



Department of
Development

Office of Housing and Community Partnerships

Fiscal Year 2010-2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment and Strategy

April 2010

Prepared By:

Ohio Department of Development

Community Development Division

Office of Housing and Community Partnerships

Ted Strickland, Governor of Ohio
Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor of Ohio
Lisa Patt-McDaniel, Director
Ohio Department of Development

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
91.300(a) Development of the Consolidated Plan	4 - 5

Housing Market Analysis

91.310(a) General Characteristics.....	6 - 38
91.310(b) Homeless Facilities (See Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment 91.305(c))	
91.310(c) Special need facilities and service (See Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment 91.305(d))	
91.310(d) Barriers to Affordable Housing	39

Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment

91.305(a-b) Categories of Persons Affected	41
91.305(c) Homeless Needs.....	70
91.305(d) Other Special Needs.....	82
91.305(e) Lead Based Paint Hazards.....	96

Strategic Plan

91.315(a-b) Affordable Housing.....	103
91.315(c) Homelessness	106
91.315(d) Other Special Needs.....	107
91.315(e) Non-housing Community Development Plan.....	109 - 139
Economic and Community Development Needs Analysis	132 - 138
Economic and Community Development Strategy Statement.....	139
91.315(f) Barriers to Affordable Housing	140
91.315(g) Lead-Based Paint Hazards.....	140
91.315(h) Anti-Poverty Strategy	141
91.315(i) Institutional Structure	142
91.315(j) Coordination.....	143
91.315(k) Low-Income Housing Tax Credit	143
91.315(l) (Not Applicable)	

HUD Tables

HUD Table 1: Housing, Homeless and Special Needs (Required)..... 44

HUD Table 1: Homeless Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart..... 44

HUD Table 1: Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart 44

HUD Table 1: Housing, Homeless and Special Needs 45

2A Priority Housing Needs..... 102

Goals, Objective and Performance Measures 146 - 157

Acronyms 159 - 160

Introduction

The FY 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment and Strategy is an examination of needs and issues affecting Ohio communities and citizens, particularly those of low- and moderate-income. The strategy also establishes goals, objectives, and priorities for addressing identified needs with resources provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The strategy is based upon the expectation that the needs will remain basically the same over the next five years and that HUD resources will be maintained at or about their current level. Should that not be the case, then the strategy will need to be revised accordingly. The FY 2010-2014 Strategy will guide the preparation of Ohio's Consolidated Plan annual action plans, which contain the specific method of distribution of HUD funds for the upcoming year.

The Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment and Strategy is divided into three parts:

- Market Analysis
- Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment
- Strategic Plan

Each section is numbered, such as 91.300 (a), which correlates with the specific citation from the Consolidated Plan regulations.

91.300(a) Development of the Consolidated Plan

The lead agency responsible for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships (OHCP) within the Ohio Department of Development. The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), which is responsible for awarding a portion of the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program funds for housing development projects, also works closely with OHCP staff in preparing the Consolidated Plan.

For 2010, the preparation of the Consolidated Plan basically followed the same planning process used in previous years. However the planning process was modified to incorporate several additional steps in order to update the required five-year needs assessment and develop implementation strategies.

First, an update of the needs assessment began by meetings between planning staff and supervisors of programs assisted with HUD funds and also involved consultation or input from various state agencies including:

- The Ohio Department of Health
- The Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- The Department of Jobs and Family Services
- The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
- The Ohio Public Works Commission

Based on input from this process, a draft housing market analysis and needs assessment was prepared by OHCP planning staff. During this time, a mechanism was also established to obtain feedback on the draft market analysis and needs assessment. Due to the constraints of time, geography and budgets, it was decided that the most rational approach was to maximize the use of electronic media. To this end “e-committees” were established by soliciting participation of people from 1,100 local governments, agencies and organizations. Four separate e-committees were established, including housing, Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing / Special Needs, Community Development, and Economic Development. Once established these e-committees were surveyed to obtain feedback on the draft needs assessment. Based on input received through the e-committee process, the needs assessment was refined and posted as a draft on the OHCP website.

The preparation of the Consolidated Plan involves a public needs hearing and comment period that is held each year in early October. The purpose of the needs hearing and comment process is to obtain comments on needs that may be underserved through existing programs or policies. Comments and suggestions received through this process is then relayed to the respective program supervisors for discussion at the Program Advisory Committee meetings. For FY 2010, comments were also accepted on the draft needs assessment, although input had been obtained through consultation with state agencies and also solicited through the e-committee process.

In late October, OHCP and OHFA staff meet with 10 Program Advisory Committees. Each of these committees is comprised of at least 10 persons, representing agencies and organizations that utilize funding covered by the Consolidated Plan or have background in similar programs or activities. The committees provide comments on the operation of existing programs and feedback on any proposed changes to programs or new initiatives. In some cases, special meetings are held to discuss specific issues or problems that require more attention than can be covered in the Program Advisory meetings. For FY 2010, committee members were also asked to provide comments on long-term strategies for the following five-year period.

Based on the comments received at these meetings, a draft of the Annual Consolidated Plan (Action Plan) is prepared that is presented to a 30-member Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee, which also provides comments. For FY 2010, the draft five-year needs assessment and strategy is also provided to the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee for review and comment.

Subsequently, the plan is then presented for public comment for a period of 30 days, during which time a public hearing is held to allow the public to submit oral or written comments on the draft plan and five-year needs assessment and strategy. The state posts the draft Consolidated Plan (annual action plan), the Executive Summary and the draft five-year needs assessment and strategy on the ODOD/OHCP website <http://development.ohio.gov/cdd/ohcp/>. Additionally, the state mails out notification of the availability of these planning documents to about 1,100 organizations and agencies throughout the state. Notice of the public comment period and the public hearing were posted in newspapers of general circulation throughout the state. After comments are received, a final plan document is drafted and submitted to the Columbus office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for review.

Additionally, local communities that receive HUD funds for housing or community development programs are required to undertake local planning and citizen participation processes. While the state Consolidated Plan process focuses on developing general program guidelines and allocation of resources among programs, local communities or organizations then must apply through these programs to obtain funds. Communities and organizations are given a significant amount of discretion in structuring their local programs or whether they will even apply for funding. It is important, therefore, for persons to be involved in their local communities to provide input to planning for local programs, activities and services.

(a) General Characteristics

The Consolidated Plan regulations require a description of the significant housing characteristics of the State's housing markets. The first step in attempting to analyze the housing market is to examine the state's demographic characteristics and particularly the changes that have taken place since the 1990 Census to determine what, if any, trends have emerged. Since the 2010 Census data is not available, much of the housing data analyzed is based on the 2000 Census data.

As shown in Table 1, the population of Ohio has increased by 506,025 persons or 4.7% during 1990-2000. Comparison with respect to race is difficult because the 2000 Census allowed persons to designate themselves as "two or more races", so persons who may have declared themselves as one race in 1990 may now be part of the "two or more races" category. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity grew at the largest rate, 62.1%, while by numbers Black/African Americans accounted for the largest proportion of the change between 1990-2000 at 115,507 or about 23%.

Table 1 : Ohio's Population Profile**Change in Population in Ohio 1990-2000**

	2000		1990		No. Change 1990-2000	Pct. Change 1990-2000
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.		
Total	11,353,140		10,847,115		506,025	4.7%
White alone	9,640,523	84.9%	9,525,016	87.8%	115,507	1.2%
Black or African American alone	1,288,359	11.3%	1,152,230	10.6%	136,129	11.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	26,999	0.2%	22,331	0.2%	4,668	20.9%
Asian alone	132,131	1.2%				
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	2,641	0.0%	89,238	0.8%	45,534	51.0%
Some other race alone	89,149	0.8%				
Two or more races	173,338	1.5%	58,300	0.5%	204,187	350.2%

Hispanic or Latino

	2000	Pct.	1990	Pct.	No Change	PCT Change
Hispanic or Latino	213,889	1.9%	131,983	1.2%	81,906	62.1%

* 1990 information is based upon Hispanic by Race

Geographic Changes in Ohio's Population

Map 1 shows the change in population by county during 1990-2000. One obvious trend that emerges is that, with few exceptions, the larger metropolitan counties have lost or had small increases in population, while the counties that have gained in population are generally those that surround the largest metropolitan counties. A large proportion of the population (70.6%) live in cities, villages, or CDPs (Census Designated Places) although this has decreased slightly since 1990 when 71.7% of the population lived in cities, villages or Census Designated Places. However, the actual issue is more complex than simply a shift away from urban areas. Closer analysis reveals that as a group, the largest 20 cities in Ohio, lost 54,536 population, or -1.7% since 1990. If Columbus, which gained 78,512 people is not included, the loss of population would be 133,000 or -4.2%. Only two other cities of this group had minor population gains. Of the largest 10 cities, only Columbus gained population, while the others lost a total of nearly 123,000, or 6.3%. However, if the 20 largest cities are excluded, the remaining cities, villages and Census Designated Places actually had a population gain of 294,130 people, which was a 6.3% growth rate. This is higher than the overall 4.7% growth rate for the state.

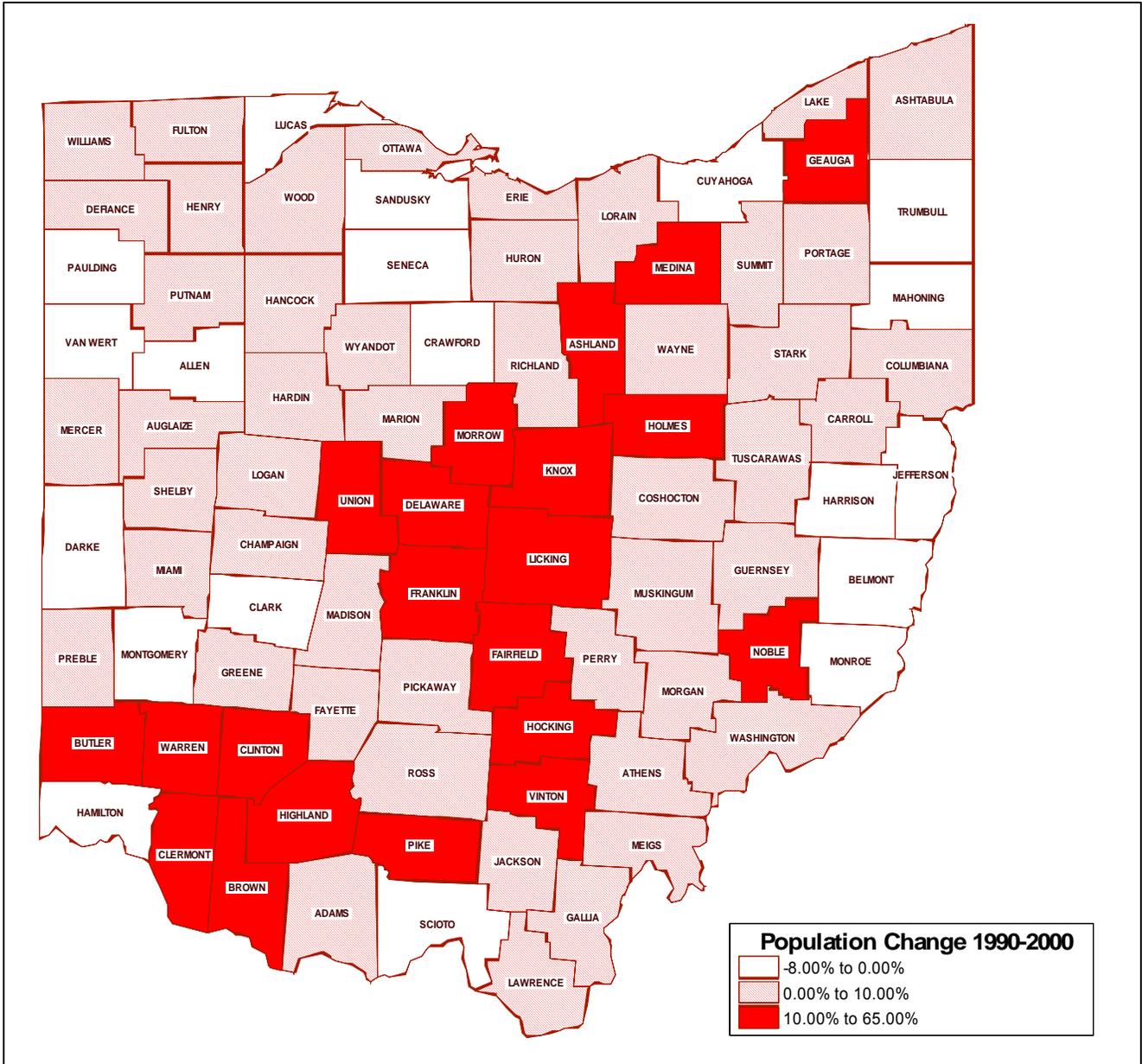
Population in Households and Families

As noted earlier the population of the state has increased by only 4.7%, as shown in Table 2 the number of households grew by 357,309, which is an 8.7% increase. It is also significant that non-family households grew by 265,541 and family households grew by 91,768.

Table 2: Household Type by Age of Householder

	Family households		Nonfamily households		Total Households	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Percent
2000						
Total	3,007,207		1,439,414		4,446,621	
15 to 24 years	114,333	3.8%	125,270	8.7%	239,603	5.4%
25 to 34 years	524,978	17.5%	222,319	15.4%	747,297	16.8%
35 to 44 years	768,930	25.6%	217,147	15.1%	986,077	22.2%
45 to 54 years	662,466	22.0%	230,869	16.0%	893,335	20.1%
55 to 64 years	422,779	14.1%	178,501	12.4%	601,280	13.5%
65 to 74 years	315,969	10.5%	195,230	13.6%	511,199	11.5%
75 to 84 years	169,305	6.6%	198,329	18.8%	367,634	10.5%
85 years and over	28,447		71,749		100,196	
1990						
Total	2,915,439		1,173,873		4,089,312	
15 to 24 years	116,444	4.0%	99,043	8.4%	215,487	5.3%
25 to 34 years	639,850	21.9%	217,340	18.5%	857,190	21.0%
35 to 44 years	730,890	25.1%	156,585	13.3%	887,475	21.7%
45 to 54 years	513,854	17.6%	120,329	10.3%	634,183	15.5%
55 to 64 years	434,436	14.9%	145,904	12.4%	580,340	14.2%
65 to 74 years	331,820	11.4%	211,480	18.0%	543,300	13.3%
75 years and over	148,145	5.1%	223,192	19.0%	371,337	9.1%

Map 1: Percent Population Change in Ohio by County 1990-2000



Even within family households, there has been a dramatic change in married-couple families from 1990-2000, with an actual decrease in married-couple families by 12,896 households. This trend is contrasted with an increase of 49,701 families with male heads of households with no wives and an increase of 54,963 families with female heads of households with no husband. Also, the number of married-couple families with children under 18 year of age has decreased during 1990-2000, while the number of married-couple families without children under 18 has increased.

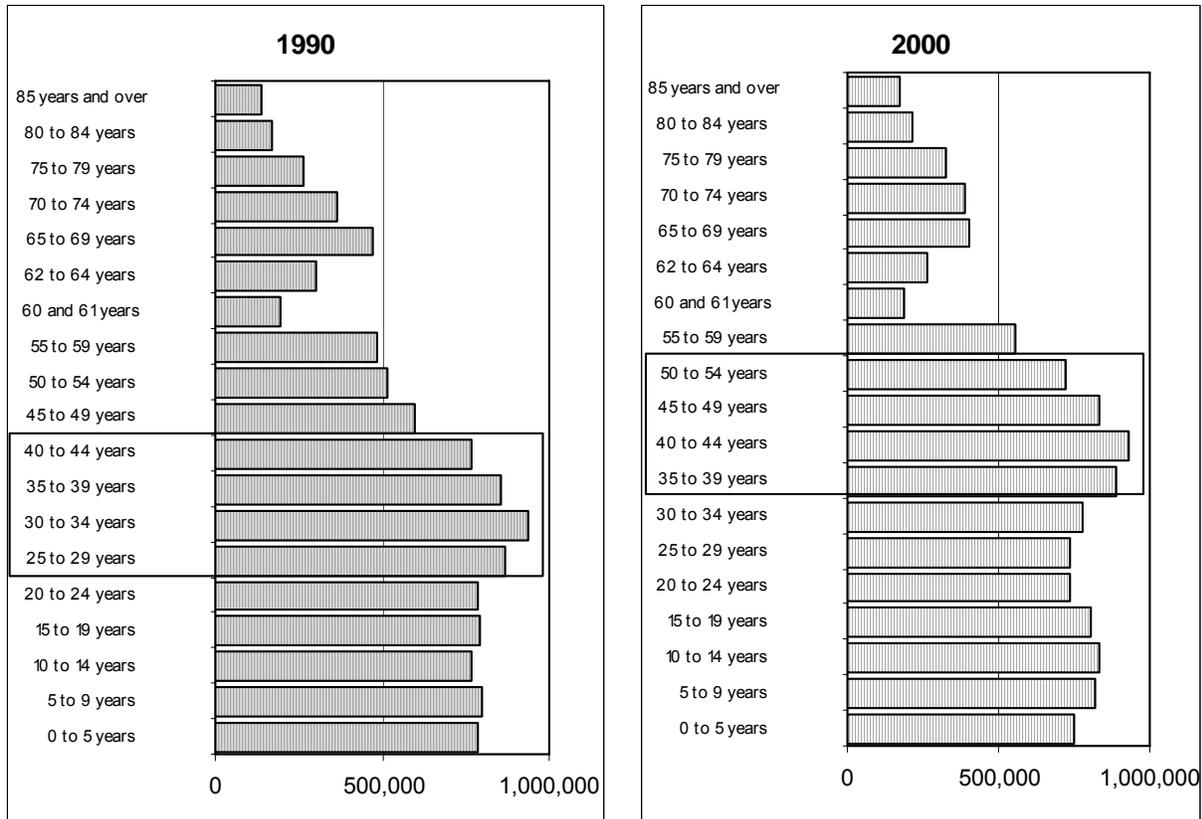
Table 3: Family Type by Presence of Own Children

	2000			1990		
	Married-couple family	Other Family		Married-couple family	Other Family	
		Male hher, no wife	Female hher, no husband		Male hher, no wife	Female hher, no husband
With own children under 18 years	1,025,971	89,541	316,667	1,083,791	51,271	270,002
No own children under 18 years	1,293,041	77,250	204,737	1,248,117	65,819	196,439
Total	2,319,012	166,791	521,404	2,331,908	117,090	466,441

Aging of the Population

Table 3 above also shows the age categories of households within the state. It is important to note the comparatively large percentage and number of households in the 35-54 year age range, which comprise 42% of all households in 2000. This is the “baby boomer” cohort that constituted about 42% of the 25-44 years age range in 1990. Table 4 below similarly shows similar data for persons. Like Table 3,

Table 4: Comparison of Changes in Age of Ohio’s Population 1990-2000



the age categories for the baby-boomers (outlined on chart) are moving up the age scale.

There were 1,508,095 persons who are over age 65 as of the 2000 Census, which is 13.3% of the states population as a whole. This figure is an increase of about 102,021 persons since 1990, when the percent of elderly persons was 13%. Over the next decade, as the baby boomers age, this figure will continue to increase.

Map 2 shows the distribution of persons who are over 65 years of age by county. Generally counties with lower median household incomes also have a greater proportion of elderly persons. When counties were ranked by median income, the 20 counties with the lowest median incomes had an average elderly population of 14.3%, compared with the 20 counties that had the highest median incomes, which had 11.7%. In part, this is due to the fact that persons over 65 years of age tend to have lower household incomes. However, elderly persons generally need more services, so communities that have lower median incomes have fewer resources from income taxes and other revenue sources to provide such services. The counties with the largest elderly population were Jefferson (18.6%), Belmont (18.2%), Mahoning (17.8%) and Harrison (17.7%).

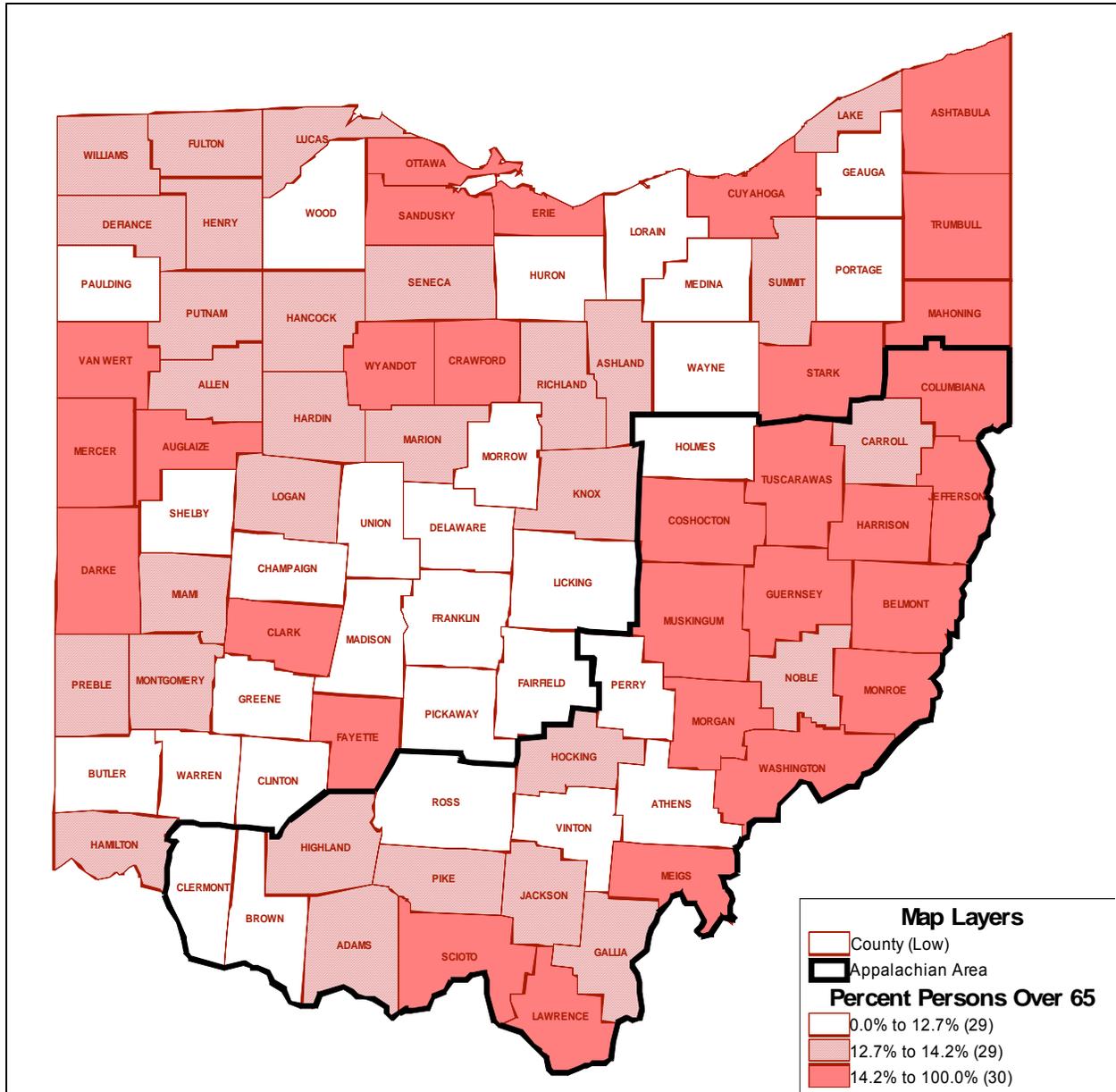
As with counties, there is also a general correlation between median income and elderly population for municipalities. Municipalities with a median income of \$25,000 or less had an average elderly population of 15.9%, while those with median incomes over \$50,000 had elderly population of only 13.3%. However, the concentration of elderly persons is much higher in municipalities than in counties. There were 454 municipalities with over 15% elderly populations and 128 had elderly populations over 20% and totaling 121,384 persons. The 2000 Census data shows that there were 41 municipalities with an overall median household income of less than \$30,000 that had populations greater than 20% elderly. These cities are generally smaller cities located in Appalachia.

As mentioned previously, elderly persons generally need a higher level of support services from local communities than other segments of the population. As shown on Table 5, persons over 65 years of age have a much higher number of disabilities and special needs persons than the other age groups. Although persons over 65 years of age account for only 13.3% of the population, they accounted for 33% of the total number of disabilities tallied for the entire population.

Table 5: Age by Types of Disability for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5+ Years with Disabilities in 2000

	Disabilities for people 5 to 15 years	Percent Disabilities 5-15 years	Disabilities for people 16 to 64 years	Percent Disabilities 16-64 years	Disabil-ities for people 65 years and over	Percent Disabil-ities 65 year and over
Total disabilities tallied	144,926		2,160,997		1,134,937	
Sensory disability	17,812	12.3%	168,657	7.8%	192,291	16.9%
Physical disability	17,720	12.2%	467,143	21.6%	395,543	34.9%
Mental disability	94,436	65.2%	286,071	13.2%	136,021	12.0%
Self-care disability	14,958	10.3%	124,621	5.8%	128,475	11.3%
Go-outside-home disability			370,910	17.2%	282,607	24.9%
Employment disability			743,595	34.4%		

Map 2: Percent Elderly Population by County



Special Needs Populations

Persons with disabilities and special needs are not confined only to the elderly population. As indicated in Table 6, 2000 Census data indicates that there are about 1.8 million persons with a disability, which is about 18.3% of the population. The elderly comprise about 31% of the disabled persons in Ohio. Despite the number of persons with disabilities, only a minority of disabled persons are unemployed, with females 21-64 years of age being the largest unemployed group. Despite being employed, a substantial number of disabled persons have an income below the poverty level, with females and children comprising most of this group. The subsequent section of the strategy will discuss special needs populations further.

Table 6: Sex by Age by Disability Status by Employment Status for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5+ Years

Male							
	Total	Disability	Pct. With Disability	Not Employed	Pct. Not Em-ployed	Below Poverty	Pct. Below Poverty
5 to 15 Yrs. Of Age	928,286	72,729	7.8%			16,568	22.8%
16 to 20 Yrs. Of Age	398,642	50,909	12.8%	24789	6.2%	8,929	17.5%
21 to 64 Yrs. Of Age	3,109,020	564,765	18.2%	225,076	7.2%	84,404	14.9%
65 or More Yrs. Of Age	585,381	230,569	39.4%			16,188	7.0%
Totals	5,021,329	918,972	18.3%	249,865	5.0%	126,089	13.7%

Female							
	Total	Disability	Pct. With Disability	Not Employed	Pct. Not Em-ployed	Below Poverty	Pct. Below Poverty
5 to 15 Yrs. Of Age	880,913	40645	4.6%			10,059	24.7%
16 to 20 Yrs. Of Age	393,340	41561	10.6%	19447	4.9%	9,708	23.4%
21 to 64 Yrs. Of Age	3,285,630	555,846	16.9%	743,525	22.6%	116,672	21.0%
65 or More Yrs. Of Age	836,690	352,465	42.1%			48,080	13.6%
Totals	5,396,573	990,517	18.4%	762,972	14.1%	184,519	18.6%

Income and Poverty

Table 7 shows the household income by income category, and the tables below indicate the Median Family Income and Median Household Income in 1999.

The Census Bureau indicates that Ohio ranks 24th in the country when compared with other states median household incomes and 23rd when compared with the median family incomes.

Besides income data, another useful measure of income and poverty status is the federal poverty level. Table 8 shows that as of the 2000 Census, the number of persons below poverty level has declined in nearly every category during 1990-2000.

Median Family Income

1999	1989
\$50,037	\$34,351

Median HH Income

1999	1989
\$40,956	\$28,706

Table 7: Household Income in 1999

Total	4,446,621	Percent
Less than \$10,000	406,698	9.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	285,372	6.4%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	286,496	6.4%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	307,647	6.9%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	301,721	6.8%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	301,275	6.8%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	276,378	6.2%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	263,109	5.9%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	231,642	5.2%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	426,570	9.6%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	478,753	10.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	444,599	10.0%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	200,320	4.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	88,729	2.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	71,062	1.6%
\$200,000 or more	76,250	1.7%

Table 8: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level

	1999		1989		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	PCT	Number	PCT	Number	PCT
Total Population	11,046,987		10,574,315		472,672	4.5%
Under .50	530,076	4.8%	656,554	6.2%	-126,478	-19.3%
50 to .74	304,847	2.8%	315,183	3.0%	-10,336	-3.3%
75 to .99	335,775	3.0%	354,031	3.3%	-18,256	-5.2%
1.00 to 1.24	390,314	3.5%	406,841	3.8%	-16,527	-4.1%
1.25 to 1.49	435,460	3.9%	415,095	3.9%	20,365	4.9%
1.50 to 1.74	448,991	4.1%	479,073	4.5%	-30,082	-6.3%
1.75 to 1.84	195,849	1.8%	192,058	1.8%	3,791	2.0%
1.85 to 1.99	278,546	2.5%	302,870	2.9%	-24,324	-8.0%
2.00 and over	8,127,129	73.6%	7,452,610	70.5%	674,519	9.1%

Table 9, which lists the poverty level of persons by age and household type, and indicates that about 1,171,000 person were below poverty in Ohio in 1999, which is 10.3 percent of the population. Table 10 shows the declining number of persons receiving public assistance during 1990-2000.

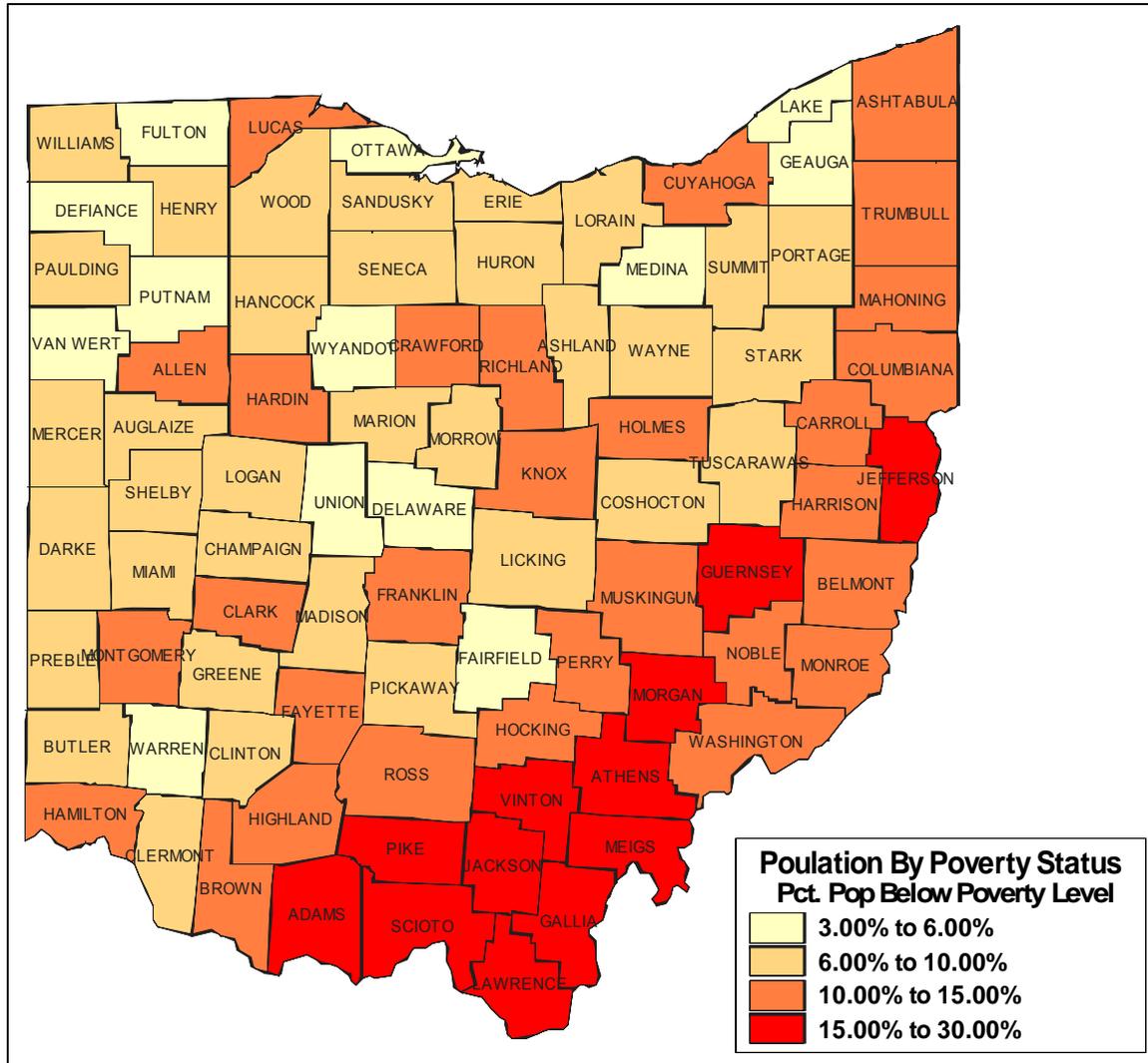
Table 9: Poverty Level by Age by Household Type

		1999		
		Under 65 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Total		1,054,956	54,571	61,171
In married-couple families		263,699	14,818	9,616
In other families		526,639	6,119	4,583
Male householder, no wife present		81,432	1,255	825
Female householder, no husband present		445,207	4,864	3,758
Unrelated individuals		264,618	33,634	0

Table 10: Public Assistance Income for Households

		1999		1989	
		Number	PCT	Number	PCT
Total		4,446,621		4,089,312	
With public assistance income		143,132	3.2%	344,141	8.4%
No public assistance income		4,303,489	96.8%	3,745,171	91.6%

Map 3: Percentage of Population below Poverty Level by County, 2000

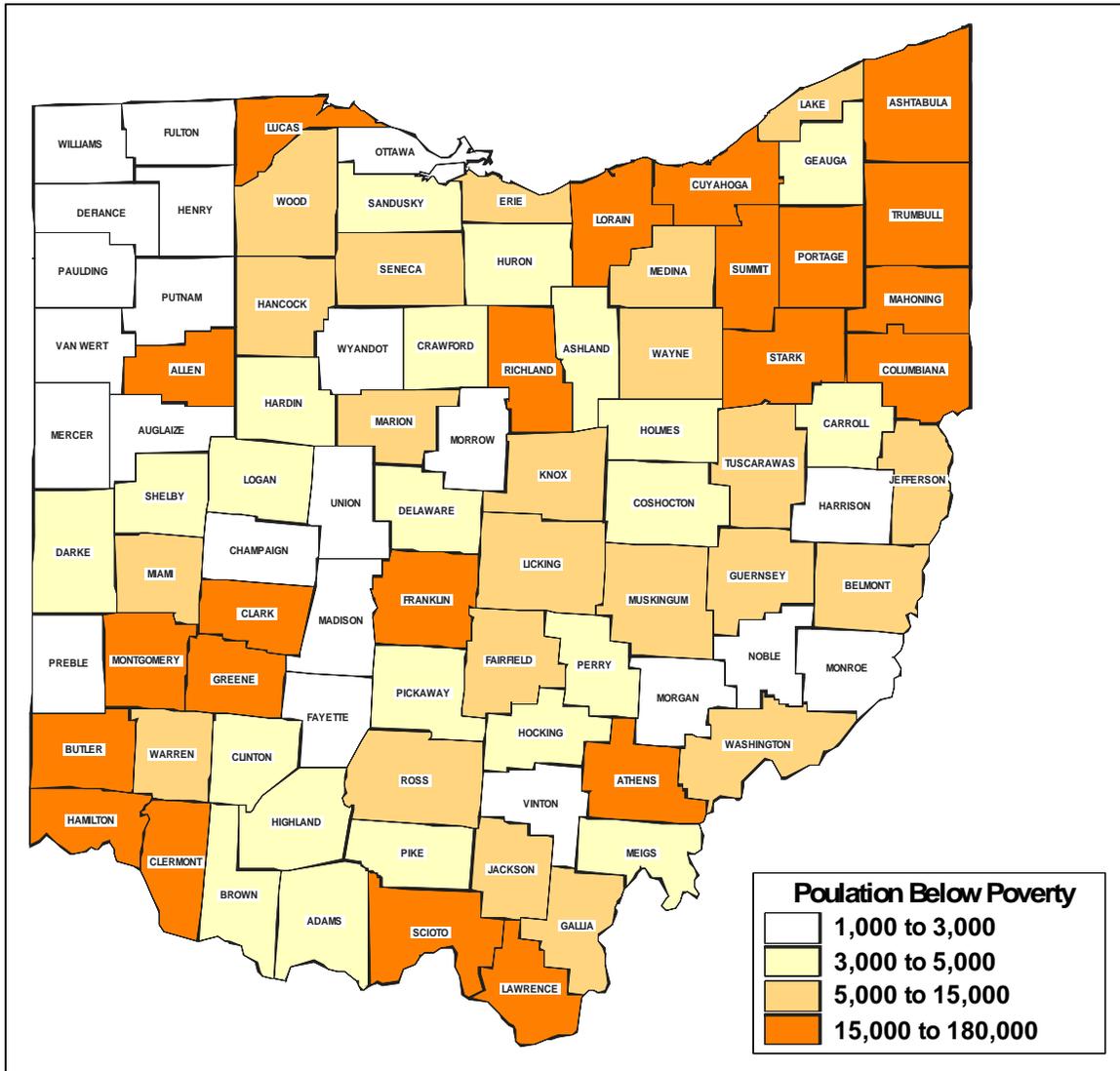


Individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates. They are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor."

Source: SF3 2000 Census CD

Map prepared by the Ohio Department of Development, Office of Housing and Community Partnerships

Map 4: Number of People below Poverty Level by County, 2000



Individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates. They are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor."

Source: SF3 2000 Census CD

Map prepared by the Ohio Department of Development, Office of Housing and Community Partnerships

Housing Market and Characteristics

Table 11 below shows that the number of housing units in Ohio increased by 411,106 units (9.4%) during 1990-2000, according to 2000 Census data. The vacancy rate for owner and renter housing were computed based on the units for rent and for sale, and discounting the units that are sold or rented and not occupied, since it cannot be determined if these units were rental or owner units. "Other vacant" units were likewise not counted, as these unit not being for sale or rent are not considered part of the available housing stock. Note that the Census Bureau changed the way other vacant units were counted, not counting some types of housing (campers, etc.) that were counted in 1990, which accounts for the apparent decrease in "Other vacant" units during 1990-2000.

The distribution of these units by tenure is shown on Map 5 for owner units and Map 6 for rental units. Obviously, as shown on Map 5, areas that predominate with owner units are outside of the highly urbanized areas, while rental units are much more prevalent in the highly urbanized areas, especially older central cities.

Table 11: Housing Units by Tenure, Occupied and Vacant 1990-2000

	2000		1990		No. Change 1990-2000	Pct.
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.		
Total	4,783,051		4,371,945		411,106	9.4%
Occupied	4,445,773	92.9%	4,087,546	93.5%	358,227	8.8%
Vacant	337,278	7.1%	284,399	6.5%	52,879	18.6%

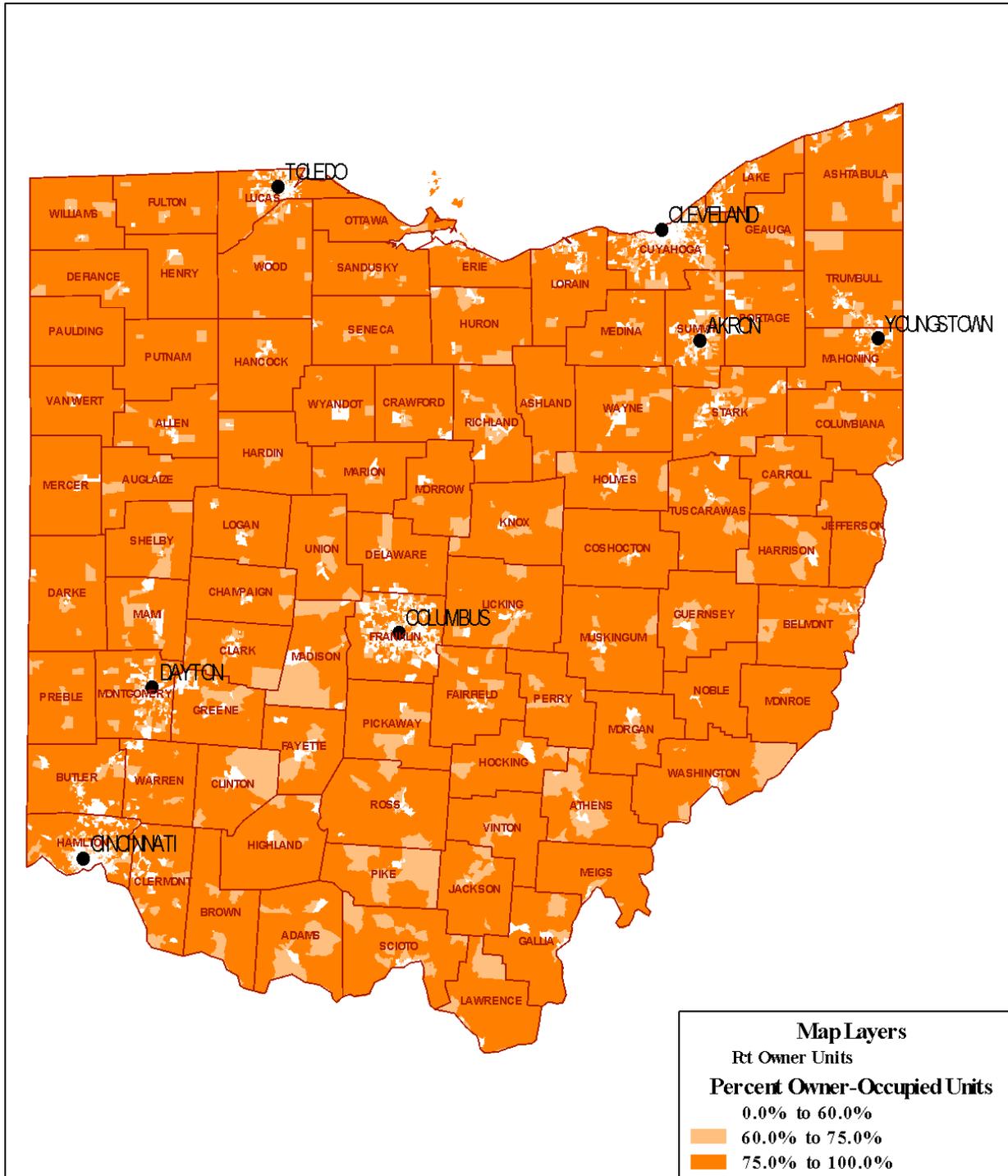
	2000		1990		No. Change 1990-2000	Pct.
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.		
Total	337,278		284,399		52,879	18.6%
For rent	126,978	37.6%	110,288	38.8%	16,690	Not Avail.
For sale only	58,479	17.3%	34,945	12.3%	23,534	Not Avail.
Rented or sold, not occupied	39,426	11.7%	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	Not Avail.
Seasonal/recreational use	54,826	16.3%	37,820	13.3%	17,006	
For migrant workers	452	33.3%	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	Not Avail.	Not Avail.
Other vacant	57,117	16.9%	101,346	35.6%	-44,229	
Rental Vacancy Rate*		8.5%	7.7%		0.8%	
Owner Vacancy Rate**		1.9%	1.3%		0.6%	

*Rental Vacancy Rate: units for rent / units for rent + and renter occupied units

** Owner Vacancy Rate: units for sale / units for sale + owner occupied units

	2000		1990		No. Change 1990-2000	Pct.
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.		
Total	4,445,773		4,087,546		358,227	
Owner occupied	3,072,514	69.1%	2,758,149	67.5%	314,365	11.4%
Renter occupied	1,373,259	30.9%	1,329,397	32.5%	43,862	3.3%

Map 5: Percent Owner-Occupied Units by Census Block Group, 2000



Map 6: Percent Renter-Occupied Units

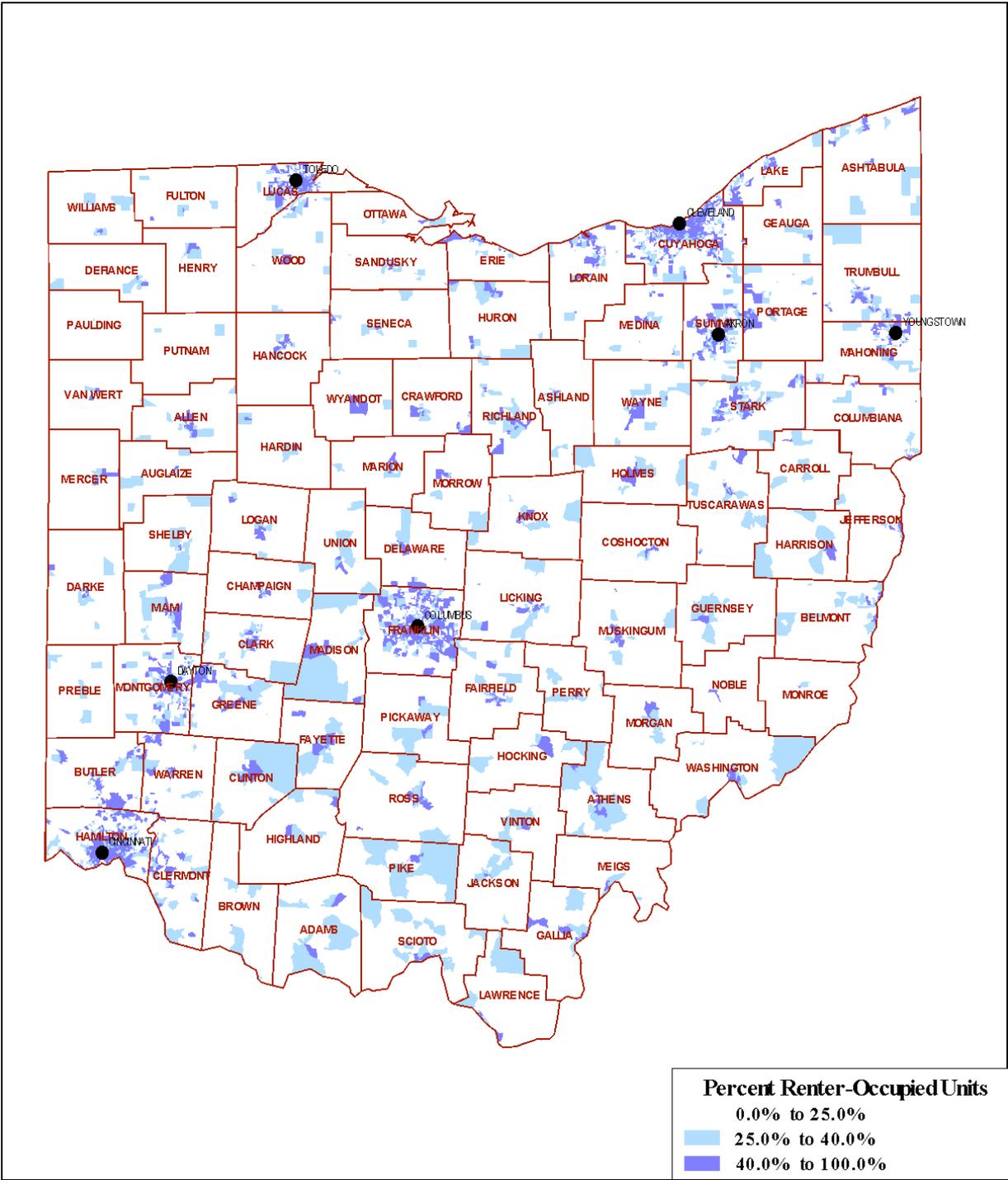


Table 12 shows how housing units have been added to Ohio's housing stock over the years. The information in this table is also displayed in Chart 1 below. The increase in single-family units in Ohio has been the greatest since the post World War II period. Yet while this dramatic increase has occurred in single-family housing, rental housing has slightly declined from production during 1980-1989. This information needs to be viewed in context with Table 13, which indicates that owner-occupied units increased by over 314,000, or 11.4%, during 1990-2000, while renter-occupied units increased less than 44,000, or 3.3%. The homeownership rate also increased from 67.5% to over 69%. Although the state summary of housing data shows that Ohio's housing has grown since 1990, not all of this growth has been evenly distributed throughout the state.

