Development
Kim Stands	Development
Dick Graham	Northeast

**Table C-3. Housing professionals; March 26, 2009**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
William Dodson	Dayspring Christian CDC
Craig Murphy	Columbus Housing Partnership
Ben Weiner	Franklin County
Mark Paxson	Franklin County
Matt McClure	National Church Residence

**Table C-4. Social services; April 1, 2009**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Jackie McCall	YWCA
Joni Ogle	YWCA
Pam McCarthy	Central Community House
Rod Pritchard	Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging
Tom Dillard	Impact Community Action Agency
Sandy Turner	VOICE corps
Donna Mayor	Columbus Legal Services
Marilee Chinnici-Zuercher	FirstLink
Elaine Haines	ADAMH Board o Franklin County
Hassan Omar	Somali Community Association of Ohio

**Table C-5. Affordable housing; April 2, 2009**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Kathy Werkmeister	Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
Meera Parthasarathy	Columbus Green Building Forum
Elise Yablonsky	Franklin County
Ben Weiner	Franklin County
Frank Damico	ABC Management

**Table C-6. Homeless services; April 7, 2009**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Donald Strasser	Columbus Coalition for the Homeless
Laura Donahue	YMCA
Tiffany Nobles	Community Shelter Board

**Table C-7. Economic and regional development; April 8, 2009**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
James Schimmer	Franklin County Economic and Planning
Ben Weiner	Franklin County
Ellen Walker	Jefferson Township
Jessica Lodermeier	Henkels and McCoy, Inc
Matt Huffman	City of Gahanna

**Table C-8. Neighborhood services; April 10, 2009**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Theresa Saelim	The Community Development Collaborative of Greater Columbus
Andre Jamal Walker	Flossy Commercial Development
Bernita Gatewood	East Columbus Development Company
Tracy Hatmaker	Prairie Township
Al Berthold	Neighborhood Design Center
Betsy Meleski	City of Columbus
Kasia Richey	City of Columbus

**Table C-9. Rental housing; April 28, 2009**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Kevin Clark	Ohio Housing Finance Agency
Steve Havens	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
Mary Hoda	The NRP Group
Scott Hunley	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Amy Klaben	Columbus Housing Partnership
Tania Leeatoa	Columbus Urban League
Rita Parise	City of Columbus
Barbara Poope	Community Shelter Board
Rollin Seward	Franklin County
Robert Snow	National Affordable Housing Trust
Kim Stands	City of Columbus
Steve Sterrett	Campus Partners
Tracy Swanson	City of Columbus
George Tabit	Columbus Housing Partnership
Rob Vogt	VWB Research

## **C.02 Focus group questions**

Focus groups covered the following questions. Question #2 was tailored to the topic of the focus group (e.g. “most urgent rental housing needs”). Question #4 was only asked in the focus groups for housing professionals, economic development, and neighborhood services.

1. How has the environment changed—either positively or negatively—since we prepared the last Consolidated Plan in 2004-2005? (“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. How should sustainability - including energy conservation, green building and technology - be incorporated into economic and community development strategies?
5. What other assets and resources does the community have to address these needs?
6. What gaps exist in the local institutional structure (public, private, non-profit) that pose barriers to addressing these needs?



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[www.communityresearchpartners.org](http://www.communityresearchpartners.org)

A partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus and the John Glenn Institute at The Ohio University

United Way  
of Central Ohio