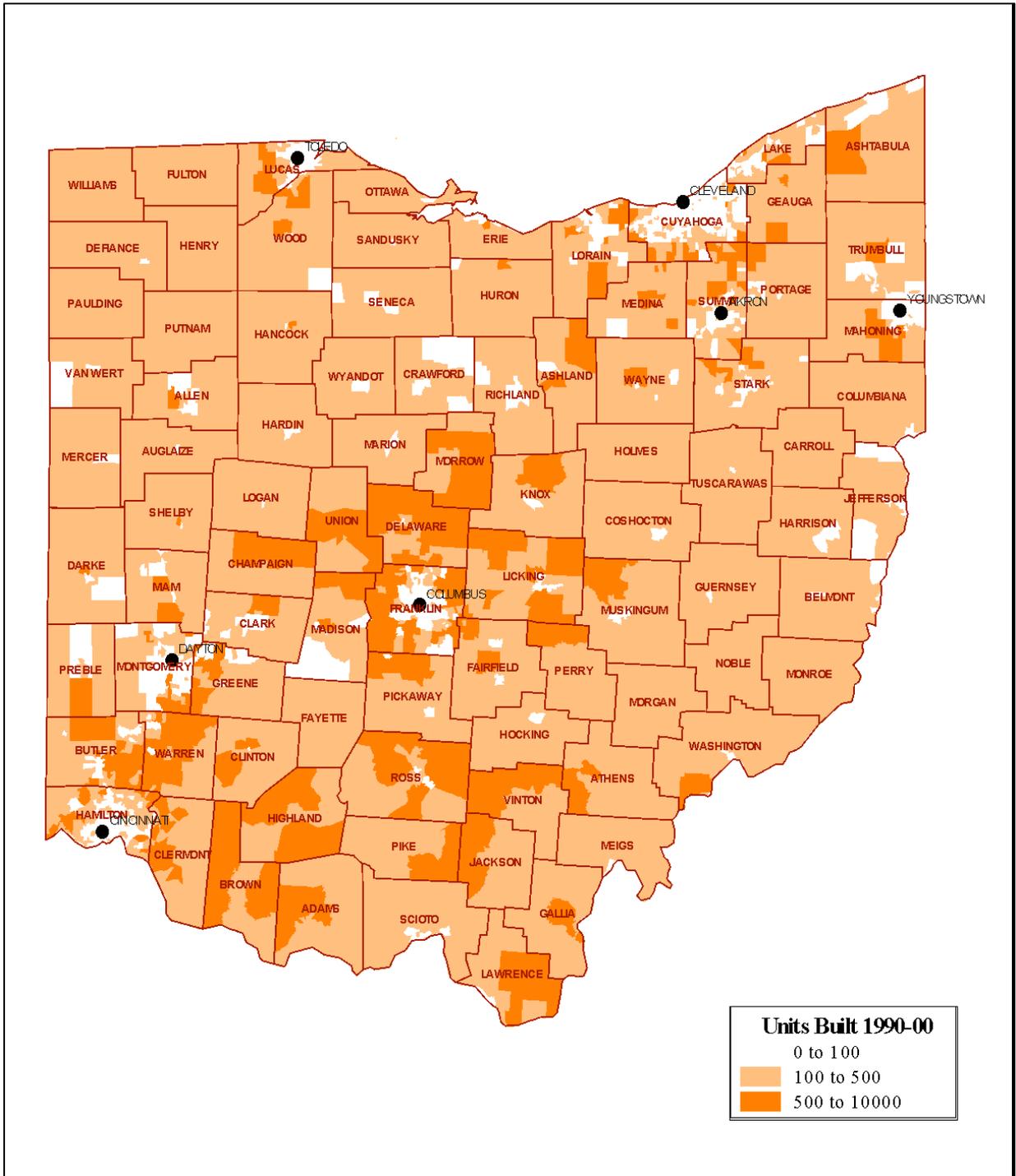
Table 12: Age of Housing Stock

	2000	
	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Built 1990 to 2000	453,415	135,941
Built 1980 to 1989	281,709	147,532
Built 1970 to 1979	447,647	265,653
Built 1960 to 1969	424,434	213,607
Built 1950 to 1959	527,146	178,353
Built 1940 to 1949	260,902	130,364
Built 1939 or earlier	677,261	301,809

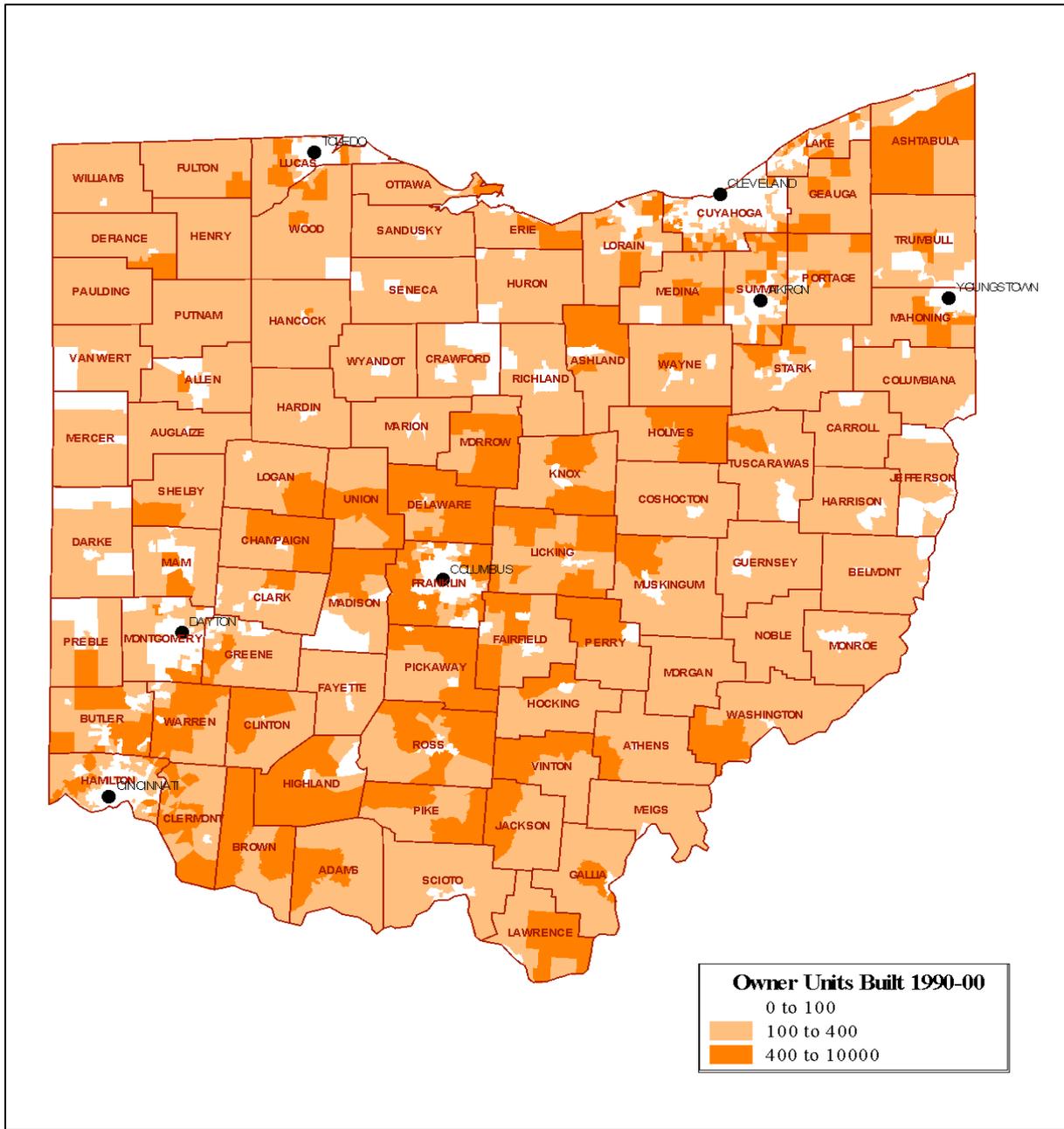
Map 7 shows the distribution of housing units that were built during 1990-2000. Note that fewer housing units were constructed in the largest cities compared to most other areas of the state. Yet it is also clear that much of the activity occurred in the periphery of the largest cities, including in the surrounding counties. Due in part to the fact that many of these cities are largely landlocked with little area left for new development.

Map 8 below shows the number of owner-occupied units built during 1990-2000, which shows growth throughout most of the state, with most activity around, but not within, the largest cities. However, as shown on Map 9, which is a higher resolution map, few owner units were also constructed in the older moderately sized cities in the less urbanized parts of the state. Although this map is of southeastern Ohio, other parts of Ohio would reveal the same issues. Generally these are the central cities in these counties and, like their more populous counterparts, also have aging infrastructure and housing stock.

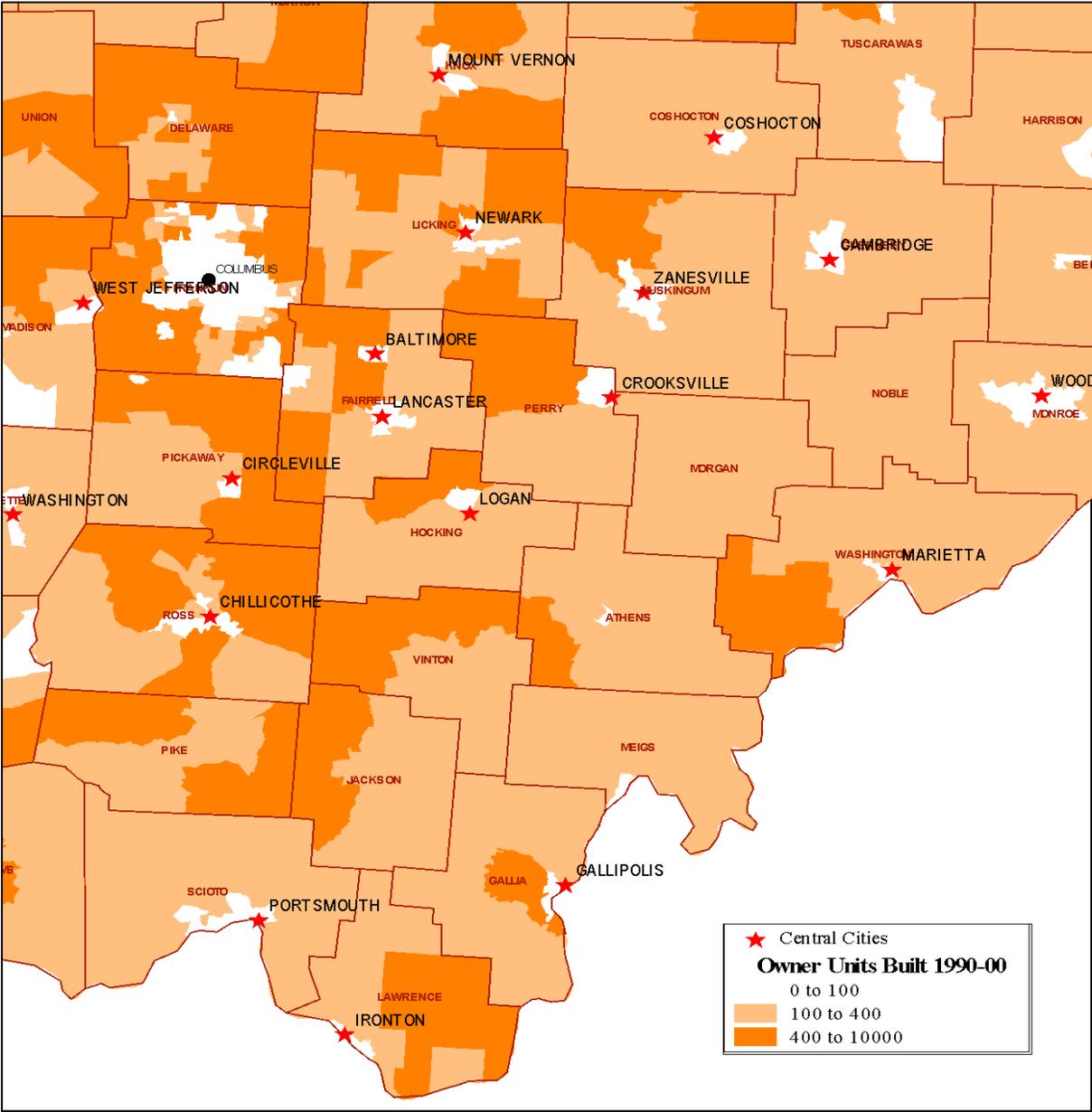
Map 7: Units Built 1990-2000 by Census Tract



Map 8: Percent Owner Units Built 1990-2000 by Census Tract

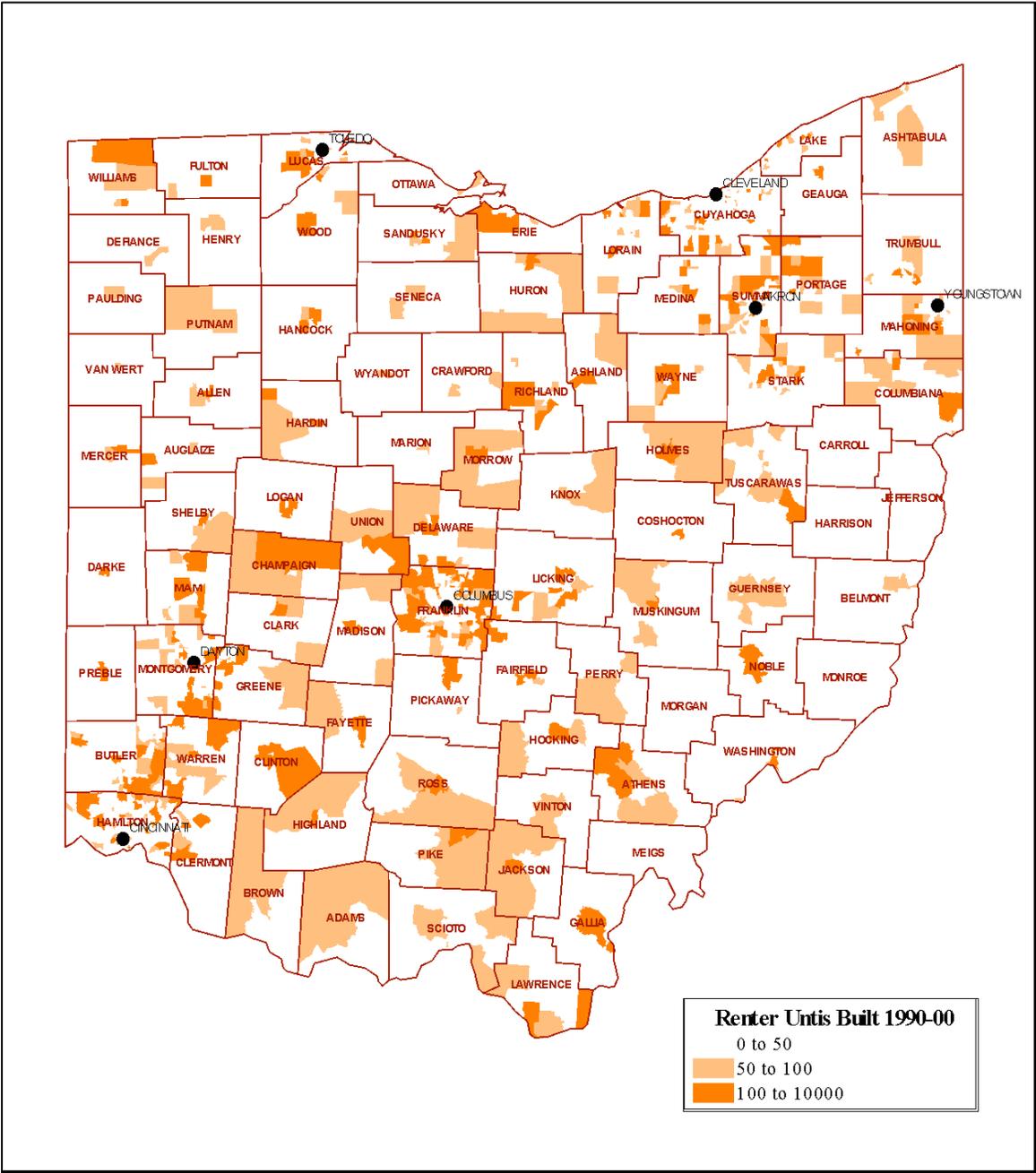


Map 9: Number of Owner Units Built 1990-2000 by Census Tract for Southeastern Ohio with Selected Central Cities



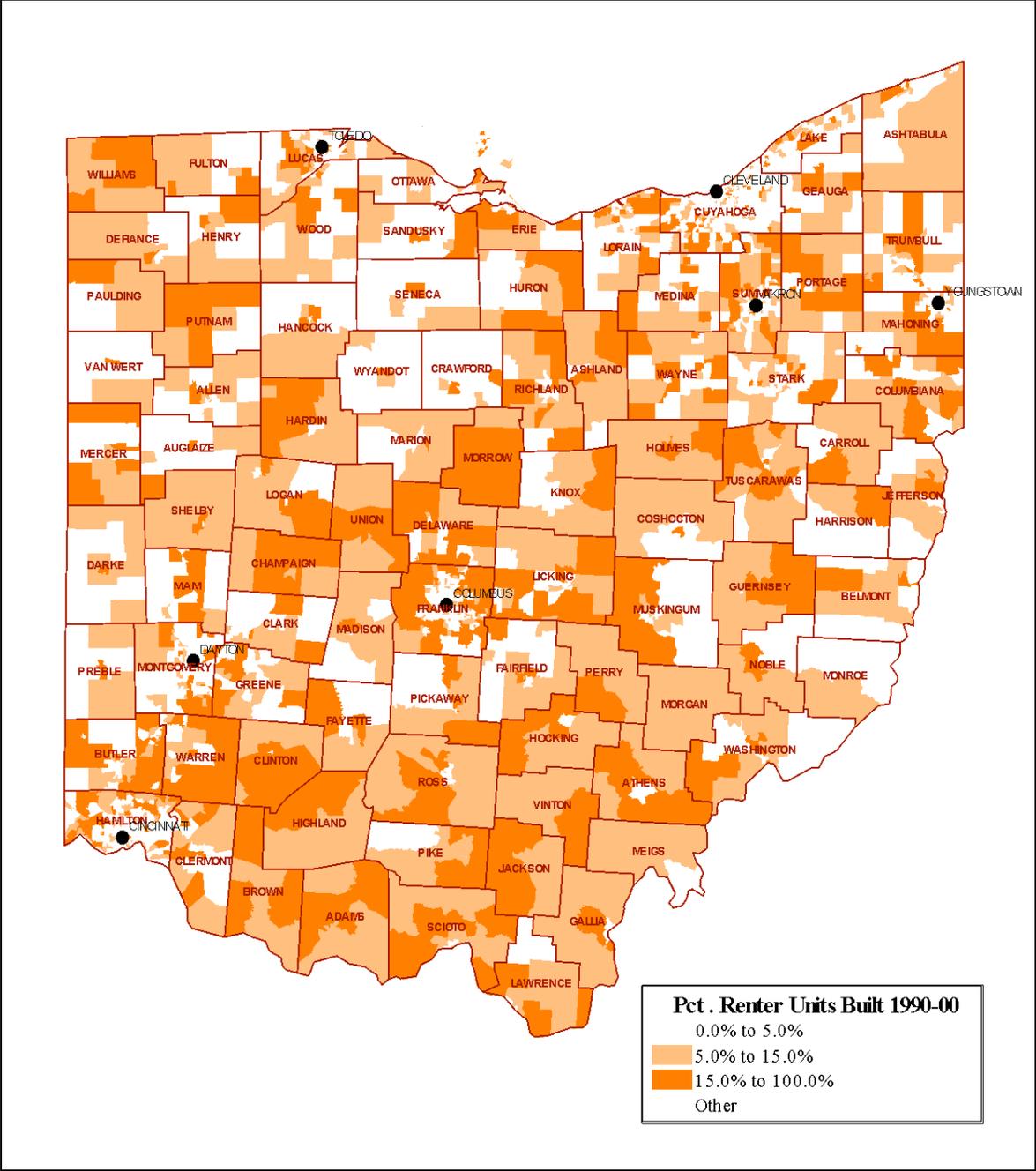
Map 10 shows the construction of rental units during 1990-2000 to be much less widespread than owner units, with the majority of activity concentrated within more urbanized areas, including within the larger central cities and also significant units within the older central cities in the less urbanized counties.

Map 10: Renter Units Built 1990-2000 by Census Tract



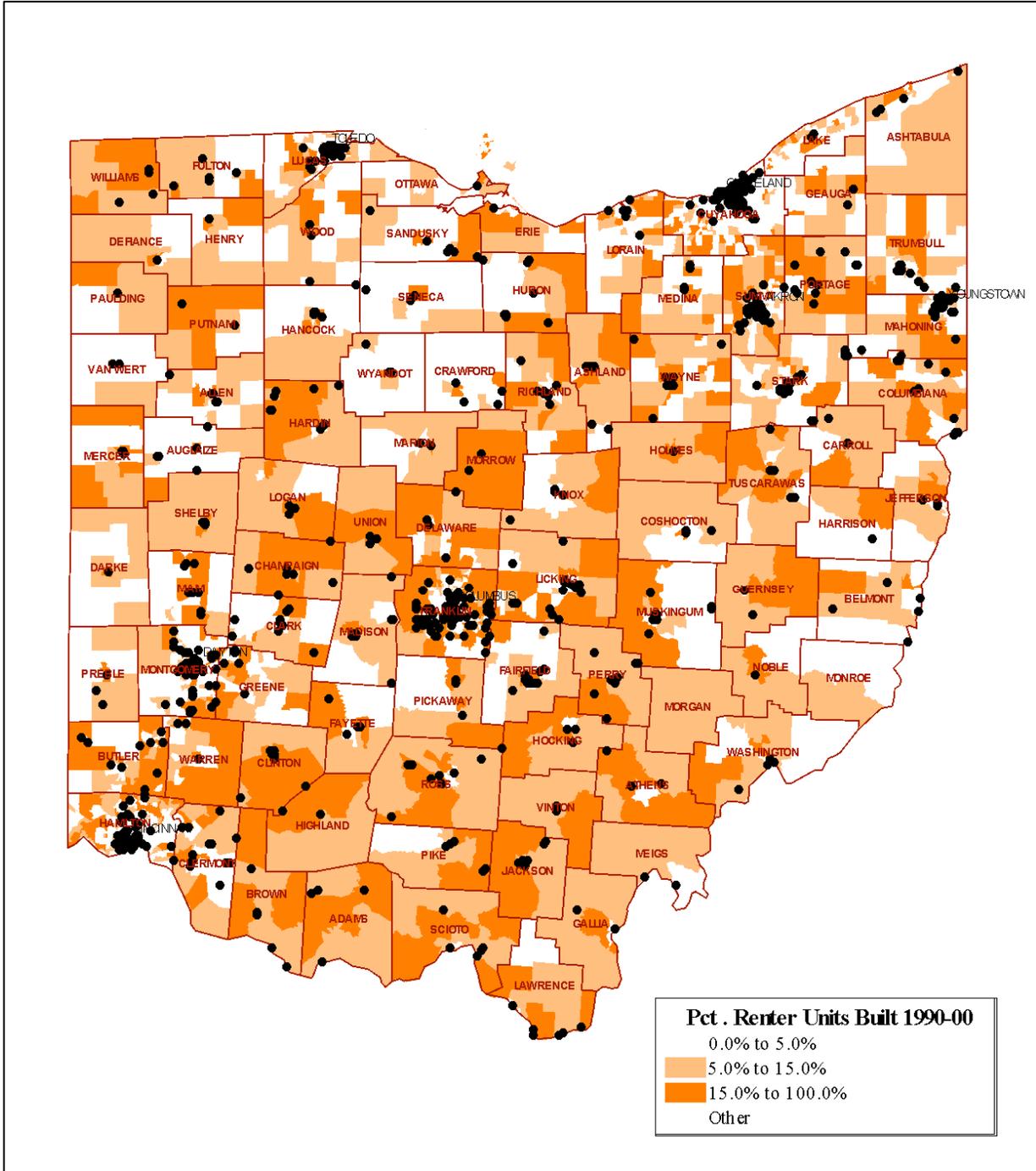
Map 11, which shows the percent of units constructed during 1990-2000 within Census Tracts shows a significant increase of rental housing in many tracts throughout the state. Much of the reason for this is shown on Map 12, on the following page.

Map 11: Percent Renter Units Built 1990-2000 by Census Tract



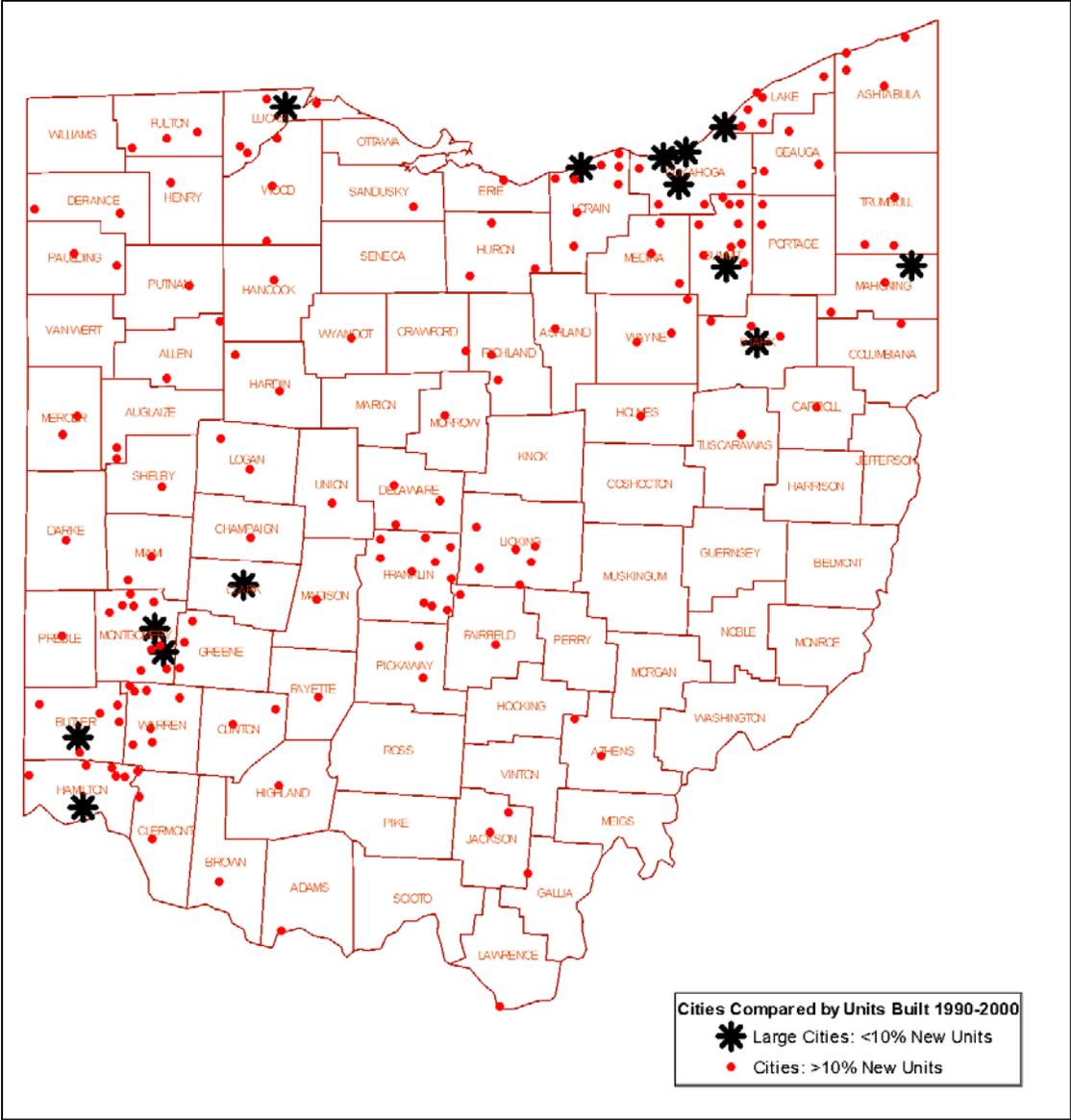
Map 12 shows the location of affordable rental housing projects constructed with the aid of Ohio Housing Tax Credits.

Map 12: Percent Rental Units Built 1990-2000 by Census Tract, With Ohio Housing Tax Credit Projects Displayed



The contrasting change in growth for selected municipalities is shown in Map 13 below. This map was constructed by first identifying the most populous cities that had the lowest percentage increase in new units during 1990 – 2000 with the most populous cities that had the highest increase in new units during that period. Many of the high growth cities were the suburban cities in the most highly urbanized counties and adjacent counties. Of the higher growth cities shown on the map, all but four were under 20,000 population, and all but one (Columbus) was under 25,000.

Map 13: Comparison of Housing Unit Growth 1990-2000: Large Central Cities with Moderately Sized Cities



Vacancy Rates and Vacant Housing

Table 13 indicates that, while there were a substantial number of new housing units built during 1990-2000, the vacancy rate has also increased during this period from 6.5% to 7.1% overall. The vacancy rate for owner and renter housing, which in 2000 was based only on units for sale and for rent, both increased from 1990. Map 14 shows vacancy data, based on an “adjusted vacancy rate”. The adjusted vacancy rate is based on units for rent, for sale and other vacant units, and excludes the units that are rented or sold and not yet occupied. The Census tracts with the highest vacancy rates are concentrated in the larger cities, many of the central cities in the less urbanized counties and in the southeastern Appalachian area of the state.

Map 14: Percent Vacant Units in 2000 by Census Tract

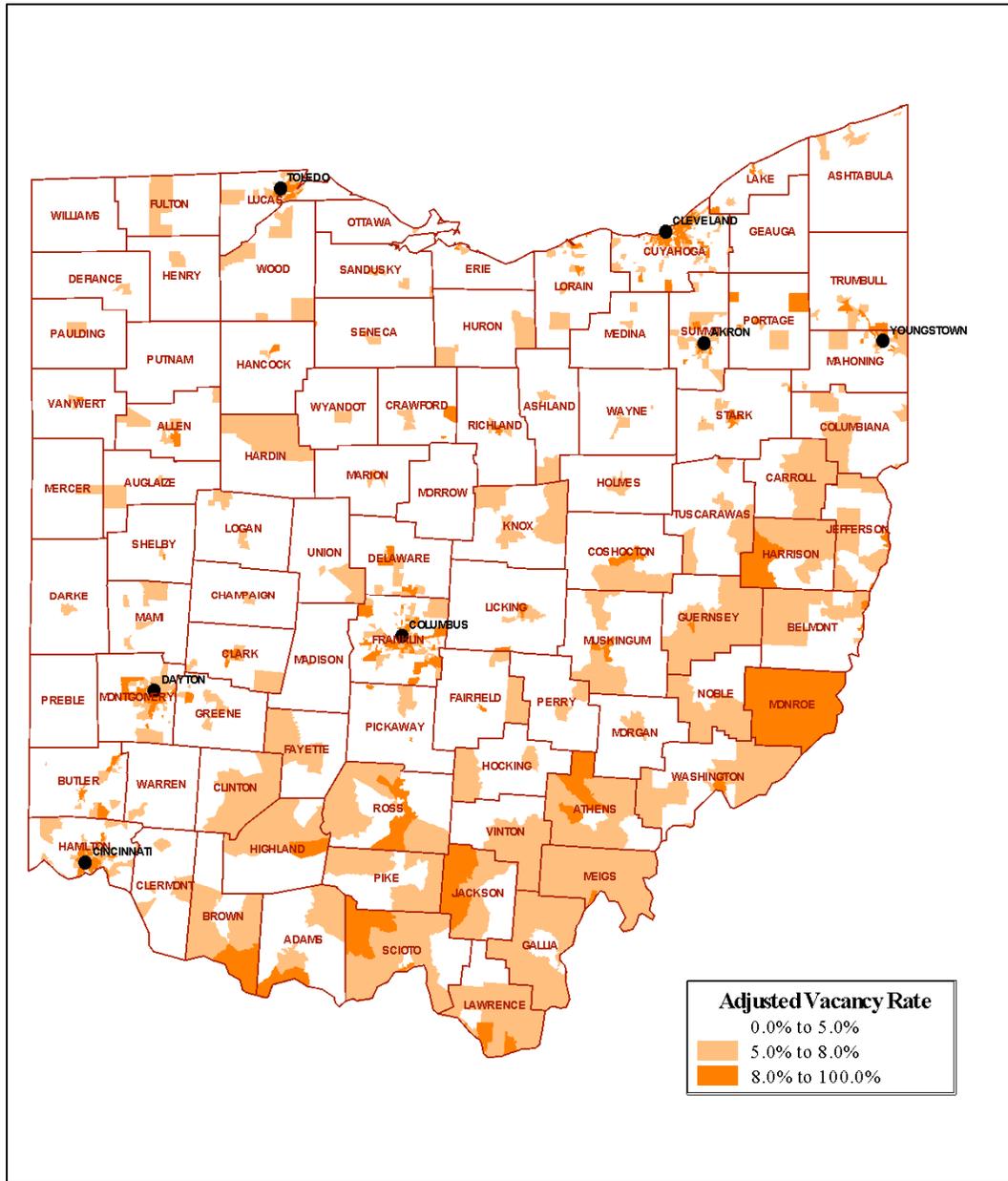


Table 13 shows that nearly all types of housing have been subject to increased vacancy rates, especially single-family detached units, for which vacant units increased by 27.4% during 1990-2000.

Table 13: Vacant Housing Units by Units in Structure

Unit Type	2000		1990		Change 1990-2000	
	Vacant Units	Percent	Vacant Units	Percent	Vacant Units	Percent
1, detached	149,645	44.4%	117,421	41.3%	32,224	27.4%
1, attached	16,767	5.0%	15,582	5.5%	1,185	7.6%
2	32,057	9.5%	27,121	9.5%	4,936	18.2%
3 or 4	28,324	8.4%	24,048	8.5%	4,276	17.8%
5 to 9	29,509	8.7%	24,365	8.6%	5,144	21.1%
10 to 19	23,868	7.1%	23,254	8.2%	614	2.6%
20 to 49	12,664	3.8%	11,499	4.0%	1,165	10.1%
50 or more	15,904	4.7%	13,535	4.8%	2,369	17.5%
Mobile home	26,368	7.8%	21,715	7.6%	4,653	21.4%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	2,172	0.6%	5,859	2.1%	-3,687	-62.9%
Total	337,278	100.0%	284,399	100.0%	52,879	18.6%

One of the likely explanations of the increase in the vacancy rates is the strong economy and low interest rates during the 1990's which resulted in many persons moving into new or better housing. This would result in more of the older existing housing units becoming vacant.

Loss of Housing Units

Despite the fact that the 2000 Census data indicates that 453,415 owner and 135,941 renter units, or a total of 589,356 housing units, were built during 1990-2000, the Census data also shows that the total number of housing units, occupied and vacant, increased by only 411,106. The explanation is that some units that existed in 1990 were no longer part of the housing stock in 2000. Either these units were demolished or converted to some other use. Table 14 on the following page shows that about 139,000 owner units and 92,000 renter units were removed from the housing stock during 1990-2000.

Table 14 shows that the 2000 Census reported more units during 1949-1959 than the 1990 Census. Of course this would appear to be impossible as units could not be built "retroactively". It is likely that these are possibly single-family detached units that were originally owner units that were converted to rental units during 1990-2000.

Table 14: Units Lost From the Housing Stock 1990-2000

	2000 Owner Occupied	1990 Owner Occupied	Net Change 1990-2000	
Total	3,072,514	2,758,131	314,383	
Built 1990 to 2000	453,415			453,415
Built 1980 to 1989	281,709	303,151	-21,442	
Built 1970 to 1979	447,647	472,533	-24,886	
Built 1960 to 1969	424,434	462,792	-38,358	
Built 1950 to 1959	527,146	545,577	-18,431	
Built 1940 to 1949	260,902	279,172	-18,270	
Built 1939 or earlier	677,261	694,906	-17,645	
		Owner Units Lost =		-139,032
		Total Owner Units =		314,383

	2000 Renter Occupied	1990 Renter Occupied	Net Change 1990-2000	
Total	1,373,259	1,329,415	43,844	
Built 1990 to 2000	135,941			135,941
Built 1980 to 1989	147,532	185,733	-38,201	
Built 1970 to 1979	265,653	293,347	-27,694	
Built 1960 to 1969	213,607	224,417	-10,810	
Built 1950 to 1959	178,353	158,882	19,471	
Built 1940 to 1949	130,364	127,506	2,858	
Built 1939 or earlier	301,809	339,530	-37,721	
		Renter Units Lost =		-92,097
		Total Renter Units =		43,844

Composition and Suitability of the Housing Stock

Table 15 below provides information on the type of units in Ohio and how those units have changed during 1990-2000. One significant fact is the increase in the number and percent of owner-occupied 1-family owner units, which grew at 12.5% and accounted for 99 percent of the nearly 315,000 additional units. Also, owner units of 5-or more added nearly 10,000 owner units.

With respect to rental units, an item of note is the fact that nearly half of the increase in rental units was accounted for by 19,000 single-family units. It is very likely that these are units that were converted from owner-occupied use and may reflect an unmet demand in some areas for additional larger rental units. On the other hand, during 1980-90, nearly 47,000 single-family units were added to the rental housing stock. One explanation for this is that the low interest rates during the 1990's and the housing boom that resulted in many additional single-family units allowed renters to buy single-family homes rather than rent them. This could also explain the lower production of projects with 5-or more units than during 1980-90, which was nearly 50,000 units.

Mobile homes accounted for an additional 7,300 owner and 4,400 rental units in 2000 compared to 1990.

Table 15: Change in Housing Units 1990-2000 by Units in Structure

Type of Unit	1990	2000	Percent Change 1990-00	Number Change 1990-00
Total Units	4,087,546	4,445,773	8.8%	358,227
Owner Occupied	2,758,149	3,072,514	11.4%	314,365
1	2,505,239	2,819,212	12.5%	313,973
2,3,4	65,187	63,011	-3.3%	-2,176
5 or more	23,634	33,216	40.5%	9,582
mobile homes	149,165	156,468	4.9%	7,303
Renter Occupied	1,329,397	1,373,259	3.3%	43,862
1	400,820	419,803	4.7%	18,983
2,3,4	349,380	351,858	0.7%	2,478
5 or more	527,306	563,805	6.9%	36,499
mobile homes	32,962	37,377	13.4%	4,415

Table 16 shows the composition of the housing stock based on the number of bedrooms in the unit. Owner-occupied units have increased numerically in every category, though 4-bedroom units account for a greater percentage of the housing stock in 2000. Although there was a numeric increase in every category of renter units except 5-bedroom units, the proportion of rental units remained virtually the same for all types of units as in 1990.

Table 16: Tenure by Number of Bedrooms in Unit

	2000				1990			
	Owner Occupied	Pct.	Renter Occupied	Pct.	Owner Occupied	Pct.	Renter Occupied	Pct.
Total	3,072,514		1,373,259		2,758,131		1,329,415	
No bedroom	2,968	0.1%	45,764	3.3%	1,785	0.1%	35,218	2.6%
1 bedroom	52,511	1.7%	383,306	27.9%	42,103	1.5%	367,535	27.6%
2 bedrooms	570,393	18.6%	591,869	43.1%	544,562	19.7%	584,129	43.9%
3 bedrooms	1,666,694	54.2%	279,234	20.3%	1,514,226	54.9%	269,951	20.3%
4 bedrooms	671,712	21.9%	59,392	4.3%	558,189	20.2%	58,832	4.4%
5 or more bedrooms	108,236	3.5%	13,694	1.0%	97,266	3.5%	13,750	1.0%

There has been a notable shift in household size during 1990-2000, as reflected in Table 17. There has been a substantial increase in one- and two-person households during 1990-2000. One-person households have increased significantly for both owner and renter households, and two-person owner households have increased for owner households. Although there were small numeric increases in a few other household sizes, most three-person and larger households have actually decreased during 1990-2000. It is particularly unusual that one-person owner households have increased by 130,000 people. This fact, coupled with the fact that zero-bedroom and one-bedroom units increased by only 11,591 units means that many of these one person households are occupying two-bedroom or larger units, the two bedroom units increased by 25,831.

Table 17: Tenure by Household Size

	2000				1990			
	Owner Occupied	Pct.	Renter Occupied	Pct.	Owner Occupied	Pct.	Renter Occupied	Pct.
Total	3,072,514		1,373,259		2,758,131		1,329,415	
1-person household	645,800	21.0%	569,726	41.5%	514,060	18.6%	508,601	38.3%
2-person household	1,119,947	36.5%	364,383	26.5%	947,861	34.4%	354,829	26.7%
3-person household	527,090	17.2%	202,828	14.8%	511,777	18.6%	208,661	15.7%
4-person household	477,207	15.5%	135,597	9.9%	480,012	17.4%	150,276	11.3%
5-person household	210,484	6.9%	64,723	4.7%	208,477	7.6%	69,088	5.2%
6-person household	63,534	2.1%	23,321	1.7%	64,926	2.4%	23,868	1.8%
>6-person household	28,452	0.9%	12,681	0.9%	31,018	1.1%	14,092	1.1%

As might be expected from the previous discussion of the decrease in the size of households and the increase in larger-size units, the average household size has decreased during 1990-2000, particularly for renter households, as shown in Table 18.

Table 18: Average Household Size

	2000	1990	No. Change 1990-2000
Total	2.49	2.58	-9.0%
Owner occupied	2.63	2.72	-9.4%
Renter occupied	2.16	2.28	-12.1%

Still there were about 73,000 households living in overcrowded conditions (1.01

persons per room or more) in 2000. Table 19 shows the number of overcrowded renter households actually increased by 5,610 units during 1990-2000. Perhaps the explanation is that many lower-income renter households were unable to become owner households during 1990-2000 and move to larger unit. The relatively few larger rental (3-bedrooms or greater) that were added to the housing stock during 1990-2000, which amounted to only about 10,000 units, may not have been sufficient to address the needs of these households. It is also likely that these households were lower income and were not able to afford to rent the larger size units, even in areas where they were available.

Table 19: Tenure by Occupants per Room

	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number	Pct	Number	Pct
Total	3,072,514		1,373,259	
0.50 or less occupants	2,394,964	77.9%	909,706	66.2%
0.51 to 1.00 occupants	649,075	21.1%	418,529	30.5%
1.01 to 1.50 occupants	23,424	0.8%	31,081	2.3%
1.51 to 2.00 occupants	4,168	0.1%	11,174	0.8%
2.01 or more occupants	883	0.0%	2,769	0.2%
Overcrowded Units (1.01 persons per room or more)	28,475	0.9%	45,024	3.3%

Table 20: Units with 1.01 or More Persons per Room

	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
2000	28,475	45,024
1990	29,419	39,414
Change 1990-2000	-944	5,610

Housing Cost and Affordability

One of the indicators of the cost of housing and affordability is the amount that households are paying for gross rents as a percentage of their income. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). The policy of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is that households are rent burdened if they are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, including utility costs. As shown in Table 21, about 463,562 households met this definition in 1999. The highest proportion of these persons resided in units that were in structures of 2-50 units, where over 35% of the households were rent burdened.

Table 21: Units in Structure by Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999

	1, detached or attached	2 to 4	20-49	50 or More	Mobile home	Boat, RV, van, etc.	Total
Total	399,192	351,858	86,645	134,403	37,377	416	1,352,648
Less than 20 percent	140,119	133,250	29,472	38,697	13,639	121	484,454
20 to 24 percent	47,450	46,663	12,004	16,462	3,703	46	173,309
25 to 29 percent	33,737	33,802	10,214	20,151	2,743	21	136,816
30 to 34 percent	24,622	24,304	6,127	10,917	2,069	13	92,808
30 percent or more	126,699	123,514	31,506	53,252	11,289	111	463,562
35 percent or more	102,077	99,210	25,379	42,335	9,220	98	370,754
Not computed	51,187	14,629	3,449	5,841	6,003	117	94,507

About 32% of renter households in 1-unit detached or attached units are paying more than 30% of their income for housing. In some cases, these renters may have higher incomes and choose to pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Table 22 shows the amount renter households are paying for housing by income category. Generally households earning less than \$34,000 per year in 1999 would be considered low or moderate (less than 80% of the area median income) under HUD guidelines. In fact, the 2000 HUD guidelines identified any 4-person households earning less than \$20,000 as below 50% of the area median. Based on this criteria, nearly 452,000 low- or moderate income renter households were rent burdened and over 368,000 low-income renter households were paying in excess of 35% of their income for rent. Because household incomes have increased since 1990, it is not possible to compare these figures. Nevertheless Table 22 shows that in 1990, while cost burdened renter households in the \$10,000 or less category decreased during 1990-2000 by 114,000, households in the \$10,000 - \$35,000 increased by 86,000. Clearly, while household incomes were increasing for lower-income households, so were housing costs.

As shown on Table 23, many owner households are also experiencing a cost burden, with nearly 488,000 or 18.7% paying 30% of their income for housing.

Table 22: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999

		1999				
		Less than \$10K	\$10K to \$19,999	\$20K to \$34,999	\$35K to \$49,999	\$50K or More
Total		264,828	281,381	355,232	216,372	310,786
Less than 20 percent		11,643	25,556	98,119	141,734	277,138
20 to 24 percent		9,500	20,051	89,932	42,820	12,120
25 to 29 percent		19,280	32,318	68,019	14,195	3,445
30 to 34 percent		10,803	36,249	40,237	4,447	1,259
30 percent or more		180,703	187,647	83,531	8,923	3,150
35 percent or more		169,900	151,398	43,294	4,476	1,891
Not computed		43,702	15,809	15,631	8,700	14,933
		1989				
Total		398,452	325,953	345,223	145,948	77,804
Less than 20 percent		19,078	39,137	175,214	124,435	72,309
20 to 24 percent		18,847	51,046	90,422	12,460	1,893
25 to 29 percent		29,634	64,128	41,670	2,727	658
30 to 34 percent		23,766	54,111	15,371	1,001	245
30 percent or more		294,284	158,679	26,415	1,910	269
35 percent or more		270,518	104,568	11,044	909	24
Not computed		36,609	12,963	11,502	4,416	2,675

Table 23: Owner Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income by Income

Income Category	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and above
Total	106,820	226,134	443,090	463,072	1,374,007
Less than 20 percent	4,065	65,391	205,246	228,636	997,751
20 to 24 percent	4,489	33,887	46,218	80,921	205,097
25 to 29 percent	6,185	23,230	45,385	65,170	96,658
30 to 34 percent	6,182	16,792	40,896	39,142	39,934
30 percent or more	76,697	103,600	146,209	88,293	73,000
35 percent or more	70,515	86,808	105,313	49,151	33,066
Not computed	15,384	26	32	52	1,501

In 2000 there were 327,000 owner households (42%) with housing costs requiring 30% or more of their income and 263,000 (33%) with housing costs in excess of 35% of households income. Table 24 shows the large number of owner households that have a mortgage on their property, which has increased by 375,000 households, nearly 21%, since 1990. Again this reflects the tremendous growth in single-family units during 1990-2000. One of the most startling figures is that nearly 176,000 of the additional total households with a mortgage are attributed to households that are paying 30% or more of their income for housing. This represents a 74% increase in this category over 1990.

Table 24: Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income

	2000				1990			
	Housing units w/ mortgage	Housing units w/o mortgage	Total Owner Units	Percent of Total	Housing units w/ mortgage	Housing units w/o mortgage	Total Owner Units	Percent of Total
Total	1,811,744	801,379	2,613,123	100.0%	1,435,245	841,498	2,276,743	100.0%
Percent of Total	69.3%	30.7%			63.0%	37.0%		
Less than 20 percent	863,816	637,273	1,501,089	57.4%	784,321	667,745	1,452,066	63.8%
20 to 24 percent	319,129	51,483	370,612	14.2%	256,828	56,321	313,149	13.8%
25 to 29 percent	206,327	30,301	236,628	9.1%	150,705	33,951	184,656	8.1%
30 to 34 percent	124,032	18,914	142,946	5.5%	79,681	20,563	100,244	4.4%
35 percent or more	291,848	53,005	344,853	13.2%	159,331	55,929	215,260	9.5%
30 percent or more	415,880	71,919	487,799	18.7%	239,012	76,492	315,504	13.9%

Unfortunately, with the downturn in the economy since 2000, the number of foreclosures in Ohio has continued to increase substantially. Many of these are not due to “predatory lenders” but are foreclosures on primary lender mortgages. Table 25 shows that only one MSA in Ohio had a FHA loan default rate in the top twenty MSA’s compared with 2004 when four of the top ten MSAs were located in Ohio. In all, 8 MSAs in Ohio are in the top 50 MSA’s with respect to the rate of mortgage defaults compared with 2004 when 10 were in the top 50 MSA’s.

Table 25: FHA Mortgage Defaults in Ohio MSA Areas

Top 50 MSA's for FHA Defaults, September 2009					
US Rank	MSA	Jul-09	Jul-08	Current Year July 2009	Prior Year July 2008
17	Youngstown	12.7	11.1	1,141	814
23	Cleveland	12.2	10.3	5,569	3,847
39	Mansfield	11.3	9.4	292	202
43	Dayton	11.0	8.4	2,915	1,946
45	Toledo	10.8	9.9	857	579
46	Hamilton	10.8	8.7	963	609
47	Columbus	10.7	8.6	6,162	4,259
49	Lima	10.7	7.4	197	110
	Ohio MSA's in top 50			18,096	12,366

Monthly Report to the FHA Commissioner

Age and Condition of Housing Stock

Unfortunately, there is little useful information provided in from Census data that directly speaks to the condition of the housing stock. Overcrowding, which was discussed earlier, is an indication of need for housing, but not necessarily reflective of unit condition. Often units without plumbing or kitchen facilities are cited as indicators of condition, but all but a small fraction of units lack these features today. The vast majority of units that have old and unsafe electrical, heating or plumbing systems, outdated roofs and other structural problems usually have complete kitchen and plumbing facilities, though they may not meet today's health and safety standards. In 1990, the Census began reporting a category "Tenure by Selected Physical and Financial Conditions". The variable "Selected conditions" is defined for owner- and renter-occupied housing units as having at least one of the following conditions: (1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, (2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, (3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, (4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1999 greater than 30 percent, and (5) gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999 greater than 30 percent. This information just provides a general indicator of overall housing need.

Tenure by Plumbing Facilities

	2000	
	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
Complete plumbing facilities	3,061,945	1,364,421
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10,569	8,838
Percent	0.3%	0.6%

Tenure by Kitchen Facilities

	2000	
	Owner occupied	Renter occupied
Complete kitchen facilities	3,063,841	1,358,127
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	8,673	15,132
Percent	0.3%	1.1%

Table 27 : Tenure by Selected Physical and Financial Conditions

	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number	PCT	Number	PCT
Total	3,072,514		1,373,259	
With 1 selected condition	584,384	19.0%	460,911	33.6%
With 2 selected conditions	11,182	0.4%	23,555	1.7%
With 3 selected conditions	1,740	0.1%	1,634	0.1%
With 4 selected conditions	143	0.005%	140	0.010%
No selected conditions	2,475,065	80.6%	887,019	64.6%

Another possible indicator of housing condition is simply the age of the housing stock. Table 28 below estimates the need for rehabilitation of housing units based on the age of the unit. The estimate is derived from the sum of 50% of the units built before 1940, 33% of the units built during 1940-49 and 25% of the units built during 1950-59. This method probably provides a more accurate indication of the need for housing preservation because the older the housing unit, the more likely it is to have obsolete mechanical systems or have deficiencies resulting from deferred maintenance.

Table 28: Estimated Units in Need of Some Form of Rehabilitation

Owner Units

	Built 1990 to 2000	Built 1980 to 1989	Built 1970 to 1979	Built 1960 to 1969	Built 1950 to 1959	Built 1940 to 1949	Built 1939 or earlier	Estimated In Need of Rehabili- tation
Total	453,415	281,709	447,647	424,434	527,146	260,902	677,261	556,515
1, det. or attached	392,159	233,137	385,150	397,158	517,404	253,518	640,686	533,355
2 to 4	6,290	4,349	6,407	3,906	4,956	5,466	31,637	18,861
5 to 19	5,993	5,345	5,492	2,562	1,012	423	1,187	986
20 to 49	514	899	1,084	832	267	138	261	243
50 or more	466	662	1,834	2,605	629	399	612	595
Mobile home	47,830	37,188	47,568	17,341	2,796	938	2,807	
Boat, RV, van, etc.	163	129	112	30	82	20	71	

Renter Units

	Built 1990 to 2000	Built 1980 to 1989	Built 1970 to 1979	Built 1960 to 1969	Built 1950 to 1959	Built 1940 to 1949	Built 1939 or earlier	Estimated In Need of Rehabili- tation
Total	135,941	147,532	265,653	213,607	178,353	130,364	301,809	238,513
1, det. or attached	24,256	22,388	45,324	54,560	77,248	59,245	136,782	107,254
2 to 4	26,788	29,785	51,953	45,664	48,909	42,025	106,734	79,463
5 to 19	55,428	52,912	89,081	59,190	32,210	19,069	34,867	31,779
20 to 49	11,964	12,905	22,176	17,234	7,880	4,367	10,119	8,471
50 or more	11,838	21,846	42,950	30,967	10,545	4,927	11,330	
Mobile home	5,634	7,655	14,106	5,899	1,514	691	1,878	
Boat, RV, van, etc.	33	41	63	93	47	40	99	

91.310 (b and c)

Information for both 91.310(b) and (c) are covered in the Homeless and Special Needs part of the Housing and Homeless section as the information required by both these sections is essentially the same.

91.310(d) Barriers to Affordable Housing

The State of Ohio is a “home rule” state. As such it confers on local units of government significant powers to regulate land-use, zoning, building codes, property taxes, and local planning. For this reason policies or regulations that adversely affect the development of affordable housing typically are those adopted by units of local government. The state does not have any authority to interfere in any local government regulatory mechanisms or decision-making, as long as it does not contravene state law or regulation.

Certainly, some communities have local regulations, codes and development policies that are more restrictive than necessary to assure that any new or renovated housing meets basic health and safety standards. This can increase the cost of affordable housing to the point that projects are no longer feasible, as the construction or renovation costs would require an unreasonable amount of subsidy to make the units affordable. At least part of the problem that causes local communities to be overly restrictive can result from a misperception about affordable housing. Some communities still associate affordable housing with the poorly designed high-rise public housing projects constructed decades ago. Affordable housing projects today, such as those financed through OHFA, are well-designed projects that are virtually indistinguishable from market rate housing.

With respect to local regulation of building and housing codes, House Bill 175, which was passed by the 125th General Assembly and signed by the Governor on February 23, 2004, should reduce some local regulatory impediments to affordable housing. This legislation requires the Board of Building Standards to adopt a state residential building code that is separate from the nonresidential building code. The act also establishes a framework for state and local regulation of one-, two-, and three-family dwelling houses which includes three types of regulations for these residential buildings:

- A state residential building code to be enforced by municipal, county, and township building departments that are certified for residential enforcement in those areas where a certified residential building department has jurisdiction;
- Local residential building regulations, which counties, townships, and municipal corporations may adopt and enforce;
- An existing structures code, which counties and townships may adopt and enforce.

A consistent local code should have the effect of allowing builders to construct housing based on more uniform and consistent requirements throughout the state. Ultimately, one of the effects of this legislation is to lessen housing costs while also assuring that housing constructed or maintained under such a code meets basic health and safety standards.

Also, OHCP requires that local communities prepare a housing plan before they can apply for HUD housing grant assistance through the Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP). The housing plan, called the Community Housing Improvement Strategy (CHIS) examines housing needs and proposes strategies to address locally identified needs. One of the requirements of the CHIS is to prepare an Analysis of Impediments (AI). The local AI must examine local impediments to affordable housing, including regulatory barriers. To date over 100 communities have prepared a CHIS, including an AI. The AI must include a strategy statement, and all communities are required at a minimum to propose at least one strategy. While preparation of an AI in itself will not necessarily eliminate all local regulatory barriers, it does bring parties

together in the community to begin discussion of affordable housing issues and local policies that may adversely affect affordable housing development. While local regulatory impediments may continue to exist in some communities, affordable housing development remains feasible in many areas as indicated by the widespread location of Ohio Housing Credit projects throughout the state.

Annually, the state reviews its actions taken to address impediments to fair housing with a state-wide advisory group. The state seeks input on new and continued areas of concerns. The committee makes suggestions for actions to be undertaken for the following year. Additionally, the staff gathers training and needs for action through training evaluation questionnaires, daily requests for assistance from the public and grantees, issues identified in grantees applications for assistance, and news coverage on local, state and national fair housing issues.

A strong commitment to affirmatively further fair housing is not only one of ODOD's guiding principles, it is a requirement for participating in HUD's many housing and community development programs. The Fair Housing Act specifies that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall administer programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner that affirmatively furthers the policies outlined in section 808 (e) 5. This responsibility is assigned to HUD funded recipients as well. Grant recipients are obligated under various laws not to discriminate in housing or services directly or indirectly on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability. HUD rules further require that recipients of Federal financial assistance comply with civil rights-related program requirements (CRRPRs) that affect nearly every aspect of each program.

91.305(a)-(b) Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment

The following needs assessment is provided pursuant to the HUD Consolidated Plan requirements for the entire state, but a few issues should be kept in mind by the reader. First, the needs outlined in this section include needs for the entire state, which is how HUD provided this information, but the CDBG funds that the state uses annually to address these needs and a large portion of the HOME funds are provided to non-metropolitan areas of the state, where needs issues may be different. Unfortunately the structure of the HUD (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) CHAS data tables did not allow for an analysis of the non-metro area needs separate from the entire state. OHCP has provided county data and data for selected cities to shed some light on the needs among different geographic areas in the state.

Except for a portion of the HOME funds administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, the state does not administer these programs directly, but (as required by the CDBG Program) awards these funds to local community housing programs. Because of this structure, the state decided that the local programs should also have the responsibility for determining local needs and activities. Each local program must perform an analysis of local needs and prepare a strategy statement and 5-year implementation plan and schedule in the form of a Community Housing Improvement Strategy (CHIS). Thus, the needs outlined here will serve as a general framework which will be the basis for the types of housing programs through which it will distribute HUD funds and the allocation of resources among those programs, but specific needs, strategies and activities are decided locally.

Table 29 displays information for LMI owners and renters for 1990 and 2000, which was downloaded from the HUD website. The basis for identifying units with housing problems uses overcrowding, units without complete kitchen and plumbing facilities and cost burden as the indicators of housing need. However the number of units without complete kitchen and plumbing facilities and overcrowded units are a fraction of the housing units in the state and, as such, are not a good reflection of unit conditions. This also has the effect of causing the "cost burden" portion of this indicator to have much greater significance. The needs of low- and moderate-income households have changed to some extent during 1990-2000, according to the HUD CHAS housing needs data. As shown in Table 29, the number of households in the 0-30% median income category decreased slightly by 0.02% during 1990-2000, with renters decreasing by nearly 4,500 households, while owner households increased by about 3,300 households. This is somewhat unusual because it is typically difficult for households in this income category to meet the underwriting requirements to qualify for a mortgage, however the low interest rates during the 1990's may have made homeownership possible for households in this income range. Still, the total number of households in this category remains substantial at 515,000 households.

The number of LMI households in other categories has increased substantially, by 53,000 households (12.%) for households in the 30-50% income category and 110,000 households (15.5%) in the 50-80% income category. In both cases this figure is well above the growth rate for all households in Ohio during this period, which was 8.7%. In the 30-50% of median income category, renter households increased by over 33,000 persons, or 16.1%, and owner households increased by almost 20,000 or 8.5%. The number of households in the 51-80% of median income category increased the most, with an increase of over 40,000 renter households (14.6%) and over 70,000 owner households (16.1). As discussed in the Housing Market section, the increase in owner households is not surprising for person in the 51-80% of median income category, considering the growth in single-family households during the 1990's, and some of the households in the 40-50% median income range could have also moved to homeownership. The rise in incomes could also account for some of the renters in the 0-30% income range moving into the 50-80% income category. It would also make sense that the affordability for renter households would improve due to more renters with higher incomes, lessening the cost burden. Renters moving to homeownership in all income ranges could also account for an increase in the rental vacancy rate, as noted in the Market Analysis, further contributing to a somewhat lower demand and lower rents. It should be noted that a rental vacancy rate of 8.5% is still

not excessively high, and the issues of affordability and overcrowding are also factors and will be discussed further below. The increase in homeownership would also account for the increased housing cost for LMI owners, which occurred in nearly every category during 1990-2000.

Table 29: Comparison of HUD Housing Needs Data 1990-2000

Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	2000			1990			Change 1990-2000			Pct. Change 1990-2000		
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Renters	Owners	House-holds	Renters	Owners	House-holds	Renters	Owners	House-holds	Renters	Owners	House-holds
1. Household Income <=30% MFI	334,840	180,305	515,145	339,328	177,002	516,330	-4,488	3,303	-1,185	-1.3%	1.9%	-0.2%
2. Pct. with any housing problems	70.9%	72.3%	71.4%	75.1%	72.1%	74.0%	-4.2%	0.2%	-2.6%			
3. Pct. Cost Burden > 30%	69.1%	71.2%	69.9%	73.3%	70.1%	72.2%	-4.2%	1.1%	-2.3%			
4. Pct. Cost Burden > 50%	52.6%	50.7%	51.9%	56.4%	43.8%	52.1%	-3.8%	6.9%	-0.2%			
5. Household Income 31 to 50% MFI	240,915	254,035	494,950	207,461	234,092	441,553	33,454	19,943	53,397	16.1%	8.5%	12.1%
6. Pct. with any housing problems	62.1%	47.2%	54.5%	69.1%	39.0%	53.1%	-7.0%	8.2%	1.4%			
7. Pct. Cost Burden > 30%	59.1%	46.0%	52.3%	66.2%	37.0%	50.8%	-7.1%	9.0%	1.5%			
8. Pct. Cost Burden > 50%	13.7%	21.9%	17.9%	17.6%	12.7%	15.0%	-3.9%	9.2%	2.9%			
9. Household Income 51% to 80% MFI	315,659	506,922	822,581	275,436	436,511	711,947	40,223	70,411	110,634	14.6%	16.1%	15.5%
10. Pct. with any housing problems	22.8%	32.3%	28.7%	30.3%	23.2%	25.9%	-7.5%	9.1%	2.8%			
11. Pct. Cost Burden > 30%	18.8%	30.9%	26.2%	26.7%	21.1%	23.3%	-7.9%	9.8%	2.9%			
12. Pct. Cost Burden > 50%	2.0%	7.2%	5.2%	2.1%	3.6%	3.0%	-0.1%	3.6%	2.2%			

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

Tables 33 and 34 provide the same data in the previous table, except it is categorized by household type for elderly, small family, large family and other family. Table 33 provides the data by percentages while Table 34 provides this data in numbers of households. The data in these Tables shows that there are about 874,000 LMI households, nearly 20% of the households in Ohio, that have one or more housing problems. There are about 415,000 LMI owner and 458,000 LMI renter households that have housing problems. To provide some idea of the statewide distribution of needs, Maps 15 shows the percent of LMI households with housing problems by county, which is also displayed in Table 36, along with the number of households by income category. Seventy-three (73) counties have 15% or more LMI households that have a housing problem and 16 have 20% or more LMI households with a housing problem. While many of the most urbanized counties have high percentages of households with housing problems, so do several rural counties, including many in Appalachia.

Maps 16 and 17 shows the percent of households with a cost burden and a high cost burden for LMI households, while Tables 37 and 38 provides this data along with the number of households by income category. A total of 66 counties have 15% or more LMI households with a cost burden (paying more than 30% of income for housing), with 12 that have 20% or more cost burdened LMI households. About 835,000 LMI households (nearly 46% of all households) are cost burdened. There are about 400,000 high cost burdened (paying more than 50% of income for housing) LMI households, which is nearly 22% of all households. This information is displayed on Map 17 and in Table 38 on a county basis. Eleven counties had 20% or more households that had a high cost burden.

Table 47 shows housing need for households that minority, either by race or ethnicity. In comparing the data on minority households with non-minority households, all of the percentages of households with housing problems were comparable except for two categories, minority owners in the 30-50% of median income range and the 50-80% income range. Both of these were categories showed that minority households were having a larger percentage of housing problems. Unfortunately HUD did not provide as complete information on this table, such as cost burden data, so it is very difficult to tell what kind of housing problem is involved. It may be that they obtained financing for purchasing their homes from "sub-prime" lenders that may be charging excessive rates and fees. ODOD/OHCP will continue to research this issue and will update the Strategy when this can be determined.

Housing Problems In Ohio Cities

While the data discussed above illustrates that some counties have a higher incidence of housing problems than others, this does not really explain the reasons behind these disparities. Clearly one of the factors is that the most populous counties that all seem to have housing problems and cost burdened households also contain large central and suburban cities. OHCP believes it is important to examine the needs of urban areas to get a better understanding of the needs within the state. Although it was not possible to examine the data for all cities, the state selected the 42 HUD CDBG Entitlement Cities and the OHCP direct city Community Development Formula Grant recipients. Generally this group of 95 cities includes the largest cities in the state, and accounts for 1,727,855 households, which is nearly 39% of all households in the state.

HUD Table 1 Housing, Homeless and Special Needs (Required)

Housing Needs

Household Type	Elderly Renter	Small Renter	Large Renter	Other Renter	Total Renter	Owner	Total
0 –30% of MFI	80,060	109,840	21,970	122,970	334,840	180,305	515,145
% Any housing problem	59.1%	75.6%	85.7%	71.7%	70.9%	72.3%	71.4%
% Cost burden > 30	58.2%	73.3%	78.2%	70.4%	69.1%	71.2%	69.9%
% Cost Burden > 50	39.3%	56.5%	56.2%	57.1%	52.6%	50.7%	51.9%
31 - 50% of MFI	58,705	84,080	19,185	78,945	240,915	254,035	494,950
% Any housing problem	56.7%	60.5%	66.3%	66.8%	62.1%	47.2%	54.5%
% Cost burden > 30	56.0%	58.2%	46.4%	65.4%	59.1%	46.0%	52.3%
% Cost Burden > 50	18.9%	9.8%	5.6%	15.8%	13.7%	21.9%	17.9%
51 - 80% of MFI	47,615	118,829	25,450	123,765	315,659	506,922	822,581
% Any housing problem	32.4%	18.1%	34.2%	21.4%	22.8%	32.3%	28.7%
% Cost burden > 30	31.3%	14.8%	9.0%	19.8%	18.8%	30.9%	26.2%
% Cost Burden > 50	8.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	2.0%	7.2%	5.2%

Homeless Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart

	Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/ Gap
--	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------

Individuals

Example	Emergency Shelter	100	40	26
Beds	Emergency Shelter	2760	10	0
	Transitional Housing	438	0	0
	Permanent Supportive Housing	724	80	419
	Total	3922	90	419
Chronically Homeless				

Persons in Families With Children

Beds	Emergency Shelter	1512	28	0
	Transitional Housing	973	70	38
	Permanent Supportive Housing	382	81	676
	Total	2867	179	714

Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households)	197	385	176	758
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	634	1128	521	2283
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without Children	917	546	779	2242
(Add lines Numbered 1 & 2 Total Persons)	1551	1674	1300	4525

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	201	163	364
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	304		
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	363		
d. Veterans	92		
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	3		
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	320		
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	21		

HUD Table 1 Housing, Homeless and Special Needs

Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Subpopulations	Unmet Need
1. Elderly	243,365
2. Frail Elderly	99,797
3. Severe Mental Illness	75,000
4. Developmentally Disabled	68,896
5. Physically Disabled	880,406
6. Persons w/Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	84,432
7. Persons w/HIV/AIDS	3,370
8. Victims of Domestic Violence	Not collected
9. Other	Not collected

Table 30 below shows the LMI housing needs data for the selected cities (Table 31 provides statewide LMI needs data for comparison). Note that there are two important differences between these two tables. First, the cities have a much greater proportion of LMI households in 0-30% income range than the state as a whole, and fewer LMI households in the 50-80% income range. More importantly, but likely related, is the fact that statewide 19.7% of the households are LMI with a housing problem, whereas in the selected cities this figure is 25.1%. Also the city information is included in the statewide data. Clearly, most of the housing problems are located in urban areas. Table 33 is provided to show how larger cities compare with the more moderate-sized cities, which shows that housing problems are relatively less than in the larger cities, but still substantial.

Maps 18-21 show how the current housing crisis has hit Ohio particularly hard resulting in high foreclosure rates. In 2007, foreclosure filings increased 6.7 percent from the year before, according to the annual study issued by Policy Matters Ohio. Overall, there were 84,751 new foreclosure filings in 2007, up from 79,435 in 2006. Foreclosure filings have grown by double-digits in 39 of Ohio's 88 counties, and state-wide have more than quintupled since 1995.

Table 30: LMI Households in Selected Cities with Housing Problems

Households with Housing Problems, 0-30% of Median Income	210,804	48.7%
Households with Housing Problems, 30-50% of Median Income	131,583	30.4%
Households with Housing Problems, 50-80% of Median Income	90,828	21.0%
Total LMI Households with Housing Problems	433,215	100.0%
Total LMI Households	885,066	
LMI Households with Housing Problems as a Percent of All LMI Households	48.9%	
Total Households	1,727,855	
LMI Households with Housing Problems as a Percent of All Households	25.1%	

Table 31: LMI Households with Housing Problems

Households with Housing Problems, 0-30% of Median Income	367,814	42.1%
Households with Housing Problems, 30-50% of Median Income	269,748	30.9%
Households with Housing Problems, 50-80% of Median Income	236,081	27.0%
Total LMI Households with Housing Problems	873,642	100.0%
Total LMI Households	1,832,676	
LMI Households with Housing Problems as a Percent of All LMI Households	47.7%	
Total Households	4,445,371	
LMI Households with Housing Problems as a Percent of All Households	19.7%	

Table 32: Comparison of Largest Cities with Moderate-Size Cities

	Total LMI Households with Housing Problems	Total LMI Households	Total Households	LMI Households with Housing Problems as a Percent of All LMI Households	LMI Households with Housing Problems as a Percent of All Households
Cities with 20,000 Households or More	341,909	680,087	1,283,721	50.3%	26.6%
Cities with less than 20,000 Households	91,306	204,979	444,134	44.5%	20.6%

Table 33: Percent of Ohio Households Experiencing Housing Problems

Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renter Households					Owner Households					Total Households
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Small Related (2-4 Persons)	Large Related (5 or more Persons)	All Other Households	All Renter Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Small Related (2-4 Persons)	Large Related (5 or more Persons)	All Other Households	All Owner Households	
1. Households with Incomes <=50%MFI	138,765	193,920	41,155	201,915	575,755	239,569	102,604	27,039	65,128	434,340	1,010,095
2. Households with Incomes <=30% MFI	80,060	109,840	21,970	122,970	334,840	93,695	41,795	9,790	35,025	180,305	515,145
2a. Percent with any housing problems	59.1%	75.6%	85.7%	71.7%	70.9%	67.7%	78.5%	86.5%	73.3%	72.3%	71.4%
2c. Pct. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	58.2%	73.9%	78.2%	70.4%	69.1%	67.1%	77.5%	79.8%	72.3%	71.2%	69.9%
2d. Pct. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	39.3%	56.5%	56.2%	57.1%	52.6%	40.0%	64.8%	64.5%	58.4%	50.7%	51.9%
3. Households with Incomes >30% to <=50% MFI	58,705	84,080	19,185	78,945	240,915	145,874	60,809	17,249	30,103	254,035	494,950
3a. Percent with any housing problems	56.7%	60.5%	66.3%	66.8%	62.1%	32.6%	66.7%	73.5%	63.6%	47.2%	54.5%
3b. Pct. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	56.0%	58.2%	46.4%	65.4%	59.1%	32.2%	65.8%	63.4%	62.7%	46.0%	52.3%
3c. Pct. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	18.9%	9.8%	5.6%	15.8%	13.7%	13.9%	33.6%	24.9%	35.4%	21.9%	17.9%
4. Households with Incomes >50 to <=80% MFI	47,615	118,829	25,450	123,765	315,659	212,383	173,929	49,755	70,855	506,922	822,581
4a. Percent with any housing problems	32.4%	18.1%	34.2%	21.4%	22.8%	17.2%	41.4%	46.4%	45.6%	32.3%	28.7%
4c. Pct. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	31.3%	14.8%	9.0%	19.8%	18.8%	16.9%	40.7%	36.0%	44.9%	30.9%	26.2%
4d. Pct. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	8.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	2.0%	5.1%	8.6%	5.3%	11.6%	7.2%	5.2%
Total LMI With Housing Prob.	51.5%	49.7%	60.4%	51.4%	51.5%	32.6%	52.6%	57.6%	56.7%	44.0%	47.7%
Total LMI Cost Burdened	50.6%	47.2%	42.6%	50.0%	48.6%	32.2%	51.8%	47.7%	55.9%	42.7%	45.5%
Total LMI High Cost Burdened	24.9%	22.7%	20.3%	25.9%	24.2%	15.2%	22.6%	17.2%	28.9%	19.5%	21.8%
5. Households with Incomes >80% MFI	47,180	204,175	30,253	199,819	481,427	373,903	1,274,205	224,240	258,920	2,131,268	2,612,695
5a. % with any housing problems	12.9%	4.0%	20.8%	3.3%	5.6%	6.0%	7.5%	12.8%	13.9%	8.6%	8.0%
5b. Pct. Cost Burdened	11.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.9%	2.4%	5.8%	7.1%	7.4%	13.4%	7.7%	6.7%
5c. Pct. High Cost Burdened	4.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%
6. Total Households	233,560	516,924	96,858	525,499	1,372,841	825,855	1,550,738	301,034	394,903	3,072,530	4,445,371
6a. Percent with any housing problems	43.7%	31.6%	48.0%	33.1%	35.4%	20.6%	15.6%	24.2%	28.7%	19.4%	24.4%
6c. Pct. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	42.6%	29.0%	29.5%	31.7%	32.4%	20.3%	15.1%	17.7%	28.0%	18.4%	22.7%
6d. Pct. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	20.8%	13.8%	13.9%	16.1%	15.9%	8.7%	4.6%	4.8%	11.0%	6.5%	9.4%

Table 34: Number of Ohio Households Experiencing Housing Problems

Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renter Households					Owner Households					Total Households
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Small Related (2-4 Persons)	Large Related (5 or more Persons)	All Other Households	All Renter Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Small Related (2-4 Persons)	Large Related (5 or more Persons)	All Other Households	All Owner Households	
1. Households with Incomes <=50%MFI	138,765	193,920	41,155	201,915	575,755	239,569	102,604	27,039	65,128	434,340	1,010,095
2. Households with Incomes <=30% MFI	80,060	109,840	21,970	122,970	334,840	93,695	41,795	9,790	35,025	180,305	515,145
2a. Number with any housing problems	47,315	83,039	18,828	88,169	237,402	63,432	32,809	8,468	25,673	130,361	367,814
2c. No. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	46,595	81,172	17,181	86,571	231,374	62,869	32,391	7,812	25,323	128,377	360,086
2d. No. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	31,464	62,060	12,347	70,216	176,126	37,478	27,083	6,315	20,455	91,415	267,360
3. Households with Incomes >30% to <=50% MFI	58,705	84,080	19,185	78,945	240,915	145,874	60,809	17,249	30,103	254,035	494,950
3a. Number with any housing problems	33,286	50,868	12,720	52,735	149,608	47,555	40,560	12,678	19,146	119,905	269,748
3b. No. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	32,875	48,935	8,902	51,630	142,381	46,971	40,012	10,936	18,875	116,856	258,859
3c. No. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	11,095	8,240	1,074	12,473	33,005	20,276	20,432	4,295	10,656	55,634	88,596
4. Households with Incomes >50 to <=80% MFI	47,615	118,829	25,450	123,765	315,659	212,383	173,929	49,755	70,855	506,922	822,581
4a. Number with any housing problems	15,427	21,508	8,704	26,486	71,970	36,530	72,007	23,086	32,310	163,736	236,081
4c. No. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	14,903	17,587	2,291	24,505	59,344	35,893	70,789	17,912	31,814	156,639	215,516
4d. No. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	3,904	832	76	1,609	6,313	10,832	14,958	2,637	8,219	36,498	42,774
Total LMI With Housing Prob.	96,028	155,415	40,252	167,390	458,980	147,516	145,375	44,233	77,129	414,001	873,642
Total LMI Cost Burdened	94,373	147,693	28,373	162,706	433,099	145,734	143,193	36,660	76,012	401,872	834,461
Total LMI High Cost Burdened	46,463	71,131	13,498	84,298	215,444	68,586	62,473	13,247	39,330	183,547	398,731
5. Households with Incomes >80% MFI	47,180	204,175	30,253	199,819	481,427	373,903	1,274,205	224,240	258,920	2,131,268	2,612,695
5a. % with any housing problems	6,086	8,167	6,293	6,594	26,960	22,434	95,565	28,703	35,990	183,289	209,016
5b. No. Cost Burdened	5,237	2,246	212	3,797	11,554	21,686	90,469	16,594	34,695	164,108	175,051
5c. No. High Cost Burdened	2,123	204	0	200	2,407	2,991	8,919	1,345	3,884	17,050	20,902
6. Total Households	233,560	516,924	96,858	525,499	1,372,841	825,855	1,550,738	301,034	394,903	3,072,530	4,445,371
6a. Number with any housing problems	102,115	163,582	46,544	173,984	485,940	169,950	240,941	72,935	113,119	597,290	1,082,658
6c. No. Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >30% Income)	99,610	149,939	28,585	166,503	444,653	167,420	233,661	53,254	110,707	565,980	1,009,512
6d. No. High Cost Burdened (Hsg. Cost >50% Income)	48,586	71,335	13,498	84,498	217,852	71,577	71,392	14,592	43,214	200,597	419,632

Table 35 Housing Problems among Households by Race and Ethnicity

	Total			White Non-Hispanic			Minority		
	Renters	Owners	Total	Renters	Owners	Total	Renters	Owners	Total
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	575,755	434,340	1,010,095	378,550	373,595	752,145	197,205	60,745	257,950
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	334,840	180,305	515,145	204,130	149,860	353,990	130,710	30,445	161,155
No. with any housing problems	237,402	130,361	367,814	147,178	107,450	254,519	90,224	22,911	113,295
Pct. with any housing problems	71%	72%	71%	72%	72%	72%	69%	75%	70%
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	240,915	254,035	494,950	174,420	223,735	398,155	66,495	30,300	96,795
No. with any housing problems	149,608	119,905	269,748	109,885	101,128	211,022	39,724	18,776	58,726
Pct. with any housing problems	62%	47%	55%	63%	45%	53%	60%	62%	61%
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	315,659	506,922	822,581	242,690	454,020	696,710	72,969	52,902	125,871
No. with any housing problems	71,970	163,736	236,081	55,576	141,654	197,169	16,394	22,082	38,912
Pct. with any housing problems	23%	32%	29%	23%	31%	28%	22%	42%	31%
Total LMI Households Household Income >0 to <=80% MFI	891,414	941,262	1,832,676	621,240	827,615	1,448,855	270,174	113,647	383,821
No. with any housing problems	458,980	414,001	873,642	312,638	350,232	662,710	146,342	63,769	210,932
Pct. with any housing problems	51%	44%	48%	50%	42%	46%	54%	56%	55%
5. Household Income >80% MFI	481,427	2,131,268	2,612,695	389,790	1,960,640	2,350,430	91,637	170,628	262,265
No. with any housing problems	26,960	183,289	209,016	19,100	162,733	183,334	7,860	20,556	25,682
Pct. with any housing problems	6%	9%	8%	5%	8%	8%	9%	12%	10%
6. Total Households	1,372,841	3,072,530	4,445,371	1,011,030	2,788,255	3,799,285	361,811	284,275	646,086
No. with any housing problems	485,986	596,071	1,084,671	331,618	513,039	843,441	154,368	83,032	241,229
Pct. with any housing problems	35%	19%	24%	33%	18%	22%	43%	29%	37%

Table 36 LMI Households with One or More Housing Problems by County

County	Median Income Category			Total	Percent
	0-30	30-50	50-80		
Adams	1,108	741	516	2,365	22.5%
Allen	3,411	2,351	1,535	7,296	18.0%
Ashland	1,179	895	991	3,066	15.7%
Ashtabula	3,545	2,663	1,995	8,202	20.8%
Athens	3,764	1,890	1,271	6,925	30.8%
Auglaize	679	649	688	2,015	11.6%
Belmont	2,111	1,474	1,092	4,677	16.5%
Brown	1,076	808	968	2,852	18.3%
Butler	9,967	7,018	6,319	23,304	18.9%
Carroll	768	507	601	1,875	16.9%
Champaign	918	764	674	2,357	15.7%
Clark	4,443	3,426	2,617	10,486	18.5%
Clermont	4,630	3,492	3,944	12,066	18.3%
Clinton	1,092	894	783	2,769	18.0%
Columbiana	3,038	2,452	2,114	7,605	17.7%
Coshocton	855	654	659	2,167	15.2%
Crawford	1,355	1,111	758	3,224	17.0%
Cuyahoga	60,110	40,940	34,155	135,205	23.7%
Darke	1,206	1,059	881	3,146	15.4%
Defiance	852	688	536	2,076	13.8%
Delaware	1,452	1,588	1,815	4,854	12.2%
Erie	2,174	1,952	1,473	5,600	17.7%
Fairfield	2,561	2,219	2,331	7,111	15.7%
Fayette	780	562	500	1,842	16.7%
Franklin	41,267	30,800	27,315	99,382	22.7%
Fulton	843	676	829	2,348	15.2%
Gallia	1,354	861	519	2,734	22.7%
Geauga	1,082	1,491	1,796	4,369	13.8%
Greene	3,811	3,019	3,090	9,920	18.0%
Guernsey	1,473	971	728	3,173	19.8%
Hamilton	37,074	21,887	18,821	77,782	22.4%
Hancock	1,596	1,510	1,247	4,353	15.6%
Hardin	1,022	626	588	2,236	18.7%
Harrison	510	408	260	1,177	18.4%
Henry	597	413	519	1,529	14.0%
Highland	1,267	866	873	3,006	19.3%
Hocking	1,008	542	419	1,969	18.2%
Holmes	777	606	761	2,144	19.0%
Huron	1,317	1,129	1,250	3,696	16.6%
Jackson	1,535	784	699	3,018	23.9%
Jefferson	2,837	1,465	1,075	5,378	17.7%
Knox	1,199	1,092	1,043	3,333	16.7%

County	Median Income Category			Total	Percent
	0-30	30-50	50-80		
Licking	4,103	2,920	2,751	9,774	17.6%
Logan	1,259	776	788	2,823	15.7%
Lorain	7,527	6,285	5,710	19,522	18.5%
Lucas	18,885	12,379	8,316	39,580	21.7%
Madison	997	722	679	2,398	17.6%
Mahoning	8,472	6,553	5,039	20,064	19.6%
Marion	1,624	1,477	1,241	4,343	17.7%
Medina	2,251	2,345	3,268	7,864	14.4%
Meigs	1,070	640	347	2,057	22.3%
Mercer	899	564	614	2,076	14.1%
Miami	2,285	2,165	1,757	6,207	16.1%
Monroe	527	292	206	1,025	17.0%
Montgomery	20,048	15,086	13,458	48,593	21.2%
Morgan	588	392	228	1,208	20.5%
Morrow	660	530	733	1,923	16.7%
Muskingum	2,582	1,996	1,473	6,050	18.6%
Noble	359	216	295	870	19.2%
Ottawa	947	855	834	2,636	16.0%
Paulding	404	332	308	1,044	13.4%
Perry	871	550	678	2,098	16.8%
Pickaway	1,449	1,002	955	3,406	19.4%
Pike	1,192	652	560	2,403	23.1%
Portage	4,367	3,340	3,195	10,902	19.3%
Preble	850	695	842	2,386	14.9%
Putnam	596	530	363	1,488	12.2%
Richland	3,612	3,076	2,354	9,043	18.3%
Ross	2,081	1,650	1,121	4,853	17.9%
Sandusky	1,231	1,244	935	3,411	14.4%
Scioto	3,781	2,042	1,105	6,928	22.5%
Seneca	1,236	1,159	948	3,343	15.0%
Shelby	960	827	635	2,422	13.7%
Stark	9,670	8,337	7,224	25,231	17.0%
Summit	17,837	12,863	12,116	42,816	19.7%
Trumbull	6,198	4,931	3,987	15,116	17.0%
Tuscarawas	2,328	2,019	1,649	5,996	16.8%
Union	782	795	734	2,311	16.1%
Van Wert	472	383	439	1,295	11.2%
Vinton	630	314	269	1,213	24.8%
Warren	2,520	2,376	2,906	7,802	13.9%
Washington	1,581	1,477	1,129	4,187	16.7%
Wayne	2,237	2,262	2,073	6,572	16.3%
Williams	803	765	854	2,421	16.0%

Map 16: Low and Moderate-Income Households Experiencing a Housing Cost Burden

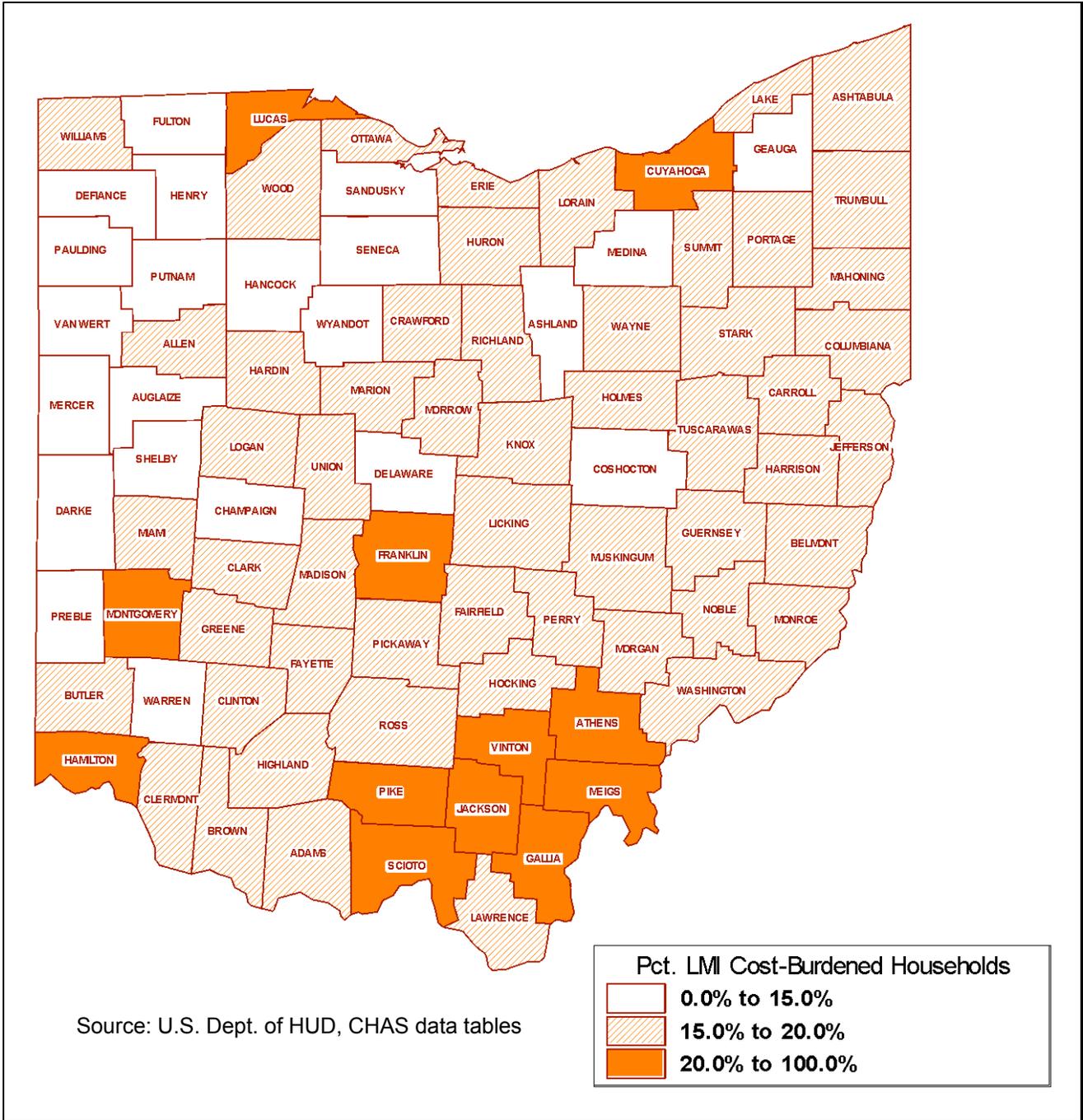
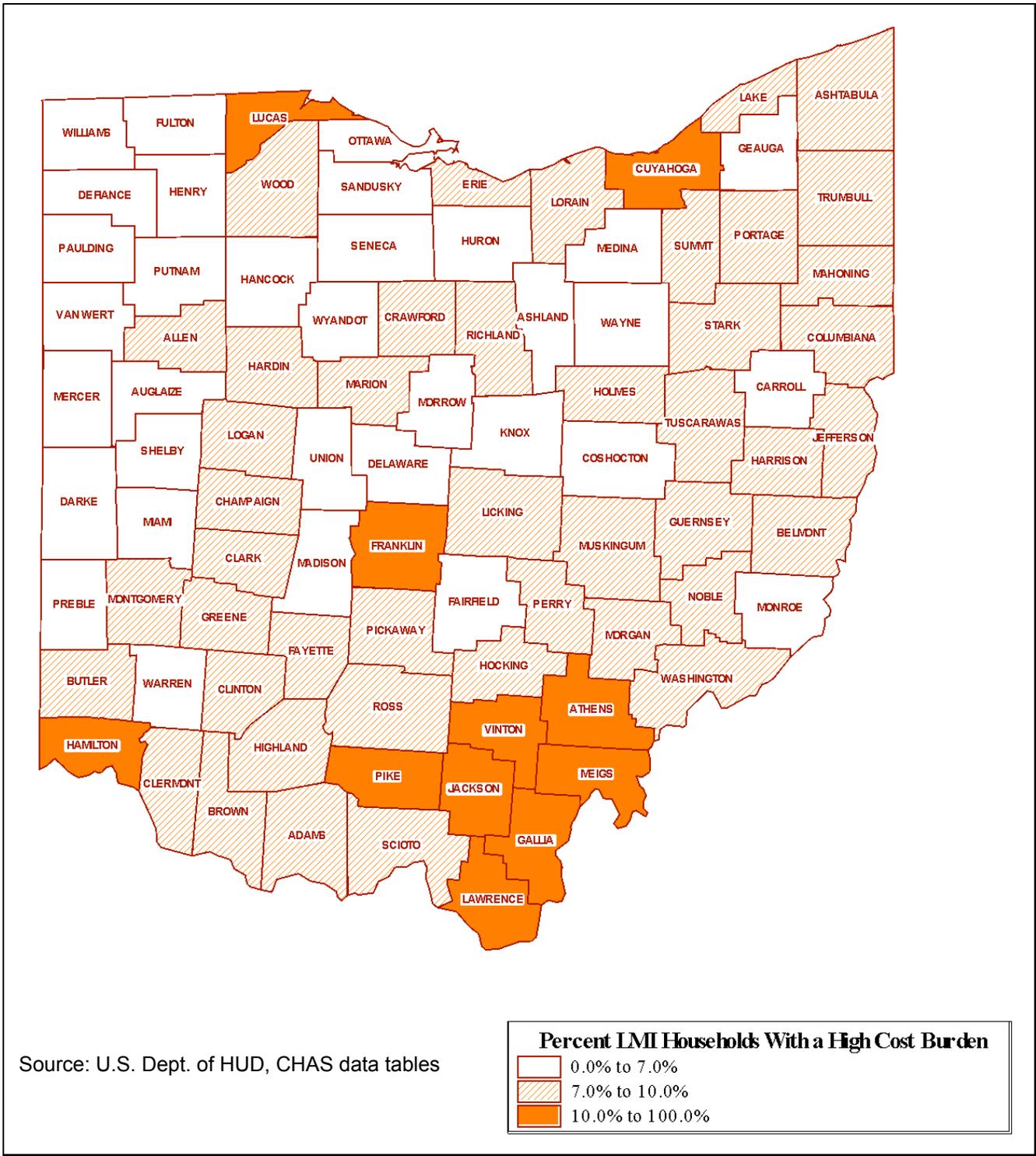


Table 37 LMI Households with a Cost Burden by County

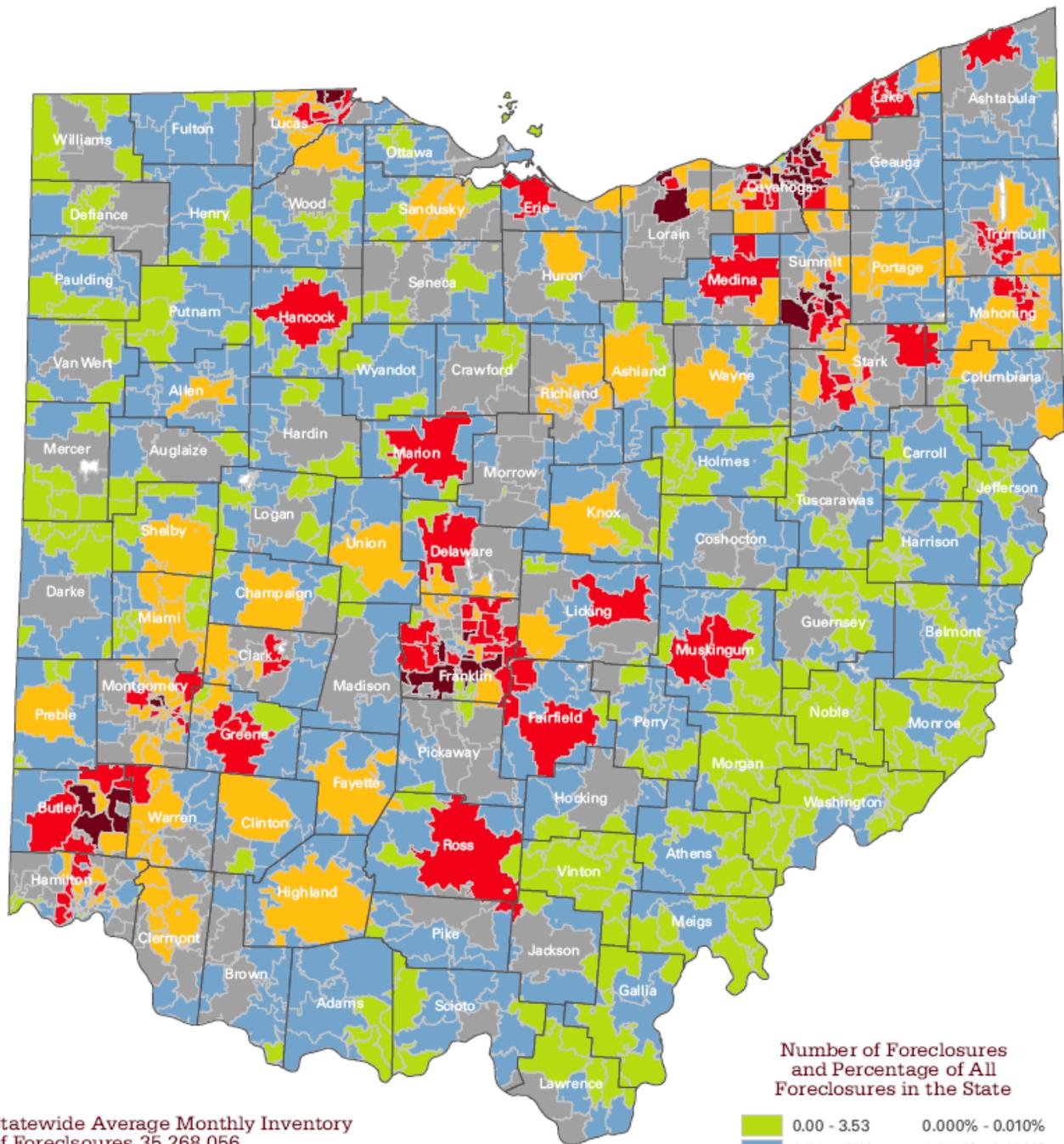
County	Median Income Category			Total	Percent
	0-30	30-50	50-80		
Adams	1,012	657	418	2,087	19.9%
Allen	3,396	2,280	1,370	7,046	17.3%
Ashland	1,107	867	941	2,915	14.9%
Ashtabula	3,481	2,535	1,781	7,798	19.8%
Athens	3,613	1,803	1,084	6,500	28.9%
Auglaize	669	617	619	1,905	11.0%
Belmont	2,084	1,396	1,015	4,494	15.9%
Brown	1,034	731	881	2,646	16.9%
Butler	9,806	6,761	5,840	22,407	18.2%
Carroll	759	444	550	1,753	15.8%
Champaign	911	726	586	2,224	14.8%
Clark	4,391	3,283	2,370	10,044	17.8%
Clermont	4,562	3,337	3,646	11,546	17.5%
Clinton	1,066	867	724	2,657	17.3%
Columbiana	2,988	2,357	1,961	7,306	17.0%
Coshocton	807	626	616	2,048	14.3%
Crawford	1,337	1,074	703	3,114	16.5%
Cuyahoga	59,022	39,720	31,488	130,230	22.8%
Darke	1,167	1,045	797	3,009	14.7%
Defiance	840	679	520	2,039	13.5%
Delaware	1,452	1,531	1,730	4,713	11.9%
Erie	2,135	1,878	1,376	5,388	17.0%
Fairfield	2,542	2,141	2,219	6,902	15.2%
Fayette	776	544	460	1,779	16.2%
Franklin	40,444	29,715	24,675	94,833	21.6%
Fulton	843	624	748	2,214	14.3%
Gallia	1,334	833	469	2,636	21.9%
Geauga	1,033	1,398	1,631	4,062	12.9%
Greene	3,714	2,932	2,892	9,539	17.3%
Guernsey	1,425	884	627	2,936	18.3%
Hamilton	36,166	20,741	16,634	73,541	21.2%
Hancock	1,561	1,492	1,098	4,150	14.9%
Hardin	989	573	512	2,074	17.3%
Harrison	498	382	232	1,113	17.4%
Henry	574	372	479	1,424	13.1%
Highland	1,256	813	752	2,821	18.1%
Hocking	972	489	367	1,828	16.9%
Holmes	698	487	541	1,726	15.3%
Huron	1,293	1,080	1,119	3,492	15.7%
Jackson	1,484	736	596	2,817	22.3%
Jefferson	2,802	1,398	987	5,187	17.1%
Knox	1,137	1,005	926	3,068	15.4%
Lake	4,735	4,603	5,251	14,589	16.3%
Lawrence	2,024	1,639	1,265	4,928	19.9%

County	Median Income Category			Total	Percent
	0-30	30-50	50-80		
Licking	4,004	2,786	2,570	9,360	16.8%
Logan	1,240	762	706	2,709	15.1%
Lorain	7,378	6,038	5,316	18,732	17.7%
Lucas	18,543	11,896	7,554	37,992	20.8%
Madison	983	708	595	2,286	16.8%
Mahoning	8,321	6,405	4,636	19,363	18.9%
Marion	1,587	1,441	1,169	4,196	17.1%
Medina	2,187	2,297	3,080	7,564	13.9%
Meigs	1,022	574	295	1,892	20.5%
Mercer	882	535	581	1,998	13.6%
Miami	2,260	2,115	1,664	6,039	15.7%
Monroe	496	274	135	905	15.0%
Montgomery	19,739	14,584	12,578	46,901	20.5%
Morgan	549	350	180	1,079	18.4%
Morrow	646	466	665	1,778	15.4%
Muskingum	2,516	1,917	1,357	5,791	17.8%
Noble	347	180	210	737	16.3%
Ottawa	932	837	779	2,549	15.5%
Paulding	384	308	254	946	12.1%
Perry	858	503	624	1,985	15.9%
Pickaway	1,412	910	877	3,198	18.2%
Pike	1,130	597	471	2,198	21.1%
Portage	4,332	3,210	2,980	10,522	18.7%
Preble	816	677	768	2,261	14.1%
Putnam	567	499	322	1,388	11.4%
Richland	3,510	2,983	2,082	8,574	17.3%
Ross	1,972	1,528	1,003	4,504	16.7%
Sandusky	1,231	1,210	821	3,262	13.8%
Scioto	3,674	1,922	969	6,565	21.3%
Seneca	1,198	1,103	868	3,168	14.3%
Shelby	956	810	560	2,325	13.2%
Stark	9,476	8,143	6,702	24,321	16.4%
Summit	17,451	12,502	11,319	41,272	19.0%
Trumbull	6,102	4,807	3,590	14,499	16.3%
Tuscarawas	2,278	1,959	1,501	5,739	16.1%
Union	758	763	690	2,211	15.4%
Van Wert	464	379	377	1,220	10.6%
Vinton	592	278	213	1,083	22.2%
Warren	2,513	2,281	2,729	7,523	13.4%
Washington	1,551	1,385	1,015	3,951	15.8%
Wayne	2,146	2,092	1,840	6,078	15.0%
Williams	789	749	753	2,292	15.2%
Wood	3,404	2,599	2,200	8,203	18.2%
Wyandot	348	357	306	1,011	11.4%

Map 17: Low- and Moderate-Income Households Experiencing a High Housing Cost Burden



**Map 18: Number of Foreclosures by ZIP Code Tabulation Area
18 Month Average February 2007 – July 2008**



**Statewide Average Monthly Inventory
of Foreclosures 35,268.056**

Foreclosures based on average monthly inventory
for the 18-month period from February 2007 through
July 2008 as reported by First American Core Logic.

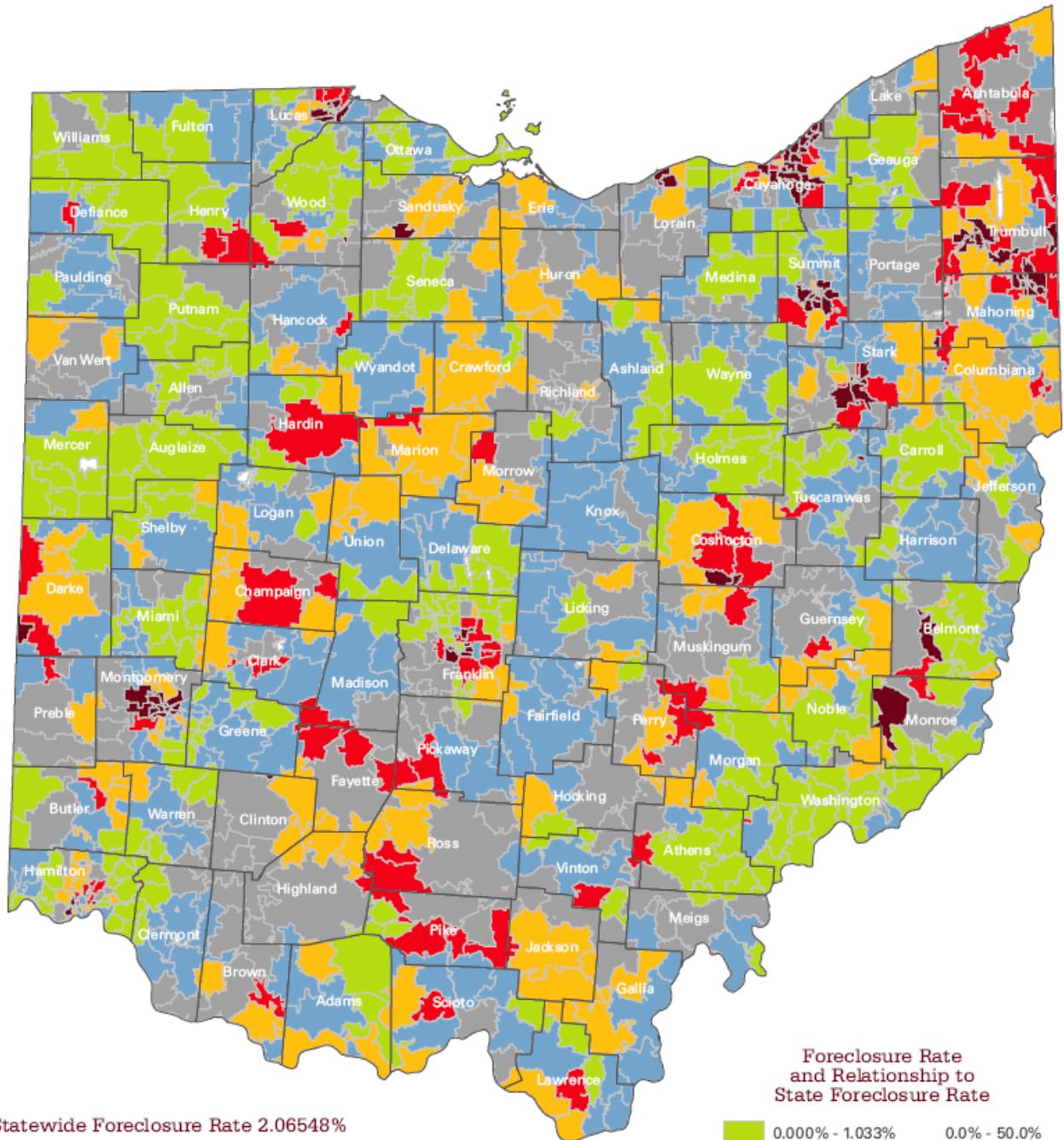
Source: First American Core Logic

Prepared by: Ohio Department of Development, Policy
Research and Strategic Planning (December 2008)

Number of Foreclosures and Percentage of All Foreclosures in the State	
0.00 - 3.53	0.000% - 0.010%
3.54 - 17.63	0.011% - 0.050%
17.64 - 44.09	0.051% - 0.125%
44.10 - 88.17	0.126% - 0.250%
88.18 - 176.34	0.251% - 0.500%
176.35 - 680.89	0.501% - 1.931%

FD930 08A

**Map 19: Rate of Foreclosures by ZIP Code Tabulation Area
18 Month Average February 2007 – July 2008**



Statewide Foreclosure Rate 2.06548%

Foreclosures as a percentage of all active loans based on average monthly inventory for the 18-month period from February 2007 through July 2008 as reported by First American Core Logic.

Source: First American Core Logic

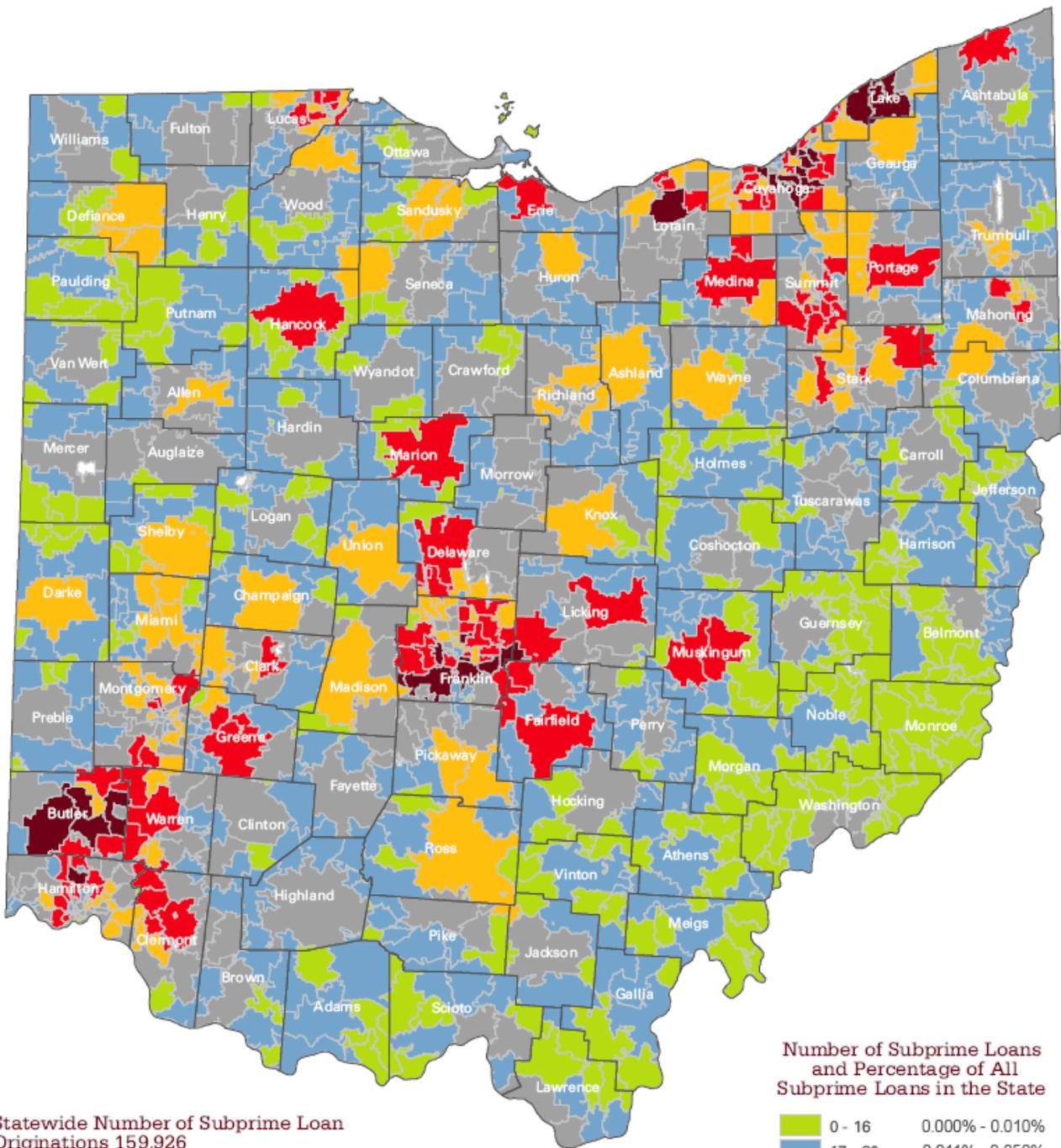
Prepared by: Ohio Department of Development, Policy Research and Strategic Planning (December 2008)

Foreclosure Rate and Relationship to State Foreclosure Rate

0.000% - 1.033%	0.0% - 50.0%
1.034% - 1.549%	50.1% - 75.0%
1.550% - 2.065%	75.1% - 100.0%
2.066% - 2.582%	100.1% - 125.0%
2.583% - 4.131%	125.1% - 200.0%
4.132% - 17.722%	> 200.0%

RO93006A

Map 20: Number of Subprime Loans by ZIP Code Tabulation Area January 2005 – December 2006



Statewide Number of Subprime Loan Originations 159,926

Subprime (Alt-A and BC) loan originations for the 24-month period from January 2005 through December 2006 as reported by First American Core Logic.

Source: First American Core Logic

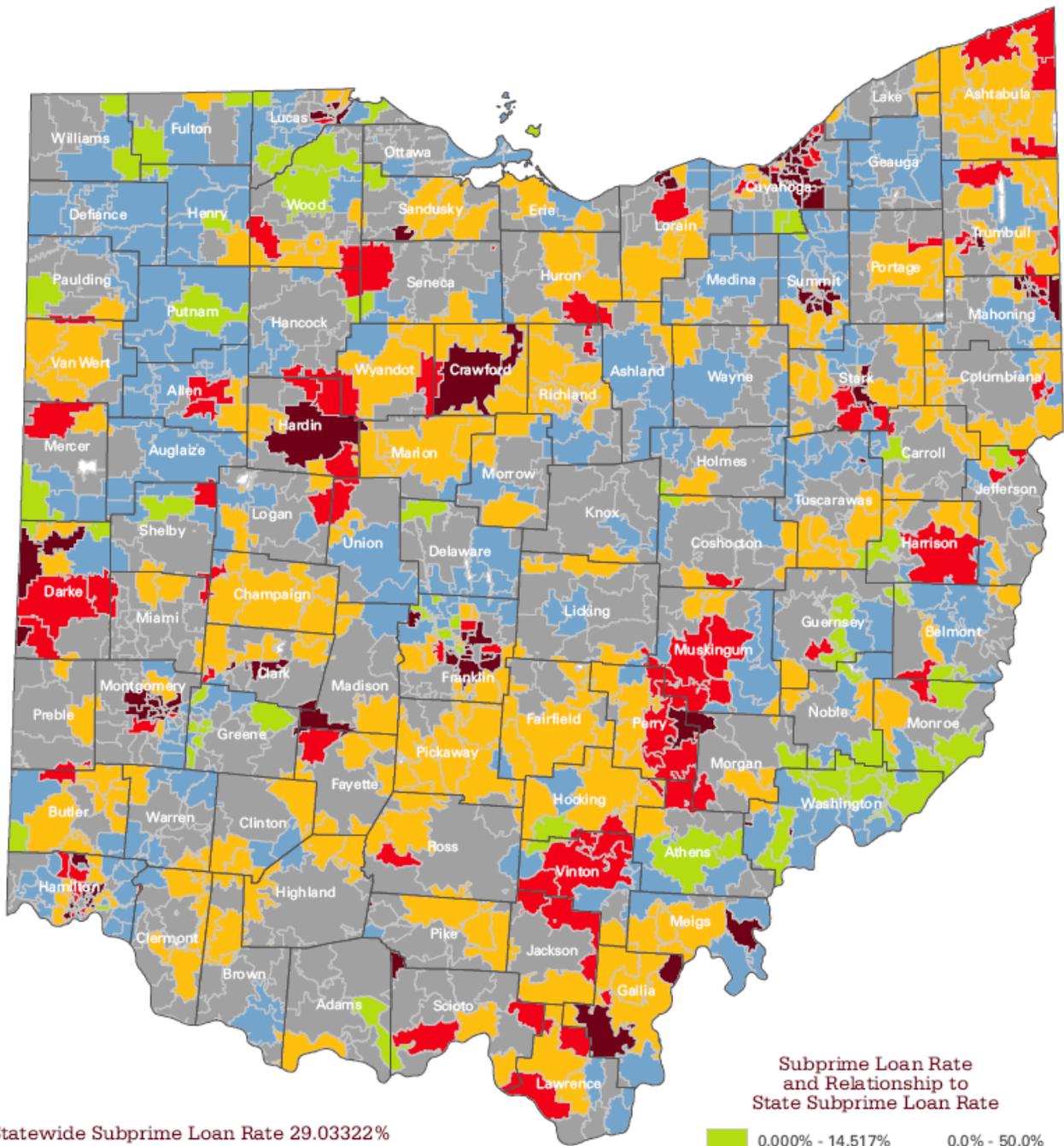
Prepared by: Ohio Department of Development, Policy Research and Strategic Planning (December 2008)

Number of Subprime Loans and Percentage of All Subprime Loans in the State

0 - 16	0.000% - 0.010%
17 - 80	0.011% - 0.050%
81 - 240	0.051% - 0.150%
241 - 400	0.151% - 0.250%
401 - 800	0.251% - 0.500%
801 - 1,787	0.501% - 1.117%

R093008A

Map 21: Rate of Subprime Loans by ZIP Code Tabulation Area January 2005 – December 2006



Statewide Subprime Loan Rate 29.03322%

Subprime (Alt-A and BC) loan originations as a percentage of all loan originations for the 24-month period from January 2005 through December 2006 as reported by First American Core Logic.

Source: First American Core Logic

Prepared by: Ohio Department of Development, Policy Research and Strategic Planning (December 2008)

RO930 O&A

Table 38 LMI Households with a High Cost Burden by County

County	Median Income Category			Total	Percent
	0-30	30-50	50-80		
Adams	699	210	63	973	9.3%
Allen	2,494	793	330	3,617	8.9%
Ashland	837	259	218	1,313	6.7%
Ashtabula	2,228	628	285	3,141	8.0%
Athens	2,927	802	223	3,952	17.6%
Auglaize	469	203	152	823	4.7%
Belmont	1,459	477	165	2,101	7.4%
Brown	733	296	204	1,234	7.9%
Butler	7,368	1,950	912	10,230	8.3%
Carroll	491	178	102	771	6.9%
Champaign	618	328	122	1,068	7.1%
Clark	3,147	954	517	4,618	8.2%
Clermont	3,304	1,052	732	5,089	7.7%
Clinton	848	342	126	1,316	8.6%
Columbiana	2,105	784	407	3,295	7.7%
Coshocton	511	214	116	840	5.9%
Crawford	940	320	135	1,395	7.4%
Cuyahoga	45,962	14,505	6,564	67,031	11.7%
Darke	859	337	167	1,363	6.7%
Defiance	620	194	94	908	6.0%
Delaware	1,092	639	552	2,283	5.8%
Erie	1,577	669	287	2,534	8.0%
Fairfield	1,847	653	423	2,923	6.4%
Fayette	539	168	93	800	7.3%
Franklin	31,883	9,811	4,374	46,067	10.5%
Fulton	571	216	177	964	6.2%
Gallia	913	228	104	1,245	10.4%
Geauga	814	636	534	1,984	6.3%
Greene	3,008	1,242	656	4,906	8.9%
Guernsey	976	268	133	1,378	8.6%
Hamilton	25,876	6,873	3,645	36,394	10.5%
Hancock	1,180	464	226	1,870	6.7%
Hardin	739	207	65	1,011	8.4%
Harrison	334	107	43	485	7.6%
Henry	426	121	106	653	6.0%
Highland	860	309	212	1,381	8.9%
Hocking	718	156	68	942	8.7%
Holmes	502	219	148	869	7.7%
Huron	939	343	192	1,473	6.6%
Jackson	1,006	199	103	1,308	10.4%
Jefferson	2,006	463	164	2,634	8.7%
Knox	840	290	194	1,324	6.6%
Lake	3,696	2,026	1,044	6,767	7.5%
Lawrence	1,592	674	283	2,548	10.3%

County	Median Income Category			Total	Percent
	0-30	30-50	50-80		
Licking	2,698	791	487	3,976	7.1%
Logan	919	267	175	1,361	7.6%
Lorain	5,316	2,151	1,277	8,744	8.3%
Lucas	14,091	3,782	1,358	19,232	10.5%
Madison	642	232	49	924	6.8%
Mahoning	5,924	2,065	996	8,985	8.8%
Marion	1,201	469	240	1,910	7.8%
Medina	1,706	966	703	3,374	6.2%
Meigs	644	231	53	928	10.1%
Mercer	546	150	140	836	5.7%
Miami	1,616	664	285	2,565	6.7%
Monroe	301	83	20	404	6.7%
Montgomery	15,093	4,970	2,054	22,117	9.7%
Morgan	349	112	49	511	8.7%
Morrow	446	182	94	722	6.3%
Muskingum	1,754	609	255	2,617	8.0%
Noble	237	72	54	363	8.0%
Ottawa	641	346	157	1,144	7.0%
Paulding	256	99	42	398	5.1%
Perry	542	204	150	897	7.2%
Pickaway	978	285	203	1,466	8.3%
Pike	770	257	115	1,142	11.0%
Portage	3,352	1,210	553	5,114	9.1%
Preble	468	277	156	901	5.6%
Putnam	365	195	88	649	5.3%
Richland	2,561	1,042	364	3,966	8.0%
Ross	1,426	497	155	2,079	7.7%
Sandusky	916	447	211	1,574	6.6%
Scioto	2,285	568	191	3,044	9.9%
Seneca	838	368	144	1,350	6.1%
Shelby	642	244	92	979	5.5%
Stark	6,965	2,709	1,373	11,047	7.4%
Summit	12,818	4,400	2,152	19,370	8.9%
Trumbull	4,500	1,634	747	6,881	7.7%
Tuscarawas	1,623	583	316	2,522	7.1%
Union	526	209	137	873	6.1%
Van Wert	335	116	45	496	4.3%
Vinton	415	98	26	539	11.0%
Warren	1,897	829	684	3,411	6.1%
Washington	1,056	453	273	1,782	7.1%
Wayne	1,559	688	318	2,565	6.3%
Williams	556	183	112	851	5.6%
Wood	2,635	866	363	3,864	8.6%
Wyandot	247	124	44	415	4.7%

Needs of LMI Owner Households

Low- and moderate-income households are over 51% of all LMI households and number around 941,000. Most of the LMI owner households, over 500,000 (53%) are in the 50-80% income category. Elderly households are by far the largest group of LMI owner households, accounting for 48% of the total. Small Related (2-4 person) households are nearly 30% of the total. "All Other households", at about 14% of the total, are probably largely single households, again based on the demographic information discussed earlier. Finally, at about 8% of the households are large-related households of 5-or more persons.

As shown in Table 39 many owner households have a housing problem, and, in fact, the incidence of housing problems for owners is greater than that of renter households in nearly every category. When compared to 1990 CHAS data, the number of LMI owner with housing problems and cost burden has increased for every category of household type and income.

One of the significant features about LMI owner households, is that there is a significant need among the large-family (5 or more persons), small-family (2-4 person) and "other" households in both the 0-30% and 50-80% income ranges. Over 86% of the large families and over 78% of the small families in the 0-30% income category reported a having a housing problem. Other households were slightly better off, with about 72% reporting a housing problem. The 30-50% income categories do not fare much better, with around two-thirds of small and three quarters of the large families reporting a housing problem. Most of this problem, at least according to the CHAS data, is cost burden, with nearly 80% of very low-income small and large families having a cost burden, and about 65% having a high cost burden. Other households had only a slightly lower percentage in both categories. The percentage of households with a high cost burden is somewhat less for households in the 30-50% median income range, with about a quarter of large families and about a third of small family and other households having a high cost burden. Although the percentage of owner households in the 0-50% with housing problems and cost burden is high, there are fewer family households (about 130,000) in this category than in the 50-80% median income category, which numbers about 225,000 families. A significant percentage of households in the 50-80% median income category, about 40% have a cost burden while far fewer are high-cost burdened (5.3% of large family, 8.6% of small family and nearly 12% of other households).

As a whole, LMI elderly households have fewer housing problems than other categories of LMI owners. The elderly households in the 0-30% income range reported the most housing problems, with about 68% having housing problems, 67% being cost burdened and 40% high cost burdened, which is only slightly less than other LMI household categories. The cost burden for LMI elderly households decreases substantially in the 50-80% income range, with only a third having a cost burden and 14% a high cost burden. These figures are nearly half the cost burden reported by small families, large families and other households. Even so, because of the large number of elderly households, about 110,000 below 50% of median income have a cost burden and about 58,000 have a high cost burden. This is larger than any other category of LMI owner households.

Table 39 Distribution of LMI Households by Type

Income Range	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Small Related (2-4 Persons)	Large Related (5 or more Persons)	All Other Households	All LMI Owner Households
0-30%	93,695	41,795	9,790	35,025	180,305
30-50%	145,874	60,809	17,249	30,103	254,035
50-80%	212,383	173,929	49,755	70,855	506,922
Total	451,952	276,533	76,794	135,983	941,262
Percent of Total	48.0%	29.4%	8.2%	14.4%	100.0%

As shown in Table 40, only about 1.3% of the LMI owner households are living in overcrowded conditions, as defined by the Census Bureau.

Undoubtedly this is a problem that affects larger households and families. By definition, a 1-person household cannot be overcrowded and it is unlikely that a 2-person household would experience this problem either.

Table 40: Overcrowded Units for HUD Income Classifications

Income Category	Owner Units		Renter Units	
	Severe Over-crow ding*	Over-crow ded**	Severe Over-crow ding*	Over-crow ded**
Houshold 0-30% Median Income	415	1,705	3,550	8,390
Houshold 30-50% Median Income	680	2,940	2,705	6,330
Houshold 50-80% Median Income	1,260	5,695	3,020	7,825
Total for LMI Households	2,355	10,340	9,275	22,545

*1.51 or more persons per room

**1.01 to 1.5 persons per room

HUD requires that the Consolidated Plan address the issue of “substandard housing”. One of the problems with discussing this issue is that it assumes a standard of some type exists with which to determine whether units meet the standard. HUD does have a standard for Section 8 housing units that was developed for units that house tenants receiving HUD rental assistance, but this standard really only speaks to basic habitability issues. This is the basis for HUD’s use of 1.01 persons per room, lack of plumbing and kitchen facilities. Table 41 is a HUD CHAS table that indicates the number of units that do not meet one of these three criteria.

Table 41: Housing Unit Problems: One of 3 Conditions by Year Structure Built by Household Income*

Year Structure Built	Problem				Total			
	Owner units by income category				Owner units by income category			
	0-30	30-50	50-80	80+	0-30	30-50	50-80	80+
<= 1939	1,760	1,660	2,695	5,270	57,080	73,460	131,525	415,195
1940-1949	480	525	825	2,035	21,085	28,840	52,790	158,185
1950-1959	675	775	1,485	3,310	32,915	51,545	101,890	340,795
1960-1969	605	550	1,000	2,610	23,395	33,730	72,555	294,745
>= 1970	1,850	2,320	3,635	7,800	45,810	66,440	148,170	922,355

*Conditions are overcrowding or lacking plumbing or lacking kitchen facilities

The table shows that the number of units that meet these criteria is quite low at about 25,000 units. This is because most housing units in the year 2000 meet these very basic criteria. Yet the number of units with lead-based paint hazards, which is based on a methodology suggested by HUD, indicates that there are 158,000 LMI owner units with lead-based paint hazards, which certainly cannot be considered as being up to standard. Additionally, the housing programs administered by the state constantly deal with local housing problems such as unsafe electrical systems, heating systems, plumbing systems, water wells, and structural issues that create safety and health risks. These units do not meet nationally accepted standards such as the CABO existing structures code. Besides health and safety issues, there are other problems that arise from the simply fact that many LMI owner units are older and have simply deteriorated with age, exacerbated by deferred maintenance. With housing many LMI owners, particularly those below 50% percent of median

income, devoting over 50% of their income for housing, few such households have the resources to address ongoing maintenance.

Besides unsafe systems, many systems in older housing unit are simply outdated. One example of this is that housing units built prior to 1950 were not designed with any regard to energy efficiency. This problem not only wastes energy but is certainly part of the cost burden of LMI households.

The state believes that a more realistic estimate of housing rehabilitation needs of owner households is to base projected needs on the age of the housing unit, as is done for estimating the number of units with lead hazards. Table 41 provides such an estimate, based on experience from existing housing programs, which shows that about 231,000 LMI owner units are in need of rehabilitation, which is about a quarter of the LMI owner-occupied housing units and only about 7.5% of the total owner-occupied housing units in the state.

Besides addressing health and safety issues, the rehabilitation of existing housing addresses deferred maintenance issues, which left unattended can result in such damage to the unit that the repair costs are simply too great, at which point the unit may be abandoned and lost as a residential unit. The loss of residential units was discussed in the Housing Market section. For lower-income elderly households, especially for those who have paid off the mortgage on the property, the cost of remaining in their unit is often far less than moving to a rental elderly housing unit. So rehabilitating these units can help reduce the need for subsidized elderly rental housing.

Table 42: Estimated Housing Rehabilitation Needs for LMI Owner Housing Units

Year Unit Constructed	LMI Owner Occupied	Estimated Percent of Units In Need of Rehabilitation	Estimated Number of Units In Need of Rehabilitation
1960 to 1969	129,680	15.0%	19,452
1950 to 1959	186,350	25.0%	46,588
1940 to 1949	102,715	33.0%	33,896
1939 or earlier	262,065	50.0%	131,033
Total	551,130		230,968

Needs of LMI Renter Households

As shown in Table 43, the distribution of LMI renter-occupied housing by household type is considerably different than for owner-occupied housing. One significant difference is that, despite the fact that renter households constitute only about 30% of all households, there are only 5% less LMI renter households than LMI owner households. About two-thirds of all renter households are low- or moderate-income. One other difference is that a greater proportion of LMI renter households are in the 0-30% income category (37% renters vs. 20% owners) and a much greater proportion are in the 0-50% income group as well (64% renters vs. 46% for owners).

Another significant difference is that elderly households are only 21% of the total LMI renter households, compared to 48% for owners. In fact, the largest category of renters is “All Other Households”, undoubtedly many of which are single households, followed by Small Related households, which probably is comprised of many single-headed households. Large Related households come in a distant third at only 7.5% of all LMI households.

When compared to 1990 CHAS data, all categories of LMI renters have fewer housing problems and are less rent burdened than in 1990. Compared to LMI owner households in the 0-30% median income category, LMI renter households have nearly the same percentages of households with housing problems (70%). Like owner households, the largest group of very-low income renters with housing problems are Large Related households (86%), followed by Small Related households, 76% of which report housing problems. Nearly 60% of elderly households reported a housing problem. The important difference though is that there are many more renter households than owners in the 0-30% income range, with a total of 231,000 renter households reporting a cost burden and 176,000 a high cost burden.

Of the 240,000 Renter households in the 30-50% median income range, about 62% report a housing problem, with 59% having a cost burden. These figures are about the same for all categories except large-related households, in which case 66% of the households have housing problems but only 46% are cost burdened. This can be interpreted as meaning that overcrowding is a greater part of the housing problem with large families in this income range. One interesting fact is that the percentage of renter households with a high cost burden relatively low (13.7%) when compared with owners (17.9%). In fact, when compared to 1990, the percentage of cost burden renter households in the 0-50% income range has dropped significantly from 1990, by about 7%, with a 4% reduction in households with a high cost burden. LMI owner households, both cost burdened and high cost burdened, increased by 9 percentage points each.

In the 50-80% of median income range, the percent of cost burdened households diminishes substantially to 21% overall. One category where this is not true are large related households. For this group the percent of cost burdened households decreased to 9%, while 34% of households reported housing problems. The most reasonable explanation for this is that there simply were not enough rental units available for large families. So while the units were affordable, they were not appropriate for the needs of these households.

Table 43: Distribution of LMI Households by Type

Income Range	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households	Small Related (2-4 Persons)	Large Related (5 or more Persons)	All Other Households	All Renter Households
0-30%	80,060	109,840	21,970	122,970	334,840
30-50%	58,705	84,080	19,185	78,945	240,915
50-80%	47,615	118,829	25,450	123,765	315,659
Total	186,380	312,749	66,605	325,680	891,414
Percent of Total	20.9%	35.1%	7.5%	36.5%	100.0%

One other interesting issue is that the number of elderly cost burdened households was comparatively much higher at 31% than for any other category and high cost burdened households were also over 8%, which is much higher than any other category. This may be because elderly households may want a unit that is close to amenities, such as a drug store, grocery store and public transportation, so their housing choice is more restricted than other households. Also, because many of these households are on fixed incomes, more may be likely to have incomes in the 50-65% median income range, and so generally pay a greater percentage of their income for housing.

With regard to overcrowding, Table 44 indicates that a number of renters are living in overcrowded or severely overcrowded housing. In fact the number of overcrowded rental units actually increased by 6,000 units during 1990-2000. The data indicates that just as many households in the 50-80% median income range are living in overcrowded units as other income ranges. This may be because larger rental units are simply not available in sufficient numbers in all locations, and perhaps these households were not able to find an appropriate owner unit or obtain financing to move to homeownership.

As with owner housing, the data in Table 46 indicates that 47,000 renter units either lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, or are overcrowded, but the data does not really reflect the many of the kinds of conditions and problems that typically need to be addressed in rental housing units. As with owner housing, about 134,000 LMI renter units alone are estimated to have hazards caused by lead-based paint, which is certainly not to HUD standards. As with owner housing, the same technique was applied to estimate renter units in need of rehabilitation.

Table 44: Estimated Housing Rehabilitation Needs for LMI Renter Housing Units

Year Unit Constructed	LMI Renter Occupied	Estimated Percent of Units In Need of Rehabilitation	Estimated Number of Units In Need of Rehabilitation
1960 to 1969	141,965	15.0%	21,295
1950 to 1959	117,365	25.0%	29,341
1940 to 1949	89,025	33.0%	29,378
1939 or earlier	202,940	50.0%	101,470
Total	551,295		181,484

Table 45: Housing Unit Problems: One of 3 Conditions by Year Structure Built by Household Income*

Year Structure Built	Problem				Total			
	Renter units by income category				Renter units by income category			
	0-30	30-50	50-80	80+	0-30	30-50	50-80	80+
<= 1939	5,180	3,025	3,105	3,435	79,140	54,845	68,955	98,870
1940-1949	2,035	1,315	1,435	1,465	33,795	24,505	30,725	41,345
1950-1959	2,530	1,600	1,970	1,960	42,685	31,355	43,325	60,995
1960-1969	2,910	2,105	2,365	2,595	53,430	37,345	51,190	71,650
>= 1970	7,005	4,970	5,860	7,080	125,930	92,960	121,575	208,665

*Conditions are overcrowding or lacking plumbing or lacking kitchen facilities

As with HUD's methodology for estimating units with lead hazards, this method bases the need for rehabilitation on the age of the unit, which strongly correlates with outdated and deteriorated mechanical and structural elements. This is particularly true in the case of lower-income rental housing, which in many cases often does not generate enough revenue to cover upgrading of systems or high quality maintenance. The estimate produced by this approach indicates 181,484 LMI renter units are in need of rehabilitation. This is about one third of all LMI rental units and about 13.2% of all rental housing units.

Table 46: Housing Problems among Households by Race and Ethnicity

	Total			White Non-Hispanic			Minority		
	Renters	Owners	Total	Renters	Owners	Total	Renters	Owners	Total
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	575,755	434,340	1,010,095	378,550	373,595	752,145	197,205	60,745	257,950
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	334,840	180,305	515,145	204,130	149,860	353,990	130,710	30,445	161,155
No. with any housing problems	237,402	130,361	367,814	147,178	107,450	254,519	90,224	22,911	113,295
Pct. with any housing problems	71%	72%	71%	72%	72%	72%	69%	75%	70%
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	240,915	254,035	494,950	174,420	223,735	398,155	66,495	30,300	96,795
No. with any housing problems	149,608	119,905	269,748	109,885	101,128	211,022	39,724	18,776	58,726
Pct. with any housing problems	62%	47%	55%	63%	45%	53%	60%	62%	61%
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	315,659	506,922	822,581	242,690	454,020	696,710	72,969	52,902	125,871
No. with any housing problems	71,970	163,736	236,081	55,576	141,654	197,169	16,394	22,082	38,912
Pct. with any housing problems	23%	32%	29%	23%	31%	28%	22%	42%	31%
Total LMI Households Household Income >0 to <=80% MFI	891,414	941,262	1,832,676	621,240	827,615	1,448,855	270,174	113,647	383,821
No. with any housing problems	458,980	414,001	873,642	312,638	350,232	662,710	146,342	63,769	210,932
Pct. with any housing problems	51%	44%	48%	50%	42%	46%	54%	56%	55%
5. Household Income >80% MFI	481,427	2,131,268	2,612,695	389,790	1,960,640	2,350,430	91,637	170,628	262,265
No. with any housing problems	26,960	183,289	209,016	19,100	162,733	183,334	7,860	20,556	25,682
Pct. with any housing problems	6%	9%	8%	5%	8%	8%	9%	12%	10%
6. Total Households	1,372,841	3,072,530	4,445,371	1,011,030	2,788,255	3,799,285	361,811	284,275	646,086
No. with any housing problems	485,986	596,071	1,084,671	331,618	513,039	843,441	154,368	83,032	241,229
Pct. with any housing problems	35%	19%	24%	33%	18%	22%	43%	29%	37%

Areas of Minority Concentration

The Consolidated Plan regulations require that the annual action plan indicate any areas of minority concentration which will be targeted for direct assistance in a given program year. Before such a determination can be made, it is necessary to first identify areas of minority concentration in the state. Although it is difficult to illustrate small areas of minority concentration throughout the state, Map 22 shows the Census Block Groups that have minority concentrations of 15% and 30% or more. In all there are 2,611 Block Groups with minority populations over 16% (exceeding the figure of 15.4% which reflects Ohio's minority population overall), and 1,742 Census Block Groups where the minority percent is 30% or higher, which is nearly twice the state's overall minority percentage. Most of the areas with large minority concentrations are in the highly urbanized areas. In fact, while about 8 million (70.6%) of the states 11.3 million people live in Census places, mainly cities and villages, 91.5% of the state's minority population live in Census places. Of this population, almost 950,000 (60.5%) live in the eight largest cities in Ohio. Six of these eight cities have a minority population over 30% and four have a minority population in excess of 45%.

However only a portion of the state's funding has historically been spent in these cities because they all receive a direct allocation of funding from HUD. Also the largest allocation of funding from HUD provided to the state are Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, which cannot be spent in communities that receive a direct allocation of CDBG funds from HUD. Thus the areas served by the state's programs, which are smaller cities and unincorporated areas that generally have fewer areas with minority concentrations and the minority concentrations are comparatively less than those in the larger metropolitan areas.

While measures to ensure nondiscriminatory treatment, outreach and access to program resources are taken into consideration, the state's Consolidated Plan programs prioritize areas primarily on the basis of economic distress factors, typically the percent of low and moderate-income persons. Civil rights laws apply to all areas served by the state's programs, even areas with low minority populations. The different needs of minorities and other protected groups must be taken into consideration during the planning and design of programs and activities, as well as during the implementation. The state expects to continue this policy in the upcoming five-year period and to continue to offer programs that base priorities on the percent of low- and moderate-income, including the Water and Sanitary Sewer Grant Program, Formula Grants, and Community Distress Grants.

Both the Water and Sanitary Sewer Grant Program and the Formula Grants base eligibility for assistance on the community or neighborhood being 51% or more low- or moderate-income. Table 48 lists the 108 areas that are 51% or more low- or moderate-income in which the minority percentage is 16% or more. Each of these areas will be eligible for assistance through the Formula Grants and Water and Sanitary Sewer Grants. Also, the Community Distress Grants target areas that are 60% or more LMI. Thus by addressing the needs in LMI areas, the state will also be addressing the needs of many areas with minority concentrations.

Table 47: LMI Block Groups Eligible for Housing and Community Development Assistance with Minority Concentrations

No.	County	Census Place	Block Group	LMI Pct.	Min. Pct.
1	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070006014	81.0%	32%
2	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007011	51.9%	16%
3	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007012	84.7%	73%
4	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007013	85.7%	40%
5	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007014	77.8%	30%
6	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007032	55.6%	16%
7	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007033	79.6%	32%
8	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007034	82.6%	23%
9	Ashtabula	Ashtabula city	390070007041	84.4%	23%
10	Ashtabula	Geneva city	390070009002	68.3%	16%
11	Athens	Athens city	390099729001	81.1%	19%
12	Athens	Athens city	390099729001	81.1%	19%
13	Athens	Athens city	390099731021	86.9%	19%
14	Athens	Athens city	390099732001	86.7%	45%
15	Athens		390099735001	58.2%	26%
16	Belmont	Bellaire city	390130116001	75.6%	16%
17	Belmont		390130120003	67.2%	18%
18	Clinton	Wilmington city	390279945003	51.7%	24%
19	Columbiana	East Liverpool city	390299522001	67.4%	16%
20	Columbiana	East Liverpool city	390299522002	59.1%	24%
21	Defiance	Defiance city	390399586002	53.9%	16%
22	Defiance	Defiance city	390399588004	52.7%	46%
23	Delaware	Delaware city	390410105302	64.2%	23%
24	Delaware		390410115202	86.3%	46%
25	Erie		390430413004	54.4%	40%
26	Gallia	Gallipolis city	390539540002	58.7%	18%
27	Geauga		390553117002	51.3%	56%
28	Greene	Xenia city	390572403023	66.0%	25%
29	Greene	Xenia city	390572406003	58.2%	68%
30	Greene	Xenia city	390572406004	73.9%	92%

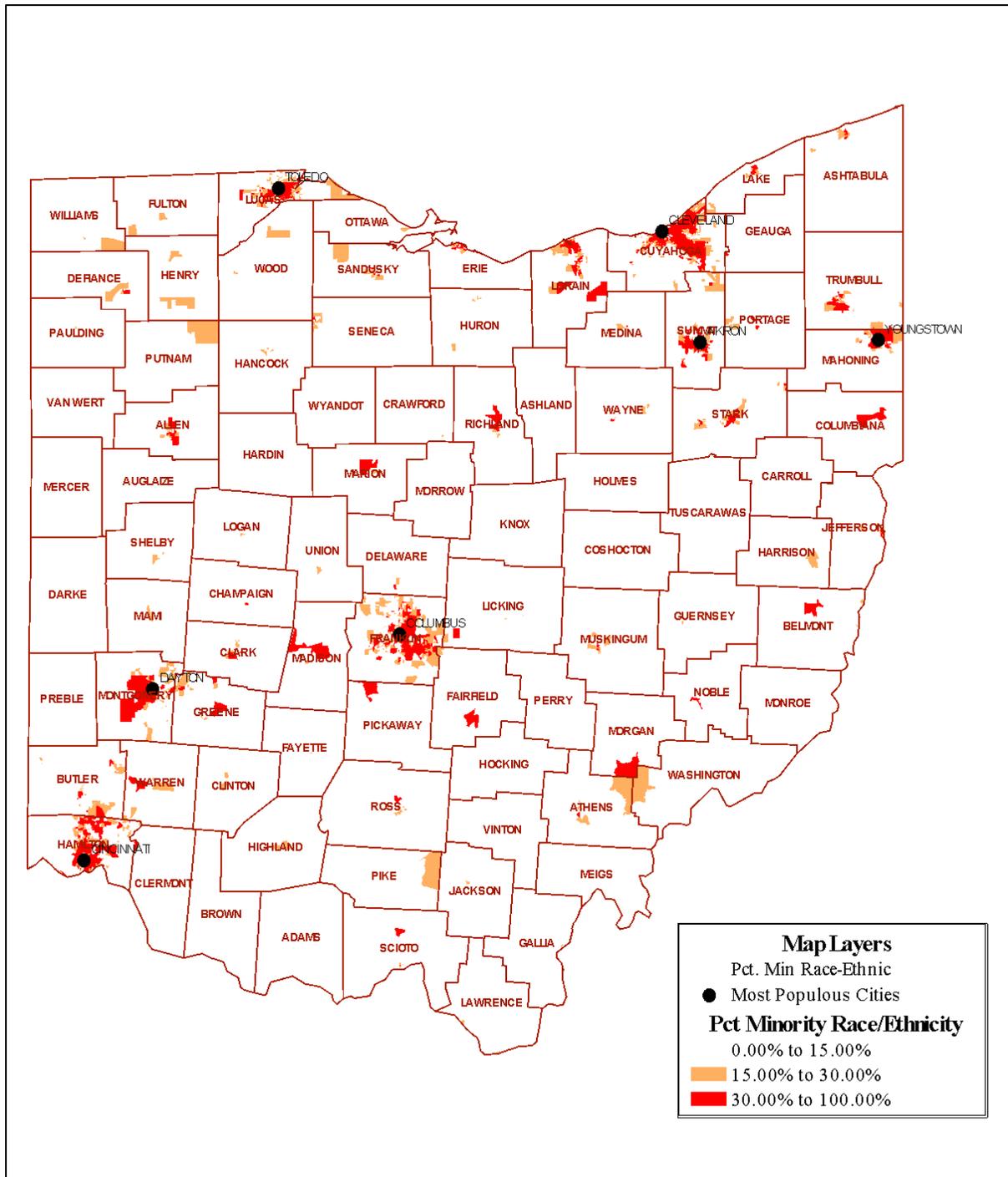
No.	County	Census Place	Block Group	LMI Pct.	Min. Pct.
31	Greene	Xenia city	390572406005	68.8%	52%
32	Guernsey	Cambridge city	390599774004	82.2%	24%
33	Hancock	Findlay city	390630005004	53.8%	22%
34	Hancock	Findlay city	390630005006	57.9%	21%
35	Hancock	Findlay city	390630006004	59.2%	23%
36	Hancock	Findlay city	390630008001	76.0%	18%
37	Hancock	Findlay city	390630009004	56.5%	29%
38	Henry	Napoleon city	390699804002	57.7%	25%
39	Henry	Napoleon city	390699804003	59.1%	18%
40	Huron	Norwalk city	390779957002	64.9%	18%
41	Huron		390779962001	72.7%	20%
42	Huron	Willard city	390779962002	71.3%	18%
43	Huron	Willard city	390779962003	57.9%	21%
44	Lawrence	Ironton city	390870503001	62.9%	16%
45	Lawrence	Ironton city	390870503003	64.1%	22%
46	Lawrence		390870503004	55.3%	22%
47	Lawrence		390870511003	57.6%	23%
48	Licking	Pataskala city	390897565003	51.6%	34%
49	Logan	Bellefontaine city	390919844002	64.9%	29%
50	Lorain	Oberlin city	390930601003	64.9%	30%
51	Lucas		390950087003	69.4%	30%
52	Lucas		390950094001	57.9%	59%
53	Lucas	Oregon city	390950100013	52.3%	19%
54	Lucas	Oregon city	390950101004	63.9%	17%
55	Madison	London city	390970407001	57.7%	19%
56	Madison	London city	390970407002	80.1%	17%
57	Mahoning	Campbell city	390998101002	52.0%	17%
58	Mahoning	Campbell city	390998103001	59.7%	38%
59	Mahoning	Campbell city	390998103002	76.7%	68%
60	Mahoning	Struthers city	390998108001	57.7%	16%

Table 47 LMI Block Groups Eligible for Housing and Community Development Assistance with Minority Concentrations

61	Mahoning		390998108003	61.9%	29%
62	Marion	Marion city	391010002003	60.8%	26%
63	Marion	Marion city	391010009002	59.0%	16%
64	Medina	Medina city	391034081002	81.3%	36%
65	Medina		391034082005	54.2%	16%
66	Meigs	Middleport village	391059644003	60.8%	16%
67	Miami		391093650005	72.5%	24%
68	Miami	Troy city	391093653015	51.4%	21%
69	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199814002	52.7%	17%
70	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199814003	78.6%	56%
71	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199814004	66.5%	18%
72	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199814005	78.2%	19%
73	Muskingum		391199819001	54.4%	17%
74	Muskingum		391199821001	63.8%	20%
75	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199821002	65.0%	28%
76	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199821003	83.0%	41%
77	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199822001	58.6%	32%
78	Muskingum	Zanesville city	391199822002	55.3%	19%
79	Ottawa		391230506001	65.5%	20%
80	Pike	Beaver village	391319522001	53.2%	18%
81	Portage	Ravenna city	391336009014	68.1%	33%
82	Portage		391336010003	69.6%	30%
83	Putnam	Leipsic village	391370301003	52.1%	30%
84	Ross	Chillicothe city	391419565002	58.8%	19%

85	Sandusky		391439613003	64.1%	20%
86	Sandusky	Fremont city	391439614001	54.4%	29%
87	Sandusky	Fremont city	391439614004	67.1%	34%
88	Sandusky	Fremont city	391439616001	75.7%	40%
89	Sandusky	Fremont city	391439617002	62.8%	42%
90	Sandusky	Fremont city	391439617004	51.3%	59%
91	Sandusky		391439618003	52.9%	31%
92	Sandusky	Fremont city	391439618004	52.4%	22%
93	Scioto		391459922004	70.7%	40%
94	Scioto	Portsmouth city	391459934002	56.9%	17%
95	Scioto	Portsmouth city	391459936003	89.7%	16%
96	Scioto	Portsmouth city	391459937003	74.9%	26%
97	Scioto	Portsmouth city	391459937004	93.5%	51%
98	Seneca	Fostoria city	391479628003	52.5%	35%
99	Seneca	Fostoria city	391479629002	57.5%	23%
100	Seneca	Fostoria city	391479629003	57.4%	28%
101	Seneca	Fostoria city	391479629004	66.3%	19%
102	Seneca	Fostoria city	391479630003	61.9%	18%
103	Shelby	Sidney city	391499720002	65.9%	22%
104	Trumbull		391559206005	52.5%	34%
105	Trumbull		391559317003	59.9%	82%
106	Wayne	Wooster city	391690006003	56.3%	36%
107	Wayne	Orrville city	391690012001	56.1%	21%
108	Williams	Bryan city	391719506003	60.1%	16%

Map 22: Areas of Minority Concentration in Ohio, 2000



91.305(c) Homeless Needs

Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Needs of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless

The Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) is the lead entity for Ohio's Balance of State Continuum of Care (Ohio COC) which includes 80 of the state's 88 counties. As part of Ohio's 2009 COC application, ODOD collected and analyzed data covering all 80 of Ohio's rural counties. This included information on homeless needs, programming, facilities and services from all of the Ohio COC's 58 local Continuum organizations. Table 49 shows the current inventory of facilities for assisting homeless families and persons.

2000 Census (Homeless Figures)

The 2000 Census, estimated that 1,219 persons were homeless in Ohio and sheltered on the nights of March 27 to 29, 2000. Many communities reported that the Census was unfamiliar with the local homeless situation and missed numerous homeless service locations. Local COC organizations are more likely to have an intimate knowledge of all the service providers in their communities (not just shelters and soup kitchens). In addition, local COC organizations are better able to identify more of the places where people live outside -- beyond the very limited targeted locations that the Census utilized, which did not include abandoned buildings, campgrounds, temporary outdoor locations, etc. Consequently, the Ohio COC survey is a more accurate measure of homelessness than the estimate released by the Census.

Subpopulations of the Homeless

As Ohio's homeless population has continued to increase, several easily identifiable subpopulations with special needs have emerged. The populations identified include the chronic homeless, seriously mentally ill, chronic substance abusers, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and youth.

ODOD aggregated the point in time estimate for the different homeless subpopulations provided by each of Ohio COC's local Continuum organizations.

Chronically Homeless

Numerous studies have demonstrated that individuals with severe mental illnesses, co-occurring substance abuse disorders and other chronic health problems are much more likely to become homeless, and more importantly, stay homeless for longer periods of time. The chronic homeless population consists of persons with disabling conditions who have either been homeless for a year or more, or have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. In the Ohio COC, the chronic homeless represent approximately 9% of the overall homeless population. This is similar to national figures, which indicate that 10% of persons experiencing homelessness are chronically homeless. However, while persons experiencing chronic homelessness represent about 10% of the overall homeless population, those persons consume 50% or more of all emergency shelter homeless resources. In addition, chronic homelessness places enormous financial and human burdens on systems such as hospital emergency rooms, shelters, criminal justice and corrections.

Seriously Mentally Ill

Mental illness is a term used to describe a variety of disorders in thinking, feeling and making and maintaining relationships with other people. Severe mental illness refers to persistent mental or emotional disorders (including but not limited to schizophrenia, schizo-affective disorders, mood disorders and severe personality disorders) that interfere with a person's ability to carry out such primary aspects of life as self-care, household management, interpersonal relationships and work or school.

Nationally, approximately 20-25% of the single adult homeless population suffers from some form of severe and persistent mental illness. In the Ohio COC, approximately 26% of the single adult homeless population was categorized as seriously mentally ill. Homeless people with mental disorders remain homeless for longer periods, have less contact with family and friends, and encounter more barriers to obtaining and maintaining permanent housing than homeless people who do not suffer from mental disorder. Persons with mental disorders, including those who are homeless, require ongoing access to a full range of treatment and rehabilitation services to lessen the impairment and disruption produced by their condition.

Unfortunately, there are not enough community-based treatment services, nor enough appropriate, affordable housing, to accommodate the number of people disabled by mental disorders in the U.S. Therefore, in Ohio as in the rest of the nation, there is a high demand, for mental health and related services for the homeless.

Chronic Substance Abuse

The problems of homelessness and alcohol and substance abuse are often interconnected. For some individuals, alcohol and drug abuse is a major reason why they became homeless in the first place. For others, the abuse of alcohol and drugs is an expression of their frustration at being homeless. Yet, common to nearly, all homeless persons with a co-occurring substance abuse problem is the fact that treatment usually takes a back seat to survival. As a result, homeless persons with chronic substance abuse issues are often reluctant to request services, and when they do, they are usually of a different nature than those requested by non-homeless substance abusers.

Veterans

There are large numbers of Ohio veterans who are homeless. Approximately, 40% of homeless men are veterans, although veterans comprise only 34% of the general adult male population. In 1995, the VA conducted a national survey of VA homeless programs and community organizations to identify needs of homeless veterans. The survey found that long-term permanent housing, dental care, eye care, and childcare were the greatest unmet needs of homeless veterans (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 1995). Similarly, participants in a National Summit on Homelessness among Veterans sponsored by the VA identified the top priority areas as jobs, preventing homelessness, housing, and substance abuse/mental health treatment (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 1997).

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The problems of AIDS and homelessness are intersecting in many communities throughout the state. This development, in turn, is redefining the nature of homelessness and AIDS prevention in Ohio. In 2007, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) reported that within the 80 balance of state counties, 4,832 persons have HIV/AIDS, which was a 1,462 person increase from 2003. The department's figures are based upon physician reports and hospital admission records. This figure, however, more than likely underestimates the

number of persons with AIDS in Ohio, since physicians can misdiagnose or fail to report their patients with AIDS.

Victims of Domestic violence

When individuals and their children are forced to leave their homes and seek protection from their abuser, they risk permanent homelessness. Many studies demonstrate the contribution of domestic violence to homelessness, particularly among families with children. A 1990 Ford Foundation study found that 50% of homeless women and children were fleeing abuse (Zorza, 1991). More recently, in a study of 777 homeless parents (the majority of whom were mothers) in ten U.S. cities, 22% said they had left their last place of residence because of domestic violence (Homes for the Homeless, 1998). In addition, 46% of cities surveyed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors identified domestic violence as a primary cause of homelessness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998).

Individuals fleeing domestic violence require a myriad of services including legal assistance, job training and interventions to improve self-esteem. Also important are the needs of their children. According to numerous studies, children in households where domestic violence occurs are at significant risk of being victims themselves; in fact, studies indicate that spousal battering is identified in over 45 percent of child abuse cases.

Homeless Youth

Many of Ohio's school-age children and youth are without a permanent place to live. This not only has a negative impact on these children, but also on Ohio's communities and the state. The cause of homelessness among youth include family problems, economic problems, and residential stability.

Families with Children

Families with children are one of the fastest growing segments of the homeless population. Families with children constitute approximately 40% of people who become homeless (Shinn and Weitzman, 1996). A survey of 30 U.S. cities found that in 1998, children accounted for 25% of the homeless population (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998). These proportions are likely to be higher in rural areas; research indicates that families, single mothers, and children make up the largest group of people who are homeless in rural areas (Vissing, 1996). In fact, more than 50% of homeless persons in Ohio's COC are persons in families with children.

Factors Contributing to Homelessness

Two trends are largely responsible for the rise in homelessness over the past 15-20 years: a growing shortage of affordable rental housing and a simultaneous increase in poverty. In the past two decades, many Ohioans' have been forced out of relatively high paying manufacturing jobs and into low paying service jobs. The connection between impoverished workers and homelessness can be seen in homeless shelters, many of which house significant numbers of full-time wage earners. A survey of 30 U.S. cities found that almost one in five homeless persons is employed (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998). In a number of cities not surveyed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors - as well as in many states - the percentage is even higher (National Coalition for the Homeless, 1997).

The gap between the number of affordable housing units and the number of people needing them has created a housing crisis for poor people. Between 1973 and 1993, 2.2 million low-rent units disappeared from the market. These units were either abandoned, converted into condominiums or expensive apartments, or

became unaffordable because of cost increases. Between 1991 and 1995, median rental costs paid by low-income renters rose 21%; at the same time, the number of low-income renters increased. Unfortunately, this problem will remain with us or become more severe in the next five years. The decreasing availability of low income housing combined with the reduction of high paying, low-skill jobs is putting an increasing number of people in jeopardy of homelessness.

The declining value and availability of public assistance is another source of increasing poverty and homelessness. Until its repeal in August 1996, the largest cash assistance program for poor families with children was the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Between 1970 and 1994, the typical state's AFDC benefits for a family of three fell 47%, after adjusting for inflation (Greenberg and Baumohl, 1996). The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (the federal welfare reform law) repealed the AFDC program and replaced it with a block grant program called Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Current TANF benefits and Food Stamps combined are below the poverty level in every state; in fact, the median TANF benefit for a family of three is approximately one-third of the poverty level. In addition, the elimination of the General Assistance Program which had provided assistance for single adults has placed more people at risk for homelessness. In fact, the Ohio Human Services Directors Association (OHSDA) released a study indicating that 68 percent of former GA recipients in rural areas were sharing a home. Given the elimination of the GA program, the likelihood that these individuals can maintain their housing arrangements is, at best, problematic.

Those at risk for homelessness also include persons leaving institutions and foster care. Since homeless persons also exhibit a high rate of felony conviction relative to the non-homeless population, those released from prison fall into the at-risk for homelessness category. Indeed, homeless programs throughout the state have seen a large number of persons leaving institutions, particularly prisons. Research studies consistently indicate that homeless persons typically have a smaller social network than that of the non-homeless poor. Closely related is the fact that those leaving foster care are prone to homelessness; these individuals usually lack a network of family and friends.

Rural Homelessness

Homelessness is often assumed to be an urban phenomenon because homeless people are more numerous, more geographically concentrated, and more visible in urban areas. However, information gathered from 46 of the COC organizations in the Ohio COC indicates that homelessness is much more than an urban phenomenon. Indeed, the data collected from those 46 organizations reported that 4,525 persons are homeless at a given point in time.

In some ways, the characteristics of rural homelessness reflect those of the homeless nation-wide. In the Ohio COC, the chronic homeless represent approximately 9% of the overall homeless population. This is similar to national figures, which indicate that 10% of persons experiencing homelessness are chronically homeless. Likewise, while nationally, approximately 20-25% of the single adult homeless population suffers from some form of severe and persistent mental illness, approximately 26% of the adult homeless population in the Ohio COC were categorized as seriously mentally ill. The percentage of homeless single persons with chronic substance abuse issues is also similar to nation averages with approximately 30.5% of the adult homeless population in the Ohio COC listed as persons with chronic substance abuse issues compared to national figures indicating that approximately one third of the adult homeless population have substance abuse issues.

However, rural homelessness differs from that in the urban areas based in both the characteristics of homeless persons and the causes of homelessness. Perhaps the biggest difference between rural and urban homelessness is that families, single mothers, and children make up the largest group of people who

are homeless in rural areas (Vissing, 1996). In fact, more than 50% of homeless persons in Ohio's COC are persons in families with children. In addition, studies comparing urban and rural homeless populations have shown that homeless people in rural areas are more likely to be white, female, married, currently working, homeless for the first time, and homeless for a shorter period of time (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1996). Finally, studies indicate that the prevalence of HIV among homeless people nationwide is between 3-20%, but in the Ohio COC, only 1.3% of the single adult population was listed as having HIV/AIDS.

A lack of decent affordable housing underlies both rural and urban homelessness. Although housing costs are lower in rural areas, so too are rural incomes, leading to a similarly high rent burdens. The quality of housing in rural areas also contributes to homelessness with 23% of poor homeowners households and 27% of poor renter households in rural areas living in inadequate housing, compared to 17% and 22% in urban areas (Aron and Fitchen, 1996). Rural residential histories reveal that homelessness is often precipitated by a structural or physical housing problem jeopardizing health or safety; when families relocate to safer housing, the rent is often too much to manage and they experience homelessness again while searching for housing that is both safe and affordable. Other trends affecting rural homelessness include the distance between low-cost housing and employment opportunities; lack of transportation; decline in homeownership; restrictive land-use regulations and housing codes; rising rent burdens; and insecure tenancy resulting from changes in the local real estate market (for example, the displacement of trailer park residents).

Table 48: Inventory of Continuum of Care Organizations

Shelter and Care Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Number	PIN #	Project Type	Contract Year (actual or expected)	Grant Term in Years (actual or proposed)	SRO Units	0 BR Units	1 BR Units	2 BR Units	3 BR Units	4 BR Units	5 BR Units	6+ BR Units	Total Units
Butler County, OH	Butler County Shelter Plus Care for Adults with Chronic Homelessness	OH16C7 07001	OH44438	TRA	2008	5			20						20
Pickaway Metro Housing Authority	Shelter + Care TRA	OH16C7 07002	OH44439	TRA	2008	5			10						10
The Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol Services Board	Logan/Champaign Housing	OH16C7 07003	OH44440	TRA	2008	5				8					8
Clermont Metropolitan Housing Authority	Clermont Metropolitan Housing Authority Shelter Plus Care Program	OH16C7 07004	OH44441	TRA	2008	5			5						5
Columbiana Metropolitan Housing Authority	Hearthside Program	OH16C7 07005	OH44442	TRA	2008	5			2	2	1				5
Jefferson County Prevention and Recovery Board	Shelter Plus Care 2	OH16C7 07006	OH44443	TRA	2008	5			20						20
Wayne Metropolitan Housing Authority	Shelter Plus Care	OH16C7 07007	OH44444	TRA	2008	5			10						10
Lawrence County Port Authority	Lawrence County One-Stop Shelter+Care Program	OH16C7 07008	OH44445	TRA	2008	5			3	4	2				9
Butler County, OH	Butler County Shelter Plus Care Project for Homeless Individuals and Families	OH16C7 07052	OH44446	TRA	2008	5			10	5					15
Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority	Shelter + Care Program	OH16C7 07053	OH44217	TRAR	2008	1			4	6	2	1			13

Table 48: Inventory of Continuum of Care Organizations

Shelter and Care Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Number	PIN #	Project Type	Contract Year (actual or expected)	Grant Term in Years (actual or proposed)	SRO Units	0 BR Units	1 BR Units	2 BR Units	3 BR Units	4 BR Units	5 BR Units	6+ BR Units	Total Units
City of Springfield St. Vincent Shelter + Care	St. Vincent DePaul Shelter + Care	OH16C7 07054	OH44395	SRAR	2008	1				4					4
Geauga Community Board of Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol Services	Geauga County Shelter Plus Care Project	OH16C7 07055	OH44270	TRAR	2008	1			10	2					12
Jefferson County Prevention and Recovery Board	Jefferson County Shelter Plus Care	OH16C7 07056	OH44106	TRAR	2008	1			13	11	9				33
Licking Metropolitan Housing Authority	Shelter Plus Care Voucher program I	OH16C7 07057	OH44396	TRAR	2008	1			22	3	1				26
Greene Metropolitan Housing Authority	Greene County Tenant Rental Assistance	OH16C7 07058	OH44340	TRAR	2008	1			20	1					21
Lorain Metropolitan Housing Authority	Shelter Plus Care	OH16C7 07059	OH44111	TRAR	2008	1		4	39	16	6				65
Zanesville Metropolitan Housing Authority	Shelter Plus Care TRA Program	OH16C7 07060	OH44370	TRAR	2008	1			8						8
Allen MHA		OH16C5 07004	OH44334	TRA	2006	5			25						25
Ashtabula County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board		OH16C3 07014	OH44207	TRA	2004	5			25						25
Athens Metropolitan Housing Authority		OH16C9 07014		PRA	2002	10			5						5

Table 48: Inventory of Continuum of Care Organizations

Shelter and Care Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Number	PIN #	Project Type	Contract Year (actual or expected)	Grant Term in Years (actual or proposed)	SRO Units	0 BR Units	1 BR Units	2 BR Units	3 BR Units	4 BR Units	5 BR Units	6+ BR Units	Total Units
City of Marietta		OH16C9 07011		PRA	2003	10			5						5
Columbiana Metropolitan Housing Authority	Free Choice I: The Counseling Center	OH16C0 07018		TRA		5			5						5
Columbiana Metropolitan Housing Authority	Free Choice II: The Counseling Center	OH16C0 07019		SRA		5			5						5
Columbiana Metropolitan Housing Authority	A New Start - A Fresh Start	OH16C5 07015	OH44337	TRA	2006	5			20						20
Hocking Metropolitan Housing Authority	Hocking County TRA	OH16C5 07020	OH44338	TRA	2006	5			16						16
Knox Metropolitan Housing Authority	Knox County TRA	OH16C5 07011	OH44336	TRA	2006	5		1	11	2	1				15
Lake County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board	Lake County SPC	OH16C4 07001		TRA	2005	5			25						25
Medina Metropolitan Housing Authority	Medina County TRA	OH16C5 07003	OH44333	TRA	2006	5			25						25
Portage Metropolitan Housing Authority	Portage MHA SPC	OH16C3 07016	OH44208	TRA	2004	5			20	5					25
Tri-County Board of Recovery and Mental Health Services	Miami County SPC	OH16C4 07017	OH44243	TRA	2005	5			4	1					5
Trumbull Lifelines		OH16C3 07021	OH44213	TRA	2004	5			25						25
Tuscarawas Metropolitan Housing Authority	Tuscarawas County TRA	OH16C5 07022	OH44339	TRA	2006	5			7	3					10
Licking Metropolitan Housing Authority		OH16C2 07015	OH44107	TRA	2004	5	5		7	2	1				15
						Totals =	5	5	446	79	24	1			560

Table 48: Inventory of Continuum of Care Organizations

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Number	Component	Operating Start Date	Grant Term in Years (actual or proposed)	Was This Project Extended?	Is this a 2002 or 2003 Grant?	Leasing	Services	Operations	HMIS	Admin (Awarded)
WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.	WSOS Homenet Transitional Housing Program-SAFAH	OH0226B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$30,687	\$20,527	\$0	\$2,560
WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.	WSOS Homenet Transitional Housing Program	OH0225B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$84,312	\$182,826	\$12,847	\$0	\$13,837
Project Woman of Springfield and Clark County	Women's Transitional Housing Program	OH0224B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$25,252	\$13,429	\$0	\$1,934
YWCA of Elyria	Women's Campus Project	OH0223B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$37,042	\$78,132	\$0	\$5,759
YWCA of Elyria	Women In Secure Housing	OH0222B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$18,433	\$92,716	\$0	\$5,557
Coleman Professional Services	Windham House Group Home	OH0221B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$24,245	\$60,957	\$0	\$4,260
Warren Metropolitan Housing Authority	Transitions I	OH0220B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$124,769	\$18,557	\$32,709	\$0	\$8,539
Warren Metropolitan Housing Authority	Transitions II	OH0219B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$263,546	\$50,000	\$58,540	\$0	\$18,073
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	Volunteers of America Mansfield Transitional Housing	OH0218B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$140,491	\$109,509	\$0	\$12,500
Family Abuse Shelter of Miami County, Inc.	Transitional Housing Renewal	OH0217B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$0	
Licking County Coalition for Housing	Transitional Housing	OH0216B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$154,003	\$207,927	\$198,710	\$0	\$27,731
MRMTOAP, Inc	The Woods	OH0215B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$19,250	\$11,755	\$0	\$1,550
Catholic Charities Diocese of Toledo, Inc	The Miriam House Transitional Housing Program	OH0214B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$37,900	\$44,531	\$0	\$4,121

Table 48: Inventory of Continuum of Care Organizations

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Number	Component	Operating Start Date	Grant Term in Years (actual or proposed)	Was This Project Extended?	Is this a 2002 or 2003 Grant?	Leasing	Services	Operations	HMIS	Admin (Awarded)
Family Violence Prevention Center of Greene County, Inc.	Supportive Opportunity & Services	OH0213B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$56,293	\$0	\$0	
Community Action Commission of Fayette County	CAC Transitional Housing	OH0212B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$24,336	\$6,640	\$30,891	\$0	\$3,047
Pickaway County Community Action Organization, Inc.	Supportive Housing Project	OH0211B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$22,800	\$94,481	\$0	\$5,864
Jefferson County Community Action Council	Supportive Housing Program	OH0210B5 E070801	SSO	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$131,840	\$0	\$0	\$6,592
New Sunrise Properties, Inc.	Supportive Housing	OH0209B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$0	\$28,137	\$0	
Springfield District Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society	Springfield District Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society	OH0208B5 E070801	SH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$23,040	\$0	\$0	
Volunteers of America Northwest Ohio, Inc.	Serenity House Supportive Housing Program	OH0198B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$50,868	\$88,130	\$140,342	\$0	\$12,615
Family Abuse Shelter of Miami County, Inc.	SAFAH Renewal	OH0197B5 E070801	SSO	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$42,000	\$0	\$0	
Family & Community Services, Inc.	Portage Area Transitional Housing 3	OH0196B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$77,089	\$35,773	\$0	\$0	\$5,494
Family & Community Services, Inc.	Portage Area Transitional Housing 2	OH0195B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$43,746	\$0	\$0	\$2,187
Family & Community Services, Inc.	Portage Area Transitional Housing 1	OH0194B5 E070801	SSO	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$175,906	\$0	\$0	\$8,795
Project Woman of Springfield and Clark County	PHSS Program	OH0193B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$46,800	\$73,752	\$82,123	\$0	\$10,044
Columbiana County Mental Health Clinic dba The Counseling Center	Permanent Housing for Persons with Disabilities	OH0192B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$0	\$36,667	\$0	

Table 48: Inventory of Continuum of Care Organizations

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Number	Component	Operating Start Date	Grant Term in Years (actual or proposed)	Was This Project Extended?	Is this a 2002 or 2003 Grant?	Leasing	Services	Operations	HMIS	Admin (Awarded)
The Center for Individual and Family Services	Next Step	OH0191B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$15,860	\$34,446	\$3,127	\$0	\$2,633
Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol Services Board	Madrivier/Park Street	OH0190B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$18,711	\$19,717	\$0	\$1,920
Family Violence Prevention Center of Greene County, Inc.	Life Skills Training	OH0189B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$66,761	\$0	\$0	
Ironton Lawrence County Area Community Action Organization I	Stop Transitional Housing Program	OH0188B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$74,533	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,667
Appleseed Community Mental Health Center, Inc.	Keys to Transition	OH0187B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$32,300	\$29,448	\$3,318	\$0	\$2,483
Trumbull LifeLines, Inc.	Trumbull County Board of Mental Health	OH0186B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$78,168	\$19,599	\$0	
Mental Health & Recovery Board of Union County	I'm Home	OH0185B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$25,333	\$32,363	\$0	\$2,885
Mental Health & Recovery Board of Union County	Homeward Bound	OH0184B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$0	\$69,868	\$0	\$3,493
WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.	Homenet Permanent Housing	OH0183B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$351,784	\$49,259	\$14,074	\$0	\$20,079
Community Action Partnership of the Greater Dayton Area	Harding Place Transitional Housing Program	OH0182B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$20,929	\$15,306	\$17,490	\$0	\$2,646
YWCA of Hamilton Ohio Inc.	Goodman Place	OH0181B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$27,390	\$86,250	\$0	\$5,680
Coleman Professional Services	Franklin/Mantua Project	OH0178B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$42,614	\$24,936	\$0	\$3,377

Table 48: Inventory of Continuum of Care Organizations

Grantee Name	Project Name	Project Number	Component	Operating Start Date	Grant Term in Years (actual or proposed)	Was This Project Extended?	Is this a 2002 or 2003 Grant?	Leasing	Services	Operations	HMIS	Admin (Awarded)
Family Recovery Center	Fleming House	OH0177B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$14,174	\$53,070	\$0	\$3,362
Humility of Mary	FAITH House	OH0176B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$28,574	\$44,402	\$0	\$3,649
Coleman Professional Services	Evergreen	OH0175B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$14,113	\$15,907	\$0	\$1,501
Volunteers of America Northwest Ohio, Inc.	Crossroads Supportive Housing Program	OH0174B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$122,996	\$150,015	\$0	\$13,650
Project Woman of Springfield and Clark County	Chrysalis Transitional Program	OH0173B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$22,640	\$11,340	\$0	\$1,699
Community Action Agency of Columbiana County, Inc.	Another Chance Transitional Housing	OH0172B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$23,018	\$32,306	\$35,890	\$0	\$4,516
Coleman Professional Services	Abbott House	OH0171B5 E070801	PH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$13,262	\$53,405	\$0	\$3,333
Beatitude House	A House of Blessing, Warren	OH0170B5 E070801	TH	2009	1	No	No	\$0	\$60,000	\$81,334	\$0	
Humility of Mary	Faith House II	OH16B307 004	PH	2007	3	No	Yes		\$24,750	\$67,599		\$4,617
Jefferson County PRB	Beacon House Safe Havens	OH16B307 001	TH	2007	3	No	Yes		\$243,600	\$769,635		\$50,662
Residential Administrators, Inc.	Berwick / Maple Tree	OH16B507 005	PH	2007	3	No	No	\$122,400		\$151,778		\$13,709
The Other Place	Hi-Point Permanent Housing	OH16B507 019	PH	2007	3	No	No	\$132,192		\$161,300		\$14,675
Medina County ADAMH	Northland II	OH16B407 015	PH	2007	3	No	No		\$270,011	\$299,156		\$28,458
Totals =								\$1,598,739	\$2,757,392	\$3,342,576	\$0	\$354,753

91.305 (d) Other Special Needs

Special populations are handled by different departments within the state, including the Department of Mental Health (ODMH), the Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD), the Ohio Department of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS), the Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) and Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission (RSC).

The Department of Mental Health (ODMH) funds, reviews and monitors community mental health programs coordinated by 50 county-level boards serving all 88 counties. The Department funds, reviews and monitors community mental health programs through 51 county-level boards. These boards in turn fund, plan and monitor services provided by 440 not-for-profit community mental health agencies. ODMH also reviews and certifies services provided by private agencies and licenses private psychiatric hospital inpatient units and community residential programs. The state’s responsibility to provide hospital care is defined in Ohio’s constitution. Formerly focused on long-term institutionalization, state hospitals have become small and specialized facilities providing short-term and intensive treatment as requested by local systems. They also provide care to patients committed by criminal courts. Each year, Ohio’s community mental health systems provide services to more than 260,000 people, including 75,000 adults who are disabled by severe mental illness and 70,000 children with emotional disorders.

Table 49: Persons with Mental Disabilities by Sex and Age

Category		Total	5 to 15 years	16 to 20 years	21 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Male	With a mental disability	262,309	63,006	21,505	124,778	20,625	32,395
	No mental disability	4,759,020	865,280	377,137	2,984,242	330,327	202,034
	Total	5,021,329	928,286	398,642	3,109,020	350,952	234,429
Female	With a mental disability	254,219	31,430	12,554	127,234	23,003	59,998
	No mental disability	5,142,354	849,483	380,786	3,158,396	409,562	344,127
	Total	5,396,573	880,913	393,340	3,285,630	432,565	404,125
Total	With a mental disability	516,528	94,436	34,059	252,012	43,628	92,393
	No mental disability	9,901,374	1,714,763	757,923	6,142,638	739,889	546,161
	Total	10,417,902	1,809,199	791,982	6,394,650	783,517	638,554

In Ohio, mental illnesses and emotional and behavioral disorders are a major barrier to school success, employment, housing and quality of life, and a leading contributing factor to poverty. One in five of our citizens still experiences some form of a mental illness every year. Untreated, mental illness is extremely disabling and costly to society and to families. Unfortunately, local and state funding is not keeping up with inflation, and the obligation to produce Medicaid matching funds is fast becoming a drain on local systems. These and other factors now threaten local systems’ ability to meet community demands.

The Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD) not only funds the ODODD central office, but also helps subsidize the services counties provide through the 88 individual county boards. County boards of Developmental Disabilities are the statewide partners in the service delivery system, which strives to improve and make services available to the greatest number of our most important citizens. The ODODD provides funds to county boards, which also are supported by local funding, to support a wide variety of facilities and services, including housing and supportive housing services.

The Family Support Service (FSS) program ensures the availability of supports to help people live as they choose; promotes their health, safety and welfare; and helps and supports the families of these individuals in reaching these goals. The Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities provides funding to each County Board of Developmental Disabilities. The FSS supports families in their efforts to care for individual family members in their homes. The support provided with these funds enhances the quality of life of the entire family. The supports and services provided by FSS include respite care by specially training providers or person chosen by the family, adaptive equipment, home modifications to accommodate the family member with disabilities, special diets, or other services or items that are individualized to meet the needs of the family.

The mission of the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS) is to provide statewide leadership for alcohol and other drug addiction prevention and treatment services for the health, safety and productivity of all Ohioans. In SFY 2007, alcohol/drug treatment/prevention services reached more than 99,000 Ohioans. Effective prevention results in less need for health care services, reduced family dysfunction, abuse and neglect, improved parenting and community life. It also results in reduced homelessness; improved school success; reduced antisocial activities; increased productivity and job retention; reduced accidents and absenteeism; reduced involvement with criminal justice system.

The Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) works closely with statewide agencies, advocates and service providers to advocate and serve over 2 million older Ohioans. Services to older Ohioans are planned and distributed throughout the state by ODA in partnership with 12 local Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs). In partnership with ODA and the Ohio Advisory Council for Aging, AAAs are responsible for assessing the needs of older Ohioans and developing area plans accordingly. These plans are coordinated with local governments and various other organizations and agencies, and are designed to provide an array of comprehensive services and programs for older Ohioans.

Most older Ohioans prefer to live independently in their own homes, in their own communities, surrounded by family and friends, for as long as they can. But, many need some help doing so. They don't need nursing home care, but just need someone to assist them with daily activities. Ohio's PASSPORT Medicaid waiver program helps Medicaid-eligible older Ohioans get the care they need to stay in their homes. PASSPORT provides in-home alternatives to nursing home care for low-income seniors. Anyone considering nursing-home placement is screened by a PASSPORT professional. If found eligible for PASSPORT, a case manager works with the individual to design a personal care plan to meet their needs through the most appropriate mix of in-home services to supplement care provided by family members and friends.

ODA also has responsibility for the Residential State Supplement (RSS) program that provides an income subsidy to low-income older or disabled individuals. The subsidy allows them to live in protective environments such as residential or adult care facilities.

The Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission (RSC) is Ohio's state agency that provides vocational rehabilitation and other services to help people with disabilities become employed. During Federal Fiscal Year 2004, more than 54,000 people with disabilities received services leading to an employment goal from RSC's Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and Bureau of Services for the Visually Impaired. Of that number, 8,187 individuals successfully completed their rehabilitation programs and began a new job or maintained a current one. The Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission has more than 50 Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and Bureau of Services for the Visually Impaired office throughout Ohio. RSC divides Ohio into four vocational rehabilitation service delivery areas.

Clearly, the special needs persons in Ohio are many and have a variety of needs. With regard to housing needs, the state's approach to housing has been to decentralize the planning and program implementation, which permits communities to address their needs at the local level. For many special populations, whose

needs vary from person to person, this approach allows communities the flexibility to develop solutions appropriate to their situation. As part of this process, OHCP requires prospective housing program applicant communities to first prepare a Community Housing Improvement Strategy (CHIS) which identifies local housing needs. Populations with special needs are required to be covered as part of the CHIS planning process. In some cases, this may result in a local project that assists a local agency in rehabilitating several housing units for persons with developmental disabilities. In other cases, it may result in a referral to the local housing program of a client who has become disabled and needs modifications made to their house.

Estimates of persons with mental and physical disabilities are listed on Table 50 and 51, with limitations of this data noted on the table. Some of the data in these tables are based on Census and HUD CHAS data tables, which appears on the following pages. Also, on the following pages are a brief listing of mental health facilities and facilities to assist persons who have developmental disabilities.

Table 50: Persons with Physical Disabilities by Sex and Age

Category		Total	5 to 15 years	16 to 20 years	21 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Male	With a physical disability	372,291	9,939	5,423	211,189	71,093	74,647
	No physical disability	4,649,038	918,347	393,219	2,897,831	279,859	159,782
	Total	5,021,329	928,286	398,642	3,109,020	350,952	234,429
Female	With a physical disability	508,115	7,781	5,466	245,065	94,952	154,851
	No physical disability	4,888,458	873,132	387,874	3,040,565	337,613	249,274
	Total	5,396,573	880,913	393,340	3,285,630	432,565	404,125
Total	With a physical disability	880,406	17,720	10,889	456,254	166,045	229,498
	No physical disability	9,537,496	1,791,479	781,093	5,938,396	617,472	409,056
	Total	10,417,902	1,809,199	791,982	6,394,650	783,517	638,554

**Table 51: SOCDs CHAS Data: Housing Problems
Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation***

Name of Jurisdiction:		Source of Data:			Data Current as of:				
Ohio		CHAS Data Book			2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households 75yrs. +	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households 62-74 yrs.	All Other Households	All Renter Households	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households 75yrs. +	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households 62-74 yrs.	All Other Households	All Owner Households	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	38,640	28,375	88,310	155,325	54,295	35,505	51,820	141,620	296,945
% with any housing problems	57.4%	54.6%	67.9%	62.9%	43.3%	53.8%	69.7%	55.6%	59.4%
No. with any housing problems	22,188	15,491	59,980	97,645	23,511	19,095	36,106	78,735	176,461
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	21,580	18,590	59,035	99,205	21,780	15,145	25,675	62,600	161,805
% with any housing problems	57.6%	57.8%	71.5%	65.9%	65.7%	71.1%	77.9%	72.0%	68.3%
No. with any housing problems	12,430	10,745	42,210	65,376	14,309	10,768	20,001	45,072	110,513
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	17,060	9,785	29,275	56,120	32,515	20,360	26,145	79,020	135,140
% with any housing problems	57.2%	48.5%	60.7%	57.5%	28.3%	40.9%	61.6%	42.6%	48.8%
No. with any housing problems	9,758	4,746	17,770	32,269	9,202	8,327	16,105	33,663	65,948
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	11,500	7,440	29,475	48,415	38,280	31,720	50,835	120,835	169,250
% with any housing problems	41.8%	23.7%	22.1%	27.0%	14.5%	23.3%	38.7%	27.0%	27.0%
No. with any housing problems	4,807	1,763	6,514	13,072	5,551	7,391	19,673	32,625	45,698
Household Income <80% MFI	50,140	35,815	117,785	203,740	92,575	67,225	102,655	262,455	466,195
% with any housing problems	53.8%	48.2%	56.5%	54.3%	31.4%	39.4%	54.3%	42.4%	47.7%
No. with any housing problems	26,995	17,254	66,494	110,717	29,062	26,486	55,779	111,360	222,159
5. Household Income >80% MFI	10,055	6,260	37,530	53,845	44,035	50,055	179,900	273,990	327,835
% with any housing problems	26.0%	5.4%	7.6%	10.7%	4.5%	8.0%	10.0%	8.8%	9.1%
6. Total Households	60,195	42,075	155,315	257,585	136,610	117,280	282,555	536,445	794,030
% with any housing problems	49.2%	41.8%	44.6%	45.2%	22.7%	26.0%	26.1%	25.2%	31.7%

*This includes all households where one or more persons has 1) a long-lasting condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activity, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying and/or 2) a physical, mental, or emotio

Special Needs Facilities and Services

The following information provides an overview and brief inventory of facilities and service that are available for addressing the needs of special populations.

Summary of Ohio Mental Health Agencies of Services

Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Board of Adams, Lawrence, Scioto Counties

Crisis / Emergency Services (Available 24 / 7):

Hotline, Crisis Intervention, Pre-screening, Respite beds

Consumer / Family Operated Services:

Consumers Helping Consumers

Mental Health and Recovery Board of Ashland County

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Pre-screening and crisis hotline services

Ashtabula County ADAMHS Board

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Mental health

Drug / alcohol

Mental Health & Recovery Board (Belmont, Harrison, Monroe Counties)

24 hr / 7 day Crisis Line

Butler County Mental Health Board

Crisis / Emergency Services Available: (24 hr. / 7 days)

Oxford Area

Hamilton, Fairfield, West Chester Areas

Middletown Area

Clermont County Mental Health and Recovery Board

Crisis / Emergency Services Available: (24 / 7)

Local Crisis Line for adult emergencies

Local Crisis Line for child emergencies

Recovery Services of Warren & Clinton Counties

Crisis / Emergency Services (available 24 / 7):

Hopewell Behavioral Healthcare Systems

Local family on-call and / or support group:

Eastern Miami Valley ADMH Board

Crisis / Emergency Services:

Madison County - Crisis Intervention / Pre-screening:

Clark County - Crisis Intervention / Pre-screening:

Greene County - Crisis Intervention / Pre-screening:

ADMH Board - 8AM - 5PM

NAMI - Clark/Greene counties - 8AM - 5PM

Columbiana County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board

Crisis / Emergency Services:

Monday - Thursday 9A - 9P; and Friday 9AM - 5PM

Help Hotline: (available 24 hours / 7 days)

Consumer / Family Support Links:

Shining Reflections Support Group

NAMI of Columbiana County

Mental Health & Recovery Services Board serving Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble & Perry Counties

Agencies / Providers:

Six County, Inc.

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Crisis Hotline

Crisis Center

Local Family Support Groups:

Liaisons:

Appalachian Psy. Healthcare System (Cambridge Campus)

Six County, Inc.

Crawford-Marion ADAMH Board

Marion Area Counseling Center

Crisis / Emergency Services:

Marion Area Counseling Center

Contact Care Line

Crawford County

Community counseling Services

Consumer / Family Operated Services:
NAMI Family of Marion and Crawford Counties
The Crawford-Marion ADAMH Board
Contact Care Line

Local Family / Support Group:
Contact Care Line
Crawford County

Delaware-Morrow Mental Health & Recovery Services Board

Crisis / Emergency Services:
Central Ohio Mental Health Center (COMHC) 8A - 5P
Crisis, emergency services, pre-hospital screening
After hours on call ES staff / referrals from HelpLine, local hospitals, police
HelpLine (24/7)
Information and referral; hotline / suicide services

Turning Point (24 / 7) located in Marion County
Domestic violence shelter and counseling

Fairfield County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board

Paint Valley ADAMH Services Board

Crisis / Emergency Services:
Fayette County
Ross County
Highland County
Pickaway County
Pike County

Franklin County ADAMH Board

Provider / Agency:
Boys Village/Kinship Village
Buckeye Ranch
Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging
Children's Close to Home Health Care Center
Choices for Victims of Domestic Violence
Columbus Area Community Mental Health Center
Columbus Area Council on Alcoholism
Columbus Health Department

Concord Counseling Services
Directions for Youth
Firstlink
Franklin Co. Educational Council Foundation
Hannah Neil Center / Starr Commonwealth
MaryHaven
Netcare
North Community
Ohio Youth Advocates Program
Parkside Behavioral Healthcare
Prevention Institute
Rosemont Center
Salesian Boys & Girls Club
St. Vincent Family Centers

Crisis / Emergency Services (24 / 7):
NetCare Access

Gallia, Jackson, Meigs ADAMH / CMH Board

Crisis / Emergency Services (Available 24 / 7):
Geauga Community Board of Mental Health, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services

Crisis / Emergency Services (24 / 7):
pre-hospital screening, crisis intervention, crisis stabilization, inpatient services, hotline

Consumer / Family Operated Services:
Kidsline (Big Brothers/Sisters):

Family or Support Group:
Neighboring Mental Health Services:

The Huron County Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services

Support groups and Consumer / Family-Operated Services:

Friendship Club of Huron County

AMI group meets monthly for luncheons.
Contact: Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services

Jefferson County 317 Board

Crisis / Emergency Services available 24 / 7:

CSP, Crisis and Pre-screening

Lake County ADAMHS Board

Crisis / Emergency Services available 24 / 7:

Hotline 24/7 staffed with professionals and volunteers

Face-to-face emergency assessments at LakeEast or LakeWest hospital emergency rooms

Consumer / Family-Operated Services

Community Mental Health & Recovery Board of Licking / Knox Counties

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Newark

Mt. Vernon

Other Areas

Mental Health Drug and Alcohol Services Board of Logan and Champaign Counties

Crisis / Emergency Services available 24 / 7:

Logan and Champaign counties

Union County

Consumer / Family-Operated Services:

NAMI of Logan and Champaign Counties

Wings (Union County)

Lorain County Board of Mental Health

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Emergency Crisis Hotline, connecting to Nord Center Emergency Services Unit

Consumer / Family-Operated Services:

NAMI of Lorain County

440-324-2020, extension 121

Mahoning County Mental Health Board

Agencies / Providers Web Sites:

D & E Counseling Center

Help Hotline Crisis Center

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Parkview Counseling Center

Help Hotline Crisis Center

Community / Family-Operated Services:

Families in Touch

Meets first Monday each month at D & E Counseling Center

ADAMHS Board for Montgomery County

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Crisis Care

pre-hospital screening, emergency treatment, crisis services, alcohol & other drug assessment

Preble County Mental Health & Recovery Board

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7

Mental Health and Recovery Board of Portage County

Agencies / Providers:

Coleman Professional Services

Portage Children's Center

Townhall II

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Crisis intervention, emergency hospital pre-screening, phone & face-to-face, mobile, Crisis Residential
Suicide Prevention & Crisis Intervention

Local Support:

NAMI Portage County

Richland County Board of Mental Health and Recovery Services

Agencies / Providers:

The Center for Individual and Family Services (The Center)

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

pre-screening, assessments in home, residential bed, etc.

Local Consumer Group:

NAMI

Stark County Community Mental Health Board

Agencies / Providers:

Child and Adolescent Service Center (Shiple Center)

Family Services, Inc.

ICAN (Stark County Community Support Consortium)

Northeast Ohio Psychological Associates (NEOPA)

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Crisis Intervention Center of Stark County Hotline

Warm Line (if you want to talk to someone or have something to discuss which is not an emergency):

Foundations

Consumer / Family-Operated Services:

NAMI

Summit County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board

Agencies / Providers:

The Community Drug Board

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Assessment, triage, med/somatic, crisis intervention, and pre-hospitalization screening

Consumer / Family-Operated Services:

Local emergency

Choices - a social club/drop-in center

Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 11AM to 7PM

Summit County Psy. Survivors operates a mental health information library at

Consumer Education & Outreach Center

AMI of Summit County

There is a weekly support group meeting every Tuesday at 7PM

Trumbull County Board of Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:

Valley Counseling Services (VCS)

9AM - 5PM

CONTACT Community Connection

Crisis and 24-hr referral to VCS, 2 North Park,

and all other clinical agencies under contract with the Trumbull County ADMH

Tuscarawas - Carroll ADAMH / CMH Board

Agencies / Providers:

Community Mental Healthcare

Cornerstone Support Services

Personal and Family Counseling Service

Alcohol and Addiction Program

Harbor House
Advocacy, Choices & Empowerment
Big Brothers / Big Sisters
Harcatus Community Action Agency
Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:
New Philadelphia, Dover
Gnadden-Hutten
Carroll County
Local Consumer / Family-Operated Services:
Advocacy, Choices & Empowerment
Emotions Anonymous Group

Union County ADAMH / CMH Board

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:
For Crisis Intervention, 23-hour observation, emergency inpatient psychiatric, alcohol, drug counseling

Family or Support Group:
Family NAMI group, Consumer Group

Tri-County ADAMHS Board of Van Wert, Mercer, Paulding Counties

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:
Crisis Line
pre-screening for hospitalization, individual counseling, emergency transport

Consumer / Family-Operated Service:
NAMI of Van Wert Area

Mental Health and Recovery Board of Wayne and Holmes Counties

Agencies / Providers:
The Counseling Center of Wayne & Holmes Counties
Every Womans' House
STEPS at Liberty Center
Your Human Resource Center of Wayne & Holmes Counties
Boys' Village
Catholic Charities Services of Wayne County
Christian Children's Home of Ohio

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:
The Counseling Center

Local Consumer Support Group:
(In the process of being formed)
Advocates for Mental Health of Wayne & Holmes Counties

Washington County Mental Health and Addiction Recovery Board

Crisis / Emergency Services, available 24 / 7:
Crisis intervention, pre-screening for hospitalization, referral for urgent services, follow-up aftercare

Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities Developmental Centers

Ten developmental centers throughout Ohio offer a high-quality residential support choice to citizens with developmental disabilities. The centers are comprised of licensed and ICF/MR-certified houses, specialized medical care, as well as a variety of therapeutic and recreational activities. Residents are also encouraged to participate in school, work and/or volunteer and social activities off campus. Because the developmental centers are regional in nature, residents typically live within a short distance of their communities. The ultimate goal is to increase the skills of its residents, so that each man and woman who lives there can participate more freely and fully in his/her environment and eventually be prepared to live as independently as possible.

As part of this commitment to community participation, the developmental centers provide residents with active treatment services to increase their skills and abilities. These services, offered by professionals and paraprofessionals, include: therapies, psychology, educational and vocational programs, and daily living skill/personal care training.

Cambridge Developmental Center
66737 Old 21 Road
Cambridge, Ohio 43725

Columbus Developmental Center
1601 W. Broad St.
Columbus, Ohio 43222

Gallipolis Developmental Center
2500 Ohio Avenue
Gallipolis, Ohio 45631

Montgomery Developmental Center
Acting Superintendent: Greg Darling
7650 Timbercrest Drive
Huber Heights, Ohio 45424

Mount Vernon Developmental Center
1250 Vernonview Drive
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050

Northwest Ohio Developmental Center
1101 South Detroit Ave.
Toledo, Ohio 43614

Southwest Ohio Developmental Center
4399 East Bauman Lane
Batavia, Ohio 45103

Tiffin Developmental Center
600 North River Road
Tiffin, Ohio 44883

Youngstown Developmental Center
4891 East County Line Road
Mineral Ridge, Ohio 44440

Warrensville Developmental Center
4325 Green Road
Highland Hills, Ohio 44128

91.305(e) Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Lead exposure does cause learning disabilities in children; especially those under the age of six years of age are particularly vulnerable because lead inhibits the proper development of the nervous system. While lead levels can be lowered through removing the lead from the child's bloodstream, the damage done to the nervous system is not reversible. Despite the fact that lead had been known to be a hazardous substance for many years, until quite recently lead was continually brought into the human living environment through a variety of sources, including leaded gasoline and lead-based paint. Over the past 20 years, the removal of lead from gasoline, food canning and other sources has been successful in reducing population blood lead levels by over 80%. However, nearly one million children still have excessive levels of lead in their blood, making lead poisoning the number one childhood environmental disease.

According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), lead-based paint in housing is the remaining major source of exposure and is responsible for most cases of childhood lead poisoning today. Although lead was banned from residential paint in 1978, more than half of the total U.S. housing stock contains some lead-based paint. Because much of the housing in Ohio was built prior to 1950, much of the housing stock contains lead-based paint. Typically low-income households are usually affected, because they are more likely to live in older and less well maintained housing. Table 52 is an estimate of the number of housing units with lead-based paint hazards in Ohio. Maps 23-25 show the locations of children in Ohio that have blood lead levels of 10 micrograms per deciliter or more. The map was prepared using data provided by the Ohio Department of Health for years 2006-2008. This information was provided to local communities in a GIS format so they could identify neighborhoods where lead poisoning was an issue and plan activities accordingly.

HUD regulations now requires grantees to mitigate all lead hazards in homes during the course of HUD-assisted rehabilitation. The state law in Ohio was recently amended to allow HUD-funded housing projects to use "lead-safe renovators" rather than licensed lead abatement contractors, who are often not readily available and are more costly. While this has helped make it more feasible to rehabilitate housing, a number of issues still remain:

- The cost of rehabilitation has risen significantly over the past few years, due in part to lead mitigation requirements. It is feared that an increasing number of units will prove too costly to rehabilitate, leaving some units in unsafe conditions.
- Local housing programs continue to have difficulty in attracting contractors who are willing to go through the lead-safe renovator training and deal with the added complexities involved in lead mitigation.
- Many local housing programs are looking to addressing housing needs through activities other than housing rehabilitation, such as rental assistance. While rental assistance needs exist in many communities, this still does not address the rehab needs of Ohio's aging housing stock.
- The current application of the state law allows only licensed abatement contractors to work on units with children with blood lead levels over 10 micrograms per deciliter. This puts these units "off limits" to local rehab programs that could apply interim controls to reduce the hazards and thereby reduce a child's continued exposure to lead hazards.

Healthy Housing

There are a number of factors within a home that can affect the health of a resident, and though there are programs in Ohio to address issues individually, a comprehensive plan targeted at Healthy Housing needs to be developed.

Hazards in the home can impact air quality. Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is estimated to kill 53,000 nonsmokers per year, making it the 3rd leading cause of preventable death in the United States. ETS is also one of the only contaminants scientifically proven to cause asthma. In May of 2006, the Surgeon General, Richard Carmona, summarized, "The scientific evidence is now indisputable: secondhand smoke is not a mere annoyance. It is a serious health hazard that can lead to disease and premature death in children and nonsmoking adults." Next, exposure to radon, occurring naturally as a result of the decay of uranium, is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. Approximately 1 in 15 homes nationwide have radon levels above the EPA recommended level. The impact of elevated Radon levels is even more severe in Ohio. Carbon Monoxide (CO) is another hazard found in homes. Small exposures to CO result in flu-like symptoms, and chronic exposure can lead to death. It is estimated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that 1,500 Americans die, and another 10,000 are hospitalized, from unintentional CO poisoning each year.

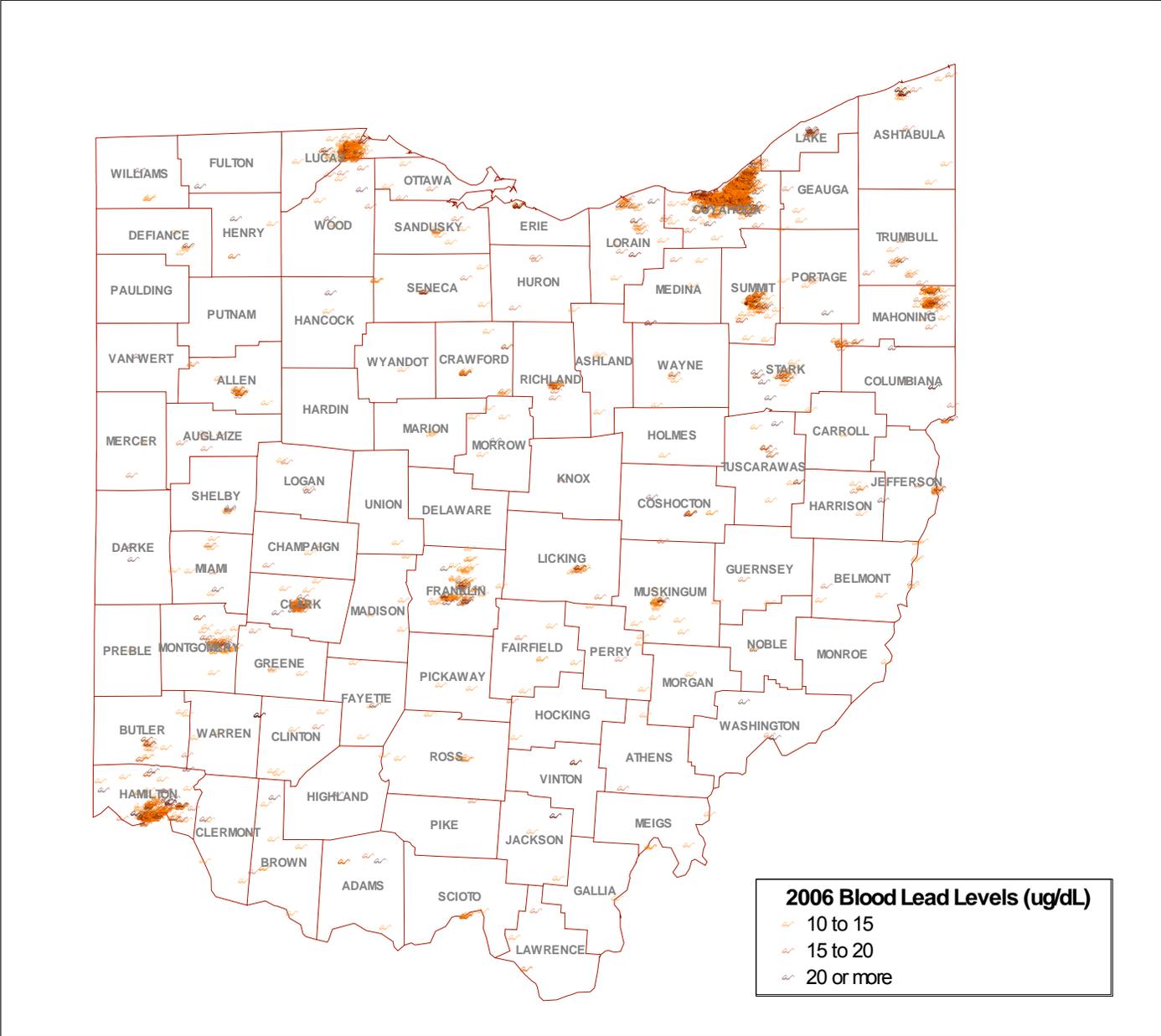
Allergens and disease vectors can lead to asthma and other health conditions. More than 8 million children in the United States have asthma and another 40-50 million have allergies. Asthma results in 15 million missed work days yearly, with a cost of \$3 billion to lost productivity, and is the number one reason cited for school absences. Spores produced by mold growing in a home can trigger allergies and asthma. Mold moved to the top of Ohio's housing concerns following a pulmonary hemosiderosis, or "bleeding lung disease," outbreak in 1994 that killed 10 children across the state and 60 more nationwide. Next, dust mites and roaches, common in homes, produce waste that is released into the air by domestic activity and triggers asthma. Finally, mice, along with destroying property, have been tied to asthma and the spread of disease. The 2005 American Housing Survey estimates that 6.4% of homes overall have mice or rats.

Some contaminants occur naturally in the home, but housing related hazards can also be linked to human behaviors. The Home Safety Council reported that poisoning due to inadequate pesticide handling and storage resulted in an estimated 5,758 home deaths in 1998. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reports that 47% of homes with children under 5 also have pesticides stored within the reach of children. Fire is another safety issue. Home fires account for 80% of all fire deaths, and it is estimated that there are 400,000 fires a year resulting in \$7 billion in property damage, 3,000 deaths, and 14,000 injuries.

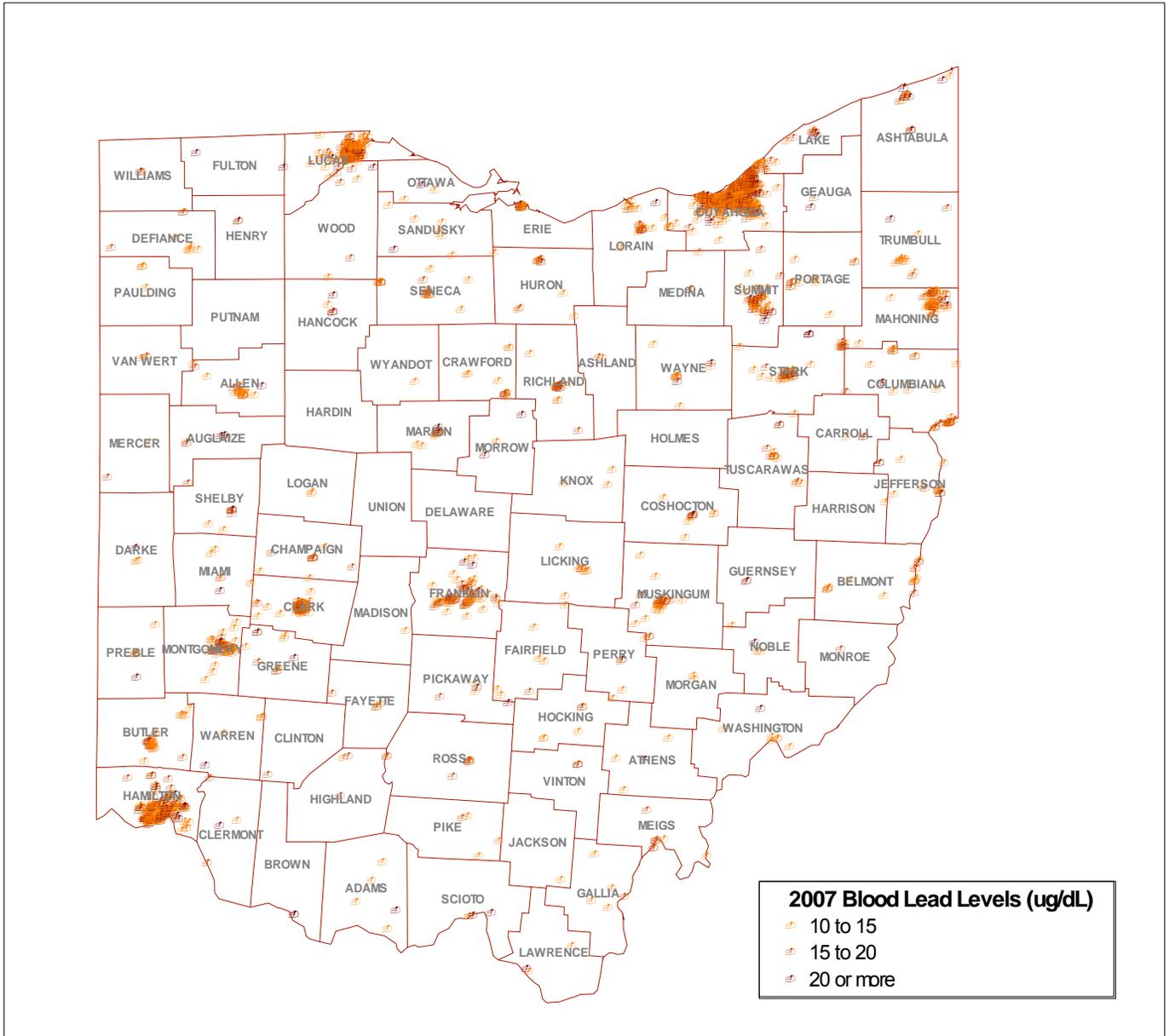
The surgeon general has incorporated Healthy Housing into his *Call to Action* as one of his three main talking points. The CDC, HUD, and the EPA are cooperatively funding a Healthy Homes training center, and there has been international discussion of the benefits of the Healthy Homes program. Finally, Ohio's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program is primarily funded by a grant from the CDC whose future initiatives will focus on the Healthy Housing approach that will include Lead and Healthy Homes.

There is a national and international shift toward the Healthy Homes initiative. To begin at the state level, many states, such as New York and Rhode Island, have already created programs. Next, nationally the program is gaining popularity. The CDC, HUD, and the EPA are combining funds to create a National Healthy Homes Training Center and, the Surgeon General, Richard Carmona, has included Healthy Homes to his *Call to Action* while he presents across the country. Finally, there is an international interest as leaders throughout the world have met to discuss the Healthy Homes initiative.

Map 23 Children in Ohio with Elevated Blood Lead Levels 2006



Map 24: Children in Ohio with Elevated Blood Lead Levels 2007



Map 25: Children in Ohio with Elevated Blood Lead Levels 2008

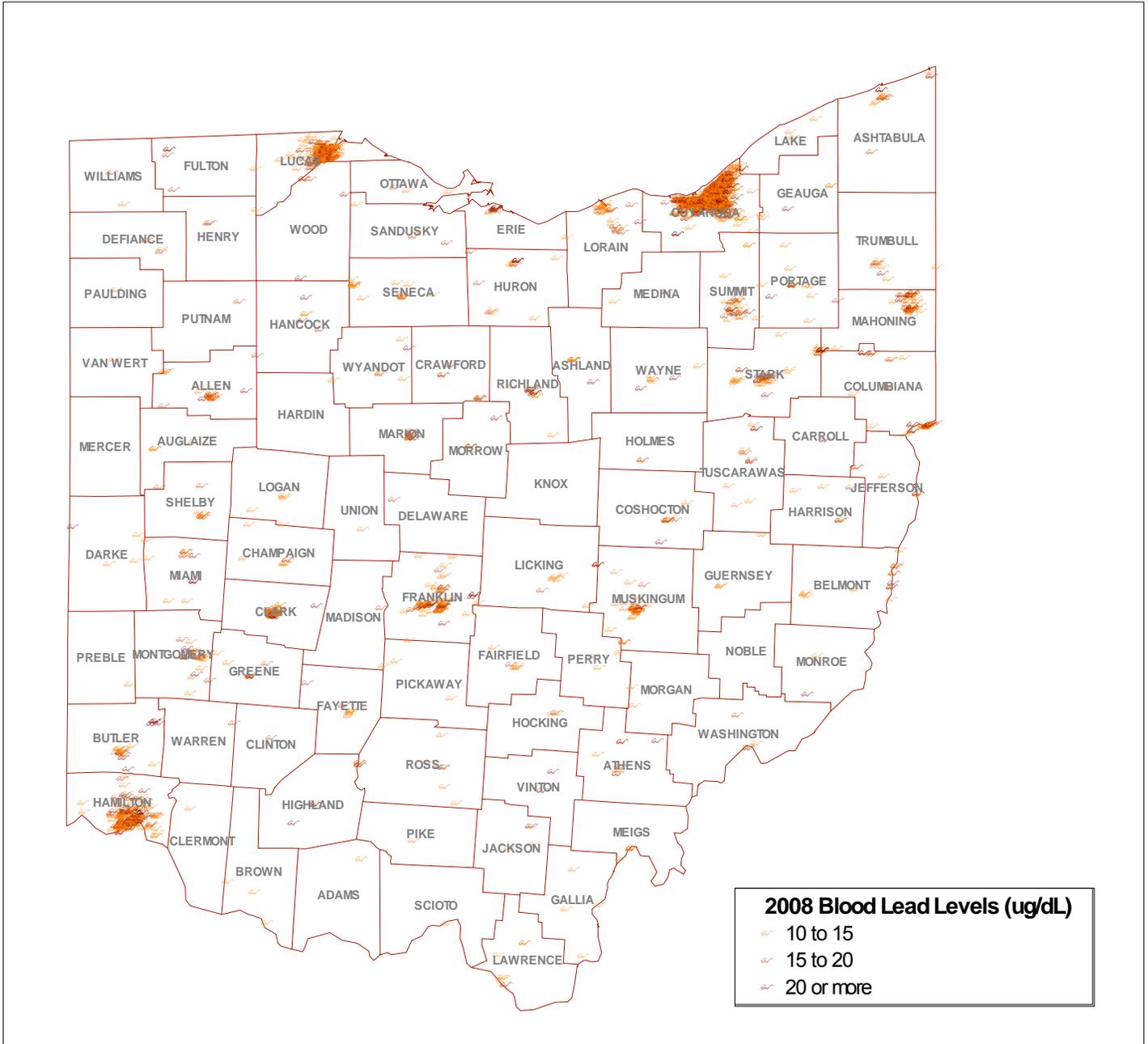


Table 52: Estimated Units Affected by Lead-Based Paint in Ohio

05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year Built	Tenure	Total Occupied Units	Percent Units With Lead Paint	Number Occupied Units With Lead Paint	Percent Occupied Units With Lead Hazard**	Number Occupied Units With Lead Hazard	Percent Units With Hazard Occupied By LMI Households	Number Units With Hazard Occupied By LMI Households	Percent LMI Units With Hazard With Children Under 6	Number LMI Units With Hazard With Children Under 6
Before 1940	Owner	694,906	90.0%	625,415	44.0%	275,183	37.4%	102,819	17.8%	18,302
	Renter	339,530	90.0%	305,577	44.0%	134,454	66.5%	89,474	17.8%	15,926
1940 - 59	Owner	824,749	80.0%	659,799	18.0%	118,764	35.1%	41,674	17.8%	7,418
	Renter	286,391	80.0%	229,113	18.0%	41,240	64.4%	26,543	17.8%	4,725
1960 - 79	Owner	935,325	62.0%	579,902	9.5%	55,091	25.0%	13,796	22.2%	3,063
	Renter*	468,230	62.0%	290,303	9.5%	27,579	67.2%	18,543	22.2%	4,117
Total Owner =		2,454,980		1,865,116		449,037		158,288		28,782
Total Renter =		1,094,151		824,992		203,273		134,560		24,768
Total =		3,549,131		2,690,109		652,310		292,848		53,550
Percent of Total =		100.0%		75.8%		18.4%		8.3%		1.5%

*49,534 in Public Housing Units deleted from figure as lead hazards in these units have been addressed by HUD via local housing authorities.

**Percent lead hazards 1960-79 units estimated, based on percent units with interior lead paint compared to 1940-59 (per HUD National Lead Paint Survey, 1991) . and applying this ratio (44%) to 1940-59 percentage (44% * 18%= 9.5%); other percentages from HUD Economic Analysis of HUD Rule on Lead Base Paint Hazards.

Sources: Columns 1-3: U.S. Census; Column 4: HUD 1990 National Survey on Lead-Based Paint; Columns 6: Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning, President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, 2000; Column 8: Ohio Department of Development Office of Strategic Research; Column 10: Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning, President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, 2000.

Table 2A (Required)
State Priority Housing/Special Needs/Investment Plan Table

PART 1. PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS		Priority Level	
		Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes, No	
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	H
		31-50%	H
		51-80%	M
	Large Related	0-30%	H
		31-50%	H
		51-80%	M
	Elderly	0-30%	H
		31-50%	H
		51-80%	M
	All Other	0-30%	H
		31-50%	H
		51-80%	M
Owner	0-30%	H	
	31-50%	H	
	51-80%	M	
PART 2 PRIORITY SPECIAL NEEDS		Priority Level	
		Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes, No	
Elderly		H	
Frail Elderly		H	
Severe Mental Illness		H	
Developmentally Disabled		H	
Physically Disabled		H	
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions		H	
Persons w/HIV/AIDS		H	
Victims of Domestic Violence		H	
Other		H	

91.315(a-b) Strategic Plan – Affordable Housing

Table 2A, a required HUD table lists the Priority Housing Needs during the next five year period and a statement of goals that the state hopes to achieve. An important point to keep in mind when reading this table is that the homebuyer activities, including housing counseling are included in the renter category. The reason is simply that these activities are targeted to first-time homebuyers, which, by definition, are not owner households, and in the vast majority of cases are likely to be renters. One of the problems confronting renters is the lack of units for large families. This can be accomplished both by building more large rental housing units, but can also be accomplished by assisting renter households to become homeowners. It is also very important to understand that the details reported in these tables are a statement of goals that should be viewed as a general statement of what needs the state expects will be addressed over the upcoming five years, particularly the breakdown by income category. Virtually all of the housing programs covered by the Consolidated Plan involve households and individuals applying for assistance, and there is no way to accurately determine these numbers five years in advance.

The prioritization of needs was derived in several ways. First, OHCP constructed a database that includes the data from the local CHIS plans of over 50 local communities submitted. Also, the OHFA annual reports were used to project the estimated number of rental units that OHFA will produce over the next five years, based on an average cost per unit and expected HOME allocations. Both of these sources provided a projection by activity type and tenure. The next step was to distribute and prioritize this data over the three HUD income categories, which was based on the housing needs assessment tempered by the historical beneficiary data.

Goals for Assisting Priority Needs of Renter Households

The major priority for renters needs that the state expects to address with HUD resources during the next five years is the construction of new rental housing along with rehabilitation of existing rental units. A substantial commitment is planned to assist renters to become homeowners through down payment assistance, supported by homebuyer counseling. For all categories, high priority is assigned for households below 50% of median income because the housing assessment indicated that all households in this income range experienced significant housing problems, mostly related to a significant cost burden, though large households also experienced overcrowding.

The tables to the left are summaries of the renter housing goals by activity, income range and household type. As noted in the housing needs assessment, small related households include many single-headed households, both male and female. Construction of new rental units is a priority for these households that experience high housing costs and also are among the largest category of renter households. Rental assistance is proposed for the lowest income households. For the households in the 50-80% of median income range some assistance is projected to help these households transition to homeownership. Goals are also established to rehabilitate or repair some rental units. Because about 15% of households in the 50-80% income range have a cost burden, the priority is only medium for these households.

For large related families of 5 persons or more, there is a goal to construct new units and also for rehabilitation of some existing units to assist this population which has among the highest cost burden, especially for households below 50% of median income. Constructing large rental units may not resolve the entire need of larger families. Also units of 4 or 5 bedrooms would have a narrow target market. Another approach would be to assist these households transition to homeownership and therefore homebuyer assistance and homebuyer counseling are

proposed, primarily for those with incomes in the 50-80% median income range. Rental assistance is also included for households in the very low income category. The goals for the total amount of assistance for this group is less than other groups because the number. For large related households in the 50-80% median income range, cost burden is not a significant issue, but a significant percent of households have a housing problem, so a “medium” priority is assigned.

Goals for elderly households also include new construction for those with incomes below 50% of median income, along with rental housing assistance, as elderly households in this income range experience a significant cost burden. Housing rehabilitation and repair goals are also proposed to address deficiencies in existing rental housing, which could include accessibility improvements, handrails, grab bars, etc. No goals are listed for homebuyer assistance, as this is usually not an appropriate goal for elderly households. A high priority is assigned to elderly households in the 50-80% median income range also, because of the relatively large proportion of elderly persons in this range (31%) that have a cost burden.

It is somewhat difficult to establish goals for other households, as this group is somewhat undefined. Certainly this group includes many single households, which market data have increased substantially during the last 10 years. These households are highly rent burdened and consequently one goal is to provide rental assistance, especially to those in the 0-30% of median income range. There are also goals for construction of new rental units for this population, particularly those below 50% of median income. Some homeownership goals are also included for the higher income households in this population, though in general the households that are single and in this income range do not experience a significant cost burden nor would they be overcrowded so it is not expected that this should be a significant need for most households.

Goals for Assisting Owner Households

HUD does not require that the owner housing priority housing goals be broken out by household type, though this will be discussed. Clearly, by far the most important goal for owner households is providing assistance to help rehabilitate and preserve their existing housing units. This would include emergency repairs to keep the unit habitable and prevent homelessness, repairs to systems such as a new well, and accessibility improvements for elderly or disabled persons. Rehabilitation would address all systems in a housing unit so it would not require any substantial improvements for 15 years or more. Rehab would include energy improvements and lower maintenance costs, thus reducing housing costs to the owner.

High priority is assigned to households with needs in the 0-50% median income range, many of whom have a high cost burden and cannot afford to finance costly rehabilitation. Even in the 30-50% range, about one-third of owner households are paying more than 50% of their income for housing, which is much higher than renters in the same income range. Beneficiary data from previous years indicates that elderly households are one of the priority needs for rehabilitation, for several reasons. Many elderly households are on a fixed income, such as social security, and simply cannot afford to cover major repairs, particularly those below 30% of median income. Many elderly households are also unable to perform many on-going maintenance tasks, which leads to problems resulting from deferred maintenance. It is anticipated that as many as 35% of the housing rehabilitation assistance will go to elderly households.

Repair assistance, which includes emergency repair, is also a high priority for households below 50% of median income. For owner households in this income range, replacement of a leaking

roof or defective furnace may prevent the owner from temporary or permanent loss of the unit. In such a case the owner could become temporarily or permanently homeless.

Goals also include temporary emergency housing payments to prevent homelessness for persons who may lose a job or become incapacitated. Another goal is housing counseling, including credit counseling, can also assist owners who may be at risk of foreclosure, a problem which has increased substantially in Ohio in the past few years.

Finally, in some cases new construction may be a necessary alternative for units that are considered beyond cost-effective rehabilitation. Owner household in the 50-80% median income range are assigned a "medium priority" because about 40% of the non-elderly households in this group are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, which is twice as high as renters in the same income range.

91.315(c) Homelessness

Homelessness Prevention

Homelessness prevention services are designed to help individuals or families in jeopardy of homelessness maintain their housing. This includes short-term subsidies to help defray rent arrearages for families/individuals faced with eviction; security deposits and/or first month's rent to enable a household or individual to move into permanent housing; mediation services to resolve landlord tenant disputes and prevent eviction; mortgage assistance, and emergency home repair.

Outreach

Many communities in the Ohio CoC are working to develop coordinated systems for outreach for persons experiencing chronic homelessness as well as homeless families. Homeless service providers, churches, law enforcement agencies, hospitals and human service organizations usually serve as the initial contact point from which people are referred to emergency assistance resources or shelter as appropriate.

Supportive Services

Supportive services are available in all the communities within the Ohio CoC. These services include case management, crisis intervention, material assistance, assistance in accessing benefits, childcare, education, job training, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, health care, transportation, legal services, life skills, and housing placement. While these services are accessed by homeless persons, they are often provided through mainstream, community service systems, not specifically targeted to the homeless.

Shelter/Housing Programs

The shelter needs of Ohio's homeless are addressed by a number of emergency shelters, voucher services and transitional housing programs. These facilities and services may differ in terms of capacity, available services and population served, but they all serve the short-term housing needs of Ohio's homeless.

Programs targeting the long-term housing needs of Ohio's homeless include transitional housing and permanent housing for the disabled homeless. In the Ohio CoC, there are approximately 129 transitional housing facilities. In addition, within the Ohio CoC there are approximately 2,000 permanent supportive housing beds for single disabled persons.

Regardless of size, scope and focus, all of these facilities and programs provide much needed and appreciated services to Ohio's homeless population. Although hundreds of organizations provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing to Ohio's homeless, the demand for such assistance continues to outstrip availability. Indeed, shelters, transitional housing programs, and permanent supportive housing programs have all had to turn away clients because of a lack of resources or capacity.

HUD Table 1 located on page 44, a required HUD table, indicates the current estimated needs of the homeless, the number of sheltered and unsheltered families and people and the estimated unmet needs.

91.315(d) Other Special Needs

The state has designated all of the Special Needs populations as High priority because these populations are all person that are unable to care for themselves without support. A lack of services or housing not only would put these populations at risk of being homeless, but really at risk of injury and possible even death. In fact, this is the reason that there are several state agencies that are charged with providing support for these populations. Many of the underserved populations are being served by existing state and local government agencies and non-profit organizations. Yet when gaps occur in the service or housing system for this population, they need immediate attention, so all categories are considered “high priority”.

Elderly, Frail Elderly and Disabled: One priority needs would be emergency home repair assistance to address immediate threats to health and safety, and to maintain the household in the housing unit. Included in this would be such things as heating, water, electrical repairs and leaking roofs.

This population would also need modifications to their housing to improve accessibility and to avoid injury. The Center for Disease Control’s National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) works to reduce morbidity, disability, mortality, and costs associated with injuries. According to the NCIPC among older adults, falls are the leading cause of injury deaths and the most common cause of nonfatal injuries and hospital admissions for trauma. Nationally, in 2001, more than 1.6 million seniors were treated in emergency departments for fall-related injuries and nearly 388,000 were hospitalized. Also, more than 11,600 people ages 65 and older died from fall-related injuries (CDC 2003). More than 60% of people who die from falls are 75 and older. Of those who fall, 20% to 30% suffer moderate to severe injuries such as hip fractures or head traumas that reduce mobility and independence, and increase the risk of premature death. Among people ages 75 years and older, those who fall are four to five times more likely to be admitted to a long-term care facility for a year or longer. To make living areas safer, the NCIPC suggests:

- Have grab bars put in next to the toilet and in the tub or shower;
- Have handrails put in on both sides of stairways;
- Improve lighting throughout the home.

With respect to new housing, rental units that are intended to serve elderly populations need to be designed to accommodate the needs of elderly who may be (or become) mobility impaired, but can still live independently. Such housing would also need to thoughtfully located near amenities, such as pharmacies, grocery stores and public transportation. In both the case of new and existing housing, services may need to be provided in conjunction with housing, such as “meal on wheels” or transportation services.

Severe Mental Illness and Persons Afflicted with Alcoholism or Drug Abuse. Both of these populations would have housing needs quite different from elderly in that they generally would not have problems with accessibility. For persons with substance abuse problems, most other matters, including safe, decent, and sanitary housing, become secondary. Unfortunately, individuals affected by addiction often experience segments of homelessness during times of active use. These households often require supportive services, case management and/or treatment for addiction in order to get back on their feet with financial, familial, community, and housing responsibilities. Options such as permanent supportive housing offer the long-term

support and stability that often enables households to regain stability and productivity in their lives. Persons with mental illness would have similar housing and service needs. The priority needs for this population would likely include some period of temporary rental or mortgage payment assistance to prevent homelessness.

Developmentally Disabled The priority needs for this population would vary considerably depending on the degree of disability and the household situation. If possible and ODODD person could live with parents or relatives or independently, but may require modification to the housing unit and support services, such as transportation services. In situations where the person could not remain in housing independently or with the support of parents or another person, it may be necessary to construct or acquire and modify existing units to house these persons, which could also house a caregiver on-site. Typically such housing is owned and managed by a local non-profit organization or a county Developmental Disability board.

HIV/AIDS This population has unique housing and service needs. Some persons with HIV/AIDS may be able to live independently with little or no housing assistance or services. However, for others as the illness progresses may need increasing levels of support, which may require some modifications to the housing unit and require on-site support services, depending on the household's circumstance, which may change over time. Needs may also include rental assistance and mortgage payments if the person cannot continue to work.

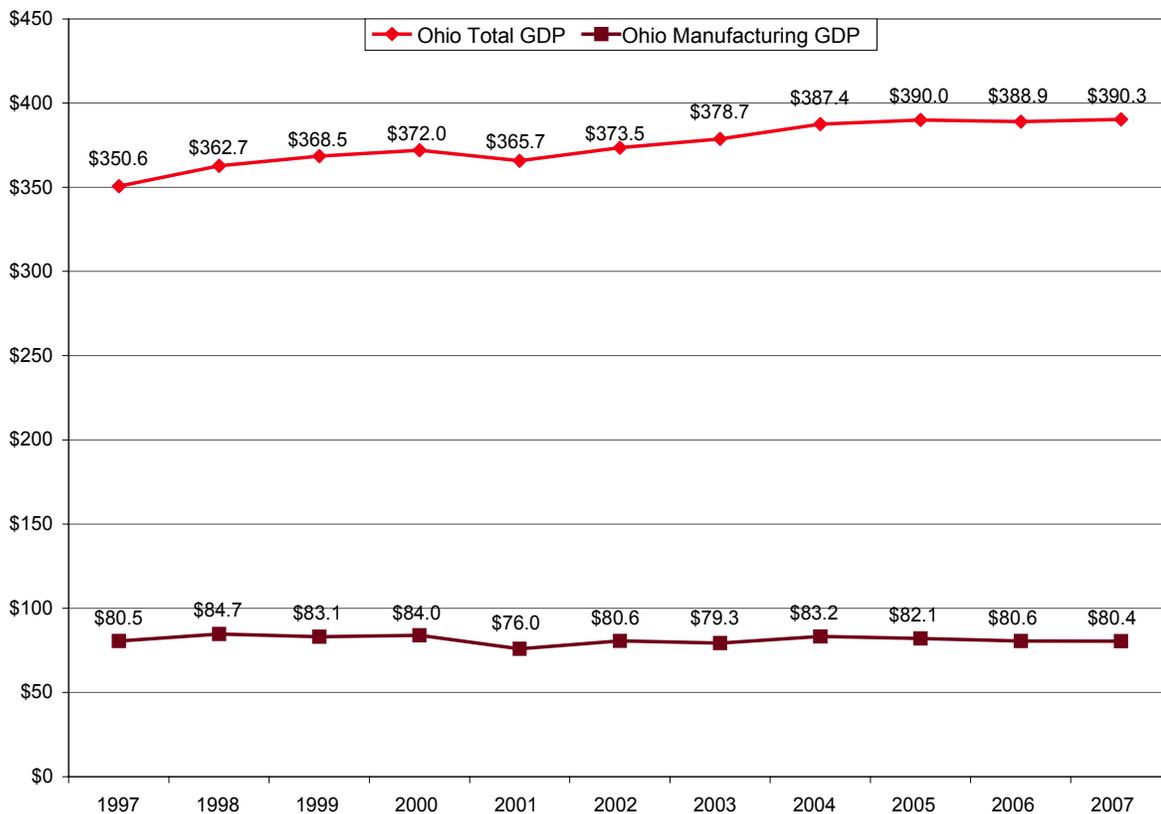
91.315(e) Non-Housing Community Development Plan

An Overview of the Ohio Economy*

The State of Ohio is one of the larger economies in the United States, with a state gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at \$466.3 billion in nominal dollars, making it the seventh-largest state economy. If Ohio were a separate country, it would have the 25th largest economy in the world, behind the Netherlands and Poland. Ohio's economic standing is in jeopardy, however. Real state GDP, which is adjusted for inflation, is growing much more slowly than real national GDP—11.3 percent since 1997 compared with 33.0 percent nationally. Ohio only ranked 48th in percent increase in real percent GDP growth during this period. In real dollars, Ohio dropped from seventh to eighth this past year, surpassed by New Jersey, and it could be overtaken by Georgia, the ninth-largest state, soon.

Per capita, Ohio's real GDP in 2007 was \$34,040, well below the national average of \$38,020 and ranking 33rd among the states. Ohio's per capita real GDP ranking has declined since 1997, when the state ranked 23rd.

Figure 1: Ohio Gross Domestic Product, 1997-2007



¹ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA], 2008a.

² Ohio Department of Development [ODOD], 2008a.

Figure 1 shows state GDP in 2000 dollars over the last economic cycle. Manufacturing, Ohio's single largest sector, is shown alongside total GDP and accounted for approximately one-fifth of total output. In terms of output in 2007, Ohio's manufacturing sector is the third-largest among the states, but has shown almost no growth in the last ten years. Ohio real manufacturing output fell 0.1 percent from 1997 to 2007, compared with 30.4 percent growth nationally, and 88.7 percent and 76.4 percent growth in California and Texas, the two largest manufacturing output states, respectively. All three states have seen a decline in manufacturing employment levels since 2001.

Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate is defined as the proportion of persons sixteen years and older and not institutionalized (e.g. in hospitals, prisons, etc.) who are either working or willing to work. In 2006 there were approximately 6 million people in the Ohio labor force: 3.1 million men and 2.9 million women. Figures 3 and 4 show how the labor force participation rate has changed since 1996 and shows BLMI's projections for 2016. Since 2000 there has been a national decline in overall labor force participation, likely the result of business cycle forces and long-term structural changes.

One notable trend, shown here in figure 3, is the projected decline of participation rates among men coupled with rising women's rates. In 1996, men comprised about 53.9 percent of the Ohio labor force; by 2006 that number had declined to 52.2 percent. In 2016, we project that 52.1 percent of the state's labor force will be male and 47.9 percent female.

Figure 2: Labor Force Participation Rates by Gender

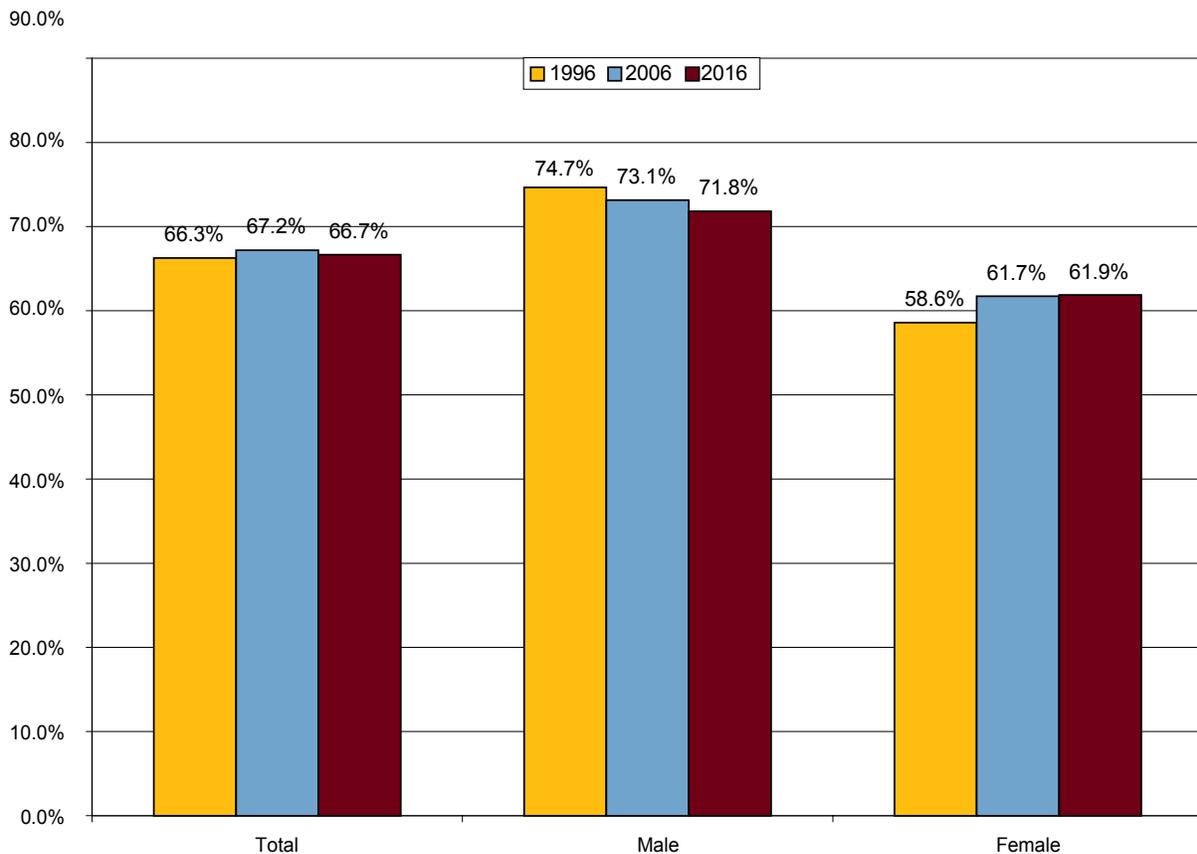
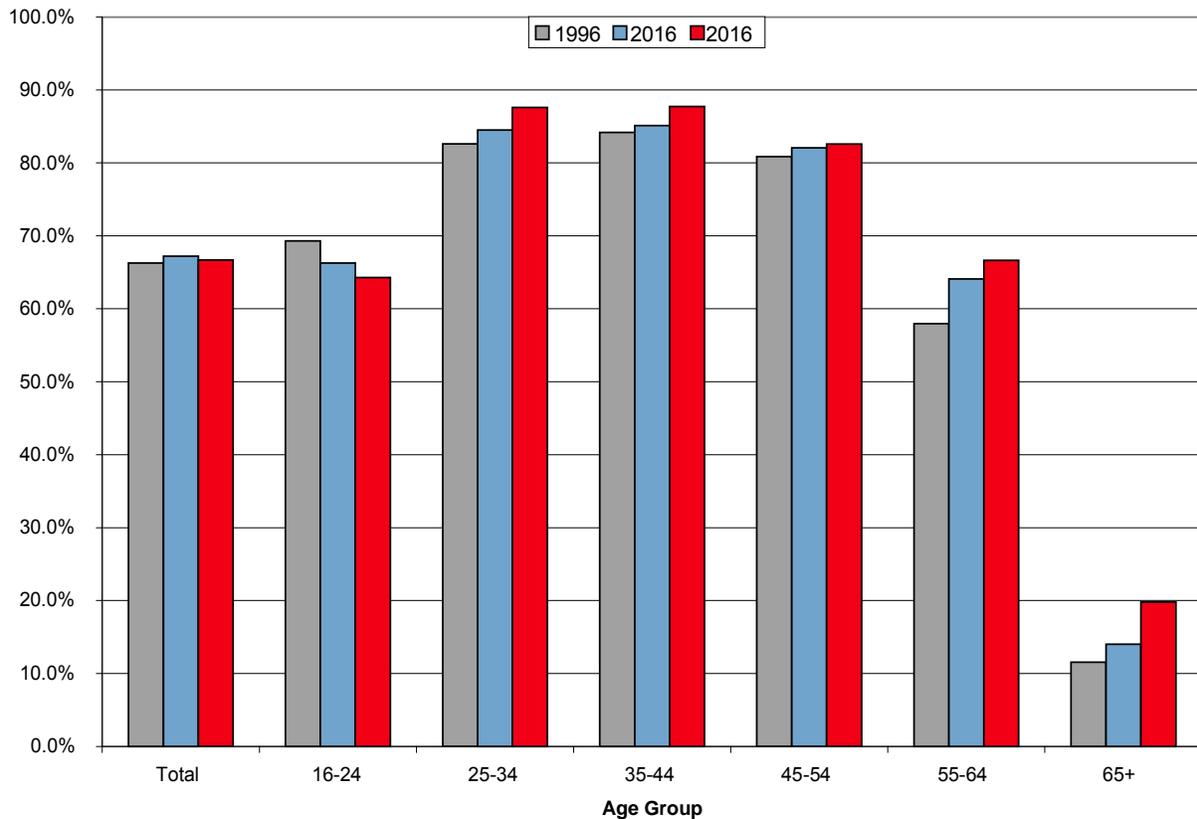


Figure 3: Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group

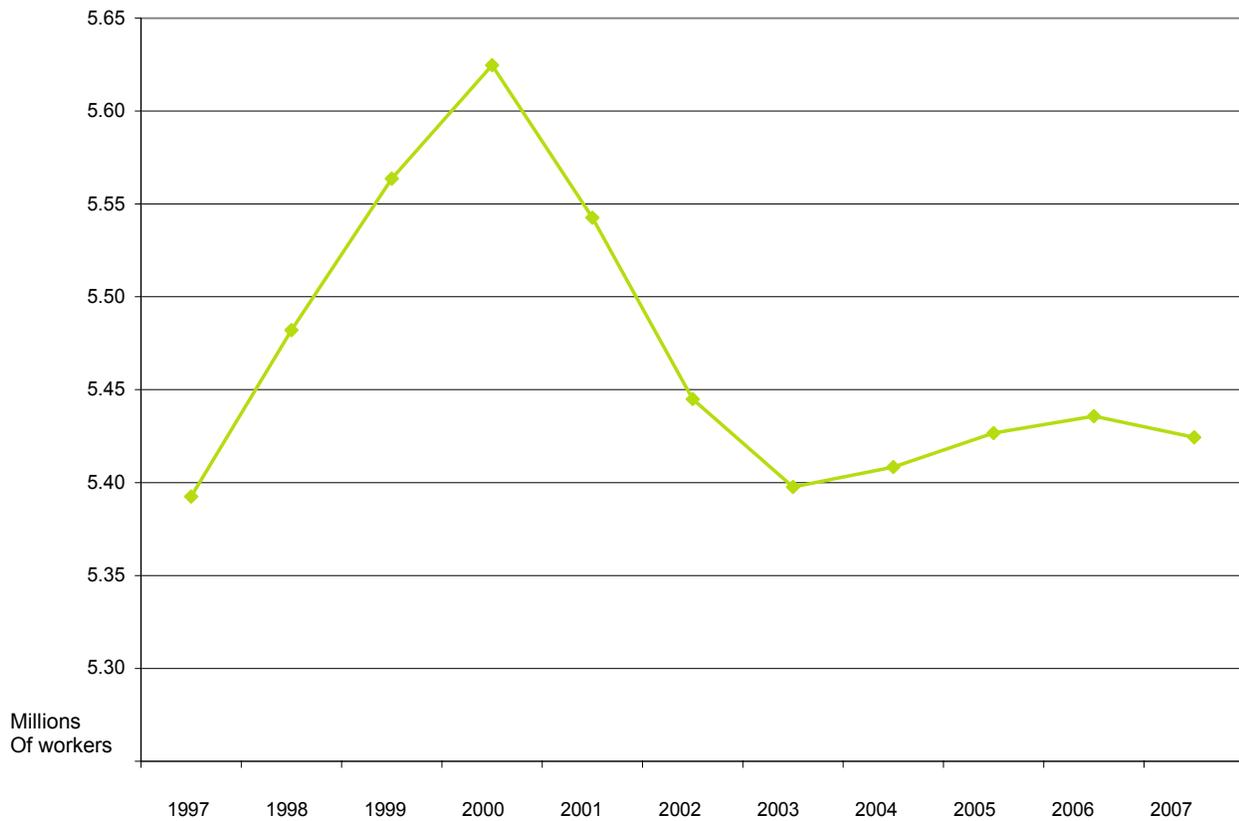


Another trend, shown in figure 4, is rising participation rates among mature workers. All but the youngest workers will see some increase by 2016, but growth will be especially dramatic among those 65 and older. This may be the result of increased activity among the elderly and the rising popularity of 'bridge jobs' among the newly-retired.

Employment Trends

Following the 2001 recession, total nonfarm employment in Ohio showed only a partial recovery. In 2006, Ohio employment was 2.1 percent lower than in 2001. Nationally, employment increased 3.2 percent from 2001 to 2006 despite temporary declines in employment from 2001 to 2003. In 2007 there was another drop in Ohio employment to approximately 5.42 million workers, leading to a total loss of over 200,000 jobs (3.6%) since 2000. Employment trends by industry are covered in greater detail in section II.

Figure 4: Total Ohio Nonfarm Employment, 1997-2007

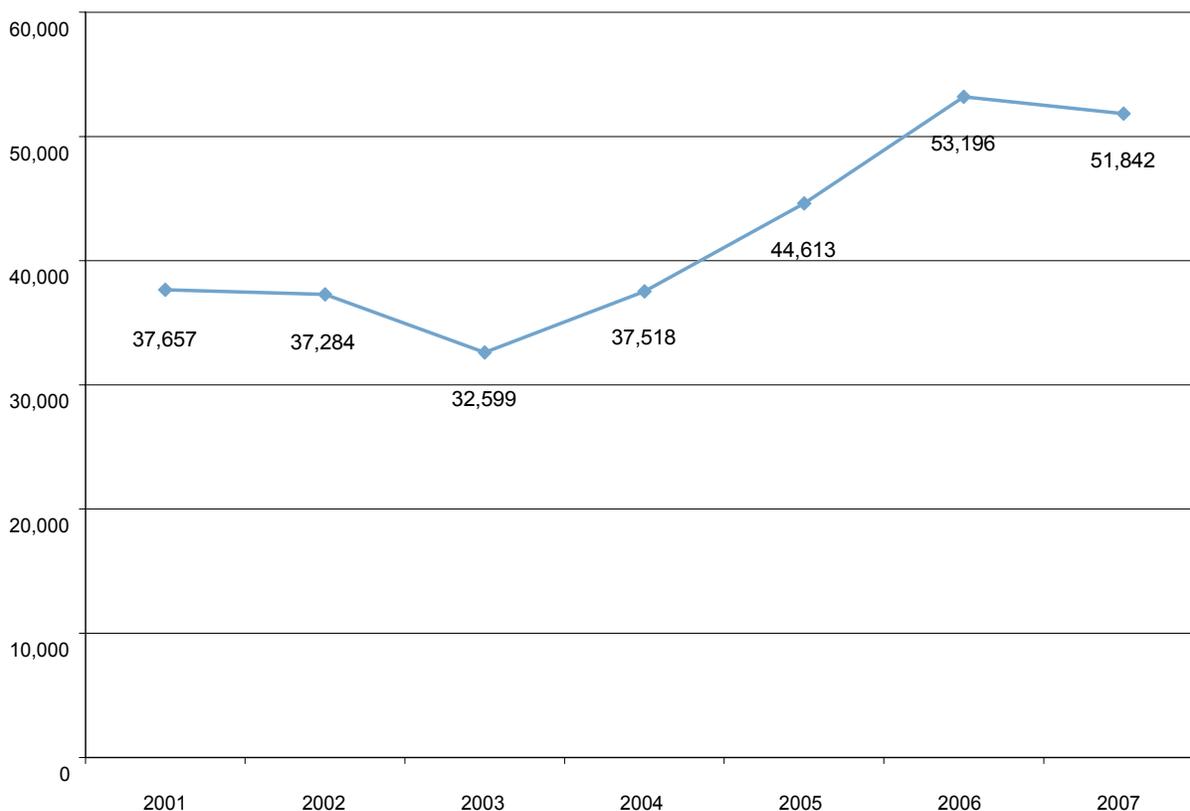


Migration

Domestic migration—movement between states—is the most volatile component of change, but also the most interesting from the perspective of regional economies. It is likely a function of economic growth or decline as workers follow job opportunities. Population in most states tends to increase naturally as the number of births exceeds deaths. The natural increase in Ohio's population from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007, was estimated by the Census Bureau to be about 288,193: 1,049,946 births less 761,753 deaths. Subtracting natural population from total net population change should therefore yield approximate net migration: 294,709 people left Ohio from 2000 to 2007.

Patterns in Ohio migration are shown in figure 6. Comparing this trend with the employment trends shown on the previous page, one notices that out-migration appears to have risen after the worst of the 2001 recession was over—from 2003 to 2006. This may have resulted from a lag effect, with discouraged workers leaving the area only after exhausting their economic options locally.

Figure 5: Net Out-Migration from Ohio, 2000-2007



Unemployment Trends

Ohio's unemployment rate—the proportion of workers in the labor force who did not work at least one hour in the week of the 12th in a given month—declined moderately from its peak in 2003, falling to 5.4 percent by 2006, but climbing again in 2007 to 5.6 percent. In the past, state unemployment has generally been comparable to or lower than U.S. unemployment, but this has changed since 2003. The national unemployment rate in 2007 was a full point lower than Ohio's.

Figure 6: Unemployment Rates in Ohio and the U.S., 1997-2007

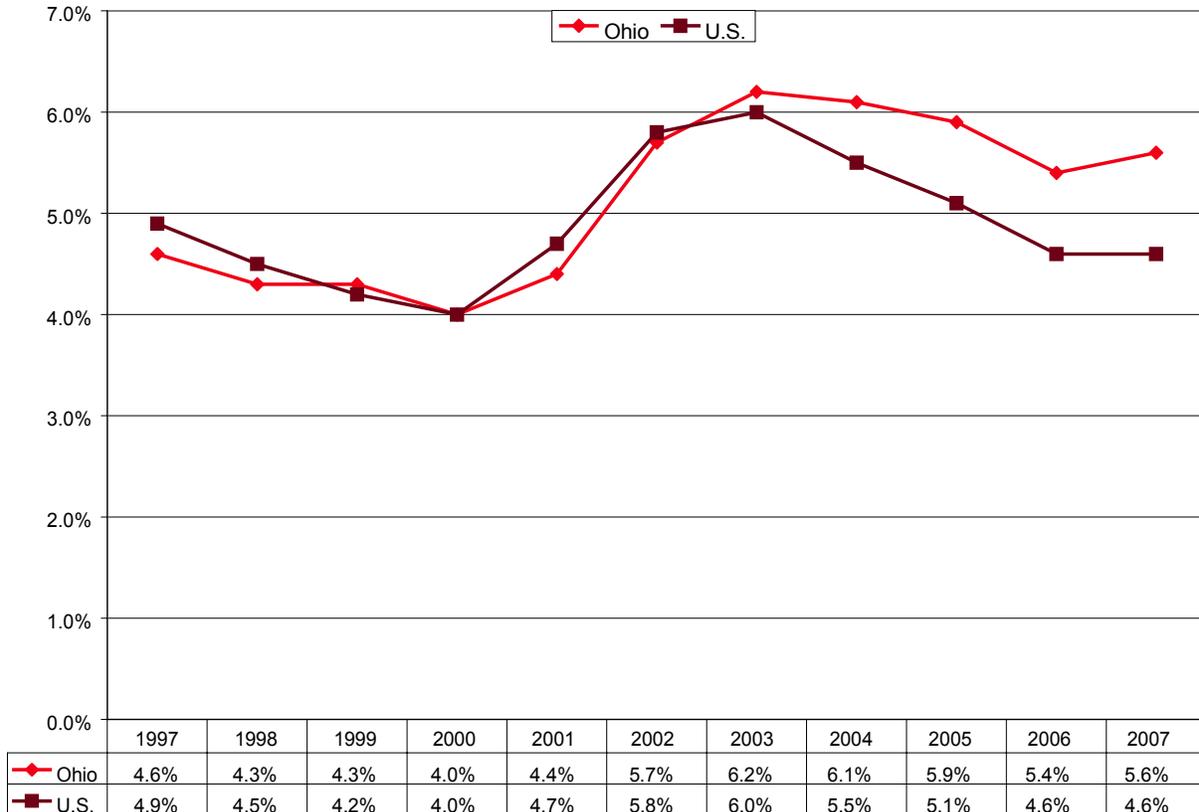


Figure 8 shows unemployment rates in each of Ohio's 12 Economic Development Regions (EDRs). A map of these EDRs is available in appendix A. While many of Ohio's higher regional unemployment rates are the more rural areas of the state, many former industrial centers in Ohio have also suffered high unemployment. Figure 9 shows unemployment rates in eight of the state's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).

Figure 7: Unemployment Rates by Economic Development Region

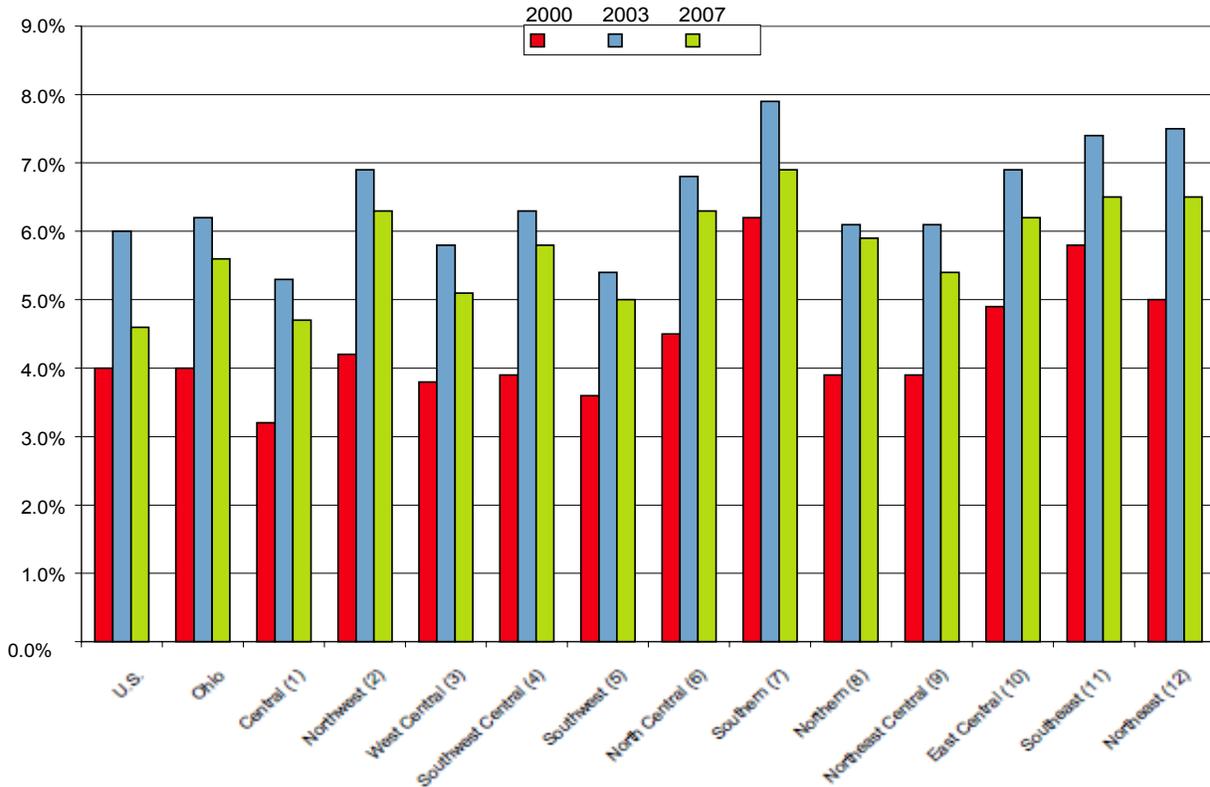
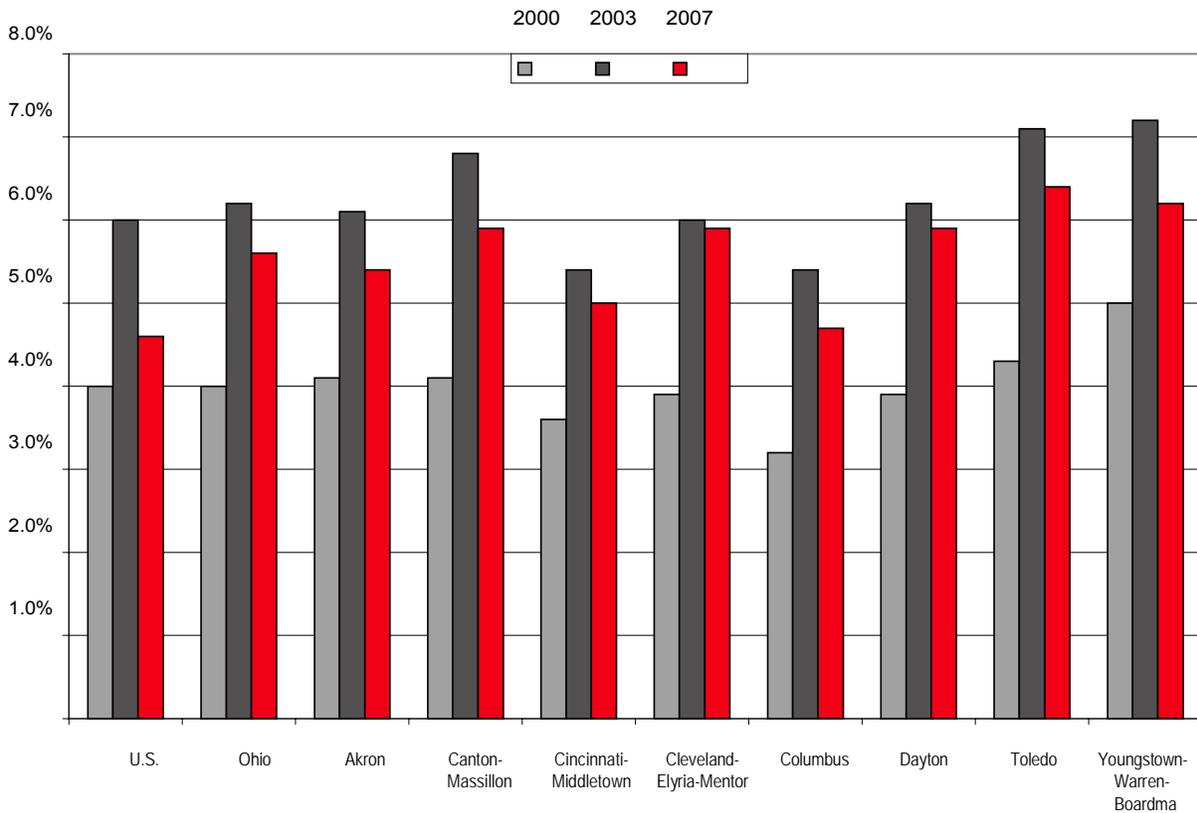


Figure 8: Unemployment Rates by Metropolitan Statistical Area



Industry Employment Trends

As mentioned earlier, total nonfarm payroll employment in Ohio has declined 3.6 percent since 2000. Following the 2001 economic recession, the state's employment levels have only partially recovered, due in part to continued heavy losses in manufacturing. Figure 10 shows Ohio employment in 2000 and 2006 by industry division, along with growth rates and 2007 location quotients (LQs)—the ratio of local industry concentration to national industry concentration. An LQ above 1.2 is generally recognized to indicate an export industry.

Manufacturing remains the single largest industry sector in the state, accounting for 14.2 percent of all workers, and one of the most concentrated, with an LQ of 1.41. But employment in this sector has shed nearly 250,000 workers (-24.3%) in the last seven years. Declining manufacturing employment is not unique to Ohio; the state's recent decline in manufacturing employment is similar to conditions in California and Texas.

Figure 9: Ohio Nonfarm Employment Estimates, 2000 and 2007

Industry Division	2000 Employment	2007 Employment	Net Change	Percent Change	2007 Location Quotient
Total Nonfarm Employment	5,624,700	5,424,400	-200,300	-3.6%	1.00
Total Goods-Producing	1,280,100	1,009,400	-270,700	-21.1%	1.15
Natural Resources & Mining	12,900	11,700	-1,200	-9.3%	0.41
Construction	246,100	224,900	-21,200	-8.6%	0.75
Manufacturing	1,021,000	772,800	-248,200	-24.3%	1.41
Total Service-Providing	4,344,600	4,415,000	70,400	1.6%	0.97
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	1,115,300	1,050,500	-64,800	-5.8%	1.00
Wholesale Trade	247,400	238,900	-8,500	-3.4%	1.01
Retail Trade	671,600	601,300	-70,300	-10.5%	0.98
Utilities	24,300	20,900	-3,400	-14.0%	0.96
Transportation & Warehousing	172,000	189,400	17,400	10.1%	1.06
Information	107,200	87,700	-19,500	-18.2%	0.73
Financial Activities	305,200	301,100	-4,100	-1.3%	0.92
Finance & Insurance	232,400	233,700	1,300	0.6%	0.96
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	72,800	67,400	-5,400	-7.4%	0.79
Professional & Business Services	644,900	665,900	21,000	3.3%	0.94
Professional & Technical Services	236,600	246,200	9,600	4.1%	0.82
Management of Companies & Enterprises	82,200	105,700	23,500	28.6%	1.45
Administrative & Waste Management	326,100	314,000	-12,100	-3.7%	0.94
Education & Health Services	680,300	790,200	109,900	16.2%	1.09
Educational Services	89,800	98,700	8,900	9.9%	0.85
Health Care & Social Assistance	590,500	691,500	101,000	17.1%	1.14
Leisure & Hospitality	483,300	500,000	16,700	3.5%	0.94
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	70,100	65,600	-4,500	-6.4%	0.84
Accommodation & Food Services	413,200	434,400	21,200	5.1%	0.96
Other Services	223,300	221,900	-1,400	-0.6%	1.03
Government	785,100	797,600	12,500	1.6%	0.91
Federal Government	87,200	77,100	-10,100	-11.6%	0.72
State Government	163,700	168,300	4,600	2.8%	0.83
Local Government	534,100	552,300	18,200	3.4%	0.98

Derived from CES estimates. Columns may not total due to rounding.

Ohio's most concentrated industry relative to the rest of the country is management of companies and enterprises, which includes firms like holding companies and corporate headquarter establishments. This industry is 45 percent more concentrated in Ohio than the rest of the U.S. and was also one of the fastest growing (28.6%) from 2001 to 2007. In 2005, Ohio was home to 64 companies on the Fortune 1000 list of largest companies by revenue, and it was fifth in the nation in the number of headquarters in the Fortune 500.

Figure 11 shows employment levels from 1990 to 2007 in the three goods-producing supersectors: natural resources and mining; construction; and manufacturing. All three have seen net employment declines since 2000. While construction has grown since 1990 (16.3%), there were significant declines following the 2001 recession.

Note that the bulk of manufacturing job losses have come following the 2001 recession. From 1990 to 2000, the sector only lost about 43,000 jobs in net (-4.0%). While the effects of the recession had begun to abate by 2003, industry employment continued to fall through 2007, largely due to foreign competition and productivity gains.

Figure 10: Goods-Producing Industry Employment, 1990-2007

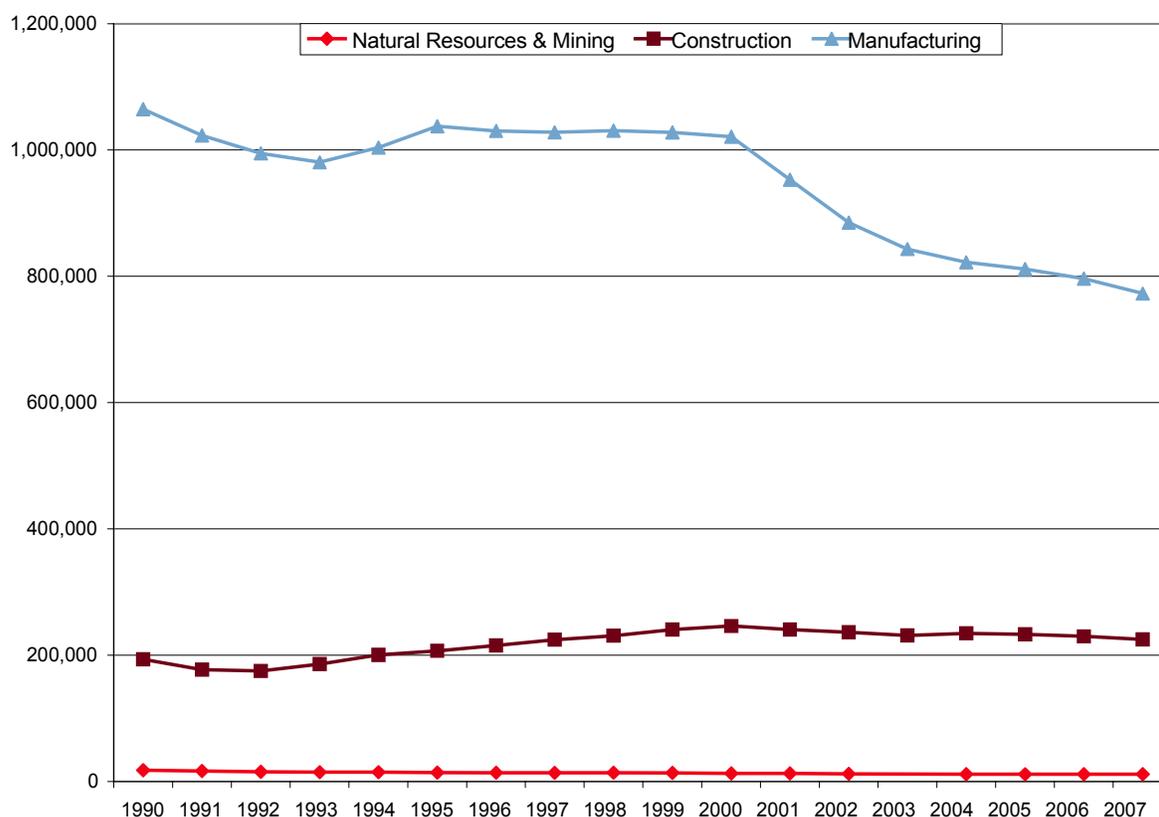
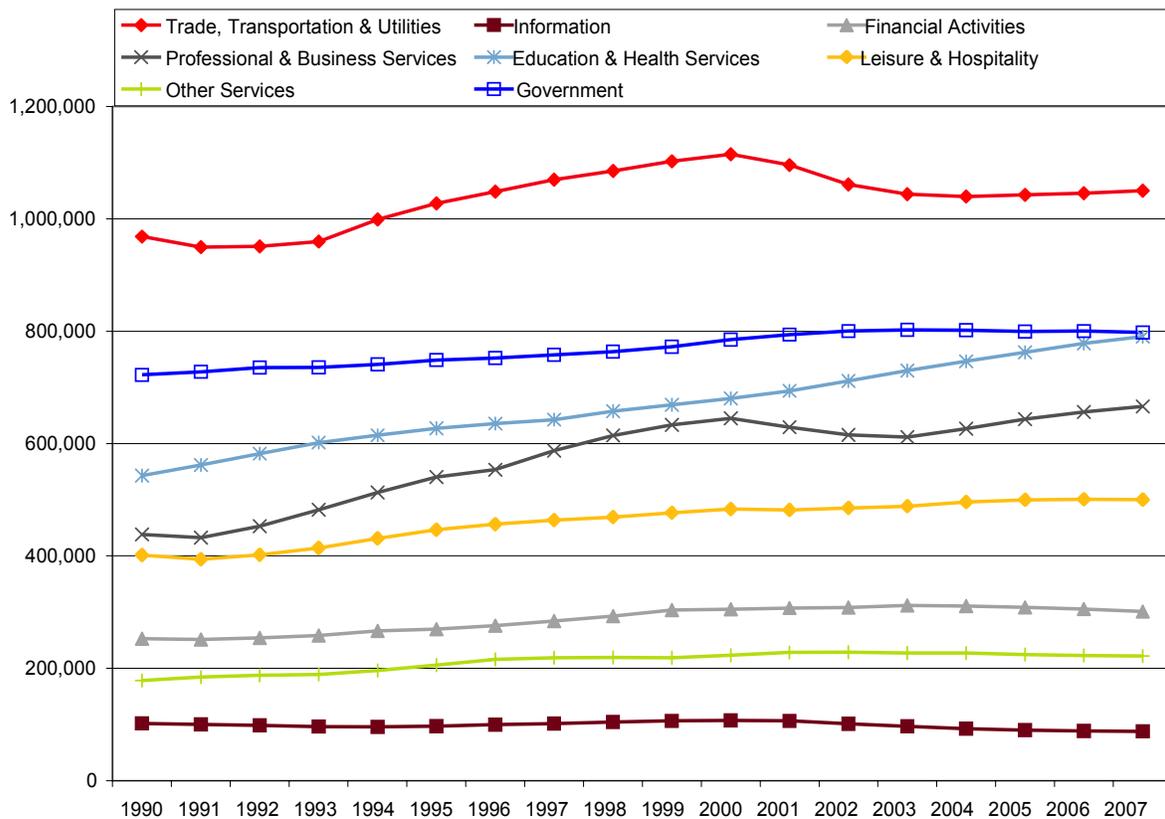


Figure 12 shows employment levels in service-providing industries. One can see many of these supersectors either saw employment declines or reduced growth following the 2001 recession. The only two supersectors that did not see any declines were leisure and hospitality and education and health services. Government employment has been fairly steady, and employment in professional and business services has rebounded.

Figure 11: Service-Providing Industry Employment, 1990-2007



Rise of Health Care Employment

One sector that has consistently risen over the past 17 years, showing little or no reaction to economic cycles, has been health care and social assistance. Since 2000, this sector has added 101,000 net new jobs (17.1%), making it the fastest-growing single sector during this period, and emblematic of Ohio’s move from a manufacturing economy to a service economy.

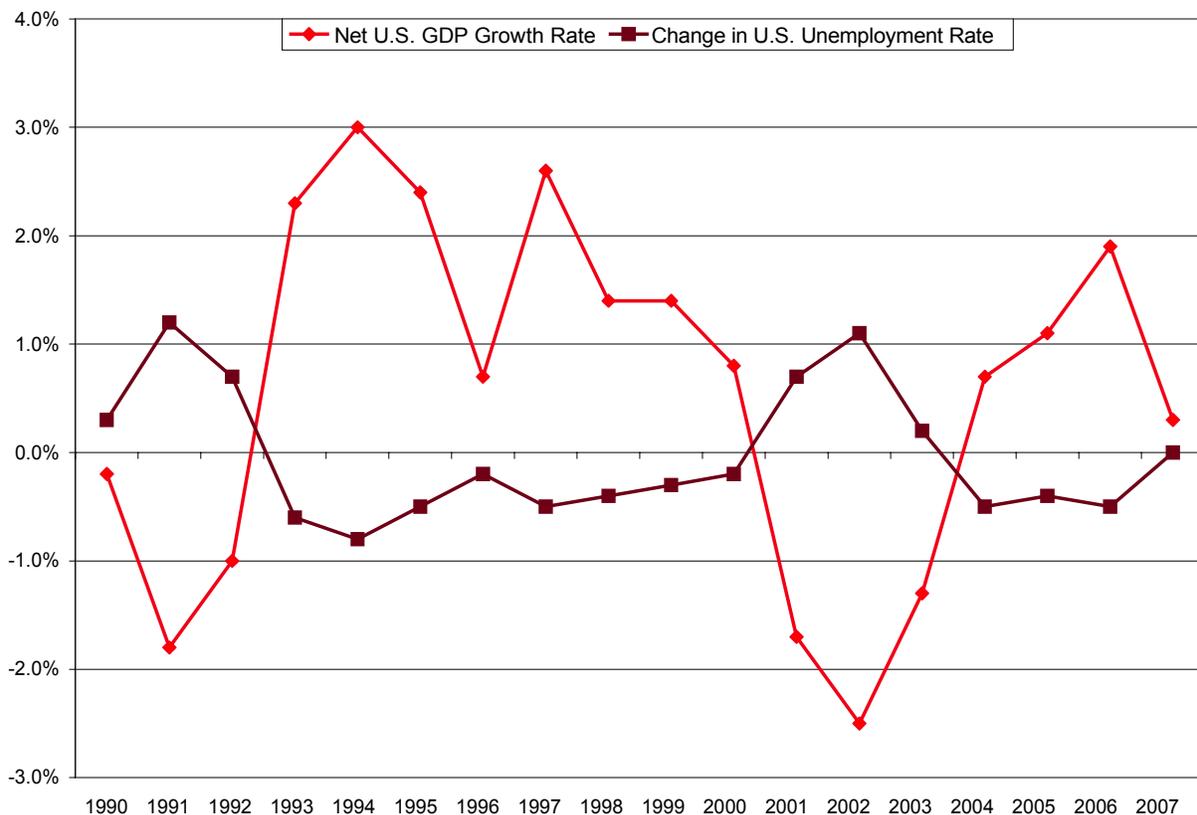
The types of occupations employed in health care appear to fall on two extremes: On one hand, many health care occupations require a high level of specialized knowledge, leading to increased demand for workers who have completed certain structured training programs, especially registered nurses. Between 2002 and 2006, average hourly wages for registered nurses rose 17.8 percent, compared with 12.1 percent inflation for urban areas. On the other hand, there are other key occupations in health care that require comparably little training and offer less attractive wages, such as nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Establishment size follows a similar pattern, with few large institutions employing hundreds of workers on one extreme and numerous small firms with small workforces on the other.

Productivity Effects

Labor productivity—firms’ output divided by the number of man-hours needed to create that output—is almost always increasing as new production processes and technologies emerge. In addition, productivity growth may reach different levels in different industries. Between 1990 and 2007, productivity growth in manufacturing, measured in real output per labor hour, grew an average 3.8 percent per year, compared with only 2.3 percent across all industries. This is one of the reasons manufacturing employment has been declining in Ohio.

As mentioned earlier, real state GDP in 2006 was approximately \$397.2 billion (chained 2000 dollars), an increase of about 6.8 percent from 2000.8 In order to explain why this recovery has not generated a comparable number of new jobs, it would help to separate GDP growth attributable to productivity increases from growth attributable to business activity. We created a measure of the “net growth” rate: growth in real U.S. GDP minus productivity growth. (Productivity measures are unavailable at the state level, so we will use national statistics as an analog.) Figure 13 compares the net growth rate with changes in the national unemployment rate and shows a clear inverse relationship.

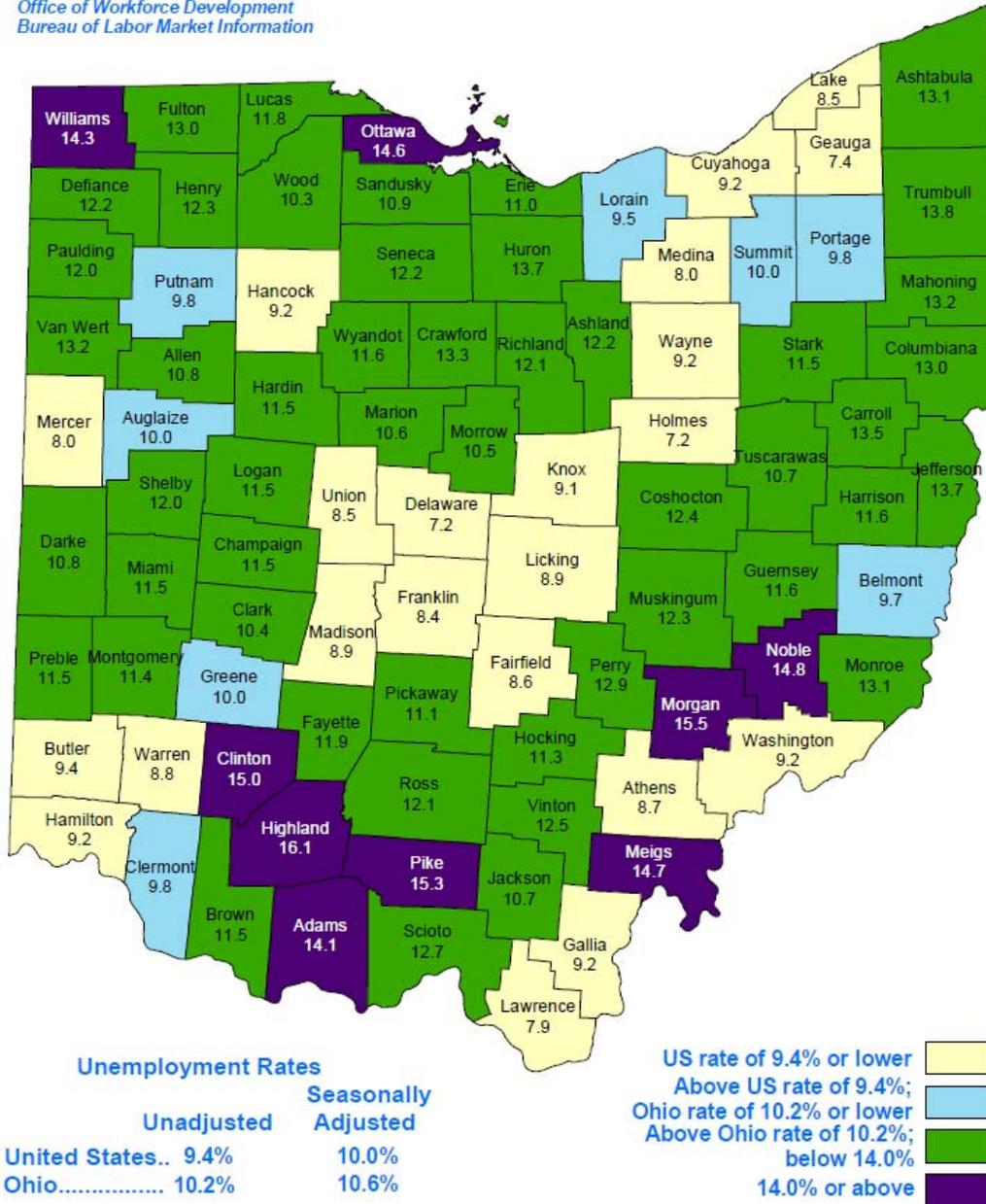
Figure 12: Net GDP Growth Rates and Changes in Unemployment Rates, 1990-2006



Map 26: Civilian Labor Force Estimates November 2009

Civilian Labor Force Estimates November 2009

Office of Workforce Development
Bureau of Labor Market Information



Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Ted Strickland, Governor

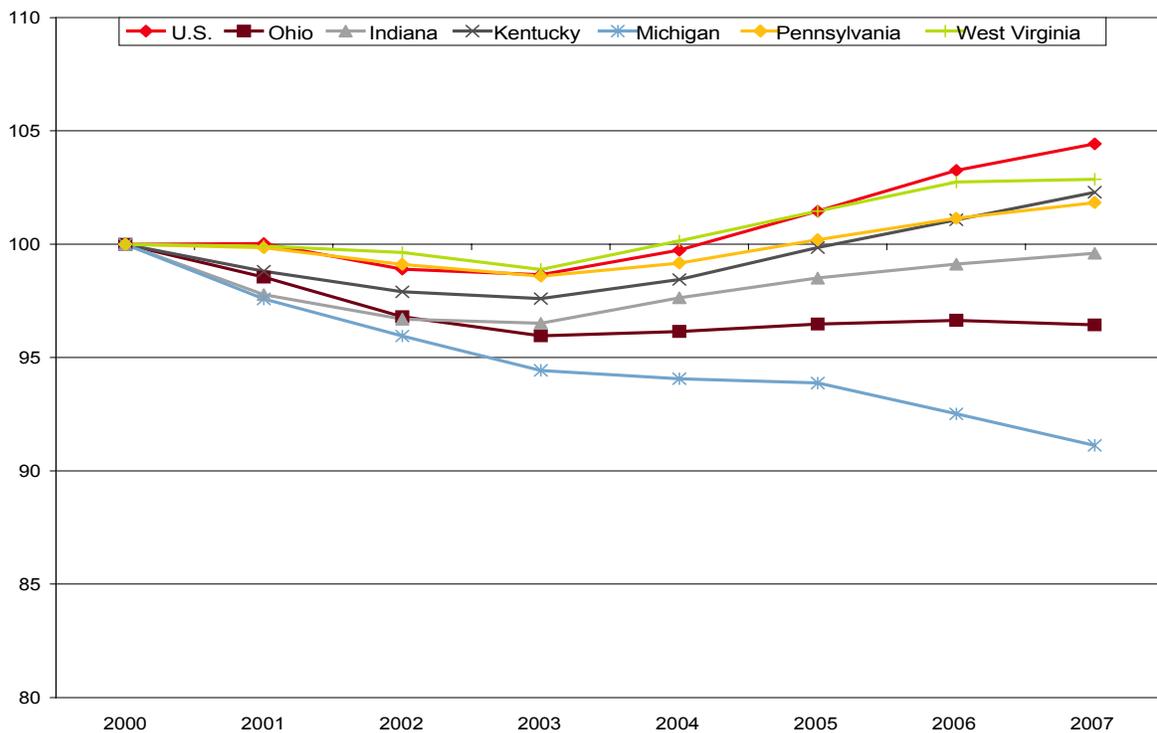
Douglas Lumpkin, Director

Comparisons with Neighboring States

Ohio's nonfarm payroll employment levels, indexed to 2000, are compared with other bordering states and the United States in figure 14. In this region, West Virginia has enjoyed the best recovery following the 2001 recession, today at 102.9 percent of its 2000 employment level. Kentucky and Pennsylvania have also fully recovered.

Three states in this region have not yet fully recovered former employment levels: Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Michigan in particular has not seen even a partial recovery and continues to shed jobs. Michigan's and Ohio's difficulties in recovering employment during this period stem from large manufacturing levels concentrated in automotive and related industries. Major restructuring in these industries is contributing to the current slow pace of recovery. Indiana has nearly recovered from the 2001 recession, but the nation appears to be on the cusp of a new economic downturn, and it is uncertain how this will affect employment levels.

Figure 13: Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Ohio and Neighboring States

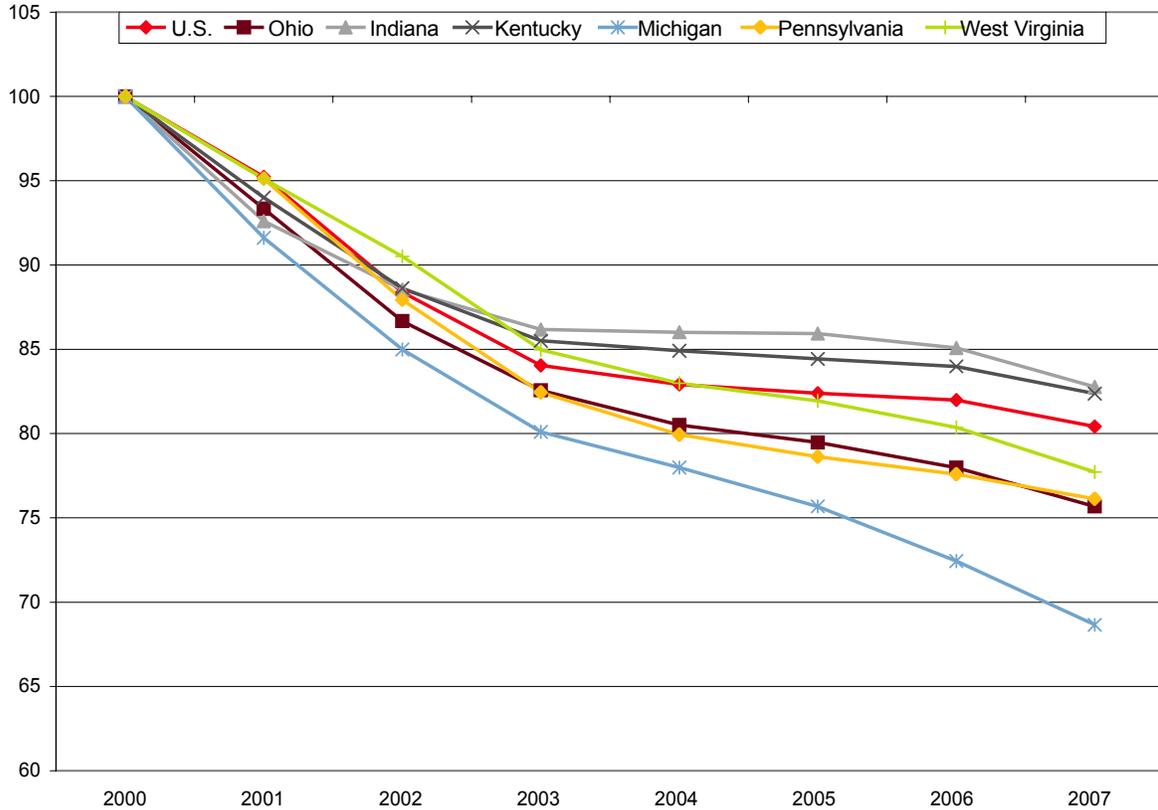


⁹ Bartelsman & Dhrymes, 1998.

All of the states in this region have also experienced heavy losses in manufacturing employment in the last six years and none have had any significant recovery in this sector. Michigan, with its heavy reliance on the auto industry, had the most manufacturing job losses.

The profiles of manufacturing trends for states in our region, shown in figure 15, are not much different from what has occurred across the nation. U.S. manufacturing employment has fallen to 80.4 percent of its 2000 level.

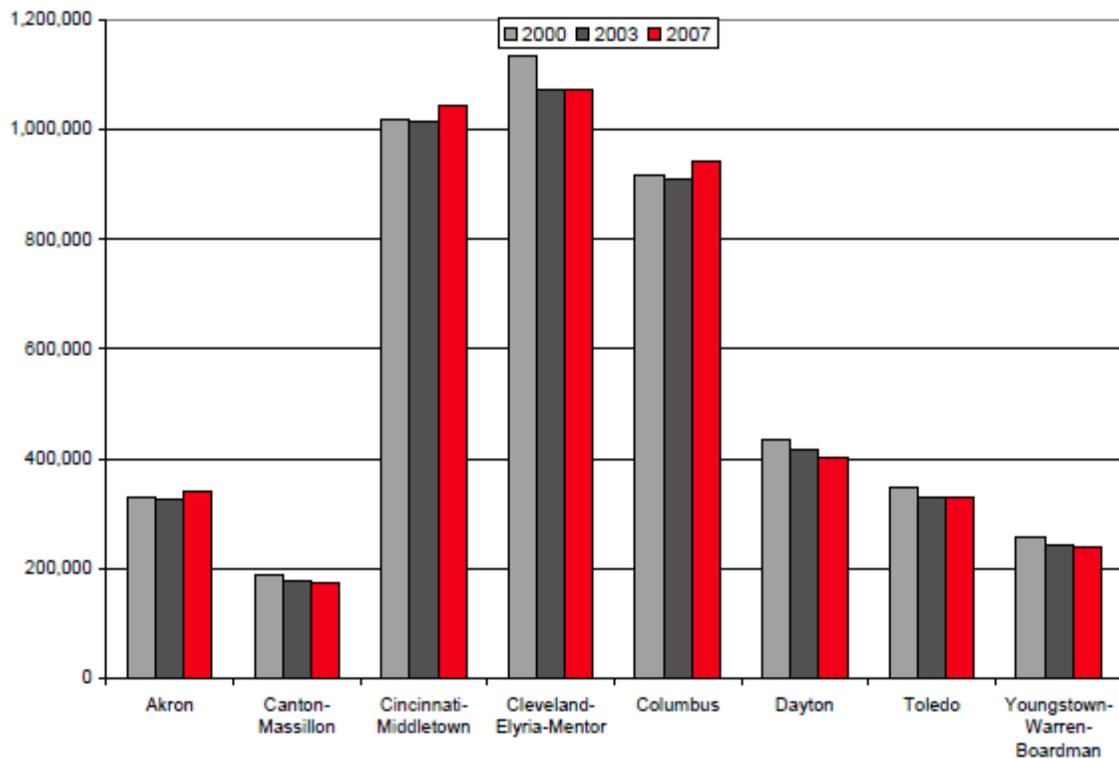
Figure 14: Manufacturing Employment in Ohio and Neighboring States



Employment in Major Metropolitan Areas

Figure 16 shows employment levels in 2000, 2003, and 2006 for the eight largest MSAs in Ohio. Each of these metro areas sustained job losses over the course of the last business cycle, but only three subsequently had full recoveries: Akron, Cincinnati-Middletown, and Columbus.

Figure 15: Total Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Area



Columbus had the state's strongest job growth from 2000 to 2007, gaining 28,200 workers over the period (3.1%). Akron and Cincinnati-Middletown also fully recovered jobs lost from the recession (2.5% and 2.7%, respectively). All other major metropolitan areas still had lower employment in 2007 than in 2000. The Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor area had a net job loss of 65,200, caused by strong declines following the recession and a weak recovery. The Canton-Massillon area had the greatest relative job losses (-7.9%).

A Look Ahead to 2016

The BLS recently released their projections for employment patterns through 2016. Nationwide, most employment growth in the next ten years will continue to be in service-providing industries, especially health care and social assistance and professional and business services. Goods-producing industries will shed approximately 905,000 jobs in net nationally between 2006 and 2016, mostly in manufacturing. Figure 17 shows industry employment projections for the U.S., 2006-2016. In total, U.S. employment is expected to grow 10.4 percent during this period.

Figure 16: National Industry Employment Projections, 2006-2016

Industry Sector	2006	2016	Net Growth	Percent Growth
Total	150,620.1	166,220.3	15,600.2	10.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,138.6	1,965.5	-173.1	-8.1%
Mining	618.7	608.5	-10.2	-1.6%
Construction	7,688.9	8,469.6	780.7	10.2%
Manufacturing	14,197.3	12,694.5	-1,502.8	-10.6%
Wholesale Trade	5,897.7	6,326.2	428.5	7.3%
Retail Trade	15,319.4	16,006.4	687.0	4.5%
Utilities	548.5	517.6	-30.9	-5.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,465.8	4,962.0	496.2	11.1%
Information	3,054.9	3,266.7	211.8	6.9%
Financial Activities	8,363.2	9,570.1	1,206.9	14.4%
Professional and Business Services	17,551.6	21,643.7	4,092.1	23.3%
Educational Services	2,918.4	3,527.4	609.0	20.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,919.8	18,954.1	4,034.3	27.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	13,143.4	15,016.7	1,873.3	14.3%
Other Services	6,234.6	7,077.2	842.6	13.5%
Federal Government	2,728.3	2,625.7	-102.6	-3.8%
State and Local Government	19,261.7	20,696.1	1,434.4	7.4%
SE, Private HH & Unpaid Family Workers	9,772.2	10,462.0	689.8	7.1%

All figures in thousands. Columns may not total due to rounding, secondary jobs, and unclassifiable industries. Source: Figueroa & Woods, 2007, p. 54.

The most recent employment projections for Ohio run from 2004 to 2014 and largely tell the same story.¹⁰ Total employment from 2004-14 will grow approximate 7.3 percent, while manufacturing employment will decline 9.4 percent. Comparing the 2014 Ohio projections with the national projections from the same period, we may expect weaker job growth in Ohio through 2016 than across the country. National projected growth to 2014 was about 13 percent, twice what was expected from Ohio. Early preliminary projections for 2016 are that Ohio's employment levels will only grow about 5 percent.

¹⁰ Statewide employment projections for Ohio, 2006-2016, will be released in the fall of 2008. These will be followed by metropolitan area and economic development region projections. For 2004-2014 projections, visit <http://lmi.state.oh.us/proj/OhioJobOutlook.htm>.

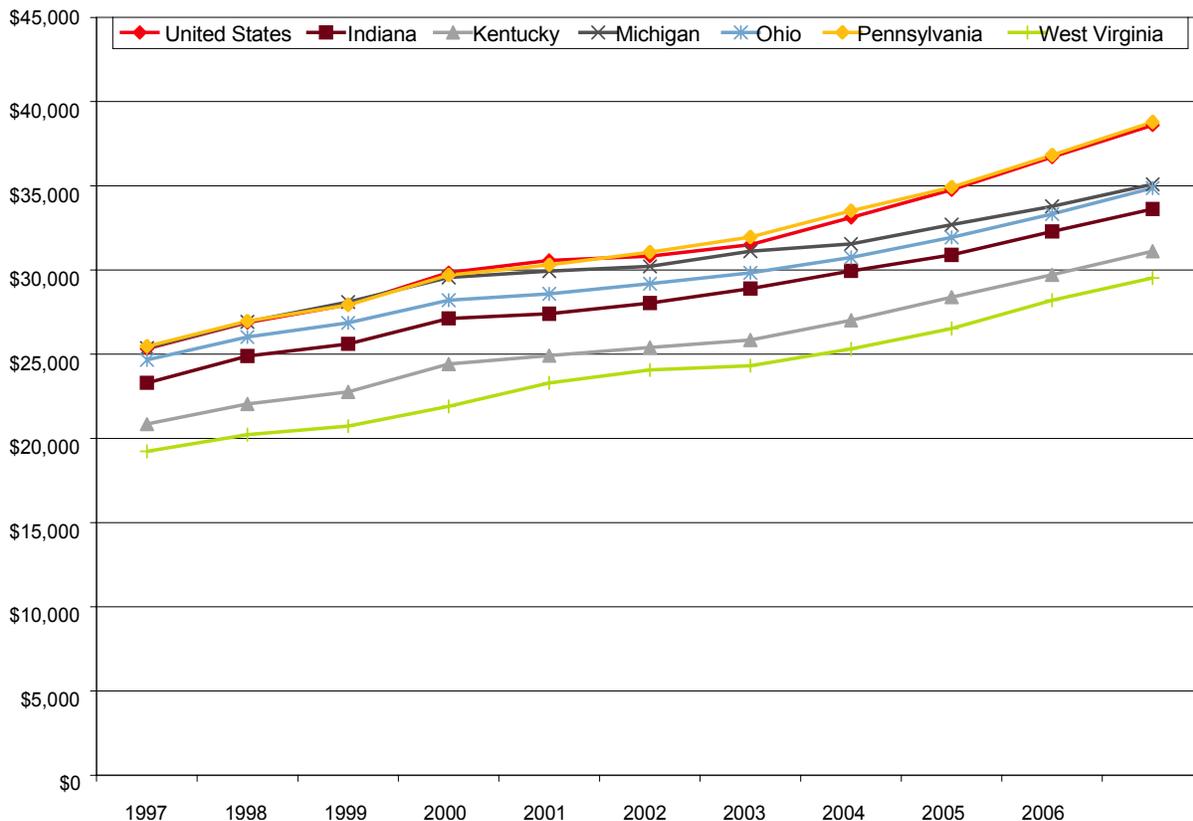
Measures of Economic Health and Well-Being

Traditionally, job growth and unemployment have been the primary measures of an area's economic well-being. However, in an economy such as Ohio's, with a stable population and increasing national and international competition, and given an increased emphasis on quality of life in economic evaluation, it pays to look at alternative gauges of economic health. We will examine three indicators that have been strongly correlated with net job growth in the last ten years: per capita income, poverty rates, and educational attainment.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income is derived by dividing an area's total personal income by its population and is a good comparative measure of wealth. Figure 18 shows income levels in Ohio and neighboring states over the last decade. Throughout this period, Ohio has exhibited relatively high per capita incomes for this region, though it still lags behind the nation as a whole. Ohio per capita income in 2007 was \$34,874, compared with \$33,616 in Indiana, \$31,111 in Kentucky, \$35,068 in Michigan, \$38,788 in Pennsylvania, and \$29,537 in West Virginia. Nationally, per capita income was \$38,611. Although the state's per capita income has been increasing, the rate of growth is not keeping pace with other states. In 1997 Ohio ranked 21st in per capita income; by 2007 that rank had fallen to 29th.

Figure 17: Per Capita Income in Ohio and Neighboring States, 1997-2007

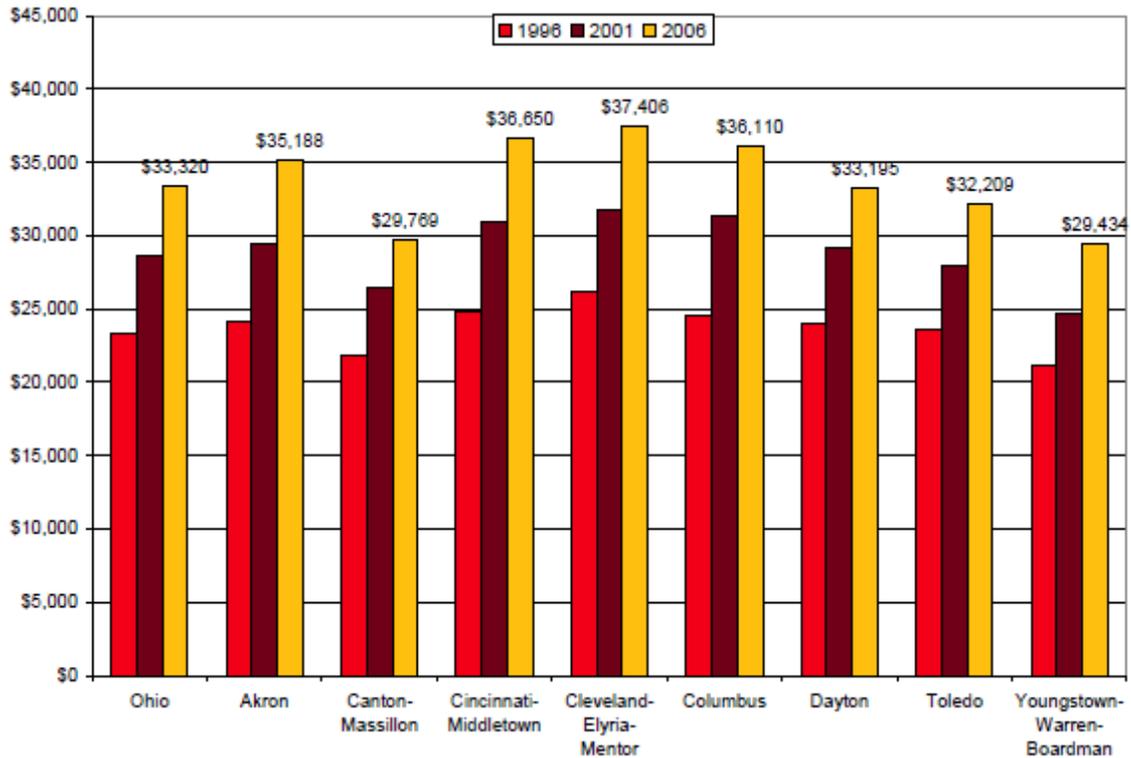


Ohio exhibited a slower rate of per capita income growth than most nearby states. The statewide annual compound rate of growth in Ohio was 3.5 percent from 1997 to 2007. By comparison, Indiana grew 3.7 percent; Kentucky, 4.1 percent; Michigan, 3.3 percent; Pennsylvania, 4.3 percent; West Virginia, 4.4 percent; and national income 4.3 percent during

that same period.

Within the state, there was significant variation in income levels across the major metropolitan areas. Ohio's three largest metropolitan areas—Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus—had the state's three highest per capita incomes. Akron was the only other MSA with a per capita income above the state average. Urban areas tend to have higher income levels than rural areas. Cincinnati-Middletown had Ohio's fastest-growing per capita income: 4.0 percent per year.

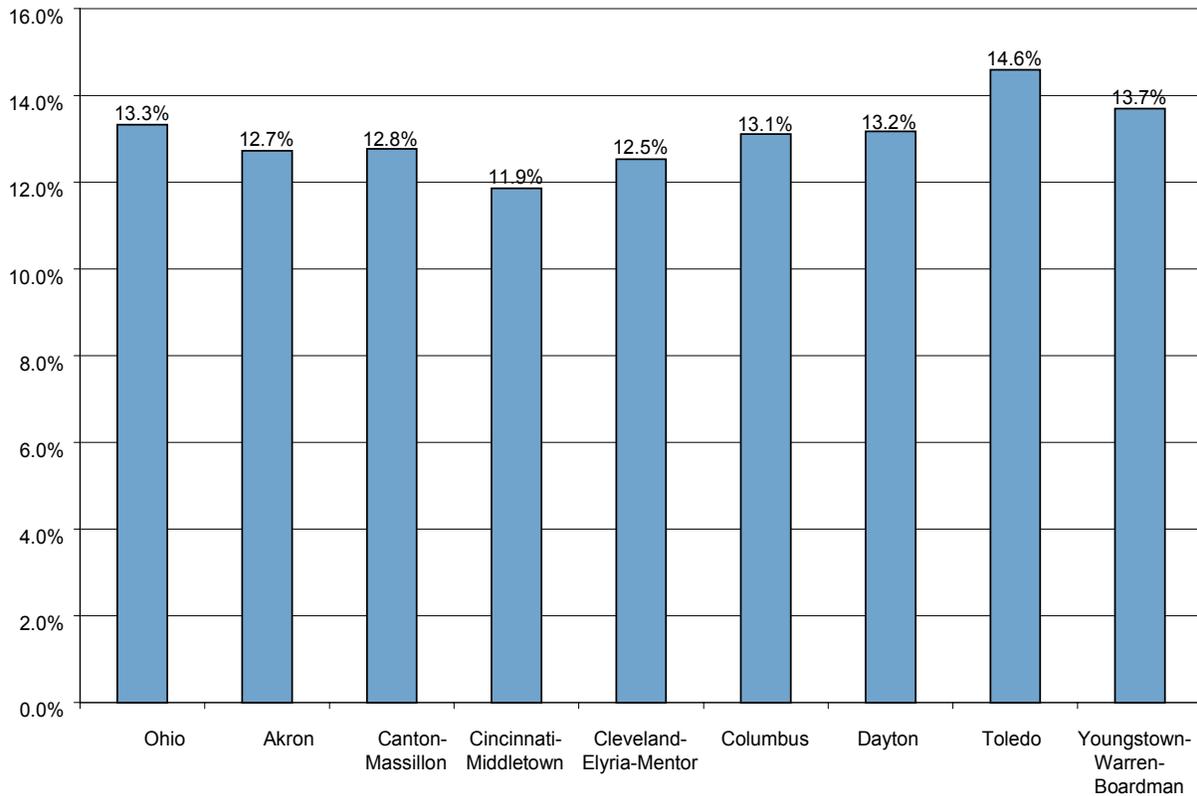
Figure 18: Per Capita Income by Metropolitan Statistical Area



Poverty Rates

Another common measure for evaluating a state's economic health is the poverty rate—the percentage of people in an area living in a household earning less than a defined threshold income level. In 2006, that level was \$20,614 for a household of four people. Ohio's combined poverty rate in 2006 was 13.3 percent, slightly higher than the year before (13.0%). Ohio's poverty rate was equal to the national average and ranked 21st highest among the states. Figure 20 shows poverty rates in Ohio and each of the major metropolitan areas from 2006. The Toledo MSA had the state's highest poverty rate—14.6 percent.

Figure 19: Poverty Rates by Metropolitan Statistical Area, 2006



County poverty levels in Ohio in 2005 (the latest year available) are shown in appendix C at the end of this report and ranged from a low of 4.5 percent in Delaware County to a high of 31.5 percent in Athens County. Athens County’s comparatively high poverty rate may be due in part to its large student population. Scioto County had the second-highest rate at 25.3 percent. The median county poverty level was 11.6 percent. Many of the counties with comparatively high poverty rates are in Ohio’s Appalachian region.

Economically Distressed Communities and Populations

As mentioned above, the American Community Survey released by the U.S. Census indicates that there are more persons in Ohio living in poverty in 2007, which reflects the national figures that show an increase for the third consecutive year. The increase in poverty in Ohio was greatest for women and children, with over 30% of female-headed households and one in six children living in poverty in Ohio

Viewing the poverty data by county is a useful to get an overall understanding of the regional concentrations of poverty throughout the state, but looking beneath the county level data can reveal some important issues. For instance, year 2000 poverty rate information for municipalities throughout the state indicated that a total of 296 cities and villages had a poverty rate higher than the state’s 11.1% overall poverty rate. The population within this group of cities included 721,000 persons with incomes below poverty, which is an 18% poverty rate. Further analysis reveals that 259 (nearly 88%) of these municipalities had a higher rate of poverty than the county in which they were located.

While this may not be surprising for highly urbanized counties, much the same results were found for municipalities of 50,000 populations or less that were located outside of highly urbanized counties (for this analysis, municipalities were excluded if they were in any of the eight CDBG Entitlement counties, which have populations of at least 200,000 people). There were 229 municipalities in the non-urban counties with overall poverty rates greater than the state figure of 11.1%, with a total of 185,000 persons, which is nearly a 17% poverty rate. Moreover, this is not just because this group includes many small villages that are economically isolated. The same holds true for cities between 5,000 – 50,000 population. In fact, of this group, over 96% had poverty rates higher than the county in which the city was located, with the highest being 34%. The overall poverty rate for this group of cities was nearly 17%, compared to an average poverty rate for the counties of around 12%.

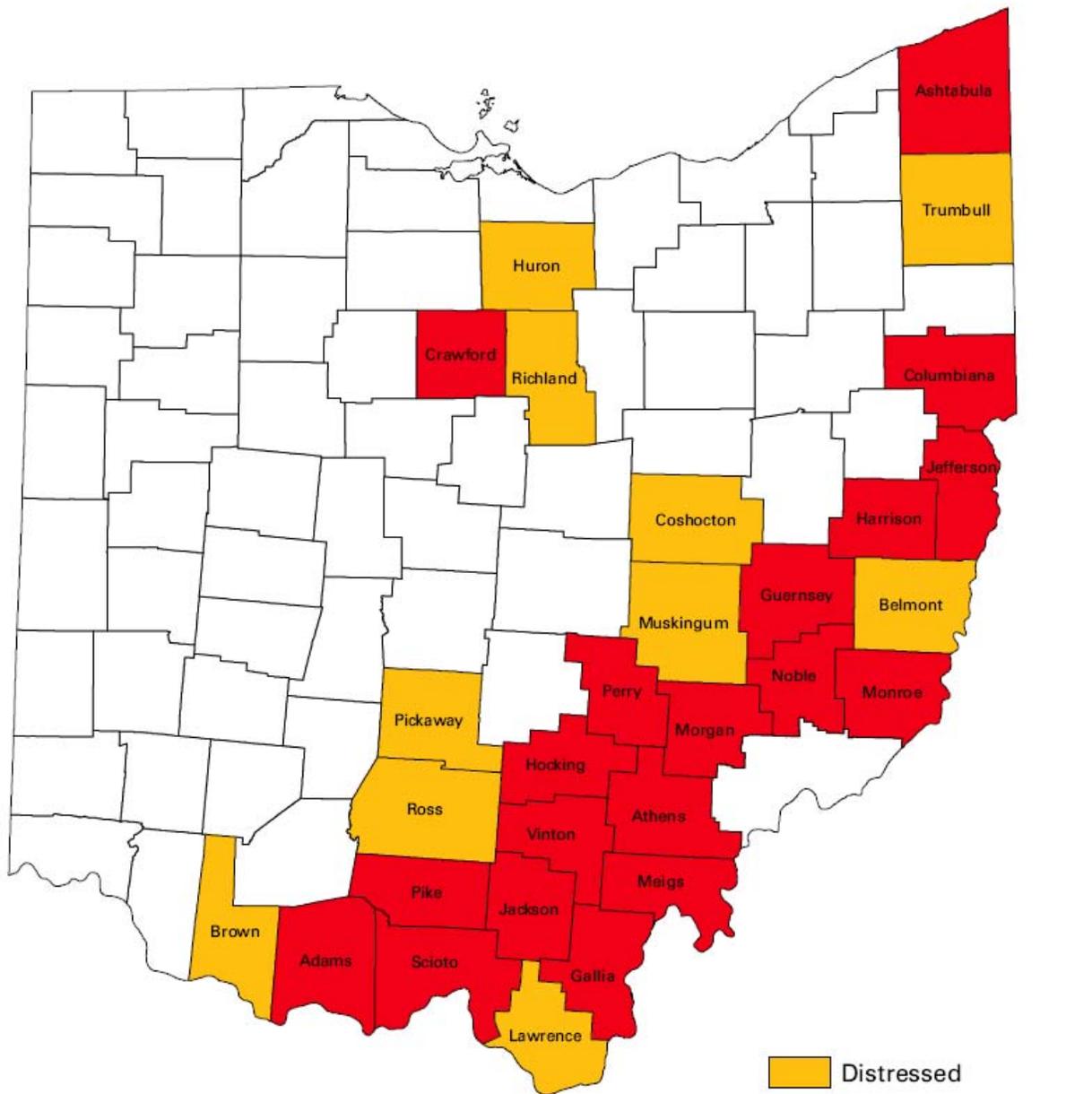
Table 53: Households below Poverty Level

Category	No. Below Poverty In The Past Year (2007)	2000 Census Data	Change 2000-2007
Individuals	1,458,625	1,170,698	24.6%
18 years and over	961,071	762,013	26.1%
65 years and over	119,607	115,742	3.3%
Related children under 18 years	497,554	396,540	25.5%
Related children 5 to 17 years	323,397	268,274	20.5%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	360,280	405,022	-11.0%
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS			
Individuals	13.1%		
18 years and over	11.4%		
65 years and over	8.2%		
Related children under 18 years	18.5%		
Related children under 5 years	22.3%		
Related children 5 to 17 years	16.5%		
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	24.7%		

Thus, persons in poverty are mainly concentrated in urbanized areas, even in non-metropolitan counties. This fact has significant implications for municipalities, which are faced with the difficult task of providing facilities and delivering services, yet often have a large proportion of persons below poverty level. Persons in poverty need at least the same level, and perhaps a higher level, of services and facilities as other populations, but do not have the income to adequately support them.

In addition to poverty levels, the state of Ohio designates distressed areas, based on factors including unemployment, per capita income, poverty and distress criteria of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). The current map shows that there are 10 counties designated as distressed and 19 counties designated as highly distressed, for a total of 29 counties. In contrast, in 2005 there were 33 counties designated, with 14 being distressed and 19 being highly distressed.

Map 27: Distressed Counties in Ohio for 2009



Distressed
 Highly Distressed

A county is identified as "Distressed" if two of the following criteria are met or "Highly Distressed" if three of the criteria are met. Also, an ARC-designated distressed county is identified as "High Distress".

1. Unemployment must be 125% or greater of the most recent U.S. 5-year average unemployment rate.
2. Per Capita Income must be at or below 80% of U.S. per capita income.
3. Poverty is defined as 20% or greater of persons below the poverty level; in intercensal years, a percentage of transfer payment income to total county income equal to or greater than 25%.

Prepared for Ohio Department of Development, Office of Housing and Community Partnerships. (7/2009)

Workforce Issues and Economic Development Needs

The need of employers, now and well into the twenty-first century, is quantity and quality of labor. Although this is not to argue for an elimination of traditional economic development, the success of economic development in the future will primarily rest on addressing labor force availability and preparedness through workforce development. Ohio's ability to supply a skilled labor force will increasingly determine the state's capacity for economic development. Ohio's current demographic and economic trends show a reduction in the availability of potential workers. This is occurring at the same time that skill demands of the workforce are increasing because of advances in the application of technology across industries, the movement toward a knowledge-based economy, and expanding global markets and competition.

Ohio must devise policies and programs that upgrade skills of existing workers, better prepare the emerging workforce, shorten job search and employer recruiting time, and expand the labor pool by reconnecting dislocated workers and public benefit recipients to the world of work. Ohio must also understand how to create and utilize additional supports (e.g. transportation, dependent care, alternative scheduling) needed to bring additional people, including single parents and older workers, into the labor force and address accommodation issues that will allow individuals with disabilities to become full fledged labor force participants.

In high growth areas of the state where unemployment rates are very low, the strongest need is to provide skilled workers to meet employer demand. In February 2000, the strength and duration of the current economic expansion became the longest in U.S. history. This economic expansion has resulted in a shortage of workers across a wide range of occupations in many areas of the state, as well as in many parts of the nation. As the Governor's Workforce Policy Board continues to develop and implement its strategic plan over the next two years, it will need to address these issues and seek solutions. Several ways to address this problem that might be considered are:

1. encourage mobility of workers from regions of high unemployment;
2. train and educate the potential labor force living in Ohio in skills required to meet employers' demands;
3. maximize efficiency and reduce waste in career guidance;
4. provide incentives for skilled workers to stay in state (reduce brain drain);
5. maximize the recruiting range of Ohio businesses;
6. provide students and job seekers with work-life experiences (internships);
7. provide incentives for workers to consider non-traditional occupations;
8. improve transportation from inner cities to suburbs;
9. increase the supply of high quality child and elder care programs (including sick child care) during all work shifts;
10. encourage and invest in a consolidated electronic job bank for the state;
11. provide incentives and supports for employers to offer education and training on-site to continuously prepare workers for growth and change;
12. educate employers about the value of retaining older workers and encourage use of strategies such as shared or part-time and/or part-year jobs; and
13. educate older workers and employers about the impact of federal earnings limits on individuals receiving Social Security.

Business Customers

Ohio recognizes that business customers are, in some ways, the most critical customers. Without them there is a significantly diminished capacity to serve job seekers and the labor force. Every Ohio business has the potential to be an important customer for Ohio's workforce development system. However, they have different needs and different strengths on which to help shape workforce development strategies.

In approaching an assessment of Ohio's business customers there are a number of variables to consider including:

- size of the business;
- whether the business is in a growth mode, a right-sizing mode, or a down-sizing mode;
- whether the business employs individuals in demand occupations;
- whether the business is in an industry cluster that is economically critical to the state or that has unique workforce development needs; and
- the capacity of the business to be both a partner in and a customer of the workforce development system.

All of these factors are important in assessing the aggregate needs of Ohio's businesses as well as assessing individual business needs. The Governor's Workforce Policy Board's Business and Economic Development Committee is charged with the responsibility of understanding the needs of Ohio's businesses and recommending workforce development strategies to meet those needs.

Transitional Workforce

Ohio's transitional workforce includes a variety of different populations - each with their unique needs. Included in this category are the unemployed, recipients of public assistance, older workers and dislocated workers. Generally, these individuals have need of temporary income support as well as services designed to get them into a job that will lead to self sufficiency. Some of the customers within this category are job ready and need very little assistance from a workforce development system. Others have multiple barriers to employment and need a broad range of workforce development and other support services for a successful transition into the workforce.

Older workers who want to transition from full-time to part-time or part-year employment represent a unique niche within the transitional workforce that must be tapped in order to meet the growing demand for capable, productive workers.

Current Workforce

The incumbent workforce is an area that Ohio has identified as needing more focus given the current labor market conditions. There are two aspects of Ohio's current labor market that drive the need for this focus - the rapidly shifting skill needs that many businesses face due in large part to technological changes and the fact that Ohio's job growth is outpacing the availability of its labor pool. Therefore, the incumbent worker is an increasingly important business resource. Ohio currently has a planning grant and will be working with the Governor's Workforce Policy Board to assess the need for incumbent worker training, the available resources and to develop strategies to address incumbent worker needs.

Emerging Workforce

To ensure healthy businesses and promote economic independence for Ohio's youth as they move into the workforce, creating workforce development strategies that meet the unique needs of youth is critical.

As with other categories of customers, Ohio's youth are not the same and do not all need the same level or type of intervention. For example, there are clearly different needs for the in-school and out-of-school youth populations, for youth from intact, supportive families and youth living in foster homes or state facilities, for youth who are basic skills deficient and for youth who are achieving at or above their grade level. Ohio has chosen to incorporate a state youth council into the subcommittee structure of the Governor's Workforce Policy Board. The tasks assigned to this subcommittee are to continually assess the workforce development needs of youth, to develop statewide strategies for addressing those needs, and to support local youth councils as they develop local service delivery systems for youth.

Special Populations

There are a number of special populations with unique workforce development needs that must be identified as customers of Ohio's workforce development system. Many of these populations include individuals with multiple barriers to employment who need a broader spectrum of services from the system. Ohio's local one-stop service delivery systems are especially important to these individuals who need to access the resources of multiple programs. It is Ohio's strategy to help these individuals take advantage of the current economic conditions that provide enhanced incentive for businesses to invest in hiring harder to employ individuals and to ensure service delivery strategies that help these individuals retain employment.

Among Ohio's special populations are:

- Recipients of Public Assistance
- Older Workers
- Veterans
- Persons with Disabilities
- Dislocated Workers
- Minorities
- Displaced Homemakers Ohio's Hard To Reach Populations Residing in
 - Appalachia
 - Inner-Cities
- Immigrants and Non-English Speaking Individuals
- Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

Community Revitalization Needs of Downtown Business Districts

As noted in the Housing Market section, increasingly people are moving to smaller mid-sized cities, which is a trend occurring not only in Ohio but across the nation. In the last Census a designation for these areas was created called "Micropolitan Statistical Areas". More than 28 million people, or one in 10 Americans, live in such areas. These cities are becoming an important economic hub in many non-metro areas of the state, which are increasingly attracting consumers and businesses.

Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 people. Ohio has 28 such areas that contain over 1.6 million people. While some of these cities are benefiting from growth, a number are being affected in the same way larger central cities are affected by suburban growth. Shopping malls increasingly attract business and shoppers from these cities, which results in increased store vacancies, decline in sales revenue and the tax base, and eventually a decline in the condition of both the structures and the infrastructure, further aggravating the problem.

Table 54: Summary of Infrastructure Project Requests from Ohio Small Cities Communities, Submitted to the Ohio Public Works commission

Roads	\$5,960,030,546
Bridges	\$1,366,681,399
Culverts	\$752,033,306
Water Supply and Distribution	\$1,998,126,782
Wastewater Collection and Distribution	\$1,481,936,597
Storm Water	\$1,189,717,232
Solid Waste	\$54,726,903
Total =	\$12,803,252,765

At the center of these areas is typically an older central city. Many of these cities have unique and valuable historical, cultural and architectural features that could be asset in terms of attracting both businesses and consumers. Recent events in our country reinforce the idea that the heritage we preserve can aid in getting us through difficult times. Historic buildings and sites serve as focal points to provide us context and a sense of stability. Unfortunately, however, each year a significant part of Ohio's built heritage is lost to neglect, decay, urban renewal and/or personal or business interests." A number of properties have been placed on OPA's List of Ohio's Most Endangered Historic Sites in an attempt to focus attention on buildings, site or communities in Ohio whose current condition or planned future indicates a possible loss. OHCP has determined that over 1,000 buildings and sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic places are within a mile of the geographic center of cities that have 25,000 people or less.

A number of these cities need assistance in capitalizing on their unique and historical features, which typically requires transitioning from traditional markets to new markets and new marketing approaches. This process also often entails economically restructuring the downtown to become reoriented to the changing area economy. Although this process is challenging, it can transform ailing and deteriorating business districts into attractive and economically viable places, and, at the same time, preserve Ohio's valuable important cultural and historic heritage.

Community Development Needs

There are substantial community development needs within the smaller cities and rural counties in Ohio. Table 55 is a summary an inventory received from the Ohio Public Works Commission (Table 56) that list all of the public infrastructure need in Ohio communities. These needs are not just a rough estimate, but are the sum total of actual projects submitted by local communities within the state. The local needs have been summarized by county. The funds received by the state of Ohio from HUD's CDBG program, which is the only HUD program that can pay for infrastructure improvements, are only eligible for projects in non-entitlement communities in the state. Therefore the HUD CDBG Entitlement cities and counties have been removed from this list so it only reflects the needs of small cities communities. Of course it is not certain how many of these projects would qualify for CDBG funding, as they would need to serve a low- or moderate-income community or neighborhood. Still this inventory does provide at least an indication of the type of public infrastructure needs and an estimated cost to address them, which totals \$12.8 billion, nearly \$700 million more than was indicated in the 2005 Ohio Public Works Commission's Capital Improvements Report.

Table 55: Summary of Infrastructure Needs

Miles of road in poor or critical condition	11,684
Number of bridges in poor or critical condition	2,816
Number of culverts in poor or critical condition	56,183
Community water supply systems poor or critical condition	258
Water distribution lines in poor or critical condition (l.ft.)	32,251
Wastewater lines in poor or critical condition (l.ft.)	1,480
Storm water collection in poor or critical condition (l.ft.)	80,459
Solid waste disposal capacity in poor or critical condtion	2

Table 56 is a summary of the types of needs identified in the 2009 Ohio Public Works Commission's Capital Improvements Report. It provides specific information as to the total units of infrastructure in poor or critical condition needing repair. The units identified also provides for a basis for planning community development infrastructure projects.

Table 56: Inventory of Local Infrastructure Needs from the Ohio Public Works Commission

County	Road Repair Needs	Bridge Repair Needs	Culvert Repair Needs	Water Supply Repair Needs	Water Distribution Repair Needs	Wastewater Systems Repair Needs	Wastewater Collection Repair Needs	Storm Water Collection Repair Needs	Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Tons pr day
Adams	\$52,436,834	\$30,937,000	\$8,263,582	\$2,635,000	\$9,201,820	\$9,310,250	\$8,785,800	\$8,024,000	\$0
Allen	\$53,158,600	\$58,560,000	\$9,112,850	\$8,058,900	\$11,720,600	\$4,482,500	\$29,769,800	\$10,444,313	\$0
Ashland	\$60,728,974	\$9,560,000	\$7,904,623	\$6,700,000	\$37,545,000	\$5,750,000	\$40,330,000	\$35,292,100	\$0
Ashtabula	\$171,393,929	\$60,555,000	\$29,800,274	\$5,473,350	\$30,448,436	\$22,622,556	\$44,605,464	\$18,420,164	\$2,505,250
Athens	\$31,092,015	\$3,506,960	\$164,226,004	\$16,363,020	\$33,871,458	\$73,094,982	\$82,104,952	\$12,601,979	\$0
Auglaize	\$55,081,226	\$6,873,000	\$2,839,000	\$9,195,000	\$11,199,500	\$19,010,750	\$20,370,443	\$10,294,587	\$0
Belmont	\$73,617,850	\$61,423,100	\$7,071,479	\$9,741,000	\$25,201,678	\$11,753,825	\$22,662,098	\$15,386,334	\$0
Brown	\$20,118,944	\$5,436,925	\$1,252,250	\$2,883,535	\$2,945,685	\$9,634,788	\$13,224,738	\$1,678,509	\$0
Butler	\$70,640,320	\$22,305,000	\$8,440,000	\$23,751,800	\$70,228,432	\$27,960,900	\$69,390,341	\$8,603,000	\$0
Carroll	\$19,791,640	\$2,250,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,751,100	\$4,706,641	\$348,000	\$2,356,000	\$1,206,400	\$0
Champaign	\$58,872,256	\$9,025,020	\$6,083,090	\$2,186,524	\$9,020,291	\$8,421,962	\$13,469,751	\$4,859,362	\$0
Clark	\$51,981,800	\$17,298,200	\$4,462,950	\$3,302,663	\$13,972,000	\$19,183,750	\$13,755,000	\$2,047,180	\$460
Clermont	\$113,152,780	\$30,698,750	\$3,027,801	\$18,022,590	\$92,948,960	\$10,959,300	\$96,039,150	\$5,793,950	\$0
Clinton	\$55,863,225	\$10,447,950	\$8,422,747	\$2,912,700	\$9,085,900	\$5,648,560	\$6,980,820	\$10,081,070	\$2,550,000
Columbiana	\$55,942,422	\$27,377,440	\$3,023,818	\$18,133,680	\$21,879,657	\$12,777,360	\$25,344,063	\$10,557,806	\$0
Coshocton	\$31,010,947	\$6,882,773	\$2,015,495	\$114,000	\$2,101,000	\$1,778,100	\$1,135,000	\$622,000	\$0
Crawford	\$34,970,063	\$2,069,475	\$1,737,240	\$4,300,000	\$20,800,000	\$4,875,000	\$12,075,000	\$9,350,000	\$0
Darke	\$72,017,401	\$10,174,836	\$3,945,991	\$9,245,000	\$11,918,670	\$11,855,509	\$18,500,294	\$20,471,887	\$0
Defiance	\$14,017,532	\$18,248,332	\$2,555,810	\$8,323,700	\$5,430,482	\$1,072,200	\$3,590,474	\$17,709,140	\$11,375,062
Delaware	\$154,130,457	\$29,425,000	\$13,616,390	\$7,500,000	\$20,350,000	\$16,685,000	\$27,498,229	\$12,715,000	\$0
Erie	\$89,509,697	\$10,205,090	\$3,820,211	\$9,786,320	\$31,750,875	\$7,608,281	\$13,100,871	\$18,771,933	\$500,000
Fairfield	\$75,332,265	\$7,657,800	\$12,026,561	\$10,191,770	\$16,471,497	\$31,782,750	\$30,198,333	\$7,500,334	\$0
Fayette	\$41,336,061	\$44,950,000	\$2,328,324	\$1,057,169	\$2,908,805	\$11,831,845	\$7,129,632	\$6,973,156	\$0
Fulton	\$59,099,773	\$8,706,787	\$4,108,861	\$4,575,000	\$22,412,680	\$6,617,800	\$17,853,900	\$23,792,225	\$40,000
Gallia	\$32,008,537	\$12,726,207	\$1,845,038	\$1,675,500	\$1,761,464	\$1,050,000	\$3,009,706	\$2,493,000	\$0
Geauga	\$58,465,757	\$5,635,000	\$12,503,550	\$2,124,690	\$5,107,925	\$8,100,000	\$11,119,800	\$10,207,517	\$0
Greene	\$137,954,218	\$20,030,100	\$13,449,109	\$17,059,188	\$31,047,132	\$77,208,660	\$28,851,450	\$12,668,983	\$0
Guernsey	\$30,304,370	\$12,116,000	\$2,553,480	\$12,545,000	\$6,506,220	\$3,196,000	\$4,323,500	\$9,454,400	\$0
Hancock	\$157,289,844	\$13,993,000	\$6,033,500	\$4,231,000	\$20,463,988	\$9,125,910	\$37,199,880	\$12,394,939	\$0
Hardin	\$45,548,150	\$17,850,000	\$5,617,200	\$19,540,000	\$21,289,210	\$21,700,000	\$19,211,205	\$15,093,765	\$1,250,000
Harrison	\$37,493,430	\$1,480,000	\$2,607,300	\$8,039,000	\$2,978,262	\$1,780,000	\$4,105,000	\$6,244,472	\$0
Henry	\$46,002,088	\$7,160,700	\$5,987,223	\$7,028,250	\$5,958,250	\$2,535,000	\$3,368,000	\$9,320,991	\$0
Highland	\$83,603,220	\$6,095,000	\$12,170,967	\$2,577,000	\$20,093,000	\$24,049,612	\$24,576,815	\$1,843,363	\$0
Hocking	\$11,823,851	\$9,839,790	\$2,845,139	\$1,150,000	\$1,230,200	\$2,565,300	\$1,628,400	\$354,000	\$0
Holmes	\$27,628,599	\$2,523,700	\$2,933,122	\$2,270,630	\$3,888,361	\$15,850,100	\$10,955,265	\$4,892,641	\$3,000,000
Huron	\$54,587,479	\$8,928,695	\$14,507,974	\$5,906,575	\$8,284,850	\$12,076,910	\$17,234,900	\$12,359,805	\$0
Jackson	\$40,376,805	\$7,334,716	\$2,634,556	\$4,977,500	\$11,811,700	\$1,382,500	\$15,653,450	\$5,129,000	\$0
Jefferson	\$47,844,242	\$3,471,000	\$5,100,179	\$21,000,500	\$23,745,150	\$18,785,000	\$29,279,250	\$13,291,122	\$11,549,000
Knox	\$30,547,289	\$4,773,500	\$2,715,905	\$1,127,000	\$32,905,000	\$12,007,000	\$12,237,500	\$1,878,600	\$0
Lawrence	\$67,879,485	\$13,776,000	\$2,686,822	\$8,265,000	\$11,825,000	\$12,947,500	\$29,462,500	\$11,673,000	\$230,000
Licking	\$81,725,794	\$12,612,881	\$9,501,341	\$4,701,232	\$13,195,853	\$6,366,788	\$17,206,600	\$10,520,249	\$0
Logan	\$81,670,796	\$17,200,000	\$4,206,964	\$9,050,000	\$4,975,200	\$8,696,000	\$3,204,000	\$6,642,550	\$20,000
Lorain	\$110,471,638	\$26,014,980	\$13,925,626	\$12,724,382	\$59,302,206	\$35,521,670	\$78,406,512	\$81,472,916	\$0

Table 56: Inventory of Local Infrastructure Needs from the Ohio Public Works Commission

County	Road Repair Needs	Bridge Repair Needs	Culvert Repair Needs	Water Supply Repair Needs	Water Distribution Repair Needs	Wastewater Systems Repair Needs	Wastewater Collection Repair Needs	Storm Water Collection Repair Needs	Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Tons pr day
Lucas	\$232,923,013	\$43,964,166	\$12,897,287	\$12,714,300	\$69,163,800	\$8,610,000	\$76,790,989	\$160,411,505	\$0
Madison	\$58,390,000	\$10,375,000	\$2,707,000	\$5,175,000	\$6,026,250	\$5,650,000	\$11,943,165	\$4,850,950	\$0
Mahoning	\$115,217,123	\$0	\$2,299,012	\$120,914,831	\$34,114,402	\$15,350,387	\$8,300,294	\$26,838,261	\$0
Manoning	\$51,358,611	\$16,922,900	\$1,908,256	\$250,000	\$5,594,680	\$44,879,356	\$26,886,606	\$1,590,519	\$0
Marion	\$57,792,017	\$12,344,139	\$3,443,626	\$2,100,000	\$505,000	\$9,317,581	\$24,602,560	\$20,403,054	\$4,177,131
Medina	\$301,949,172	\$22,692,000	\$13,219,326	\$2,940,736	\$40,144,077	\$46,547,000	\$61,770,266	\$56,678,616	\$180,000
Meigs	\$14,681,597	\$8,041,200	\$7,881,793	\$10,070,600	\$9,316,691	\$828,083	\$4,284,680	\$3,247,849	\$0
Mercer	\$99,943,802	\$21,027,000	\$5,127,125	\$6,526,300	\$9,107,612	\$3,482,500	\$7,610,209	\$6,036,320	\$0
Miami	\$220,078,777	\$82,932,503	\$14,354,765	\$6,770,000	\$17,818,125	\$17,060,625	\$34,497,125	\$13,863,625	\$1,500,000
Monroe	\$57,665,376	\$5,506,855	\$5,248,696	\$2,366,472	\$3,463,591	\$979,000	\$2,060,501	\$1,065,160	\$0
Morgan	\$30,717,460	\$4,730,000	\$1,233,161	\$3,296,862	\$1,393,064	\$1,191,664	\$3,347,291	\$977,480	\$0
Morrow	\$98,426,040	\$44,521,433	\$13,220,035	\$1,975,445	\$2,957,191	\$4,026,330	\$13,506,647	\$2,821,052	\$0
Muskingum	\$19,107,665	\$20,199,600	\$1,495,327	\$2,602,049	\$3,821,439	\$18,150,000	\$28,623,869	\$7,544,985	\$0
Noble	\$11,591,528	\$9,084,986	\$433,440	\$1,126,000	\$550,000	\$800,000	\$2,265,500	\$500,000	\$0
Ottawa	\$51,336,882	\$20,466,891	\$7,873,920	\$3,228,085	\$24,368,533	\$9,350,760	\$26,146,216	\$32,720,929	\$0
Paulding	\$33,195,706	\$1,623,270	\$3,484,683	\$5,407,085	\$4,284,450	\$4,230,800	\$3,785,130	\$7,685,604	\$0
Perry	\$19,290,478	\$16,530,575	\$4,556,135	\$2,305,390	\$6,948,202	\$3,811,801	\$5,493,027	\$5,307,938	\$0
Pickaway	\$75,642,310	\$14,004,410	\$3,763,635	\$7,130,000	\$11,840,000	\$4,201,486	\$7,545,966	\$3,229,486	\$0
Pike	\$50,142,050	\$15,500,000	\$1,667,965	\$2,050,000	\$7,611,000	\$2,544,600	\$10,528,000	\$5,150,000	\$0
Portage	\$89,012,731	\$4,470,811	\$10,744,495	\$6,763,000	\$19,484,519	\$24,570,600	\$58,954,000	\$18,831,860	\$0
Preble	\$76,929,285	\$20,175,000	\$30,147,485	\$8,757,867	\$10,345,873	\$436,708,320	\$114,629,155	\$9,966,505	\$15,000,000
Putnam	\$212,071,111	\$2,926,080	\$36,637,133	\$10,257,777	\$6,918,855	\$11,662,225	\$13,172,500	\$14,720,330	\$0
Richland	\$62,135,003	\$5,338,450	\$4,759,993	\$10,856,250	\$6,431,500	\$11,252,000	\$14,016,000	\$8,824,050	\$0
Ross	\$39,525,939	\$9,072,500	\$5,441,619	\$805,000	\$7,020,000	\$2,615,000	\$3,339,950	\$6,766,707	\$0
Sandusky	\$85,259,520	\$30,850,000	\$15,663,040	\$24,622,075	\$21,291,730	\$13,496,275	\$30,911,700	\$3,360,995	\$0
Scioto	\$108,209,702	\$18,604,000	\$22,654,905	\$8,090,300	\$15,190,000	\$10,800,000	\$32,977,000	\$4,650,000	\$0
Seneca	\$35,658,964	\$4,175,000	\$3,968,053	\$6,310,000	\$7,420,000	\$37,880,000	\$55,799,000	\$40,356,000	\$0
Shelby	\$68,770,000	\$12,588,000	\$11,570,500	\$4,140,000	\$10,845,000	\$4,250,000	\$23,886,000	\$20,128,000	\$0
Trumbull	\$104,534,029	\$31,674,669	\$3,078,055	\$6,403,878	\$75,585,976	\$18,738,771	\$102,132,972	\$37,572,927	\$0
Tuscarawas	\$159,366,663	\$21,832,920	\$10,353,066	\$5,775,315	\$18,039,268	\$30,463,048	\$23,831,213	\$16,762,534	\$0
Union	\$70,787,450	\$7,400,000	\$7,668,000	\$4,688,000	\$13,849,000	\$31,250,000	\$20,520,000	\$13,442,000	\$0
Van Wert	\$95,751,000	\$21,500,000	\$7,497,950	\$2,936,000	\$5,750,300	\$4,870,001	\$4,987,200	\$9,468,000	\$0
Vinton	\$11,789,701	\$7,840,000	\$3,171,300	\$100,000	\$1,550,000	\$0	\$0	\$276,000	\$0
Washington	\$39,068,500	\$6,405,568	\$2,946,460	\$1,858,395	\$3,700,584	\$9,105,000	\$9,587,000	\$23,025,000	\$850,000
Wayne	\$85,031,904	\$24,695,915	\$7,605,315	\$10,308,380	\$10,403,899	\$6,545,780	\$11,876,935	\$12,922,330	\$0
Williams	\$72,015,234	\$13,528,236	\$1,453,294	\$2,346,650	\$5,520,000	\$4,325,109	\$18,741,600	\$10,912,666	\$0
Wood	\$179,475,504	\$29,020,485	\$17,309,600	\$9,015,018	\$34,761,296	\$7,971,577	\$32,335,706	\$69,149,869	\$0
Wyandot	\$66,666,096	\$25,981,130	\$7,137,510	\$1,595,754	\$2,726,755	\$4,411,000	\$6,373,183	\$6,526,384	\$0
Grand Total	\$5,960,030,546	\$1,366,681,399	\$752,033,306	\$657,775,082	\$1,340,351,700	\$1,481,936,597	\$1,909,363,041	\$1,189,717,232	\$54,726,903

Source: Ohio Public Works Commission, Capital Improvements Report, 8/2009

*Data table includes only HUD non-CDBG Entitlement communities; a complete inventory of needs throughout the state is available on the OPWC website

Economic and Community Development Strategies

Summary of Needs Issues:

- Many people in Ohio remain unemployed or underemployed, and the number of persons below the poverty level has appeared to increase within the past few years. Unemployment and poverty levels remain persistently high in many regions of the state, not only in larger metropolitan areas but also in many rural communities, including many located in Appalachia.
- Ohio and other states in the region that have a large of manufacturing base, have suffered more than other regions in the transition to service jobs in the regional and national economy as a result of the new global economic trends.
- Local low-income communities and neighborhoods have a variety of public infrastructure, facility and service needs, including basic water and sewer needs, in addition to other needs that undermines the viability of these areas. The entire cost of these improvements cannot be borne by these communities, which have an insufficient tax base to generate the necessary funds.
- Moderately sized cities and “micropolitan areas” are becoming increasingly the focus of consumers and businesses. Smaller cities and downtowns in Ohio have an opportunity to reposition themselves within evolving area economies and benefit from this trend.

Economic and Community Development Strategies:

The following strategies were developed to address the current needs throughout the state:

- Continue to provide economic development assistance tied to creation of jobs for lower income persons, prioritizing living wage jobs in “value-added” businesses that will add to the local tax base to help not only those directly employed, but the entire community. Provide this assistance through direct loans to business and necessary infrastructure improvements needed for new development to occur.
- Support creation of small businesses to grow jobs locally rather than depend on creation of jobs through large capital investment projects.
- Make resources available to local communities for planning, infrastructure and building rehabilitation to encourage the redevelopment of older downtown areas with the goal of capitalizing on their unique features, with the goal of enhancing their role in the local area economy while preserving Ohio’s local historical and architectural heritage.
- Foster sustainable and livable communities and neighborhoods by providing funds both for basic infrastructure, such as water and sewerage, but also to support the services and facilities necessary to maintain a decent quality of life for area residents.
- Provide resources and incentives to foster comprehensive neighborhood revitalization of lower income areas with multiple needs to create livable communities and stop or reverse neighborhood decline.

91.315(f) Barriers to Affordable Housing

The state will take the following actions to reduce barriers to affordable housing:

- OHCP will monitor the strategies submitted by local communities pursuant to their Analysis of Impediments submitted with their Community Housing Improvement Strategy to assure that the strategies are being implemented.
- OHCP and OHFA will undertake educational efforts aimed at informing communities about affordable housing, particularly describing how affordable housing projects can be an asset to a community.

91.315(g) Lead-Based Paint Hazards

OHCP will undertake the following activities to address hazards associated with lead-based paint:

- Provide funding to local communities to perform lead-hazard mitigation activities, particularly through the Community Housing Improvement Program which addresses lead issues during the course of rehabilitation of the housing unit.
- Participate in periodic training sessions and conferences to explain the issues involved with lead-based paint hazards and the state and federal requirements on lead-based paint hazard reduction activities.
- Through and intermediary organization, provide on-site technical assistance to local programs, as requested, to make certain programs and activities are being implemented according to state and federal requirements and also that best practices are being used.
- Annually provide several regional Renovator's and Remodeler's Training through intermediary organizations for local contractors to become trained in safe work practices and applying interim control techniques. The training will be provided at minimal cost to encourage contractor participation.
- Obtain and disseminate monthly information from the Ohio Department of Health on the location of children with Elevated Blood Lead levels to make communities aware of the neighborhoods where this may be prevalent.
- Track units that are treated with Interim Controls and report this to the Ohio Department of Health annually as part of their Lead Hazard Reduction Plan.
- Coordinate with the Ohio Department of Health and other organizations to discuss policies and strategies, and share information about efforts to address hazards caused by lead-based paint in residential structures.
- Participate as an appointed member on the Ohio Departments of Health's, Ohio Lead Advisory council (OLAC), providing guidance and direction to the State Director of Health regarding the course and direction of the Ohio Department of Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (OCLPPP).

91.315(h) Anti-Poverty Strategy:

Programs and Activities That Directly Support Job Training and Development

Assistance will be provided to local communities through the following programs to directly support local job training, job creation and business development.

1. The Community Services Block Grant Program, offered through the Office of Community Services (OCS). OCS, which has a goal of removing obstacles and solve problems that block the achievements of self-sufficiency for low-income persons, will distribute \$20,444,598 in federal funds to 53 service providers. Activities will be locally determined based on needs assessments. Services will be quantified within 10 workplans: Employment, Education, Income Management, Housing, Emergency Services, Nutrition, Linkages with Other Programs, Self-Sufficiency, and Other.
2. The Office of Housing and Community Partnership's Economic Development and Microenterprise Business Development Programs, which provide loan, grant and technical assistance to communities to create jobs which principally benefit low- and moderate- income persons (refer to the method of distribution section for a complete description of the resources that will be committed through these two programs).
3. The Office of Investment in Training, which include the Ohio Investment Training Program (OITP), the High Unemployment Program (Welfare-to-Work) and the School-To-Work Initiative. The Ohio Industrial Training Program assists manufacturing and manufacturing-related industries by financially supporting employee training. OITP provides grants of up to 50% of allowable training costs to an individual company. Training providers are usually one of Ohio's educational institutions, which include: vocational schools, technical colleges or universities. The High Unemployment Program targets hands-on training experience to specific clientele, inducing employers to hire economically vulnerable populations with limited skill base.
4. The Office of Business Development administers financing programs to provide direct loans and bonds for businesses locating or expanding in Ohio that demonstrate that they will create or retain jobs in Ohio, including the 166 Regional Loan Program, 166 Direct Loan Program, Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund, Port Authority Bond Reserve Fund, Ohio Statewide Development Corporation (SBA 504), Pioneer Rural Loan Program, Buckeye Fund Loan Program, Rural Industrial Park Loan Program, Urban Redevelopment Loan Program, Pollution Prevention Loan Program and Scrap Tire Loan and Grant Program.

91.315(i) Institutional Structure

The states delivery system for the preservation and development of affordable housing are located in the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships (OHCP) in the Ohio Department of Development and the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA). OHCP is responsible for the Community Housing Improvement Program, which is designed to be a flexible program that uses both HOME and CDBG funds to address locally-determined housing needs and priorities. Funds are awarded to local communities that administer the programs with a combination of local staff, a non-profit agency or a private for-profit agency. OHCP also administers Community Development and Economic Development Programs, both of which also grant CDBG funds to local communities to carry out the programs and activities. OHCP also houses the Emergency Shelter Grant Program and the HOPWA Program, both of which rely on local non-profit agencies to deliver services.

OHFA administers some of the state's HOME funds, which are used to provide gap financing for projects done in conjunction with Ohio Housing Credits and non-credit housing development projects. These funds are typically awarded to non-profit and sometimes for-profit developers, or, in the case of non-credit projects, to local non-profit organizations.

Obviously, both OHCP and OHFA rely heavily on intermediary agencies to deliver programs and services. In many cases, even training and technical assistance activities are provided through intermediary organizations. Such a structure requires a constant program of training and technical assistance to communicate program requirements and maintain the broad knowledge base among the people responsible for implementation of projects and activities.

Below are proposed training and technical assistance goals:

- Community Assessment and Strategy (CAS) training for local Formula grantees. The training sessions will be provided by OHCP staff in small group settings.
- Financial
 - Grant Management and Financial Systems (GMFS). To be provided in small groups or one-on-one by OHCP fiscal staff
 - Monitoring Training. To be included in conjunction with an OCCD meeting
 - Basic Non-Profit Financial Training. To be provided in conjunction with COOHIO.
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) training. These will be provided in small group settings with OHCP staff or with COOHIO.
- Program Application and Implementation Trainings. These will be set up by each program manager during the year as appropriate.
- Maptitude Training – Training will be provided to local housing and community development administration and planning staff, perhaps in conjunction with OCCD, held at a computer lab.
- Training in support of Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control:
 - Lead-Safe Renovation (Renovator's and Remodeler's Training Program)
 - Risk Assessor Training
 - On-site Technical Assistance

- Training on Basic CDBG, Compliance, and Housing. OHCP staff will continue to work with OCCD to see if a Community Development certification program could be developed to provide an ongoing training curriculum. Possible curriculum would include basic CDBG and HOME along with required compliance areas such as Procurement, Fair Housing, Environmental Review, along with housing skills such as housing development, lead based paint, construction management, and Home Buyer Education trainer certification.
- Community Development Planning, which would focus on “big picture” planning for communities and further training on best practices in this area.

91.315(j) Table 57 shows the organizations that OHCP expects to work with during the next five-years.

91.315 (k) Coordination with Low Income Housing Tax Credits

The state of Ohio has historically received about \$26 million in Housing Credits, also known as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), which are allocated to both for-profit and non-profit owners by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA). These projects typically target populations with incomes and rents below 60% of median income, so they also usually require additional financing subsidies. The Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) contains a separate set-aside, which offers funding solely in conjunction with the state’s Housing Credit Program. This provides a more streamlined funding mechanism, so that tax credits and gap funds can be awarded through a single application process. To further expedite the review of requests for funding and to assure that no project receives more subsidy than necessary, OHFA has established an application, which is used to apply for housing credits, affordable housing loans and HDAP.

91.315 (l) Public Housing Resident Initiatives

Not applicable

Table 57: Planned Interagency Coordination

Organization/Agency	Coordination
Heritage Ohio, Inc. (HOI)	OHCP staff will attend the HOI meetings in order to exchange information to help facilitate the implementation of OHCP's Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program. HOI is a recipient of a Training and Technical Assistance grant, and works with OHCP to provide assistance to small communities interested in downtown revitalization activities.
Balance of State Continuum of Care Committee	Statewide homeless policies and services will be coordinated through the committee. The committee will assist in the preparation of the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH)	Representatives from the Ohio Department of Mental Health will participate in the planning and review of the Homeless Assistance Grant Program and balance of state Continuum of Care applications. Representative also advise OHFA on provision of rental housing and necessary services for its population.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and State Mitigation Committee	OHCP will be involved in the efforts of FEMA and the State Mitigation Committee to allocate funds to Ohio counties experiencing disaster-related events.
Small Communities Environmental Infrastructure Group (SCEIG)	OHCP representatives will discuss the financing of water and sewer projects with local and state entities. SCEIG established the Water and Wastewater Technology Committee, which will research water and wastewater treatment technologies.
National Association of Human Rights Workers (NAHRW) and Ohio Association of Human Rights Workers	OHCP will work with these associations to encourage the collection and dissemination of ideas, information and research among organizations and individuals involved in civil and human rights issues.
Minority Business Task Force	OHCP will consult with the state task force and other state and local agencies to discuss Section 3 regulations and the utilization of MBE/WBE contractors.
Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA)	OHCP will continue to work with OACAA and its member agencies, especially by drawing upon the expertise and knowledge of CAA staff to administer an implement programs funded through OHCP.
Ohio Access	OHCP will continue to work with the Ohio Access Task Force to implement its vision statement of developing state agencies policies to promote Ohio's seniors and people with disabilities live with dignity in settings they prefer, maximize their employment, self-care, interpersonal relationships and community participation, and government programs that honor and support the role of families and friends who provide care.
Ohio Conference of Community Development (OCCD)	OHCP and OCCD co-sponsor conferences to benefit all Ohio communities. OCCD's State Program Committee reviews OHCP programs and policies, and the State Program Training Committee coordinates training issues and activities with OHCP.
Ohio Department Of Health (ODH)	OHCP will coordinate its lead-based paint activities with staff of the Ohio Department of Health, which will include training, housing, and policy development. OHCP will also coordinate with ODH on the development and implementation of a statewide Healthy Home/Housing plan.

Table 57: Planned Interagency Coordination

Organization/Agency	Coordination
Community Development Finance Fund (CDFF)	OHCP will coordinate efforts with the CDFF to provide both pre-development and project financing to non-profit organizations.
Ohio CDC Association	OHCP will coordinate efforts with the CDC Association on the microenterprise program, non-profit housing and other related activities. OHFA works with the CDC Association on operating support for CHDOs and awards of funding through HDAP.
Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO)	OHCP staff will coordinate efforts with COHHIO relative to training, programs and activities relative to homelessness and housing. COHHIO will participate in preparation of state's Continuum of Care application. A representative of COHHIO also serves on the OHFA housing credit advisory committee.
Interagency Acquisition and Relocation Task Force	OHCP staff will serve on this task force to address uniformity issues related to acquisition and relocation procedures and policies.
Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC)	OHCP's fair housing coordinator will work with staff of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to address issues of mutual concern relative to civil rights and fair housing.
Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)	OHCP staff will coordinate with OHPO staff in addressing historic preservation issues that arise relative to housing, economic and community development projects, as well as providing training on preservation issues and procedures.
Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)	OHCP will work with providers and COHHIO on the effective implementation of the balance of state's HMIS. The major focus will be on increasing the data quality of participants and development of a better reporting capacity.
Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS)	OHCP staff will coordinate with ODADAS to market and provide technical assistance to any OHCP/ODADAS affiliated organization interested in applying for OHTF RFP Program funds.
Ohio Captital Corporation for Housing (OCCH)	OHCP staff will coordinate with OCCH to market and provide a series of housing development trainings throughout the state. OHFA works with OCCH in connection with the development of the housing credit program.
Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (COAD)	OHCP will coordinate with COAD to provide training on lead-safe housing rehabilitation procedures to reduce lead hazards existing in low-moderate income housing stock.
Interagency Council on Homelessness and Affordable Housing	OHCP will coordinate with the Interagency Council on Homelessness and Affordable Housing to develop appropriate housing strategies for homeless persons and families.
ACTION Ohio	OHCP staff serves on the board of this statewide coalition against domestic violence, advocating for victims, survivors and their families
Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC)	OHCP staff will work with SILC to promote equal access and full inclusion and integration of individuals with disabilities into the mainstream society.

Performance Measures

In 2003 HUD issued a notice on Performance Measures, strongly encouraging grantees to develop and use a state or local performance measurement system. Though a great deal of “output” measurement data (number of units, linear feet, etc.) is reported to HUD annually, HUD is looking for “outcome” data that shows how HUD programs impact communities and the lives of people and families. As part of the FY 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan Strategy OHCP and OHFA developed a performance measurement system, which has since been updated. The system first involved establishing a set of objectives for each area (housing, community development and economic development) that would demonstrate outcomes (i.e., impacts). Then, one or more performance measures were established for each objective that would indicate the extent to which the objective was achieved. The objectives and performance measures will be stated each year in the Action Plan for that year, while the numerical outcomes (impacts) will appear in the Annual Performance Report.

Housing Performance Measures

Activities: CHIP
Community Development Program
Water and Sanitary Sewer Program (Service lines and tap-ins)

Goal: To provide funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to the improvement and provision of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons, and to help develop local administrative capacity.

Primary Objectives (Outputs) and Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Housing Preservation and Accessibility

Objective 1: Preserve affordable owner and renter housing for lower-income households by bringing the housing unit up to program standards and codes, eliminating hazards and deficiencies in major systems, and reducing maintenance cost.

Measure 1: Owner / Renter units brought to standard

Objective 2: Eliminate lead-based paint hazards through the application of interim control measures based on a risk assessment followed by a clearance examination.

Measure 1: Number of units where lead hazards have been mitigated and passed clearance.

Objective 3: Improve affordability by reducing housing cost to lower income housing through energy efficiency improvements.

Measure 1: Number of units made more energy efficient

Objective 4: Make modifications to dwelling units occupied by persons with disabilities or special needs to improve accessibility.

Measure 1: Number of units that have been modified to improve accessibility for special needs persons.

Creating New Affordable Housing Opportunities

Objective 5: Expand housing opportunities for LMI households, by providing assistance that will enable them to acquire affordable housing that meets program and local standards.

Measure 1: Number of new affordable housing units added to the housing stock

Measure 2: Number of families provided assistance to enable them to become first-time homeowners through acquisition of an existing affordable and appropriate housing unit

Measure 3: Number of persons or families provided with rental assistance to enable them to acquire or maintain affordable, safe and sanitary housing

- Measure 4:** Households assisted with acquiring housing to relieve an overcrowded housing situation (1.01 persons per room or more)
- Measure 5:** Number of affordability/unit years created
- Measure 6:** Households that could not be assisted due to poor credit or other problems.

Homelessness Prevention

Objective 6: Prevent homelessness and address immediate threats to health and safety caused by emergency housing issues, such as roof leaks, or failure of water/sewer systems, heating systems, and electrical systems, or temporary housing assistance payments.

- Measure 1:** Number of LMI households assisted with emergency repairs to basic housing systems to maintain occupancy and habitability.
- Measure 2:** Households provided with temporary housing payments to prevent homelessness.

Neighborhood Revitalization

Objective 7: Employ housing resources as part of an overall neighborhood revitalization strategy to address locally-designated neighborhood revitalization areas that have multiple housing and community development needs and a high concentration of lower income populations.

- Measure 1:** Number of housing units rehabilitated as part of a neighborhood revitalization strategy
- Measure 2:** Number of in-fill housing units constructed as part of an overall neighborhood revitalization strategy

Supportive Housing Counseling Activities

Objective 8: Provide supportive housing counseling services to assist lower-income households with acquiring or maintaining housing.

- Measure 1:** Persons or families provided with housing counseling services to help them acquire housing or maintain their current housing.

Strategies:

- Strategy 1:** Commit CDBG and HOME funds annually to the support the Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP) to provide housing assistance to local communities with an approved housing plan to address locally-identified housing and community development needs.
- Strategy 2:** Enable Community Development programs to utilize CDBG funding for housing, housing-related and supportive housing activities.

Housing Performance Measures

Activities: Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP)

GOAL: The goal of the Ohio Department of Development's Ohio Housing Finance Agency's (OHFA) Gap Financing Program is to support the capacity of housing development organizations and to provide financing for eligible housing projects to expand the supply of decent, safe, affordable housing for very low-income to moderate-income persons and households in the state of Ohio. The Gap Financing Program is used in two funding rounds: Housing Credit Gap Financing and the Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP).

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

Objective 1: Expand affordable rental housing opportunities for lower-income persons and families in Ohio by using HOME funds to provide gap financing in conjunction with other funding sources, including Ohio Housing Credits, to fund approximately 30 projects and create about 1,200 units of affordable rental housing units annually.

Measure 1: Number of new affordable housing (units) created for lower-income households as a result of HOME participation (affordable housing means units in projects that meet the HOME Program affordability and occupancy requirements).

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Housing Credit Gap Financing

Objective 2: Create long-term affordable housing opportunities for residents of rental housing.

Measure: Number of years of affordability in rental projects based on the investment of HOME dollars.

Objective 3: Expand rental opportunities for very low-income households by targeting families earning at or below 35% AMGI.

Measure: Number of units occupied by households with incomes of 35% AMGI or less.

Objective 4: Establish linkages between projects and local supportive services agencies.

Measure: Number of projects/units that provide service coordination.

Objective 5: Reduce housing costs for lower-income families by encouraging energy-efficient units that also provide universal design features.

Measure: Number of affordable projects/units that incorporate both energy-efficient measures for heating, cooling, appliances, and lighting as well as a variety of universal design features that are projected to reduce housing cost by an average of 10%

Housing Development Gap Financing

Objective 4: Encourage the development of housing that serves households with developmental disabilities, severe and persistent mental illness or mobility/sensory impairments.

Measure: Number of projects/units that serve special needs populations.

Objective 5: Encourage universal design features.

Measure: Number of affordable projects that incorporate universal design features.

Objective 6: Continue to review and refine the application process, minimizing barriers to accessing the program.

Measure: Provide for advisory groups for all funding rounds. Create opportunities for feedback from users (such as mailings, on-line feedback forms) to increase the number of suggestions received from program users and encourage participation.

Strategies:

Funding Strategy 1: Require housing credit projects, which typically receive gap financing, to provide a minimum number of universal design features.

Funding Strategy 2: Provide incentives to HDGF projects that serve special needs populations with supportive services; and provide universal design features. Seek feedback annually from program users on ways to improve the application process so that it does not become a barrier.

Housing Performance Measures

Activities: Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Operating Grant Program

GOAL: To provide limited operating support to organizations to continue affordable housing development and to provide capacity building opportunities to new organizations.

Primary Objectives:

Objective 1: Offer continued support for eligible existing grantees that meet agreed upon benchmarks and milestones in the production of affordable housing.

Measure 1: The number and percent of existing CHDO grantees that meet identified benchmarks and milestones and housing production goals.

Measure 2: Number of affordable housing projects and units produced

Objective 2: Expand the program to include Sustaining Grants to CHDO's with service areas located in City/County Participating Jurisdictions.

Measure 1: Number and percent of CHDO's with service areas located in City/County Participating Jurisdictions producing an agreed number of affordable housing units.

Measure 2: Number of affordable housing projects and units produced

Objective 3: Offer Capacity Building Grants to CHDO's new to the program.

Measure 1: Number of CHDO's new to the program with service areas located outside of city/county Participating Jurisdictions producing an agreed upon number of affordable housing units.

Measure 2: Number of affordable housing projects and units produced

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Fund the CHDO Operating Grant Program at \$1 million annually.

Homeless and Supportive Housing Performance Measures

Activities: Homeless Assistance Grant Program

Goal: To provide a continuum of housing/services to prevent persons from becoming homeless by providing homelessness prevention services and assistance; move persons from homelessness to permanent housing through the provision of housing placement, emergency shelter, direct housing, and transitional housing; and provide long-term permanent supportive housing to homeless persons with disabilities. Funding is provided to eligible non-profit organizations, units of local government, public housing authorities and consortia of any eligible applicants for homeless prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, direct housing, and permanent supportive housing that meet the housing needs of homeless and low-income families and individuals.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

Objective 1: Provide support to local agencies to provide emergency homeless shelters for persons and families needing temporary housing.

Measure 1: Number of homeless shelters assisted.

Measure 2: Number of households/persons provided with temporary emergency shelter.

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 2: Transition homeless individuals and families from shelters to appropriate non-emergency housing opportunities as soon as possible and feasible.

Measure 1: Reduce and maintain the average length of stay of homeless persons or families in emergency shelters to reasonable period of time.

Objective 3: Assist homeless individuals and families achieve a positive housing outcome.

Measure 1: Number and percent of families and persons achieving a positive housing outcome, including permanent housing, permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, or treatment facility, as appropriate.

Objective 4: Move homeless families and persons into permanent housing situations.

Measure 1: Number and percent of families and persons moved to permanent housing

Measure 2: Number and percent of families residing in permanent housing after 7 months.

Measure 3: Number and percent of families and persons moved to permanent supportive housing.

Measure 4: Number and percent of families residing in permanent supportive housing after 7 months.

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Commit funding to the Homeless Assistance Grant Program annually to provide for local supportive housing facilities and supportive services to adequately meet local communities' needs for homeless households and to prevent homelessness.

Community Development Performance Measures

Activities: Community Development Program, Water and Sanitary Sewer Program, Imminent Threat Grants

Goal: : To provide communities with a flexible housing and community development resource that can be used to address locally identified needs that are eligible CDBG activities and qualify under the national objective of Low- and Moderate-Income benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

Objective 1: Improve the public facilities and infrastructure in lower-income areas through LMI area-wide benefit activities, in Slum and Blighted areas or on a spot slum and blight basis.

Measure 1: Community development activities undertaken annually

Measure 2: Lower-income persons benefited by community development activities annually

Objective 2: Provide direct assistance to LMI persons, such as housing assistance, or needed services currently unavailable in the community.

Measure 1: Public service activities assisted annually through community development programs.

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 3: Revitalize lower-income neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for residents by addressing all or part of the identified community development needs and/or housing needs in 100 CAS areas annually

Measure 1: Number of activities located in CAS Investment Areas that address locally-identified needs

Measure 2: Number of LMI persons benefiting in from Investment area Community Development activities

Objective 4: Address basic health and safety needs of low and moderate income persons.

Measure 1: Households provided with potable water and/or sanitary sewerage systems that meet state and federal standards

Measure 2: Households and persons who are benefiting from improved fire protection due to equipment and facilities acquired or improved with community development assistance.

Measure 3: Households and persons who health and safety is secured be addressing imminent or immediate threats caused be natural disasters or other causes.

Objective 5: Improve the quality of life for elderly persons and special needs populations by providing locally determined public services and facilities.

Measure 1: Number of elderly or special needs persons assisted through public service activities

Measure 2: Number of elderly persons benefiting from construction or improvements to senior centers

Measure 3: Number of persons benefiting from modifications or improvements to public facilities that result in improved accessibility by disabled or special needs persons

Objective 6: Maintain the cultural heritage of local communities through Historic Preservation activities.

Measure 1: Number of historic building or sites that have been preserved or rehabilitated.

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Assist 79 counties and 53 cities annually through the distribution of CDBG funds to address local community or economic development needs, housing needs or other needs.

Strategy 2: Assist approximately 10-20 communities annually by distributing funding for safe potable water and adequate sanitary sewerage.

Economic Development Performance Measures

Programs: CDBG Economic Development Program
Microenterprise Business Development Program
Local Revolving Loan Funds

Goal: The principal goal of the Economic Development Program is to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons, through the expansion and retention of business and industry in Ohio communities.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

Objective 1: Create/retain 750 jobs and at least 383 jobs for LMI persons annually.

Measure 1: Number of total jobs created and retained, and for LMI persons.

Objective 2: Provide assistance such that the average total cost per job created/retained is \$10,000 or less

Measure 1: Average annual cost per job

Objective 3: Maximize participation of other resources such that projects average at least \$10 of other funds for \$1 CDBG funds (average per year).

Measure 1: Total other funds leveraged annually

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 4: Improve the economic health and sustainability of local communities by adding to the overall business payroll which will allow for improved services as a result increased tax revenues from income, property and sales taxes, and an overall increase in local commerce.

Measure 1: Projected annual income tax receipts from jobs created or retained

Measure 2: Projected annual property tax receipts from construction or expansion of business facilities.

Measure 3: Projected sales taxes receipts from product sales of assisted business

Measure 4: Projected payroll and impact on local economy from additional dollars expended in the local economy as a result of jobs created or retained.

Objective 5: Expand economic opportunities by increasing the number of “high value” (high-technology/manufacturing) jobs in local communities.

Measure 1: Number of “high value” businesses assisted

Objective 6: Provide training and financial support to prospective business owners to facilitate the creation of new small businesses.

Measure 1: Number of microenterprise businesses that are established annually in conjunction with program assistance

Objective 7: Support the revitalization and rejuvenation of distressed areas through investment in new businesses and or retention of existing businesses located in state designated distressed areas, designated downtown revitalization areas, communities with a large proportion of LMI populations, or business that serve LMI neighborhoods.

Measure 1: Number of businesses assisted in distressed areas

Measure 2: Number of businesses assisted in downtown revitalization areas

Measure 3: Number of businesses assisted in state enterprise zones

Measure 4: Number of businesses assisted serving LMI neighborhoods

Objective 8: Support the creation of “living wage” jobs that are created or retained through program assistance.

Measure 1: Number and percent of jobs that are created or retained that exceed 150% of the poverty level

Measure 2: Number and percent of jobs created or retained that provide employee health benefits

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Commit funds to the CDBG Economic Development Program to assist a total of approximately 20 communities annually.

Strategy 2: Provide grants to local communities that will loan funds to businesses for purchase of machinery and equipment, acquisition and improvements to land and buildings, and related costs that will enable businesses to create or retain jobs.

Strategy 3: Provide grants to local communities in order to fund necessary public infrastructure improvements that will enable businesses to create or retain jobs.

Strategy 4: Commit fund annually to assist communities to provide funds for training and assisting local prospective business owners to create new microenterprise businesses.

Strategy 5: Permit communities to administer local Economic Development Revolving Loan Funds to loans to local business or for development-related infrastructure to create and retain jobs.

Economic Development Performance Measures

Programs: Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program

Goals: The principal goals of the Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program are:

- (1) to assist in the revitalization of Central Business Districts;
- (2) to aid in the elimination of slums and blight; and
- (3) to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for persons from low- and moderate-income households.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

Objective 1: Eliminate blighting conditions by rehabilitating buildings and facades located in areas that have been designated as distressed based on HUD criteria.

Measure 1: Number/percent of building facades rehabilitated

Objective 2: Eliminate blighting conditions by upgrading infrastructure in the designated downtown revitalization area.

Measure 1: Extent of public infrastructure improvements (Linear feet of Curbs, Streets, Sidewalks; Square feet of parking lots, etc.)

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 3: Improve or stabilize the business climate downtown.

Measure 1: Decreased vacant floor space downtown.

Measure 2: Increase in the number of businesses downtown

Measure 3: Increase participation in merchants/business association

Objective 4: Preserve the cultural and architectural heritage of local downtowns in Ohio.

Measure 1: Number of historic building or sites that have been preserved

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Commit funding to the Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program to assist at least 5 communities to revitalize downtown areas annually.

Strategy 2: Commit funding to the Community Development Discretionary Program to assist with funding "target of opportunity" downtown projects.

Acronym Listing

ARC	Appalachia Regional Commission
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant Program
CDC	Community Development Corporation
CDD	Community Development Division
CDFE	Community Development Finance Fund
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CHIP	Community Housing Improvement Program
COAD	Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development
COHHIO	Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant Program
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
412	Business Development Account (412), SBID, Ohio Department of Development
GOA	Governor's Office of Appalachia
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
LMI	Low- and Moderate-Income
OCS	Office of Community Services, Ohio Department of Development
ODA	Ohio Department of Aging
ODE	Ohio Department of Education
ODMH	Ohio Department of Health
ODJFS	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

ODODD	Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
ODOD	Ohio Department of Development
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
OEO	Ohio Energy Office, Ohio Department of Development
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OHCP	Office of Housing and Community Partnerships
OHFA	Ohio Housing Finance Agency
OHTF	Ohio Housing Trust Fund
OITP	Ohio Investment Training Program, Workforce Talent Division, Ohio Department of Development
OSDC	Ohio Statewide Development Corporation
166	166 Loan Program, Strategic Business Investment Division, Ohio Department of Development
OPWC	Ohio Public Works Commission
OWDA	Ohio Water Development Authority
PATH	Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness (ODMH)
PJ	Participating Jurisdiction (HOME Program)
PY	Program Year
RDA	Rural Development Administration
RLF	Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund
SAFAH	Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless
629	Roadwork Development Account (629), Strategic Business Investment Division, Ohio Department of Development
SBA-504	Small Business Administration, 504 Loan Program
SBA-7A	Small Business Administration, 7(A) Loan Guaranty Program
SFY	State Fiscal Year